

M

**MOTT
MACDONALD**

M



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

Progress Report No 4
January – June 2021

August 2021

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)

Mott MacDonald
Amsterdamseweg 15
6814 CM Arnhem
PO Box 550, 6800 AN,
Arnhem
The Netherlands

T +31 (0)26 3577 111
mottmac.com

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

EKN Account Number 4000002457

Progress Report No 4
January – June 2021

August 2021

This document is issued for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the above-captioned project only. It should not be relied upon by any other party or used for any other purpose.

We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties.

This document contains confidential information and proprietary intellectual property. It should not be shown to other parties without consent from us and from the party which commissioned it.

Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Implementation of Activities	3
2.1	Introduction	3
2.2	Protection from climate change	3
2.3	Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation	5
2.4	Land settlement and titling	6
2.5	Livelihood Support	7
2.6	Monitoring and Knowledge Management	10
2.7	Preparation of future investments in char development	11
3.	Achievement of Results	13
4.	Project Management	14
4.1	Project coordination	14
4.2	The governmental implementing agencies	14
4.3	The Technical Assistance team	14
4.4	Reporting	14
5.	Lessons Learned and Challenges	15
6.	Sustainability	16
7.	Cross-cutting Issues	17
8.	Integrity Issues	18
9.	Efficient Use of Resources	19
9.1	Project costs	19
9.2	Resource Management	20
10.	Risk Update	21

Annexes

Annex A.	Map of CDSP – B (includes all CDSP phases)	23
Annex B.	CDSP IV TA Staffing on 31st December 2020	24
Annex C.	Revised and Updated Logframe	26
Annex D.	Progress against Activity Matrix	27
Annex E.	Annual Financial Summary Table	28
Annex F.	Financial Progress Tables	29
Annex G.	Photographs	30

1. Introduction

The Bridging (Additional Finance) phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP-B (AF) IV, started on 1st July 2019, with the partial mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 8th August 2019 and the Administrative Agreement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh Governments for Technical Assistance for CDSP-B was signed on 25th May 2021.

The draft Inception Report was submitted on 18th September 2019 and the finalized CDSP-B IR was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 17th January 2020. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the Development Project Proformas (DPPs) of the five project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The DPP for the Land Component was approved in January 2020. The BWDB DPP has been approved by ECNEC in July 2020, that of the Forest Department in November 2020 and that of DPHE on 27th June 2021. Approval of the remaining LGED DPP.

The first Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) July 2019 – December 2020 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in November 2019. A second AWPB, which supersedes the previous one, was requested by the project Supervision Mission of September 2020 to cover the period July 2020 - December 2021 and was submitted in October 2020. This fourth Progress Report presents an overview of the project activities for the period 1st January – 30th June 2021 and follows the second AWPB.

Previous Progress Reports 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, request confirmed by the EKN.

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

Covid-19 pandemic situation

Information collected shows that no corona infection patients have been identified anywhere in the CDSP-B (AF) areas. There has been increased mask use by most of the community due to mass campaign.

The CDSP-B TA team has worked from home from Government lockdown on March 26th until the end of the reporting period and has managed to continue most project activities by phone and online. Four team members contracted Covid and have recovered.

Project implementation

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

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

By June 2021, three DPPs had been approved with one remaining (LGED) and considerable preparation work had been done in this area so it is expected that work can start rapidly once this DPP is approved.

2. Implementation of Activities

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 30th June 2021. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (2.1), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (2.2), land settlement and titling (2.3), livelihood support (2.4), institutional development (2.5), knowledge management (2.6), and preparation of future investments in char development (2.7).

2.2 Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP-B(AF) by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and protective works and provisions for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II, III and IV areas. Bank-line survey is practiced twice a year in the monsoon and dry period to update the measurement of bank erosion/accretion along the banks of Meghna river and Hatiya/Sandwip channel. Latest measurement has been done in the month of September 2020 for the monsoon and in the month of February 2021 for the dry period and found that the erosion situation is a continuing cause for concern. 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 local needs after the final results from Hydro-morphological Survey and Model Study.

Construction of retired embankment

In total 17.50 km of retired embankment is planned in BWDB DPP of CDSP-B(AF) but the erosion trend continues to be a cause for concern. 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 as suggested in Technical Report No. 1. However, in Boyer Char the erosion is not as severe as in the other chars, so 3.09 km construction of retired dyke is planned for construction. BWDB has decided to construct a low-cost dwarf embankment in place of standard design which will be more economically viable. Construction of the remaining retired dyke may be feasible establishing safe location after hydro-morphological study.

Tender procedure completed and work order issued for the retired dyke (3.000 km at Boyer Char) but work could not be started due to early monsoon; it is expected to be started in the next dry season and completed by June 2022.

