

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 16

July – December 2018

December 2018

Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

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

and NGOs

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List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

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

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

1. Introduction

The fourth phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project, CDSP IV, started on 1 March 2011, with the mobilisation of the TA team. The financing agreement between IFAD and the Government of Bangladesh was signed in Rome on 9 May 2011, while the Administrative Arrangement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh was signed in Dhaka on 4 January 2012. The Inception Report of CDSP IV was submitted to the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and IFAD on 31 May 2011. The Inception Report serves as the Project Document, alongside the DPPs of the six project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The Annual Work Plan and Budget 2017 – 2018 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in May 2017 and approved subsequently. The arrangement between GoN and IFAD regarding CDSP IV was amended in December to align the GoN contribution with the IFAD project implementation period until 31 December 2018. The TA contract between GoN and consultants was extended accordingly till 31 December 2018, with staffing reduced to those essential for project completion.

The focus of the activities of CDSP IV is on the development of five new chars: Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char (these three chars are contiguous to each other); Urir Char and Char Ziauddin. The total extent of these chars is now around 25,000 ha, with an estimated population of 170,000 in 29,000 households. The six components of the project are: protection from climate change; climate change resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation; land settlement and titling; livelihood support; institutional development; studies and surveys. The project continues support for CDSP I, II and III areas with Operation and Maintenance activities and land settlement (specifically in Boyer Char). It also looks to the future by conducting feasibility studies in areas where future char development programs might be undertaken.

The Second Revision of DPPs of all six Implementing Agencies to cover the extended project period has been completed, except for DAE: The Ministry of Agriculture did not agree to extend the project period for DAE.

The main activities and achievements during this half year reporting period were the completion of infrastructure development and other works as planned under the AWPB 2017 – 2018, in particular, executing almost all of the remaining works. For an overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure and component wise, please refer to **Annex 4**, which is presented in the IFAD format.

After this introductory chapter, the present Progress Report No 15 deals in succession with the objectives of CDSP IV (next chapter) and the project areas and population (in Chapter 3). Chapter 4 gives an overview of the project activities during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components. Chapter 5 is on the project organization. The project finances are in Chapter 6. The concluding Chapter 7 pays attention to the risks facing the project and their manifestation during the reporting period.

As requested by the EKN, and with IFAD's approval, this report only covers the progress and achievements of the current reporting period. For cumulative achievements and results, please see Progress Report 15.

This final progress report presents a detailed overview of the project activities for the period 1 July- 31 December 2018 and fulfils reporting requirements for IFAD (to produce a final progress report and financial overview of all IFAD related activities by end of December 2018) as well as EKN (to produce a final progress narrative before 30 April 2019). This report provides an overview of the TA budget for the period up to 30 September 2018. The final financial overview relating to the TA expenditures, (including the last quarter of 2018) will be submitted to EKN before 30 April 2019.

2. Objectives of CDSP IV

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

The **overall objective** of the project is to reduce poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars, which is being achieved via improved and more secure livelihoods. The **purpose** is therefore to improve and enhance the security of the livelihoods of the settlers in the project areas. This applies particularly to the 29,000 households in the CDSP IV project areas. The purpose is being achieved through the following **outputs**:

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

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

3. Project areas and population

3.1 Introduction

As stated in Chapter 1, the focus of the activities of CDSP IV is on five chars. The total area of these chars was estimated by the 2008 feasibility study to be about 30,000 ha, but recent calculations of the land lost to erosion has reduced this to about 25,500 ha. At the time of project design in 2009 the population of the five chars was estimated to be around 155,000 in 28,000 households. Consultations with WMG has now updated this to 29,000 households with 171,000 people (household size as per mid-term RIMS survey of 2014).

Table 3 - 1 Coverage of area and population

Char	Area hectares		Population estimate in 2009		Updated estimate 2017	
	2008	2017	Households	Population	Households	Population
Nangulia	8,990	8,530	12,000	67,000	15,113	89,167
Noler	2,690	2,560	6,000	33,000	6,152	36,297
Caring	6,850	2,200	6,000	33,000	2,638	15,564
Ziauddin	1,943	1,943	2,000	11,000	2,380	14,042
Urir	10,300	10,300	2,000*	11,000	2,725	16,078
Total	30,773	25,533	28,000	155,000	29,008	171,147

* For Urir Char, population as per survey of 2008

CDSP IV also continues attention for CDSP I, II and III areas. The main subject of this attention is Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of infrastructure involving WMGs. For the CDSP III area (Boyer Char), considerable efforts have still to be directed to the completion of the land settlement program. **Annex 2** provides an overview map of all CDSP IV areas.

3.1 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

- Char Nangulia, with an area of about 8,530 ha (21,325 acres) and an estimated population of 89,000 in 15,000 households;
- Noler Char of about 2,560 ha (6,400 acres) and a population of approximately 36,000 in 6,000 households;
- Caring Char of about 2,200 ha (880 acres), with around 15,500 people in roughly 2,600 households.

The total area amounts to 13,290 ha (33,225 acres) with a current population of about 141,000 in 24,000 households. Nangulia and Noler Chars appeared around the 1970s. Present land levels for Char

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

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

3.2 Urir Char

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

The land levels in Urir Char vary from 3.67 m to 4.78 m PWD in the North to South direction and from 3.85 m to 4.03 m PWD in the East to West direction. Average land level can be taken as 4.08 m PWD. The total land area of Urir Char including fallow and muddy land is about 10,824 ha (around 33,000 acres) of which about 36.8 % has been brought under cultivation. About 48.7 % of the area is fallow and muddy land. At present the fallow lands are partially used for grazing. Mangrove forest land has been developed and is occupying 7.8% of the total area. The estimated total population is 16,500, distributed over 2,725 households.

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

3.3 Char Ziauddin

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

Settlers of Char Ziauddin mainly came from Ramgati (50%), South Hatia (25%) and the mainland (25%). The estimated total population is 14,000 and the number of households 2,380. However, some new squatters (around 200 households) have moved in and are occupying the Matua and Elahi's fish project in this char. According to the survey and information from Department of Forest, the size of the area is 1,943 hectares (4,799 acres). The settlers occupied 2,114 acres land without official title. Six big fishery projects occupy approximately 1,000 acres. Of these six, the two biggest projects each occupy 300 acres.

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions on 31st December 2018. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

4.2 Protection from climate change

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

In addition, this component concerns social forestry activities by the Forestry Department (FD), including establishment of shelter belts to protect chars from storms and cyclones (see 4.2.2).

4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. Up to 30th June 2014, construction work was completed for the entire sea facing embankment (16.76 km) both in Char Nangulia and Noler Char. But during the past few years the sea dyke from the Mamur khal outlet in the direction of sluice DS-2 and Char Maksumul Hakim has been eroded over a length of 11 km by a transverse current of the Hatiya/ Sandwip Channel; bank erosion is also severe along the Meghna river bank at Caring Char and Noler Char. To construct a safe retired sea facing embankment, the alignment of the embankment has been shifted inside the polder, both at Nangulia and Noler Char; consequently, the embankment length increased from the original length of 16.762 km to 32.28 km, which was proposed in RDPP-2. A second revision of Development Project Proforma (DPP) was approved by the Planning, and concerned, Ministries, including the extension of the project to the end of 2018, as suggested by the Mid Term Review (MTR) Mission of March 2015. Construction work completed on 3.45 km of retired dyke at Noler Char and 12.55 km mostly completed at Char Nangulia out of a new target of 15.54 km; overall 99% progress has now been achieved while 5% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Interior dyke construction (31.3 km) is complete for all sections at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and at Char Ziauddin.

Construction work of dwarf embankment (13.88 km) at Noler Char was completed before June 2018,

For an overview of progress and planning of works under BWDB, see **Annex 3**, Table 1. For a summary of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A1, which presents the IFAD format.

Up to 31st December 2018, overall physical progress in BWDB activities is 99.9%, against 100% planned. 1.9% physical progress was achieved during this reporting period.

Monitoring of coastal erosion along Meghna River East bank and Hatiya / Sandwip Channel

In line with discussions and advice of the 2014 Supervision Mission, TA Project Engineers have installed benchmarks along the coast line of the project for regular monitoring of the erosion. The latest measurement was taken in August 2018 and it was found that present erosion is still alarming from the location of Chatla khal sluice at Boyer Char to the border of Maksumul Hakum, north-east of drainage sluice DS-2 in the Char Nangulia through Noler Char and Caring Char. In the meantime, sluice DS-2 has been engulfed by the Sandwip Channel. Two thirds of Caring Char is already eroded. Erosion at sluice Gabtali in Boyer Char has reduced significantly.

Average erosion at **Boyer Char** during the eight months up to August 2018 was found to be about 71.5m with maximum 142 m near Chatla sluice at the south part of the polder and at Gabtoli sluice erosion during last seven months was 18 m at the North side where average erosion per year is 71.5 m.

