

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

Progress Report No 2

January – June 2020

August 2020

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)**

Contents

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Objectives of CDSP-B (AF)**
- 3. Implementation status per component**
- 4. Project Organization**
- 5. Project Finances**
- 6. Staffing**

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 DPPs of the six project implementing agencies, which provide detailed information on the project. The DPP for the Land Component was approved on 17th January 2020. The BWDB DPP has been approved by ECNEC on 21st July 2020, and finalization by the MoWR will take place shortly. Approval of the remaining DPPs is expected.

The Annual Work Plan and Budget July 2019 – December 2020 was submitted to EKN and IFAD in November 2019. This second progress report presents an overview of the project activities for the period 1st January – 30th June 2020.

Covid-19 pandemic situation

New virus attack at Noakhali District (late June 2020):

- Total contaminated: 2,189
- Death 45
- Cured 987

Infected in Upazillas included in the project area: 497

This includes: Subornachar 134, Hatiya 24, Companiganj 113, Kobirhat 226

Other local Upazillas: Sadar: 677, Begumganj: 655, Chatkhil 141 Sonaimuri: 118, Senbagh: 101.

Urir char, Char Mozammel, Dhal char and Char Kolatali which are isolated islands, are reported without infection.

Covid-19 situation at community level

Information collected shows that no corona infection patients have been identified anywhere in the CDSP-B(AF) areas.

Source: NGOs, local elites, Union Parishad, Micro Finance Groups and Tube well Use Group members.

There is increased mask use by most of the community outside the house due to mass campaign.

Many people are living with sneeze, fever, coughing and cold infections but this may not be COVID 19.

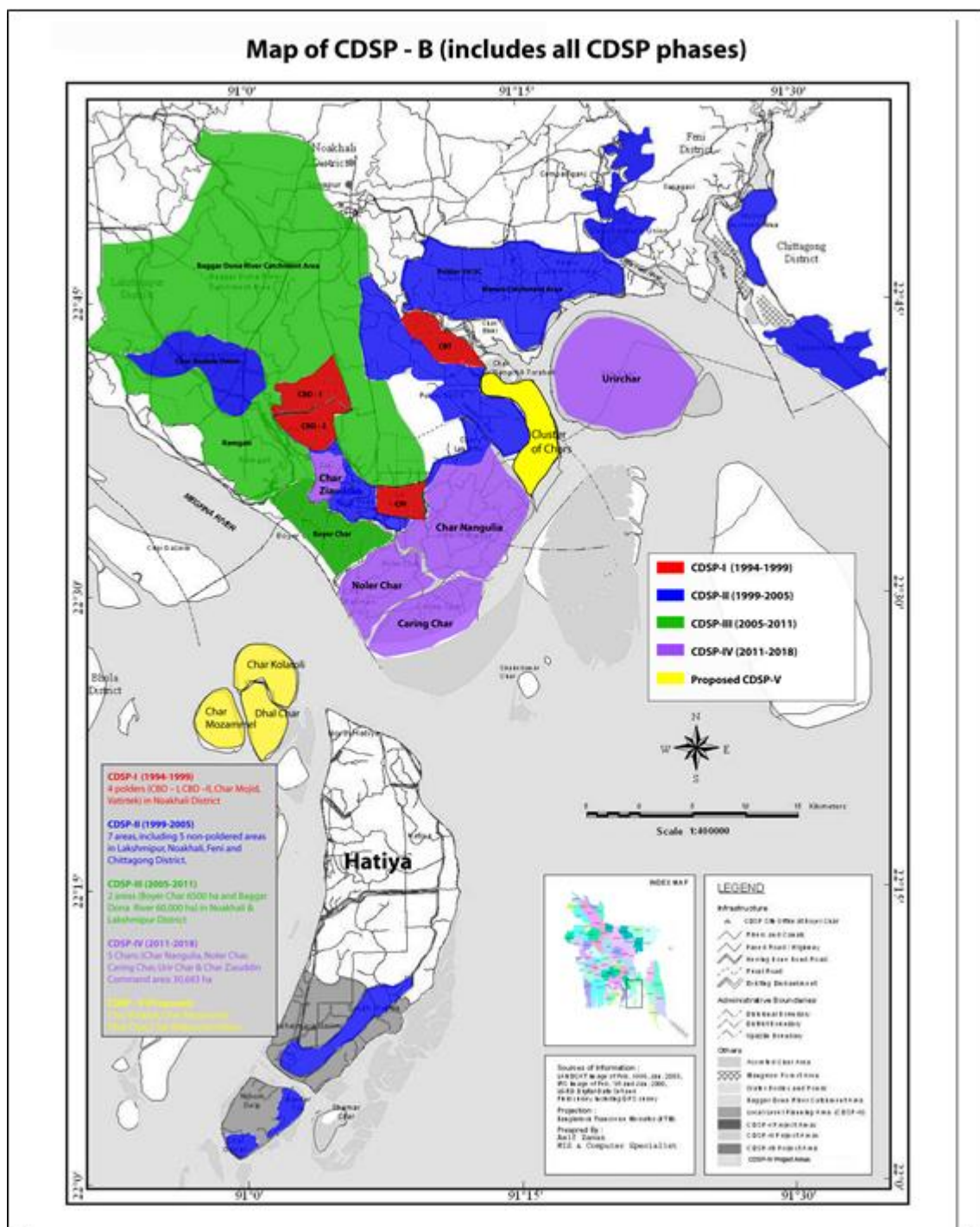
The CDSP-B TA team has worked from home from Government lockdown on March 26th until the end of the reporting period and has managed to continue most project activities by phone and online.

