

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

Progress Report No 3

January – December 2020

February 2021

Government of Bangladesh / IFAD / Government of the Netherlands

Implementing Government Agencies:

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

This document is issued for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the above-captioned project only. It should not be relied upon by any other party or used for any other purpose. We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties.

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

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Implementation of Activities**
- 3. Achievement of Results**
- 4. Project Management**
- 5. Lessons Learned and Challenges**
- 6. Sustainability**
- 7. Cross-Cutting Issues**
- 8. Integrity Issues**
- 9. Efficient Use of Resources**
- 10. Risk Update**

ANNEXES:

ANNEX A: Map of Project Area

ANNEX B: Technical Assistance Team Staffing

ANNEX C: Revised and Updated Logframe

ANNEX D: Progress against Activity Matrix

ANNEX E: Annual Financial Summary Table

ANNEX F: Financial Progress Tables, January to June

ANNEX G: Financial Progress Tables, July to December

ANNEX H: Photographs

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, while the draft Administrative Agreement between the Netherlands and Bangladesh Governments for Technical Assistance for CDSP-B was submitted in August 2019.

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

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. Therefore, this third Progress Report presents an overview of the project activities for the period 1st January – 31st December 2020 and follows the first AWPB for January-June and the second for July-December.

Previous Progress Reports have reported against the Logframe in the Inception Report, which was derived from the report of the Project Design Mission. However, the Logframe has now been revised as requested by the project Implementation Support Mission of December 2020, request confirmed by the EKN.

The overall development objective of CDSP-B is to reduce poverty and hunger for poor people living on newly accreted coastal chars, which would be achieved via improved and more secure livelihoods. Geographically CDSP-B covers the combined project areas of CDSP phases I to IV and the prospective project area of CDSP V (see map in Annex 1).

Covid-19 pandemic situation

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

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

Project implementation

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

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

By December 2020, three DPPs had been approved with two remaining (LGED and DPHE) and considerable preparation work had been done in these areas so it is expected that work can start rapidly once these DPPs are approved,

2. Implementation of Activities

2.1. Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 31st December 2021. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (2.1), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (2.2), land settlement and titling (2.3), livelihood support (2.4), institutional development (2.5), knowledge management (2.6), and preparation of future investments in char development (2.7).

2.2. Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP-B(AF) by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and protective works and provisions for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II, III and IV areas. Bank-line survey is practiced twice a year in the monsoon and dry period to update the measurement of bank erosion/accretion along the banks of Meghna river and Hatiya/Sandwip channel. During this progress period it has been done in the month of September 2020 and found that the erosion situation is a continuing cause for concern. In addition, this component concerns social forestry activities by the Forestry Department (FD), including establishment of shelter belts to protect chars from storms and cyclones.

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

It should be noted that the specific infrastructure listed here, in the PDR and in DPPs, needs to be reviewed and revised where needed in the light of the changing pattern of erosion and local needs.

Construction of retired embankment

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

Detailed design and estimate completed for the retired dyke (3.090km at Boyer Char) and tender floated. Expected NOA to be issued to the successful bidder and work will start by early March 2021.

Construction of drainage sluices

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

The erosion trend is still alarming. Any sluice construction seems not to be feasible, as at this stage it is not possible to determine safe sites for replacement major sluices. There is no plan in the AWPB and no steps taken to construct.

Excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals

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

During the reporting period i) Tender procedure has been completed for drainage khal re-excavation and Notice of Award issued to the successful bidders for 15 packages, length 74.72 km; contractors have started mobilisation to the field and they are provided with the prework measurement ii) For 2 packages final evaluation is under process for length 11.95km and tender floated for 3 packages of length 19.50 km. This is an overall total of 106.17km; it is expected that earth work will start by early March 2021 and this part will be completed by June 2021 which is proportionate to the AWPB.

Protective works

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

During the reporting period site selection for riverbank protective work of 700 metre has been done. Tenders have been floated for two packages of total length 400m, the third package shall be tendered later as the cost exceeded the DPP provision. It is expected that the physical work of the tendered two packages will be completed within the scheduled time mentioned in the AWPB.

Re-sectioning of embankment

In the DPP, embankment re-sectioning is proposed for 1.00 km at Char Baggardona-I & II and 5.00 km at Char Nangulia to ensure continued functioning. *During the reporting period the tender procedure has been completed and Notice of Award issued to the successful bidders for 1 package, length 1.00km. Contractor has just mobilized to the field and provided the prework measurement. It is expecting to be completed by June 2021. As yet there has been no physical progress and no steps taken for the remaining 5.00 km at Char Nangulia; these activities are delayed due to a shortage of manpower of BWDB.*

Repair of drainage sluices

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

The tender procedure has been completed and Notice of Award issued to the successful bidders for 1 package, for 6 sluices as field conditions required. The contractor has mobilized to the field and it is expected that work will be finished as in the AWPB schedule.

