



Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)



Blue Gold

Half-Yearly Progress Report

January to June 2016



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Blue Gold Program

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Issue and revision record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
1	08/09/2016	Blue Gold TA Team	Proteeti Masud; Niels van den Berge; Gijs Herpers	Guy Jones	

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List of Abbreviations

ADP	Annual Development Plan
ADG	Additional Director General
AEO	Agricultural Extension Officer
AGEP	Agricultural Growth and Employment Program
BAU	Bangladesh Agriculture University
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Program
CDSP IV	Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV
CEIP	Coastal Embankment improvement Project
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre
CO	Community Organizer
CPWF	Challenge Programme on Water and Food (CPWF)
CSISA	Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	Department of Agricultural Marketing
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DoC or DOC	Department of Cooperatives
DoF or DOF	Department of Fisheries
DP III	Department of Planning III
DPP	Development Project Proforma
DTL	Deputy Team Leader
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EOI	Expression of Interest
EMM	Euroconsult Mott MacDonald
EWM	Equitable Water Management
FFS	Farmers Field School
FGD	Focus group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GESAP	Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan (of BWDB)
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GoN	Government of the Netherlands
GPWM	Guidelines for Participatory Water Management
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IF	Innovation Fund
IFMC	Integrated Farm Management Component
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IMRC	Inter-Ministerial Review Committee
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPSWAM	Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Management
IPSWARM	Guidelines for Integrated Planning for Sustainable Water Resources Management
IWM	Institute of Water Modelling

IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LCG	Local Consultative Group
LCS	Landless/Labour Contracting Societies
LG	Local Government
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institutions
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRL	Monitoring, Reflection & Learning
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MTR	Mid – Term Review Mission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PCD	Project Coordinating Director
PCWM	Polder Community Water Management
PD	Project Director
PDP	Polder Development Plan
PMC	Project Management Committee
PM	Progress Marker
PSC	Program Steering Committee
PWMR	Participatory Water Management Rule
SDE	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SVC	Strengthened Value Chains
SWAIWRPMP	Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project
TA	Technical Assistance
T&C	Training & Communications
TL	Team Leader
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOT	Training of Trainers
UAO	Upazilla Agricultural Officer
UP	Union Parishad
WAP	Water Management Group Action Plan
VC	Value Chain
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
VCD	Value Chain Development
VCS	Value Chain Selection
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene education
WMA	Water Management Association
WMG	Water Management Group
WMIP	Water Management Improvement Project
WMO	Water Management Organisation
WRM	Water Resource Management
WUR	Wageningen University and Research Centre
XEN	Executive Engineer (BWDB)
ZSEs	Zonal Socio-Economists

Executive Summary

During this reporting period, Blue Gold identified 10 non-IPSWAM polders. With inclusion of these 10 new polders, the total gross area of Blue Gold stands at 115,641 ha, which is very close to the 115,000 ha as proposed by the 2015 MTR Mission.

In the reporting period Blue Gold supported water management organisations (WMOs) to build partnerships with other stakeholders in the polder, provided training on e.g. accounts keeping and auditing and formed polder teams to make sure that WMOs have a single point interface with Blue Gold.

The Program made significant progress in providing agricultural production and value chain development support. Participants of the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) report higher yields and an increase in vegetable sales. Participants of the market-oriented Farmer Schools (MFS) for mungbean report an increase in collective actions for purchasing inputs and an increase in storage capacity. However, their yields did not significant increase due to heavy rainfall. Blue Gold is exploring ways to make earlier cultivation of mungbean and sesame in combination with short-duration rice varieties possible to increase yields in the future.

During the reporting period, erosion put stress on the integrity of several embankments. The planned DPP revision (scheduled for the second half of 2016) is required to ensure that the Program can tackle the weakest spots in the infrastructure. The January – June 2016 targets for development and repair of water management infrastructure could only be partly met due to (among other reasons) funds coming in late and the Union Parishad elections. This will cause a peak in infrastructure investments in the coming years. An infrastructure implementation plan needs to be developed to speed up infrastructural investments without hampering the quality of works.

During the reporting period Blue Gold initiated scale up of the good practices from the Community Water Management Pilot in Polder 30. The Community Water Management model has proven to be effective in stimulating collective action and in harvesting the potential of the water management – agriculture nexus.

1. Introduction

The Blue Gold Program (BGP) has been developed based on the lessons learned from IPSWAM and other water sector projects in Bangladesh. It is a poverty reduction and economic development program with a central focus on the water management – agriculture nexus, which is being implemented by BWDB and DAE and which is funded by the Governments of Bangladesh and the Netherlands. Blue Gold is implemented in 3 coastal districts of Bangladesh; Patuakhali, Barguna, Khulna and Sathkira.

The Blue Gold Program is guided by the following policies;

- National Water Policy (NWPo, 1999);
- Guidelines for Participatory Water Management (GPWM, 2000);
- National Water Management Plan (NWMP).
- Participatory Water Management Rule (PWMR 2014)

It is also drawing systematically on the experiences of past projects and its major task is to reduce poverty and stimulate economic development by linking improved, participatory water management with agricultural production and value chain interventions. The Blue Gold Program is designed to use improved water resource management as a catalyst for agricultural and economic development in the polders.

The program is taking place during a six year period from March 2013 to February 2019. A possible extension until the end of 2020 is under discussion.

This report starts with a project-level update on the Blue Gold progress (chapter 2) after which major changes in the different polders are described (chapter 3). The fourth chapter provides an update on the program management, chapter 5 summarises the progress in the Innovation Fund after which the progress in Monitoring, Reflection and Learning (Chapter 6) is described. The report finishes with the Financial Report in Chapter 7.

2. Project Level Progress

2.1 New polder selection

Following the project document and Development Project Proforma (DPP) the Blue Gold Program covers 22 polders in Patuakhali, Barguna, Khulna and Satkhira districts.

The polder selection criteria as indicated in the inception report of Blue Gold Program are as follows:

- There should be no major conflicts in the communities and between occupational groups.
- The concerned Local Government Institution should have a positive attitude with regard to the project.
- Basic organizations dealing with water management should already be present in the area. If not, the stakeholders should show interest in establishing WMOs and in taking over responsibilities for Operation and Maintenance (O&M). They should further express their willingness to contribute to the O&M activities.
- There should be a good prospect for the project to have significant positive impacts.
- The polder has a reasonable level (to be defined during implementation) of current and potential economic activity and production.
- The return on investment and benefits for the activities should be well-trusted among the different polder communities.
- There should be scope for better utilization of the available water resources, involving relatively minor rehabilitation of the infrastructure (and there should be no major erosion threat).

In accordance with one of the recommendations of the 2015 mid-term review (MTR) mission, of a revised gross program area of 115,000 ha, a further ten (non-IPSWAM) polders have been identified. With the inclusion of these ten new polders, the total gross area of Blue Gold Program now stands at 115,641 ha. The only new polder under Khulna O&M Division-2 (polder 21) has been categorised as a major rehabilitation polder since all three sluices in this polder will require reconstruction. Based on the joint field visit by BWDB officials (comprising both DPIII and field division) and TA team members during November 2015, polder selection criteria were verified for all new polders, thereby justifying their inclusion in the program. However, if later, more detailed surveys and investigations in individual polders reveal serious departures from the selection criteria, then one or more of the polders may need to be replaced.

The total area of proposed ten potential polders covers of about 53,341 ha. Out of ten polders, nine are included in the list of potential polders in DPP. Polder 25 was selected at the request of the local community, LGIs and BWDB O&M Division. The new polder names and locations are presented below:

District	Name of Polder	Number of Identified and Selected Polders		
		IPSWAM polders	Non IPSWAM polders	Total
Patuakhali	Polders 47/3 & 47/4 - Kalapara WD Division	0	2	2
	Polder 55/2A & 55/2C - Patuakhali O&M Division	0	2	2
Khulna	Polder 21 - Khulna O&M Division II	0	1	1
	25, 27/1, 27/2, 28/1 & 28/2 - Khulna O&M Division I	0	5	5
Total No.		0	10	10

2.2 Water Management Support

Blue Gold works to establish partnerships between communities, departments of the Government of Bangladesh, local governments and other relevant stakeholders. Together with the physical infrastructure built by the program this should result in increased capacity of the Government and community to fulfil operation & maintenance requirements, resulting in more effective management of water resources in the polder. This will improve the environmental sustainability and climate & disaster resilience of the communities. Better-managed infrastructure provides shelter from flood, allows quicker drainage and supports agricultural and economic development in polders. This, in combination with the disaster resilience plans that communities and local governments develop with support of BGP, will increase the resilience of polder communities. Furthermore, when waterlogging and salinity are reduced agricultural production is expected to increase resulting in increased income from farming activities, which will catalyse economic development in polders.

Limited (human) resource availability in the relevant Government bodies is a serious constraint for sustainable changes to happen. Blue Gold aims at initiating a national dialogue to develop a long-term agenda for participatory water management. This and other strategies for sustainable change are described in more detail in the program's Exit Strategy 'Sustainability Right Now'¹.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR WATER MANAGEMENT

BGP seeks to strengthen and activate the institutional framework for participatory water management, as outlined by policies and regulations of the government of Bangladesh². These policies and guidelines describe *inter alia* the roles and responsibilities of government line agencies (BWDB), of beneficiaries of water management infrastructure, including Water Management Groups (WMGs) and Water Management Associations (WMAs) and Local Government Institutions, including Union Parishads (UPs) and Upazila Parishads.

During the reporting period, Blue Gold supported communities to set up new water management organisations, provided capacity development support and invested in establishing linkages between WMOs and other stakeholders in the polders. Blue Gold organised land and water use planning workshops with water management organisations and government partners to develop action plans.

In addition to its regular activities (e.g. formation of WMOs and supporting WMOs to organise meetings with other stakeholders), BGP has refocused its implementation processes. A growing realisation that participation should be effective from the onset of the programme, that water management should be geared to local economic development and that sustainability requires constructive relationships between new and existing organisations; has prompted BGP to set-up a unified work process. This unified work process is carried out at polder level and integrates all aspects of water management for development – such as institutional building, infrastructure development and management, local economic development and disaster preparedness – into a logical sequence³. The unified work process is meant to bring more coherence in the different activities of Blue Gold.

Cross-disciplinary polder teams have been formed to make sure that WMOs have a single point of entry to Blue Gold. The polder teams play a crucial role in planning and implementation of activities at polder-level and in coordination with other stakeholders at polder level.

¹ The exit strategies are described in more detail in Working Paper 2a.

² Guidelines for Participatory Water Management & Participatory Water Management Rules, 2014.

³ Working Paper 3 'Water Management for Development' describes the unified work process in detail.

Quantitative overview of activities in the reporting period:

No.	Output Activities	Unit	Project Target	Progress (January-June 2016)	Total Progress upto June, 2016	Percentage completed
Strengthen water management partnerships						
WMGs						
1	Formation of WMGs (Total)		850	16	355	42%
2	WMGs Registration with BWDB	No.	850	11	332	39%
2	IPSWAM WMGs are existing and operational	No.	250		240	96%
		No. of Male	na		29069	
		No. of Female	na		20156	
3	New WMGs are established and operational	No. of new WMG	600	16	115	19%
		No. of Male	na		20154	
		No. of Female	na		15985	
4	% of WMG members are female	percentage	40%	42%	42.00%	100%
5	% of all households are represented as member of the 850 WMGs	percentage	55%	59%	59.00%	100%
6	Members in WMG Executive Committee	No. of EC	850	16	354	42%
		No. of Male	7140	118	2793	
		No. of Female	3060	60	1441	
7	% of WMG EC members are female	percentage	30%	34%	34.00%	100%
WMG Micro-Credit						
8	Total Capital (Tk) in WMGs	Tk.	na	4476509	31983008	
9	Total amount (TK) distributed for IGA	Tk.	na	1315577	12740627	
10	WMG members who have taken credit	No.	na	174	1696	
WMAs						
11	Formation of WMA (Total)	No. of WMA	135	0	28	21%
		No. of Male	1458	0	224	
		No. of Female	162	0	112	
12	% of female membership in WMA	percentage	10%		33%	100%
13	WMA registered	No.	135	0	7	5%
14	Training on Credit and Savings for WMG	WMG	200	13	17	9%
		No. of Male		313	404	
		No. of Female		74	103	
15	No. of UP orientation on Blue Gold Program	No. of Orientation	60	0	25	42%
		Male		0	392	
		Female		0	225	
16	Briefing/follow-up Meeting with UP regarding linkage with WMOs, support to WM, DRR and other activities	No. of Follow-up	60	5	42	70%
		Male		14	157	
		Female		8	87	
17	Training course on DRR & Environment for Volunteers and UDMC (ENV+IS)	No.	22	0	2	9%
		No. of Male	na	0	44	
		No. of Female	na	0	26	
18	No. of Participatory workshop sessions with WMA's on SEMP and CBDRR Plan implementation	No.	22	0	3	14%
		No. of Male	na	0	23	
		No. of Female	na	0	9	
19	Implementation of Environmental Management Plan(EMP) and Environmental monitoring activities during construction and post construction phase in polders	No. of EMP implementation	22	5	8	36%
		Monitoring Report	22	1	2	9%
20	No. of Participatory workshop sessions with WMA's on SEMP and CBDRR Plan implementation	No. of workshop	42	0	3	7%
		No. of Male	na	0	23	
		No. of Female	na	0	9	

INFRASTRUCTURE

Improving water infrastructure is an important element of the program. By constructing and repairing embankments, the integrity of polders is improved. Canals are re-excavated to increase agricultural production through improved irrigation and drainage.

Quality Control

Quality control of the rehabilitation works, especially for earthwork in the embankment re-sectioning/construction and canal re-excavation, is a challenge. The major quality related issues for water infrastructure rehabilitation are as follows:

Work items	Quality Issues
Embankment Re-sectioning/ Construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate base preparation/cleaning/ stripping. 2. Deeper borrow pits close the toe of embankment/ less berm width. 3. Dumping wet soils, inadequate drying, layering and compaction. 4. Inadequate side slopes, top cambering and turfing.
Canal Re-excavation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improper bed level, width and side slopes. 2. Dumping of spoil earth close to the bank of the canal. 3. Incomplete removal of cross-dams.
Structure Repair/Construction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of good quality construction material (in some cases). 2. Lack of good workmanship (in some cases). 3. Inadequate curing. 4. Improper back filling and compaction.

The TA team has had a series of discussions with field XENs and Superintending Engineers on how to improve the quality of works. The discussions resulted in the following suggestions:

- (a) Bigger packages/ contracts, giving preference to the selection of more-professional national contractors with stronger internal quality assurance procedures.
- (b) Multi-year program for embankment construction so that natural consolidation during the rainy season will have to be made up during the subsequent season, thus increasing sustainability of the embankment.
- (c) Enhancing BWDB schedule of rates and making provisions for payment of allied costs for ancillary work items – to attract professional contractors.
- (d) Pre-bid meetings for shortlisted contractors/LCS/WMGs emphasising the quality control of rehabilitation works, and their obligation to make good any subsequent liabilities.
- (e) Reviewing PWMR 2015 to make provisions for direct contracting of BWDB field XEN with the LCS (rather than through WMGs)- to develop ownership and sense of accountability.
- (f) Continuous monitoring by BWDB field offices, zonal TA Team and WMOs.
- (g) Giving simplified quality control guidelines to BWDB field offices, zonal TA team and the WMOs.

It is difficult to initiate all mentioned measures instantly. However, consensus is that at least some initiatives will be taken starting from FY 2016/17 and will be continued and upgraded in the course of time.

Orientation programs were conducted for the potential Contractors, selected WMG and LCS members in Khulna, Satkhira and Patuakhali (including Barguna) on 3/4 April, 6 April and 27/28 April 2016 respectively. On average 35 to 50 participants attended each orientation session. The objective was to make them aware of the tendering/contracting procedures and requirements, legal obligations, technical specifications, work methodologies and quality control, internal and external monitoring, construction safety, environmental safeguarding and payment procedures.

In addition to the orientation programs, intensive training was also given to WMG/LCS members for earthwork in embankment and canals. Selected members from 82 LCSs along with concerned WMGs and Monitoring Committees were trained in 20 batches in Khulna, Satkhira and Patuakhali during January-March 2016. These trainings mostly covered construction methodology, quality control, billing and wage distribution, gender and health & safety issues.

In the quality control and monitoring chain, BWDB field Engineers were directly responsible for day to day monitoring and quality control. TA field Quality Control Engineers, who are responsible for 2-4 polders each, provided onsite support to the BWDB field Engineers as well as the zonal TA Infrastructure Team. Seasonal field Supervisors, one for each polder, provided direct onsite assistance to the field Quality Control Engineers. One TA Civil Engineer coordinated the overall quality control and monitoring in each zone. They submitted fortnightly progress and quality reports to the Program Advisor-WRM with copies to field XEN, PCD and Team Leader. The WMAs also needed to certify the quality and progress of each item of work to qualify for reimbursement. The Program Advisor-WRM and two more civil engineers in Dhaka provided necessary guidance and assistance and did the overall coordination and monitoring. Works with unacceptable or poor quality are either not recommended for reimbursements or are recommended for partial reimbursement only.

Embankment Erosion and Breaches

During the reporting period, there were several instances of erosion and breaches in different polders, which are given below:

Polder 43/2A: The embankments reaches at Motherbunia, Nandipara and Vazna, re-sectioned by contractor during 2014/15, are being severely eroded and undercut uprooting the trees on the bank. During a field visit along with PCD and Carel de Groot, First Secretary, EKN, on 25 May 2016, it was decided that this part of the embankment will be retired and should be included in the 2016/17 implementation program. The field XEN was advised to fix the alignment in the Mouza map and start physical surveying immediately for submission of design data to the design office (with a minimum setback distance of 100m).

Polder 43/2B: The erosion at Boloikati is continuing. The breach was temporarily closed with a very narrow dike constructed by the UP and the local WMG. A retired embankment was planned at this site during 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively but local people did not agree to provide land for the new alignment. This has been again taken in 2016/17 programs with the expectation that land acquisition will be possible after DPP revision.

The embankment on both sides of the Bauria Sluice broke in April 2016. The breaches severely damaged the sluice. The sluice tilted sideways, settled differentially and became very unstable. It has been included in the 2016/17 rehabilitation program for reconstruction. The breaches were temporarily closed by BWDB under an emergency program.

Polder 55/2C: There are two erosion points in polder 55/2C, near Chandpura Sluice at Alipur Bazar and near Modhupura Bazar. The erosion is continuing slowly but progressively. The embankment here will be retired after provisions are made in the revised DPP.

Polder 43/2D: There is about 200m of embankment erosion at Marichbunia in polder 43/2D. Blue Gold Program has already undertaken the repair of the embankment here with slight shifting of the alignment

towards the countryside. Since this is a predominantly homestead area, retirement may not be possible here. Therefore, some low cost protection will be planned here after revision of the DPP.

Polder 22: In this polder there was about 300m of embankment erosion at Kalinagar. Repairs to this part of embankment were completed by Blue Gold with slight backing towards the countryside. Since no land is available for retirement, some low cost protection will be planned here after approval of the revised DPP.

Polder 29: The retired embankment at Chadgar in polder 29 was damaged several times during construction, as partial closures in the third breach broke due to a spring tide during May-June. The contractor's target schedule was to achieve full closure of all the three breaches by end-May 2016, but because he started late (in March 2016, after the UP elections) and then only with limited resources, it was not completed in time. By end-June, the breach was closed, but without achieving a full embankment cross-section.

Investment peak in 2017/18 and 2018/19 work seasons

Considering a probable investment of Euro 30.90 million as per the recommendations of MTR and slow rate of actual investment up to 2015/16, the unprecedented levels of investment in 2017/18 and 2018/19 will be challenging for BWDB. This needs a very serious and time bound implementation planning by BWDB, but not at the cost of quality.

Quantitative Overview of Infrastructure Rehabilitation Works up to June 2016

Work Items	Unit	2015/16 Plan	Completed	On Going
Embankment Upgrading	km	23.51	3.90	19.61
Embankment Re-Sectioning	km	171.98	136.30	30.60
Embankment Retirement	km	5.48*	2.84	1.74
Canal Re-Excavation	km	149.28	33.50	63.00
Repair of Sluices	nos	54	8	46
Repair of Outlet	nos	18	5	13
Repair of Inlet	nos	171	94	77
Construction of Sluice	nos	6	0	6
Construction of Outlet	nos	0	0	0
Construction of Inlet	nos	1	0	1

Challenges faced during 2015/16:

Some of the major challenges that affected the overall progress of rehabilitation works are as follows:

- For many activities, design data from field had to be submitted several times, as these data did not fulfil their requirements fully. These caused delay in the design data collection as well the design process, estimate vetting and tendering.
- The UP election (February 2016) was the most influencing factor for slow work progress during 2015/16. The villagers, LCS members and the contractors were so involved in this election that they could not even think of any work during this period. The pre-election campaign and the post-election violence continued almost for 2 months, and virtually not many works could start before April 2016. Many of the LCSs even did not start work (especially in polder 31-part) perhaps fearing that they would not be able to complete the works in time. This resulted in less overall progress.
- The concept of LCS working through WMGs (as mandated in PWMR 2014) did not work well. In reality neither LCSs nor the WMGs took the real responsibility/initiative. Most LCSs thought that WMGs are the main contractors (having agreement with the BWDB) and have the hiring & firing authority, so they will take the responsibility. WMGs thought that LCSs take most of the money, so they will take the

responsibility. In some cases, WMGs played the role of contractors and hired and fired LCS members as day labourers, which made the LCS members think that they are not active and responsible members of the team. This was also a reason for less work progress.

- (d) The delay in DPP revision because of MoWR's decision to justify the additional items and costs resulted in some of the items (especially in fine tuning polders) to be dropped from the plan as they were not in the original DPP.
- (e) The fund placement was again late consecutively for the third time in a row, placed in mid-May 2016. This caused some irregularities in payment and created tension among the LCSs and contractors.
- (f) Many of the LCSs and contractors were not serious in completing their works in time. This affected the overall progress and quality of works.

COMMUNITY WATER MANAGEMENT

In January 2015, IRRI, co-supported by the BGP, Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), BRAC and Shushilan started a pilot on Community Water Management in Polder 30. The results of the pilot are positive. Communities take joint ownership over water resource management and collective action resulted in increased agricultural yields. During the reporting period, BGP community water management demonstration schemes were introduced into other Blue Gold polders.

Community water management focuses on establishing democratic decision-making bodies for reaching consensus on gate settings and maintenance, often in the form of water management organisations (WMOs). A socially agreed gate setting does imply that this setting is the most beneficial for crop production and most sustainable for the structure's life time. Increasing the technical and agronomic knowledge of WMOs to help them achieve crop improvements. This improved knowledge includes aspects like the potential of improved rice varieties (and concomitant water management requirements), the identification of different water management handlings for high, medium and low lands, creating fresh water storage in khals and ponds for supplementary irrigation throughout the year, and rice-fish inter-cropping. Community Water Management (CWM) aims to build capacity of WMOs in a comprehensive manner addressing social, technical, agronomic and market challenges and stimulating collective action.

The upscaling of community water management will get full shape in the second half of 2016.

2.3 Agriculture and Marketing Support

BGP aims at harvesting the potential of the water management – agricultural production nexus. Improved water management results in increased agricultural production and diversification if new practices are adopted by farmers. Increased production can be accomplished by changing production practices (e.g. use of HYV rice or line sowing) and by intensification. The latter can be achieved by stimulating farmers to grow new crops on land that was previously not cultivated. Diversification can also take place on a homestead level to ensure a more diverse diet (e.g. vegetables, poultry). These and other new practices are promoted through the BGP farmer field schools (FFSs), market-oriented farmer field schools (MFSs) and demonstrations that include Farmer Field Days and fairs.

Innovations need to be embedded in existing extension services or being adopted by the private sector to ensure this happens. For the private sector this means that innovations need to add a substantial amount to their profit, for the government this means it needs to align with their mandate. Besides additional linkages on the input side, linkages between farmers and buyers also need to be established on the sales side. This will also happen by the introduction of new practices (e.g. collective action). With additional opportunities unlocked in agriculture, it will become clearer what the added value of water management is and farmers will become more involved in using water resources effectively.

Changes in Production

FFS participants were surveyed at the start of a new cycle and at the end. The participants reported significant changes in the number of vegetables they grow and in the sales of vegetables.

The average number of vegetables grown per FFS participant

Before FFS	After FFS
3 - 3.2	7 - 8

The percentage of farmers that sell at least half of their vegetables

	Khulna		Patuakhali	
	Before FFS	After FFS	Before FFS	After FFS
Cycle 3	16%	82%	4%	62%
Cycle 4	3%	49%	N/A	N/A

Although, these results are promising, further surveys will be required to determine whether these changes are sustainable. If not, BGP will explore ways to increase the sustainability of its FFS interventions.

Market-oriented changes

During the reporting period, an outcome survey was conducted among farmers that participated in the MFS cycle on mungbean. Currently, Focus Group Discussions are ongoing to discuss the results of the surveys with the farmers. The preliminary results show an increase in the adoption of promoted practices. Several practices introduced by the project were adopted by a majority of the farmers. These included, among others, an improved variety, collective action to purchase inputs and the use of harvesting sheets.

Unfortunately, the total production did not increase. Farmers faced heavy rains before they could harvest the third flush of mungbean. BGP is now looking into the possibilities to combine promotion of improved mungbean varieties with promotion of short-duration rice varieties. This would allow the farmers to plant and harvest earlier, reducing the risk of the monsoon damaging the crop.

Furthermore, MFS participants reported a significant increase in collective actions for procurement of inputs (48%). Collective action on the output side was minimal. The major challenges are the quality differences between farmers and the timing of harvest, which is based on the cash requirements of the farmers. 51.9% of the farmers report that they share their lessons learned in meetings with the WMGs. Resource Farmers trained by the project are a key source of information for the farmers in the MFS and almost 90% reported receiving information from them.

Based on the survey results different areas have been identified for further investigation. These include the use of pesticide, mechanization and adoption practices of farmers. Even for practices and technologies that have been adopted, farmers did not adopt them over all their cultivated areas – they test new ideas on a smaller area to assess the impact. Following up on this in the next seasons will allow Blue Gold to determine the sustainability of the changed production practices.

