

SAMADHAN

Keshabpur, Jessore

The project final report of “Reducing livelihood risks of poor and marginal people in Bhabadaha catchment areas of southwest Bangladesh in the context of Waterlogging, flooding and long term climate change impacts” project.

Date: 11.06.2009

1. Introduction:

Samadhan is a Non-government, Non-political, Non-religious, Non-profitable multidimensional development service oriented local level voluntary organization. The organization is working in southwest areas of Bangladesh from October 14, 1987 for poverty alleviation and sustainable socio-economic development, makes people free from natural hazardous especially for poor & ultra poor inhabitants of the Kopotakkha, Sreenadi, Mukteswari, Harihar, Betna, Sonai and Ichamoti River basin areas under Jessore and Satkhira District, out of those working areas of Samadhan the Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazilas under Jessore district are highly vulnerable. The said upazilas are most poverty-stricken for different disaster as it is adjacent Bay of Bengal in south-west region of Bangladesh. The upazilas are stand on the bank of Kopotakkha, Sreenadi, Mukteswari, Harihar, river and for which the people of the upazila's are highly vulnerable to Waterlogging, Flooding, Agricultural Droughts, Arsenic Contamination, River bed siltation, Hailstorm, Heavy rainfall, Tornado viral diseases for fish, the disaster are occurring here every year one after one and flood/waterlogging is the common hazards over the upazilas.

2. Project details:

2.1. Project Background:

The area of Jessore, Satkhira, Norail, Bagerhat, Khulna and Pirozpur district are the more hazards prone and the areas are seriously vulnerable for different types of hazards occurred here several times in the year one after one like flood, water logging, tornado, arsenic and salinity of water. Out of those hazards water logging and flood are the common hazard causes of disaster. Causes of common disaster behind water logging are riverbed rising for siltation, earth subsidization because of lacking for long-term river management plan. As a result the riverbed is becoming high day by day than beel and canal areas also. So the rainwater could not pass out from the areas through the river due to aforesaid barrier, finally increasing water logging for stagnant of water. The cultivable lands are going under water round the year for a long period since 2000. The people of the affected areas could not cultivate their lands covering any single crops. Ultimately the agriculture production including crops, fish, livestock's are reducing rapidly and decreasing the gross domestic production. Impact of water logging is increasing unemployment, high vulnerability, extreme poverty, social insecurity, famine situation, social discrimination and permanent/temporary migration and separation between wife/husband, sexual abuse as a high rate of the people as victims of water logging. Besides that decreasing/fall-down of social & family bonds, quality of education, Marriage of adult son/daughter, finally reduces the peacefulness of the family and community.

On the other hand, water logging of more time in the areas are the main causes of damaging the Afforestation (planted trees), community levels different mud made roads (Feeder roads, Link roads), Mud & thatched made houses, Latrines, tube-wells, disrupting health friendly environment etc. Which are really threatening and causes of another new disaster, i.e. nature is going to lose the ecological balance. As a result there is a possibility for more and heavy rainfall. Other than that reducing navigability for siltation of riverbed and communication is questioned in watered to river. Increasing different moveable diseases caused affect of plants and animal kingdom again. Finally human beings are in threatening situation. The government of Bangladesh has been realized the thing as an emergency matter earlier and taken different types of alternative initiatives to protect the changes and loses. But the people of those areas are very unlucky or unhappy and they could not found the success from the implemented project in most cases, which are really looking and listening odd practically.

The Bhabadaha (water) sluice gate is one of the major causes of waterlogging, which impacted people's sufferings from 2003, especially the people of Avoyangar, Monirampur and Keshabpur upazila under Jessore district were in a serious position and high vulnerable situation. The local people called in Bengali the Bhabadaha is the "**Moran Fand**" (Causes of die) for common people of the area. The beelbed of the Bhabadaha area is lower (Deep) than sluice gate and as well as the drains of sluice gates area is high than beel area. So in dry season the logged water from beel area can not passing out to river, but in rainy season tide and rainwater is coming down in the beel area, occurring here as flood in the name of continuous Waterlogging.

Causes of Bhabadaha Avoyangar, Keshabpur and Monirampur upazila under Jessore district were seriously affected for heavy rainfall with storm in the rainy season. The livelihoods systems of victims of water logging people in Keshabpur and Monirampur upazila were in danger level. The rainwater raised at least 03.5 feet to 04.5 feet higher than highest range/level of previous year. Most of the houses of the affected area were inundated, 100% mud and straw made *kancha* houses with other necessary item like latrine, and tube-well were damaged every year. The people were taken shelter on *choki*, bamboo made *machang* in house level and some were in school, college, *Mdrasha* and on the roads under the open sky. The showering and storm were continuing and the people were in heavy threatening situation for shelter and food especially women, children, disable and elderly people. From the very beginning of the rainy season (monsoon) every year from 2000, there were heavy rain and where there are no drainage systems for passing of surplus rain water from locality to different river, which were the main causes of water logging and turning into disaster in the name of waterlogging. The disaster (waterlogging) was completely different & dangerous than other disaster, as because the water rising trend was very high and across the previous level of water and staying over the areas for a long time. The situation was beyond control of the affected people and hampered/disrupted their livelihood pattern. Most of the houses of the affected areas were inundated under water at least 2 to 5 feet's of water. The latrine, tube-well, kitchen, firewood's and other essential items and commodities were under water and damaged. The sanitation facilities were in dangerous situation. Most of the toilets were washout; there were no any dry places found in the community to use as toilet or something like that.

The people were completing toilet in the water in stand position and some are in the open water by using boat, which were really unexpected. Finally the hazard of waterlogging treated exceptional and harmful disaster. The victims of disaster have been lost of their huge of household belongings including crops, fish pond, Gher, homestead agriculture, livestock, business and other profession of the minority groups, which are not recoverable by their own. They were never been become in a normal survivability conditions with other member of the family without help from any third party or agency.

Actually a lot of affected people were suffering for food and shelter become unwanted and inhumanities situation for the continued waterlogging since 2000. Most of the people were compelled to selling their cattle, goat and chicken and other resources by token of price for their survivability and mitigate their basic needs. Some people migrated out to other areas. On the other hand there was no any mobility scope in the area. Even though if any pregnant mother become gave birth new born child and fall serious position so, she did not get any treatment support due to bad communication. More over all those people were actually in indescribable devastated situation, where the emergency food and non-food items support was crying needed for the victims as urgent basis. If the situation continues and they do not get enough support though the serious consequences of the disaster may take place.

The agriculture depended farmers could not grow different seasonal crops from last 3 to 4 years in the area. So this is why agriculture based day laborer family did not getting working scope in the area. As a result both the landlord and day laborer families are sufferings for food and other essential daily commodities.

The land owned people can not leave the area for their land and they are wetting. But the poor family could not survive there without income. So a huge number of poor families are going out in the high area for alternative job opportunities both for farming and off farming in the district or out side of the district with significant number.

The Keshabpur Upazila has 10 Unions and 1 Poursava with total of 257169 populations (Female 125637 and Male 131532), out of which the project has been implemented only in waterlogging most vulnerable Panjia union with 29456 people, in Monirampur upazila has 17 union and 1 poursava with 271891 population (Female 133360 and Male 138531), out of which the project has been implemented only in waterlogging most vulnerable Monoharpur, Durbadanga and Kultia union with 51055 population and in Avoyangor upazila has 04 union and 1 poursava with total of 136156 populations (Female 64549 and Male 71607), out of which the project has been implemented only in waterlogging most vulnerable Chalitia union with 16480 people.

Samadhan provided relief support to the victim's with the support of "ECHO" through "Concern worldwide Bangladesh", some other NGOs also provided different variety of daily commodities as relief in waterlogging people especially in Monirampur, Keshabpur and Avoyangor upazila under Jessore district. After relief program no any donor extended cooperation to provide any support for rehabilitation program, but the people were actually in serious need. Then we conducted special survey through FGD in 42 nos. villages under Monirampur upazila to knowing the vulnerability of the water logging people and found that the people are not in a position to recover their loses by their own.

At present they do not have employment opportunities and even though no scope with in near future. Condition of their houses was not livable, which were damaged in disaster. Actually based on the inhumanities findings through survey we have prepared one project in the name of **"Reducing Livelihood Risks of Poor and Marginal People in Bhabadaha Catchment Areas of Southwest Bangladesh in the context of Waterlogging, Flooding and Long Term Climate Change Impacts,** which was duly accepted and approved by the CDMP to implement the proposed activities in most vulnerable union of Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoyangor upazila with amounting **BDT. 5,878,786.00** For the period of **December 13, 2007 to June 30, 2009**. The project has been implemented through partnership approach with three local level organizations under the lead role of Samadhan.

