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

Progress Report No 6
January – June 2022

August 2022

Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

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

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EKN Account Number 4000002457

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1. Introduction

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

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

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

Covid-19 pandemic situation

Information collected shows that no corona infection patients have been identified anywhere in the CDSP-B (AF) areas. There has been increased mask use by most of the community due to mass campaigns. The working situation gradually returned to near normal during the reporting period. CDSP-B TA team worked from home during Government lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 and managed to continue most project activities by phone and online during these periods. Several team members contracted Covid and have recovered.

Project implementation

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

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

Based on a decision of the first Inter Ministerial Steering Committee and IFAD Support Mission wrap up meeting decision on project extension, Revised DPPs have been prepared, submitted and approved for an additional 27 months (April 2022 to June 2024), except for the BWDB RDPP which is pending; in the meantime, the original DPP has been extended for one year.

2. Implementation of Activities

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 30th June 2022. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (2.1), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (2.2), land settlement and titling (2.3), livelihood support (2.4), institutional development (2.5), knowledge management (2.6), and preparation of future investments in char development (2.7).

2.2 Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP-B(AF) by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and protective works and provisions for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II, III and IV areas. Bank-line survey is practiced twice a year in the monsoon and dry period to update the measurement of bank erosion/accretion along the banks of the river Meghna and Hatiya/Sandwip channel. Latest measurement has been done in the month of August 2021 for the monsoon period and in the month of January 2022 for the dry period and found that the erosion situation is a continuing cause of threat to the project. In addition, this component concerns social forestry activities by the Forestry Department (FD), including establishment of shelter belts to protect chars from storms and cyclones.

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

It should be noted that the specific infrastructure listed here, in the PDR and in DPPs, needs to be ensured selecting safe locations where needed in the light of the changing pattern of erosion and local needs after the final report from Hydro-morphological Survey and Model Study.

Construction of retired embankment

17.50 km of retired embankment is planned in the original BWDB DPP of CDSP-B(AF). The AWPB explains that a retired embankment seems not to be feasible until a safe site is identified through hydro-morphological survey and model study. However, in Boyer Char the erosion is not as severe as in the other chars, so 3.00 km construction of retired dyke is planned. BWDB had decided to construct a low-cost dwarf embankment in place of standard design which would be more economically viable in an eroding zone. The revised length of retired dyke based on new alignment of hydro-morphological survey and model study result considering a 10 year safety line is around 30 km. The Revised DPP is under process based on the recent Hydro-morphological Study results and suggestions. There is a plan for construction of the retired dyke and replacement sluices in line with the Revised DPP and for construction to start by the coming construction season along the new alignment with a priority to start and complete the 17.50 km length of the original DPP at the earliest.

Work started for 3.00 km of retired dyke as low-cost dwarf embankment at Boyerchar and achieved 85% physical progress by June 2022.

Construction of drainage sluices

Three sluices are proposed in the original DPP to replace DS-3 in Noler Char, DS-2 and DS-1 in Char Nangulia which have already been eroded and lost. The erosion trend is still alarming. The draft Final Report of the Hydro-morphological study has been submitted by the concerned consultant and the Revised DPP is being prepared based on this study and related suggestions. Using the identification of the 10 year safe line, seven sluices may be required with more vents than before. It is planned, based on the Revised DPP, for

construction to start by the coming construction season with a priority to start and complete the regulators specified in the original DPP at the earliest.

Excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals

In the original BWDB DPP the program for excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals is 171.5 km. In the revised DPP there is a plan for 82.4 km additional khal excavation and to implement 33.80 km of khals by LCSs. Work started on a priority basis in line with the depth of drainage congestion and projected tidal flow.

During the reporting period:

- i) 95-98% work was completed for 110 km and around 30% for 11 km.*
- ii) Work orders were issued but work could not be started due to early monsoon for 19 km.*
- iii) Tenders were floated for 5.50 km*

River bank protective works

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

During the reporting period site selection, survey and design for riverbank protective work of 700 m has been done. Work orders have been issued for two packages of total length 400m and work started, (the third package shall be tendered later after DPP revision as the cost exceeded the DPP provision).

- i) For the 300m length package at CBD-I work started and physical progress achieved 47%.*
 - ii) For the 100m length package at CBD-II work started and physical progress achieved 88%.*
- Due to early monsoon work progress has been hampered.*

Construction of dwarf embankment

In the original BWDB DPP for CDSP-B (AF) there was no plan for construction of dwarf embankment. In the hydro-morphological model study report there is plan to construct a dwarf embankment following a 4-5 year safety line as a secondary protection against tidal inundation and salinity. This is designed to give flood and salinity protection to a greater area parallel to the retired dyke which follows a 10 year safety line. The draft Final Report of the Hydro-morphological Study has been submitted by the concerned consultant and the revised DPP is under process based on the study results and suggestions. The identification of the dwarf embankment alignment may require 26 km or more to be incorporated in the BWDB Revised DPP. There is a for its construction to start by the coming construction season.

