

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 2 July – December 2011

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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)**
 - **Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)**
 - **Forest Department (FD)**
- and NGOs**

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List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AE	Assistant Engineer
AEO	Assistant Extension Officer
Aman	Monsoon season rice
Bahini	Armed gang
BC	Bitumen Carpeted
Boro	Winter season rice
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CDS	Coastal Development Strategy
CDSP	Char Development and Settlement Project
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DG	Director General
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DPC	Deputy Project Coordinator
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DPP	Development Project Pro forma
DTL	Deputy Team Leader
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EMG	Embankment Maintenance Group
FE	Field Engineer
FF	Farmers Forum
FO	Field Officer
Ghat	Landing place for boats
GMC	Group Management Committee
HBB	Herring Bone
HFPF	Health and Family Planning Facilitator
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
Jamabandi	Settlement case
Jotdar	Powerful person having big agricultural farm
KAP	Knowledge Attitude Practice
Khabuliyat	Deed of agreement
Khal	Canal, creek
Khas	Government owned land
Khatian	Record of right
Killa	Earthen raised field, used as shelter for cattle
LADC	Local Area Development Committee
LCS	Labour Contracting Society
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institution
Madrassa	Religious school
MoL	Ministry of Land
Mouza	Small geographical unit

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MRA	Micro finance Regulatory Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PA	Project Agriculturist
PC	Project Coordinator
PCD	Project Coordinating Director
PD	Project Director
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMC	Project Management Committee
PP	Project Pro forma
PSF	Pond with Sand Filter
PTO	Project Technical Officer
PTPS	Plot To Plot Survey
PWD	Public Works Datum (local topographical level)
(S)QCE	(Senior) Quality Control Engineer
QC team	TA Quality Control team
Rabi	Crop season from November/ December to March
RDC	Revenue Deputy Collector
RFLDC	Regional Fisheries & Livestock Development Component (Project)
RMG	Road Maintenance Group
RPA	Reimbursable Project Aid
Samaj	Local community
SAE	Sub assistant Engineer
SDE	Sub divisional Engineer
SE	Superintendent Engineer
SFG	Social Forestry Group
SO	Sectional Officer
SLS	Social and Livelihood Support
TA	Technical Assistance
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TL	Team Leader
ToT	Training of Trainers
TUG	Tube Well User Group
UP	Union Parishad
Upazila	Sub-district
WARPO	Water Resources Planning Organisation
WBM	Water Based Macadam
WMA	Water Management Association
WMF	Water Management Federation
WMG	Water Management Group
WMO	Water Management Organization
XEN	Executive Engineer
XO	Extension Overseer

1. Introduction

The fourth phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP IV, started on 1 March 2011, with the mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 9 May 2011, while the Administrative Arrangement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh was signed in Dhaka on 4 January 2012. The Inception Report of CDSP IV was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 31 May 2011. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the DPPs of the six project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011 – 2012 was submitted to EKN and IFAD on 4 July 2011.

The focus of the activities of CDSP IV is on the development of five new chars: Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char (these three chars are contiguous to each other); Urir Char and Char Ziauddin. The total extent of these chars is around 30,000 ha, with an estimated population of 155,000 in 28,000 households. The six components of the project are: protection from climate change; climate change resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation; land settlement and titling; livelihood support; institutional development; studies and surveys. The project continues support for CDSP I, II and III areas with Operation and Maintenance activities and land settlement (in particular in Boyer Char). It also looks to the future by conducting feasibility studies in areas where future char development programs might be undertaken.

Main activities and achievements during this second reporting period were surveys, designs and preparation of tenders for the physical implementation works planned under the AWPB 2011-2012; start-up of the plot to plot survey; organisation of numerous mass meetings for preparation and formation of the first Water Management Groups and Farmers Forums and selection and contracting of four Project NGOs.

After this introductory chapter, the present progress report No 2 deals in succession with the objectives of CDSP IV (next chapter) and the project areas and population (in Chapter 3). Chapter 4 gives an overview of the project activities during this first reporting period, grouped under the six project components. Chapter 5 is on the project organization. The project finances are in Chapter 6. The concluding chapter, Chapter 7, pays attention to the risks facing the project and its manifestation during the reporting period.

2. Objectives of CDSP IV

The Logical Framework (see **Annex 1**) gives a clear distinction of the objectives of CDSP IV at three levels: goal (or long term development objective), purpose (as intermediate objective between interventions and goal) and outputs (direct result of interventions).

The **overall objective** of the project is to reduce poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars, which will be achieved via improved and more secure livelihoods. The **purpose** is therefore to improve and enhance the security of the livelihoods of the settlers in the project areas. This applies in particular for the 28,000 households in the CDSP IV project areas. The purpose would be achieved through the following **outputs**:

- effective management of water resources, protection against tidal and storm surges, improved drainage;
- climate resilient internal infrastructure for communication, markets, cyclone shelters, provision of potable water and hygienic sanitation;
- provision to the settlers of a legal title to land;
- improved livelihoods and household resilience;
- institutional development in order to create an enabling institutional environment;
- knowledge management through undertaking and disseminating surveys and studies and by learning from and contributing to ICZM efforts.

The objectives at output level directly follow the results of the actual project activities and do indeed address the major problems that are at stake in the chars. Major challenges can, substance wise, to a large extent be addressed independently from each other. There are however interconnections at a practical level. For example, number and size of bridges and culverts (part of output “climate resilient infrastructure”) have a direct bearing on the water management in the area concerned (output “water resources managed effectively”). Having a title on the land that a family occupies (output “secure land titles”), will substantially contribute to their socio-economic position and capability to cope with the vulnerabilities in the chars (output “improved livelihoods and household resilience”). And all these four outputs feed, for a large part via the Monitoring and Evaluation system, into the output “knowledge management and into lessons for ICZM”, and vice versa.

3. Project areas and population

3.1 Introduction

As stated in Chapter 1, the focus of the activities of CDSP IV is on five chars, with a total area of about 30,000 ha and a population of around 155,000 in 28,000 households. Three chars are located next to each other and form a part of the mainland: Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char. Urir Char is still an island, while the fifth char, Char Ziauddin, is located on the mainland, surrounded by earlier developed CDSP areas. The following sections (3.2 to 3.4) provide more detailed information on these chars. A summary of size and population is given in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Coverage of area and population

Char	Area	Feasibility study estimates 2006*		Appraisal Mission estimates	
	Hectares	Households	Population	Households	Population
Nangulia	8,990	8,430	46,583	12,000	67,000
Noler	2,690	4,760	27,892	6,000	33,000
Caring	6,850	4,000	19,500	6,000	33,000
Ziauddin	1,943	1,420	8,015	2,000	11,000
Urir	10,300	1,716	10,404	2,000	11,000
Total	30,773	20,326	112,394	28,000	155,000

* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

The table shows there is a considerable difference between the findings as reported in the feasibility studies of 2006 and those of the Project Design Mission (Appraisal Mission) of 2009. In this report the number of households as estimated by the 2009 mission is used.

CDSP IV also continues attention for CDSP I, II and III areas. The main subject of this attention is Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of infrastructure involving WMGs. For the CDSP III area (Boyer Char), considerable efforts have still to be directed to the completion of the land settlement program.

Annex 2 provides an overview map of all CDSP areas (2a), an overview of CDSP IV (2b) and maps of Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char (2c), Urir Char (2d) and Char Ziauddin (2e).

3.2 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

- Char Nangulia, with an area of about 8,990 ha (22,200 acres) and an estimated population of 67,000 in 12,000 households;
- Noler Char of about 2,690 ha (6,650 acres) and a population of approximately 33,000 in 6,000 households;
- Caring Char of about 6,850 ha (16,920 acres), with around 33,000 people in roughly 6000 households; these households are concentrated on the higher part of Caring Char of around 3,800 ha.

The total area amounts to 18,530 ha (45,770 acres) with a current population of about 133,000 in 24,000 households.

Nangulia and Noler Chars appeared around the 1970's. Present land levels for Char Nangulia are between 2.75 and 4.75 m PWD and for Noler Char between 2.25 and 3.75 m PWD. Caring Char appeared later and is less developed and inhabited (land levels between 2.00 m and 4.00 m PWD). Nangulia and Noler chars are next to each other, only separated by the Mamur Khal. To the south of these two chars is Caring Char, only separated from them by the Caring and Mamur Khals. Nangulia Char is further bordered by polders 59/3B and Char Majid (in the north and west) and by a developing, yet to be named, char. Noler Char is further bordered by the Hatiya river in the west (with on the other side Boyer Char), the Meghna River in the southwest and by Caring Khal in the south and southeast, at the other side of which is Caring Char. Caring Char is for a greater part still an emerging char in the Meghna River, by which it is bordered in the south and east sides.

All three chars are located within Noakhali District. The whole area is part of two Upazilas (Subarbachar and Hatiya) and of three Unions (Char Clerk of Subarnachar Upazila, and Chanandi and Mohammadpur of Hatiya Upazila).

3.3 Urir Char

In the Meghna Estuary, erosion and accretion along the boundaries of the chars or islands are very common morphological processes. Urir Char is a perfect example. Since its emergence in the early 1970s, Urir Char has shown a very dynamic character and developed through erosion, accretion and shifting of several kilometres. During the last 35 years the landmass of Urir Char increased from 12 km² to 100 km². At the same time the char shifted about 8 kilometres towards the north.

The land levels in Urir Char vary from 3.67 m to 4.78 m PWD in the north to south direction and from 3.85 m to 4.03 m PWD in the east to west direction. Average land level can be taken as 4.08 m PWD. The total land area of Urir Char including fallow and muddy land is about 13,824 ha (around 33,000 acres) of which about 36.8 % has been brought under cultivation. About 48.7 % of the area is fallow and muddy land. At present the fallow lands are partially used for grazing. Mangrove forestland has been developed and is occupying 7.8% of the total area.

The estimated total population is 11,000, distributed over 2,000 households.

There are two parts of the area broadly known as "Urir Char". One part falls under Urir Char Union of Sandwip Upazila of Chittagong District, comprising an area of approximately 21,694 acres (*mouzas*: Char Lakshmi, Piadogi, Shamasarabad and Char Badu). Another part of 10,760 acres is located in Char Elahi Union of Companiganj Upazila under Noakhali District (*mouzas*: Char Umed, Char Rahman, Char Balua and Char Gazi Mijan).

3.4 Char Ziauddin

Char Ziauddin accretion was started in 1970 and people started living there in 2001. It is named after a district magistrate. The char is under the jurisdiction of Char Jubilee Union. The char is located west of Char Mora Dona near Boyer Char, in the southwest corner of Subarnachar Upazila under Noakhali District. Boyer Char lies to the south, CBD-1 to the north and the Baggardona River to the west. The area is on an average about 5 km in length and 3 km wide approximately. Present land levels vary from 3.20 m to 3.71 m PWD.

Settlers of Char Ziauddin mainly came from Ramgati (50%), South Hatiya (25%) and the mainland (25%). The estimated total population is 11,000 and the number of households 2,000. However, some new squatters (around 200 hhs) have moved in and are occupying the Matua and Elahi's fish project in this char. According to the survey and information from Department of Forest, the size of the area is 1,943 hectares (4,799 acres). The settlers occupied 2,114 acres land without official title. Six big fishery projects occupy approximately 1,000 acres. Of these six, the two biggest projects each occupy 300 acres.

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31 December 2011. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

4.2 Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP IV by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for protection from climate change, consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and closures. Also provisions are made for buildings for WMG's and for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II and III areas, and for maintenance during construction in CDSP 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 (see 4.2.2).

4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. In 2011 – 2012 surveys, site investigations, designs and tender procedures for embankments and sluices are undertaken at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Char Ziauddin and a start will be made with their construction. **Annex 3** gives a map with the locations of the embankments on Char Nangulia and Noler Char. In addition, from December 2011 onwards in all 5 chars a start was made with an inventory of areas with severe drainage congestion, as informed by the stakeholders, for initial excavation of drainage khals for implementation of about 20% of the total project plan. For an overview of progress and planning of works under BWDB, see **Annex 4**, Table 1. Implementation activities are discussed in detail below.

During the reporting period two additional Project Engineers joined the project under the TA team. Two additional Engineering Surveyors will be recruited soon.

Construction of peripheral embankment

For construction of 18.402km (as per field measurement) length of sea facing embankment along the Meghna river (11.84km at Char Nangulia and 6.562km at Noler Char) field surveys, detail design/drawings and detail estimates were completed during the reporting period. BWDB already floated tenders for 6.00km length in two groups at Char Nangulia.

For construction of 21.485km (as per field measurement) interior dyke along the Eastern bank of Hatiya river, Southern bank of Caring khal and at the North East side of Char Nangulia (15.428km at Char Nangulia and 6.057 km at Noler Char) site selection, field surveys, detail design/drawings and detail estimates were completed and tender was floated for 9.263km length in three groups at Char Nangulia. Construction work is expected to be started in January 2012.

Construction of dwarf embankment

For construction of 13.80km (as per field measurement) length of dwarf embankment along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char detail design/drawings were made. Estimate was done for 9.00km of length and activity for tender floating is under process. Physical work will start in February 2012 and 25% progress is expected to be achieved at the end of June 2012.

Construction of drainage sluices

Detail design data of sluices DS-1 (9v-1.5x1.8m) including closure over Caring khal at Char Nangulia and 3 sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggardona khal at Char Ziauddin were submitted to Design Circle-IV, BWDB, Dhaka in the middle of November 2011. As per planning all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work orders will be done by January 2012 and 20% - 30% physical progress will be achieved by the end of June 2012.

Detail design data of sluice DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) including closure over Hoar khal and sluice DS2 (5v-1.5x1.8m) including closure over Katakali khal were submitted to Design Circle-IV, BWDB, Dhaka in October/ November 2011. As per planning all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be performed by June 2012 and physical work will start in the FY 2012-2013.

Construction of closures

Although no activities in the construction of 13 closures were foreseen in 2011-2012 at Char Nangulia and Noler Char, design data were submitted to BWDB design office for closure 1 and closure 2 over Mamur khal, and for the closures over Milon khal, Killar bazar khal in Noler Char / Char Nangulia. Detail design was completed for closure-1 over Mamur khal and the closure over Milon khal at Noler Char.

Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals

There is a plan for initial excavation of drainage khals for 278km length in all 5 chars. During the reporting period detailed field survey has been done for 25.41km length of khal at Urir Char and 45.00km for Char Nangulia. Design data were submitted to BWDB design office for 25.41km at Urir Char and 45.00 km at Char Nangulia.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

There is a program for construction of 31 WMG Centre at the five chars in DPP. Site selection, completion of design/drawing, tender floating and work order would be completed for 6 centres (2 at Char Nangulia, 2 at Noler Char, 1 at Char Ziauddin and 1 at Caring Char) by December 2011 and physical work expected to be completed by the end of June 2012. The locations of the 6 WMG sheds have already been selected and design for the same is under process.