2.2. Project areas:

The project area were as follows under Jessore district by implementing organization-

SL	Upazila	Name of proposed union	Responsible Organization
01	Monirampur	Kultia	Samadhan
		Durbadanga	
		Monoharpur	Ma o Shishu Shastha Foundation (MSSF)
Sub-total		03	
02	Keshabpur	Panjia	Samadhan
		Shufolakathi	Area Development Organization (ADO)
Sub-total		02	
03	Avoy nagor	Calitia	Progoti Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (PSS)
Sub-total		01	
Grand total		06	04 organization

It is noted that Samadhan has been played lead role with total responsibility and accountability to implement the project activity correctly and smoothly.

2.3. The project goal:

Enhance quality of “**livelihood patterns**” by reducing livelihood risks of the Waterlogging poor and marginal people of *Bhabadaha* catchments area by providing need-based technical and financial support and as well as strengthen selected local level partner NGOs.

2.4. Project objectives:

- ✚ To reduce livelihood risks by creating alternative employment opportunities for the Waterlogging vulnerable people of Bhabadaha catchment area.
- ✚ To promote feasible sustainable alternative livelihood options.
- ✚ To enhance skills and capacity of the more vulnerable people.
- ✚ To reduce sufferings of the poor and marginal people for food by adopting new technologies
- ✚ To ensure alternative use of unused local resources.
- ✚ To make women empowerment especially in waterlogging area.
- ✚ To establish Model risks Proof Homestead.

2.5. Implementation approach:

The project has been implemented through partnership approach in the name of “**Alliance for Livelihood Restoration in Disaster & Development (ALRDD)**” with active initiatives of local level three organization, those are **Ma o Shishu Shastha Foundation (MSSF)**, **Area Development Organization (ADO)** and **Progoti Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (PSS)** under the leadership of **Samadhan**. Developed one alliance by the active initiatives and leadership of Samadhan and patience cordial cooperation of other member organization for the betterment of the more vulnerable people caused by permanent water logging since 2000 and other hazards occurred here several times. The alliance consists of four like-minded organizations in the areas, who are actually working for disaster and development in the disaster prone areas in south-west region of Bangladesh. The alliance partner is **Samadhan, Area Development Organization (ADO), Progoti Samaj Kallyan Sangstha (PSS)** and **Ma o Shishu Shastha Foundation**. The ultimate objective of the alliance is to “**Mainstreaming the local disaster risk reduction activity into development program**”. Actually the south-west region of Bangladesh is

now in a serious hazards prone and caused disaster one after one round the year like waterlogging, flood, drought, heavy rainfall, Storm, hail storm, cold wave, arsenic and salinity in water etc. The people of these areas were losing assets every year more or less, ultimately the livelihood pattern of the people were deteriorating rapidly for damaging their assets as regular basis. This was the big challenges to protect the people from such hazards, which were not possible by any single organization. Other than that the Alliance members are locally established with prior skills, competence and having acceptability to the local level GoB officials and other community people as well. Ultimately the initiatives build one alliance to face the big challenges and restoration of their livelihood pattern by reducing livelihood risk caused by disaster round the year. It is mention-able that the local people knew better the local hazards and its trend, density, frequency, consequences of harmfulness and way of immediate remedy or response. Other than that the policy procedures and guideline of the local level NGOs are more or less same. So considering this issue we have given more priority and incorporated local level NGOs of the region in the alliance. The proposed project should be implemented through the alliance. After approval of the project one Memorandum of understanding signed among both of lead and three partner organization of the project.

2.6. Role of partners in the partnership project:

a) Role of lead organization:

Samadhan played following roles as lead organization of the project to implement the project activities -

- Capacity building of partner organization and beneficiaries.
- Monitoring of the partners and project activities.
- Quality assurance of the project activities as per designed project.
- Implemented risks reduction activities in 03 separate union under the project areas.
- Capacity building of people at risks in their own community.
- Demonstrated good practice among other community people.
- Provided technical and financial support to the other three partner organization in implementing the risks reduction activities.
- Accounts and financial management.
- Auditing.
- Reporting.
- Documentation.

b) Role of partner's organization:

The role of three partner NGOs are as follows-

- Implemented the risk reduction activities in those geographic areas where Samadhan has limited advantage to work with vulnerable communities.
- Capacity building of people at risks in their own community.
- Demonstrated good practice among other community people.
- Reporting to Samadhan especially the program progress.

2.7. Details of plans are as follows-

SL	Core activity	Sub-activity	Total target	Target by Quarter						
				1	2	3	4	5	6	

SL	Core activity	Sub-activity	Total target	Target by Quarter					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
1	MOU signing	MOU signing with local partner	03						
2	Staff recruitment	# of staff to be recruited	09						
		Staff orientation on project & policies	09						
3	Project inception meeting	Organize meeting	01						
		# of organization will participate	04						
		# of participants will participate	17						
4	Quarterly progress review meeting	Organize meeting	06						
		# of organization will participate	04						
5	Lessons learn workshop	Organize workshop	01						
		# of participants will be invited	30						
6	Staff training on livelihood risks reduction strategies	Training module develop	01						
		# of training will be organized	01						
		# of training will be conducted	01						
		# of staff will be participated	08						
7	Staff training on Chinese Rice Hatcheries	Select training providing organization	01						
		Organize training	01						
		# of staff will be participated	04						
8	Beneficiaries selection	Select and finalize target beneficiaries	need based						
9	Daylong awareness raising training for 4 VDC member	Training module develop	01						
		# of training batch will be organized	04						
		# of training batch will be conducted	04						
		# of VDC member will be participated	100						
10	Beneficiaries training rearing duck	Section and finalize Beneficiaries	200						
		# of group to be formed	20						
		Group size	10						
		Develop training module	01						
		# of beneficiaries will be trained	200						
		Report writing on training	01						
11	Beneficiaries training on Chinese rice Hatcheries	Beneficiaries selection and finalization	10						
		Training agency will be selected	01						
		# of training will be organized	01						
		# of Beneficiaries will be participated	10						

SL	Core activity	Sub-activity	Total target	Target by Quarter					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Beneficiaries training on ring based vegetables cultivation	Develop training module	01						
		Select & finalize beneficiaries	100						
		# of training will be organized	01						
		# of participants will be participated	100						
13	Daylong orientation for UDMC on livelihood risks reduction strategies & role of UDMC	Organize UDMC	06						
		Develop orientation guideline	01						
		Organize orientation	01						
		Conduct orientation for UDMC	01						
14	Integrated training for beneficiaries on model risks proof homestead for demonstration	Develop module	01						
		Select & finalize beneficiaries	16						
		Organize & conduct training	01						
		# of participants will be participated	16						
15	Daylong orientation on bamboo crafts for vulnerable community	Select & finalize beneficiaries	50						
		Develop module	01						
		Organize & conduct training	01						
		# of participants will be participated	50						
16	Vaccination training for beneficiaries	Select & finalize beneficiaries	06						
		Develop module	01						
		Organize & conduct training	01						
		# of participants will be participated	06						
17	Beneficiaries training on treatment & management of poultry birds.	Select & finalize beneficiaries	06						
		Develop module	01						
		Organize & conduct training	01						
		# of participants will be participated	06						
18	Exposure visit.	Select organization	01						
		Select beneficiaries	26						
		Arranged visit	01						
19	Marketing training for beneficiaries group leaders	Leader selection	20						
		Develop training module	01						
		# of leader will be trained	20						
		Develop marketing strategy	01						
20	Develop marketing strategies for duck products		01						

