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

Progress Report No 7
January – December 2022

February 2023

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 and a fourth AWPB was submitted on 9th December 2022 and revised after comment on 13th February 2023. This seventh Progress Report presents an overview of the project activities for the period 1st January – 31st December 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, 5 and 6 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 first half of 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 catching up; 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 31st December 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 practised 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 2022 for the monsoon period and in the month of January 2022 for the dry period and found that the erosion situation is a continuing serious cause of threat to the project. In addition, this component concerns social forestry activities by the Forestry Department (FD), including establishment of shelter belts to protect chars from storms and cyclones.

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

It should be noted that the specific infrastructure listed here, in the PDR and in DPPs, needs to be ensured selecting safe locations, where needed, in the light of the changing pattern of erosion and accretion. From the IWM Hydro-morphology survey and model study report specific infrastructures have been identified. Ten years safety provision has been considered for the proposed regulators and retired dyke. For considering ten years safety line for the alignment of retired dyke and regulators a large amount of agricultural land will be outside the polder and open to tidal flooding and saline water hazard. To compensate for this agricultural production loss IWM suggested to also use a dwarf embankment at lower safety level and less cost, close to the eroding bank line.

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. *Work has therefore been completed for 3.44km of retired dyke as low-cost dwarf embankment at Boyerchar.*

The revised length of retired dyke based on a new alignment from the Hydro-Morphological (HM) survey and model study results, considering a 10 year safety line, is 27.44 km. The revised DPP based on the HM study result and suggestions therefore includes a total of 27.44 KM retired dyke. The AWPB is prepared with respect to revised DPP and construction is to start by the coming construction season along the new alignment. Engineering survey for design and estimate and required land acquisition survey are done by BWDB supported by the TA team and the assessment for land acquisition is submitted to the DC Noakhali for official procedure of compensation distribution. *Engineering survey and design for the full retired embankment is done. Tender has been floated for 9.40 km (Noler Char 5.50km & Char Nangulia 3.90 km) in 5 packages. Design and estimate have been prepared and tender is to be floated for the remaining part just after DPP revision. It expected that, within the month of March, work for the full length will be started and will be completed by June 2024.*

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 draft revised DPP is prepared based on HM study result and suggestions. On identification of 10 year safety line, 7 sluices are required with more vents than before. The AWPB, is prepared with respect to revised DPP. *Subsoil investigation has been done and design data submitted to BWDB Design office to start the design. Design office has been requested to start design immediately and give extra stress for CDSP infrastructure design as there is a time constraint.*

Excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals

In the revised BWDB DPP the program for excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals is 171.5 km. In the revised DPP the proposed length is 195 km with 39.7 km to be implemented by LCS (WMG). Work has started on a priority basis in line with the depth of drainage congestion and projected tidal flow. *Since the start 127 km drainage khal excavation has been completed out of which 19 km were completed during the reporting period. Work orders have been issued and work partially done or not yet started for 18.8 km.*

River bank protective works

In the proposed DPP there is a program for riverbank protective work of 700 meters in CDSP-I, CDSP-II and Char Ziauddin at the left bank of Bhulua river. *During the reporting period site selection, survey and design for riverbank protective work of 700 meters 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 65%.

ii) For the 100m length package at CBD-II work started and physical progress achieved 96%.

18% & 8% progress were achieved respectively during the reporting period. The work is expected to be completed during this working season by June 2023.

Construction of dwarf embankment

In BWDB original DPP under CDSP-B (AF) there was no plan for construction of dwarf embankment. In the hydro-morphological model study report there is a plan to construct dwarf embankment following 4-5 years safety line as a safety guard against tidal inundation and salinity protection for that area outside the retired embankment. This is designed to give salinity protection to a larger area and is parallel to the retired dyke. Hydro-morphological survey and model study has been completed. Based on the HM study the draft revised DPP has been prepared. Identification of dwarf embankment alignment is done for RDPP with a quantity of 27 km. There is plan in the AWPB to complete the full length construction by June 2024.

Re-sectioning of embankment (Maintenance work form GoB fund)

In the original DPP, embankment re-sectioning is proposed for 1.00 km at Char Baggardona-II and 5.00 km at Char Nangulia to ensure proper functioning. In the revised DPP there is proposed 7.724 km re-sectioning of embankment out of which 3.00 km is by LCS (WMG). AWPB has been prepared with respect to revised DPP and construction is to start by the coming construction season. *Since inception of the project re-sectioning of embankment has been completed for 1.00 km, at Polder CBD-II. During the reporting period tender evaluation has been completed and work orders issued for 3.724 km at Char Nangulia but work yet not started. Field survey and estimate preparation is going on for the remaining 3.00 km at Boyer Char and Char Ziauddin, work to be done by WMG. Field work should start in the next working season be and completed by December 2023.*

Repair of drainage sluices (Maintenance work form GoB fund)

In RDPP of BWDB there is a plan to repair drainage sluices (gates and other aspects), 12 in total, at Char Bhatirtek, polder 59/3B, CBD-I and Boyer Char area to control saline water in the benefited area and to reserve fresh water for irrigation and domestic use. *Since inception drainage sluice repair work has been completed for 6 sluices at Char Bhatirtek and polder 59/3B. Field survey and estimate is under process for the repair work of the remaining 6 drainage sluices in CDSP I, II and III areas.*

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 road, canal, and embankment plantation. Training and workshops were planned for 5 batches, training follow-up 44 batches, and SFG benefits contract workshop for 5 batches. The plan for 3rd-year maintenance works was: roads 42 km, embankments 15 km, canals 30 km, and mangroves 1,150 ha. Follow-up works in plantation of CDSP- III & IV areas included: roads 200 km, canals 78 km, embankments 42 km, foreshore 70 ha, and blocks 58 ha. Nurseries have been established for seedling raising: 4 for mangroves, and 5 for non-mangrove plantations. Land leases for 1,100 benefit-sharing agreements have been completed.

