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Char Development and Settlement Project Bridging (Additional Finance) Bangladesh

Progress Report No 9
July – December 2023

April 2024

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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Information class: **Standard**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| AWPB | : | Annual Work Plan and Budget |
| BFD | : | Bangladesh Forest Department |
| BWDB | : | Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| CDS | : | Coastal Development Strategy |
| CDSP | : | Char Development and Settlement Project |
| DAE | : | Department of Agricultural Extension |
| DC | : | Deputy Commissioner |
| DDCC | : | District Development Coordination Committee |
| DOF | : | Department of Forest |
| DPHE | : | Department of Public Health Engineering |
| DPP | : | Development Project Proforma |
| DTW | : | Deep Tube Well |
| DS: | : | Drainage Sluice |
| EDP | : | Estuary Development Programme |
| EKN | : | Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands |
| HH | : | Household |
| HYV | : | High Yielding Variety |
| ICRD | : | Integrated Coastal Resource Database |
| ICZM | : | Integrated Coastal Zone Management |
| IFAD | : | International Fund for Agriculture and Development |
| IR | : | Inception Report |
| IWM | : | Institute of Water Modeling |
| LCS | : | Landless Contracting Society |
| LGED | : | Local Government Engineering Department |
| LGI | : | Local Government Institution |
| LRMS | : | Land Records Management System |
| MoL | : | Ministry of Land |
| NGO | : | Non Governmental Organization |
| O&M | : | Operation and Maintenance |

| | | |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|
| PMC | : | Project Management Committee |
| PP | : | Project Proforma |
| RDPP | : | Revised Development Project Proforma |
| SRDI | : | Soil Research Development Institute |
| SFG | : | Social Forestry Group |
| UNO | : | Upazila Nirbahi Officer |
| XEN | : | Executive Engineer |
| WMA | : | Water Management Association |
| WMF | : | Water Management Federation |
| WMG | : | Water Management Group |
| WMO | : | Water Management Organization |

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1 Introduction

The Bridging (Additional Finance) phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP-B (AF) IV, started on 1st July 2019, with the partial mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 8th August 2019 and the Administrative Agreement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh Governments for Technical Assistance for CDSP-B was signed on 25th May 2021. The draft Inception Report was submitted on 18th September 2019 and the finalized CDSP-B IR was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 17th January 2020. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the Development Project Proformas (DPPs and RDPPs) 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: 7th July 2023; Forest Department: 16th May 2022; DPHE: 23rd March 2022; LGED: not required; Ministry of Land: 23rd March 2022. Further RDPPs for a no cost extension 1st July 2024 – 30th June 2025 are under process.

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 25th November 2021 and revised after comment on 8th January 2022 and a fourth AWPB was submitted on 9th December 2022 and revised after comment on 13th February 2023. This covers the period 1st January 2023 to 30th June 2024. This ninth Progress Report presents an overview of the project activities for the period 1st July – 31st December 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, 7 and 8 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).

Endemic Dengue Fiver situation

During the reporting period, more than 320 thousand cases were reported and 1705 deaths due to the dengue mosquito born disease. with most of the cases (63%) reported in July and August. The outbreak spread and surged nationwide in the monsoons with the most cases (63%) reported in July and August. Although dengue is yearly, endemic in Bangladesh, this one is the deadliest outbreak of dengue fever ever since the first outbreak in 2000. The Case Fatality Rate (CFR) this year is relatively high (0.47%) compared to previous years for the full-year period.

None of the project team has been infected. It is worth mentioning that the office has completed health and safety measures as per the Mott MacDonald requirements during the reporting period. This includes dengue prevention awareness leaflets and posts and health and safety mandatory training to all staff members.

Project implementation

During this reporting period, the implementation of the project activities in the five working areas is progressing with some delays in the first and the third areas. Below is an executive summary of the implementation progress for the reporting period. Chapter 2 provides full details for each working area.

• 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 regulators, drainage channels (khals) and protective works and provisions for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II, III and IV areas.

- 1- **Construction of Retired Embankment** Work started for 5.50 km at Noler Char, a Work Order has been issued for 14.51 km at Char Nangulia and work has started on 2.00 km; contractors have been mobilized in all locations and at Boyer Char work has been completed for 3.74 km, and work order has been issued and pre-work survey completed for 3.69 km. Work Orders have been issued for all packages; construction could not be started in all but contractors have been mobilized for all packages and expected to be completed by June 2024.
- 2- **Construction of drainage regulators:** design is completed for all planned seven regulators. Estimates for all are approved and tenders are floated for three.
- 3- **Excavation / re- excavation of drainage khals:** Design and estimate is completed for 12 km and estimate is under process for the remaining 38 km. It is expected that 171 km out of the total 195 km planned will be completed.
- 4- **Riverbank protective:** During the reporting period, the progress continues unsatisfactory in all packages. Work has been completed for the 100m length package at CBD-II. Tender evaluation is under process for the packages of length 300m and 35m at Char Zlauddin and CBD-I respectively. Overall progress at the end of the reporting period is 40%.
- 5- **Construction of dwarf embankment:** Due to the rapid erosion this measure is no longer required and is replaced by precautionary protective works.
- 6- **Maintenance works:** estimate is approved for 2.4km of re-sectioning and tendering is under process. Field survey and estimate is under process for 6 drainage sluices.
- 7- **Plantation by Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD):** Field activities are going on with TA support. Social Forestry Groups (SFG) have been formed, with 42% of the membership and 36% of managing committees in the SFGs being women.
- 8- **Construction of climate-resilient infrastructure by LGED:** Work order issued for additional 4.71km to contractors and field work started in 8 packages for BC Paved roads. Work orders are issued for 7.3km of earthen road and estimate is approved for another 7km. Construction of Box Culverts physical progress for the reporting period is 6% and for the U-drain and pipe culvert is 18%. Construction of cyclone shelters is ongoing with 34% progress for the reporting period. Tender evaluation for the construction of the village market under process and the works for the construction of Kila has started.
- 9- **Water supply and sanitation by DPHE:** during the reporting period, 146 DTWs have been installed. A list of 20 non-functional DTWs is identified and Re-sinking to 247m started. Works completed for another 910 single pit latrines and work orders issued for the remaining 4500.

- **Land settlement and titling**

Selection procedures for landless families and registration is ongoing process. During the reporting period 5800 cases were approved. A total of 3,615 (60%) land titles (covering 4700 acres of land) have been distributed to 3,615 char landless families. The titles belong to both wife and husband with the wife's name in the first place and if the husband is dead/divorced, then 100% in the name of the wife/widows.

- **Livelihood Support**

TA team extended its support to livelihood agriculture, fisheries and poultry and livestock programs with training activities and seed and inputs distribution.

