

Char Development and Settlement Project Phase IV Bangladesh

Progress Report No 1 March – June 2011

August 2011

Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

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

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List of Abbreviations/ Glossary

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

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

1. Introduction

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

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

Activities during this first reporting period of 4 months, including project mobilization and the inception period of 3 months, were mainly preparatory. Main features were preparation of the Inception Report and the AWPB 2011 – 2012, both with planning exercises involving all stakeholders of the project as much as possible. Highlights were the Project Introduction Workshop in Noakhali and the ten Stakeholder Consultation Meetings in the five project chars. From June onwards the implementing agencies started with the preparatory field activities like site selection, surveying and sub soil investigations, as far as weather permitted.

After this introductory chapter, the present progress report No 1 deals in succession with the objectives of CDSP IV (next chapter) and the project areas and population (in Chapter 3). Chapter 4 gives an overview of the project activities during this first reporting period, grouped under the six project components. Chapter 5 is on the project organization. The project finances are in Chapter 6. The concluding chapter, Chapter 7, pays attention to the risks facing the project and its manifestation during the reporting period.

2. Objectives of CDSP IV

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

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

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

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

3. Project areas and population

3.1 Introduction

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

Table 3-1 Coverage of area and population

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

* For Urir char, population as per survey of 2008

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

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

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

3.2 Char Nangulia, Noler Char, Caring Char

The area consists of the following three main chars:

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

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

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

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

3.3 Urir Char

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

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

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

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

3.4 Char Ziauddin

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

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

4. Implementation status per component

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions per 30 June 2011. It sums up the activities that have been taken place since March 2011, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (4.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (4.3), land settlement and titling (4.4), livelihood support (4.5), institutional development (4.6) and knowledge management (4.7).

4.2 Protection from climate change

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

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

4.2.1 Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. In 2011 – 2012 surveys, site investigations, designs and tender procedures for embankments and sluices will be undertaken at Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Char Ziauddin and a start will be made with their construction. **Annex 3** gives a map with the locations of the embankments on Char Nangulia and Noler Char. In addition, from December 2011 onwards a start will be made with an inventory of areas with severe drainage congestion, as informed by the stakeholders, for initial excavation of drainage khals for about 20% of the total plan. Status and progress of BWDB implementation activities by the end of June 2011 are presented below.

The Senior Quality Control Engineer and one of the envisaged four Field Engineers joined the project at the start, on 1 March 2011. The QCE and the second Field Engineer joined on 2 May and 7 April respectively. They participated in the stake holders meetings and contributed to the Inception Report and the AWPB 2011-2012 and jointly with the BWDB personnel started the planning and preparation of implementation activities. The remaining two field engineers will be recruited when the implementation activities require their input.

Construction of peripheral embankment

For 17.50km length of sea facing embankment along the Meghna river (13km at Char Nangulia & 4.50 km at Noler Char) site selection, field survey and detailed design/ drawings are planned to be completed by October 2011. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work orders will then be completed by December 2011 and physical work will start in January 2012, with 30% physical progress achieved at the end of June 2012. However, due to frequent severe flooding of this area during the monsoon season, so far activities concentrated on below interior dyke, where conditions are slightly better; the sea facing part will be taken up from September onwards.

Of 23.50 km length of interior dyke (18.50km at Char Nangulia & 5.00 km length at Noler Char) along Hatiya River and Caring khal, for which site selection, field surveys and detailed design/ drawings will be completed by November 2011, site selection and survey were completed of 9 km in the western part. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work orders will be completed by January 2012. Physical work will start in January 2012 and 30% physical progress will be achieved at the end of June 2012.

Construction of dwarf embankment

For 13.25km length of dwarf embankment along the border of Noler Char, site selection, field survey and completion of detailed design/ drawings will be completed by November 2011. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be completed by January 2012. Physical work will start in February 2012 and 25% physical progress will be achieved at the end of June 2012. Activities had not yet started by 30 June.

Construction of drainage sluices

Site selection, design data collection, sub-soil investigation and completion of detailed design/ drawings for sluices DS1 (9v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal at Char Nangulia and the other three sluices at Char Ziauddin over Dighir khal, Mutuki khal & Baggardona khal will be completed by December 2011. All sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be performed by January 2012. Physical work will be started in February 2012 and 20% progress will be achieved for DS1 at Char Nangulia and 30% for the smaller three sluices at Char Ziauddin by the end of June 2012.

Site selection, design data collection, sub-soil investigation and completion of detailed design/ drawings for sluice DS2 (5v-1.50x1.8m) over Katakhal-2 khal and DS3 (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Hoar khal at Noler Char will be completed by April 2012. All sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be completed by June 2012. Physical work will start in financial year 2012 - 2013. Activities on the sluices had not yet started by 30 June.

Construction of closures

Although no activities in the construction of 13 closures are foreseen in 2011- 2012 at Char Nangulia and Noler Char, site selection and topographic survey has been done for the closures on Mamur khal (Western) and Milon khal at Noler Char during above mentioned survey of the interior dyke. These closures may be taken up in 2011-2012.

Initial excavation and final re-excavation of drainage khals

There is a plan for *initial excavation* of drainage khal for 278km length in all 5 chars. Site selection, field survey and design data collection, completion of detailed design/ drawings, tender floating and issuing of work order for 20% of this length will be done by December 2011 and accordingly physical work will start in January 2012 considering existing severe drainage congestion as informed by the stakeholders. This 20% length of initial excavation of drainage khal is expected to be completed by the end of June 2012.

No activities will be taken up in 2011- 2012 for *final* re-excavation of 264km length at the five Chars. Activities on khal excavation had not yet started by 30 June.

Construction of WMG Centre Buildings

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

Acquisition/ purchase of lands and landed properties or assets

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

Rehabilitation of affected households

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

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

Out of the total project budget of Tk.1200 lakh, in 2011-2012 Tk. 300 lakh will be spent in CDSP I, II and III area for the maintenance of sluices, embankments and drainage channels. Site selection, field survey and completion of detailed design/ drawings will be completed by October 2011. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be completed by December 2011. Physical work will start in January 2012 and be completed by the end of June 2012.

During the reporting period draft maintenance plans were prepared by WMOs, which will be reviewed in the coming months. In addition design and estimate were completed for the urgent maintenance of Gabtali Sluice. The tender will also include repair works on the embankments of Jarirdona and near Banskhali sluice. The TA Team already vetted the estimate. BWDB is making preparation for floating the tender and other necessary actions for starting the field work as soon as possible.

4.2.2 Social forestry by FD

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

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

The Social Forestry Advisor and one of the two envisaged Social Forestry Coordinators joined the TA team in the beginning of May 2011. They both participated in the stake holders meetings and contributed to the Inception Report and the AWPB 2011-2012 and jointly with the FD personnel started the preliminary activities for SFG formation.

Formation of groups for social forestry

At the core of the social forestry approach is the Social Forestry Groups (SFG). Such groups will be formed for every 2 km of roadside plantation, 1.5 km of embankment plantation, 20 ha of foreshore plantation and 20 ha of mangrove plantation. Each group will have about 20-25 members, with roughly 75% men and 25% women. The formation itself will be implemented by a team consisting of staff of the Department of Forest. Before the formation of SFGs is taken up, the population of the different chars is informed about the social forestry program through a series of meetings and motivational workshops. In year 2011-2012 around 66 SFGs will be formed.

In June the first motivational meetings have been organized in Nangulia -, Noler -, Caring – and Urir Char to introduce the social forestry approach and explain about plantation activities, the modalities of the program and the roles and responsibilities of the different parties, including beneficiaries. The short and long term benefits were also discussed, in line with the Social Forestry Guidelines of 2004. The final selection of beneficiaries will be done through a series of these consultative meetings with local people, NGOs, field staff of the Forest Department and the TA team.

Land lease and benefit sharing agreements

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

programs both in the short and long run. In addition they stipulate the plantation activities, the modalities of protection, maintenance, management and harvesting.

In the reporting period 7 land lease and benefit sharing agreements were distributed among 7 SFGs (165 members) of the CDSP-III foreshore plantation area. 14 land lease and benefit sharing agreements of Lakshimpur district are yet to be signed by XEN, BWDB. After signing, those will be distributed among the SFGs as well.

Establishment of nurseries

For all kinds of plantations the Forest Department will ensure quality seedlings from their own existing nurseries, from newly established nurseries in Urir Char and in Nangulia and Caring Char or from other sources. Preparations for nursery establishment for mangrove plantation in Caring -, Nangulia - and Urir char and for block plantation in Urir char are under process since June. One nursery with different species will be established in each char.

Road, Embankment, Drainage Khal, Killa and Institutional plantations

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

Foreshore plantations

A total of 322 ha foreshore block plantation will be implemented in the unprotected area of Urir Char in 2011-2012.

During the reporting period 24 ha foreshore plantations for the sea dyke have been completed in the CDSP-III area and another 26 ha plantation is under process. In Urir Char the plantation areas have been selected and establishment of a nursery is under process. Non-mangrove foreshore plantation in the other chars could not be planned before fixing the actual alignment of the embankment. Hence these will be started next year. Seedlings of different species for next year foreshore plantation will be raised timely.

