



# Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Programmes

Ministry of Environment Forests and Environment  
UNDP Bangladesh-Global Environment Facility

## Annual Progress Report – 2018



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms	.....	1
Project summary	.....	2
Executive summary	.....	3
Progress Against Outcomes and Outputs	.....	4
Outcome-1	.....	4
Output-1.1	.....	4
Output-1.2	.....	10
Outcome-2	.....	13
Output-2.1	.....	13
Output-2.2	.....	15
Outcome-3	.....	15
Output-3.1	.....	15
Output-3.2	.....	16
Other Progresses	.....	18
Women Empowerment	.....	20
Major Issues and Challenges	.....	20
Recommendations	.....	21
Appendix – 1	.....	22
Appendix – 2	.....	26

## **ACRONYMS**

BFRI = Bangladesh Forest Research Institute  
BRRI = Bangladesh Rice Research Institute  
BWDB = Bangladesh Water Development Board  
CBACC = Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change Project  
CDA = Community Development Associate  
CD Asst. = Community Development Assistant  
CMC = Co-Management Committee  
Comms. Officer = Communication Officer  
CPP = Cyclone Preparedness Programme  
DAE = Department of Agriculture Extension  
DDM = Department of Disaster Management  
DLS = Department of Livestock  
DNPD = Deputy National Project Director  
DoF = Department of Fisheries  
EKN = The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
FD = Forest Department  
FFF or 3F Model = Forest, Fish and Fruit Model  
FRPG = Forest Resource Protection Group  
GEF = Global Environment Facility  
GoB = Government of Bangladesh  
ICBA-AR = Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh  
LDCF = Least Developing Country Fund  
MoEF = Ministry of Environment and Forests  
M&E = Monitoring and Evaluation  
NDP = National Project Director  
NGO = Non-Governmental Organization  
O&M = Operation and Management  
PD = Project Director  
PM = Project Manager  
PRA = Participatory Rural Appraisal  
PSO = Project Support Officer  
SADC = Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation  
T-Aman = Transplanted Aman  
TPP = Technical Assistant Project Proforma  
UNDP = United Nations Development Programme  
UNDP CO = United Nations Development Programme Country Office

## **PROJECT SUMMARY**

**Project Name:** Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Programmes in Bangladesh

**Start and End Date:** July 2016 to June 2020

**Donor Agency:** Global Environment Facility (LDCF) (through UNDP Bangladesh)

**Executive Agency:** Ministry of Environment and Forests

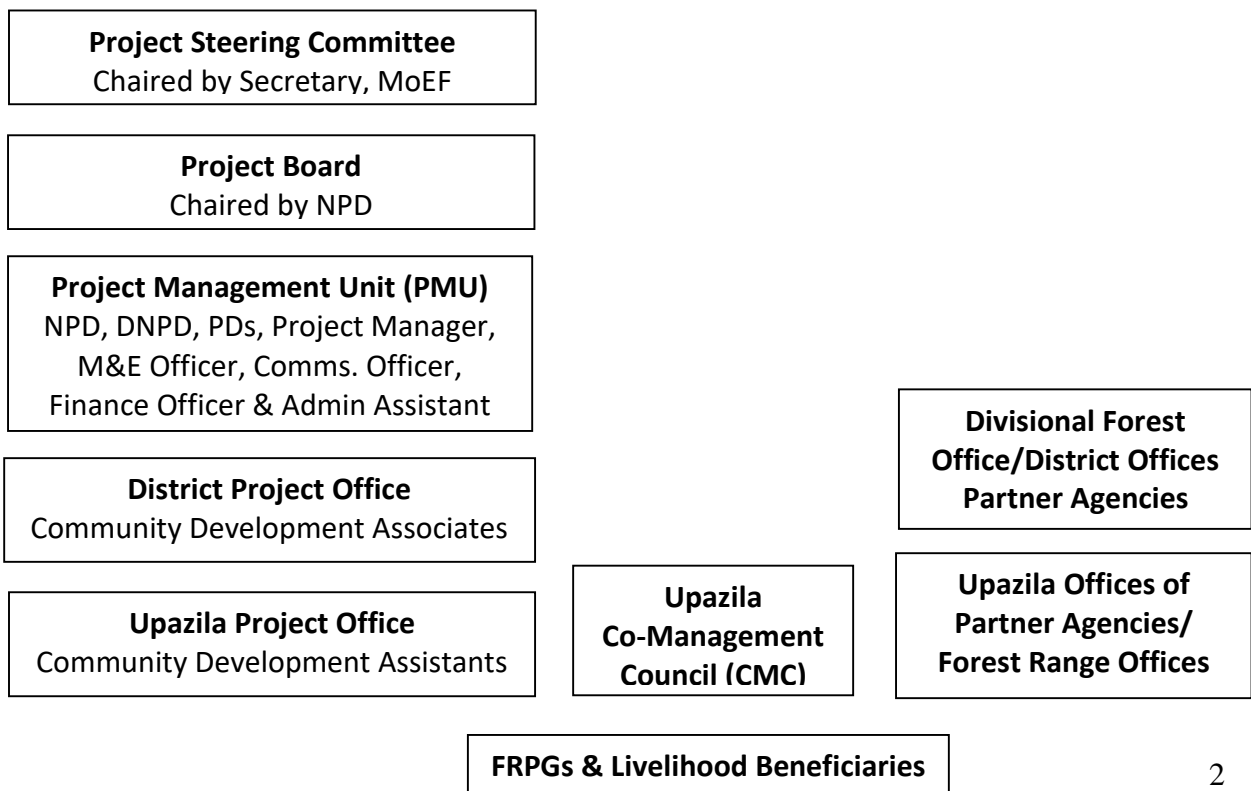
**Lead Implementing Agencies:** Bangladesh Forest Department

**Implementing Partner Agencies:** Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock, Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Bangladesh Water Development Board and Ministry of Land.

**Project Sites:** Patharghata Upazila of Borguna district, Golachipa and Rangabali Upazilas of Patuakhali district, Bhandaria Upazila of Pirojpur of district, Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali District, and Tazjimuiddin, Monpura and Charfession Upazilas of Bhola district.