Construction of drainage sluices

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

The erosion trend is still alarming. Steps to construct sluices may be possible after identification of safe locations from hydro-morphological study by end of December 2021. There is no plan in the AWPB, and no steps taken to construct.

Excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals

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

During the reporting period i) Tender procedure completed, work order issued and re-excavation completed 98% for 92 km of drainage khals, ii) Work order issued but work could not be started due to early monsoon for 15 km of drainage khals. This is an overall total of 107 km and proportionate to the AWPB.

Protective works

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

During the reporting period site selection, survey and design for riverbank protective work of 700 metres has been done. Work order issued for two packages of total length 400m, (the third package shall be tendered later after DPP revision as the cost exceeded the DPP provision). Due to early monsoon work could not be started and progress not achieved as mentioned in the AWPB.

Re-sectioning of embankment

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

During the reporting period the tender procedure was completed and work order issued to the successful bidder for 1 package, length 1.00 km, and work is completed 98% except the turfing which is possible in the monsoon.

Work for remaining 5 km at Char Nangulia could not be processed as mentioned in AWPB due to manpower shortage of Noakhali O&M Division, BWDB, Noakhali.

Repair of drainage sluices

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

The tender procedure has been completed and Notice of Award issued to the successful bidders for 1 package, for required 6 sluices in line with field conditions. The contractor started work and achieved 98% progress as in the AWPB schedule.

Plantation by Bangladesh Forest Department

Planned: The core approach is to form social forestry groups for every 2 km of road, canal, and embankment plantation with 20-25 members involving at least 30% women. Planned training and workshops: 50 batches, training follow-up: 44 batches, and SFG benefits agreement workshop: 44. Plantation work: 42 km of road, 15 km embankment, 30 km canal, and 1,150 ha mangrove. Plantation follow-up at CDSP III & IV areas, road 115 km, canal 65 km, embankment 35 km, foreshore 90 ha, and block 65 ha. Establishment of nurseries for seedling raising for 4 mangroves and 5 non-mangrove plantations.

Achievement: BFD DPP was approved on 30th November 2020. Field activities are going on with TA support. 44 new Social Forestry Groups (SFG) have been formed. 42% of the membership and 36% of managing committees in the SFGs are women. Initial training has been done with 44 SFGs, in total 1,100 participants, and SFG Benefit Agreement workshops have also been held. Five awareness workshops with 125 LGI and NGO members and members of the public have also been held. Preparation of non-mangrove nursery sites, and selection for plantation: canal-side 30 km, roadside 42 km, embankment 5 km and mangrove 1,150 ha has been completed. Selection of areas of 100 ha for mangrove plantation and 30 ha for other plantation has been completed in the newly accreted land at Urir char in Companiganj and Sandwip. Mangrove plantation with Keora and Gawa species is continuing and still in progress in New Caring Char (formed at South of former Caring Char), Bhasan Char, Jalier Char, Urir Char, and Char Ashiya. Road plantation of 42 km and canal plantation of 30 km has been completed and 5 km of embankment plantations are ongoing. 65 foreshore and block plantation follow-up meetings have been held in CDSP-III & IV areas. Roadside plantation tree marking has been completed for 5 km, with tree sale tendering in Boyer char. Maintenance of mangrove seedlings with fertilizer and pesticide use has taken place, weeding, cleaning four times also fencing around the areas, five times for non-mangrove nursery seedlings and sorting, pruning, and cleaning have been completed three times.

2.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

BC Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

As DPP 25 km HBB road will be improved by bituminous carpeting in CDSP-I to IV areas and since the inception *primary selection is completed. Following AWPB field work could not be started as DPP was not yet approved. DPP approval was delaying due to COVID 19 lockdown but expected by the end of July 2021. Field survey and tender procedure will start just after DPP approval. It is expected that after approval the planned activities will be undertaken immediately as preparatory work has progressed significantly.*

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

In the proposed DPP there is a program for improvement of 30 km earthen road by HBB. Primary selection of roads for improvement has been completed. *Following the AWPB, field work was supposed to be started, but DPP had not yet been approved so field survey and tender procedure had not yet started.*

Earthen roads (5.00/4.50m crest width)

In the proposed DPP there is a program for improvement of 33 km of earthen roads in CDSP-I to IV areas. *Primary selection of earthen road for improvement has been completed. Following the AWPB field work was supposed to be started, but the DPP has not yet been approved so field survey and tender procedure have not yet started.*

Construction of Box Culverts

DPP programs for 35 Box Culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area including new Chars. *Since the inception of the project primary selection of 25 box culverts has been done. Since late March 2020 field activities are hampered due to the COVID 19 lockdown. Following the AWPB, implementation work should have been started, but the DPP has not yet been approved so the field survey and tender procedure had not started.*