Plantation by Forest Department

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

Achievement; FD DPP was approved on 30th November, 2020 and concurrence given to FD with funds for plantation, nursery and maintenance of about BDT 295 million. Field activities are going with TA support. 16 new Social Forestry Groups (SFG) have been formed; 24 SFG follow-up meetings were held in the CDSP-III & IV areas. Site selection for plantation has been completed; canal-side 30 km. embankment 2 km, roadside 42 km, mangrove 1,150 ha. Maintenance of mangrove seedlings four times: weeding, cleaning, and fencing around the area has been completed.

2.3. Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

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

Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

BC Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

As DPP 25 km HBB road will be improved by bituminous carpeting in CDSP-I to IV areas. *During the reporting period primary selection is completed. Following AWPB field work was supposed to be started, but the DPP is not yet approved resulting in field survey and tender procedure not yet having been started.*

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

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

Earthen roads (5.00/4.50m crest width)

In the proposed DPP there is a program for improvement of 25 km of earthen roads in CDSP-I to IV areas. *Primary selection of earthen road for improvement has been completed. Following the AWPB field work was supposed to be started, but the DPP has not yet been approved so field survey and tender procedure have not yet started.*

Construction of Box Culverts

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

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

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

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

The DPP program is for construction of 6 cyclone shelters cum primary schools in the CDSP-I to IV area including new Chars. *Primary selection of Cyclone shelters sites has been done. According to the AWPB,*

field construction should have been started. As the DPP has not yet been approved field survey and tender procedure have not yet started.

Construction of Village Market

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

Construction of Killa

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

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

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

Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

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

Deep Tube Wells

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

Primary selection of deep tube well sites has been started from November 2019 and will continue simultaneously with the installation program No physical progress achieved in line with the AWPB since the DPP is not yet approved.

Single pit latrines

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

Field identification of households without latrines started from November 2019 and will continue simultaneously with installation during the construction period. No physical progress achieved in line with the AWPB since the DPP is not yet approved.

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

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

Primary identification of deep tube wells non-functioning for lack of simple parts and requiring minor works in CDSP Bridging areas has been started from November 2019. No physical progress achieved in line with the AWPB since the DPP is not yet approved.

2.4. Land settlement and titling

Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

On January 21, 2020, ten survey teams, each with three members, were appointed by the Technical Assistance Team to perform the plot-to-plot survey in Urir Char. From January 26th to March 25th, 2020, survey operation was continued until the Corona lockdown was declared. Again, on November 9th, 2020, the plot-to-plot survey resumed in Urir Char for the current 2020-2021 season and continued up to December 12th, 2020.

During the reporting period, 4,386 acres (1,7541) plot-to-plot mapping survey (*Kistoar*) was completed, listing of 2,475 household occupiers (*Khanapuri*) was done and consolidations of survey and landless data (479) were compiled. The Deputy Commissioner's offices of Noakhali and Chattogram approved 4 PTPS map sheets.

Landless family selection and titling

Nine landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar Upazila, and 608 families were selected in these events. 159 settlement cases were approved at the district level. Title deed (Kabuliyat) execution was 131. Soon after the approval of the Land DPP in mid-January 2020 immediately all kinds of land settlement and titling activities were started as there was a plan which had been formulated much earlier in November 2019. So, the late approval of the Land DPP is not significantly affecting the Project's achievable target. However, due to the Covid-19 situation, several field-level activities like landless family selection, deed execution, registration, and Khatian distribution were postponed at the end of March 2020.

Preparation for LRMS up-grading

Efforts were made by the TA Land section to identify the modification areas in Land Record Management System (LRMS) software in which further up-gradation can be accomplished.

Work on the boundary demarcation between Noakhali and Chattogram Districts at Urir Char.

The concerned government department initiated the work on demarcation of the boundary between Noakhali and Chattogram districts by the Directorate of Land Records & Survey (DLRS) in January 2020. A traverse survey team of five members was deployed in the area. The team completed half of their work by March 2020, before the Covid-19 lockdown started. The department was preparing to establish the boundary pillars on the surveyed demarcated boundary line at the end of March 2020, but the initiative was postponed immediately due to the sudden emergence of the pandemic situation. In December 2020, the department resumed the demarcation work.

Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees

During the reporting period, two PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land) meetings were held in the Ministry of Land. Eight DPMC (District Project Management Committee) monthly meetings for Noakhali and seven for Chattogram were held at the respective Deputy Commissioner's office (which is also the Land PD's office) in Noakhali and Chattogram during the reporting period. In these meetings, monthly project progress/targets were reviewed thoroughly, and essential issues discussed and resolved.

2.5. Livelihood Support

Livelihood Agriculture

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

Achievement: The initial selection of 32 Farmers Forums (FF) has been completed. 84 FF meetings have been conducted with 4,598 farmers. A field day with 47 farmers on BINA Dhan 19 was supported, for distributing the DAE program among the 87 FF with 200 kg seeds of pulse, 40 kg sunflower, 45 kg groundnut, 50 kg maize, and 60 kg of hybrid boro rice, like HIRA 2, HIRA 6, Balia 2, Moyna, Tiya, etc. among the 30 FF members. Support was provided to BARI for distributing seeds of linseed 160 kg among 25 farmers. DAE has established 7 demonstration plots on high-yielding varieties of rice (4), vegetables (3), and also have distributed 200 kg of aman rice seeds, and fertilizer to 42 FF members. Liaison and coordination continued with the BARI officers, DAE, field officers, and the BINA Subornachar, centre with a focus on support for seed, fertilizer distribution, and demonstration and training.

Social livelihood

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

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

Water and Sanitation

Planned: Installation of 1,965 DTW and 22,150 single pit latrine distribution and support to the same numbers through group formation; one batch of ToT staff training; 3,930 Tubewell Care Taker household selection and training for the Care Taker Families (CTF) in 61 batches; training on hygiene and health - 500 batches, and distribution of 1,965 repair tool kit boxes.

Achievement: DPHE is responsible for the implementation activities of water supply and sanitation with the support of the TA team. Preparation of Tubewell User Groups (TUGs) has been followed up in the planned areas with 653 groups to be finalised. Follow up was carried out with 243 caretaker families (CTF). Sharing and coordination has been established repeatedly with 18 UP Chairmen and members on the Covid 19 situation and the status of project activities. 20 DTW have been identified as non-functional. The loss of DPHE installed DTWs, and sanitary latrines has been, and information related to river erosion prone areas updated. 2,690 DTWs distributed in all previous project phases were assessed. Updated information on NGOs working; BRAC, SSUS, DUS, HASI, N-RAS, NRDS, RIC, DORP, ASA, Prism Bangladesh and SDI was obtained continuously to mobilise their support.

Legal and Human Rights (LHR)

Planned: Legal and Human Rights Promoter (LHRP) basic training (1 batch) for new LHRPs; refresher training for existing LHRP 01 batch, workshop for 30 elite persons (Elites, Imam, UP Chairman, Members) Follow-up 5,760 members of existing Law Implementation Committees (LIC) monthly, three UN Human Rights day observations and input support; installation of 15 billboards.

Achievements: Continuous support was provided informing and raising awareness of legal rights laws and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially to take legal action if necessary. For strengthening the Law Implementation Committees (LIC) a campaign has been initiated and shared with 138 LICs on the issues of early marriage, dowry, Muslim/Hindu inheritance law, and land law. 24 LHR Promoters have been selected. 110 follow up meetings were held with existing LICs. Linkages were built up with local LGIs: 10 UP Chairmen, 20 UP Members, 100 local elites, 10 School / Madrassa teachers, and Imams in order to share information on five key laws. Group meetings was held with 20 selected Legal and Human Rights Promoters (LHRP), and 10 NGOs working in the project areas.

Homestead Agriculture and Value Chain (HA&VC)

Planned: Staff training and ToT: 01 batch; basic training on SME & preparation of business plan: 2,870 participants, including farmers' training on agricultural business economics, mentoring and monitoring value chain activities, value chain contract signing, and investments; training for 600 Community Resource Persons (CRP) on fruit and vegetables as high-value crops. CRP refresher training for 190 persons on tree nursery and fruit and vegetable production; 1,430 on farm demonstrations on fruit, vermicompost, quick compost, Sorjon and hub centres; 60 Field Days, 206 workshops, cross visits with farmers training including input distribution.

