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# Char Development and Settlement Project Bridging (Additional Finance) Bangladesh

Progress Report No 8  
January – June 2023

August 2023

**Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands**

**Implementing Government Agencies:**

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

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EKN Account Number 4000002457

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# 1. Introduction

The Bridging (Additional Finance) phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP-B (AF) IV, started on 1st July 2019, with the partial mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 8th August 2019 and the Administrative Agreement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh Governments for Technical Assistance for CDSP-B was signed on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2021. The draft Inception Report was submitted on 18th September 2019 and the finalized CDSP-B IR was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 17th January 2020. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the Development Project Proformas (DPPs) of the five project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The DPP for the Land Component was approved in January 2020, the BWDB DPP in July 2020, that of the Forest Department in November 2020, that of DPHE in June 2021 and that of LGED in October 2021. Revised DPPs have been approved as follows: BWDB: 7<sup>th</sup> July 2023; Forest Department: 16<sup>th</sup> May 2022; DPHE: 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022; LGED: not required; Ministry of Land: 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022.

The first Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) July 2019 – December 2020 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in November 2019. A second AWPB, which supersedes the previous one, was requested by the project Supervision Mission of September 2020 to cover the period July 2020 - December 2021 and was submitted in October 2020. A third AWPB was submitted on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021 and revised after comment on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2022 and a fourth AWPB was submitted on 9<sup>th</sup> December 2022 and revised after comment on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2023. This covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024. This eighth Progress Report presents an overview of the project activities for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January – 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 and follows the fourth AWPB. Progress Reports 1-3 have reported against the Logframe in the Inception Report, which was derived from the report of the Project Design Mission. However, the Logframe has now been revised as requested by the project Implementation Support Mission of December 2020; this request was confirmed by the EKN and this revised version has been used for PRs 4, 5, 6 and 7 and for this Progress Report.

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

## **Covid-19 pandemic situation**

Information collected shows that no corona infection patients were identified anywhere in the CDSP-B (AF) areas and the working situation returned to near normal before this reporting period. CDSP-B TA team worked from home during Government lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 and managed to continue most project activities by phone and online during these periods. Several team members contracted Covid and have recovered.

## **Project implementation**

After Development Project Proforma approval, progress in the implementation of activities in the following areas, while delayed, has been made and has been catching up; it is described in Chapter 2:

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

Based on a decision of the first Inter Ministerial Steering Committee and IFAD Support Mission wrap up meeting decision on project extension, Revised DPPs have been prepared, submitted and approved for an additional 27 months (April 2022 to June 2024).

## 2. Implementation of Activities

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the project components: protection from climate change (2.1), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (2.2), land settlement and titling (2.3), livelihood support (2.4), institutional development (2.5), knowledge management (2.6), and preparation of future investments in char development (2.7).

***It should be noted that, in a special (4<sup>th</sup>) meeting of the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee on 26<sup>th</sup> June 2023, IFAD has made clear that only activities fully complete by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 can be considered for reimbursement under the IFAD loan funds.***

### 2.2 Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP-B(AF) by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and protective works and provisions for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II, III and IV areas. Bank-line survey is practised twice a year in the monsoon and dry period to update the measurement of bank erosion/accretion along the banks of the river Meghna and Hatiya/ Sandwip channel. Latest measurement has been done in the month of February 2023 for the dry period and found that the erosion situation is a continuing serious cause of threat to the project. 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.

#### **Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB**

It should be noted that concerning the specific infrastructure listed here, in the PDR and in DPPs, the selection of safe locations needs to be ensured, in the light of the changing pattern of erosion and accretion. From the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) hydro-morphology survey and model study report specific infrastructure has been identified. Ten years safety provision has been considered for the proposed regulators and retired dyke. For considering a ten year safety line for the alignment of retired dyke and regulators a large amount of agricultural land will be outside the polder and open to tidal flooding and saline water hazard. To compensate for this agricultural production loss IWM suggested to also use a dwarf embankment at a lower safety level and lower cost, close to the eroding bank line.

Severe erosion was observed in the TA team bank line survey done in February 2023. If this rate continues it will reach the 10 year alignment within 3 years. A meeting was held at IWM office on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2023 and in a Technical Report IWM suggested precautionary protective measures at the vulnerable part of 18km length from Noler Char to Char Nangulia before or simultaneous with the BWDB retired dyke construction.

As part of the regular program carried out by the TA Team to monitor erosion around the CDSP water boundary, a Bank Line Survey and Channel Section Survey (42 sections suggested by IWM) were conducted from February 2023. The Project Authority and TA Team observed that the erosion rate is much higher than projected in IWM-SVASEK reports. To evaluate and find a suitable immediate solution a meeting has been held at IWM on 12<sup>th</sup> March 2023 with participation of CDSP led by PCD, TA Team and IWM led by ED, IWM. After a detailed discussion on the new and old data, reports, consideration of urgent safety of settlers and infrastructure of CDSP, IWM produced a special report suggesting precautionary protective measures at the most vulnerable part for 18km length from Noler Char to Char Nangulia before or simultaneous with the

BWDB retired dyke construction. The final version of the RDPP including provision for retired dyke and replacement sluices has been approved on 7th July 2023.

### Construction of retired embankment

17.50 km of retired embankment is planned in the original BWDB DPP of CDSP-B(AF). The AWPB explains that a retired embankment seems not to be feasible until a safe site is identified through hydro-morphological survey and model study. However, in Boyer Char the erosion is not as severe as in the other chars, so 3.74 km construction of retired dyke is planned. BWDB had decided to construct a low-cost dwarf embankment in place of standard design which would be more economically viable in an eroding zone. *Work has therefore been completed for 3.74 km of retired dyke as low-cost dwarf embankment at Boyer Char.*

The revised length of retired dyke based on a new alignment from the Hydro-Morphological (HM) survey and model study results, considering a 10 years safety line, is 27.44 km. The revised DPP based on the HM study result and a suggestion therefore includes a total of 27.44 km retired dyke. The AWPB is prepared with respect to the revised DPP. Work orders have been issued for 4.00 km at Noler Char and 3.9 km at Char Nangulia but construction could not start because of the start of the monsoon. Further construction is to start during the coming construction season from December 2023 along the new alignment. Engineering surveys for design and estimate and required land acquisition survey have been done by BWDB, supported by the TA team and the assessment for land acquisition has been submitted to the DC Noakhali for the official procedure of compensation distribution.

*Engineering survey and design for the full retired embankment have been done. Joint pre-work survey is done for 4 km retired dyke at Noler Char and 2 km at Char Nangulia but construction could not be started as the monsoon started. Design and estimate have been prepared and tender is to be floated for the remaining part after DPP revision. It is expected that, by the next dry period within the month of January 2024, work orders for the full length will be issued and BWDB will try to complete it by June 2024.*

***In this regard, the recent technical report of the IWM is to be highlighted. According to the report, the recent erosion rate is alarming at some places (up to 896m/year). If this rate continues it will reach the 10 year alignment within 3 years if precautionary protection work is not implemented successfully. IWM recommended that precautionary protective work needs to be done as soon as possible. So far there are no indications of preparation for this precautionary protective work, which indicates that the investment in the retired dyke at IWM's 10 year setback distance is at risk.***

Consequently a DPP for Permanent bank protection of of 4.90 km at Noler Char at a cost of BDT 378.05 crore has been approved by ECNEC on 29.08.2023. PCD is preparing to submit a DPP fully funded by GoB for precautionary protection measures in (18.00-4.90 = ) 13.10 km along Char Nangulia.

For permanent bank protection in Boyer Char and Char Nangulia, detailed feasibility study will be done along with feasibility study for CDSP-V, the cost is included in RDPP of BWDB.

### Construction of drainage regulators

Three sluices are proposed in the original DPP to replace DS-3 in Noler Char, DS-2 and DS-1 in Char Nangulia which have already been eroded. The revised DPP has been prepared based on the hydro-morphological study results and suggestions and, after identification of the 10 year safety line, 7 sluices are required with more vents than before. The AWPB has been prepared with respect to the revised DPP.

*Subsoil investigation has been done and design data submitted to BWDB Design office to start the design. Design office has completed design drawings for six regulators and the other one is under process. BWDB field office completed estimate for the two regulators and after estimate approval one tender has been floated. Completing all pre-tender procedures, field work is to be started by January 2024.*

***In fact, there is no possibility of achieving any significant progress by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024. Moreover, consideration of the recent recommendation for precautionary protective work by IWM is extremely important for further investment in these structures.***

### **Excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals**

In the BWDB original DPP the program for excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals is 171.5 km. In the revised DPP the proposed length is 195 km with 27.20 km to be implemented by 55 packages of LCS (WMG). Work has started on a priority basis in line with the depth of drainage congestion and projected tidal flow and BWDB has initiated excavation/re-excavation of 145 km.

*29 packages (145 km) are already finished 100% Out of 61 packages remaining in the procurement, 55 packages of them are LCS/WMG and only 6 packages are to be done by OTM amounting to 22.50 km. The excavation/re-excavation will be completed by June, 2024.*

### **River bank protective works**

In the RDPP there is provision for river bank protective work of 700 m in CDSP-I, CDSP-II and Char Ziauddin at the left bank of the Bhulua river.