Mangrove plantations

Mangrove forestation, predominantly with Keora species, will be established for 1000 ha plantation in newly accreted lands of Nangulia -, Caring - and Urir Char in 2011-2012.

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

Plantation Maintenance

Maintenance work for foreshore plantation including dykes (85 ha), roadside plantation (60 km), embankment plantation (6.50 km) and cluster village plantation (32 nos.) in the CDSP-III area will be done in 2011-2012.

During the reporting period it was identified that gap filling for foreshore plantation for dykes, roadside, embankment and cluster village plantation will be required at the rate of 30%, 40%, 30% and 50% for these items respectively. Earth work for repair of dykes also has to be done. In all cases stick support and deployment of watchers is required. Weeding is also needed for the embankment and roadside plantation areas of CDSP-III.

Pruning activities

During the reporting period, pruning activities have taken place in the CDSP-III plantation area. 50.000 kg fire wood has been harvested from embankment & roadside plantations and was distributed among 834 beneficiaries.

Capacity building

In order to familiarize the staff of the Department of Forest (Coastal Forest Division, Noakhali) with the CDSP-IV programme and in particular with the social forestry methodology, a one-day staff workshop and

two two-days training courses will be organized for range officers, beat officers, forest guards and watchers. Five one-day cross visits to other social forestry projects will be organized. The Forest Department will also conduct training courses for 66 SFG members in order to enhance the capabilities of the SFGs. FD will also conduct 66 SFG benefit agreement workshop, each for one day within 2011-2012. A total of 10 Workshops of one day with LGI, NGO and the public will also be conducted in 2011-2012. The actual capacity building as per annual work plan will only start after the formation of SFG's is advancing.

4.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

4.3.1 Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

As mentioned above, the Senior Quality Control Engineer and one of the envisaged four Field Engineers joined the project at the start of the project on 1 March 2011. The QCE and the second Field Engineer joined on 2 May and 7 April respectively. They participated in the stake holders meetings and contributed to the Inception Report and the AWPB 2011-2012 and jointly with the LGED personnel started the planning and preparation of implementation activities. Status and progress of LGED implementation activities by the end of June 2011 are presented below. Actual construction activities will start in January 2012.

Union Roads (Direct paved road construction)

Site selection, field surveys and detailed design/ drawings for 13.50Km (BC, 3.70m paved, in Char Nangulia 11.5Km, in Char Ziauddin 2.00Km) will be completed by October 2011. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be completed by December 2011. Physical work will start in January 2012 and 60% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

During the reporting period site selection was completed for the entire 13.50 km of paved road.

Village Roads (Earthen)

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

Up to 30th June 2011, site selection was completed for 17.52 km at Char Nangulia and for 7.00 km at Char Ziauddin out of the total plan of 41.83 km.

Construction of Bridges

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

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

During the reporting period site selection was completed for two 20m long bridges, one over Bhuiyar khal on the Bhumihin bazaar to Kaladur bazaar road and the other over Nangulia khal on the road from the existing old embankment to Selim bazaar at Char Nangulia. The khal section for the proposed 150m bridge over Caring khal at Caring Char was found to be much larger than the proposed bridge length, so it needs further study.

Construction of Box Culverts

Site selection, field surveys and detailed design/ drawings for 8 no's of box culverts (Char Nangulia-1, Noler Char-1, Caring Char-2, Char Ziauddin-2 and Urir Char-2) out of 18 will be completed by October 2011. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be completed by December 2011. Physical work will start in January 2012 and 80% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012.

Up to 30th June 2011 site selection was completed for one box culvert over the branch of Kata khal on the Bhumihin bazaar to Kaladur bazaar road.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

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

Site selection has not yet started.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

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

Up to June 2011 sub soil investigation was completed for the 6 cyclone shelters at Noler Char and site selection was completed for all 20 cyclone shelters planned in 2011 - 2012.

Construction of Public Markets

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

During the reporting period site selection was completed for the construction of the Public Market at Janata bazaar (Char Nangulia).

Construction of Union Parishad Complex

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

Site selection was not yet started.

Construction of Cluster Village

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

Construction of Killa

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

Construction of Ghat

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

A preliminary assessment was done in Urir Char, but site selection is not yet completed.

Construction of Bus stand

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

Widening of Bus road

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

Women Staff Shed

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

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

Out of total budget Tk.1063.40 lakh, Tk. 128.76 lakh will be spent in CDSP I, II and III areas for the maintenance of road pavement and other maintenance works. Site selection, field survey and detailed designs/ drawings will be completed by October 2011. Estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be completed by December 2011. Physical work will start in January 2012 and 80% progress expected to be achieved by the end June 2012. Preparation has not yet started.

Construction of HBB road (from maintenance or other budget)

Approaching of the passenger sea-truck to the jetty at Chairman ghat has become difficult as the Hatiya river silted up due to the construction of the closure by BWDB down stream of Banshkhali khal under CDSP III.

Shifting of the jetty from Chairman ghat to the Meghna river bank is urgent for the interest of passengers of the sea-truck and other medium sized vessels. Construction of HBB road including earth work of about 1.00Km length and one Box Culvert at Boyerchar from Chairman ghat to the Meghna river bank for connecting the new ghat is necessary. Detailed discussion with the stakeholders concerned will be made in 2011-2012. Field survey and completion of detail design/drawing for construction will be done after confirmation of this work from the maintenance - or other budgets. This process has not yet started.

4.3.2 Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

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

Status and progress on the works to be undertaken at the five Chars in 2011 – 2012 are presented below.

Test Tube Wells

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

Site selection was completed as planned for all 10 test tube wells during the reporting period

Deep Tube Wells

Site selection and all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order will be completed by February 2012 for 300 deep tube wells (Char Nangulia-120, Noler Char-60, Caring Char-60, Char Zia Uddin-30 and Urir Char 30) out of 1479. Physical work will start in March 2012 and 50% progress is expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012. For the remaining tube wells site selection is to be continued this year. This activity has not started yet.

Single pit latrines

Site selection and all sorts of estimate preparation, tender floating and issuing of work order for 5000 nos. single pit latrine (Char Nangulia-2000, Noler Char-1000, Caring Char-500, Char Zia Uddin-1000 and Urir Char-500) out of 26735 will be completed by December 2011. Physical work will start in January 2012 and 80% progress expected to be achieved by the end of June 2012. For the remaining latrines site selection will continue. This activity has not started yet.

Pond with sand filter

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

Rain water harvesting schemes

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

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

Site selection and field survey for 200 single pit latrines in Boyerchar in the cluster villages is completed. However, it was decided that O&M funds can not be used for this. Alternative funding will be arranged.

4.4 Land settlement and titling by MoL

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

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

Progress on the various aspects is presented below.

Completion of the settlement cases of CDSP III

Out of the target of settlement of 9500 households under CDSP-III, selection of 9027 landless families had been completed and khatians had been delivered to 6185 families, while 2842 settlement cases are at different stages of settlement features. Of these title documents will be delivered to 1500 households after completion of the stage-wise activities during 2011- 2012. Simultaneously, the activities for selection of other households and activities for documentation of the rest of the households will be continued for completion of the residual activities of CDSP-III by the 2nd year of the project. The stage wise activities for completion, planned for 2011 - 2012 and the progress during the reporting period are as under:

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

Stages of work	Total Target (HHs)	Target for 2011 - 2012 (HHs)	Progress during period (HHs)
Hearing & landless selection	1000	1000	82
Jamabondi preparation	1885	1600	-
Jamabondi approval by:			
a) Upazila Committee	1885	1600	-
b) District Committee	2272	1800	382
Kabuliyat:			
a) Execution	2630	2000	-
b) Registration	2698	2000	24
Khatian Preparation	2883	2200	994
Khatian distribution	3842	1500	-

In fact the activities faced deadlock due to non-availability of project staff at the upazila and district level and administrative preoccupation of the officials of the upazila administration. Now that this staffing problem is being solved, it may be expected that activities will accelerate.

Land Settlement in CDSP-IV areas

The categorized posts of PD, Additional PD, Deputy PD, and Assistant PD & Land Settlement Coordinators have already been designated in terms of the DPP from the existing government officials who are working in the land offices at the district and upazila levels in Noakhali district. The competent authorities have issued deputation orders for the existing officers and officials. These officials will be working for the project in addition to their own duties and have already resumed their works. For the 22 support personnel meant for PMU and the upazila level offices from outsourcing, the process of recruitment has already been started by the district administration. It is expected that the selection and appointments of the staff will be completed by July 2011.