Quantitative overview of agriculture and marketing support activities

No.	Output Activities	Unit	Project Target	Progress (January-June 2016)	Total Progress upto June, 2016	Percentage completed
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors						
1	Formation of Producer Group (PG)	No. of Group No. of Male No. of Female	200	116 2288 612	226 3821 1829	100%
2	Training of Resource Farmers	No. No. of Male No. of Female	0	134 113 21	134 113 21	
3	VC selection Matrix	No.	26	0	12	46%
4	# MFS conducted (sesame, mungbean, poultry, rice, fish)	No. of MFS No. participants		76 1900	96 2400	
5	Value Chain Analysis Completed	No.	8	1	6	75%
6	Mechanisation Service Training for WMG (MAM Training)	WMG No. of Male No. of Female	137	0 0 0	108 1947 1128	79%
7	Demos, each including a field day, are implemented by DAE	No. of demos.	380	29	230	61%
8	Polder Master File	No.	26	0	12	46%
9	FFS implemented by DAE	No. of FFS No. of Male No. of Female	1000 25000 25000	60 1500 1500	230 5750 5750	23%
10	FFS implemented (Fish & Livestock) by TA	No. of FFS No. of male No. of Female	800	94 244 1956	446 1608 7342	56%
11	% of Female participation in FFS-DAE	percent	50%	50%	50%	
12	% of Female participation in FFS-TA	percent	50%	80%	82%	
13	Field day -TA	No. of field day No. of Male No. of Female No. of Children	800 na na na	88 4091 7559 3066	358 19372 32683 12551	45%
14	Departmental trainers (DAE-DTs) trained to conduct FFS	No. of DTs	50			100%
15	Farmer Trainers (DAE-FTs) trained to conduct FFS	No. of FTs	150	78	78	52%
16	2 solar water desalination/purification panel pilots executed in each polder	No. of Solar Panel pilot	44	0	2	5%
17	10 families in each polder will be aware of adopting ICS technology	No. of families adopted ICS	220	0	5	2%

2.4 Training

The Blue Gold Training Program capitalizes on the experiences from previous projects implemented by BWDB on coastal zone development and by DAE on agricultural development using Farmer Field Schools (FFSs). Other Government institutions such as DoC, DoF, DLS and NGOs and the private sector are also involved in conducting trainings to the Water Management Organizations (WMOs) at the polder level.

The overall objective of the training program is to develop the capacity of members of polder level water management organizations (WMOs) as well as staff from government institutions, non-government organizations and Union Parishads. Training and capacity building will focus on the development of knowledge, skills and changing mind-sets and attitudes. The capacity of staff of the implementing agencies will be developed through training, workshops, seminars, and study tours in-country and outside country to put into practice a decentralised, demand led and participatory approach.

During this reporting period, training activities included the following:

1. Organizational management for WMGs

This is the foundation training course for Water Management Organizations consisting 11 sessions for 3 days training course where 34 members of 2 WMGs and concerned UP representatives participated in each batch. In 3rd day of training each WMG prepare a WMG Action Plan (WAP) for next one year what will be followed up by the Community Organizers. This training is conducting by the external training team.

During the reporting period, this course was completed or in progress in polders of Patuakhali, Khulna and Satkhira. All the targeted batches (100%) of polder 43/2E were completed but in polder-43/1A and polder-29 around 83% and 60% batches completed; in polder-2 in Satkhira, only 13% were completed.

2. Account Keeping and Audit Systems for WMGs

This two-day course is designed to build up the capacity of WMGs in records and accounts-keeping and to orient them about audit systems. Each batch comprises 24 members of four WMGs, and is led by trainers from Blue Gold TA staff together with BWDB resource persons. The course started in late-December 2015 and almost 80% targeted batches have been completed in three polders in Khulna, some 67% in six polders in Patuakhali, and none as yet in Satkhira's polder-2

During this reporting period, all targeted batches were completed in Khulna Polder 22, and in Patuakhali in polders 43/2A and 43/2B. Elsewhere in Khulna, good progress was achieved: in polder 29 (86%) and polder 30 (60%). Progress in Patuakhali was reported as: polder 43/1A (25%), 43/2E (33%) and 43/2D (50%), 43/2F (50%).

3. Gender and Leadership for WMOs

The course aims to raise the awareness of WMO members and related UP representatives in the role of women in WMOs and how to develop the skills of female members in decision-making and leadership. Each batch includes 30 male/female representatives of two WMGs and male/female members of the UPs, and is conducted by an external training team. During the reporting period, the training modules were developed, two dry-run batches were used to select the final composition of the training team, and three pilot batches were conducted in each of Patuakhali, Khulna and Satkhira to test and finalize the module. It is intended that this course will be provided to all Blue Gold WMGs.

4. Savings and Credit Management Training

The objective of the training programme is to create awareness of the benefits and dangers of mobilizing savings and, where appropriate, to ensure the proper disbursement of credits to individuals belonging to the WMG. The training is conducted by an external provider to selected WMG members of IPSWAM polders of Patuakhali and Khulna who have reasonable levels of savings and run credit programs. Fifty WMGs of polders 43/1A, 43/2A, 43/2D, 43/2E and 43/2F (Patuakhali) and fifty WMGs of polders 22, 29 and 30 (Khulna) were selected. The targeted total of twenty batches was completed within the reporting period.

5. LCS works Management

This day-long training program is provided to representatives of WMGs, Monitoring Committee, leader of LCS group and representatives of concerned UPs to raise awareness about the LCS work procedures and management. This training course was implemented by internal resources persons of Blue Gold TA staff and BWDB. During the reporting period, a total of twenty batches were conducted in polders 43/2B, 43/2E (Patuakhali), and polders 26, 29, 30 and 31-part (Khulna) and polder 2 (Satkhira).

6. WMA Action Planning Workshops

To strengthen awareness and understanding among WMA members about their key roles and responsibilities and to develop the capacity of WMAs in participatory action planning process, a two-day WMA Action Planning Workshop was designed for WMA executive members. The first batch was piloted in polder-22 in May 2016 for representatives of two WMAs of polder-22, concerned UP representatives and representatives of BWDB and DAE. It is intended that the action planning workshop will be organized for all Blue Gold WMAs.

7. Water and Land Use Planning Workshops

This is a one-day workshop in which local representatives (of LGIs, WMOs and others) and departmental staff (of BWDB, DAE, DoF, DLS and TA) prepare an outline polder development plan through mapping exercises. The workshop builds on the local understanding of agricultural production and water management and produces a general view of the cropping pattern and the major water management challenges in the polder as well as options for crop diversification and water management improvements. It is intended that this workshop will be organized in all new polders.

During the reporting period, workshops were organized in each of two new polders in Patuakhali: polder-55/2C and 55/2A in March and April 2016 respectively

8. Multi-level Water Governance, The Hague Academy, The Netherlands

In April 2016, eleven officials of the BWDB, Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Water Resources participated in the Multilevel Water Governance course organized by The Hague Academy in the Netherlands. Because of the relevance of the course to water sector institutions in Bangladesh, it is intended that BRAC (who hosted an earlier course in water governance) possibly complemented by trainers from The Hague Academy will provide training in Dhaka to a wider circle of water sector stakeholders. GoB participants in the April 2016 course in The Hague will be invited to lead specific components of the course.

9. Advanced Level Design and Life Cycle Costing of Sustainable Water Management Infrastructures, Dutch Water Authorities, The Netherlands

Representatives of the Dutch Water Authorities (DWA) promoted the importance of life cycle costing and design (LCC&D) for water infrastructure during a visit to Blue Gold in January 2015. Subsequently, during a visit by senior BWDB staff to the Netherlands in November 2015, the rationale for the training was discussed, DWA confirmed their interest in hosting the training - and BWDB expressed their support. Training of a group of twelve BWDB technical staff is scheduled in The Netherlands from 14 to 27 September 2016 in locations including Lelystad, Almelo, Tiel, Delft and Leiden. The course will focus on sluices, canals and embankments and how to design, operate and maintain water system assets in such a way that an effective balance between performances (stakeholders requirements), risks and life cycle cost can be obtained.

3. Polder Progress

This chapter describes the status and progress with interventions in Blue Gold polders.

3.1 Polder 43/2F

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures

The WMOs took up the following water management responsibilities:

- Dakshin Dalachara sluice is under repair; gates are not in good order. It has no chain or polly yet, people operate it with ropes and logs to meet their water management needs. WMG Executive Committee is leading/organizing operation of the sluice.
- Dakshin Angulkata WMG collects fund to pay the operator of Kantar sluice; the sluice operator is paid about Tk. 5,000 per season. Fund is collected from farmers.
- Dakshin Angulkata WMG cleaned water hyacinth of Sikderer Khal in June 2016
- Purba Gulisakhali WMG cleaned water hyacinth of Katakhai khal in April 2016
- Debpur WMG cleaned water hyacinth of Debpur Khal in April 2016
- Uttar Angulkata WMG cleaned water hyacinth of Kantar khal in April 2016.
- Haridrbaria WMG cleaned water hyacinth of Ghoser Khal in April 2016
- Uttar Purba Kalagachia WMG repaired embankment in its area in March 2016.
- Uttar Dalachara WMG cleaned water hyacinth of Baorer khal in April 2016.

Not only the members of the Executive Committees of WMGs, but also others are participating in all these different water management and O&M activities. However, water resources cannot be managed effectively in the polder area as the sluices are not in good order – they have yet to be repaired, and a number of khals are silted up – they have not been re-excavated. So, farmers are not fully happy with the water management situation. Only in the areas where there are inlets, the farmers are getting benefits of water management.

WMOs are even taking leadership for social works. An example of this kind of social work is: Dakshin Purba Kalibari WMG initiated repair of a foot bridge at Mohiskathi.

Water management partnership

Cooperation between WMOs and Union Parishad (UP) is gradually developing. Some UP Members are also members of WMGs and the UP Chairman is very supportive whenever called for, especially in any activity related to O&M of infrastructure. As embankment breached (about 2 meters) at Dakshin Haridrbaria WMG area in August and at Uttar Kalibari Bazarghona WMG area (about 1 meter) in July, people closed the breaches on their own initiative and with cooperation from UP Chairman and Members.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Farmers are adopting a number of new agricultural technologies that they came to know through Blue Gold training activities. They are cultivating Bari-6 variety of mung bean; they are following line sowing method; they do weeding in mung bean field. Farmers are also cultivating some other new crops - dragon fruit, passion fruit, ground nut, sun flower. In poultry rearing, people have adopted improved housing system and vaccination. In fish cultivation, they have adopted the learning like using lime to clean pond, stocking right size fingerlings in pond and giving fish feed.

Horizontal learning:

The learnings from FFS and MFS are spread by the participants; and non-participants are also showing interest to learn from the participants. Learnings that are popular among people include use of Bari-6

variety of mung bean, line sowing of mung bean, weeding of mung bean, buying of inputs and selling of products collectively, maintain records of prices of commodities.

Market orientation and market linkage:

Farmers who participated in MFS are aware of business notion of agriculture. They are buying inputs (seed/fertilizer) collectively and collectively selling their products. They have developed linkages with paikars (whole-sellers); they go (collectively) to regional markets like Amtali.

Extension services:

Extension services from DAE are available in polder area but not so much from DLS and DoF. In this polder DAE have FFS (Jan – Jun 16) on Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap and Sunflower.

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

Female participation in WMG activities is increasing. Women are getting involved more and more in economic activities, like in mung bean cultivation.

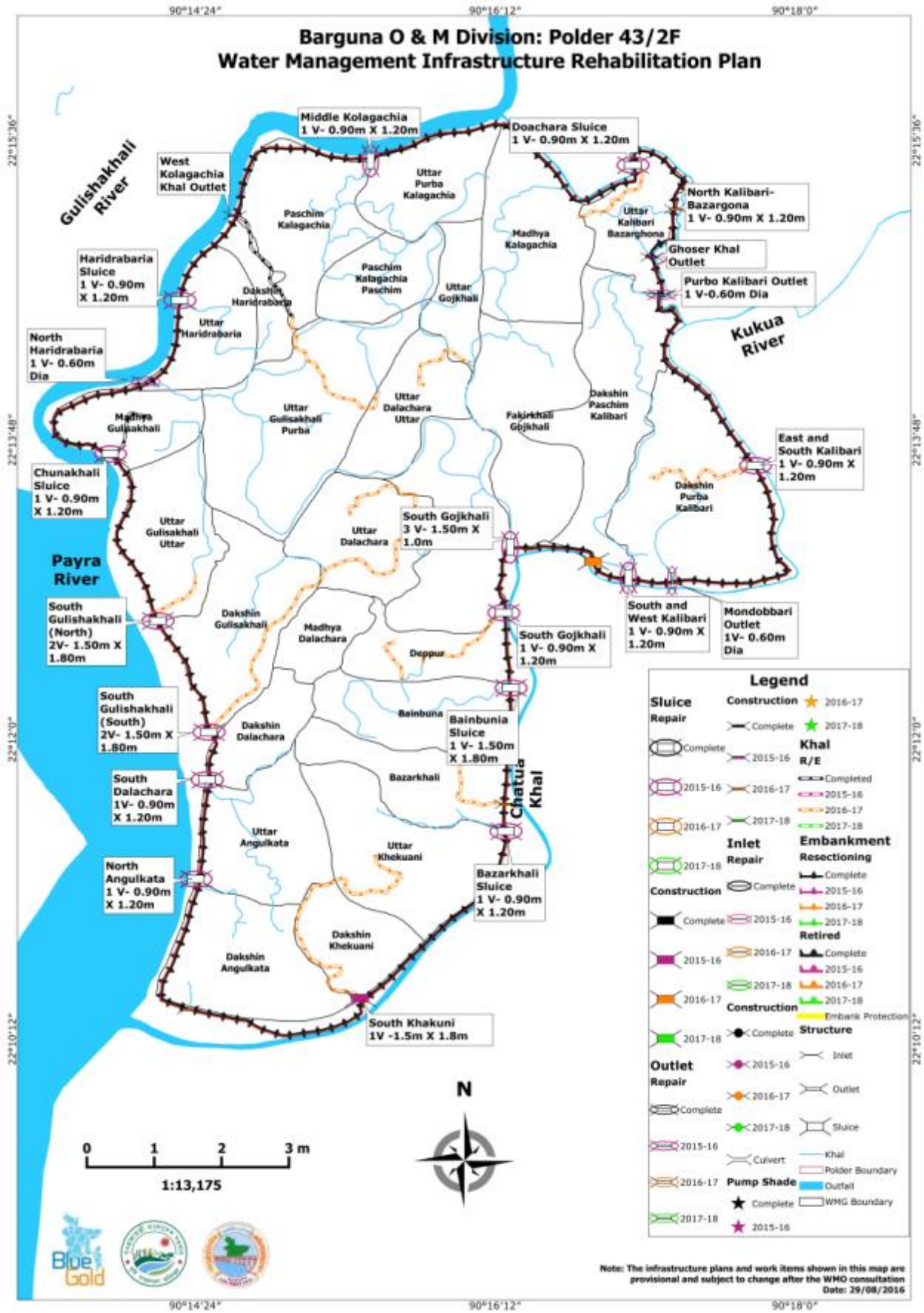
Women are contesting for leadership in the society; some contested in UP elections. Female members of Dakshin Haridrbaria WMG and Dakshin Goskhali WMG got elected as UPMembers.

Challenges in polder:

- People of the polder area are facing real challenge for water management and O&M as the sluices are not in proper order and many khals are not draining properly.
- In two WMGs there are internal problems which are causing disunity within those organizations: in Uttar Gulisakhali the cause of problem is non-payment of LCS wages by a WMG leader, and in Bazarkhali WMG the cause of disunity is the question of ownership of agricultural machineries given by FAO/DAE.

Outstanding effort in the polder:

Cleaning of Sikderer Khal at the initiative of Dakshin Angulkata WMG helped drainage of a big area; because of this, farmers could go for seedling and cultivation of Aman.



3.2 Polder 43/2D

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures:

The WMOs took up the following water management responsibilities:

- Keshobpur WMG is operating the Katakhal sluiice with wooden fallboard and ropes.
- Dakshin Marichbunia WMG operates Rajabari sluiice with wooden fallboard and ropes.
- Pakshia and Purba Gerakhali Uttar WMGs have removed blocks from in front of Batgachia sluiice, which facilitated drainage
- Pakshia WMG and Abad Hajikhali WMG removed water hyacinth and fish traps in Kanaidanga khal (about 6 km); about 70 persons, including both WMG members and non-members, worked for 8 days
- Purba Pancha Koralia WMG tried to remove blocks at Taktakhali sluiice
- Embankment was repaired at Auliapur by Purba Auliapur WMG
- Dakshin Hajikhali WMG repaired 1 inlet jointly with UP

However, the expected level of water management could not be achieved due to infrastructural problems; almost the whole project area is facing water management problems – slow drainage/water logging.

Water management partnership:

It is quite remarkable that in the recent Local Government elections a number of WMG members got elected – 13 as UP Members and 1 as UP Chairman. Consequently, relation and cooperation between WMOs and UPs are very good.

The Marichbunia UP Chairman cooperates positively as regards water management. He made to remove fishing nets from khals in Marichbbunia Union like Rajabariakhaland Taktakhalikhal.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Farmers have begun to adopt new agricultural technologies: In mung bean cultivation: they are using Bari 6 variety, using fertilizer, practicing line sowing, using tractor/power tiller, weeding mung bean field, etc. In Tilapia cultivation: they are using lime in pond preparation, stocking fingerlings with proper calculation, giving feed to fish. In poultry rearing: they are using *hajol* (improved housing system), separating chicks from mother hen, use of vaccination.

Horizontal learnings:

The participants in FFS and MFS sessions are sharing the learnings with others; and non-participants are also showing interest to learn from the participants. It is reported that the contact farmers and resource farmers share their knowledge/learnings in some WMG meetings. Cultivation of Tilapia, poultry rearing and vegetable gardening in homestead areas, in all of which women are the main actors, are increasing in the area.

Market orientation and market linkage:

Farmers who participated in MFS are aware of business notion of agriculture. Because of that, they are buying inputs (seed/fertilizer) collectively and also selling their products collectively. They are developing linkages with service providers/ input sellers and selective buyers. They are contacting tractor/power tiller owners. An international market linkage has been established for mung bean; the name of the international company is Grameen Uglana,

Extension services:

Farmers are getting extension services from DAE. Comparatively there are less number of extension workers in field from DoF and DLS. However, farmers have cell phone numbers of SAOs as well as of extension workers from DoF and DLS. Besides, there are 2 community livestock workers and 1 community poultry worker in this polder. In this polder DAE have FFS on (Jan – Jun 16) Mung bean, Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap, Sunflower, Plantation of Dwarf Coconut, Drumstick.

Improvement in the livelihood and food security situation

With the changes that have come in agriculture like increase in fish cultivation, vegetable cultivation, poultry rearing and mung bean cultivation, there has been an increase in family income and it has also contributed to nutrition of many families.

Changes in the position of women in polder area

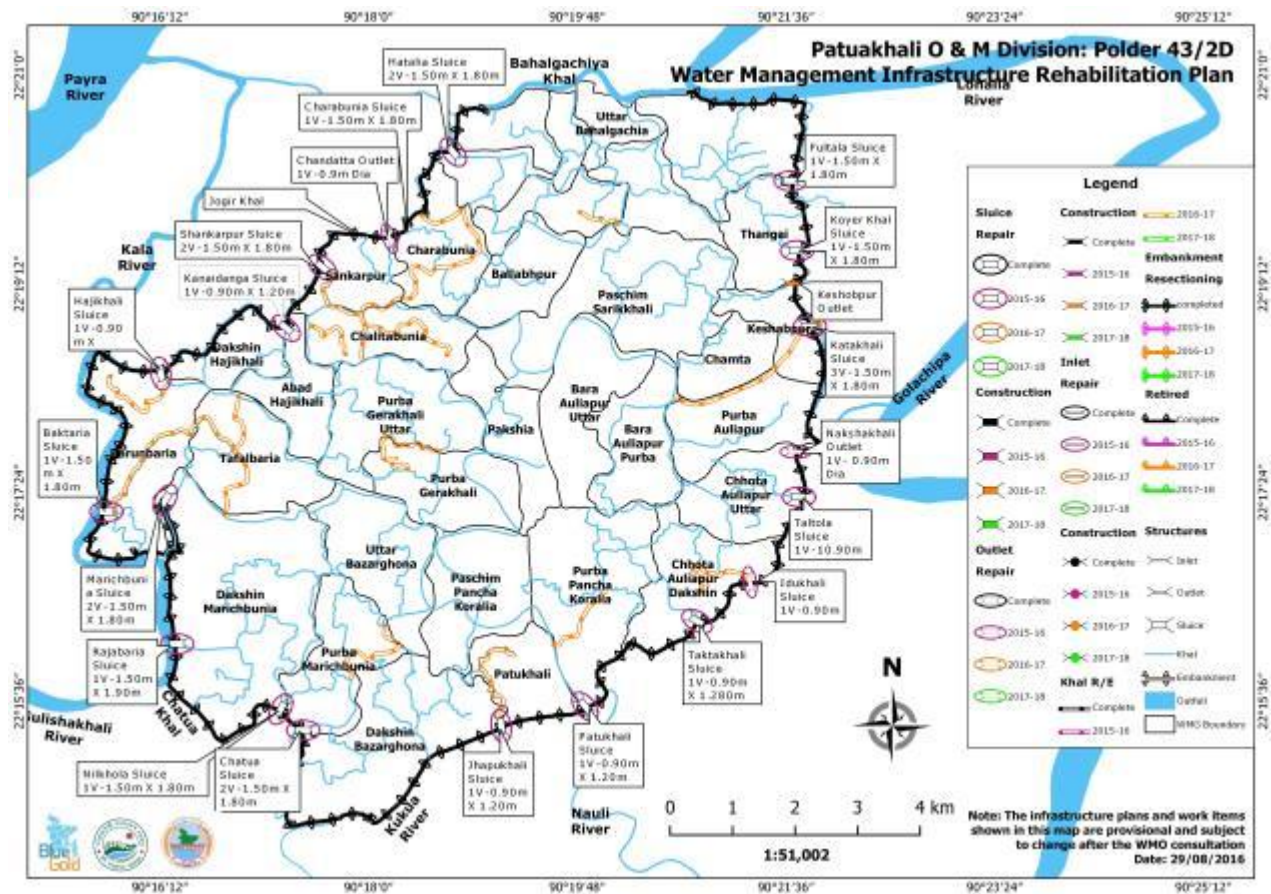
Women are getting involved more and more in economic activities, like in mung bean cultivation, Tilapia cultivation and poultry rearing. In WMGs there are some women in responsible positions like Vice-President, Joint Secretary and Cashier. Women are also contesting in Local Government elections; in the last elections 2 female WMG members got elected as UP Members.

Challenges in polder:

Good water management is difficult to establish since the water management infrastructures are not in working condition.

Outstanding efforts in the polder:

- WMGs are doing difficult work of water management as the infrastructures are not in good order.
- Farmers are collectively doing input buying and selling of products
- Farmers are able to communicate through cell phones with service providers
- Farmers are much encouraged to cultivate mung bean because of international market linkage (Grameen Uglana)
- A number of WMO members have got elected in UP elections, including 1 Chairman and 2 female Members.



3.3 Polder 43/2A

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures:

The WMOs took up the following water management responsibilities:

- Bhajna-Nandipara WMG closed a breach on embankment (about 15 meters) in June 2016; UP Chairman and Member as well as local people participated in this work.
- Purba Matibhanga WMG put earth at low section of embankment where water used to overtop the embankment; UP cooperated with WMG for this work.
- Embankment at Khatsia sluice was low; Purba Keowabunia WMG put earth at that low section to stop overtopping
- Paschim Titkata WMG repaired leakage at an inlet
- Purba Bara Bighai WMG cleaned water hyacinth of Gintala khal
- Tushkhali WMG repaired ghogs on embankment.
- At Chairman's initiative all khals of the polder have been cleared of fish traps.

At local arrangements/lifting system (with ropes & log) the WMOs operate gates of sluices and use earth to close inlets.

Water management partnership:

WMOs and UP are cooperating in water management efforts. As the infrastructures are not in working condition, they cannot be operated effectively and expected benefits cannot be achieved yet. Collaboration of UP with WMOs in this respect is remarkable.

One example of cooperation between different stakeholders is that Purba Bara Bighai WMG initiated repair of ghogs on embankment near Khatasia bazar. WMG members, community people, UP Members and local leaders all participated in this work – some with labour and others with money

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Farmers are adopting some new agricultural technologies that they learnt. They are cultivating vegetables in homestead areas; in poultry rearing they are using improved housing system; they are doing tilapia cultivation and maintaining a fish sanctuary. Farmers are cultivating dragon fruit and strawberry.

Extension services:

In this Polder DAE have FFS (Jan – Jun 16) on Management of Coconut and cultivating Summer Tomato.

Horizontal learnings:

The participants of FFS are sharing their knowledge and learning with their neighbours. Some non-participants have started vegetable cultivation, poultry rearing with improved housing and tilapia cultivation.