*During the reporting period, selection, survey and design for river bank protective work of 700 m has been done. Work orders have been issued for two packages of total length 400 m and work started, (the third package is to be tendered after RDPP approval, as the cost exceeds the original DPP provision.*

- i) For the 300m length package at CBD-I, work started in January 2021 and physical progress of 70% has been achieved so far.*
- ii) For the 100m length package at CBD-II physical progress of 98% has been achieved.*

*No satisfactory progress was achieved during the reporting period and the work is expected to be completed by December 2023.*

*For the remaining 340m bank protective work, estimates have been approved and BWDB is initiating tender procedures after RDPP approval and will start construction work by December 2023. BWDB expects to complete works by June 2024.*

From IFAD ASM report and assessment of July 2023 the implication is that the 740m bank protective work may not be completed by June 2024.

### **Construction of dwarf embankment**

In the BWDB original DPP under CDSP-B (AF) there was no plan for construction of dwarf embankment. In the hydro-morphological model study report there is a plan to construct dwarf embankment following 4-5 years safety line as a safety guard against tidal inundation and salinity protection for that area outside the retired embankment. This is designed to give salinity protection to a larger area and is parallel to the retired dyke. Hydro-morphological survey and model study has been completed. Based on the HM study the draft revised DPP has been prepared. Identification of dwarf embankment alignment is done for RDPP with a length of 27km. There is a plan in the AWPB to complete the full length construction by June 2024 but no activity has started and it is understood from discussion with the PCD and ASM that this will not now take place in the light of the recent recommendation for precautionary protective work by the IWM.



### **Re-sectioning of embankment (Maintenance work from GoB fund)**

In the original DPP, embankment re-sectioning is planned for 1.00 km at Char Baggar Dona-II and 5.00 km at Char Nangulia to ensure proper functioning. In RDPP there is provision for 7.724 km re-sectioning of embankment with 3.00 km by LCS (WMG). AWPB has been prepared with respect to the revised DPP.

*Since inception of the project re-sectioning of embankment has been completed for 1.00 km, at Polder CBD I & II and 3.724 km at Char Nangulia. Field survey and estimate preparation is going on for the remaining 3.00 km at Boyer Char and Char Ziauddin, work is to be done by 10 packages of WMG. Tender procedure will be completed by December 2022, field work should start by January 2024; it is expected to be complete by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.*

### **Repair of drainage sluices (maintenance work from GoB fund)**

In RDPP of BWDB there is a plan to repair drainage sluices (gates and other aspects), 12 in total, at Char Bhatir Tek, Polder 59/3B, CBD-I and Boyer Char area to control saline water in the benefited area and to reserve fresh water for irrigation and domestic use.

*Since inception drainage sluice repair work has been completed for 6 sluices at Char Bhatirtek and polder 59/3B. Field survey and estimate are under process for the repair work of the remaining 6 drainage sluices in CDSP I, II and III areas.*

The preconstruction work is likely to be completed by December 2023 and field work started by January 2024, with physical expected to be completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.

### **Progress on agreements related to RAF/RAP and in transferring the compensation funds.**

This issue has already been resolved as the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has duly and adequately addressed the right to provide compensation to the affected people; all compensation money has already been released and deposited to the DC's account by the implementing agency and money/check distribution for valid cases 312 has been completed by the DC's office by June 2022.

Compensation modalities and budgets for the 316 households that are no longer eligible for compensation are included in the approved BWDB RDPP, subject to approval to transfer the funds to the Noakhali DC's office. The process is through an extra acquisition law implemented by a tripartite committee (MoWR, TA team, and DC Office) and the compensation is expected to be completed by June 2024.

### **Plantation by Bangladesh Forest Department**

**Planned:** The primary approach of the social forestry component is to form Social Forestry Groups (SFGs) involving at least 30% women, with 20-25 members for every 2 km of road, canal, and embankment plantation. Training and workshops were planned for 5 batches, training follow-up for 44 batches, and SFG benefits contract workshops for 5 batches. The plan for 3<sup>rd</sup> year tree maintenance work was: roads 42 km, embankments 15 km, canals 30 km, and mangroves 1,150 ha. Follow-up work in plantation in CDSP- III and IV areas included roads 200 km, canals 78 km, embankments 42 km, foreshore 70 ha, and blocks 58 ha.

**Achievement:** Nurseries have been established earlier for seedling raising: four for mangroves and five for non-mangrove plantations. Land leases for 1,100 benefit-sharing agreements have been completed. As per Bangladesh Forest Department RDPP, field activities are going on with the TA team's support. Five new Social Forestry Groups (SFG) have been formed from January to June 2023. In the groups, 42% of the members and 36% of the management committees are women. Plantation works of 10 km embankment, 3<sup>rd</sup>-year maintenance of 30 km canalside, 42 km roadside, 15 km embankments, and 1,150 ha mangrove

work has been done. Maintenance works for 3rd-year canals of 30 km, roads of 42 km, embankments of 15 km, and mangroves of 1,150 ha are in progress. The nursery element has been raising five non-mangrove nurseries and four mangrove nursery sites for 3rd-year maintenance.

Mangrove plantations with Keora and Gawa species are continuing and still in progress in the new Caring Char (formed south of the former Caring Char), Bhasan Char, Jalier Char, Uri Char, and Char Ashiya. Raising of seedlings for four mangrove nurseries, and 3rd year gap filling of 1,150 ha mangrove, and 5 non-mangroves areas saw continuing maintenance work. Road plantation of 42 km, canal plantation of 30 km, embankment plantation of 15 km, and 1,150 ha mangrove plantation maintenance work has been done. Maintenance of 3rd-year non-mangrove plantations has been done with seedling, weeding, and clearing twice. Benefit Sharing Deed Agreements have been distributed among the 1,100 beneficiaries. Follow-up meetings for SFGs for forty roads, canals, embankments, foreshore, and block plantations have been held in CDSP III and IV areas. Mainly in the CDSP-III area roadside plantation tree sale benefit cheques have been distributed to 120 SFG members during the reporting period, with a total of 283. Follow-up work on plantations along roads of 70 km, canals of 30 km, embankments of 20 km, foreshore plantation of 30 ha, and block plantation of 30 ha has been carried out in the CDSP-III and IV areas. Maintenance of mangrove seedlings with fertilizers and pesticide use has taken place; weeds have been cleared four times, also fencing around the areas has been done.

## 2.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

### Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

#### BC Paved Roads (paved width 3.70m)

In LGED DPP there is a program for improving 25 km HBB road to BC paved road, paved width 3.7m, in CDSP I to IV areas. Selection is completed for all 25 km of BC roads.

*For 19.71km, work order has been issued to contractors and field work started in 5 packages; up to 30th June 2023 63% physical progress has been achieved. Tender procedure is completed for the remaining 4.71km and it is expected that field work will start by November 2023 and be completed by end of June 2024.*

#### HBB Roads (paved width 3.70m)

In LGED DPP there is a program for improving 15 km of earthen roads with HBB roads of paved width 3.7m in CDSP I to IV areas. Since inception work orders have been issued and contractors started work in 5 packages for 14.82 km, achieved 80% physical progress.

*It is expected that the work will be fully completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.*

#### HBB Roads (paved width 3.00m)

In the LGED approved DPP there is a program for improving 15 km earthen road by HBB of paved width 3.0m in CDSP I to IV areas. Since inception work orders have been issued for 10 packages; contractors have started work in 9 packages for 16.922 km and achieved 75% physical progress.

*It is expected that work will be fully completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.*

#### Earthen roads (5.00/4.50m crest width)

In the LGED DPP there is a program for improvement of 33 km of earthen roads in CDSP I to IV and in proposed CDSP V new areas. Selection of earthen roads for improvement has been completed for all 33 km. For 12.70 km of road in 9 packages work orders have been issued and contractors have started work. In most packages 70% – 90% work is completed. For the remaining 20.30 km of roads, estimating is going on; tender procedure will be completed by December 2023 and work will be started by January 2024. *Overall progress is around 30%. Full completion of earthen roads by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 may be a challenge.*

### **Construction of Box Culverts**

In LGED DPP there is a program to construct 35 Box Culverts in the CDSP I to IV area and in new chars in the proposed CDSP V area. For eight box culverts work orders have been issued in part; construction has started for four and one is 100% complete. Overall physical progress is 10%. Estimates have been concurred, tenders floated and evaluation is under process for 22 box culverts and for eight more field survey and estimate is under process.

*Based on past experience completion of all box culverts by June 2024 is challenging.*

### **Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert.**

LGED DPP plans to construct 50 U-drains/pipe culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area and in the proposed CDSP V new Chars. Work orders have been issued for 16 U-drains in 10 packages. Estimates are under process for the remaining 34 U-drain culverts in the CDSP I to IV area and in the proposed CDSP-V new chars. Overall physical progress 13%, two structures are 100% complete.

*Based on past experience, completion of all box culverts by June 2024 is challenging.*

### **Construction of Cyclone Shelters**

The LGED DPP program is for construction of four cyclone shelters/flood shelters cum primary schools in the chars, one in CDSP IV and the other three in the new char CDSP V area. Tender procedures have been completed and work orders issued for all four cyclone shelters cum primary schools, one in Tara market at Char Nangulia, two in CDSP V chars at Char Mozammel and Char Kolatoli and the fourth at Khalil Samaj in Char Maksumul Hakim. Overall physical progress is 25%. Out of the four shelters, one is more than 70% completed at Char Mozammel, one is getting ready for casting the grade beam at plinth level at Tara market in Char Nangulia (progress 20%), and one is at zero progress at Khali Samaj in Char Maksumul Hakim. The remaining shelter which is a three-storied building is located on a remote island in a difficult situation. There have only been a few RCC pile castings done for the foundation work, and the work is moving slowly. According to the Mission evaluation, driving the piles won't be a simple job because it will need moving heavy machinery across the sea, which is difficult in the present season.

