



Final Report

On

Disaster Risk Management & Reduction Program

Submitted to:

Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)



Integrated Development Organization (IDO)

Sagardari, Keshabpur, Jessore.

Cell : 01716-790824, 01726-060982.

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Final Report

On Disaster Risk Management & Reduction Programme

Implementation Period : January 2007- April 2008

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Integrated Development Organization (IDO)

Sagardari, Keshabpur, Jessore, Bangladesh.

1. **Introduction: Context** Disaster Risk Management and Reduction Program.

It is a disaster risk reduction and national policy enhancement project. The aim is to reduce disaster risks, losses and damages of disasters through early warning, preparation and management and local resources utilisation and enhance gender equity in the community. The project area Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District is situated on the dangerous river Kapotakkha, Betna and Sonai. These rivers connected with the Bay of Bengal and works as the drainage channel of monsoon water during rainy season. Over years, the rivers become silted and the monsoon water cannot be drained out through these rivers. Moreover, the area is situated in the boarder line of India and access rain water drained out through the flood plain of the area and create flash flood resulted devastating conditions in the past destroying the crops, shelters and killing of human and livestock lives. The dead rivers also caused permanent water logging in the areas and farmers cannot cultivate their land regularly. In addition, tidal surge, storm and cyclone also contributed to the vulnerability of the local people. All these have made the lives of the waterlogged people tragic and painful and increasing landlessness and have-less-ness. And people are taking shelters in different slums of town and passing miseries lives. They are deprived from all civics facilities and rights. They are exploited, deprived and by passed from all development activities. People are illiterate, socially unconscious, and traditional. Social diseases like divorce, polygamy, separation, dowry, social barriers, religious superstitions, male domination, trafficking, violence, torturing sexual abuses, social crimes etc. highly existed in the coast areas. The people of waterlogged areas are suffering from malnutrition, food in security, economical problems, social problems etc. severely and the main victims are the hardcore poor people.

In this context IDO proposes to activate local disaster Management Committees and enhance capacity building of vulnerable communities to reduce their risks of livelihood insecurity. As planned the organisation will implement the following activities over a period of 15 months will commence from the 1st. December 2006.

- Raising awareness of the community people through day observation, drama show and regular meetings.
- Activate local DMCs through organising regular meeting, provide them information and other capacity building efforts.
- Revisit Community risk Assessment for develop a comprehensive plan for livelihood security management.

- Capacity building of the community people to adapt alternative livelihood options to reduce their risks to manage livelihood.

As planned, IDO will be working in 4 Unions & one Poursava of Kalaroa Upazilla where another NGO has conducted CRA. Based on the CRA result and developed Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) IDO proposes to increase livelihood securities of the vulnerable group of people in the project areas. Besides a strong network effort with other PNGOs of CDMP, working NGOs, community organisation, bodies will be taken during the project period.

Project Goal:

To activate local Disaster Management Committees and enhance capacity building of vulnerable communities to reduce their risks of livelihood insecurity.

Objectives:

- 1) Capacity building of the community people and relevant bodies to reduce their potential risks;
- 2) Increase livelihood security of the most vulnerable people in the proposed project area.

2. Project Details:

Project Area and Target Population:

District	Upazilla	Union	No. Village	Popn. Cover	Vulnerability
Satkhira	Kalaroa	Sonabaria	11	12000	People are under risk of river erosion, tidal bore, excessive flood, tornado etc. and they hardcore poor, sheltered people, and living in miseries and painful situation in remote waterlogged belts.
		Chandanpur	13	14000	Do.
		Caragachi	12	15000	Do.
		Caralkata	11	12000	Do.
		Pourosava	06	9000	
1.	1	5	53	62,000	

N:B: All the areas are waterlogged belt and clusters, the river Batna & Sonai, the Bay of Bengal and near India and highly river eroded and flood prone.

Followed Project Implementation Strategies:

Most participatory development framework approach has been followed up to implement the project and ensured mainly peoples' participation and resource mobilisation. The Executive Director has been held responsible for all round activities of the project implementation under the guidance and supervision of the Executive Committee and he in cooperation of the Project Coordinator and the Accountant has been rendered the services for the project. The following steps have been undertaken for the project management:

- Potential risks in the area and vulnerability were identified by an individual entity (SAMADHAN) with the assistance of CDMP. Based on the priority of risks, a LDRRAP have been developed involving the DMCs.
- Organised regular meetings with the local DMCs,. IDO has been played a proactive role in organising and running meetings during the project period.
- IDO has been worked on the LDRRAP through revisit the **CRA** to make a comprehensive plan to implement in proposed 4 unions & one Pourasova in Kalaroa Upazilla.
- Alliance building with other entity to implement community based activities such as day observation, local level campaigns etc.
- Identified the most vulnerable people through base line survey to build capacity for practicing alternative livelihood options. Small groups have been formed in participation with the vulnerable women and men.
- Provide capital to practice livelihood option based on their practical needs.
- From the **CRA** findings and conducted survey reports and identified the livelihood options and accordingly livelihood activities have been carried out.
- Rain water harvesting in two unions and a total of 18 rain water harvesting have been development.
- One folksong team was developed and trained up with related scripts by an expert and they have been conducted folksong and popular theatres on disaster preparedness and management whole the year in each village.
- One popular theatre team was developed and trained up with related scripts by an expert and they have been conducted popular theatres on disaster preparedness and management whole the year in each village.

- Frequent coordination, sharing and cooperation have been maintained with the formed committees, gram sarkers, UDMCs UzDMC, UPs and Upazilla personnel.
- Senior staffs have been frequently visit the fields for strong supervision and follow up.
- Monthly staff meetings have been arranged to review the activities and find out and solve the encountered problems and difficulties.
- Quarterly different committees' meetings have been arranged to review the activities and progresses and also to find out and solve the encountered problems and lacking.
- The PIC has been played quarterly monitoring and prepared reports with necessary suggestions.
- Quarterly progress monitoring has been conducted by the Monitoring Team and submitted a report with finding and recommendations to the management for taking future steps.
- Half-yearly internal evaluation and audits were conducted by forming an Internal Evaluation and Audit Teams and they have submitted their report with findings and recommendations to the management for taking future steps.
- Quarterly Executive Committee meeting has been reviewed and approved the project progresses, expenditures, budgets, plans etc.
- PIC meetings have been arranged month basis to review the project progresses.
- Quarterly and Annual Reports have been prepared and submitted to the authorities.

Details Project Plan, which have been followed during the reporting period for project implementation

Stating and ending date: January 2007 to April 2008

Sl No.	Activities.	Time Frame																Responsible personnel
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
01.	Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Formation.																	ED/EC
02.	Purchase Committee formation.																	
03.	Staff recruitment.																	R. Comm.
04.	Staff Orientation & Training & placement.																	ED/DP/TC.
05.	Feasible & valuable Action plan Pupation																	Do.
06.	Conduct survey and identify problems, stakeholders etc.																	CDM
07.	Training plan, modules, schedule, materials and dev.																	Project staffs.
08.	Select Stakeholders & finalise.																	Training Section/DP.
09.	Different committee formation (VDMC, UDMC, UPDMC etc.)																	P. Staffs.
10.	Monitoring, Evaluation, Audit etc. Committee formation.																	Do.
11.	Staff Training on CRA																	ED/DP/PC.
12.	Staff capacity building on CRA, IDM by CDM module																	P. Staffs.
13.	Awareness raising education.																	Do.
14.	Monthly Staff Coordination Meeting																	PC/PO.
15.	CRA and RRAP/Revisit CRA & RRAP																	Do.
16.	Inception workshop with UzDMCs with PNGOs																	Do.
17.	Revisit CRA																	PC/PO/Staffs
18.	Beneficiary capacity building on IGA training on 3 livelihood option.																	Do.
19.	International Disaster Day Observation as per calendar.																	PC/PO
20.	Organize Drama and Folksong																	PO/PC/Expert
21.	Capacity Building of UDMCs workshop																	PC/PO/Staff
22.	Activate UDCs regular meetings																	PC/Com.
23.	Challenge fund for beneficiary.																	PC/Staff.
24.	Coordination meeting																	Do.
25.	Monthly progress review meeting for staffs.																	PC/staffs.
26.	Monitoring Plan Development workshop																	Do.
27.	Follow up and supervision.																	Sr. staffs.
28.	Monitoring.																	M. Team.
29.	Internal evaluation.																	Int. Teams.
30.	Reporting.																	Staffs.
31.	PIC meetings.																	PC.
32.	Annual Audit.																	Ext. Team.
33.	Lesson learnt workshop																	
34.	Annual Progress Report.																	ED/DP/PC

