



In-Depth Monitoring Report

Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement (1st Revised) Project



Monitoring and Evaluation Sector-3

Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh

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Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division

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FORWARDING

Local government Engineering Department of government of Bangladesh implemented the project named “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)” in 5 haor districts of Dhaka, Mymensingh, Sylhet and Chattogram Division during 2014-2022. The objective of the project is, (1) construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure in haor areas, (2) fisheries resource development activities in haor areas and (3) improve the quality of life and economic activities in the haor area.

The purpose of this survey work is to conduct indepth-monitoring of the “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)” under LGED and to review the target and actual progress of items of works implemented under the project and to provide reasons for any deviation; to review and comment on the present condition of major works implemented under the project; to review whether the procurement works of the project (such as – invitation of tender, evaluation of tender, tender approval, award of tender) and different packages (such as – goods, works and services etc.) are completed according to PPR 2008/donor rules/regulations; to analyze the present condition of project area, construction and maintenance of upazilla, union & village roads/ construction of bridges/culverts, growth center/market and ghat/landing stations; and review the influence of their development on Haor economy. Rehabilitation of existing rural roads, Canal re-excavation, Efficient management of fish breeding and transportation of goods from haor areas, Ensuring long-term rights over bills for increased income and sustainable management of the fishing community; Increase fish productivity, price connectivity and income promotion. Capacity building of District Fisheries Offices (DFOs), Upazila Fisheries Offices (UFOs) and to continue community based extension services. Besides these, also to assess whether the creation employment opportunity for women and rural destitute people, to improving their standard of living; to assess the participation local communities in implementation, maintenance and management of construction of rural infrastructure; to recommend measures for more effective and sustainable management of construction of rural infrastructure and to recommend their deflection in future similar projects.

The influence of the project in case of poverty alleviation, women empowerment, farm production, marketing, accessibility to school and health services etc. is very positive. The administrative capacity of LGED has increase through the implementation of the project. Weakness of the project is the lack of adequate coordination between local government and local administration. Many people of local project area don't aware of the project. There is still a lack of maintenance although the implementation work of the project completed is almost as per target and it is known from the study that the longevity of the roods is becoming less due to plying of heavy vehicles.

I am congratulating heartily LGED, members of steering committee, technical committee for their constant cooperation and advice and officers, staffs of IMED, consultant EADS for successful conduct of the study.

I am confident that the results and recommendations of the study will play important role in implementing future similar projects.

Abul Monsur Md. Fayazullah ndc
Secretary
IMED, Ministry of Planning

PREFACE

Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) selected the “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)”, a project of Local government Engineering Department of government of Bangladesh, implemented in 5 haor districts of Dhaka, Mymensingh, Sylhet and Chattogram Division during 2014-2022. The objective of the project is, (1) construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure in haor areas, (2) fisheries resource development activities in haor areas and (3) improve the quality of life and economic activities in the haor area.

Environment, Agriculture and Development Services Ltd. (EADS), a private consulting firm conducted this study to review the target and actual progress of DPP of works implemented under the project and to provide reasons for any deviation; to review and comment on the present condition of major works implemented under the project; to review whether the procurement works of the project and different packages are completed according to PPR 2008/donor rules/regulations; to analyze the present condition of project area, construction and maintenance of upazilla, union & village roads/ construction of bridges/culverts, growth center/market and ghat/landing stations; and review the influence of their development on Haor economy. Rehabilitation of existing rural roads, Canal re-excavation, Efficient management of fish breeding and transportation of goods from haor areas, Ensuring long-term rights over bills for increased income and sustainable management of the fishing community; Increase fish productivity, price connectivity and income promotion. Capacity building of District Fisheries Offices (DFOs), Upazila Fisheries Offices (UFOs) and to continue community based extension services. Besides these, also to assess whether the creation employment opportunity for women and rural destitute people, to improving their standard of living; to assess the participation local communities in implementation, maintenance and management of construction of rural infrastructure; to recommend measures for more effective and sustainable management of construction of rural infrastructure and to recommend their deflection in future similar projects.

Under this project, among the 33 Upazila, 16 Upazila had been selected as sample. From this selection, 33 Upazila's 30 Km Upazila road, 25 Km Union roads and 50 Km Village roads had been studied along with 250 meter bridges and culverts. Moreover, 5 aquaculture activities, beel development condition had been studied on field. By observing the quality of the road, as per DPP number and length all roads was quite satisfactory; but slope, shoulder was not exact in some of the cases. Few roads was not completed in due time. The beneficiaries showed satisfaction due to the increase of their income. All the beneficiaries within the project areas told that with the establishment of this project, the transportation condition had been developed pleasingly than before. Beneficiaries of the project zone also mentioned that the probability of increasing income had emerged to a whole new level, thus creating the socio-economic development and women empowerment.

I am congratulating LGED, members of steering committee, technical committee for their constant cooperation and officers, staffs of IMED, consultant EADS for successful conduct of the study.

I believe that the results and recommendations of the study will play important role in implementing similar projects future.

Mohammed Jahangir Kabir
Director General, Sector-3
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Acronyms

BUG	:	Beel Users Group
BUET	:	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BWDB	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CQS	:	Consultants Qualifications Selection
DC	:	District Commissioner
DoF	:	Department of Fisheries
DP	:	Direct Procurement
DPP	:	Development Project Proforma / Proposal
EADS	:	Environment, Agriculture and Development Services Ltd.
EOI	:	Expression of Interest
FBS	:	Fixed Budget Selection
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
HFMLIP	:	Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project
HILIP	:	Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project
ICB	:	International Competitive Bidding
ICS	:	Individual Consultant Selection
IMED	:	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperative Agency
KII	:	Key Informant Interview
LCS	:	Labour Contracting Society
LGED	:	Local Government Engineering Department
NCB	:	National Competitive Bidding
OTM	:	Open Tendering Method
PPA	:	Public Procurement Acts, 2006
PPR	:	Public Procurement Rules, 2008
QCBS	:	Quality and Cost-Based Selection
RDPP	:	Revised Development Project Proforma / Proposal
SBCQ	:	Selection Based on Consultants Qualifications
SSS	:	Single Source Selection
SWOT	:	Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threats
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
TSTM	:	Two-Stage Tendering Method

Executive Summary

The Haor originates from the permanent and seasonal lakes of the floodplain formed by the Meghna and its tributaries. Most of the haor is under water till the end of October. The area of the haor expands up to 8,500-8,600 sq km in August every year. From October the water level starts to decrease and in December the rest of the area dries up except the saline and degraded areas of the river.

Haor region administratively belongs to these 7 (seven) districts of Sunamganj, Sylhet, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Brahmanbaria. According to a labor survey conducted in 2010, more than 50% of the households in the haor area are engaged in agriculture. The main agricultural crop produced is the Boro paddy which supplies 13-14% of the national food grains every year. Farmers start planting Boro paddy in December and can harvest in April if the water level in the Haor is at its lowest. However, in some years, farmers are deprived of their only source of income due to flooding caused by heavy rains and flash floods upstream before the monsoon in April.

Poverty caused by flash floods in the upper Meghna basin has become one of the most serious problems facing the Bangladesh government. As a result, every village in the haor area needs to help the rural poor in-Flood Prevention; Proper Fishery Management and Conservation; Increase in Quality of Life and Crop Production, and Fisheries Development; Transforming Rural People into Skilled Manpower through Training; Creation of Self-Governing Organizations; Involving Organizations in Production; Establishing Liaison with Various Departments; Providing Incentives to Increase Savings etc. The 'Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)' project has been adopted as a rationale for the rural people of the project area to become self-reliant through self-employment to alleviate poverty and improve their living standards by utilizing their skills and creativity.

The project covers 7 (seven) haor districts of Bangladesh: (1) Kishoreganj, (2) Netrokona, (3) Habiganj, (4) Sunamganj and (5) Brahmanbaria. According to the revised DPP, the project under implementation titled "Flood Management and Livelihood Development in Haor Region (HFMLIP)" is aimed at: (1) construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure in the Haor region; (2) Fisheries resource development activities in the haor area and (3) to improve the quality of life and economic activities in the haor area. According to the latest revised DPP, the total cost of the project is estimated at T.. 85825.35 lakhs; of which 32176.30 lakh taka is being financed by the Government of Bangladesh and 53649.05 lakh taka by JICA. The implementation period of the project is from 2014-15 to 2021-2022.

The purpose of this survey is to conduct in-depth monitoring of the LGED part of "Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)". Review the implementation progress of the project and identify problems and prepare a report with recommendations and submit it to IMED. Under the survey, data including RFP / TOR has been thoroughly reviewed to conduct in-depth monitoring activities. Both qualitative and quantitative data have been collected from the sampled areas for close monitoring of project activities. In addition to analyzing project objectives, results and impact reviews, signed contracts terms, procurement process and approval procedures, fund release, financial contracts, etc. have been monitored and reviewed

Out of 33 upazilas in the project area, 115 households from 16 (50%) sampled upazilas have been included in the survey. Of these, 100 families (4 from each village, 25x 4 = 100 families) from 4 villages of the two sampled unions of each sampled upazila and 1 sampled village

from the control area (at least 2 to 2.5 km from the project area), data has been collected from 15 heads of households / households i.e. a total of 1840 heads of households / households through direct interview question papers. In addition, 20 focus group discussions, 15 key Informant Interviews (KII) and 1 field level workshop have been arranged as quality surveys. Initially obtained documents (e.g. DPP, RDPP, JICA report, IMED's 05 report, etc.) have been reviewed for the purpose of measuring actual progress as opposed to the financial targets.