**Project Objective:** To reduce climate vulnerability of local communities in the Project area through participatory planning, community based management, and integration of livelihood with coastal afforestation and reforestation.

### **Implementation Arrangement:**



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) of the Bangladesh government implemented the Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh (CBACC) Project Between 2009 to 2015 with support from United Nations Development Program (UNDP)-Global Environment Facility (GEF), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SADC) and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN). The CBACC project was aimed at reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change through coastal afforestation and livelihood diversification.

The Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation (ICBA-AR) Programmes in Bangladesh has been taken to scale up the result of CBACC project and to further strengthen the efforts to address the barriers to sustainability of coastal greenbelt. To that end the ICBAAR project is attempting to link the livelihood aspiration of local communities with coastal greenbelt management, and concurrently reducing their vulnerability to climate change. The implementation period of ICBA-AR Project stretches from July 2016 to June 2020. The Project is funded by GEF (LDCF) and implemented by MoEFCC with the participation of seven governmental and non-governmental agencies, local level stakeholders and representatives of coastal forest dependent communities. The Project is being implemented in highly climate vulnerable eight coastal Upazilas of Bhola, Borguna, Noakhali, Patuakhali and Pirojpur districts.

The field implementation of the ICBAAR got a real momentum in 2018 and touched all most all the Outcomes and Outputs. The project management followed an adaptive approach and applied many of the learnings of the past year. Project implementation in Tazumuddin Upazila of Bhola district started from 2018. Major activities of the project included providing training and input to 2,725 climate vulnerable coastal poor households for adopting climate resilient livelihood options, reforestation of 200 ha. degraded mangrove, raising seedlings of diverse mangrove species in nursery for reforestation of 450 ha. degraded mangrove in 2019, establishment of Co-Management Committee (CMC) in five Upazilas and supporting functioning of CMCs in all Upazilas; developed a forest product benefit sharing mechanism; provided training to 1710 volunteers of Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), repairment of eight damaged sluiceways in Charfession and Monpura Upazila. During the reporting year the project has also developed some outreach managerial and knowledge products, initiative development of an online database, completed recruitment of an NGO for providing innovative livelihood support to poor coastal household and completed recruitment of an International and a National Consultants for conducting Mid-Term Review of the project.

This report presents the achievement of the ICBAAR Project in 2019 against the outcomes and outputs identified in the project document, an account of other activities carried, list of unachieved targets with justifications, challenges and issues faced, and lessons learned during implementation of the project activities.

## **A. PROGRESS AGAINST OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS**

**OUTCOME-1: Vulnerability of communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites reduced through diversified livelihood options and more effective greenbelts.**

Outcome-1 of the project addresses existing barriers relating to lack of livelihood diversification and lack of coastal forest diversification, both of which adversely impact coastal forest sustainability. Thus, this outcome seeks to reduce the vulnerability of local communities in new afforestation and reforestation sites by a) linking livelihood diversification interventions to improved coastal forest stewardship and b) diversifying coastal plantations to increase their ecological and social sustainability through increasing their heterogeneity and density as well as by increasing the range of tangible benefits that the coastal greenbelt can provide.

In the reporting year the project activities were focused mostly on this outcome. Five governmental agencies are responsible for implementation of this outcome, namely Department of Forests (FD), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Livestock (DLS) and Bangladesh Forest Researcher Institute (BFRI).

**Output-1.1: Community-based adaptation and livelihood diversification measures are integrated with baseline afforestation and reforestation activities in 4 districts.**

Output 1.1 supports a range of strategies to increase climate resilience of communities through demonstration of diversified livelihood options in areas adjacent to coastal mangrove plantations. The activities under this output include selection of suitable sites and beneficiary for climate resilient agriculture, fisheries, livestock and FFF model based livelihood options, and providing them with necessary skills and material support for demonstrate those options.

### **Annual Targets Under Output-1.1:**

- Provide skill development training and demonstration support for agriculture-based livelihood options to **840** selected households.
- Provide skill development training and demonstration support for fisheries-based livelihood options to **960** selected beneficiaries.
- Provide skill development training and demonstration support for livestock-based livelihood options to **840** selected beneficiaries.
- Provide skill development training and demonstration support for innovative livelihood options to **820** selected households.
- Construct **28** ha. of FFF model and provide skill development training and demonstration support for FFF model-based livelihood options to **140** selected beneficiaries.

### Achievements Under Output-1.1:

**Site Selection:** In 2018, the project started its implementation in Tazumuddin Upazila which was left out in the first year due to some unavoidable operational circumstance. Five villages of two Unions of Tazumuddin Upazila were selected for implementation of project activities. In addition, the project has also selected some more new villages and unions under the other seven Upazilas. Thus, by the end of 2018 the ICBAAR project has expanded its implementation across 105 villages under 24 unions of 8 coastal upazilas in 5 districts. A list of names of all the villages and unions of 8 upazilas are included in Appendix-1. Selection of new villages is done based on project's site selection criteria, wherein climate vulnerability, poverty level and dependency on coastal greenbelt were given priority. Moreover, Co-management committees and partner agencies; opinion is also consulted for site selection.

Table-1: Updated list of Villages and Unions where ICBAAR is being implemented

District	Upazila	No. of Union	No. of Village
Bhola	Charfassion	3	5
	Monpura	2	4
	Tazumuddin	2	5
Borguna	Patharghata	2	8
Noakhali	Hatiya	2	11
Patuakhali	Galachipa	4	17
	Rangabali	2	18
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	7	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>106</b>

**Beneficiary Selection:** The project has selected 2,640 beneficiaries for its livelihood support activities of 2018 under DAE, DoF and DLS. Another 85 beneficiaries who received livelihood support through FFF model under FD were selected in the later part of the previous year. To select the beneficiaries a primary list of potential beneficiaries was prepared against some major criteria (e.g., land ownership, income level, gender, climate change vulnerability, proximity and dependency on coastal greenbelt etc.) through focus group discussions held with some key members of local communities at village level. Then one-to-one discussion was held with each of the primarily selected people to fill out a questionnaire for each of them. The questionnaire was developed based on the beneficiary selection criteria stated in the project document. Based on question and answers they were scored and ranked to generate the final lists of beneficiaries.

