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Char Development and Settlement Project Bridging (Additional Finance) Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 5
January – December 2021

February 2022

Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

- Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)
- Ministry of Land (MoL)
- Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
- Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)
- Forest Department (FD)

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EKN Account Number 4000002457

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1. Introduction

The Bridging (Additional Finance) phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP-B (AF) IV, started on 1st July 2019, with the partial mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 8th August 2019 and the Administrative Agreement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh Governments for Technical Assistance for CDSP-B was signed on 25th May 2021. The draft Inception Report was submitted on 18th September 2019 and the finalized CDSP-B IR was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 17th January 2020. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the Development Project Proformas (DPPs) of the five project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The DPP for the Land Component was approved in January 2020, the BWDB DPP in July 2020, that of the Forest Department in November 2020, that of DPHE in June 2021 and that of LGED in October 2021.

The first Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) July 2019 – December 2020 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in November 2019. A second AWPB, which supersedes the previous one, was requested by the project Supervision Mission of September 2020 to cover the period July 2020 - December 2021 and was submitted in October 2020. This fifth Progress Report presents an overview of the project activities for the period 1st January – 31st December 2021 and follows the second AWPB. Progress Reports 1-3 have reported against the Logframe in the Inception Report, which was derived from the report of the Project Design Mission. However, the Logframe has now been revised as requested by the project Implementation Support Mission of December 2020; this request was confirmed by the EKN and this revised version has been used for PR 4 and for this Progress Report.

The overall development objective of CDSP-B is to reduce poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars, which would be achieved via improved and more secure livelihoods. Geographically CDSP-B covers the combined project areas of CDSP phases I to IV and the prospective project area of CDSP V (see map in Annex A).

Covid-19 pandemic situation

Information collected shows that no corona infection patients have been identified anywhere in the CDSP-B (AF) areas. There has been increased mask use by most of the community due to mass campaigns. The CDSP-B TA team has worked from home during Government lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 and has managed to continue most project activities by phone and online during these periods. Four team members contracted Covid and have recovered.

Project implementation

Despite the delay in Development Project Proforma approval, progress in the implementation of activities in following areas while delayed, has been made and is described in Chapter 2:

- Protection from climate change
- Land settlement and titling
- Livelihood Support
- Monitoring and Knowledge Management
- Preparation of future investments in char development

Based on a decision of the first Inter Ministerial Steering Committee and IFAD Support Mission wrap up meeting decision on project extension, Revised DPPs are being prepared and submitted for an additional 27 months (April 2022 to June 2024). To date the situation of revised DPPs is: **LGED**: Needs no revision as DPP is effective for October 2021 - June 2024; **MoL**: Ministry has submitted to Planning Commission; **FD**: Ministry has approved will submit to Planning Commission after consent from Finance Ministry; **DPHE**: Ministry has submitted to Planning Commission; **BWDB**: Expected to be submitted to Ministry at earliest.

2. Implementation of Activities

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31st December 2021. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (2.1), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (2.2), land settlement and titling (2.3), livelihood support (2.4), institutional development (2.5), knowledge management (2.6), and preparation of future investments in char development (2.7).

2.2 Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP-B(AF) by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and protective works and provisions for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II, III and IV areas. In addition, this component concerns social forestry activities by the Forestry Department (FD), including establishment of shelter belts to protect chars from storms and cyclones.

Bank-line survey is practiced twice a year in the monsoon and dry period to update the measurement of bank erosion/accretion along the banks of Meghna river and Hatiya/Sandwip channel. Latest measurement has been done in the month of February 2021 for the dry period and August 2021 for the monsoon and found that the erosion situation is a continuing cause for concern. Next survey for the dry period is scheduled in 1st week of January 2022. Already 6,700 ha of land is eroded including 6,500 households where 33,500 people have lost houses becoming refugees and searched for shelter on the accreted land between Noler Char and Boyer Char in the Hatiya river downstream of closure No. 01. 10 cyclone shelters, six killa, one Union Parisad complex, two village markets constructed by LGED have been engulfed by the river. Another cyclone shelter and women's accommodation centre is under threat. Sluices DS1, DS2 in Char Nangulia, DS3 in Noler Char, Chatla and Tankir in Boyerchar constructed by BWDB are eroded including 36 km of flood embankment. From DPHE 6,400 single pit latrines and 640 deep tube wells are engulfed.

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

It should be noted that the specific infrastructure listed here, in the PDR and in DPPs, needs to be developed ensuring the selection of safe locations where needed, in the light of the changing pattern of erosion and local needs, after the final results from the Hydro-morphological Survey and Model Study. The Institute of Water Modelling submitted a draft report from the model study in December 2021 and provided erosion safe lines for 5, 10, 15 and 20 years for water management infrastructure construction.

Construction of retired embankment

In total 17.50km of retired embankment is planned in BWDB DPP of CDSP-B (AF) but the erosion trend continues to be a cause for concern. Retired embankment seems not to be feasible until a safe site is identified through hydro-morphological survey and model study as suggested in Technical Report No. 1. From IWM recent study 27 km retired dyke is required in place of 17.5km (present DPP) following a 10 year safe setback back distance. IWM also proposed a 20.7 km dwarf embankment providing 200m setback distance at Boyerchar and 500m setback distance at Noler Char and Char Nangulia to provide limited protection for a maximum number of families. BWDB will take a decision after community consultation meeting based on the result of the model study and a revised alignment based on that.

However, in Boyer Char the erosion is not as severe as in the other chars, so 3.09 km of retired dyke construction is planned. BWDB has decided to construct a low cost dwarf embankment in place of standard design which will be more economically viable.

Tender procedure is complete and work order issued for the retired dyke (3.000 km in Boyer Char) but work could not be started due to local problems. BWDB will cancel the work and retender if there are further delays

Construction of drainage sluices

Three sluices are proposed in the original BWDB DPP to replace DS-3 in Noler Char, DS-2 and DS-1 in Char Nangulia which have already been eroded or lost function as adjacent embankment has eroded.

The erosion trend is still alarming. Steps to construct these sluices should be possible after identification of safe locations from hydro-morphological study.

According to the recent IWM study 5 sluices with a total of 25 vents are required following a 10 year life time and safe setback back distance in place of 3 sluices of 22 vents as per original DPP. BWDB will take decision after a community based meeting on the model study and revised locations based on that.

Excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals

In the BWDB DPP the program for excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals is 171.5 km. Work started on a priority basis in line with the depth of drainage congestion and predicted tidal flow.

During the reporting period:

- i) tender procedure has been completed, work order is issued and re-excavation completed for 92 km of drainage khals;*
- ii) for 14.50 km of khals work order is issued, work is going on and physical progress above 50% has been achieved; work is expected to be completed during this working season;*
- iii) for 9.13 km of khals, tenders have been floated and bids are under evaluation; work will start and is expected to be completed within this working season;*
- iv) for 12.00 km of khals the tender has been floated, bids have been evaluated; work will start and is expected to be completed within this working season.*

Protective works

In the proposed DPP there is a program for riverbank protective work of 700 meters in CDSP-I, CDSP-II and Char Ziauddin at the Bhulua river.

During the reporting period site selection, survey and design for riverbank protective work of 700 m has been done. Work order has been issued for two packages of total length 400m, (the third package shall be tendered later after DPP revision as the cost exceeded the DPP provision).

During the reporting period work started for the site preparation, geo-textile bag filled with sand and CC block casting.

- i) 16% physical progress achieved for the package CDSP-B(AF)/W34 from km 0.400 to km 0.500 for 100m length.*
- ii) 25% physical progress achieved for the package CDSP-B(AF)/W33 from km 8.100 to km 8.400 for 300m length.*
- iii) Estimate is completed and concurrence given by TA team for the package CDSP-B(AF)W35 from km 6.190 – km 6.450 = 300m length but could not be tendered due to shortage of budget. In RDPP, budget limitation will be compensated for and tender procedure will be followed.*

Re-sectioning of embankment

In the DPP, embankment re-sectioning is proposed for 1.00 km at Char Baggar Dona - I & II and 5.00 km at Char Nangulia to ensure proper functioning.