2. Objective

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.

A **first specific objective** of the Project will be to consolidate the achievements of the earlier CDSP phases I to IV. The Project will continue support for CDSP I, II, III, & IV areas with operation and maintenance activities and land settlement. Security for people and livelihoods has already been provided during these phases via climate resilient infrastructure and by providing poor households with legal title to land. To productively utilise these char lands it is necessary to:

- Provide additional protection from salt water intrusion and flooding via embankments, sluice gates and drainage channels: not all needed infrastructure has been implemented during previous CDSP phases. Moreover, part of the water management infrastructure has been affected by coastal erosion. This makes it essential to (re)build coastal embankments and major sluices in part of the project area;
- Protect people and property from periodic cyclones and the effects of climate change with climate resilient rural infrastructure;
- Ensure access to potable water;
- Introduce and disseminate appropriate agricultural technologies and practices (taking account of possible seasonal salinity); and
- Build communications infrastructure within the chars and between the CDSP areas and external markets and population centres.



The Project will specifically address the challenges of climate change. Engineering designs will take into account likely future rises in sea levels and changes in precipitation. At the household level the Project will reduce vulnerability and mitigate risks from climate-related factors.

A **second specific objective** of the Project is the preparation of future investments in char development in the South Eastern delta. For future investments substantial preparatory work is required. First, the chars that will be included in the project are exposed to different levels of land accretion and erosion than experienced so-far. This requires detailed knowledge of the hydro-morphological characteristics of the area. Based on this study a Strategic Planning Exercise for future land development and settlement will be undertaken. Finally, a more permanent institutional and organisational 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. The feasibility study for CDSP V will explicitly address these fundamental adjustments of the CDSP approach. During CDSP-B the first steps will be initiated to adjust the CDSP approach.

Geographically CDSP-B covers the combined project areas of CDSP phases I to IV and the prospective project area of CDSP V (see map above).

3. Implementation Status by Component

3.1. Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the status of project interventions by 30th June 2020. It sums up the activities that have taken place during the reporting period, grouped under the six project components: protection from climate change (3.2), climate resilient infrastructure and water supply and sanitation (3.3), land settlement and titling (3.4), livelihood support (3.5), institutional development (3.6) knowledge management (3.7) and preparation of future investments in char development (3.8).

3.2. Protection from climate change

This component concerns construction of water management infrastructure in CDSP-B (AF) by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) for protection from climate change, consisting of embankments, drainage sluices, drainage channels (khals) and protective works. Also, provisions are made for maintenance of water management infrastructure in CDSP I, II, III and IV areas. Bank-line survey is normally practiced twice a year in the monsoon and dry period to update the scenario of bank erosion/accretion along the banks of Meghna river and Hatiya/Sandwip channel for Boyerchar, Noler Char, Char Nangulia, Char Maksumul Hakim up to Musapur sluice via 59/3C and Urir Char. During this progress period it was done in the month of January 2020 and found the erosion situation is alarming. General stakeholders of CDSP-B(AF) were informed about the objectives and the development works to be performed under this project through 15 large gatherings in an information dissemination campaign in CDSP-I, II, III, IV and V areas.

In addition, this component concerns social forestry activities by the Forestry Department (FD), including establishment of shelter belts to protect chars from storms and cyclones (see 3.2.2).

Construction of water management infrastructure by BWDB

For a complete overview of BWDB activities reference is made to the Inception Report paragraph 4.2.1. For an overview of achievements and financial progress and planning of the same, see **Annex 4**, Table A1, which presents the IFAD format. Implementation activities are discussed in detail below.

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. To understand the latest process of morphological change, in August 2019 experienced Hydro-morphologists, Ir. Bram Bliet and Engineer AHM Kausher carried out a mission with other TA team members. Based on their work in particular, it was found that erosion of bank lines in the South and South-eastern part of the CDSP project area has accelerated since the preparation of the Project Design Report in July 2018 and the flow of the

Meghna has joined the short-cut channel on the Eastern side of the project area. At this stage it is not possible to determine safe sites for replacement high price infrastructure, sluices and sea dykes.

Therefore, it is proposed for the time being no new (retired) embankments and no new sluices should be built. Introductory design of sluices and embankments will be done, but initially no construction instead, it is proposed that efforts in CDSP-B will focus on emergency actions to limit the impact of openness to the sea, like raising crest levels of khal embankments and monitoring/ protection of box culverts affected by tidal flow due to damage of embankments and sluices. This has been considered in the work carried out and described below.

Construction of retired embankment:

In total 17.50km of retired embankment is planned in Noler Char, Char Nangulia and in Boyer Char. But the erosion trend is alarming.

Any retired embankment seems not to be feasible until a safe site is identified through hydro-morphological survey and model study. The construction program should include building dwarf embankments along the tidal channel to reduce saline water intrusion.

Construction of drainage sluices

One new 4 vent sluice (4v-1.5x1.8m) with khal diversion, approach embankment and closure is planned in proposed DPP under Noler Char. One new 5 vent sluice (5v-1.50mx1.80m) over katakhali khal-2 and one 7 vent sluice (7v-1.5x1.8m) over Caring khal are planned in Char Nangulia including khal diversion, approach embankments and closures. These sluices are to replace DS-3 in Noler Char, DS-2 & DS-1 in Char Nangulia which have already been eroded or lost function as adjacent embankment is 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.

Excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals

In the proposed DPP the program for excavation/re-excavation of drainage khals is 171.5 km in all CDSP-I, II, III & IV chars (Char Baggardona I, II, and Char Majid = 25.00km, Char Vatirtek = 28.02km, Polder 59/3C = 20.0km, Polder 59/3B = 22.00km, Boyerchar = 10.00km, Char Nangulia = 40.00km, Noler Char 13.50km and Urir Char = 13.00km.) Work will be done on priority basis as per depth of drainage congestion and protect tidal flow..

Since October 2019 preliminary survey/ selection of khals for excavation/re-excavation has been started. During the reporting period preliminary survey/selection has been done for 40 km khal re-excavation at Char Nangulia, 10 km at Noler Char, 10 km at Boyerchar and 13 km at Urir Char.

Protective works

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

During the reporting time site selection for riverbank protective work of 700 metre has been done.

Re-sectioning of embankment

Embankment re-sectioning will be done for 1.00km of embankment at Char Baggardona-I & II and 5.00km at Char Nangulia to ensure that it remains functional and reduce the risk of failure. It will be also assured to do most of re-sectioning work by WMGs as LCS.

During the reporting period Primary Identification in the field has been done for re-sectioning of 1.00 km embankment at Baggardona I & II 2.00 km at Char Nangulia.

Repair of drainage sluices

Drainage sluices, nine in total, at Char Bhatirtek and polder 59/3B in the CDSP-I and II areas 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.

Preliminary survey for selection of sluices for repairing has been done during the reporting period at polder 59/3B and Vatirtek.

River Erosion, Flood and Water Logging

At Caring Char the maximum erosion is going on at the South and South-east side, West side erosion is not so severe. During the reporting period 100m erosion occurred on the South/South-east side and 30m on the West side. Box culvert over Mohiuddin khal on Adarshagram to Bathankhali Bazar was eroded in the 1st week of June 2020. Adarshagram cyclone shelter, at the extreme North end of Caring Char has a minimum 1.00km setback distance from the riverbank in all directions.

Closures over Mamur khal, Caring khal and Caring closure, including the shifted military camp at the extreme North of Caring Char have been eroded during this reporting period. Noler Char, Char Nangulia polders are now open to tidal flow. At Boyerchar the erosion is much at Chatla khal sluice where the rehabilitated dwarf embankment is also eroded and less at Tankir sluice but embankment is breached and there is minor erosion at Gabtali sluice during the reporting period. During cyclone Amphan, embankment slopes and tree plantation were much affected due to high waves and strong winds.

At Char Nangulia from Janata Bazar to Syedpur erosion is very severe but at the South of Maksumul Hakim there is accretion. Erosion again increases in polder 59/3C, Char Elahi and BWDB is constructing there 10km of retired embankment with bank protection up to the Musapur sluice. The retired embankment at the South-east and South-west sides of Janata Bazar and four U-drains have already gone into the river, of which two are in the Bhumihin bazar-Janata bazar-Mamur khal road and another two in the Solaiman bazar-Bashar bazar road.

During the reporting period, bank erosion at Noler Char (Shantipur bazar to DS-3 to Chanondi ghat) is minimal and about 20 to 25 households affected by erosion have shifted to other places in Noler Char. In Colony bazar and the adjacent riverbank at Urir Char Southwest, minor erosion is continuing.

Monsoon rain and spring tide water intrusion have created water logging and damage to paddy seedlings in different Chars of CDSP- B. Water cannot drain out properly in the 59/3B area because most canals are silted up and sluices not functional. There are no sluices and embankment breaches in several locations at Char Nangulia, as a result water logging is permanent in this area. So, farmers suffer partly for paddy seedling damage and vegetable crop damage. The low lands of Char Kolatolli, Char Mozammel and Dhal Char are submerged by high spring tides in the monsoon.

Embankment Erosion at Boyar Char



Identified emergency work / beneficiaries' requests

- Close borrow pit khal (Noler Char) both ends or dwarf embankment construction at side of Noler Char side to stop submergence of cultivable land and crops from tidal water.
- Construction of dwarf embankment by using spoil earth along Milon khal both banks at Noler Char to stop submergence of cultivable land, crops and cultured fish from tidal water.
- People propose dwarf embankment should be constructed immediately from Chatla sluice to Tankir sluice and save crops of Boyerchar from tidal water.
- Re-excavation of Bashkhali khal outfall to improve water logging situation of Char Mojid polder.
- Construct marginal/dwarf embankment periphery of Char Kolatolli, Char Mozammel and Dhal Char to stop submergence/inundation by spring tide in monsoon.

Plantation by Forest Department

In anticipation of DPP approval preparatory priority activities have been undertaken at field level considering next season of plantation such as formation of Social Forestry Groups (SFG) establishment of nursery, selection of various plantation areas etc.

Formation of Social Forestry Groups

At the core of the social forestry approach is the social forestry groups, such groups are formed for every 2 kilometers of road, canal and embankment plantation. Each group has about 20-25 members with roughly 70 % men and 30 % women. During the period new 2 groups have been formed and hence the total number of social forestry groups have been formed.