Project Activities/Interventions:

The following activities have been planned to implement considering to-achieve the set objectives and expected outputs:

a) **Staff involvement:**

Necessary project staffs (One Project Coordinator, One Training Officer, One Accountant, 4 Union Supervisor, One Messenger) are involved with the project through paper advertisement and interview for carrying out the project activities smoothly and effectively, which has been completed already and they have been appointed with a thorough orientation of the project goal, objectives, expected outputs, and implementation strategies, by which they can carry out their duties and responsibilities smoothly and effectively and they have been placed in the different Unions to perform their duties and responsibilities and they have been working in the fields.

b) **Staff Orientation:**

After appointment of project staffs they were provided project orientation (what is the project, project goal, objectives, activities, implementation strategies, expected outputs, who are the project participants, what are their responsibilities and duties, accountability, transparency, reporting, how to activate, how to perform their duties and responsibilities and duties, how to communicate etc.) personally and in groups by the senior staffs. Then they were placed in different areas to perform their duties and responsibilities smoothly and effectively.

c) **Communication & discussion with the local Elite, UPs, and Upazilla Personnel:**

After orientation, the Project Coordinator, Training Officer and Supervisors were placed in the project areas giving duties and responsibilities and already the Project Coordinator, Training Officer, Supervisors and other organisational staffs have communicated and discussed with the Upazilla level officials, UP Members, UPDMC, UDMC, and Chairmen, Teachers and also local elite about the project goal, objectives, expected outputs, activities and implementation strategies. Much cooperation and respond have been found from all corners, because, they have realised that the project is very much felt-need based and problem solving in highly disaster prone areas of Kalaroa considering the area situation, location and condition, as the project areas are very much disaster prone due to high river erosion, tidal bore, cyclones, over flood etc.

d) **Committee Re-organization:**

According to survey findings, UDMCs, and UzDMC were reorganized and made active through motivation. UDMCs have 32-39 members, VDMCs have 18-20 members, UzDMC has 42 members who are from UP members, Chairmen, elite, teachers, personnel from local administration and government personnel. It is mentionable here that though there were UDMCs and UzDMC but those were inactive and they had no link with the local people. The staffs have been trying to mobilize those inactive UDMCs and UzDMC and linked up with the local people. It is important that UDMCs and UzDMC members are regularly

communicating with the staffs, collecting information, and discussing with the local people and already union wise three action plan have been developed for the activities of the UDMCs and UzDMC. In each UDMCs and UzDMC meetings, staffs from project attended and discuss.

e) **Social Mobilisation:**

The staffs and local volunteers have already been started social mobilization work in four unions and they have been communicating and discussing the community people about the project goals, objectives, expected outputs and implementation strategies and identifying the targeted stakeholders considering their interest, encouragement and voluntary spirit and also organising them for participating with the project implementation. It is mentionable here that in the mean time, all the project participants and local people accepting and cooperating us, as they have realised the needs and importance of the project in Kalaroa, because, this Upazilla is one of the most disaster prone Upazilla in Bangladesh. The shape of the Upazilla changes every year due to high river erosion of Kapotakkha. Apart from these, the staffs and volunteers visit door to door and discuss about the problems, sources of problems, how to solve, how to prevent problems, how to reduce disaster risks, how to save their resources, local technologies, techniques, early preparation etc. by which the people can reduce their disaster risks and encourage to share others about their learning and gained knowledge and also encourage to take collective actions to reduce disaster risks.

f) **Conducting Baseline Survey:**

A base line survey was conducted among the targeted beneficiaries who were proposed to practice livelihood options. The survey were designed with the assistance of CDMP and implemented by the project staffs.

g) **Staff Capacity building training:**



Training plays an important roles in any project implementation, because, capable staffs and related personnel are the resource of an organisation. So, for capacity building of the staffs, volunteers and group cadres, different training courses were arranged on disaster preparedness and management, so, they have been

capable and they have provided training to the beneficiaries and make them capable to handle the disasters boldly and all the community people have aware and technical to cope with the disasters and reduce risks, losses and damages from disasters. A total of 10 staffs were provided training on IDM, CRA and Livelihood options (followed by CDMP Module) for 3 days. Total one batch training has arranged.

h) Monthly staff coordination Meetings:

To review and share the experiences, successes, etc. and to find out the faced problems and solutions monthly coordination meetings have been arranged in each month and total of 10 meetings have been arranged during the project period.



i) CRA and RRAP/ Revisit CRA and RRAP:

An inception workshop with the UzDMCs (jointly with other PNGOs) were arranged with the participation of UzDMC representative members and representative staffs of other PNGOs in the beginning as inception workshop for one day.

j) Revisit of CRA:



Again a CRA workshop was arranged with the participation of the UzDMCs (jointly with other PNGOs) all members and all staffs of other PNGOs in the beginning as after the CRA and RRAP as revisit for one day in different Upazilla.

k) Beneficiaries Capacity Building:

Training plays an important roles in any project implementation, because, capable staffs and beneficiaries are the resource of an organisation. So, for capacity building of the beneficiaries on three livelihood options (which were selected with the discussion of the donor agency) training courses have been arranged for the beneficiaries. A total of 150 beneficiaries have been selected and participated in the training courses. A total of 6 batches of training courses have been arranged and each batch was included 25 participants.

l) Workshop and Awareness Raising:

For mass awareness raising, capacity building, information dissemination, and also involvement of different levels of people like elite, teachers, leaders, religious leaders, gram sarker members, Union Parishad members CBO

personnel, NGO personnel etc. and Upazilla personnel, different seminars, workshops, sharing meetings and discussion meetings on disaster preparedness and management have been arranged as per plan and ensured the participation of the stakeholders, which have made them aware about the disaster preparedness and management and they have been educated the community people, which

has reduced disaster risks, losses and damages and it has been also enhancing the national disaster management policy, which have been arranged jointly with other PNGOs.

1. International Disaster Day was arranged with the coordination and cooperation of other local PNGOs like BNM.



2. A total of 24 drama and folk songs shows have been arranged during the project period in the project areas as per plan because, two teams like drama and folk song teams have been developed and an action have been prepared.



3. A total of 4 workshops i.e. one in each Union has been arranged for UDMCs i.e. UDMC members of 4 unions.
4. Bimonthly meetings with the UDMC members have been arranged in 4 unions for making the UDC members active and speedy their works. In each union 5 meetings have been arranged.
5. A total of 6 workshops i.e. one in each grater word of Sonabaria & Caralcata Union has been arranged awareness of arsenic.

m) Livelihood Risk Reduction:

Provision has been kept for challenge fund for selected and trained beneficiaries, who were provided soft credit support after training to undertake small income generating activities, by which they could be able to challenge with the disaster and reduce risks. A total of 150 trained beneficiaries have been provided with capital to practice livelihood options.

n) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan:

To prepare a monitoring plan, a workshop was arranged with all project staff and as per plan the project activities has been monitored and ensure the stakeholders participation in monitoring process and the monitoring plan has been followed by the monitoring team of the organisation, which was included with the stakeholders.