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

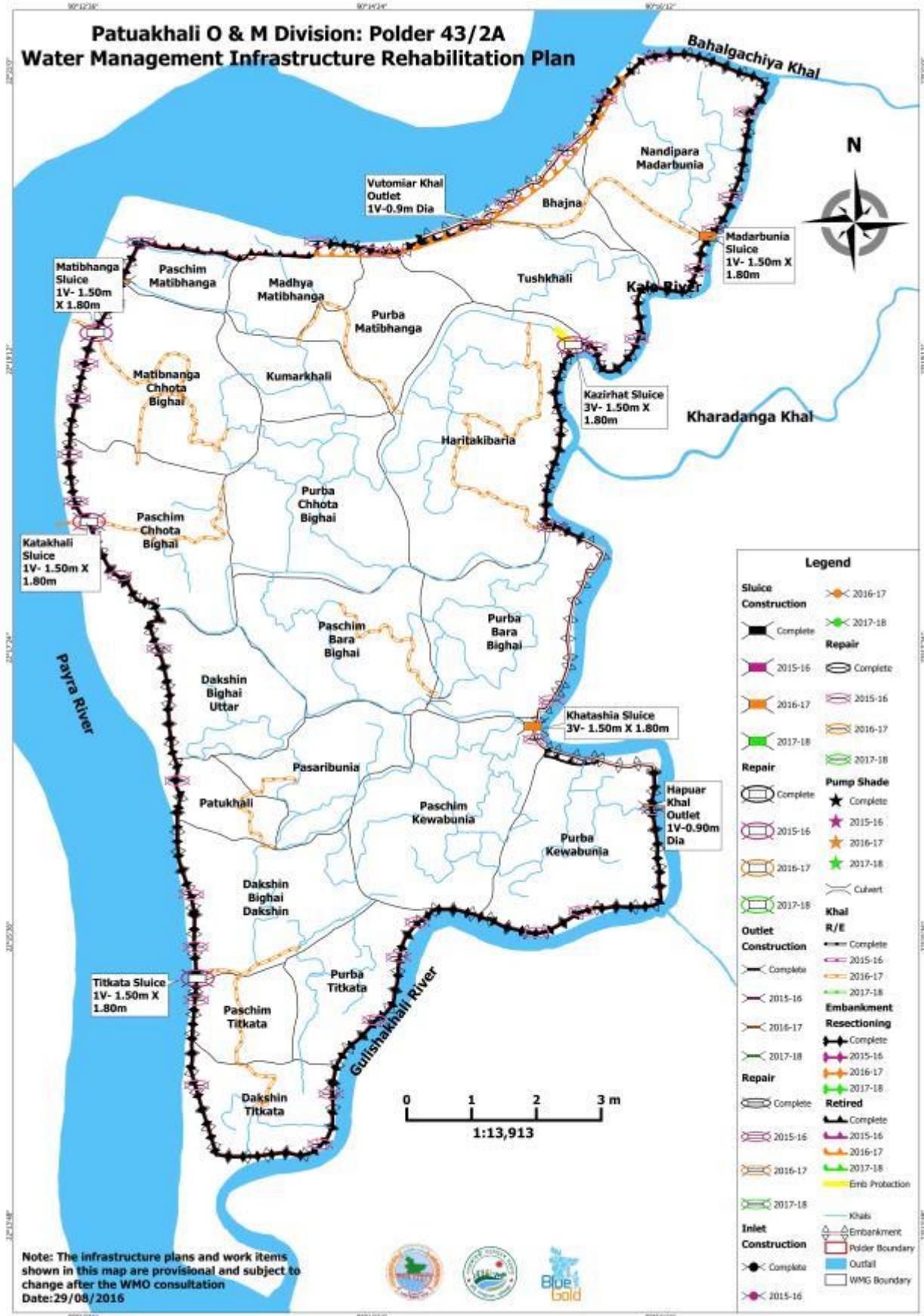
Women are reported to be holding good positions in WMG Executive Committees and thus participating in decision making process. In the last Union Parishad elections some women contested and 3 WMG female members won to become UP Members – one is the Joint-Secretary of Tushkhali WMG, one is a general member of Matibhanga-Chhoto Bighai WMG and another is also a general member of Paschim Keowabunia WMG.

Challenges in polder:

- Sluices are being repaired. Only civil works are complete but mechanical part (installation of gates) of sluices is still incomplete. It is a serious problem for effective water management.
- Water pressure of Payra River is strong and every year it causes breach on embankment.
- There are many khals with water-hyacinth; WMOs have cleared some of them but there are some which are thickly filled and local people alone may not be able to clear them. They require interventions of govt. agency/agencies.

Outstanding effort in the polder:

At the initiative of WMA President, there has been a drive to remove fishing traps and cross-dams from a number of khals and to stop fishing at sluices. For example, fish cultivation was going on in Kachari khal of Purba Chhoto Bighai with cross-dams and fish traps; it was stopped at the intervention of WMA President.



3.4 Polder 43/2E

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures:

The WMOs took up the following water management responsibilities:

- Katakhalī sluice is operated by joint decision of Purba Jainkati Paschim and Char Jainkati Paschim WMGs; they maintain agreed levels of water for crop cultivation – both in Aman and Rabi seasons.
- Char Jainkati Purba WMG maintains the required water level by operating Gogonkhali sluice; there used to be conflict over operation of the sluice but now there is no more conflict.
- An influential person used to control operation of Dolkhalī Sluice and catch fish there. Purba Jainkati Purba and Purba Jainkati Maddhya WMGs complained about it to Superintendent of Police (SP). As a result there is no more fishing there. Water management is done by the WMGs.
- Fedainagar and DakshinSehakatiDakshin WMGs operate Suddurbaria Sluice jointly; through discussion among all relevant people of 2 WMGs they take decision jointly.
- Dakshin Sehakati Uttar and KaturaTaluk WMGs jointly operate Moubaria sluice. Though the catchment area is big, there is no conflict between the two WMGs as regards water management. Both the WMGs have separate outlets too.
- Uttar Sehakati WMG operates Natua sluice and maintains good water management.
- Pirtola and Talbaria WMGs jointly operate Naotana sluice; both of them take part in decision making process and water management is done well.

General members also participate in O&M activities – often through labour while some rich members contribute money instead. UP is very cooperative here – the UP Chairman mobilizes people in O&M efforts. It was reported that most farmers are satisfied with water management in the polder.

Water management partnership:

WMOs and UP have good cooperation. Not only during emergency situation but also during normal situation – even for water management efforts at normal time they cooperate.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies and horizontal learning:

12 FFS were done in 12 WMGs on homestead gardening and poultry rearing; both are practiced but poultry rearing learning is spreading more. Learning on poultry rearing is spreading specially among women

Market orientation and market linkage:

Farmers have become market oriented. They developed linkage with input sellers. Farmers from 3 WMGs are selling collectively – they have developed linkage with an international buyer, Grameen Euglena, for mung bean.

Extension services:

Extension services from DAE and Dhaka Ahsania Mission are available in polder area. There is a Community livestock worker (trained by BG) who is giving services for livestock

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

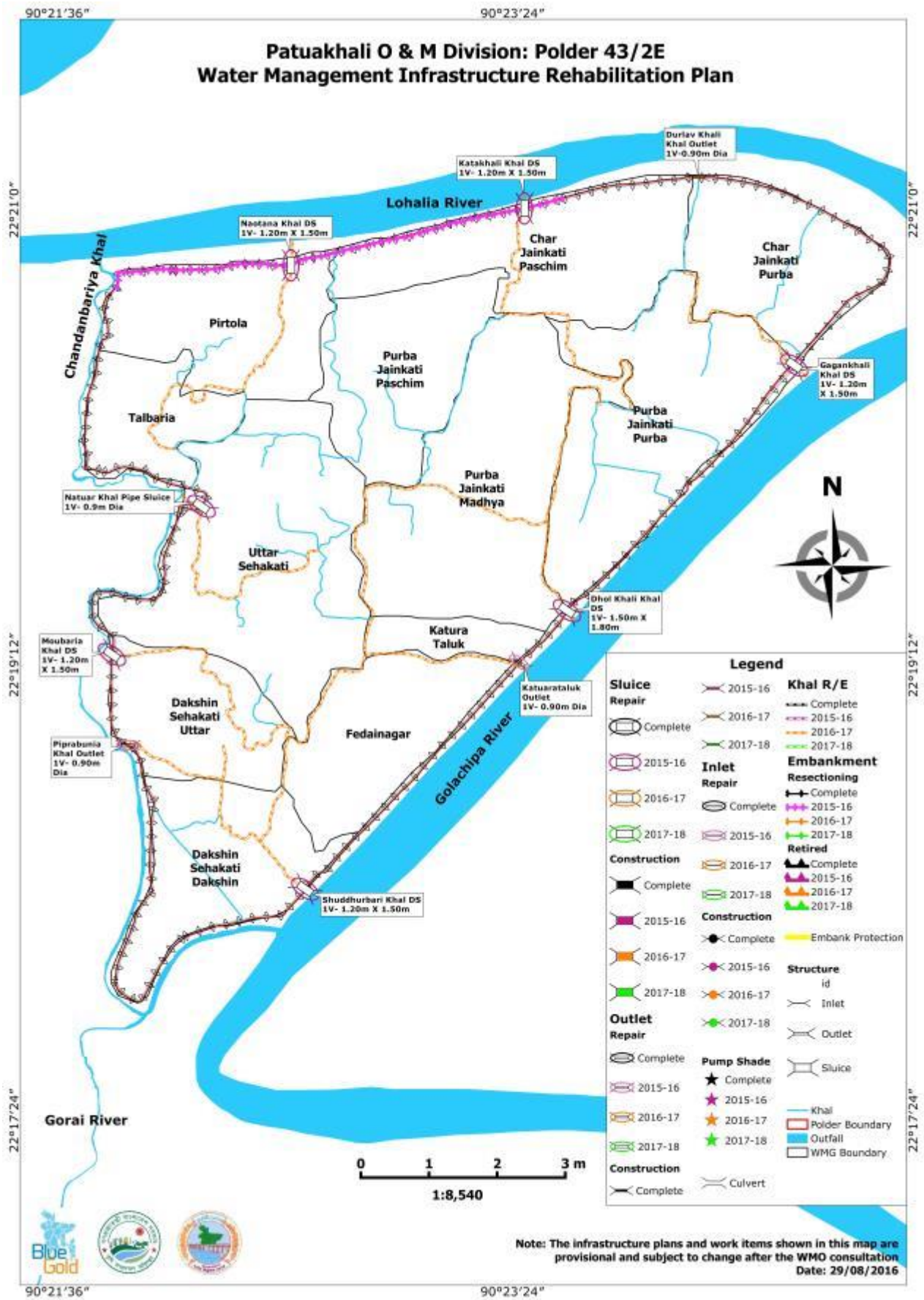
Women are earning income and are able to meet their own needs (medicine, nutrition); they are aware about nutrition. They are able to participate in MFS groups. Presence in WMG meetings is increasing and women are raising their voice.

Challenges in polder:

- There are some 4-5 influential persons in the polder, who sometimes show negative attitude and demotivate people and obstruct works in the polder.
- Only 3 WMGs have developed market linkages
- The polder being very close to Patuakhali town, people's attitude towards agriculture is not conducive.

Outstanding efforts in the polder:

- Water management is done well in most areas – in some cases joint decisions are taken by WMGs on water management issues. As a result, seedling damage is much less in this polder than in other polders.
- Cooperation and coordination of WMOs and UP with regard to O&M is good.
- Market linkages (e.g. with Grameen Euglena), collectively tilling, input buying and product selling in 4 WMG areas.



3.5 Polder 43/2B

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures:

The WMOs took up the following water management responsibilities:

- Uttar Paschim Golbansbunia WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Bansbunia Madhya khal to improve drainage of Bansbunia area
- Uttar Badura WMG repaired a broken box-culvert on Machukhali khal near Machukhali sluice; it was repaired to facilitate drainage and thus to ease water-logging problem of the area. The WMG spent about Tk. 16,000 for this; fund was collected from people of the area.
- Uttar Badura WMG repaired embankment in its area, where there was seepage
- Mushurikati WMG repaired embankment on two sides of Mushurikati 3-vent sluice; there was seepage there. If the embankment was not repaired at that time, the sluice would perhaps get washed away – the sluice was thus saved.
- Daribahirchar WMG maintains Amkhola sluice regularly with its own fund; and it also operates the sluice at its own initiative.
- 11 WMGs of this polder have started collection of O&M fund.
- Once the embankment had breached on the two sides of Bauria sluice. Golbauria, Kanchanbaria and Purba Sonakhali WMGs tried to repair it but they did not succeed. Later on BWDB repaired the embankment. But before BWDB repaired the embankment, in their effort to restore communication of the area, the WMGs had put wooden planks at the gaps between structure and embankment.
- Algi Chalitabunia WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Sirnir Khal (1km) with its own fund.

Water management partnership:

There has been cooperation between WMOs and Union Parishad with respect to efforts for establishing good water management in the polder.

- Algi-Tafalbaria WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Tafalbaria khal (about 1 km); Union Parishad contributed Tk. 50,000/= for this.
- In Mushurikati khal there was a problem of alignment for re-excavation work; a local person tried to stop re-excavation of the khal, claiming ownership of land falsely. At UP intervention the problem was solved and the khal was re-excavated.
- Purba Sonakhali WMG collected Tk.10,000 from Atharagashia UP Chairman for repairing embankment; the WMG also collected about Tk. 8,000 from community people and contributed Tk.4,000 from its own fund
- In Badura khal, which was re-excavated recently, some people put fish-traps. WMGs could not remove the fish trap. It was through UP intervention that fish-traps were removed.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Farmers are adopting a number of new agricultural technologies that they came to know through Blue Gold training activities. Not only the FFS members, others are also adopting new agricultural technologies. For mung bean cultivation, for example, farmers are using improved variety (Bari 6), line sowing (mechanically), using fertilizer, doing weeding, doing necessary irrigation in mung bean field. Farmers' response vis-à-vis introduction of submergence-tolerant variety of rice, BRRI 52, is good. Local acceptance of floating seed bed is good. For poultry rearing, (female) farmers are keen about improved housing system, vaccination and early separation of chicks from mother hen. They are growing vegetables at homestead areas. In fish cultivation farmers are following 3-layer fish stocking in pond.

Horizontal learnings:

The learnings from FFS and MFS are spread by the participants and non-participants are also showing interest to learn from the participants. Farmers now look for quality seeds for mung bean and rice. Poultry rearing technologies – improved housing, separating chicks from mother hen, etc – are adopted by even non-FFS members. Vegetable cultivation in homestead areas too is gradually becoming a common practice; batishak, carrot and drumstick are getting popular in the area.

Market orientation and market linkage:

Farmers are gradually becoming market oriented; they are considering profitability aspect of buying inputs and selling of products. They are collectively buying inputs (seed, fertilizer, etc.) and trying to develop net works with market actors; farmers have cell-phone numbers of *arotdars* (whole sellers).

Extension services:

Extension services from DAE are available in polder area but not so much from DLS and DoF. Some farmers are using android cell-phone sets to get information on crop production, agricultural problems and insects. In this polder there are 2 Community Poultry Workers and 3 Community Livestock Workers, who are providing services to farmers. In this polder DAE have FFS (Jan – Jun 16) on Mung bean, Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap, Sunflower, Plantation of Dwarf Coconut, Drumstick.

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

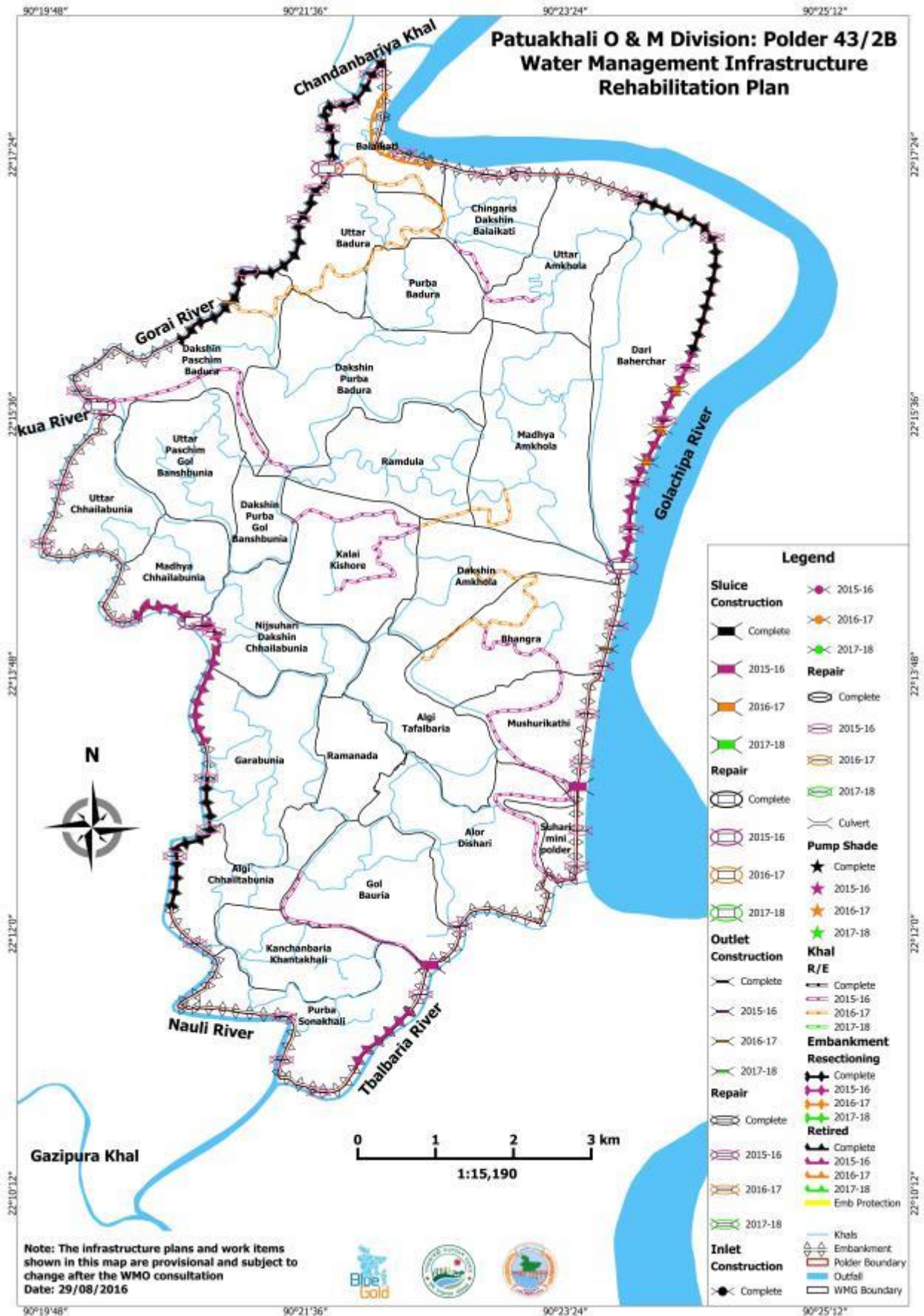
Women are participating more in WMGs. In several WMGs women are in leading positions – General Secretary in Badura WMG and Madhya Amkhola WMG; Vice-President in Uttar Chailabunia and Joint-Secretary in Uttar Paschim Golbansbunia WMG.

Challenges in polder

- Sluices are not in operational condition yet. So, farmers are not happy still with water resource management.
- Some sluices are controlled by influential people and they do fishing there; so, WMOs/ farmers are not able to have control of sluice operations.
- WMOs do not have offices yet.

Outstanding effort in the polder:

Most WMGs of this polder are capable of handling their own problems and issues. Besides, they maintain good cooperation with UP.



3.6 Polder 43/1A

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures:

WMOs have begun to take upon responsibilities of water management and O&M of infrastructures:

- Keowabunia-Mohiskata-Golbunia WMA removed fishing nets and water hyacinth in Golbunia khal and Keowabunia khal; each of 6 WMGs sent 2-3 persons to participate in the operation.
- Amtola-Chawla Sluice WMA cleaned water hyacinth in Godhanga Khal
- Paschim Keowabunia WMG did earth filling (5 meters) beside Keowabunia Sluice
- Dakshin Sonakhali WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Kathali Khal
- Paschim Sakharia WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Sakharia Khal
- Paschim Sonakhali WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Arwar Khal
- Khagdon WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Bowar Khal
- Purba Sakharia WMG cleaned water hyacinth in Khagdon Khal

However, water resources cannot be managed effectively in the polder area as the sluices are not in good order – they have yet to be repaired.

Water management partnership:

Cooperation between WMOs and UP is gradually developing. Some WMG Members are also UP members – in the last UP elections 8 WMG members have been elected as UP Members, one of them is female. So, there is good cooperation between WMOs and Union Parishad..Sometimes UP Chairman also attends WMA meetings. Deserving WMG members are getting VGD, VGF and Old age allowance easily.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Farmers are adopting a number of new agricultural technologies that they came to know through Blue Gold training activities. They are cultivating improved variety of mung bean (Bari-6); they are following line sowing method; they do weeding, use fertilizer and irrigate in mung bean field. Farmers have started cultivation of submergence tolerant variety of rice.

In poultry rearing, people have adopted improved housing system and vaccination. In fish cultivation, they have adopted the learning like 3-layer fish stocking in pond and giving fish feed.

Vegetable cultivation in homestead areas is quite extensively practiced. New varieties of fruit trees and vegetables are well-liked by people, like sofeda, dragon fruit, sugar beet, sun flower, drum stick.

Horizontal learnings:

In 2 ways learning from FFS and MFS are spreading among farmers: (i) through Farmer Field Days when new technologies are demonstrated by FFS/MFS farmers; and (ii) when the FFS/MFS participants put into practice whatever they learn in FFS/MFS sessions, other interested farmers try to learn about the technologies from FFS/MFS participants.

The FFS/MFS learnings that are spreading in the polder area include use of improved housing in poultry rearing, vegetable cultivation in homestead areas and fish cultivation in ponds. In Paschim Keowabunia 30 farmers are collectively cultivating mung bean.

Market orientation and market linkage:

In the past farmers did not think of farming in terms of business but now those who participated in MFS sessions they are market oriented. Earlier they did not keep accounts of costs of inputs and value/sale price of products; now they do. Now they observe which product has market demand and which does not have. Net working has increased – cell-phone numbers of market actors (input sellers, paikars) are with farmers.

Extension services:

Farmers of the polder area get extension services from DAE and DoF. There are also 2 community livestock workers and 2 female poultry workers in the polder, who have got training from Blue Gold. In this Polder DAE have FFS (Jan – Jun 16) on Mung bean, Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap (Bitter Gourd), Drumstick, Plantation of Dwarf Coconut (Siam Green), Management of Coconut.

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

In the past presence of women in WMO meetings was not much but now their attendance in meetings is significant though their active participation is still modest. Female leadership in WMGs is not so significant; only in one of the WMGs – Uttar Atharagashia WMG – the President is a woman.

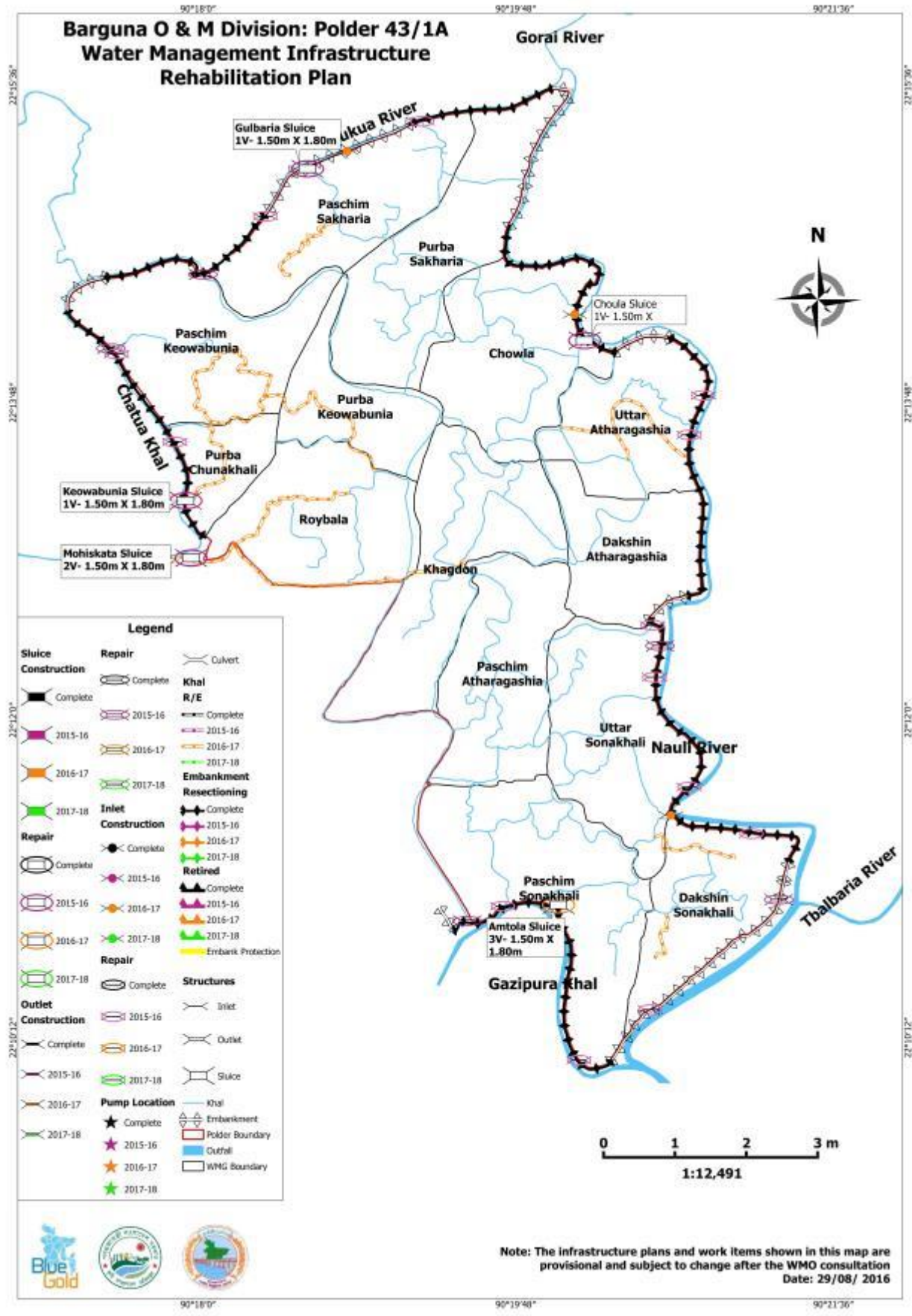
Female farmers are active in poultry rearing, fish cultivation and vegetable cultivation in homestead areas. Female participation is also notable in mung bean harvesting and post-harvest activities

Challenges in polder:

- Gates not installed yet in the water management infrastructures (sluices, outlets and inlets), and khals, including main khals, are silted up. All these are making water management difficult.
- Farmers have cultivated Bari-6 mung bean but they have not been able to establish linkage with any foreign buyers yet.