*So it will be extremely difficult to finish the construction of at least two cyclone shelters by 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024.*

### **Construction of Village Market**

According to the DPP one village market has been selected at Bhumihin Bazar in Char Nangulia. Field survey and estimate are completed. Considering severe river erosion near Bhumihin Bazar and Darbesh Bazar this site may be dropped and shifted to Selim bazar. Tender will be floated soon.

### **Construction of Killa**

In line with the DPP a site for one earthen Killa has been selected at Char Kolatoli near Ashrayan Bazar. Estimate is completed and tender procedure is under process.

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

According to the DPP, a budget amount of Tk. 340 lakh will be used for maintenance of cyclone shelters or other buildings. Field survey and estimate is under process. During the reporting period estimates have been concurred for the maintenance of 11 cyclone shelters and tender evaluation is under process for 8.

## Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

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

### Deep Tube Wells

In the DPHE approved RDPP there is a program for installation of 1,965 deep tube wells under CDSP Bridging in the CDSP I to IV area and proposed CDSP V new chars. Work orders have been issued for 1,615 DTWs in 20 packages and contractors mobilised for 19 packages. 893 DTWs have been installed including platform, and simple installation completed for 469; in total 1,362 have been installed. Overall progress on DTWs is around 64%.

*Nonfunctional Tube Wells:* According to field information there are 150 tube wells which cannot function *and provide no water in the dry season*. There may be several causes which produce this situation. According to the findings of the joint visit by the DPHE and TA team the probable significant causes identified are (a) wells drilled to less than the required depth (b) less or absence of coarse sand used (c) improper development (d) suction head trouble and (e) influence of private irrigation. There are different opinions on the causes.

The PMC has resolved that the DPHE, PCD, and the TA team collaborate to form a technical committee, consisting of experts in relevant fields. This committee is conducting a thorough investigation into the problem and work together to find a solution that ensures the provision of drinking water throughout the year. It has been agreed that the first step should be sinking of three test wells in the affected area, to the correct depth, to see if that provides a solution.

### Single pit latrines

In the DPHE approved RDPP there is a program for construction and installation of 22,150 single pit latrines under CDSP Bridging in the CDSP I to IV area and proposed CDSP V new chars. Tender procedure has been completed, work order issued for 17,650 and contractor mobilized for 8 packages. Construction has been completed for 2,155 including installation and simple construction completed for 4,650; in total construction has been done for 6,805. Overall progress is around 27%.

## 2.4 Land settlement and titling

### Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

During this reporting period four survey teams, each consisting of three members, were engaged in Urir Char to perform the plot-to-plot survey. The survey operation was continued until May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023, as per the annual program. Up to the end of May 2023, 21,765 acres of plot-to-plot mapping survey (*Kistoar*) and listing 12,678 household occupiers (*Khanapuri*) were completed.

The Deputy Commissioner's offices of Noakhali and Chattogram approved 19 PTPS map sheets up to June 2023.

### **Landless family selection and titling**

A total of 109 landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar, Companiganj, and Sandwip Upazilas. 4,812 were selected in these events. 3,966 settlement cases were approved at the District level. Title deed (*Kabuliyat*) execution was 2,860; settlement case registration was 2,856, and Land Title (*Khatian*) distribution was 2,761.

### **Completion of boundary demarcation between Noakhali and Chattogram Districts at Urir Char**

In 2021 Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) completed the demarcation work by putting all 57 boundary pillars along the district boundary line in Urir Char between Noakhali and Chattogram districts. In their first efforts on April 12th, 2021, DLRS established 42 posts; on June 24th, 2021, they placed the remaining 15 posts. Deputy Director of DLRS, UNO and AC Land of Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas, TA land staff, and PTPS surveyors were present in these demarcation activities. Determining and establishing the district boundary line in Urir Char was one of the main tasks of the Land DPP, which was completed very successfully and in a festive mood. The district administration of Noakhali and Chattogram made efforts to establish permanent posts along the boundary line from the DPP provision and deployed 24 security personnel (Armed Ansar force) to protect the temporary posts until April 2022.

### **Preparation for LRMS up-grading**

The authority has made efforts to upgrade and incorporate the GIS system into the LRMS software. DC office Noakhali (PD Office) floated a tender in May 2021. Several firms participated in the tender. On 9<sup>th</sup> November 2021 DC office, Noakhali gave the work order to the successful firm. The selected firm has started and organized several meetings with the relevant stakeholders to complete the tendered work. But the progress of the work is currently behind schedule.

### **Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees & Training**

During the reporting period, one bi-monthly PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land) meeting was held in the Ministry of Land. Six DPMC (District Project Management Committee) monthly meetings for Noakhali and six for Chattogram were held at the respective Deputy Commissioner's office (also the Land PD's office) in Noakhali and Chattogram. In these meetings, monthly project progress/targets were reviewed thoroughly, and essential decisions were made in line with the DPP provision. Besides these meetings, four training programs and two workshops were held in Noakhali and Chattogram districts.

### **Clause 6.0 (Jha) of Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Policy 1997**

An amendment to Article 6.0 (Jha) of Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Policy-1997 was issued by the Khas Land-II Section of the Ministry of Land on 13 July 2022, which was published in the additional issue of Bangladesh Gazette on 24 July 2022.

In the said amendment, subject to the availability of land, a maximum of 0.33 acres per family in plain areas and a maximum of 0.50 acres per family in the coastal char area can be settled on a landless family. Before the amendment, the policy was a maximum of 1.50 acres in coastal char areas.

Due to the amendment, the ongoing settlement activities in the coastal areas under Char Development and Settlement Project-B were negatively impacted. This new amendment has given rise to considerable frustration and reaction among the coastal landless farmer families. They have been making a living for the past 10-15 years by occupying about one and a half acres of agricultural land in the new char areas under the project in the hope of government settlement. It is to be noted that the families living in the mentioned area have settled in the present area due to river erosion several times before. Ignoring the occurrence of

land and forest robbers, they have settled in remote char areas, but due to the lack of minimum living facilities, they are living very difficult lives. Under the new policy, the maximum limit of the land that could be settled was 0.50 acres per family. If they got a settlement, they would not have any cultivable land after building their residence, so they were afraid of living with food shortage throughout the year.

With the average cropping intensity in coastal areas only 120% or less, it is almost impossible for a family to make a year-round living on less than one-and-a-half acres of land. Moreover, since the coastal area is prone to cyclones, they have to plant trees around their houses to protect them from the cyclonic winds and raise the houses to cope with the floods, which necessitates the digging of ponds where the landless family members do their daily activities including fishing and *sorjon* plantation. In addition, they also require additional land for vegetable gardening adjacent to homesteads and rearing livestock and poultry. On the other hand, in the remaining one acre of agricultural land, they try to produce rice as the staple food throughout the year. This integrated living and farming system in the coastal area provides daily food and nutrition to landless families. It helps them survive in highly adverse environments, which would not be possible if less than one and a half acres of land were settled per family. It is to be noted that immediately after independence, the provision of agricultural khas land settlement per family is in force was a maximum of 2.5 acres (1.0 ha), from 1987 to 2.0 acres and from 1997 to 1.5 acres, which the CDSP project also follows. As new khas lands are constantly being created/maintained in the coastal areas, the sudden lowering of the maximum limit of land settlement per family from one and a half acres to half an acre appears very unfortunate from the economic and social point of view and warrants further investigation.

If the new amendment to the policy was implemented, landless farmers would be unemployed for most of the year, and food security of the coastal extreme poor landless families would be seriously threatened, thereby increasing poverty instead of alleviating poverty. Moreover, they would be encouraged to migrate to nearby urban areas for livelihood, undermining the present government's integrated development efforts in rural and urban areas. Reduced land allocation per household would also reduce women's ownership of land, which would play a negative role in women's empowerment, one of the project's objectives.

Meanwhile, on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2022, during the selection of landless families in the Companiganj Upazila of Urir Char under the Land Ministry, the law and order situation deteriorated due to this issue of the maximum limit of settleable land; Local people obstructed the hearing session in the presence of the Assistant Commissioner (Land), Companiganj and protested against the government's policy of drastically reducing the maximum limit of land. It is evident that settlement of a maximum of half an acre instead of the approximately one and a half acres occupied by the coastal landless families who have been living in these coastal char areas for a long time may lead to widespread discontent and social unrest in the area, resulting in a deterioration of the law-and-order situation, along with encroachment related complications.

The previous four phases of the project (from 1994 to 2018) have involved the settlement of about 44,000 acres of khas land among 34,000 landless families. It is planned that, by 2024, 6,000 more landless families will get 7,000 acres of agricultural khas land distributed by the Ministry of Land. As a result, the poverty alleviation and social security of many people living in Urir Char and Char Nangulia in the coastal Char area under the Noakhali and Chittagong districts will be ensured. At the same time, the project will play an essential role in establishing safe living conditions for coastal residents and improving their quality of life.

In such a situation, considering the gravity of the issue and taking the necessary steps to repeal/cancel/suspend the amendment, a letter was sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali, from the Project Coordinating Director on 10<sup>th</sup> January 2023. Subsequently, the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali and PD Land wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Ministry of Land on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2023 to repeal the amendment. The Ministry of Land, considering all aspects, issued an order on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2023 to repeal the recent policy amendment, applying only to CDSP-B. At present, the stalemate and uncertainty about achieving the land title distribution target have been removed.

In the future, this waiver regarding the policy of the ceiling of the settled land in CDSP must be continued in future phases to ensure the highest benefits of the project to the landless people and project beneficiaries.

Project Directors of the Land part component should raise this issue with the Ministry of Land during the formulation stage of CDSP-V to ensure ceiling provision of 1.5 acres is incorporated in the Land Ministry's Development Project Proforma (DPP).