To meet the target, the consultants have collected information on land acquisition; upazilas, unions and village roads; bridges and culverts; fisheries / aquaculture activities; fish drying and bill development facilities. Besides, information on improved connectivity through roads, bridges and culverts; agriculture and fisheries conditions; improvement of living standards; income; wages; increased access to educational institutions; increased employment; healthcare; improved socio-economic status, poverty reduction, women's empowerment, etc. have been collected through surveys. According to the original and revised DPP, the duration of the project is 8 (eight) years. However, the 5 (five) year implementation period of the project has already passed. Now the project is in its 6th year in the current 2019-2020 financial year. Apart from the current 2019-2020 financial year, the project will continue only 2 (two) full financial year (2020-21 and 2021-22).

The revised DPP funding for these three financial years (from 2017 to 2020) is Tk. 484.15 crore. However, only Tk 280.40 crore has been utilized. In other words, the non-utilized amount of the fund in these three financial years is Tk. 203.75 crore. So, for timely completion of the project by June 30, 2022, an amount of Tk. 395.52 crore should be utilized for the next two financial years. In addition, due to the coronavirus, a lockdown and social distance has to be maintained and due to long holidays, the field level activities for the current financial year (2019-20) of the project have slowed down. This is likely to have an adverse effect on the progress of the project in the current financial year (2019-20).

Although the progress of road construction work in the field of communication infrastructure is satisfactory, the project is lagging behind in the progress of ghat development, bridge construction and hat development. Increased artificial insemination of fish in the haor has increased fish production. In order to conserve biodiversity in Haor area, activities like plantation of Hijal, Karamcha garden, establishment of fish sanctuary, planting of aquatic trees etc. can be taken.

After analyzing the impact of the major components of the project and its overall strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks, the survey team made a number of recommendations to enable the project to achieve the desired goals. The recommendations are: (1) An action plan (including 17% less progress) should be prepared by the project management to complete the project within the stipulated time (June 2022); (2) A database needs to be created for providing training to the beneficiaries of the project. In the database - detailed information like type of training, names of beneficiaries, address, ID number, age etc. should be stored by the project management; (3) In order to conserve the biodiversity of the haor area, under the aquatic tree planting program, aquatic trees like Hijal, Karj, Cedar etc. can be planted within the project area; (4) The remaining work packages need to be contracted immediately after the tender process for the project is completed immediately; (5) After the construction of rural roads, the responsibility of road repair and maintenance needs to be entrusted to a specific body (LGED / Union Parishad); (6) The time limit for implementation of work in Haor area should be higher than other areas. Because extra time is spent on transporting construction materials; (7) Training needs to increase subsequent activities.

For example, business expansion, creating a safe working environment, etc. Multipurpose training can be arranged; (8) Surveys can be conducted to verify the results of the training; (9) The quality of construction infrastructures built under the project should be ensured; (10) It is imperative that the project inspection be intensified by the concerned officials of the Ministry including the Project Director and, if necessary, by the head of the organization; (11) Needs to take immediate action to complete 300 Bill User Group (BUG) audits and 7 Internal Audits; (12) Training in construction work can be further enhanced so that they can later work as skilled workers and skilled mechanics; (13) The daily wage is much lower than the current market price. So the amount of wages must be increased; (14) Self-employment training (which will help reduce unemployment among unemployed women and men in the haor area). Arrangements should be made to supply equipment after technical training; (15) To formulate development plans based on the participation and feedback of the market users in the development of the hat/ market so that there is no problem in transportation, maintenance and coordination of drainage, internal roads, garbage, etc.; (16) In order to make the development more sustainable after the development of the hat/ market, the concerned hat/ market management committee and the users need to be trained on the hat/ market policy; (17) Training activities need to be intensified to create alternative and self-employment opportunities for fish farmers.

In-depth monitoring of projects carried out during the course of the project implementation by the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) of the Ministry of Planning is an important and effective step. In this light, ensuring the quality of work of the project, overall and practical progress, project duration and cost increase, various problems of the project are reviewed and monitored. Which will play an important role in the implementation of the project within the specified time and schedule funds. The Project Implementing Agency (LGED) needs to be more proactive in getting the project work done within the stipulated time.

1 Chapter-1: Detailed Description of the Project

1.1 Introduction

Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has given responsibility to the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) under the Ministry of Planning to overseeing the implementation of ongoing development projects. In addition to that IMED is also responsible for conducting “In-depth monitoring” of some important ongoing development projects and conducting “Impact Evaluation” of some completed development projects under the Annual Development Program (ADP) for every year.

As in all previous years, in the current financial year 2019-20, IMED has selected a total of 72 ongoing and completed projects for intensive monitoring and impact assessment. IMED has now selected “Environment, Agriculture and Development Services Ltd. (EADS)” to provide intensive monitoring survey consultancy services for the “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)”. An agreement was signed with Monitoring and Evaluation Sector-3 on 5th January 2020 for intensive monitoring of the said project. This report has been prepared as per the agreement with IMED, Sector-3 .

EADS Limited has extensive experience in similar intensive monitoring and impact assessment surveys and research throughout Bangladesh. This has helped the consultants to form a conceptual model.

1.2 Project background

It is believe that, the Haors are of tectonic origin and possibly connected with the rise of Madhupur Tract. Beels do not subside but Haor basins do. Huge bodies of water flowing from the upper reaches of the Meghna basin raise the stagnant water levels of the low-lying areas. During the rainy season in April-June, this huge body of water mixes with stagnant water to form a huge natural seasonal lake called Haor. The Haor originates from the permanent and seasonal lakes of the floodplain formed by the Meghna and its tributaries. Most of the haor is under water till the end of October. The area of the haor expands up to 8,500-8,600 sq km in August every year. From October the water level starts to decrease and in December the rest of the area dries up except the saline and degraded areas of the river.

Haor region administratively belongs to these 7 (seven) districts of Sunamganj, Sylhet, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Brahmanbaria. According to a labor survey conducted in 2010, more than 50% of the households in the haor area are engaged in agriculture. The main agricultural crop produced is the Boro paddy which supplies 13-14% of the national food grains every year. Farmers start planting Boro paddy in December and can harvest in April if the water level in the Haor is at its lowest. However, in some years, farmers are deprived of their only source of income due to flooding caused by heavy rains and flash floods upstream before the monsoon in April. Poverty caused by flash floods in the upper Meghna basin has become one of the most serious problems facing the Bangladesh government. The present government has already undertaken a number of projects in line with the proposed policy, which are as follows:

- Climate Adaptation and Livelihood Protection Project (CALIP);
- Haor Region Infrastructure and Livelihood Development Project (HILIP);

- North Bangladesh Integrated Development Project (NOBIDEP);
- Sunamganj Community-Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP); and
- South-West Region Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project.

1.2.1 Haor Master Plan, 2012

The goal of the Haor Master Plan (2012) is to achieve sustainable development of the Haor region by formulating and implementing integrated plans through the participation of concerned organizations and communities. In line with the guidelines of the Master Plan, the ‘Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)’ has been adopted for the development of the Haor region through an integrated approach.

Infrastructure and fisheries development projects for LGED have been proposed on the basis of the requirements identified in the Haor Master Plan-2012 and its preparatory survey. As fisheries is one of the main sources of income for the Haor people and LGED has experience in managing community based fisheries programs, so this project will contribute to infrastructural development as well as increase productivity of the Haor area.

1.2.2 Justification of Undertaking the Project

In the Haor area, arable land is submerged for about 6 to 7 months of the year between the end of summer and the onset of winter. Strong waves increases erosion and wash away crops. This disrupted the rural life of the haor area. As a result, every village in the haor area needs to help the rural poor in-Flood Prevention; Proper Fishery Management and Conservation; Increase in Quality of Life and Crop Production, and Fisheries Development; Transforming Rural People into Skilled Manpower through Training; Creation of Self-Governing Organizations; Involving Organizations in Production; Establishing Liaison with Various Departments; Providing Incentives to Increase Savings etc. The ‘Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)’ project has been adopted as a rationale for the rural people of the project area to become self-reliant through self-employment to alleviate poverty and improve their living standards by utilizing their skills and creativity.

The HFMLIP is prearranged into two Parts: One part is being implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) of the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR); while the other part covering i) Rural infrastructure development including upgrading, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads; and improvement of markets (hats) and boat landing facilities (ghats); ii) Institutional strengthening for project management and implementation; iii) Capacity development for Labour Contracting Societies (LCS); and iv) Fisheries promotion including Community-based Fishery Resource Management (CbFRM); development of aquaculture practices to improve productivity and incomes; improvement of fisheries extension services; and knowledge transfer through workshops, seminars and exchange visits are being implemented by the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives (MLGRD&C). The HFMLIP project is to be implemented over an eight-year period from July 2014 to June 2022.

For the purposes of simplifying internal management LGED has numbered its Components as:

Component 1: Construction and rehabilitation of rural development infrastructure

Component 2: Fisheries promotion

The HFMLIP (LGED part) intends to address critical issues to improve access to basic infrastructure and increase fishery productivity, farm incomes, and trade and thereby contributing to the improvement of living standard and activation of economic activities in the target haor areas. As a result, the 35th ODA Loan Package was signed between JICA and the Government of Bangladesh on June 17, 2014.

1.2.3 Project Description

The Project Name, Implementing Ministry, Department, Agency and Implementation Period and other information are as follows-

a)	Project Name	:	Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP).
b)	Implementing Ministry/ Department	:	Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Co-Operatives; Local Government Division.
c)	Implementing Agency	:	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
d)	Implementation Period	:	July 2014 to June 2022.
e)	Project Area	:	Division-4, District-5 and Upazila-33.
f)	Date of Approval	:	12 August, 2014 (Original); 8 May, 2018 (1st Revised).
g)	Present Status	:	Ongoing Investment Project.
h)	Source of Funding	:	Government of Bangladesh and JICA.
i)	Partner Agency	:	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Land, BWDB, District and Upazila Administration.