Average **Noler Char** erosion during the last eight months up to August 2018 was found to be about 205m; where maximum erosion at sluice DS-3 was 259m. Present setback distance measured in August 2018 of DS-3 from west bank is 426m and from D/S diversion khal outfall is 393m which was more than 1,000m when they were shifted in early 2015. The major sea dyke is eroded at Noler Char and a retired dyke has been constructed for 3.45 km, including a new closure over Hoar khal-1. Replacement for sluice DS-3 was proposed at a safe location as it was under threat of river erosion. The Forest Department (FD) has already completed foreshore plantation close to sluice DS-3.

At **Caring Char**: Since measurement started in September 2014, up to August 2018 total erosion at sluice DS-1 has been 1,249 m. Present set back distance of sluice DS-1, measured in August 2018 is 196m. At the southern part near Bathankhali ghat, erosion is 1,805 m in total and 485m during the eight months up to August 2018, and at the eastern side near Gour Nitai Mondir road, it is 2,815m in total. The Forest Department completed foreshore protection on the river side of DS-1 enclosing 15 ha. The envisaged construction sites of cyclone shelters in the southern part of Caring Char have been relocated further away from the coastline, but because of the severe recent erosion three cyclone shelters at Bathankhali Bazar, Dhanshiri Samaj and Gour Nitai Mondir are already engulfed by the Meghna river. The other three cyclone shelters at Adarshagram, Mohammadpur Bazar and at Saibani Bazar are in moderately safe places.

In an unexpected development from monsoon July/August 2014 onwards at **Char Nangulia**, at the coastal stretch from sluice DS-2 to Bashar Bazar, more than 11 km of foreshore plantation and embankment has been submerged in the Hatya/ Sandwip Channel. The most likely cause of this severe erosion is the formation of a new char in the Hatya/ Sandwip Channel in front of this location, diverting the river flow towards the bank. A revised alignment for construction of a retired embankment was adopted for the eroded part of the embankment. Further development of the erosion is closely monitored by the project. Since measurement started in September 2014 up to August 2018 the average erosion was 950m, with a maximum of 1,526m in total at the West side of Sluice DS-2, Sluice DS2 was engulfed by the river in August 2016. Average erosion in the last eight months up to August 2018 is 96 m.

Construction of peripheral embankment

Construction work was completed for the full RDPP-1 mentioned length of 16.76 km (12.22 km at Char Nangulia and 4.54 km at Noler Char) of sea facing embankment along the Meghna River and Hatya/ Sandwip Channel by June 2014. But due to Sandwip Channel erosion and shifting of the alignment to a safer place, the total length of sea dyke increased to 32.28 km (Char Nangulia: 23.78 km and Noler Char: 8.50 km). Construction was started for a new target of 15.54 km of retired sea dyke at Char Nangulia and Noler Char and overall progress for sea dyke construction is 99%. During the reporting period 5% physical progress has been achieved.

Construction work has been completed for 28.40 km of interior dyke (13.82 km in Char Nangulia and 5.85 km in Noler Char and 8.73 km at Char Ziauddin) as per RDPP-2 planning and field requirement, along the eastern bank of the Hatiya River, southern bank of Caring khal, northeast side of Char Nangulia and along Jarirdona and Baggardona River in Char Ziauddin and Boyer Char.

100% physical progress was already achieved for Interior Dyke by 30th June 2018.

Construction of dwarf embankment

Construction work of 13.88 km of dwarf embankment was along Caring khal and Mamur khal in Noler Char has been completed before June 2018.

Construction of drainage sluices

Sluice DS-1 (10v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal for Char Nangulia: Construction work was completed earlier and the sluice is under threat from Meghna river erosion.

Sluice DS-2 was lost to erosion in the 2016 monsoon.

Sluice DS-3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal-1 at Noler Char: Construction work of sluice DS-3 has been completed. This sluice is under threat from Meghna river erosion.

3 Sluices over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal and Baggard khal at Char Ziauddin: Construction work was completed earlier. The sluices are functioning well.

Construction of closures:

All planned closures were completed earlier.

Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals

All planned work was completed by June 2018.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

All planned work was completed by June 2018.

Acquisition/ purchase of land and landed properties or assets

Land acquisition processing is over for 48.80 acres for Char Ziauddin and Boyerchar (part) under Noakhali and Lakshmipur Districts. and. Under Char Nangulia and Noler Char proposals for acquisition of 466.66 acres are submitted to the Deputy Commissioner's (DC's) Noakhali office; they have already been scrutinised and sent to the Land Ministry for approval. But due to budget constraint, this could not be finalized. A proposal has been submitted to IFAD, PDR Mission to carry over these activities to the next CDSP-IV Bridging Project for the period January 2019 to 31st December 2021.

Rehabilitation of affected households

Selection and listing of affected households during construction of embankment and sluices were done and 108 families have already received compensation. During the ongoing construction of retired dyke and dwarf embankment at Noler Char and Char Nangulia an estimate for 59 families has been made; 34 families have been paid and 25 families are yet to be paid. There is no possibility of further need for this type of compensation, as most of the construction is done on acquired land and compensation is included with acquisition cost. Until now, 45% of the target of 384 families has been reached.

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

Till today 100% physical progress is achieved in O&M activities in CDSP-I, II, III & IV area. 1% physical progress has been achieved during the reporting period. Protective work of Gabtali sluice up-stream and down-stream diversion canals was completed earlier from the GoB Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF), providing concrete block placement and dumping. The erosion rate at the outlet of the Gabtali sluice along the Meghna left bank is no longer alarming.

4.2.2 Social forestry by Forest Department

The Forest Department is responsible for all plantation activities, except on homesteads; NGOs look after homestead forestry and provide support to private nurseries. Training is organized for staff of the Forest Department, NGOs, SFGs, WMGs, Local Government Institutions and others. Also, information and awareness campaigns are organized under the social forestry program. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning by FD, see **Annex 4**, Table A2, which presents in the IFAD format.

By following the Social Forestry approach, the settlers are involved in planning and implementation. Through a benefit sharing agreement, the forestry component of CDSP IV has a poverty reduction impact as well. During the reporting period the Social Forestry Adviser and the Social Forestry Coordinators jointly with the FD personnel contributed to the implementation of AWPB 2017 - 2018.

Overall outcome of forestry plantations

- 8,100 Beneficiaries received ownership of 10,39,680 non-mangrove trees from embankment, road, canal, foreshore and block plantations. Trees are also protecting the embankment and inhabitants inside the embankment from tidal floods and cyclone surges.
- 4,975 SFG members collected a total of 38,29,080 kg of fuel wood (tree branches) in the year 2017-18 from the plantations of 2012-2013, 2013-2014 and 2014-15 which provided additional supply of cooking material for the settlers, which is very scarce in the chars, especially in the lean season. From Arhar (Pigeon pea) of an area 82 km long, settlers collect seeds as pulse, which is rich in protein. The leaf of the pigeon pea is used as fodder crop for the livestock and the branches for fuel wood. It has also an ecological impact through nitrogen fixation into the soil.
- Mangrove forests are rich in biodiversity providing a habitat for a wide variety of animal and plant species. It helps in sediment deposits through burial as well.
- Embankment, roadside, canal and mangrove forests provide protection and shelter against extreme weather events, such as storm winds and surges.
- Storage of carbon in plants takes place through accumulation in living biomass.

4.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

4.3.1 Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

At the start of LGED activities progress was hampered due to several tender failures for abnormal quoted rates and price hike of construction materials and labour with respect to the LGED scheduled rate. This problem was solved in June 2013 by joint assessment of market prices by LGED and the TA team. Now, up to 31st December 2018, overall physical progress achieved by LGED is 99.8% against planned 100%. During the reporting period, the physical progress achieved is 1.8%.

Benefits/ outcomes from construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

Thanks to the construction of over 315 km of paved/ earthen roads, and a large number of culverts and bridges, a huge improvement in the road communication system has been realised for the 171,000 people of the five project chars. At present, Char Nangulia and Noler Char are connected to Boyer Char and Noakhali mainland by roads and may be travelled without river or khal crossing, using all kinds of vehicles in all seasons. Since the full completion of 39 cyclone shelters the char dwellers of the five project chars have scope to take shelter during any disaster, and to use the buildings as schools.

Paved Roads (BC paved width- 3.70m)

Out of 25.61 km paved roads as proposed in RDPP-2, work is completed for 25.16 km as per field requirement (11.7 km in Char Nangulia, 7.39 km in Noler Char and 6.07 km in Char Ziauddin) before June 2018.

Paved Roads (BC paved width- 2.40m)

15.00 km paved roads, as proposed in RDPP-2, has been completed before June 2018.