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

In the original DPP, embankment re-sectioning is proposed for 1.00 km at Char Baggar Dona I & II and 5.00 km at Char Nangulia to ensure proper functioning. In the revised DPP there is a plan for 10.80 km additional re-sectioning work and to implement 3.00 km by LCSs. It is planned for construction to start in the coming construction season.

During the reporting period a work order was issued to the successful bidder for 1 package, length 1.00 km, and work is completed. Tender evaluation has been completed at Char Nangulia for 3.70 km and it is expected that the work order will be issued and field work started by the next dry season.

Repair of drainage sluices (maintenance work from GoB funds)

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

The tender procedure has been completed and Notice of Award issued to the successful bidders; work was completed initially for five sluices which required it in line with field conditions. During the reporting period the remaining work has been completed.

Plantation by Bangladesh Forest Department

Planned: The primary approach of the social forestry component is to form Social Forestry Groups (SFGs), involving at least 30% women, with 20-25 members for every 2 km of roads, canals, and embankment plantation. Training and workshops were planned for 8 batches, training follow-up of 44, and SFG benefits contract workshops for 8. The plan was for 2nd-year maintenance work for 42 km of roads, 15 km of embankments, 30 km of canals, and 1,150 hectares of mangroves. Follow-up work in plantations in CDSP-III and IV areas included 115 km of roads, 65 km of canals, 35 km of embankments, 90 hectares of foreshore, and 65 hectares of block plantation. Nurseries have been established for seedling raising: 4 for mangroves and 5 for non-mangrove plantations. 1,100 benefit-sharing agreements have been completed.

Achieved: Bangladesh Forest Department, RDPP has been approved on 16th May 2022 and field activities are going on with TA support. 8 new Social Forestry Groups (SFG) have been formed. In the groups 42% of members and 36% of managing committees are women. 2nd year plantation maintenance of canal side: 30 km, roadside: 42 km, embankment: 15 km, and mangrove: 1,150 ha has been completed. 30 ha of mangrove plantation has also been completed in the newly accreted land near Urir Char under Companiganj and Sandwip areas. Selection and preparation of 5 non-mangrove nursery areas and 4 mangrove nursery areas have been initiated.

Mangrove plantation with Keora and Gawa species is continuing and still in progress in New Caring Char (formed South of the former Caring Char), Bhasan Char, Jalier Char, Urir Char, and Char Ashiya. Raising of seedlings for 4 mangrove nursery sites for maintenance, and 2nd-year gap filling of 1,150 ha mangrove plantation and raising of 5 non-mangrove nurseries for 2nd-year maintenance works, have all be done. Road plantation of 42 km and canal plantation of 30 km and 15 km of embankment have been completed. Maintenance of 2nd-year non-mangrove plantation has been done with seedlings, weeding and cleaning twice. 1,100 benefit-sharing deed agreements have been prepared and distribution completed among the beneficiaries. Forty-five foreshore and block plantation follow-up meetings have been held in CDSP-III & IV areas. 5 km of roadside plantation and tree marking have been completed with tree sale tendering in Boyer Char. Benefit sharing cheque distribution among the SFG members related to roadside plantation tree sales and plantation has been done in the CDSP-III area. Maintenance of mangrove seedlings with fertilizer and pesticide use has taken place, weeding, cleaning four times also fencing around the areas.

2.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

BC Paved Roads (paved width 3.70m)

In LGED DPP there is a program for improving 25 km Herring Bone Brick (HBB) road to Bitumen Carpet (BC) paved road in CDSP-I to IV areas.

Primary selection is completed. For 16.71 km of road tender procedure has been completed, work orders issued to contractors and field work is expected to start by mid-August 2022. Estimate has been approved and tender floating is also under process for further 3.00 km of road.

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

In the approved DPP there is a program for improvement of 30 km of earth roads to HBB. Primary selection of roads for improvement has been completed.

For 13.22 km of road tender procedure has been completed, work orders issued to contractors and field work is expected to start by mid-August 2022. Estimate has been approved and tender floated for further 11.94 km of road.

Earthen roads (5.00/4.50m crest width)

In the approved DPP there is a program for improvement of 33 km of earth roads in CDSP-I to IV and in proposed CDSP-V new areas.

Primary selection of earth roads for improvement has been completed. For 3.50 km of road tenders have been opened and evaluation is under process. Tender has been floated for further 6.70 km of road. Estimate approved and tender floating under process for further 2.50 km of road.

Construction of Box Culverts

In the LGED DPP there are plans to construct 35 Box Culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area and in the proposed CDSP-V new Chars.

Primary selection for 25 box culverts has been completed. For 3 Box culverts tenders have been floated. Estimates have been approved and tender floating is under process for 3 more box culverts.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

The DPP programme is to construct 50 U-drains/Pipe Culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area and in the proposed CDSP-V new Chars.