### Achievement of Results

The target for settlement in three Upazilas (Subarnachar, Companiganj, and Sandwip) for the reporting period was fixed at 1,500 households. But the policy amendment regarding the land ceiling issues and its aftermath significantly hampered the targeted achievement. Only 170 land titles were distributed among landless families out of the targeted 1,500. So, the target for the period was not fulfilled. The project target (6,000) can still be achieved within the project's extended period if the higher authority can take up and resolve the administrative and policy issues in time.

## 2.5 Livelihood Support

### Livelihood Agriculture:

**Planned:** The activities have been planned: 85 orientation meetings of farmers forums (FF) and one orientation workshop; field days 70; seasonal annual workshops 9; training of trainers 20 persons; technical training 668 (1&2 days); mechanical training 2 batches; inspiration travel 20 batches; high-value crop, salt tolerant variety, fertilizer, and vermicompost demo 862; soil sample test 100; inputs (seeds & plants) distribution: sex pheromone demonstration 8,000; plastic seed drums 4,968; spray machines 400; rice threshing machines 504.

**Achievements:** A total of 85 Farmers' Forums have been formed and orientation meetings have been completed as planned. A total of 805 FF meetings have been conducted with 18,937 FF members. One stakeholders' orientation workshop has been organized by LGED with DAE, BFD, DoF, DLS, SRDI, CDSP TA team and partner NGOs. One batch of technical training for 2 days and 43 batches of training for 1 day have been organized by LGED. Demonstration plots of 180 HVCs have been established in the field. A total of 61.95 MT boro and aman rice seed, 76.5 kg vegetables (tomato, cauliflower, cabbage) seed valued at BDT 81, 83,250 have been distributed among 2,850 FF and non-FF members. As inputs 8,000 sex pheromone traps, 400 spray machines, 504 rice threshing machines and 2,550 plastic seed drums have been distributed to the 2,550 FF members. Moreover, earlier technical support has been provided to 450 farmers to cultivate HYV Aman rice varieties and promote HYV seeds with balanced fertilizer use in the field. As a part of that, 12 field days with 617 FF and non-FF members have been organized, on BINA Dhan 19, broccoli, capsicum, red cabbage also BIRRI Dhan 89/92. The input support program distributed varieties of seeds to the farmers; 200kg pulse, 40kg sunflower, 45 kg ground nut, 50 kg maize and 60 kg of hybrid boro rice (HIRA 2, HIRA 6, Balia 2, Moyna, Tiya etc.) among the 87 FF members. Continuing liaison and coordination have been carried out with the DAE, BARI, BADC, BIRTAN, BINA Subarnochar Centre regarding technical support for seed, fertilizer, demonstration, training, and input support in project areas.

### Social livelihood

Social livelihood support activities are being carried out by the TA team with the LGED contracted partner NGOs. The partner NGOs are implementing the planned social livelihood activities and work has progressed significantly. Introductory meetings have been held with LGED, NGOs, and the TA team. Two NGO selections have been completed, and two contracts were made in June between the CDSP Project Director and (a) the Executive Director, Sagarika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SSUS), covering area NGO-1 (package number: CDSP/PMU/2020-21/SE-04) and (b) the Executive Director, BRAC covering area NGO-2 (package number: CDSP/PMU/2020-21/SE-05). For Agricultural Communication Information Technology (ACIT), the selection of the IT program company is ongoing.

The NGOs BRAC and SSUS have signed a two-year agreement with LGED as partner NGOs that will work on social and livelihood support elements. On 1st July 2022, Partner NGOs set up branch offices set and mobilized staff for social livelihood work.

### General non-farm IGA:

**Planned:** Training on IGA handicrafts (3 days non-residential), 02 (26/batch), and tailoring (20 days residential) 3 batches (20/ batch).

**Achievement:**

- Selection of 100 beneficiaries for IGA training and 45 for tailoring:
- Trained 40 widows/destitute women on tailoring and of 52 on cap sewing,
- It observed that all trained participants are practicing work in the field.
- The training modules, flip charts, and leaflets have been prepared for training and workshops.

**Water supply and sanitation**

Improved community health and public health protection through hygiene promotion and reduction of water-related diseases are the key water, sanitation, and hygiene challenges in all coastal areas of the country. Reduction of diseases and enhancement of good health enables people to recover, adapt and re-orient themselves from shocks and adversity. People's health and happiness are integral to community resilience to the effects of climate change. DPHE is responsible for water supply and sanitation implementation activities with the help of the TA team.

**Planned:** Installation of 1,965 hand DTW and 22,150 single pit latrine distribution and support through group formation; one batch of ToT for 12 staff training; 3,930 households to be selected for training for the Caretaker Families (CTF); training on hygiene and health in batches of 500 (25 per batch), and distribution of 1,965 repair tool kits.

**Achievement:** A total of 1,849 Tube Well User Groups (TUGs) have been formed in the areas, including 20 under Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) houses. In the reporting period 634 and a total of 1,849 groups have already been finalized. Contribution money has been collected for 343 in this period and a total of 1,558 DTWs (including 10 of the RAP houses) at Tk.7, 000 per well. Tk.109.06 lakh has already been collected by the partner NGOs and has been sent to DPHE for installation. Construction work on the rings and slabs of single pit latrines has speeded up in the project areas of Companiganj, Subarnochar, Manpura, & Tazmuddin Upazilla. In the reporting period 4,380 and in total of 18,418 beneficiaries have been listed for single pit latrines and lists have been sent to DPHE Bholra and Noakhali. In the CDSP cluster villages a total of 5,675 women and 1,700 adolescent girls, have been trained in hygiene and health issues.

A total of 700 Caretaker Families (CTF) have been trained in minor repairing of DTWs. 771 DTW repair kit boxes have been supplied for repair work. Sharing and coordination have been promoted repeatedly with 85 UP chairmen and members of the project activities. A total of 650 leaflets have been distributed in the project area to prevent infectious diseases. During the reporting period 74 DTWs and 1,100 single pit latrines have been eroded by the river, with a total of DTW 624, and sanitary latrines having been eroded up to June 2023.

**Legal and Human Rights (LHR)**

**Planned:** Legal and Human Rights Promoters (LHRP) basic training to be conducted for 20 new LHRPs; refresher training for existing 20 LHRPs. A total of 30 workshops with elite persons (local leaders Imam, Chairman, and Members) will be organized. Following the strengthening of 5,760 new and existing Legal Rights Implementation Committees (LRIC), three UN Day observations are to be held during the project period, with input support, installation of 15 billboards, etc.

**Achievements:** Continuous support is being provided by informing and raising awareness of legal rights laws and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially. For strengthening the Legal Rights Implementation Committees (LRIC), a campaign has been initiated and shared with 450 people related to issues of early marriage, dowry, Muslim/Hindu heritage law, and land laws. Eight Livelihood Facilitators (LHR) and 40 selected LHRPs have been trained in legal rights. In the reporting period, 2,488 and a total of 2,938 follow-up meetings were held with existing LRICs. Linkages have been built up repeatedly with Local Government Institutions (LGIs) with 20 UP Chairmen, 40 UP Members, 200 local elites, 85 School / Madrasa teachers, and 85 imams of Mosques receiving information on five basic laws.

In the reporting period, 5 local leader workshops and a total of 20 workshops were held with 592 participants. The LHRPs conducted 294 training sessions on basic laws with the NGO group members for 6 days in the reporting period. A total of 534 training sessions have been completed and 534 LRICs formed. Highlighting the nature of women's and children's contributions, UN Days were held in a total of 14 locations in the project areas. Input saplings have been distributed to 1,093 participants who were attended the rallies, and the total of participants was 2,713. For visual communication, 8 billboards have been set up during the period, with a



total of 16 in the project areas. 16 Early marriages were stopped, and a total of 25 early marriages have been stopped so far.

### **Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain (HA&VC)**

**Planned:** Staff training and ToT: 1 batch; basic training of HH and SME & preparation of business plan: 1,410 participants, including farmers training on Value Chain (VC) awareness for HH & SMEs and VC mapping, mentoring, and monitoring related activities, value chain contract signing and investment. Training for 420 Community Resource Person (CRP) on fruits and vegetables as high value crops. Community Resource Person (CRP) refresher training for 300 farmers on tree nursery and fruits and vegetable production; 30 on farm demonstrations on fruit, vermi-compost, quick compost, Sorjan and hub centers. 28 field days, 206 workshop and cross learning visits with farmers training including input distribution.

**Achievements:** During the reporting period, the process of selecting farmers continued, with a total of 690 farmers being selected. Including the previous period, the cumulative number of selected farmers reached 1,170 through group discussions, in preparation for the upcoming crop season. In terms of training, one batch consisting of 8 staff members received Training of Trainers (ToT) and in addition 570 farmers were trained on various aspects such as business plan preparation, mentoring and monitoring, value chain awareness for households and small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and value chain mapping. In total, 930 farmers received this basic training. These trained farmers were provided with a package of inputs, including vermicompost plants, hybrid off-season watermelon seeds, and various hybrid vegetable seeds such as cucumber, snake gourd, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, and yard long bean, as well as jujube fruit saplings.

During the period, 180 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) were trained on high-value homestead crops (vegetables) for three days. Including the previous periods, 240 CRPs received this training. More than 20 CRPs attended a day-long refresher training specifically focused on tree nursery activities; 11 fruit demonstration and 5 Sorjan demonstration plots have been established. These plots served as examples and models for farmers of project impact. Two field days were conducted for promotion and also a campaign aimed at the adoption of different crop varieties. Furthermore, one workshop was held which was attended by 90 input retailers, dealers, marketing officers, and lead farmers. The objective of this workshop was to establish and strengthen linkages with the project stakeholders. A total of 1,325 farmers were provided with technical support in their cultivation of rice, off-season watermelon, bitter gourd, cucumber, yard long bean, and snake gourd in the fields.