During the reporting period the tender procedure is completed, work order issued to the successful bidder for 1.00km length in one package at Char Baggar Dona - I & II and work is completed.

Field survey completed and estimate under preparation by BWDB for remaining 5 km at Char Nangulia. Tender procedure will be completed and work will start and is expected to be completed in this working season.

Repair of drainage sluices

Drainage sluices, nine in total, at Char Bhatirtek and polder 59/3B are planned to be repaired (gates and other aspects) to control saline water in the benefited area and to reserve fresh water for irrigation and domestic use.

Tender procedure has been completed and Notice of Award issued to the successful bidder for 1 package for 6 sluices in line with field requirements. The contractor completed the work by June 2021.

Plantation by Bangladesh Forest Department

Planned: The core approach is to form social forestry groups for every 2 km of road, canal, and embankment plantation with 20-25 members involving at least 30% women. Planned training and workshops: 50 batches, training follow-up: 44 batches, and SFG benefits agreement workshop: 44. Plantation work on 42 km of road, 15 km embankment, 30 km canal, and 1,150 ha mangrove. Plantation follow-up in CDSP III & IV areas:

road 115 km, canal 65 km, embankment 35 km, foreshore 90 ha, and block 65 ha. Establishment of nurseries for seedling raising for 4 mangrove and 5 non-mangrove plantations.

Achievement: As per BFD DPP, field activities are going on with TA support. 28 new Social Forestry Groups (SFGs) have been formed. 42% of membership and 36% of managing committees in the SFGs are women. Initial training has been completed with 44 SFGs, with 1,100 participants, and SFG Benefit Agreement workshops have also been held. Five awareness workshops with 125 LGIs and NGO members and members of the other stakeholders have also been held.

Plantation of canal side 30 km, roadside 42 km, embankment 5 km, and embankment 10 km, land converted to canal 12.50 km and mangrove 1,150 ha have been completed. Mangrove plantation of 30 ha has been completed in the newly accreted land at Urir Char in Companiganj and Sandwip areas. Selection of areas of 100 ha for mangrove plantation and 30 ha for other plantation has been completed in the newly accreted land at Urir Char in Companiganj and Sandwip Upazillas.

Mangrove plantation with Keora and Gewa species is continuing and is still in progress in New Caring Char (formed at the South of the former Caring Char), Bhasan Char, Jalier Char, Urir Char, and Char Ashiya. Raising of 4 mangrove nursery sites for gap/vacancy filling of 1,150 ha mangrove plantation has taken place. Maintenance of non-mangrove plantation seedlings with weeding and cleaning has been done twice. 350 Benefit Sharing Deed agreements have been completed and the remaining 750 will be prepared out of a total of 1,100.

Twenty-one foreshore and block plantation follow-up meetings have been held in CDSP-III and IV areas. Roadside plantation, tree marking has been completed for 5 km with tree sale tendering in Boyer char. A roadside plantation tree sales benefit sharing cheque distribution ceremony among the Social Forestry Group members was held on 20th November 2021 in Boyer char; the Senior Secretary MoWR, and Chairperson of the Inter-Ministerial Steering committee (IMSC) Mr. Kabir Bin Anwar, H.E. EKN Ambassador Anne van Leeuwen, and EKN First Secretary Mr. Folkert de Jager attended the ceremony. Maintenance of mangrove seedlings with fertilizer and pesticide use has taken place, weeding, cleaning four times also fencing around the areas, five times for non-mangrove nursery seedlings and sorting, pruning, and cleaning have been completed three times.

2.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

This component concerns construction of climate-resilient infrastructure by LGED, including (rural) roads, box culverts and pipe culverts/U-drain, cyclone shelters, killa and market. In addition, in the water supply and sanitation program, DPHE is providing test tube wells, deep tube wells and single pit latrines.

Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

BC Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

As per LGED DPP 25 km HBB roads will be improved by bituminous carpeting in CDSP-I to IV areas. *During the reporting period 80% site selection is completed. Design and field survey started, tender procedure will be completed shortly and work will start and be completed during the extended project period.*

HBB Roads (paved width- 3.70m/ 3.00m)

In the LGED DPP there is a program for improvement of 30 km of earthen roads with HBB (paved width- 3.70m/ 3.00m) in CDSP I to IV areas. *During the reporting period site selection is completed. Design and field survey started, tender procedure will be completed shortly and work will start and is expected to be completed within the extended project period.*

Earthen roads (5.00/4.50m crest width)

In the LGED DPP there is a program for improvement of 30 km earthen roads in CDSP-I to IV areas. *During the reporting period 75% site selection is completed. Design and field survey started, tender procedure will be completed and work will start and is expected to be completed within the extended project period.*

Construction of Box Culverts

In the LGED DPP there is a program for 35 Box Culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area including new Chars.

During the reporting period the Char wise field requirement of Box Culverts has been. Design and field survey has started, tender procedure will be completed and work will start and is expected to be completed within the extended project period.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

In the LGED DPP there is a program for 50 Udrain/Pipe Culverts in the CDSP I to IV area including new Chars. *During the reporting period Char wise field requirements of Udrain/Pipe culverts has been identified. Design and field survey started, tender procedure will be completed and work will start and is expected to be completed within the extended project period.*

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

In the LGED DPP there is a program for construction of four cyclone shelters. One is at Tara Market in Char Nangulia, and one is at Khalil Member Samaj in the Char Maksumul Hakim (Proposed CDSP-V area) under Noakhali District. The other two are in Bhola district, one at Abasan Bazar (3 storied) at Char Kolatoli including one Killa and one at Muktijodha Samaj in Char Mozammel, new Chars proposed for CDSP V. *During the reporting period all sites are finally selected, design and estimate started. Tender procedure will be completed, work start and expected construction completed within the extended project period. Subsoil investigation in the field level at Char Kolatoli and Char Mozammel are done and under process at two other sites.*

Construction of Village Market

In the LGED DPP there is a program for one market development at Darbesh bazaar in Char Nangulia. *During the reporting period the construction site is selected, design and estimate started. Tender procedure will be completed, work will start and is expected to be completed within the extended project period.*

Construction of Killa

In line with the DPP a site for one earthen Killa has been selected at Char Kolatoli at Abasan Bazar. *During the reporting period the construction site is selected, design and estimate started. Tender procedure will be completed, work will start and is expected to be completed within the extended project period*

O&M of infrastructure at CDSP I, II, III & IV area

According to the DPP, a budget amount of Tk. 286 lakh will be used for maintenance of cyclone shelters, paved and earthen roads, bridge and culverts in the CDSP-B(AF) area. *During the reporting period 16 cyclone shelters, 24 km BC paved road, 3 km HBB road and 4 box culverts have been identified for maintenance. Design and estimate to be done, tender procedure to be completed, work will start and is expected to be completed within the extended project period*

Water Supply and Sanitation by DPHE

CDSP I, II, III and IV area will be surveyed for distribution of tube wells based on the DPHE new concept, 1 DTW to 10 families. Non-functioning tube wells sunk before shall also be identified and replaced. Deep tube wells will also be provided in the new Chars proposed for CDSP-V. One latrine shall be ensured for each individual household.

Deep Tube Wells

In the DPHE DPP there is a program for installation of 1,965 deep tube wells under CDSP Bridging (Additional Funding) in the CDSP I to IV area and new Chars.

Survey of necessity and suitable location for DTWs started from November 2019 and will continue simultaneously with installation during the implementation period. Design and estimate have been completed and tender floated for 1,615 Deep Tube Wells under Noakhali District through 20 packages and 350 under Bhola District through 4 packages. Tender procedure will be completed, work order issued soon, and it is expected that installation will be completed within the extended project period.