Primary selection for 35 U-drains has been done. For 6 U-drains tenders have been floated. Estimates have approved and tender floating is under process for 6 U-drains.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

The DPP program is for construction of 4 cyclone shelters cum primary schools in the chars.

Primary selection of Cyclone Shelter sites and subsoil investigation including foundation treatment has been done. For 1 cyclone shelter tender has been floated. Estimates have been approved and tender floating is under process for 2 more cyclone shelters. Design is complete and estimate is under process for the 4th one.

Construction of Village Market

According to the DPP one village market has been selected at Bhumihin Bazar in Char Nangulia.

Field survey and estimate are under process.

Construction of Killa

In line with the DPP a site for one earthen killa has been selected at Char Kolatoli near Ashrayan Bazar.

Field survey and estimate are under process

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

According to the DPP, a budget amount of Tk. 238 lakh will be used for maintenance of cyclone shelters, paved and earthen roads, bridge and culverts in the CDSP-B area.

During the reporting period primary identification of 4 cyclone shelters, 23 km BC paved road and 4 box culverts has been done. Field survey and estimate are under process.

Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

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

Deep Tube Wells

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

Tender procedure has been completed, work orders issued for 1,175 DTWs and contractor mobilized partially. 122 DTWs have been installed but platforms yet to be constructed. Bid evaluation completed and work order under process for 440 wells.

Single pit latrines

In the DPHE approved DPP there is a programme for construction and installation of 22,150 single pit latrines under CDSP Bridging in the CDSP-I to IV area and proposed CDSP-V new Chars.

Tender procedure completed, work order issued for 15,650 and contractor mobilized partially. Construction partly done for 70. Bid evaluation completed and work order under process for 2,000. DPHE work is going on and monsoon is not a factor.

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

In the DPP the maintenance budget is Tk. 50 lakh.

Primary identification of deep tube wells non-functioning for lack of simple parts and requiring minor repair in CDSP Bridging areas has been started from November 2019 and continued. Estimate under preparation and it is expected to tender and start field work by December 2022.

2.4 Land settlement and titling

Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

During this reporting period four survey teams, each consisting of three members, were engaged in Urir Char to perform the plot-to-plot survey. The survey operation was continued until June 30th, 2022 in line with the annual programme. Up to the end of June 2022, 567 ha (14,174 acres) of plot-to-plot mapping survey (*Kistoar*) and the listing of 8,206 household occupiers (*Khanapuri*) were completed. The Deputy Commissioner's offices of Noakhali and Chattogram approved 17 PTPS map sheets up to June 2022.

Landless family selection and titling

A total of sixty-three landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar, Companiganj, and Sandwip Upazilas. Two thousand eight hundred families were selected in these events. Overall, 2,154 settlement cases were approved at the district level. Total title deed (Kabuliyat) execution was 1,627; settlement case registration was 1,623, and land title (Khatian) distribution was 1,747.

The target for settlement in the three Upazilas was fixed at 1,500 households. However, the frequent transfer and vacancy of key project directors (Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Upazila Executive Officer, and Assistant Commissioner of Land) significantly hampered the targeted achievement. Only 658 land titles were able to be distributed among landless families out of the targeted 1,500 for this area during this period, so that the target for the period was not fulfilled. The overall project target (6,000) could be achieved within the extended period of the project if this administrative issue can be resolved promptly by higher authority.

Boundary demarcation between Noakhali and Chattogram Districts at Urir Char completed

Last year Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) completed the demarcation work by putting all 57 boundary pillars along the district boundary line in Urir Char between Noakhali and Chattogram districts. In their first efforts on April 12th, 2021, DLRS established 42 posts, and on June 24th, 2021, they placed the remaining 15 posts. Deputy Director of DLRS, Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and Assistant Commissioners (Land) of Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas, TA land staff, and PTPS surveyors were present in these demarcation activities. Determining and establishing the district boundary line in Urir Char was one of the main tasks of the Land DPP, which was completed very successfully and in a festive mood. District

administrations of Noakhali and Chattogram made efforts to establish permanent posts along the boundary line under the DPP provision and deployed 24 security personnel (Armed Ansar Force) to protect the temporary posts until the permanent posts were installed.

Preparation for LRMS up-grading

Efforts to upgrade and incorporate the GIS system in the Land Record Management System (LRMS) have been taken up by the relevant authority. The Deputy Commissioner's office Noakhali (PD Land Office) floated a tender in May 2021. Several firms participated in the tender. On 9th November 2021 DC office, Noakhali gave the work order to the successful firm. The selected firm has started and organized several meetings with the relevant stakeholders to perform the tendered work and complete it within the stipulated time.

Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees & Training

During the reporting period, 2 bi-monthly PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land) meetings were held in the Ministry of Land. Six DPMC (District Project Management Committee) monthly meetings for Noakhali and six for Chattogram were held at the respective Deputy Commissioner's office (also the Land PD's office) in Noakhali and Chattogram. In these meetings, monthly project progress/targets were reviewed thoroughly, and essential decisions were made in line with the DPP provision. Besides these meetings, Four training programs and two workshops were held in Noakhali and Chattogram districts during this period.