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

DPP program is for 50 Udrain/Pipe culvert in the CDSP-I to IV area including new Chars. Since the inception of the project *primary selection of 35 Udrains has been done. Since late March 2020 field activities are hampered due to the COVID 19 crisis. Following the AWPB, implementation should have been started, but the DPP is not yet approved so field survey and tender procedure had not yet started.*

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

The DPP program is for construction of 4 cyclone shelters cum primary schools in the new chars. *Primary selection of Cyclone Shelters site has been done. According to the AWPB, field construction should have been started. As the DPP has not yet been approved field survey and tender procedure had not started.*

Construction of Village Market

According to the DPP one village market has been selected at Bhumihin Bazar in Char Nangulia. *Following the AWPB field construction work should have been started, but the DPP has not yet been approved so field survey and tender procedure had not yet started.*

Construction of Killa

In line with the DPP a site for one earthen Killa has been selected at Char Kolatoli near Ashrayan Bazar. *Following the AWPB, field work should have been started, but since the DPP has not yet been approved, the field survey and tender procedure have not yet started.*

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

According to the DPP, a budget amount of Tk. 780 lakh will be used for maintenance of cyclone shelters, paved and earthen roads, bridge and culverts in the CDSP-B area. *During the reporting period primary identification of 4 cyclone shelters, 23 km BC paved road and 4 box culverts has been done. Following the AWPB, field work should have been started, but the DPP has not yet been approved so field survey and tender procedure have not yet started.*

Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

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

Deep Tube Wells

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

Primary selection of deep tube well sites has been started from November 2019, but the progress is hampered due to COVID 19 lockdown. Deep tube well site selection will continue simultaneously with the installation program. DPHE DPP just approved on the 27th June 2021. No physical progress achieved in line with the AWPB as the DPP approval was delayed.

Single pit latrines

In the proposed DPP 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 new Chars.

Field identification of households without latrines started from November 2019 and will continue simultaneously with installation during the construction period. No physical progress achieved in line with the AWPB as the DPP approval was delayed.

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

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

Primary identification of deep tube wells non-functioning for lack of simple parts and requiring minor repair in CDSP Bridging areas has been started from November 2019 and continued up to mid-March 2020 since the lockdown from the Government started then. No physical progress achieved in line with the AWPB since the DPP approval was delayed.

2.4 Land settlement and titling

Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

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

Up to the end of June 2021, 8,798 acres plot-to-plot mapping survey (*Kistoar*) and the listing of 5,352 household occupiers (*Khanapuri*) was completed. The Deputy Commissioner's offices of Noakhali and Chattogram approved a total of 8 PTPS map sheets until June 2021.

Landless family selection and titling

Twenty-nine landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar, Compaiganj, and Sandwip Upazilas. One thousand four hundred seventy-eight families were selected in these events. 806 settlement cases were approved at the district level. Title deed (Kabuliyat) execution was 286; Settlement case registration was 284; and Land Title (Khatian) distribution was 281. Due to the Covid-19 situation, several field-level activities like landless family selection, deed execution, registration, and Khatian distribution program were postponed in the months of April, May, and part of June 2021, which significantly affected achieving the planned target of the Project in this period. Some events were also hampered in Urir Char due to the cyclonic and bad weather.

Boundary demarcation between Noakhali and Chattogram Districts at Urir Char completed

During this period Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) completed the demarcation work by putting all 57 boundary pillars along the district boundary line in Urir Char with Noakhali and Chattogram districts. In their first efforts on April 12th, 2021, DLRS established 42 posts, and on June 24th, 2021, they put the remaining 15 posts. Deputy Director of DLRS, UNO & AC Lands of Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas, TA land staff, and PTPS surveyors were present in these demarcation activities. Determination

and establishment of the district boundary line in Urir Char was one of the main tasks of the Land DPP, which was completed very successfully and in a festive mood. District administrations of Noakhali and Chattogram made efforts to establish permanent posts along the boundary line from the DPP provision and deployed 24 security personnel (Armed Ansar force) to protect the temporary posts until the permanent posts were installed.

Preparation for LRMS up-grading

The efforts to upgrade and incorporate the GIS system in the LRMS software have been taken up by the authority during this period. DC office Noakhali (PD Office) floated a tender in the month of May 2021. Several firms participated in the tender. At present, the evaluation process is going on to award the successful firm.

Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees and Training

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

2.5 Livelihood Support

Livelihood Agriculture

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

Achievement: The initial selection of 50 Farmers Forums (FF) has been completed. The remaining 36 FF meetings have been facilitated. Initial 165 FF meetings have been conducted with 5,700 farmers, and repeated meeting follow-up with 136 FFs. For orientation, workshop, technical training (1-2) days, and mechanical training farmers have been initially selected in 176 batches. High-value crop, salt-tolerant, vermicompost demo for 286 farmers have been selected. Soil sample testing: initially 56 land locations have already been selected in the project areas.