Furthermore, the team supported non-farming income generation activities. According to data collected from the participants, the average monthly income per trained on tailoring is Tk 1,948 while for trained on cap sewing is Tk 500.

The team provided training of 280 caretaker families on repairing DWTs and distribution of 524 repair kit boxes.

- **Monitoring and Knowledge Management**

The project team consists of six Data collectors & surveyors, three national and one international M&E officers and three Computer operators feeding the reporting matrix on results, updating the logframe and keeping the project website up to date (<https://cdsp.org.bd/>). During the reporting period, the following key surveys and reporting have been completed:

- 1- IATI bi-annual report has been updated.
- 2- The riverbank survey has been updated with data from November 2023 round.
- 3- Plot to plot survey

Knowledge management activities: work is in progress on case studies that have been initiated during previous reporting periods. More activities and reports are planned for the proposed budget neutral extension phase beyond June 2024.

- **Preparation of future investments in char development**

- 1- Hydro- morphological study: preparation for reporting the HMS in occasions is planned. Involving academia to address the uncertainties in the study is planned for the next reporting period.
- 2- Permanent organisation and new institutional arrangement. No progress during the reporting period.
- 3- Exist strategy and planning for phase V: Planning the handingover to the government five institutions will start in the next reporting period. Nine consulting firms submit their EOIs for the feasibility study for phase V. TA team is supporting the tendering process. Identification of potential future investors started. Donors' coordination meeting is planned in the second quarter of 2024.

RDPPs for a no cost extension 1st July 2024 – 30th June 2025 are under process.

2 Implementation of Activities

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31st December 2023. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (2.1), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (2.2), land settlement and titling (2.3), livelihood support (2.4), institutional development (2.5), knowledge management (2.6), and preparation of future investments in char development (2.7).

It should be noted that, in a special (4th) meeting of the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee on 26th June 2023, IFAD has made clear that only activities fully complete by 30th 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 regulators, 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 by the TA team 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 November 2023 for the monsoon 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 the specific infrastructure listed here, in the PDR and in DPPs, needs to be ensured selecting safe locations, where needed, in the light of the changing pattern of erosion and accretion. From the IWM Hydro-morphology survey and model study report specific infrastructures have been identified. Ten years safety provision has been considered for the proposed regulators and retired dyke.

Severe erosion has been observed in the TA team bank line survey done in November 2023 which is a serious concern and makes necessary the provision of precautionary protective work. If this rate continues it will reach the 10 year alignment within 3 years. A meeting was held at IWM office on 12 February 2023 and, in a special Technical Report, IWM suggested precautionary protective measure at vulnerable parts for an 18km length from Noler Char to Char Nangulia before or simultaneous with the BWDB retired dyke construction.

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 3.74km of retired dyke as low-cost dwarf embankment at Boyerchar.

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 therefore includes a total of 27.44 km retired dyke. The AWPB is prepared with respect to the revised DPP. Work started for 5.50 km at Noler Char, a Work Order has been issued for 14.51 km at Char Nangulia and work has started on 2.00 km; contractors have mobilized in all locations and at Boyer Char work has been completed for 3.74 km, and work order has been issued and pre-work survey completed for 3.69 km. Work Orders have been issued for all packages; construction could not be started in all but contractors have mobilized for all packages.

Assessment for land acquisition is submitted to the DC Noakhali for the official procedure of compensation distribution, which has not yet started. It is expected that, by the end of January 2024, construction work for the full RDPP allocated length will be issued and BWDB expect to complete it by June 2024, which is a challenge. According to the latest TA bank line survey report, recently the erosion rate is a serious concern along Noler Char and Char Nangulia. If this rate continues it will reach the 10 year alignment in 3 years without precautionary protection work. Design work for precautionary protective work is going on.

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 and lost. The revised DPP is prepared based on HM study result and suggestions. On identification of 10 year safety line, 7 sluices are required with more vents. than before. The AWPB, is prepared with respect to revised DPP. Subsoil investigation has been done; design office has been completed design drawing of all regulators. Estimates have been approved for all regulators and tenders floated for three. BWDB decided to start and complete one regulator by 30 June 2024 and the others to be completed during the extended period by June 2025. Moreover, consideration of the recent recommendation for precautionary protective work by IWM is essential for this investment.

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 39.7 km to be implemented by LCS (WVG). Work has started on a priority basis in line with the depth of drainage congestion and projected tidal flow. Since the start BWDB completed 146 km (73%) out of which minor progress was achieved during the reporting period. For the remaining 50 km of khals, design and estimate is completed for 12.00 km and estimate is under process for 38 km. As per assessment and discussion of ASM July 2023 in the 19th PMC meeting, it is expected that 171 km, or 88%, could be completed by June 2024.

River bank protective works

In the proposed RDPP there is a program for river bank protective work of 740 meters in CBD-I, CBD-II and Char Ziauddin at the left bank of Bhulua river. Work started for 300m and 100m in two packages. Work has been completed for the 100m length package at CBD-II and the 300m length package achieved 70% progress in CBD-I. Tender evaluation is under process for the packages of length 300m and 35m at Char Ziauddin and CBD-I respectively. Overall physical progress is 42%

Construction of dwarf embankment

In 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. Based on the HM study the draft revised DPP has been prepared. Identification of dwarf embankment alignment is done for RDPP with a quantity of 27km. There is a plan in the AWPB to complete the full length by June 2024, but

because of the rapid erosion this is no longer required, so no activity has started. The recent recommendation for precautionary protective work by the IWM is important in this respect.

Re-sectioning of embankment (maintenance work from GoB funds)

In the original DPP, embankment re-sectioning is proposed for 1.00 km at Char Baggardona-II and 5.00 km at Char Nangulia to ensure proper functioning. In the revised DPP there is proposed 7.724 km re-sectioning of embankment out of which 3.00 km is by LCS (WMG). AWPB has been prepared with respect to revised DPP. Since inception of the project re-sectioning of embankment has been completed for 1.00 km, at Polders CBD I & II and 3.724 km at Char Nangulia. Estimate is approved for 2.400 km at Boyerchar and estimate is under process at Char Ziauddin; work is to be done by WMG. Tender procedure will be completed by end of January 2024 and field work will start and is expected to be complete by 30th June 2024.

Repair of drainage sluices (maintenance work from GoB funds)

In RDPP of BWDB there is a plan to repair drainage sluices (gates and other aspects), 12 in total, at Char Bhatirtek, 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 is under process for the repair work of the remaining 6 drainage sluices in CDSP I, II and III areas. Estimate and tender procedure is likely to be completed by January 2024 and expected physical work will be completed by 30 June 2024.