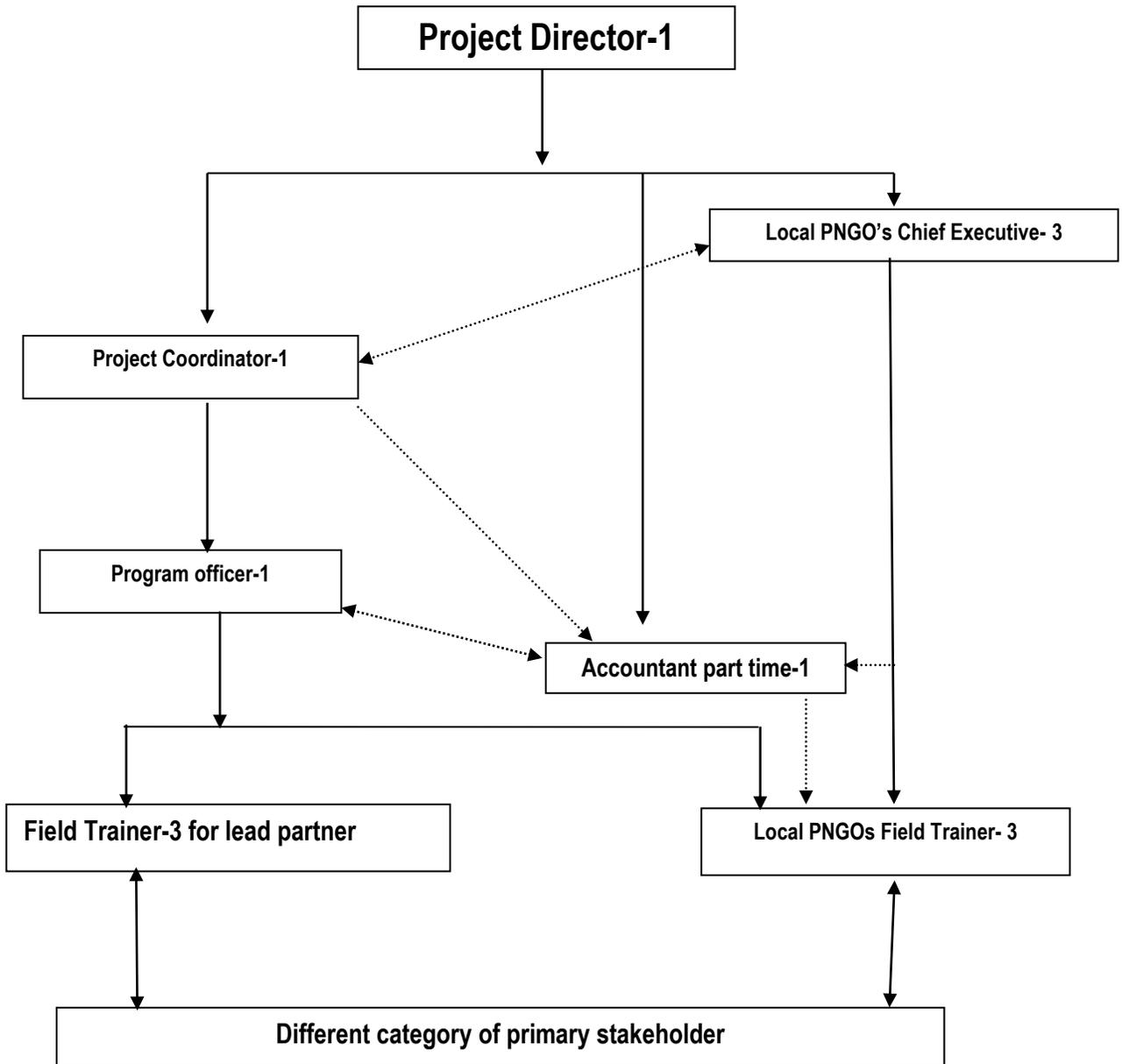
SL	Core activity	Sub-activity	Total target	Target by Quarter					
				1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Establish Chinese rice hatcheries.		10						
22	Establish rural duck rearing project	# of project will be established	200						
		# of duckling to be supplied	10000						
23	Establish ring based vegetables garden	# of project will be established	100						
		# of beneficiaries will get support	100						
24	Establish model risks proof homestead	# of house will be established	16						
		# of beneficiaries will get support	16						
25	Establish bamboo handicrafts	# of project will be established	50						
		# of beneficiaries will get support	50						
26	Fish cultivation in open water body		4						
27	Materials support for vaccinator		06						
29	Materials support for beneficiaries		06						
30	Monitoring and supervision		-						
31	Final reporting		01						
32	Auditing		02						

2.8. Expected output and outcome of the project:

SI.	Expected out put
1	The livelihood risks will be reduced.
2	The local NGOs will be more capable and competent.
3	Reduced poverty and enhanced the socio-economic status of the community people.
4	Reduced migration rate of vulnerable community people.
5	The project beneficiaries will be empowered and will be involved in decision making process.
6	Replicate the ideas of alternative livelihood options in family and community levels.

3. The project implementation structure:

The project implementation structures of the ensuring risk management framework in local disaster risk reduction action plan in Kalaroa upazila under Satkhira district are as follows—



4. The implementation, Monitoring and reporting mechanism followed:

4.1. The Implementation mechanism:

During implementation of the project activities followed mechanism as mentioned below-

- i) Made partner organization oriented with the project through MoU, inception meeting, training, monthly MIS report and quarterly program progress review meeting.
- ii) Made union and upazila DMCs well informed about the project, progress of its interventions and implementation procedures through inception meeting and quarterly program progress review meeting.
- iii) Written separate proposal against each of the activities considering reality, justification, required budget, location, duration, community contribution and submitted to the CDMP for approval.
- iv) After prior approval from CDMP, sited with partner organization and possible aspect DMC also, discussed about the approved activity with budget and implementation procedures, make them oriented about how to implement the activity by developing implementation strategies and finally implemented the activity by forming monitoring committee consist of 3 members by ensuring community contribution.
- v) Copy of monthly progress report submitted to the upazila DMC.
- vi) Copy of quarterly program progress report and financial report submitted to the CDMP.

4.2. The Monitoring mechanism:

Samadhan has been tracked project progress through a series of regular monitoring activities including regular meetings with local DMCs, project team, field visit, monthly staff report, monthly & quarterly progress report etc. In addition to that the technical specialists of CDMP have been frequently visited the project activities and given feedback. Actually these allows of Samadhan to assess the progress, taken immediate steps and addressed constraints and respond to new opportunities. At the beginning assessed the real scenario of hazards over the areas and peoples coping mechanism through a baseline study. The project team has been maintained liaison with upazila administration other key stakeholders for regularly monitoring of the project activities. Samadhan has been consulted with community people, beneficiaries, implementation organization and maintained a regular dialogue with all of them.

4.3 The Reporting mechanism:

Different category of report has been produced under the projects like monthly report prepared by the individual staff of the implementation organization's, compiling of which prepared quarterly program progress report, quarterly program tracking report and submitted to the CDMP. Other than that there are many of one short program accomplished, against of which prepared report like baseline survey report, different training report, meeting report, workshop report etc have been completed under the supervision of the Director and technical advice of the CDMP expert. The reporting system initiated in different frequencies, it was depended on nature of program interventions, but the quarterly report was mandatory for each of quarter and prepared accordingly as per instruction by following prescribed format provided by CDMP.

5. The achievement:

5. A) Details of the implemented interventions to reduce livelihood risks with impacts:

The following interventions implemented during this period of the project

5. A.1) Name of Intervention:

“Establish Integrated Model Risks Proof homestead as Demonstration”

1.1) Project location:

Panjia and Shufolakathi union under Keshabpur upazila, Kultia, Durbadanga and Monoharpur union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila.

1.2) Justification of the project:

Every year the houses of the project areas were inundating and damaging homestead garden, trees and other family assets, ultimately the affected people were taking shelter on the other areas in insecure situation and gradually becoming unemployed, poorest of the poor by losing assets. Through “Establishing the Integrated Model Risks Proof Homestead they become flood free and safely save of houses assets, now the people are growing vegetables round the year in their raised houses, planted different variety of tree sapling, rearing poultry, ducks, cattle and goat and even though during waterlogging the neighboring people taking shelter. Other than that the neighboring people inspired and develop their houses i.e. replicated the ideas by following this model and their livelihood risk are reducing gradually.

1.3) Implementation period: February 25 to August, 2008

1.3) Involvement of DMC:

Respective UDMCs were involved in the process of beneficiaries selection, validated the final list of the beneficiaries by ensuring counter signature of the respective UDMCs Chairman. Other than that supervision to ensure quality program, progress monitoring etc done by the Union Disaster Management Committee and other community people and even though in quarterly program progress review meeting the UDMCs discussed very interactively.

1.4) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan has been played role of facilitator to make proactive with adequate knowledge of other three implementing organization and as well as UDMCs, written project proposal for the activity, submitted to CDMP, taken approval from CDMP. Developed module, provided financial and technical support to the implementing organization during implementation, ensure quality of the activity through supervision, staff and beneficiaries training to establish the activity, then documentation and reporting etc.

1.5) Total cost of the Intervention:

Total spent BDT **520,943.00**, out of which BDT **431,343.00** from the project and **BDT 89,600.00** have been spent by the 16 nos. individual beneficiaries as their contribution, which calculated as their physical labor.

1.7) Impact of the activity:

- 16 nos. most vulnerable houses raised and made flood free, which is using for rearing of poultry, ducks, cattle and goat round the year.
- 16 nos. homestead pond established, from where the beneficiaries getting nutrition support and selling money of the fish complemented to maintain their family.
- 16 year round vegetables garden established, the people are consuming regularly and reducing malnourish, selling money of the surplus vegetables complemented to maintain their family.
- Established different variety of fruit and timber, by which their houses is now protected from tornado and supplementing to ensure ecological balance.
- Established 16 nos. hegemonic latrines.
- Enhanced the management capacity of the implementing organizations.
- 16 nos. beneficiaries have been earning from vegetables and homestead mini pond, which are supplementing to reduce livelihood risks and make women empowered.
- By following the project activities the community peoples have been replicated the house raising in 18 families in the project areas.