Achievements: Farmer selection has continued and technical support was provided to 93 farmers of T. Aman, and winter vegetables. Support to local representatives of up market buyers has continued, and they have contacted farmers providing advances varying from Tk 60,000 to Tk 80,000 / 1.60 acres (0.65 ha); seven local buyers have distributed Tk. 4.7 million among contract growers. Regularly, about 80-100 tonnes of vegetables are being sold by project farmers and are getting better prices as the product is moved to market in Chattogram, Feni, Laxmipur, Cumilla, and Dhaka. 100 grammes of off-season watermelon seed was collected from the Seed Company for demonstration and distributed among 10 farmers early in the season and is now at the harvesting stage. Information was collected from 31 vegetable market actors who are purchasing products from farmers at a good price.

Poultry and Livestock Program

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

Achievements: Seasonal livestock prevalent disease has been treated by selected paravets, and they have been assisted to collect vaccines from the local DLS office and to provide support to local dairy farmers. At the time of cattle pox and lumpy skin disease (LSD) outbreaks, an emergency combined awareness program organized by the project team and supported by the local DLS was effective and hence the LSD outbreak was controlled within a very short period. Support was provided to DLS officials for distributing 40 vials of FMD vaccine among dairy farmers. During the winter season, some respiratory diseases like infectious bronchitis, infectious coryza, brooder pneumonia, and Ranikhet disease were noticed among chickens. Farmers were motivated to maintain hygiene bio-security, a proper nutritive diet,

and vitamin supplements for their birds. Poultry vaccines (25,000 doses) were ensured for farmers from the Upazilla veterinary hospital. The project team has supported 97 dairy farmers, 21 poultry workers, 103 selected paravets and 60 AI service providers with technical advice and treatment, and 65 cases of online health support by prescription.

Fisheries Program

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

Achievements: Initial selection have been done of two tank fish farmers, one ornamental fish farmer and three cage fish culture farmers. Technical support was supplied to 36 Sorjan farmers, 5 rice-fish farmers on feeding management, liming, fertilizing, and partial harvesting for 109 fish farmers and 10 fish nurseries. Sampling data has been collected from 35 fish farmers and found the fish average weight was 450 grams. Harvesting data were collected from 5 cluster village ponds, 6 Sorjan farmers sold 4,800 kg country bean at a price of Tk 1,24,800 (Tk 26/kg). 12 fish nurseries released 9.5 kg spawn, and 5 fish farmers sold 260 kg of fish for Tk.48,150. Three discussion meetings for sampling the growth of fish fingerling were organized with four fish nurseries, and average sampling data was 10 cm. Six fish nurseries sold 72,500 fingerlings among 162 fish farmers for a price of Tk.1,91,650 (Tk 2.64/piece).

Gender and Nutrition

Planned: Organise 3 batches for 1 day orientation/workshop, 30 batches of 1 day skill development and awareness on RAP land compensation money, 15 batches of 1 day Gender and Nutrition with all stakeholders, 15 batches of 1 day training for FLI's on gender, nutrition and rights-based development, one day cross visit for one batch of women. Review all documents of GAP and provide technical support for IAs and NGOs, provide technical assistance to year round commercial homestead gardening, develop/update gender and nutritional training modules and support international women's day. Organize quarterly gender meetings with all concerned staff for inter-agency interaction.

Achievements: Orientation was held with 94 women members of WMGs considering the low prevalence of COVID-19, and social distancing, and other effective measures were advised. In total 20 WMG meetings were held, and 171 women participated. 3 one day training sessions were organized in the project area on nutrition issues and year round homestead vegetable cultivation, 91 female farmers were technically supported to ensure family nutrition and advised to adopt year-round homestead vegetable cultivation. 30 beneficiaries from Char Majid received 2 days of training on 'Food-based Applied Nutrition' and 27 beneficiaries, and 5 women dairy and fish farmers attended a seminar to 'Ensure good health and immunity necessary calorie intake' organized by Bangladesh Applied Nutrition Research and Training Institute (BARTON). Four meetings were held in the field on gender and nutrition issues with 30 beneficiaries. A radio program was disseminated for land tilting with 2 women beneficiaries sponsored by IFAD Bangladesh at Radio Sagordwip. Regular updates were provided to local government officials, and a total of 30 women UP Members, and 7 UP Chairmen were contacted virtually on a regular basis.

Institutional Development

Communication continued with Local Government Institutions (LGI) UP Chairmen, Members, local leaders, NGO representatives, For strengthening of the Field Level Institutions, Market Committee members, and project stakeholders are continuing regular meetings, with follow-up. Since the initiation of the COVID-19 crisis a regular communication has been established with the beneficiaries, all WMO representatives, and local UP Members, Chairmen, and social leaders. A total of 47 WMGs (77%) organized monthly meetings and collected savings and loan installments. Due to Covid-19 situation and lockdown the monthly meetings were held irregularly during the crisis.