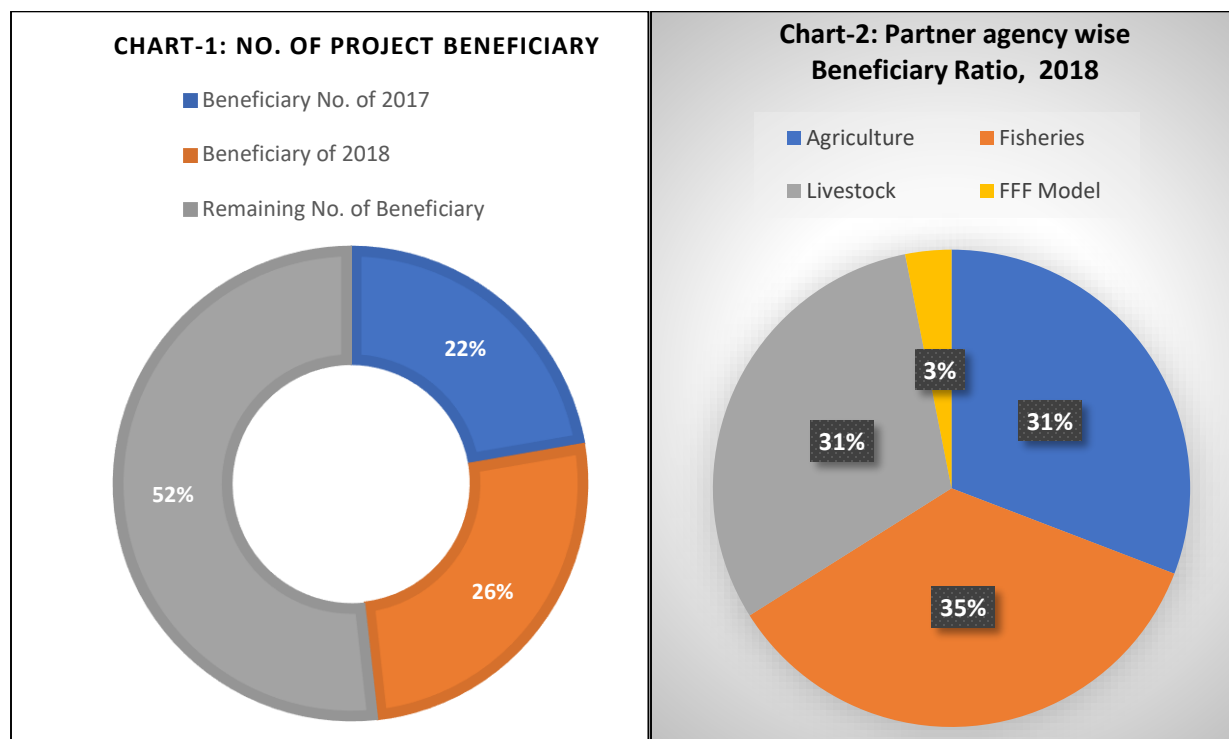
Out of total 2,725 beneficiaries nearly **56 %** (1,524) were woman. On the other hand, of the total number 840, 960, 840 and 85 beneficiaries were affiliated with DAE, DoF, DLS and FD respectively. Implementing partner agency and upazila wise gender segregated number of 2018 beneficiaries is given in Table-2.

Table-2: Gender Segregated Number of Project Beneficiary in 2018

Dist	Upazila	DAE			DoF			DLS			FD (FFF)			Grand Total
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Bhola	Charfassion	101	49	150	10	110	120	66	84	150	-	-	-	420
	Monpura	0	0	0	31	89	120	63	57	120	-	-	-	240
	Tazumuddin	46	74	120	0	120	120	59	31	90	21	19	40	370
Borguna	Patharghata	60	60	120	75	75	150	60	60	120	-	-	-	390
Noakhali	Hatiya	80	40	120	59	31	90	38	82	120	27	18	45	375
Patuakhali	Golachipa	66	54	120	57	63	120	30	90	120	-	-	-	360
	Rangabali	51	39	90	57	63	120	16	44	60	-	-	-	270
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	70	50	120	58	62	120	0	69	60	-	-	-	300
<b>Total</b>		<b>474</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2725</b>



Chart-1 shows the year wise and remaining number of project beneficiaries. Chart-2 presents a comparison among the numbers of beneficiary of different partner agencies in 2018.



## LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS

### **A) Agriculture Component**

In 2018, DAE provided training and demonstration support to 840 poor coastal households for cultivating saline tolerant T-Aman rice (BRRRI 52, 71, 73, 75, 35 and 11), growing vegetables at homestead level, and establishing mixed fruit orchard at homestead. Among the beneficiaries 366 (43.57%) were female. Each of the T-Aman beneficiaries were supplied with 10 KG seeds of saline tolerant BRRRI dhan (e.g., BRRRI 52, 71 and 73) to be cultivated in 33 decimal land. Beneficiaries that farmed vegetable at homestead level were supplied with seeds of four to five types of summer and winter vegetables, e.g., okra, brinjal, Indian spinach, red amaranth, different types of gourds, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, bean etc. On the other hand, mixed fruit garden beneficiaries received 15 sapling of fruit varieties that are suitable for coastal climate, e.g., dwarf coconut, BAU kul, malta,



Fig: Saline tolerant T-Aman cultivation

sofeda and guava. Necessary types and quantity of fertilizer, fungicide and pesticide were also supplied along with some other materials, e.g., water sprayer and fencing materials. This is to be mentioned that as the position of Upazila Agriculture Officer of Monpura was vacant, DAE activities were not implemented in the Upazila in 2018.

By the end of 2018 only the demonstration T-Aman rice cultivation was completed and other demonstrations are supposed to continue into 2019.



Fig: Vegetable production at homestead level



Fig: Floating vegetable garden for homestead with limited land

## **B) Fisheries Component**

In 2018, DoF provided training and martial support to 960 poor households in project areas. The training and supports were aimed at pond preparation and culture of mono-sex tilapia, thai pangus and carp fishes. Among the beneficiaries 63.85 % (613) were female. On completion of training beneficiaries were provided with demonstration supports that included fish fingerlings, lime (for pond purification), different types of fertilizers (i.e., urea, TSP and MP) and two types of granular fish feeds (starter and finisher). Each of the Telapia, Thai Pungas and Carp beneficiary received 800, 600 and 350 pieces of fingerlings respectively.