Achievement: As per BFD RDPP, field activities are going on with TA support. 21 new SFGs have been formed from January to December 2022. In the groups 42% of the members and 36% of the management committees are women. Due to work item changes in RDPP, 44 training follow-ups are not held. Maintenance works for 3rd-year canals of 30 km, roads of 42 km, embankments of 15 km, and mangroves of 1,150 ha are in progress. The nursery element has been raising 5 non-mangrove nurseries, and 4 mangrove nursery sites for 3rd-year maintenance. A total of 750 Benefit Sharing Deed Agreements have been completed in the reporting period out of 1,100.

Mangrove plantations with Keora and Gawa species are continuing and still in progress in the new Caring Char (formed South of the former Caring Char), Bhasan Char, Jalier Char, Uri Char, and Char Ashiya. Raising of seedlings for 4 mangrove nurseries, and 3rd year gap filling of 1,150 ha mangrove, and 5 non-mangrove nurseries has been carried on with maintenance work. Road plantation of 42 km, canal plantation of 30 km, embankment plantation of 15 km, and 1,150 ha mangrove plantation maintenance work is ongoing. Maintenance of 3rd-year non-mangrove plantations has been done with the seedlings, involving weeding, and clearing twice. Benefit Sharing Deed Agreements have been distributed among the 1,100 beneficiaries. Seventy-five foreshore and block plantation follow-up meetings have been held in CDSP-III and IV areas. Roadside plantation tree sale benefit-cheques have been distributed to 120 SFG members in the reporting period and a total of 283 up to now in CDSP-III areas. Follow-up road of 75 km, canal of 40 km, embankment of 25 km, and foreshore plantation of 35 ha has been carried out in CDSP-III and IV areas. Maintenance of mangrove seedlings with fertilizers and pesticide use has taken place; weeds have been cleared four times, also fencing around the areas has been done.

2.3 Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

BC Paved Roads (paved width 3.70m)

In LGED DPP there is a program for improving 25 km HBB road to BC paved road, paved width 3.7m, in CDSP-I to IV areas. Selection is completed for all 25 km of BC roads. For 19.71km tender procedure is completed, work order issued to contractors and field work started in 5 packages and it has achieved 5%-20% field progress, and is expected to be completed by December 2023. Field survey and estimate is under process for the remaining 5.288km. Expected tender procedure will be completed and work order to be issued by the end of February 2023 and completed by the end of January 2024

HBB Roads (paved width 3.7m)

In LGED DPP there is a program for improving 15 km earthen road by HBB of paved width 3.7m in CDSP-I to IV areas. Selection is completed for all 14.82 km. Work order issued to contractors for 5 packages 13.14 and contractors mobilized and average 5% progress achieved in 3 packages; in other two no mentionable progress has been achieved. Tender procedure completed but Notice of Award yet not issued for 1 package of length 1.68 km. It is expected all work will start in full swing by end of January and will be completed by December 2023.

HBB Roads (paved width 3.00m)

In LGED DPP there is a program for improving 15 km earthen road by HBB of paved width 3.0m in CDSP-I to IV areas. Primary selection is completed for all 15 km with an addition of 1.92 km. With the prior consent of PMC tender procedure has been completed for 16.92 km length (1.92 km more than the DPP but within the DPP amount). Work order issued to contractors for 9 packages of length 14.42 km and contractors mobilized in some cases but no mentionable progress achieved. Tender procedure completed but Notice of Award yet not issued for 1 package of length 2.50 km. It is expected all work will start in full swing by end of January and will be completed by December 2023.

Earthen roads (5.00/4.50m crest width)

In the approved DPP there is a program for improvement of 33 km of earthen roads in CDSP I to IV and in proposed CDSP-V new areas. Selection of earthen road for improvement has been completed for all 33 km. For 3.50 km of road in 2 packages work order issued but contractor yet not mobilized to the field. Tender evaluation under process for 7 packages of length 9.20 km. For the remaining 21.30 km field survey and estimate are under process. It is expected work will start for the full length of earthen road by end of February and will be done by December 2023.

Construction of Box Culverts

In LGED DPP there is a program to construct 35 Box Culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area and in proposed CDSP-V new Chars. Selection for all 35 box culverts has been completed. For 3 Box culverts work order issued in 3 packages as part/individual and construction started for two, achieved around 20% progress on average. Tender floated and evaluation under process for 4 culverts in 2 packages. For the remaining 28 box culverts field survey, design and estimate is under process.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

DPP program is to construct 50 U-drains/pipe culverts in the CDSP-I to IV area and in proposed CDSP-V new Chars. Selection for 50 U-drains has been done. Work Order issued for 15 U drains in 10 packages as part. Tender floated and evaluation under process for 2 U-drains. Field survey and estimate under process for the remaining 33 U-drains/pipe-culverts.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

The DPP program is for construction of 4 cyclone shelters/flood shelter cum primary schools in the chars, one in CDSP-IV and the other three in new Chars CDSP-V area. Selection of Cyclone Shelters' sites and subsoil investigation including design is completed. Work order issued for 3 cyclone shelter/flood shelter cum primary schools one in Tara market at Char Nangulia, two in CDSP-V chars at Char Mozammel and Char Kolatoli. Estimate approved and tender floating under process for 1 cyclone shelter at Char Maksumul Hakim. Layout given and trench cutting started at Char Mozammel cyclone shelter.

Construction of Village Market

According to the DPP one village market has been selected at Bhumihin Bazar in Char Nangulia. Field survey and estimate is under process. Considering severe river erosion near Bhumihin Bazar area, proposed site may be shifted to Darbesh Bazar. There is sufficient accommodation for the market development at Darbesh Bazar.