Single pit latrine

In the DPHE DPP there is a program for construction and installation of 22,150 single pit latrines under CDSP Bridging Additional Funding in the CDSP-I to IV area and new Chars.

Field identification of households without latrines started from November 2019 and will continue simultaneously with installation during the construction period. Design and estimate have been completed

and tender floated for 14,050 Single Pit Latrines under Noakhali District through 9 packages and 3,600 under Bhola District through 4 packages. Tender procedure will be completed, work order issued and expected construction/installation completed within the extended project period.

O&M of infrastructure of CDSP I, II, III & IV areas

The CDSP-B(AF) proposed maintenance budget is Tk. 50 lakh.

Identification of deep tube wells non-functioning for lack of simple spare parts and requiring minor repair in CDSP Bridging areas has been started from November 2019 and continued until now. Estimate will be prepared and tender floated soon. It is expected that work will be completed within the extended project period.

2.4 Land settlement and titling

Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

Plot-to-Plot survey for the 2021-2022 season has been started on 1st November 2021. During this reporting period, four survey teams, each consisting of three members, were engaged in Urir Char to perform the plot-to-plot survey. Although the government declared lockdown for Coronavirus prevention from March 26th to May 31st, 2021, the survey operation for the season 2020-2021 was uninterrupted and continued until June 30th, 2021, as per the annual program.

Up to the end of December 2022, 9,334 acres (3,777 ha) of plot-to-plot mapping survey (*Kistoar*) and the listing of 5,671 household occupiers (*Khanapuri*) was completed. The Deputy Commissioner's offices of Noakhali and Chattogram approved a total of 12 PTPS map sheets up to December 2021.

Landless family selection and titling

Fifty landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar, Compaiganj, and Sandwip Upazilas. Two 2,348 families were selected in these events. 1,331 settlement cases were approved at the District level. Title deed (Kabuliyat) execution was 921, settlement case registration was 917 and Land Title (Khatian) distribution was 1,089. Due to the Covid-19 situation, several field-level activities like landless family selection, deed execution, registration, and Khatian distribution program were postponed in the month of April, May, and part of June 2021, which significantly affected achievement of the planned targets in this period. Some events were also hampered in Urir Char due to cyclones and bad weather.

Boundary demarcation between Noakhali and Chattogram Districts at Urir Char completed

During this period Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) completed the demarcation work by putting all 57 boundary pillars along the District boundary line in Urir Char between Noakhali and Chattogram districts. In their first efforts on April 12th, 2021, DLRS established 42 posts, and on June 24th, 2021, they put the remaining 15 posts. Deputy Director of DLRS, UNO and AC Land of Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas, TA land staff, and PTPS surveyors were present in these demarcation activities. Determination and establishment of the district boundary line in Urir Char was one of the main tasks of the Land DPP, which was completed very successfully and in a festive mood. District administrations of Noakhali and Chattogram made tremendous efforts to establish permanent posts along the boundary line from the DPP provision and deployed 24 security personnel (Armed Ansar force) to protect the temporary posts until the permanent posts were installed.

Preparation for LRMS up-grading

The efforts to upgrade and incorporate the GIS system in the LRMS software have been taken up by the authority. DC office Noakhali (PD Office) floated a tender in the month of May 2021. Several firms participated in the tender. On 9th November 2021 the DC office, Noakhali has given the work order to the successful firm.

Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees and Training

During the reporting period, 5 bi-monthly PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land) meetings were held in the Ministry of Land. Twelve DPMC (District Project Management Committee) monthly meetings for Noakhali and twelve for Chattogram were held at the respective Deputy Commissioner's office (also the Land PD's office) in Noakhali and Chattogram. In these meetings, monthly project progress/targets

were reviewed thoroughly, and essential decisions were made in line with the DPP provision. Besides these meetings, eight training programs and two workshops were held in Noakhali and Chattogram districts during this period.

2.5 Livelihood Support

LGED floated a tender on 21st December 2021 for the procurement of suitable organisation for the supply of 18 livelihood supporting staff and invited expressions of Interest (EOI) for the engagement of NGOs/Microfinance Institutions/etc. for implementing the Social and Livelihood support project component. including:

- NGO-1: 8 Branches; Urir Char (2), Char Elahi (1), Char Bhatirtek (1), Char Gangchil (1), Aktar Miar Hat (1), Char Nangulia (2).
- NGO-2: 8 Branches; Char Baggardona (2), Char Moradona (1), Char Majid (1), Boyer Char (2), Char Kolatoli and Char Mozammel (2).

Livelihood Agriculture

Planned: Orientation workshop for meeting staff and Farmers Forum (FF): 86 batches; field days 70; seasonal and annual workshop: 8; ToT 5; technical training (1&2 days): 668; mechanical training 2 batches; inspiration tour 20 batches; high-value crop, salt-tolerant and vermicompost demo 862; soil sample test 100; input distribution; sex pheromone demonstration 8,000; plastic seed drum distribution 4,968; spray machine 400; pedal thresher 504; soil sample test 100; seed distribution BDT 215.90 lakh.

Achievement: The initial selection of 23 Farmers Forums (FF) has been completed. The remaining 31 FF meetings have been facilitated. Initially 91 FF meetings have been conducted with 1,427 farmers, and repeated meeting follow-up with all FFs. For orientation, workshop, technical training (1-2) days, and mechanical training farmers have been initially selected in 180 batches with 4,500 FF members. High-value crop, salt-tolerant, vermicompost demo for 294 farmers have been selected. Soil sample testing: initially 56 land locations have already been selected in the project areas. Technical support was provided to 400 farmers to select HYV aman rice varieties and to promote HYV-hybrid seed including balanced fertilizer use in the field. Support was given to 18 members of the farmers' forum to get Bina Dhan 17, BRRI Dhan 78 from the DAE for demonstration. Continued liaison and coordination was carried out with the BARI officers, DAE field officers, BADC, and the BINA Subornachar centre, regarding the support for seed, fertilizer distribution, and demonstration training and input support in the project areas.

Social livelihood

The planned activities have been reviewed after recasting and final approval of LGED DPP. Social livelihood preparatory activities are being carried out by the TA team as the NGO deployment processes are by Government are continuing. It is expected that, after NGO deployment, the planned activities will be undertaken immediately as preparatory work has progressed significantly.

Planned (general): Training on IGA handicrafts (3-day non-residential) 2 and on tailoring (20 days residential) 3 batches.

Achievement: Primary selection of 35 beneficiaries for IGA training and 15 for tailoring, the training modules, flip charts and leaflets have been prepared for 23 trainings and workshops.

Water and Sanitation

Planned: Installation of 1,965 DTW and 22,150 single pit latrine distribution and support to the same numbers through group formation; one batch of ToT staff training; 3,930 Tube well care taker household selection and training for the Care Taker Families (CTF) ; training on hygiene and health 500 batches, and distribution of 1,965 repair tool kit boxes.

Achievement: DPHE is responsible for the implementation activities of water supply and sanitation with the support of the TA team. Preparation of Tubewell User Groups (TUGs) has been followed up in the planned areas with 7 groups to be finalized; 200 DTW sites have already been confirmed for contribution money collection. Training on hygiene and health for 85 batches of 2,125 beneficiaries are prepared and waiting to participate in the awareness training, and 757 CTFs have initially been selected. Follow-up was carried out

with 300 caretaker families (CTF). Sharing and coordination have been established repeatedly with 67 UP Chairmen and members on the Covid 19 situation and the status of project activities. 350 leaflets were distributed on communicable disease infection prevention. One DTW has been identified as non-functional.

Losses of 460 DPHE installed DTWs and 6,550 sanitary latrines have been monitored, and information related to river erosion-prone areas updated. A total of 284 out of 2,974 DTWs and 47,888 single pit latrines assessed in all previous projects have been reported. Updated information on NGOs working has been collected and contact continuously maintained to mobilize their support.