Payment of Compensation for Land Acquisition for Construction

The following activities have been initiated and are continuing:

- Finalize payments to the 312 households still eligible to receive compensation under the Acquisition Act.
- Include the compensation modalities and budget for the households which are no longer eligible for compensation under the Acquisition Act, in the revised BWDB DPP and transfer the funds to the Noakhali DC.
- Following completion of the hydro-morphological study and identification of the sites for the new infrastructure works, identify the affected people and include the acquisition and compensation plan for the additional affected people in the AWPB.

2.5 Livelihood Support

Livelihood: Agriculture

Planned: the following have been planned: orientation workshop meeting staff and Farmers Forum (FF) 86 batches; field days 70; seasonal and annual workshop 9; ToT 20 persons; technical training (1&2) days 668; mechanical training 2 batches; inspiration tour 20 batches; high-value crop, salt-tolerant, and vermicompost demo 862; soil sample test 100; input distribution: sex pheromone demonstration 8,000; plastic seed drum distribution 4,968; spray machine 400; pedal thresher 504; soil sample test 100.

Achievement: The initial selection of 55 Farmers Forums (FF) and the meetings have been completed. A total of 187 FF meetings have been conducted with 6,385 farmers and repeated meeting follow-ups with 150 FFs. For orientation, workshop, technical training (1-2) days, and mechanical training, farmers have been initially selected in 185 batches. High-value crop, salt-tolerant, and vermicompost demos for 312 farmers have been selected. Soil sample testing: initially 56 land locations have already been selected in the project areas those activities are ongoing by the LGED field staff. Technical support was provided to 450 farmers to cultivate HYV Aman rice varieties and to promote seed including balanced fertilizer use in the field. A field day with 47 farmers on BINA Dhan 19 was supported for delivering the DAE program among the 87 FF members with 200 kg seeds of pulse, 40 kg sunflower, 45kg groundnut, 50 kg maize, and 60 kg of hybrid boro rice, like HIRA 2, HIRA 6, Balia 2, Moyna, Tiya, etc. Support was provided to BARI for distributing 160 kg of seeds of linseed among 25 farmers and providing 18 members of the farmers' forum to get Bina Dhan

17, 19 and BRRI Dhan 78 and BRRI dhan 7 from the DAE for demonstration. Continued liaison and coordination were carried out with BARI, DAE, BADC, BIRTAN, and the BINA Subarnochar center, regarding the support for seed, fertilizer distribution, and demonstration training and input support in the project areas.

Social livelihood

Social livelihood support preparatory activities have been completed by the TA team because of the NGO deployment by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED). The planned livelihood activities are going on as the contracted NGOs are mobilizing at field level. Introductory meetings have been held with LGED, PNGOs, and TA team. Two NGO selections have been completed and two contracts made in June between, on the CDSP Project Director and (a) the Executive Director, Sagarika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SSUS) covering area NGO-1 (package number: CDSP/PMU/2020-21/SE-04) and (b) the Executive Director, BRAC covering area NGO-2 (package number: CDSP/PMU/2020-21/SE-05). For Agricultural Communication Information Technology (ACIT), the selection of the IT program company is under process. Field activities are now going on.

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

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

Achievement:

- Selection is complete of 50 beneficiaries for IGA training and 20 for tailoring.
- The training modules, flip charts, and leaflets have been prepared for 23 batches of training and workshop.

Water and sanitation NGOs subcomponent

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

Planned: Installation of 1,965 DTW and 22,150 single pit latrine distribution and support to the same numbers through group formation; one batch of ToT staff training. 3,930 households have been selected for training for Care Taker Families (CTF); training on hygiene and health in batches of 500 and distribution of 1,965 boxes of repair tool kits.

Achievement:

The Tube well User Group (TUGs) formation is underway in the planned areas, and 660 DTW installation sites have been confirmed up to the reporting period. Contribution money for 420 DTWs at 7000/well: Tk.29.12 lakh has already been collected, and Tk.16.80 lakh has been sent to DPHE to start the installation work. A total of 122 DTWs have been installed so far. The construction works on the ring and slab of the single pit latrine have been started in the project area of Companiganj Upazila. Up to the reporting period 320 sets of single pit latrines have been constructed and will be installed in selected households. In the CDSP cluster villages, 3,800 HHs have been prepared for hygiene and health training, and 1,000 CTFs have been selected for DTWs repair training. Sharing and coordination have been promoted repeatedly with 85 UP Chairmen and Members on the status of project activities. 400 leaflets have been distributed in the project area to prevent infectious diseases. Damaged DPHE infrastructure of 485 DTWs and 7,200 sanitary latrines have been identified and listed and data on river erosion-prone areas have been updated.