HBB Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

Out of 32.86 km HBB roads, as proposed in RDPP-2, work has been completed in full before June 2018

HBB Roads (paved width- 3.00m)

Out of 93.00 km HBB roads as proposed in RDPP-2, work has now been completed in full. *During the reporting period July – December 2018, 2% physical progress was achieved*

Earthen roads (5.50m/ 4.3m crest width)

Out of 148 km earthen roads as proposed in RDPP-2, work has been completed in full. *4% physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

Construction of RCC Girder Bridges

Out of 4 RCC Girder Bridges (Bridge length: 20 m - 36 m) as proposed in RDPP-2, work is completed for all 4. Out of the other 3 bridges as proposed in RDPP-1, the bridge over Mamur khal in Noler Char was designed and constructed as a four vent box culvert, considering no navigation, low cost and time-saving for construction. The bridge over Caring Khal was dropped for budget saving for BWDB and the bridge over Bhuiyar Khal has also been designed and constructed as a four-vent box culvert for the same reasons as mentioned above.

Construction of Box Culverts

In the original DPP only 18 RCC box culverts were proposed, which were increased to 69 in RDPP-1 and again to 93 in RDPP-2 as replacement of RCC girder bridges. It may be mentioned that the original number of RCC girder bridges was 25 which was reduced to 4 for saving budget and making construction easy. Out of 93 RCC box culverts mentioned in RDPP-2 physical work is complete for 88. *2% physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.*

Construction of U-drains/ Pipe Culverts

In original DPP 70 U-drains / pipe culverts were proposed, which were increased to 123 in RDPP-1 and again to 140 in RDP-2. Physical work is complete for 134. *3% Physical progress was achieved during the reporting period*

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

Due to abnormal price hike of construction materials and labour in the present market the number of cyclone shelters was reduced from 60 to 42 in the revised DPP. Out of 42 cyclone shelters cum primary schools proposed in RDPP-1 and later in RDPP-2, work is fully complete for 36 and completed on average 92% for 3 more. Three additional cyclone shelters were dropped due to time constraint.

Up to 31st December 2018 over all physical progress was 99.4% against planned 100%. Physical Progress achieved during the reporting period is 1%.

Cyclone shelter field raising and approach roads

32 Cyclone shelter field raising including approach road are completed individually, 3 are done together with cyclone shelter structures, 3 at Caring Char are dropped as threatened by river erosion and one is 60% completed at Dhal Char. *During the reporting period 30% field raising at Dhal Char was done.*

Construction of Public Markets

Out of 7 village markets as per RDPP-2, work is completed for 6 and one 95% complete at Urir Char. 3 are constructed by LCS (1 at Janata bazaar in Char Nangulia, 1 at Thanarhat Bazar in Noler Char and the other at Boyer Char); and the other four through contractors, at Zia Bazar in Char Ziauddin, Kaladur Bazar in Char Nangulia, and Bathankhali Bazar in Caring Char (lost due to Meghna river erosion); The Market Development at Urir Char achieved 95% physical progress. 4% physical progress is achieved during the reporting period from 1st July 2018 to 31st December 2018.

Construction of Union Parishad Complexes (UPCs)

Out of two UPC as per RDPP-2, construction work has been completed by June 2018.

Construction of Cluster Villages (CVs)

As per RDPP-2, one Cluster Village construction is planned at Char Nangulia and one at Noler Char. A new concept is suggested here to make the CVs sustainable by giving allotment of 50 decimal of agricultural land along with the allotted homestead for livelihood purpose. Both cluster villages are being constructed at Char Nangulia on available free Khas land. A new location safe from erosion is achieved and construction for both the cluster villages are 95% completed.

Progress was delayed by the search for a new location following the severe erosion of Sandwip Channel at Sluice DS-2 location. 5% physical progress was achieved during the reporting period.

Construction of Killas (earth mound refuge for Cattle)

There is a program for construction of 17 *killas* in RDPP-2: but two are dropped for time constraint. 15 have been completed and 2 achieved 50% progress. Up to 31st December 2018 over all physical progress is 93%. *During the reporting period 4% Physical progress is achieved.*

Roads and culverts in Other Chars

Up to 30th June 2018 over all physical progress achieved was 100% against planned 100%.

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

Overall progress achieved for maintenance work is 100% up to 31st December 2018, while 1% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

4.3.2 Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

One deep tube well is provided for 15 to 20 households and one for each cyclone shelter is also installed. Test tube wells are sunk to get advance information on the aquifers of the project area. One latrine is given to each individual household, which will take care of the superstructure itself. For an overview of progress and planning of works under DPHE see **Annex 3**, Table 3. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A4, which presents the IFAD format.

Up to the end of December 2018 overall physical progress for DPHE is 99.8% against planned 100%, 0.8% progress was achieved during the reporting period.

DPHE activities are discussed below

Benefits from water supply and sanitation activities

Due to sinking and installation of around 1,531 DTW in the five project chars and also in the surrounding chars, most of the population are getting the benefit of pure drinking water. And in combination with the installation of around 23,650 sanitary latrines, contamination leading to diarrhoeal diseases has reduced to a minimal level, which can be concluded e.g. from the PNGO statistics of saline packet demand and distribution, which saw no demand of saline packets during the last few years, while it was 2,00,000 per year on average during the early days of the project.

Deep hand Tube Wells

Up to 31st December 2018 overall physical progress of deep tube wells is 100% against planned 100%, 1% physical progress is added during the reporting period.

Test Tube Wells

Total progress achieved was 100% by June 2018.

Single pit latrines

Up to end of December 2018 overall physical progress achieved was 99% over planned 100%.

O&M of infrastructure of CDSP I, II and III

Works were completed for maintenance of 12 public toilets at Boyerchar from GoB maintenance funds under CDSP IV amounting to Tk. 3.88 lakh, sinking and installation of 9 non-functioning tube wells at the cost of Tk. 6.95 lakh and all functioning well. One public toilet was constructed at Noler Char at cost of Tk. 4.99 lakh in Total Tk. 15.82 lakh were spent. *Up to the end of December 2018, 88 percent progress work was completed. No work was done during the reporting period.*

4.4 Land settlement and titling by Ministry of Land (MoL)

As per DPP of CDSP IV (Land part), the Ministry of Land is involved in the following activities of the project:

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

The Deputy Commissioner Noakhali acts as the Project Director of the Land part of the project on behalf of the Ministry of Land. The Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) acts as the Additional Project Director. RDC and UNOs act as the Deputy Project Directors while the ACs (Land) act as the Assistant Project Directors of the project in their respective Upazilas. Land settlement is an essential component of the CDSP IV project. According to Government regulations, newly emerged land has to be distributed to the landless (Policy for settlement of agricultural khas land of 1997), including a title on the land to a maximum of 1.5 acres per household. It is the task of the Government to apply the law and initiate and complete the process of land settlement, i.e. providing eligible households with a title. The Ministry of Land is one of the six partner implementing agencies of CDSP. In the project, innovative procedures are followed which bring the whole settlement process closer to the people, is more transparent, shortens the duration and makes it far less costly for the settlers. During the reporting period new PD, MoL part as well as the Deputy Commissioner of Noakhali have joined after the transfer of his predecessor. Currently the post of AC (Land), Subarnachar is vacant. In the month of August 2018, a formal Khatian (Title deed of land) distribution program was held on 4th August 2018 during the visit of the IFAD Associate Vice-President (AVP) Mr. Donal Brown and Director, Asia and the Pacific Division Mr. Nigel Brett. The festive and colourful land title (Khatian) distribution ceremony was held at Kaladur Bazar, Char Nangulia area and as many as 396 land titles (Khatians) were distributed among the landless families. Officials of the implementing agencies and other distinguished guests were also present in this auspicious gathering. The Khatian distribution meeting was conducted by the District Administration, Noakhali and chaired by the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Md. Mahbub Alam Talukder. Progress on the various stages of settlement activities is presented below. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of MoL, see **Annex 4**, Table A6, which presents the IFAD format.

Completion of the settlement cases of CDSP III

Due to the court case No.4/2009 regarding boundary issue of Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts all residual works have been stopped in the CDSP III areas for the last several months. So, during the last six months, no progress has been achieved here. The stage wise activities so far achieved before the status quo imposed by the court are as follows:

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

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for 2017 - 2018 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	1,000	0	0	393
Jamabondi preparation	1,885	0	0	1,181
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	1,885	0	0	1,181
District Committee	2,272	0	0	1,609
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	2,630	0	0	1,093
Registration	2,698	0	0	1,130
Khatian Preparation	2,883	0	0	1,144
Khatian Distribution	3,842	0	0	2,138

Land Settlement in CDSP IV areas

The stage wise activities of the land settlement program have been performed during the period under review as detailed hereunder:

Table 4 - 2 Status and progress of land settlement activities in CDSP IV areas

Stages of work	Total CDSP IV Target (HHs)	Target for Jul 2018 – Dec 2018 (HHs)	Progress during the period (HHs)	Overall progress (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	14,000	-	-	16,506
Jamabondi preparation	14,000	-	-	16,333
Jamabondi approval by:				
Upazila Committee	14,000	-	-	16,333
District Committee		-	78	16,411
Kabuliyat:				
Execution	14,000	1000	716	14,477
Registration		1000	815	14,200
Khatian Preparation	14,000	1000	536	13,358
Khatian distribution	14,000	1000	407	12,868

Eventualities in PTPS and other settlement activities**I. Meetings of the Monitoring and Management Committees**

During the reporting period 2 PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land) meetings were held on 12/08/2018 and 17/10/2018 in the Ministry of Land. Three DPMC (District Project Management Committee) monthly meetings were held at the Deputy Commissioner's office as well as the PD office in Noakhali. In these meetings month-wise project progress and target were reviewed thoroughly and many contemporary important issues were discussed and disposed of. Land Settlement Advisor and ALSA of TA Team regularly attended these meetings.