Updating of the LGED NGO Working Paper have been done and the budgeting work is continued for 16 NGO branches as per project guideline.

Legal and Human Rights (LHR)

Planned: Legal and Human Rights Promoter (LHRP) basic training (1 batch) for new LHRPs; refresher training for existing LHRP 1 batch, a workshop for 30 elite persons (Elites, Imam, UP Chairman, Members). Follow-up 5,760 members of existing Law Implementation Committees (LIC) monthly, three observations of UN Human Rights days, and input support; installation of 15 billboards.

Achievements: Continuous support was provided informing and raising awareness of legal rights laws and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially to take legal action if necessary. For strengthening the Law Implementation Committees (LIC), a campaign has been initiated and shared with 142 LICs, related to issues of early marriage, dowry, Muslim/Hindu inheritance law, and land law. A total of 16 LHR Promoters have been selected. Follow-up meetings of 205 were held with existing LICs. Linkages were built up with Local Government Institutions (LGIs): 07 UP Chairmen, 10 UP Members, 80 local elites, 65 School / Madrasa teachers, and 65 Imams to share the information of five basic laws. Meetings were held with 140 NGO groups by selected Legal and Human Rights Promoters (LHRP) and 10 NGOs working in the project areas.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development (HA&VCD)

Planned: Staff training and ToT: 01 batch; basic training on SME and preparation of business plan 2,870 participants, including farmers' training on agricultural business economics, mentoring and monitoring value chain activities, value chain contract signing and investment, training for 600 Community Resource Person (CRP) on fruit and vegetables as high value crops. CRP refresher training for 190 people on tree nursery and fruit and vegetable production; 1,430 on farm demonstration on fruits, vermi-compost, quick compost, Sorjan and hub centers; 60 field days, 206 workshop and cross learning visits with farmers training including input distribution.

Achievements: Farmer selection has continued through group discussion. A total of 1,253 farmers have been selected for training. For community resource person 390 farmers have been selected. Homestead fruits and high value homestead demo for 628 farmers, for workshop and cross learning visit 250 farmers have been selected. Technical support has been provided to 1,065 farmers for their rice, water melon, okra and country bean field. Support to okra cultivators, local representatives of up market buyers have continued and they have contract farmers providing advances varying from Tk. 60,000 to 80,000/1.6 acres (0.65 ha), Twelve local buyers have distributed Tk. 8.5 million among contract growers. Liaison and coordination have been continued with local representatives of Seed Company and Research Station. Ten kilograms of okra seed has been distributed among the farmers.

Poultry and Livestock Program

Planned: According to the latest DPP approval the program plan has been reviewed. Staff training is one batch; basic trainings are twenty seven batches on backyard poultry and livestock dairy potentials for 810 beneficiaries; training with inputs for 72 Community Resource Persons (CRP) - Paravets, poultry workers, and Artificial Insemination Service Providers, 10 demonstrations, 2 exchange visits, 32 deworming events for livestock and 32 vaccination campaigns, 8 sets of equipment support for Artificial Insemination Service Providers (AISP) 48 for Poultry Workers and 16 for Paravets as well as ACIT program.

Achievements: Seasonal livestock prevalent disease has been prevented through vaccination services by selected paravets, and they have been assisted to collect vaccines from the local DLS office and to provide support to local livestock farmers. During the reporting period, a total of 99 vials of FMD, 102 vials of anthrax, 68 vials of black quarter (BQ), 20 vials of goat pox and 37vial of PPR vaccines were distributed among the

paravets. In response to increased frequency of infectious disease of local chickens and ducks, Upazilla livestock offices (ULO) distributed a total of 2,545 vials of Newcastle disease vaccines (NCD), fowl cholera and duck plague vaccines for chicken and ducks; 72 CRP trainees, 10 demos have been selected. The project team has supported 520 livestock farmers, 42 poultry workers, 184 selected paravets and 116 AI service providers with technical advisory services to 555 cases of animals.

Local DLS office (Subarnochar) organized 2 events on Livestock Exhibition 2021 and Goat Development Fair on 5th and 15th June 21 maintaining pandemic rules among 70 participants; two farmers from CDSP I area (Parishkar Bazar) and CDSP II area (59/3B, Mohammadpur) received award money from events.

Fisheries Program

Planned: Staff training 1 batch, basic training on fish farming (3 days) for 1,187, with orientation on cage culture, Sorjan, rice-fish, fish culture in the tank, fish hatchery farming; training for 60 CRPs on fingerling production management for fish nurseries, refresher training for 120 CRPs for fish nurseries, 275 demonstrations on fish and nursery, and 210 field days, with exchange visits and input distribution.

Achievements: 491 farmers are initially selected for basic training during the reporting time and a total of 600; community resource persons (CRP) training 35; hatchery 2; demo farmer 85 and 45 demo nursery farmers have been completed. Pre-selection for training on cage, Sorjan, rice-fish and fish culture in a tank has been done for a total of 25 farmers. Technical support was provided to 42 Sorjan farmers, 8 rice-fish farmers, 299 fish farmers and 38 fish nurseries on feeding management, liming, fertilizing, and partial harvesting. 33 Sorjan farmers sold 36.1 tonnes of country bean at a price of Tk 8,99,850 (Tk 25/kg) plus 20,775 kg of country bean seed with price Tk.15,33,875 (Tk 74/kg); another 12 Sorjan farmers sold 3 tonnes of cucumber (price Tk.86,250) along with sweet gourd (2.6 tonnes and price Tk. 60,500). A total of 30 Sorjan farmers have completed harvesting their fish and sold a total 13,800 kg with a price of Tk 22,77,000. A total of 80 fish farmers sold 21,485 kg of fish for Tk 39,71,325 and 28 fish nurseries sold 2,23,020 fingerlings among 307 fish farmers for a price of Tk.6, 44,310 (Tk 2.89/piece).

Gender and Nutrition

Planned: Organize 3 batches of 1 day orientation/workshop, 50 batches of 1 day orientation on awareness building on RAP aspects of land compensation money use and basic Gender Nutrition topics, 50 batches for 1 day Gender and Nutrition training with all stakeholders, 30 batches for 1 day training for FLIs MC members on gender, nutrition and rights based development, 30 batches of 1 day orientation with Basic Nutrition for women farmers. Review all documents of GAP and provide technical support to IAs and NGOs. Provide technical assistance to year-round commercial homestead gardening. Develop/update gender and nutritional training module, Pustiplate (nutrition plate) as training inputs and support International Women's Day. Organize quarterly gender meetings with all concerned staff for inter-agency interaction.

Achievements: Orientation on Basic gender and Nutrition was held with total 160 members of FLIs considering the low prevalence of COVID-19, social distancing and other effective measures were advised. A total of 14 batches of 1 day orientation on awareness building on RAP land compensation money use and basic Gender Nutrition have been organized with total 375 participants. Up to 28.12.2021 a total of 294 cheques were distributed amounting to a total of BDT Tk 7,28,87,358.00 from DC office Noakhali in the field under RAP activities.

In the COVID-19 lockdown situation 307 women and 178 men beneficiaries were counselled and advised on ways to overcome economic crisis and future recovery plans with involvement in Government and project activities by the gender team. A total of 988 women received land titling from the project and got their names first in *khatians*. During this period 83 WMG meetings were held, an average of 50% women participated. A total of 104 women farmers received training on basic nutrition from BARTON. A total of 135 female farmers were technically supported to ensure family nutrition and advised to adopt year-round homestead vegetable cultivation. 44 new Social Forestry Groups (SFG) have been formed. Females are 42% of the membership and 36% of managing committees in the SFGs. Regular gender updates were provided to local government officials, and a total of 40 women UP Members, and 9 UP Chairmen were contacted on a regular basis.