Technical support was provided to 379 farmers to select HYV aman rice varieties and to promote HYV-hybrid seed including balanced fertilizer use in the field. A field day with 47 farmers on BINA Dhan 19 was supported for delivering the DAE program among the 87 FF members with 200 kg seeds of pulse, 40 kg sunflower, 45 kg groundnut, 50 kg maize, and 60 kg of hybrid boro rice, like HIRA 2, HIRA 6, Balia 2, Moyna, Tiya, etc. Support was provided to BARI for distributing seeds of linseed - 160 kg among 25 farmers. Support was given to 18 members of the farmers' forum to get Bina Dhan 17, BIRRI Dhan 78 from the DAE for demonstration.

Continued liaison and coordination was carried out with the BARI officers, DAE field officers, BADC, and the BINA Subornachar center, regarding the support for seed, fertilizer distribution, and demonstration training and input support in the project areas.

Social livelihood

Social livelihood preparatory activities are being carried out by the TA team as the DPP of LGED was yet to be approved by Government. It is expected that, after approval, the planned activities will be undertaken immediately as preparatory work has progressed significantly.

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

Achievement:

- Primary selection of 33 beneficiaries for IGA training and 13 for tailoring.
- The training modules, flip charts and leaflets have been prepared for 23 trainings and workshops.

Water and Sanitation

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

Achievement: DPHE is responsible for the implementation activities of water supply and sanitation with the support of the TA team. Preparation of Tube well User Groups (TUGs) has been followed up in the planned areas with 660 groups to be finalized. Training on hygiene and health for 85 batches of beneficiaries and 980 CTF have initially being selected. Follow-up was carried out with 275 caretaker families (CTF). Sharing and coordination have been established repeatedly with 80 UP Chairmen and members on the Covid 19 situation and the status of project activities. 270 leaflets were distributed on communicable disease infection prevention. 21 DTWs have been identified as non-functional. Losses of the DPHE installed sanitary latrines have been monitored, and information related to river erosion-prone areas is updated. A total of 2,974 DTWs and 47,888 single pit latrines distributed in all previous projects have been reported on. Updated information on NGOs working; BRAC, SSUS, DUS, HASI, N-RAS, NRDS, RIC, DORP, ASA, Prism Bangladesh, and SDI was obtained continuously to mobilize their support.

Legal and Human Rights (LHR)

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

Achievements: Continuous support was provided informing and raising awareness of legal rights laws and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially to take legal action if necessary. For strengthening the Law Implementation Committees (LIC), a campaign has been initiated and shared with 235 LICs, related to issues of early marriage, dowry, Muslim/Hindu inheritance law, and land law. 40 LHR Promoters have been selected. 150 follow-up meetings were held with existing LICs. Linkages were built up with Local Government Institutions (LGIs): 15 UP Chairmen, 25 UP Members, 160 local elites, 67 School / Madrassa teachers, and 65 Imams to share the information of five basic laws. Meetings were held with 141 NGO groups by selected Legal and Human Rights Promoters (LHRP) and 10 NGOs working in the project area. Highlighting the manner of women's contributions, the International Women's Day' was observed in the CDSP-B areas.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain (HA&VC)

Planned: Staff ToT for one batch of project staff. Basic training on SME and preparation of business plan for 2,870 beneficiaries, including farmers, on agricultural business economics, mentoring and monitoring value chain activities, contract signing, and investments. Community Resource Persons (CRP), 600 will be trained on fruit and vegetables as high-value crops. CRP refresher training to be held for 190 persons on tree nursery and fruit and vegetable production. Demonstrations for 1,430 on-farm fruit, vermicompost, quick compost, Sorjon and hub centres; Field Days 60, and workshops, cross visits with 206 farmers' training including input distribution.

Achievements: Farmer selection and technical support have continued. During the reporting period 790 and in total 1,337 farmers have been selected for training. A total of 345 community resource persons and high value fruit and vegetables demo farmers have been selected, 275 during the reporting period. For the vermi composting and quick compost, during the reporting period 458 and a total of 930 farmers have been selected. A total of 225 participants have been selected for workshops. High tide and delayed rainfall have affected vegetable production seriously. Regularly 5-7 tonnes of vegetables are being sold by project farmers in the local market and are getting better prices.

Poultry and Livestock Program

Planned: Staff training, one batch; basic training on backyard poultry and livestock for 1,050 potential dairy farmers; training with inputs for 74 Community Resource Persons (Paravets, poultry workers, and Artificial Insemination Service Providers), 216 CRP refresher training courses, 150 demonstrations, 60 field days and exchange visits, deworming events for livestock and vaccination campaign, supply of equipment for 16 Paravets and 48 poultry workers.