The fisheries demonstrations of 2018 are supposed to continue for an extended period and so the data of the demonstrations are not yet available. Even many of the pungas and carp fish demonstrations of 2017 continued for an extended period and the data did not become available. Only the demonstrations of mono-sex telapia of 2017 were completed around mid of 2018 and the project field offices were able to collect that data.





Fig: Pungas culture with support from ICBAAR



Fig: Carp fish caught from ICBAAR's demo pond

### C) Livestock Component

The number of households that received training and demonstration support from DLS was 840, and of them nearly 60.00% (508) were female headed households. Beneficiaries were trained on rearing of improved variety duck (Khaki Campbell), Turkey and pigeon for creating additional income sources. Each of the beneficiaries received chicks (10 ducks or 16 pigeon or 6 turkey), a shed for rearing the chicks, feed, and some medicines and vaccines. The demonstrations started at a later period of 2018 and the result of the demonstrations are supposed to become available at a later period. However, in 2018 the project staff collected the results of 100% of the improved variety duck demonstrations of 2017.



Fig: Demonstration of improved variety Khaki Campbell duck

### D) Forestry Component

Forest-Fruit-Fish (FFF) model based livelihood diversification of landless poor local community members is implemented by the Forest Department. Despite there was a target of constructing 28 ha. of FFF model on forest fellow land the project was able to achieve 17 ha. in 2018 (9 Hatiya upazila and 8 ha. in Tazumuddin upazila). Thus the project was able to bring 85 poor landless

households under the FFF scheme of which 43.5% (37 households) were female headed. Construction of the FFF model is highly dependent on seasonality. The project could not achieve the full target of 2018 as some land related issues arisen. The project had the plan to complete the remaining portion of the target in the following season.

Under the FFF model scheme each of the beneficiaries receive a ditch with its three dykes (one long and two sort). The beneficiaries were provided with training for maintaining the model structure, and for production of fish, vegetable, fruits and timer using the model. Each of the FFF beneficiaries received 30 seedlings of different variety of fruits, 400 gm seeds of different variety of summer and winter vegetables, necessary types and amounts of fertilizers and agrochemicals, different variety of fish fingerlings (Mon-sex Telapia 1000 pieces, Rui 100 pieces, Catla 100 pieces, Thai Sharputi 150 and Galda shrimp 200 pieces), lime and fertilizer for pond preparation, and 75 K.G of fish feed, 20 seedlings 8 species of timber plants, 40 seedlings 8 species of fruit plants, 10 chicks of improved variety Khaki Campbell ducks, a duck shed and 20 Kg of duck feed. Other partner agencies, i.e., DAE and DoF also take part implementing the relevant component of the FFF model based livelihood diversification activities.



Fig: Beneficiary cultivating vegetable on FFF model

Beneficiary wise income, expenditure, production and consumption data of FFF model are collected and stored by the concern Community Development Assistant.

### **E) Innovative Component**

The component was due to be implemented by a NGO. However, due to delay in the NGO hiring process there was no progress of this component.

Since there is a difference in the timing of availability of demonstration result data and timing of preparation and submission of annual progress report, the analysis of result data will be reported separately.

**Output-1.2: Diversified trial plantations of up to 10 mangrove and non-mangrove varieties established in 4 districts to increase the adaptive capacity o greenbelt structures on lands.**

Output 1.2 supports testing new strategies for mixed species diversification of coastal plantations at different stages of growth, both to increase the natural resilience of the coastal belt as well as to increase its potential to generate tangible benefits for local communities.



### Annual Targets Under Output - 1.2

- Reforestation of 200 ha. of degraded mangrove forest with 170,000 mangrove seedlings of 10 different species.
- Raise 382,500 seedlings of 12 different species of mangrove in nursery to plant those in 2019 in 450 ha. of degraded mangrove.

### Achievements Under Output-1.2

In the reporting period 200 ha. of degraded mangroves were reforested with 214,710 seedlings of 12 different species of mangrove. The reforestation was done under 10 Forest Ranges linked to 6 project Upazilas. Table – 3 shows site wise enrichment plantation area with number of seedlings that is done in 2018.



Fig: Seedlings of diverse sp. of mangrove in nursery



Fig: Enrichment plantation in degraded mangrove

Table-3: Site wise number of seedling planted for reforesting degraded mangrove

District	Upazila	Range Name	Reforested Area (Ha).	No. of Seedling Planted	No. of Species
Patuakhali	Rangabali	Galachipa Range	15	15000	7
		Charmontaj Range	20	20000	11
<b>Total</b>			<b>35</b>	<b>35,000</b>	
Bhola	Charfassion	Charfassion	15	20410	8
		Char Kukri Mukri	10	18000	9
		Dhal Char	10	11700	6
	Monpura	Monpura	15	15000	4
	Tazumuddin	Daulotkhan	20	30200	9

District	Upazila	Range Name	Reforested Area (Ha).	No. of Seedling Planted	No. of Species
<b>Total</b>			<b>70</b>	<b>95,310</b>	
Borguna	Patharghata	Patharghata	15	14000	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>14,000</b>	
Noakhali	Hatiya	Sagaria	40	35200	6
		Jahajmara	40	35200	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>80</b>	<b>70,400</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>200</b>	<b>214,710</b>	

In addition, identification of 430 ha. of degraded mangrove for reforestation in 2019 was done. About 414,000 seedlings of 12 different mangrove species were raised for 2019 plantation. The seedlings were raised in 14 different nurseries under 11 Forest Ranges related to 6 Upazilas of the Project. Table- 4 shows site wise number of mangrove seedlings raised for 2019 reforestation