Establishment of nurseries

Forest Department has ensured raising quality seedlings from their own existing nurseries, newly established nurseries or from other sources. Seedlings have been raised with Keora species for 1,150 ha of mangrove plantations in Thanger char and Islam char. Seedlings for other species are raised in poly bags for 40 km roadside, 20km canal side and 15 km of embankment plantation. For maintenance of seedlings four times weeding, grading and sorting have been completed.

Road, embankment and canal plantations

There is a plan for 40 km of road, 15 km embankment and 20 km canal plantations in 2019-2020. During the period 30 km road and 8 km canal site selection have been completed, making a total of 40 km road, 20 km canal and 2 km embankment.

Mangrove plantations

There is a plan for 2019-2020 for a total of 1,150 ha of mangrove plantation in Thanger char and adjacent to Islam char. This mangrove will contribute to improving coastal areas as a natural habitat for birds and fishes and for protection against natural hazards like cyclones and tidal waves.

Capacity building

In order to familiarize Social forestry Groups with the social forestry program and in particular with the social forestry methodology and to enhance their capabilities eight follow up meetings have been conducted in the CDSP-III and CDSP- IV areas with 25 members in each batch. A total of 14 follow up meetings have been completed in CDSP-III and IV plantation areas.

3.3. 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 and killas and markets. In addition, in the water supply and sanitation program, DPHE is providing test tube wells; deep tube wells and single pit latrines (see 4.3.2).

Construction of internal infrastructure by LGED

BC Paved Roads (paved width- 3.70m)

In the proposed DPP there is a program for improvement of 25 km HBB road by bituminous carpeting in CDSP-I to IV areas.

Primary selection of HBB road for improvement by BC has been started and completed for 25.80km (Char Nangulia 15.60km, Noler Char 7.80km, Boyerchar 2.40km). Field selection of road repairing for 20.00km has been done during the reporting period. This selection will be finalised when LGED involvement will start at the field level. Selection has been done considering ten years safe zone for the river erosion.

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

In the proposed DPP there is a program for improvement of 30km earth roads by HBB.

Primary selection of earth roads for improvement by HBB has been started since November 2019 and already completed for 27.30km (Nangulia 12.00km, Noler Char 1.50km, Char Ziauddin 5.00km, Urir Char

6.30km, Char Majid 2.50km). 80% of this selection has been done during the reporting period. Selection has been done considering ten years safe zone for the river erosion.

Earthen roads (5.00/4.50m crest width)

In the proposed DPP there is a program for improvement of 25km earthen road.

During the reporting period primary selection of earthen road for improvement has been completed for 20km. Selection has been done considering ten years safe zone for the river erosion.

Construction of Box Culverts

In the proposed DPP there is a program for construction of 35 Box culverts under CDSP Bridging Project in the CDSP-I to IV area including new Chars.

During the reporting period primary selection of box culvert has been done for 25 at Char Nangulia, Vatirtek, Noler Char, Urir Char and in CDSP-V area. Selection has been done considering ten years safe zone for the river erosion.

Construction of U-drain/ Pipe Culvert

In the proposed DPP there is a program for construction of 50 Nos. U-drain/ Pipe culvert under CDSP Bridging Project in the CDSP-I to IV area including new Chars.

During the project period primary selection of U-drain/ Pipe culvert has been done for 35 sites.

Construction of Cyclone Shelters

In the proposed DPP there is a program for construction of 6 cyclone shelter cum primary schools under CDSP Bridging Project in the CDSP-I to IV area including new Chars

Primary selection of Cyclone shelters, one at Tara Market and the other near Vandary market/Lakshir khal WMG's area at Char Nangulia in Subarnachar Upazila and cyclone shelter at West side of Belal Samaj at Char Maksumul Hakim, new char in Subarnachar Upazila has been done.

Three other cyclone shelters in new Chars, one near Ashrayan Bazar and other at Monir Bazar in Char Kolatoli, the third at Muktijoddhya Bazar in Char Mozzamel are selected. These are to be verified for final selection with LGED after DPP approval. Selection has been done considering ten years safe zone for the river erosion.

Construction of Village Market

In the proposed DPP there is a program for construction of one village market under CDSP Bridging Project at Char Nangulia

As the first choice Bhumihin Bazar at Char Nangulia has been selected for market development.

Construction of Killa

In the proposed DPP there is a program for construction of one Earthen Killa under CDSP Bridging Project in Char Kolatoli.

During CDSP-IV period the site for construction of killa was selected near Ashrayan Bazar at Char Kolatoli and it is still available for construction.

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

There is a program for maintenance of cyclone shelters, paved and earthen roads, bridge and culverts in the LGED proposed DPP.

Bridges and Culverts at risk due to openness to the sea shall be protected. Proposed budget is Tk. 780 lakh.

During the reporting period Primary identification of 4 cyclone shelters, 23 km BC paved road and 4 box culverts at Char Majid polder, Char Nangulia and Noler Char is done. These will be finally verified jointly with the LGED after DPP approval.

Water supply and sanitation by DPHE

In previous CDSP phases, one deep tube well was provided for 15 to 20 households and one for each cyclone shelter was installed. Test tube wells were sunk to get advance information on the aquifers of the project area. Recently DPHE has changed the concept and is now providing one deep tube well for 10 households. CDSP I, II, III and IV area will be surveyed to distribute tube wells based on the DPHE new concept. Non-functioning tube wells sunk before shall be also identified and replaced. Deep tube wells will

be also distributed in the new Chars proposed for CDSP-V. One latrine is given to each individual household and this should cover all project area including new Chars.