Achievements: Seasonal livestock prevalent disease has been treated by selected paravets, and they have been assisted to collect vaccines from the local DLS office and to provide support to local dairy farmers. During the reporting period a total of 62 vials of FMD, 60 vials anthrax, 44 vials black quarter, 10 vials goat pox (used for Lumpy skin disease) and 18 vial of PPR vaccines were distributed among dairy farmers.

Due to the start of the monsoon some increased prevalence of bacterial and viral infectious like fowl coryza, fowl pox, ranikhet (ND) were noticed in case of backward chickens. Local DLS office distributed total 1,045 vials of ranikhet (ND) and fowl cholera vaccine for poultry. Local DLS office (Subarnochar) organized two events on Livestock Exhibition 2021 and Goat Development Fair on 5th and 15th June 2021 maintaining pandemic rules among 70 participants; two farmers from CDSP-I area (Parishkar bazar) and CDSP-II area (59/3B, Mohammadpur) received award money from these events. Initial selection and support to 420 farmers for basic training, 74 CRP trainees, 56 demos have been completed. The project team has supported 220 dairy farmers, 42 poultry workers, 174 selected paravets and 110 AI service providers with technical advice and treatment and 180 cases of online health support by prescription.

Fisheries Program

Planned: Staff training 01 batch, basic training on fish farming (3 days) for 1,187, with orientation on cage culture, Sorjon, rice-fish, fish culture in the tank, fish hatchery farming; training for 60 CRPs on fingerling production management for fish nurseries, refresher training for 120 CRPs for fish nurseries, 275 demonstrations on fish and nursery, and 210 field days, with exchange visits and input distribution.

Achievements: 396 farmers are initially selected for basic training during the reporting time and a total of 505 community resource persons (CRP) received training; 35 hatchery, 1 demo farmer, 58 demo nursery farmers have completed. Technical support was provided on feeding management, liming, fertilizing and partial harvesting among 70 fish farmers and a total of 179 for pond preparation; training on liming, fertilizing and full harvesting was carried out among 34 cluster village pond persons and also one fish hatchery farmer preparing 2 ponds for brood fish stocking. A total of 28 fish nurserers sold 2,23,020 fingerlings among the 321 fish farmers for Tk. 6,44,310. Harvesting data were collected from 21 Sorjan farmers who had sold 24,700 kg of country bean for a price of Tk. 5,18,700 (Tk 21/kg) plus 19,025 kg of country bean seed with price of Tk.13, 67,125 (Tk 72/kg). 30 sorjan farmers are cultivating cucumber, bitter gourd, snake gourd and yard long bean and 30 farmers have completed harvesting their fish and sold a total of 13,800 kg priced at Tk.22,77,000.

Gender and Nutrition

Planned: Organize 3 batches of 1 day orientation/ workshop, 60 batches of 1 day skill development and awareness on RAP land compensation money, 50 batches for 1 day Gender and Nutrition training with all stakeholders, 50 batches for 1 day training for FLIs on gender, nutrition and rights-based development, 1 day cross visit for women (3 batches). Review all documents of GAP and provide technical support to IAs and NGOs, provide technical assistance to year-round commercial homestead gardening, develop/update gender and nutritional training module and support International Women's Day. Organize quarterly gender meetings with all concerned staff for inter-agency interaction.

Achievements: In the COVID-19 pandemic situation 307 women and 178 men beneficiaries were counselled and advised on ways to overcome economic crisis and future recovery plans with involvement in Government and project activities by the gender team. In total 24 WMG meetings were held, and 259 women participated. Considering low prevalence of COVID-19 and maintaining social distance a total of 9 women were selected as Management Committee members in elections of two WMGs in the project area. 98 female farmers were technically supported to ensure family nutrition and advised to adopt year-round homestead vegetable cultivation. A total of 60 beneficiaries and 30 families under RAP affected households received Basic Nutrition training on 'Food based applied nutrition' from BIRTAN (Bangladesh Institute of Research &

Training on Applied Nutrition), Subarnochar with project collaboration. Three meetings were held in the field on gender and nutrition issues with 45 beneficiaries. Participation and shared experience and case study of women beneficiary as concept of women empowerment and land title issue was arranged with ILC (International Land Coalition) in two days virtual sharing session, by the gender team. Regular updates were provided to local government officials, and a total of 19 women UP Members, and 5 UP Chairmen were contacted virtually on a regular basis.