Acquisition/ purchase of lands and landed properties or assets

Acquisition/ purchase of lands and landed properties or assets will start in January 2012 and is expected to be completed by the end of June 2012.

Rehabilitation of affected households

No activities will be taken in 2011-2012 for rehabilitation of 384 house holds as envisaged for Char Nangulia.

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

Out of the total project budget of Tk.1200 lakh, in 2011-2012 Tk. 300 lakh will be spent in CDSP I, II and III area for the maintenance of sluices, embankments and drainage channels. Site selection, field survey and completion of detailed design/ drawings would be completed by October 2011; estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and be completed by the end of June 2012. The tender procedure was completed for the maintenance work of Gabtali sluice at Boyer Char and notice of award has been issued. Works will start early January 2012. A plan and DPP for additional protection works at the mouth of the outfall channel at Meghna River to ensure the safety of the sluice is in preparation by XEN BWDB. Site selection for the maintenance works at other sluices, embankments and drainage khals was completed by the WMO's, but is still to be checked by BWDB.

4.2.2 Social forestry by FD

The Forest Department is responsible for all plantation activities, except on homesteads. NGOs will look after homestead forestry and provide support to private nurseries. Training will be organized for staff of the Forest Department, NGOs, SFGs, WMGs, Local Government Institutions and others. Also information and awareness campaigns will be organized.

By following the Social Forestry approach, the settlers will be involved in planning and implementation. Through a benefit sharing agreement the forestry component of CDSP-IV will have a poverty reduction impact as well.

During the reporting period the Social Forestry Advisor and one of the two envisaged Social Forestry Coordinators jointly with the FD personnel contributed to the implementation of AWPB 2011 - 2012.

Recruitment

Recruitment for all positions in FD has been done. One Accountant, one Boat shipper, eight Nursery Men (Mali), one Computer Operator, one Boat Helper, one Office Assistant (deputed) and one Office Caretaker (outsourcing) have been recruited.

Deployment of Consultants

Through tendering method, two consultants have been selected. One for Office cum dormitory establishment and another for the Steel/Fibre body launch building. These consultants were engaged for designing, supervision and tender document preparation.

Formation of groups for social forestry

At the core of the social forestry approach are the Social Forestry Groups (SFG). Such groups will be formed for every 2 km of roadside plantation, 1.5 km of embankment plantation, 20 ha of foreshore plantation and 20 ha of mangrove plantation. Each group will have about 20-25 members, with roughly 75% men and 25% women. The formation itself will be implemented by a team consisting of staff of the Department of Forest. Before the formation of SFGs is taken up, the population of the different chars is informed about the social forestry program through a series of meetings and motivational workshops. In year 2011-2012 around 40 SFGs are being formed.

In the reporting period two mass meetings have been organized under Nangulia, Noler and Caring char to introduce the social forestry approach and explain about plantation activities, the modalities of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, including beneficiaries. A total of 500 members have been listed following the approved format in DPP. The final selection of beneficiaries will be done through a series of consultative meetings with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team.

Land lease and benefit sharing agreements

On the basis of number of formed SFGs, land lease and benefit sharing agreements are established. The process of establishing such agreements between the Forest Department, land owning agencies (for instance Ministry of Land, LGED, BWDB), the SFGs, the Union Parishad and, if applicable, the community based organisation as WMOs, is taken care of. For the long-term sustainability and successful implementation of the social forestry plantation program, the appropriate and proper sharing of benefits among the stakeholders is essential. The agreements create a sense of ownership and ensure the right on government land and usufruct rights on trees and produces that will be derived from the plantation programs both in the short and long run. In addition they stipulate the plantation activities, the modalities of protection, maintenance, management and harvesting.

In the reporting period 15 land lease and benefit sharing agreements for embankment plantation in Lakshimpur district under CDSP-III, were signed by XEN, BWDB, Noakhali. The signed agreements will be distributed among the 15 SFGs.

Establishment of nurseries

For all kinds of plantations the Forest Department will ensure quality seedlings from their own existing nurseries, from newly established nurseries or from other sources. Preparatory work of nursery establishment for 1000 ha mangrove plantation adjacent to Caring char has been completed. A Total of 5000 seed beds have been raised with keora species. Each seed bed size is 40 ft X 4 ft. Seedlings are now in good condition and ready for plantation.

Road, Embankment, Drainage Khal, Killa and Institutional plantations

No Road, Embankment, Drainage Khal, Killa and Institutional plantations are planned for the FY 2011-2012, because construction of these will not yet be completed in this year.

Foreshore plantations

There was a plan of 322.5 ha foreshore block plantation in the unprotected area of Urir Char in 2011-2012. But due to land condition and the local law & order situation, this has been omitted for this year and it will be done in the near future.

During the reporting period 26 ha foreshore plantations in dyke have been completed in the CDSP-III area, so a total of 50 ha foreshore plantation has been completed up to the reporting period. Non-mangrove foreshore plantation in the other chars could not be planned before fixing the actual alignment of the embankment. Hence these will be started next year.

Mangrove plantations

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora species, will be established for 1000 ha plantation in newly accreted lands adjacent to Caring char in the FY 2011-2012.

The sites have already been selected for these plantations. Appropriate time of plantation is December to January and April/May. Plantation will be completed within January 2012 in the expectant of fund availability. Regular monitoring will be undertaken for gap filling to make the plantation a success. This mangrove will contribute in improving coastal areas as natural habitat for birds, fishes, etc and in protection against natural hazards like cyclones and tidal waves.

Plantation Maintenance

The plan of maintenance work for foreshore plantation in 2011-2012 includes dykes (85 ha), roadside plantation (60 km), embankment plantation (6.50 km) and cluster village plantation (32 nos.) in the CDSP-III area.

During the reporting period maintenance works for roadside plantation (60 km) and embankment plantation (6.50 km) have been completed. A total of 15 watchers have been deployed for the embankment and roadside plantation areas, among them 7 are women. The remainder of the maintenance work for foreshore plantation including dykes (85 ha) and cluster village plantation (32 nos.) will be done within FY 2011-2012 in the expectant of fund availability.

Capacity building

In order to familiarize the staff of the Department of Forest (Coastal Forest Division, Noakhali) with the CDSP-IV programme and in particular with the social forestry methodology, a one-day staff workshop and two two-days training courses will be organized for range officers, beat officers, forest guards and watchers. Five one-day cross visits to other social forestry projects will be organized as well. The Forest Department will also conduct training courses for 40 SFG members in order to enhance the capabilities of the SFGs. FD will also conduct 40 SFG benefit agreement workshops, each for one day within 2011-2012. A total of 10 Workshops of one day with LGI, NGO and the public will also be conducted in 2011-2012. The capacity building as per annual work plan will only start after the formation of SFG's is advancing.

4.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

This component concerns construction of climate-resilient infrastructure by LGED, including (rural) roads, bridges and culverts, cyclone shelters and killas, ghats and markets. In addition, in the water supply and sanitation program, DPHE is providing test tube wells; deep tube wells and single pit latrines (see 4.3.2).

4.3.1 Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

For an overview of progress and planning of works under LGED, see Annex 4, Table 2. Implementation activities of LGED are discussed in detail below.

Union Roads (Direct paved road construction)

As per annual planning of 2011-2012, site selection, field surveys and detailed design/ drawings for 13.50Km (BC, 3.70m paved, Char Nangulia 11.5km, Char Ziauddin 2.00km) would be completed by October 2011. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and 60% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012. During the reporting period the following progress was achieved:

Char Nangulia: work order has been issued for the two paved roads (paved width 3.70m) construction of length 6.80km and physical work already started in the field. Work order is under process for one road of length 3.60km. Tender activity is under process for two paved roads (paved width 2.40m) of length 5.00km.

Char Ziauddin: work order has been issued for one paved road (paved width 3.70m) construction of length 3.075km. Tender activity is under process for paved road (paved width 2.40m) of length 900m.

Rural Roads (Earthen)

Site selection, field survey and detailed design/ drawings for 41.83 km road (Char Nangulia 17.52Km, Caring Char 6.00Km, Char Ziauddin 7.00Km and Urir Char 11.31Km) would be completed by October 2011; estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order for the earthen phase completed by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and 60% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

During the reporting period the following progress was achieved:

Char Nangulia: tender floating is under process for two roads of length 6.25km and estimate concurred for three roads of length 12.15km.

Char Ziauddin: work order has been issued and work started for one road of length 2.40km and work order under process for two roads of length 5.70km.

Caring Char: tender activity is under process for two roads of length 7.20km.

Urir Char: site selection completed for three roads of length 11.30km.

Construction of Bridges

Site selection, field survey, sub-soil investigation and detailed design/ drawings for 8 no's of bridges (Char Nangulia-2, Noler Char-1, Caring Char-1, Char Ziauddin-2 and Urir Char-2) out of 25 bridges would be completed by November 2011; estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by January 2012. Physical work would start in February 2012 and 50% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

Site selection, field survey, sub-soil investigation and completion of detail design/ drawing for the 150m bridge at Caring Char will be done later after closing of Mamur khal. Estimate preparation, tender floating, issuing of work and implementation of construction work will be taken up in financial year 2012 - 2013.

During the reporting period site selection and sub-soil investigation was completed for two 20m long bridges at Char Nangulia and the design is under process. Site selection and sub-soil investigation was done for one bridge at Urir Char. Site selection was done for two bridges and sub-soil investigation done for one bridge at Char Ziauddin. The khal section for the proposed 150m bridge over Caring khal at Caring Char was found much larger than the proposed bridge length, so it needs further study.

Construction of Box Culverts

Site selection, field surveys and detailed design/ drawings for 8 nos. of box culverts (Char Nangulia-1, Noler Char-1, Caring Char-2, Char Ziauddin-2 and Urir Char-2) out of 18 would be completed by October 2011; estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and 80% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

During the reporting period the following progress was achieved:

Char Nangulia: work order has been issued and work started for one box culvert on East Char Majid – Bhumihin Bazar road. Work order under process for four box culverts on Bhumihin bazar-Janata bazar-Mamur khal road.

Char Ziauddin: work order has been issued for one box culvert on Bhumihin road and work order is under process for one on Zia bazar-Chowdhury Mazhi bazar-Noy Tikker khal road.

Caring Char: tender activity is under process for two box culverts on embankment-Bathankhali bazar-Bathankhali ghat road & embankment-Hasina bazar-Mujib bazar –Mujib ghat road.

Urir Char: Site selection completed for two box culverts.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

Site selection, field surveys and completion of detail design/ drawings for 27 no's of U-drain/pipe culverts (Char Nangulia- 6, Noler Char- 6, Caring Char-6, Char Ziauddin-6 and Urir Char-3.) out of 70 would be completed by October 2011; all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and 80% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

During the reporting period the following progress was achieved:

Char Nangulia: tender activity is under process for eleven U-drains and estimate concurred for ten.

Char Ziauddin: work order has been issued for two U-drains and work order is under process for seven.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

Site selection, field survey, sub-soil investigation and completion of detail design/ drawing for 20 no's of Cyclone Shelters (Char Nangulia-9, Noler Char-6, Caring Char-2, Char Zia Uddin-1 and Urir Char-2) out of 60 would be completed by November 2011; all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by January 2012. Physical work would start in February 2012 and 30% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

During the reporting period the following progress was achieved:

Char Nangulia: tender evaluation is under process for six cyclone shelters and tender activity is going on for two. Foundation design and estimate is under process for one.

Char Ziauddin: tender activity under process for one.

Caring Char: tender activity is under process for two.

Urir Char: tender activity is under process for two cyclone shelters.

Construction of Public Markets

Site selection, field survey and detailed design/ drawings for a Public Markets at Janata bazaar (Nangulia) out of total of 9 would be completed by October 2011; estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by January 2012. Physical work would start in February 2012 and 50% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

In consultation with the concerned market management committee in the form of a workshop, site selection & typical design were completed for the construction of the Public Market at Janata bazaar (Char Nangulia). The tender is scheduled for January 2012.

Construction of Union Parishad Complex

Site selection, field survey, sub-soil investigation and detailed design/ drawings for a Union Parishad Complex out of a total of 2 would be completed by December 2011. The complex at Hatiya Bazar (Boyerchar) was shifted to Mainuddin Bazar as per demand of stakeholders. All sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order would be completed by February 2012. Physical work would start in March 2012 and 30% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

Site selection & sub-soil investigation were completed for both Union Parishad Complexes, in Mainuddin Bazar and Janata Bazar (Char Nangulia).

Construction of Cluster Village

There will be no activities in the construction of 2 Cluster Villages at Char Nangulia and Noler Char in 2011 - 2012.

Construction of Killa

There will be no activities in the construction of 22 Killas at Caring Char, Urir Char and in the surrounding Chars in 2011 - 2012.

Construction of Ghat

In 2011 – 2012 two Ghats will be constructed in Urir Char to improve accessibility to the island; there will be no activities in the construction of the 7 Ghats at the other four chars this year.

Site selection is completed for the construction of the two ghats and design is under process.

Construction of Bus stand

There will be no activities in the construction of Bus stand at Char Nangulia in 2011 - 2012.

Widening of Bus road

Field survey and completion of detail design/ drawings for widening the bus road from Hatiya bazaar turning to Tankir bazaar for 5.00Km length would be completed by October 2011; all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and 80% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

Activities are yet to be started.

Women Staff Shed

There will be no activities in the construction of Women Staff Shed at Char Nangulia in FY 2011 - 2012.

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

Out of total budget Tk.1063.40 lakh, Tk. 128.76 lakh will be spent in CDSP I, II and III areas for the maintenance of road pavement and other maintenance works. Site selection, field survey and detailed designs/ drawings would be completed by October 2011; estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and 80% progress is expected to be achieved by the end June 2012. Site selection is still under process.

4.3.2 Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

One deep tube well will be provided for 15 to 20 households and one for each cyclone shelter will also be installed. If required, test tube wells will be sunk. One latrine will be given to each individual household. Ponds with sand filter (PSF) schemes will be installed where water supply from deep tube wells is not feasible. However it is hoped that sufficient functioning tube wells can be sunk.

For an overview of progress and planning of works under DPHE see Annex 4, Table 3. DPHE activities are discussed below in detail below.

Test Tube Wells

Site selection, estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order for 10 test tube wells (Char Nangulia-3, Char Zia Uddin-5 and Urir Char-2) out of 17 would be completed by September 2011. Physical work would start in October 2011 and 100% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

Up to 31st December 2011 site selection was completed, tender activity completed and work order was under process for 10 test tube wells at Char Nangulia, Urir Char and Char Ziauddin.

Deep Tube Wells

Site selection and all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order would be completed by February 2012 for 300 deep tube wells (Char Nangulia-120, Noler Char-60, Caring Char-60, Char Zia Uddin-30 and Urir Char-30) out of 1479. Physical work would start in March 2012 and 50% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012. For the remaining tube wells site selection is to be continued this year.

The tender activity for sinking 300 deep tube wells at five chars was exercised twice but no positive result was achieved. The estimate has been reviewed for third time tender floating.