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 since November 2019 and will continue simultaneously with the installation program.

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 survey for identification of households which do not have latrines started since November 2019 and will continue simultaneously with installation during the construction period.

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

In the proposed DPP there is a program for maintenance of non-functioning deep tube wells or maintenance of public toilets in CDSP Bridging areas. Proposed budget is Tk. 50 lakh.

Primary identification of deep tube wells non-functioning for lack of simple parts or public toilets not being used and requiring minor works in CDSP Bridging areas has been started since November 2019.

3.4. Land settlement and titling

Plot-to-plot survey (PTPS)

On 21 January 2020 ten survey teams of three members each were appointed by the Technical Assistance Team to perform plot-to-plot survey in Urir char. From 26th January to March 25th survey operation was continued until the Corona lock down was declared. By this time 4,300 acres PTPS was completed. Now the PTPS activities have been postponed and surveyors have been sent to their homes until the situation becomes normal. The appointment of the surveyors was based on 'no work-no pay' so they did not get any remuneration after the lockdown. To ease the hardship during the corona no work situation a portion of advance salary was distributed among the surveyors at the eve of Eid-ul-Fitr in the month of May 2020.

To supervise and monitor the PTPS operation in Urir Char besides the government project officials TA team members were also engaged and they regularly visited and monitored the activities of the surveyors.

A Leaflet (Handbill) was drafted and published describing the transparent method of PTPS and settlement activities of CDSP-B and five thousand copies of it were ready to distribute to the landless people of the project area to make them aware of the standard rules of land settlement procedure.

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

The work on demarcation of the boundary between Noakhali and Chattogram districts was initiated by the Directorate of Land Records and Survey (DLRS) in the month of January 2020. A traverse survey team of five members was deployed in the area. The team completed half of their work by March 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 pandemic situation. The TA team maintained close contact with the boundary survey team and monitored the work to help them to complete the work in time.

Landless family selection

Two Landless family selection meetings were held in Subarnachar Upazila and 160 families were selected in those events. Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) of Subarnachar Upazila presided over the meetings. Land Settlement Advisors were present in the meetings as member of the Upazila selection committee. Due to the Covid-19 situation all related field level activities like landless family selections, deed execution and registration, and Khatian distribution were postponed from the end of March 2020. In addition to that outdoor activity a two day sorting program on previous (CDSP-IV) settlement cases was held in Subarnachar Upazila; 200 Khatians were opened using LRMS software to distribute to landless families.

Monitoring and follow up on MoL RPA fund release process

MoL GoB budget (BDT 79 lakh) for the financial year 2019-2020 was duly released at the beginning of June 2020. Basically, pay and allowances expenses of the project personnel were disposed by this budget. RPA portion of the budget was not released till the end of the financial year 2019-2020. At the very end (25/06/2020) of the financial year 2019-2020 Ministry of Finance issued three essential letters regarding

MoL RPA fund (BDT 309 lakh) release. Two months general holiday (April-May 2020) for Covid-19 declared by the government delayed the whole RPA fund release process. Bangladesh Bank opened and delivered the SAFE account numbers to PCD office on 30th June 2020. PCD office resent revised withdrawal application (WA) to IFAD on 1st July 2020. Subsequently, no IFAD fund was remitted in the SAFE accounts within this financial year. Therefore, PD, MoL could not spend the RPA fund to implement the planned and budgeted procurements and land settlement expenditures.

Assistance on virtual workshop and training program

Two virtual training programmes and one virtual workshop in each of the two districts of Noakhali and Chattogram on land settlement and management and expansion of the government line agencies' activities in CDSP-B areas were held during the reporting period. To implement these virtual training and workshops Land Section Technical Assistance (TA) team aided on Zoom on technical issues and presented virtual Power Point Presentations on land settlement and management matters. All officers and support staff, who are associated with the implementation of CDSP-B, MoL part in Subarnachar, Companygonj and Sandwip Upazilas in Noakhali and Chattogram districts and head of the district level offices were present in the six virtual meetings.

Meetings of the Project Monitoring and Management Committees

During the reporting period one PMC MoL (Project Monitoring Committee of Ministry of Land) meeting was held on 5/02/2020 in the Ministry of Land. Two DPMC (District Project Management Committee) monthly meetings at Noakhali on 26/01/2020 and 23/02/2020 and Chattogram on 19/02/2020 were held at the respective Deputy Commissioner's office as well as the PD's office in Noakhali and Chattogram. In these meetings project progress and targets were reviewed thoroughly and many contemporary important issues were discussed and disposed of. Land Settlement Advisor and ALSA of TA Team attended these meetings.

Follow up activities on DPP approval process

During this period, as assigned responsibility by the Project Management Committee several visits and communications were made by Land Settlement Advisor (LSA) to the Planning Commission and PCD's office to follow up on the DPP approval process. Regarding BWDB, LGED, DPHE, and FD DPP approval progress three meetings were held with the PS to Member, Planning Commission, Deputy Chief, and Assistant Chiefs in Planning Commission.

Change/transfer of project officials

During the reporting period, new Assistant Commissioner (Land) of Companygonj and Subarnachar Upazilas who are also acting as Assistant Project Directors in their respective jurisdictions joined after the transfers of their predecessors. Currently all the project posts are filled.