1.2.4 Project Goal

The major goal of the project is-to reduce damage of crop from flood, improve access to basic infrastructure and increase fishery productivity by rehabilitating and constructing the rural infrastructure and implementing fishery promotion activities in the target areas thereby contributing to the improvement of living standard through activation of economic activity and reducing poverty in haor areas.

1.3 Project Objectives (as per RDPP)

According to the revised DPP, the objectives of the implementational “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)” are-

- Construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure in haor areas;
- Fisheries resource development activities in haor areas;
- Improve the quality of life and economic activities in the haor area.

1.4 The purpose of In-depth monitoring

The purpose of this in-depth monitoring is to conduct intensive monitoring of the “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)” under LGED and review the project progress, identify problems and report with recommendations and submitted it to IMED.

1.5 Project Cost Original and Revised

The “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)” is an ongoing investment project. The details of original and revised project cost increase/ decrease are shown in Table 1.1.

Table-1.1: Project Cost Original and Revised Review

(Tk. In Lac)

Item	Date of Approval	Implementation Period	Approved Projected Cost			Cost (+) / (-)
			Total	GoB	Project Aid	
Original Project	12/08/2014	2014-22	88000.64	28330.67	59669.97	
1st Revised	24/04/2018	2014-22	85825.35	32176.30	53649.05	(-) 2.47%
Expenditure (upto April, 2020)	-	-	45872.52 (53.45%)	14832.52 (46.10%)	31040.00 (57.86%)	
Source: 1st Revised DPP and PD Office						

1.6 Condition of financing (Increase/ Decrease of DPP and RDPP)

The annual financial allocation as per DPP of the Original and Revised Project and rate of the increase and decrease of the allocation are shown in Table 1.2.

Table-1.2: Year wise Financial Allocation

(Tk. In Lk.)

Financial Year	Original/ Revised DPP	GoB	P.A.	Total	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
2014-2015	1st Revised	774.67	749.00	1523.67	(-) 38.99%
	Original	1744.24	753.10	2497.34	-
2015-2016	1st Revised	1297.38	5775.68	7073.06	(-) 25.19%
	Original	3392.68	6061.65	9454.33	-
2016-2017	1st Revised	3038.95	6499.71	9538.66	(-) 24.37%
	Original	4452.41	7911.93	12611.84	-
2017-2018	1st Revised	5957.09	8410.57	14377.66	(-) 02.92%
	Original	3719.29	11090.49	14809.78	-
2018-2019	1st Revised	8098.33	9920.08	18060.95	(+) 24.60%
	Original	3895.66	10599.74	14495.40	-
2019-2020	1st Revised	5573.17	10422.93	15976.10	(+) 11.78%
	Original	4067.45	10224.68	14292.13	-
2020-2021	1st Revised	5103.66	7881.58	12974.70	(-)0 1.02%
	Original	4181.60	8927.40	13109.00	-
2021-2022	1st Revised	2333.04	3989.52	6300.56	(-) 06.39%
	Original	2877.34	3853.48	6730.82	-
Total	1st Revised	32176.30	53649.05	85825.35	(-) 02.47%
	Original	28330.67	59669.97	88000.64	-

Reviewing year wise allocation of the 1st revised DPP, it is seen that the allocation of the first, second and third financial years of the revised project has been reduced by 39%, 25% and 24% respectively, from the original DPP. On the other hand, in the 5th and 6th financial year, the allocation of the revised project has been increased by 25% and 12% respectively.

Note that the revision of the project, ADP allocation and expenditure upto 2019-20 etc. have been reviewed in the following paragraphs, Allocation as per approved RDPP, revised ADP allocation, amount released and spent and unspent amount of money is shown in Table 1.3:

Table-1.3: Yearwise Allocation, Release and Expenditure of the Project

(Tk. In Lk.)

Financial Year	Original DPP Allocation	Revised DPP Allocation	Revised ADP Allocation	Released Amount	Yearly Expenditure	Unspent Amount
2014-15	2497.34	1523.67	1550.00	1550.00	1509.62	40.38
2015-16	9454.33	7073.06	7328.00	7328.00	6783.00	545.00
2016-17	12611.84	9538.66	10000.00	10000.00	9940.00	60.00
2017-18	14809.78	14377.66	11500.00	11500.00	11270.00	230.00
2018-19	14495.40	18060.95	9000.00	9000.00	8969.90	30.10
2019-20 (upto April, 2020)	14292.13	15976.10	10000.00	10000.00	7400.00	2600.00
Subtotal	68160.82	66550.09	49378.00	49378.00	45872.52	3505.48
2020-21	13109.00	12974.70	-	-	-	-
2021-22	6730.82	6300.56	-	-	-	-
Total	88000.64	85825.35	49378.00	49378.00	45872.52	3505.48

1.7 Project Components (as per revised DPP)

The activities of the project are divided into two main components which are as under:

1.7.1 Component-1: Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation Activities

The expected outcomes and impacts on rural infrastructure development and rehabilitation and livelihoods are summarized in Table 1.4.

Table-1.4: Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation

Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation	Effect on Livelihood	Output
Upgradation of roads and roads	Reducing the damage of flash floods, Ensuring fast, cheap and easy transportation of goods, materials and passengers from the haor area	Roads and highways: a total of 416 km [Upazila Road: 120 km. Union Road: 98 km. Rural Road: 198 km] Bridge construction: 887 meters Construction of culvert: 890 m
Rehabilitation of existing rural roads	Restoring and maintaining good quality of service on existing rural roads	10% of rural road development cost equals to total work cost
Development / Construction of Growth Centers and Rural Markets (Hats)	Efficient trade management of haor products	22 Hats
Construction of improved boat landing docks	Fast and cheap goods and passenger transport from the haor area	24 Landing Station

1.7.2 Component-2: Fisheries Promotion and Extension Activities

The results of fisheries expansion activities and their expected outcomes and impacts on livelihood growth have been summarized in Table-1.5.

Table-1.5: Fisheries Promotion and Extension Activities

Fisheries promotion and Extension Activities	Effect on Livelihood	Output
Canal re-excavation	Efficient management of fish breeding and transportation of goods from haor areas.	210 Km
Community Based Fisheries Resource Management (CbFRM)	Ensuring long-term rights over bills for increased income and sustainable management of the fishing community.	150bills paid to community management and bill excavation; Setting up fish nurseries; Establishment of Matsya Abhay Ashram; Aquatic plantation.
Aquaculture Activities	Increase fish productivity, price connectivity and income promotion.	Development of alternative income generating activities through fish farming: Fish net-pen culture: 10 units; Fish Cage Culture (Large): 12 sets; Fish farming in the pond adjacent to the courtyard: 200 groups; Daudkandi Model Aqua Culture: 5 Units, Drying and processing of fish: 2 groups.
Fisheries Support Service	Capacity building of District Fisheries Offices (DFOs) and Upazila Fisheries Offices (UFOs) to continue community based extension services	Identify aquatic resources in the haor area; Strengthen district and upazila offices in the project area.

1.8 Major Works of the Project (as per revised DPP)

The two main (two) activities of the project are: (1) development of rural infrastructure and (2) increase in fish production. The implementation activities of the project as per DPP / RDPP are as under.

Table 1.6: Major Activities of the Project

1.	Land acquisition	:	15 acre
2.	Upazila Road Development	:	
3.		submersible	99 km
4.		Non- submersible	21 km
5.	Union Road Development	:	
6.		submersible	41 km
7.		Non- submersible	57km
8.	Village Road Development	:	
9.		submersible	100 km
10.		Non- submersible	98 km
11.	Bridge Construction (Upazila road)	:	370 meter
12.	Bridge Construction (Union & Village road)	:	517 meter
13.	Culvert construction(Upazila road)	:	220 meter
14.	Culvert construction(Union & village road)	:	670 meter
15.	Total Bridge & Culverts	:	1777 meter
16.	Construction of Hat	:	22 no.
17.	Construction of Landing Ghat	:	24 no.

18.	Infrastructure Maintenance	:	200 km
19.	Rural infrastructure	:	200 km
20.	Fisheries Resource Development:		
21.	Screening of Beel	:	5no.
22.	Resource Mapping of selecting Beels through PRA	:	29no.
23.	Professional Documentation/Mapping	:	29no.
24.	Leasing process & Group formation	:	150no.
25.	Beel Development for Sanctuary	:	150no.
26.	Beel Connectivity (khal Excavation)	:	210km
27.	Alternative income generating activities:		
28.	Fish Net Pen culture	:	10no.
29.	Fish cage culture	:	12 set
30.	Backyard Pond culture	:	200no.
31.	Daudkandi Model Aquaculture	:	5 no.
32.	Fish Drying & Fermentation	:	2group
33.	Fisheries act implementation	:	7year
34.	Compensatory alternative livelihood activates	:	4500 person

1.9 Project-Based Targets and Progress

The consultants have conducted intensive monitoring and evaluation of the project based on the goals and progress of the project. The progress of the project has been reviewed in accordance with IMED's Table 05. In this regard, the actual progress of the project till April 2020 can be seen below:

Table-1.7: Item wise RDPP Provision and Achievement (upto April 2020)