The number of mouzas shown in the DPP is 22, having a total area of 52,122 acres of land, of which 39,505 acres would be available for settlement under CDSP-IV. Since reports of the Formulation and Appraisal Mission, there have been substantial changes in the status of areas and records of the lands of the project areas, as the district and upazila administrations have continued their settlement activities at various mouzas under their normal settlement programs. Besides, the settlement department also conducted Traverse Surveys and Zonal Revision Surveys at some places. In addition erosion and accretion caused several changes in the areas and nature of the lands at different places. And some mouzas have been bifurcated and new mouzas have been created recently, which caused changes in the extent of areas of the mouzas. The present verification held by the project officials with the local land offices reflects these changes in the land records. On the basis of the verifications, it appears that the total no. of mouzas involved in the settlement areas of CDSP-IV under Subarnachar and Hatiya upazilas of Noakhali district stands at 24, having a total area of 57,177 acres land, out of which approximately 39,720 acres may be available for settlement under CDSP-IV. Of these, around 20% may be required for different interventions/ constructions under different components of CDSP. Titling of 20,000 households has been included in the present project.

Conduct of technical surveys for PTPS

As per DPP of CDSP-IV, the PTPS has been designed to conduct the survey using the “Plain Table Survey” and funds have been allocated for conducting the survey accordingly. But it has been observed that the Ministry of Land has issued a directive to the survey officials to conduct such surveys by using the “Digital survey system” until further orders. The Digital system requires equipments and trained personnel to conduct the surveys. The system requires ETS and TSS machines to be stationed at the field and the Upazila HQs, which are required to be procured from imported stocks. But such procurements have not been provided in the funding sources of the DPP. As a result, the Project Director (the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali) has requested the Ministry of Land to allow him to proceed with the PTPS as per DPP since it has been already approved by ECNEC. After due considerations, the Ministry of Land vide its memo no.31.049.031.12.04.072.2010-295 dated 27.06.2011 has issued permission to the Deputy Commissioner to conduct the PTPS of CDSP-IV following the ‘Plain Table’ system!

Hence PTPS of 14,000 acres of land will be conducted during 2011 - 2012 under “Plain Table System” as provided in the DPP. Preparation for conducting the PTPS is being taken so that the survey operation may be started immediately after the monsoon and recession of the rainwater from the lands. The program will also include recruitment of settlement surveyors and their supervisors, training of the survey officials, consolidation of the result of the surveys and issue of notification for information of the members of the public of the localities. The PTPS and its follow-up activities will be conducted as under.

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

Activities	Upazilas	Mouzas	Areas /HHs
Conduct of Land Survey & Mapping	Hatiya	4	9,367.68 Acres
	Subarnachar	4	4,487.86Acres
Consolidation of survey & landless data	Hatiya	4	3500 HHs
	Subarnachar	4	3000 HHs
Issue of the official notification from Upazila land offices	Hatiya	4	3000 HHs
	Subarnachar	4	2000 HHs
Hearing & selection of landless	Hatiya	2	1500 HHs
	Subarnachar	2	1000 HHs

PTPS of 8 mouzas will be conducted during the year. Of these, 4 mouzas of Hatiya Upazila namely Char Amanat (JL-4), Char Azmal (JL-3), Char Kabir, Noler char (JL-71) and Char Rahman (JL-72) and 4 mouzas of Subarnachar Upazila namely Char Ziauddin (JL-267), Char Bayzid (JL-300), Kanakgram (JL-302) and Purba Tumchar (JL-not yet numbered) will be covered. Simultaneous actions will also be taken for holding hearings for selection of the landless in the PTPS completed areas.

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

Boundary dispute: There is a boundary dispute between Subarnachar and Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali district in the prime areas of CDSP-IV. During the reporting period a committee for the disposal of the dispute has been formed by the district administration with the ADC (Rev), Noakhali as its chairman and the UNO's and AC (land)'s of both the upazilas and the representative of the Zonal Settlement officer of Noakhali as members of the Committee. It is expected that the committee will take steps for resolving the issue soon. The disposal of the boundary dispute is necessary for peaceful conduct of the PTPS and settlement activities.

Disposal of Shrimp land dispute: The Ministry of Land declared substantial areas of agricultural khas land of different mouzas involved in CDSP-IV of Subarnachar Upazila (which have been used by the landless households since long), as 'Shrimp Mohal'. Some writ cases are pending in the high court over the issue since long. The district administration has requested the Ministry of Land for withdrawing the notifications so that the khas lands may be settled to the deserving landless households of the area. A decision of the ministry has not yet been received.

Writ case over declaration of Union Parishads in the project areas: The writ case no 1837/2002 is pending in the High Court instituted by the people of Subarnachar and Hatiya upazilas of Noakhali district claiming the entire lands of Boyarchar and Chanandi (NNC) areas as that of Subarnachar Upazila. A 'stay order' passed by the High court is pending on the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali. Although, as per opinion of the Ministry of law there is no bar in land settlement activities in favour of the landless people, final orders of the court may create an adverse situation for the land settlement program. The case has to be disposed of for making services of the Union Parishad available to these distressed coastal char areas. The district administration will take positive & legal steps for disposal of these cases on priority basis.

Formation of management and monitoring committees

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

- District Project Management Committee (DPMC): The Committee is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (Project Director) and the ADC (Rev), UNO's, AC (Land)'s of Hatiya and Subarnachar upazilas, Sr./Assistant Commissioner of PMU, LSA of the TA Team as members and the Revenue Deputy Collector as its Member-secretary.
- The Monitoring Committee at the Ministry level: The committee is headed by the Joint Secretary (Dev) of the Ministry and the Deputy Secretary (Dev), Deputy Secretary (Law), Deputy Secretary

(Wing-8), PD/Representative of PD and LSA of TA Team as members and the Deputy Chief of the Ministry as its Member-secretary.

4.5 Livelihood support

4.5.1 Agricultural support by DAE

The unprotected coastal chars are vulnerable to regular flooding and have saline soils. In most of the unprotected lands along the coast only one rice crop is possible in the aman season, when heavy rains temporarily decrease the salinity of the higher layers of the soil. In the winter (rabi) season, at some places an additional crop is possible. The overall cropping intensity of the five new chars in the CDSP IV project area is 144%, with low crop yields: for rice around 1.5 tons per hectare. When protected, the salinity will, over the years, gradually decline, while the possibilities of controlling water levels substantially improve the agricultural potential of the land. Introduction of high yielding crop varieties from the beginning (2011 - 2012) is an important element of the development strategy.

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

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

The TA Agricultural Advisor included in the consultant's proposal turned out to be not available for the project due to the refusal of a leave arrangement by her present employer. Hence a procedure for recruitment of a replacement was started by one of the national partner consultants. By the end of the reporting period the recruitment was nearly completed and the appointment will be in July 2011. TA activities on the agricultural support program during the reporting period were handled by the other senior project staff and by the project Agriculturist, who started his assignment on 2 May 2011.

Strengthening and development of extension services

Farmer Forums (FF) will be formed in all five chars in line with the New Agricultural Extension Policy of 1996. With an average number of 25 members in a group, it is planned to form 40 FF (15 in Char Nangulia, 10 in Noler Char, 5 in Caring Char, 5 in Urir Char and 5 in Char Ziauddin) in 2011-2012 out of the total target of 90. The aim is to have 33% female farmers in the FFs. The 90% of the households that do not have a member in the FF will be reached through other activities such as demonstration plots and field days. During the stakeholders consultation meetings in the five chars the project Agriculturist informed and shared with the char dwellers the agricultural activities planned in the char area. Main constraints of these five chars are salinity, drainage congestion and tidal flooding, as well as scarcity of sweet water for agricultural crop production.

Surveys and adaptive research

In 2011-2012, a survey will be carried out in all five chars to identify the productivity zones, defined by flooding depth and soil salinity. These zoning exercises will help providing direction to formulating targeted extension support (training curricula, demonstrations). At the same time, the survey will result in a set of baseline data. The extension packages should evolve over time, taking into account the progress of the establishment of water management related infrastructure. Monitoring of adoption of high yielding varieties, crop yields and soil salinity will be done once in a year by hiring other related organizations like BARI, BRRI and SRDI. CDSP-IV (DAE) will continue support to IRRI-SARCCAB (Support to Agriculture Research for Climate Change Adaptation in Bangladesh) in Boyer Char in 2011-2012.

A Master plan for Agricultural Development in the Southern region of Bangladesh is under taken by the Ministry of Agriculture. FAO organized a workshop at Noakhali on 16 May, 2011. The TA team attended the workshop and CDSP experiences were shared to contribute in preparing the said Master plan.

Organization and Management

The Deputy Director of the Department of DAE-Noakhali/ PD CDSP-IV will hire directly, on a contract basis, a Project Agriculturist (PA), two Project Technical Officers (PTO) and 6 Field Officers (FO) in 2011-2012. The PA is deputy for the DAE PD, while the two PTOs will supervise field activities. The posting of PTO and FO will be done as per DPP/ Inception Report. The Project Director of DAE, Noakhali will complete these recruitments as per DPP in the first year of the project.

The GO on the DAE involvement in CDSP IV was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in June and preparations for the above appointments have started.