II. Court Case related to boundary dispute

Judgement of the court case No.330/94, related to the boundary dispute between Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts, has gone against the Noakhali district administration's interest. Noakhali district administration has filed an appeal case in the higher court. Till the disposal of the appeal case stalemate will continue in the settlement activities of Baggar Char Mouza (1,559.50 acres) under Char Ziauddin.

III. Implementation of LRMS

Work on the up-grading and modernization of the existing LRMS software has already been completed. Online based modified LRMS (Land Records Management System) software is now running smoothly in the district and Upazila level project offices.

Overseas Study Tour

An overseas study tour of the Ministry of land part was implemented from 5th July to 7th July 2018 in West Bengal, India. A three member delegation headed by Mr. Md Abdur Rouf Mondal, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali and Additional Project Director, Mr. Elishai Ritchil, Revenue Deputy Collector, Noakhali and Deputy Project Director and Mr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim, Land Settlement Advisor of TA team joined the event to see and gather experience on government Khas land settlement procedures in West Bengal, India.

Outcome of Khatian (Land title) distribution

Since inception of CDSP IV 12,868 Khatians (land title documents) have been distributed and received by the landless families. In each Khatian husband and wife have equal share over the land and the woman's name is written first in the Khatian with a view to empowering her. Monitoring exercises indicate that providing this title has directly contributed to the main objective of CDSP: already the women and men

beneficiaries have improved their livelihoods, since this process considerably broadens the asset base of the households. The families are now eligible to take loans from banks, keeping the land titles as mortgage security. The legal security that the documents are giving to the settlers is certainly stimulating them to invest in their newly acquired land, which has a positive effect on the agricultural production. Being legal landowners, the social status of the households has been enhanced and the self-confidence of the settlers has increased. In addition, when the wife's name is mentioned first in the legal document, landless women are feeling more honoured, illegal selling of land has become harder and empowerment of women has been raised.

4.5 Livelihood support

There were no project DAE or NGO activities during this project period.

4.6 Institutional development

Field level institutions

The institutions formed are Water Management Groups (WVG); Water Management Associations (WMA); Water Management Federation, Tube well User Groups (TUG); Farmer Forums (FF); Farmers Association (FA), Farmers Federation (Federation), Social Forestry Groups (SFG); Labor Contracting Societies (LCS) and Women Credit and Savings Groups. In **Annex 9** a complete overview of FLIs is presented.

The formation of WMO, and FO was completed as per project target. The TA Team continued support to the WMOs including CDSP-I, II & III areas during the reporting period July-December, 2018

Formation of Water Management Federation (WMF)

The WMF has continued its liaison with all WVG, WMA and also BWDB to solve their drainage congestion problems including sluice operation and related activities.

Formation of Water Management Association (WMA)

WMAs have been formed earlier in Noler Char and Caring Char, and Char Nangulia.

Formation of Water Management Groups (WVGs)

During this reporting period, the TA team continued the strengthening and capacity building related activities of WVGs, WMAs, and WMF in the 5 chars (in Char Nangulia -11 WVGs and 1 WMA, in Noler Char - 5 WVGs, in Caring Char - 3 WVGs and 1 WMA, in Urir char-3 WVGs and in Char Ziauddin– 2 WVGs). In Noler char 25, Caring Char 15, Char Ziauddin 12, Char Nangulia 62, and Urir char 16 meetings were held. Average attendance in those meetings was 55% in Noler Char, 65% in Caring Char, 60% in Char Ziauddin, 65% in Char Nangulia and 68% in Urir char. It has been observed during meetings in Char Nangulia and Noler Char that river erosion, including the loss incurred by WVG centre construction and fish culture are demotivating beneficiaries to be members of WMOs.

Construction of WVGs' office buildings and provided office furniture

Construction of 11 Water Management office buildings was completed in Char Nangulia, 5 in Noler Char 2 in Char Ziauddin, 3 in Caring char and 3 in Urir Char. Office furniture has provided to the concerned WVGs offices during the period, which are helpful to organize their meeting and other programs. Continued support in maintaining of record, registers and formats by WVGs was closely monitored and guided by the concerned Project Area Coordinators (PAC) and Gender Field Coordinators (GFC) during this period as their routine monitoring task. Monthly meetings were also facilitated by concerned PACs and GFCs.

Table 4 - 3 Status of WMOs in CDSP- IV areas

Char	WMGs	Number of HHs	Number of Meetings
Ziauddin	2	2,180	12
Noler	5	7,020	25
Caring	3	3,742	15
Nangulia	11	13,837	62
Urir	3	2,510	16
Total	24	29,289	130

Some examples of the impact achieved by WMGs/ WMA/WMF:

- South Katakhal khal-1 WMG resolved drainage problems by excavation/re-excavation of drainage khal in different area such as Belal bazaar Samaj and Selim bazaar Shomaj (North side) in Char Nangulia area. As a result, farmers were able to cultivate a huge area of land.
- South Katakhal khal-2 WMG resolved drainage problems by re-excavation of drainage khal in different areas such as Hemayetpur somaj under Char Nangulia. As a result, farmers of the area cultivated a huge amount of land and got more paddy production.
- North katakhal khal-1 WMG solved communication problems by repairing an earthen road partly at Adarsha somaj and kamala bazaar somaj area in Char Nangulia. As a result, people are moving easily.

WMOs in CDSP III

10 WMGs and 1 WMA were established in the CDSP III area. The WMA organized four meetings during this reporting period and the average attendance was 69%. This initiative was taken to establish this WMF according to the procedure of Participatory Water Management Rules, 2014. The ten WMGs organized 55 meetings during this reporting period. Male and female attendance in those meetings was 53% and 60% respectively, with the average attendance 56%. These WMGs have accumulated a capital of Tk 19, 31,000 as their savings and profits from economic activities undertaken by them.

The following activities were under taken by WMGs/ WMA/WMF during the reporting period:

- WMGs continued their efforts in removing earthen cross dams and fishing traps, with the support of Local Government Institutions (LGIs). From their respective canals such as Gabtoli khal, the continued to remove water logged in the area. After removing cross dams and fishing traps, water was flowing easily and no water logging has happened.
- WMGs repaired road and embankment from Chatla khal sluice to Hatiya khal brick field at Boyer Char and communication has been well restored.
- WMA has been leading all operation, maintenance, social services and linkage and coordination with LGIs, other projects and implementing agencies independently in Boyer Char.

WMOs in CDSP II

In CDSP-II areas, 39 WMGs, 7 WMAs and 2 WMFs were established under CDSP-II. But due to lack of regular monitoring and supervision by the BWDB extension officials 17 were found inactive. However, with the support of TA team 6 meetings of WMG CBD-1 was organized during the reporting period with average attendance of 52%.

WMOs in CDSP I

Four WMGs were established in CDSP-I areas (Char Majid, Char Baggardona-II, Nobagram and Kolmi). The following activities were under taken by these WMGs:

- WMGs continued maintaining linkages with government agencies particularly with BWDB and LGED.
- All WMGs reviewed O&M status and requirement in their areas and prepared a draft maintenance plan.

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

A Labour Contracting Society (LCS) is a group of adult persons, male or female, having homogeneity in respect to gender, physical strength, skill and socio-economic status, who come from the households of landless laborers or share croppers and who depend on manual labor as their main source of income. The main objective of LCS is involving local people in construction work.

Agency wise LCSs

There are 68 LCSs for LGED work and 27 for DPHE work (latrine production). Respective implementing agencies are following their organizational guidelines as CDSP does not have its own guidelines. The TA team continued their efforts through one LCS Facilitator.

Table 4 - 4 Status of LCS

SL	Name of Char	FLIs: LCS		No. of members in LCS		
		Target	Achieved	Male	Female	Total
1	Caring Char	11	11	226	139	365
2	Noler Char	26	26	492	155	647
3	Char Nangulia	46	46	647	272	919
4	Char Ziauddin	4	4	71	9	80
5	Urir Char	2	2	95	-	95
6	Boyer Char	6	6	56	26	82
Total		95	95	1582	599	2181

Outcomes of Labour Contracting Society (LCS)

The statistics show that 2181 LCS members (1,582 male and 599 female) received additional employment for 87,240 person-days so far in different infrastructure works initiated by CDSP IV. They received Tk. 2,61,72,000 as their wages from those works. These financial benefits encouraged them to start new additional economic activities (like cattle-rearing, garment selling, small trading etc, depending on the local conditions) in order to generate regular income round the year as the LCS works are not available round the year.