The project activities have been evaluated with the participation of the stakeholders and the evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project implementation.

o) Audit of accounts:

The project expenditures will be audited by an Audit Firm at the end of the project implementation.

p) Documentation and Reporting:

Quarterly progress reports have been prepared and submitted to the donor agency after each quarter of the project implementation and at the end final report is prepared and submitted to the donor agency.

A lesson learning workshop was arranged with the participation of the stakeholders at the end of the project and preparing the report.

q) Folk song on Disaster Preparedness and Management.

In the rural areas, especially in the waterlogged belts, folksong is an important media for awareness raising and educating the people and rural people are very much fond of folksongs, as they are not availing the opportunity of other recreations. So, different scripts on disaster preparedness and management were developed and one folk team was developed by an Expert. The team has been performed folksong on disaster preparedness and management in each village 2 functions, So the community people can learn practically and take necessary steps to cope with the disasters, which has reduced the risks, losses and damages.

r) Popular Theatre on Disaster preparedness and management.

In the waterlogged areas, popular theatres is an important media for awareness raising and educating the people and rural people are very much fond of popular theatres, as they are not availing the opportunity of other recreations. So, different scripts on disaster preparedness and management were developed and one popular theatre team has developed

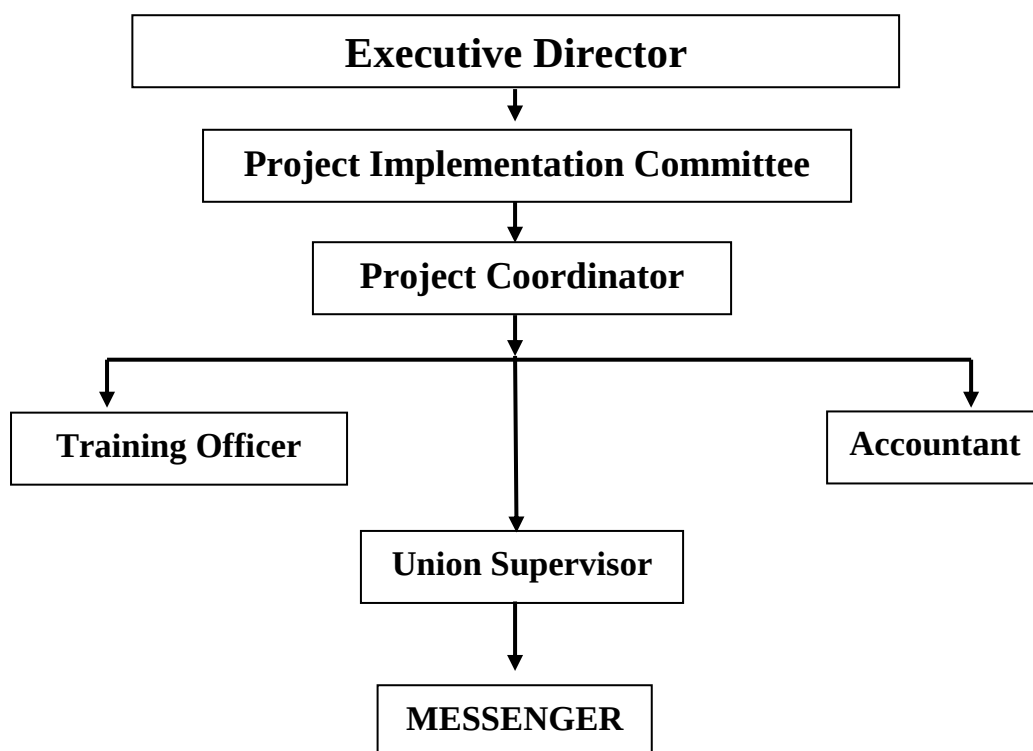
by an Expert. The team has been performed popular theatres on disaster preparedness and management in each village 2 functions, So, the community people can learn practically and take necessary steps to cope with the disasters, which has reduced the risks, losses and damages.

Expected Output:

- 1) Vulnerable Groups have increased capacity to manage risk through adapting various alternative livelihood options and coping mechanism.
- 2) Community people practices diversified options for income generation to reduce livelihood risks.
- 3) Disaster Management Committees at Union level are functional and takes initiative to combat disaster risks at local level.

3. The Project Management Structure:

Most participatory development framework approach has been followed up to implement the project and ensured mainly peoples' participation and resource mobilisation. The Executive Director has been held responsible for all round activities of the project implementation under the guidance and supervision of the Executive Committee and he in cooperation of the Project Coordinator and the Accountant has been rendered the services for the project through Project Implementation Committee (PIC), Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) and Purchasing Committee (PC). The following staffs were included in the project implementation structure:



4. The project Implementation, Monitoring and reporting mechanism:

Project Implementation:

For the project implementation, most participatory development framework approach has been followed up to implement the project and ensured mainly peoples' participation and resource mobilisation. The Executive Director has been held responsible for all round activities of the project implementation under the guidance and supervision of the Executive Committee and he in cooperation of the Project Coordinator and the Accountant has been rendered the services for the project through Project Implementation Committee (PIC), Project Monitoring Committee (PMC) and Purchasing Committee (PC). The following staffs were included in the project implementation structure:

Project Monitoring:

Strong accountability, transparency and reportability has been introduced among the staffs through strong follow up, supervision, fixing targets, monitoring, internal evaluation, auditing, external evaluation and auditing, providing formats etc. Personnel action plan was prepared and has been followed by the staffs and strong back grounded and experienced staffs have been involved and supervisory system has been introduced like the Field Organiser were supervised by the Supervisors, and they will be supervised by the Project Coordinator, and all of them were supervised by the Executive Director. Moreover, Central Coordinators have been supervised and followed up the project staffs. Apart from these, quarterly monitoring of the project activities have been conducted by the Central Monitoring Team and monitoring reports have been submitted to the management with suggestions and recommendation for finding to review and take decision for future project implementation. According to the recommendations and suggestions, next plans have been prepared and implemented. Apart from quarterly monitoring team and audit team have been monitored and audited internally and submit report with recommendations and findings.

Project Reporting:

IDO follows strong report system for fruitful and appropriate project implementation at the field levels for accountability and transparency. In this regard, weekly meetings are arranged for the field level staffs, where the staffs submit their weekly progress reports, which were reviewed and plans are prepared. In the monthly progress review meetings are arranged, where all the staffs have to submit monthly progress reports indicating problems and those reports are compiled by the Coordinator quarterly and submit to the Executive Director and donor agency. The Executive Director compiled those reports half-yearly basis and submits to the donor agency for information and action. Apart from, annual report is prepared and submitted to the donor agency and government officials for information and necessary action.

Monthly Monitoring and Evaluation Plan:

Sl. No.	Monitoring & Evaluation Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Persons.
01.	Monthly progress review meeting for staffs.													PC/staffs.
02.	Volunteers and group cadres meetings.													Do.
03.	Follow up and supervision.													Sr. staffs.
04.	Monitoring.													Monitoring Team.
05.	Internal audit and evaluation.													Int. Teams.
06.	Reporting.													Staffs.
														PC.
07.	PIC meetings.													PC.
08.	Annual Audit.													Ext. Team.
09.	Annual Progress Report.													ED/DP/PC

5. The Achievements:

- a) IDO was not conducted CRA. SAMADHAN conducted CRA for 4 Unions and IDO has got CRA reports from SAMADHAN, as in CRA phase, SAMADHAN worked in those unions. IDO has been working in implementation phase. Revisit CRA: IDO has been conducted 5 revisit of CRA in 4 unions and those are: 4 in 4 Unions and one in Pourashava through arranging CRA workshops have been arranged with the participation of the CRA Member (4 Group Disable, Women, Farmer, and Landless Group) specially with DMCs. Revisit for two day in different Union. Total 250 People (Disable, Women, Farmer, and Landless Group) consulted by union. Total 5 reports were prepared and submitted to CDMP. It has been found that the NGO SAMADHAN had been consulted the people of 4 Unions and one Municipal areas, where the people jointly identified different problems in the CRAs, which have been analysed and by the participants and found out remedies through joint discussions and from their previous experiences.