Table- 4: Site wise number of mangrove seedlings raised for 2019 reforestation

District	Upazila	Range Name	Specific Nursery Location	Target Area of Reforestation (Ha).	No. of Seedling Raised	No. of Species
Patuakhali	Rangabali	Galachipa	Baher Char Range Office	70 ha.	60,000	10
			Char Agosti	40 ha.	36,000	10
		Charmontaj	Char Montaj Range Office	20 ha.	20,000	10
<b>Total</b>				<b>130 ha.</b>	<b>116,000</b>	
Bhola	Charfassion	Charfassion	Bashirdone Beat office	10 ha.	12,000	7
			Char Manika Beat office	10 ha.	12,000	7
		Dhal Char	Kalkini beat office	20 ha.	24,000	7
			Dhal Char beat office	20 ha.	24,000	7
		Char Kukri Mukri	Char Kukri Mukri range office	25 ha.	30,000	7
	Monpura	Monpura	Rahmanpur Pochakhali beat office	20 ha.	16,000	7

District	Upazila	Range Name	Specific Nursery Location	Target Area of Reforestation (Ha).	No. of Seedling Raised	No. of Species
	Tazumuddin	Daulotkhan	Tazumuddin Upazila Parishad	25 ha.	36,000	9
<b>Total</b>				<b>130 ha.</b>	<b>154,000</b>	
Borguna	Patharghata	Patharghata	Tengra Beat office	20 ha.	24,000	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>20 ha.</b>	<b>24,000</b>	
Noakhali	Hatiya	Sagaria	Char Alim beat office	50 ha.	40,000	8
		Jahajmara	Shadar beat	50 ha.	40,000	8
		Nalchira	Kamalar dighi	50 ha.	40,000	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>150 ha.</b>	<b>120,000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>430 ha.</b>	<b>414,000</b>	

Species used for the reforestation were: Amur (*Aglaia cucullate*), Baen (*avicennia officinalis*), Garan (*Ceriops decandra*), Gewa (*Excoecaria agallocha*), Golpata (*Nypa fruiticans*), Hental (*Phoenix paludosa*), Kankra (*Bruguiera sp*), Keora (*Soneratia apitela*), Khalshi (*Aegiceras corniculatum*), KoromchaPassur (*Xylocarpus granatum*), Shingra and Sundari (*Heritiera fomes*)

**OUTCOME-2: Strengthened community involvement in, and ownership of, forestry-based adaptation and climate risk reduction programmes**

This outcome will ensure greater engagement of local communities and other stakeholders in coastal greenbelt management and that there are economic incentives for them for forest stewardship, management and nurturing of new greenbelt plantations. There are three outputs under outcome-2.

**Output-2.1: Existing system of participatory natural resources management applied to strengthen the climate resilience of coastal afforestation/reforestation programmes**

Output-2.1 is aimed at mobilizing local communities in the project sites to form village level Forest Resources Protection Groups (FRPGs) and to engage Upazila level stakeholders in coastal greenbelt management in the form of Co-management Committee (CMCs).

### Annual Targets Under Output-2.1:

- Establishment of 8 Co-management Committees (CMCs)
- Formation of 20 Forest Resource Protection Groups (FRPGs)
- Organize training for FRPGs and CMCs

### Achievements Under Output-2.1:

Eight Co-Management Committees (CMC) have been formed in eight project Upazilas with the leadership of UNO and according to the governmental notification issued on 18 December 2017. The project supported functioning of the CMCs by supporting their meeting and opening of a bank account for each CMCs. It has been decided by the higher management in the light of project document to carryout kill construction, climate proofing of tube well and construction of community center through the involvement of CMC. Therefore, CMC was engaged with site selection of some of these interventions. In addition, the CMCs discussed about selection Table-5 provides Upazila wise number of CMC meetings held in 2018.



Fig: Meeting of Upazila level CMC

Table-5: Upazila Wise Number of CMC Meetings held in 2018

District	Upazila	No. of CMC meeting	Held During (Month)
Borguna	Patharghata	3	Jan, May, Sep
Bhola	Charfesion	2	May, Sep
	Monpura	1	Sep
	Tazumuddin	2	Feb, Oct
Noakhali	Hatiya	2	July, Dec
Patuakhali	Golachipa	3	Feb, July, Dec
	Rangabali	1	Dec
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	2	Jan, Dec
<b>Total</b>			

Formation of the FRPGs and providing them necessary skills were due to be carried out by NGO. Since a NGO could not be hired on time the activities remained undone.



**Output-2.2: A forest product benefit sharing agreement between coastal communities and natural government developed and adopted**

Output-2.2 Development and piloting of a forest benefit-sharing schemes for coastal plantations has been planned for this output. This will be the first time where such an agreement is extended to cover coastal plantations. The forest benefit sharing agreement in coastal areas will be pivotal in altering the existing misaligned incentive structure and thus increasing the sense of stewardship over coastal forest resources

**Annual Targets Under Output-2.2:**

- Develop a forest benefit-sharing agreements with individual FRPGs.

A forest benefit sharing mechanism has been drafted by the concern project consultant in the light of existing relevant policy framework of the country, stakeholder analysis, existing relevant lessons and benefits that arise from the coastal forests in the project sites. The draft document has identified 11 different types of benefits and the portions (in percentage) to be shared by different parties or stakeholders.

**OUTCOME-3: Communal livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning.**

While mangrove greenbelts are a vitally important adaptation measure for coastal areas, this outcome focuses on protecting human lives and livelihood assets in afforestation and reforestation sites from extreme climate events through effective early warning and preparedness planning.

**Output-3.1: Strengthened CPP network capacity for effective early warning communications for extreme climate events in coastal afforestation sites.**

Output-3.1 intends to strengthen the capacity of the existing volunteer network of Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) of Bangladesh government and ensure regular dissemination of early warning information in project target sites.

**Annual Targets Under Output-3.1:**

- Train 6,000 CPP volunteers from 385 specific CPP units based in four Upazilas within the project area.

**Achievements Under Output-3.1:**

A training manual was developed by the project to deliver training to CPP volunteers. By the end of the reporting year 17 capacity building training events were conducted for 1,710 CPP

volunteers. Of the number 33.33% (570) where female. In addition, the equipment that were handed over to CPP Upazila level offices at the end of last year were distributed among the specific union level units and volunteers. A detail list of CPP volunteer training held in 2018 is given in Appendix-2.