4.5.2 Social and livelihood support

The focus of the Social and Livelihoods Support (SLS) component of the project is on social and economic development of households, especially women and children in the selected chars, Nangulia -, Noler -, Caring -, Ziauddin -and Urir Char. Approximately 28000 households live in these five chars. The sub-component will be implemented at field level by NGOs. These NGOs will be contracted by the Lead consultant and funded from the Dutch grant for technical assistance. The selection of NGOs is done through quality based tendering at fixed cost basis. Before group formation and before any program intervention, contracted NGOs will conduct a base line survey, including basic data on population, number of households, occupation, status of assets, housing condition, sanitation facilities, etc.

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

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

Selection of NGOs

The selection of partner NGOs for the project will be critical for the success of the micro finance as well as the five other sub-components of the project. A number of considerations have to be made: (i) since micro-finance is the main service that will be offered during and after the project the selected NGOs must have considerable experience of managing micro-finance programmes; (ii) experience of micro-finance in coastal areas will be critical since the areas pose specific risks; (iii) prospective NGOs must have a license from the MRA to operate as MFIs; (iv) NGOs must have access to capital funds, i.e. must be a successful partner of PKSF; and (v) NGOs must have experience in other non-credit programmes in coastal areas.

The agreement with NGOs will be on the basis of a fixed-budget contract. This means that: (i) each partner NGO will implement similar project activities uniformly in each char; (ii) each partner NGO has similar cost rates for similar activities; and (iii) NGOs do not have to compete on cost. However, prospective NGOs will have to present proposals stating their ability, experience and mode of implementation to be appraised by the TA team. The NGO recruitment process and the tentative time schedule are as follows:

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

During the reporting period the tender documents were prepared and finalised for publication in the beginning of July.

Preparatory activities for Social and Livelihoods Support

To facilitate the social, livelihood and NGO components the Deputy Team Leader NGO & Livelihood has been working in the project from 3rd April 2011 onwards. Also four NGO sector specialists were recruited during the reporting period.

The inception report was prepared in the reporting period, which includes the work plan, the training plan and the budget. Based on this the annual work plan and budget (AWPB) for the period July 2011 to June 2012 has been prepared. Detailed plans and activities with regard to the social and livelihood components and budget were incorporated in these reports.

The CDSP IV introductory workshop was organized by the Technical Assistance team in the BRDB conference hall in Noakhali. All implementing agencies and local stakeholder representatives, including LGIs, attended the workshop. The main objective was to share the draft project inception plan, including the planned social and livelihood support component with the stakeholders.

In addition to the information in the elaborate feasibility and appraisal reports of the project an eye survey was done to identify office locations for NGOs, CDSP-IV site offices and different locations for samaj and institutions.

Ten stakeholder consultation meetings were held in the five char areas to share the objectives and activities of the project with the stake holders. Accordingly the social and livelihood components and its planned interventions were shared in these mass meetings.

During the start-up phase the TA Team communicated intensively with all stake holders, in particular with the implementing agencies BWDB, LGED, DPHE, FD, MoL and DAE. For the social and livelihood components the communication with the Civil Surgeon, Noakhali and the Deputy Director Family Planning is of particular interest. They were informed about the project and requested for the necessary support on the aspects which are not covered by the project like immunization, treatment of patients and medicine supply for these patients etc. Such sharing and updating will continue during the whole project period.

4.6 Institutional development

4.6.1 Field level institutions

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

Formation of FLIs

In the reporting period planning activities for formation of the above mentioned FLIs in CDSP-IV areas were almost completed, in addition to continued support of the TA Team to the WMOs in the CDSP-I, II & III areas, see below.

The TA Team along with the agencies concerned discussed with the local people about the formation of FLIs in the stakeholder's consultation meetings held in the CDSP-IV areas (Char Nagolia-3, Noler Char-2, Caring Char-1, Char Ziauddin-1, and Urir Char-2). The findings of those stakeholders consultation meeting are enclosed in Annex 16 of the Inception Report.

Formation of Water Management Organisations (WMOs)

A draft plan has been prepared for formation of WMOs in Char Nangulia, Noler Char & Char Ziauddin. The plan includes 11 WMOs in Char Nangulia, 5 in Noler Char and 2 in Char Ziauddin.

For this purpose, many field visits and campaign activities were performed in the reporting period, to share the concept, objectives & strategies of formation of WMOs. Project Area Coordinators (PAC), WMO & Gender Facilitators (WGF) of TA Team along with BWDB Assistant Extension Officer (AEO) and Extension Overseer (XO) worked for these activities.

Local Area Development Committee (LADC)

A tentative plan has been prepared for formation of LADC in Urir Char & Caring Char as unprotected areas. The plan includes the formation of three LADCs in each area. A guideline on LADC has been prepared by the TA Team. For this purpose, many field visit and field level information campaign activities were performed by the concerned PACs of the TA Team. In those campaigns the objective and scope of LADC formation was shared with the local people. During the campaign primary and secondary information/ data from the char areas has been collected. The tentative plan includes organizing field level workshops to share the plan with the local people, concerned Union Parishad Chairman and members and to define the jurisdiction, size and representation in the LADC.

A site office has already been established (rented) in Urir Char to facilitate all activities there. All concerned have been using the site office as a liaison/ information centre of CDSP-IV.

Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)

The main objective of LCS is involvement of local people in construction work (see more in the Inception report). A draft guideline has been prepared for formation and mobilization of LCS in CDSP-IV. Several discussions were held with LGED and DPHE concerning engagement of LCS in the earth work in new areas as well as in maintenance in CDSP-I, II & III areas. A comprehensive and detailed plan for formation and mobilization of LCS will be prepared in the beginning of the next reporting period.

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

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

- Operation & maintenance related agreement between BWDB, Noakhali O&M division and Water Management Groups (WMGs) of Boyerchar has been signed on May 24, 2011 at Boyerchar CDSP site office. Among others TL, DTL (I&I) and SQCE of the TA team attended the agreement ceremony.
- Draft maintenance plan prepared for CDSP-I, II & III areas which will be executed in the financial year 2011-2012.
- Reconstitution of Management Committee through elections of WMOs in Boyerchar will be done in July, 2011 and all preparatory works have been completed during reporting period.
- The annual general meeting (AGM) and reconstitution of Management Committee of Char Majid were held on May 25, 2011 and the same for WMGs - Zillr, Montaz, Karim Gopal, Kolmi and Nabagram were held in June 2011.
- AGM & reconstitution of Management Committee of CBD-I, II, Hatiya, WMA-Bamni-1, 2, and 3 are yet to be held.

4.6.2 Implementing agencies

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

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

- An introductory workshop on CDSP-IV activities/programs was held on 16 May, 2011 at BRDB Training Centre at Majdee Court, Noakhali. It was organized by TA Team of CDSP-IV.
- Training Program on "Financial Management Systems of IFAD" was held at RDC of LGED in Dhaka on 22 & 23rd of June, 2011. It was organized by BWDB, TA Team & IFAD jointly.

Internalisation

The existing Internalisation Committees in the six agencies, established during the CDSP III period, will be maintained. From early July onwards a short term consultant will assist the Committees and the Technical Assistance team in formulating the activities of and the support to the Committees during CDSP IV.

4.6.3 Local government institutions

As with the implementing agencies, only a limited part of the training programme is aimed at the local government institutions (at Upazila and Union-level). Orientation workshops on the coastal issues, on ICZM and on the contents and modalities of CDSP IV will be held in 2011 - 2012. During the reporting period TA Team met the newly elected UP Chairman and members concerned for CDSP-IV areas. The CDSP-IV project plan and activities were shared in the meeting. Representatives of the LGIs also attended the stakeholders consultation meetings held in the project areas, where they showed their interest to extend cooperation for implementation of the project activities. TA Team also had several discussions with the Upazilla Chairman of Subarnachar on future project interventions.

4.6.4 Gender Action Plan

The Gender and Social Advisor joined the project on 2 May 2011. She started with formulating the Gender Action Plan, activities of this plan for the year 2011- 2012 aim to make stakeholders in the project more gender sensitive and to ensure women participation in the institutions instigated by the project as much as possible in the given circumstances. It is expected that through the implementation of the plan there will be an improvement in the integration of gender concerns into the activities of involved agencies. Ultimately the interventions should lead to a gender balance in the distribution of benefits and of an improved socio-economic position and status for women in the chars.

To achieve the above mentioned aim the following activities were implemented during the reporting period:

- Preparation of Gender Action Plan and Annual Plan;
- Attended the stakeholder's consultation meetings and addressed the gender issues and activities on gender and social development during these meetings;
- Discussions were held with all concerned agencies for priority recruitment of female staff and improvement of working environment for them;
- Group discussions with men and women were held at different places of the project area for raising community awareness concerning women's disadvantaged position and their active participation in all project activities.

4.7 Knowledge Management

4.7.1 Monitoring & Evaluation

For the M&E and Knowledge Management Advisor a recruitment procedure through advertisement was started by one of the partner consultants. The selection was made and the appointment is scheduled for July.

A workshop was held on Monitoring aspects at CDSP-IV conference room in Noakhali on 27th June. IFAD Country Manager, IFAD Consultants (Edward Mallorie and Mr Niaz Ahmed Apu) facilitated the workshop. All senior and mid level professionals of the TA Team participated in the workshop. The proposed M&E and KM Adviser of the TA Team also attended the workshop. Edward Mallorie gave a detail presentation on the monitoring tools and techniques to be applied in CDSP-IV.