Outstanding effort in the polder:

WMO members/farmers have come to realize the benefits of collective action. Farmers are jointly collecting agricultural inputs and thus they are getting quality inputs and in lower prices. Purba Sakharia WMG is doing fish cultivation at Taltoli khal collectively.



3.7 Polder 55/2A

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures:

Conditions of sluices and embankment are vulnerable; and many khals are silted up. Besides, sluices and khals are under the control of influential persons of the area. However, people are becoming aware of the need of water management, so they have applied to BWDB and UPs for removal of cross-dams and they have started doing small repairs of embankment. At Hanskhali sluice the embankment was broken on river side; Hashkhali sluice WMG repaired it. Dakshin Dharandi Bazaar sluice WMG repaired embankment at Dharandi sluice.

Water management partnership:

There has been no official UP orientation yet in the polder. Yet, Radha Sitaram sluice WMG and the local UP have jointly worked to repair the embankment (about 0.5 km) at Thakurhat sluice. Coordination with DAE has begun to take place after coordination meetings of the polder team.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

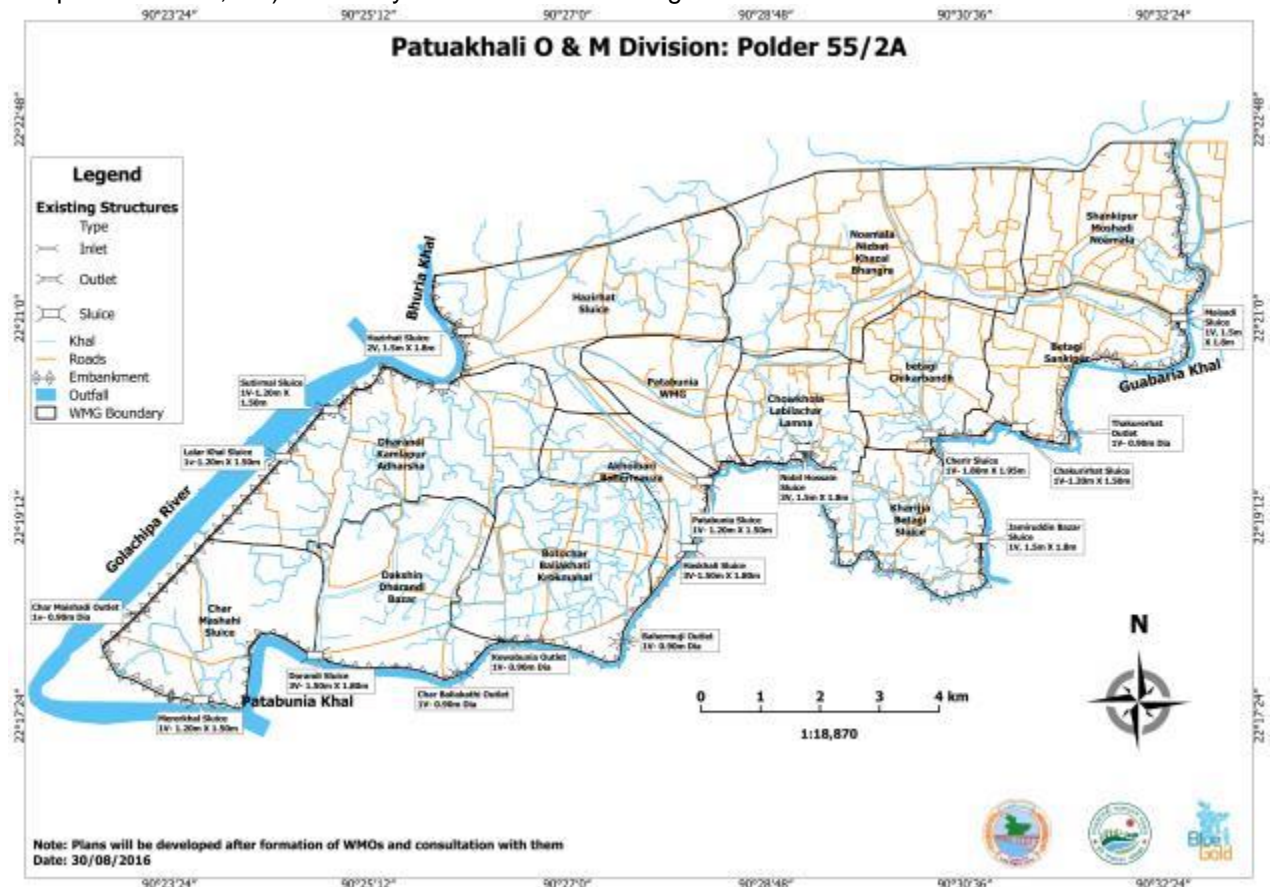
FFS learnings on mung bean and fish cultivation are well accepted by participants; FFS is at the beginning stage. Besides, it is a serious challenge that the WMG areas are very large in this polder (average no. of households per WMG is 1,000) while only 25 members are brought under FFS in a WMG.

Extension services

DAE extension services are available in the polder. In this polder DAE have FFS (Jan – Jun 16) on Drumstick, Mung bean, & Plantation of Dwarf Coconut.

Challenges in polder

- Conditions of sluices and embankment are vulnerable; main khals too are silted up. Many areas within the polder face water-logging. So, rehabilitation of water management infrastructures is the major challenge of the polder.
- it is a serious challenge that the WMG areas are very large in this polder (average no. of households per WMG is 1,000) while only 25 members are brought under FFS in a WMG.



3.8 Polder 55/2C

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures:

The WMOs took up the following water management responsibilities:

- Chilar khal WMG has cleaned water hyacinth in Chilar khal near Jhatibunia sluice.
- Kallyankalas Pradhan khal WMG has cleaned water hyacinth and fish traps in Kallyankalas Pradhan khal, connected to Kallyankalas sluice, to facilitate drainage.
- Bakulbaria-Kharizza Betagi Sonamiar Khal WMG has cleaned water hyacinth and fish traps in Betagi Sonamiar Khal to facilitate drainage.
- Budharam khal WMG put earth on embankment (about 8 meter) to stop overtopping.
- Rahitpura khal WMG operates Chandpura sluice; it cleared silt and water hyacinth at and around the sluice. The WMG collected fund for the work from WMG members as well as from other community people
- Sutabaria khal WMG made a fallboard to close the opening of inlet, as there is no gate, to protect crops from excessive water flow
- Kachua Mohisdanga khal WMG made wooden board to control water flow at Kachua sluice
- Madhupura- Denath Khan Khal WMG does internal water management by closing the gap of a culvert and opening it again.

Water management partnership:

No water management partnership between WMOs and Union Parishad has developed yet as it's a new polder. But once as the embankment was about to break at Alipura, Budharam khal WMG contacted with Upazila authorities and Union Parishad for help.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

FFS participants have started adopting new technologies they learnt in FFS sessions. For beef fattening: use of improved feed - Urea Molasses & Straw (UMS) and mung bran, vaccination, separate cow-shed, weighing of cow, de-worming. For fish cultivation: cleaning of pond by using lime, use of fertilizer, fish varieties by layer, feeding ring and tray, dyke vegetable cultivation, use of quality fingerlings.

Horizontal learnings:

In a limited scale some people are learning from FFS members – observing the FFS members' activities and they too are trying to do themselves.

Extension services

DAE has extension services but in limited scale. In this polder DAE have FFS (Jan – Jun 16) on Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap and Management of Coconut.

Change in the position of women in polder area

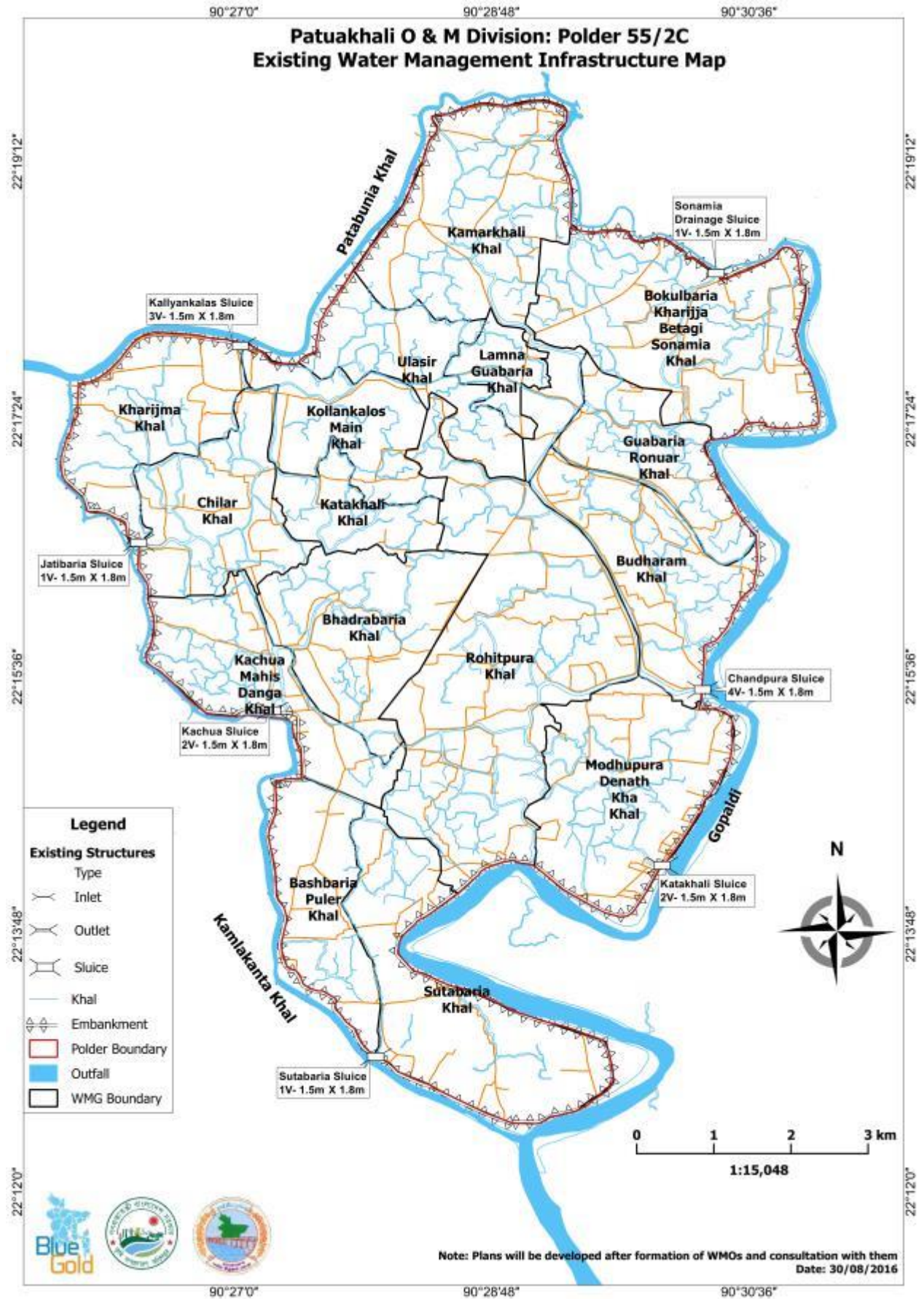
Though BGP activities are at the initial stage, leadership among women is already discernible. In WMGs they are attending meetings and are participating in discussion. Katakali khal WMG has got woman as its president. In 7 WMGs treasurers are women: in Kharizzama khal WMG, Ullashir khal WMG, Sutabaria khal WMG, Budaram khal WMG, Lamna Guabaria WMG, Guabaria-Ranuar Khal WMG, Bhadrabariar khal WMG. In 10 FFS there are female Contact Farmers.

Challenges in polder

- Water management infrastructures have yet to be repaired. There are crossdams in khals and unplanned roads. All of these are contributing to water logging in the area.
- At present there is one FFS per WMG; it is a limiting factor to spread the learning of FFS. The WMG areas are large in this polder (average no. of households per WMG is 635) while only 25 members are brought under FFS in a WMG.

Outstanding effort in the polder:

- Enrollment of members, including female, in WMGs is encouraging.
- Fish cultivation is encouraging. Many water bodies were lying uncultivated; now fish cultivation is widely done.
- WMGs are taking initiative to do water management as much as possible; for example, they now understand that it not the responsibility of BWDB but it is their own responsibility to keep the khals clean.



3.9 Polder 22

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures

This polder has 12 WMGs and 2 WMAs. More or less local communities especially WMO members participate in water management, operation, and maintenance of infrastructures. Below some examples of Participation:

- Fulbari purbo para & gopi pagla WMG have formed CWM;
- in Darunmollik one part of embankment was broken then they voluntarily with repaired that (august 3 2016) broken part with their own labour;
- in Kalinagor to protect themselves from river bank erosion they put temporary protection by brushwood;

Besides regular O&M is being done in this polder. Greasing, mobilizing; gate opening, removing silt/clay from khal/ canal; khal cleaning (removing water hyacinth), fill in the embankment ghogs (rat/crab hole) are done regularly by themselves

Also they are contributing in water resource management. In various places, WMG members have excavated mini ponds to conserve sweet water. In Syedkhali & Durgapur WMG they have conserved sweet water in order to cultivate watermelon; also other communities and WMGs are following this system to store water;

Water management partnership:

In this polder WMOs have good understanding and relationship with UP & BWDB. In any adverse situation or necessity BWDB respond to their problems. Also UP members are very cooperative to Water management issues.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Polder 22 farmers are very adoptive to new agricultural technologies and methods. They have adopted black sesame through MFS; however due to natural disaster sesame yield was less than expectation; BAU germplasm initiated an innovation project to introduce new fruit (yam, dragonfruit, strawberry, mango, passion fruit) in small trial plots. Also farmers are going for diversified crops. They are now cultivating wide variety of vegetables e.g. Mung bean, sweet gourd, bottle gourd, water melon; drum-stick. Also they are rearing new variety duck which were distributed to FFS members by BGP. They have also adopted high yielding rice varieties.

Horizontal learnings:

Digging mini ponds and cultivating water melon is one of the classic examples of horizontal learning. However, through FFDs also nearby people are adopting those technologies.

Market orientation and market linkage:

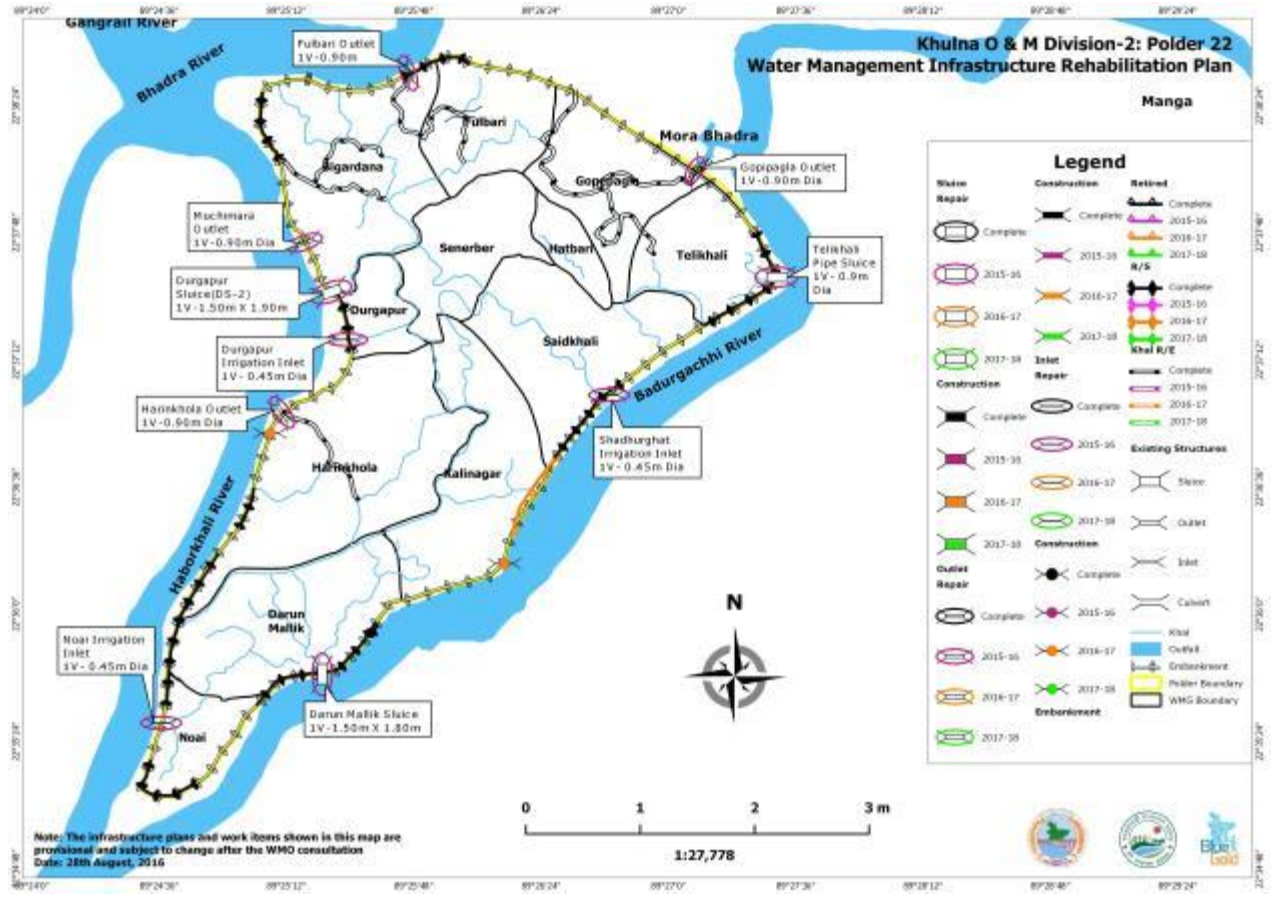
Previously the farmers were selling their produced vegetables in village markets or near their HHS. Now, they are selling it in big markets. As vegetable production has increased now they are also looking at big market to sell those. Water melon production increased significantly and they sold water melon in Khulna sadar market. In Syedkhali, they collectively collected seed of watermelon.

Extension services:

Polder 22 farmers have strong relation with DAE. Farmers have direct regular connection with SAAOs. In last six months DAE have FFS on various crops such as Sunflower, Pumpkin, Mung bean, Summer Tomato, plantation of Dwarf Coconut.

Collective actions in the polder:

In this polder, polder people collectively cultivated sesame (telikhali, syedkhali) also some farmers sold sesame collectively (kalinogor, harin khola).



3.10 Polder 26

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures

This Polder has 15 WMGs and 2 WMAs. Working in this polder was challenging from the very beginning. Densities of unlawful activities are intense in this polder comparing to other polders. Not all WMGs equally aware for water management in this polder are. Especially the Baghmara WMG, is very poor in terms of WMG's regular activities. However other 14 WMGs are well functioning.

WMGs removed cross dam - Kodomtola outlet- themselves for irrigation purpose. Sluice gates are also regularly operated by WMG members. There are assigned gate operators for sluice gates. During June July when gate is opened a huge volume of sediments are silted there, at that time community people themselves remove those sediments. Regular O& M (e.g greasing, oiling) is done by them. They also removed water hyacinth when it is necessary.

Water management partnership:

WMOs have very good relation and understanding with BWDB. In Baluijhakhi a sluice was constructed (fabrication & installation) by BWDB; in that sluice one gate was replaced by joint efforts of WMA, UP chairman and BWDB. Community mobilization need to be developed in this polder; they are not feeling the ownership that much;

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

More or less Polder people are adopting new agricultural technologies. For the first time, pabda cultivation has been initiated in this polder In Patibunia FFS (demo in 1 small farmer's pond by TA) . In that pond the farmer is also farming rui katla mrigel (started on June and on November/ December fish would be harvested). 15 FFS are now ongoing (375 members) in this polder mainly for fish cultivation using new technologies. Also for executing Beef fattening trial; 15 people were selected in the polder. They getting training for fish cultivation (using new technologies) and also on nutrition value. For 6th cycle (June 16) we gave various vegetable free seeds in next quarter a result can be found whether they grew vegetables utilizing those seeds.

Horizontal learnings:

In each FFS and MFs, we train FFS/MFs members to teach at least 2 more farmers from their neighbor or relative to train or share their acquired knowledge.

Market orientation and market linkage:

FFS has less orientation with market. However, in Shobhna union parishad – union parishad has taken initiative to fix the time of selling vegetables, pricing etc. - twice a week they seat to sell vegetables in a specific place; where a minimum price is fixed to assure balanced profitability;

Extension services:

In Polder 26 farmers are getting extension services. For Rice–nutrition and any information related to cultivation / agriculture, they are having full support from DAE SAAO. In last six months DAE have FFS on plantation of Dwarf Coconut and summer Tomato in this polder.

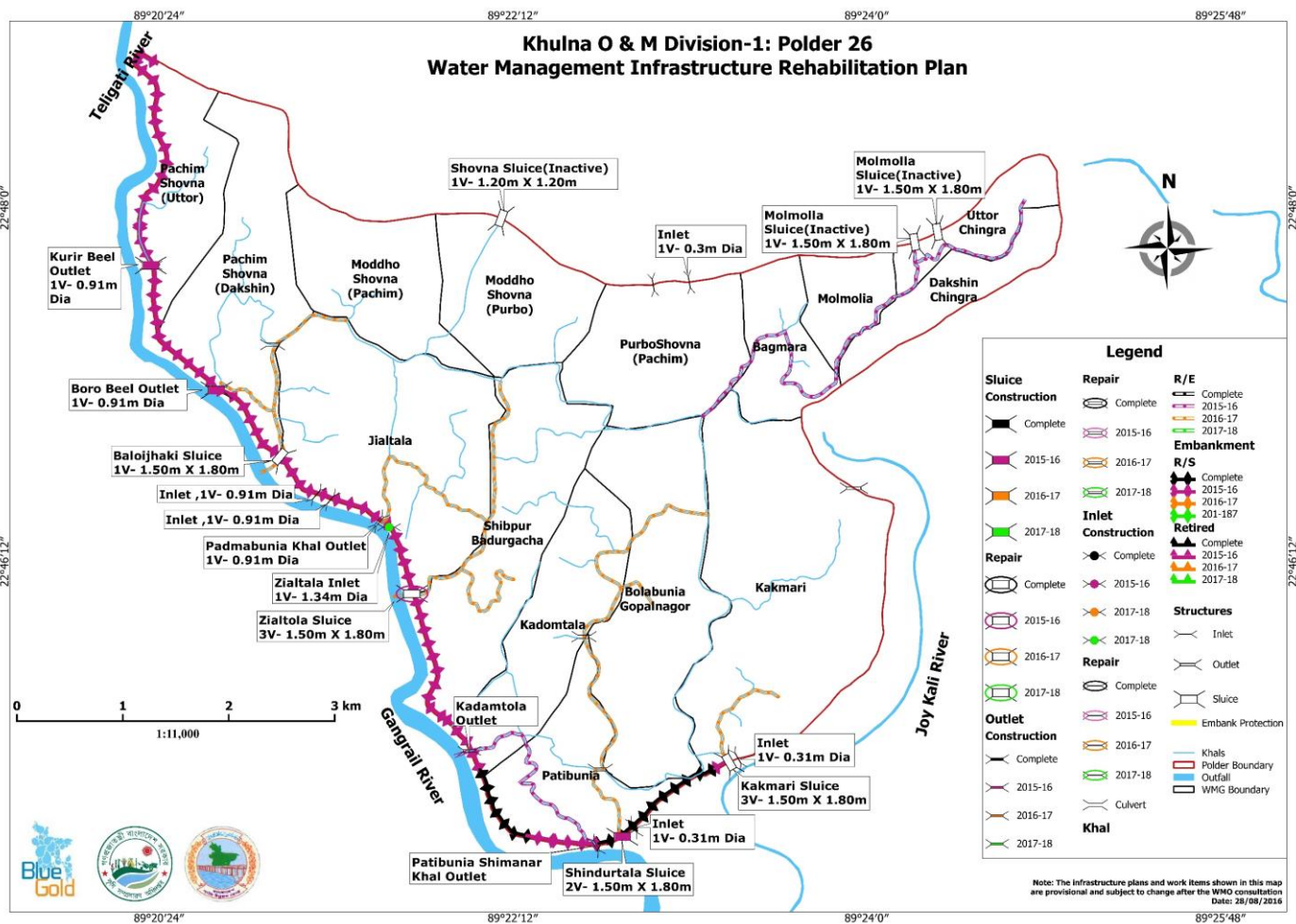
Challenges in polder:

Political pressure, presence of miscreants is major challenges in this polder. For example during ad-hoc committee formation it could not be formed within 120 days then it has to be formed from the very beginning. Also during WMA (Shakhabai khal) formation there was same kind of problem

During earthwork in 5 LCS some problems were identified. The survey was done by outsourcing team. In survey the volum of earth was different from the actual. The order was supposed to be placed on the volum of earth also placed accordingly. However, LCS workers were unaware of the fact that payment depends on the volume of earth. That's why in future survey need to be placed jointly with BWDB. was difference between work-order and volume of earth

Changes in the position of women

Women are now getting involved in agriculture (specially homestead gardening. Also they are found in market as seller of various products. In WMGs meetings, women involvement is better than man participants; in terms of leadership they are still lagging behind. However, Zialtola WMG chairman is a women and she is also very active chairperson. She was very vocal to claim for different rights to BWDB especially for LCS work.



3.11 Polder 29

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures

This polder has 56 WMGs and 4 WMAs. In terms of water management almost 80% WMGs are functioning well. The WMG members regularly remove silt using their voluntary labor or by machine. Not only men also woman worked voluntarily to remove silt. Other than this, they also do gressing, colouring when it is needed. In this polder water situation is better than other polders;

Water management partnership:

In gate operation they got regular help from UP (e.g. jaliakhali, telikhali, ruhitmara sluice WMG members operate themselves) also. In 4 sluices some operational problem are existing there. However, BWDB & WMO relation is good in this polder.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

In this polder, farmers are more adoptive to new technologies such as sales of high breed seeds are higher than normal seeds. There black sesame seed dealer is available in the area previously it was not there. 90% farmers dry up their sesame using net before they used to dry it on soil. During staging time, 90% farmers do not water their sesame following the suggestions they had in training. Fertilizer use has increased among 30% -40% farmers. Awareness for vaccinate the livestock (especially for chicken or duck) have increased. Collective purchase (i.e. fertilizer, seed) and selling (i.e. sesame, vegetable, and egg) have significantly increased. They are producing more than one crop (i.e., rice, shrimp, white fish, and bagda) in one field. However, this is the status of only big farmers. Though these days medium farmers are also trying to grow various crop in one filed.