3.5. Livelihood Support

Institutional development, awareness building, mobilization and coordination

A mass Project Information Dissemination Campaign (PIDC) has been launched from October, 2019 and completed in March, 2020 with all stakeholders of the project area to disseminate planned activities of CDSP-B (AF) project. All TA team members facilitated the meetings with the support of implementing agencies and the remaining three campaigns which were organized in Char Maksumul Hakim and Urir Char have been completed, with 2,300 participants (450 women and 1,850 men). The participants were Local Government Institutions (LGI) UP Chairmen and Members, local leaders, NGO representatives, Field Level Institutions, Market Committee members and project stakeholders.

Strengthening of 30 Water Management Groups was carried out and they are now and continuing regular meetings, with follow up. An NGO Working paper is under review and finalization. Information was collected on Microfinance NGOs are working in the project area. Communicated was held with 60 local elites and UP members and 250 beneficiaries with a focus on prevention messages, including hand washing, coughing etiquette and social distancing on COVID-19. A primary list of 400 families dealing with the Corona crisis was prepared for project support.

Regarding contact tracing for Covid-19 the message of the Islamic Foundation "*Stop gathering in the mosque at the time of prayer*" was provided to 10 Imams of mosques to disseminate. Liaison maintained with four NGO's which have mobilized 35 UP Chairman, members, Imam of mosque and representatives of CDSP Field level Institutions to arrange for the arrival and accommodation of people in cyclone shelters at the time of super cyclone Amphan May 19-21 2020.

An infection and prevention leaflet of Covid-19 supplied from DPHE was provided to 10 NGO branches which ensured distribution of 150 to the coastal communities. The World Health Organization video clip was provided to local NGO's and others to protect against COVID-19. Support was given to process families to

get food aid (rice, soya bean oil, salt, pulse, sugar) from local government in polders 59/3C, 59/3B, and char Baggardona. Support was continued through rice aid of 10 kg / family from local government for VGF card holder families.

Training materials for five types of module (handbooks, handouts, flip chart) were prepared. 20 Visual Cards were designed for use with spare parts and non- functioning signs of tube well for caretaker family training. Work is underway to prepare a module on hygiene and health practice training for adolescent groups and a leaflet on hygiene practices for Covid-19.

Super cyclone Amphan

The cyclone Amphan hit the Bangladesh and West Bengal coast during May 19th-22nd and Bangladesh Meteorological Department has raised danger signal 10 on the 20th. Major damaged occurred in the South west, but the coastal project area: Hatia, Subarnachar, Companiganj, and part of Sandwip, Monpura, and Tazmuddin have also been affected.

The project team communicated with local government Chairman, Members, Water Management Organizations, political leaders and Red Cross volunteers, for preparation and to provide updated weather forecasts and to request all cyclone shelters of the area should be kept open. A total number of people took shelter in cyclone shelter in the project area as follows:

Total number of cyclone shelters	118
Number of people taking shelter	22,854
Women and children:	12,709
Men	10,145
Number of animal: cows, buffalo, sheep	14,035

Dry food and other support have been ensured by the Local Government representatives and the social elite during the stay period. The rehabilitation program is yet to be declared by the Government to compensate for losses post cyclone.

At least 2,525 fish farmers farming an area of 200 ha have been been affected by the cyclone in the project area; approximate lose is Tk 7.0 million. Amphan damaged 175 ha of chili, soybean, sweet potato, sweet gourd, snake gourd, cucumber, yard long bean and pulse crop in the CDSP-B area. 30 seed beds of Aus Binadhan -19 were damaged.

Food Security during April-June (as a result of Covid 19 lockdown)

In the CDSP-B (AF) area opportunities of work for day laborers have been reduced. There is no news of starvation of the day laborers but conditions of poor people are miserable as they are workless. Daily labourers could not go outside the area to Chattogram and other districts.

Agriculture

The Project Agriculturist is working with full support of Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) in the field. 25 Farmers Forum (FF) meetings have been conducted in CDSP I, II, III areas with 750 members, 45% women and in management committees 43% are women's representatives in 11 groups.

The team prepared a one day training module for farmers training, and prepared vermi compost and organic pesticide procedure and module. Wilting disease control measure support was provided to the 34 farmers on water melon. 42 farmers were advised to set up measures in the rice field to control rice stem borer, grasshopper, swarming caterpillar. 300 sorjan farmers were advised on cultural practices in their standing vegetables fields.

Continued support was provided to Department of Agriculture Extension field officers and Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture, Subornachar center regarding 590 kilogram of seed support and training support to 149 farmers for Aus rice Binadhan-19 and BRRI dhan 48.

Sorjan farmers have started to harvest cucumber, yard long bean, bitter gourd; the price of vegetables is higher than previous years. Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) established 7 demonstrations of High Yielding Varieties rice 4 and vegetables 3 plots in CDSP-B area and distributed aman rice seed and fertilizer to 42 farmer's forum members.

For reaching markets, boats are using to bring passengers as well as cattle, fish, milk, paddy and vegetable etc. up and down from Urir char and other islands in the project area and some are reaching Dhaka and Chattogram.

Social livelihood

Homestead agriculture and value chain

Selection of potential areas was made and 356 farmers enlisted for training and demonstrations through focus group discussion and individual contact. 297 households were selected for vermi compost and quick compost demonstrations. 21 input sellers; 15 local market buyers and 13 up market buyers were selected for work on value chain. Salinity status data collection from different farms was done in the rabi season. Coordination was carried out with agricultural research department and seed company local representatives for updating our farmers about new technology.