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

Payments to the 312 households eligible to receive compensation under the Acquisition Act: 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 312 valid cases 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). The committee was formed on 11th January 2024 with the chairmanship of the Project Coordinating Director (PCD). The other three members of the committee are the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), Noakhali, who is the member secretary, the Land Settlement Advisor of the TA Team, and the Executive Engineer BWDB O&M Division, Noakhali. The first meeting of that committee was held on 13th February 2024.

Plot-wise preparation of the previous list was done during the acquisition process, forwarded by the BWDB O&M division, Noakhali and submitted to the DC office, which decided to reorganize the list according to the individual name and family, which is being carried out. After finalizing the reorganized list, it will be approved by the tripartite committee. Then the funds will be transferred to the DC office, and the compensation handover process will start. The process 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 (SFG) consisting of at least 20-25 members, with a minimum of 30% women, for every 2 kilometres of road, canal, and embankment plantation. The plan for 2nd year maintenance works was embankment plantation of 10 kilometres. The plantation follow-up in CDSP-B roads is 42 km, canals is 30 km, embankments is 25 km, mangroves is 1,150 ha, and CDSP III & IV areas are

roads 200 km, canals 78 km, embankments 42 km, foreshore 70 ha, and plantation blocks of 58 ha. A total of 125 land lease benefit-sharing agreements have been established.

Achievement: Field activities are going on with TA support. Social Forestry Groups (SFG) have been formed, with 42% of the membership and 36% of managing committees in the SFGs being women. The embankment plantation of 10 km for the 2nd year has been done with the help of GoB. Follow-up in CDSP-B areas for canal side is 30 km, roadside is 42 km, embankment side is 25 km, and mangrove is 1,150 ha. Mangrove plantation with Keora and Gawa species is continuing and still in progress in New Caring Char (formed at the South of the former Caring Char), Bhasan Char, Jalier Char, Urir char, and Char Ashiya. Follow-up in CDSP-B road plantation of 42 km, canal plantation of 30 km, embankment plantation of 25 km, and mangrove plantation of 1,150 ha have been done. Benefit-sharing deed agreements have been distributed among 125 SFG members. For road, embankment, and foreshore plantation 30 SFG follow-up meetings have been held in CDSP-III and IV areas. Tree sales benefit-sharing cheque distribution for roadside plantation among the SFGs members and plantation has been done in the CDSP-III areas. The plantation follow-up for roads is 170 km, canals is 78 km, embankments is 42 km, foreshore is 70 ha, and block plantation is 58 ha and have been done in CDSP-III and IV areas.

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-drain, 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.

2.3.1 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. *Work order issued for 24.42 km to contractors and field work started in 8 packages and 73% physical progress is achieved up to 31st December 2023. Tender evaluation is under process for 1.200 km. Expected field progress up to 30 June 2024 is 90%.*

HBB Roads (paved width 3.7m)

In LGED DPP there is a program for improving 15 km of earthen roads by HBB of paved width 3.7m in CDSP-I to IV areas. Since inception, work orders have been issued, contractors started works in 6 packages for 14.82 km and achieved 80% physical progress. Expected full work to be completed by 30th June 2024.

HBB Roads (paved width 3.00m)

In 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 issued for 10 packages, contractors started works in 9 packages for 16.922 km and achieved 75% physical progress to 31st December 2024. Expected full work to be completed by 30th 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 road for improvement has been completed for all 33 km. For 21.00 km of road in 19 packages work orders are issued and contractors started work. Physical progress achieved is 12.54km (38%). For the remaining 5.00 km roads, estimate evaluation is under process and for 7.00 km, estimate is approved. Estimate is under process for 1.00 km of road. Completion of full earthen road will be challenging by 30 June 2024.

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 proposed CDSP-V new Chars. For 35 box culverts, work order is issued (part/individual) and construction is started for 9; physical progress is 5.5 (16%). Evaluation is under process for 2. *Completion of all box culverts is challenging by June 2024.*

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 Order is issued for 44 U drains in 26 packages. Evaluation is under process for the remaining 7 U drain culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area and in proposed CDSP-V new Chars in 3 packages. Overall physical progress is 15.5 items (31%). *Completion of all U drain culverts is challenging by June 2024.*

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

The LGED DPP program is for construction of 4 cyclone shelters/flood shelter cum primary schools in the chars, one in CDSP-IV and the other three in new Chars CDSP-V area. Tender procedure is completed, and work order issued for all 4 (Four) cyclone shelter cum primary schools one in Tara market at Char Nangulia, two in CDSP-V chars at Char Mozammel and Char Kolatoli and one at Khalil Samaj, Char Maksumul Hakim.

Overall physical progress is 2.15 nos. (54%). Out of the four shelters, one is completed 100% at Char Mozammel, Char Kolatoli progress 30%, Tara Market at Char Nangulia progress 70% and the 4th one at Khalil Samaj in Maksumul Hakim achieved physical progress 35%.

Therefore, it will be extremely difficult for the project to finish the construction of all four cyclone shelters during the project period.

Construction of Village Market

According to the DPP, one village market has been selected at Bhumihin Bazar in Char Nangulia. Considering severe river erosion near Bhumihin Bazar & Darbesh Bazar area this site was dropped and shifted to Selim bazaar. Tender evaluation is under process after field survey, design- drawing and estimate prepared. *It would be difficult for LGED to complete it in full-fledged by 30 June 2024.*

Construction of Killa

In line with the DPP a site for one earthen Killa has been selected at Char Kolatoli near Ashrayan Bazar in Bhola District for CDSP-V area. *Contractor selected and field work started, though progress yet not satisfactory but expected to be completed within the project period 30 June 2024.*

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. Contractor selected and field work started for 12 nos. in CDSP I – IV area, overall physical progress achieved C.S 06 nos. (25%). Evaluation under process for 2 (Two) and estimate approved for 8 (Eight) in CDSP I – IV area and also in CDSP V. Field survey and estimate is under process. During the reporting period estimate concurred for the maintenance of 11 cyclone shelters and tender evaluation under process for 8.

2.3.2 Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

CDSP I, II, III and IV area including 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-B in the CDSP-I to IV area and proposed CDSP-V new Chars. Work order was issued for 1,765 DTWs in 23 packages and contractor mobilized for 20 packages. 1,040 DTWs have been installed including platform and simple installation completed for 379; in total 1,419 have been installed. *Overall progress is 67%.*

Nonfunctional Tube wells: As per field information there are 150 tube wells which cannot function / no water in the dry season. There may be several causes which produce this result. According to the findings of the joint visit by the DPHE and TA team the probable significant causes identified are (a) the well is less than that required (b) less or absence of coarse sand used (c) improper development (d) suction head trouble with lowering of Water Table and (e) influence of private irrigation. There are different opinions about the nonfunctional tube wells. Re-sinking of DTWs has started with 10 – 20 wells.