A comprehensive M&E system is planned for CDSP IV. This will aim to:

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

The proposed system consists of four elements:

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

Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management related activities as per inception report and annual work plan 2011-2012 will be started in CDSP-IV after recruitment of the M& E Adviser in July 2011.

4.7.2 Training

A short term consultant has been appointed to develop a comprehensive training plan for CDSP-IV. He will start his assignment from 1st July, 2011.

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

- CDSP IV Introduction Workshop
- Training on IFAD M&E System
- Training on IFAD Financial Systems

4.7.3 Feasibility studies new chars

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

5. Project organization

5.1 Project coordination

During the first Project Management Coordination (PMC) meeting on 19 April 2011 in Noakhali, PCD agreed to take the initiative to establish the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) for CDSP IV.

Also on 19 April the CDSP IV Start-up Workshop was held in Noakhali; all project stake holders attended.

Coordination meetings were held with EKN on 10 and 17 March and with IFAD and EKN on 6 April and 30 May to discuss modalities and planning of the project.

An IFAD mission, consisting of IFAD Country Programme Manager, Mr Thomas Rath and IFAD Consultants Mr Edward Mallorie and Mr Niaz Ahmed Apu visited the project on 26 and 27 May. The TA team was introduced to the mission and a field visit to CDSP III and IV was made.

On 7 April TA Team and PCD attended an IFAD Workshop on IFAD country programme preparation, COSOP II.

5.2 The governmental implementing agencies

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

During the reporting period all implementing agencies have made a start with the appointment of CDSP IV Project staff as per their respective DPP's.

5.3 The Technical Assistance team

Most of the Senior- and mid level staff of the TA team have been recruited. Appointment of the M&E and Knowledge Management Specialist and of the Agricultural Advisor is planned to be finalised in July 2011. In **Annex 4** the CDSP IV staffing per 30 June 2011 is presented, including the date of joining the project.

From 1 till 13 April Mr Koen de Wilde visited the project as Institutional Development Specialist. He supported the TA team with the preparation of the Inception Report.

The Euroconsult Mott MacDonald project manager for CDSP IV, Mr Hero Heering, visited the project on 2 and 3 May. Project Coordination Board (PCB) meetings of the implementing partner consultants were held on 16 March and 5 May.

A short term consultant has been appointed to develop a comprehensive training plan for CDSP-IV. He will start his assignment from 1st July, 2011.

5.4 Reporting

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

- Inception Report, May 2011
- Annual Work Plan and Budget 2011 – 2012, June 2011.

6. Project Finances

6.1 Introduction

By the end of the reporting period PD's and Project Accountants of the six implementing agencies had just received an intensive training on IFAD's financial administrative procedures. A proposal for the opening of a SAFE Account has been initiated by BWDB for approval from the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Finance and was still in process by the end of June. On receiving the approval from the said ministries and opening of the SAFE Account with Bangladesh Bank, a withdrawal application for initial advance (10% of the Contract value plus input cost) will be sent to IFAD. By then opening of the project accounts by the six implementing agencies will also be completed.

6.2 Project cost

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

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

Table 6-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

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

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

Table 6-2 Project cost and percentages of financing

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

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

6.3 Annual Budget 2011 - 2012

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

Table 6-3 Budget 2011 - 2012

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

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

Contribution from IFAD

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

Contribution of GoN

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

Contribution of GoB

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

6.4 Procurement Plan 2011 - 2012

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

Table 6-4 Summary Procurement Plan 2011 - 2012

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

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

6.5 Expenditures and reimbursement

During the reporting period no expenditures were reported from the IFAD and GoB funding. From GoN funding only TA expenditures were made. Expenditures in the period 1 March – 30 June 2011 amounted to Euro 202.067. The Status of the Technical Assistance budget per 30 June 2011 is presented in **Annex 5**.

The opening of the Special Account by PCD and of the six Project Accounts by the PD's of the six implementing agencies was still under process by the end of June. Hence no fund flow for advance payment or reimbursement was possible.

6.6 Training on Financial Management

Training on the Financial Management System of IFAD applicable for CDSP IV was organized by IFAD and the project and held on 22-23 June 2011 at RDC Building, LGED Bhaban, Dhaka. 22 participants from all six implementing agencies and the TA team participated in the training. Mr. Kajal Kumar Roy of IFAD acted as Trainer and Resource Person. Main topics of the training were:

- Withdrawal application
- Statement of expenditures
- Procurement plan
- Books and records.

7. Assumptions and risks

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

■ *Sufficient quality staffing of the implementing agencies*

It is assumed that agencies will provide staffing for CSDP IV according to their respective DPPs. Appointments and recruitments by the implementing agencies are in different stages of progress.

■ *Timeliness of availability of funds*

It is assumed that sufficient funds are made available to implement the planned project activities. The set-up of the financial systems for the project is still in process.

■ *Law and order situation in the project areas*

It is assumed that the project areas are sufficiently safe for access of project staff and for contractors, hired to execute the works. During consultation meetings, campaigns and individual contacts, local people showed great interest and enthusiasm for the project.

Accessibility is restricted in some parts of Caring Char and Urir Char due to local conflicts.

■ *Weather conditions and natural calamities*

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

Weather conditions were normal during the reporting period; rain was excessive in a few cases.

■ *Political support and stability*

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

■ *Availability of construction materials*

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

■ *Successful selection of NGOs and quality staffing*

Selection of good quality local NGOs and their staffing is a condition for successful implementation of the livelihood support program. The selection is in process.

■ *Cooperation of all institutions and functioning coordination mechanisms*

It is assumed that cooperation between implementing agencies and coordination by PMC continues to be adequate. A good start was made in this respect.