1.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- ✚ Reducing livelihood risks from hazards as their homesteads are now free from flood/Waterlogging.
- ✚ Growing different vegetables, rearing the poultry, cattle in the homestead land round the year.
- ✚ Cultivating fish in homestead pond.
- ✚ Using hygiene latrine.
- ✚ The neighboring people of the community got secured shelter for flood and Waterlogging.
- ✚ Planted different variety of fruit and timbers sapling on the secured and risk free crops land.
- ✚ The beneficiaries gathered knowledge and skills to use the homestead land integrated through formal training, meeting, follow up and hands on training.
- ✚ Using training knowledge and project support the 16 nos. beneficiaries have been earned BDT 78,575.00 from selling of producing vegetables and fishes.

5. A. 2) Name of Intervention:

Establish Ring based Vegetable Cultivation activity in waterlogged land.

2.1) Project location:

Panjia and Shufolakathi union under Keshabpur upazila, Kultia, Durbadanga and Monoharpur union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila

2.2) Justification of the project:

The people of these areas were losing family belongings for long term water-logging. There were no any crops producing in the waterlogging & flooding context i.e. most of the crops land was under water round the year. Samadhan has been created and implemented one innovative idea by the support of the project and established ring based vegetables garden (Hanged garden) in water stagnant land by the affected people, through which the affected people have been got alternative employment opportunities and as well as using un-used land round the year. The theme like that,

Samadhan and other implementing PNGOs provided 20 rings for four pits (per pit 5 rings on an average and it was defended on flood level) per family. The 5 nos. rings have been set in a same place of their water logged land one after one and make it 5 feet's high than ground level. Then filled up by fertile soil in the ring well up to top level, then sown or planted different variety of vegetables seeds or seedlings on the top soil of the ring. Like this way one family has been set 4 separate pits in four corners of same land and make G.I wire made **machang**, where the year round vegetables are growing. This idea supplemented as income generating activity as well as to mitigate nutritional deficiency and earning of the family, which is now highly accepted by the community people. Total of 100 hanged garden established under the project support.

2.3) Implementation period: 2 months (April to June -2008)

2.4) Involvement of DMC:

Respective UDMCs were involved in the process of beneficiaries selection, validated the final list of the beneficiaries by ensuring counter signature of the respective UDMCs Chairman. Other than that during implementation of the intervention the DMCs members supervised to ensure quality program, progress monitoring etc done by them, even though in quarterly program progress review meeting the UDMCs discussed very interactively with impact of the activity.

2.5) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan has been played role as facilitator to make proactive with adequate knowledge of other three implementing organization and as well as UDMCs, written project proposal for the activity, submitted to CDMP, taken approval from CDMP. Developed training module for beneficiaries training, provided necessary financial and technical support to the implementing organization during implementation, ensure quality of the activity through supervision, trained staff and beneficiaries accordingly, then documented all necessary information and reporting etc.

2.6) Total cost of the Intervention:

Total spent BDT **458,723.00**, out of which BDT **308,723.00** from the project and **BDT 150,000.00** have been spent by the individual beneficiaries as their contribution, which calculated as their physical labor.

2.7) Impact of the activity:

- 100 nos. most vulnerable families have been established alternative year round hanged garden in their water stagnant land, through which reducing their livelihood risks.
- 100 nos. year round hanged gardens established, the people are consuming regularly, reducing malnourish, and selling money of the surplus vegetables supplementing to maintain their families needs, which supplementing to reduce livelihood risks.
- Enhanced the management capacity of the implementing organizations.
- The 100 nos. beneficiaries are growing vegetable round the year, surplus are selling and earning money, which are supplementing make women empowered in the society and family.
- By following the project activities the community peoples have been replicated the activities of ring based vegetables cultivation 6 families over the project areas.

2.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- ✚ Reduced livelihood risks from hazards as they are growing vegetables in water stagnant context.
- ✚ Growing crops are safely saved from flood and or waterlogging.

- ✚ Children from poor and disadvantaged family will get education opportunities as their families getting food and employment opportunities.
- ✚ Producing different variety of vegetable round the year.
- ✚ The 100 nos. beneficiaries earned BDT 64,972.00 from ring based vegetables cultivation by selling surplus after consuming.

5. A.3) Name of Intervention:

Established Bamboo crafts activity for most vulnerable minority communities.

3.1) Project location:

Panjia and Shufolakathi union under Keshabpur upazila, Kultia, Durbadanga and Monoharpur union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila

3.2) Justification of the project:

Different village and union under Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazila under Jessore district are seriously affected for long term waterlogging. These areas are highly vulnerable for continuing stagnant of water for heavy rain and flood since 2000 and about round the year the areas are inundating by 4ft to 5 ft of water. In this situation the minority vulnerable people could not produce handicrafts (Bamboo crafts) and thus they became unemployment for the shortage of capital and lacking of alternatives technical know-how. Actually they were leading life very inhumanities condition for food crisis and completely they were unemployed and become more vulnerable situation. To create an effective employment opportunities for the minority community, a daylong in house orientation has been organized and conducted for 50 nos. selected beneficiaries (minority and neglected community) on bamboo craft. After orientation the lead and or local partner organization have been provided financial and technical support to start, render and establish the handicrafts project at local level, by which the people of minor community have been got opportunities and supplemented their income generating activity, which reducing their livelihood risks by mitigating foods and family needs. So the Bamboo crafts activities as mentioned above for local Disaster Risks Reduction, have been "Established of Bamboo crafts project" is highly justified.

3.3) Implementation period: May - July, 08

3.4) Involvement of DMC:

Respective UDMCs were involved in the process of beneficiaries selection, validated the final list of the beneficiaries by ensuring counter signature of the respective UDMCs Chairman. Other than that during implementation of the intervention the DMCs members supervised to ensure quality program, progress monitoring etc, even though in quarterly program progress review meeting the UDMCs discussed very interactively with impact of the activity.

3.5) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan has been played role as facilitator to make proactive with adequate knowledge of other three implementing organization and as well as UDMCs, written project proposal for the activity, submitted to CDMP, taken approval from CDMP.

Developed training module for beneficiaries training, provided necessary financial and technical support to the implementing organization during implementation, ensure quality of the activity through supervision, trained staff and beneficiaries accordingly, then documented all necessary information and reporting etc.

3.6) Total cost of the Intervention:

Total spent BDT **154,702.00**, out of which BDT **104,702.00** from the project and **BDT 50,000.00** have been spent by the individual beneficiaries as contribution, which calculated as their physical labor.

3.7) Impact of the activity:

- 50 nos. most vulnerable minority families established off farming alternative income generating activities in their individual level through training and support, by which they are reducing their livelihood risks.
- Enhanced the management capacity of the implementing organizations.
- Established scope for regular income of the minority community and as well the total impact of the activity might be complementing the women for their empowerment.
- 28 nos. beneficiaries spent the earning from bamboo crafts on other income related activities like- pig, goat, duck, chicken and even cattle also etc.

3.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- ✚ Reduced livelihood risks from hazards as they are technically sound now.
- ✚ Producing different variety of family items, which are selling and earning money, by which they maintaining their family.
- ✚ 28 nos. beneficiaries spent the earning from bamboo crafts on other income related activities like- pig, goat, duck, chicken and even cattle also etc.
- ✚ The 50 nos. beneficiaries earned BDT 571,962.00 as of to date from bamboo crafts.

5. A.4) Name of Intervention:

Establish Duck Rearing and cattle fattening Project among vulnerable families of waterlogging areas.

4.1) Project location:

Panjia and Shufolakathi union under Keshabpur upazila, Kultia, Durbadanga and Monoharpur union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila

4.2) Justification of the project:

Different villages and unions under Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazila under Jessore district were seriously affected for long term waterlogging. These areas were highly vulnerable for continuing stagnant of water for heavy rain and flood since 2000 and about round the year the areas are inundating by 4ft to 5 ft of water and the marginal farmers lost crops and all belongings and become unemployment. Their farming land drowned under water. In this situation the suffering for food, clothing, treatment and other essential needs. They were leading life in inhumanities situation for food and shelter. In this situation they don't have any earning source and facing famine situation for poverty caused by permanent Water logging. As the areas were huge water, where they can easily rearing the ducks, accordingly selected 200 nos. beneficiaries from the proposed area and trained them on the significances of duck rearing and its technical know how to create alternative livelihood options. After training the lead and or local partner organization have been provided sufficient number (Feasible number) of duckling and technical support to start, render and establish

the duck rearing project at local level. Finally it is established and community people are getting eggs, by selling of which they are maintaining family needs and reducing livelihood risks and added values of food security. So the Duck rearing activity is really very effective and highly justified.