Institutions: WMO strengthening:

Communicated was continued with Local Government Institutions (LGI) UP Chairmen, Members, local leaders, NGO representatives, for strengthening of the Field Level Institutions; Market Committee members, and project stakeholders are continuing regular meetings, with follow-up. Since initiation of COVID-19 crisis a regular communication has been established with the beneficiaries, all WMO representatives, and local UP members, Chairmen, social leaders. A total of 30 WMGs (49%) organized monthly meetings and collected savings and loan instalments. Due to Covid-19 situation and lockdown the monthly meetings were held irregularly

Planned: In CDSP-B (AF) areas a total of 61 Water Management Groups (WMG), 5 Water Management Associations (WMA) and 1 Water Management Federation (WMF) have been organized during all previous phases. Out of that 61 Water Management Groups are to be strengthened with formation/ reformation, orientation, organising monthly meeting and follow up as per GPWM. A total of 12 batches training for 230 members are planned by BWDB with the WMOs for their strengthening.

Achievement: 37 (61%) water management groups' formation have been completed in respective areas and a total of 30 WMGs (49%) organized monthly meetings and collected savings and loan instalments, continuing follow up activities, Information/data collection was completed on 22 clusters in the CDSP-B area. Since eruption of COVID-19 crisis a regular communication has been established with the beneficiaries, all WMO representatives and local UP members, Chairmen, social leaders. Training to the WMOs are yet to be conducted by BWDB as no Extension Officers were deployed at field level.

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) information needs.

Monitoring

CDSP-B activities are widely distributed with a target of 57,000 households benefiting out of a population of 300,000. The M&E system is based around the project logframe originally included in the IFAD PDR and now revised as requested by the IFAD Implementation Support Mission of December 2020. The major activities of ME and KM, which have been accomplished in compliance with GoB policy on Covid-19 during reporting period January to June 2021, were:

- Annual outcome (panel) surveys 2019 (7th round of AOS completed in March 2020).
- A total of 285 land titles (having 150 ha land) have been distributed to 285 char land less families. Titles belong to both wife and husband with wife's name in the first place.
- IATI bi-annual reporting (submitted three times - the 1st report in January 2020, 2nd report on July 2020, and 3rd report on January 2021). The number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project is 72,726 (49% Female).

- Bi-annual Noler Char – Char Nangulia river erosion surveys four rounds (round 1 on 23rd July 2019, round 2 on 19th January 2020, round 3 on 30th September 2020, and round 4 on 28th February 2021).
- Bi-annual Urir Char bank line surveys two rounds (round 1 on 29th October 2019, and round 2 on 17th March 2021).
- Updating logframe with output/outreach/outcome and IFAD core indicators. Project logframe was updated in discussion with IFAD, SM and incorporated outreach and output values calculated from project performance data.

The total outreach of CDSP B is based on major activities performed by sectors. The outreach, by number of people reached, is currently 73,296 and the number of households reached is 35,103.

Knowledge management

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

Visual knowledge Products:

Graphical representation on Urir Char Bank Line erosion survey. Link address:

https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1Xnvk_FgKh2TMSXoVF5dU9ORdj1no3j1b&usp=sharing

Short Videos on CDSP Interventions and Impacts

- Evolution of Char development and Settlement Project:
Video link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G0cN_oPet40
- Land Titling – A Great Means of Coastal Char Development and Settlement along with Improved Livelihoods. Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5KIm2l8WV0>
- Sorjon – An innovation for Maximizing Farm Income on Poorly drained and Saline Coastal Char Land. Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-leHR0JJFs>
- Social Forestry, a Great Means for Protection from Climate Change
Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8EJq3kTYwIk>

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 will be 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. This includes bathymetry as well as measurements for water levels, discharge and sediment concentration and the final report has been supplied to the project stakeholders.

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

Monsoon and Dry Season Water Level surveys have been completed by the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) at 9 stations in inland rivers and 4 stations in the Meghna estuary. Bathymetry survey has been done in the lower Meghna, Shahabazpur channel, Sandwip channel and Tetulia river; transects of a length of 5,770 km are complete. IWM also collected 13 Survey of Bangladesh (SoB) Benchmarks, for reference.

Discharge observation campaign has been completed at 13 stations for monsoon and dry season discharge, 936 sediment samples have been collected as planned.

Hydro morphological model study

Terms of reference have also been drawn up and approved for a mathematical model study making use of the data collected during the survey. IWM commenced the study on 1st June and the contract with BWBD was signed shortly after that. It is planned to be completed by December 2021, with initial results on suitable locations for major water management infrastructure (retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices) available in November so that BWDB Design Directorate can proceed with structure design.

The TA Team has started the process of engaging a suitably qualified international consultant to carry out quality control on the model study to ensure accuracy and reliability of results and predictions.

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

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

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

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

3. Achievement of Results

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

Protection from climate change

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

Retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices will be initiated in safe locations after completion of Hydro morphological Study. Other works are making good progress (see Chapter 2).