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 is under process.

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

According to the DPP, a budget amount of Tk. 340 lakh will be used for maintenance of cyclone shelters or other buildings. Field survey and estimate is under process. During the reporting period primary identification of 4 cyclone shelters has been done.

Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

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

Deep Tube Wells

In the DPHE approved RDPP there is a program for installation of 1,965 deep tube wells under CDSP Bridging in the CDSP-I to IV area and proposed CDSP-V new Chars. Tender procedure has been completed, work order issued for 1,615 DTWs in 20 packages and contractor mobilized for 14 packages. 210 DTWs have been installed including platform and simple installation completed for 673; in total 883 have been done.

Single pit latrines

In the DPHE approved RDPP there is a program for construction and installation of 22,150 single pit latrines under CDSP Bridging in the CDSP-I to IV area and proposed CDSP-V new Chars. Tender procedure has been completed, work order issued for 17,650 and contractor mobilized for 8 packages. Construction has been completed for 590 including installation and simple construction completed for 3,465; in total 4,055 have been done.

2.4 Land settlement and titling

Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

During this reporting period (survey season January to June and November to December 2022), 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 December 31st, 2022, as per the annual program. Up to the end of December 2022, 15,685 acres of plot-to-plot mapping survey (*Kistoar*) and listing 8,902 household occupiers (*Khanapuri*) were completed. The Deputy Commissioner's offices of Noakhali and Chattogram approved 18 PTPS map sheets during this time.

Landless family selection and titling

A total of ninety-five landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar, Companiganj, and Sandwip Upazilas. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-two families were selected in these events. 3,351 settlement cases were approved at the District level. Title deed (Kabuliyat) execution was 2,482. Settlement case registration was 2,478, and land title (Khatian) distribution was 2,591.

The target for settlement in three Upazilas (Subarnachar, Companiganj, and Sandwip) was fixed at 2,500 households. But 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. It was possible to distribute 1,502 land titles among landless families so the target for the period was not fulfilled. The overall project target (6,000) can still be achieved within the extended period of the project if the administrative and policy issues can be given attention and resolved by the higher authority in time.

Boundary demarcation between Noakhali and Chattogram Districts at Urir Char completed

In 2021 Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) completed the demarcation work by putting all 57 boundary pillars along the district boundary line in Urir Char with Noakhali and Chattogram districts. In their first efforts on April 12th, 2021, DLRS established 42 posts, and on June 24th, 2021, they put the remaining 15 posts. Deputy Director of DLRS, UNO & AC Lands of Companiganj and Sandwip Upazilas, TA land staff, and PTPS surveyors were present in these demarcation activities. 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 administration of Noakhali and Chattogram made efforts to establish permanent posts along the boundary line from the DPP provision and deployed 24 security personnel (Armed Ansar force) to protect the temporary posts until April 2022.

Preparation for LRMS up-grading

The authority has made efforts to upgrade and incorporate the GIS system into the LRMS software. DC office Noakhali (PD 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 complete the tendered work. But the progress of the work is behind schedule in December 2022.

Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees and Training

During the reporting period, two bi-monthly Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land (PMC MoL) meetings were held in the Ministry of Land. Six District Project Management Committee (DPMC) 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.

Major change in agricultural khas land management and settlement policy 1997 and its impact

An amendment of Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Policy 1997 was issued by the Ministry of Land on 13th July 2022 and published in the additional issue of Bangladesh Gazette on 24th July 2022. The change affected the per family land ceiling to be settled to the landless families. Earlier it was 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares) per family in the coastal area; now, it is reduced to 0.5 acres (0.2 hectares). In the plain land (i.e., outside *char* areas), the ceiling has been reduced to 0.33 acres/0.13 ha instead of 1.0 acre/0.4 ha previously). The change will affect the project's ongoing settlement activities and achievement of the project

target and goal. On 29th December 2022, during the landless family selection in Urir Char under Companiganj Upazila, the law-and-order situation was affected; local people obstructed the hearing session in the presence of the Assistant Commissioner (Land), Companiganj and protested the government policy to reduce drastically the amount of settled land.

In the coastal area, one family cannot maintain its livelihood by having less than 1.5 acres of land, while the average cropping intensity in the area is only 120%. Moreover, they must keep a minimum of 0.5 acres of land for their homestead habitation to plant trees to protect them from cyclonic winds, dig ponds to raise the plinths of the houses, and for fish culture. They also need land for homestead gardening, poultry farming, and cattle rearing. The remaining one acre of land is essential for their whole year's cereal food production, mainly paddy. If the new policy is applied, the farmers will be unemployed for most of the year and might have to migrate to the nearby urban areas in search of livelihood. Women's empowerment will be hampered due to smaller land allocation. Considering the gravity of the issue and to take the necessary steps to repeal/cancel/suspend the amendment, a letter has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Noakhali, from the Project Coordinating Director on 10th January 2023.

Payment of Compensation for Land Acquisition for Construction

Payments to the 312 households eligible to receive compensation under the Acquisition Act have been completed.

The following activities have been initiated and are continuing:

- 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, after RDPP approval.
- Following completion of the hydro-morphological study and identification of the sites for the new infrastructure works, and their identification included in the RDPP, include the acquisition and compensation plan for the additional affected people in the AWPB.

2.5 Livelihood Support

Livelihood Agriculture

Planned: The following activities have been planned: 85 orientation meetings of farmers forum (FF) and one orientation workshop; field days 70; seasonal annual workshops 9; training of trainers 20 persons; technical training 668 (1&2 days); mechanical training 2 batches; inspiration travel 20 batches; high-value crop, salt tolerant variety, fertilizer, and vermicompost demo 862; soil sample test 100; inputs (seeds & plants): sex pheromone demonstration 8,000; plastic seed reservoir drums 4,968; spray machines 400; rice threshing machines 504; soil sample test 100.