Institutional Development

WMOs strengthening /formation/ reformation Program

Continued communication with Local Government Institutions (LGI) UP Chairmen, Members, local leaders, NGO representatives for strengthening of the field level institutions, Market Committee members and project

stakeholders are continuing with regular meetings with follow-up. Since the initial COVID-19 crisis a regular communication has been established with the beneficiaries, all WMO representatives, and local UP members, Chairmen, social leaders.

Planned: WMOs strengthening Program: In CDSP-B (AF) areas a total of 57 Water Management Groups (WMG), 5 Water Management Associations (WMA) and 1 Water Management Federation (WMF) have been organized during all previous phases. All the above mentioned WMOs have already been strengthened including 4 newly formed WMGs, with orientation. Training/workshops of 12 batches of 230 trainees (520 persons/day) will be provided to the WMOs during the project by BWDB.

Achievement: 54 (95%) water management groups' have been strengthened during January to December 2021 in the CDSP-B area. They are arranging regular meetings and generating funds by collecting savings, loan distribution and other economic activities and 57 WMGs already generated savings of **Tk.60,22,145** and total capital of **Tk. 99,61,102**. Training / workshops could not be undertaken due to BWDB Extension Officials delayed deployment, as they are responsible for these events.

The concerned Project Area Coordinator visited Char Kolatali, Char Mozammel and Dhal Char and supported the TA members in Bank line survey, sharing with stakeholders; char dwellers/inhabitants on proposed earthen road alignment, program of WatSan activities, proposed temporary CDSP site office, cyclone shelter and earthen killa etc.

2.6 Monitoring and Knowledge Management

Introduction

A comprehensive M&E system was in place during CDSP IV. The processes and systems have been updated to capture CDSP-B (AF) data and information needs.

CDSP B activities are scattered with a target of 57,000 households benefiting out of population of 300,000. The M&E system is based around the project logframe originally included in the IFAD PDR and now revised as requested by the IFAD Implementation Support Mission of October 2021. The major activities of ME and KM, which have been accomplished in compliance with GoB policy on Covid-19 during reporting period January to December 2021, were:

1. Annual outcome (panel) surveys 2021 (8th round) initiated and during survey AOS data gathered from 558 HHs and for dietary survey 900 HHs. Current AOS has been bundled with two more new modules that include studies on (i) dietary survey against baseline of 2009, round of RIMS MTR 2014, (ii) impact of land tiling by CDSP, recommended by SM 2021.
2. A total of 1,089 land titles (covering 1,416 acres of land) have been distributed to 1,089 char landless families. Titles belong to both wife and husband with wife's name in the first place and, if husband is dead, then 100% in the name of widow.
3. A case study on impact of cluster village intervention across all phases has been planned and initiated; data is being gathered through focus group discussions (FGD) conducted by two MEOs of MEKM unit.
4. IATI bi-annual reporting: so far submitted three times bi-annually, with the 1st report in January 2020. The number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project is 47,289 (Female 49%). The fourth report will include 7 indicators out of 11 indicators, since more data is now becoming available.
5. Updated logframe with output/outreach/outcome and IFAD core indicators after discussion with IFAD SM and incorporating outreach and output values calculated from project performance data.
6. The total outreach of CDSP B (AF) is based on major activities performed by all sectors. The outreach, by number of people reached, is 87,289 and the number of households reached is 44,741.
7. The group savings generated by 57 water management groups (WMGs) of CDSP B(AF) was about Tk.6,022,000 and MF outstanding was about Tk 9,969,500. 28 WMGs (49%) were found to be regular

in group savings operations. Up to December 2021, the total amount of group savings generated by WMG members was Tk. **4,541,875** and **MF outstanding was Tk. 7,597,099**.

Knowledge management

The project website (<https://cdsp.org.bd/>) has been updated with latest information i.e. knowledge products of the project.

Knowledge Products:

1. **Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) 2021:** The draft report of annual outcome report has been initiated. The results of the data analysis will be incorporated and compared with earlier rounds.
2. **Short Activity Reporting (SAR):** Due to the COVID 19 pandemic situation, a regular short activity reporting system has been initiated, initially fortnightly, sharing among IFAD, EKN, TL, PCD and two DTLs. The SARs continued later on monthly, and finally bi-monthly. Until December 2021, 27 SARs were produced and found to be a very effective means of sharing COVID status, progress from project activities and further improvements where necessary.
3. **A draft Synthesis Report** on Land Reclamation, Char Development and Settlement done by CDSP in different phases is in progress (70% completed). The key areas especially periodical timeframes in the synthesis include: (i) Construction of Meghna Cross-Dam I (1957) and Cross-Dam II (1964), (ii) The key achievements and lessons learned across LRP, CDSP I-IV and B(AF).
4. **A draft case study** on rope making using naturally grown *Hogla-Daripata* is also under preparation.
5. **Short Videos on CDSP Interventions and Impacts**
 - Evolution of Char development and Settlement Project:
Video link: https://youtu.be/PTMXniMH_Hw
 - Land Titling – A Great Means of Coastal Char Development and Settlement Along With Improved Livelihoods. Video link: <https://youtu.be/nkfhZkWf278>
 - Sorjon – An innovation for Maximizing Farm Income on Poorly drained and Saline Coastal Char Land. Video link: <https://youtu.be/vbIEuYdAg-8>
 - Social Forestry a Great Means for Protection of Climate Change
Video link: <https://youtu.be/NnHQMA9oDUg>

2.7 Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological survey

In line with one of the objectives of CDSP-B (AF) to create a new vision for future char development, a hydro-morphological study has been conducted in the Meghna estuary. As the first stage of this hydro-morphological study, a survey has been initiated by the Technical Assistance Team and carried out by the Bangladesh Institute of Water Modelling (IWM). This includes bathymetry as well as measurements for water levels, discharge and sediment concentration and the final report has been supplied to the project stakeholders.

The objective of hydro-morphological survey and model study is to make a detailed feasibility study for undertaking a strategic planning for future land development and settlement and to determine suitable locations for major water management infrastructure (retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices).

Hydro morphological model study

A mathematical model study making use of the data collected during the survey has also been carried out, and initial results on suitable locations for major water management infrastructure (retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices) have been submitted. The TA Team has engaged a suitably qualified international consultant, Svašek Hydraulics, to carry out quality control on the model study to ensure accuracy and reliability of results and predictions. Reports from IWM and Svašek will be available early in 2022.

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

The Technical Assistance Project Document states that 'a more permanent organisation and institutional arrangement or structure will be designed which will be able to act as planning and coordination mechanism between the GoB agencies involved in char development in the coastal areas.'

It is envisaged that this will involve the design and initiation of the first steps of a more permanent and longer term institutional and organisational structure which will be able to act as a mechanism for data analysis, planning and coordination between the GoB agencies involved in char development in the coastal areas. It is important that attention is given to coordinating this process in relation to morphological analysis and specific planning of viable investment opportunities since it is essential for its long-term success that it is seen to have a substantial and meaningful role in land development and settlement and so in sustainable development.

Relevant institutional information and experience in Bangladesh has been reviewed and a Concept Note prepared for discussion with GoB, EKN and IFAD.

3. Achievement of Results

Results are given in detail in Annex D: Progress against Activity Matrix with selected IATI Indicators reported in Annex F and details of implementation progress in Chapter 2. They may be summarized as follows:

Protection from climate change

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

Retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices are being initiated in suitable locations based on the results of the hydro-morphological study. Other works are making good progress (see Chapter 2).

Plantation by Forest Department

All the planned for plantation activities of Forest Departments have been completed during the period (see Chapter 2) which is a significant progress, including mangrove plantation in newly accreted chars where Senior Secretary, MoWR Mr. Kabir Bin Anwar and H. E. Ambassador of EKN Mr. Anne van Leeuwen, and First Secretary Mr. Folkert de Jager, EKN visited on 20th November 2021.