Outcomes of the Institutional component of CDSP IV

Many field level institutions have been formed within the project like WMOs, FFs, SFGs, TUGs and micro-credit groups organized by the partner NGOs which have made a significant contribution to the success of the project.

Local government institutions

During the reporting period the TA team continued informal discussions and interactions with the Upazilla Chairmen, UP Chairmen and members concerned.

Challenges for sustainable WMOs

The institutional development process is implemented in all phases of CDSP without major constraint or interruption. At this point of CDSP IV, two issues appear as challenges for the sustainability of the efforts made by the project.

River erosion in the project areas

River erosion is the major challenge in some of the project areas (Char Nangulia and Caring Char) and poses a serious threat to all development initiatives including the community-based organizations such as WMOs, FOs, SFGs etc. promoted by the project. It is observed that some WMO members are not in a position to continue their involvement with the respective institutions as they have to migrate to other areas due to losing their homesteads by river erosion.

Non-availability of BWDB Extension Officers

The project design of CDSP-IV requires the continuous input of BWDB Extension Officers for establishing, strengthening and capacity development of WMOs. Unfortunately, no extension officials have been available in the Noakhali Division since the beginning of 2016. Although TA team members are trying to support those WMOs, the TA team is not in a position to provide all the services required by them like arrangement of funds for conducting training courses, auditing of WMOs in accordance with the provision made in Participatory Water Management Rules-2014 and administrative system etc.

Gender Action Plan (GAP)

The status of female membership and participation in meetings in the various FLIs is indicated below:

Table 4.5 Women's Participation in WMO Managing Committees

Name of Char	Name of FLI	No of FLI	Total members	No of females	Total in MC	No of females in MC	% of females
Char Nangulia	WMA	01	44	13	12	4	33%
Noler Char	WMA	01	40	13	12	4	33%
Total		02	84	26	24	8	33%
	WMF	01	36	24	12	4	33%

Name of Char	Name of FLI	No of FLI	Total members	No of females	Total in MC	No of females in MC	% of females	Remark
Char Nangulia	WMG	11	450	199	132	56	42%	According to GPWM, the participation of women MC members to be at least 30%
Noler Char	WMG	05	177	73	60	23	38%	
Char Ziauddin	WMG	02	82	41	24	13	54%	
Caring Char	WMG	03	78	35	36	12	33%	
Urir Char	WMG	03	82	15	36	12	33%	
Total		24	869	363	288	116	40%	

Participation of women in management committees, in leadership development and in group management increased overall and this is playing an important role in improving the position of women in society and minimizing social conflicts.

Farmers Forum

The women members of FF are becoming knowledgeable on technical know-how through receiving training, orientation, demonstration motivational tours in different districts and projects etc. Most of the women are engaged in homestead vegetable cultivation, fish culture and poultry and livestock rearing. In absence of their husbands they are now able to perform excellently their own activities. They are involved in marketing of their own products in the local market. They are skilled in post-harvest technology, seed preservation, weeding and harvesting on a significant involvement. Their participation in this forum has helped women significantly in developing linkages with other social and economic forces, e.g. the outside traders which can ensure a fair price for the commodities they are producing at local level.

Table 4 - 6 Distribution of membership in Farmers' Forum by gender

Name of Chars	No. Of FFs	Male	Female	Total	% of female members
Char Nangulia	37	1,319	901	2,210	41%
Char Ziauddin	07	274	146	420	35%
Noler Char	25	839	661	1,500	44%
Caring Char	15	396	504	900	56%
Urir Char	06	310	50	360	14%
Total	90	3,138	2,262	5,400	42%

Female membership in FF should be at least 33 %; present average is 42%.

Outcome of Involvement of women in Farmers Forum (FF)

The wives of male farmers in CDSP IV areas are considered as farmers and they are involved in many agricultural activities like homestead gardening, seed preservation, Vermi compost preparation and selling, including selling of their products in the local markets by themselves. This has created scope for the char women to get involved in production process as well as to interact with other market forces to sell and buy inputs and their own products. Virtually this situation allows the women to take decisions in order to make their investment operational and effective. In some cases, they discuss the issues with their family members, but still they have to take the decision themselves. So the whole process is contributing significantly in empowering these women socially and economically.

4.7 Knowledge Management

4.7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Comprehensive M&E and MIS systems are used in CDSP IV. These aim to:

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

The M&E system consists of four elements:

- a. Activity monitoring
- b. Process monitoring
- c. Outcome monitoring and
- d. Impact monitoring.

Production of technical reports

During July to December the following Technical Reports have been produced:

- No. 20: Project Completion Report
- No. 21: PNGO Project Completion Report
- No. 22: Impact Survey Report 2018
- No. 23: Record of Minutes of Project PMC and IMSC Meetings
- No. 24: Transport and Markets

4.7.2 Knowledge Management

CDSP IV is maintaining strong compliance with the Knowledge Management Strategy of IFAD. As part of this strategy CDSP IV has developed a good practice database using the good practice template. Many good practice cases have been identified and reported by CDSP IV staff members till June 2018.

Ceremony on Distribution of Land Titles

Mr. Donal Brown, Associate Vice President of IFAD and Mr. Nigel Brett, Director, Asia and Pacific Division, IFAD have visited CDSP-IV project sites on 4 August 2018. They were present in the ceremony on distribution of land titles (khatians) for the landless and poor char dwelling families. Mr. Nigel Brett told that he had been involved in the design process of CDSP-IV and visited the chars eight years earlier. At that time he did not observe any smiling faces among the char dwellers, but he can now see hundreds of smiling faces at the venue.



Mr. Donal Brown (left) and Mr. Nigel Brett (right) Handing Over Land Titles (Khatians)

For more interesting and relevant information, videos and pictures you may visit following links:

- www.cdsp.org.bd
- www.cdsp.org.bd/video.php
- www.vimeo.com/cdspiv
- www.photo.cdsp.org.bd

A draft copy of a book on the CDSP experience has been drafted and edited ready for publication.

Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts

Linkages of CDSP IV to other development efforts are still active as and when necessary. The researchers of Bangladesh Jute Research Institute (BJRI) are continuing their research activities and demonstrations in Boyer Char and Caring Char on research for improved and salt resistance jute.

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

Five Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings, the 65th to 69th, were held during the reporting period, two in Noakhali and three in Dhaka. The meetings reviewed, among other items, preparations for a Bridging Project 2019-21, agency wise progress, problems and bottlenecks, fund flow and management, and re-imburement. Composition of the PMC is given in **Annex 5** of this report.

During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD.

The IFAD Project Design Review Mission took place during 8th – 12th July 2018. Documents and data were prepared and analysed and supplied to this mission, as requested by IFAD.

5.2 The governmental implementing agencies

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

5.3 The Technical Assistance team

In **Annex 6** the CDSP IV staffing per 31st December 2018 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

5.4 Reporting

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

- CDSP IV Progress Report No 15, July – December 2018, September 2018.
- TR No. 20: Project Completion Report
- TR No. 21: PNGO Project Completion Report
- TR No. 22: Impact Survey Report 2018
- TR No. 23: Record of Minutes of Project PMC and IMSC Meetings

6. Project Finances

6.1 Introduction

For an overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure, component wise, please refer to **Annex 4**, which presents in the IFAD format. Implementing agency wise achievements and financial progress and planning are presented in Annex 4 as well.

6.2 Project cost

Overall project costs are estimated at Tk. 5,833.98 Million (US\$ 83.34 Million) as per DPP which as per First Revision of DPPs (RDPP1) is Tk.6,120.15 Million (US\$ 81.70 Million) at an enhanced exchange rate of BDT 77 to US\$1 for first projection of project operation up to December 2016. Then there has been a second revision of DPPs (RDPP2) for the extended period of project operation up to December 2018. Total project cost as per RDPP2 (RDPP1 for only DAE component as it ended in December 2016) is US\$ Tk. 6,875.90 Million (US\$ 89.30 Million) at an exchange rate of BDT 77 to US\$ 1. The IFAD Loan remains the same at US\$ 47.35 Million as no additional funds were made available. GoN Grant was increased by Euro 551,845 to cover the cost of the extended TA contract till 31 December 2018. Applying the exchange rate of BDT 77 the total GoN Grant amounts to US\$ 19.83 Million. There has been an increase in GoB cost from US\$ 13.71 Million to US\$ 15.66 Million mainly due to additional requirements for BWDB infrastructures and salary increase of government employees from July 2015. The contribution of the beneficiaries included in total project cost now is US\$ 6.45 Million which previously was US\$ 0.811 Million, because of more savings than originally expected by the beneficiaries, and some increase in the number of deep tube wells. It excludes the micro-credit provided by the NGOs.

The Project is financed by IFAD (53.02% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (22.21%) and the Government of Bangladesh (17.55%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (7.22%). The detailed cost of the Project in Bangladeshi Taka and US Dollar for the original project period of six years up to December 2016 under the original DPPs is furnished in Annex 10 of the Inception Report. A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the eight year period up to December 2018 under the second revised DPPs is presented in **Table 6 - 1** below.