Horizontal learning:

Growing high demanding Black sesame and boro rice were very popular in the polder, which is one of the achievements of the horizontal learning in this polder. Also using net for drying sesame is another example of horizontal learning.

Market orientation and market linkage:

In this area, farmers used to produce brown sesame, after analyzing the market demand for black sesame farmers started to produce black sesame. To reduce their production cost they also hired transportation collectively to buy seed, fertilizer etc. Farmers have regular communication with faria, input seller, SAAO to keep themselves up-to-date about the market.

In this area market, linkage is also good in terms of selling rice-vegetables- white fish and golda. BGP is working with 200 HHS in this polder among them 10 % farmers have improved their market linkage.

Extension services:

In this polder farmers are provided with DAE extension services on production technology, using pesticide, quality input etc. 5% improved than before; main occupation: farming- vegetable cultivation as field crop, golda and bagda in gher- export these outside polder;

In last six months DAE have FFS on Summer Tomato, Sesame, Sunflower, Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap, Plantation of Dwarf Coconut, Management of Coconut, Mung bean in this polder.

Challenges in polder:

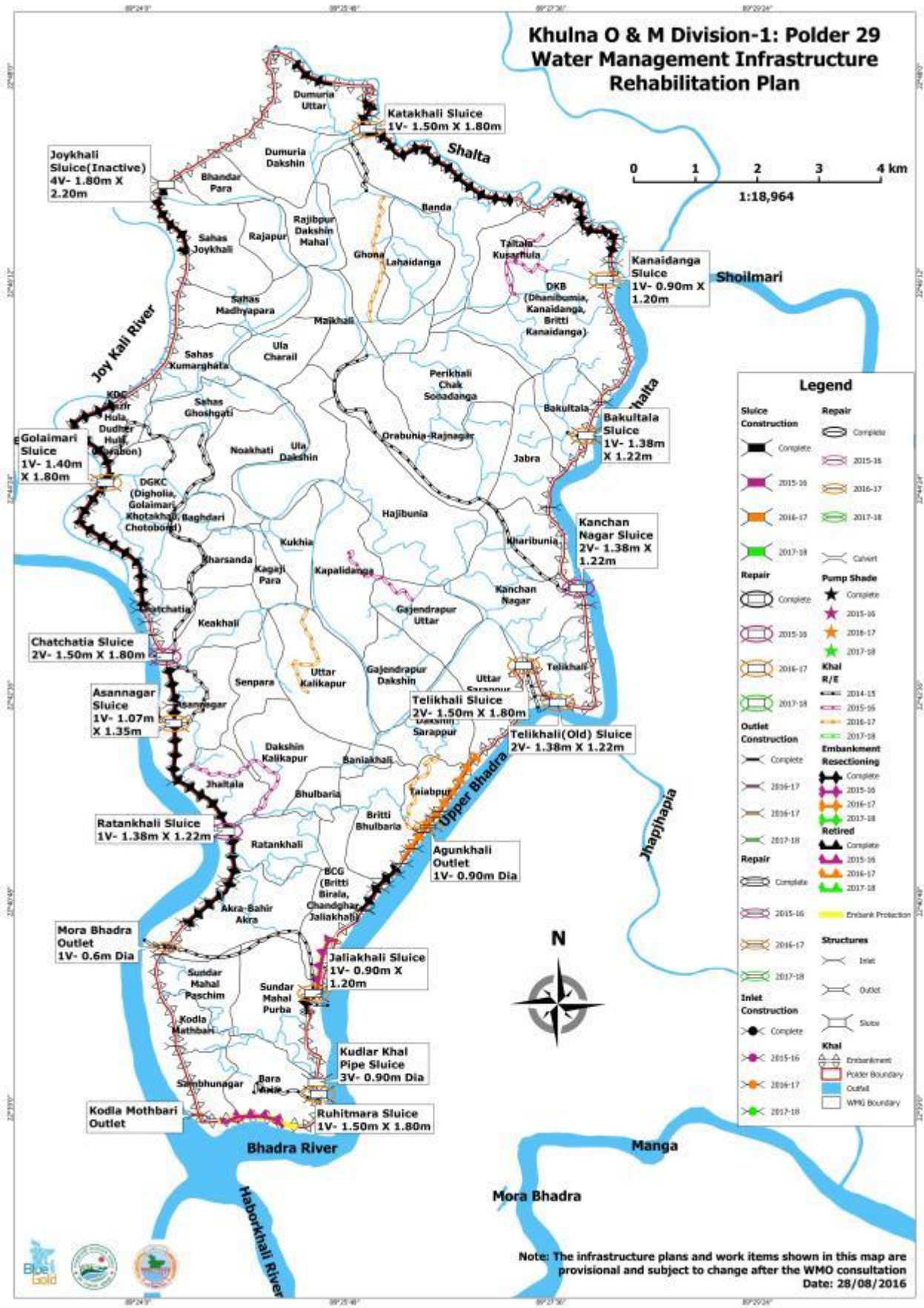
In Chadghor & Baro ariya, construction of retired embankment are not fully done if it is not fully done in proper time then whole polder will be submerged by water.

Changes in the position of women:

In Chotchotia WMG, women have directly worked with men in removing silt. Also a positive change could be observed in their financial and social decision making capacity.

Outstanding effort in the polder:

Last year after Comen strike, 25 WMGs themselves saved the embankment with bamboo, sand sack etc. spending their own money. In the polder one of the MFS collectively bought 300 kg sesame seed for cultivation purpose and they are also trying to sell it collectively.



3.12 Polder 30

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures

WMGs in this polder are operated properly. However, because of natural disaster or silted khals for draining out water WMGs cannot operate the structures properly. Members regularly do the canal cleaning their own labor, also they do regular routine maintenance, such as altering nut bolt, greese, khal cleaning, repairing of ghogs. For each sluice gate operation sluice operator is available from WMGs. Tthey are normally paid with fish. Half of the Jhopjhopia River (connecting river –lower shalta-monga) has been silted fully and one sluice gate is fully inactive which is putting hindrance to drain out the water. Also canals are silted which interrupt the outfall of water. To solve this problem construction of 3 vent sluices and excavation of 5 KM canal towards active rivers have been proposed in RDPP. Due to these reasons water resource management became hard in this polder.

Water management partnership

WMGs have good relationship with BWDB. However, except gongarampur (gate operation) UP, all the WMGS have good relation with UP. With the help of UP, WMGs cleaned 400-500 metre- morakhoria khal (water hyacinth) to make sure the regular flow of water.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

High breed vegetable seeds adaptation rate is higher than before. Also instead of producing brown sesame, they are now producing black sesame. 90% farmers dry up their sesame using net. During staging time, 90% farmers do not water their sesame. Fertilizer uses have increased (30% -40%). Awareness for vaccinating chicken-duck has increased. Collective purchase (i.e. fertilizer, seed) and selling (i.e. sesame, vegetable and egg) (5-10%) have also increased. Farmers who have high or low land or have land near gher they do cultivate diversified crops. 20% farmers grow more than one crop that has that scope to cultivate. Mostly they grow sweet gourd, okra, water melon, mung bean, and in summer bitter gourd, bottle gourd, brinjal as second crop in someplaces as third crop.

Market orientation and market linkage:

In this area, farmers used to produce brown sesame, after analyzing the market demand for black sesame farmers started to produce black sesame. To reduce their production cost they have also hired collectively transport to buy seed, fertilizer etc. They have two types of sesame collection centers (1 is formal where every sesame seller comes with their yield and another one is informal – in some suitable places having access for transport. They have direct link with faria- input seller- sub-assistant agri officer (SAAO) and they regularly call and update the price in market through cell phone. Market linkage is good in terms of selling rice-vegetables- fish. BGP is working with 600 HHs (out of 6000 HHs) among them 20 -25 % farmers market linkage has improved.

Extension services:

DAE give regular support for Production technology, pesticide use, and quality input. In last six months DAE have FFS on Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap, Sunflower, Sesame, Mung bean, Plantation of Dwarf Coconut, Management of Coconut, and Summer Tomato in this polder.

Challenges in polder:

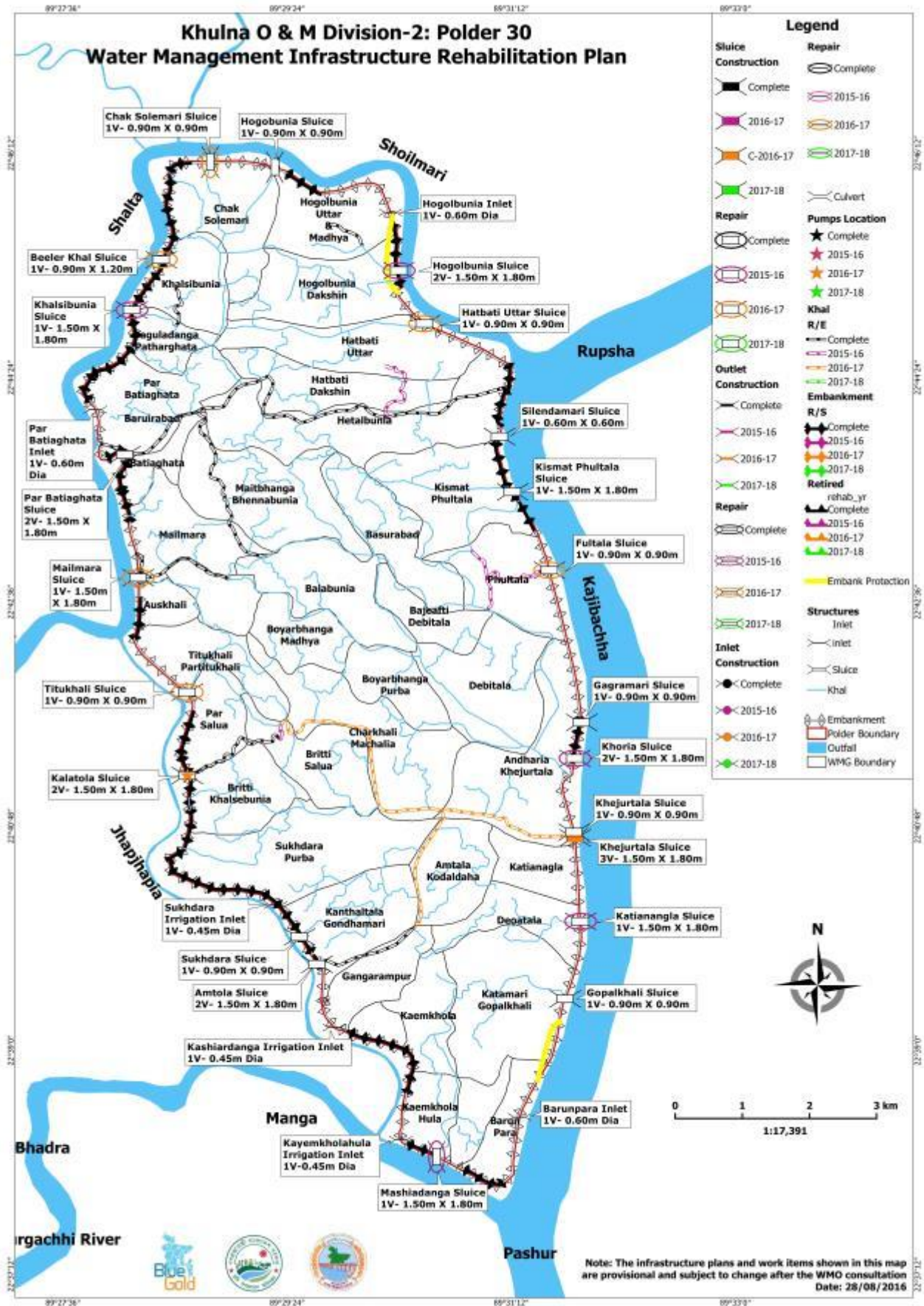
In Gongarampur regarding gate operation there are some problems. To solve it we can give proper training to new UP members.

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

Status of woman is very progressive in this polder. Women are highly involved in business, vegetable production, sesame production, fish cultivation etc. They are saving in WMGs, which have taken a remarkable change to their position in family. Also slowly, their social acceptance rate is improving.

Change in Livelihood

Income of HHs has improved approximately 2 - 5 %.



3.13 Polder 31 Part

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures

WMOs actively participate in the water management. Infrastructure works have started but have not finished yet. That is why their participation in water management is still lower. In some areas community people have constructed outlet themselves using RCC pipe – brick, work-apartment wall (goriardanga, chorarkhal) to drain out water.

Water management partnership:

Relation among BWDB & WMG is improving. As these WMAs are quite new still their relationship with BWDB is in its preliminary stage. Comparing to other polders in this polder WMGs have less engagement with UP. Especially in gate operation there are some conflicts with UP.

However, it is expected that after having orientation for UP this relation will be improved gradually.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Cycle 7 started from April 2016 in this polder. The farmers accepted new technologies spontaneously and practicing this as well. BGP are introducing new techniques and they are getting good impacts from it. That inspires them in adopting new things. Through CWM are just starting to try to introduce cropping diversification. It is at the initial stage, we just started diversifying practices in fields by using new variety of rice. BGP already introduced different kinds of vegetables to cultivate in homestead area such as okra, emerald, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, sweet gourd, brinjal etc. BGP provided training on homestead space plan for proper utilization of homestead spaces.

Horizontal learning:

Female farmers are comparatively more active in spreading learning horizontally among other female farmers. They are also showing more interest in accepting new technology/learning as well.

Extension services:

DAE staff (SAAOs) are visiting fields regularly to provide technical supports as per requirement. Farmers are also getting information on new variety of crops, new crops and other technical issues on crop management especially in pest management. DAE also set up some trial and demonstration in the farmers' field on new technology dissemination. DAE organizes some training on agriculture at upazila level where they invite community farmers to join and it happens half yearly basis.

Challenges in polder:

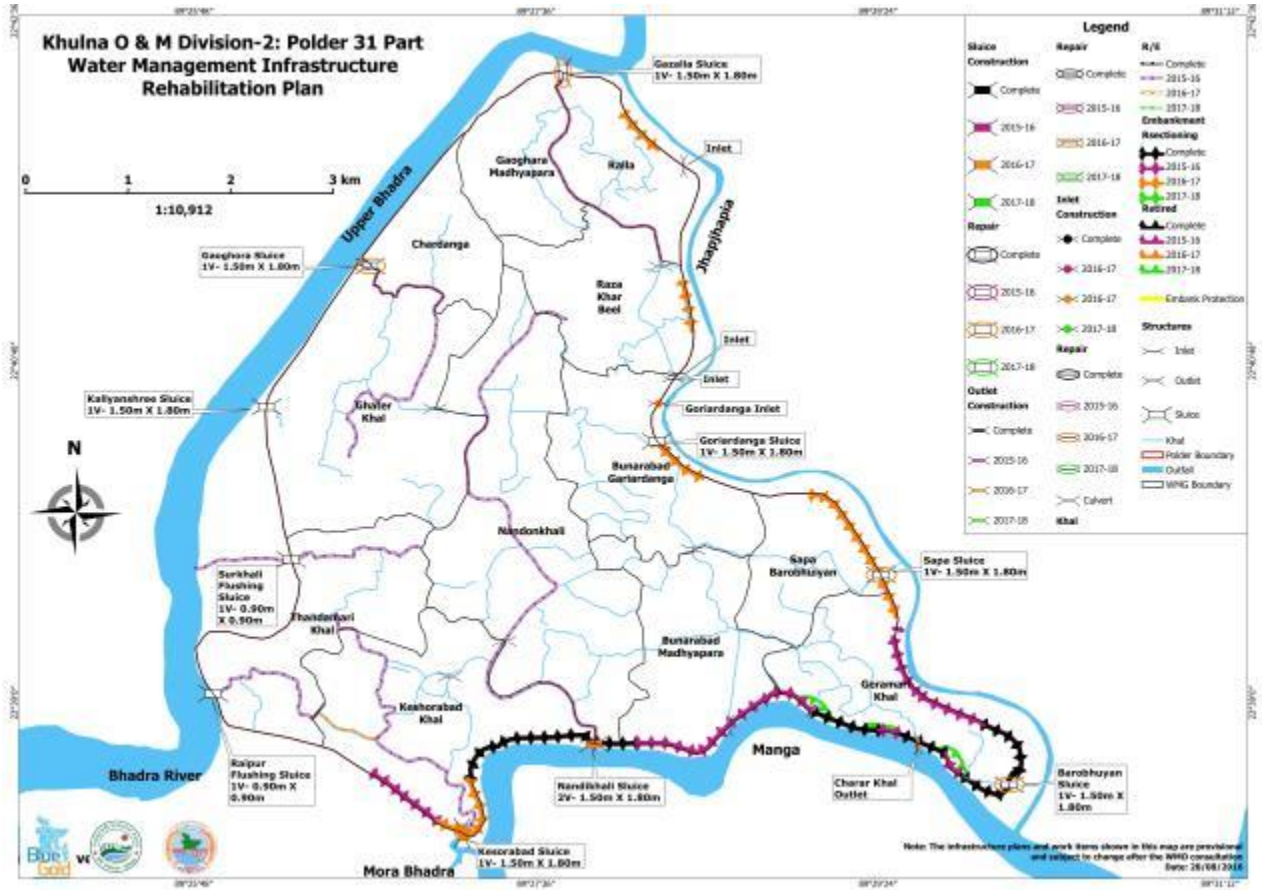
In this polder, challenges are very common like other polders. Such as salinity, proper O&M of water infrastructures, communication, climate change and environmental degradation etc are the main challenges in this polder. By involving community people and by proper utilization of local resources BGP need to develop a collective plan involving all stakeholders. Infrastructure need to be developed (all khals are silted-excavation are not yet finished- started from last year); river erosion are there in 3 location (bunarabad, baro-bhuiyan, keshorabad). Jhophjhopia River is fully silted and for that reason, three sluices are partially inactive.

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

Women participate in training events. They are now more raising their voice in decision-making. They are also participating in local elections; therefore, it is obvious that our activities are bringing positive impacts within the community as well as the polder.

Livelihood situation:

31 part as a new polder, we just initiated activities to bring changes in livelihood situation and in according to our other previous experiences from other polders, we are confident this will bring positive changes in livelihood situation of the community.



3.14 Polder 2

Participation of WMOs/local communities in water management and O&M of infrastructures

WMOs participate in Water management to some extent. Like they participate in O&M activities, removing silt (a limited amount). At the time of river erosion/overflow/over toping situation, they participate spontaneously in water management. They monitor infrastructural repair works, resolve conflicts related to water management among the local community. In addition, to stop leasing canals from DC office and other concerned gov't offices they have submitted formal application in some cases. The community is carrying some of the O&M activities. However, until now WMOs are not much aware of routine maintenance work. In question of infrastructural O&M community depends usually on the BWDB. WMOs are trying to raise an O&M fund to execute O&M.

Water management partnership:

There is a good relation between WMOs and some UPs and they initiated very few joint activities recently. In WMOs AGM, they selected some activities that will be implemented jointly.

Adoption of new agricultural technologies:

Farmers are adopting new technologies. FFS groups set up small small trials on new technologies. From results of those trials farmers got confidence on new technologies and understand that the new technologies are more useful for them. Then they practice new learning in their own fields and other community farmers got inspiration to replicates new learning. They are applying FFS learning by cultivating different types of vegetables in their homestead. They are cultivating different vegetables (leafy, crimping, root, fruit vegetables etc.) in their homestead areas using different spaces such as shadow places, lower lands, on the shades of houses, on the fences of homestead.

Horizontal learning:

Farmers are sharing knowledge learned from FFS with other farmers. It is planned that one farmer will teach two other farmers from their community and FFS farmers are implementing this plan accordingly.

Extension services:

DAE staff (SAAOs) are visiting fields regularly to provide technical supports as per requirement. Farmers are also getting information on new variety of crops. DAE also set up some demonstrations in the farmers' field on new technology dissemination. DAE also organizes some training on agriculture and agri-fairs at upazila level where they invite community farmers to join. In this polder DAE have FFS (Jan – Jun 16) on Sunflower, Management of Coconut, Vegetable Field Crop with Pheromone Trap (e.g. Pumpkin Bangkok - 1 & Thailand-1, Makra –Brinjal,), Plantation of Dwarf Coconut (Op-1, Vietnam), Sesame, Mung bean, Summer Tomato(e.g. BARI Hybrid- 4, Summer King) .

Challenges in polder:

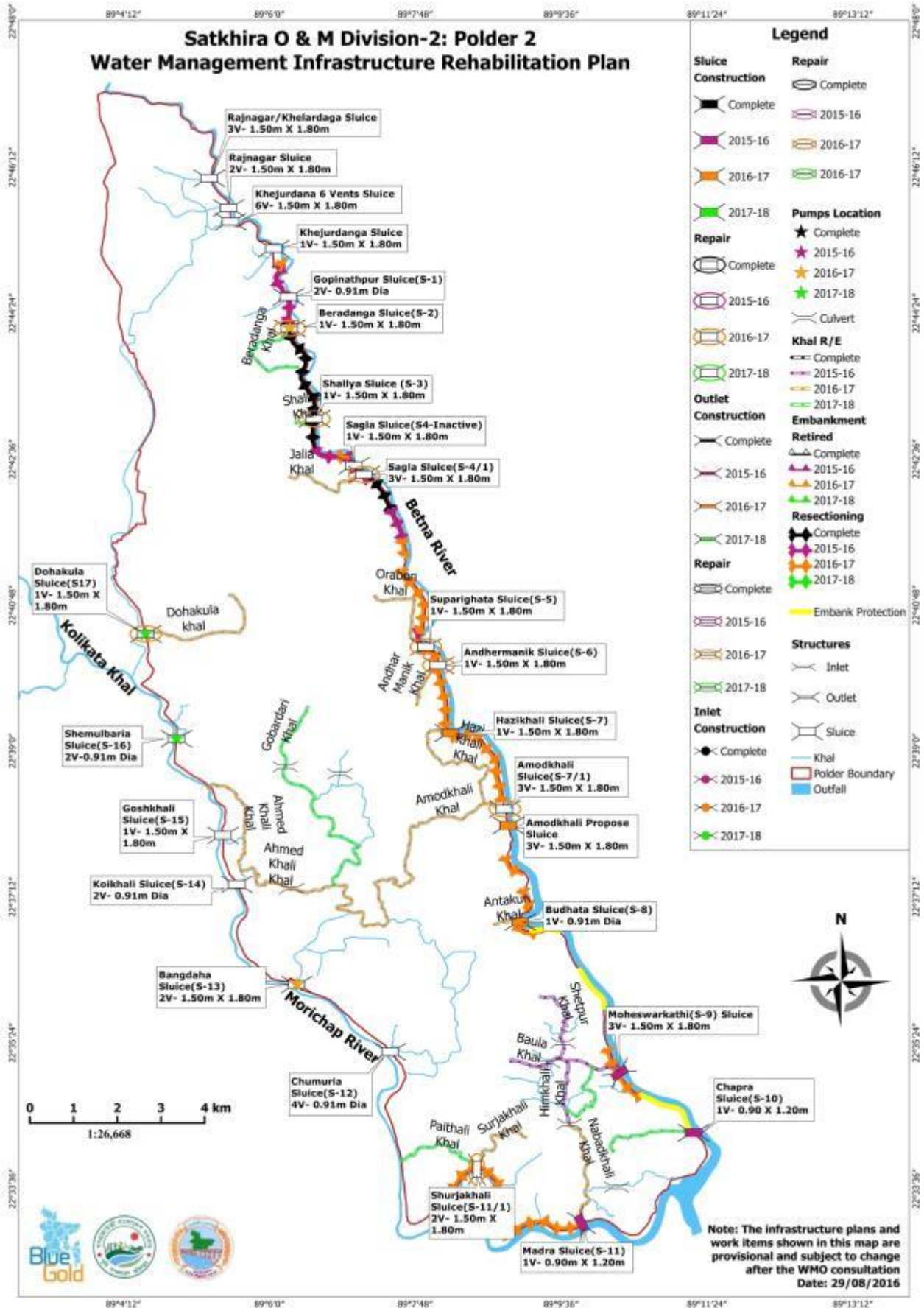
Removal of water logging is the most significant challenge in this polder. Outfall river re-excavation (Morichchap and Betna river) is another challenge. Creating water flow among the western part of the polder is also a challenge. Re-excavation of internal canals is a challenge too. Ensuring drinking water is also a challenge. Salinity intrusion is another challenge that damages water infrastructures, reducing field crop production.

Possible suggestions to solve these challenges

- Immediate re-excavation of canals to remove water logging;
- Making hydraulic infrastructures functional;
- Re-excavation of Outfall river (Morichchap river and part of Betna river);
- Embankment re-sectioning in vulnerable areas of the embankments;
- We can try to make a bridge between drinking water service provider NGOs to solve this challenge.

Changes in the position of women in polder area:

There are changes in women participation in WMOs, in meetings, in income generating activities, in FFS activities etc. But it is difficult to say that these changes took place in response to our BGP activities.