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Targets as per 1st Revised DPP		Cumulative Progress upto March, 2020		Target for the FY 2019-2020		Progress for the FY 2019-2020 (upto April 2020) (%)	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1.	Pay of officers		180 No.	1242.26	180 No.	296.76	180 No.	20.00	65%	13.00
2.	Pay of Establishment			633.36		247.21		10.00	75%	7.50
3.	Allowances			1715.32		612.43		24.95	68%	17.00
4.	Tax & VAT		LS	2344.77		1125.84		125.00	70%	88.00
5.	Printing & Research		7 Year	68.58	Year	18.15	1 Year	5.00	0%	-
6.	Supply. Service, Repair Maintenance		LS	1020.39	LS	929.00	LS	461.25	78%	361.50
7.	Training of LCS community		LS	78.00	LS	61.85	LS	5.00	60%	3.00
8.	Training of beneficiaries		245	114.18	118 no.	71.94	53 no.	24.00	63%	15.00
9.	Training of project Staff & officer		LS	17.04	LS	17.00	LS	0.00	0%	-
10.	Seminar		30 no.	25.00	9 no.	14.18	5 no.	6.00	100%	6.00
11.	Conference		30 no.	39.60	9 no.	18.00	4 no.	5.00	10%	-
12.	Consulting meeting with GO & NGO		15 no.	14.50	4 no.	9.00	3 no.	5.00	10%	-
13.	Consultancy (DSM)		7 year	3260.00	4year	1500.00	12month	350.00	65%	225.00

(Tk. In Lk)

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Targets as per 1st Revised DPP		Cumulative Progress upto March, 2020		Target for the FY 2019-2020		Progress for the FY 2019-2020 (upto April 2020) (%)	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
14.	Study (Fish Catch and Biodiversity Monitoring)		5 no.	290.00	3 no.	82.53	1 no.	40.00	88%	35.00
15.	Institutional strengthening		906 mm	477.00	343 mm	348.24	265 mm	90.00	55%	44.00
16.	Audit		308 no.	60.00	no.	0.00	1 no.	30.00	0%	-
17.	Legal Support		6 no.	100.00	1 no.	5.00	4 no.	30.00	10%	-
18.	Promotional materials		LS	72.00	LS	20.00	LS	5.00	0%	-
19.	Other Maintenance		LS	234.16		69.76		13.80	80%	11.00
20.	Infrastructure Maintenance		200 km	11179.68	75.16 km	6245.00	30 km	2640.00	69%	1800.00
21.	O&M during construction		200 km	3300.00	km	0.00	km	0.00		0%
	Sub Total			26287.8		11691.89		3890.00		
22.	Acquisition of assets									
23.	Office Equipment		140 no	177.45	99 no	116.85	LS	2.00	10%	-
24.	Office Furniture		21 set	71.75	10 set	58.02	LS	1.00	10%	-
25.	Purchase of others office equipment		LS	63.59	LS	61.59	LS	2.00	10%	-
26.	Purchase of office vehicles		92 no	564.41	78 no	339.60	-	-	60%	
	Sub Total			877.20		576.06		5.00		
27.	Land acquisition	acre	15 acre	2000.00	acre	0	5 acre	50.00	0	-
28.	Construction Works									
29.	Upazila Road (submersible)		99 km	11999.00	41 km	5644.00	10 km	900.00	83%	745.00
30.	Upazila Road (Non submersible)		21 km	1835.00	15 km	1258.00	2 km	250.00	68%	170.00
31.	Union Road (submersible)		41 km	4055.00	28km	3175.00	8.00 km	850.00	85%	720.00
32.	Union Road (Non submersible)		57 km	4202.50	41 km	3819.00	3 km	175.00	90%	150.00
33.	Village Road (submersible)		100 km	7947.00	55 km	4248.00	8 km	919.00	93%	849.00
34.	Village Road (Non submersible)		98 km	6273.15	36 km	2528.00	12 km	800.00	94%	740.00
35.	Bridge (Upazila, Union, Village Road)		887 meter	6209.00	215 meter	1501.00	200 meter	900.00	88%	780.00
36.	Culverts(Upazila, Union, Village Road)		890 meter	3225.00	690 meter	2070.00	100meter	300.00	64%	190.00
37.	Construction of Hat		22 no.	1760.00	12 no.	440.72	3 no.	240.00	50%	120.00
38.	Construction of Landing Ghat		24 no.	480.00	12 no.	72.00	6 no.	90.00	50%	44.00
	Total (Road, Bridge, Hats, Ghats)			47985.65		24755.72		5424.00		

(Tk. In Lk)

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Targets as per 1st Revised DPP		Cumulative Progress upto March, 2020		Target for the FY 2019-2020		Progress for the FY 2019-2020 (upto April 2020) (%)	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
	Beel development									
39.	Screening of Beel		5 no.	4.00	5 no.	4.00	0	0.00		
40.	Resource Mapping of selecting Beels		29 no.	23.20	29 no.	23.00	0	0.00		
41.	Professional Documentation/ Mapping /Printing		29 no.	140.65	29 no.	140.50	0	0.00		
42.	Leasing process & Group formation		150 no.	27.95	123 no.	0.00	0	0.00		
43.	Beel Development for Sanctuary		150 no.	2625.00	54 no.	348.00	30 no.	250.00	65%	150.00
44.	Beel Connectivity		210Km	2520.00	55Km	533.76	45Km	213.00	60%	120.00
	Alternative income generating activities :									
45.	Fish Net Pen culture		10 no.	91.70	5 no.	34.50	5 no.	45.00	0%	=
46.	Fish cage culture		12 set	60.00	5 set	26.90	0	0.00	0%	-
47.	Backyard Pond culture		200 no.	90.00	187 no.	85.00	13 no.	5.00	0%	-
48.	Daudkandi Model Aquaculture		5no.	50.00	4no.	31.89	1no.	10.00	0%	-
49.	Fish Drying & Fermentation		2 Group	2.00	2 Group	2.00	0	0.00		
50.	Fisheries act implementation		7 Year	50.00	4 Year	42.00	1 Year	8.00	0%	-
51.	Compensatory alternative livelihood activates		4500 Person	450.00	1802 Person	177.30	1000 Person	100.00	0%	-
	Sub Total			6134.50		1448.85		631.00		-
52.	Physical Contingencies		LS	650.00	LS	0.00	LS	0.00		
53.	Price Contingencies		LS	1890.16	LS	0.00	LS	0.00		
	Total			85825.35		38472.52		10000.00	74%	7400.00

1.10 Project Work Plan Analysis / Review

The original DPP of the project was approved by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) on August 12, 2014 for implementation from July 2014 to June 2022 at a cost of Tk. 88000.64 lakh. However DPP of the project was revised in the context of- Increase in salary and allowance under National Pay Scale-2015; Change in rate schedule of LGED; Increase in number of priority schemes; Revision of infrastructure program, Change of contract package price; Change in foreign exchange rate; Inclusion of new members in the Steering, District and Upazila Committee etc. The revised DPP of the project was approved on April 24, 2018 by the Hon'ble Minister of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. Table 1.8 below outlines the targets and

implementation progress of the project for each of the financial year. The item wise targets of the project and the progress of implementation are given in Appendix-4.

Table-1.8: Analysis of Project Workplan

(Tk in Lk.)											
2014-2015				2015-2016				2016-2017			
Financial		%		Financial		%		Financial		%	
Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical	Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical	Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1523.67	1509.62	2%	1%	7073.06	6783.00	8%	7%	9538.66	9940.00	11%	10%

(Tk in Lk.)											
2017-2018				2018-2019				2019-2020 (upto April,2020)			
Financial		%		Financial		%		Financial		%	
Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical	Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical	Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
14377.66	11200.30	14%	11%	18060.95	8970.00	10%	12%	15976.10	7400.00	8%	14%

(Tk in Lk.)											
2020-2021				2021-2022				Total (upto April 2020)			
Financial		%		Financial		%		Financial		%	
Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical	Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical	Target	Achievement	Financial	Physical
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
12974.70	00.00	0%	0%	6300.56	00.00	0%	0%	85825.35	45872.52	53%	55%

The RDPP was approved with the aim of implementing 100% achievement of the work by June 2022, maintaining all the procedures of the revised DPP. As of April 2020, the cumulative progress of the project is expected to make 72 percent. However, by April 2020, the actual progress has been only 55%. This means that the actual progress of the project has been achieved 17% less than the target. The progress of the project has been less in the first two financial years due to delays in hiring consultants.

1.11 Project Log-Frame Review

The overall objective of the project is to reduce the damage of crop from floods, improve rural infrastructure and increase fish productivity through improved training, improve the living standards of rural people and play an acceptable role in reducing poverty in the haor area through enhance economic activities. The log frame of the project and its verifiable indicators can be seen in Table-1.9 below: -

Table-1.9: Log-Frame Target and Verifiable Indicators

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Important Assumptions (IA)
Project Goal			
Contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Haor Basin following the recommendations of the Haor Master Plan-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Increase in flash flood management infrastructure;□ Increase wave erosion protection mechanism;□ Increase in drainage development system;□ Fishery production improvement in the Haor area;□ Percentage reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition;□ Employment generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Multiple Indicator□ Cluster Survey (MICS) of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics□ Master Plan-of Haor Area-2012.	No Major Natural disasters. Increase in Inflation rate is a major risk. (RDPP Page-23)
Component-1: Rural Infrastructure Development			
Output:			
Land acquisition	15 acres		
Rural Road Development (Upazila, Union and Rural Roads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 120 km upazila road● 96 km union road● 196 km of rural roads	Progress Reports including Project Status report, Time bound Action plan,	– Flash flood damage during construction. – Construction work should be done in Dry Season. – Earlier wet season may cause damage to work. – Risk of Accident during Construction.
Bridge (15) and culvert development	887 m bridges (15) and 890 m culverts.	Anticorruption Monitoring Sheet,	
Road repairs	200 kilometers	Resettlement and Rehabilitation	
Rehabilitation of existing roads	200 kilometers	Monitoring	
Development of Rural Market (Hat) and Growth Center	22 markets (hats).	Report, Project	
Development of boat landing facilities	24 ghats.	Completion Report.	
Component-1.1:Capacity Development			
Output:			
Training activities for LCS groups regarding community infrastructure activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ LCS members will be trained = 20,000 persons.	Project Progress Report	
Component-2: Fisheries Promotion Activities			
Output:			
Bill development	150 no.		
Community Based Fishery Resource Management (CBFRM).	Development of 150 beels (excavation, fish sanctuary, management of beel fish nursery).	Project Progress Report	Getting Access to 150 nos of water bodies during project period is a crucial mater.
Flood aquaculture activities.	Resource mapping and resource identification (from 29 sub-projects in 5 districts)		BUG members not controlled by water lords.
Fishery Support Services.	Strengthening Extension Services 35 units (seven years) in five districts.		Women will be given preference.
	Income generating activities (Fish Net Pen Culture - 10 units, Fish		