Legal and Human Rights

Planned: Legal and Human Rights Promoter (LHRP) basic training for 20 new LHRPs and refresher training for existing 20 LHRPs will be conducted. A total of 30 workshops with 30 per elite persons (local leaders,

Imams, UP Chairmen, Members). Follow-up of strengthening 5,760 new and existing Legal Right Implementation Committees (LRIC), three UN Day observations during the project period, and input support; installation of 15 billboards, etc.

Achievements: Continuous support was provided by informing and raising awareness of legal rights laws and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially, to take legal action if necessary. For strengthening the Legal Right Implementation Committees (LRIC), a campaign has been initiated and shared with 300 LHRPs, related to issues of early marriage, dowry, Muslim/Hindu inheritance law, and land law. 40 LHR Promoters have been selected in the new and existing NGO groups. 330 follow-up meetings were held with existing LICs. Linkages were built up with Local Government Institutions (LGIs): 17 UP Chairmen, 35 UP Members, 190 local elites, 80 School /Madrassa teachers, and 80 Imams, to share the information on five basic laws. 170 meetings were held with NGO groups by selected Legal and Human Rights Promoters (LHRP). Highlighting the nature of women's contributions, International Women's Day was observed in the CDSP-B areas.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain

Planned: Staff training and ToT: 1 batch; basic training on SME and preparation of business plan: 1,410 participants, including farmers' training on agricultural business economics, mentoring and monitoring value chain activities, value chain contract signing and investment, training for 410 Community Resource Persons (CRP) on fruit and vegetables as high value crops. CRP refresher training for 300 people on tree nursery and fruit and vegetable production; 30 on farm demonstration on fruits, vermi-compost, quick compost, Sorjan and hub centers; 28 field days, 206 workshop and cross learning visits with farmers training including input distribution.

Achievements: Farmer selection has continued through group discussion. A total of 1,320 farmers have been selected for training. For community resource persons 583 farmers, homestead fruits and a high value homestead demo for 630 farmers, workshop, and cross learning visit 256 farmers have been selected. Technical support has been provided to 750 farmers for their rice, watermelon, and cucumber fields. Liaison and coordination have been continued with local representatives of Seed Company and Research Station. Six beneficiaries have received off/early season watermelon demonstrations in our project area. Nine kg of different kinds of summer vegetables seeds have been received for beneficiaries' kitchen gardens in our project area. Eight beneficiaries have received a demonstration of commercial production of vermi-compost and 25 beneficiaries have received a demonstration for their own farm use.

Poultry and Livestock Program

Planned: According to the latest DPP approval the program plan has been reviewed. Staff training is planned for one batch; basic training is for twenty seven batches on backyard poultry and livestock dairy potential for 810 beneficiaries; training with inputs is for 72 Community Resource Persons (CRP), that is para vets, poultry workers, and Artificial Insemination Service Providers), there are 72 CRP refresher training courses, 10 demonstrations, 2 exchange visits, 32 deworming events for livestock and 32 vaccination campaigns, 8 sets of equipment support for Artificial Insemination Service Providers (AISP) 48 for Poultry Workers and 16 for paravets, as well as the ACIT program.

Achievements: Seasonal endemic livestock diseases have been prevented through vaccination services by the selected paravets, and they are being assisted to collect vaccines from the local DLS office to support local livestock farmers. During the reporting period, a total of 119 vials of FMD, 1125 vials of anthrax, 77 vials of black quarter (BQ), 29 vials of goat pox, Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) and 47 vials of PPR vaccines were distributed among the para vets. Because of increased frequencies of infectious disease of local chickens and ducks, Upazila Livestock Offices (ULO) distributed a total of 3,545 vials of Newcastle disease vaccines (NCD), fowl cholera and duck plague vaccines for chickens and ducks; 72 CRP trainees and 30 demos have been selected. The project team has supported 820 livestock farmers, 52 poultry workers, 199 selected para vets and 129 AI service providers with technical advisory services for 597 cases of animals. The local DLS office (Subarnochar) organized two events on Livestock Exhibition and Goat Development Fair with 70 participants. Two farmers from CDSP-I area (Parishkar Bazar) and CDSP-II area (59/3B, Mohammadpur) received awards from events. NGO related activities are now ongoing started from 1st July 2022.

Fisheries Program

Planned: Staff training 1 batch, basic training on fish farming (2 days) for 782, with orientation on cage culture, Sorjan, rice-fish, fish culture in the tank, fish hatchery farming; training for 60 CRPs on fingerling production management for fish nurseries, refresher training for 60 CRPs for fish nurseries, 20 demonstrations on fish and nursery, and 210 field days, with exchange visits and input distribution.