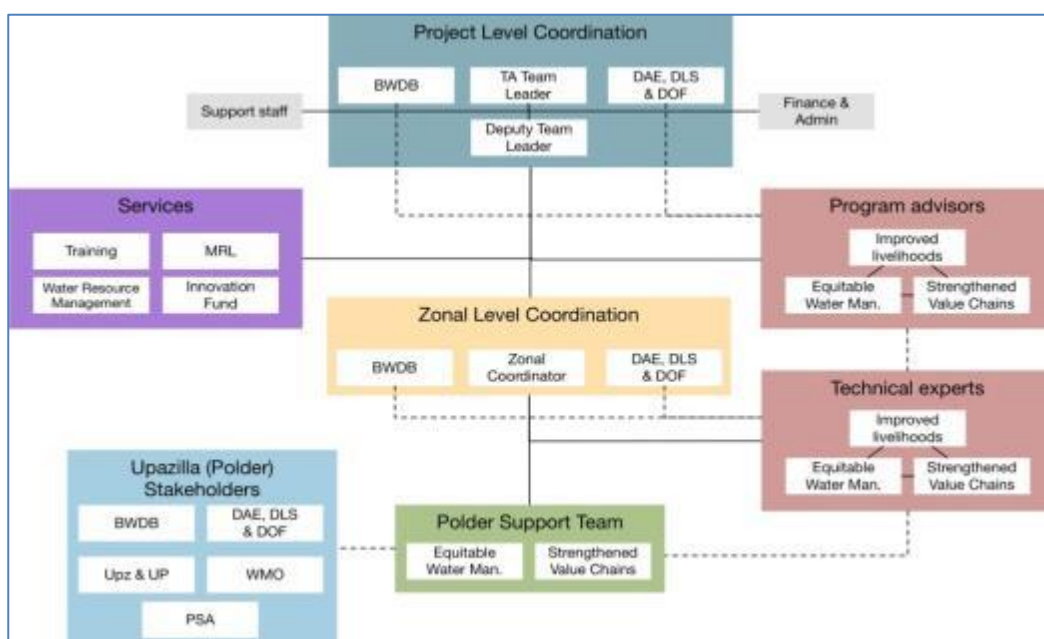
4. Project Management

In order to strengthen integration between the TA activity clusters, the 2015 MTR mission strongly suggested re-focusing the field operations using a single point interface with WMOs and associated groups/stakeholders. MTR also suggested BWDB BGP to undertake a number of functions regarding O&M, emergency repair, interface with the WMOs and LGIs and providing support to water management within the polders.

Based on these recommendations, the Blue Gold Program updated its ToC in January 2016 and initiated re-focusing Blue Gold TA team at central and zonal level over the last six months and is still continuing to (a) provide better services to the stakeholders related with Improved livelihood, Equitable water management and strengthen value chain ; (b) increase integration and coordination among the partner institutions – BWDB, DAE, DLS, DoF, LGIS, NGOs and private sectors and (c) increase coordination between central and zonal levels. This effort has also included the re-alignment of capacity development of LGIs and WMOs and developed an approach for monitoring learning and reflections (MRL) for the Blue Gold Program management. The main objective of the re-focusing of TA team is to make the team responsible for achieving the BGP overall objective to **“reduce poverty and improve food security through equitable water management, and increased and diversified agricultural production in coastal polders”**.

Inter departmental activities of Blue Gold Program is coordinated by the Project Management Committee (PMC) at central level of BWDB and DAE separately following their own DPP along with separate log frame and indicators . Refocused central level BGP TA management was initiated to improve the regular integration and coordination of BGP activities at central, zonal and polder levels involving DAE, LGIs, related line departments/agencies and WMOs engaging BWDB in lead. The figure below is showing the linkage and horizontal coordination approach of central, zonal and polder level refocused TA team management.

Refocused TA organogram



Re-focused Zonal TA Coordination Team was also initiated to improve the regular integration and coordination of BGP TA activities at zonal and polder levels involving BWDB, DAE, LGIs, other related line departments/agencies and WMOs. Blue Gold Program argued to establish a Zonal level Management Committee to oversee field level Blue Gold program activities involving the district level officials of partner departments and organization engaging BWDB in lead. One example of re-focused Zonal TA Coordination Team is presented below:

Zonal TA Coordination Team (Khulna)		Post	Technical Experts
VM	Sr. Field Quality Control	ZC	WRM
VM	Sr. Socio-economist	DZC	LIVE
	Socio Economist	P26	EWM
VM	Civil Engineer (Water)	P29	WRM
	Quality Control Engineer		WRM
	Quality Control Engineer		WRM
	ATO-CAD Operator		WRM
	Mechanical Engineer	(field)	WRM
	Sub-Assistant Engineer		WRM
VM	Agriculturist	P31 part	SVC
	Master Trainer (Agriculture)		EWM
	Master Trainer (Rice & Fish)	P22	EWM
	Field Coordinator		EWM
VM	Business Development	P30	SVC
	Business Development		SVC
	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer		MRL
	Environmental Expert		LIVE
	Training Coordinator		TRAIN
	Training coordinator		TRAIN
	Drainage/WM Engineer		EWM
	<i>Support staff (2)</i>		

BGP has also prepared /reframed ToR-s for its TA team at central, zonal and polder level to inspire in taking initiative and responsibility to provide services and implement program activities involving the implementing agencies in the field. The zonal coordinators (ZCs) are appointed to lead BGP TA activities and coordinate the technical experts at zonal and polder level with the support from a team of senior technical experts and advisors at the central level. Zonal TA Coordination Team will plan and implement the day-to-day activities -coaching the Polder Support Teams, introductions at union or upazila level, planning workshops and stimulating reflection and learning through active sharing of good practices and lessons learned.

Polder Support Team is also established, responsible for the implementation of BGP activities in each polder, with support from Zonal TA Coordination Team. The Polder Support Team is also responsible for integration of activities at catchment level and polder level. Blue Gold TA team also proposed to have a Joint Management Committee at polder level to coordinate Blue Gold program activities involving WMA representatives, LGI representative, upazila level officials of the DAE, DLS, DoF and engaging BWDB in lead while Polder Coordinator may play the role of member secretary. The following table is showing an example of re-focused Polder Support Team and Structure of a proposed Polder Management Committee.

Re-focused Polder Support Team	Structure of a proposed Polder Management Committee
Polder Coordinator	WMA representatives (male and female)
Polder co-coordinator	LGI representative(s)/UP Chairman(s)
Community Organizers	Upazila Engineer(s), LGED
Field Organizers	Upazila Agriculture Officer(s), DAE
Production Facilitators	Upazila Fishery Officer(s), DOF
	Upazila Livestock Officer(s), DLS
	Polder Coordinator, TA Staff, member Sec
	Sub-Divisional Engineer, BWDB, Coordinator

Update of DPP Revision

The review mission 2015 recommended revision of Blue Gold Program DPP to include work items that were required but not included in the original DPP, to provide for the increased budget as the rehabilitation costs indicated in the original DPP were far too less for completion of the rehabilitation works in the proposed Blue Gold Polders, to provide for the reduced program area as the increased probable available fund was not enough for rehabilitation works in 160,000 ha of program area as per original DPP, to provide for the shifting of WMG registration responsibility from DoC to BWDB and finally to provide for 1.5 year extended program period because of delayed program activities largely due to delayed fund transfer and consequences of the proclamation of PWMR 2014. This issue of DPP revision was raised in the meeting of the Blue Gold Program Steering Committee held on 16 January 2016 in the auditorium of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR).

As per the decision in the meeting of the Steering Committee, a six member Inter-Ministerial Review Committee (IMRC) was formed on 8 February 2016 to review the justification of the BGP DPP revision. The committee was composed of the following members:

3Joint-Chief, MoWR, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka:	Chairperson
One representative from ERD:	Member
One representative from Planning Commission:	Member
One representative from IMED:	Member
One representative from DAE:	Member
One representative from BWDB:	Member Secretary

The committee members visited polders 26, 29, 31-part and polder 2 under Blue Gold Program during the period from 25-02-2016 to 27-02-2016. The participants were:

1. Mr. Montu Kumar Biswas, Joint-Chief, MoWR
2. Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman, ADG (planning), BWDB
3. Mr. Nuruzzaman, Additional Director, DAE
4. Mr. Nur Ahmad, Senior Assistant Chief, ERD, Planning Commission

During field visit the IMRC members visited different polders, discussed with the local people/WMGs and were in most cases convinced of the justification of revision of DPP to make room for the above provisions. In the meantime, Blue Team identified all the 22 polders covering an area of around 115,000 ha (meeting the new program area coverage recommended by MTR 2015) and prepared tentative cost estimates for different options. The options were 1) estimate based on a total fund availability of 30.90 million Euro as recommended by MTR 2015; 2) estimate based on reasonably inclusive actual rehabilitation works with increased focus on internal water management amounting to about 37.00 million euro and 3) estimate based on total BWDB field requirement for 22 polders including some hard protection and emergency repair amounting to about 60.00 million Euro. BWDB forwarded all the 3 options to the IMRC for its consideration and subsequent recommendation. The issue of the outfall river dredging was also raised with IMRC for their consideration.

During the first week of June 2016, Blue Gold TA Team submitted the draft polder selection report for 8 new polders to PCD for onward submission to BWDB higher authorities for approval. Previously a list of 14 polders including 9 IPSWAM polders was submitted to BWDB for approval. (On August 04, 2016 PCD approved these Polders). After preliminary concurrence of BWDB on the draft list of 22 polders, BGP TA team further updated the tentative rehabilitation needs and probable cost estimates of individual work items within the MTR recommended probable available fund of 30.90 Million Euro.

The IMRC submitted its report on 5 May 2016 with its concurrence on the proposed DPP revision and recommended the following unified work items and tentative cost estimates irrespective of fine tuning and rehabilitation polders:

SL	Description of Work	Quantity	Estimated Cost, Tk	Remarks
A.				
1.	Embankment Re-sectioning	221.23 km	260,423,350.00	GON 76% = Tk. 2309,304,756.40
2.	Embankment Upgrading	23.59 km	84,010,344.00	
3.	Retired Embankment	16.58 km	167,806,485.00	GOB 24% = Tk. 729,254,133.60
4.	Canal Reexcavation	539.90 km	632,508,581.00	
5.	Sluice Repair	175 nos	346,651,051.00	
6.	Outlet Repair	32 nos	30,289,922.00	
7.	Inlet repair	244 nos	36,244,157.00	
8.	Sluice Construction	48 nos	870,000,000.00	
9.	Outlet Construction	32 nos	169,000,000.00	
10.	Inlet (pipe) Construction	48 nos	59,200,000.00	
11.	Culvert Construction	36 nos	171,500,000.00	
12.	Pump Shed with pumps	5 nos	40,000,000.00	
13.	Low Cost Bank Protection	7.75 km	58,125,000.00	
14.	Drain Pipe Supply	6400 m	12,800,000.00	
15.	Emergency Repair	LS	100,000,000.00	
	Subtotal A:		3,038,558,890.00	
B.				
1.	Revenue Item Costs		207,400,000.00	GOB Part
2.	Capittal item Costs		38,500,000.00	
3.	O&M of Rehabilitated Polders		180,000,000.00	
4.	CD VAT		42,500,000.00	
5.	Land Acquisition	35.40 ha	107,200,000.00	
	Subtotal B		575,600,000.00	
C.	TA Budget		3,310,000,000.00	GON Part
	Total (A+B+C)		6,924,158,890.00	

Summary (1 Euro = BDT 85.00):

DPA	38.94 MEuro	33,100.00 Lakh Taka
RPA	27.17 MEuro	23,093.00 Lakh Taka
GOB	15.35 MEuro	13,048.54 Lakh Taka
Total:	81.46 MEuro	69,241.54 Lakh Taka

The IMRC did not include outfall river dredging and the related cost in this estimate. It recommended that since there is no foreseeable source of additional fund, a study on the feasibility of outfall river dredging will be done under Blue Gold Program while actual implementation will be proposed to GOB or other funding agencies.

The IMRC also recommended that the program period be extended by 1.5 years for proper completion of the required implementation works and a further 6 months for reimbursement and program closing. It is understood that if additional fund is not available to meet the IMRC recommended budget, BWDB will prepare the draft DPP based on the IMRC approved work items and MTR 2015 recommended available fund.

To start preparation of the draft DPP, BWDB, in May 2016, requested EKN to provide a Letter of Commitment for the additional 8:00 M. Euro as proposed by MTR 2015. EKN informed that it may not be able to give any letter of commitment without a formal request from MoWR along with the draft DPP. However, BWDB informed that it cannot prepare and submit draft DPP to MoWR without some kind of assurance on the availability of additional fund. In response, EKN informed that it can at best give an Expression of Interest (EOI) against a request from the PCD, as an interim arrangement to start preparation of draft DPP. The final Letter of Commitment will be given after receiving a formal request from the MoWR along with the draft DPP. Accordingly EKN gave a draft Expression of Interest for discussion with PCD and the TA Team discussed it with PCD and gave him a copy on 17 May 2016. PCD intended to take advice from ADG planning and act accordingly at his earliest convenience. The draft EOI is still lying with PCD and hopefully will be sent to EKN after getting concurrence from ADG planning. In the meantime, organization of the required information and preparation of the preliminary cost tables for the draft DPP is well under way. Hopefully the draft DPP can be submitted by July 2016.

5. Innovation Fund

The Blue Gold Innovation Fund is created to accelerate the development process in the program area of the Blue Gold program, by financing innovative approaches and new initiatives to socio- economic development. Innovations submitted to the Blue Gold Innovation Fund are expected to contribute to the outcome / results of the Blue Gold program; the expected impact expected to be mostly locally or regionally centred. The tables below provide an overview of the projects funded during the reporting period.

5.1 Status overview of running activities (January to June 2016)

SL	Planned Activities	Timeframe	Progress	Remarks
1.	Scoping study on Renewable Energy Supply, implemented by GreyShack	25 August 2015 – 25 February 2016	Completed	Final report presented to Blue Gold. The outcome resulted in a follow-up study by Consiglieri Consulting.
2.	Participatory research on Kawra pig-rearing community with NICE Foundation	1 st August 2015 – June 2016	On-going	Waiting to receive final report. The preliminary outcome of the pilot shows large potential for scale-up activities.
3.	Feasibility study on the Impact of roads on Water Management in the polder, implemented by MetaMeta	9 May to 9 September 2016	On-going	Implementation will commence once security situation permits field visits. Hopefully by September / October 2016.
4.	Feasibility study on Potential Renewable energy Sources in the BG Polders implemented by Consiglieri consulting	15 May to 15 September 2016	On-going	Project ending might be delayed with 3 – 4 weeks. Outcome is expected to result in identification of potential business opportunities for local entrepreneurs.
5.	Study on the use of aquageoponics in the polders, implemented by Practical Action	1 st June 2016 till 31 st May 2017	On-going	Outcome is expected to result in identification of potential business opportunities for local entrepreneurs.
6.	Women managed small household ponds follow-up research pilot, with WorldFish	15 June 2016 to 16 June 2017	On-going	Outcome is expected to result in a standardized approached that can be easily replicated.

5.2 Status report solicited proposals

SL	Planned Activities	Completion schedule	Remarks
1.	Tender on small scale dredging of drainage canals	September 2016	Awaiting input from EKN and BDWD before finalizing tender.
2.	Tender on innovative embankment protection	September 2016	Awaiting outcome of planning review by BWDB. Expected to move forward with tender development in October.
3.	Tender on ICT in agriculture	October 2016	Tender document is under development

6. Monitoring, Reflection & Learning

The 2015 mid-term review (MTR) mission recommended that measures were taken to

“strengthen the analytical and reflective capacity within BGP TA to work out of the evidence on the inclusive growth impacts of the different integrated activities undertaken, the efficacy of community mobilisation, the value of in-polder water management in terms of land productivity, and others”

and to

“update the Theory of Change”.

The BGP TA followed up on these recommendations by organising multi-stakeholder workshops in Dhaka, Patuakhali and Khulna in the first quarter of 2016. Representatives of BWDB, DAE, Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and the TA Team worked jointly on refocusing the Theory of Change. The result was summarised in Working Paper 5 “Theory of Change (ToC)” which was issued in May 2016.

Based on the refocused ToC, the BGP TA expanded its Monitoring & Evaluation Team from four to nine members and renamed it to ‘Monitoring, Reflection and Learning Team (MRL-team)’. The MRL-team stimulates and facilitates reflection and learning within BGP through cross-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder processes. Although, the MRL-team plays a facilitative role, it does not ‘own’ reflection and learning as this is a responsibility of the whole BGP TA.



The MRL-team uses the Kolb learning cycle to stimulate and facilitate reflection and learning:

The program advisors and different teams within the TA (e.g. Polder Teams and TA working groups) will use their monthly meetings and ad-hoc workshops to go through each of the steps of the cycle. The MRL-team will provide them with data and other support.

Description of steps in Kolb learning cycle

Step	What will happen?
Concrete experience	Encouraging the compilation of qualitative and quantitative data from a wide range of stakeholders (polder inhabitants, project staff, survey and study data, etc.) to reach a common consensus of the experience (e.g. are farmers in the polders connected to markets or not?).
Reflective observation	Facilitate the discussion on why something has happened or not. For example, why do certain WMOs function better than others? Again these observations will be collected from a wide range of stakeholders or data collected by the BGP team.
Abstract conceptualisation	During the third step, the lessons learned can be summarized. These can include both lessons from activities that were successful and activities that were less successful. It is

Step	What will happen?
	important to draw complete conclusions that can be used in the BGP working area. The MRL-team will support a balance between generalization and localization (Polder-level conclusions).
Active experimentation	Based on the conclusions decisions can be made for next steps: this can be the scale-up of best practices, improving on the current strategy, new pilots, engagement with other organizations that have experimented with similar issues before, etc.

The BGP MRL-system is based on the following values:



Supportive: The MRL-team is supportive to all teams and stakeholders involved in the program. Everyone will be provided with information to make reflection, learning and decision-making easier, not just the program management.

Focused: Information will be provided based on the agreed Theory of Change and refocused Logical Framework. A focus on these pathways of change that are core to the BGP needs to ensure that there is a good understanding of what results the program is achieving and how.

Learning: The main objective of the team is not to produce data and reports but to encourage the use of information by different teams and stakeholders. This can be done with reports but also with workshops, presentations, participation in team meetings, etc.

Reliable: Data and information provided by the MRL-team will be reliable and data collection methods are agreed with stakeholders beforehand so no confusion can arise. Secondary data will be used to triangulate information as much as possible.

The revised BGP MRL-system is described in detail in Working Paper 6.

7. Financial report (January - June 2016)

Budget Line	Original Budget	Revised Budget May-15	Total claimed 31-Dec-15	As per Invoice 9	Difference	Claimed Q1 2016	Claimed Q2 2016	Total cumulative	% Spent	Balance Remaining
TA contract										
TA team – Component 1	4,337,926	4,633,235	1,914,763	1,897,893	16,870	313,720	227,433	2,439,046	53%	2,194,189
TA team – Component 2	2,852,156	2,909,113	1,210,393	1,216,703	-6,310	115,974	134,854	1,467,531	50%	1,441,582
TA team – Component 3	3,552,313	3,341,790	1,289,551	1,289,551	0	193,997	280,905	1,764,453	53%	1,577,337
TA team – Component 4	2,077,640	2,058,970	886,328	886,328	0	123,465	105,222	1,115,015	54%	943,955
Program Management	1,988,418	1,865,618	793,938	793,938	0	88,254	66,751	948,943	51%	916,675
Equipment	1,169,053	1,158,572	611,020	611,020	0	18,205	12,042	641,267	55%	517,305
Training	2,456,500	2,115,277	612,996	612,996	0	85,916	118,105	817,017	39%	1,298,260
Operational cost	1,272,600	1,624,028	877,148	877,148	0	98,586	129,110	1,104,844	68%	519,184
Contracted Services	7,542,000	7,542,000	1,384,334	1,432,608	-48,274	164,785	189,039	1,786,432	24%	5,755,568
Water Management Innovation Fund	2,400,000	2,400,000	182,351	182,351	0	10,262	15,793	208,406	9%	2,191,594
Productive Sectors Innovation Fund	1,900,000	1,900,000	68,946	31,232	37,714	59,021	23,514	113,767	6%	1,786,233
SUBTOTAL TA contract	31,548,606	31,548,602	9,831,768	9,831,768	0	1,272,185	1,302,768	12,406,721	31%	21,716,835
GoN Contribution to BWDB	15,750,000	15,750,000	3,170,000						20%	12,580,000
GoN Contribution to DAE	995,000	995,000	379,560						38%	615,440
Total GoN contribution	48,293,606	48,293,602	13,381,328						28%	34,912,275

Annex 1. Output data on polder level

1.1 Polder 22

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1	Follow-up WMGs reviewing implementation and update WAP	May-June 16	10%	Have planned to complete within July, 2016.
2	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	January-June 16	100%	2 Sub-committee have in WMG
3	Follow-up WMGs updating Books of Accounts	June 16	90%	On-going process
4	Follow-up WMGs enrolling members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	January-June 16	100%	12 WMGs has enrolled above 55% HHs
5	Follow-up WMGs enrol ling at least 40% female members	January-June 16	100%	12 WMGs has enrolled above 40% female
6	Follow-up WMG By-Laws review/modification	Do	100%	On-going process
7	Support WMA Registration	March 16	0%	Registration form has been submitted for 2 WMA
8	Stimulate WMGs conduct AGM regularly	March-May 16	10%	Completed within Jul,16
9	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation	March-May 16	100%	2 WMA completed
10	Follow-up WMA reviewing implementation and update Action Plan	May-June 16	0%	On going
11	Facilitate O&M plan formulation at Catchment level	April-June 16	0%	Carried over this plan for FY-16-17
12	Follow-up WMGs performing routine O&M works based on WAP	April-June 16	0%	Carried over this plan for FY-16-17
13	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	April-June 16	50%	On Going
16	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB, UP and WMOs	June 16	100%	Several times sit with together.
17	Facilitate to initiate Joint initiatives by WMOs and UP	As per need	On going	O&M activities
18	Facilitate for Joint Planning Workshop by WMA and UP	June 16	100%	Completed
19	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Up to June 16	100%	As per guideline/Policy of BGP
20	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	As per Need	On going	
21	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution / remove blockage in the water bodies	As per need	On going	WMOs has been working jointly
22	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	June 16	100%	2 Site has selected for CWM
23	Training on Accounts Keeping and Audit System for WMG (AKAS)	Janu-Feb	100%	
24	Training on Savings and Credit Management for WMG (S&C)	April	100%	
25	Workshop on WMA Planning	May	100%	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Jan – June 2016	Completed	
2	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan – June 2016	Completed	
3	Reimbursements for 2014-15	Jul 15- Jun 16	Completed	Claim Submitted from BWDB as reported.
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
1	Session conduction for MFS	June-July 2016	100%	Sesame 10 FFS*
2	Sesame MFS baseline survey(New)	April 2016	100%	

3	Linkage building Meeting with Power tiller operator`s	Feb 2016	100%	
4	Linkage building meeting with Input Providers	Feb 2016	100%	For collective IGA only
5	WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)	Feb 2016	100%	
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	Trial setting on Sesame	March 2016	100%	10 MFS
2	Trial setting on new potential crops (Okra, Sweet gourd and Watermelon)	March 2016	100%	8 MFS
3	11 DAE Demos (various topics)	Jun 2016	100%	
4	5 DAE FFS (various crops)	Jun 2016	100%	
5	DAE Agricultural Fair (Fulbari)	May 2016	100%	
6	Poultry FFD Observation		0%	Not yet held
7	Sesame FFD observation		0%	Not yet held
8	1 Polder level trial/FFS mini ponds, water melon	May 2016	100 %	
9	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit/vegetable species/varieties in 9 Blue gold polders	April 2016	100 %	

1.2 Polder 26

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
01	Facilitate WMG Action Plan Formulation (WAP) ⁴	June 2016	0%	Completed within June,16
02	Follow-up WMGs review implementation and update WAP	June 2016	0%	Dependent on formulation of plan
03	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	June 2016	0%	Have planned FY;16-17.
04	Support WMGs install/update books of accounts	June 2016	80%	Within September will completed
05	Stimulate Enrolment of at least 55% membership enrolment of HHs in WMGs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	June 2016	93%	14 WMGs completed out of 15 WMGs
06	Support WMG Registration	N/A		Not Planned
07	Stimulate Enrolment of at least 40% of female membership in WMGs	June 2016	80%	12 WMGs completed out of 15 WMGs
08	Support WMA Formation	February 2016	50%	1 WMA Completed and one have planned within August
09	Support WMA Registration	June 2016	0%	One WMA papers have submitted
10	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation	June 2016	0%	Have planned FY 2016-2017
11	Follow-up WMAs review implementation and updating of Action Plan	June 2016	0%	Dependent on WMA action plan
12	O&M plan formulation at Catchment level	Not planned	0%	
13	WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	June 2016	60%	On going
14	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB, UP and WMOs	As per need		In different factors like WMA formation, conflict resolution, WMOs election, Water management BWDB, UP and WMOs are making linkage

⁴ Catchment level needs assessment should precede this activity and all components should be involved in the process. A water management expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

15	Facilitate to initiate Joint initiatives by WMOs and UP	On going		Jointly they are doing water management and sometimes they help each other
16	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	As per plan		On going
17	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	As per need		On going
18	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution / remove blockage in the water bodies	As per need		On-going. Currently we are talking support regarding formation of WMA
19	Stimulate UP to support for ensuring availability of required land for implementation of infrastructure			On-going process
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
01	Tendering for earthwork; Canal R/E	Jan	100%	7.23 km
02	Tendering for construction of structures	Jan - Mar	100%	Sluice - 2
03	Implementation of work; Embankment R/S	Jan - Jun	78%	10.69 km
04	Implementation of work; Canal R/E	Jan - Apr	23%	7.23 km
05	Implementation of work; Repair of Structures	Jan - Jun	50%	Sluice - 1
06	Implementation of work; Construction of Structures	Jan - Jun	2%	Sluice - 3
07	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Jan - Jun	100%	
08	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan - Jun	100%	
10	Training on earth work Management for LCS work	Jan-Feb	100	
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	31 Trial/ Demo: Beef fattening, Pond fish, Pabda fish	Beef Fattening: September 16, Pond fish: November 16, Pabda fish: February 17	In progress	All the 31 demo already started and will be finished by next 2 quarters
2	15 FFS Homestead vegetables & fruits, poultry, and nutrition (Cycle 6)	March 2016	100%	
3	15 FFS TA Cattle rearing, Fish, Nutrition (Cycle 7)	Nov 2016	40%	
4	1 FFS (T.Aman)- DAE	November 2016	Started the FFS activities (15 %)	

1.3 Polder 29

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
	Strengthen water management partnerships			