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MoV)	Important Assumptions (IA)
	Cage Culture 12 units, Backyard Pond culture200, Daudkandi Model Aquaculture - 5 units, Fish drying and processing - 10 sets).		
Training / Workshop / Seminar	Training of project related officers and employees (10 units).		
	Training of Project Beneficiaries (Fish Net Pen Culture - 10 units, Fish Cage Culture - 12 units, Fish farming in the pond adjacent to the courtyard - 16 units, Daudkandi Model Aquaculture - 10 units, Capacity Building Bill User Groups (BUG) 16 units, fish Unit).		
	Consultation meetings with GEOs and NGOs (09 units).		
Exchange experiences through inspections.	Workshop on need based topics (26 units).		
Observation, legal aid etc.	Seminar on new ideas and results search (24 units). Exchange of Experience through inspections (24 units). Third party Monitoring and Evaluation (6 units). Bill users monitor groups (BUGs) (300 units). Legal assistance (6 years).		
Project management			
Outputs:			
Establishment of Project Management Office (PMO).	PMO office will be established in Dhaka, 20 employees will be recruited.	Project Progress Report	Project staff assigned is competent and qualified for the tasks assigned.
Project Management Unit Installation (PMU).	PIUs will be established in 5 districts, 36 staff will be recruited.		
Project Upazila Office Establishment (PUO).	PUOs will be established in 16 upazilas. 128 workers will be appointed at the upazila level.		
Consulting Services	16 consultants from 327 people will work for detailed design, baseline survey, tender assistance, construction supervision, fisheries activities support services, environmental and social monitoring.		
Source: Project log frame			

1.12 Review of Expected Results

The project is expected to directly benefit 2,531,850 rural people in the haor area by achieving the expected results. The expected results in this regard can be seen in Table-1.10 below:

Table-1.10: Expected Outcome

Outcome-1:	:	Increasing mobility in the village, increasing the amount of traffic, reducing travel time, reducing the risk of crop failure, increasing farm productivity and protecting crops from bad weather;
Outcome - 2	:	Increasing market access, reducing market erosion, increasing livelihood opportunities and increasing access to social services;
Outcome - 3	:	Creating more opportunities for poor men and women to participate in sustainable haor water management, including increasing productivity and improving biodiversity;
Outcome - 4	:	Increasing fisheries related output and production including increasing production and diversification of agricultural marketing;
Outcome - 5	:	Ensuring efficient, accurate valuation and equitable use of project resources.

Source: Project log frame

1.13 Sustainability Plan

Through the implementation and management of a sustainable development plan in the haor area, the project will create more opportunities to improve the living standards of poor men and women in the haor area.

1.14 Reason for DPP Revision and Change of Item wise Estimation

The reason for inclusion of new work in the first revised DPP and the rationale for increasing/ decreasing of the item wise estimates are given below: -

- 1) Increase the number of priority schemes for construction work;
- 2) In contrast to the 780 m bridge and 860 m culvert construction program in the original DPP, the revised DPP has adopted 887 m bridge and 890 m culvert construction program;
- 3) The construction work of the project was estimated as per LGED's 2012 rate schedule in the original DPP. The revised DPP has revised the construction work cost estimate of the project as per the LGED's 2017 rate schedule;
- 4) The increased portion of the salary and allowance has been included in the revised DPP as the salary and allowance of the officers-employees has been increased in the context of the National Pay Scale-2015;
- 5) The value of each unit contract package in the original DPP has been fixed at Tk. 3 crore. The revised DPP stipulates a minimum value of Tk. 3 crore per unit contract package and a maximum value of Tk. 20 crore;
- 6) Item wise cost has been rescheduled due to change in exchange rate of foreign currency;
- 7) New members have been added to the Steering Committee, District and Upazila Review Committee.

2 Chapter-2: Procedure for In-Depth Monitoring and Time Based Work plan

2.1 Introduction

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) under the Ministry of Planning has been assigned to monitor the implementation of ongoing as well as performs in-depth Monitoring of few selected important ongoing projects and evaluate the few selected completed Development Projects of the government of Bangladesh under Annual Development Programme (ADP) in each year. Like all other previous year, in the current financial year 2019-20, IMED has selected total 72 projects (both ongoing and complete) to undertake In-depth Monitoring and Impact Evaluation. The IMED now selects EADS, to provide consulting service for **“In-depth Monitoring of Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)”** from January, 2020 and completed within June, 2020.

2.2 Responsibility of the Consulting Firm

The responsibilities of the Consulting Firm will cover the following:

- (i) The sample study for the in-depth monitoring will cover the project area;
- (ii) The Study has to be executed considering all assignments stated in the ToR;
- (iii) Ensure interview of the stakeholders and visit the project site;
- (iv) Conduct intensive discussions and meetings with PD (HFMLIP), concerned Officials of PMO, PIU, PUO, IMED, Planning Commission, IMED and other stakeholder like Upazila Government Officials, Upazila Chairman, Non-Government Organizations, Local Elites, Farmers, public representative etc;
- (v) Discussion with concern policy makers, service providers, communities and the beneficiaries of the surrounding villages;
- (vi) Analyses the condition of infrastructures, such as: Upazila, Union and Village roads, bridge/culvert (number), Fisheries Activities, Fish drying Facilities, Beel Development activities etc;
- (vii) Arrange FGD and KII meeting, execute Questionnaire Survey, Case Study and SWOT analysis;
- (viii) Workshops at the local level during data collection with the beneficiaries and stakeholders;
- (ix) A National Workshop will be conducted to disseminate the data and information received from project area;
- (x) Desired copies of Final Report (Both Bangla and English) will have to be printed and submitted to IMED;
- (xi) Any other directions made by the approved authority have to be followed.

2.3 TOR of the current Assignment

The ToR of the Current Assignment is as follows:

- (i) Description of the Project (Project Name, Sponsoring Ministry, Implementing Agency, Project Implementation Period, Project Cost, Year wise Allocation as per DPP, Objective of the Project, Approval/Revision of the project, Source of Finance, Rationality of Selecting project location, Background of the Project);
- (ii) Collection and analysis of overall and detailed component wise progress of the project (physical and financial) using table, graph, chart etc.;
- (iii) Analysis and review the achievement of the project's objectives as well as result and Short-term impact of the project in accordance with Log frame;
- (iv) Examination whether PPA-2006 and PPR-2008, and guidelines of development partners for Procurement was followed in the procurement process (In this case it is mandatory to evaluate tender process and evaluation; whether the packages mentioned in DPP are split or not. If package are split, then identify the causes, and examine whether it is done with approval from proper authority);
- (v) Analysis and review of matter including manpower for managing and maintaining of the goods, works and services under the project and review of consultation services according TOR;
- (vi) Analyzing and making observation whether quantity of goods, works and services are procured as per BoQ, quality is ensured as per specification (in this case, samples are to be collected from field level and tested from reputed laboratory. Moreover, data are to be collected with field inspection through Individual Interview, Key Informant Interview (KII), and Focus Group Discussion (FGD);
- (vii) Analyzing and making observation on different complexities like land acquisition, utility shifting, delay in fund release, delay in procurement, limitations in management, causes of increase of project cost and implementation period, social and environmental impact of the project;
- (viii) Make Observation and recommendation through primary data collection from field, after implementing the partial work of the project, whether the benefits were made in the applicable field. If the project is implemented according to the plan, it will be possible to achieve the benefits according to the target;
- (ix) Analyzing and making observation on project approval, revision, allocation, fund release, bill payment etc.;
- (x) Informative analysis and observation on contract agreement, condition, procurement process and approval, fund release, payment agreement by Development partners (if any);
- (xi) checking Project management: recruitment of project manager & manpower, meeting of project management committee, project steering committee meeting, rationalization of year-based action plan and money demand in DPP and whether the project is being implemented / implemented as per the project start up; Identifying disruptions to the plan and providing remedial advice and recommendations for the future;
- (xii) Analyze the effectiveness and usefulness of the key activities performed under the project and focus on particular successes stories(if any);

- (xiii) Observe and review the benefits received by the beneficiaries from the project and the role of the project in improving their socioeconomic status;
- (xiv) Provide feedback to make the benefits sustainable after the project Completion;
- (xv) SWOT analysis of the Project; in this case, strength, weakness, opportunity and threats have to be identified and discussed. Moreover, recommendations to be made to overcome those weakness and threats;
- (xvi) overall Analysis on observations find from the study & Making recommendations in the light of findings; and
- (xvii) Other tasks assigned by the procuring entity (IMED).

2.4 Project Location

The project is being implemented in 33 Upazilas of 5 Haor Districts in 4 Divisions which are as under:

Table-2.1 Project Location

Division		District		Upazila
Dhaka	:	Kishoreganj	:	Astogram, Pakundia, Katiadi, Hosainpur, Kishoreganj Sadar, Nikli, Tarail, Karimgonj, Itna, Mithamoin, Kulierchar, Bajitpur (12 Upazila).
Mymensingh	:	Netrokona	:	Khaliajuri, Madan Barhatta, Mohongonj, Kalmakanda, Netrokona Sadar, Kendua, Atpara Purbodhola (9 Upazila).
Sylhet	:	Habiganj	:	Ajmirigonj, Bahubol, Habiganj Sadar, Baniachong (4 Upazila)
	:	Sunamganj	:	Sunamgonj Sadar, Jamalgonj, Derai, Sulla, Dhormopasha, South Sunamgonj, Chhatok (7 Upazila).
Chattogram	:	Brahmanbaria	:	Bancharampur (1 Upazila).
Division=4		District=5		Upazila=33

2.5 Number of Households/ Families in the Project Area

The log-frame of the RDPP states that the project is expected to directly benefit 2,531,850 rural people in the haor area through its implementation.