Single pit latrines

Site selection and all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order for 5000 nos. single pit latrine (Char Nangulia-2000, Noler Char-1000, Caring Char-500, Char Zia Uddin-1000 and Urir Char-500) out of 26735 would be completed by December 2011. Physical work would start in January 2012 and 80% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012. For the remaining latrines site selection will continue.

Notice of award was issued for 4,400 single pit latrines at Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char and Char Ziauddin. No tender was dropped for Urir Char. Preparation has been taken for 2nd time tender floating in Urir Char.

Pond with sand filter

There will be no activities in the construction of 36 no's of pond with sand filter at the five chars in FY 2011-2012.

Rain water harvesting schemes

There will be no activities in the construction of rain water harvesting schemes in FY 2011-2012 for 15 no's of RWHS at Char Ziauddin.

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

There is provision for spending of Tk. 3.00 lakh for O&M activities at CDSP-I, II & III area. Yet no activity started.

4.4 Land settlement and titling by MoL

The Ministry of Land is involved in the following settlement aspects of CDSP:

- (i) Completion of the residual settlement activities of CDSP-III
- (ii) Settlement of the landless households in government khas lands of CDSP-IV areas of Hatiya and Subarnachar of Noakhali District and
- (iii) Modernization of the Land Records Management System (LRMS).

Progress on the various aspects is presented below.

Completion of the settlement cases of CDSP III

Out of the target of settlement of 9500 households under CDSP-III, later increased with 527 hh to 10,027, selection of 9027 landless families had been completed and khatians had been delivered to 6185 families, while 3842 settlement cases are at different stages of settlement features. Of these, title documents will be delivered to 1500 households after completion of the stage-wise activities during 2011- 2012. Simultaneously, the activities for selection of other households and activities for documentation of the rest of the households will be continued for completion of the residual activities of CDSP-III by the 2nd year of the project.

During the reporting period hearings for selection of landless were held for 4 days in Boyer Char, while two registration camps have been conducted.

The stage wise activities for completion, total target, planned for 2011 - 2012 and the progress during the reporting period and the overall progress are as under:

Table 4-1 Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP III area

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHS)	Target for 2011 - 2012 (HHS)	Progress during the period (HHS)	Overall progress (HHS)
Hearing & landless selection	1000	1000	177	259
Jamabondi preparation	1885	1600	756	756
Jamabondi approval by:				
a) Upazila Committee	1885	1600	756	756
b) District Committee	2272	1800	756	1138
Kabuliyat:				
a) Execution	2630	2000	418	418
b) Registration	2698	2000	398	422
Khatian Preparation	2883	2200	261	1255
Khatian distribution	3842	1500	753	753

Progress was not as per plan, due to non-availability of project staff at the upazila and district level and administrative preoccupation of the officials of the upazila administration.

Land Settlement in CDSP IV areas

As per Annual Work Plan, the Deputy Commissioner has been appointed as the Project Director for the Land Component of CDSP-IV and Mr. Sirajul Islam, Deputy Commissioner, has been performing as the PD and Mr. Ataur Rahman has been working as the Addl. Project Director, in addition to their normal duties.

The appointments of project personnel are as under:

- i. The officials for the categorized posts of PD, Additional PD, Deputy PD, Assistant PD & Land Settlement Co-coordinators have already been designated in terms of the DPP and these officials have been working in their respective jurisdictions.
- ii. The post of AC (Land), Hatiya, which is one of the prime actors for the project, was vacant for a long time. However, an officer has joined as AC (Land) in December 2011.
- iii. In terms of the DPP, appointment of the 22 support personnel for PMU and the upazila level offices from out sourcing has been completed and the personnel have already been fielded.

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

As per target of the AWP for 2011 - 2012, PTPS of 14,000 acres of land will be conducted during 2011 - 2012. The program also includes hiring experienced settlement surveyors and their supervisors, training of the survey officials and consolidation of the result of the surveys and issue of notification for information of the members of the public in the areas. The PTPS and its stage wise activities are conducted in the following areas:

Table 4-2 The PTPS and its follow-up activities

Activities	Upazilas	Mouzas	Areas /HHS
Conduct of Land Survey & Mapping and Collection of household data	Hatiya	4	9,368 Acrs
	Subarnachar	4	4,488 Acrs
Consolidation of survey & landless data	Hatiya	4	3500 HHS
	Subarnachar	4	3000 HHS
Issue of the official notification from Upazila land offices	Hatiya	4	3000 HHS
	Subarnachar	4	2000 HHS
Hearing & selection of landless	Hatiya	2	1500 HHS
	Subarnachar	2	1000 HHS

PTPS of 8 mouzas will be conducted during the year. Of these, 4 mouzas of Hatiya Upazila namely Char Amanat (JL-4), Char Azmal (JL-3), Char Kabir, Noler char (JL-71) and Char Rahman (JL-72) and 4

mouzas of Subarnachar Upazila namely Char Ziauddin (JL-267), Char Bayzid (JL-300), Kanakgram (JL-302) and Purba Tumchar (JL-not yet numbered) will be covered. Simultaneous actions will also be taken for holding hearings for selection of the landless in the PTPS completed areas.

As approved by the Ministry of land and in terms of the DPP, the PTPS activities have started following the methodologies of “Plain Table Cadastral Survey” system.

Seasonal surveyors have been selected jointly by the district administration and the TA Team and 12 survey teams (each team consists of one Sardar Amin, one Badar Amin and one chainman) have been fielded in two mouzas of Hatiya and Subarnachar upazila. A one day training program was held for the surveyors, which was conducted by the TA Team on 23-11-2011, with the experts of the district administration, the zonal settlement organization and TA Team. The teams have started their activities in the field from 24-11-2011.

The PTPS has been progressing in the field using the Mouza sheets printed and published by the government settlement department. But the works have been interrupted as the traverse pillars could not be found at the places of locations shown in the Mouza sheet maps. A search revealed that the points could not be traced out as the areas have been regularly inundated by the tidal waters and low quality wooden pegs were used at places. The matter has been brought to the notices of the Ministry of Land and the DGLRS. The Ministry has already issued instructions to the DGLRS to send their traverse survey teams for relaying the traverse stations and find out the location of the points in the field.

The DGLRS has deputed two traverse survey teams with one Camp Officer, two Surveyors and one data computer who have joined on 28.12.2011. It is expected that the teams will be in a position to relay the traverse points soon so that the field surveyors can easily go for making out mouza maps by cadastral surveys.

Disposal of the disputes and court cases related to the project lands

Boundary dispute:

There is a boundary dispute between Subarnachar and Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali District and the same has not yet been resolved. The committee headed by the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Rev), Noakhali has not yet been able to arrange amicable settlement between the officials and local representatives of the two upazilas. The matter has been given to the knowledge of the Ministry of Land with request to pass necessary orders to DGLRS for arranging the fixation of the boundary lines locally so that permanent boundary pillars can be fixed up in areas to avoid any future complications. The disposal of the boundary dispute is necessary for peaceful conduct of the PTPS and settlement activities. On 5-12-2011, at the initiative of the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali, a meeting was held in his office, which was attended by Mr. Ekramul Karim Chowdhury, Hon'ble MP of Noakhali, Sadar constituency, Mr. Khairul Alam Selim and Mr. Sihabuddin Saheen, Upazila Parishad Chairmen of Subarnachar and Hatiya upazilas respectively, along with several local representations of Noakhali areas. The Team Leader and the Land Settlement Adviser of the TA Team of CDSP-IV were also present. In the meeting the nature of the boundary dispute and the necessity of resolving the dispute in the interest of smooth implementation of CDSP IV were discussed in detail. Hon'ble MP opined that the matter will be taken up with higher authorities of the government soon.

Disposal of Shrimp land dispute:

The Ministry of Land declared substantial areas of agricultural khas land of different mouzas involved in CDSP-IV of Subarnachar Upazila as 'Shrimp Mohal'. In fact, the landless households have used these areas since long. Some Writ cases are pending in the High Court over the issue. However, the district administration has requested the Ministry of Land for withdrawing the notifications so that the khas lands may be settled to the deserving landless households of the area. Decision of the ministry has not yet been received. The matter has been raised in the meeting of the Monitoring Committee held on the 27.12.2011 in the Ministry of land. The Ministry has been requested to resolve the issues for smooth implementation of the project activities.

Writ case over declaration of Union Parishads in the project areas:

The writ case (no 1837/2005) instituted by the people of Subarnachar and Hatiya upazilas of Noakhali district claiming the entire lands of Boyer Char and Chanandi (NNC) areas as that of Subarnachar Upazila is still pending in the High Court. A 'stay order' passed by the High court on the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali is also pending. Although, as per opinion of the Ministry of Law there is no bar in land settlement activities in favour of the landless people, any restraining order passed by the court may create adverse situation for the land settlement program. Besides, the case has to be perused with by the government for making services of the Union Parishads available to these distressed coastal char areas. The district administration would take legal steps towards disposal of the cases on priority basis. In the meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Land held on 27.12.2011 the matter has been discussed and immediate actions have been sought for disposal of the case.

Formation of management and monitoring committees

The Ministry of Land vide its memo no. 31.049.0310.12.04.072.2010-107 dated 12.07.2011 has formed two committees for effective implementation of the project activities as under:

- i. District Project Management Committee (DPMC): The Committee is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (Project Director) and the ADC (Rev), UNO's, AC (Land)'s of Hatiya and Subarnachar upazilas, Sr./Assistant Commissioner of PMU, LSA of the TA Team as members and the Revenue Deputy Collector as its Member-secretary. Two meetings have been held during the period on 21.07.2011 and 19.09.2011.
- ii. The Monitoring Committee at the Ministry level: The committee is headed by the Joint Secretary (Dev) of the Ministry and the Deputy Secretary (Dev), Deputy Secretary (Law), Deputy Secretary (Wing-8), PD/Representative of PD and LSA of TA Team as members and the Deputy Chief of the Ministry as its Member-secretary. One meeting has been held on 27.12.2011.

Implementation of LRMS

- i. The computerized "Land Records Management System (LRMS)" is a well-designed management & information system developed by CDSP for accurately documenting and recording of various working processes and functions of Upazila Land Offices in a speedy, transparent and safe manner. The system has been used for maintenance of all the records of settlement during CDSP III in Hatiya and other upazilas of Noakhali district. Since retrenchment of the officials of CDSP III the works of LRMS could not be continued at the upazila levels.
- ii. The system has been prepared for use in CDSP IV in continuation of the records of CDSP III. It is expected that the Project Director will resume the operation of the system immediately after the recruitment of the staff for the LRMS.
- iii. The Ministry of Land conducted a 'Pilot Activity on LRMS' during CDSP III in Companyganj upazila of Noakhali district and Ramgati upazila of Lakshmpur district in respect of incorporating all kinds of records of these upazilas in the LRMS. It has been reported that the report of the activity has not yet been received from the district administration. Once the reports are submitted, the Ministry of Land may take action for improvement of the LRMS software and incorporation of the district administration by expanding the system.
- iv. As provided in the DPP of CDSP IV, the system is under examination for expansion and further development to cope up with the necessity of the project. Employment of a short-term consultant is foreseen, to review the current system and make recommendations for its further development and improvement based on experience and taking into account the institutional capacity of the concerned agencies in Bangladesh and in other countries.

4.5 Livelihood support

4.5.1 Agricultural support by DAE

The unprotected coastal chars are vulnerable to regular flooding and have saline soils. In most of the unprotected lands along the coast only one rice crop is possible in the aman season, when heavy rains temporarily decrease the salinity of the higher layers of the soil. In the winter (rabi) season, at some places

an additional crop is possible. The overall cropping intensity of the five new chars in the CDSP IV project area is 144%, with low crop yields: for rice around 1.5 tons per hectare. When protected, the salinity will, over the years, gradually decline, while the possibilities of controlling water levels substantially improve the agricultural potential of the land. Introduction of high yielding crop varieties from the beginning (2011 - 2012) is an important element of the development strategy.

Agricultural support in CDSP IV has the following sub-components:

- strengthening of agricultural extension services;
- support for homestead agriculture and agro-forestry by contracted NGOs;
- surveys and monitoring.

For reporting on support for homestead agriculture and agro-forestry by contracted NGOs reference is made to the paragraph on social and livelihood support (4.5.2).

The TA Agricultural Advisor included in the consultant's proposal turned out to be not available for the project due to the refusal of a loan arrangement by her present employer. Hence a procedure for recruitment of a replacement was started by one of the national partner consultants. The Agricultural Adviser joined the project and started his assignment on July 5, 2011. Subsequently the Project Director CDSP-IV (DAE part) was transferred and M. Amir Hussain joined and took over the charges as Deputy Director DAE Noakhali on July 10, 2011. Immediately after his joining an introductory meeting was held with the TA team on July 11 and they apprised him on the status of CDSP IV.

Approval for appointment of outsourcing manpower on contract basis for one Project Agriculturist, two Project Officers and six Field Officers has been received by the Project Director from the MoA; hence appointment of contract staff is under process.

Strengthening and development of extension services

Farmers Forums (FF) will be formed in all five chars in line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy of 1996. With an average number of 25 members in a group, it is planned to form 40 FF (15 in Char Nangulia, 10 in Noler Char, 5 in Caring Char, 5 in Urir Char and 5 in Char Ziauddin) in 2011-2012 out of the total target of 90. The aim is to have 33% female farmers in the FFs. The 90% of the households that do not have a member in the FF will be reached through other activities such as demonstration plots and field days.

Although forty farmer forum groups are planned to be formed in this fiscal year, in the PMC DAE meeting Project Director was requested to mobilize field officers to complete formation of all 90 groups by June 2012. DAE field officers with support of TA Team are engaged in formation of farmer forums to complete the targeted number within the scheduled timeframe.

During 64 of eighty five mass meetings, organized for formation WUGs and Farmers Forums in the 5 project chars, Farmers Forums were formed. The status of Farmers Forum formation is given as under:

Table 4-3 Status of FF Formation

Name of Char	2011-2012 Target	Total target	Achievement
Char Ziauddin	5	6	6
Nangulia	15	38	33
Noler char	10	25	18
Caring char	5	15	7
Urir char	5	6	-
Total	40	90	64

Guidelines for Farmers Forum

A draft Farmers Forum Guideline was developed in Bengali and distributed to concerned DAE officers and TA Team members for their comments and suggestions. It was reviewed in the DAE Project Management Committee meeting and it was decided to finalize it in the next PMC meeting of DAE.

Technology dissemination

Main issues of discussion re agriculture during above meetings were introducing HYV rabi crop, the varieties tested for adaptability and salinity resistance. The major varieties suggested for rabi and aus season are as follows:

Table 4-4 Crop varieties for Rabi season

Cereals:	Rice (boro)	BRRRI Dhan 27, 42, 47& 55 and BINA Dhan 8
	Wheat	BARI Gom 26
Tuber crops:	Potato	BARI Alu 21, 27 & 29
	Sweet potato	BARI Mishti Alu 6 & 7
Oil seed:	Mustard	BARI Sharisha 11 & 16 BINA Sharisha 5
	Til	BARI Til 4
	Soybean	Shohag
Pulse:	Mungbean	BARI Mungbean line BM-01
Water melon:	Hybrid	Glory

Also local suited varieties of cowpea, grass pea, chilli, tomato (HYV), groundnut (HYV), okra (HYV), sweet gourd, cucumber and country bean can be grown during the dry season in the area.