Achievements: A total of 85 Farmers Forums have been formed, and also orientation meetings have been completed. A total of 380 FF meetings have been conducted with 12,132 FF members. One stakeholders' orientation workshop has been organized with DAE, LGED, BFD, DoF, DLS, CDSP TA team, and partner NGOs. One batch of technical training for 2 days has been organized by LGED. Demonstration plots of 90 HVCs have been established in the field. A total of 33 t of boro rice seed, 76.5 kg vegetable seed valued at Tk 62,63,250 have been distributed among 2,550 Farmers. As inputs, 8,000 sex pheromone traps, 400 spray machines, 504 rice threshing machines, and 750 plastic seed reserve drums have been distributed to the FF members. Moreover, earlier technical support has been provided to 450 farmers to cultivate HYV Aman rice varieties and promote HYV hybrid seeds with balanced fertilizer use in the field. A field day with 47 farmers on BINA Dhan 19 has been organized for delivering the DAE program among the 87 FF members with 200 kg seeds of pulse, 40 kg sunflower, 45 kg groundnut, 50 kg maize, and 60 kg of hybrid boro rice (HIRA 2, HIRA 6, Balia 2, Moyna, Tiya, etc). Support has been provided to BARI for distributing seeds, linseed 160 kg among 25 farmers, and providing 18 members of the farmers' forum with Bina Dhan 17, 19, and BRRI

Dhan 78 and 7 from the DAE for demonstration. Continued liaison and coordination have been carried out with the BARI, DAE, BADC, BIRTAN, and the BINA Subarnachar center, regarding the support for seed, fertilizer distribution, demonstration training, and input support in the project areas.

Social livelihood

Social livelihood activities are being carried out by the TA team with the LGED contracted partner NGOs. The partner NGOs are implementing the planned activities and work has progressed significantly. Introductory meetings have been held with LGED, NGOs, and the TA team. Two NGO selections have been completed and two contracts were made in June between, the CDSP Project Director and (a) the Executive Director, Sagarika Samaj Unnayan Shangtha (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, Partner NGOs set up branch offices and mobilized staff for social livelihood works.

General non-farm IGA

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

Achievement:

- Selection of 50 beneficiaries for IGA training and 20 for tailoring.
- The training modules, flip charts, and leaflets have been prepared for training and workshops.

Water supply and sanitation

Improved community health and public health protection through hygiene promotion and reduction of water-related diseases are the key water, sanitation, and hygiene projects in all coastal areas of the country. Reduction of diseases and enhance 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 through group formation; one batch of ToT for 12 staff training; 3,930 households to be selected for training for the Care Taker Families (CTF); training on hygiene and health in batches of 500, and distribution of 1,965 repair tool kits.

Achievement: The Tubewell User Groups (TUGs) have been formed: 1,208 in the planned areas within the reporting period and a total of 1,215 groups have been finalized. In the reporting period, 1,015 and a total of 1,215 DTW sites have already been confirmed. Contribution money for 1,215 DTWs at Tk 7,000 per well: Tk.85.05 lakh has already been collected and has been sent to DPHE for installation work. Including ten RAP houses, a total of 645 DTWs were installed. Construction work on the ring and slab of single pit latrines has been started in the project area of Companigonj, Subarnachar, Manpura, and Tazumuddin Upazilla. A total of 14,038 beneficiaries listed for single pit latrines has been sent to DPHE Bhola and Noakhali. Up to the reporting period, 1,600 sets of single pit latrines have been constructed, and 350 sets have been installed in the selected households. In the CDSP cluster villages, 4,000 HHs have been prepared for hygiene and health training, and 2,430 CTFs have been selected for DTWs repair training. 1,965 DTW repair kit boxes are ready for supply. Sharing and coordination have been promoted repeatedly with 85 UP chairmen and members on the status of the project activities. A total of 500 leaflets have been distributed in the project area to prevent infectious diseases. Damaged DPHE infrastructure of 550 DTWs and 8,500 sanitary latrines have been identified, and data on river erosion-prone areas have been updated up to the reporting period from January to December 2022.

Legal and Human Rights

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

Chairman, Members) will be organized. Follow-up strengthening of 5,760 new and existing Legal Rights Implementation Committees (LRIC), three UN Day observations are to be held during the project period, with 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. To strengthen the Legal Rights Implementation Committees (LRIC), a campaign has been initiated and shared with 450 people related to issues of early marriage, dowry, Muslim/Hindu inheritance law, and land laws. 8 Livelihood Facilitators (LHR) and 40 selected LHRPs have been trained on legal rights. A total of 450 follow-up meetings have been held with existing LRICs. Linkages have built up with Local Government Institutions (LGIs) with 20 UP Chairmen, 40 UP Members, 200 local elites, 85 School / Madrasa teachers, and 85 Imams of Mosque to share information on five basic laws. 15 local leader workshops were held with 303 participants. The LHRPs have conducted 240 training sessions on basic laws in the NGO groups for 6 days and formed 240 New LRICs with (9 female member committees) in the community. Highlighting the nature of women's and children's contributions, UN Days at 10 locations have been observed in the project areas, and inputs saplings have been distributed 1,620 participants attended the rallies. For visual communication 8 billboards have been set up. A total of 9 early marriages have been stopped so far.