Table 6 - 1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,382.01	30.95
02	Internal Infrastructure	2,715.72	35.27
03	Land Settlement and titling	76.91	0.99
04	Support to livelihood	381.25	4.95
05	TA and Management Support	823.12	10.69
06	Beneficiary Contribution	496.89	6.45
	Total	6,875.90	89.30

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

Table 6 - 2 Project cost and percentages of financing

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	3,646.27	47.35	53.02
02	GoN	1,527.14	19.83	22.21
03	GoB	1,205.60	15.67	17.55
04	Beneficiary Contribution	496.89	6.45	7.22
	Total	6,875.90	89.30	100.00

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

6.3 Budget July – December 2018

The budget for the final six months of July - December 2018 of the project and the cumulative budget up to the same period are presented in **Table 6 - 3** below and the financing plan in **Table 6 - 4** below. The detailed, agency wise budget is presented in Annex A of Volume 2 Financial Tables of the Work Plan and Budget 1st July – 31st December 2018.

Table 6 - 3 Budget July – December 2018 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget July – December 2018		Cumulative Budget up to July – December 2018	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	Protection from Climate Change	128.24	1.66	2,618.18	34.00
02	Climate Resilient Infrastructure	52.73	0.68	2,806.80	36.45
03	Land Settlement and Titling	8.38	0.11	76.03	0.99
04	Support to livelihood	0.00	0.00	388.38	5.04
05	TA and Management Support	55.63	0.72	785.51	10.20
06	Beneficiary contribution	0.00	0.00	114.52	1.49
	Total budget	244.98	3.18	6,789.42	88.17

Table 6 - 4 Budget Financing Plan July – December 2018 (Figures in Million)

Slab	Cost Components	Budget July – December 2018		Cumulative Budget up to July – December 2018	
		BDT.	US\$	BDT	US\$
01	IFAD	88.81	1.15	3,802.56	49.38
02	GoN	67.09	0.87	1,526.00	19.82
03	GoB	89.07	1.16	1,340.17	17.41
04	Beneficiary contribution	0.00	0.00	120.69	1.56
	Total budget	244.98	3.18	6,789.42	88.17

Contribution of IFAD

Of the contribution from IFAD for the eight year project period of TK. 3,646.27 Million (US\$ 47.35 Million) a sum of TK 88.81 Million (US\$ 1.15 Million) was projected to be expended during July – December 2018 against which a sum of TK 42.58 Million (US\$ 0.55) has been spent during the period.

Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the eight year project period is TK.1,527.14 Million (US\$ 19.83 Million). A sum of TK 67.09 Million (US \$ 0.87 Million) was projected to be expended during July – December 2018 against which TK 31.72 Million (US\$0.41 Million) has been spent during the period. Out of that the TA fund spent up to September 2018 was TK.26.60 Million (US\$0.35 Million).

Contribution of GoB

The contribution from the Government of Bangladesh for the eight year project period is TK. 1,205.59 Million (US\$ 15.66 Million). A sum of TK 89.07 Million (US\$ 1.16 Million) was projected to be expended during July – December 2018 against which TK 37.12 Million (US\$0.48) was spent during the period.

6.4 Funds received from IFAD

USD 1,153,330.00 against IFAD Loan and USD 148,990 for GoN Grant for civil works were requested for the period. These funds were requisitioned in withdrawal applications nos. 11A and 11B respectively against Work Plan and Budget July-December 2018. The project received the funds in July 2018. Funds have been distributed among IAs during the reporting period as indicated in **Table 6 - 6** below.

Table 6 - 6 Status of IFAD Funds per Implementing Agency (Million)

Slab	Components	IA	Budget July – December 2018		Requisitioned for the period		Received against WP of July – December 2018		Authorised amount by MOF	Advance BDT (Million)	Balance BDT (Million)
			BDT	US \$	BDT	US\$	BDT	US \$			
1	Protection from Climate Change										
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	61.19	0.79	61.19	0.79	61.19	0.79	68.60	15.00	53.60
B	Social Forestry	FD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total		61.19	0.79	61.19	0.79	61.19	0.79	68.60	15.00	53.60
2	Internal Infrastructure										
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	18.67	0.24	18.67	0.24	18.67	0.24	20.60	20.60	0.00
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	8.94	0.12	8.94	0.12	8.94	0.12	14.70	8.94	5.76
	Sub-Total		27.61	0.36	27.61	0.36	27.61	0.36	35.30	29.54	5.76
3	Land Settlement and Titling	MoL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Support to Livelihood										
	Agriculture Development	DAE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		88.80	1.15	88.80	1.15	88.80	1.15	103.90	44.54	59.36

6.5 Expenditures from IFAD Funds

The cumulative expenditures from IFAD funds in the period up to 31st December 2018 against the approved Work Plan and Budget allocations up to the period are as detailed in **Table 6 - 7** below.

Table 6 - 7 Expenditures from IFAD Funds (Figures in Tk Million)

Slab	Component	IA	AWPB		Funds Received by IAs (Disbursed from PCD Office)		Expenditure incurred Cumulative
			For July- Dec. 2018	Cumulative	For July- Dec. 2018	Cumulative	
1	Protection from Climate Change						
a	Water Resources Management	BWDB	61.19	2,524.97	15.00	1,283.32	1,152.24
b	Social Forestry	FD	0.00	568.35	0.00	289.68	276.42
	Sub-Total		61.19	3,093.32	15.00	1,573.00	1,428.66
2	Internal Infrastructure						
a	Protection from climate change	LGED	18.67	2,865.82	20.60	1,836.88	1,606.81
b	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	8.94	255.94	8.94	212.61	179.44
	Sub-Total		27.61	3,121.76	29.54	2,049.49	1,786.25
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	0.00	43.89	0.00	31.62	31.62
4	Support to Livelihood						
	Agriculture Development	DAE	0.00	82.74	0.00	69.76	64.36
	Total		88.80	6,341.71	44.54	3,723.87	3,310.89

6.6 Expenditures from GOB Funds

The expenditures reported from GoB funds upto the 31st December 2018 against the approved ADP/RADP budget allocation upto that period are as detailed in **Table 6 - 8** below.

Table 6- 8 Expenditures from GOB Funds (Figures in Tk Million)

Slab	Component	IAs	ADP		Funds Received Cumulative by 31 st December 2018	Expenditures Incurred Cumulative by 31 st December 2018
			Jul-Dec 2018	Cumulative		
1	Protection from Climate Changes					
A	Water Resources Management	BWDB	57.59	822.41	436.62	436.62
B	Social Forestry	FD	1.63	19.83	18.61	18.61
	Sub-Total		59.22	842.24	455.23	455.23
2	Internal Infrastructure					
A	Protection from climate change	LGED	20.82	597.42	536.68	536.68
B	Water and Sanitation	DPHE	1.95	78.65	39.72	39.72
	Sub-Total		22.77	676.07	576.40	576.40
3	Land Settlement and titling	MoL	8.38	44.88	42.85	42.85
4	Support to Livelihood					
	Agriculture Development	DAE	0.00	9.40	5.01	5.01
	Total		90.37	1,572.59	1,079.49	1,079.49

6.7 Expenditures from GoN Funds

6.7.1 Expenditures from GoN funds for infrastructure development

So far BDT Million 146.35 has been spent from GoN funds for infrastructure for BWDB, BDT Million 20.67 for DPHE, BDT Million 209.45 for LGED and BDT Million 0.24 for FD. The total amount spent for infrastructure development from GoN funds so far is BDT Million 376.71.

6.7.2 Expenditures from GoN funds for TA

Expenditures for Technical Assistance in the period 1 July – 30 September 2018 amounted to Euro 266,023 while total expenditures up to 30 September 2018 are Euro 10,407,410. The status of the Technical Assistance budget per 30 September 2018 is presented in **Annex 7**. An invoice for the period up to 31st December 2018 will be submitted by April 2019, as contracted.

6.7.3 Financial Progress against budget

The gross financial progress from inception of the project until December, 2018 is over 91%, with BDT 5,815 Million (US\$ 75.52 Million) spent out of a provision of BDT 6,386 Million (US\$ 82.93 Million) under 2nd Revised DPP, excluding the beneficiary contribution on account of micro-credit. With the beneficiary contribution taken into account, the overall financial progress reaches 100% of target. Agency wise and overall detailed financial - and physical progress is presented in the Financial Tables in **Annex 4**.

6.7.4 Developments in Financial Operations

A CDSP Bridging Project designed as the next phase of the Char Development and Settlement Project is expected to start in early 2019 with a duration of three years. Estimated total Project Cost is US\$54.05 Million with IFAD Contribution at US\$20.63 Million, GoN at Euro 5.0 Million, GoB at US\$ 24.43 Million and a beneficiary contribution of US\$ 3.757 Million. Approvals of the DPPs of all five agencies of the project are under way. The project will start operations immediately after approval of the DPPs.