In view of the technical complexity of the issue, the PMC has recommended that the DPHE, PCD, and the TA team collaborate to form a technical committee, consisting of experts in relevant fields. This committee started a thorough investigation into the problem and worked together to find a solution that ensures the provision of drinking water throughout the year. A list of 20 non-functioning DTWs has been sent to the XEN, DPHE and re-sinking to 900 feet (274m) started; five have been done but the results are not satisfactory.

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 all 22,150 by 21 packages and contractor mobilized for 11 packages. Construction has been completed for 4,950 including installation and simple construction completed for 2,965; in total construction done for 7,915. *Overall progress on SPL is around 35%.*

2.4 Land settlement and titling

Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

As the Plot-to-plot (PTPS) survey in Urir Char was completed in May 2023, no PTPS was planned during this reporting period.

Up to the end of May 2023, 21765 acres of plot-to-plot mapping survey (*Kistoar*) and listing 12678 household occupiers (*Khanapuri*) were completed.

The Deputy Commissioner's offices of Noakhali and Chattogram approved 23 PTPS map sheets up to December 2023.

Landless family selection and titling

A total of 126 landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar, Companiganj, and Sandwip Upazilas. 5,611 families were selected in these events; 4,576 settlement cases were approved at the district level. Title deed (Kabuliyat) execution was 3,634; settlement case registration was 3,632, and land title (Khatian) distribution was 3,615.

Boundary demarcation between Noakhali and Chattogram Districts at Urir Char completed.

In 2021, the 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 with Noakhali and Chattogram districts. In their first effort on April 12th, 2021, DLRS established 42 posts; on June 24th, 2021, they put the remaining 15 posts. The 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

As per DPP, the project's Land Record Management System (LRMS) software will be updated, and GIS data will be incorporated. DC office Noakhali (PD Office) floated a tender in May 2021. Several firms participated in the tender. On 9th November 2021, the DC office, Noakhali, gave the work order to the successful firm. The selected firm held several meetings with the relevant stakeholders to complete the tendered work. However, the progress of the work was very slow till June 2023, as per the ToR and agreement. Then the company made efforts to upgrade the completed software to 70%. Out of the 80 maps required, the contractor started the inclusion of GIS data in 11 maps. The work is now in progress.

Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees and 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 RDPP provision.

2.5 Livelihood Support

Livelihood Agriculture

Planned: These activities have been planned: 85 orientation meetings of farmers forum (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 demos 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 1,040 FF meetings have been conducted with 22,697 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 110 batches of training for 1 day have been organized by LGED. Demonstration plots of 228 HVCs have been established in the field. A total of 62.00 MT boro (BRRI Dhan-89, 92, 97) and Aman rice (BRRI Dhan-34, 52, 87) seed, 335.75 kg vegetables (tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, radish), hybrid chili seed 61 kg, and 26,750 fruit saplings (mango, jujube, Malta, pomegranate, and jackfruit) valued at BDT 1,90,81,900.00 have been distributed among 2,850 FF & 500 non-FF members. As inputs 17,235 sex pheromone traps, 440 spray machines, 529 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 BRRI Dhan 89/92. To ensure inputs 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 center regarding the technical support for seed, fertilizer, demonstration, training, and input support in project areas.

Social livelihood

Social livelihood supporting 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 2022 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 has been done and ACIT is being practiced around the project area and formally will be launched in February during the IFAD ISM visit.

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 and mobilized staff for social livelihood work.

General non-farm Income Generating Activities (IGA)

Planned: Training on IGA: handicrafts (3 days non-residential), 3 batches (26/batch); tailoring (20 days residential) 2 batches (20/batch).

Achievement:

- Conducted 130 beneficiaries' non-farm IGA training, 45 for tailoring and 85 for cap sewing.
- Trained 40 widows/destitute women on tailoring for 20 days, and 78 on cap sewing for 3 days.
- All trained participants are practicing tailoring and cap sewing work in the field.
- Average monthly income is Tk 1,948.00 per trained beneficiary for tailoring and Tk 500.00 per trained beneficiary for cap sewing.
- 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 key elements. Reduction of diseases enhance good health and enable 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-operated deep tube wells (DTWs) and distribution of 22,150 single pit latrines will be supported through group formation. A batch of 12 staff will undergo training sessions known as ToT, and 3,930 households will be trained as Caretaker Families (CTF). The training on hygiene and health will be conducted in batches of 500 (25 per batch), and 1,965 repair tool kits will be distributed to the main CTF household.

Achievement: A total of 1,965 Tube Well User Groups (TUGs) have been formed in the project areas, including 20 under the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) houses. 116 groups in the reporting period, and a total of 1,965 groups have been finalized. The partner NGOs have collected contribution money for 1,558 DTWs (including 10 of the RAP houses) at Tk7,000 per well, totaling Tk.109.06 lakh, which has been sent to DPHE for installation. The construction work on the ringss and slabs of single pit latrines has speeded up in the project areas of Companiganj, Subarnochar, Manpura, and Tazmuddin Upazila. In this reporting period 777 and a total of 19,195

beneficiaries have been listed so far and the lists have been sent to DPHE, Bhola and Noakhali. In the reporting period, 3,950 women and 875 adolescent girls, and a total of 9,625 women and 2,575 adolescent girls have been trained on hygiene and health issues.

During this reporting period 280, a total of 980 Caretaker Families (CTF) were formally trained in minor repairing of DTWs. In this period 524 and a total of 1,295 DTW repair kit boxes were supplied for repair work, and sharing and coordination were promoted with 85 UP Chairmen and Members concerning project activities. To prevent infectious diseases, 850 leaflets were distributed in the project area. However, during this period, 18 DTWs and 150 single pit latrines were eroded by the river, and a total of 642 DTWs (197 in Caring Char, 15 in Tellier char, 178 in Noler char, 225 in Char Nangulia and 27 in Urir char) and 9,750 sanitary latrines were eroded up to December 2023.

Legal and Human Rights (LHR)

Planned: Basic training for 20 new Legal and Human Rights Promoters (LHRPs) and refresher training for the existing 20 LHRPs will be conducted. A total of 30 workshops will be organized with local leaders, including Imams, Chairmen, and Members. During the project period, three UN Day observations will be held, and 15 billboards will be installed to support the strengthening of 5,760 new and existing Legal Rights Implementation Committees (LRIC).