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

The DPHE DPP was approved on 27th June 2021; work started immediately and is now making good progress (see Chapter 2).

Land settlement and titling

The Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS) was planned to complete 10,000 acres (4,000 ha) in Urir Char within January to December 2021. Due to Covid-19 lockdown and reduction of survey teams, 5,000 acres remain of the survey, which will be covered in the following survey seasons.

The target for settlement in three Upazilas (Urir Char & CDSP-IV area) was fixed at 2,000 households, but due to the Covid-19 lockdown, the achievement was 1,089, so that the target for the period was not fulfilled. The project target (6,000) can be achieved within the extended project period.

Livelihood Support

For most items of livelihood support, the agriculture development and NGO budgets under the LGED component are required and so extensive preparation could be only followed by full implementation after DPP approval in October (see Chapter 2 for details). However, the TA team was able to make substantial progress in Gender and Nutrition and in Institutional Development, for example, a total of 14 batches of 1 day orientation on awareness building on RAP land compensation money use and basic gender nutrition have been organized with a total of 375 participants. Up to 28.12.2021 a total of 294 cheques were distributed in the field amounting to a total of Tk.7,28,87,358 from the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali under RAP activities.

Monitoring and Knowledge Management

The following reports submitted:

- Progress Report No 3: January-December 2020
- Progress Report No 4: January-June 2021
- Regular bi-annual reports on bank erosion measurement in the project area.

Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological Study

This was completed by May 2021, final workshop held and final report circulated.

Mathematical model study with quality control has started, and is essentially completed, with the final report to be submitted in the first quarter of 2022.

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

A concept note has been prepared to form the basis for discussions between GoB, IFAD and EKN.

4. Project Management

4.1 Project coordination

Nine Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings have been held up to the end of the reporting period, and two Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee Meetings which reviewed progress, problems and bottlenecks, especially DPP approval and the Covid 19 crisis and decided on a project extension to June 2024, which is under consideration by UNIFAD and the EKN. During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD, from 26th March 2020 online.

4.2 The governmental implementing agencies

CDSP IV is implemented by five implementing agencies: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), Ministry of Land (MoL), Forest Department (FD). For a description of their staffing for CDSP IV reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 5.2.

4.3 The Technical Assistance team

The CDSP IV staffing on 31st December 2021 is shown in Annex B, including date of joining.

4.4 Reporting

During the reporting period the following CDSP-B reports were produced:

- CDSP-B Progress Reports:
 - No. 3: 1st January to 31st December 2020
 - No. 4: 1st January to 30th June 2021.
- IWM Report on Hydro-morphological Survey.
- Regular short progress reports on the crisis situation from 1st January to 31st December 2021.

4.5 Visits

Senior Secretary MoWR Mr. Kabir Bin Anwar, H.E. Ambassador Mr. Anne van Leeuwen, and First Secretary Mr. Folkert de Jager, EKN visited on 20th November 2021 the current CDSP–B (AF) area, Boyer Char (CDSP III) and Char Majid (CDSP I) and proposed future CDSP area. They also saw forest mangrove plantations in newly accreted chars around Hatiya island.

In Boyer char they visited the Union Parishad building, were briefed by the Union Parishad Chairman and attended an event involving handicraft items such as cap sewing, reed mats and other homemade exportable products being made by women beneficiaries. A project briefing presentation with Q&A session and a plantation benefit sharing cheque distribution to Social Forestry Group members was held.

They also visited a multipurpose Cyclone Shelter cum School in Char Majid established during the CDSP-I period and shared experience with students and teachers. They visited one cluster village, also established during CDSP-I and saw the changes and improvements in individual households and in the community fishpond. The visit was supported by the PCD (BWDB) and PD (Forest Department) and members of the TA team.

5. Lessons Learned and Challenges

A very important lesson learned has been the continuing bank erosion and the importance of continuing survey and study of hydro morphology. This has been reinforced by the recent completion of the hydro-morphological survey, model study and quality control, which provisionally concluded: *We think it is very important to integrate this approach in the long-term policy of char and estuary development. The river system is extremely dynamic, and the scientific understanding of this system needs continuous attention and improvement, not just some schedule and budget dependent stand-alone actions.*'

Another lesson was the successful adaptation the project team made in continuing many activities during the challenge of the pandemic lockdown period, which may now be coming to an end.

The importance of timely DPP approval has been seen in terms of project implementation. The Project Team, IFAD and EKN have cooperated closely on this problem, which has finally now been solved, and continue to work together on timely Revised DPP approval.

Another challenge relates to the decision made at the IMSC meeting on 17th May to extend the project period to June 2024. This is a positive and necessary decision and requires approval by IFAD and the EKN, for which the following conditions have been set.

- Procurement and implementation of new Accounting Software.
- Compensation payment to 312 households for land previously used for embankment construction.
- Approval of all five Revised DPPs.

Efforts to achieve these have been and are being made and progress made on all three conditions.

Other challenges to agricultural development continue to include the effects of climate change, cyclone storm surges, riverbank erosion, water logging, intrusion of salinity in breaching points of dyke, delay of compensation money payment for project affected families. BWDB Extension Overseer posts have been vacant since inception of the current phase and may be filled as soon as possible.

6. Sustainability

Field level institutions have a key role in sustaining the results of the project. Strong community-based institutions will put pressure on agencies to continue to deliver the services in order to sustain the outputs. An important strategy of the project is to strengthen the field level organizations: training, advice, monitoring their activities, implementing surveys in a participatory manner. A strategy to ensure sustainability of the land settlement component has to include: a very strict application of the procedures of land settlement; a strengthening of the position of the settlers.

Unions and Upazilas are expected to contribute to O&M of infrastructure in their jurisdiction, together with state agencies as BWDB, LGED and DPHE, and the Water Management Organizations. The fact that Union Chairmen are advisory members of Water Management Groups is important in this respect. They have to play a key role in the triangle between community/ local government/ government agency. Elements in a strategy for sustainability are thus: support for O&M agreements; training of LGI members on their role in the aforementioned triangle contacts with the District Administration, Project Management Committee and National Steering Committee (where a high level representative of the Ministry of Local Government is a member).

Since the Deputy Commissioners of Noakhali and Chattogram are Project Directors of this component, the District Administrations are closely associated with the land settlement interventions of CDSP IV. Involvement with other components is stimulated by regular meetings with the DCs and staff about the project as a whole and by putting CDSP related issues on the agenda of the monthly meetings of the District Development Coordination Committees.

Finally, the Hydromorphological Study and work being undertaken for more permanent organisation is having a major effect on long-term sustainability.

7. Cross-cutting Issues

Clearly *Climate Change* is a critical cross-cutting issue and the CDSP experience has been shared in several on line webinars during the pandemic and in the British-Bangladesh joint seminar on *Adaptation and resilience: what's been done and what's next?* This contribution took the form of a *Case Study: on Resilient Char Land Coastal Communities* using the experience of the Char Development and Settlement Project.

Gender is another issue at the heart of CDSP, especially in relation to land allocation and the provision of training to women recipients on their rights and opportunities. CDSP has been invited to participate in the IFAD Women's Land Rights Initiative, which is a three-year programme to promote and strengthen WLR through integration in rural development interventions by improving policies and implementation tools and practices in targeted countries.

8. Integrity Issues

In December 2020 an issue was identified involving some members of the Plot to Plot Survey team in Urir Char. An investigation into a possible ethical issue was undertaken by Mott MacDonald, the lead consultancy company, which has taken this very seriously, and has provided updated information on the matter after internal investigation. After discussion with the EKN the matter is now closed.

The Project took immediate steps to distribute more leaflets, posters, and display billboards containing the information of a transparent settlement process in the prominent places of the survey areas of Urir Char.

The situation in Urir Char has been carefully monitored throughout the reporting period and no further issues have been discovered.

9. Efficient Use of Resources

For an overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure, component wise, please refer to **Annex E**, which presents in the IFAD format implementing agency wise achievements and financial progress.