Major constraint is the non availability of saline tolerant varieties and HYV seed in these new chars, because no seed dealer is appointed by the input supply government agency Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC). The issue was discussed with concerned officer and he gave assurance for appointing a seed dealer on priority basis.

Demonstration plots

As outlined in AWPB 2011-2012, 270 demonstration plots will be established in this year, 90 plots for high value and 180 for low value crops. In a DAE meeting it was decided that 64 demo plots are to be establish in rabi season. Char wise plots were finalized with three categories: full demo, motivational demo and test demo. However due to want of RPA fund this program, specifically for rabi crop demonstration, may suffer in implementation.

Surveys and adaptive research

A base line data survey on agro economic aspects of stakeholders is being carried out in the project area. The survey format was developed and tested in the field. Two orientations with field officers were organized on sampling and procedures for conducting the survey. Six sub-assistant Agricultural Officers are deputed from adjacent upazila for conducting the survey, supported by TA team. Project Director and Upazila Agriculture Officer were present in the field orientation. Accordingly the survey work was carried out in Char Ziauddin, Char Nangulia, Urir Char and Noler Char. Remaining Caring Char will be under taken in January 2012.

A meeting was held on October 25 2011, chaired by the Project Director DAE, with among others representatives of BARI, SRDI and TA Team present, on the issues of salinity monitoring and carried out adaptive research in the project area. In the meeting an expenditure estimate of salinity monitoring submitted by SRDI was approved. Meanwhile SRDI collected soil samples from five chars and these are under process of analysis.

It was also decided to undertake an adaptive research program by DAE with technical support of BARI and TA Team.

Project Management Unit

A DAE Project Management Committee was formed, consisting of senior DAE officials to review and oversee the implementation progress and provide necessary suggestions. The first DAE PMC meeting was held on October 26, 2011 in the DAE conference room chaired by the Director, Field Service Division (FSD). The following members were present in the meeting:

1. Additional Director, DAE Chittagong Region
2. Additional Director, P&E, DAE
3. Additional Director, FSD, DAE
4. Liaison Officer & Deputy Chief P&E
5. Project Director, CDSP-IV DAE part
6. Team Leader (in charge) CDSP-IV TA Team
7. Agricultural Adviser CDSP-IV, TA Team
8. Financial Adviser CDSP-IV TA Team

The progress was reviewed in the meeting and decisions taken as per agenda. Minutes of the meeting were distributed to all concerned.

Inter agency coordination

In a meeting with PD DAE, BARI, a representative of IRRI-SARCCAB and the Agricultural Adviser TA Team it was decided that a program on monitoring of adoption of HYV, crop yield and salinity affect would be undertaken in Char Ziauddin by BARI, financed by SARCCAB and that CDSP will extend their support to organize this program. A team consist of all organizations will visit the field to explore the potentialities and feasibility of the program.

A meeting was held in the conference room of CDSP with officers of RFLDC, particular on the activities in Urir Char, where both projects will work closely together.

Agricultural Adviser TA Team attended a day long workshop held on November 19, 2011, organized by the Market Infrastructure Development Project in Char land Region (MIDPCR) and supported the development of the annual plan for the year 2012-2013.

Support to the Agricultural master plan of MoA

A Master plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern region of Bangladesh is undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture. With this objective a feasibility study team of FAO visited the CDSP area in Boyer Char on December 17. During their field visit the mission discussed with farmers group on various issues relating to agricultural development of the area. During their visit they were accompanied by Project Director and TA Team and they have been supported by providing all information on coastal agriculture in unfavourable ecosystems.

Organization and Management

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) approved Deputy Director's proposal to work as Project Director CDSP IV (DAE part) and official correspondence can now be done henceforth by the Project Director.

An amount of Tk14.50 lakh GOB fund allocation was received by PD for VAT and Income tax of project expenditures, but the amount has been kept unspent due to non-availability of RPA project funds.

Required approval of procurement of 4wd vehicle to be purchased from the government owned industry was received from the concerned authority and the work order was awarded. Procurement of furniture,

equipments, etc is under process of preparing estimates and tendering procedure. Procurement can be done after availability of fund from RPA budget.

4.5.2 Social and livelihood support

The focus of the Social and Livelihoods Support (SLS) component of the project is on social and economic development of households, especially women and children in the five chars. Approximately 28000 households live in these five chars. The sub-component is implemented at field level by NGOs. The Technical Assistance (TA) team provides support, both technical and management to the NGO partners to implement the activities. Four NGOs were selected to perform the assignment. Contracting of these four NGOs was completed during the reporting period. The selection was done through quality based tendering at fixed cost basis.

Selection of NGOs

The agreement with NGOs is based on a fixed-budget contract. This means that: (i) each partner NGO will implement similar project activities uniformly in each char; (ii) each partner NGO has similar cost rates for similar activities. The NGO recruitment process and the time schedule were as follows:

- Invitation for submission of Expression of Interest in July;
- Short listing of qualified NGOs in August;
- Submission of technical proposal in September;
- Evaluation of technical proposals in October;
- Agreement and contracting and concurrence in November;
- Mobilisation of NGO's from December 2011 onwards.

In order to select the PNGOs, TA team prepared tender documents like Expression of Interest (EOI) template, technical proposal template, advertisement and Terms of Reference (ToR) for the NGOs. After completion of all tender documents, advertisement has taken place in the newspapers on 9th July 2011, with the dead line of submission of EOI on 31st July 2011.

A total 76 NGOs have collected the tender documents through mail and by hand. Out of these, 23 NGOs submitted an EOI. The NGO evaluation committee has evaluated the EOIs through specific evaluation grid. The NGOs were evaluated from various aspects such as area coverage, number of beneficiaries, previous experience, human resources, financial strength, yearly turn over, asset position, net income etc. Considering the strengths in various aspects and marks obtained for EOI, 7(seven) NGOs were selected to submit a technical and financial proposal. The names of the short listed NGOs are: Brac, Sagarika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SSUS), Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS), Society for Development Initiatives (SDI), Young Power in Social Action (YPSA), SAGGRAM and HEED.

The short listed NGOs were invited to submit a technical and financial proposal, but only six NGOs submitted a proposal, HEED did not. As per recommendation by the appraisal mission a short term consultant was recruited for evaluation of the technical proposal. An evaluation grid was developed by the short term consultant and CDSP TA team, as well as a physical verification check list. TA team members and consultant visited the NGOs for physical verification.

Based on the marks obtained on the technical proposal and from physical verification the NGO Selection Committee selected 4 NGOs to perform the SLS component. The name of the selected NGOs with working branches and chars is as follows:

Table 4-5 PNGO's and their working areas

SI #	Name of NGO	Number of branches	Name of working chars
1	Brac	6	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char, Char Ziauddin
2	Sagorika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SSUS)	3	Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char
3	Dwip Unnayan Songstha (DUS)	2	Char Nangulia, Noler Char
4	Society for Development Initiatives (SDI)	2	Urir Char, Char Nangulia

The contract agreements between Euroconsult Mott MacDonald and the four PNGO's, which are effective from 1st December 2011, were signed in Dhaka on behalf of Euroconsult Mott MacDonald by Hero Heering, TA Project Director CDSP IV, and on behalf of the NGO's by their respective Heads or authorised persons. The First Secretary Food Security and Governance of EKN and TA Team attended the signing ceremony in Dhaka Project Office.

Activities for Social and Livelihood Support

The Social and Livelihood Support component is divided into the following sub components:

- a. Group Formation, Micro finance and Capacity Building;
- b. Health and Family Planning;
- c. Water and Sanitation;
- d. Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain Development;
- e. Legal and Human Rights;
- f. Disaster Management and Climate Change.

Keeping in mind the location of existing NGO offices NSS made a search to find out thirteen different locations for the PNGO branch offices. All samaj in the project area were divided under thirteen branches, with the number of households per branch more or less equal.

A pre agreement meeting was conducted with the PNGOs regarding quarterly plans and budgets, project implementation methodology and inception report. For each individual PNGO, TA team prepared the work plan, training plan and budget for the period 1st December 2011 to 28 February 2012.

All four NGOs submitted their quarterly plans and budgets in time. They will submit the inception report and project implementation methodology early January 2012.

Soon after the signing of the agreement, Sagarika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SSUS), Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS) and Society for Development Initiatives (SDI) have set up both their branch - and coordinating offices. Brac will set up their offices from January 2012. DUS, SSUS and SDI already had staffs in the project area. In addition they have recruited their remaining staffs for the project by 1st December 2011. Brac will recruit their staff from January 2012 as agreed during the pre agreement meeting. The staff are now getting introduction to the project area, samaj, local people, local elite, and members and chairman of UP in those areas. They are making lists of house holds who will be the members of the NGO groups later. NGOs are conducting mass meetings for dissemination of information about the NGO activities. In addition they are continuing normal activities in the already existing groups in the project area. Soon the NGOs will start the base line survey on the basis of specific questionnaire provided to them from CDSP TA team.

4.6 Institutional development

4.6.1 Field level institutions

Implementing agencies, with support from the Technical Assistance team, are responsible for establishing field level institutions (FLIs) to involve them in planning and implementation of project interventions and in operation and maintenance after the project is completed. The groups termed as field level institutions are Water Management Organisations; Tube well User Groups; Farmer Forums; Social Forestry Groups and Labour Contracting Societies. Activities on formation of TUGs and other NGO groups did not yet start during this period except planning activities. Also the formation of new NGO groups did not yet start except mobilization of existing groups of the three NGOs, SSUS, DUS and SDI, since 1st December 2011.

Formation of FLIs

In the reporting period TA Team concerned reviewed and finalized the planning activities for formation of the above mentioned FLIs and started formation of FLIs as per target. In addition, TA Team continued support to the WMOs in the CDSP-I, II & III areas.

TA Team along with the agencies concerned organized area/ char wise workshops during the reporting period (one for each area) with the local leaders/ people's representatives and reviewed the draft plan for the formation of FLIs. The summary findings of those workshops are as follows:

- The CDSP-IV objectives, agencies, planned activities and people's participation process were presented.
- Participants came to a consensus fixing the target of number of WMG/ LADC's for the concerned area.
- Estimated number of households, social mapping and population was checked and reviewed together.
- The unit area of each WMG/ LADC was demarcated and selected as per local people's opinion.
- The present and future water management situation was identified, which helped in delineating the jurisdiction of WMG/ LADC's.
- Get acquainted with each other among TA, IA's, LGI representatives and local leaders.

Formation of Water Management Organisations (WMOs)

During the reporting period numerous mass meetings were conducted by the TA Team along with agencies concerned, to select the members, both male and female, for formation of WMG's. The plan so far prepared for formation of WMG's is in Char Nangulia-11, in Noler Char-5 and in Char Ziauddin-2. For this purpose many field visits, information campaigns, small group discussions, distribution of project leaflets were completed. Finally the planned mass meetings at field/ samaj level were held in the reporting period. After completing the selection of representative members for WMG's in the above three chars, formation of WMG's was completed in Char Ziauddin (2), 1 out of 11 in Nangulia and 3 out 5 in Noler Char. The following table shows the target and achievement on WMG formation as well as relevant information.

Table 4-6 Status of WMG formation

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: WMG		No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of Mass Meeting		No. of members selected		
		Target	Achieved			Target	Achieved	Male	Female	Total
1	Char Ziauddin	2	2	16	3265	16	16	35	26	61
2	Noler Char	5	3	28	7020	28	28	73	61	134
3	Char Nangulia	11	1	83	13375	83	83	156	150	306

The major findings of/ observations on mass meetings

- Discussion issues in the mass meetings: CDSP-IV background, donors and implementing agencies and NGOs, agency wise project interventions, peoples participations including women in all stages and cycles of the project, present and future water management, operation and maintenance, importance of WMG and its sustainability and democratically selecting WMG/ FF members, role and responsibilities of all stakeholders and areas of cooperation between local people and service providers.
- Mass meetings were held at the same time but at different venues for male and female participants.
- Member selection for Farmers Forums was also completed in the same mass meetings with the facilitation of TA and agencies concerned.
- All selection processes were followed strictly and based on the voting of the majority of participants: Participants in the mass meetings practiced the democratic process for selecting their representatives for WMG and Farmers Forum
- Almost 50% women were selected as WMG member and at least 30% women for Farmer Forums.
- Local or political conflicts tended to influence the selection process, but were very tactfully and properly handled by the meeting facilitators (Project Area Coordinators, Gender WMO Facilitator & Project Agriculturist).

- In a few cases selection of members was deferred to the next meeting.
- Project Area Coordinators (PAC), WMO & Gender Facilitators (WGF), Project Agriculturist of TA Team along with BWDB Assistant Extension Officer (AEO) and Extension Overseer (XO), Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer-DAE worked for these facilitation activities. DTL (I&I), Gender & Social Adviser and Agriculture Adviser guided the meetings facilitation.

Major issues of the one day induction orientation conducted for WMGs

- A one day induction orientation was conducted for 2 WMGs of Char Ziauddin and 3 WMGs of Noler Char
- The induction orientation was conducted by TA (institutional component) and agencies facilitators and orientation was declared as the formation day of respective WMG.
- Discussions: Objectives of orientation, project objective & goal, IAs wise interventions, PNGOs, role & responsibilities of WMG, LGI and IAs, management committee (MC) formation & selection process of MC, role and responsibilities of MC
- Participants selected or elected 12 members for MC as per GPWM guideline with the cooperative rules.
- Finally participants prepared an action plan on monthly meetings, record keeping, accounts and other next activities.

Local Area Development Committee (LADC)

A guideline on LADC was prepared by the TA Team in the previous period. As per guideline, the LADC formation plan was reviewed and shared with the local leaders by organizing a workshop for each area for formation of LADC, i.e. in Urir Char and Caring Char, as unprotected areas.

The UP Chairman is the ex-officio Chairman of LADC and UP members concerned are ex-officio members of LADC. Representative men and women, selected in separate mass meetings are included as members of LADC. The size of LADC will vary from 15 to 20 members but in special cases it may be extended.

During the reporting period numerous mass meetings were conducted by the TA Team at field level for formation of LADC. For the major issues of those mass meetings, please refer to those of the WMG formation, mentioned above. In deviation:

- Almost 35 % women were selected as LADC member and at least 30% women for Farmer Forums.