1	Facilitate formulation of WMG Action Plan (WAP) ⁵	May- June, 16	100%	56 WMGs formulated WAP
2	Follow-up WMGs reviewing implementation and update WAP	June, 16	100%	A
3	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	June, 16	41%	23 WMGs covered minimum 1 Committee
4	Follow-up Updating Books of Accounts	June, 16	70%	On-going process
5	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan - Feb 16	100%	6 LSC formed
6	Stimulate WMGs enrol members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	June 16	30%	Have planned 10 WMGs but achieved 3
7	Stimulate WMGs enrol at least 40% female members	June 16	25%	2 WMGs achieved out of 8.
8	Follow-up WMG By-Laws review/modification	June 16		On going
9	Support WMA Registration	March 16	50%	2 WMAs got registration
10	Stimulate WMGs conduct AGM regularly	June 16	10%	Have planned complete within July 16
11	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation	March-June 16	0%	Forwarded to Next quarter planning
12	Follow-up WMA review implementation and update Action Plan	April – June 16	0%	Depended on Plan
13	WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	June 16	60%	On going
14	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB, UP and WMOs	June 16	100%	Several times have sit together on different occasion or reasons
15	Facilitate to initiate Joint initiatives by WMOs and UP	As per need	On going	O&M activities
16	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Up to June 16	100%	As per guideline/Policy of BGP
17	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	As per Need	On going	
18	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution / remove blockage in the water bodies	As per need	On going	WMOs has been working jointly
19	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	June 16	100%	1 Site has been selected for CWM
20	Training on Organizational Management for WMG	Janu- April	60	
21	Training on Accounts Keeping and Audit System for WMG	Jan-June	86	
22	Training on Savings and Credit Management for WMG	May-June	100	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Tendering for earthwork; embankment	Dec 15 Feb 16	Completed	
2	Tendering for earthwork; canal	Sept 15 -Jan16	Completed	
3	Earthwork; Embankment	Feb-Jan 16	In Progress	To be continued
4	Earthwork; Canal	Jan-Jun 16	In Progress	To be continued
5	Repair of Structures	Dec 15-Jun 16	In Progress	To be continued
6	Construction of Structures	-	-	
7	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Jan-Jun 16	Partly done	
8	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan-Jun 16	Completed	
9	Training on Earth work Management for LCS work	Jan-Feb 16	Completed	
10	Training on Construction Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan-Feb 16	Completed	
11	Reimbursements for 2014-15	Jul 15-Jun 16	Completed	Claim Submitted from BWDB as reported.
12	Study of River Bank Erosion & Low Cost Interventions for Erosion Control	-	-	

⁵Catchment level needs assessment should precede this activity and all components should be involved in the process. A water management expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
1	Linkage building Meeting with Power tiller operator`s	28.01.16	100%	
2	Linkage building Meeting with Input Providers	23.02.16	100%	
3	Session conduction for MFS	90 no.	93%	
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	Trial setting on Sesame	Feb 16 – Mar 16	100%	
2	Sesame FFD observation (6 nos.)		0%	Due to rainy season
3	12 DAE Demos (various topics)	Jun 2016	100%	
4	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit/vegetable species/varieties in 9 Blue gold polders	April 2016	80 %	Main activities are done 100 %. however follow-up of their activities is still remaining.
5	2 Polder level trials sugar beet	May 2016	100 %	
6	WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)			
7	6 FFS Homestead vegetables & fruits, poultry, and nutrition (Cycle 6)	March 2016	100 %	
8	5 FFS TA Cattle rearing, Fish, Nutrition (Cycle 7)	Nov 2016	40%	
9	6 FFS DAE (various crops)	Jun 2016	100%	

1.4 Polder 30

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1	Facilitate Formulation of WMG Action Plan (WAP) ⁶	June,	8%	Have planned in July,16
2	Follow-up WMGs review implementation and update WAP	June,16		Continuous process
3	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	June,16	60%	Minimum 1 committee has in the 24 WMGs out of 40.
4	Follow-up WMGs Updating Books of Accounts	June,16	75%	On going process
5	Stimulate WMGs enrol members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation	June	12 %	Was planned 15 WMGs

⁶ Catchment level needs assessment should precede this activity and all components should be involved in the process. A water management expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

	from medium and large farmers			
6	Stimulate WMGs enrol at least 40% female members	June,16	100%	2 WMGs was planned
7	Follow-up WMG By-Laws review/modification	June,16	On going	Whenever needed
8	Support WMA Registration	January-March,16	50%	2 WMA got Registration
9	Follow-up WMGs conduct AGM regularly	June,	8%	Have planned in July,16
10	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation	March-June,16	0%	Have planned in August-September,16
11	Pilot Project on Community Water Management			Not Planned
12	Follow-up WMA review implementation and update Action Plan	June,16	0%	Depended on Plan
13	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	January-March,16	100%	4 Committee
14	Stimulate WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	June,16	50%	On going
15	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB, UP and WMOs	June,16	100%	Several times sit with together.
16	Facilitate to initiate Joint initiatives by WMOs and UP	As per need	On going	O&M activities
17	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Up to june,16	100%	As per guideline/Policy of BGP
18	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	As per Need	On going	We are using
19	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution / remove blockage in the water bodies	As per need	On going	WMOs has been working jointly
20	Training on Accounts Keeping and Audit System for WMG (AKAS)	March-June	60%	
21	Training on Savings and Credits Management for WMG	May-June	100%	
22	Training on Gender and Leadership Development (pilot)	May	100%	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Earthwork; Embankment	March 2015 – June 2017	Partly completed	Completed : 9.395 km Remaining : 1.455 km
2	Earthwork; Canal	March 2015 – May 2017	Partly completed	Completed : 2.900 km Remaining : 1.200 km
3	Repair of Structures	Jan 2015 - March 2016	100%	
4	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Jan - June 2016	100%	
5	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan – June 2016	100%	
6	Training on Construction Management for LCS work	Feb-March	100	
7	Training on Construction Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan – Feb 2016	100%	
8	Reimbursements for 2014-15	Jul 15- Jun 16	100%	Claim Submitted from BWDB as reported.
9	Support WMGs organize LCS groups			
10	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan – Feb 2016	Completed	
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
1	Session conduction for MFS			YR-1 & YR-2
2	Sesame MFS baseline survey			YR-2
3	Linkage building Meeting with Power tiller operator`s			YR-1 & YR-2
4	Linkage building Meeting with Input Providers			YR-1 & YR-2
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit/vegetable species/varieties in 9 Blue gold polders	Dec 2017	80%	Only follow up of activities are remaining
2	14 DAE Demos (various topics)	Jun 2016	100%	

3	WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)			Will continue with WMG backstopping on existing economic activities/new initiatives
4	7 DAE FFS (various crops)	Jun 2016	100%	
5	Hygienic Pig rearing (innovation fund project by NICE Foundation)	Jun 2016	95%	Finalizing report
6	Trial setting on Sesame			YR-1 & YR-2
7	Trial setting on new potential crops (Okra, Sweet gourd and Watermelon)			YR-1
8	Sesame FFD observation			YR-1 & YR-2
9	Poultry FFD Observation			YR-1

1.5 Polder 31 (Part)

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
	Strengthen water management partnerships			
1	Support WMG Action Plan Formulation (WAP) ⁷	June 16	100%	12 WMGs completed
2	Support WMGs review implementation and update WAP	June 16	100%	Continuous process
3	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	January-June 16	100%	Minimum 1 Committee has in WMG
4	Support WMGs install/update books of accounts	June 16	80%	On going process
5	Stimulate enrolment of at least 55% membership enrolment of HHs in WMGs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	June 16	100%	Have above 55%
6	Support WMG Registration	Jan -Feb 16	100%	Completed
7	Stimulate enrolment of at least 40% of female membership in WMGs	June 16	99%	1 is due out of 12 WMGs
8	Support WMA Formation	January 16	100%	Completed
9	Support WMA Registration	June 16	0%	All applications filed and will be dependent on action from CEO/CWM
10	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation	March-June 16	0%	Have planned
11	Follow-up WMAs review implementation and updating of Action Plan	March-June 16	0%	Have planned
12	WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	June 16	50%	On going
13	O&M plan formulation at Catchment level			Not planned
14	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB, UP and WMOs	June 16	100%	Several times sit with together.
15	Facilitate to initiate Joint initiatives by WMOs and UP	As per need	On going	O&M activities
16	Facilitate for Joint Planning Workshop by WMA and UP	Aug -Sept 16	0%	Have planned
17	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Up to June 16	100%	As per guideline/Policy of BGP
18	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	As per Need	On going	We are using
19	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution / remove blockage in the water bodies	As per need	On going	WMOs has been working jointly
20	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	June 16	100%	1 Site has selected for CWM
	Develop and repair water infrastructure			

⁷Catchment level needs assessment should precede this activity and all components should be involved in the process. A water management expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

1	Design & Estimate Vetting; Embankment R/S	Jan	100%	2.40 km
2	Design & Estimate Vetting; Construction of Structures	Jan - Feb	100%	Inlet - 1
3	Tendering for earthwork; Embankment R/S	Jan - Feb	100%	2.40 km
4	Tendering for construction of structures	Jan - Mar	100%	Inlet - 1
5	Implementation work; Embankment R/S	Jan - Jun	16%	8.92 km
6	Implementation work; Canal R/E	Jan - Apr	21%	21.9 km
7	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Jan - Jun	100%	
8	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan - Jun	100%	
9	LCS Training	Jan - Feb	100%	39 nos.
Strengthen Agriculture & Marketing Actors				
1	Session conduction for MFS	June 16	100%	YR-1 & YR-2
2	Sesame MFS baseline survey	On going		YR-2
3	Linkage building Meeting with Power tiller operator`s	February 16	100%	YR-1 & YR-2
4	Linkage building Meeting with Input Providers	February 16	100%	YR-1 & YR-2
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	Trial setting on Sesame	February 16	100%	
2	Trial setting on new potential crops (Okra, Sweet gourd and Watermelon)	February 16	100%	
3	Sesame FFD observation	June	0%	
4	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit/vegetable species/varieties in 9 Blue gold polders	April 2016	80%	Follow-up on-going. Completion schedule Dec 2017
6	14 Demos (various topics)- DAE	Jun 2016	100%	
8	7 DAE FFS (various crops)	Jun 2016	100%	
9	WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)			Will continue with WMG backstopping on existing economic activities/new initiatives
10	S&C Training	June 16	62%	
11	MFS Poultry FFD Observation	April 16	100%	YR-1
12	Hygienic Pig rearing (innovation fund project by NICE Foundation)	Jun 2016	95%	Finalizing report
13	WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)	On going		Will continue with WMG backstopping on existing economic activities/new initiatives

1.6 Polder 2

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1	Support WMG Action Plan Formulation (WAP) ⁸	Up to June 16	100%	58 WMGS
2	Follow-up WMGs reviewing implementation and update WAP			Will continue until OM training is completed and Continuous process

⁸ Catchment level needs assessment should precede this activity and all components should be involved in the process. A water management expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

3	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	Dec, 16	50%	2 subcommittee formed out of 4
4	Follow-up WMGs install/update books of accounts	Dec, 16	30 WMGs	On-going process
5	Follow-up enrolment of at least 55% membership enrolment of HHs in WMGs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	June, 17	45 WMGs	13 WMGs not yet achieved but total 58 WMGs covered 60.89%
6	Support WMG Registration	January 16	58 WMGS	Completed
7	Follow-up enrolment of at least 40% of female membership in WMGs	Up to June 16	37 WMGS	21 WMGs not yet achieved but in average female memberships coverage 44.64%
8	WMA Formation	March 16	5 WMA	Completed
9	Support WMA Registration	May, 16	5 WMA	All applications file submitted for registration and will depend on action from CEO/CWM
10	Support WMA Action Plan formulation	May, 17		05 WMA not yet started
11	WMA catchment level water management infrastructure needs assessment		05 WMA	completed
12	Follow-up WMAs reviewing implementation and updating of Action Plan			Continuous process
13	Form Monitoring Committees at catchment/WMA level	April, 16	3 MC	Formed as per construction working area
14	WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	Up to June	10 WMGs	Minor repairing, outfall siltremove, set drainage pipe and cleaning water hyacinth
15	O&M plan formulation at Catchment level			Will started when O&M training is completed
16	Support WMGs conduct AGM regularly	July/16	44 WMGs	14 WMGs AGM in July,16
17	Training on Organizational Management for WMG	April-May	13%	
18	Training on Gender and Leadership Development (pilot)	May	100%	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Training on earth work management for LCS work	April	100%	
2	Design & Estimate Vetting; Canal R/E	Jan	100%	6.26 km
3	Tendering for earthwork; Canal R/E	Jan - Feb	100%	6.26 km
4	Tendering for construction of structures	Jan - Mar	100%	Sluice -1
5	Implementation Works; Embankment R/S	Jan - Jun	25%	1.90 km
6	Implementation Works; Construction of Structures	Jan - Jun	25%	Sluice - 3
7	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Jan - Jun	100%	
8	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan - Jun	100%	
9	LCS Training	Jan - Feb	100%	7 nos.
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	x Demos (various topics)			
2	28 FFS Homestead vegetables & fruits, poultry, and nutrition (Cycle 6)	4 April, 2016	100%	Completed
3	2 Polder level trials sugar beet	March, 2016	100%	Completed
4	28 FFS Milking Cow, Pond Fish & Nutrition (Cycle 7)	June, 2016		Formation completed, FFS Learning Session on going
5	x FFS (various crops)	June, 2016		Dairy-13, Pond Fish -8 & Nutrition-4 sessions on going
6	Pabda I Demonstration	June, 2016		
7	Aqua geponic Cage culture by Practical action	June,2016		Started from June,16. 2 Area 15 HHs selection

1.7 Polder 43/ 1A

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
	Strengthen water management partnerships			

1	Stimulate WMGs review implementation and update WAP	January-June 16	100%	Total No. of WMGs 14
2	Support Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	January-June 16	100%	It may be increased according to need
3	Follow-up WMGs Updating Books of Accounts	January-June 16	85%	Continuous process
4	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	Jan –Mar 16	100%	
5	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB UP and WMOs		--	Informal linkage Continuing
6	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	January-June 16	75%	UP Members attended in Training session
7	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	January-June 16	40%	Need based: Continuous process
8	Stimulate UP to support for ensuring availability of required land for implementation of infrastructure	January-June 16	50%	Need based: Continuous process
9	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	April-June 16	100%	Respective UP members are involved
10	Up representatives participate in WMO meeting	January-June 16	60%	Attended as WMO members and/or Advisor
11	Stimulate WMGs enrol members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	January-June 16	70%	10 WMGs achieved 55% target
12	Stimulate WMGs enrol at least 40% female members	January-March 16	57%	8 WMGs achieved 40% target
13	Follow-up WMG By-Laws review/modification	Jan-June 16	100%	Reviewed in WMGs' meetings
14	Support WMA Registration	March 16	50%	1 WMA had re-submitted documents for registration
15	Follow-up WMGs conduct AGM regularly		NA	WMGs conducted AGM within December 2015
16	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation		0%	WAP not yet formulated
17	Follow-up WMAs review implementation and update Action Plan		0%	Not yet done
18	Follow-up WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	January-June 16	70%	10 WMGs done regularly
19	Support WMGs performing economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)	January-June 16	74%	11 WMGs have Agro Farm Machineries & IGAs activities have implemented by 3 WMGs out of 11 WMGs
20	Training on Organization Management for WMG	March-April	83.33	
21	Training on Accounts keeping and Audit system for WMG	May-June	25	
22	Training on Savings and Credit management	May-June	100	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Canal re-excavation	Jan – June 16	0%	100% work completed before January 16
2	Repair of Structures	Jan – June 16	0%	100% work completed before January 16
3	Construction of Structures	N/A	-	
4	Tendering for earthwork; canal	Jan – June 16	100%	
5	Tendering for repair of structures	Jan – June 16	100%	
6	Tendering for construction of structures	N/A	-	
7	Earthwork; Embankment	Jan – June 16	20%	80%/ work done before January'16
8	Earthwork; Canal	Jan – June 16	0%	Due to delay of Estimates
9	Repair of Structures	Jan – June 16	65%	
10	Construction of Structures	N/A	-	
11	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Jan – June 16	100%/ 61%	-
12	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan – June 16	On-going process	
13	LCS Training	Jan – June 16	0%	
14	Training on Construction Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan – June 16	0%	

15	Reimbursements for 2014-15	Jan – June 16		<i>It may be collected from Dhaka office</i>
16	Support WMGs organize LCS groups	Jan – June 16	0%	
17	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan – June 16	0%	
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
Mungbean MFS activities				
1	1.1 Session conduction for MFS	May 2016	100%	
	1.2 Mungbean MFS baseline survey	June 2016	100%	
	1.3 Resource Farmers Training conduction	May 2016	100%	
	1.4 FFD Observance in Mungbean MFS	May 2016	100%	
	1.5 CAG Workshop conduction	May 2016	100%	
MFS cropping systems introduce				
1	Producers group formation of MFS cropping system	June 2016	100%	
2	Session conduction on T-Aman Rice Production and marketing	Nov 2016	19%	
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	8 TA FFS (Homestead Gardening-Poultry Rearing-Nutrition)	April 2016	100%	
2	7 Demos DAE (various topics)	Jun 2016	100%	
3	S&C Training (TBD)	May 2016	100%	
4	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit/vegetable species/varieties in this polders	June 2015	100%	
6	WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)			
7	Trial setting on Mungbean	February 2016	100%	

1.8 Polder 43/ 2A

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen Water Management Partnerships				
1	Support WMGs review implementation and update WAP	Jan-June 16	82%	Total WMGs 22 of which 3 WMGs yet not registered due to court case & 1 WMG is not functional
2	Stimulate formation and support in capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	Jan-June 16	86%	19 WMGs formed Sub-Committees
3	Assist WMGs to update Books of Accounts	Jan-June 16	75%	Continuous process
4	Support WMGs organize LCS groups	Jan-June 16	NA	No LCS was formed
5	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan-June 16	NA	No LCS was formed
6	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	Jan-March 16	100%	2 nos. WMA & 2 nos. Monitoring Committee
7	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Jan-June 16	80%	Attended in Training session as WMO member and/or Advisor
8	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	Jan-June 16	75%	75% training arranged in UP Meeting Room
9	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	Jan-June 16	100%	Need based: Full support are available from UP
10	Stimulate UP to support for ensuring availability of required land for implementation of infrastructure	Jan-May 16	100%	Need based
11	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	April-June 16	100%	1 CWM-FFS established. Respective UP members involved

12	Up representatives participate in WMO meeting	Jan-June 16	80%	In 80% meeting, UP members attended
13	Training on Accounts keeping and Audit system for WMG	Janu-March 16	100%	
14	Training on Savings and Credit management	April 16	100%	
15	Training on Gender and Leadership (pilot)	May 16	100%	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Tendering for Earthwork; embankment	Jan - June 16	100%	
2	Tendering for Earthwork; canal	Jan - June 16	0%	
3	Tendering for Repair of structures	Jan – June 16	100%	
4	Tendering for construction of structures	Jan – June 16	100%	
5	Earthwork; Embankment	Jan – June 16	20%	80% work done before January'16
6	Earthwork; Canal	Jan – June 16	0%	
7	Repair of Structures	Jan – June 16	70%	
8	Construction of structures	N/A	-	
9	Bill/ Advance Endorsements Earthwork/Structure	Jan – June 16	100% / 60%	
10	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan – June 16	100%	
11	LCS Training	Jan – June 16	0%	
12	Training on Construction Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan – June 16	0%	
13	Reimbursements for 2014-15	Jan – June 16	100%	It may be collected from Dhaka Office
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit varieties in this Blue gold polder	December 2017	80%	
2	Follow-up WMGs performing economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)		On-going	
3	1 FFS DAE	Jun 2016	100%	
4	2 Demos DAE (various topics)	Jun 2016	100%	
5	S&C Training	May-2016	100%	

1.9 Polder 43/2B

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships**				
1	Support formulation of WMG Action Plan (WAP)	Jan-June	100%	Total no. of WMGs 28
2	Follow-up WMGs review implementation and update WAP	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
3	Support formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	Jan-June	100%	Need based
4	Support updating Books of Accounts	Jan-June	80%	Continuous process
5	Follow-up WMGs enrolling members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	Jan-June	45%	Continuous process
6	Follow-up WMGs enrolling at least 40% female members	Jan-June	82%	25 WMGs covered 40% female members
7	Follow-up WMG By-Laws review/modification	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
8	Support WMA Registration	Jan-June	33%	Out of 3 WMAs, 2 registered in November 2015
9	Follow-up WMGs conduct AGM regularly	Jan-June	100%	

10	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation		---	Not yet formulated
11	Follow-up WMAs review implementation and update Action Plan		---	Not yet done
12	WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)	Jan-June	75%	Will continue with WMG backstopping on existing economic activities/new initiatives
13	Follow-up WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	Jan-June	70%	Need based
14	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	Jan-June	100%	3 Monitoring Committees were formed
15	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB UP and WMOs	Jan-June	--	Informal linkage
16	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Jan-June	80%	Attended in training session as WMO member and/or Advisor
17	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	Jan-June	30%	Sometimes arranged training in 1 UP Meeting Room
18	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	Jan-June	50%	Need based
19	Stimulate UP to support for ensuring availability of required land for implementation of infrastructure	Jan-June	50%	Need based
20	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	April-June	100%	2 CWM-FFS are established in this polder
21	Up representatives participate in WMO meeting	Jan-June	75%	75% UP members participate in WMO meeting as WMO members and/or Advisor
22	Training on Accounts keeping and Audit system for WMG	Janu-March	100%	
	Develop and repair water infrastructure			
1	Earthwork; Embankment	Jan – June	100 %	
2	Earthwork; Canal	Jan - June	100 %	
3	Repair of Structures	Jan - June	100 %	
4	Bill/ Advance Endorsements	Earthwork / structure	77 % / 50 %	
5	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan - June	100 %	
6	Training on Construction Management for LCS	Jan - June	100 %	
7	Training on Construction Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan - June	100 %	
8	Support WMGs organize LCS groups	Jan - June	100 %	
9	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan - June	100 %	
	Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors			
1	Mungbean MFS activities			
1.1	Session conduction for MFS	April 2016	100%	YR-2
1.2	Conduct training for Resource farmers	May, 2016	100%	YR-2
1.3	CAG Workshop	May 2016	100%	
1.4	Learning visit conduction	April, 2016	100%	
1.5	MFS benchmark survey	June, 2016	100%	
2	Tilapia MFS activities/ MFS Cropping Systems Activities			
2.1	Tilapia producer's group formation (Tilapia MFS)			YR-2 (Not planned)
2.2	Session conduction for MFS			YR-2 (Not planned)
2.3	Producers group formation of MFS Cropping Systems	June, 2016	100%	
2.4	Session conduction on T-Aman Rice Production and Marketing	November, 2016	19%	
	Introduce new practices and innovations			
1	Trial setting on Mungbean	Feb 2016	100%	YR-2
2	8 Demos (various topics) - DAE	Jun 2016	100%	
3	1 Polder level trials sugar beet	May 2016	100%	
4	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit varieties in this Blue Gold polder	December 2017	80%	On-going (follow-up is remaining)

5	20 FFS Homestead vegetables & fruits, poultry, and nutrition (Cycle 6)	April 2016	100%	
6	20 Trials on Improved Poultry Rearing	April 2016	100%	
7	20 trials on Improved system for vegetable production	April 2016	100%	
8	20 FFD observed on Homestead vegetables & fruits, poultry, and nutrition	April 2016	100%	
9	7 FFS (various crops) - DAE	Jun 2016	100%	
10	DAE Agricultural Fair Patuakhali	May 2016	100%	
11	S&C (TBD)	May, 2016	100%	
12	IGA training (TBD)			
13	FFD Observance on Mungbean	May, 2016	100%	YR-2

1.10 Polder 43/ 2D

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1	Support formulation of WMG Action Plan (WAP) ⁹	Jan-June	97%	Total WMGs 29; 28 WMGs formulated WAP
2	Follow-up WMGs review implementation and update WAP	Jan-June	100%	28 WMGs reviewed/implemented WAP
3	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	Jan-June	100%	28 WMGs formed Sub-Committees: Continuous process
4	Support updating books of Accounts	Jan-June	75%	Continuous process
5	Follow-up WMGs enrolling members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	Jan-June	97%	1 WMG not yet covered 55% HH
6	Follow-up WMGs enrolling at least 40% female members	Jan-June	48%	15 WMGs not yet involved 40% female members
7	Follow-up WMG By-Laws review/modification	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
8	Support WMA Registration	--	--	Registration Documents of 5 WMAs were submitted in 2015
9	Follow-up WMGs conduct AGM regularly	Jan-June	96%	27 WMGs conducted AGM
10	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation		--	Not yet formulated
11	Follow-up WMAs review implementation and update Action Plan		--	Not done
12	Stimulate WMGs perform economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)	Jan-June	60%	16 WMGs performed economic activity
13	Follow-up WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	Jan-June	65%	17 WMGs performed routine O&M regularly
14	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	Jan-June	100%	5 Monitoring Committees were formed under 5 WMAs
15	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB UP and WMOs		--	Informal linkage
16	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Jan-June	75%	UP members attended 75% Training session
17	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	Jan-June	80%	In 80% training session, UP meeting room was used
18	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	Jan-June	60%	Need based
19	Stimulate UP to support for ensuring availability of required land for	Jan-June	40%	Need based