9.1 Project costs

Overall project costs are estimated at BDT 4,572.02 Million (US\$ 54.42 Million) as per DPPs.

The Project is financed by IFAD (37.86% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (10.39%) and the Government of Bangladesh (44.66%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (7.09%). A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the three year period up to June 2022 under the DPPs is presented below. It may be mentioned that the DPP of the DPHE Part was approved in June 2021 and that of LGED in August 2021. No expenditure has been incurred under them up to December 2021.

Table-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,258.17	26.87
02	Int. Infrastructure & Livelihood	1,405.56	16.74
03	Land Settlement and titling	109.44	1.30
04	TA and Management Support	475.00	5.65
05	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86
	Total	4,572.03	54.42

A summary of the total cost of the project and percentages of financing for the three year period is presented in **Table 2** below.

Table 2 Project cost and percentages of financing

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	1,732.33	20.60	37.79
02	GoN	475.00	5.65	10.38
03	GoB	2,040.84	24.31	44.74
04	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86	7.09
	Total	4,572.03	54.42	100.00

Contribution of IFAD

The contribution of IFAD for the three years up to June 2022 is BDT 1,732.32 Million (US\$ 20.60 Million). A sum of BDT133.86 Million (US\$1.59 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to the end of that period of BDT136.46 Million (US\$1.62 Million).

Contribution of GoB

The contribution of GoB for the three years upto June 2022 is BDT 2,040.84 Million (US\$ 24.31 Million). A sum of BDT569.80 Million (US\$6.78 Millions) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to the end of that period of BDT 577.02 Million (US\$ 6.87 Million).

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the three year project period is BDT 475 Million (US\$ 5.65 Million). A sum of TK 61.89 Million (US\$0.74 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure of TK 302.68 Million (US\$ 3.60 Million) up to the end of that period from inception of the project in July 2019.

9.2 Resource Management

This is the process of planning, scheduling, and allocating resources in the best possible way. Its ultimate aim in the CDSP-B Project is to maximize resources' efficiency. This in turn helps the success of the project, task, and organizational goals.

Below are 5 ways in which the CDSP-B project benefits from its resource management. It helps with:

1. Maximizing resource efficiency: Resource Utilization
2. Getting a bird's eye view of the project: An overview
3. Preventing miscommunication mishaps: Transparency
4. Predicting the future: Foreseeing and avoiding problems
5. Taking Control

Achievement of the first specific objective of the Project by way of continued support for CDSP I, II, III, & IV areas with operation and maintenance activities and land settlement could not be attained to the desired level in the first part of the year 2021 because of two main reasons: loss of about six months due to prolonged Covid-19 effects, and secondly two of the five DPPs of the project could not be approved or made fully operational in the period.

As a result, manpower and financial resources could not be utilized to the maximum level. Nevertheless, by way of proper planning at the project management level and in coordination with the donors as well as the government agencies, the project achieved a target of developing the 2nd AWPB for July 2020 to December 2021 and also a Procurement Plan for the same period. During the reporting period the 3rd AWPB for January 2022 to December 2022 and also a Procurement Plan for the same period were also developed. All reporting targets were met in time by online methods. Crisis management was also duly taken care of during the peak of the pandemic up to December 2021.

During this period the project made significant progress in meeting the second specific project objective of preparation of future investments in char development in the Southeastern delta through the completion of the Survey element of the Hydro-morphological Study, and the commissioning of the Model Study, laying a basis for future planning and implementation.

10. Risk Update

An overview of the risks

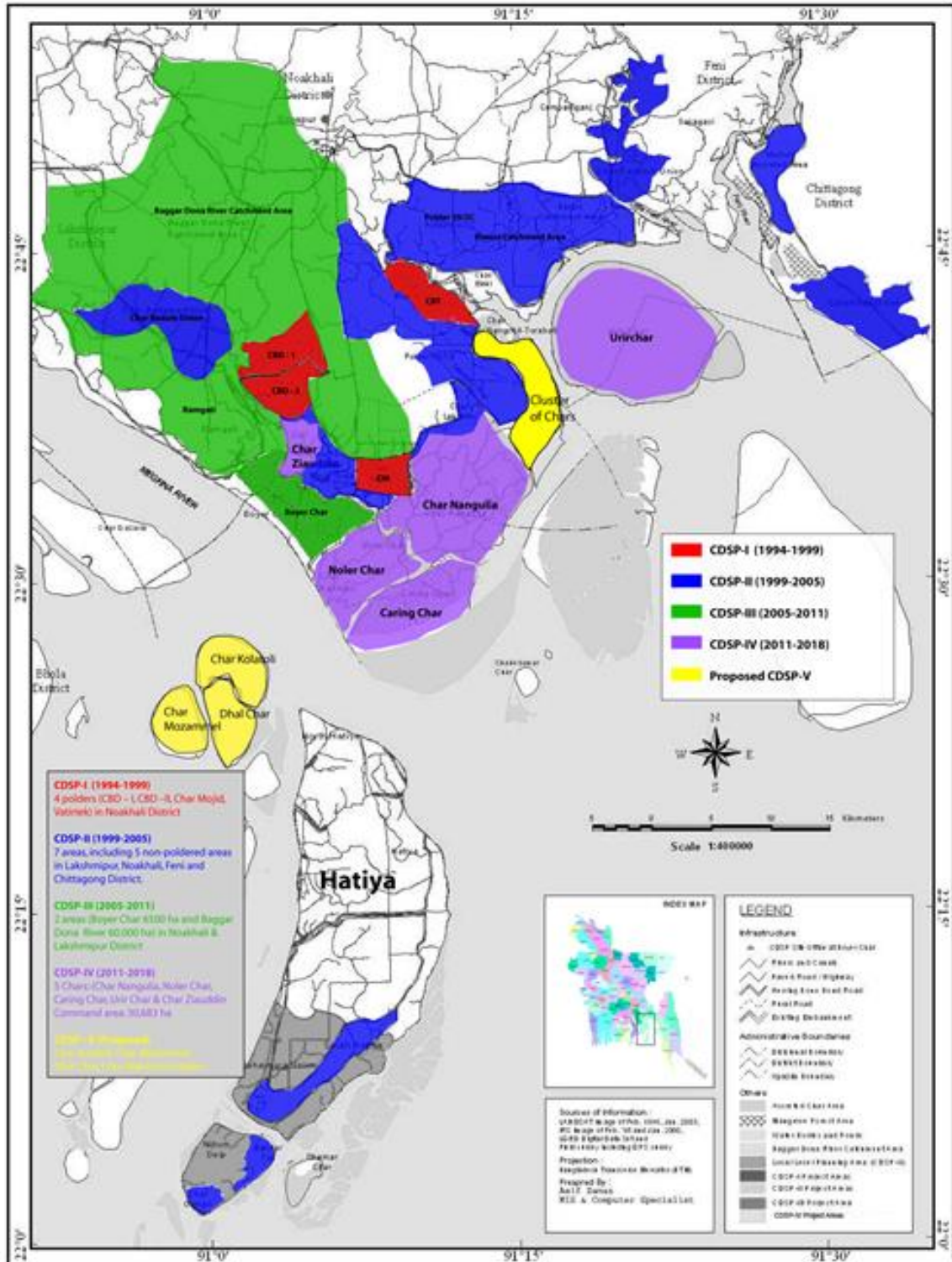
There are many risks to the project, both internal and external, that can impede the progress and quality of project implementation. A major one internal to the project is that *good quality staff* of the implementing agencies. *Collusion between contractors* can cause delays in tender procedures, because of necessary re-tendering. Also *low quality work of construction* can cause delays, due to the time required for the rectifications, and thus threaten the intended achievements at purpose level. *Coordination of all involved institutions* is at the heart of the project approach and of the management model of CDSP. The long term goal, the project purpose and the outputs can only be achieved if the planning of interventions is properly coordinated and the implementation is done by each implementing agency, with a constant view on what other agencies are doing. Delay in approval of key project documents (DPPs) are also an important as well as, as we have seen, global pandemics.