LADC related targets and achievements during the period are shown in the following table:

Table 4-7 Status of LADC Formation

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LADC		No. of Shamaj	No. of HHs	No. of Mass Meeting		No. of members selected		
		Target	Achieved			Target	Achieved	Male	Female	Total
1	Caring Char	3	0	23	6270	23	7	14	14	28
2	Urir Char	3	1	21	2510	21	9	19	11	30

Additional activities in Urir - and Caring Char

- An appraisal meeting was held at Sandwip on 14-12-2011, to share CDSP IV interventions and process with all concerned including Upazila Chairman and UNO Sandwip. TL, DTL, SQCE, M&EA, SFA, PAC-U and AEO-BWDB and XEN-LGED (Chittagong) attended in the meeting.
- Information/ dissemination meetings were organized at different locations to create a better working environment in Urir Char.
- TA Team with IAs selected sites and surveyed locations for rural road, box culvert, bridge, U-drain, Ghat, cyclone shelter, test tube well and initial canal re-excavation both in Urir and Caring Char.

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

The main objective of LCS is involvement of local people in construction work (see more in the Inception report). A draft guideline has been prepared for formation and mobilization of LCS in CDSP IV. Several discussions were held with LGED and DPHE concerning engagement of LCS in the earth work and production of latrines in the new areas as well as in maintenance in CDSP-I, II & III areas. Accordingly member's selection for LCS was almost completed in the reporting period. In the meantime sites for LCS have been selected and mobilization will start in the beginning of the next reporting period

Support to WMO's in CDSP I, II & III areas

Support has been continuing to the WMOs in the CDSP-I, II & III areas. For this purpose one extension - overseer for Boyer Char and Char Nangulia, one for CDSP-I and II areas and one AEO have been working. TA support has been going on through the PACs, WGFs and others concerned. The major progress in the reporting period is as follows:

- One workshop was held on 05-10-2011 at Boyer Char with the representative of WMA and agencies concerned for reviewing the draft maintenance plan. The participants together with TA and agencies concerned finalized the maintenance plan as per fund allocation for 2011-2012; DTL CDSP IV facilitated the workshop.
- Another meeting on maintenance was held at CDSP conference room in November 2011, where the BWDB, LGED and DPHE concerned officials participated along with TA concerned. The minutes of the meeting were circulated to all concerned for next actions for implementing the maintenance work. The meeting decided to carry out all maintenance work through WMO, LCS and maintenance groups (LGED).
- Maintenance plans prepared for CDSP-I, II & III areas will be implemented in the next reporting period.
- Reconstitution of Management Committee through elections of WMOs in Boyer Char has been completed in the reporting period.
- The annual general meetings (AGM) of 10 WMGs have also been held in Boyer Char.
- Preparatory works for auditing all WMGs have been finished and audits are expected to be done in the next period.
- The annual general meetings (AGM) and reconstitution of Management Committee of WMGs/WMAs in the mainland, Polder 59/3C-Bamni and South Hatiya Polder have been completed during July-December 2011.
- Financial audit is in process for two WMAs in Hatiya and 10 WMGs in Boyer Char. Audits for the remaining WMOs in mainland and Bamni have been completed.
- Monthly meetings of all WMOs have been continuing in CDSP-I, II and III areas with the support of BWDB and TA concerned. 53 out of 60 monthly meetings were held by 10 WMGs in Boyer Char.
- Outstanding of loan is Tk 400,000.00 among the members of WMGs in Boyer Char revolving their own fund.
- Till December 2011 the total members of 53 WMGs are: 1576 (Male-896 and Female 680).
- A team of FAO met the leaders of WMGs in Boyer Char on 17th December and exchanged views and experiences for preparing the agriculture master plan for the coastal region of Bangladesh.
- RFLDC-Danida is continuing its activities with 5 WMGs (3 in Boyerchar, 1 in 59/3B and 1 in Bamni). These WMGs are operating special income generating activities such as fishing, fishing nursery, vegetable cultivation, cattle rearing, poultry rearing and seeds were supplied among members of farmer's field schools.

4.6.2 Implementing agencies

A part of the training activities in CDSP IV will target staff members of the six implementing agencies. In 2011 - 2012 this will consist of short training events with the aim of familiarising officials on coastal development issues, on the concept of integrated coastal zone management and in particular on the institutional set-up of CDSP IV and the interventions that will be implemented under the project. In later project years a decision will be taken on possible more training events aimed at staff of implementing

agencies. “On the job” training of staff of implementing agencies will occur throughout the project period through the normal and routine contacts between this staff and the Technical Assistance team.

During the reporting period the following training activities involving implementing agencies were organised:

- Orientation to the newly recruited staffs of LGED (23 nos)
- Orientation to the Chainmen and Amin’s (36 nos) recruited for PTPS.

Internalisation

An internalization guideline was prepared by a short term consultant and reviewed in the PMC meeting. As per guideline, the existing Internalisation Committees in the six agencies, established during the CDSP III period, will be maintained.

4.6.3 Local government institutions

During the reporting period TA Team continued the discussion and interaction with the newly elected UP Chairmen and members concerned for CDSP IV areas. The CDSP IV project plan and activities were shared in all discussions. Representatives of the LGIs attended in the workshops at field level, held for reviewing the plan of formation of FLIs. The LGIs representatives also attended and facilitated the mass meetings in many occasions.

TA Team continued discussions on project interventions with the Upazilla Chairmen of Subarnachar, Hatiya and Sandwip.

4.6.4 Gender Action Plan

The activities of the Gender Action Plan for the year 2011- 2012 aim to make stakeholders in the project more gender sensitive and to ensure women participation in the institutions instigated by the project as much as possible in the given circumstances. It is expected that through the implementation of the plan there will be an improvement in the integration of gender concerns into the activities of involved agencies. Ultimately the interventions should lead to a gender balance in the distribution of benefits and of an improved socio-economic position and status for women in the chars.

To achieve the above mentioned aim the following activities were implemented during the reporting period: About 10 percent of the total staff of the TA team is female and the working environment has been improved for the female at the project office. Discussions were held with the implementing agencies and contracted NGOs about recruitment of female staff, especially at the field level, to promote better communication with women of the project area. The situation re new recruitments is as follows:

Table 4-8 Distribution of staff recruitment of IAs for CDSP IV by gender

Name of IA	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
BWDB	-	-	-	-	No new recruitment is necessary for CDSP
LGED	21	2	23	8.7	Nature of work and work place is not suitable for female staff
DPHE	-	-	-	-	No new recruitments for CDSP
DAE	-	-	-	-	Recruitment is not yet completed
FD	12	1	13	7.7	Nature of work and work place is not suitable for female staff but among 15 watchers 7 females have been employed as watcher.
MOL	22	1	23	4.3	Nature of work and work place is not suitable for female staff

Table 4-9 Distribution of staff recruitment of NGOs for CDSP by gender

Name of NGO	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Comments
BRAC					Recruitment was not yet started
Sagarika	22	11	33	33	
Dwip Unnayan Sangtha	27	6	33	19	Discussion was held with the Management. They will try to improve the situation of gender imbalance
SDI					Recruitment is not yet completed

WGF attended all mass meetings organized for selection of women representatives in different places of Char Nangulia and Char Ziauddin. The Gender & Social Adviser attended 15 of those meetings. Both took active part in the selection process for fair selection of suitable members by consensus or voting for formation of strong WMGs. Below table presents the membership in WMG by gender:

Table 4-10 Distribution of membership in WMGs by gender

Member-ship in WMG	Formation of WMG/LADC		No. of Samaj	No. of HHs	No. of Members selected/ elected for WMGs		Total	% of female members	Comments	Gender Action Plan
	Target	Achievement			Male	Female				
Char Ziauddin	2	2	16	3265	35	26	61	42.6	2 WMG have been formed	Fifty percent female general membership will be ensured in WMG
Noler Char	5	5	28	7010	73	61	134	45.5	5 WMG have been formed	
Char Nangulia	11	10	82	13375	156	150	306	49.0	10 WMG have been formed	
Caring Char	3	1	23	6270	14	14	28	50.0	Among 3 LADC 2 LADC is not yet formed	
Urir Char	3	-	21	2900	19	2	21	9.5	*The area is very conservative and sensitive. So the project staff is organizing special female meetings very cautiously.	

The Gender & Social Adviser attended all 5 orientation meetings organized for newly formed WMGs in Char Ziauddin, Noler Char and Char Nangulia and conducted elections for formation of managing committee. She motivated the members of WMGs for electing women members if suitable members are available for the key positions of the managing committee. Below table presents the membership in WMG Management Committees by gender:

Table 4-11 Distribution of membership in Managing Committees by gender

Name of Chars	No. of WMG/ LADC	Membership in Managing Committee		Total members	% of female members	Comments	Gender Action Plan
		Male	Female				
Char Ziauddin	2	14	10	24	41.7	Managing Committee of 2 WMG have been formed	At least 30 percent female membership Will be ensured in Managing Committee of WMG
Noler Char	2	15	9	24	37.5	Among 5 WMG, Managing Committee of 3 WMG is not yet formed	
Nangulia	1	8	4	12	33.3	All mass meetings for selection/election for the formation of WMG have been completed	
Caring Char	0	-	-	-	-	Managing Committee of any of 3 LADC is	

						not yet formed
Urir Char	0	-	-	-	-	Managing Committee of any of 3 LADC is not yet formed

The Gender & Social Adviser attended the meetings organized for formation of Farmers Forums, and encouraged women to come out and to select suitable women members among them for Farmer Forums. Below table presents the membership in FF by gender:

Table 4-12 Distribution of membership in Farmers Forums by gender

Name of Chars	Male	Female	Total	% of female members	Gender Action Plan
Char Ziauddin	158	52	210	24.76	At least 33 percent female membership will be ensured in Farmers Forums
Noler Char	246	155	401	38.7	
Nangulia	528	348	876	39.7	
Caring Char	119	47	166	28.3	
Urir Char	-	-			

As an observer the Gender & Social Adviser attended the AGM of Tankir Khal-1 Water Management Cooperative Group Ltd. and Tankir Khal-2 Water Management Cooperative Group Ltd. and a meeting of the Boyer Char WMA. In the election of Tankir Khal-1 Water Management Cooperative Group Ltd. nine female members were elected in nine important positions, including Chairperson, Secretary and Cashier.

4.7 Knowledge Management

4.7.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

The Monitoring Evaluation and Knowledge Management Adviser joined the project on July 12, 2011. In addition, to complete the M&E team, two Monitoring & Evaluation Officers, one male / one female, joined the project on 2 October. After joining M&E/KM Adviser reviewed all related documents (Appraisal report, Inception report and Annual Work plan and budget). He also discussed with the different agencies to gather knowledge on CDSP activities, output and impact.

A comprehensive M&E and MIS system are used in CDSP IV. These aim to:

- generate information for impact monitoring at the project objective and goal level to measure the impact of the project against the log frame objectives;
- generate information on project activities and outputs for project planning and management.

The proposed systems consists of four elements:

- (a) activity monitoring;
- (b) process monitoring;
- (c) outcome monitoring;
- (d) impact monitoring.

Re activity and process monitoring the M&E team and concerned TA team will support the agencies and PNGOs with their monitoring and reporting.

Considering the above it became clear that the first, immediate task of the M&E unit was to conduct a baseline survey to gather reference information for future outcome and impact surveys. Hence a comprehensive baseline survey (sample survey) in the five new chars of CDSP IV was organised, with the following objectives:

- to examine the demographic situation of the selected households;
- to assess the socio-economic status particularly emphasizing the crop, livestock and fisheries resources of the selected households;

- to investigate the livelihood and vulnerability issues prevailing in the selected households;
- to estimate the nutrition status of the members of the selected households;
- to know the accessibility to key services for the selected households;
- to examine the social and economic empowerment of women and human rights issues.

A detailed survey questionnaire has been developed with the consultation and feedback from different agencies and other stakeholders like RFLDC-Danida, IFAD etc. A total of 1400 house holds (5%) has been selected randomly from the 28000 hh of the five chars. Stratified random sampling process was followed to select the sample households for interview. The detailed sample distribution is shown below:

Table 4-13 Sample Distribution of Baseline Survey

Name of Char	Area (ha)	No of Shomaj	Sample Shomaj	%	No of HH	Sample HH	%
Char Ziauddin	1,943	12	4	33	2,000	100	5
Char Nangulia	8,990	82	24	29	12,000	600	5
Noler Char	2,690	32	12	38	6,000	300	5
Caring Char	6,850	26	11	42	6,000	300	5
Urir Char	10,300	20	8	40	2,000	100	5
Totals	30,773	172	59	34	28,000	1,400	5

To collect the baseline survey data from the field 10 (5 Female and 5 Male) Field Investigators have been recruited on contractual basis for 35 working days each. Data collection was completed by November 30 and data entry by December 31, 2011. Expected date of draft final report is January 31, 2011. The detailed schedule is as follows:

Table 4-14 Time schedule Baseline Survey

Activities	Oct'11				Nov'11				Dec'11				Jan'12				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Sampling design and draft questionnaire development																	
Pre-testing of questionnaire and finalization																	
Training for Field Investigators																	
Field data collection																	
Data entry and editing																	
Data analysis																	
Draft Report																	

As the field level project activities have not yet started in fully, it was too early to initiate other M&E activities (PME, KAP etc) during the reporting period. It is planned that from the second quarter of 2012 onwards all M&E activities will start. All preparatory work like methodology, tools and actual schedule for each activity will be developed in the first quarter of 2012.

4.7.2 Training

A short term consultant has prepared a comprehensive training plan in consultation with all concerned, which was reviewed and discussed in the 5th PMC meeting. The training plan was distributed to all concerned as Mission Report 2 of CDSP IV.

During the reporting period the following trainings and workshops were organised:

- Induction orientation (one day) to 5 WMGs
- Orientation to the newly recruited staffs of LGED (23 nos)
- Orientation to the Chainmen and Amin's (36 nos) recruited for PTPS.

4.7.3 Feasibility studies new chars

During CDSP IV, three feasibility studies will be undertaken with the aim to identify and preliminary formulate future programs for interventions in coastal char areas. In these studies the involvement of the present six implementing agencies may also be reviewed. The overall study area will be limited to the central, and most dynamic part of the coastal zone, delineated roughly by Sandwip Island in the east and Bhola Island, possibly Pathuakali in the west. In 2012 screening of the whole area will be undertaken, to make a long list of chars that look promising as location for future char development efforts. For the screening, assistance from institutes like CEGIS and IWM will be called in. During the reporting period the terms of reference for a short term mission to initiate the feasibility studies was prepared. The mission is scheduled for March 2012.

4.7.4 Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts

During the reporting period the following events concerning linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts took place:

Coordinating Meetings

- Meeting with PD DAE, **BARI** and a representative of **IRRI-SARCCAB** on monitoring of adoption of HYV, crop yield and salinity.
- Meeting with officers of **RFLDC**, particular on the activities in Urir Char, where both projects will work closely together.
- TA Team appraised the CDSP IV activities in the District Development Coordination Committee (**DDCC**) meeting of Noakhali.

Workshops and seminars

- TA team participated in a Workshop held on November 19, 2012 organized by the Market Infrastructure Development Project in Char land Region (**MIDPCR**) and supported the development of an annual plan for the year 2012-2013.
- TA team participated in a seminar on soil salinity and crop production in the coastal areas. Held at **Noakhali Science & Technology University**.