4.3) Implementation period: June -December, 2008

4.4) Involvement of DMC:

Respective UDMCs were involved in the process of beneficiaries selection, validated the final list of the beneficiaries by ensuring counter signature of the respective UDMCs Chairman. Other than that during implementation of the intervention the DMCs members were very much interested and they have been supervised to ensure quality of program, progress monitoring etc, even though in quarterly program progress review meeting the UDMCs discussed very interactively with impact of the activity.

4.5) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan has been played role as facilitator to make proactive with adequate knowledge of other three implementing organization and as well as UDMCs, written project proposal for the activity, submitted to CDMP, taken approval from CDMP. Developed training module for beneficiaries training, provided necessary financial and technical support to the implementing organization during implementation, ensure quality of the activity through supervision, trained staff and beneficiaries accordingly, then documented all necessary information and reporting etc.

4.6) Total cost of the Intervention:

Total spent BDT **2,548,407.00**, out of which BDT **1,585,157.00** from the project and **BDT 963,250.00** have been spent by the individual beneficiaries as contribution, which calculated as their physical labor.

4.7) Impact of the activity:

- 198 nos. rural duck rearing project and 198 nos. cattle fattening project have been established as alternative livelihood option in the same family and one in integrated model risks proof homestead owner of the waterlogging areas.
- 200 beneficiaries gathered knowledge on duck rearing and cattle fattening through training, follow up and now they are highly skills on those activities.
- The beneficiaries are getting eggs daily basis and as of to date they have been earned BDT 152,987.00 from eggs selling, through which reducing their livelihood risks i.e. the eggs supplemented to reduce malnourish and enhancing their livelihood system by selling money of eggs.
- Enhanced the management capacity of the implementing organizations.
- The women are becoming empower and increasing their dignity in family and community.

4.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- ✚ The more vulnerable people got employment opportunities, through which regular earning source has been created.
- ✚ The laying eggs are supplemented to reduce malnourish and as well as mitigate the family needs.
- ✚ Homestead productions have been saved from flood/waterlogging & increased, which supplemented to their family income.

- ✚ The poor people got employment opportunities as their houses including homestead areas are saved from flood/waterlogging.
- ✚ Increasing decision making power of the women in the family and community.
- ✚ The 50 nos. beneficiaries using the training knowledge and project support adequately and earned BDT 571,962.00 from bamboo crafts, which really supplemented to reduce their livelihood risks.

5. A.5) Name of Intervention:

Establish Chinese Rice hatching Incubation System in the individual household level.

5.1) Project location:

Panjia and Shufolakathi union under Keshabpur upazila, Kultia, Durbadanga and Monoharpur union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila

5.2) Justification of the project:

Different villages and unions under Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazila under Jessore district are seriously affected for long term waterlogging as the climate change impacts. These areas are highly vulnerable for continuing stagnant of water for heavy rain and flood since 2000 and inundating by 3 ft to 5 ft of water. The marginal farmers lost crops and other family belongings and become unemployment. Their farming land drowned under water. In this situation their sufferings for foods, clothing, treatment and other essential items were increasing. Actually the affected people were leading life in inhumanities situation for food crisis and were completely in a vulnerable situation. The people's sufferings were increasing rapidly as they do not have any income generating activities and were facing famine situation for heavy poverty. Under the support of the project selected 10 nos. beneficiaries from the proposed area, then trained them on the significances of "Chinese Rice Hatching Incubation system", provided materials and other necessary items support and created employment opportunities as alternative livelihood options, though which the trained beneficiaries are producing and selling ducks offspring as there having scope for duck rearing. In the locality there having demand of ducklings and the trained beneficiaries are selling their produced ducklings making profit and reducing their livelihood risks. It is mentionable that the Chinese Rice incubation hatcheries are highly accepted in the community as it is low cost and environment friendly and created heavy demand. So that is why it is highly justified and exciting program in the areas.

5.3) Implementation period: September, 2008 to March, 2009

5.4) Involvement of DMC:

Respective UDMCs were involved in the process of beneficiaries selection, validated the final list of the beneficiaries by ensuring counter signature of the respective UDMCs Chairman. Other than that during implementation of the intervention the DMCs members were very much interested and they have been supervised to ensure quality of program, progress monitoring etc, even though in quarterly program progress review meeting the UDMCs discussed very interactively with impact of the activity as it is very exciting and new program in the areas.

5.5) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan has been played role as facilitator to make proactive with adequate knowledge of other three implementing organization and as well as UDMCs,

written project proposal for the activity, submitted to CDMP, taken approval from CDMP. Select quality trainer then organized and conducted 30 days training for the beneficiaries under direct supervision of Samadhan. Developed training module for beneficiaries training, provided necessary financial and other technical support to the implementing organization during implementation, ensure quality of the activity through supervision, trained staff accordingly, then documented all necessary information and reporting etc. Other than that in own working area Samadhan directly implemented this activity successfully.

5.6) Total cost of the Intervention:

Total spent BDT **357,152.00**, out of which BDT **179,752.00** from the project and **BDT 177,400.00** have been spent by the individual beneficiaries as contribution, which calculated as their physical labor.

5.7) Impact of the activity:

- High yielding variety of ducklings is available in the areas for hatching facilities in the areas.
- The completely technical technology transferred in the waterlogging areas, which are highly acceptable by the community people.
- Low cost and environment friendly hatcheries are established in the community level.
- Every people have access to buy the ducklings from the locality by fewer prices.
- The hatcheries supplemented to reduce livelihood risks.
- Finally reducing their livelihood risks from the earning of hatcheries.
- The women beneficiaries becoming empower and increasing their dignity in family and community.
- Creating demand of duckling in the areas

5.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- ✚ The poor women got employment opportunities.
- ✚ Created source of income for poor women of the waterlogging area.
- ✚ Reducing livelihood risks through the income from hatcheries.
- ✚ The disadvantaged women becoming empowering, increasing their dignity in family and community.
- ✚ Created scope to get HYV ducking in the areas for other people of the community.
- ✚ The 10 nos. hatcheries owner have been hatched out 1301 duckling and sold by BDT 29,597.00, which supplementing to main their family.

5. A.6) Name of the intervention:

Establish Women Vaccinators & Male village livestock practitioners to protect epidemic diseases of ducks and create alternative employment opportunity of vulnerable community peoples.

6.1) Project location:

Panjia and Shufolakathi union under Keshabpur upazila, Kultia, Durbadanga and Monoharpur union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila

6.2) Justification of the project:

The people of Bhabodaha catchments areas were facing famine situation for flood and waterlogging due to climate change impacts, as a result different villages and unions under Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazila under Jessore district were seriously affected, especially their livelihood systems were seriously disrupted. The people of these areas were living in highly

vulnerable context for continuing water stagnant since 2000 and the people were un-employed. In this situation the sufferings of poor, marginal & hardcore poor for food, cloths, treatment, shelter and other essential items of needs and leading life in inhumanities situation. The RLR project was providing different technical and materials support to the waterlogging people to create employment opportunities. By this time huge number of ducks distributed to establish alternative sources of income for some selected victims of waterlogging to reduce their livelihood risk. Actually to establish the community based livestock activity as alternative livelihood options especially the cattle, goat, ducks and chicken rearing activities the “**Women Vaccinator and Male Village livestock Practitioners**” were most essential to protect them from different epidemic diseases by ensuring different preventive & curative measures. Other than that there were many of potential and educated women and men were available in the community, whose were completely un-employed. Developed 6 nos. women vaccinator and 6 nos. male village livestock practitioner through hands on training and equipments support and now they are earning by their regular activity and as well as the rural poultry birds and cattle goat have been protected and sustainable alternative livelihood option have been established.

6.3) Implementation period: September 15 to October 31, 2008

6.4) Involvement of DMC:

Respective UDMCs were involved in the process of beneficiaries selection, validated the final list of the beneficiaries by ensuring counter signature of the respective UDMCs Chairman. Other than that during implementation of the intervention the DMCs members were very much interested and they have been supervised to ensure quality of program, progress monitoring etc, even though in quarterly program progress review meeting the UDMCs discussed very interactively with impact of the activity as it is very exciting and new program in the areas.

6.5) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan has been played role as facilitator to make proactive with adequate knowledge of other three implementing organization and as well as UDMCs, written project proposal for the activity, submitted to CDMP, taken approval from CDMP. Hiring technical trainer for the training then organized and conducted the training under direct control of Samadhan. Ensure quality of the activity through supervision, trained staff accordingly, then documented all necessary information and reporting etc. Other than that in own working area Samadhan directly implemented this activity successfully.

6.6) Total cost of the Intervention:

Total spends BDT **50,353.00** from the project. In this line-item beneficiaries contribution is not visible and countable, but they have some contribution.

6.7) Impact of the activity:

- ✚ Got alternative employment opportunities, through which reduced livelihood risks for 06 nos. women vaccinator and 06 nos. male village practitioners.
- ✚ The poultry birds, cattle and goats are getting necessary treatment support and protected from epidemic disease.
- ✚ Community people can easily receive the service for viability of their projects by the support of vaccinator and privet practitioner i.e. the duck, chicken, cattle and goat rearing beneficiaries getting need based support.
- ✚ The women beneficiaries becoming empower, increasing their dignity in family & community.