2.6 Approach for In-Depth Assessment

To prepare a transparent approach & methodology for carrying out the activities under the proposed assignment, a thorough investigation has been done in the RFP/ToR and in the existing information as available in different secondary similar sources. Based on the investigations a comprehensive approach and methodology has been developed and presented the assignment framework in **Figure-1** below shows the major group of actions under different steps of methodology. The description of the different steps of the methodology is given in following sections.

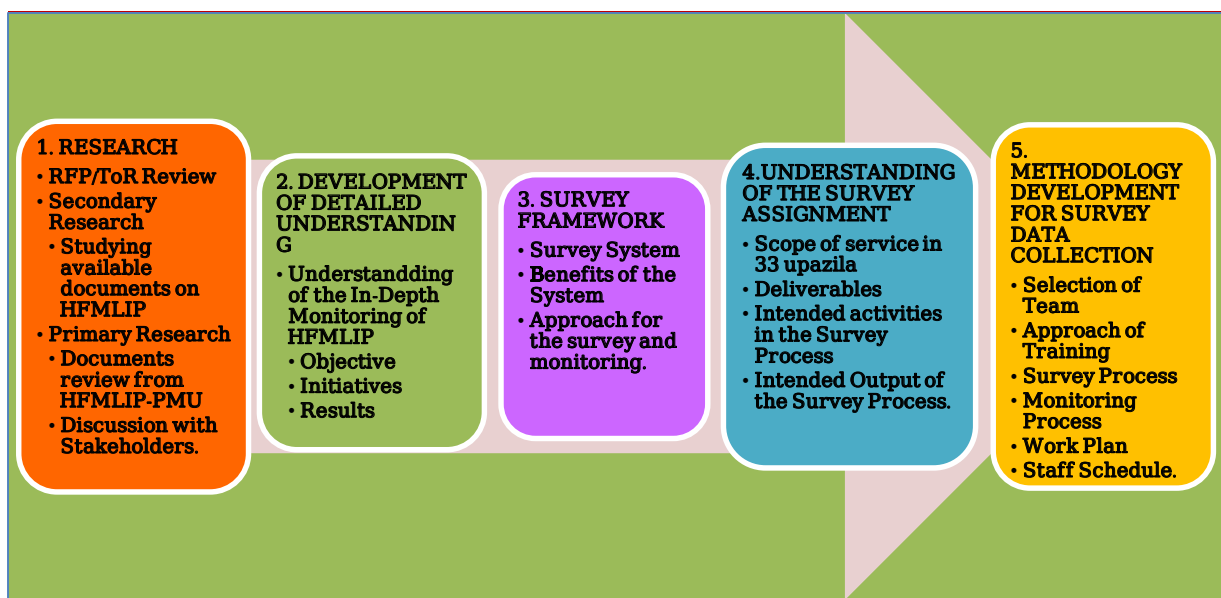


Figure-1: Approach Framework for In-Depth Monitoring of HFMLIP

The diagram above illustrates our model to manage various phases of In-Depth Monitoring of HFMLIP from the needs analysis phase to deployment, training and ongoing support and maintenance.

2.7 Determination of project Sampling Method

Necessary information has been collected from primary and secondary sources as part of the survey methodology. Primary information was collected through direct interviews and other information was collected from IMED, Planning Commission, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), Local Government Department and other agencies. The collected data has been verified and selected and stored in the computer and subsequently analyzed and used in the preparation of Intensive Monitoring Report

2.8 Geographical Coverage

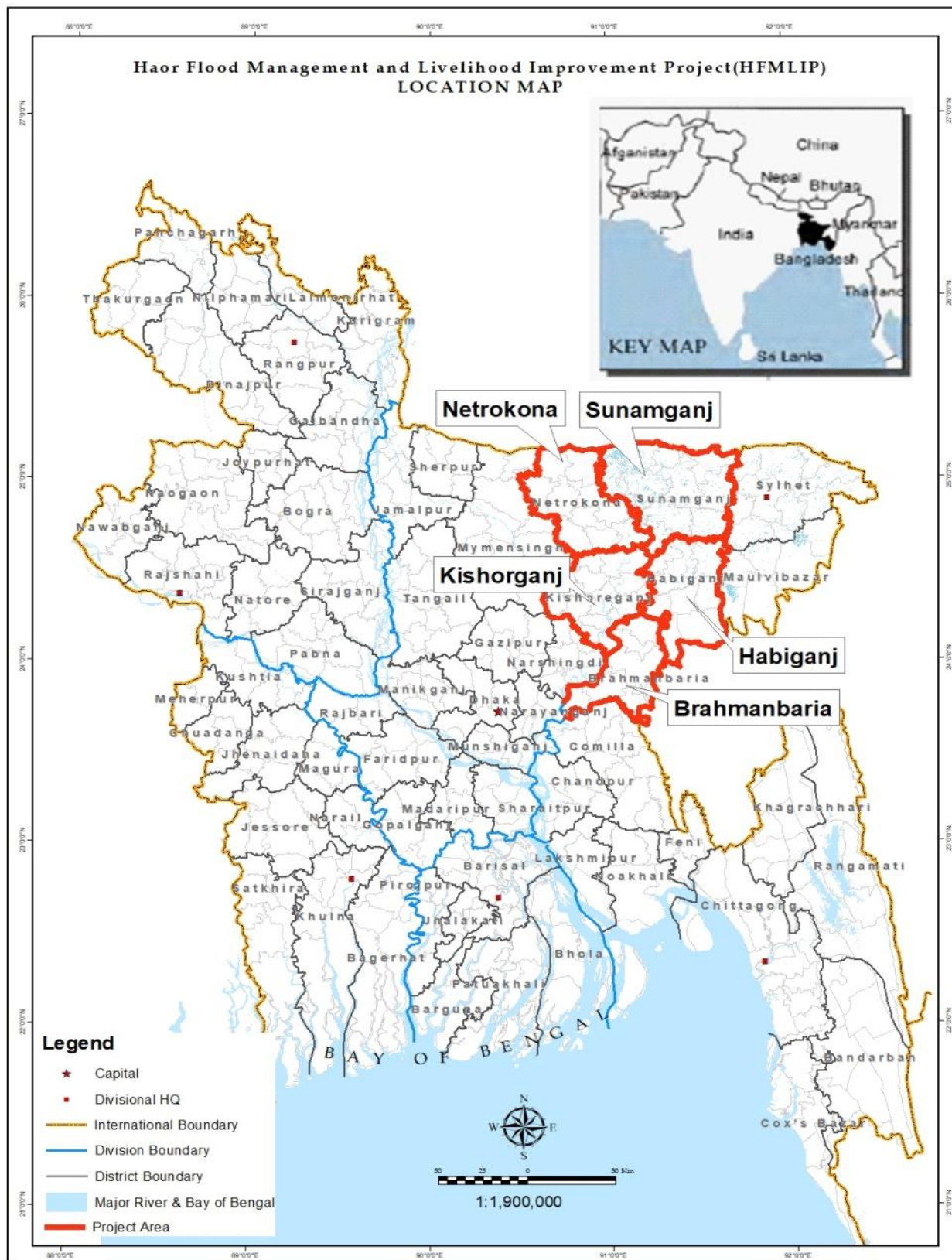


Figure 2: Geographical Coverage of the Project

2.9 Selection of Sample Size and Distribution

One of the major activities of the in-depth study will be the household survey. To keep the study bias free and from any type of influence data has been collected from 33 upazilas through sample survey. The field survey was conducted using cluster systematic random sampling sampling technique. In estimating sample size, 95% confidence level and 3% precision level used as applicable for similar social studies and considering 1.5 as the design effect. The log-frame of the revised DPP of the project states that 2,531,850 rural people in the haor area will directly benefit from achieving the expected results of the project as discussed above. Based on this number of beneficiaries (2,531,850), the sample size of project beneficiaries has been determined using the following statistical formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \cdot p \cdot q \cdot N}{e^2 (N-1) + Z^2 \cdot p \cdot q} \times \text{design effect (D)} \dots \dots \dots (i)$$

Where,

n = Sample Size (to be determined),

N = Population size = 2,531,850

p = Proportion of success indicator (in this case, p is the percentage of successful beneficiaries=50%, Beneficiaries who will be able to increase their production and expand the rural trade, improve the socio-economic status and living standard),

q = 1-p (100%-50%=50%),

Z = Standard normal variate at a given level of significance, which is considered as 95% i.e. 1.96 and

e = 3% (Level of accuracy or amount of admissible error in the estimate, one is willing to tolerate, the estimate should be within 3% of the true value)

D = 1.5 as the design effect.

For this study,

N=2,531,850

p =0.5

q =0.5

Z =1.96 (normal curve for 95% confidence level)

e =0.03 (the estimate should be within 3% of the true value)

D=1.5 as the design effect

Putting these value in equation (i),

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 2,531,850}{(0.03)^2 \times (2,531,850-1) + (1.96)^2 \times (0.5) (0.5)} \times 1.5 \text{ (design effect)} \\ &= 1,066.66 \times 1.5 \\ &= 1599.99 \approx 1600 \end{aligned}$$

Considering the 95% level of confidence and 3% precision rate and design effect = 1.5, the required sample size of household for the study is now estimated at **1600**, as respondent for the in-depth monitoring for the beneficiaries of socio-economic background and technical knowledge of the farm families. The selection of sample respondents will be conducted through systematic random sampling procedure.