Planned: WMO Strengthening Program: In CDSP-B (AF) areas a total of 61 Water Management Groups (WMG), 5 Water Management Associations (WMA) and 1 Water Management Federation (WMF) have been organized during all previous phases. Out of these, 37 Water Management Groups are to be strengthened through formation/reformation, orientation, organization of monthly meetings and follow up in line with the GPWM.

Achievement: Formation of 20 water management groups has been completed up to March 2020 in three different area and follow up activities have continued. A total of 16 Project Information Dissemination Campaign have been completed (see Technical Report No 3.) Information/data collection has been

completed in 22 clusters in the CDSP-B area. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis a regular communication has been established with the beneficiaries, all WMO representatives, and local UP Members, Chairmen and social leaders. During the storm surge of cyclone Amphan a total of 10,145 men, and 12,709 women and children (total 22,854) sheltered in cyclone shelters and 14,035 cattle took refuge there and on killas, during the cyclone period.

2.6. Monitoring and Knowledge Management

Introduction

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

The proposed system now consists of several elements: (i) activity monitoring, (ii) process monitoring, (iii) outcome monitoring, (iv) impact monitoring (baseline vs. impact or completion), (v) GPS data on erosion of the riverbank of the Meghna in the CDSP IV-B area, (vi) lessons learned and evidence-based documentation, (vii) RIMS indicators (on outreach, outputs and outcomes chosen from IFAD 39 core indicators), (viii) IATI standard reporting system and (ix) other surveys and studies. CDSP B activities are scattered with a target of 57,000 households benefiting out of population of 300,000. The M&E system is based around the project logframe originally included in the IFAD PDR and now revised as requested by the IFAD Implementation Support Mission of December 2020. The major activities of ME and KM, which have been accomplished in compliance with GoB policy on Covid-19, and are continuing were:

Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) 2019

The 7th round of AOS 2019 with 600 samples was planned by M&E unit in September 2019 and implemented during October 2019 to January 2020. The report has been published in May 2020 as Technical Report No. 2.

Reported Feedback from Char Dwelling Farmers on Livelihood Activities

A report titled “Reported Feedback from Char Dwelling Farmers on Livelihood Activities in Covid-19 Lock Down Period” has been produced during this period. The report is based on case studies to track evidence based information about how char dwellers are performing their livelihood activities during the Covid-19 lock down situation. Images on field activities were captured by a local volunteer and telephonic interviews were done by two M&E Officers of the MEKM unit. All processes have been done using on line technologies.

International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard Reporting System

The selected indicators have been updated to December 2020 for reporting to IATI. The values of indicators are in cumulative status from 1st July 2019 to 31st December 2020. The number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project is 47,989 (Female 48%). The percentage change compared to July to December 2019 is 773%.

The total outreach of CDSP B based on major activities performed by sectors.

The outreach, by number of people reached, is 47, 989 and the number of households reached is 17,420.

Knowledge management

The project website has been updated with latest information from the project: <https://cdsp.org.bd/>

CDSP Library Resources

In the project all CDSP published resources have been reorganized. A central library register is in progress. Besides, soft copies of important documents are available in web site’s horizontal menu bar titled E-Library.

Publication of Reports in 2020

A total of three technical reports and two six-monthly progress reports have been published during the year 2020. Web site links for the link for all reports is: <https://cdsp.org.bd/cdsp-b/>
For information about other phases of CDSP click to link: <https://cdsp.org.bd/e-library/>

2.7. Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological survey

In line with one of the objective of CDSP-B (AF) to create a new vision for future char development, a hydro-morphological study will be conducted in the Meghna estuary. As the first stage of this hydro-morphological study is planned, a survey is required including bathymetry as well as measurements for water levels,

discharge and sediment concentration. After careful consideration the extent of the survey area has been defined.

The objective of hydro-morphological survey and model study is to make a detailed feasibility study for undertaking a strategic planning for future land development and settlement. As planned, the survey is well under way and is expected to be completed on time by April 2021.

During the reporting period the Monsoon Water Level survey was completed by the Institute of Water Modelling (IWM) at 9 stations in inland rivers and 4 stations in the Meghna estuary; the dry season survey will start from 1st January 2021.

Up to the end of December 2020, bathymetry survey has been done in the lower Meghna, Shahabazpur channel, Sandwip channel and Tetulia river; transects of a length of 1,790 km out of 5,770 km are complete. IWM collected 13 Survey of Bangladesh (SoB) Benchmarks, for reference.