Key outputs were:

- Increased peoples' participation in disaster risks reduction and managing disasters, because, as they had identified the risks, sources, causes, and remedies, they already have become well aware about the disaster risks and remedies.
- 5 CRA reports are available, which have been using as the guidelines for disaster risks reduction needs assessments, designing, planning, implementation and monitoring..
- The CRA reports have reflected the main risks, cause, sources, how to reduce risks etc. guidelines.

- These CRA reports will influence the national disaster risks reduction plan.
- These CRA reports have reflected the stakeholders to reduce disaster risks.
- Due to CRA, UzDMC and UDMCs have become accelerated and the members have become more activities and have been working in the community.
- The mass people have become aware and they have been trying hard to reduce their disaster risks with own efforts.
- Remedial solutions have been identified by CRAs, so, the people are trying to work hard to reduce their disaster risks with own initiatives.

Key benefits are:

- Different risks are identified, sources of disasters are identified, causes are identified and remedial solutions are identified.
- Disaster risks reduction stakeholders are identified and have got relationships.
- Remedial elements and possible solutions re identified, so, mass people can easily take self-initiatives to reduce disaster risks.
- Increased people participation and mass people are aware.

Identified main risks according to CRA:

Sl	Name of Union	Identified main risks
1	Kalaroa Municipal area	a) Arsenic problems. b) Water logging problems. c) Flood problems. d) Droughts problems. e) Cyclone problems. f) River erosion.
2	Sonabaria Union:	a) Water logging problems. b) Arsenic problems. c) Flood problems. d) Droughts problems. e) Excessive rainfall problems. f) Cyclone problems. g) Hail storm problems. River erosion problems
3	Keralkata Union	a) problems. b) Hail storm problems. c) Cyclone problems. d) River erosion problems.

Sl	Name of Union	Identified main risks
4	Keragachi Union:	a) Water logging problems. b) Drought problems. c) Arsenic problems. d) Hail storm problems. e) Excessive rainfall problems. f) Cyclone problems. g) River erosion problems.
5	Chandanpur Union:	a) Water logging problems. b) Arsenic problems. c) Flood problems. d) Drought problems. e) Cyclone problems. h) Hail storm problems. i) River erosion problems.

Use of CRA:

CRA can be used as the guidelines for every people, family, village, Unions and Upazilla, even at national levels, because, it has been reflected actual risks, sources, causes, remedial solutions and related stakeholders as it was done by the participation of grassroots level participants from their long experiences.

Recommendations:

- The CRAs should be used as guidelines for any disaster risks reduction plan and implementations.
- The CRAs should be discusses with the village people time to time.
- The CRAs should be shared with the UDMCs and UzDMC time to time.
- With the change of climate and nature of weather, these CRAs should be redesigned and re-conduct CRAs in different areas, because, the natures of disasters are changing with the change of climatic conditions and weathers.
- These CRAs should be sent to the national policy makers to adopt the actual findings.

b) Risks reduction options are:

- Initiatives should be taken to reduce water logging through building dams, sluice gate, canal re-excavations and digging canals etc.
- Plant such crops which can be harvested before flood, excessive rainfall, over flood, water logging and cyclone.
- Up raise households in the water logged areas and upraise open places to take shelter during high water logging and flood.
- Undertake early preparations i.e. food storage, safe place preparing, safe houses construction, safe storage of food stuffs.
- Develop cyclone shelters. And Upraised primary schools in the water logged areas.
- Plant trees and high variety crops cultivation in the water logged areas.
- As per needs, arsenic free tube well ie. Deep tube well installation and harvesting rain water, preservation of rain water and use surface water through recommended purifications.
- Establish transparency, accountability and reportability in the Union levels.
- Cultivate nepheir grass and high variety grasses in the water logged areas.
- To involve the poor suffers in different economic and productive activities with the help of NGOs and government departments.
- To work for natural balance and climatic improvement through planting trees.
- Upraise borders of the ponds and cultivate fishes in ponds.
- Construct sluice gates for supplying water.
- Install boats and engine boats for movement and rescuing during flood.

c) Duck rearing, Livestock, Poultry, Tailoring, Handicrafts, Rain water harvesters, Foot over bridge/culvert etc. Hazard type – Flood, Cyclone, Water looking, Arsenic contamination, Drought etc.

1. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Rain Water Harvesting System Installation.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To reduce arsenic risks and mitigate arsenic problems in the project areas,
- To arrange arsenic free water for the poor community people.
- To arrange low cost arsenic free water in the rural areas.
- To prepare and introduce rain water harvesting system maintenance manual
- To disseminate different information and knowledge among the community people different IEC/BCC materials like posters, leaflets, stickers etc. to be used.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

18 wards of Sonabaria and Keralkatha Unions under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people but emphasis were given to the poor people of affected areas and especially consideration were given to the women headed families, pregnant women, disables' families, old age people, isolated families, water scarce families etc. in the project areas.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:



In the CRA it has been mentioned that arsenic threat is a big risk for the mass people, so, to reduce arsenic risks and mitigate arsenic problems in the project areas, because, they project areas are highly arsenic contaminated and there is no alternative source of water, and other arrangements are costly too. Rain water harvesting system is low cost and available rain water in the project areas during rainy season. It is also easier to collect rain water.



IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

July- Augt 2007

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO, DPHE, Public Health Engineer and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs work at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.282,942/- where beneficiaries' contribution is 20% and project support 80%

BENEFIT TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:

- The poor and most disadvantaged people are getting arsenic free water from locality.
- Risk from arsenic has reduced among the poor people.
- Introduce new technologies and getting low cost arsenic free water.
- Developed models in the rural areas and people will follow the model for getting arsenic free water and to reduce arsenic risks.
- Local people have become interested to establish rain water harvesting system.
- Prepared rain water harvesting system manual and people are using the manual easily.
- Different IEC/BCC materials like posters, leaflets, stickers etc. developed and displayed among the community people for well information and knowledge.

2. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Duck rearing support.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To involve poor people in economic and productive activities and increase incomes.
- To create employment and earning avenues for the poor families in the disaster prone areas.
- To help to save money for future use at disaster period.
- To reduce disaster risks through using the saving money during disaster period.
- To establish the poor women beneficiaries through involving in economic activities.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

45 wards of Sonabaria, Chandanpur, Keragachi, Keralkatha Unions and Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people but emphasis were given to the poor people of affected areas and especially consideration were given to the women headed families, pregnant women, disables' families, old age people, isolated families, water scarce families etc. in the project areas.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVATION:

In the CRA it has been mentioned that unemployment, lack of income earning avenues, lack of capital for undertaking income generating activities etc. are big risks for the mass people in the disaster prone areas, because, in the project areas there is no employment opportunity and they have no capital to under take income generating activities. Moreover, duck rearing is habituated by the beneficiaries and they are practiced with duck rearing. So, to reduce disaster risks and mitigate economic problems in the project areas among the poor beneficiaries, because, they project areas are highly water logged area and flood is very common and there is no alternative source of income or employment opportunity. Duck rearing activity is low cost, viable, cultural and economically sound and acceptable, each woman can rear duck in the water logged areas and it is also income able for the poor women. It is also easier to rear duck in water logged areas.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

July-October 2007

INVOLMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.783,250/- where beneficiaries' contribution is 20% and project support 80%

BENEFIT TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:



- The poor and most disadvantaged people are getting daily incomes from their duck rearing farms and contributing family income and also saving for disaster period.
- Risk from economic and unemployment has reduced among the poor people, because, they could be able use saving money during disaster period.
- Introduce new technologies and getting low cost duck rearing farms and producing ducklings regularly and getting incomes.
- Developed models in the rural areas and people will follow the model for getting employment and income earning opportunities.
- Local people have become interested to establish duck farms in water logged areas.

3. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Tailoring Supports.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To provide professional skills training and involve in economic activities.
- To make the people self-employed and self-sufficient
- To involve poor people in professional activities and raise economic condition and increase family incomes.
- To create employment and earning avenues for the poor families in the disaster prone areas.

- To help to save money for future use at disaster period.
- To reduce disaster risks through using the saving money during disaster period.
- To establish the poor women beneficiaries through involving in economic activities.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

45 wards of Sonabaria, Chandanpur, Keragachi, Keralkatha Unions and Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICRIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people but emphasis were given to the poor people of affected areas and especially consideration were given to the women headed families, divorced women, tortured and harassed women, trafficked returned women, pregnant women, disables' families, old age people, isolated families, water scarce families etc. in the project areas.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVATION:



In the CRA it has been mentioned that unemployment, lack of income earning avenues, lack of professional skills, lack of opportunity for skills development, lack of capital for undertaking income generating activities, involvement in professional skills and tailoring etc. are big risks for the mass people in the disaster prone areas, because, in the project areas there is no employment opportunity due to technical skills and professional skills and they have no capital to under take income generating activities or involve in tailoring. Moreover, tailoring is habituated by the beneficiaries and they are practiced with sewing, cutting, and tailoring. So, to reduce disaster risks and mitigate economic problems in the project areas among the poor beneficiaries, because, they project areas are highly water logged area and flood is very common and there is no alternative source of income or employment opportunity. Tailoring activity is low cost, viable, cultural and economically sound and

acceptable, each woman can involve in tailoring activity in the water logged areas at their home and it is also income able for the poor women. It is also easier to run tailoring activity in the water logged areas at home.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

July-September 2007

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer and other officials and also other professional institutions were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.495,700/- where beneficiaries' contribution is 20% and project support 80%

BENEFIT TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:



- The poor and most disadvantaged people are getting daily incomes from their tailoring work and contributing family income and also saving for disaster period.
- Risk from economic and unemployment has reduced among the poor people, because, they could be able use saving money during disaster period.

- Introduce new technologies and getting low cost tailoring works and producing different dresses regularly and getting incomes.
- Developed models in the rural areas and people will follow the model for getting employment and income earning opportunities.
- Local people have become interested to establish tailoring shops in water logged areas.

4. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Block Boutique and Handicrafts Works Support.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To involve poor people in economic and productive activities in block and boutique and handicrafts works and increase incomes.
- To create employment and earning avenues for the poor families in the disaster prone areas.
- To help to save money for future use at disaster period.
- To reduce disaster risks through using the saving money during disaster period.
- To establish the poor women beneficiaries through involving in economic activities.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

2 wards of Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICRIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people but emphasis were given to the poor people of affected areas and especially consideration were given to the women headed families, divorced women, tortured women, trafficked returned women, pregnant women, disables' families, old age people, isolated families, water scarce families etc. in the project areas.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVATION:

In the CRA it has been mentioned that unemployment, lack of income earning avenues, lack of skills, professional skills, lack of capital for undertaking income generating activities, lack of initiatives for block boutique and handicrafts works at rural areas etc. are big problems and risks for the mass people in the disaster prone areas, because, in the project areas there is no employment opportunity and they have no capital to under take block boutique and handicrafts works. Moreover, block boutique and handicrafts works are habituated by the beneficiaries and they are practiced with handicrafts works. So, to reduce disaster risks and mitigate economic problems in the project areas among the poor beneficiaries, they need block boutique and handicrafts works, because, they project areas are highly water logged area and flood is very common and there is no alternative source of income or employment opportunity. Block boutique and handicrafts works are low cost, viable, cultural and economically sound and acceptable, each women can work in block boutique and handicrafts works in the water logged areas and it is also income able for the poor women. It is also easier to block boutique and handicrafts works in water logged areas.

IMPLEMANTION PERIOD:

November- December 2007

INVOLMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.110,756/- where beneficiaries' contribution is 20% and project support 80%

BENEFIT TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:

- The poor and most disadvantaged people are getting daily/weekly incomes from their block boutique and handicrafts works and contributing family income and also saving for disaster period.
- Risk from economic and unemployment has reduced among the poor people, because, they could be able use saving money during disaster period.
- Introduce new technologies and getting low cost block boutique and handicrafts works and producing different block boutique print dresses and handicrafts goods regularly and getting incomes.
- Developed models in the rural areas and people will follow the model for getting employment and income earning opportunities.
- Local people have become interested to establish block boutique and handicrafts farms in water logged areas.

5. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Foot Over Bridge.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To facilitate communicate among the community people.
- To linkup the communities through constructing a bridge on a river.
- To reduce disaster risks through using the saving money during disaster period.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

2 wards of Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people of two places.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVATION:



In the CRA it has been mentioned that **hazard communication due to lack of a foot over bridge**, unemployment, lack of income earning avenues, lack of skills, professional skills, lack of capital for undertaking income generating activities, lack of initiatives for **hazard communication due to lack of a foot over bridge** at rural areas etc. is a big problems and risks for the mass

people in the disaster prone areas, because, in the project areas, lack of a foot over bridge, people cannot communicate each other, which is a hazard situation. It also retard employment scarcity in the areas and they have no capital to under take bridge construction. So, to reduce disaster risks and mitigate communication problems in the project areas among the poor beneficiaries, they need a foot over bridge, because, the project areas are highly water logged area and flood is very common. **Hazard communication due to lack of a foot over bridge is essential.**

IMPLEMANTION PERIOD:

April 2008

INVOLMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer, local Engineer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-

project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, roads and high ways, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.61,000/- where beneficiaries' contribution is 20% and project support 80%

BENEFIT TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:



- The poor and most disadvantaged people are getting easy communication facilities.
- Risk from communication has reduced among the community people, because, they could be able to communicate easily during disaster period.

- Local people have got bridge in the water logged areas.

D) Details on the capacity building initiatives-

1. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Inception workshop with UzDMCs.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To brief the project goal, objectives, expected outputs, activities and implementation strategies with the UzDMCs.
- To encourage participation of the local community people and to activate the UzDMC members in the project implementation and also to develop ownership of UzDMC.
- To increase involvement of the local government personnel with the project implementation.
- To reduce disaster risks through promotional activities.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

Upazilla Auditorium under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:

As the members of UzDMC and local administration are not aware about the project and its activities, so, to make them aware and well oriented about the project goal, objectives, expected outputs, activities and implementation strategies, by which they can actively participate with the project implementation and develop ownership of the project.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

March 2007

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.20,000/- (BNM and IDO jointly arranged the workshop and both the organisation equally contributed for the workshop.

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:

- The UzDMC members have become aware about the total project and they will actively participate with the project implementation.
- They have realized that this project will benefit to their community people through saving from different risks.
- Active participation of local administrations and local government bodies ensured.
- The UzDMC members play important roles in the community for sensitization and ensure local community participation in the project implementation.

2. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Training for duck rearing.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To make the poor and disadvantaged women skilled and knowledge able on duck rearing for duck production effectively and profitably.
- To make the duck rearing profit making and income raising.
- To create employment opportunity at livestock sector.
- Risk from economic and unemployment has reduced among the poor people.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

Sonabaria, Karagachi, Chandanpur, Keralkatha Unions and Kalaroa Municipality under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:

The local poor community people are habituated with duck rearing but they are not skilled enough on modern and scientific duck rearing, which does not enhance high bride production for profit making. Moreover, they are not aware about the diseases, foodstuffs and management of duck farms, so, initiative has been taken to provide knowledge on modern and scientific duck rearing and high bride production.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

August-September 2007

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct **PRA** and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the **CRA** findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.50,561,-

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:

- 50 poor and most disadvantaged people have become skilled on modern and scientific duck rearing and they have developed duck farms in their homesteads.
- They are getting incomes and employment opportunities in the livestock rearing sector.
- Promote protein food production and they are taking protein food from duck farms.
- They are saving money for future use from their incomes.
- Local people have become interested to establish duck farms in water logged areas.

3. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Training for Tailoring Supports.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To provide professional skills training on tailoring like cutting, sewing, measuring, etc. and involve in economic activities.
- To make the poor people self-employed and self-sufficient
- To involve poor people in professional activities and raise economic condition and increase family incomes.
- To create employment and earning avenues for the poor families in the disaster prone areas.
- To help to save money for future use at disaster period.
- To reduce disaster risks through using the saving money during disaster period.
- To establish the poor women beneficiaries through involving in economic activities.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

Sonabaria, Chandanpur, Keragachi, Keralkatha Unions and Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people but emphasis were given to the poor people of affected areas and especially consideration were given to the women headed families, divorced women, tortured and harassed women, trafficked returned women, pregnant women, disables' families, old age people, isolated families, water scarce families etc. in the project areas.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:

The local poor community people are habituated with sewing but they are not practiced or habituated with tailoring, even, they cannot handle sewing machines. If these people are provided tailoring training, they can open tailoring shops and also can open tailoring business at home and they can earn incomes in the locality. Moreover, if they have become expert, they can also work in different garments factories and earn good income, which may use during disaster period to reduce disaster risks.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

August-September 2007

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer and other officials and also other professional institutions were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Project cost was with in add to tailoring support.

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:

- 50 poor and most disadvantaged people have become skilled on tailoring, sewing, cutting, measuring and dress making on modern and scientific methods and they have developed tailoring shops at home and also some of them are working with different tailoring shops.
- They are getting incomes and employment opportunities from their tailoring business.
- Created employment earning avenues at tailoring sectors.

- They are saving money for future use from their incomes.
- Local people have become interested to establish tailoring business in water logged areas.

4. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Training for Block Boutique and Handicrafts Works Support.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To provide professional skills training on block boutique and handicrafts works like block printing, nakshikantha making, stitching, designing, etc. and involve in economic activities.
- To make the poor people self-employed and self-sufficient through block boutique and handicrafts works.
- To involve poor people in professional activities and raise economic condition and increase family incomes.
- To create employment and earning avenues for the poor families in the disaster prone areas.
- To help to save money for future use at disaster period.
- To reduce disaster risks through using the saving money during disaster period.
- To establish the poor women beneficiaries through involving in economic activities.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

2 wards of Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people but emphasis were given to the poor people of affected areas and especially consideration were given to the women headed families, divorced women, tortured women, trafficked returned women, pregnant women, disables' families, old age people, isolated families, water scarce families etc. in the project areas.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:

The local poor community people are habituated with handicrafts works, but not block boutique printing. In the local areas, block boutique and handicrafts works are highly demanded. If the poor people are provided block boutique and handicraft works training considering modern needs, they could get employment and earning from these sectors. As they are practised with handicrafts works, so, they can easily earn money from modern handicrafts works and also from block boutique they can earn income, which can be saved for disaster time use, which will reduce risks during flood. If these people are provided block boutique and handicrafts training, they can open block boutique printing shops and handicrafts shops/business at home and they can earn incomes in the locality. Moreover, if they have become expert, they can also work in different garments factories and earn good income, which may use during disaster period to reduce disaster risks.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

November 2007

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Project cost was with in add to block buttock support.

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:



- The poor and most disadvantaged people are getting daily/weekly incomes from their block boutique and handicrafts works and contributing family income and also saving for disaster period.
- Risk from economic and unemployment has reduced among the poor people, because, they could be able use saving money during disaster period.
- Introduce new technologies and getting low cost block boutique and handicrafts works and producing different block boutique print dresses and handicrafts goods regularly and getting incomes.
- Developed models in the rural areas and people will follow the model for getting employment and income earning opportunities.
- Local people have become interested to establish block boutique and handicrafts farms in water logged areas.

5. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Training for Homestead Gardening

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To provide modern homestead gardening skills among the poor community people.
- To ensure use of fallow homesteads and promote nutrition production.
- To involve the water logged area people in cultivation of variety types of vegetable & fruits in homesteads, which will protect soil erosion, environmental pollution.
- To reduce disaster risks through protecting soil erosion and improving environmental conditions.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

Sonabaria, Chandanpur, Caragachi, Karalkata Union & Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people of Sonabaria, Chandanpur, Caragachi, Karalkata Union & Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:

In rural areas, people are habituated and practiced with homestead vegetable cultivation but they are not aware and skilled on scientific vegetable cultivation, so, they are not getting good production from their vegetable fields. In water logged areas, general vegetable are not grown much, because of water logging. So, water logging situation bearing vegetable should be cultivated for good production. If the poor people are provided training on modern and scientific waterlogged bearing vegetable, they could be able to get good production, which they can consume and also can sale in the market to earn some money.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

March-2008

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer, local Engineer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct **PRA** and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the **CRA** findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, roads and high ways, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.99,325/-

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:



- The poor and most disadvantaged people have become aware and skilled on scientific and modern variety vegetable cultivation and cultivating water logged bearing vegetables in their homestead and getting good production.
- Homesteads are well utilised and improving homestead environment.
- Introduced modern variety of vegetable, which are suitable for the water logged areas.

- They are consuming nutrition and getting incomes from vegetable sales.

6. NAME OF INTERVENTION:

Capacity Building of UDMCs

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To building management capacity of the UDMC members, by which they can work more for the poor people and save them from different disasters.
- To increase knowledge and skills on different disasters and how to manage disasters and also how to take preparation to prevent disaster damages and losses.
- To make the UDMC members more responsible, dutiful and activate them for disaster risks reduction.
- To reduce disaster risks through using the saving money during disaster period through preparedness and management.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

Sonabaria, Chandanpur, Caragachi, Karalkata Union Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people of Sonabaria, Chandanpur, Caragachi, Karalkata Union & Kalaroa Municipal area under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

RATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING OF UZDMC:

In our working Upazilla and Unions, there are UDMCs, which are not active, even, the UDMC membes are not aware about the causes of disasters, remedies, prepardness and management, so, the UDMCs are not active. To make the UDMCs active and dynamic, capacity building provision has been kept in the proposal and accordingly capacity building training was imparted for the UDMC members. If the members become aware and capable, automatically they will be active and take different activities to make the community people aware about disaster risks. Already the UDMC have taken different activities to make the community people aware and skilled to save them from different disasters. All UDMCs are capably managed and activated. As the UDMCs have become active, the UzDMC has become active and playing important role for disaster preparedness and management to save the people from different disaster.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

March-2008

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, Livestock Officer, Agriculture Officer, local Engineer and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs works at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan

programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, roads and high ways, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.79,835/-

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:



- UDMCs have become active and taking different activities for the community people.
- The UDMC members have become aware and capable on management, preparedness and remedies and they have become active and participating in different activities to reduce disaster risks for the community people.
- UDMCs, as well UzDMC have become active and all members are working hard for saving the people from disaster risks.
- Risk from communication has reduced among the community people, because, they could be able communicate easily during disaster period.
- Local people have got bridge in the water logged areas.

NAME OF INTERVENTION:

6. Workshop of use of safe water.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To identify safe water sources and use safe water
- To introduce safe water technologies among the poor people.
- To reduce arsenic risks and mitigate arsenic problems in the project areas,
- To reduce different water borne diseases.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

6 greater wards of Sonabaria and Keralkatha Unions under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICIARIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people but emphasis were given to the poor people of affected areas and especially consideration were given to the women headed families, pregnant women, disables' families, old age people, isolated families, water scarce families etc. in the project areas.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:

In the project areas, arsenic is a high problem now a day. Unconsciously people are drinking arsenic contaminated water from tube wells. So, a workshop was conducted on safe water use for informing the community people, there are many sources to get safe water. In this regard, rain water harvesting technologies are demonstrated in the workshop for growing interest among the community people to collect rain water.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

July- Aught 2007

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the rain water harvesting system activities with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO, DPHE, Public Health Engineer and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs work at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Project cost was with in add to RWHS support.