Visits

- A feasibility study team of **FAO** concerning the Agricultural Master Plan for the Southern Coastal Region of Bangladesh visited the CDSP III area in Boyer char on December 17, 2011.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

During the reporting period four Project Management Coordination (PMC) meetings were held, two in Dhaka and two in Noakhali. PCD forwarded a proposal to establish the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) for CDSP IV to the Secretary MoWR. Composition of the PMC is given in Annex 5 of this report.

A coordination meeting was held with IFAD and EKN on 28 September to discuss modalities and planning of the project. First Secretary Food Security & Governance of EKN attended the signing ceremony of CDSP IV PNGO contracts in December 2011.

An IFAD filming mission, consisting of IFAD's Head of Broadcast Communications, Mr James Heer, and a local film crew, visited the project from 30 November till 6 December, to produce a film with regards to climate change and its effect on the rural poor.

5.2 The governmental implementing agencies

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

During the reporting period all implementing agencies except DAE have completed the appointment of CDSP IV Project staff as per their respective DPP's.

5.3 The Technical Assistance team

Recruitment of the Senior- and mid level staff of the TA team has been completed during the reporting period. The M&E and Knowledge Management Specialist and the Agricultural Advisor joined the project in July 2011. In **Annex 6** the CDSP IV staffing per 31 December 2011 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

The Euroconsult Mott MacDonald project manager for CDSP IV, Mr Hero Heering, visited the project on 20 September 2011 and a Project Coordination Board (PCB) meeting of the implementing partner consultants was held on that day. Mr Heering also signed the NGO contracts on 21 December 2011.

A national short term consultant completed a comprehensive training plan for CDSP-IV, as well as Guidelines for Internalization in November 2011.

The contracts for construction of two site offices in CDSP IV were awarded to one contractor.

5.4 Reporting

During the reporting period the following CDSP IV project reports were produced:

- Progress Report No 1, March – June 2011, August 2011
- Guidelines for Internalization, Mission Report no 1, November 2011
- Training Plan 2011 – 2017, Mission Report No 2, November 2011.

In addition the CDSP III Completion Report was finalised and distributed on 1 October 2011.

6. Project Finances

6.1 Introduction

During the reporting period, a SAFE Account for the project was opened at Bangladesh Bank by the Ministry of Finance (MF), which is to be solely operated by single signatory of the Project Coordinating Director (PCD), in line with the financing agreement. The signature of the PCD has also been countersigned by the Ministry of Finance and sent to the Bangladesh Bank for the operation of the SAFE account. His signature was also authorized by the External Resource Division (ERD) of MF and was sent to IFAD Italy. Six Project Accounts (PAs) have been opened in the branches of Sonali Bank by the respective implementing agencies in line with directives of the MF. These are to be operated by the respective Project Directors (PDs) of the Implementing Agencies (IAs). A withdrawal application for initial advance for the equivalent of six months expenditure of AWPB was sent to IFAD and the requisitioned funds have been transferred by IFAD to the SAFE Account in December 2011. A proposal of promulgation of the authorization for the fund release is still waiting for approval. It is expected that the proposal will be approved by the MF in short time.

6.2 Project cost

Overall project cost are estimated at Tk. 5,833.98 Million (US\$ 83.34 Million), including the contribution of beneficiaries at US\$ 0.811 Million, but excluding the micro-credit to be provided by the selected NGOs. The total project cost deviate from the DPP amount of US\$ 83.47 million, as the TA contract amount is lower than the estimated amount of the appraisal report, on which the DPP is based. The project is financed by IFAD (56.75% of total costs), the Government of the Netherlands (25.83%), and the Government of Bangladesh (16.44%) and from the contribution of the population in the project areas (0.97%).

The detailed cost of the Project in Bangladeshi Taka and US Dollar for the six year period is furnished in Annex 10 of the Inception Report. A Component wise Summary of the total cost of the Project for the six year period is presented in Table 6-1 below.

Table 6-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Changes	1999.70	28.57
02	Internal Infrastructure	2581.38	36.88
03	Land Settlement and titling	53.00	00.76
04	Support to livelihood	447.32	06.39
05	TA and Management Support	695.81	09.94
06	Beneficiary contribution	56.77	00.81
	Total Project Cost	5833.98	83.34

A summary of the total cost of the project and percentages of financing for the six year period is presented in Table 6-2 below.

Table 6-2 Project cost and percentages of financing

Slab	Financer	Tk million	US\$ million	Percentage
01	IFAD	3311.00	47.30	56.75
02	GoN	1506.88	21.53	25.83
03	GoB	959.33	13.70	16.44
04	Beneficiary Contribution	56.77	00.81	00.97
	Total	5833.98	83.34	100.00

The detailed Component wise Cost of the Project and the Financing Plan of the Project are shown in Annex 11 and 12 of the Inception Report respectively.

6.3 Annual Budget 2011 - 2012

The budget for the period July 2011 – June 2012 is presented in Table 6-3 below. The detailed, agency wise budget is presented in Annex A of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011 - 2012.

Table 6-3 Budget 2011 – 2012

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Changes	325.97	4.66
02	Internal Infrastructure	267.95	3.83
03	Land Settlement and titling	16.11	0.23
04	Support to livelihood	65.12	0.93
05	TA and Management Support	133.55	1.91
06	Beneficiary contribution	01.35	0.02
	Total budget	810.05	11.57

If above budget is realised, 14 percent of the total project budget will have been achieved.

Contribution from IFAD

Of the contribution from IFAD for the six year project period of TK. 3311 Million (US\$ 47.30 Million) a sum of TK.513.73 Million (US\$ 7.34 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2011 – 2012.

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the six year project period is TK.1506.88 Million (US\$ 21.53.Million). A sum of TK.176.79 Million (US \$ 2.53 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2011 - 2012.

Contribution of GoB

The contribution from the Government of Bangladesh for the six year project period is TK.959.33 Million (US\$ 13.70 Million). A sum of BDTK.118.18 Million (US\$ 1.69 Million) is projected to be incurred during the financial year 2011 - 2012.

6.4 Procurement Plan 2011 - 2012

Procurement of goods and services will follow the Public Procurement Regulations (PPR) of 2008, provided they are consistent with IFAD Procurement Guidelines. The procurement of works and goods will be made to the tune of TK. 543.05 Million (US \$ 7.76 Million) during the financial year 2011 – 2012. The component wise summary Procurement Plan is presented in Table 6-4 below.

Table 6-4 Summary Procurement Plan 2011 – 2012

Slab	Cost Components	Tk million	US\$ million
01	Protection from Climate Changes	286.30	4.09
02	Internal Infrastructure	224.80	3.21
03	Land Settlement and titling	11.64	0.17
04	Support to livelihood	20.31	0.29
	Total procurement plan	543.05	7.76

The detailed Procurement Plan is presented in Annex B of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011 - 2012.

6.5 Expenditures from IFAD Fund

During the reporting period no expenditures were reported from IFAD funding. On submission of the withdrawal application-01, an amount of US\$ 3.67 Million (BDT 294.62 Million) has been transferred by IFAD to the SAFE Account, maintained with Bangladesh Bank, against fund requisition as detailed below In Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Fund requisition from IFAD Fund (Figures in Million)

Slab	Components	IA	Total AWPB for 2011-12		Requisitioned		Received	
			BDT	US \$	BDT	US \$	BDT	US \$
01	Protection from Climate Changes							
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	211.61	3.02	105.80	1.51	121.36	1.51
b	Social Forestry	FD	42.22	0.60	21.11	0.30	24.21	0.30
	Sub-Total		253.83	3.62	126.91	1.81	145.57	1.81
02	Internal Infrastructure							
a	Protection from Infrastructure	LGED	199.38	2.85	99.69	1.43	114.35	1.43
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	31.05	0.44	15.52	0.22	17.81	0.22
	Sub-Total		230.43	3.29	115.22	1.65	132.15	1.65
03	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	10.20	0.15	5.10	.07	5.85	0.07
04	Support to Livelihood							
	Agriculture Development	DAE	19.27	0.28	9.63	0.14	11.05	0.14
	Total		513.73	7.34	256.87	3.67	294.62	3.67

6.6 Expenditures from GOB Fund

No expenditures were reported from GoB fund in the period 1st March to 31st December 2011 against the approved ADP budget/ allocation and payable against ADP for the financial year 2011-2012, as detailed in Table 6-6 below.

Table 6-6 Expenditures from GOB Fund (Figures in Million)

Slab	IAs	ADP (BDT)	Fund Received (BDT)	Expenditure Incurred (BDT)	Net Payable (BDT)	Remarks and comments
1	BWDB	80.00	0.00	0.00	3.26	An application for the release of 1 st and 2 nd instalment has been submitted to MOWR
2	FD	1.80	1.29	0.16	0.00	Not payable

3	LGED	30.00	4.20	0.00	0.00	No expenditures were incurred due to non-signing of the administrative arrangement
4	DPHE	11.70	2.93	0.00		No expenditures were incurred due to non-signing of the administrative arrangement
5	MoL	4.50	0.00	0.00	2.72	Funds have not been released due to mistakes in ADP. Revenue expenditure was shown in ADP as capital expenditure
6	DAE	2.90	1.45	0.005	0.00	No expenditures were incurred due to non-signing of the administrative arrangement
	Total	130.65	9.87	0.165	5.98	

6.7 Expenditures from GoN Fund

From GoN funding only TA expenditures were made. Expenditures in the period 1 July – 31 December 2011 amounted to Euro 464,854. The Status of the Technical Assistance budget per 31 December 2011 is presented in **Annex 7**.

7. Assumptions and risks

In reference to the elaborate risk assessment in Chapter 7 of the Inception Report, the following assumptions/ risks were mentioned in the AWPB 2011 – 2012 in particular. Their status is as follows:

- *Sufficient quality staffing of the implementing agencies*

It is assumed that agencies will provide staffing for CSDP IV according to their respective DPPs. Appointments and recruitments by the implementing agencies are almost completed.

- *Timeliness of availability of funds*

It is assumed that sufficient funds are made available to implement the planned project activities. The first IFAD advance funds were received in December 2011. However, release of RPA funds is delayed due to the slow process of formalisation and authorisation. GoB funding was adequate during the period.

- *Law and order situation in the project areas*

It is assumed that the project areas are sufficiently safe for access of project staff and for contractors, hired to execute the works. During consultation meetings, campaigns and individual contacts, local people showed great interest and enthusiasm for the project. However accessibility was restricted in some parts of Caring Char and Urir Char due to local conflicts. Bahinis are still active in Caring - and Urir Char, causing suffering to the people.

- *Weather conditions and natural calamities*

It is assumed that weather conditions are sufficiently normal to allow construction activities during the construction season; works should start as early as possible after the dry season sets in. Weather conditions were normal during the reporting period.

- *Political support and stability*

It is assumed that the present support from local politicians and bureaucracy will continue. This was the case.

- *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering may help. This is not yet manifest, as construction activities have yet to start on a large scale.

- *Successful selection of NGOs and quality staffing*

Selection of good quality local NGOs and their staffing is a condition for successful implementation of the livelihood support program. The selection process was completed and the contracted PNGOs started mobilization of their staff.

- *Cooperation of all institutions and functioning coordination mechanisms*

It is assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC continues to be adequate. This was the case; regular PMC meetings are held and attendance is high.

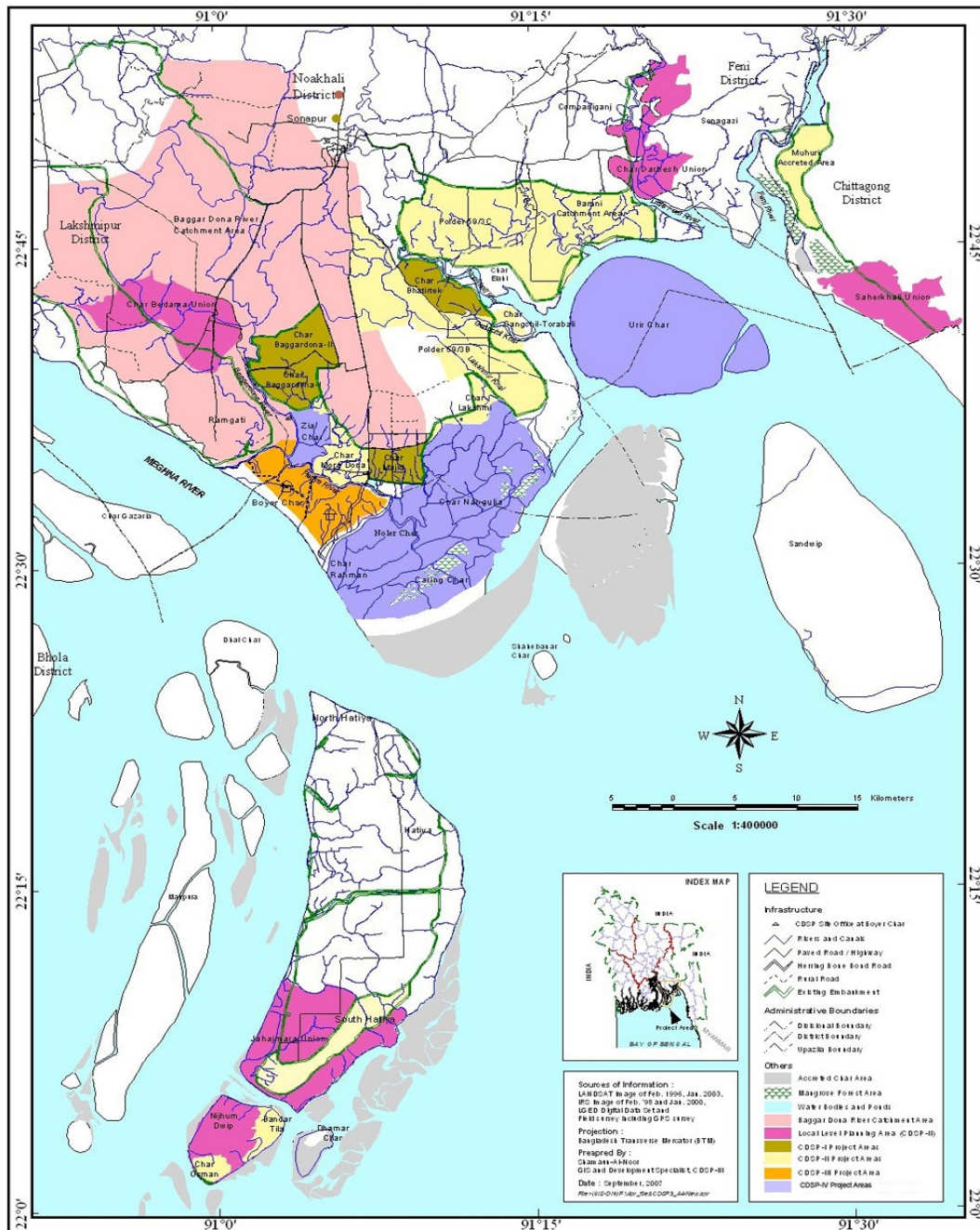
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction of 25% in number of children stunted and number under-weight ▪ 50% increase in household assets ▪ No. hhs with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced from 46% to 23%. 	Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)	Real price of rice does not rise relative to wages
<p>Purpose Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 28,000 households in coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production ▪ 28,000 hhs with more livestock ▪ 40,000 people* in income earning occupations ▪ 21,000 hh with access to improved water supply and sanitation 	Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.	<p>No major natural disasters</p> <p>Economic growth and stability</p> <p>Law and order in char areas</p>
Outputs	<i>Immediate outcomes in italics</i>		
<p>1. Water resources managed effectively to protect land from tidal and storm surges, improve drainage, and enhance accretion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10,000 ha of land empoldered ▪ 41 km of embankment and 17.5 km of foreshore protected by plantation ▪ 31 water management and 490 social forestry groups ▪ <i>80% WMG rated effective/ sustainable</i> ▪ <i>70% empoldered land has reduced soil salinity and flooding</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Field surveys of soil salinity and drainage. ▪ Project reports from BWDB and FD ▪ Participatory monitoring of community organisations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient allocations for O&M by the Government. ▪ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation
<p>2. Climate resilient infrastructure for communications, markets, cyclone protection, potable water and hygienic sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 160 km road constructed ▪ 25 bridges & 72 culverts built ▪ 9 markets constructed ▪ Reduction in transport costs ▪ 60 cyclone shelters & 24 livestock refuges constructed. ▪ <i>No. people* using cyclone shelters</i> ▪ <i>No. children* at school in shelters</i> ▪ 1380 water supply points operational & no. of hh supplied. ▪ 26,735 hygienic latrines operational ▪ 17,600 women earning from LCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports from LGED ▪ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys ▪ Project reports from DPHE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sufficient allocations for O&M by Government. ▪ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion.
<p>3. Secure land title granted to 20,000 households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 26,000 target group hh getting secure title to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports from MoL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement.
<p>4. Improved livelihoods and household resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5,600 farmers* attending agric. extension events ▪ <i>20,000. farmers* report adoption of improved agricultural technologies</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys ▪ KAP surveys ▪ Project reports from DAE and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DAE able to post staff to implement agricultural development programme.