Achievements: 120 farmers are initially selected for basic training during the reporting time and a total of 720; community resource persons (CRP) training 45; hatchery 2; demo farmer 100 and 50 demo nursery farmers have been completed. Pre-selection for training on cage, Sorjan, rice-fish and fish culture in the tank has been done for a total of 30 farmers. Technical support was provided on nursery management, fingerling stocking, feeding management, liming and fertilizing among 325 fish farmers and a total of 624 for pond preparation. In the reporting period technical support was provided among 25 Sorjan farmers, they had sold cucumber (8.88 t and price Tk 3,55,200) along with sweet gourd (18.8 t and price Tk 5,64,500) and green country bean and seed accordingly (31.25 t and 67.35 t and price Tk.12,50,250 and Tk.53,88,550). 20 fish nurseries have completed harvesting their fish fingerlings and sold a total of 9,10,000, price Tk. 11, 37,675.

Institutions

WMO strengthening /formation/ reformation Program:

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

Planned: WMO strengthening Program: In CDSP-B (AF) areas a total of 57 Water Management Groups (WMG), 5 Water Management Associations (WMA) and 1 Water Management Federation (WMF) have been organized during all previous phases. Training/workshops of 12 batches of 230 trainees (520 person-day) will be provided to the WMOs during the project.

Achievement: 57 (100%) water management groups have already been strengthened during January to June 2022 in the CDSP-B (AF) area; strengthening includes completion of four newly formed WMGs with orientation. These are arranging regular meetings and generating funds by collecting savings, loan distribution and other economic activities. The remaining 12 batches of training are yet to be completed and should be done during the current fiscal year. Total Group savings is Tk. 55,56,200 and funds used for micro-credit Tk 95,77,700.

UP Election status: Two Union Parishad elections already have been held on 15 June 2022; one WMG woman member and four WMG male members have been elected.

Gender and Nutrition

Planned: Organize 3 batches of 1 day orientation/workshop, 50 batches of orientation on basic gender concepts and nutrition for FLIs, 14 batches of 1 day orientation on awareness building on Resettlement Action Plan aspects concerning land compensation money use and basic Gender and Nutrition topics, 50 batches for 1 day training for FLI MC members on gender, nutrition and rights based development, 50 batches of training on Basic Nutrition and cooking demonstration for FLI women members. Provide Nutrition support inputs (PushtiPlate) in total 3,000 for training participants. Review all documents of GAP and NAP and provide technical support to IAs and NGOs. Assistance to the MoL. to ensure landless women get equal ownership of related land and land titles. Support the formation of 1,965 TUG groups (100% women). Develop/update gender and nutritional training module.

Achievements: Workshop on Gender and Nutrition with Implementation Agencies (IA), PNGOs and TA team total 2 batches (72 persons). Orientation on Basic Gender and Nutrition was held with total 536 members of FLIs. A total of 1,500 women received land titling from project and got their names first in the *khatian*. A total of 500 pieces of Pushtiplate were distributed among training participants. During the reporting period a total of 660 Tube well User Groups (TUG) with 100% women were selected. A total of 1,000 women have been selected for DTW repair and maintenance training. 8 new Social Forestry Groups (SFG) were formed with 42% women in the group and 36% women in the managing committees. Celebration of International Women's Day 2022 was held in the project area along with under livelihood part of LGED. Update on Gender and Nutrition Action Plan of CDSP-B has been done.

2.6 Monitoring and Knowledge Management

Introduction

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

CDSP B activities are scattered with a target of 57,000 households benefiting out of a population of 300,000. The M&E system is based around the project log frame originally included in the IFAD PDR and is now revised as requested by the IFAD Implementation Support Missions. The major activities of ME and KM, which have been accomplished in compliance with project implementation guidelines and other GoB policies during the reporting period from January to June 2022, were:

1. Annual outcome (panel) surveys 2021 (8th round) were completed in June 2022. Data was gathered from 558 households. This round of AOS has been bundled with two more new modules that include studies on (i) dietary diversity survey having 920 households and (ii) impact of land titling in response to SM 2021 agreed-on actions. The link for this report is: http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Technical%20Report%20No.%204%20Annual%20Outcome%20Survey%202021.pdf
2. A total of 1,747 land titles (having 908.4 ha or 2,271 acres of land) have been distributed to 1,747 char landless families. The titles belong to both wife and husband where the wife's name in the first place and if the husband is dead/divorced then 100% is in the name of the wife/widow.
3. A case study on the impact of cluster village intervention across all CDSP phases has been planned and data gathering completed. A survey tool has been used by two staff to gather data from 17 sample cluster villages across CDSP Phases I to IV and other development agencies.
4. IATI bi-annual reporting has been carried out (the 1st IATI data was submitted in January 2020). The total number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project was 102,254 (Female 54%) up to June 2022.
5. Updating log frame with output/outreach/ outcome and IFAD core indicators has been done. Project logframe was updated in discussion with IFAD Mission and incorporating outreach and output values calculated from project performance data.
6. The total outreach of CDSP B (AF) is based on major activities performed by all sectors. The outreach, by the number of people reached, is 102,254 and the number of households reached is 51,786.
7. The group savings generated by 47 water management groups (WMGs) of CDSP B(AF) was Tk.55,56,200 and the micro-finance outstanding was Tk. 95,77,700. Currently, fully active WMGs are 47 WMGs out of 57 WMGs.
8. A workshop on '*Long-term impact of the CDSP and Strategic Planning for a sustainable future*' and the launch of the book '*New Land, New Life*' was held on 18th May 2022. Chaired by Mr. Kabir Bin Anwar, Senior Secretary, MoWR with the presence of the Chief Guest Mr. Zaheed Farouque MP, Hon. State Minister, MoWR, special guests: Mr. AKM Enamul Hoque Shameem, Hon. Deputy Minister, MoWR, Ms. Mariel Zimmermann, Program Officer, IFAD, Mr. Folkart de Jager, First Secretary, EKN and Engineer Fazlur Rashid, Director General, BWDB.