47 plant nurserers were selected for training on plant nursery. Technical support was provided to watermelon, okra and rice producer farmers. Vegetable marketing information was collected on a regular basis and challenges met to develop more linkages. Technical handout was prepared for value chain, fruit and vegetable producer groups for properly management of their crops

Poultry and Livestock

Group discussions were held with 350 farmers of farmer's forum, water management groups, social forestry groups in project area, including needs assessment, collection of required field data and provision of technical advice. 53 dairy farmers were identified for future programme of artificial insemination and six farmers for beef fattening. Preliminary selection of four paravets and four AI service providers was done with the help of FLIs.

A total of 230 poultry and livestock disease cases were prescribed and advice given to beneficiaries. Follow up was done with 15 existing poultry workers and 8 paravets, giving technical advice about current outbreaks of disease in the project area. A colourful leaflet (1,000 copies) was prepared and distributed among farmers in project area on epidemic lumpy skin disease of cattle.

All related information on corona virus outbreak at field level and its impact on poultry and livestock (milk market, eggs and poultry meat marketing) was collected. During lockdown period communication and technical support and advice was provided to 145 dairy farmers, beef fatteners and poultry farmers. Technical support was provided to 65 selected paravets, artificial insemination service providers, poultry workers and livestock focal persons via mobile and internet to ensure quality veterinary support for beneficiaries of project area in COVID19 pandemic situation.

During attack of cyclone Amphan communication was made with 35 focal persons to take emergency action to save their livestock in disaster and encourage them to bring their livestock to killas, cyclone shelter fields or on high land so the damage was minimized for livestock. This was focused on Urir char, Noler char, Caring char and Dhal char, Char Kolatali and Char Mozammel.

Fisheries

One training module was developed for improved rice-fish culture. 8 fish nurserers, 3 kuchia (mud eel) farmers, 3 ornamental fish farmers and 5 cage culture farmers were selected and 30 white fish farmers identified for training. Five farmers supported with release of 4.75kg spawn (fish fry) in their own prepared ponds by project technical support in Shibcharan, Char Majid and Parishkar bazar areas.

During pandemic (COVID-19), technical support was provided such as: pond preparation, nursery management, liming, fertilizing and feed management to 60 farmers in Char Baggardona, Noler char and Char Majid areas. An initial list of 60 farmers list has been prepared with address and contact number for training on various interventions.

Water and Sanitation

DPHE is responsible for implementation activities of water supply and sanitation with the support of TA team, and Field Level Institutions for group formation, orientation, training, and development of training modules.

Preparation of tube well user group and follow up focused on potential areas for preparation of tube well user groups in the reporting period; 315 have been prepared and a total 615 groups are ready to finalize. Follow up was carried out with 50 Tube well User Groups and 200 Caretaker Families, through monitoring and provision of necessary advice. The loss of DPHE installations such as DTW and sanitary latrines was assessed and a report on damage caused by river erosion-prone areas was updated. All actual 2,690 DTWs distributed in previous phases in the project areas were assessed. On this basis a preliminary action plan has been prepared with the support of DPHE field staff.

Legal and Human Rights (LHR)

The objective of this element is to provide community access to information about law raising awareness about legal rights, and empowering the poor, especially women, both legally and socially by encouraging them to take legal action when necessary. Field mobilization and selection activities have been done in the project area as follows.

A campaign for strengthening 25 existing Law Implementation Committees (LIC) was initiated the issues of early marriage and dowry were discussed. Four new legal human rights promoters and a total of 24 promoters have been selected for field implementation. 20 law implementation committee meetings were held and followed up. Discussions were held with 40 NGO groups on Human Rights with the support of NGOs.

Communication was done with 10 UP Chairman, 20 Members, 60 local elites, 10 School/Madrassa teachers, and Imams to share information on five laws: Muslim family law, Hindu family law, Muslim inheritance law, Hindu inheritance law, and Land Law. International Women's Day 2020 was observed in CDSP- B areas to highlight women's contribution; about 300 people from all walks of society attended the rally and discussion meeting at two site office compounds.

Communication was made with 15 newly selected Legal and Human Rights Promoters (LHRP) to increase awareness on COVID -19. LIC guideline and Legal Human Rights training module were reviewed and handout prepared for elite one day discussion meeting.

Compensation for affected families

Households and land owners affected by construction of embankment, sluice gate, canals during CDSP-IV in Noler char, Caring char and char Nangulia are demanding for their compensation money as soon as possible.

Gender and Nutrition

The Gender and Nutrition Advisor resigned and was released on 6th February 2020 and NGO Sector Specialist Poultry and Livestock Ms. Jannatul Naim has given additional charge of this component. All documents related to the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and gender budget have been updated.

A one day orientation program on gender and nutrition was conducted for TA team members at CDSP-B (AF) office, Noakhali. Four events of *Orientation on Gender and Nutrition*, a one day training program, were conducted in the field. Target group was field level institutions (FLIs) members and beneficiaries of the project area. A total of 120 participants (80 female and 40 male) attended the training on basic introduction to gender equality, gender mainstreaming and nutrition aspects especially for pregnant women, adolescent girls and children. A further planned ten events are pending due to COVID19 emergency situation.