Plantation by Forest Department

Considerable preparation was carried out by TA team and Forest Department field staff; work is fully under way and has made good progress (see Chapter 2).

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

Considerable preparation has been done but full implementation not started because LGED DPP has not been approved. The DPHE DPP was approved on 27th June 2021 and work started immediately.

Land settlement and titling

Remaining land settlement and titling

The Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS) was planned to complete 8,000 acres (3,200 ha) in Urir Char within January to June 2021. Due to Covid-19 lockdown and reduction of survey teams, 3,600 acres remain of the survey, which will be covered in the following survey seasons.

The target for settlement in three Upazilas (Urir Char & CDSP-IV area) was fixed at 2,000 households. But due to the Covid-19 lockdown, the achievement was only 281; however, the project target can be achieved within the proposed extended project period up to June 2024.

Livelihood Support

For most items of livelihood support, the agriculture development and NGO budgets under the LGED component are required and so extensive preparation could not yet be followed by full implementation because of delay in DPP approval. However, the TA team was able to make substantial progress in Gender and Nutrition and in Institutional Development.

Monitoring and Knowledge Management

The following reports submitted:

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

Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological Study

Completed by May 2021, final workshop held and final report circulated.

Mathematical model study with quality control has started, to be completed by December

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

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

4. Project Management

4.1 Project coordination

Seven Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings have been held, and one Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee Meeting (on 17th May 2021) which reviewed progress, problems and bottlenecks, especially DPP approval and the Covid 19 crisis. During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD, from 26th March 2020 online.

4.2 The governmental implementing agencies

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

4.3 The Technical Assistance team

The CDSP IV staffing on 30th June 2021 is shown in Annex B, including date of joining.

4.4 Reporting

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

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

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.

Another lesson was the successful adaptation the project team made in continuing many activities during the challenge of the pandemic lockdown period

The importance of timely DPP approval has been seen in terms of project implementation. The Project Team, IFAD and EKN have cooperated closely in solving this problem.

Another challenge relates to the decision made at the IMSC meeting on 17th May to extend the project period to June 2024. This is a positive and necessary decision but the extension request from GoB needs to be communicated in writing to IFAD as soon as possible so that it can be considered and processed in time.

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

6. Sustainability

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

Unions and Upazilas are expected to contribute to O&M of infrastructure in their jurisdiction, together with state agencies as BWDB, LGED and DPHE, and the Water Management Organizations. The fact that Union Chairmen are advisory members of Water Management Groups is important in this respect. They have to play a key role in the triangle between community/ local government/ government agency. Elements in a strategy for sustainability will thus be: 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 will be stimulated by regular meetings with the DCs and staff about the project as a whole and by trying to put CDSP related issues on the agenda of the monthly meetings of the District Development Coordination Committees.

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

7. Cross-cutting Issues

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

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

8. Integrity Issues

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

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

9. Efficient Use of Resources

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

9.1 Project costs

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

Project cost

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

The Project is financed by IFAD (37.85% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (10.38%) and the Government of Bangladesh (44.67%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (7.10%). A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the three year period up to June 2022 under the DPPs is presented below. It may be mentioned that the DPP of DPHE Part was approved in June 2021 as such no expenditure has been incurred under it upto June 2021. DPP of LGED Part was still not approved by June 2021.

Table-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,258.16	26.88
02	Int. Infrastructure & Livelihood	1,405.56	16.73
03	Land Settlement and titling	109.44	1.30
04	TA and Management Support	475.00	5.65
05	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86
	Total	4,572.02	54.42

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

Table-2 Project cost and percentages of financing

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	1,732.33	20.60	37.85
02	GoN	475.00	5.65	10.38
03	GoB	2,040.83	24.31	44.67
04	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86	7.10
	Total	4,572.02	54.42	100.00

1.2 Contribution of IFAD

The contribution of IFAD for the three years up to June 2022 is BDT 1,732.33 Million (US\$ 20.60 Millions) as per IFAD Financing Agreement. A sum of BDT128.45 Million (US\$1.53 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure upto that period of BDT131.05 Million (US\$1.56 Million).

1.3 Contribution of GoB

The contribution of GoB for the three years up to June 2022 is BDT 2,040.83 Million (US\$ 24.31 Million). A sum of BDT249.70 Million (US\$2.97 Millions) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to that period of BDT256.92 Million (US\$3.06 Million).

1.4 Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the three year project period is BDT475 Million (US\$ 5.65 Million). A sum of TK 51.26 Million (US\$0.61 Million) has been spent during the period of January to June 2021 with a cumulative expenditure of TK 232.74 Million (US\$2.77 Million) upto that period from inception of the project in July 2019.