Up to the end of December 2020, the discharge observation campaign has been completed at 13 stations for monsoon discharge, dry season survey will start by 10th January 2021. 482 sediment samples have been collected up to 30th December 2020 (overall target 936).

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

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

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

Relevant institutional information and experience in Bangladesh has been reviewed and a Concept Note prepared for submission to the PCD, EKN and IFAD and discussion at the forthcoming Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee meeting.

3. Achievement of Results

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

Protection from climate change

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

Retired sea-dyke and replacement sluices will be initiated in safe locations after completion of Hydromorphological Study. Other works have now been started and are making progress (see Chapter 2).

Plantation by Forest Department

Considerable preparation was carried out by TA team and Forest Department field staff and after approval of DPP in November, work has fully started.

Climate-resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation

Considerable preparation has been done but full implementation not started because DPP has not been approved.

Land settlement and titling

For the Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS) it was planned to complete 15,000 acres (6,000 ha) in Urir Char within December 2020. Due to late approval of DPP and Covid-19 lockdown 10,614 acres remain of the survey, which need another survey season to cover. In the current season we expect maximum of 15,000 acres. So, to cover 30,000 acres, a one-year extension of the project period will be needed. Otherwise, the land settlement target in Urir Char should be reduced by 50% from 4,000 families to 2,000 families.

The target for settlement in Char Nangulia, Subarnachar was fixed at 2,000 households. For Urir Char, (Companiganj, and Sandwip) the target for landless family selection was 500 households for each Upazila. Since the PTPS target was not achieved, the hearings could not be held and to achieve the project target, a project period extension will be required.

Livelihood Support

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

Monitoring and Knowledge Management

The 2019 Annual Outcome Survey, which will form a baseline for project outcomes, was completed as planned and the following reports submitted:

- *Influence of Lessons Learned from Monitoring and Evaluation in the design/decisions in Char Development and Settlement Project (CDSP) Phases* that documents lesson learns from all phases of CDSP including Land Reclamation Project.
- *Impact of women's access to finance through securing land titles under CDSP*, that documents how access to land, ownership of land by women, and IGAs operated by women influence women's access to finance.
- *Reported Feedback from Char Dwelling Farmers on Livelihood Activities in Covid-19 Lock Down Period* documents how char dwellers are performing their livelihood activities during nationwide Covid-19 lock down situation.
- Regular bi-annual reports on bank erosion measurement in the project area.

Preparation of future investments in char development

Hydro morphological survey

This is well under way and is expected to be completed by April 2021, to be followed by model study with quality control

More Permanent Organisation and New Institutional Arrangement

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

4. Project Management

4.1. Project coordination

Five Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings have been held, which reviewed progress, problems and bottlenecks, especially DPP approval and the Covid 19 crisis. During the reporting period various discussions/ coordination meetings were held with EKN and IFAD, from 26th March online.

4.2. The governmental implementing agencies

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

4.3. The Technical Assistance team

The CDSP IV staffing on 31st December 2020 is shown in Annex B , including date of joining.

4.4. Reporting

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

- CDSP-B Progress Report No. 1: 1st July to 31st December 2019.
- CDSP-B Progress Report No. 2: 1st January to 30th June 2020.
- Technical Report No.1: Expert opinion on bank development along CDSP III and IV chars, and on scope of hydraulic and morphological study.
- Technical Report No.2: Annual Outcome Survey 2019.
- Technical Report No.3: Project Information Dissemination Campaigns (PIDC) 2020.
- Regular short progress reports on the crisis situation from 26th March to 30th June.

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 hydromorphology.

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

The importance of timely DPP approval has been seen in terms of project implementation.

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

6. Sustainability

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

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

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

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

7. Cross-cutting Issues

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

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

8. Integrity Issues

In December an issue was identified involving some members of the Plot to Plot Survey team in Urir Char. An investigation into a possible ethical issue is being undertaken by Mott MacDonald, the lead consultancy company, which is taking this very seriously, and will provide an update on the matter as soon as it has more information. An internal investigation has been launched, and aims to provide interim findings by 31st March.

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

9. Efficient Use of Resources

For an overview of overall project achievements and financial progress and planning, expenditure, component wise, please refer to Annexes E-G which present in the IFAD format implementing agency wise achievements and financial progress.

9.1. Project costs

Overall project costs are estimated at Tk. 4,639.55 Million (US\$ 55.23 Million) as per DPP.

The Project is financed by IFAD (37.42% of the total cost), the Government of the Netherlands (10.26%) and the Government of Bangladesh (45.52%) and by the contribution of the population in the project areas (6.8%). 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.