7. Assumptions and risks

With reference to the elaborate risk assessment in Chapter 7 of the Inception Report, the following assumptions/ risks are mentioned in the AWPB 2017 – 2018 in particular. Their status and the lessons learned are as follows:

1 *Sufficient quality staffing of the implementing agencies*

It is assumed that agencies will provide staffing for CSDP IV according to their respective DPPs. *BWDB still has to formalize the position of the present Assistant Extension Officer and make it full time, and arrange required extension overseers (XO), to ensure that farmer participation is more than just a TA activity.*

2 *Timeliness of availability of funds*

It is assumed that sufficient funds are made available to implement the planned project activities. *Care has been taken that ADP and in particular RADP cover AWPB 2017 – 2018.*

3 *Law and order situation in the project areas*

It is assumed that the project areas are sufficiently safe for access of project staff and for contractors, hired to execute the works. *At Urir Char the law and order situation has improved over the last few years.*

4 *Weather conditions and natural calamities*

It is assumed that weather conditions are sufficiently normal to allow smooth implementation of construction activities during the construction season; works should start as early as possible after the dry season sets in. *River bank erosion has drastically reduced part of the project area and destroyed important infrastructure. Plans have been adjusted to take this into account.*

5 *Political support and stability*

Continued support from local politicians and bureaucracy has been essential for implementation of the project.

6 *Availability of construction materials*

Construction materials tend to be scarce on the market, in particular in the coastal areas; early tendering has helped. *Availability and transport of materials was an issue at Urir Char, but the situation has improved.*

7 *Successful selection of NGOs and quality staffing*

Selection of good quality local NGOs and their staffing has been a condition for successful implementation of the livelihood support program, which has made an important contribution to project success.

8 *Cooperation of all institutions and functioning coordination mechanisms*

It was assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC and IMSC would continue to be adequate. *This certainly was the case; regular PMC meetings and an important IMSC meeting were held during the reporting period and functionality and attendance are high.*

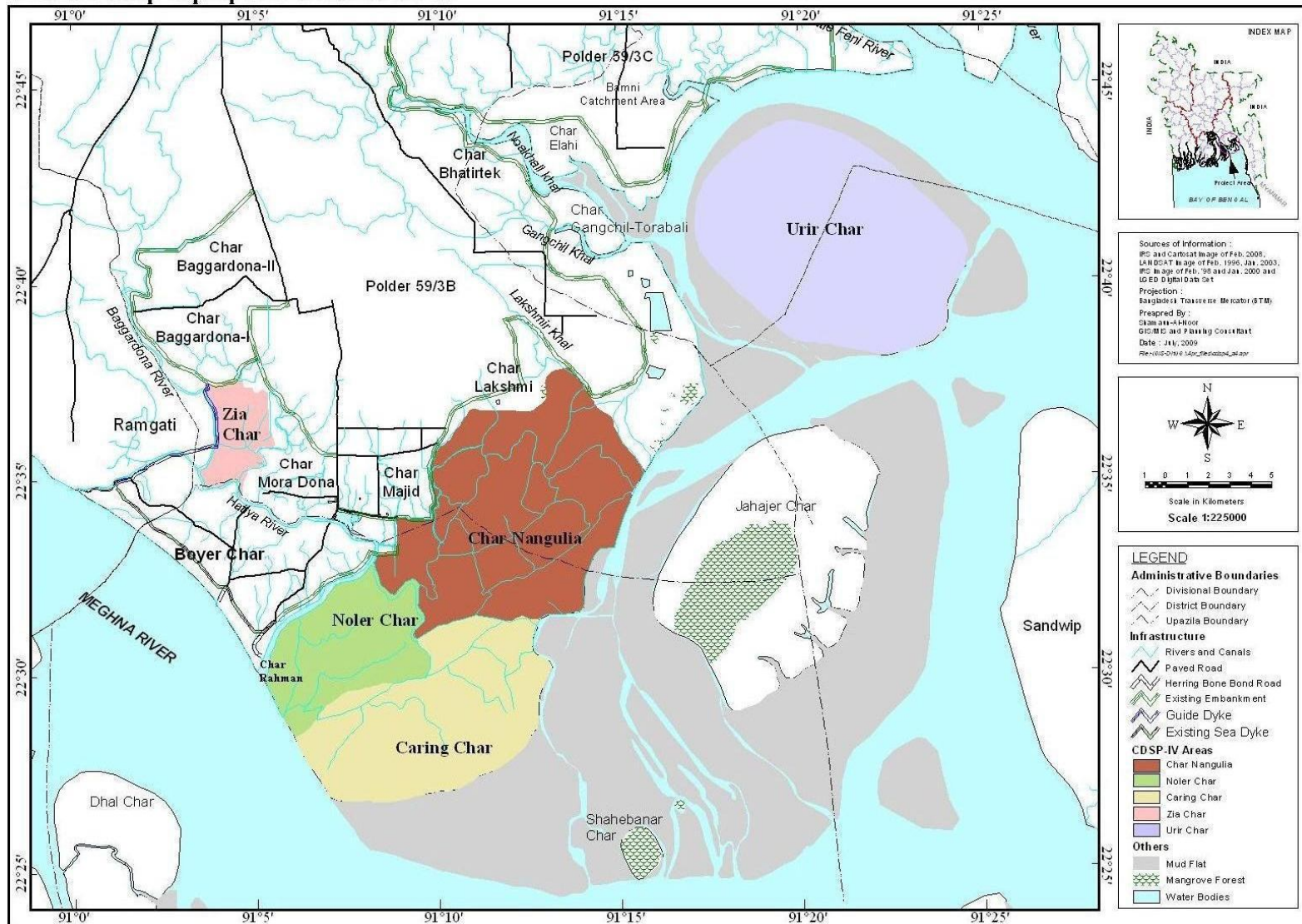
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Progress as of 30 June 2018
<p>Goal Reduced poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of 25% in number of children stunted and number under-weight - 50% increase in household Assets - No. hh with 5 months or more of food shortage reduced from 46% to 23%. 	Impact surveys at baseline, mid-term and completion (RIMS)	Real price of rice does not rise relative to wages	<p>Stunted – No changes Under weight – 14% reduced Malnutrition – 4% reduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 503% HH has increased assets - 35% HH with <=3 months food shortage
<p>Purpose Improved and more secure rural livelihoods for 28,000 households in coastal chars</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 hhs reporting increased agricultural production - 40,000 people* in income earning occupations; - 21,000 hh with access to improved water supply and sanitation 	Impact and outcome surveys undertaken by the M&E unit.	No major natural disasters Economic growth and stability Law and order in char Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13,600 (68%) - No data - 28,970 HH
Outcome				
1. Water resources managed effectively to protect land from tidal and storm surges, improve drainage, and enhance accretion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% WMG rated effective/sustainable - 70% empoldered land has reduced soil salinity, flooding and improved drainage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - Field surveys of soil salinity and drainage. - Outcome survey 	_ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 82% WMO - 65%-68% - 6 Annual outcome surveys - 1MTR RIMS
2. Improved road communication, available infrastructure for multipurpose use and ensured safe water and hygienic sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better communication in different places - No. of people having access to shelter - No. of children at school in shelter - No. of hh having access to safe water and hygienic sanitation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - PME report - Outcome survey 	_ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 310 km road constructed - 17,000 have access to shelter - School started in 92% of 38 shelters - 28,970 HH access to safe drinking water and 25,717 HH have access to hygiene latrine
3. Secure possession of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nos. of households maintaining possession of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - PME /outcome survey 	Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16,506 HH - 12,461 HH received khatians
4. Improved livelihoods and household resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20,000 farmers report adoption of improved agriculture - Nos. of women involved with their own IGA - % hh using H&FP services - % of women are aware about legal rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress report - Outcome survey - PME report 	<p>_ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available.</p> <p>_ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18,200 farmers (91% adoption) - 22,101 female farmers (farm & non-farm) - 27654 HH using H&FP - 13,173 women aware of LHR