- ✚ Enhanced management capacity of PNGOs.

6.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- ✚ Poor and disadvantaged male and female have been got employment and income generating support.
- ✚ The duck, chicken, cattle and goat rearing beneficiaries are getting adequate support and established linkage with upazila livestock office through vaccinator and practitioner.
- ✚ Ensure regular income sources for the community people.

5. A.7) Name of Intervention:

Exposure visit for beneficiaries and project team

7.1) Project location:

Panjia and Shufolakathi union under Keshabpur upazila, Kultia, Durbadanga and Monoharpur union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila

7.2) Justification of the project:

Different villages and unions under Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazila under Jessore district were seriously affected for long term waterlogging. These areas were highly vulnerable for continuing stagnant of water for heavy rain and flood since 2000 and most of the time of the year the areas were inundating by 3ft to 5 ft of water and the marginal farmers lost crops and all family belongings, become unemployment. Their farming land drowned land was under water. In this situation the sufferings for food, dressed treatment and other essential needs were increasing gradually. It is mention-able that there were huge numbers of poor and marginal people were living in an inhumanities situation. The poor and marginal people have no any mentionable income sources. To mitigate the said problems selected 200 women, provided training on ducks rearing, other than that 10 women were selected and trained on Chinese rice hatching incubation system, but the trained beneficiaries can not make the activities more profitable as they were not experienced earlier especially on rearing of high yielding variety of duck rearing. On the other hand the trained beneficiaries (Chinese rice hatching incubation system) were going to start their hatcheries with only training knowledge, through the exposure visit the hatcheries owners gathered more practical knowledge and inspired to make their individual activity more success accordingly they are producing sufficient ducklings.

7.3) Implementation period: February 20 to March 20, 2009

7.4) Involvement of DMC:

Involvement of UDMCs was not major, just they validated list of beneficiaries for exposure visit, but the UDMCs are looking after the hatcheries for its success.

7.5) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan selected the visiting spot, arranged lodging and food facilities at Keshabpur and Shundarganj for the beneficiaries, hiring vehicle for transport, facilitate the exposure visit to make it easy understandable to every of the beneficiaries.

7.6) Total cost of the Intervention: Total spent BDT **103,994.00** from the project.

7.7) Impact of the activity:

- The beneficiaries are using practical knowledge gained from exposure visit in the hatcheries to produce quality and quantity of ducklings and as well as duck rearing to get more production.

- The hatcheries becoming success and model activity in the areas, from where a huge number of ducklings are purchasing by the other community people.
- The hatcheries are contributing to reduce the livelihood of the waterlogging community people.
- The women are becoming empower and increasing their dignity in family and community.

7.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- + Replicating the experience in their individual level to produce ducklings.
- + The beneficiaries are hatching duckling very nicely and becoming benefited from the earning of hatcheries.
- + The beneficiaries have been got alternative livelihood options, through which they are reducing their livelihood risk.

5. A.8) Name of Intervention:

Open Water Fish Cultivation in open water-body

8.1) Project location:

Putimari Beel in Naryanpur village under Sufolakati union in Keshabpur upazila, Shyamnagar Beel in Shyamnagar village under Durbadanga union in Monirampur upazila, Malikur beel in Khakundi village under Monoharpur union Monirampur upazila and Beel Kadaria in Bedvita village under Calitia union in Avoy nagor upazila.

8.2) Justification of the project:

Different union in Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazila in Jessore district were seriously affected for waterlogging as long term climate change impacts. These areas were highly vulnerable for continuing water stagnant for flood since 2000, round the year the areas were inundated by 4ft to 5 ft of water and the poor & marginal people were losing crops, family belongings, become unemployment. Most of the cultivable land turned into year round water-bodies, where they can not grow any crops and increasing sufferings for food, dress and treatment etc. considering the said sufferings Samadhan have been initiated to use the water-bodies as alternative livelihood option with active participation of the vulnerable people. Samadhan and PNGOs mobilized the local people for their survivability and introduced open water fish cultivation to reduce livelihood risk. A part of it formed Village Development Committee against each of water-body with involvement of the people of Beel surrounding areas.

The project conducted orientation for the each VDC and gathered knowledge and skills about how to establish open water fish cultivation as income generation activity. Other than that the poor and marginal people were economically incapable for fish cultivation. Project has been born the major expenses to establish the activity, which actually added value of food security & also created employment opportunities for the vulnerable poor and marginal people. So the activity for local Disaster Risks Reduction was highly justified.

8.3) Implementation period: July to December, 2008

8.4) Involvement of DMC:

The UDMCs have been played vital role for open water fish cultivation, especially for beel selection and allocation, security of liberated fishes and linkage with local administration etc.

8.5) Role of Samadhan:

Samadhan has been played role as facilitator to make proactive with adequate knowledge of other three implementing organization and as well as UDMCs, written project proposal for the activity, submitted to CDMP, taken approval from CDMP. Established linked with VDCs, UDMCs and Upazila Fisheries Offices for necessary support. Oriented PNGOs staff and VDCs member fit them with better management of water-bodies. Provided financial and & technical support accordingly.

8.6) Total cost of the Intervention:

Total spent BDT **299,839.00**, out of which BDT **219,839.00** from the project and **BDT 80,000.00** have been spent by the community people as community contribution.

8.7) Impact of the activity:

- 04 nos. beels are under fish cultivation, from where total of 1963 direct people are getting benefit, which supplementing to reduce livelihood risks for the waterlogging poor and marginal people of the areas.
- The total areas turned to employment opportunity sources for poor people.
- Different variety of fishes are growing seasonally and after harvest of fish through drying by using project money of the beel the people growing crops in summer season, earlier which was not possible.
- Increased management capacity of 4 nos. implementing organization (PNGOs).
- Increased management capacity of 4 nos. village development committee

8.8) Benefit to the poor and disadvantaged:

- ✚ Poor and disadvantaged people have been got scope of work, through which earning and reducing their livelihood risks.
- ✚ The cultivable land becoming under cultivation through drying or dehydration of stagnant water by the project cost.
- ✚ The other community beneficiaries are getting opportunities to produce seasonal rice in their water stagnant land.

5. B) Details of the capacity building initiatives:

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output
				M	F	Total	
1	Project inception meeting with project team	1	02.01.08	8	1	9	09 staffs (Male-08, Female-01) become aware about the project goal, objective and livelihood risks reduction interventions under the project.
2	Staff training on project implementati on strategies	1	12 to 16.1.08	8	1	9	09 staffs (Male-08, Female-01) have been aware about project goal, objectives, activities & implementation strategies.

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output
				M	F	Total	
3	Staff training on organizational policy procedures	1	04.01.08	7	1	8	08 staffs (Male-07, Female-01) have been participated in orientation on organizational policy procedures and used the learning's to implement the project activities.
4	Staff orientation on baseline survey	1	4.2.08	7	1	8	08 staffs (Male-07, Female-01) have been participated in orientation on baseline survey and used the learning's to conduct the survey at field.
5	Exposure visit for staff	1	1.3.09 to 3.3.09	07	19	26	5 Field trainer, 1 Program Officer and 1 PNGO Director, total of 07 staff have been participated in exposure visit at Gaibandha district and gained practical knowledge on duck rearing and Chinese rice hatching incubation system, which they used in field to fit the beneficiaries with respective activities.
6	Staff training on establishment of rural ducks rearing	1	1 to 2. 6. 09	07	01	08	08 staffs (Male-07, Female-01) have been participated in the training on establishment of rural ducks rearing in the context of saline water.
7	MoU signing meeting with local level partner organization	1	17.12.07	08	1	08	3 MoU signing has completed and the copy of said MoU has distributed among each of the PNGOs. The original copy preserved at Samadhan Head Office
8	Quarterly program progress review meeting with PNGOs.	06	13.4.08	12	1	13	Total of 6 nos. quarterly program progress review meeting with 03 nos. implementing partner organizations along with lead organization have been organized and conducted, where the project team, Coordinator and Director of PNGOs and lead organization were activity
			20.7.08	11	1	12	
			25.10.08	12	1	13	