Achievements: The project has continuously supported the poor, especially women, by raising their awareness of legal rights laws and empowering them legally and socially. To strengthen 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, 2,321 and a total of 5,259 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, 7 and a total of 27 local leader workshops were held with 807 participants. In the reporting period, the LHRPs conducted 268 training sessions on basic laws in the NGO groups for 6 days. A total of 802 training sessions have been completed, and 802 LRICs formed. Highlighting the nature of women`s and children`s contributions, UN Days were held at 20 locations in the project areas and the total number of participants was 4,877. Input saplings have been distributed to 2,164 participants who attended the rallies. For visual communication, 16 billboards have been set up during the project period. In the reporting period 5 and a total of 30 early marriages have been stopped so far.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain (HA&VC)

Planned: Staff training and ToT: 1 batch; basic training of SME and preparation of business plan: 1,410 participants, including farmers training on Value Chain (VC) awareness for SMEs and VC mapping, mentoring, and monitoring related activities, value chain contract signing and investment, training for 420 Community Resource Persons (CRP) on fruits and vegetables as high value crops. Community Resource Person (CRP) refresher training for 300 farmers on tree nursery and fruit 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: The process of selecting farmers continued and a total of 910 farmers were selected, bringing the cumulative number of selected farmers to 2,080, including the previous period. This was done through group discussions in preparation for the upcoming crop season.

In terms of training, 8 staff members received Training of Trainers (ToT). Additionally, 195 farmers were trained on various aspects such as business plan preparation, mentoring and monitoring, value chain awareness for households, value chain mapping, and small and medium enterprise (SMEs) development. A total of 765 farmers were also trained on these aspects. Moreover, 400 farmers have received basic farming training sessions for two days, and a total of 1,330 farmers were trained on the same. These trained farmers were given 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. Additionally, they were provided with jujube fruit saplings.

In this reporting period, a total of 390 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) received training on high-value homestead crops (vegetables) for three days. Out of these, 150 CRPs were trained during this specific period. Additionally, 50 CRPs underwent a day-long refresher training focused on tree nursery activities, and more than 30 CRPs also received this training. The project also established a total of 20 fruit demonstrations and 7 Sorjan demonstration plots so far, which served as examples and models for farmers. Furthermore, six field days were conducted to promote and campaign for the adoption of different crop varieties. In addition, four workshops were held, attended by 120 input retailers, dealers, marketing officers, and lead farmers. The objective of these workshops was to establish and strengthen linkages with project stakeholders. Technical support was provided to 3,227 farmers during the reporting period and a total of 4,552 farmers in their cultivation of rice, off-season watermelon, bitter gourd, cucumber, yard long bean, country bean, okra tomato, chili, brinjal, jujube fruits, and snake gourd in the fields.

Fisheries Programme

Planned: Staff training 1 batch, basic training on fish farming (2 days) for 782, with orientation on cage culture, Sorjan technology, 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: During the project, 782 farmers were trained in fish farming, while 30 farmers received basic Sorjan training. Additionally, 60 farmers were trained as Community Resource Persons (CRPs) in fingerling production management for fish nurseries, and 30 CRPs were given refresher training. The project also set up 20 demonstrations for fish farming and nurseries. Input distribution included 23.28 metric tons of fish feed and 10.16 metric tons of fish fingerlings for 943 fish farmers. Four fish weeks were observed, with 185 fish farmers present. The project provided pH papers to 60 CRPs and pH meters to eight livelihood facilitators to assess water quality. Technical assistance was offered to 1,042 fish farmers in the project area, covering topics such as nursery management, fingerling stocking, feeding management, liming, and fertilizing for pond preparation. Moreover, 34 fish nurserers sold 2,043,650 fish fingerlings to 1,650 farmers, with a total price of TK 2,695,736.

Poultry and Livestock Programme

Planned: Staff training is planned for one batch with 8 participants; basic training is 27 batches on backyard poultry and livestock dairy potential for 810 beneficiaries; training with inputs for 72 Community Resource Persons (CRP), that is para-vets, 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 paravets as well as the ACIT program.

Achievements: During this reporting period one Training of Trainers (ToT) by two NGO staff has been done with 8 participants, Basic training of 27 batches with total of 810 beneficiaries (male 10) were trained on backyard poultry, livestock, and dairy. Total 72 CRP (PW 48, Paravets 16, and AISP 8) received trainings and inputs. 10 demonstrations were completed on fodder cultivation, 28 de-worming and 28 vaccination campaigns for livestock have been done. Livestock manual for all CRPs and potential farmers has been distributed. Seasonal pandemic livestock diseases have been prevented through vaccination program by CDSP trained paravets, who are being assisted to collect vaccines from the local DLS office to support livestock farmers in their territory. A total of 28 vaccination campaigns were organized with a total of 52 vials of FMD vaccine, 25 vials of anthrax vaccine, 48 vials of black quarter (BQ) vaccine, 15 vials of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) vaccine, 30 vials of Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) vaccine and 20 vials of PPR vaccine distributed among the 11,378 livestock population, where 4,551 households benefited from CDSP paravet services. A total of 28 de-worming events were done within this reporting period with coverage of total 5,460 livestock population, where total 1,820 farmers were benefited. Poultry vaccination was conducted by poultry workers with BCRDV 388 vials, RDV 450 vials, Fowl Pox vaccine 55 vials, Pigeon pox vaccine 10 vials, Duck cholera vaccine 110 vials and Duck plague vaccine 200 vials, with coverage of a 1,21,300 poultry (including duck) population. For breed development and production increases of dairy cattle artificial insemination service providers gave AI service to 2,800 dairy cattle in the CDSP working area. Poultry and livestock activity is ongoing to support the farmers for the development of the livestock and poultry sector in the CDSP area with the help of local livestock offices (DLS).

Institutional Development

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

WMO strengthening program:

Planned: A total of 54 Water Management Groups (WMG's), 3 Water Management Associations (WMA) and one Water Management Federation (WMF) are to be formed and WMOs strengthened. Since bridging inception 9 WMGs area have been eroded till date.

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

Achievement: In the reporting period a total of 54 (100%) water management groups' have been strengthened from July to December 2023 in the CDSP-B area. They are arranging regular meetings and generating funds by collecting savings, loan distribution, and other economic activities. 54 WMGs already generated savings of BDT 6.21 million and total capital of BDT 10.50 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.

Gender and Nutrition

Planned: 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 buildup on RAP aspect land compensation money use and basic Gender-Nutrition topics, 50 batches training on Basic Nutrition and cooking demonstration for FLI women members. Provide Nutrition support inputs (Pusti Plate), total of 3,000 for training participants. Review all documents of GAP and NAP to provide 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 khatian. Support formation of 1,965 TUG groups (100% women). Develop and update gender and nutritional training module.