Cost component wise summary of project cost

No	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Change	2,269.52	27.02
02	Int. Infrastructure & Livelihood	1,461.73	17.40
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	4,639.55	55.23

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

Project cost and percentages of financing

No	Financer	Tk Million	USD Million	Percentage
01	IFAD	1,732.69	20.63	37.35
02	GoN	475.00	5.65	10.24
03	GoB	2,107.87	25.09	45.43
04	Beneficiary Contribution	323.86	3.86	6.98
	Total	4,639.55	55.23	100.00

9.1. Resource Management

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

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

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

Achievement of the first specific objective of the Project by way of continued support for CDSP I, II, III, & IV areas with operation and maintenance activities and land settlement could not be attained to the desired level in the year 2020 because of two main reasons: loss of about six months due to prolonged Covid-19 effects, and secondly most of the five DPPs of the project could not be approved or made fully operational in the year.

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

During 2020 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 initiation of the Hydro-morphological Study, which was commissioned in the year laying a basis for future planning and implementation.

10. Risk Update

An overview of the risks

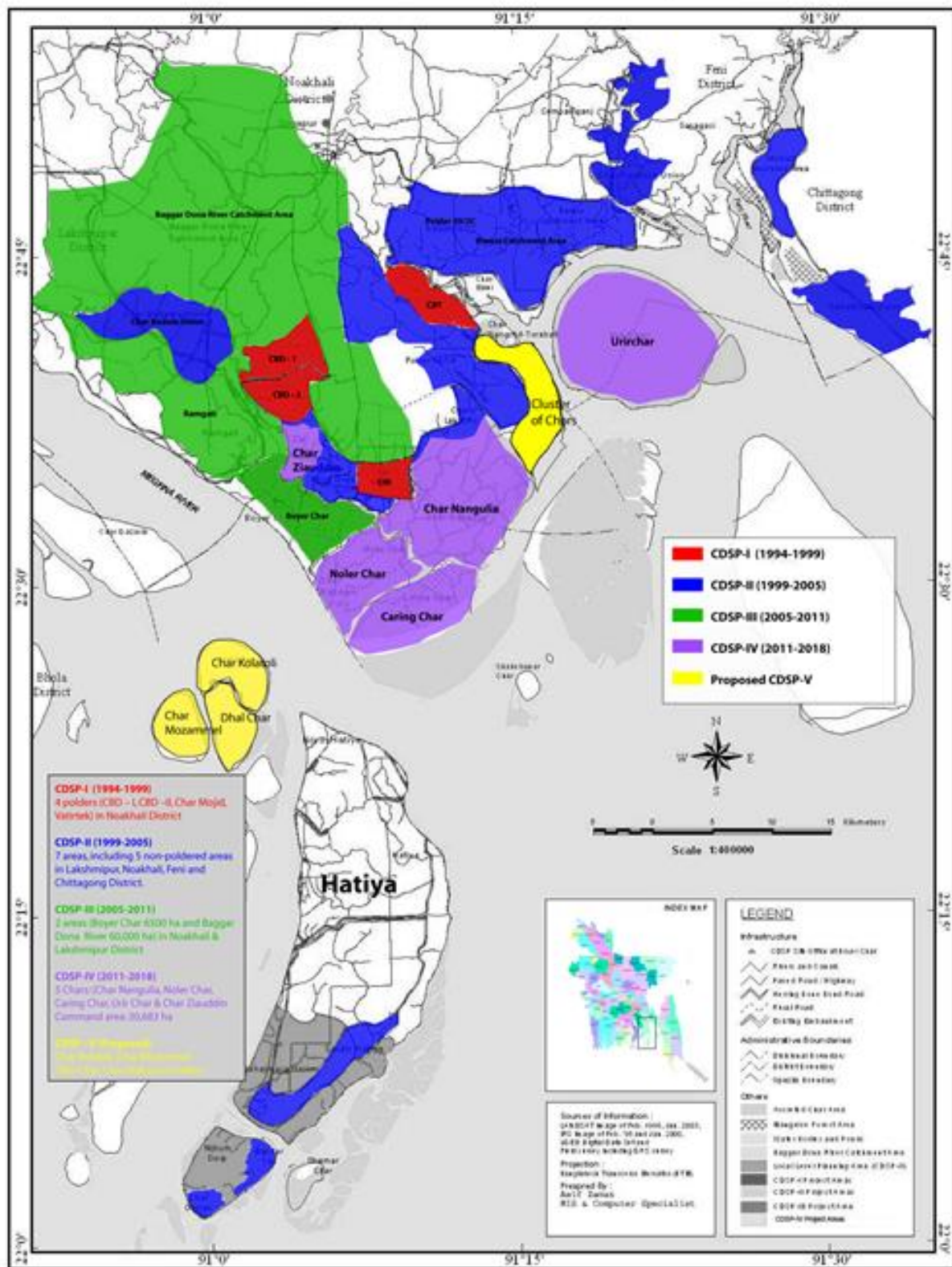
There are many risks to the project, both internal and external, that can impede the progress and quality of project implementation. A major one internal to the project is that *good quality staff* of the implementing agencies. *Collusion between contractors* can cause delays in tender procedures, because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