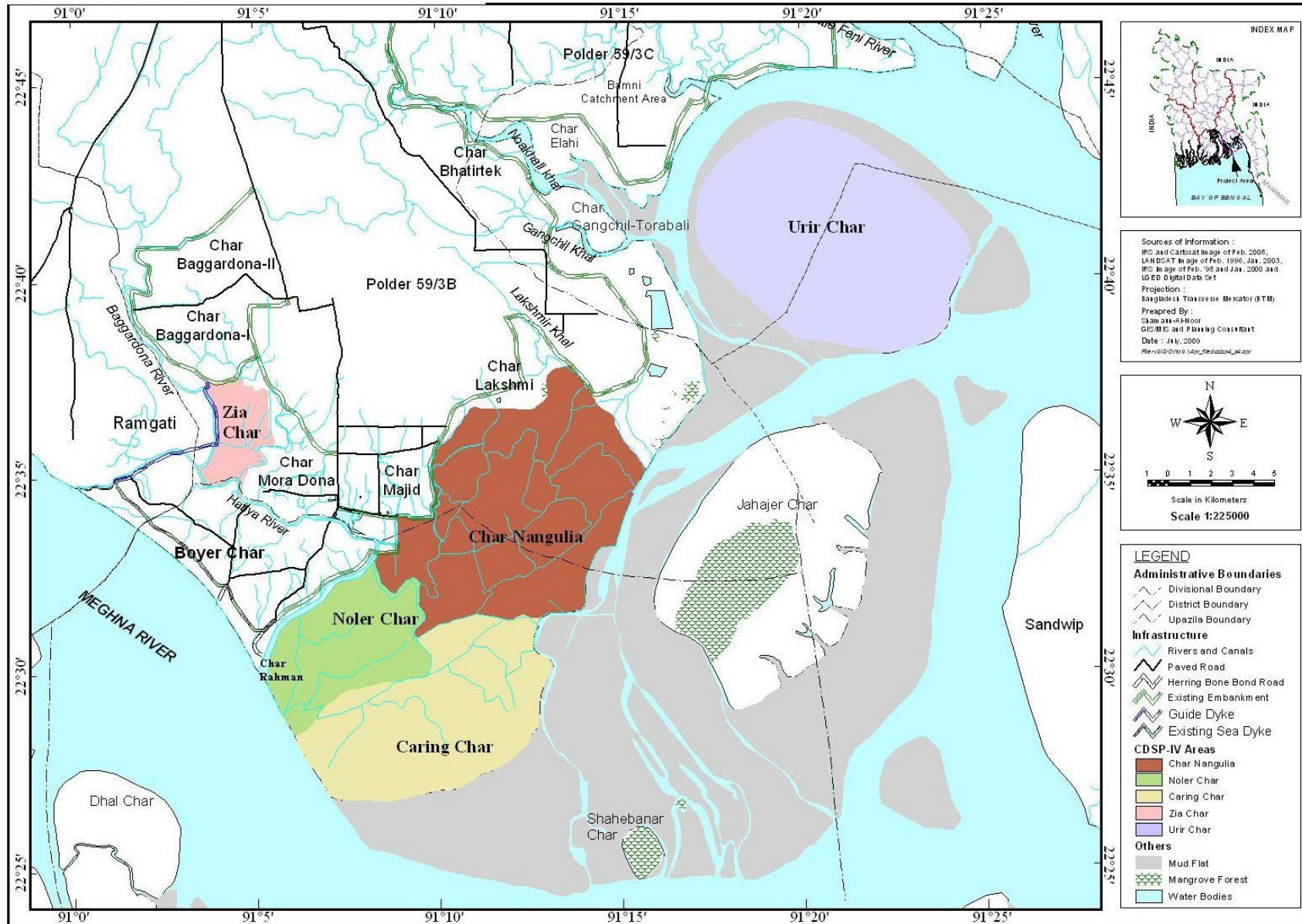
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28,000 women in 1120 NGO group ▪ <i>Amount of savings and no. of loans</i> ▪ 234 health workers & 13 clinics ▪ <i>No. people* using health services</i> ▪ 28,000 women trained in IGA ▪ <i>No. people* with improved employment & own enterprises</i> ▪ 28,000 women attend rights-based training and events ▪ Indicators of improved rights 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available. ▪ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference.
5. Knowledge management and lessons for Integrated Coastal Zone Mgt (ICZM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports, studies workshops and other events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government continues to support coastal development
Activities			
1. Protection from climate change: (a) sea dykes; (b) internal embankments; (c) drains and canals, (d) water control sluices, (e) Water Management Organisations; (f) water infrastructure maintenance; (g) formation of social forestry groups; (h) tree planting on embankments, roadsides, foreshores & mudflats roadsides etc; (i) plantation caretaking			
2. Climate resilient infrastructure: (a) village and union roads and bridges; (b) cyclone shelters & killas; (c) rural markets; (g) deep tube wells; (e) drinking water ponds and rainwater collection; (f) hygienic latrines; (g) Labour Construction Societies for construction. (h) O&M user groups; (l) market management committees; (j) infrastructure maintenance			
3. Land settlement and titling: (a) Surveys to assess availability of land and current ownership status; (b) selection of target group households; (c) process of land titling; (d) computerised land record management system.			
4. Livelihood support: (a) formation of groups; (b) identification of appropriate technologies; (c) capacity building of service providers; (d) crop training and demonstrations; (e) other skill training; (f) access to livelihood opportunities and markets; (g) promotion of better health and hygiene; (h) social support and rights; (i) disaster preparedness and climate change resilience.			
5. Technical assistance and management support: (a) support from TA team for implementing agencies; (b) quality control; (c) specialised training; (d) M&E system; (e) studies of development of new chars; (f) dissemination and sharing of experiences.			