Achievements: Workshop on Gender and Nutrition Action plan formulation and Gender transformative approach capacity buildup orientation with IA's, PNGO's, stakeholder's and TA team involved holding a total of 3 events (100% progress). To mainstream Gender and Nutrition in project activities a total of 50 batches and 1,500 FLI members (100% progress) received one day orientation on Gender and Nutrition. For promotion and dissemination of applied nutrition practical knowledge among women and adolescent girls, 26 batches and 780 (52% progress) women and girls received one day orientation of applied nutrition and participated in nutritious food cooking demonstration. 2,280 CDSP-Pusti plates (76% progress) were distributed as nutrition training inputs. 15 batches (total 376 participants) of 1 day orientation on awareness building on RAP land compensation money use and basic Gender Nutrition topics were done (100% progress). A total of 3,615 (60% progress) women received land titling from project and got their names first in the khatian. Up to the reporting time a total of 1,965 Tube well user groups (100% women) were formed. 22 festoons were developed for field training materials for Nutrition and Gender training. A workshop with Implementing Agencies, TA members, stakeholders, and a field training with 15 gender model families on IFAD-WRR funded GTA toolkit implementation was done. 270 FLI members received three days' training on applied nutrition from BIRTAN, Subarnochar, Noakhali with project collaboration.

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 300,000. The M&E system is based around the project log frame originally included in the IFAD PDR, 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 and another reporting matrix on results as per IATI has been included. The major activities of ME and KM, which have been accomplished in compliance with project implementation guidelines and other GoB policies during the reporting period from July to December 2023, were:

1. A total of 3,615 (60%) land titles (covering 4700 acres of land) have been distributed to 3,615 char landless families. The titles belong to both wife and husband with the wife's name in the first place and if the husband is dead/divorced, then 100% in the name of the wife/widows.
2. IATI bi-annual reporting was updated with the PR 9 data set. The total number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project was 256,430 (Female 61.2%) to 31st December 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 2,56,430 (61.2% female) and the number of households reached is 60,934.
4. The group savings generated by 56 water management groups (WMGs) and two Participating NGOs (PNGs) of CDSP B (AF) is about Tk. 971,964,104 and MF operational outstanding amounts with WMGs and PNGOs is Tk. 2,069,485,898.
5. Annual outcome (panel) surveys 2023 (9th round) along with food security (FS) and nutrition survey 3rd round 2023 were initiated on 7th November 2023. Survey data was gathered from

599 AOS sample households and from nutrition sample households. Data collection was completed on 31st December 2023. After completion of data entry, primary tables are being generated to be used for report writing.

6. The endline/impact survey 2024 has been initiated. A total of 8 survey staff members have been recruited by Socioconsult Ltd. who will be seconded to CDSP B(AF) for field data collection, data entry and processing.
7. Process monitoring has also been initiated to track knowledge, attitude and practice levels of the trained project beneficiaries using a KAP tool. Information from 60 trained BFs has been gathered. Similarly, to track performance of partner NGOs data has been collecting using a PME tool.
8. The river bank survey databases have been updated with the data from the 12-24 February 2023 round. Data includes erosion data from Meghna Channel, Urir Char and retired embankment (setback versus erosion). Measurements have been recorded in MS Excel and analytics are also presented graphically.
9. Case studies and short studies in compliance with IFAD ISM report:
 - A short study on commercialization also has been initiated. After collection of data collection from 60m sample Sorjon plots, ME and KM unit is preparing a draft report on the study.
 - A short study has been initiated to track functionality of DTWs. The project MEOs are gathering information on functionality of DTWs (50% well-functioning and 50% non-functioning). Information on a total of 60 sample DTWs has been captured in a pre-designed survey tool.
 - Two more case studies have also been initiated: (i) introduction of high-value crops in coastal chars of Noakhali, (ii) Production and use of organic fertilizer-vermicompost to enhance soil health.

Knowledge management

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

Knowledge Products:

Draft Impact Assessment of Coconut Palm Plantation on Homesteads of Boyer Char by CDSP III Phase (2005-2010), March 2024 (to be published shortly).

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).

Considering the very active delta and erosion around CDSP areas, the report “Feasibility Study for Integrated Development of Selected Stable Chars in the Meghna Estuary for Implementation under CDSP V and Erosion Management Plan at Boyer Char, Char Nanguliar and Noler Char”

has been considered essential before formulation of CDSP V. Accordingly preparations to implement the study are in progress and it is included in the approved RDPP to be financed by GOB.

Nine EoIs for the FS work have been received and are under scrutiny to prepare a short list of firms to participate in the proposal submission. After Evaluation of Proposals, Work Order will be issued to the successful bidder and the work may be completed by mid-2025. To achieve this, the PCD office will need support of expert personnel from within BWDB or TA team.

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, the Project Authority distributed copies of the report for comments to different levels within BWDB and other relevant Agencies & entities. Onwards 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. This study has implemented the Priority Project No.CZ139 Morphological Dynamics of Meghna Estuary for Sustainable Char Development (priority 13, page189) as indicated in Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 Volume II, which is a precondition for taking up any project in the Coastal Zone and 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 26th 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 27th 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 18th 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 and a medium-term Strategic Plan for the Meghna Estuary towards prospective implementation of the Plan by 2041, contributing to VISION 2041 of the Nation.
- 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 HMMS 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 supports sustainable development and is resistant and adaptive to anticipated changes following Climate Change.

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 is 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 period was fixed at 2,400 households. However, the policy amendment regarding the land ceiling issues, its aftermath, NID issues in Companiganj Upazila, and the national election related turmoil significantly hampered the targeted achievement. Only 854 land titles were able to be distributed among landless families out of the targeted 2,400. So, the target for the period (July - December 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 July – December 2023, Urir Char

(Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas)

| Activities | District | Upazila | Mouzas/ sheets | Target July – December 2023 (Areas/ HHs/ Sheets) | Achievement (Areas/ HHs/ Sheets) | Total achievement |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Conduct of Land Survey & Mapping | Noakhali | Companiganj | Char Balua Char Gazi Mizan Char Umed & Amzad | - | - | 13442 |
| | Chattogram | Sandwip | Char Lakshmi | - | - | 8323 |
| Total | | | | - | - | 21765 |
| | Noakhali | Companiganj | 2 | 3000 | 3766 | 9027 |

| Activities | District | Upazila | Mouzas/ sheets | Target July – December 2023 (Areas/ HHs/ Sheets) | Achievement (Areas/ HHs/ Sheets) | Total achievement |
|--|------------|-------------|----------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Consolidation of survey & landless data | Chattogram | Sandwip | 1 | - | - | 3037 |
| Total | | | | 6000 | 3766 | 12064 |
| Approval of PTPS sheets by the Deputy Commissioner | Noakhali | Companiganj | 7 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| | Chattogram | Sandwip | 12 | 6 | 1 | 13 |
| Total | | | 19 | 12 | 4 | 23 |
| Issue of the official notification from Upazila land offices | Noakhali | Companiganj | 7 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| | Chattogram | Sandwip | 12 | 7 | 1 | 13 |
| Total | | | 19 | 14 | 4 | 23 |