An overview of the challenges and new risks

Risk	Risk assessment (L/M/H)	Influence on results of activity	Mitigating measures
COVID -19: General Delayed fund release Limited access to people for surveys	M L M	Reduced mobilization of project field teams Unspent fund Impact on data collection	Virus mitigation measures in office and field; increase use of phone and online contact. Special efforts prior to the end of the financial year Build awareness of Covid 19 measures like hand-washing, masks, social distancing etc.
Delay in DPP finalisation	M	Planned activities are delayed	Monitoring by TA team / IAs using influence to speed up. Prepare work before DPPs
Fraud and corruption	M	Poor quality infrastructure	Careful monitoring of construction quality by TA
Non availability of fund at right time	M	Speed of activities is impeded	Good coordination between funding and implementing Agencies, vigilance of PDs
Riverbank erosion	H H	Difficult to determine safe sites for major structures Movement of local 'somaj' /communities	HM Study will identify stable chars or safe locations Replace survey respondents. Provide support in new locations
Quality of contractor for remote areas	M	Quality of work hampered and completion delayed	Motivate good quality contractor for CDSP
Availability / high price of materials	M	Threat to progress of infrastructure	Make price adjustments
Collusion between contractors	M	Delay of project work and retender	Arrange pre-bid meeting and vigilance of TA & Gob teams
Embankment erosion by waves	M	Embankment is weakened/breached	Foreshore plantation to reduce impact of wave action
Opposition of local politicians	M	Implementation of project is hampered	Good relationship with the LGI Chairmen/Members etc.
Saline flooding	M	Damage to crops and embankments	Dwarf embankments and closures
Cyclonic surge	M	Loss of life/crop damage	Preparedness before & during event
Incomplete PTP survey in Urir Char and work in Nagulia	H	Current backlog of 10,700 acres in Urir Char	Add another survey season is needed or it will be necessary to reduce the target
IFAD RAP land acquisition process may be delayed	M	DPP approval and Covid-19 have caused delay	After BWDB DPP approval and reduction of Covid-19 impact the process will be expedited.
Short duration and large project area	M	Difficult to discern attributable changes	Interpretation of M&E results taking these factors into account
No RPA funds to model study	L	Inability to complete model study/strategic plan	Prioritisation of this issue with IFAD Supervision Mission by TA team.
Delay in HM survey	H	Resulting delay in model study and strategic plan	Overlap between model study and strategic planning
Need for GoB input on institutions	M	Delay in formulating feasible proposals	Active dialogue between Implementing Agencies and Project Partners

ANNEX A

Map of CDSP - B (includes all CDSP phases)



ANNEX B: CDSP IV TA Staffing on 31st December 2020

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	Rahima Khatun	Gender and Nutrition Advisor	01 July 2019. Resigned w.e.f 12 February 2020	EMMD
9	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	Mesbahuddin Ahmed (Bahar)	Logistics Officer	01 July 2019 Resigned w.e.f 01 September 2020	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	Sanker Chandra Saha	Project Engineer	13 October 2019	BETS
14	Radheshyam Sutradhar	Project Agriculturist	13 October 2019	BETS
15	Motaher Hossain	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	SCL
16	Mozammel Hoque Chowdhury	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	SCL
17	Ms. Jannatul Naim	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	SCL
18	Md. Liakat Ali	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	BETS
19	Md. Abul Basar	NGO Sector Specialist	13 October 2019	EMMD
20	Ahmad Siraji	Office Manager	1 March 2020	EMMD

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

ANNEX C: Revised and Updated Logframe

ANNEX D: Progress against Activity Matrix

ANNEX E: Annual Financial Summary Table

ANNEX F: Financial Progress Tables, January to June

ANNEX G: Financial Progress Tables, July to December

See separate files

ANNEX H: Photographs



Landless hearing session with DC Noakhali



Mangrove nursery by Forest Department



Farmers Forum meeting in project area