Fig: NPD, ICBAAR Program handing over equipment to CPP



Fig: CPP volunteers receiving capacity building training under ICBAAR Program

**Output-3.2: Communal livelihood assets in new afforestation and reforestation sites are protected from extreme climate events through dedicated disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures.**

Output-3.2 Three different measures have been included under this output aiming at protection of key livelihoods assetsof local people in close vicinity to afforestation/reforestation sites and resilient livelihood support intervention sites. The measures are – i) climate-proofing communal freshwater supply through elevation of village wells and hand pumps and providing a concrete lining to minimize contamination risks and render water points more accessible during floods, ii) Construction of killas close to existing functional cyclone shelters to provide disaster time shelters for community owned livestock, and iii) improvement of drainage condition in strategic location along coastal embankments in the project sites in a bid to reduce water logging.

#### **Annual Targets Under Output-3.2:**

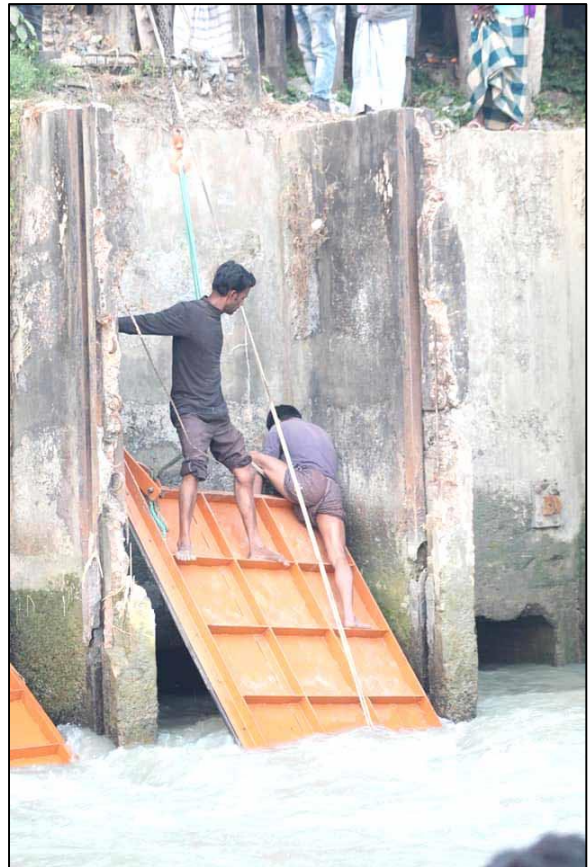
- Identify 150 tube-wells for climate proofing and sites for establishment of 10 killas
- Repair 20 damaged sluice-gates along coastal embankments in Monpura and Charfession Upazilas.
- Re-excavate a 3.4 km segment of canal in Monpura.

#### **Achievements Under Output-3.2:**

By the end of reporting period in total 150 tube wells were selected for climate proofing through raising their base and other repair works. No. of Upazila wise identified tube are given below:

District	Upazila Name	No. of Identified Tube well
Bhola	Charfession	25
	Monpura	25
	Tazumuddin	20
Noakhali	Hatiya	25
Patuakhali	Galachipa	20
	Rangabali	20
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>150</b>

In total 9 damaged sluiceways in Charfession Upazila and 11 damaged sluiceways in Monpura Upazila were identified for repairing to reduce the impact of water logging that impacts human life and livelihood, specially agriculture. Of the numbers 4 sluiceways in Charfession Upazila and 4 sluiceways in Monpura Upazila were repaired by the end of 2018.



Figs: Replacement of damaged flap type water gates of a sluice-gate in Charfession

## **B. OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS**

There were some other achievements in the reporting year which may not be categorized specifically under any of the project outcome and output but have contributed to the achieving the project results. The activities are presented below chronologically.

### **January, 2018:**

- The Benefit Sharing Expert was hired on 02.01.2018.
- A meeting was held at the Forest Department, Dhaka with CCF being the Chair and with the participation of some high officials of FD, DFOs related to the Project and Project staff. The meeting discussed on how to resolve the stalemate condition in implementing the FFF model resulting from underestimated budget allocation for the activity.
- Year End Review of the project held at UNDP Country office on 10.01.2018.

### **March, 2018:**

- A workshop was held at Char Kukri-Mukri on 01.03.2018 to review the Annual Work Plans of 2018 of the partner agencies.
- On 19.03.2018 a meeting was held with the participation of NPD, DNP, PD-DAE, Project Manager and M&E Officer at MoEF



Fig: Annual Work Plan Review Workshop at Char Kukri

- conference room to discuss some issues regarding implementation of DAE components.
- As per decision of the above mentioned MoEF meeting, on 21.03.2018 another meeting was held with the participation PD-DAE, all Upazila level DAE Officers, Project Manager, M&E Officer, and one CD Associate and one CD Assistant.

### **April, 2018:**

- The Bangladesh Water Development Board appointed their Project Director to implement the concern activities of the project.



**May, 2018:**

- The 2<sup>nd</sup> PIC meeting of the Project was held at MoEF.

**July, 2018:**

- The Project Manager, M&E Officer and CDA, Bhola visited Shatkhira and Khulna to observe some innovative livelihood options implemented by other NGOs to address climate change in coastal area. The objective of the activity was to learn about the good practices and lessons to replicate those in the ICBAAR project area.



Fig: 2<sup>nd</sup> PIC meeting of the Project

**August, 2018:**

- A stakeholder workshop was held at the Forest Department, Dhaka on 14.08.2018 to identify some proven innovations in livelihood options for coastal areas to implement in the ICBAAR Project.

**September, 2018:**

- To implement innovative livelihood options in project areas, the process to hire a NGO was initiated through the UNDP Country Office.
- NPD went on a monitoring visit to the project site on 11.09.2018.



Fig: Honorable Secretary, MoEF delivering his speech at the workshop on innovative livelihood options

**October, 2018:**

- The DNP and Project Manager went to Patuakhali on a monitoring visit on 19.10.2018.
- The 2<sup>nd</sup> PSC meeting held on 25.10.2018

**December, 2018:**

- Nature Conservation Management (NACOM) joined the project as implementing partner through the NGO selection process. NACOM has been hired to implement the innovative livelihood options.
- A 2-day long meeting was held at Barishal with the participation of project's field staff and Upazila level Officers/Representatives of implementing partners to develop annual work plan of DAE, DLS and DoF components of 2019.