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output
				M	F	Total	
			31.12.08	12	1	13	participated. In the meeting total program target of the quarter, progress, shortfall, causes of shortfall and challenges presented by individual organization and discussed as a whole after completion of presentation, then analyzed critically all those issues. Through the meeting the team has been gained knowledge about short fall, how to over come the short fall and challenges.
			31.3.09	12	1	13	
			1.6.09	12	1	13	
9	Project inception meeting with union disaster management committee	06	6.1.08	36	14	50	06 nos. inceptions meeting with 6 Union DMCs along with community people of Sufolakati, Panjia, Durbadanga, Monoharpur, Kultia and Calitia unions have been completed by 4 implementing organization. Total of 450 nos. Participants both male and female members were actively participated in the inception meeting. Through the meeting they were aware about the project's goal, objectives, implementing strategies and their role for successfully implementing the activities. One report on inception meeting has been produced, which is available at office. 3 Individual sharing meeting with Keshabpur, Monirampur and Avoy nagor upazila DMCs has been completed, where total of 25 nos. UZ-DMCs member were present in the sharing session. Through the sharing meeting the upazila DMCs members gained general knowledge about livelihood risk reduction projects.
			7.1.08	65	7	72	
			8.1.09	77	40	117	
			10.1.08	70	15	85	
			17.1.08	47	13	60	
			6.2.08	54	12	66	
10	UDMCs	35	15.2.09	22	3	25	Total of 35 meeting have been

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output
				M	F	Total	
	quarterly coordination meeting		15.4.08	18	2	20	conducted as quarterly basis with 06 Union Disaster management Committee (UDMC) of Panjia & Sufolakati union under Keshabpur upazila; Kultia, Monoharpur & Durbadanga union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoy nagor upazila in Jessore district, which were organized and conducted by the local level implementing organizations (ADO, PSS and MSSF) & Samadhan as lead organization also, where total of 897 participants were actively participated. Through the meeting the UDMCs members becomes aware about the target group, project objectives, goal, project implementation strategies, different activities and its progress and impacts by quarter.
			21.4.08	28	5	33	
			30.4.08	17	3	20	
			7.5.08	12	2	14	
			11.5.08	29	4	33	
			20.5.08	18	2	20	
			25.6.08	18	4	22	
			13.7.08	22	4	26	
			25.7.08	18	3	21	
			11.8.08	31	4	35	
			18.8.08	17	4	21	
			25.8.08	15	2	17	
			30.8.08	19	3	22	
			4.9.08	28	4	32	
			20.9.08	30	3	33	
			24.11.08	17	6	23	
			20.12.08	30	3	33	
			22.12.08	29	4	33	
				14	2	16	
			27.12.08	14	4	18	
			27.12.08	17	6	23	
			18.2.09	17	4	21	
			23.2.09	29	4	33	
			25.2.09	29	3	32	
			26.2.09	33	5	38	
			25.2.09	24	9	33	
			28.2.09	22	6	28	
			4.3.08	30	4	34	
9.5.09	29	4	33				
18.5.09	24	3	27				
24.5.09	25	4	29				
27.5.09	21	8	29				
30.5.09	32	4	36				
30.5.09	24	4	28				
11	Daylong orientation for DMCs on implementation strategies of the Reducing Livelihood	06	23.2.09	31	4	35	Total of 261 members from 06 nos. UDMCs were actively participated in 6 separate orientation session and the members become aware about implementation strategies of the
			24.2.09	24	9	33	
			25.2.09	28	6	34	
			25.2.09	28	4	32	

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output
				M	F	Total	
	Risks Projects.		26.2.09	25	8	33	project and as accordingly extended need based support for accomplishment the interventions.
			27.2.09	27	6	33	
12	Beneficiaries training on integrated model risk proof homestead	01	23.3.08 to 24.3.08	-	16	16	Developed one training module on integrated model risk proof homestead training for beneficiaries containing vegetables cultivation, fish cultivation, plantation, health and hygiene and safe water etc, Conducted 02 days integrated training for 16 nos. beneficiaries on model risks proof homestead. The training participants gained knowledge about ideas and established 16 nos. integrated model risk proof house by implementing different options of integrated activities at their house covering vegetables cultivation, fish cultivation, plantation, health and hygiene and safe water integrated way and reducing their livelihood risk.
13	Beneficiaries training on Rings-based vegetables cultivation	01	18.5.08	9	7	16	Developed Rings-based vegetables cultivation training module, schedule then organized and conducted daylong training for selected 100 nos. beneficiaries. The beneficiaries have been established 100 nos. ring based vegetables garden by using the training knowledge and reducing their livelihood risk by selling and consuming their produced vegetables in waterlogging land.
				-	18	18	
			20.5.08	13	3	16	
			21.5.08	7	11	18	
			24.5.08	11	5	16	
			26.5.08	5	11	16	

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output			
				M	F	Total				
14	Beneficiaries training on bamboo crafts.	01	27.5.08	-	18	18	Developed bamboo crafts training module, schedule then organized and conducted daylong training for selected 50 nos. beneficiaries of vulnerable minority community. The bamboo crafts beneficiaries have been established 50 nos. bamboo crafts in their individual levels by using the training knowledge and reducing their livelihood risk. Some beneficiaries of the bamboo crafts established pig fattening activity in their individual level by surplus money earned from bamboo crafts.			
			28.5.08	-	16	16				
			31.5.08	2	14	16				
15	Beneficiaries training on ducks rearing.	01	7-9.6.08	-	18	18	Developed ducks rearing training module, schedule then organized and conducted 3 days training for 198 nos. beneficiaries. Rest of two beneficiaries gathered technical knowledge from bi-lateral discussion with project staff and group meeting by listening from other members of their individual groups. The beneficiaries have been established 198 nos. duck rearing activity in their individual levels by using training knowledge and reducing their livelihood risk by selling the produced eggs in the market & neighboring and consuming eggs, those are really supplemented to reduce livelihood risk.			
				2	18	20				
			23.6.08 to 25.6.08	-	20	20				
				-	20	20				
			26.6.08 to 28.6.08	-	22	22				
				-	20	20				
			25.6.08 to 27.6.08	-	20	20				
				-	20	20				

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output
				M	F	Total	
16	Beneficiaries training on poultry vaccination	01	15.9.08 to 17.9.08	-	6	6	06 women beneficiaries have been trained on vaccination program and providing necessary service to the beneficiaries for saves of poultry birds for massive vaccination, through which reducing risk for the poultry birds from epidemic diseases and the project beneficiaries are getting support adequately. On the other hand 06 nos. women are earning instead of their service and established as poultry vaccinator. 6 nos. vaccinator vaccinated 4157 poultry birds and earn BDT 14,441.00
17	Beneficiaries training on rural livestock treatment and management	01	15.9.08 to 24.9.08	6	-	6	06 male beneficiaries have been trained on rural livestock treatment and its management, providing necessary treatment and management service to the beneficiaries for saves of their livestock assets, through which reducing livelihood risk and the project beneficiaries are getting support adequately. On the other hand 06 nos. male practitioners are earning instead of their service and established themselves as village primary doctor for treatment of livestock assets. 06 livestock practitioner treated 06 livestock practitioner treated 894 cattle and goat and earned BDT 50905.00
18	Beneficiaries (Village Development Committee	01	10.5.08	21	4	25	Organized and conducted training for 04 VDC consists of 25 members on open water fish
			30.7.08	22	3	25	

SL	Name of Training/ meeting/ workshop	# of Training/ meeting/ workshop	Date	Participants by batch			Output
				M	F	Total	
	members) training on open water fish cultivation.		9.8.08	22	3	25	cultivation and the trained beneficiaries are directly involved in the fish cultivation and established 04 open water bodies under fish culture.
			25.8.08	20	5	25	
19	Beneficiaries training on Chinese Rice Hatching Incubation System	01	13.10.08 to 11.11.08	-	10	10	10 women beneficiaries have been trained on 30 days course of hands on training of Chinese Rice Hatching Incubation System and Established 10 nos. Chinese Rice incubation Hatcheries in the community level.
20	Beneficiaries training on marketing of ducks products	01	5.3.09 to 9.3.09	1	19	20	20 nos. beneficiaries were actively participated in marketing training for ducks products and marketing strategies of their ducks products are established.
21	Exposure visit for the beneficiaries.	01	1.3.09 to 3.3.09	7	19	26	26 nos. (Staff-7, beneficiaries-19) were actively participated in exposure visit and gained practical knowledge on ducks rearing and Chinese rice hatching incubation system through the visit in Gaibandha district, actually they were inspired and using practical knowledge in their individual activity.
22	Conducted lessons earn workshop	01	9.6.09	34	18	52	52 nos. people become aware about the project progress, strength, weakness and given recommendation for further improvement.