An overview of the challenges and new risks

Risk	Risk assessment (L/M/H)	Influence on results of activity	Mitigating measures
COVID -19: General Delayed fund release Limited access to people for surveys	M M M	Reduced mobilization of project field teams Unspent fund Impact on data collection	Virus mitigation measures in office and field; increase use of phone and online contact. Special efforts prior to the end of the financial year Build awareness of Covid 19 measures like hand-washing, masks, social distancing etc.
Delay in DPP finalisation	M	Planned activities are delayed	Monitoring by TA team / IAs using influence to speed up. Prepare work before DPPs
Fraud and corruption	M	Poor quality infrastructure	Careful monitoring of construction quality by TA
Non availability of fund at right time	M	Speed of activities is impeded	Good coordination between funding and implementing Agencies, vigilance of PDs
Riverbank erosion	H H	Difficult to determine safe sites for major structures Movement of local 'somaj' /communities	HM Study will identify stable chars or safe locations Replace survey respondents. Provide support in new locations
Quality of contractor for remote areas	M	Quality of work hampered and completion delayed	Motivate good quality contractor for CDSP
Availability / high price of materials	M	Threat to progress of infrastructure	Make price adjustments
Collusion between contractors	M	Delay of project work and retender	Arrange pre-bid meeting and vigilance of TA & Gob teams
Embankment erosion by waves	M	Embankment is weakened/breached	Foreshore plantation to reduce impact of wave action

Opposition of local politicians	M	Implementation of project is hampered	Good relationship with the LGI Chairmen/Members etc.
Saline flooding	M	Damage to crops and embankments	Dwarf embankments and closures
Cyclonic surge	M	Loss of life/crop damage	Preparedness before & during event
Incomplete PTP survey in Urir Char and work in Nagulia	H	Current backlog of 10,700 acres in Urir Char	Add another survey season is needed or it will be necessary to reduce the target
IFAD RAP land acquisition process may be delayed	M	DPP approval and Covid-19 have caused delay	After BWDB DPP approval and reduction of Covid-19 impact the process will be expedited.
Short duration and large project area	M	Difficult to discern attributable changes	Interpretation of M&E results taking these factors into account
No RPA funds to model study	L	Inability to complete model study/strategic plan	Prioritisation of this issue with IFAD Supervision Mission by TA team.
Delay in HM survey	H	Resulting delay in model study and strategic plan	Overlap between model study and strategic planning
Need for GoB input on institutions	M	Delay in formulating feasible proposals	Active dialogue between Implementing Agencies and Project Partners

Annex A. Map of CDSP – B (includes all CDSP phases)



Annex B. CDSP IV TA Staff 31st December 2021

Sl.		Designation	Date of Joining	Recruiting Firm
Technical Assistance Team: Senior Positions				
1	Andrew Jenkins	Team Leader	01 July 2019	EMMD
2	Mihir Kumar Chakraborty	Deputy Team Leader(I)	01 August 2019	EMMD
3	Md. Bazlul Karim	Deputy Team Leader (D)	01 July 2019	BETS
4	Rezaul Karim	Land Settlement Advisor	01 July 2019	BETS
5	Sajjad Ahmed Khan	Financial Advisor	01 July 2019	SCL
6	A H M Kausher	Hydro morphology and Planning Advisor	01 July 2019	EMMD
7	Kiran Sanker Sarkar	Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Advisor	01 July 2019	SCL
8	Engr. Md. Mainul Islam	Quality Control/Design Engineer	01 July 2019	BETS
Technical Assistance Team: Technical and Administrative				
1	A M M Yahia Shawon	Accounts Officer	01 July 2019	EMMD
2	Ashraful Haq	Logistics Officer	01 April 2021	SCL
3	Md.Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Advisor	01 July 2019	EMMD
4	Md. Mizanur Rahman	MIS/Computer Specialist	01 July 2019	BETS
5	Md.Mizanur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator	13 October 2019	EMMD
6	Md. Liakat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator	13 October 2019	BETS
7	Md.Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator	13 October 2019	BETS
8	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator	13 October 2019	SCL
9	Md.Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	13 October 2019	BETS
10	Zulfiquer Aziz	Project Engineer	13 October 2019	EMMD
11	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer	13 October 2019	BETS
12	Sajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer	13 October 2019	SCL
13	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer	13 October 2019	BETS
14	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	13 October 2019	BETS
15	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	SCL
16	Mozammel Hoque Chowdhury	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	SCL
17	Ms. Jannatul Naim	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	SCL
18	Md. Liakat Ali	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	BETS
19	Md. Abul Basar	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	EMMD
20	Ahmad Siraji	Office Manager	1 March 2020	EMMD

Technical Assistance Team: Support Staff

1	Shilpi Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant	13 October 2019	BETS
2	Md.Sanaullah	Accounts Assistant	13 October 2019	EMMD
3	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	01 July 2019	EMMD
4	Md.Rafiqul Islam	Data Collector (PCD Office)	01 July 2019	EMMD
5	M A Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	13 October 2019	SCL
6	Most. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	13 October 2019	EMMD
7	Fatema Begum	WMO/Gender Facilitator	13 October 2019	EMMD
8	Nahid Farhana Akter	WMO/Gender Facilitator	13 October 2019	BETS
9	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	13 October 2019	SCL
10	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	1 July 2019	BETS
11	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	13 October 2019	SCL
12	Md.Sajib Hossain	Surveyor (Engineering)	13 October 2019	BETS
13	Khalek Khan	Surveyor (Engineering)	13 October 2019	EMMD
14	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	13 October 2019	SCL
15	Md.Kamal Uddin	Surveyor (Land)	13 October 2019	BETS
16	Md.Delwar Hossain	Consolidator (Land)	13 October 2019	EMMD
17	Md. Anwarul Hoque	Office Manager Cum Consolidator (Land)	02 February 2020	EMMD
18	Md. Shahidul Islam	LCS Facilitator	13 October 2019	SCL
19	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	01 July 2019	BETS
20	Md.Gayez Alam	Driver	01 July 2019	SCL
21	Md.Abdul Latif	Driver	13 October 2019	SCL
22	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	13 October 2019	SCL
23	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver (DPO)	01 July 2019	EMMD
24	Md. Abdul Wohab	Driver	01 July 2019	BETS
25	Chandra Bhushion Majumder	Driver	01 July 2019	BETS
26	Md. Shohan	Peon	01 July 2019	SCL
27	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	01 July 2019	BETS
28	Bino Fernandez	Guard	01 July 2019	SCL
29	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook/Site Office Peon	01 July 2019	SCL
30	Md.Johiruddin	Cook (Noler Char)	01 July 2019	BETS
31	Md.Jewel	Cook (Boyer Char)	13 October 2019	BETS
32	Bashir Ahmed	Peon (PCD Office)	01 July 2019	EMMD
33	Md. Shah Alam	Cleaner cum Peon	01 July 2019	SCL
34	Mohammad Kabir	Guard (Urir Char)	01 July 2019	BETS

Annex C. Revised and Updated Logframe

See separate file

Annex D. Progress against Activity Matrix

See separate file.

Annex E. Financial Progress Tables

See separate files

Annex F. Plans / Achievement of Indicators SC4

This has been combined with Annex C. See separate file

Annex G. Photographs



Khatian Distribution by the Divisional Commissioner, Chattogram
Mr. A B M Azad NDC on 24th February 2021



Mangrove plantation at New Caring Char



Dairy and goat farmers participated in a rally and livestock exhibition in the project area.



Fish fingerling harvesting and selling by nurserers



RAP household women of the project area participated in basic nutrition training by BIRTAN with project collaboration and support.