### **Poultry and Livestock Program**

**Planned:** Staff training is planned for one batch with 8 participants; basic trainings are 27 batches on backyard poultry and livestock dairy potential for 810 beneficiaries; training with inputs for 72 Community Resource Persons (CRP), that is paravets, poultry workers, and Artificial Insemination service providers (AISP). There are 72 CRP refresher training courses, 10 demonstrations, 2 exchange visits, 32 de-worming events for livestock, and 32 vaccination campaigns, 8 sets of equipment input supports for the AISP, 48 for Poultry Workers, and 16 for Para-vets as well as the ACIT program.

**Achievements:** Vaccination services provided by trained paravets (Livestock Health Workers) have successfully prevented seasonal endemic livestock diseases. These dedicated professionals have been assisted in collecting vaccines from the Local DLS office and private sector to support local livestock farmers. During the reporting period, the distribution of vaccines included 485 vials of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), 80 vials of anthrax, 150 vials of black quarter (BQ), 34 vials of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and 16 vials of lumpy skin disease (LSD). A total of 7,128 households benefited from the services provided by these trained paravets. Moreover, 8 NGO staff members received training on the potential of poultry, beef cattle, and dairy farming. In addition, basic training sessions were conducted for 27 batches, totalling 810 beneficiaries (including 10 males), focusing on backyard poultry, livestock, and dairy farming potentials. The beneficiaries received 49.20 tons of feed, 18,350-day-old chicks, and 1,170 ducks. They were also provided with 1,440 kg of molasses. Notably, 75% of the beneficiaries successfully built two-storied poultry houses, showcasing excellent horizontal learning impact in local poultry rearing in the project.

Furthermore, 48 women poultry workers were trained on vaccination services and provided with a kit box, a two-storied poultry house, 50-day-old chicks (specifically the golden bird, Sonali Bird), a female sheep, medicines, and 2,400 kg of poultry feed. These workers rendered their services to 10,310 households during

the reporting period. A total of 1,783 vials of poultry vaccines were administered to combat Newcastle disease, fowl plague, fowl cholera, and fowl pox disease. Poultry workers earned an average income of BDT 2,054/month from vaccination services and the sale of de-wormers and nutritional drugs. Additionally, 8 AISPs (Artificial Insemination Service Providers) received training and support from the Department of Livestock Services (Semen supply). These AISPs provided artificial insemination services to 3,085 households, earning an average income of BDT 61,844 per month. Livestock services are further supported by 56 trained Community Resource Persons (CRPs) and 16 paravets (Livestock Health Workers). The average monthly income of paravets is BDT 12,425. Notably, one paravet in the Akter Miar hat area has become a successful dairy entrepreneur, selling Ghee, Sweetmeats, and Curd alongside providing vaccination services. Throughout the project area, a total of 16 deworming campaigns and 16 vaccination campaigns have been organized. Moreover, a refresher training session was conducted for the paravets (Livestock Health Workers), and two vaccinators were recognized and rewarded for their outstanding performances. Furthermore, 10 demonstration plots have been set up for Pakchong and Alfalfa fodder cultivation. These plots served as examples and models for farmers to observe and learn from. This comprehensive approach encompasses the prevention of seasonal local livestock diseases through vaccination, primary healthcare, and artificial insemination services. These efforts are carried out by trained NGO staff, paravets, poultry workers, and AISPs, all aimed at supporting the local poultry and livestock farming community for the improvement of their livelihood.

### Fisheries Program

**Planned:** Staff training of one batch, basic training on fish farming (2 days) for 782 persons, with orientation on cage culture, Sorjan, rice-fish, fish culture in the tank, fish hatchery farming; training for 60 CRPs on fingerling production, management for fish nurseries, refresher training for 60 CRPs for fish nurseries, 20 demonstrations on fish and nursery, and 210 field days, with exchange visits and input distribution.

**Achievements:** In total 752 farmers were provided training on fish farming, while 30 farmers received basic training in Sorjan, 60 farmers were trained as CRPs (Community Resource Persons) in fingerling production management for fish nurseries, and a total of 30 CRPs received refresher training. Furthermore, 10 demonstrations were set up for fish farming and fish nurseries. Inputs such as 16.62 metric tons of fish feed and 2,819 kilograms of fish fingerlings were distributed among 661 fish farmers. To assess water quality, the project provided pH paper to 60 CRPs and pH meters to 8 livelihood facilitators. Technical assistance was offered to 440 fish farmers in project areas on various aspects such as nursery management, fingerling stocking, feeding management, liming, and fertilizing for pond preparation.

### Gender and Nutrition

**Planned:** Organize 3 events of 1 day orientation workshop, 50 batches of orientation on basic gender concepts and nutrition for FLI's. 14 batches of 1 day orientation on awareness building on RAP land compensation money use and basic gender and nutrition topics, 50 batches training on Basic Nutrition and cooking demonstration for FLI women members. Provision of nutrition support inputs (Pusti Plate) total 3,000 for training participants. Review all documents of GAP and NAP providing technical support to IAs and NGOs. Assistance to the MoL to ensure landless women get equal ownership of appropriate land and related land titles in total 6,000 khatians. Support formation of 1,965 TUG groups (100% women). Develop/update gender and nutritional training module.

**Achievements:** Workshop on Gender and Nutrition Action plan formulation with IA's, PNGO's, stakeholders and TA team – in total two events were held. In mainstreaming Gender and Nutrition activities a total of 1,050 FLI members (men and women) received one day orientation on Gender and Nutrition. For promotion and dissemination of Applied Nutrition with practical knowledge, women and adolescent girls were provided one day orientation involving 750 women and girls. This included applied nutrition and trainees participated in nutritious food cooking demonstrations. In total 1,800 numbers of customised CDSP Pusti plates were distributed as nutrition training inputs. 15 batches (376 participants) of a one day orientation on awareness building for RAP families involving land compensation money use and basic gender and nutrition topics was done. A total of 2,761 women received land titling from the project with their named first in the khatian. Within the reporting period 1,849 Tubewell User Groups (100% women) were formed. A total of 22 festoons were developed as field training materials for Nutrition and Gender training. A Women Land Rights co-creation workshop was held with Bonhishikha and CIFOR-ICRAF at Noakhali on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2023. 224 FLI members

received one training of three days on applied nutrition from BIRTAN, Subarnochar, Noakhali with project collaboration.

### **Institutional development**

Continued communication with Local Government Institutions (LGI) UP Chairmen, Members, local leaders, and NGO representatives for strengthening of the field level institutions, market committee members and project stakeholders are continuing regular meetings with follow-up.

#### **WMO's strengthening program:**

**Planned:** A total of 56 Water Management Groups (WMG's), 3 Water Management Associations (WMA) and one Water Management Federation (WMF) are to be formed and WMOs strengthened.

Training/workshops of 12 batches for 230 beneficiaries (520 person days) will be provided by BWDB to the WMOs during the period.

**Achievement:** In the reporting period a total of 56 (100%) water management groups' have been strengthened from January to June 2023 in the CDSP–B area. They are arranging regular meetings and generating funds by collecting savings, loan distribution, and other economic activities. 56 WMGs already generated savings of BDT 6.19 million and total capital of BDT 10.67 million. Training/workshops could not be undertaken due to BWDB Extension Officials' delayed deployment, as they are responsible for these events. The concerned Project Area Coordinator visited Char Kolatoli, Char Mozammel, and Dhal Char and supported the TA members.

## **2.6 Monitoring and Knowledge Management**

### **Introduction**

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

CDSP B(AF) activities are scattered with a target of 57,000 households benefiting out of a population of more than 300,000. The M&E system is based around the project log frame originally included in the IFAD PDR and now revised as requested by the IFAD Implementation Support Missions. A new version of Agreed Bi-Annual Targets and progress tracking matrix has been developed in compliance with IFAD; this and another reporting matrix on results as required for IATI has been included (see Annex C). The major activities of Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management, which have been accomplished in compliance with project implementation guidelines and other GoB policies during the reporting period from January to June 2023, were:

1. A total of 2761 (46%) land titles (having 3589 acres of land) have been distributed to 2761 char landless families. The titles belong to both wife and husband where the wife's name in the first place and if the husband is dead/divorced then 100% in the name of the wife/widow.
2. IATI bi-annual reporting was updated with PR 8 data set. The total number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project was 214328 (Female 61.3%) till Jun 2023.
3. The total outreach of CDSP B (AF) is based on major activities performed by all sectors. The outreach, by the number of people reached, is 2,14,328 and the number of households reached is 60,934.
4. The group savings generated by 56 water management groups (WMGs) and 2-PNGs of CDSP B(AF) is about Tk. **833,940,097** and MF operational outstandings by WMGs and 2-PNGOs is **1,784,453,626**
5. The river bank survey data bases have been updated with the data from 24 Feb 2023 round. Data includes erosion data from Meghna Channel, Urir Char and retired embankment (setback versus erosion).
6. A study on commercialization of Sorjon system has been initiated in five locations of CDSP B(AF) command areas. The locations include (a) Char Laxmi and (b) Boroitola of Maksumul Hakim, (c) Montaz Khali, (d) Mostafa Bazar of Char Alauddin and (e) Char Nangulia. More than 60 Sorjon plots have been identified to capture production data for three seasons (Kharif-I, Kharif-II and Rabi). The assessment report will be published by November 2023 based on the information from the planned survey.