2.10 Sample Distribution

According to the above formula, the sample size in the project area is 1600 which has been collected through household survey in 16 (50%) upazilas of 5 districts.

In this study 15% of the samples were taken from the Control area. As a result, 240 samples were collected outside the project (at least 2 to 2.5 km from the project area). In this study the total number of samples were $1600 + 240 = 1840$. These samples were collected from 16 (50%) sampled upazilas of 5 haor districts. District and upazila wise sample distribution are shown below.

No	Item	Division	District	Upazila	Households		
1.	Project Area	4	5	33	2,478,000		
					Beneficiaries (Project Area)	Beneficiaries (Control)	Total Beneficiaries
2.	Sample Size	4	5	16	1600	240	1840
3.	% of the Project Area	100%	100%	50%	-	-	0.074%

2.11 Upazila, union and village-based sample size

Sample size by upazila, union and village is as follows:

Division	District	Upazila	Union			Village		
			Project area (2 unions from each sample upazila)	Control area (1 union from each sample upazila)	Total Unions	Project area (2 villages from each sample union)	Control area (1 Village from each sample union)	Total villages
4	5	16 (50%)	2x16 = 32 unions	1 x 16 = 16	48 unions	2x32 = 64	1x16 = 16	80 villages
a) Number of respondents from each village from the project area = $1600 \div 64 = 25$								
b) Number of respondents from each village from the control area = $240 \div 16 = 15$								
c) Total number of respondents = $1600 + 240 = 1840$ households.								
d) Data has been collected from an average of 20-25 selected families from each village								

2.12 Selection of Respondents

1.	1st Stage	:	1. 1st Stage: 16 upazilas have been selected as a sample.
2.	2 nd Stage	:	Two unions have been selected as project areas from one sampled upazila. A union at least 2 to 2.5 km outside the project area has been selected as the Control Area.
3.	3 rd Stage	:	Two sample unions have been selected from each sampled upazila of the project area and two villages from each sampled union i.e. 4 villages have been selected. 1 village was selected from a union in the control area (at least 2 to 2.5 km away from the project area).

4.	4rth Stage	:	Data was collected from 25 beneficiaries / households from each sampled village in the project area. Data was collected from 15 sample households from each sampled village in the control area (at least 2 to 2.5 km from the project area).
5.	Analysis	:	The number of sampled upazilas are 16. Data has been collected from 115 beneficiaries / households from each sampled upazila. Of these, 100 from 4 villages in each of the two sampled unions from each sampled upazila (25 from each village, 25x 4 = 100 people) and 15 from 1 sampled village from the control area (at least 2 to 2.5 km from the project area). Information has been collected from the public beneficiary / household as [16x115 (100 + 15) = 1840 households / beneficiaries].

2.13 Collection of procurement and construction information

All the information related to the implementation of the project has been collected as per RDPP. Such as planning, design, estimate, approval, procurement process of various services and construction work, money flow, etc. Quality reports have been analyzed by the consultants from implementing agencies, and contractors for ensuring quality of goods, equipment and construction work.

The procurement activities of the project have been evaluated as per PPA 2006 and PPR 2006. The SWOT analysis assesses the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of the project as well as the actual financial progress and deviation from the DPP / RDPP targets. At the same time the expected results of the project: employment, production and income status and local people, administration, entrepreneurs, religious leaders, women representatives etc. were interviewed as potential respondents.

2.14 Overview of In-depth Monitoring Services

Overview in-depth monitoring services are as follows:

- 1) Design / design preparation;
- 2) Data collection at field level;
- 3) Interviewing project officials and beneficiaries;
- 4) Data processing and analysis;
- 5) Arrange workshops;
- 6) Report preparation;
- 7) Draft report presentation and finalization of seminar / workshop and
- 8) Submission of final report

2.15 Field Level Data Collection

To meet the target, the consultants collected information on land acquisition sites, upazilas, unions and village roads, bridges and culverts, fisheries / aquaculture activities, fish drying and bill development facilities. For example, the impact of improving connectivity through roads, bridges and culverts, agriculture, fisheries, quality of life, income, wages, increased access to educational institutions including employment, healthcare, improved socio-economic status, poverty reduction, women's empowerment, etc. Collected via sample survey:

- a. Information has been collected on land acquisition, Upazila Road, Union Road, construction of rural roads, bridges and culverts, fish production, bill development, etc;
- b. Food survey for socio-economic survey, information on agricultural production, improvement of living standards, increase in income, health facilities including increase in employment, improved socio-economic status, poverty reduction, empowerment of women, etc;
- c. FGD, KII, case study for sample data collection;
- d. Review whether government regulations (PPA, PPR guidelines, etc.) on various products, functions, service activities under the project have been followed;
- e. To check whether the procurement process of packages (goods, works and services) under this project (tender invitation, tender evaluation, approval procedure, contract signing, etc.) has been followed PPR-2008;
- f. Review and intensive monitoring on various aspects of project risk i.e. delays in financing, delays in delivery of goods, works and services, inefficiency in management, delay in extending the duration of the project etc;
- g. Formulation of SWOT analysis (strong, weak, opportunity and threats) checklist;
- h. Data collection, data editing, data entry and analysis through SPSS, MS Access;
- i. Submission of draft report;
- j. Workshop for Draft Finalization / Final Report;
- k. Draft final and final report submitted.

2.16 Data Collection Procedure

The following methods have been followed for data collection and determination of results of In-depth Monitoring Evaluation Survey:

2.16.1 Document Search

Initially obtained documents (e.g. DPP, RDPP, JICA report, IMED's 05 report, etc.) have been reviewed for the purpose of measuring the financial and physical progress as opposed to financial and physical targets. The project input / design and achievement of targets has been reviewed / monitored through document review.

2.16.2 Quantitative Analysis

The efficiency and effectiveness of the project has been assessed by collecting information on the success of the project through pre-determined questionnaires from the households of the project area. In-Depth Monitoring has been done to determine the quality of the infrastructure construction part of the project. Household surveys and various interviews and FGDs have been conducted using the required questionnaires. Survey questionnaires have been prepared keeping in view the ongoing project and keeping in view the objectives and components of the project. Moreover, some open-ended questions have been included in the questionnaire.

2.16.3 Checklist for Monitoring

Through the checklist for monitoring, information has been collected on various issues including the present condition of roads, bridges / culverts, markets in the upazilas and union level of the sampled project area. This checklist has been filled by on-the-spot observation, examination of various registers existing at the center and discussions at the local level.

Data on household income, food grain production in haor area, fish production in haor area, annual income and household expenses, financial loss on goods and property due to flash floods, input use, technical knowledge of farmers and their problems etc. were collected through sample surveys. Sample respondents were randomly selected. Project information has been collected by discussing the implementation progress of the project, quality of work, strengths and weaknesses, from project staff, district project staff, Upazila Parishad, Upazila Chairman, Vice Chairman and from other important persons. Data has been collected by conducting FGD and KII in each upazila. Information has been collected from the following individuals:

- ☐ Medium and large farmers, wholesalers, teachers and NGOs;
- ☐ Poor and destitute women;
- ☐ Landless small and marginal farmers, small traders, transport workers;
- ☐ KII, Focus Group Discussion and Case Study.

2.17 Selection of survey material

The main components of the project for the sample survey are given in Table 2.2 below:-

Table 2.2: The Main Components of the Project for the Sample Survey

	Main Components	As per ToR	Sample Survey
1.	Land acquisition	15 acre	4 acre (25%)
2.	Upazila road development	120 Km	30 Km (25%)
3.	Union road development	98 Km	25 Km (25%)
4.	Rural road development	198 Km	50 Km (25%)
5.	Bridges and culverts	1777 Meter	250 Meter (12%)
6.	Aquaculture activities	5 No	5 No (100%)
7.	Fish drying	10 No	5 No (50%)
8.	Beel development	150 No	40 No (30%)

2.18 Traffic Count

Data collectors counted all types of traffic on Hat Day from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm. The survey was conducted at important places 0.5 to 1.00 km away from the Growth Center and 25% of the upazila roads were considered under this survey.

2.19 Drivers and Vehicle Owners Interviews

The consulting team interviewed the owner and driver of the motor vehicle to monitor the current condition of the roads, type of vehicle, cost of transportation, transport fare, and maintenance of the vehicle / vehicle.

2.20 Road users / passengers Interview

The data collectors interviewed the users / passengers of the upazila, union and rural roads with selected questions and collect their views on their destination, transport fare, quality of land filling and quality of construction, advantages and disadvantages of road use. The monitoring team used Separate questionnaires to record data.

2.21 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

A total of 16 focus group discussions have been completed in each of the 16 sampled upazilas. Approximately 7-10 participants were considered in each discussion. The focus group discussion gathered information from medium and large farmers, teachers and NGO workers, women groups, landless, small and marginal farmers, beneficiary fishermen, local administration officials, district agriculture officers, school-college teachers and students and others involved in the project.

2.22 Key Informant Interview-KII

KII has been conducted in 16 upazilas with 5 to 10 people in each sampled upazila. KII focuses on Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat analysis for project implementation including project management, implementation success, financial cost, purchase, procurement and project details. Discussions have been held with government officials, public representatives, women representatives, beneficiary fishermen, farmers and dignitaries.

2.23 Case Study

At least 3 to 5 case studies have been collected by collecting information at local level from the project related area. This has been included in the in-depth monitoring report

2.24 Quality Control and Testing

Team leaders and other consultants visited the field to gather information. The location of the data collectors has been monitored regularly through mobile phones and communication with the local administration has been maintained.