Summary of project priority activities and progress of social and livelihood component

| SL No | Project priority activities | Planned | Progress up to 31st Dec 2022 | Coverage (%) |
|-------|---|---------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Workshop & Bi- monthly Meeting | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| 2 | Basic training on home agri. P/L, & Fishery (batch) | 32 | 38 | 119 |
| 3 | Training materials & inputs (#) | 1,200 | 588 | 49 |
| 4 | CRP training home agri. P/L, Fishery (batch) | 10 | 6 | 60 |
| 5 | Paravets training & equipment (#) | 16 | 16 | 100 |
| 6 | Staff ToT& Basic training (batch) | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| 7 | CTF training (8 batch), | 8 | 4 | 50 |
| 8 | Follow up Exist. LIC (#) | 800 | 300 | 38 |
| 9 | Int. Day observance | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| 10 | Training communication materials | 80 | 80 | 100 |
| 11 | Field days (# 12) Demo. (#16) | 28 | - | 0 |
| 12 | Introduction of ACIT | 1 | ongoing | ongoing |
| 13 | NGO Support, | 12 | 12 | 100 |
| 14 | Tube well repair kits purchased (#) | 1965 | 1965 | 100 |
| 15 | Motorcycle (#) | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| 16 | Equipment Paravets # 16, PW # 48 | 64 | 64 | 100 |

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain (HA&VC)

Planned: Staff training and ToT: 1 batch basic training on HH, SME and preparation of business plan: 1,410 participants, including farmers training on VC awareness for HH & SMEs and VC mapping, 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 a tree nursery and fruit and vegetable production; 30 on-farm demonstrations on fruits, vermicompost, quick compost, Sorjon, and hub centers; 28 field days, 206 workshops, and cross-learning visits with farmers training including input distribution.

Achievements: Farmer selection has been continued and 480 farmers have been selected through group discussion for the upcoming crop season. Staff ToT one batch of 8 has been done. A total of 360 selected farmers have been trained on the preparation of business plans, value chain awareness for HHs & SMEs,

and VC mapping as basic training for 2 days. Trained farmers supported a package of inputs from vermicompost plants, hybrid watermelon seeds, hybrid vegetables, and spices seeds. A total of 60 Community Resource Persons (CRP) have been trained on high-value homestead crops (vegetables) for 3 days in the reporting period. Technical support has been carried out to 1,225 farmers for rice, watermelon, country bean, bitter gourd; cucumber, yard-long bean, and snake gourd in the fields. Liaison and coordination have been maintained with local representatives of Seed Company and other research centres.

Poultry and Livestock Program

Planned: According to the latest DPP approval the program plan has been reviewed. Staff training is planned for one batch with 8 participants; basic training is 27 seven batches on backyard poultry and livestock dairy potential for 810 beneficiaries; training with inputs for 72 Community Resource Persons (CRP), that is Paravets, poultry workers, and Artificial Insemination Service Providers (AISP), there are 72 CRP refresher training courses, 10 demonstrations, 2 exchange visits, 32 de-worming events for livestock, and 32 vaccination campaigns, 8 sets of equipment input supports for the AISP, 48 for Poultry Workers, and 16 for Paravets as well as the ACIT program.

Achievements: Seasonal endemic livestock diseases have been prevented through vaccination services by trained Paravets, who are being assisted to collect vaccines from the Local DLS office to support local livestock farmers. During the reporting period, a total of 445 vials of FMD, 209 vials of anthrax, 55 vials of black quarter (BQ), 7 vials of goat pox, 25 vials of lumpy skin disease (LSD), and 80 vials of PPR vaccine were distributed, and 1,500 households benefited from trained paravets. 8 NGO staff were trained on Poultry, Cattle, and Dairy potential. Basic training of 16 batches with total of 480 beneficiaries (male 10) trained on backyard poultry, livestock, and dairy potential. 48 poultry workers trained on community poultry vaccination services and support inputs, with a kit box, poultry shed, and 50-day-old chicks, golden bird, a female sheep, medicine, and 2,400 kg of poultry feed. 8 AISP, 8 trained with Department of Livestock Services (DLS) support and inputs.

A total of 56 trained CRPs and 16 Para-Vets are supporting livestock services. The average income of para vets is Rs 9,756 / month. A total of 748 vials of poultry vaccine supported 4,418 birds against Newcastle fowl plague, fowl cholera, and fowl pox disease. The average incomes of poultry worker are Rs 3,301 from vaccination and the sale of wormers and nutritional drugs. Prevention of seasonal local livestock diseases through vaccination, primary health care, and digital artificial insemination services by trained NGO staff, para-vets, poultry workers, and AISPs are carried out and support local cattle farmers in the community.

Fisheries Program

Planned: Staff training 01 batch basic training on fish farming (2 days) for 782, with orientation on cage culture, Sorjon, rice-fish, fish culture in the tank, fish hatchery farming; training for 60 CRPs on fingerling production management for fish nurseries, refresher training for 60 CRPs for fish nurseries, 20 demonstrations on fish and nursery, and 210 field days, with exchange visits and input distribution.

Achievements: A total of 302 farmers were trained in fish farming and 30 farmers on Sorjon basic training, 30 farmers were trained in fingerling production management as CRPs for fish nurseries. A total of 15.92 t of fish feed and 2,450 kg of fish fingerlings have been distributed to the 288 fish farmers as inputs. To measure water quality, the project supplies pH paper to 30 CRP and pH meter to 8 livelihood facilitators. Technical support was provided on nursery management, fingerling stocking, feeding management, liming, and fertilizing within 220 fish farmers for pond preparation up to the reporting period.

Gender and Nutrition

Planned: Organize 3 events 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 RAP land compensation money use and basic Gender Nutrition topics, 50 batches had training on Basic Nutrition and cooking demonstration for FLI women members. Provide nutrition support inputs (Pushti plate) for a total of 3,000 training participants. Review all documents of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and Nutrition Action Plan (NAP), provide technical support to IAs and NGOs. Assistance to the MoL to ensure landless women get equal ownership of appropriate land and related land titles for a total of 6,000 Khatian. Support for the formation of 1,965 TUGs (100% women). Develop/update one gender and nutritional training module.