5. c) Advocacy/awareness and networking:

The advocacy/awareness and networking related activities are as follows-

- c.a)** Organized and conducted project inception meeting with three implementing organization, 06 unions and 03 upazila DMCs separately, where some other key stakeholder like journalist, GoB officials, NGO officials, teachers, religious leader etc were actively participated.
- c.b)** Organized and conducted orientation for 06 UDMCs on implementation strategies of the Reducing Livelihood Risks Projects for 261 members of 06 Unions Disaster Management Committee.
- c.c)** Out of 06 UDMCs (Sufolakati, Panjia, Monoharnagor, Durbadanga, Kultia and Calitia union) total of 216 members become aware on climate change issues and its affectivity and package of reducing livelihood risks options through training, meeting etc.
- c.d)** 16 nos. female beneficiaries become aware through 02 days training on integrated model risks proof homestead garden and established accordingly comprising vegetables cultivation, fish cultivation, plantation, health and hygiene and safe water etc.
- c.e)** 3526 community people and 216 members of 6 UDMCs both male and female of Sufolakati, Panjia, Monoharnagor, Durbadanga, Kultia and Calitia union become aware on long term climate change impacts and package of alternative livelihood options to reduce their livelihood risks and practicing its in their individual household level and establishing gradually very successfully.
- c.f)** 50 nos. women beneficiaries of Sufolakati, Panjia, Monoharnagor, Durbadanga, Kultia and Calitia union become aware through training on bamboo crafts and established accordingly in their individual household level as alternative livelihood option.
- c.g)** 100 nos. women beneficiaries of Sufolakati, Panjia, Monoharnagor, Durbadanga, Kultia and Calitia union become aware through training on ring based vegetables cultivation and established hanged garden in their individual water stagnant land as alternative livelihood options.
- c.h)** 200 nos. women beneficiaries of Sufolakati, Panjia, Monoharnagor, Durbadanga, Kultia and Calitia union become aware through training on duck rearing and established duck & cattle fattening project in their individual household level as alternative livelihood option.
- c.i)** Total of 35 meeting conducted as quarterly basis with 06 Union Disaster management Committee (UDMC) of Panjia & Sufolakati union under Keshabpur upazila; Kultia, Monoharpur & Durbadanga union under Monirampur upazila and Calitia union under Avoyngor upazila in Jessore district, which were organized and conducted by the local level implementing organizations (ADO, PSS and MSSF) & Samadhan as lead organization also, where total of 897 participants were actively participated. Through the meeting the UDMCs members becomes aware about the target group, project objectives, goal, different activities and its progress and impacts.
- c.j)** Total of 261 members from 06 nos. UDMCs were actively participated in 6 separate orientation session and the members become aware about implementation strategies of the reducing livelihood project and as accordingly extended need based support for accomplishment the interventions.
- c.k)** 06 women beneficiaries have been trained on vaccination program and providing necessary service to the beneficiaries for saves of poultry birds for massive vaccination, through which

reducing risk for the poultry birds from epidemic diseases and the project beneficiaries are getting support adequately.

- c.l) 06 male beneficiaries have been trained on rural livestock treatment and its management, providing necessary treatment and management service to the beneficiaries for saves of their livestock assets, through which reducing livelihood risk and the project beneficiaries are getting support adequately.
- c.m) Organized and conducted training for 04 VDC consists of 25 members on open water fish cultivation and the trained beneficiaries are directly involved in the fish cultivation and established 04 open water bodies in the community.
- c.n) 10 women beneficiaries have been trained on 30 days course of hands on training of Chinese Rice Hatching Incubation System and Established 10 nos. Chinese Rice incubation Hatcheries in the community level
- c.o) 20 nos. beneficiaries were actively participated in marketing training for ducks products and marketing strategies of their ducks products are established.

6. Budget and delivery by major output/events:

SL	Name of events	Budget	Delivery
1	Mou signing session with implementing organization	0	1080
2	Staff recruitment	0	2468
3	Project inception meeting with project team	1750	4805
4	Staff training on project implementation strategies	8000	7995
5	Staff training on establishment of rural ducks rearing	0	6820
6	Orientation for union DMCs on project implementation strategies	24000	23999
7	Conduct baseline survey	0	6346
8	Quarterly program progress review meeting with union DMCs	37800	35713
9	Quarterly program progress review meeting with PNGOs.	9600	9776
10	Beneficiaries training on integrated model risk proof homestead	4800	0
11	Signboard for integrated model risk proof homestead	2400	2400
12	Established integrated model risk proof homestead	432000	431343
13	Beneficiaries training on ring based vegetables cultivation	10000	9998
14	Established ring based vegetables cultivation	300000	298725
15	Beneficiaries training on duck rearing project	90000	89318
16	Established duck rearing & cattle fattening project	1500000	1495839
17	Beneficiaries training on open water fish cultivation	10000	9981
18	Established open water fish cultivation	200000	209858
19	Beneficiaries training on bamboo crafts	5000	4947

SL	Name of events	Budget	Delivery
20	Established bamboo crafts	100000	99755
21	Beneficiaries training on Chinese rice hatching incubation system	154700	154695
22	Established Chinese rice hatching incubation system	100000	99752
23	Beneficiaries training on poultry vaccination	6980	6980
24	Established women vaccinator	5100	5100
25	Beneficiaries training on livestock management & treatment	29300	29299
26	Established village practitioner for development of livestock.	9000	8974
27	Beneficiaries training on marketing strategies	53450	53410
28	Established marketing strategies	36550	36468
29	Exposure visit for staff and beneficiaries.	104000	103994
30	Lessons learning workshop	17000	17818

7. Key Challenges faced and action undertaken to overcome the challenges:

a) Key challenges faced:

- ✚ Re-organize of UDMCs with adequate number of members as per SoD provided by CDMP.
- ✚ Rising of houses and establishment of homestead mini pond at stamp size land holding houses of beneficiaries in community level was very tough.
- ✚ The selected poor/hardcore poor people both male and female were always busy for fishing to maintain their family by selling of fish, whose can't spare sufficient time and contribution for homestead ground raising and pond dike raising.
- ✚ Unstable market created problems to provide materials support to establish project activity in community level.
- ✚ Cultivation of vegetables in rings under ring based vegetables garden for heavy drought.
- ✚ Face of visitors to show the program progress for bad communication as the areas were in more remote areas, but the performance of activities was excellent and the beneficiaries were very happy.

b) Action undertaken to overcome the challenges:

- ✚ Build liaison, linkage, Co-ordination and communication with DMC's.
- ✚ Motivated the beneficiaries by individual contact to spare time by any one of the family.
- ✚ Reviewed and re-approval of the budget from CDMP.
- ✚ Involved DMCs and other community people earth cutting for house rising and pond dike construction among the individual beneficiaries level.
- ✚ Program of alternative high areas visited with the visitors.

8. Lessons learned:

- ✚ Sometimes the saline water comes/inundated the areas and damaged the natural feeds of ducks, on the other hand farmers cultivate seasonal rice by dehydrating of water, so some areas are not fit for duck rearing.
- ✚ Cultivation of vegetables in rings under ring based vegetables garden by changing the soil of rings every year.

- ✚ Avoid deep rooted vegetables and ensure shallow rooted & small leafy vegetables cultivation in ring garden.
- ✚ Build good relation with DMCs members and inspired them to ensure support for accomplish the project activities.
- ✚ Ensure transparency in all aspect.
- ✚ Teamwork is far better and sustainable initiatives than individual initiates.
- ✚ Always careful about organizational transparency and handled UDMC member and community people very carefully.

9. Limitations of the project:

- ✚ There was no provision to retention of competent staff to minimize gap between 1st & 2nd phase of the project and as well as discontinuation of support for more technical activity like establish Chinese Rice Incubation hatcheries may be hampered.
- ✚ The interventions were highly supportive to reduce livelihood risks, but the quantity of each activity was less in comparison with the practical needs.
- ✚ The implementing organizations selected maximum villages through UDMCs but the target quantity of activity was fewer, which actually really tough to cover the demands of most vulnerable family.

10. Recommendation for sustainability:

- ✚ Minimizing the mentioned limitations may enhance the program quality and sustainability.
- ✚ External exposure visit for implementing organization.
- ✚ Develop national policy for livelihood risk reduction for long term climate change impacts.
- ✚ Provide support to increase the Chinese rice hatcheries to full fill the local demand as it is highly accepted by the community.
- ✚ Continuation with expansion as large scale of the project to reduce livelihood risks for more vulnerable people of waterlogging areas of **Bhahadah and Kopotakkha river's Catchements** areas in Jessore district.

Conclusion:

Samadhan feel proud for its successfully implementation of the project interventions by involving different levels of stakeholders ensuring quality, quantity, time and cost, through which the name and fame of Samadhan, GoB, CDMP, UNDP, DFID and EC have been enhanced and increased acceptance to everybody in the project areas and beyond project areas. Samadhan's may have some limitations but there was no any shortage of commitment. Samadhan feel happy to got the opportunities to reducing livelihood risks to hazards prone community, so thanks and grateful to all of them, who actually extended their whole hearted cooperation and to the management of GoB, UNDP, DFID, EC and UNOPS for their kind cooperation to Samadhan and as well as to disaster victims of Jessore district. Considering the continuation of alternative livelihood options opportunities in 2nd phase will highly be appreciated.

Queries or suggestions if any on the report will be highly appreciated.

Thanks with regards

Prepared and submitted by:

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