Knowledge management

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

Knowledge Products:

- Technical Report No. 4: Annual Outcome Survey 2021.
http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Technical%20Report%20No.%204%20Annual%20Outcome%20Survey%202021.pdf
- Case Study on Environmentally Friendly Rope Made from Naturally Grown Hogla (Daripata)
[http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Case%20Study%20on%20Environmental%20Friendly%20Rope%20Made%20from%20Naturally%20Grown%20Hogla%20\(Daripata\).pdf](http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Case%20Study%20on%20Environmental%20Friendly%20Rope%20Made%20from%20Naturally%20Grown%20Hogla%20(Daripata).pdf)
- Case study on the formation and strengthening TUG - an effective way to maintain CDSP DTWs
http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Case%20study%20on%20formation%20and%20strengthening%20of%20TUG%20-%20an%20effective%20way%20to%20maintain%20DTWs%20established%20by%20CDSP.pdf
- Impact Case Study on Cluster Villages to Rehabilitate Landless Char Dwellers in CDSP Phases
http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Impact%20Case%20Study%20on%20Cluster%20Villages%20to%20Rehabilitate%20Landless%20Char%20Dwellers%20in%20CDSP%20Phases.pdf
- Impact case study on women's empowerment in the context of climate change and environmental and disaster risk reduction
http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Impact%20case%20study%20on%20women's%20empowerment%20in%20the%20context%20of%20climate%20change%20and%20environmental%20and%20disaster%20risk%20reduction.pdf
- Evidence-Based Lessons Learned and Good Practices across CDSP Phases
http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Evidence%20Based%20Lessons%20Learned%20and%20Good%20Practices%20across%20CDSP%20Phases.pdf
- CDSP B MEKM Strategy and Plan Updated June 2022.

2.7 Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological survey

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

Hydro Morphological Model Study

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

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

In view of the this, the Bangladesh Water Development Board has undertaken the Hydro-morphological Model Study and Strategic Planning for Char Development in the Meghna Estuary within the context of CDSP-B. The Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) has been entrusted to carry out this study using an updated

Mathematical Model. The Technical Assistance Team has engaged a suitably qualified international consultant, Svašek Hydraulics, to carry out quality control on the model study to ensure accuracy and reliability of results and predictions. The result of this will be circulated shortly as a Technical Report.

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

Hydromorphological Model Study Reporting

The mathematical model study used the data collected during the Meghna Estuary survey. The initial results related to one of the major objectives, which was identifying suitable locations for major water management infrastructure (retired sea dyke and replacement sluices). This was delivered in the form of a Special Report submitted on December 26th 2021 with future projection of erosion/accretion around CDSP polders during 5, 10, 15 and 20 years. On this basis and through a decision of an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) Meeting on 27th March 2022, detailed infrastructure planning activities started in the existing polders. The Draft Final Report of the Hydromorphological Model Study was received from the Institute of Water Modelling and a preliminary report from Svašek was also made available in March 2022.

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

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

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

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

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

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

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

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

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

It is suggested that an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee can provide policy guidelines based on existing policies and will set a programme of work for the different Ministries, including a monitoring framework. Focal points within the different Ministries can be responsible to implement the IMSC policies and the programme of work. Together these focal points would constitute the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC). This IMTC would meet on a regular basis for removing planning and implementation bottlenecks and resolving conflicts. The task of this committee is to ensure that activities are implemented in coordination.

A Programme Development Office (PDO) can be created to assist the focal points in developing their programme of work. These programmes will then be discussed during the IMSC meetings. The PDO will also be responsible for the development of annual and overall targets for the ministries/programmes and setting up the monitoring framework.

Each ministry will implement the activities according to their own financial regulations. Donors can either fund programmes directly or through a pooled fund, using the same functioning and set-up as the funding mechanism under the Char Development and Settlement Project. This means that all funding will be transferred to a government bank account at the Bangladesh Bank.