Achievements: 2 workshops on Gender and Nutrition Action plan formulation with IA's, PNGOs, stakeholders, and TA team were held. On mainstreaming Gender and Nutrition activities, a total of 750 FLI

members (men and women) received a one-day orientation on Gender and Nutrition. To promote and disseminate Applied Nutrition practical knowledge among women and adolescent girls a total of 750 women and girls received a one-day orientation and participated in nutritious food cooking demonstration. 1,500 pushti plates were distributed as nutrition training inputs. 15 batches (total 376 participants) of 1-day orientation on awareness of the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) aspect of land compensation money were completed. A total of 2,689 women received land titling from the project. Up to the reporting period, a total of 1,215 Tube Well User Groups (100% women) were formed. A total of 22 festoons were developed as field training materials for Nutrition and Gender training. TA team member for Gender and Nutrition attended the IFAD Gender task meeting at Dhaka and shared experiences and training materials with other projects in the IFAD platform. A total of 50 FLI women leaders received three days of training on basic nutrition from BIRTAN, in Subarnachar, and Noakhali with project collaboration.

Institutional development

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

WMO's strengthening program:

Planned: A total of 56 Water Management Groups (WMG's), 5 Water Management Associations (WMA) and one Water Management Federation (WMF) are to be formed and WMOs strengthened. Training/workshops of 12 batches for 230 beneficiaries (520 person days) will be provided by BWDB to the WMOs during the period

Achievement: In the reporting period a total of 56 (100%) water management groups' have been strengthened from January to December 2022 in the CDSP-B area. They are arranging regular meetings and generating funds by collecting savings, loan distribution, and other economic activities. 56 WMGs already generated savings of BDT 6.02 million and total capital of BDT 10.0 million. Training/workshops could not be undertaken due to BWDB Extension Officials' delayed deployment, as they are responsible for these events. The concerned Project Area Coordinator visited Char Kolatali, Char Mozammel, and Dhal Char and supported the TA members.

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 now revised as requested by the IFAD Implementation Support Mission. 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 December 2022, were:

1. Annual outcome (panel) surveys 2021 (8th round) completed in June 2022 and published as TR No. 4 http://cdsp.org.bd/uploads/B_Technical%20Report%20No.%204%20Annual%20Outcome%20Survey%202021.pdf
2. A case study on the impact of cluster village intervention across all CDSP phases has been published.
3. Updated both the Project Logframe and the Key Milestones for Project Extension to December 2022.
4. 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 1,61,282 and the number of households reached is 60,934.
5. 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 18 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

1. Evidence Based Lesson Learned and Good Practices across CDSP Phases.
2. Impact Case Study on Cluster Village for Rehabilitating Landless Char Dwellers.
3. Internal impact case study of Water Management Organisations (WMOs) in CDSP, produced (draft) in December 2022.

The Links for other knowledge products:

1. 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)
2. Case study on the formation and strengthening TUG: an effective way to maintain DTWs. https://www.cdsp.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/B_Case-study-on-formation-and-strengthening-of-TUG-an-effective-way-to-maintain-DTWs-established-by-CDSP.pdf
3. Impact Case Study on Cluster Villages to Rehabilitate Landless Char Dwellers in CDSP Phases https://www.cdsp.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/B_Impact-Case-Study-on-Cluster-Villages-to-Rehabilitate-Landless-Char-Dwellers-in-CDSP-Phases.pdf
4. Impact case study on women's empowerment in the context of climate change and environmental and disaster risk reduction. https://www.cdsp.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/B_Impact-case-study-on-womens-empowerment-in-the-context-of-climate-change-and-environmental-and-disaster-risk-reduction.pdf
5. Evidence-Based Lessons Learned and Good Practices across CDSP Phases https://www.cdsp.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/B_Evidence-Based-Lessons-Learned-and-Good-Practices-across-CDSP-Phases.pdf

Other documents published/updated

- CDSP B MEKM Strategy and Plan updated July 2022.
- CDSP COMKM Strategy 2022-2024 updated 17 Jul 2022.
- Technical Report No. 4: Annual Outcome Survey 2021.

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 the Quality Control report from Svašek has been circulated as Technical Report No. 5.

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

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

- a) Review of the achievements of CDSP and launch of the book *New Land New Life*.
- b) Hydro morphological Study and its strategic implications for Char Development and Settlement.
- 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.

Exit Strategy and Planning for CDSP V

At the request of IFAD and the EKN, a short presentation giving an outline of a future CDSP V, to be initiated in mid 2024, and a Concept Note giving more details and explanation have been prepared by the TA team after discussion with the PCD and in line with the BWDB RDPP provision for Feasibility Studies. These are strongly based on the IWM Report and the Quality Control Report (TR 5). Also at the request of IFAD, the PCD is actively seeking a formal request from GoB for the cooperation and participation of the development partners in preparing CDSP V.

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 represents significant progress, including mangrove plantation in newly accreted chars.

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

Land settlement and titling: PTPS and its follow-up activities in January – December 2022, Urir Char (Companiganj & Sandwip Upazilas)

| Activities | District | Upazila | Mouzas/ sheets | Target for Jan 2022- Dec 2022 (Areas/ HHs/ sheets) | Achieveme nt for Jan- Dec 2022 (Areas/ HHs/ Sheets) | Total achievement |
|---|------------|-------------|--|---|--|----------------------|
| Conduct of Land Survey & Mapping | Noakhali | Companiganj | Char Balua Char Gazi Mizan Char Umed & Amzad | 5500 | 3423 | 8121 |
| | Chattogram | Sandwip | Char Lakshmi | 5500 | 3464 | 7564 |
| Total | | | | 11,000 | 6887 | 15,685 |
| Consolidation of survey & landless data | Noakhali | Companiganj | 2 | 3000 | 2300 | 3835 |
| | Chattogram | Sandwip | 1 | 3000 | 2043 | 3037 |
| Total | | | | 6000 | 4343 | 6872 |
| Approval of PTPS sheets by the Deputy Commissioner | Noakhali | Companiganj | 4 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| | Chattogram | Sandwip | 4 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| Total | | | 8 | 12 | 10 | 18 |
| Issue of the official notification from Upazila land offices | Noakhali | Companiganj | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| | Chattogram | Sandwip | 4 | 7 | 7 | 11 |
| Total | | | 8 | 14 | 10 | 18 |