Subarnachar, Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas land settlement plan and achievement:

Land settlement activities in July - December 2023

| Stages of work | Total Target (HHs) | Target for Jul 2023 – Dec 2023 (HHs) | Achievement for Jan-Jun 2023 (HHs) | Total Achievement |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Hearing & landless selection | 6000 | 2700 | 799 | 5611 |
| Jamabondi preparation | 6000 | 2700 | 595 | 4738 |
| Jamabondi approval by: | | | | |
| a) Upazila Committee | 6000 | 2700 | 595 | 4738 |
| b) District Committee | 6000 | 2900 | 610 | 4576 |
| Kabuliyat: | | | | |
| a) Execution | 6000 | 2700 | 774 | 3634 |
| b) Registration | 6000 | 2700 | 776 | 3632 |
| Khatian preparation | 6000 | 2400 | 840 | 3851 |
| Khatian Distribution | 6000 | 2400 | 854 | 3615 |

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

Twenty-five Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings have been held up to the end of the reporting period, and eight Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee Meetings which reviewed progress, problems and bottlenecks, especially DPP approval and decided on a project extension to June 2025. 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 31st December 2023 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. 8: 1st January to 30th June 2023.

4.5 Visits

An IFAD Filming Mission visited the project area during 21-23 October 2023. The members were:

- Advit Nath, IFAD Financial Controller's Division (FCD) Director
- Sankari Reddy, IFAD FCD Special Advisor
- Guido Geminiani, Impresive (filming crew)
- Diego Cattaneo, Impresive(filming crew)
- Tobia Tomaaso Berti, Impresive (filming crew)
- Farhana Urmees, IFAD Communication and Knowledge Management

A copy of the film produced with be shared with the CDSP team in due course.

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 replacement 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 was 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 would have 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 13th 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.

This should be borne in mind for planning a future project phase (CDSP V) and assurances should be obtained in advance that the policy amendment should not apply to the CDSP land allocation process in this phase also.

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 Hydro-morphological 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 online 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 are 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 E, which presents in the IFAD format implementing agency wise financial progress.

9.1 Project costs

Overall project costs are estimated at BDT 5,050.74 Million (US\$ 60.10 Million) as per RDPPs of implementing agencies of the project.

The Project is financed by IFAD BDT 1,732.33 Million (USD 20.60 Million), 34.27% of the total cost, the Government of the Netherlands (13.75%) and the Government of Bangladesh (45.60%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (6.41%). A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the five year period up to June 2024 under the 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 | 2,519.78 | 29.97 |
| 02 | Int. Infrastructure & Livelihood | 1,405.56 | 16.74 |
| 03 | Land Settlement and titling | 109.45 | 1.30 |
| 04 | TA and Management Support | 692.55 | 8.24 |
| 05 | Beneficiary Contribution | 323.40 | 3.85 |
| | Total | 5,050.74 | 60.10 |

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 | 34.27 |
| 02 | GoN | 692.55 | 8.24 | 13.75 |
| 03 | GoB | 2,302.46 | 27.40 | 45.60 |
| 04 | Beneficiary Contribution | 323.40 | 3.85 | 6.41 |
| | Total | 5,050.74 | 60.10 | 100.00 |

Contribution of IFAD

The contribution of IFAD for the five years upto June 2024 is BDT 1,732.33 Million (US\$ 20.60 Million). A sum of BDT 100.84 Million (US\$ 1.20 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to that period of BDT 694.21 Million (US\$ 8.26 Million).

Contribution of GoB

The contribution of GoB for the five years upto June 2024 is BDT 2,302.46 Million (US\$ 27.40 Million). A sum of BDT 5.69 Million (US\$.067 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to that period of BDT 425.41 Million (US\$ 5.06 Million).

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the five year project period is BDT 692.55 Million (US\$ 8.24 Millions). A sum of TK 73.87 Million (US\$ 0.88 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure of TK 580.11 Million (US\$ 6.90 Millions) 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

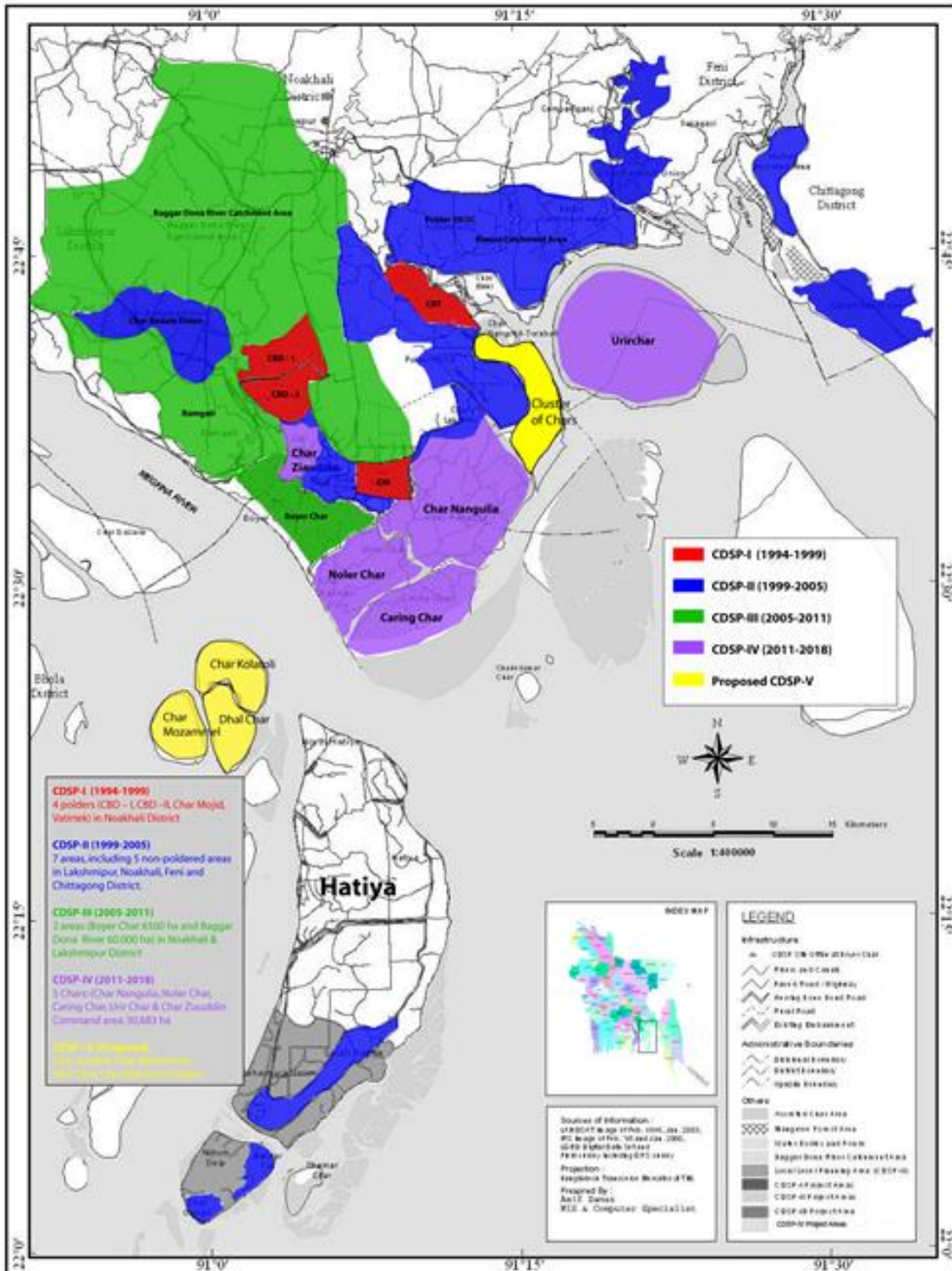
There are many risks to the project, both internal and external, that can impede the progress and quality of project implementation. A major one internal to the project is that *good quality staff* of the implementing agencies. *Collusion between contractors* can cause delays in tender procedures, because 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 | Rapid current measured erosion rate. | Precautionary protective works urgently needed. |
| | H | Movement of local 'somaj' /communities | 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-B TA Staff 31st December 2023