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:

- The community people have become aware about the sources of safe water and collecting drinking water for saving them from arsenic.
- Available safe water for drinking and other uses from rain water.
- Introduced rain water harvesting system and low cost water collecting system.
- Introduce new technologies and getting low cost arsenic free water.
- Developed models in the rural areas and people will follow the model for getting arsenic free water and to reduce arsenic risks.
- Local people have become interested to establish rain water harvesting system.

NAME OF INTERVENTION:

7. Lesson learning workshop.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- To find our learning from the project implementation.
- To get feed back from the project implementation.

- To learning from the community people for future planning.
- To identify the actual needs, stakeholders, cooperation and supporting hands.
- To learn problematic matters and issues for the project.
- To learn sources, causes, and remedial issues from the project implementation.

PLACE OF INTERVENTION:

6 greater wards of Sonabaria and Keralkatha Unions under Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District.

BENEFICRIES:

Mainly the beneficiaries were community people and related stakeholders.

RATIONAL FOR CHOOSING INTERVENTION:

Every project implementation has some learning, because, to implement a project, it faces different problems from stakeholders, beneficiaries, local administrations, local government departments, local influential people, leaders etc. and also sources, causes, and remedial issues, information, data etc. which can help the project implementation. Future plans are prepared and implemented from the learning, so, the project becomes effective and smooth. So, learning workshop provision has been kept in the proposal.

IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD:

April- 2008

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DMCs:

IDO has been taken all plans and implemented the learning workshop with the fullest involvement and participation of the UDMC and UzDMC members. The Upazilla officials like UNO, PIO, and other officials were involved with the project implementation and the rain water harvesting systems were inaugurated by the UNO, DPHE, Public Health Engineer and other officials. The local elite, teachers, leaders, mattabors, journalists etc. were involved with the project implementation, which has created a very positive acceptance and acceptance among the community people.

ROLE OF NGO:

NGOs and CBOs work at the grass roots levels, they conduct survey, conduct PRA and assess needs, information, socio-economic conditions etc. in the communities and according they plan programs for the life improvement of the poor people. So, for the project the NGO has taken sub-project according to the CRA findings and implement the project activities with the fullest participation of the community people, local government bodies, institutions, CBOs and DMCs etc. and mobilize the community people, local resources, local institutions, local expertise, etc. and local stakeholders to reduce their own disaster risks through self-efforts and self-initiatives.

TOTAL COST OF THE INTERVENTION:

Total cost for the project Tk.28,925/-

BENEFITS TO THE POOR AND MOST DISADVANTAGED:



- Developed volunteers and community cadres can play important roles to reduce disaster risks.
- Due to different capacity building interventions, the UDMC, UzDMC members have become active and playing important roles in the community.
- It has been found that the project was too short to bring result from the project implementation.
- CRA findings are available and future plan to be taken according to CRA findings, which will help to plan and design future proposal for disaster risk reduction.
- Different manuals could guide the community people to reduce different disaster risks.
- The CRA will guide the people to undertake future plans to reduce disaster risks for the community people in disaster prone areas.
- Identified stakeholders, cooperative bodies, institutions, government departments etc.

- If the UDMC and UzDMC is made active and capable, they can play important role in disaster risks reduction program.
- The community people have become aware now and they can play important roles to make them safe from different disasters.
- If community people are made aware, they become self-motivated and self-initiators.
- Disaster preparedness and management training is essential for the disaster prone area people.
- People can use alternative facilities and safe places to reduce disaster risks.
- New technologies are introduced for reducing different kinds of disasters.
- If the community people are made self-realised, they take different steps for saving them from different disasters.

Participates List Is Given As annexed -1

e) Advocacy/awareness and networking:

IDO has been conducted many advocacy meetings with the village level people, Ward level people, Union level and Upazilla level people and also conducted motivation, education, meetings, workshops, seminars, campaigns, folk songs, popular theatres etc. at the village levels, union levels, and Upazilla levels with the participation of the people from different sectors like local elite, UP members, Chairmen, teachers, journalists, local leaders, religious leaders etc. for awareness raising and encouraged them for working to make the mass people aware about disaster risks reduction. Apart from these Network has been built with the UDMCs, UzDMCs and local stakeholders, local CBOs, NGOs, educational institutions, religious institutions etc. In these regards, regular interactions, meetings, workshops, seminars and different days observation are arranged with the participation of the representatives from those institutions.

6. Budget and Delivery by major output/events.

Details Expenditure :	Total Budgeted Amount	Cum. Exp. Up to c/qtr. of the year	Balance Amount
Budget Description			
A. Technical Support (Personel Cost)			
1. Salary and Benefits			
1.1 Project Coordinator	130,000.00	155,000.00	(25,000.00)
1.2 Training Officer	104,000.00	124,000.00	(20,000.00)
1.3 Accountant	78,000.00	93,000.00	(15,000.00)
1.4 Union Supervisor	208,000.00	240,000.00	(32,000.00)
1.5 Messenger	39,000.00	46,500.00	(7,500.00)
2. Honorarium and Consultancy			
2.1 Honorarium for Executive Director	60,000.00	77,500.00	(17,500.00)
B. Travel, Loding and Transport			
1. Local Travel			
1.1 Executive Director	15,000.00	19,814.00	(4,814.00)
2. Travel outside project area			
2.1 ED/PC (Dhaka Travel)	16,000.00	13,339.00	2,661.00
2.2 Attend TOT on CRA organized by CDMP	4,000.00	-	4,000.00
C. Furniture and Equipment			
1. Table		-	0.00
2. Chair		-	0.00
3. Computer	40,000.00	33,100.00	6,900.00
4. UPS	10,000.00	3,400.00	6,600.00
5. Printer(HP Lesser)	10,500.00	24,000.00	(13,500.00)
6. Motorcycle	100,000.00	100,000.00	0.00
7. Bicycle	20,000.00	20,000.00	0.00
8. Furniture	40,000.00	40,000.00	0.00
D. Administative cost			
1. Office Rent	36,000.00	46,500.00	(10,500.00)
2. Staff Recruitment	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
3. Printing and Stationary	18,000.00	22,275.00	(4,275.00)
4. Phone, Fax, Postage	12,000.00	16,038.00	(4,038.00)
5. Electricity	6,000.00	7,750.00	(1,750.00)
6. Fuel & Maintenance cost for Motorcycle	18,000.00	23,101.00	(5,101.00)
7. Mainteenance cost 4 bicycle	4,800.00	5,305.00	(505.00)
E. Staff Capacity Building			
1. staff Training on IDM, CRA & Livelihood Options	20,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00
2. Monthly Staff Coordination Meeting	15,000.00	16,705.00	(1,705.00)
F. Programme Activities			
1. CRA & RRAP/Revisit CRA & RRAP			
1.1 Inception Workshop with UzDMCs	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
1.2 Revistt CRA	30,000.00	30,000.00	0.00
2. Beneficiaries Capacity Building			

2.1 Provide IGA Training on 3 Livelihood options	150,000.00	149,886.00	114.00
3. Workshop and Awareness			
3.1 Day observation	10,000.00	7,320.00	2,680.00
3.2 Organize drama & folk song show	168,000.00	167,925.00	75.00
3.3 Capacity Building of UDMCs	80,000.00	79,835.00	165.00
3.4 Activate UDCs through regular meeting (bi-monthly)	15,000.00	12,172.00	2,828.00
4. Livelihood Risk Reduction			
4.1 Chllange fund for the beneficiaries	1,500,000.00	1,547,288.00	(47,288.00)
G. Monitoring and Evaluation			
1. Baseline Survey	8,000.00	-	8,000.00
2. Development of Monitorong Plan (workshop)	5,000.00	-	5,000.00
3. Evaluation	8,000.00	3,450.00	4,550.00
H. Audit and Bank charge			
1. Annual Audit Fee	10,000.00	9,500.00	500.00
2. Bank Charge(from overhead cost)		-	0.00
Documentation and Reporting			
Lessons Learnt Workshop	30,000.00	28,925.00	1,075.00
Overhead Cost (7% of the Total)	212,681.00	212,646.00	35.00
Contingency (5% of the Total)	151,915.00	-	151,915.00
Total :	3,402,896.00	3,401,274.00	1,622.00

Note: Expencess Provisison: Audit Fees 9,500/-, Overhead Cost 665/-(Include Upto Expencess)

Expencess Provisison(Audit Fees 9,500/-& Overhead Cost 665/-) Paid 19 th May 2008, Cheque No 3649057 A/c No CD 348.