⁹Catchment level needs assessment should precede this activity and all components should be involved in the process. A water management expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

	implementation of infrastructure			
20	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	April-June	100 %	1 CWM_FFS is established under this polder In 75% meetings, UP members attended
21	Up representatives participate in WMO meeting	Jan-June	75%	
22	Training on Accounts keeping and Audit system for WMG	May-June	50%	
23	Training on Savings and Credit management	May-June	100%	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Bill/ Advance Endorsements (Earth work/Repair of Structure)	Jan-June	100%/81%	
2	Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan-June	100 %	
3	LCS Training	Jan-June	0 %	
4	Support WMGs organize LCS groups	Jan-June	0%	
5	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan-June	0%	
6	Training on Construction Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan-June	0 %	
7	Reimbursements for 2014-15	Jan-June		May be collected from Dhaka office
Strengthen Agriculture & Marketing actors				
1	Mungbean MFS activities			
1.1	Session conduction for MFS	April, 2016	100%	
1.2	Mungbean MFS baseline survey	June, 2016	100%	
1.3	Conduct training for Resource farmers	May, 2016	100%	
1.4	Conduct learning visit for farmers	April, 2016	100%	
1.5	Conduction CAG Workshop	May, 2016	100%	
2	Tilapia MFS activities / MFS Cropping Systems Activities			
2.1	Tilapia producer's group formation (Tilapia MFS)			Not planned
2.2	Producers group formation of MFS Cropping Systems	June, 2016	100%	
2.3	Learning session conduction of MFS Cropping Systems	November, 2016	19%	
Introduce new Practices & Innovations				
1	Trial setting on new potential crops (Sunflower, Wheat and Groundnut)	January, 2016	100%	
2	Trial setting on Mungbean	February, 2016	100%	
3	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Center to test new fruit/vegetable species/varieties in this polder	August 2015	80%	Follow up on going (completion schedule December 2017)
4	Introduction & planting of Sajna cuttings and Saplings	Early May 2016	100%	
5	5 FFS (various crops) - DAE	Jun 2016	100%	
6	8 Demos (various topics) - DAE	Jun 2016	100%	
7	S&C Training (TBD)	May, 2016	100%	
8	FFD Observance in Mungbean MFS	May, 2016	100%	
9	Tilapia FFD	January, 2016	100%	

1.11 Polder 43/2E

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1	Formulation of WMG Action Plan (WAP)	Jan-June	100%	Total no. of WMGs 12
2	WMGs review implementation and update WAP	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
3	Stimulate formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	Jan-June	75%	9 WMGs formed Sub-Committees
4	Follow-up updating Books of Accounts	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
5	Follow-up WMGs enrolling members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	Jan-June	76%	9 WMGs covered more than 55% HH

6	Follow-up WMGs enrolling at least 40% female members	Jan-June	75%	3 WMGs not yet enrolled 40% female members
7	Follow-up WMG By-Laws reviewing/modification	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
8	Support WMA Registration	Jan-June	50%	Out of 2 WMAs, 1 WMA was registered & registration document of 1 WMA had submitted to BWDB
9	Follow-up WMGs conduct AGM regularly	Jan-June	100%	
10	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation		--	Not yet scheduled
11	Follow-up WMAs reviewing implementation and update Action Plan			Not yet scheduled
12	Follow-up WMGs performing economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)	Jan-June	67%	8 WMGs are involved in IGA activity.
13	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	Jan-March	100%	2 Monitoring Committees were formed under 2 WMAs
14	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB UP and WMOs		--	Informal linkage
15	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Jan-June	75%	In 75% training session, UP representatives attended
16	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	Jan-June	80%	UP meeting room utilized in 80% training
17	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	Jan-June	30%	Need based
18	Stimulate UP to support for ensuring availability of required land for implementation of infrastructure	Jan-June	20%	Need based
19	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting	--	--	CWM-FFS not yet established
20	Up representatives participate in WMO meeting	Jan-June	70%	In 70% training session, UP representatives participated
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	LCS Training	Jan - Feb	100%	2 LCS were formed
2	Training on Construction Monitoring & Quality Control	Jan - Feb	100%	
3	Follow-up WMGs performing routine O&M works based on WAP	Jan-June	80%	10 WMGs performed routine O&M
4	Support WMGs organize LCS groups	Jan-May	100%	2 no. LCS for embankment repairing formed as required
5	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan-May	33%	LCS work stopped due to internal conflict
6	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	Jan-Feb	100%	2 Monitoring Committee were formed under 2 WMAs
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1 Mungbean MFS activities				
1.1	Session conduction for MFS	April, 2016	100%	YR-2
1.2	Mungbean MFS baseline survey	June, 2016	100%	YR-2
1.3	FFD Observance	May, 2016	100%	YR-2
1.4	Conduct training for Resource farmers	May, 2016	100%	
1.5	CAG Workshop	May, 2016	100%	
1.6	Learning visit conduction for farmers	April, 2016	100%	
2 Tilapia MFS activities/ MFS Cropping Systems				
2.1	Tilapia producer's group formation (Tilapia MFS)			YR-2 (Not Planned)
2.2	Learning session conduction			YR-2 (Not Planned)
2.3	Cropping Systems producer's group formation (T-Aman Rice)	June, 2016	100%	
2.4	Learning session conduction on MFS CS	November	19%	
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	Trial setting on Mungbean	Feb 16	100%	YR-2
2	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Center to test new	August 2015	80%	Completed, follow-up continuing until December

	fruit/vegetable species/varieties in this Blue gold polder			2017
3	Introduction & planting of Sajna cuttings and Saplings	Early May 16	100%	
4	S&C Training	May, 2016	100%	

1.12 Polder 43/ 2F

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1	Facilitate formulation process of WMG Action Plan (WAP)	Jan-June	100%	Total no. of WMGs 27
2	Stimulate WMGs to review implementation and update WAP	Jan-June	96%	26 WMGs reviewed and updated WAP
3	Stimulate formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees	Jan-June	90%	24 WMGs formed sub-committees
4	Follow-up updating Books of Accounts	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
5	Follow-up WMGs enrolling members from more than 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	Jan-June	92%	2 WMGs not yet enrolled 55% HH
6	Follow-up WMGs enrolling at least 40% female members	Jan-June	78%	6 WMGs not yet enrolled 40% female members
7	Follow-up WMG By-Laws review/modification	Jan-June	100%	Continuous process
8	Support WMA Registration	Jan-June	33%	Out of 3 WMAs, 1 WMA obtained had been submitted
9	Follow-up WMGs conducting AGM regularly	Jan-June	100%	
10	Support WMA Action Plan formulation		--	Not yet scheduled
11	Follow-up WMAs reviewing implementation and update Action Plan		--	Not yet scheduled
12	Support WMGs performing economic activities (Collective IGAs, farm machinery management, micro credit, etc.)	Jan-June	60%	Will continue with WMG backstopping on existing economic activities/new initiatives
13	Formation of Monitoring Committees at WMA level	Jan-Feb	100%	3 Monitoring Committee formed under 3 WMAs
14	Project briefing for Union Parishad (UP)	--	--	It was done in 2015
15	Project briefing for Upazila Parishad (UPZ)			Not yet scheduled
16	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB UP and WMOs			Informal linkage
17	Facilitate to initiative Joint initiatives by WMOs and UP			Not yet initiated
18	Facilitate for Joint Planning Workshop by WMA and UP			Not yet done
19	Inclusion of UP representatives in Training program organized by BGP	Jan-June	70%	In 70% training session, UP representatives attended
20	Utilized UP Meeting Room to organize Training sessions organized under BGP	Jan-June	80%	UP meeting room utilized in 80% training
21	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	Jan-June	40%	Need based
22	Stimulate UP to support for ensuring availability of required land for implementation of infrastructure	Jan-June	40%	Need based
23	Promote UP to support for implementation of CWM Piloting		--	CWM-FFS not yet established
24	Up representatives participate in WMO meeting	Jan-June	70%	In 70% meeting, UP members attended
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Design Data Collection for Rehabilitation works :			
1.1	Canal re-excavation	Jan - June	0 %	
1.2	Construction of Structures	Jan - June	0 %	
1.3	Tendering for earthwork; canal	Jan - June	0%	
1.4	Tendering for repair of structures	Jan - June	100 %	
1.5	Tendering for construction of structures	Jan - June	0 %	
1.6	Earthwork; Embankment	Jan - June	0%	100% work done before January 16
1.7	Earthwork; Canal	Jan - June	0 %	

Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
1	Mungbean MFS activities			
1.1	Session conduction in Mungbean MFS	April, 2016	100%	
1.2	Mungbean MFS baseline survey	June, 2016	100%	
1.3	Conduct training for Resource farmers	May, 2016	100%	
1.4	FFD Observance in Mungbean MFS	May, 2016	100%	
1.5	CAG Workshop	May, 2016	100%	
2	Tilapia MFS activities/ MFS Cropping Systems			
2.1	Tilapia FFD	January, 2016	100%	
2.2	Tilapia producer's group formation (Tilapia MFS)			Not Planned
2.3	Learning session conduction on Tilapia MFS			Not Planned
2.4	Cropping Systems producer's group formation (T-Aman Rice)	June, 2016	100%	
2.5	Learning session conduction on T-Aman rice production & marketing	November, 2016	19%	
3	S&C Training (TBD)	May, 2016	100%	
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	2 Demos (various topics) - DAE	June 2016	100%	
2	3 FFS DAE (various topics)	Jun 2016	100%	
3	Trial setting on new potential crops (Sunflower, Wheat and Groundnut)	January, 2016	100%	
4	Trial setting on Mungbean	February, 2016	100%	
5	Participatory Action Research with BAU Germplasm Centre to test new fruit/vegetable species/varieties in this Blue gold polder	October 2015	80%	Follow-up continuing until December 2017

1.13 Polder 55/2A

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships				
1	Community immersion, social investigation/data gathering and polder and catchment mapping	Oct- March	100%	Completed
2	Catchment Level needs assessment, prioritization and validation ¹⁰		0%	Not yet scheduled
3	WMG Formation/Strengthening		0%	14 WMGs were formed during 2012-13 by WMIP
4	Facilitate formulation of WMG Action Plan (WAP)		NA	Not yet formulated
5	Follow-up WMGs review implementation and update WAP		--	Not applicable
6	Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees		0%	Not yet done
7	Support WMGs install/update books of accounts	Jan-June	60%	Continuous Process
8	WMGs enrol members from at least 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	Jan-June	Continuous process	Motivational activity continuing to enrol members under WMGs
9	WMG Registration		92%	Out of 14, 13 WMGs obtained registration from BWDB in 2015
10	WMGs enrol at least 40% female as members	Jan-June	0%	Motivational activity continuing to enrol at least 40% female members under WMGs
13	Follow-up on Linkage among BWDB UP and WMOs	Jan-June	0%	Informal linkage
18	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	Jan-June	25%	Need based
19	Up representatives participate in WMO meeting	Jan-June	40%	In 40% meetings, UP representatives participated

¹⁰A Water Management Expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

20	Support WMA boundary identification		0%	Not yet identified
21	WMA Formation		0%	Not yet scheduled
22	Support WMA Registration		-	Not applicable
23	Facilitate WMA Action Plan formulation		-	Not yet formulated
24	WMAs review implementation and update WMA Action Plan		NA	
19	WMGs perform routine O&M works based on WAP	Jan-June	40%	Need based
20	Formation of Monitoring Committees at catchment/WMA level		NA	WMA Action Plan have not formulated yet
21	Needs Assessment for infrastructure		0%	Not yet done
22	Engineering Assessment		0%	
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
1	Support WMGs organize LCS groups	Jan - June	0 %	
2	Support WMGs mobilize LCS groups	Jan - June	0 %	
3	Topographical Survey - Embankment	Jan - June	0 %	
4	Topographical Survey- Canal	Jan - June	0 %	
5	Design Data Collection for Rehabilitation works	Jan - June	0 %	
Strengthen Agriculture & Marketing Actors				
1	Feasibility study for SVC activities	Feb 16	100%	
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	12 FFS on Fish cultivation-Beef fattening-Nutrition	June 16	40%	Completion Schedule November 16
3	12 FFD observe on Fish cultivation-Beef fattening-Nutrition		0%	Completion Schedule November 2016

1.14 Polder 55/2C

S.N.	Task Name	Completion Schedule	Achievement (%)	Remarks
Strengthen water management partnerships**				
1	Catchment Level needs assessment, prioritization and validation ¹¹	May-June	100%	Completed
2	WMG Formation	Jan-May	100%	Formed 16 WMGs
3	Facilitate formulation of WMG Action Plan (WAP)	--	--	To be formulated in October-November 2016
4	Support WMGs review implementation and update WAP		--	To be done after formulating WAP
5	Support Formation and capacity building of necessary WMG sub-committees			To be completed within December 2015
6	Support WMGs install/update books of accounts	Jan-June	60%	Continuous Process
7	WMGs enrol members from at least 55% of the HHs ensuring good representation from medium and large farmers	Jan-March	100%	
8	Support WMG Registration	June	100%	Necessary papers already submitted to Registration Authority
9	Support WMGs enrolling at least 40% female as members	Jan-March	100%	
10	WMA boundary identification	June	100%	2 WMA
13	WMA Formation	June onwards	In progress	To be completed within August 2016; registration process is in progress
18	WMA Registration		--	Not yet applicable
19	WMA Action Plan formulation		NA	WMA not yet formulated

¹¹A Water Management Expert is required to guide this process initially and to develop the module. Knowledge and expertise in water management on the part of the polder team (COs, FOs and PFs) is required to make this activity more effective in gradually developing the capacity of the WMGs and WMAs in performing their water management roles and functions

20	WMAs review implementation and update WMA Action Plan		NA	WMA & Action Plan not yet formulated
21	Project briefing for Union Parishad (UP)	Feb-Mar 16	50%	
22	Stimulate UP to support for conflict resolution/remove blockage in the water bodies	Jan-June	30%	Need based
Develop and repair water infrastructure				
Strengthen agriculture & marketing actors				
1	Feasibility study for SVC activities	Feb 16	100%	
Introduce new practices and innovations				
1	16 TA FFS on Fish cultivation-Beef fattening-Nutrition		40%	Completion Schedule November 2016
2	2 DAE FFS (various crops)	June 2016	100%	
3	2 DAE Demos (various topics)	June 2016	100%	

Annex 2. Overview of Reports

No	Name	Date
IR	Final Inception Report	31 Mar, 2014
APR 01	Annual Plan 2014	06 Feb, 2014
APR 02	Annual Plan 2015	29 April 2015
APR 03	Annual Work Plan 2015 - 2016	14 July 2015
Progress Reports		
QPR 01, 2013	Progress Report 2013, Q2+Q3 (April – September 2013)	10 Dec, 2013
QPR 02-03, 2013	Progress Report 2013, Q4 (October – December 2013)	26 Feb, 2014
QPR 01, 2014	Progress Report 2014, Q1 (January – March 2014)	15 May, 2014
QPR 02, 2014	Progress Report 2014, Q2 (April – June 2014)	04 August 2014
QPR 03, 2014	Progress Report 2014, Q3 (July – September 2014)	17 November 2014
QPR 04,2014	Progress Report 2014, Q4 (October – December 2014)	15 February 2015
QPR 01, 2015	Progress Report January-March 2015	April 2015
QPR 02, 2015	Progress Report April-June 2015	July 2015
HPR 01, 2015	Progress Report July – December 2015	20 March 2016
Technical Reports		
TR 01	Proceedings of the Workshop on Blue Gold Draft Inception Report Presentation, 26 June 2013	Sep, 2013
TR 02	Health & Safety Measures	18 Dec, 2013
TR 03	WMO Functionality Assessment in four polders	12 Dec, 2013
TR 04	Introduction to the M&E Manual	17 Dec, 2013
TR 05	Geo information for Blue Gold: Inventory of needs, data collection and roadmap for implementation	01 Dec, 2013
TR 06	Household Survey Report – Polder 22, 30, 43/2D and 43/2F	31Mar, 2013
TR 07	Field Trip Reports 2013	31 Mar, 2014
TR 08	Operational Manual for Output and Outcome Monitoring	April, 2014
TR 09	Water Management Organisations - Comparative Analysis	April, 2014
TR 10	Outcome of WMO functionality assessment, Volume 2 (five polders)	02 September 2014
TR 11	Training Plan 2013-2019	15 January 2015
TR 12	Partnership Strategy 2014-2019 of Blue Gold Program	12 January 2015
TR 13	Engaging Local Government Institutions In Water Management – DRAFT Sourcebook	19 March 2015
TR 14	Baseline Survey Report	31 March 2015
TR 15	Communication Strategy	05 May, 2015
TR 16 (A &B)	Field Trip Reports of 2014	09 June 2015
TR 17	Semi Annual Outcome Monitoring Report	05 May, 2015
TR 18	Field Trip Reports of 2015	(Under Development)
Workshop Reports		
	Orientation on Blue Gold Program for DAE Officials Khulna	16 Nov, 2013
	Retreat Report 2015	August 2015

	Theory of Change for Monitoring & Evaluation	February 2016
Training Reports		
	Training of Trainers Course for FFS Organizers	02-14 Nov, 2013
	Training Report on Dairy Module, Satkhira	05 June 2016
Field Trip Reports, 2014		
FTR 01	C4 to Khulna	19-23 Jan, 2014
FTR 02	C3 to Khulna	20-23 Jan, 2014
FTR 03	C1 to Khulna	2-5 Feb, 2014
FTR 04	C4 to Patuakhali	26-30 Jan, 2014
FTR 05	C3 to Patuakhali	27-31 Jan, 2014
FTR 06	C1+C5 to Patuakhali	1-5 Feb, 2014
FTR 07	C5 to Patuakhali	10-13 Feb, 2014
FTR 08	C1 + C5 to Patuakhali	08-13 Feb, 2014
FTR 09	C1 + C2 + BWDB to Khulna and Patuakhali (TOT for LCS)	08-18 Feb, 2014
FTR 10	C1 + C2 LCS Training in Patuakhali	08-18 Feb, 2014
FTR 11	C4 to Khulna (assist BDCC and BDC, follow up C4 field activities)	09-13 Feb, 2014
FTR 12	C4 to Patuakhali (attend WMO meeting, meetings with DoC, visit private sector actors, attend staff development meeting)	09-14 Feb, 2014
FTR 13	C1 to Patuakhali (attend WMA meeting, election and bylaws and review completed functionality assessment)	24-28 Feb, 2014
FTR 14	C5 to Patuakhali (joint field visit with CUB to explore possible cooperation)	03-06 Mar, 2014
FTR 15	C4 to Khulna (conduct group meeting with farmer, meeting with different actors, visit DAE)	30 Mar – 3 April, 2014
FTR 16	C4 to Khulna (prepare training tool for training on value chain and mechanization)	18-24 April, 2014
FTR 17	C1 to Khulna (participate in monthly staff meeting and field visit to polder 29)	20-25 April, 2014
FTR 18	C4 to Barisal (Value chain and mechanization training to COs)	26-30 April, 2014
FTR 19	C1 to Patuakhali (follow up monthly progress, attend training on value chain)	27 April- 1May, 2014
FTR 20	C5 to Khulna (meeting with UP, actors mapping for DRR, test progress markers scoring sheet)	27 April- 1May, 2014
FTR 21	C1 to Patuakhali (meeting Zonal Socio-Economists, need assessment meetings at WMC level, WMA general members Validation meeting)	1 - 12 June, 2014
FTR 22	C1 to Khulna (Rehabilitation need assessment, staff development meeting)	21 - 27 June, 2014
FTR 23	C1 to Patuakhali (Meeting with field staff at Patuakhali, polder level activities)	10 - 15 May, 2014
FTR 24	C1 to Khulna (follow-up and provide guidance to the field staff in implementing WMO strengthening activities and dissemination of participatory Water Management - PWM - Rules 2014)	11 - 20 May, 2014
FTR 25	C4 to Patuakhali (information collection about potential VCA in polder 43/2F, visiting BCUP of BRAC in Patuakhali, exposure visit to DAE- DANIDA FBS in Patuakhali)	23 - 26 June, 2014
FTR 26	C1 to Khulna (ad-hoc committee formation meeting, a dissemination meeting at Polder 31- Part, meeting with Cos for a discussion and planning for registration, team visit at Satkhira for information dissemination)	13 - 17 July, 2014
FTR 27	C1 to Patuakhali & Khulna (meeting of Chalitabunia WMG, meeting with Cos to discuss and plan on preparation for registration of WMGs under BWDB, special general meeting with WMGs)	5 - 12 August, 2014
FTR 28	C4 to Sirajgonj, Natore and Kushtia (collecting information about Sesame Seed and crude oil national market actors, validate previously collected information and reformulate VCA)	27 - 30 August, 2014

FTR 29	C4 to Khulna (facilitate pilot training of WMG on efficient use of Agri-machinery, validate collected information for preparing PDP, provide guideline for information collection for preparing poultry VCA report, visit important actors and collect information about their functions)	6 - 12 September, 2014
FTR 30	C1 to Patuakhali, Khulna & Satkhira (attend training sessions on operation management of agricultural equip. Given by FAO, interview and selection of LFs for Polder 31 part & Polder 2, meeting with ZSE and COs for assesment of field activites & updating plan of action, take action for reforming WMAs in polder 30 etc)	7 - 21 September, 2014
FTR 31	C4 to Patuakhali (facilitate pilot training of BIG curriculum at FFS level, validate information collection for preparing Tilapia VCA report, visit important actors & collect information about their functions)	20 - 25 September, 2014
FTR 32	C4 to Jessore (visit sout-west project activities and learn about ongoing IGA, visit WolrdFish project activities to learn HH pond fish culture, visit fish hatchery/ nursery and collect information about supply chain to Blue Gold area, visit Kaligonj, largest sesame supply area for discussions with actors)	28 September - 2 October, 2014
FTR 33	Communication & legal Expert visit to Khulna (assessment of posters, homework for Blue Gold fair, follow-up visit to Ups after project orientation, briefing on inclusion of WMA members in UP standing Committees, UDMC, UDCC, Sharing on UP annual plan and budet, activation of UP standing Committees, UDMC, UDCC)	13 - 17 October, 2014
FTR 34	C1 to Patuakhali (meeting with ZSE & COs, check accounts keeping system of WMGs, follow up WMGs registration status)	18 - 23 October, 2014
FTR 35	C1 to Patuakhali, Khulna & Satkhira	19 - 31 October
FTR 36	C1, C4 to Khulna (orientation to the new LFs in Khulna follow up the registration status of WMGs of polder 26 & the status pf formation of Ad-hoc committee of Polder 31-part.)	17 - 21 November, 2014
FTR 37	C1 to Patuakhali (meeting with WMGs for EC election purpose, firm-up WMA boundaries for polders 43/2A, 43/2E, 43/2D, 43/2F, 43/1A and 43/2B, participate in UP orientation meeting for polders 43/2A & 43/2E)	23 - 3 November, 2014
FTR 38	Legal Expert to Khulna & Satkhira	6 - 11 December
FTR 39	C1 to Khulna & Satkhira (Participate in staff development session with ZSEs and COs, observe some sessions in WMG organisational Managment and leadership training, introduction meeting with Upazilla Chairman in polder 2 and site visit)	7 - 11 December
Field Trip Reports, 2015		
FTR 01	FTR of component 1 in Patuakhali and Khulna Jan 13 to 23 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 02	FTR of component 1 in Patuakhali and Khulna Jan 13 to 23 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 03	FTR of component 1, Gender in Patuakhali and Khulna Jan 26 to 29 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 04	FTR of component 1 in Patuakhali and Khulna Jan 25 to 30 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 05	FTR of component 1 in Khulna Feb 07 to 13 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 06	FTR of component 1 in Patuakhali Feb 07 to 13 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 07	FTR of component 1, Gender in Khulna Feb 22 to 27 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 08	FTR of component 1 in Patuakhali Feb 21 to 27 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 09	FTR of component 1 in Khulna & Patuakhali Mar 7 to 13 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 10	FTR of component 1 in Khulna Feb 21 to 27 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 11	FTR of component 4 in Patuakhali Jan 18 to 23 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 12	FTR of component 4 in Khulna Feb 8 to 13 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 13	FTR of component 4 in Khulna & Patuakhali Feb 21 to 27 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 14	FTR of component 4 in Khulna Apr 18 to 23 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 15	FTR of component 4 in Patuakhali Apr 19 to 23 2015	17 May 2015
FTR 16	FTR of Team Leader in Polders 2, 23, 29 Apr 15 to 16 2015	17 May 2015

FTR 17	FTR of Component 1 in Khulna & Patuakhali, March 29-Apr 10 2015	
FTR 18	FTR of Component 1 in Patuakhali, April 19- 23 2015	
PDP Reports		
PDP 22	Polder Development Plan for Polder 22	April 2015
PDP 43-2F	Polder Development Plan for Polder 43-2F	15 June 2015
PDP 43-2D	Polder Development Plan for Polder 43-2D	30 Sep 2015
PDP 22-29-30	Polder Development Plan for Polder 22-29-30	10 November 2015

Annex 3. Visits by ST international experts (January to June 2016)

S.N.	Name	Designation	Period	Purpose of visit	Place
1	Hero Heering	Program Coordinator	18 Jan – 9 Feb 12 -21 Apr	Discussion,update, Meeting with new PCD. Discussion on exit strategy	Dhaka
2	Kees Blok	Institutions/Exit Strategy	6-26 Feb 2-22 Apr	Meeting at EKN etc, Retreat,Workshop at DAE, exit strategy Workshop with polder staff, Training prg.ES3,ES7,ES8 etc., EKN visit etc.	Visited Dhaka & Patuakhali
3	Karel T'Jonck	Business Development Advisor	18 Jan -10 Feb	Retreat,field visit etc	Visited Dhaka, Patuakhali
			7 -25 March 20 May - 10 June	Field visit & Meeting with BDC'S & PFS , Business Development activities, Mela.	Khulna
4	Grace Ignatio	Training/Capacity Building Expert	4 Mar - 13 Apr	Meetings KNKS, CWM, GLD, Training Plan etc	Visited Khulna, Patuakhali
5	Kitty Bentvelsen	Gender Expert	19 Jan - 12 Feb	Follow up on interviews new coordinator meeting on treat program Gender issues	Visited Mymensingh
			9 May – 1 Jun	Meeting on gender issue , Pilot.Trg on gender & Leadership	Visited Khulna & Patuakhali
6	Koen de Wilde	ToC Expert	23 Feb to 2Mar	Exit strategy, ToC	Dhaka
7	Kim Janssen	Environmental Specialist	27 Mar – 7 Apr	Environmental work plan	Dhaka, Khulna
8	Gert Rhebergen	M&E Specialist	4 – 8 Apr	Advisory on MRL plan	Dhaka
9	Judith de Bruijne	PDP	16 May – 16 Jun	Community water management	Dhaka, Khulna, Patuakhalli