**C. Women Empowerment**

ICBA-AR Project gives special emphasis on attaining gender balance in development. One of the major beneficiary selection criteria of the project is to prioritize destitute female. In the reporting year 56% of the project beneficiary were female.

**D. Major Issues and Challenges Faced**

- Some of the primarily selected beneficiaries for FFF model did not take part in the activity as they disagreed to contribute the necessary labour for the activity. They usually to sell their labour in the local market and they are not in the position to go without income for the period they would have to work for construction of FFF model. It is to be mentioned that due to budget shortage the beneficiaries needed to make the contribution in terms of labour.
- Only one excavator was taken to Char Jahiruddin for earth cutting to prepare the FFF model. But the excavator was breaking down frequently. Due to remote location of Char Jahiruddin it was difficult and time consuming to repair the excavator. Therefore, earth excavation work remained stop for some days, and eventually the work also delayed, continued into rainy season and impacted thereby.
- Late construction of FFF model in Hatiya resulted in increased level of salinity of dyke soil which in turn impacted production of vegetables and growth of other plants. Usually salinity level is reduced by rain fall.
- Due to conflict over land ownership the targeted number of FFF model could not be established in Hatiya.
- Some of the activities of the implementing partners (DAE, DoF, DLS) were hampered due to absence of concern Upazila level officials in Monpura, Rangabali and Tazumuddin.
- Monitoring and supervision of demonstration by the local offices of concern partners were limited in most cases.
- The age of a number of supplied duck and turkey chicks were less than desired and it is supposed to have contributed to their mortality rate.
- Finding an eligible contractor for repairing the sluicagate was challenging. Specially, the tender was floated three times to find a contractor for repairing the sluice gates of Charfession.

- Demonstration of summer vegetable were not implemented by DAE in some Upazilas.
- Some of the demonstration of DLS and DAE started very late. In case of DLS there was a big time gap between training and input distribution.
- The canal in Monpura that the project identified for re-excavation was taken by another large project of government for re-excavation work.
- Introduction of duck rearing at FFF model pond was proved to be an incorrect idea as the FFF sites are away from homestead and there are predators out in the wild.
- Cattle and buffalo grazing posed a big threat for enrichment plantations in some sites.

### **E. Recommendations**

- The idea of FFF model may be applied at household level where there is a pond. It may allow poor people to reap benefits avoiding the difficulty of land allocation and high cost of earth excavation.
- Protection and maintenance of enrichment plantation need to be ensured to make them effective.
- To reduce mortality DLS should supply duck chicks of around 6 months and turkey chicks of 6-8 weeks.
- Forest Department need to finalize where to carryout the remaining 20 ha. of enrichment plantation within the project area out of 450 ha.
- Site for Killa and Community Center need to be confirmed with necessary official document.
- MoU need to be signed between the FFF beneficiaries and Forest Department at an early possible date as the land has been transferred to the beneficiaries in July 2018.
- The issue of operation of the repaired sluice gates for the benefit of wider community and leasing of sluice outlets for catching fish should be resolved.

## APPENDIX – 1

### District List of Upazila, Union and Village Where ICBAAR Project's Activities are being Implemented

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#### 1. Bhola District

Upazila	Union	Village	
1. Charfashion	1. Hajarigonj	1. Char Fakira	
	2. Jahanpur	1. Jahanpur	
	3. Char Kukri Mukri		1. Aminpur
			2. Rasulpur
		3. Nabinagor	
2. Monpura	1. Uttar Sakuchia	1. Uttar Sakuchia	
		2. Char Goalia	
	2. DaskinSakuchia	1. Daskin Sakuchia	
		2. Rahmanpur	
3. Tazumuddin	1. Shonapur	1. Char Jahiruddin	
		2. Uttar Chapri	
		3. Dokkhin Chapri	
	2. Chachra	1. Uttar Chachra	
		2. Dokkhin Chachra	
<b>3 Upazilas</b>	<b>7 Unions</b>	<b>14 Villages</b>	

#### 2. Borguna District

Upazila	Union	Village
1. Patharghata	1. Patharghata Shadar	1. Char lathimara (Jin Tala)
		2. Padma
		3. Rohita
		4. Badurtola
		5. Haritana
	2. Kalmegha	1. Dakkhin Kubdhone
		2. Moddhaya Kubdhone
		3. Uttar Kubdhone
<b>1 Upazila</b>	<b>2 Unions</b>	<b>8 Villages</b>



### 3. Patuakhali District

Upazila	Union	Village	
1. Golachipa	1. Panpotti	1. Bibir Hawla	
		2. Tulatoli	
		3. Tularam	
		4. Gramordhon	
		5. Gupter Hawla	
		6. Bastola	
		7. Dokkhin Panpotti	
	2. Gajalia	1. Charchandrail	
		2. Ichadi	
	3. Galachipa	1. Charkhali	
		2. Boalia	
		3. Paokhia	
		4. Galachipa	
	4. Rotondi-Taltoli	1. Ratondi Taltoli	
		2. Nij Hawla	
		3. Vaier Hawla	
4. Patabunia			
5. Gramordhon			
2. Rangabali	1. Rangabali Union	1.Char Kankunipara	
		2. Motherbunia	
		3. Sener Hawla	
		4. Kazir Hawla	
		5. Rangabali	
		6. Baher Char	
	2. Chotobaisdia Union	1.Haridrakhali	
		2. Chatlakhali	
		3. Goinkhali	
		4. Fulkhali	
		5. Korallia	
		6. Tilla	
		7. Mollar bazar	
		8. Sajir Hawla	
		9. Vair Hawla	
		10. Vanguni	
	<b>2 Upazilas</b>	<b>6 Upazilas</b>	<b>34 Villages</b>

#### 4. Noakhali District

Upazila	Union	Village
1. Hatiya	1. Burirchar	1. Bordyle
		2. Poschimbordyle
		3. Uttar Rehanian
		4. Dakkin Rehanian
		5. Sunner Char
		6. Kalir Char
	2. Jahajmara	1. Natun Sukchar
		2. Char Hair
		3. Jongolia
		4. Purbo Aladi
		5. Uttar Birbiri
<b>1 Upazila</b>	<b>2 Unions</b>	<b>11 Villages</b>