**Subarnachar, Companiganj & Sandwip Upazilas land settlement plan and achievement:
Land settlement activities in January - December 2022**

| Stages of work | Total Target (HHs) | Target for Jan 2022 – Dec 2022 (HHs) | Achievement for Jan-Dec 2022 (HHs) | Total Achievement |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Hearing & landless selection | 6000 | 2500 | 1594 | 3942 |
| Jamabondi preparation | 6000 | 2500 | 2082 | 3427 |
| Jamabondi approval by: | | | | |
| a) Upazila Committee | 6000 | 2500 | 2082 | 3427 |
| b) District Committee | 6000 | 2500 | 2020 | 3351 |
| Kabuliyat: | | | | |
| a) Execution | 6000 | 2500 | 1561 | 2482 |
| b) Registration | 6000 | 2500 | 1561 | 2478 |
| Khatian preparation | 6000 | 2500 | 1581 | 2670 |
| Khatian Distribution | 6000 | 2500 | 1502 | 2591 |

Livelihood Support

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

Monitoring and Knowledge Management

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

- Technical Report No. 4: Annual Outcome Survey 2021.
- Technical Report No. 5: Quality Control of Main Hydro-morphological Study of Meghna Estuary.
- Case Study on Environmentally Friendly Rope Made from Naturally Grown Hogla (Daripata)
- Case study on the formation and strengthening TUG - an effective way to maintain CDSP DTWs
- Impact Case Study on Cluster Villages to Rehabilitate Landless Char Dwellers in CDSP Phases
- Impact case study on women's empowerment in the context of climate change and environmental and disaster risk reduction.
- Evidence-Based Lessons Learned and Good Practices across CDSP Phases

Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological Study

This has been completed by IWM, and circulated by the PCD; also Technical Report No. 5: Quality Control of Main Hydro-morphological Study of Meghna Estuary has been completed. For details see Chapter 2.

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

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

Exit Strategy and Planning for CDSP V

A short presentation giving an outline of a future CDSP V, to be initiated in mid 2024, and a Concept Note giving more details and explanation have been circulated and a formal request from GoB for the cooperation and participation of the development partners in preparing CDSP V is being sought.

4. Project Management

4.1 Project coordination

Fifteen Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings have been held up to the end of the reporting period, and three Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee Meetings which reviewed progress, problems and bottlenecks, especially DPP approval 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 31st December 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. 6: 1st January to 30th June 2022.
- CDSP-B Technical Report No. 4: Annual Outcome Survey 2021.
- CDSP-B Technical Report No. 5: Quality Control of Main Hydro-morphological Study of Meghna Estuary.

4.5 Visits

The following visits took place:

- IFAD Implementation Support Mission during 30th January – 3rd February 2022, including a field visit.
- IFAD Supervision Mission during 17th July to 29th July 2022, including a field visit.
- IFAD Implementation Support Mission during 13th – 23rd November, 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.

A new challenge is the amendment of the Agricultural Khas Land Management and Settlement Policy 1997 issued by the Ministry of Land on 13th July 2022 and published in the additional issue of Bangladesh Gazette on 24th July 2022. The change affected the per family land ceiling to be settled to the landless families. Earlier it was 1.5 acres (0.6 hectares) per family in the coastal area; now, it is reduced to 0.5 acres (0.2 hectares). In the plain land (i.e., outside char areas), the ceiling has been reduced to 0.33 acres/0.13 ha instead of 1.0 acre/0.4 ha previously). The change will affect the project's ongoing settlement activities and achievement of the project target and goal and is being taken very seriously by the Project Management Committee.

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'*.

Also, reports of drinking water hand-pump deep tubewells installed by DPHE, becoming unusable at the end of the dry season because depletion of the aquifer by mechanical pumping for irrigating paddy, is a serious cause for concern and is being investigated by the project Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) committee.

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 receiving data and cooperation from the CDSP-B (AF) team.

8. Integrity Issues

No further issues integrity issues have been identified during this period.

9. Efficient Use of Resources

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

1.1. Project cost

Overall project costs are estimated at BDT 4,789.57 Million (US\$ 56.99 Million) as per DPPs of 2 agencies and RDPPs of 3 agencies up to December 2022.

The Project is financed by IFAD (36.14% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (14.45%) and the Government of Bangladesh (42.65%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (6.77%). A Component wise summary of the total cost of the Project for the five year period up to June 2024 under the DPPs and RDPPs is presented below.

Table-1 Cost component wise summary of project cost

| No | Cost Components | Tk. Million | USD Million |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 01 | Protection from Climate Change | 2,258.17 | 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 | 692.55 | 8.24 |
| 05 | Beneficiary Contribution | 323.86 | 3.86 |
| | Total | 4,789.58 | 56.99 |

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 | 36.14 |
| 02 | GoN | 692.55 | 8.24 | 14.45 |
| 03 | GoB | 2,040.84 | 24.31 | 42.65 |
| 04 | Beneficiary Contribution | 323.86 | 3.86 | 6.77 |
| | Total | 4,789.58 | 56.99 | 100.00 |

1.2 Contribution of IFAD

The contribution of IFAD for the five years upto June 2024 is BDT 1,732.32 Millions (US\$ 20.60 Millions). A sum of BDT151.57 Millions (US\$1.80 Millions) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure upto that period of BDT 269.31 Million (US\$ 3.21 Million).