All Expenche are incurred by Loan from General Cash.

Total General Fund Loan =	204,174.00
Up to Project Period	195,000.00
19th May	9,174.00

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

During the reporting period, the following problems have been encountered:

- There is no arrangement for staying the waterlogged areas, so, it was difficult to work due to rough and tough communication. The staffs have been arranged staying places in the water logged areas through convincing the UP Chairman or Members and they have been cooperated much for the completion of the project activities at remote water logged areas.

- b) During rain fall, it is difficult to cross the Batna river and water logged areas, because, two unions remain isolated. The staffs have been used boats, and other communication means like Vhela and have been performed their activities in due times. The local people also helped them to communicate at the project areas for their own interest, because, they have been realized that they are doing better lives for them.
- c) As the UDMCs and UzDMC members were inactive, so, it took time to activate those committees and members, because, the staffs with the cooperation of the Upazilla Official have been made the UDMCs and UzDMC members self-realized and self-motivated through providing different training courses, refreshers, meetings, workshop etc. so, they have cooperated much to implement project activities effectively.
- d) As the projected Unions are very isolated and some unions are in the middle of Kapotakkha, so, it was difficult to communicate as hardship and time consuming communication.
- e) As, the project duration is from September' 2006 to August' 2007, so, in September the primary activities have been started in the field by the project staffs.
- f) Due to rainy season, it is a bit difficult to communicate with two unions which are in the middle of Kapotakkha and due to rough and risky communication. Even, it was difficult to get volunteers in two unions which are in the middle of Kapotakkha, as there were no educated females, and the unions are very conservative.

8. Lessons learned

- **CRA** reflects the actual needs of the project areas for disaster risks reduction, it has also reflects the sources, causes, remedies and solutions for disaster risks in the water logged community people.
- **CRA** is a new learning for us, which help to reduce the problems, because, it shows the disaster risks, causes, and solutions clearly. It is also a guideline for the community people to solve their own problems.
- Key challenges have been identified and people can take necessary solutions for reducing disaster risks for saving lives, livestock, resources, natural resources etc.
- Disaster reduction plan should be made considering all aspects like communication, seasonal affairs, capacity of the staffs, peoples' needs etc.

- It has been found that if the people are made well aware and self-motivated, they cooperate all the activities and help to implement the project activities.
- Seasonal interrupt like heavy rainfall is the most important problem to the way of project implementation, by taking proper initiatives these problems can be minimized.
- If root causes of the problems are identified and take necessary steps, problems many be reduced.
- If project activities are not started in time it takes more time to cover the back locked works.
- Communication is an important thing to run project implementation because it helps to run activities more effectively, efficiently and successfully.
- Proper involvement and cooperation of staffs in work are main thins to consider, because those help to complete work in estimated time.
- If project activities are not started in time it takes more time to cover the back locked works.

9. Limitation of the project

- Project period was too short to achieve the goal and objectives of the project, because, one year is not sufficient for a project for sustaining. At least three is needed to make a project sustainable.
- Project budget was also too insufficient according to the needs of the areas according to **CRA** findings.
- In **CRA** many risks were identified but we have to work for a few, which need long time development projects for reducing disaster risks.
- According to needs of the **CRA** and recommendations, the project implementation was in sufficient and shorts.
- According to **CRA**, it needs more programs to implement for sustainable risks reduction in the water logged community for permanent settlement.

10. Recommendation for sustainability

To make the project sustainable, the following issues are recommended:

- a) Institutional set up like UzDMC, UDMCs etc. should be strengthened and made capable and help to undertake self-initiatives for reducing disaster risks in the community.
- b) Mass people should be made well aware, well informed and well knowledge able about the risks, cause, solution etc. then they will take initiatives for saving them from different disasters, which will reduce disaster risks in the community.
- c) Infrastructural set up should be built like upraise households, educational institutions, developed kills etc. which will help the people to take shelter during disasters.
- d) Self-motivated and self-initiated dedicated volunteers should be developed and trained up in the community, who will take initiative to motivate and educate the community people with their own initiatives.
- e) Long time and integrated development projects should be undertaken and implemented with the fullest participation of the community people.
- f) Community involvement is very essential in the project implementation, planning and administration.
- g) Initiatives should be taken for permanent sustainability of the programs in the water logged community, because, small projects will not fulfil the permanent needs of the people in the water logged communities.

Encountered problems and remarks:

Problems:

During the reporting period, the following problems have been encountered:

- a) There is no arrangement for staying the chars, so, staffs have to stay in the house of Chairman or Members.
- b) During rain fall, it is difficult to cross the Batna river, because, two unions remain isolated.

- c) As the UDMCs and UzDMC members were inactive, so, it took time to activate those committees and members.
- d) As the projected Unions are very isolated and some unions are in the middle of Batna, so, it was difficult to communicate as hardship and time consuming communication.
- e) As, the project duration is from December' 2006 to December' 2007, so, in December the primary activities have been started in the field by the project staffs.
- f) Due to rainy season, it is a bit difficult to communicate with two unions which are in the middle of Batna and due to rough and risky communication. Even, it was difficult to get volunteers in two unions which are in the middle of Batna, as there were no educated females, and the unions are very conservative.

Remarks:

Within short time, a positive mentality has been created among different levels of people. The Upazilla Nirbahi Officer, Upazilla Project Implementation Officer, Upazilla Agriculture Officer, Upazilla Health Officer etc. are cooperating much to us for project implementation and the UNO requested all UP Chairmen and Members to participate and cooperate the project implementation. The Upazilla level Officers, UP Chairmen and Members are very much hopeful with the project implementation. Especially the UNO has been cooperating and support the project implementation.

Visitors:

During the reporting period, two visitors from CDMP and Upazilla level Officers visited the project areas, which have been provided project orientation to the project staffs, volunteers and organisational staffs and they have also discussed with the local targeted stakeholders. The visitors were:

- a) CDMP Personnel.
- b) UNDP Personnel.
- c) Upazilla Nirbahi Officer.
- d) Upazilla Project Implementation Officer.
- e) Upazilla Agriculture Officer,

- f) Upazilla Public health Engineer.
- g) Upazilla Livestock Officer.
- h) The Director Programs and
- i) The Central Program Coordinator.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it may be mentioned here that during first quarter period, the project performance is satisfactory and all the set planned activities have been implemented as per action plan. Due to rainy season and different disaster, at the beginning, planned activities could not be maintained. But later on we have overcome all the drawbacks. The staffs and volunteers have tried their best to perform their duties and responsibilities smoothly. It is appreciable here that gradually the project activities have become more dynamic. It is especially noted that the Upazilla level Officers like UNO, UHO, UAO, UPIO, UE, etc. and UP Chairmen and Members have been cooperating us in all respects and we are very much thankful and grateful to them. We are also very much thankful to our staffs, volunteers and other related stakeholders, who have been cooperating us for better implementation and effectiveness of the project. If we get all sorts of cooperation from all sides, we believe, the project implementation will be fruitful and benefit the poor disaster risk people to reduce their risks from disasters.

Md. Mizanur Rahman
Executive Director
IDO