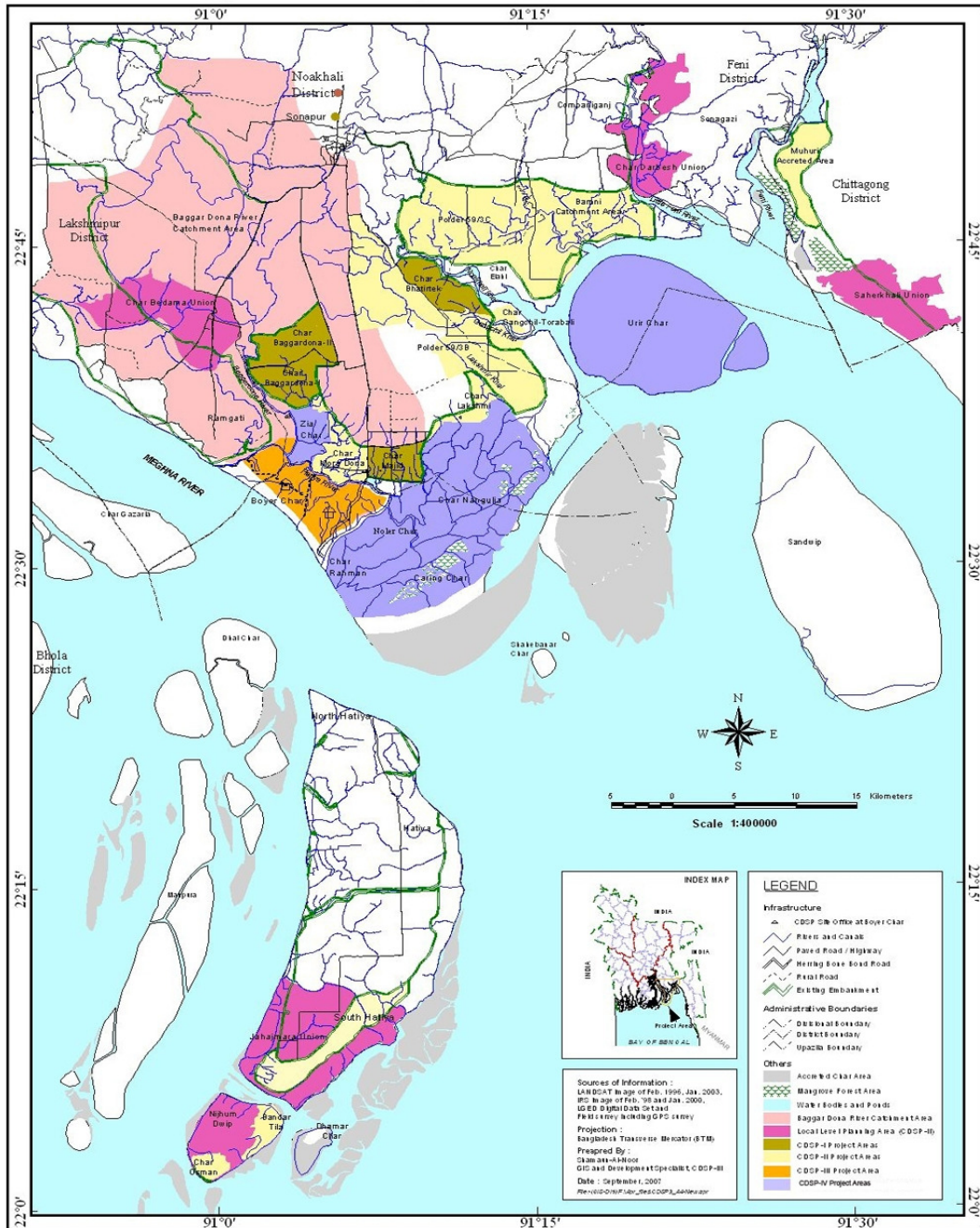
Annex 1. CDSP IV Logical Framework

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

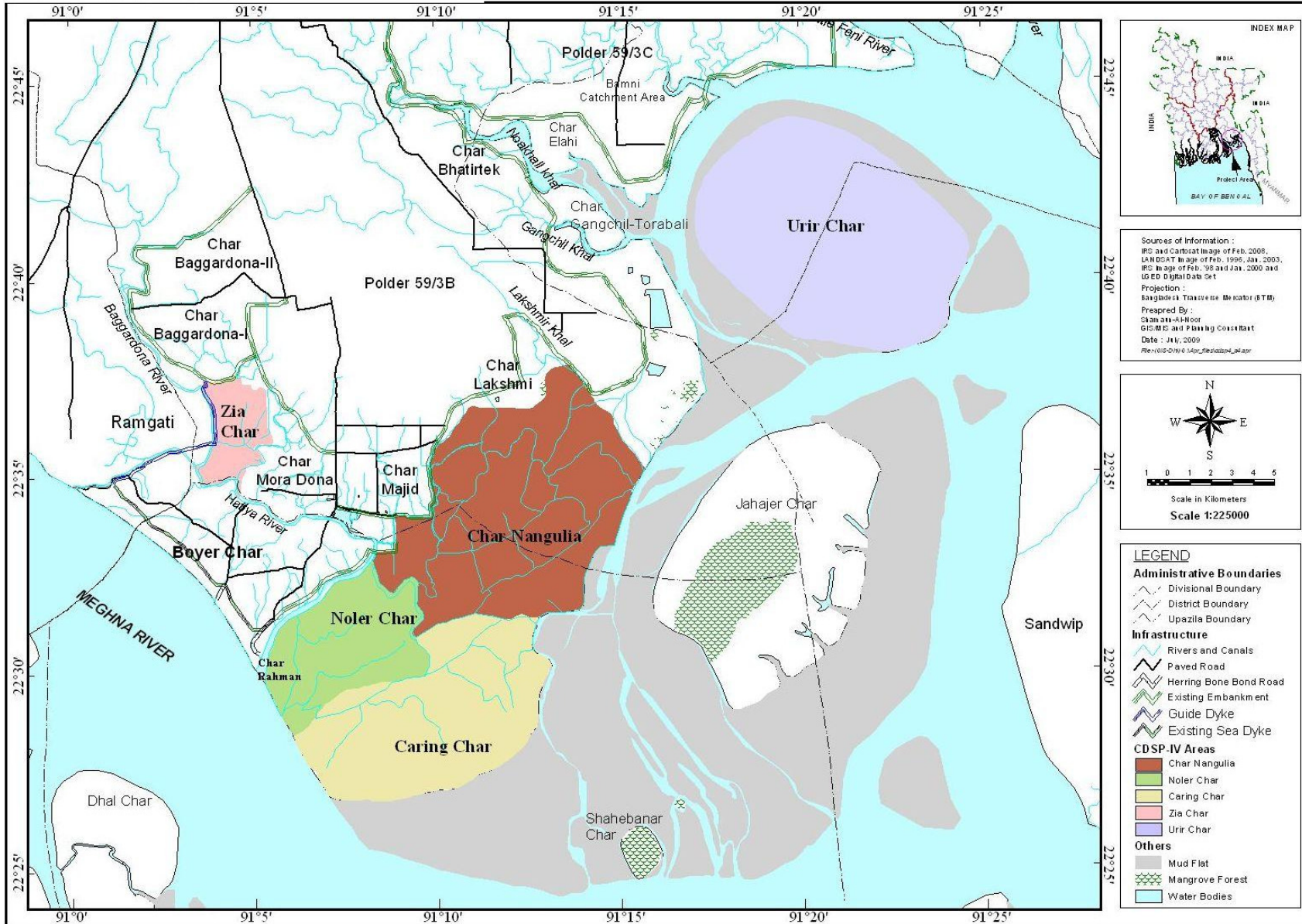
	<p><i>technologies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28,000 women in 1120 NGO group ▪ <i>Amount of savings and no. of loans</i> ▪ 234 health workers & 13 clinics ▪ <i>No. people* using health services</i> ▪ 28,000 women trained in IGA ▪ <i>No. people* with improved employment & own enterprises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