1.3 Contribution of GoB

The contribution of GoB for the five years upto June 2024 is BDT 2,040.84 Millions (US\$ 24.31 Millions). A sum of BDT39.48 Millions (US\$0.47 Millions) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure upto that period of BDT 299.61 Million (US\$ 3.57 Million).

1.4 Contribution of GoN

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the five year project period is BDT692.55 Million (US\$ 8.24 Million). A sum of TK 141.48 Million (US\$1.68 Million) has been spent during the reporting period with a cumulative expenditure of TK 441.55 Million (US\$ 5.26 Million) upto that period from inception of the project in July 2019.

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 |

Contribution of IFAD

The contribution of IFAD for the three years up to June 2022 is BDT 1,732.32 Million (US\$ 20.60 Million). 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).

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

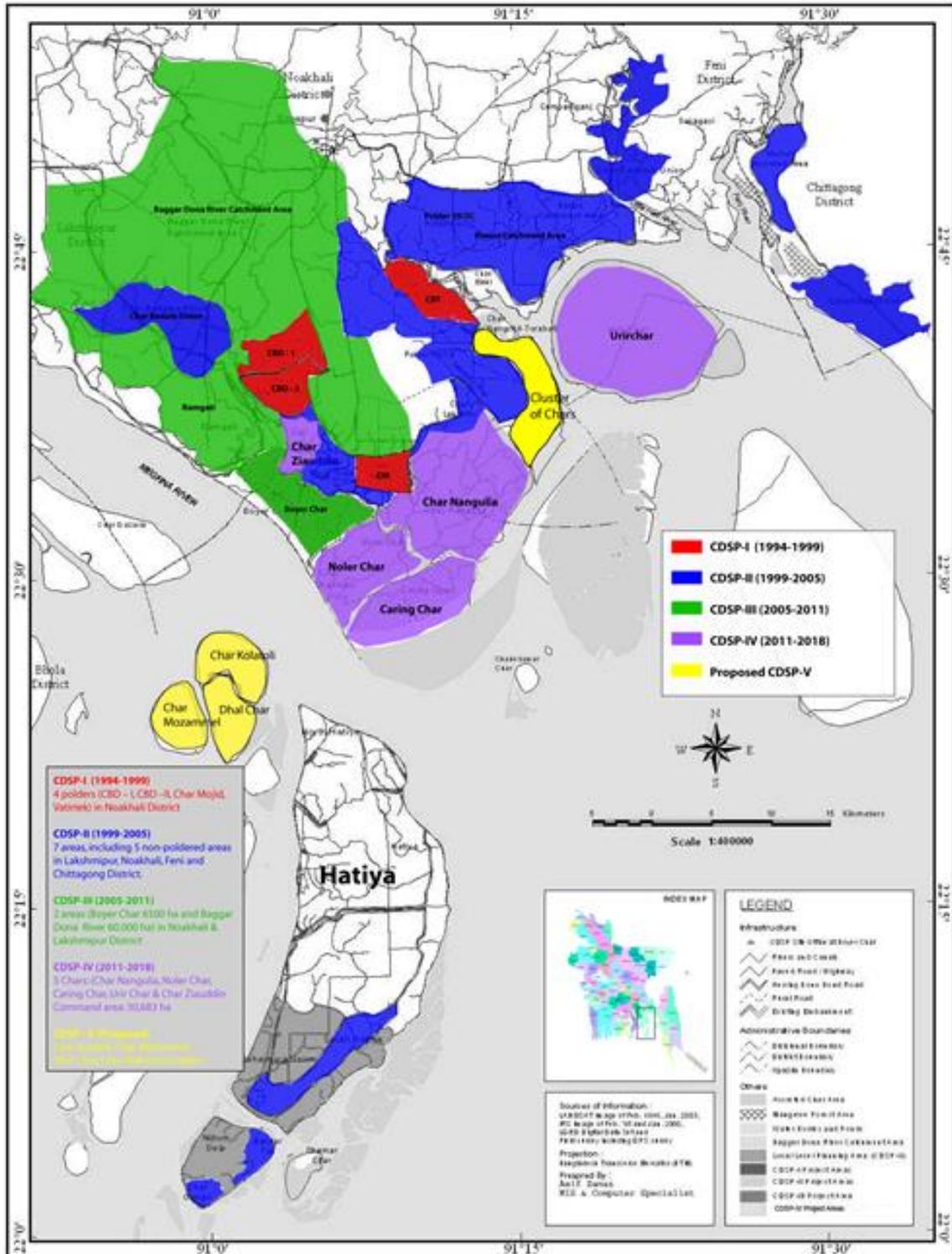
There are many risks to the project, both internal and external, that can impede the progress and quality of project implementation. A major one internal to the project is that *good quality staff* of the implementing agencies. *Collusion between contractors* can cause delays in tender procedures, because 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 | Another survey season has been added. |
| IFAD RAP land acquisition process may be delayed | M | DPP approval and Covid-19 have caused delay | After BWDB DPP approval the process is being expedited. |
| Short duration and large project area | M | Difficult to discern attributable changes | Interpretation of M&E results taking these factors into account. |
| Need for GoB input on institutions | M | Delay in formulating feasible proposals | Workshop dialogue between Implementing Agencies and Project Partners |

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



Annex B. CDSP 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 | SCL |
| 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 |
| 35 | Ms.Shefali Begum | Cleaner (PCD Office) | 01 July 2019 | SCL |
| 36 | Biplob | Cleaner (NPO) | 01 February 2020 | SCL |

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

See separate files

Annex D. Progress against Activity Matrix

See separate file.

Annex E. Financial Progress Tables

See separate files

Annex F. Photographs



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.