9.2 Resource Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Risk Update

An overview of the risks

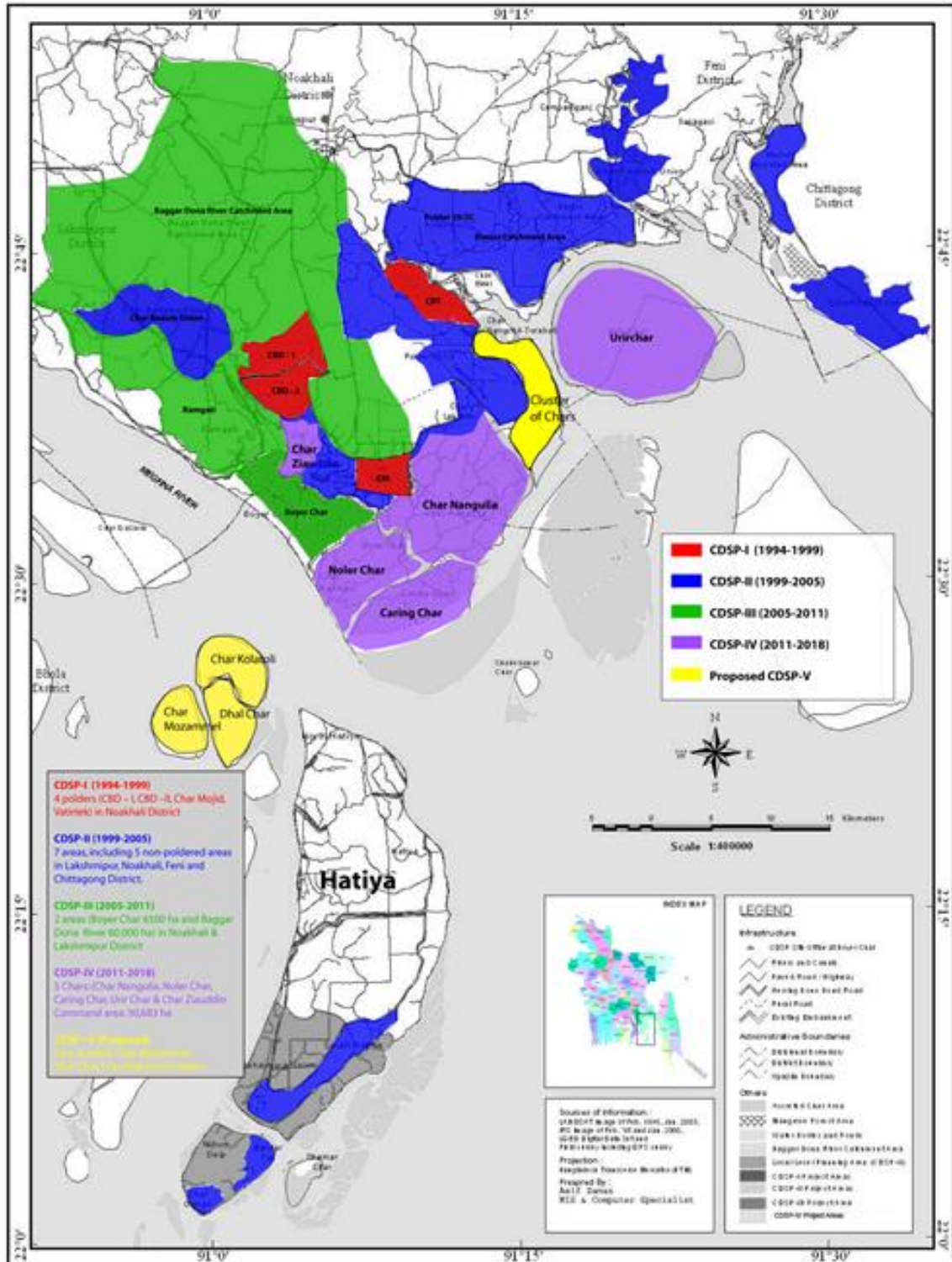
There are many risks to the project, both internal and external, that can impede the progress and quality of project implementation. A major one internal to the project is that *good quality staff* of the implementing agencies. *Collusion between contractors* can cause delays in tender procedures, because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

An overview of the challenges and new risks

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

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

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



Annex B. CDSP IV TA Staffing on 30th June 2021

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

Technical Assistance Team: Support Staff

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

Annex C. Revised and Updated Logframe

See separate file

Annex D. Progress against Activity Matrix

See separate file.

Annex E. Financial Progress Tables

See separate files

Annex F. Plans and Achievements, PR-4.

See separate file

Annex G. Photographs



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



Mangrove plantation at New Caring Char



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



Fish fingerling harvesting and selling by nurserers



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