Annex 2. Maps of CDSP

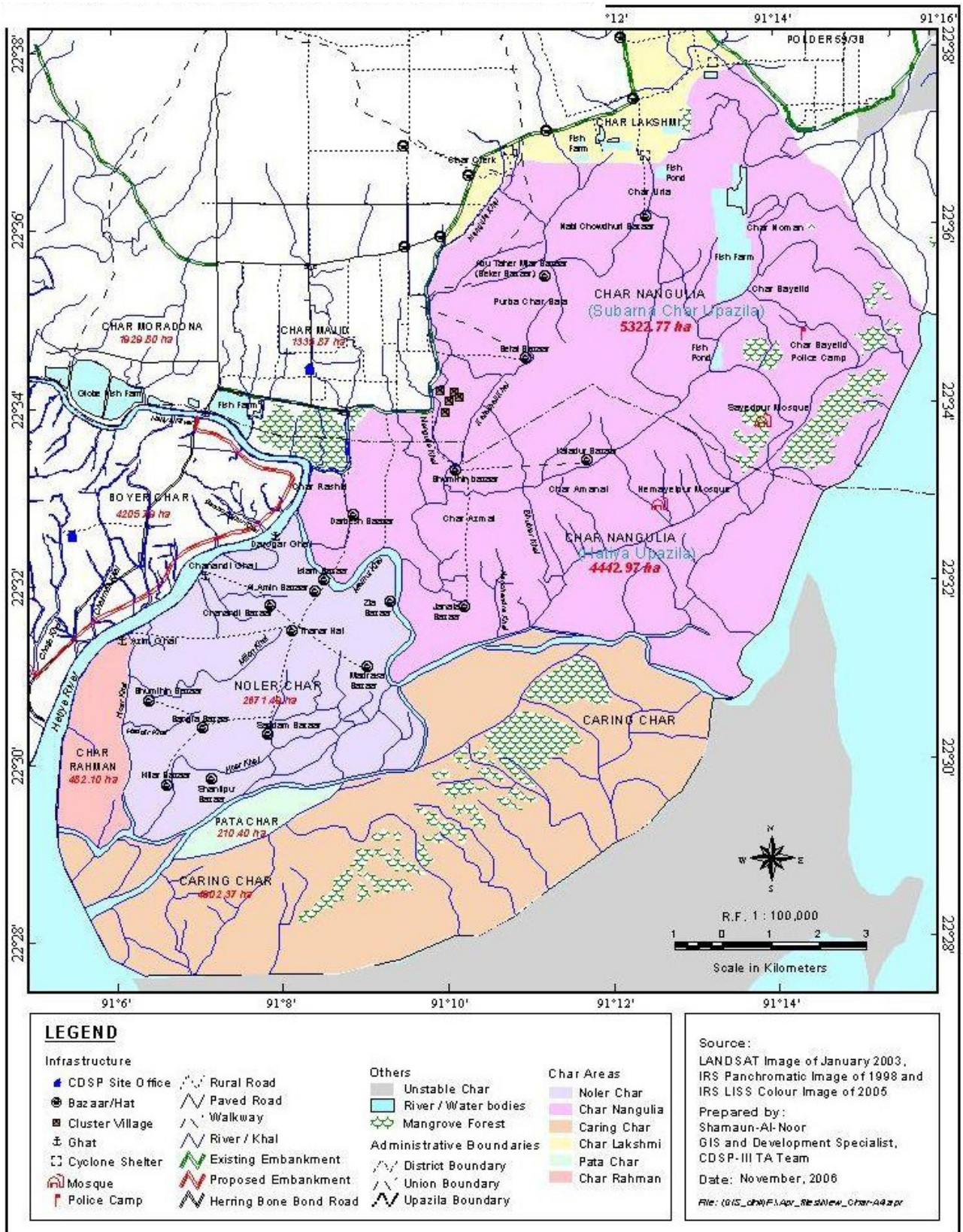
Annex 2a CDSP areas



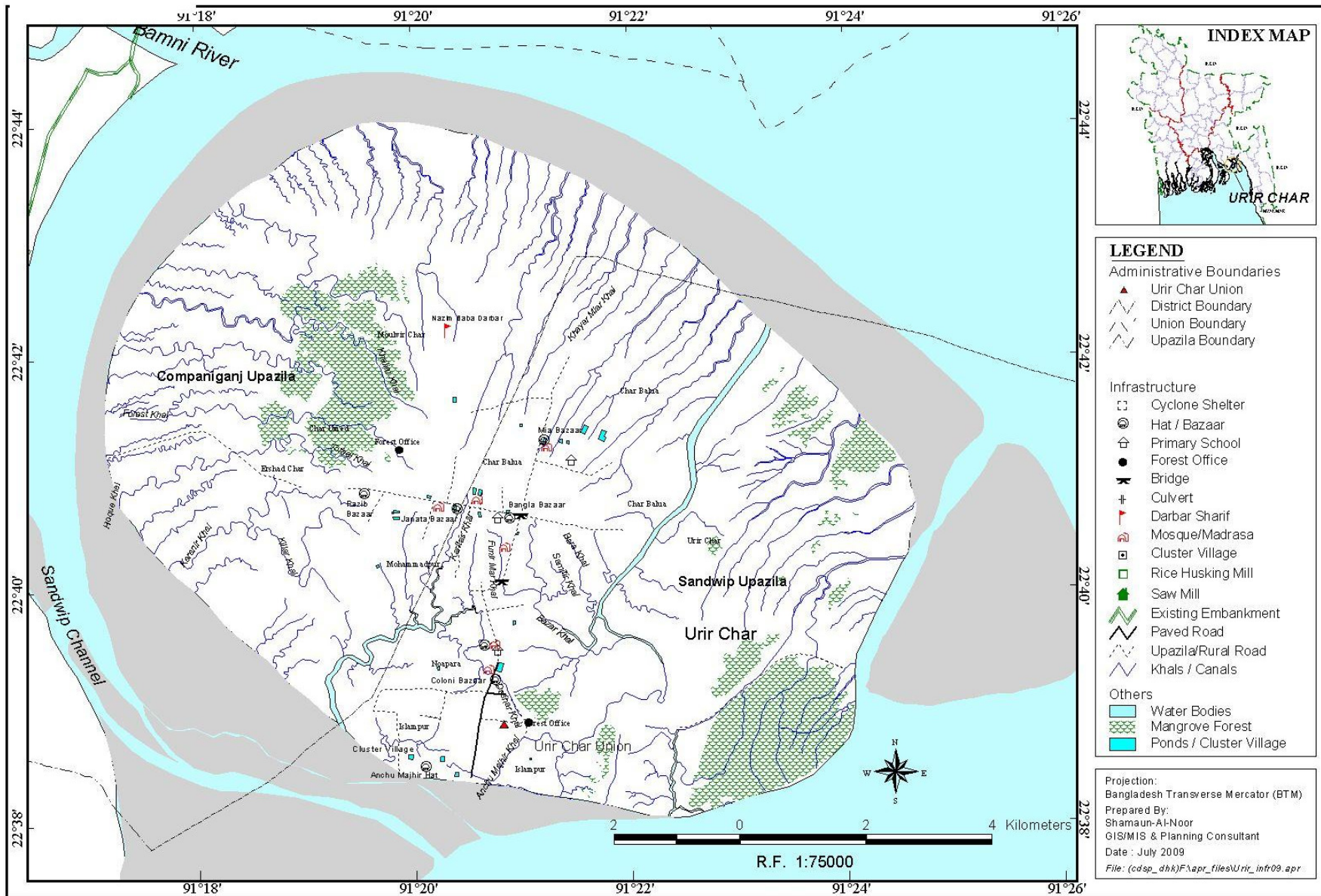
Annex 2b Overview Map of CDSP IV Areas



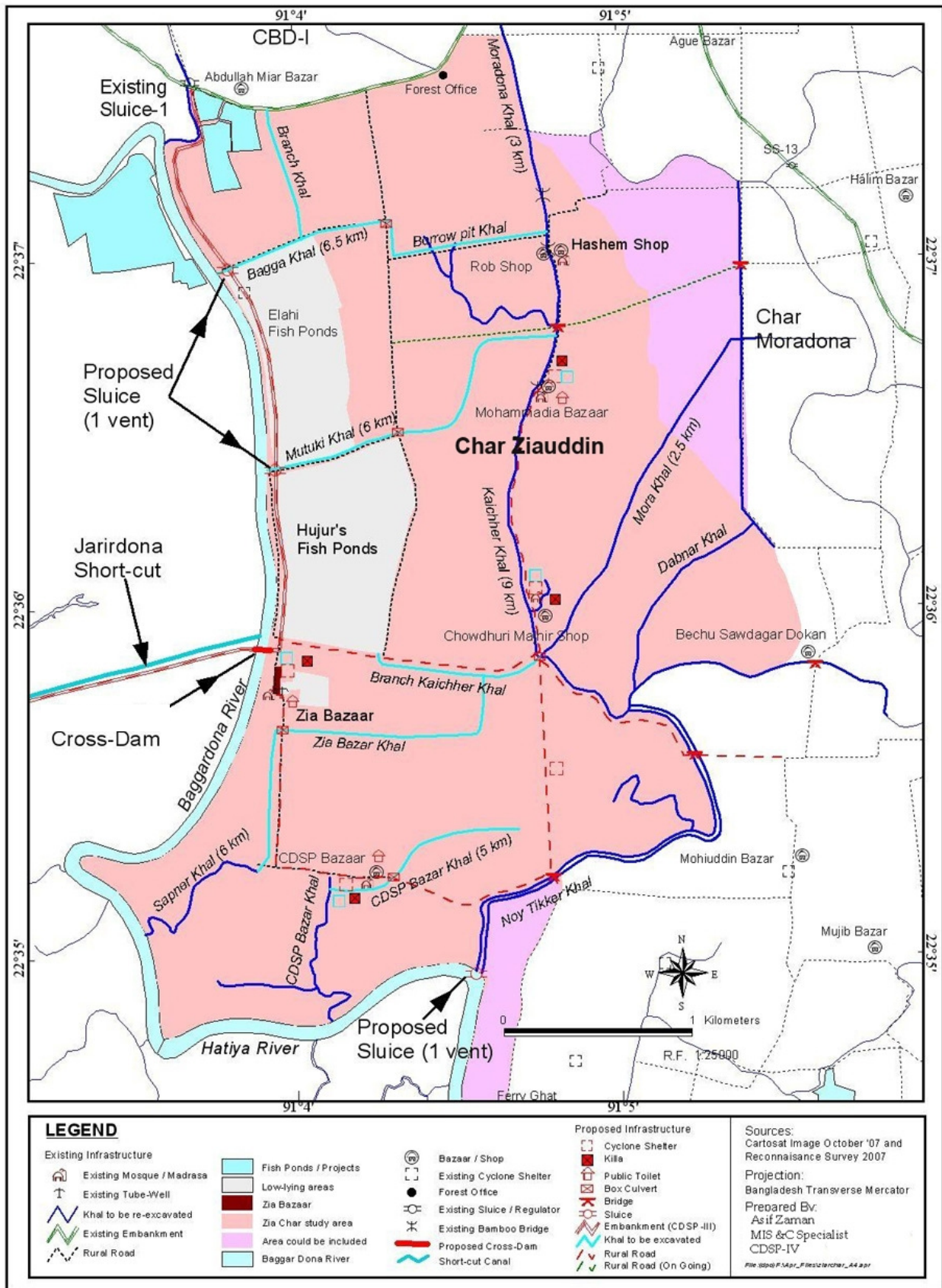
Annex 2c Map of Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char