| Sl. | | Designation | Date of Joining | Recruiting Firm |
|--|----------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Technical Assistance Team: Senior Positions | | | | |
| 1 | Andrew Jenkins | Team Leader | 01 July 2019 | EMMD |
| 2 | Mihir Kumar Chakraborty | Deputy Team Leader(I) | 01 August 2019 | EMMD |
| 3 | Md. Bazlul Karim | Deputy Team Leader (D) | 01 July 2019 | BETS |
| 4 | Rezaul Karim | Land Settlement Advisor | 01 July 2019 | BETS |
| 5 | Sajjad Ahmed Khan | Financial Advisor | 01 July 2019 | SCL |
| 6 | A H M Kausher | Hydro morphology and Planning Advisor | 01 July 2019 | EMMD |
| 7 | Kiran Sanker Sarkar | Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Advisor | 01 July 2019 | SCL |
| 8 | Engr. Md. Mainul Islam | Quality Control/Design Engineer | 01 July 2019 | BETS |
| Technical Assistance Team: Technical and Administrative | | | | |
| 1 | A M M Yahia Shawon | Accounts Officer | 01 July 2019 | EMMD |
| 2 | Ashraful Haq | Logistics Officer | 01 April 2021 | SCL |
| 3 | Md.Nurul Islam | Assistant Land Settlement Advisor | 01 July 2019 | EMMD |
| 4 | Md. Mizanur Rahman | MIS/Computer Specialist | 01 July 2019 | BETS |
| 5 | Md.Mizanur Rahman | Project Area Coordinator | 13 October 2019 | EMMD |
| 6 | Md.Liakat Ali Khan | Project Area Coordinator | 13 October 2019 | BETS |
| 7 | Md. Alauddin | Project Area Coordinator | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 8 | Md.Zahirul Islam Chowdhury | Social Forestry Coordinator | 13 October 2019 | BETS |
| 9 | Zulfiquer Aziz | Project Engineer | 13 October 2019 | EMMD |
| 10 | Sajjadur Rahman | Project Engineer | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 11 | Sankar Chandra Saha | Project Engineer | 13 October 2019 | BETS |
| 12 | Radheshyam Sutradhar | Project Agriculturist | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 13 | Motaher Hossain | NGO Sector Specialist | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 14 | Mozammel Hoque Chowdhury | NGO Sector Specialist | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 15 | Ms. Jannatul Naim | NGO Sector Specialist | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 16 | Md. Liakat Ali | NGO Sector Specialist | 13 October 2019 | BETS |
| 17 | Md. Abul Basar | NGO Sector Specialist | 13 October 2019 | EMMD |
| 18 | Dr Md Maksud UI Alam | NGO Sector Specialist | 02 November 2023 | SCL |

| Sl. | Designation | Date of Joining | Recruiting Firm | |
|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------|------|
| Technical Assistance Team: Support Staff | | | | |
| 1 | Shilpi Gonsalves | Administrative Assistant | 13 October 2019 | BETS |
| 2 | Md.Sanaullah | Accounts Assistant | 13 October 2019 | EMMD |
| 3 | Zahidur Rahman | Administrative Assistant (Dhaka) | 01 July 2019 | EMMD |
| 4 | Md.Rafiqul Islam | Data Collector (PCD Office) | 01 July 2019 | EMMD |
| 5 | M A Kader | Monitoring & Evaluation Officer | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 6 | Most. Khaleda Akter | Monitoring & Evaluation Officer | 13 October 2019 | EMMD |
| 7 | Fatema Begum | WMO/Gender Facilitator | 13 October 2019 | EMMD |
| 8 | Nahid Farhana Akter | WMO/Gender Facilitator | 13 October 2019 | BETS |
| 9 | Sazedul Kabir | Computer Operator | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 10 | Abul Kashem | Computer Operator | 1 July 2019 | BETS |
| 11 | Mohamed Ali | Surveyor (Engineering) | 13 October 2019 | SCL |
| 12 | A K M Helal | Surveyor (Engineering) | 17 October 2021 | EMMD |
| 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 | EMMD |
| 24 | Md. Abdul Wohab | Driver | 01 July 2019 | BETS |
| 25 | Chandra Bhushion Majumder | Driver | 01 July 2019 | BETS |
| 26 | Md. Shohan | Peon | 01 July 2019 | SCL |
| 27 | Md. Abul Hossain | Peon | 01 July 2019 | BETS |
| 28 | Bino Fernandez | Guard | 01 July 2019 | SCL |
| 29 | Bino Fernandez | Guard | 01 July 2019 | SCL |
| 30 | Komala Begum | Cook | 10 September 2023 | SCL |
| 31 | Md.Jewel | Cook | 13 October 2019 | BETS |
| 32 | Bashir Ahmed | Peon (PCD Office) | 01 July 2019 | EMMD |

| Sl. | | Designation | Date of Joining | Recruiting Firm |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 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 2019 | SCL |
| 36 | Biplob | Cleaner (NPO) | 01 February 2020 | 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