7. A short study on deep tubewell (DTW) installed by DPHE has also been initiated with the aim of assessing functionality of DTWs and availability of drinking water for the char dwellers. The assessment study report will also be published by December 2023.

### Knowledge management

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

### Latest knowledge product:

1. Draft Impact Assessment of Coconut Palm Plantation on Homesteads of Boyer Char by CDSP III Phase (2005-2010), May 2023 (draft).

### Links for other knowledge products:

1. Case Study on Environmentally Friendly Rope Made from Naturally Grown Hogla (Daripata): [http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B\\_Case%20Study%20on%20Environmental%20Friendly%20Rope%20Made%20from%20Naturally%20Grown%20Hogla%20\(Daripata\).pdf](http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Case%20Study%20on%20Environmental%20Friendly%20Rope%20Made%20from%20Naturally%20Grown%20Hogla%20(Daripata).pdf)
2. Case study on the formation and strengthening TUG-an effective way to maintain DTWs established by CDSP: [http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B\\_Case%20study%20on%20formation%20and%20strengthening%20of%20TUG%20-%20an%20effective%20way%20to%20maintain%20DTWs%20established%20by%20CDSP.pdf](http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Case%20study%20on%20formation%20and%20strengthening%20of%20TUG%20-%20an%20effective%20way%20to%20maintain%20DTWs%20established%20by%20CDSP.pdf)
3. Impact Case Study on Cluster Villages to Rehabilitate Landless Char Dwellers in CDSP Phases: [http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B\\_Impact%20Case%20Study%20on%20Cluster%20Villages%20to%20Rehabilitate%20Landless%20Char%20Dwellers%20in%20CDSP%20Phases.pdf](http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Impact%20Case%20Study%20on%20Cluster%20Villages%20to%20Rehabilitate%20Landless%20Char%20Dwellers%20in%20CDSP%20Phases.pdf)
4. Impact case study on women's empowerment in the context of climate change and environmental and disaster risk reduction: [http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B\\_Impact%20case%20study%20on%20women's%20empowerment%20in%20the%20context%20of%20climate%20change%20and%20environmental%20and%20disaster%20risk%20reduction.pdf](http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Impact%20case%20study%20on%20women's%20empowerment%20in%20the%20context%20of%20climate%20change%20and%20environmental%20and%20disaster%20risk%20reduction.pdf)
5. Evidence-Based Lessons Learned and Good Practices across CDSP Phases: [http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B\\_Evidence%20Based%20Lessons%20Learned%20and%20Good%20Practices%20across%20CDSP%20Phases.pdf](http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Evidence%20Based%20Lessons%20Learned%20and%20Good%20Practices%20across%20CDSP%20Phases.pdf)

List of other documents published/updated:

- CDSP B MEKM Strategy and Plan Updated July 2022.
- CDSP COMKM Strategy 2022-2024 draft Revision 1 updated July 2022.
- Technical Report No. 4: Annual Outcome Survey 2021.

## 2.7 Preparation of future investments in char development

### Hydro morphological survey

In line with one of the objectives of CDSP-B (AF) to create a new vision for future char development, a hydro-morphological study has been conducted in the Meghna estuary. As the first stage of this hydro-morphological study, a survey has been initiated by the Technical Assistance Team and carried out by the Bangladesh Institute of Water Modelling (IWM). This includes bathymetry as well as measurements for water levels, discharge and sediment concentration and the final report has been supplied to the project stakeholders in time (31st May 2021).

## Hydro Morphological Model Study

Over the last few years, the bank erosion problem has worsened in the chars under CDSP II and in proposed CDSP V project areas. In places, infrastructure like sluices and embankments either have already been damaged/eroded or are at increased risk that threatens the future of the settlers there.

Thus understanding, assessing and predicting the hydro-morphology through a continuing hydro-morphological monitoring system is a vital aspect of water resources planning, development, monitoring and management. Based on the hydro-morphological understanding of the Meghna estuary, a Strategic Planning Exercise was urgently necessary for future sustainable land development and settlement in this dynamic area.

In view of the this, the Bangladesh Water Development Board has undertaken the Hydro-morphological Model Study and Strategic Planning for Char Development in the Meghna Estuary within the context of CDSP-B. The Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) has been entrusted to carry out this study using an updated Mathematical Model. The Technical Assistance Team has engaged a suitably qualified international consultant, Svašek Hydraulics, to carry out quality control on the model study to ensure accuracy and reliability of results and predictions. This has been completed and the results circulated as Technical Report No. 5: Quality Control of Main Hydro-morphological Study of Meghna Estuary, carried out by Svasek Hydraulics under the CDSP-B (AF) Technical Assistance Component. The outcome of the Studies has been submitted in time to the Project Authority, discussed at different levels and entities including presentation in a high-level Workshop in presence of the state minister MoWR. Reports were approved accepted by competent Authority in time.

The overall Objective of the Study was to understand the hydraulic and morpho dynamic processes that are going on in the estuary, linked to the findings of previous studies and of new survey results and define areas at risk of erosion on different scales and also stable areas. It has also identified prospective areas for future infrastructure, socio-economic, livelihood, environmental / ecological and biodiversity development including identification of appropriate measures or interventions. The output has included a medium-term Strategic Plan and a list of twelve prospective projects identified for Detailed Feasibility Study/ Revised Feasibility Study to be implemented in future phases of CDSP in line with the time frame defined in medium term Strategic Planning for the Meghna Estuary.

## Hydro-morphological Model Study Reporting

The mathematical model study used the data collected during the Meghna Estuary survey. The initial results related to one of the major objectives, which was identifying suitable locations for major water management infrastructure (retired sea dyke and replacement of sluices). This was delivered in the form of a Special Report submitted on December 26<sup>th</sup> 2021 with future projection of erosion/accretion around CDSP polders during 5,10,15 and 20 years. On this basis and through a decision of an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) Meeting on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2022, detailed infrastructure planning activities started in the existing polders. The Draft Final Report of the Hydro-morphological Model Study was received from the Institute of Water Modelling and the Quality Control report from Svašek has been circulated as Technical Report No. 5.

## Workshop on Long-term Impact of the Char Development and Settlement Project, Strategic Planning for a Sustainable Future and Launch of the book “*New Land New Life*”.

This was held on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2022 in the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). Mr. Zahid Faruk MP, Honourable State Minister, was the Chief Guest and Mr. A.K.M Enamul Haque Shamim MP, Honourable Deputy Minister was the Special Guest along with other special guests. It was chaired by Mr. Kabir Bin Anwar, Senior Secretary MoWR. The following were presented in the Workshop, with wide participation and discussion by eminent guests and professionals.

- a) Review of the achievements of CDSP and launch of the book *New Land New Life*.
- b) Hydro morphological Study and its strategic implications for Char Development and Settlement.
- c) Presentation of a Concept Note and discussion on possible Institutional Arrangements to support a future strategy.

The Workshop agreed with the IMSC decisions after extensive discussion of the Reports presented.

## More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

The Technical Assistance Project Document states that ‘a more permanent organisation and institutional arrangement or structure will be designed which will be able to act as a planning and coordination mechanism between the GoB agencies involved in char development including Planning & Implementation, long term monitoring, operation and management and regular Hydro-Morphological Monitoring (alternate year survey) and periodic hydro-Morphological Model Studies (after each three surveys) and Periodic Revision of Strategic Planning with latest data (preferably after MHMS or a maximum 10 years gap): in the coastal areas.’ It is envisaged that this will involve the design and initiation of the first steps of a more permanent and longer term institutional and organisational structure which will be able to act as a mechanism for data collection, analysis, planning and coordination between the GoB agencies involved in char development in the coastal areas. It is important that attention is given to coordinating this process in relation to morphological analysis and specific planning of viable investment opportunities since it is essential for its long-term success that it is seen to have a substantial and meaningful role in land development and settlement and so in sustainable development.

Relevant institutional information and experience in Bangladesh has been reviewed and a Concept Note presented at the workshop for discussion with GoB, EKN and IFAD. The main Concept Note concluded that there are four institutional issues that need to be addressed, namely:

- Policy level coordination
- Implementation coordination
- Monitoring
- Financial flows

It is suggested that an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee can provide policy guidelines based on existing policies and will set a programme of work for the different Ministries, including a monitoring framework. Focal points (concerned PDs) within the different Ministries can be responsible to implement the IMSC policies and the programme of work. Each ministry will implement the activities according to their own financial regulations. The Financial disbursement process being followed by CDSP for quite long time and proved effective and acceptable to all will continue as it is.

The Technical Assistance team under the direction of the Project Management Committee may encourage a process to consider possibilities by liaising closely with the Bangladesh Delta Plan team in order to integrate within the implementation of the Plan.

It is further suggested that, in order to minimise late DPP approval, which has delayed the current project, preparation of DPPs for a future CDSP V, best possible efforts & approaches should be followed to avoid such time loss in preparing and processing of expected CDSP V DPP(s).

## Exit Strategy and Planning for CDSP V

At the request of IFAD and the EKN, a short presentation giving an outline of a future CDSP V, to be initiated by second quarter of 2024, and a Concept Note giving more details and explanation have been prepared by the TA team after discussion with the PCD and in line with the BWDB RDPP provision for Feasibility Studies. These are strongly based on the IWM Report and the Quality Control Report (TR 5). Also, at the request of IFAD, the PCD is actively seeking a formal request from GoB for the cooperation and participation of the development partners in preparing CDSP V. If any indication or hope is extended from Development Partners, the TA Team shall contribute & participate in Preparation of a Draft DPP for CDSP V such that the PCD is able to submit the DPP before end of the Bridging Period or within the extended project period (if the GOB agreed to extend the project Implementation Period by one year). Based on the findings of the recent IFAD Mission, it has been proposed that bank protection against erosion should be given serious consideration in future strategy and planning.