According to Gender Action Plan (GAP), CDSP-B gender team provided technical support to all field level institutions (FLI's) to ensure at least 40-50% women's participation in all groups in the project area. During the reporting period 30 Water Management Groups have been reformed with ensured 50% of women's participation and 32% in the management committee. A total of 25 Farmer's Forums (FF) were formed with 45% women participation and 43% in the management committee. This ensured an increase in women's access to project information and encouraged them for future involvement in different project activities.

The gender team has conducted 19 awareness meetings in CDSP-B areas on the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment as well as nutrition. A total of 767 participants took part in these meetings, 490 women and 277 men. Gender issues have been added to the agenda and discussion points of the Water Management Group (WMG) and other Field Level Institutions (FLIs) meetings with the aim of ensuring mainstreaming of women's and men's issues and to achieve greater gender equality and women's empowerment. During the lock down period the gender team communicated with gender focal persons and beneficiaries in the project area and collected information the about COVID19 outbreak. They also provided messages to project beneficiaries about the pandemic situation and made them aware about taking necessary protective measures and initiatives, via phone calls. They also stressed the importance of family nutrition during COVID-19.

He gender team communicated continuously during cyclonic storm Amphan sharing messages about disaster preparedness and encouraging people to go to cyclone shelters with emphasis on women and children's safety. In CSDP-B area an average of 70-80% of those sheltering were women and children. The team also advised people about taking necessary measures to avoid corona virus spread at cyclone shelters and also advised about precautionary measures during post cyclone time to be safe mainly from waterborne diseases.

3.6. 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 as included in the IFAD PDR. During part of this period, activities have been carried out at home due to Covid-19 lock. The major activities were:

Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) 2019

The 7th round of AOS 2019 was carried out during October 2019 to January 2020 through gathering information from 600 sample households from three domains CDSP I&II, CDSP III and CDSP IV. Data entry was completed in March 2020. The report has been circulated in May 2020 and presented on 17th June 2020 through online conference with representatives from CDSP-B, EKN and IFAD.

Reported Feedback from Char Dwelling Farmers on Livelihood Activities

A paper entitled “Reported Feedback from Char Dwelling Farmers on Livelihood Activities in Covid-19 Lock Down Period” has been produced during this reporting period. The report is based on some 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 staff. The report was shared with IFAD and EKN.

International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard Reporting System

The selected indicators have been updated for reporting to IATI. The values of indicators are cumulative status from 1st July 2019 to 30th June 2020. The number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project is 32,422 (Female 47%). The percentage change compared to July to December 2019 is 389%. The outreach by sectors and by major activities have calculated and tabulated.

Knowledge management

Two new Technical Reports have been circulated:

- Technical Report No 2: Annual Outcome Survey 2019.
- Technical Report No 3: Project Information Dissemination Campaigns (PIDC) 2020.

The project website (www.cdsp.org.bd) has been updated with the latest project information.

CDSP Library Resources: all CDSP published resources have been reorganized, with a central register.

The book *New Land New Life* has been published and copies are available for distribution after launch.

3.7. Preparation of future investments in char development

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 bathymetry survey area will not be needed for the entire study area as Institute of Water Modelling has been doing recent bathymetric surveys were in parts of the Lower Meghna, Tetulia river as well as Sandwip channel, and this data can be made available. Terms of Reference have been finalised for the survey and a competitive tender has been completed, with work planned to start during the next reporting period.

4. Project organization

4.1. Project coordination

One Project Management Committee (PMC) meetings, the 3rd was held during the reporting period, on 12th March in Dhaka. The meeting 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 30th June 2020 is presented in Chapter 6 below, 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.
- Regular short progress reports on the crisis situation from 26th March to 30th June.

5. Project Finances

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

5.1. Project cost

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. DPP of Ministry of Land has already been approved. DPP of BWDB was approved by the ECNEC Meeting on 21st July 2020. The remaining three are also moving and are expected to be approved by October 2020.

Table-1 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 in **Table - 2** below.

Table-2 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

5.2. Budget July 2019– December 2020

The first budget of the project has been drawn up for eighteen months from July 2019 to December 2020. It is presented below in Table-3.

Table-3 Budget July 2019 – December 2020

Slab	Cost Components	Tk. Million	USD Million
01	Protection from Climate Changes	1,259.98	15.00
02	Internal Infrastructure (Including Agriculture & Livelihood)	702.88	8.36
03	Land Settlement and Titling	61.14	0.73
04	TA and Management Support	235.12	2.79
05	Beneficiary Contribution	7.37	0.09
06	NGO Contributions	123.65	1.47
	Total	2,390.14	28.44

The above budget is 51.52 percent of the total project budget. The projected expenditure in this period is relatively high as all procurements were assumed to be done in this period and a major portion of the civil works, especially protective works of BWDB are included here. Also the Hydromorphological Survey and Data Collection was also planned to be completed in this period. Due to delay in approval of the DPPs especially because of the Covid-19 pandemic, most of the said expenses are yet to be incurred. The Hydromorphological Survey, however, is going to be commenced by contract signing in 3rd Quarter 2020.

Contribution of the Government of the Netherlands

The contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for the three year project period is TK.475 Million (US\$ 5.65 Million). A sum of TK 63.17 Million (US\$0.75 Million) has been spent during the period of January to June 2020 with a cumulative expenditure of TK 118.64 Million (US\$1.41 Million) during the first year of operation from July 2019 till June 2020.

IFAD loan amount or GoB contribution were not spent during the reporting period as the DPPs of the IAs were not approved by that time.

6. CDSP IV TA Staffing on 31st December 2019

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 on 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	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
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