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

It is further suggested that, in order to minimise late DPP approval, which has delayed the current project, preparation of DPPs for a future CDSP V, for which the 'Bridging' project is preparation, should start as soon as possible.

3. Achievement of Results

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

Protection from climate change

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

Retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices are being initiated in suitable locations based on the results of the hydro-morphological study. Other works are making good progress (see Chapter 2).

Plantation by Forest Department

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

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

Land settlement and titling

Subarnachar, Companiganj & Sandwip land settlement activities during January - June 2022

Stages of work	Total Target (HHs)	Target for Jan 2022 – Jun 2022 (HHs)	Achievement for Jan-Jun 2022 (HHs)	Total Achievement
Hearing & landless selection	6000	1500	452	2800
Jamabondi preparation	6000	1500	1005	2350
Jamabondi approval by:				
a) Upazila Committee	6000	1500	1003	2348
b) District Committee	6000	1500	823	2154
Kabuliyat:				
a) Execution	6000	1500	706	1627
b) Registration	6000	1500	706	1623
Khatian preparation	6000	1500	717	1806
Khatian Distribution	6000	1500	658	1747

Livelihood Support

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

Monitoring and Knowledge Management

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

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

Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological Study

This has been completed, for details see Chapter 2.

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

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

4. Project Management

4.1 Project coordination

Twelve Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings have been held up to the end of the reporting period, and two Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee Meetings which reviewed progress, problems and bottlenecks, especially DPP approval and the Covid 19 crisis and decided on a project extension to June 2024. During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD.

4.2 The governmental implementing agencies

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

4.3 The Technical Assistance team

The CDSP IV staffing on 30th June 2022 is shown in Annex B, including date of joining.

4.4 Reporting

During the reporting period the following CDSP-B report was produced:

- CDSP-B Progress Report No. 5: 1st January to 31st December 2021

4.5 Visits

An IFAD Implementation Support Mission took place during 30th January – 3rd February 2022, including a field visit.

5. Lessons Learned and Challenges

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

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

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

6. Sustainability

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

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

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

Finally, the Hydromorphological Study and work being undertaken for more permanent organisation is having a major effect on long-term sustainability. This is being discussed and will be developed further in the process of developing a *'Bridging Project Exit Strategy'*.

7. Cross-cutting Issues

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

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

8. Integrity Issues

The issue identified in December involving some members of the Plot to Plot Survey team in Urir Char has been resolved after investigation. The Project has continued to distribute leaflets, posters, and display billboards containing the information of a transparent settlement process in the prominent places of the survey areas of Urir Char.

The situation in Urir Char and elsewhere in the project area has continued to be carefully monitored throughout the reporting period and no further issues have been discovered.

9. Efficient Use of Resources

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

9.1 Project costs

Overall project costs are estimated at BDT 4,572.02 Million (US\$ 54.41 Million) as per DPPs to June 2022.

The Project is financed by IFAD (37.86% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (10.39%) and the Government of Bangladesh (44.66%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (7.09%). A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the three year period up to June 2022 under the DPPs is presented below.

Table 1: Cost component wise summary of project cost

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,258.17	26.87
02	Int. Infrastructure & Livelihood	1,405.56	16.74
03	Land Settlement and titling	109.44	1.30
04	TA and Management Support	475.00	5.65
05	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86
	Total	4,572.03	54.42

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

Table 2 Project cost and percentages of financing

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	1,732.33	20.60	37.79
02	GoN	475.00	5.65	10.38
03	GoB	2,040.84	24.31	44.74
04	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86	7.09
	Total	4,572.03	54.42	100.00

1.2 Contribution of IFAD

The contribution of IFAD for the three years up to June 2022 is BDT 1,732.32 Million (US\$ 20.60 Millions). A sum of BDT125.26 Million (US\$1.49 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to that period of BDT239.71 Million (US\$2.85 Million).

1.3 Contribution of GoB

The contribution of GoB for the three years up to June 2022 is BDT 2,040.84 Million (US\$ 24.31 Million). A sum of BDT36.85 Million (US\$0.44 Millions) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure up to that period of BDT 296.98 Million (US\$ 3.50 Million).

1.4 Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the three year project period is BDT475 Million (US\$ 5.65 Million). A sum of TK 72.68 Million (US\$0.87 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure of TK 375.35 Million (US\$ 4.47 Million) up to that period from inception of the project in July 2019.

9.2 Resource Management

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

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

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

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

10. Risk Update

An overview of the risks

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

An overview of the challenges and new risks

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

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

Annex B. CDSP IV TA Staff 30th June 2022

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

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

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

See separate files

Annex D. Progress against Activity Matrix

See separate file.

Annex E. Financial Progress Tables

See separate files

Annex F. Photographs



IFAD Mission: Discussion with Beneficiaries.



IFAD Mission: Khatian Distribution



Social Forestry Group Benefit Sharing



CDSP Workshop



Rehabilitation by climate change refugee families from CDSP eroded area



Sorjon Cultivation Method.