### 3. Achievement of Results

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

#### Protection from climate change

##### Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

Retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices are being initiated in suitable locations based on the results of the hydro-morphological study. Because of rapid erosion, it is essential that the bank protection works recommended by IWM are undertaken as soon as possible. Other work is making progress (see Chapter 2).

##### Plantation by Forest Department

All the planned for plantation activities of Forest Departments have been completed during the period (see Chapter 2) which represents significant progress, including mangrove plantation in newly accreted chars.

##### Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

The DPHE work started from mid-2021 and is now making progress (see Chapter 2).

##### Land settlement and titling: PTPS and its follow-up activities

The target for settlement in three Upazilas (Subarnachar, Companiganj, and Sandwip) for the reporting time was fixed at 1,500 households. But the policy amendment regarding the land ceiling issues and its aftermath significantly hampered the targeted achievement. Only 170 land titles were able to be distributed among landless families out of the targeted 1,500. So, the target for the period (Jan-Jun 2023) was not fulfilled. The project target (6,000) could be achieved within the project's extended period if the administrative and policy issues can be resolved in time.

#### PTPS and its follow-up activities in Jan – Jun 2023, Urir Char (Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas)

Activities	District	Upazila	Mouzas/ sheets	Target for Jan 2022- June 2023 (Areas/ HHs/ sheets)	Achievement for Jan-Jun 2023 (Areas/ HHs/ Sheets)	Total achieved
Conduct of Land Survey & Mapping	Noakhali	Companiganj	Char Balua Char Gazi Mizan Char Umed & Amzad	4000	5321	13442
	Chattogram	Sandwip	Char Lakshmi	3000	759	8323
<b>Total</b>				<b>7000</b>	<b>6080</b>	<b>21765</b>
Consolidation of survey & landless data	Noakhali	Companiganj	2	3000	1426	5261
	Chattogram	Sandwip	1	3000	-	3037
<b>Total</b>				<b>6000</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>8298</b>
Approval of PTPS sheets by the DC	Noakhali	Companiganj	7	6	-	7
	Chattogram	Sandwip	11	6	1	12
<b>Total</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>
Notification from Upazila land offices	Noakhali	Companiganj	7	7	-	7
	Chattogram	Sandwip	11	7	1	12
<b>Total</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>

### Subarnachar, Companiganj & Sandwip Upazilas land settlement plan and achievement: Land settlement activities in January - June 2023

Stages of work	Total Target (HHs)	Target for January 2022 – June 2023 (HHs)	Achievement for Jan-Jun 2023 (HHs)	Total Achievement
Hearing & landless selection	6000	2000	870	4812
Jamabondi preparation	6000	2000	716	4143
Jamabondi approval by:				
a) Upazila Committee	6000	2000	716	4143
b) District Committee	6000	2000	615	3966
Kabuliyat:				
a) Execution	6000	1800	378	2860
b) Registration	6000	1800	378	2856
Khatian preparation	6000	1500	341	3011
Khatian Distribution	6000	1500	170	2761

#### Livelihood Support

For livelihood support, the agriculture development and NGO budgets under the LGED component have been approved and NGOs contracted with significant progress in all areas (see Chapter 2 for details). The TA team has continued to make substantial progress in Gender and Nutrition and in Institutional Development.

#### Monitoring and Knowledge Management

The following reports have been completed and are available on the Website:

- Technical Report No. 4: Annual Outcome Survey 2021.
- Technical Report No. 5: Quality Control of Main Hydro-morphological Study of Meghna Estuary.
- Case Study on Environmentally Friendly Rope Made from Naturally Grown Hogla (Daripata)
- Case study on the formation and strengthening TUG - an effective way to maintain CDSP DTWs
- Impact Case Study on Cluster Villages to Rehabilitate Landless Char Dwellers in CDSP Phases
- Impact case study on women's empowerment in the context of climate change and environmental and disaster risk reduction.
- Evidence-Based Lessons Learned and Good Practices across CDSP Phases

These have also been completed:

- CDSP B MEKM Strategy and Plan.
- CDSP B COMKM Strategy 2022-2024.

#### Preparation of future investments in char development

##### Hydro morphological Study

This has been completed by IWM, and circulated by the PCD; also Technical Report No. 5: Quality Control of Main Hydro-morphological Study of Meghna Estuary has been completed. For details see Chapter 2.

##### More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

This was addressed in a Workshop in May 2022, with a Concept Note submitted to form the basis for discussions between GoB, IFAD and EKN. For details see Chapter 2.

##### Exit Strategy and Planning for CDSP V

A short presentation giving an outline of a future CDSP V, to be initiated in mid 2024, and a Concept Note giving more details and explanation have been circulated and a formal request from GoB for the cooperation and participation of the development partners in preparing CDSP V is being sought.



## 4. Project Management

### 4.1 Project coordination

Eighteen Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings have been held up to the end of the reporting period, and three Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee Meetings which reviewed progress, problems and bottlenecks, especially DPP approval and decided on a project extension to June 2024. During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD.

### 4.2 The governmental implementing agencies

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

### 4.3 The Technical Assistance team

The CDSP IV staffing on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022 is shown in Annex B, including date of joining.

### 4.4 Reporting

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

- CDSP-B Progress Report No. 7: 1st January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2022.

### 4.5 Visits

The following visit took place:

- An EKN team visited the project area during 2-4 May 2023, including Mr. Folkert de Jager, First Secretary; Ms. Neeltje Kielen, Delegated Representative for Water, Ms. Petra van der Eijk; Dr. Shibly Sadik Senior Water Resources Policy Advisor, and also Mr. Nabil Rahman Country Programme Analyst, IFAD.

## 5. Lessons Learned and Challenges

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

A special IWM technical report on **Emergency Precautionary Work** stated that: *'After reviewing it was considered that the (erosion) rate is very alarming in some areas such as Noler Char and Char Nangulia, and so it needs immediate precautionary protective work/measures to protect the land and reduce the erosion rate. This needs to be done immediately...'*

This is particularly important in view of the initiation of construction of the retired dyke and replacements sluices (see Section 2.2).

The importance of timely DPP and Revised DPP approval has been seen in terms of project implementation. The Project Team, IFAD and EKN have cooperated closely on this problem, which has now been largely solved but after long delay. A lesson to be learned for the future (possible Phase V) is to start DPP preparation as early as possible to minimise this problem.

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

A new challenge is the amendment of the Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Policy 1997 issued by the Ministry of Land on 13th July 2022 and published in the additional issue of Bangladesh Gazette on 24th July 2022. The change affected the per family land ceiling to be settled to the landless families. Earlier it was 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares) per family in the coastal area; now, it is reduced to 0.5 acres (0.2 hectares). In the plain land (i.e., outside char areas), the ceiling has been reduced to 0.33 acres/0.13 ha instead of 1.0 acre/0.4 ha previously). It was expected that this change would affect the project's ongoing settlement activities and achievement of the project target and goal. It was taken very seriously by the Project Management Committee and so the Ministry of Land, considering all aspects, issued an order on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2023 to repeal the recent policy amendment, applying only to CDSP-B. At present, the stalemate and uncertainty about achieving the land title distribution target have been removed. See Section 2.4.

## 6. Sustainability

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

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

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

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

Also, reports of drinking water hand-pump deep tubewells installed by DPHE, becoming unusable at the end of the dry season because depletion of the aquifer by mechanical pumping for irrigating paddy, is a serious cause for concern and is being investigated by the project Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) committee. It has been discussed in detail in recent PMC meetings and DPHA and the TA team are working to try to resolve this problem.

## 7. Cross-cutting Issues

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

*Gender* is another issue at the heart of CDSP, especially in relation to land allocation and the provision of training to women recipients on their rights and opportunities. CDSP has been invited to participate in the IFAD Women's Land Rights Initiative, which is a three-year programme to promote and strengthen WLR through integration in rural development interventions by improving policies and implementation tools and practices in targeted countries. This has now started, and the research project team is receiving data and cooperation from the CDSP-B (AF) team. Further action from the WLRI research team is awaited.

## **8. Integrity Issues**

No integrity issues have been identified during this reporting period.

## 9. Efficient Use of Resources

For an overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure, component wise, please refer to Annex A, which presents, in the IFAD format, implementing agency wise financial progress. The exchange rates used here are the rates used in the current project RDPP, which are USD 1= BDT 84 and Euro 1 = BDT 95.

### 9.1 Project costs

#### Overall costs

Overall project costs are estimated at BDT 4,789.57 Million (US\$ 56.99 Million) as per DPPs and RDPPs of implementing agencies of the project up to June 2023.

The Project is financed by IFAD (36.14% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (14.45%) and the Government of Bangladesh (42.65%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (6.77%). A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the five year period up to June 2024 under the DPPs and RDPPs is presented below.

**Table-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost**

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,258.17	26.87
02	Int. Infrastructure & Livelihood	1,405.56	16.74
03	Land Settlement and titling	109.44	1.30
04	TA and Management Support	692.55	8.24
05	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,789.58</b>	<b>56.99</b>

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

**Table-2 Project cost and percentages of financing**

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	1,732.33	20.60	36.14
02	GoN	692.55	8.24	14.45
03	GoB	2,040.84	24.31	42.65
04	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86	6.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,789.58</b>	<b>56.99</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Contribution of IFAD

The contribution of IFAD for the five years upto June 2024 is BDT 1,732.32 Million (US\$ 20.60 Million). A sum of BDT 400.29 Million (US\$ 4.77 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to that period of BDT 664.71 Million (US\$ 7.91 Million).