#### 5. Pirojpur District

Upazila	Union	Village
1. Bhandaria	Bhitabaria	1. Uttar Bhitabari
		2. Dakkhin Bhitabari
		3. Medirabad
		4. Uttar Shialkathi
	Nadmula Shialkathi	1. Dakkhin Shialkathi
		2. Chinguria
		3. Nadmula
		4. Charkhali
		5. Darulhuda
		6. Hetalia
	Telikhali	1. Telikhali
		2. Uttar Telikhali
		3. Dakkhin Telikhali
		4. Junia
		5. Golbunia
		6. Harinpala
	Dhawa	1. Dhawa
		2. Rajpasha
		3. Posharibunia
	Ikri UP	1. Ikri
		2. Poschim Posharibunia
		3. Bothla
		4. Atorkhali
		5. Shingkhali
Gouripur UP	1. Sreepur	
	2. Gouripur	

Upazila	Union	Village	
		3. Paikkhali	
		4. Chorail	
		5. Matibhanga	
		6. Nayakhali	
		7. New Nalbunia	
	Sadar Upazila	1.Laxmipura	
		2.Bhandaria	
		3.Maddho Bhandaria	
		4.Poschim Bhandaria	
		5.Dakkhin Bhandaria	
		6.Kanua	
		7.Gazipur	
	<b>1 Upazila</b>	<b>7 Unions</b>	<b>38 Villages</b>

**Total No. of Districts = 5**

**Total No. of Upazilas = 8**

**Total No. of Union = 24**

**Total No. of Villages = 105**

## APPENDIX – 2

### List of CPP Training Held in 2018

Training Date	Union	Upazila and District	Name of CPP Unit Focal Person	Phone No. of Unit Focal	Training Venue	Participants			Name of the Main Training Instructor	Designation of the Training Instructor	Phone Number of the Instructor
						Male	Female	Total			
10.11.2018	Chalita Bunia	Rangabali, Patuakhali	Md.Jahangir Hossain	1718794678	Kukata Dakhail Madrasa	120	60	180	Mahatubul Bari	Assistant Director Golachipa, Rangabali	1716156828
10.11.2018	Bara Baisdia	Rangabali, Patuakhali	Md.Assaduza man	1716609419		120	60	180	Md.Shahabuddin	Deputy Director CPP Bhola	1712026305
10.11.2018	Rangabali	Rangabali, Patuakhali	Md.Mamunar Rashid	1720071562		60	30	90	Munshi Nurmohammad	Assistant Director Golachipa, Rangabali	1720581014
09.11.2018	Char Kajol	Galichipa, Patuakhali	Md.Rafiqul Islam	1727802121		90	45	135	Golam Kibria	Deputy Director CPP Khulna	1712626676
09.11.2018	Rotandi Taltoli	Galichipa, Patuakhali	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	1720299434		60	30	90	Md.Sarafat Hossain	Deputy Director CPP Noakhali	1712026302
10.11.2018	Pathar ghata	Patharghata, Borguna	Md.Awailul Islam Babul	1714598005		90	45	135	Md.Shahabuddin	Deputy Director CPP Bhola	1712026305

Training Date	Union	Upazila and District	Name of CPP Unit Focal Person	Phone No. of Unit Focal	Training Venue	Participants			Name of the Main Training Instructor	Designation of the Training Instructor	Phone Number of the Instructor
						Male	Female	Total			
10.11.2018	Khatal Toli	Patharghata, Borguna	Md. Kabir	1720622943		60	30	90	Kishor Kumar Sarder	Deputy Director CPP Burguna	1712026301
09.11.2018	Kalamegha, Kakchira	Patharghata, Borguna	Ayub ali	1718718676		150	75	225	Md. Ruhul Amin	Deputy Director CPP, Chittagoning	1711440175
09.11.2018	Char Bishaw	Galichipa	Md. Mozaffor Hossain	1721059710		90	45	135	Md. Nazrul Islam	Assistant Director, Sandwip	1716523842
09.11.2018	Panpotti	Galichipa	Md. Rafiqul Islam	1716203071		60	30	90	Mahatabul Bari	Assistant Director Golachipa, Rangabali	1720581014
10.12.2018	Uttor Sachucia	Monpura	Kamalhddin	1715165288	Master hat RC shelter	30	15	45	Md. Shahabuddin	Deputy Director CPP Bhola	1712026305
11.12.2018	Uttor Sachucia	Monpura	Shawkat Hossen	1716376800	Master hat Govt PS	30	15	45	Md. Shahabuddin	Deputy Director CPP Bhola	1712026305
12.12.2018	Dakhin Sachucia	Monpura	Jahirul Haque	1715165288	Payari Mohon Gov. PS	30	15	45	Md. Shahabuddin	Deputy Director CPP Bhola	1712026305
13.12.2018	Dakhin Sachucia	Monpura	Md. Sajahan	1740955266	Sirajganj High School	30	15	45	Md. Shahabuddin	Deputy Director CPP Bhola	1712026305

Training Date	Union	Upazila and District	Name of CPP Unit Focal Person	Phone No. of Unit Focal	Training Venue	Participants			Name of the Main Training Instructor	Designation of the Training Instructor	Phone Number of the Instructor
						Male	Female	Total			
10.12.2018	Char Ishor	Hatiya	Humayun Kabir	1718476424	Char Koilash School	30	15	45	Md.Sarafat Hossain	Deputy Director CPP Noakhali	1712026302
11.12.2018	Burir Char	Hatiya	Zakir hossain	1746813390	Do	30	15	45	Md.Sarafat Hossain	Deputy Director CPP Noakhali	1712026302
12.12.2018	Nijumdip	Hatiya	Masum billah	1770281065	UP Jhajmara	30	15	45	Md.Sarafat Hossain	Deputy Director CPP Noakhali	1712026302
13.12.2018	Jahajmara	Hatiya	Bachchu	1757467077	Community Clinic	30	15	45	Md.Sarafat Hossain	Deputy Director CPP Noakhali	1712026302