Annex 2. Maps of CDSP

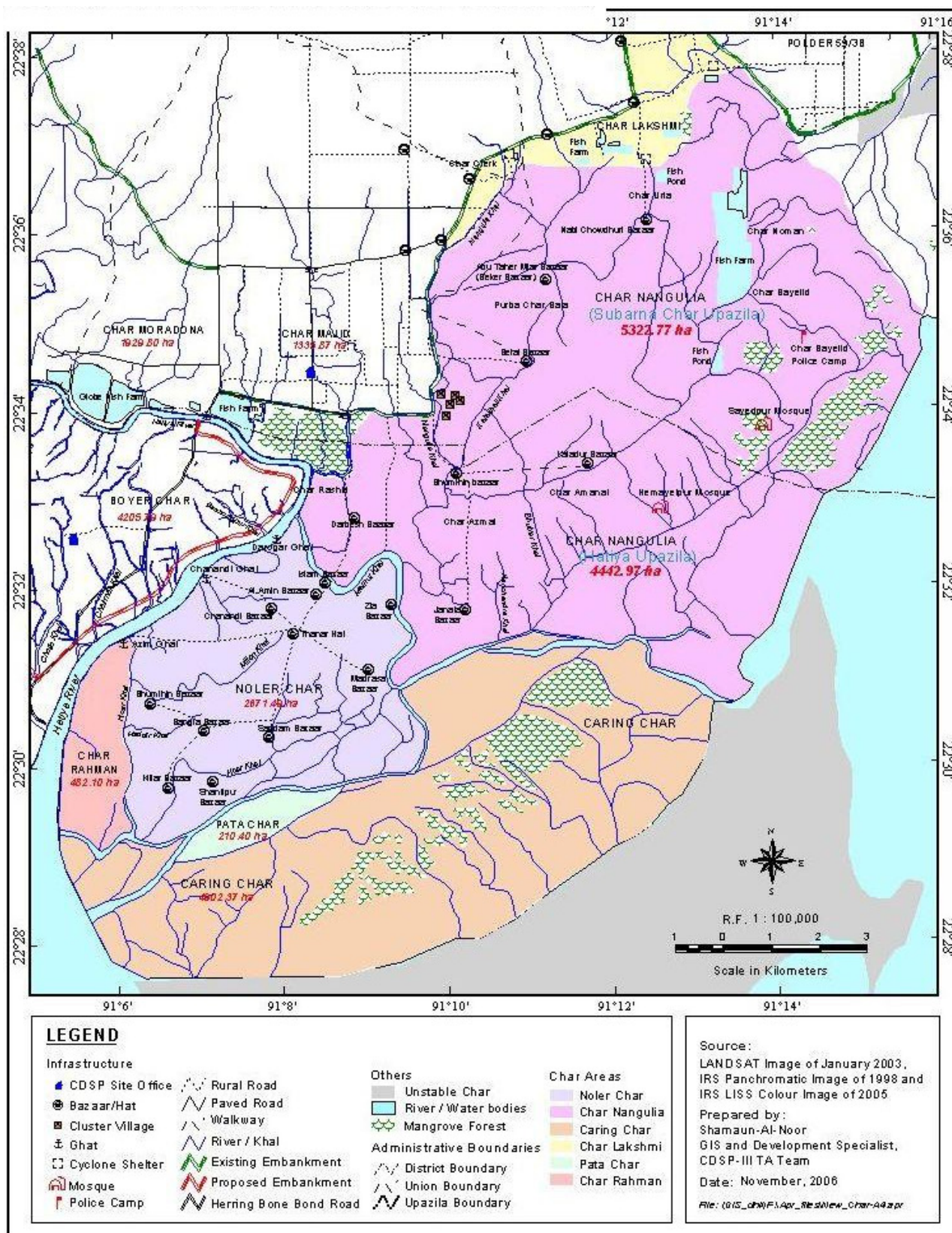
Annex 2a CDSP areas



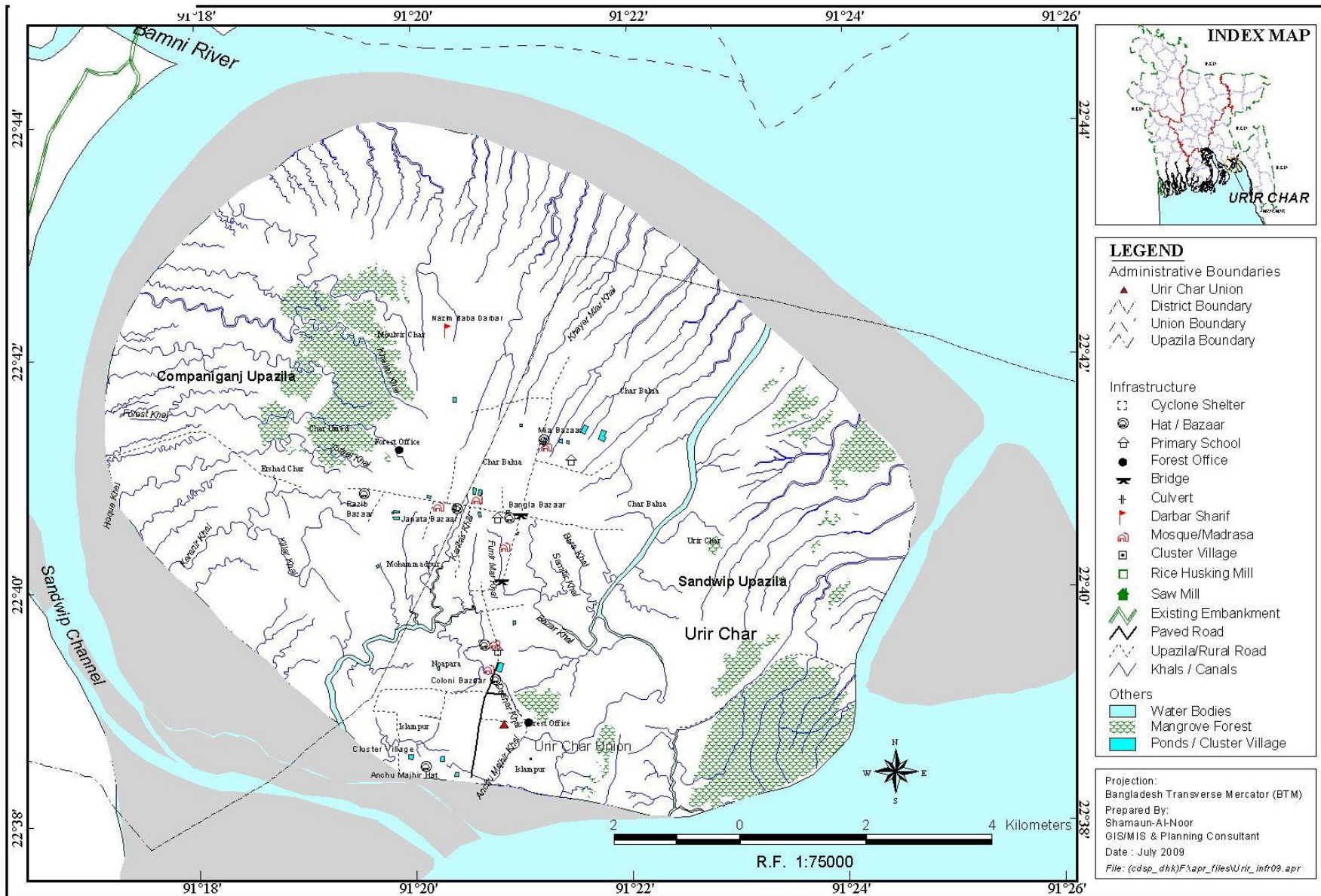
Annex 2b Overview Map of CDSP IV Areas



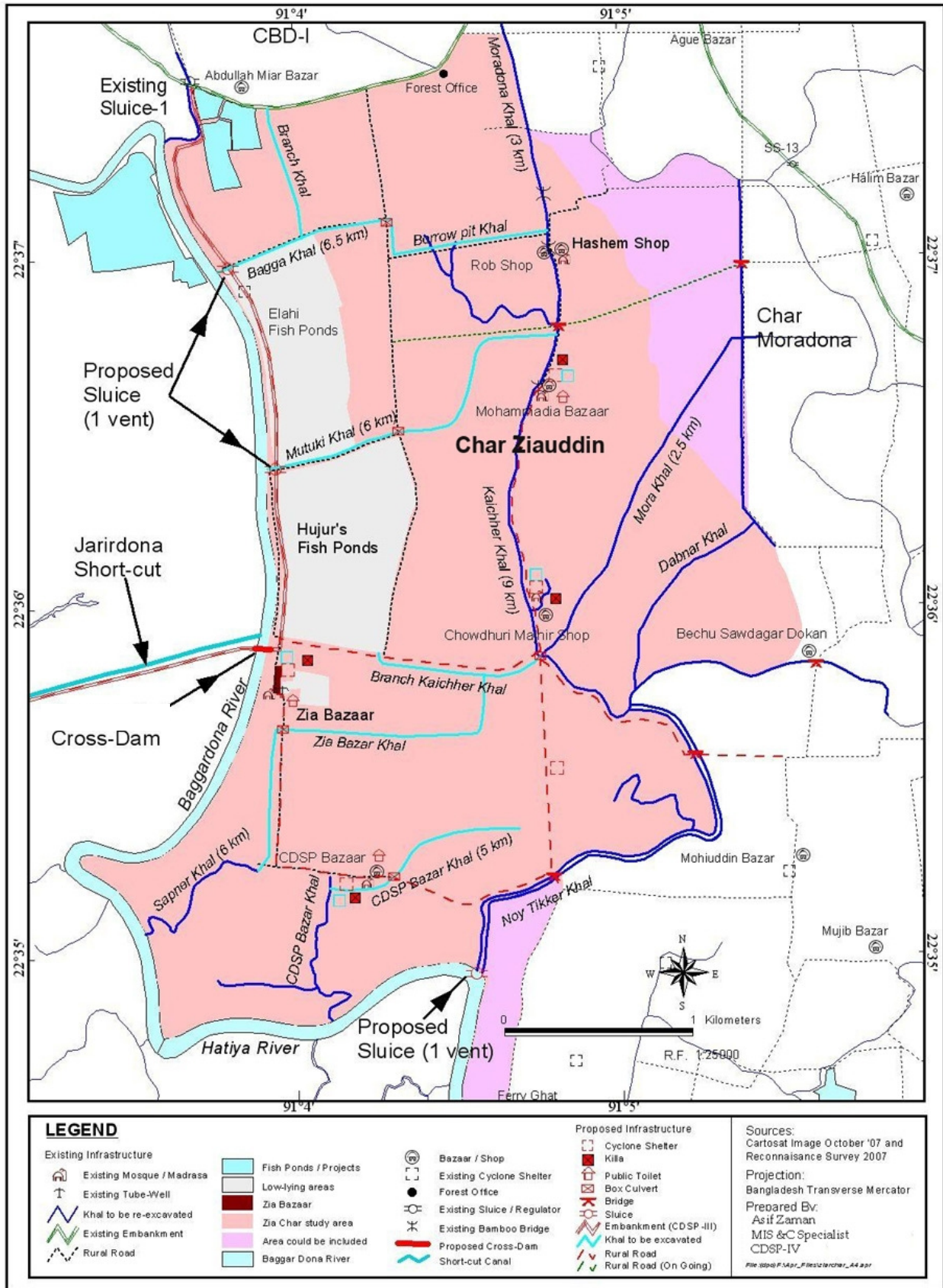
Annex 2c Map of Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char



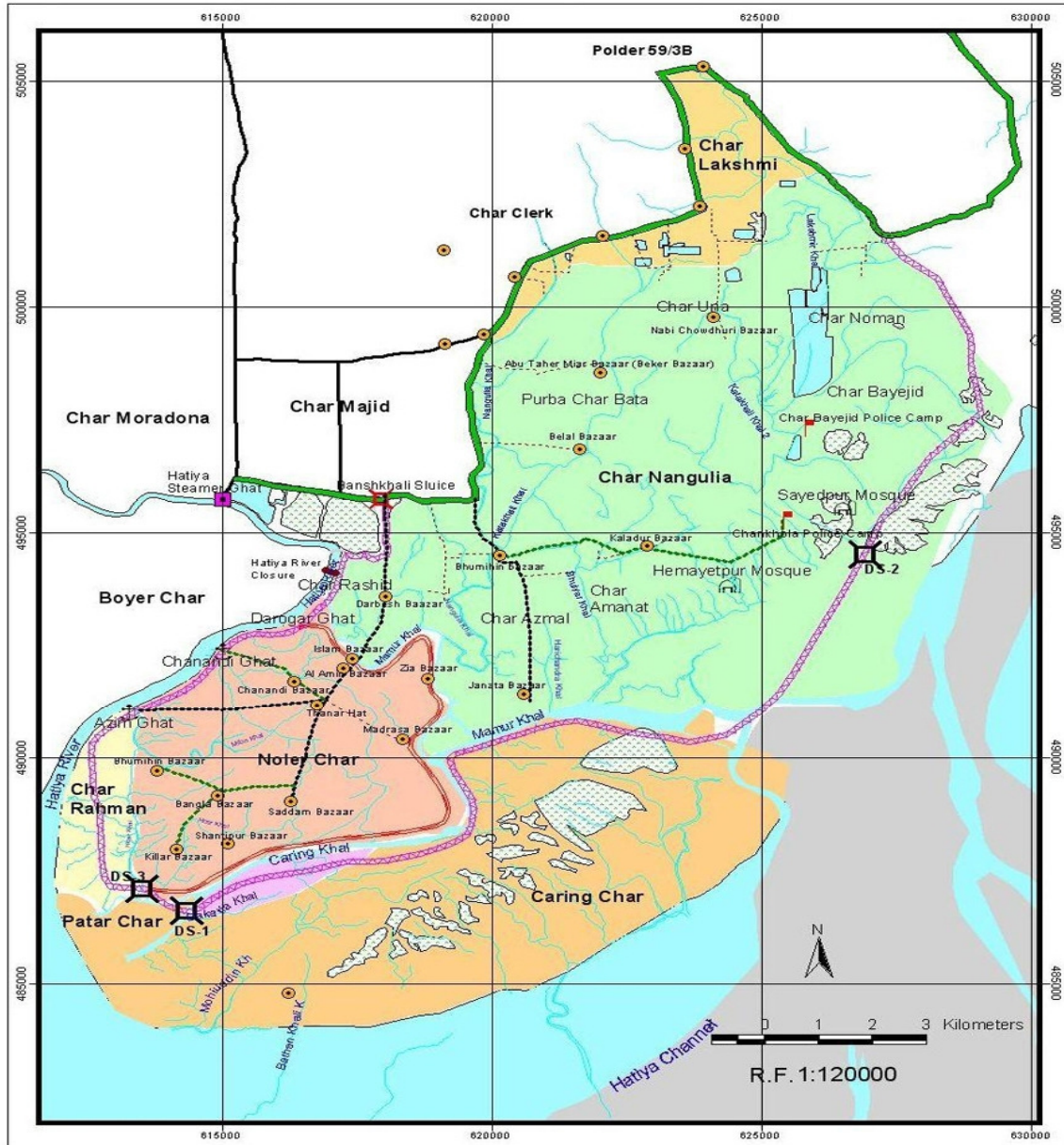
Annex 2d Map of Urir Char



Annex 2e Map of Char Ziauddin



Annex 3. Map of Embankments on Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char



LEGEND	
	Bazar/ Hat
	Ghat
	Mosque
	Police Station
	Cluster Village
	Existing Sluice
	Proposed Sluice
	Existing Paved Road
	Existing Rural Road
	On Going RRMIDP Road
	Completed RRMIDP Road
	Embankment (Existing)
	Embankment (Proposed)
	Dwarf Embankment (Proposed)
	Khal
	Hatiya River Closure
	River/ Water Bodies
	Mangrove Forest

Bangladesh Water Development Board Char Development and Settlement Project- IV
Embankments and Sluices
Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char
Map Prepared by : Asif Zaman MIS & C Specialist
Date : May 10, 2009

File:- G(dhk)\apr_file\snnc_infr-map-ifad.apr

Annex 4. Status of Infrastructure Development

Annex 5. Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP-IV

1. Mr. Md. Hafizur Rahman/Mr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman (8-9-2011)
Project Coordinating Director, CDSP-IV
BWDB, Dhaka.
2. Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam
Project Director, CDSP-IV/
Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali
3. Mr. Md. Saifur Rahman
Project Director, CDSP-IV
DPHE, Dhaka.
4. Mr. Md. Nasir Aziz
Project Director, CDSP-IV
LGED, Dhaka.
5. Mr. Nripendra Kumer Sarker/Mr. Md Amir Hossain(10-07-2011)
Project Director, CDSP-IV
DAE, Noakhali.
6. Mr. Shah-E-Alam
Project Director, CDSP-IV and DFO
FD, Noakhali.
7. Mr. Jan W. K. van der Wal
Team Leader
Member Secretary, PMC, CDSP-IV.
8. Mr. Md. Sadequl Islam
Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihood)
CDSP-IV.

Four PMC meetings (2nd-4th) were held during the reporting period, two in Dhaka and two in Noakhali.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing up to 31 December 2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
1	Mr. Jan W.K. van der Wal	Team Leader	1/3/2011
2	Mr. Md. Zainal Abedin	Deputy Team Leader (Institutions & Infrastructure)	1/3/2011
3	Mr. Sadequul Islam	Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods)	3/4/2011
4	Mr. D.K. Chowdhury	Land Settlement Adviser	1/3/2011
5	Mr. Mihir Kumar Chakroborty	Senior Quality Control Engineer	1/3/2011
6	Mr. Md. Bazlul Karim	Agricultural Adviser	7/7/2011
7	Mr. Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	Quality Control / Design Engineer	2/5/2011
8	Mr. Dewan Nazrul Islam	Financial Adviser	2/5/2011
9	Mr. Kazi Giasuddin	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	12/7/2011
10	Ms. Showkat Ara Begum	Gender and Social Adviser	2/5/2011
11	Mr. Md. Robiul Islam	Social Forestry Adviser	2/5/2011
12	Mr. Bishnu Pada Debnath	Accounts Officer	31/3/11
13	Md. Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Adviser	3/4/11
14	Md. Maksudur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator (Nangulia)	1/3/2011
15	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator (Urir Char)	2/5/2011
16	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator (Char Ziauddin)	2/5/2011
17	Md. Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator (Noler Char, Caring Char)	26/5/11
18	Md. Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	2/5/2011
19	Md. Zulfiker Ali	NGO Sector Specialist	4/5/11
20	Md. Abul Bashar	NGO Sector Specialist	9/5/11
21	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist	2/5/2011
22	Md. Antaz Uddin	NGO Sector Specialist	1/6/11
23	Zulfiquer Azeez	Project Engineer (West)	7/4/11
24	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (East)	1/3/2011
25	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer (Urir Char)	18/09/2011
26	Shajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer (Char Ziauddin)	14/11/2011
27	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	2/5/2011
28	Ms. Raka Monaem	Office Manager (Dhaka)	1/3/2011
29	Asif Zaman	MIS and Computer Specialist	2/5/2011
30	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	2/5/2011
31	M.A. Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
32	Ms. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011
33	Ms. Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	1/3/2011
34	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15/6/11
35	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15/6/11
36	Ms. Fatema Begum	WMO/G Facilitator	2/5/2011
37	Ms. Nahid Farhana Akter	WMO/G Facilitator	2/5/2011
38	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/11
39	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/11
40	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011
41	Md. Khalek Khan	Surveyor (Engineering)	26/6/11
42	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
43	Md. Kamal uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/11
44	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	3/4/11
45	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	2/5/2011
46	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	1/3/2011
47	Md. Gaiz Alam	Driver	1/3/2011
48	Md. Aminul Haque	Driver	3/4/11
49	Abdul Latif	Driver	2/5/2011
50	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	2/5/2011
51	Md. Akter Hossain	Driver	15/09/2011
52	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver, DPO	1/3/2011
53	Md. Jahiruddin Shobuj	Peon	1/3/2011
54	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon	3/4/11
55	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	12/7/2011
56	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	1/4/2011
57	Md. Nizamuddin	Guard, Boyer Char	1/3/2011
58	Bino Fernandez	Guard, Noakhali	3/4/11
59	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook, Char Majid (CM)	1/3/2011
60	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urir Char	2/5/2011
61	Md. Waziullah	Cook	15/09/2011
62	Mohammad Kabir	Speedboat Helper (Char Majid)	2/5/2011

Annex 7. Status Technical Assistance Budget per 31 December 2011

Euro						
Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claims July-Dec. 2011	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3,548,338	145,555	234,736	380,291	3,168,049
2	Technical/administrative Staff	661,680	19,076	49,124	68,200	593,480
3	Support and field Staff	739,440	14,160	38,079	52,239	687,201
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319,900	5,582	42,153	47,735	272,165
5	Studies and surveys	470,500	33	4,555	4,588	465,912
6	Training and Workshops	129,750	1,116	2,491	3,607	126,143
7	Contracted services	73,000	0	38	38	72,962
8	Recurrent Cost	634,200	16,545	29,732	46,277	587,923
9	Office Construction	50,000	0	495	495	49,505
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>6,626,808</i>	<i>202,067</i>	<i>401,403</i>	<i>603,470</i>	<i>6,023,340</i>
10	Contingencies	331,340	0	0	0	331,340
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6,958,149</i>	<i>202,067</i>	<i>401,403</i>	<i>603,470</i>	<i>6,354,681</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,277,000	0	64,073	64,073	3,212,927
12	Contingencies	521,000	0	0	0	521,000
<i>Sub-total S&L incl. contingencies</i>		<i>3,798,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>64,073</i>	<i>64,073</i>	<i>3,733,927</i>
Total TA contract		10,756,149	202,067	465,476	667,543	10,088,608