#### 1.3 Contribution of GoB

The contribution of GoB for the five years upto June 2024 is BDT 2,040.84 Million (US\$ 24.31 Million). A sum of BDT 151.51 Million (US\$ 1.80 Millions) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to that period of BDT 1,005.27 Million (US\$ 11.97 Million).

#### 1.4 Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for Technical Assistance for the five year project period is BDT692.55 Million (US\$ 8.24 Million). A sum of TK 64.7 Million (US\$ 0.77 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure of TK 506.24 Million (US\$ 6.03 Million) up to that period from inception of the project in July 2019.

### 9.2 Resource Management

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

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

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

The project has made significant progress in meeting the second specific project objective of preparation of future investments in char development in the South-Eastern delta through the completion of the Hydro-morphological Study, laying a basis for future planning and implementation. This was strongly supported through the Workshop on Long-term Impact of the Char Development and Settlement Project, and Strategic Planning for a Sustainable Future.

## 10. Risk Update

### An overview of the risks

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

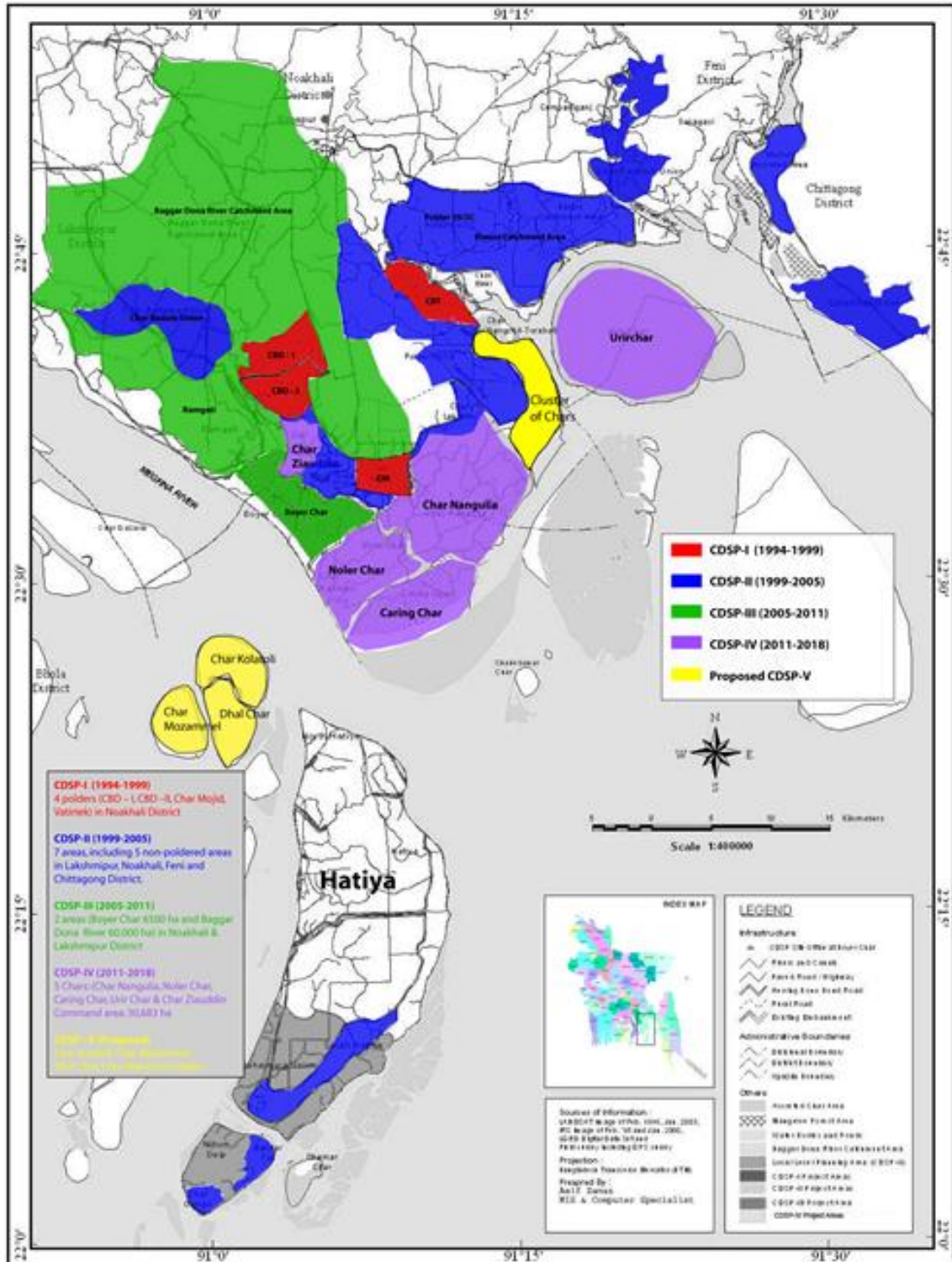
### An overview of the challenges and new risks

Risk	Risk assessment (L/M/H)	Influence on results of activity	Mitigating measures
Delay in DPP finalisation	M	Planned activities are delayed	All RDPPs have now been approved. Efforts to complete activities are being stepped up.
Fraud and corruption	M	Poor quality infrastructure	Careful monitoring of construction quality by TA
Non availability of fund at right time	M	Speed of activities is impeded	Good coordination between funding and implementing Agencies, vigilance of PDs
Riverbank erosion	H H	<b>Rapid current measured erosion rate.</b> Movement of local 'somaj' /communities	<b>Precautionary protective works urgently needed.</b> Replace survey respondents. Provide support in new locations
Quality of contractor for remote areas	M	Quality of work hampered and completion delayed	Motivate good quality contractor for CDSP
Availability / high price of materials	M	Threat to progress of infrastructure	Make price adjustments
Collusion between contractors	M	Delay of project work and retender	Arrange pre-bid meeting and vigilance of TA & Gob teams
Embankment erosion by waves	M	Embankment is weakened/breached	Foreshore plantation to reduce impact of wave action
Opposition of local politicians	M	Implementation of project is hampered	Good relationship with the LGI Chairmen/Members etc.
Saline flooding	M	Damage to crops and embankments	Replacement embankments and sluices.
Cyclonic surge	M	Loss of life/crop damage	Preparedness before and during event



Incomplete PTP survey in Urir Char and work in Nagulia	H	Current backlog in Urir Char	Another survey season has been added.
IFAD RAP land acquisition process may be delayed	M	DPP approval and Covid-19 have caused delay	After BWDB DPP approval the process is being expedited.
Short duration and large project area	M	Difficult to discern attributable changes	Interpretation of M&E results taking these factors into account.
Need for GoB input on institutions	M	Delay in formulating feasible proposals	Workshop dialogue between Implementing Agencies and Project Partners

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



## Annex B. CDSP IV TA Staff 30th June 2023

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

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Date of Joining</b>	<b>Recruiting Firm</b>	
9	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	13 October 2019	SCL
10	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	1 July 2019	BETS
11	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	13 October 2019	SCL
12	A K M Helal	Surveyor (Land)	17 October 2021	SCL
13	Khalek Khan	Surveyor (Engineering)	13 October 2019	EMMD
14	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	13 October 2019	SCL
15	Md.Kamal Uddin	Surveyor (Land)	13 October 2019	BETS
16	Md.Delwar Hossain	Consolidator (Land)	13 October 2019	EMMD
17	Md. Anwarul Hoque	Office Manager Cum Consolidator (Land)	02 February 2020	EMMD
18	Md. Shahidul Islam	LCS Facilitator	13 October 2019	SCL
19	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	01 July 2019	BETS
20	Md.Gayez Alam	Driver	01 July 2019	SCL
21	Md.Abdul Latif	Driver	13 October 2019	SCL
22	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	13 October 2019	SCL
23	Md. Shahidul Islam	Driver (DPO)	01 July 2021	SCL
24	Md. Abdul Wohab	Driver	01 July 2019	BETS
25	Chandra Bhushion Majumder	Driver	01 July 2019	BETS
26	Md. Shohan	Peon	01 July 2019	SCL
27	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon	01 July 2019	BETS
28	Bino Fernandez	Guard	01 July 2019	SCL
29	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook	01 July 2019	SCL
30	Md.Johiruddin	Cook Cum Peon	01 July 2019	BETS
31	Md.Jewel	Cook	13 October 2019	BETS
32	Bashir Ahmed	Peon (PCD Office)	01 July 2019	EMMD
33	Md. Shah Alam	Cleaner cum Peon	01 July 2019	SCL
34	Mohammad Kabir	Guard	01 July 2019	BETS
35	Ms.Shefali Begum	Cleaner (PCD Office)	01 July 2022	SCL
36	Biplob	Cleaner (NPO)	01 July 2022	SCL

## **Annex C. Revised and Updated Logframe, Bi-Annual Targets and IATI Indicators**

See separate files.

# Annex D. Progress against Activity Matrix

See separate file.

## **Annex E. Financial Progress Tables**

See separate files.

# Annex F. Photographs



Sapling distribution to the beneficiaries



Support for Hand DTW sinking for RAP family



IFAD mission member planting Mango sapling



Project team, IFAD & EKN mission in sapling distribution program



Land Title distribution to the landless families



IFAD/EKN mission visit to Fish Hatchery





Project team and Mission members visit Hand DTW site



IFAD and EKN mission members visit road construction works



Livestock vaccinator cum dairy product processing entrepreneurs



Mango sapling distribution