Outputs				
1. Area empoldered by embankment and foreshore protected through plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 10,000 ha of land empoldered. _ 50 km of embankment and 200 ha of foreshore protected by plantation _ 31 water management and 630 social forestry groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from BWDB and FD _ Participatory monitoring of community orgs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Sufficient allocations for O&M by the Government. _ Possible to carry out successful foreshore plantation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11,680 ha - 75.5 km - 200 ha foreshore - 24 WMG, 2 WMA, 1 WMF - 620 SFG
2. Climate resilient infrastructure for communications, markets, cyclone protection, potable water and hygienic sanitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 160 km road constructed _ 25 bridges & 72 culverts built _ 9 markets constructed _ Reduction in transport costs _ 60 cyclone shelters & 24 Livestock refuges constructed. _ 1454 water supply points Operational & no. of hh supplied. _ 26,735 hygienic latrines operational _ 17,600 women earning from LCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from LGED _ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys _ Project reports from DPHE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Sufficient allocations for O&M by Government. _ No unexpected changes in groundwater quality due to sea water intrusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 310 km - 4 bridges, 219 culverts - 7 market - No data - 38 shelters - None - 1,531 DTWs - 28,970 HH - 25,717 Operational - 2,137 LCS members (male-1,538 women-599, 28% women)
3. Secure land title granted to 20,000 households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 20,000 target group hh getting secure title to land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Project reports from MoL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vested interests & elites do not disrupt land settlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16,351 HH - 14,599 HH received khatians (12,461 CDSP IV and 2138 CDSP III)
4. Improved livelihood support for the households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 5,400 farmers* attending agric. extension events _ 28,000 women in 1120 NGO group _ 234 health workers & 13 clinics _ 28,000 women trained in IGA _ 28,000 women attend rights based training and events _ 240 Fish Nurserers and _ 1680 model fish farmers - 60 poultry workers & 12 paravets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Participatory monitoring feedback and surveys _ KAP surveys _ Project reports from DAE and NGOs _ Project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ DAE able to post staff to implement agricultural development programme. _ Appropriate technologies for salt affected land available. _ NGOs not subject to undue regulatory interference. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,400 farmers (100%) - 26,373 women - 185 HW and 11 clinics - 22,101 women trained (farm-& Non-farm) - 13,173 women trained on LHR - 108 Fish Nurserers - 720 model fish farmers - 60 poultry workers & 12 paravets

<p>5. Knowledge management and lessons for Integrated Coastal Zone Mgt (ICZM).</p>	<p>_ Project reports, studies workshops and other events -</p>	<p>_ Project reports</p>	<p>Government continues to support coastal development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress Report-15 - Technical report-20 - Mission Report-9 - KAP report-8 - PME report- 8 - Feasibility Study- 3 - RIMS- 1, baseline 1, Mid-term 1
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Annex 2. Map of CDSP IV areas



Annex 3. Status of Infrastructure Development

Table 1 BWDB

Table 2 LGED

Table 3 DPHE

Annex 4. Annual Plan and Achievements (IFAD Format)

Summary by Expenditure Account

Summary by Component

A1 BWDB

A2 Forest Department

A3 LGED

A4 DPHE

A5 DAE

A6 MoL

Summary Physical Plan and Achievement by Component

Annex 5. Composition of Project Management Committee of CDSP IV

1. Mr. Md. Shamsuddoha
Project Coordinating Director, CDSP-IV
BWDB, Dhaka.
2. Mr. Mahbub Alam Talukdar
Project Director, CDSP-IV
Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali.
3. Mr. M. A. Halim Khan Project
Director, CDSP-IV DPHE,
Dhaka.
4. Mr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim
Project Director, CDSP-IV
LGED, Dhaka.
5. Dr. Md. Abul Hossain
Project Director, CDSP-IV
DAE, Noakhali.
6. Mr. Md. Tahidul Islam
Project Director, CDSP-IV and DFO
FD, Noakhali.
7. Mr. Andrew Jenkins Team
Leader, CDSP-IV Member
Secretary PMC.
8. Mr. Mihir Chakraborty
Deputy Team Leader (I) CDSP IV
TA team
9. Mr. Md. Bazlul Karim
Deputy Team Leader (N&L) CDSP IV
TA team

Five PMC meetings (65th – 69th) were held during the reporting period, two in Noakhali and three in Dhaka.

Annex 6. CDSP IV Staffing on 31st December 2018

Sl.	Name	Designation	Joining Date	Phase-out
1	Mr. Andrew Jenkins	Team Leader	15/5/2017	
2	Mr. Mihir Kumar Chakroborty	Deputy Team Leader (I)	1/3/2011	
3	Mr. Rezaul Karim	Land Settlement Adviser	15/09/2013	
4	Md. Bazlul Karim	Agricultural Adviser	7/7/2011	
5	Mr. Sajjad Ahmed Khan	Financial Adviser	1/1/2014	
6	Mr. Kiran Sankar Sarker	Monitoring Evaluation & Knowledge Management Adviser	20/1/2015	01-10-2018
7	Mr. Mohd. Robiul Islam	Social Forestry Adviser	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
8	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
9	Md. Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Adviser	3/4/2011	01-10-2018
10	AMM Yahia Shawon	Accounts Officer	12/4/2012	
11	Md. Mijanur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator (Nangulia)	18/1/2016	
12	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator (Urir Char)	2/5/2011	
13	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator (Ziar Char)	2/5/2011	
14	Md. Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator (Noler Char, Carring Char)	26/5/2011	
15	Md. Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
16	Zulfiqur Azeez	Project Engineer (NC)	7/4/2011	
17	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (N)	1/3/2011	
18	Md. Abul Hossain	Project Engineer (Urir Char)	18/9/2011	
19	Dewan Sajjadur Rahman	Project Engineer (Ziar Char)	14/11/2011	
20	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
21	Md. Liakat Ali	Forestry cum-Agriculture Coordinator	21/07/2013	01-10-2018
22	Ms. Raka Monaem	Office Manager (Dhaka)	1/3/2011	
23	Md. Mizanur Rahman	MIS/Computer Specialist	20/01/2014	
24	Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	1/3/2011	
25	Md. Sanaullah	Accounts Assistant	15/05/2013	
26	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15/6/2011	
27	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Data Collector (PCD Office)	15/6/2011	
28	Bashir Ahamed	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15/4/2013	
29	M.A. Kader	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011	01-10-2018
30	Most. Khaleda Akter	Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	2/10/2011	01-10-2018
31	Fatema Begum	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011	
32	Nahid Farhana Akter	Gender Field Coordinator	2/5/2011	
33	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	3/4/2011	01-10-2018
34	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30/6/2011	
35	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	2/5/2011	
36	Md. Sazib Hossain	Surveyor (Engineering)	7/1/2018	

Sl.	Name	Designation	Joining Date	Phase-out
37	Khalek Khan	Surveyor (Engineering)	5/11/2014	
38	Nazrul Islam	Surveyor (Engineering)	1/4/2013	
39	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
40	Md. Kamal uddin	Surveyor (Land)	1/6/2011	01-10-2018
41	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
42	Md. Shahidul Islam	Local Conducting Society Facilitator	1/1/2012	01-10-2018
43	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver (NPO)	1/3/2011	
44	Md. Gayez Alam	Driver (NPO)	1/3/2011	
45	Abdul Latif	Driver (NPO)	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
46	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver (NPO)	2/5/2011	
47	Md. Akter Hossain	Driver (NPO)	15/9/2011	01-10-2018
48	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver - DPO	1/3/2011	
49	Md. Wohab	Driver (NPO)	15/11/2012	01-10-2018
50	Chandra Bushion Majumder	Driver (NPO)	1/7/2014	
51	Md. Shohan	Peon (Sonapur Office/ NPO)	4/1/2018	
52	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon (Sonapur Office/ NPO)	3/4/2011	
53	Md. Abul Hossain	Peon (Sonapur Office/ NPO)	12/7/2011	
54	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	1/4/2011	
55	Md. Jewel	Guard, Boyar Char	1/11/2012	
56	Bino Farnendez	Guard (SGH/ TL House)	3/4/2011	
57	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook (Nangulia)	1/3/2011	
58	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urirchar	2/5/2011	01-10-2018
59	Md. Waziullah	Cook (CM)	15/9/2011	01-10-2018
60	Mohammad Kabir	Speedboat Helper	2/5/2011	
61	Md. Jahir Uddin	Peon-cum-Cook (Saddam Bazar)	1/2/2012	
62	Md. Shah Alam	Cleaner/Peon	18/05/2014	
63	Mosharref Hossain (Manik)	Guest house cook	15/3/2011	
64	Khalequzzaman	Day Guard (DPO)	9/10/2012	

Annex 7. Status of Technical Assistance Budget on 30th September 2018

Euro

Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim July-September 2018	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	4,400,037	4,048,004	138,368	4,186,372	213,665
2	Technical/administrative Staff	1,108,367	1,025,098	37,992	1,063,090	45,277
3	Support and field Staff	918,333	840,266	38,997	879,263	39,070
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	126,218	124,511	0	124,511	1,707
5	Studies and surveys	414,672	362,933	310	363,243	51,429
6	Training and Workshops	117,050	83,088	20,299	103,387	13,663
7	Contracted services	65,000	35,585	2,249	37,834	27,166
8	Recurrent Cost	820,523	728,971	27,808	756,779	63,744
9	Office Construction	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0
<i>Sub-total TA</i>		<i>8,020,200</i>	<i>7,298,457</i>	<i>266,023</i>	<i>7,564,479</i>	<i>455,721</i>
10	Contingencies	211,045	28,042	0	28,042	183,003
<i>Sub-total TA incl. contingencies</i>		<i>8,231,245</i>	<i>7,326,499</i>	<i>266,023</i>	<i>7,592,521</i>	<i>638,724</i>
11	Social and Livelihood support	3,076,750	2,814,889	0	2,814,889	261,861
<i>Sub-total Social & Livelihood</i>		<i>3,076,750</i>	<i>2,814,889</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,814,889</i>	<i>261,861</i>
Total TA contract		11,307,994	10,141,388	266,023	10,407,410	900,585