Annex 2d Map of Urir Char



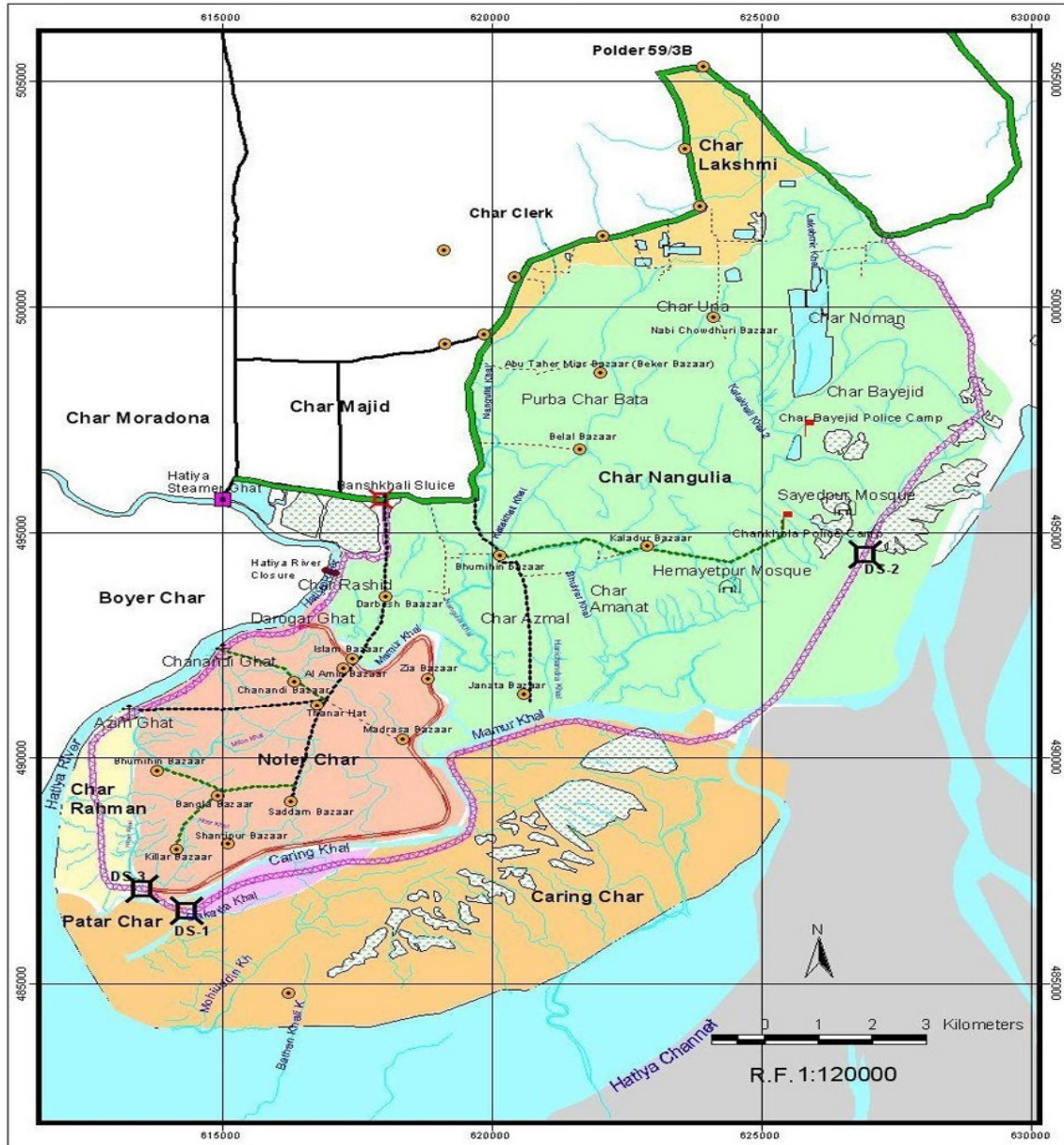
Annex 2e Map of Char Ziauddin



LEGEND

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Existing Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Mosque / Madrasa Existing Tube-Well Khal to be re-excavated Existing Embankment Rural Road | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish Ponds / Projects Low-lying areas Zia Bazaar Zia Char study area Area could be included Baggardona River | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bazaar / Shop Existing Cyclone Shelter Forest Office Existing Sluice / Regulator Existing Bamboo Bridge Proposed Cross-Dam Short-cut Canal | <p>Proposed Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyclone Shelter Killa Public Toilet Box Culvert Bridge Sluice Embankment (CDSP-III) Khal to be excavated Rural Road Rural Road (On Going) | <p>Sources:
 Cartosat Image October '07 and Reconnaissance Survey 2007</p> <p>Projection:
 Bangladesh Transverse Mercator</p> <p>Prepared By:
 Asif Zaman
 MIS & C Specialist
 CDSP-IV</p> <p><small>File: 10209.F:\Apr_11\Res\2\char_44.apr</small></p> |
|--|---|---|--|---|

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



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

Bangladesh Water Development Board
Char Development and Settlement Project- IV

Embankments and Sluices

Char Nangulia, Noler Char and Caring Char

Map Prepared by : **Asif Zaman**
MIS & C Specialist

Date : May 10, 2009

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Annex 4. CDSP IV Staffing per 30 June 2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
Technical Assistance Team: Senior Positions			
1	Jan W.K. van der Wal	Team Leader	01 March, 2011
2	Md. Zainal Abedin	Deputy Team Leader (Institutions & Infrastructure)	01 March, 2011
3	Sadequ Islam	Deputy Team Leader (NGO & Livelihoods)	03 April, 2011
4	Dr. D.K. Chowdhury	Land Settlement Adviser	01 March, 2011
5	Mihir Kumar Chakroborty	Senior Quality Control Engineer	01 March, 2011
6	Dewan Nazrul Islam	Financial Adviser	02 May, 2011
7	Showkat Ara Begum	Gender and Social Adviser	02 May, 2011
8	Md. Mahfuzur Rahman	Quality Control / Design Engineer	02 May, 2011
9	Mohd. Robiul Islam	Social Forestry Adviser	02 May, 2011
Technical Assistance Team: Mid Level Positions			
1	Bishnu Pada Debnath	Accounts Officer	31 March, 2011
2	Sankar Chandra Saha	Project Engineer (East)	01 March, 2011
3	Zulfiquer Azeez	Project Engineer (West)	07 April, 2011
4	Md. Maksudur Rahman	Project Area Coordinator (Nangulia)	01 March, 2011
5	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	Project Area Coordinator (Urir Char)	02 May, 2011
6	Md. Alauddin	Project Area Coordinator (Ziar Char)	02 May, 2011
7	Md. Basedul Alam Siddiqui	Project Area Coordinator (Noler Char, Carring Char)	26 May, 2011
8	Asif Zaman	MIS and Computer Specialist	02 May, 2011
9	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	02 May, 2011
10	Md. Nurul Islam	Assistant Land Settlement Adviser A	03 April, 2011
11	Md. Zahirul Islam Chowdhury	Social Forestry Coordinator	02 May, 2011
12	Md. Zulfiker Ali	NGO Sector Specialist	04 May, 2011
13	Md. Abul Bashar	NGO Sector Specialist	09 May, 2011
14	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist	02 May, 2011
15	Md. Antaz Uddin	NGO Sector Specialist	01 June, 2011
16	Raka Monaem	Office Manager Dhaka Office	01 March, 2011
17	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistic Officer	02 May, 2011

Sl.	Name	Designation	Date of Joining
Technical Assistance Team: Supporting Staff			
1	Shilpi Regina Gonsalves	Administrative Assistant (Noakhali)	01 March, 2011
2	Fatema Begum	WMO/G Facilitator	02 May, 2011
3	Nahid Farhana Akter	WMO/G Facilitator	02 May, 2011
4	Zahidur Rahman	Administrative Assistant (Dhaka)	15 June, 2011
5	Sazedul Kabir	Computer Operator	03 April, 2011
6	Abul Kashem	Computer Operator	30 June, 2011
7	Mohamed Ali	Surveyor (Engineering)	02 May, 2011
8	Md. Khalek Khan	Surveyor (Engineering)	26 June, 2011
9	Habibur Rahman	Surveyor (Land)	02 May, 2011
10	Md. Kamal Uddin	Surveyor (Land)	01 June, 2011
11	Mati Lal Das	Consolidator (Land)	03 April, 2011
12	Md. Delwar Hossein	Consolidator (Land)	02 May, 2011
13	Flavian Gonsalves	Driver	01 March, 2011
14	Md. Gaiz Alam	Driver	01 March, 2011
15	Md. Aminul Haque	Driver	03 April, 2011
16	Abdul Latif	Driver	02 May, 2011
17	Md. Abdul Jalil Miah	Driver	02 May, 2011
18	Md. Abdul Hai (Bahar)	Driver - DPO	01 March, 2011
19	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Office Assistant (PCD Office)	15 June, 2011
20	Md. Jahiruddin Shobuj	Peon	01 March, 2011
21	Gopal Chandra Roy	Peon	03 April, 2011
22	Protap Daring	Peon, DPO	01 March, 2011
23	Md. Nizamuddin	Guard, Boyar Char	01 March, 2011
24	Bino Farnendez	Guard, Noakhali	03 April, 2011
25	Md. Abdul Kader	Cook, Char Majid (CM)	01 March, 2011
26	Md. Shamsul Haque	Cook, Urirchar	02 May, 2011
27	Mohammad Kabir	Speedboat Helper (Char Majid)	02 May, 2011

Annex 5. Status Technical Assistance Budget per 30 June 2011

						Euro
Sl. No.	Budget Item	Total Budget	Previous Claims	Claim Mar-June 2011	Total claimed	Balance
1	Professional Staff	3548340		145555	145555	3402785
2	Technical/administrative Staff	661680		19076	19076	642604
3	Support and field Staff	739440		14160	14160	725280
4	Equipment/ Vehicles	319900		5582	5582	314318
5	Operational Cost	470500		33	33	470467
6	Training and Workshops	129750		1116	1116	128634
7	Contracted services	73000		0	0	73000
8	Recurrent Cost	634200		16545	16545	617655
9	Office Construction	50000		0	0	50000
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<i>6626810</i>		<i>202067</i>	<i>202067</i>	<i>6424743</i>
10	Contingencies	331341		0	0	331341
<i>Sub-Total incl. contingencies</i>		<i>6958151</i>		<i>202067</i>	<i>202067</i>	<i>6756084</i>
11	Social and livelihood support	3798000		0	0	3798000
Total TA contract		10756151		202067	202067	10554084