2.25 Review of Construction / under Construction / Installed Infrastructure

The intensive monitoring study compares the physical work / component spot verification and baseline / specification / condition of the project. In this case the main physical components are construction of upazila, union and village roads, construction of bridges / culverts in upazila, union and villages, construction of hats, construction of landing ghats etc. have been reviewed through spot verification. Proper standards has been followed in the construction of bridges / culverts in this regard like, has the right quantity and quality of materials been used in the construction of roads / hats / landing ghats etc. The issues have been examined through spot verification. Which is covered in the next chapters of this report.

2.26 Training of the beneficiaries

The in depth monitoring report reviews how much has been completed in the training program and whether it has been completed properly as per the project documents.

2.27 Seminars and Conferences

How many of the meetings and seminars have been completed under the project, if not, why? Whether the project document has been properly followed, the consultants have examined it and included it in the report.

2.28 Year wise and Item wise Implementation Progress

The progress of the project has been reviewed year wise and item wise both financial and physical targets against achievements and described in the project document.

2.29 Partner Organizations

The project is being implemented overall with the support of Fisheries Department, Ministry of Land, District and Upazila Administration and BWDB. A significant part of the BWDB core project is involved with its implementation. Also 2 (two) separate MoUs with the Department of Fisheries and with the Ministry of Land have already been signed with the project. As a result, it has been included in the report after reviewing whether there has been proper coordination among these organizations.

2.30 PIC and Steering Committee Meeting

The RDPP of the project mentions the time / number of PIC and steering committee meetings. As a result, how many meetings of PIC and steering committee have been held so far under the project, whether the meetings were held at the right time and in the right number as per RDPP has been mentioned in the report.

2.31 Type of Questionnaire / Checklist

The consultants have considered the following issues in the form of question papers / checklists:

- a) Preparation of special questionnaire and checklists for recording information in the areas of land acquisition, upazila road, union road, village road, bridge and culvert, fisheries activities, fish drying and processing, bill development, etc;
- b) Preparation of household survey questionnaires for socio-economic survey, agricultural production, fish production, improvement of living standards, increase in income, increase access to educational institutions including employment, health facilities, socio-economic status, economic status, poverty reduction, women empowerment etc;
- c) Preparation of questionnaires / checklist for FGD, KII, case study etc. for collection of sample data;
- d) Analyze and review whether PPA 2006, PPR 2008, guidelines of development partners etc. have been followed for procurement of various products, works and services under the project;

- e) Procurement process of packages (products, works and services) under this project (tender invitation, tender evaluation, approval procedure, contract signing etc.) following PPA 2006 and PPR-2008;
- f) Analysis, review and monitoring of various aspects of project risk, such as delay in financing, delay in purchase / procurement of goods, delay in services, inefficiency in management and increase in duration and cost of project, allocation of review and monitoring project, bill payment and discount information etc;
- g) SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) /checklist structure.

2.32 Conducting Sample Surveys

A total of 18 qualified data collectors and 04 supervisors have been appointed to conduct the sample survey as follows:

- Sample survey of 1840 households (1600 direct beneficiaries + 240 indirect beneficiaries);
- A total of 125 question papers were filled by 01 data collector in 25 working days;
- Each data collector interviewed 5-6 beneficiaries (4-5 direct and 2 indirect) daily;
- A data collector collected data from an average of 1 to 2 upazilas to collect the required data through random sampling method;
- Field surveyors conducted practical observations / inspections / field visits under the guidance of team leaders and information management experts.

2.33 Data Collector and Supervisors Training

The two-day training was held on 18-19 February for 18 qualified data collectors and 04 supervisors. The training provides detailed information on how to collect information from the field, focus group discussion (FGD), key information interview (KII), case study and record keeping face-to-face observations. Training has been provided under the leadership of Team Leader and Information Management Specialist. During the session, IMED officials also took part and gave significant advice in the selection of sampled upazila.

2.34 Field Data Collection

Field level survey work has been conducted for 25 (twenty five) working days as per the work plan. The responsibilities of the data collectors engaged in data collection are as follows:-

- Direct interview of the respondent;
- Follow the code of the question paper correctly;
- Fill out the questionnaire to ensure the correct answer;
- To protect the confidentiality and security of the information collected;
- Provide the collected information to the consulting firm

2.35 Workshops at the Local Level

During the data collection, a local workshop has been organized by the consulting firm at the local level in Mohanganj upazila of Netrokona district on March 15, 2020. Beneficiaries, Union Chairmen, members and local upazila officials including IMED representatives, Team Leader of the study, UNO, upazila level Women Officer, school-college teachers, transport association representatives, Businessmen, Vehicle Drivers, road users, project directors and public representatives has attended this workshop. The advantages and disadvantages of the project were openly discussed in the workshop. Necessary information for intensive monitoring has been collected through open discussion.

2.36 Data Entry, Processing, Analysis and Report Preparation

For smooth completion of field level data collection activities, data entry / analysis has been performed through computer programming. In this case, the MS Access, FoxPro etc. software have been used. Data analysis was performed using the SPSS program. Percentage of the analyzed data was presented in tabular form and graph / chart etc.

2.37 Present the Report

2.37.1 Inception Report

The Inception Report has been submitted to the Technical Committee in a timely manner in as per recommendations of the Technical Committee the revised report has been submitted to the Steering Committee. The field survey has been conducted after accepting the report by the steering committee.

2.37.2 1st Draft Report

The first draft report was submitted after observing and analyzing all the data collected from the field level on the basis of the Inception Report. The first draft report was considered by the Technical Committee on April 30, 2020. The revised first draft report has been submitted in the light of the recommendations of the Technical Committee.

2.37.3 2nd Draft Report

The revised 2nd draft was submitted in the light of the recommendations of the Technical Committee. It was discussed and considered in the meeting of the Steering Committee on 12 May, 2020. The final report has been submitted after revising the final draft report in the light of the recommendations of the steering committee.

2.37.4 Final Report

The final report was considered at a national workshop on June 1, 2020. The required number of copies (in English and Bengali) of the report prepared on the basis of the recommendations of the National Workshop has been submitted to IMED.

2.38 Time Based Work plan

The in-depth study should be finalized within 100 days of signing the contract. Keeping this deadline in mind, the total work has been divided into different activities. Information received from the project, preliminary activities including collection of data, selection of software for data analysis, preparation of tabulation format, etc. have been allocated in the light of total time frame. The schedule based work plan is presented below.

Table-2.3: Time Based Work plan

Sl No.	Discretion of Work	Time Frame
1	Signing of Contract Between Director General, Sector-3, IMED and EADS.	January 5, 2020
2	Technical Committee Review/ meeting on Inception Report	January 21, 2020
3	Steering Committee Review on Inception Report	February 3, 2020
4	2 days training for Enumerators and Supervisors	February 18, 2020 to February 19, 2020
5	Start Field level data collection	February 19, 2020
6	Physical observation, field data collection and inspection activities.	February 21, 2020 to March 22, 2020
7	Workshops at local level.	March 15, 2020
8	Data entry, update, editing and validation	March 22, 2020 to March 31, 2020
9	Processing of data, preparation of graph, diagrams and preparation of 1st draft report	April 1, 2020 to April 20, 2020
10	Submission of 1st draft report	April 24, 2020
11.	Online meeting and review of the Technical Committee on the 1st Draft Report	April 30, 2020
12.	Online meeting and review of the Steering Committee on 2nd Draft Report	May 12, 2020
13.	National Workshop	June 1, 2020
14.	Submission of Final report	June 12, 2020

3 Chapter-3: Overall Progress of the Project

3.1 Project Progress

During in-depth monitoring of “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)” the item wise cumulative physical and financial progress for the period of July 2014 to April 2020 (reporting period) were reviewed and analyzed. A comparative picture of project implementation up to the reporting period is reviewed in the following chapters as per annual work plan of the revised DPP. It also analysis implementation issues of the project.

3.2 Year wise Expenditure and Project Progress

The following table shows the year wise expenditure and progress of the project: -

Table-3.1: Year wise Cost Analysis of the Project

(Tk. In Lk.)

Financial Year	Revised DPP Allocation	RADP Allocation (% of RDPP)	Released Amount	Yearly Expenditure	Progress (%)	
					% of RDPP	Cumulative
2014-15	1523.67	1550.00 (101%)	1550.00	1509.62	99.07%	2.00%
2015-16	7073.06	7328.00 (103%)	7328.00	6783.00	95.90%	9.42%
2016-17	9538.66	10000.00 (105%)	10000.00	9940.00	104.20%	20.72%
Sub Total (1st 3 year)	18135.39	18878.00 (104%)	18878.00	18232.62	100.54%	20.72%
2017-18	14377.66	11500.00 (80%)	11500.00	11270.00	78.39%	34.38%
2018-19	18060.95	9000.00 (50%)	9000.00	8969.90	49.66%	44.83%
2019-20 (upto April 2020)	15976.10	10000.00 (63%)	10000.00	7400.00	46.32%	55.00%
Sub Total (2nd 3 year)	48414.71	30500.00 (63%)	30500.00	28039.90	57.91%	55.00%
2020-21	12974.70	-	-	-	-	-
2021-22	6300.56	-	-	-	-	-
Total	85825.35	49378.00	49378.00	46272.52	53.92%	

3.3 Analysis of Project Cost Statement

According to the original and revised DPP, the duration of the project is 8 (eight) years. However, the 5 (five) year implementation period of the project has already passed. Now the project is in its 6th year in the current 2019-2020 financial year. Apart from the current 2019-2020 financial year, the project will continue only 2 (two) full financial year (2020-21 and 2021-22). It appears that since the project was first revised in the financial year 2017-18, so an adjustment between Revised DPP allocation and actual expenditure for the first 3 years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, years before the 1st Amendment) was made during project revision.

However, the expenditure analysis for the 4th to 6th financial years of the project shows that only 57.91% of the revised DPP fund for these three financial years (2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20) has been utilized on the project. The revised DPP funding for these three financial years (from 2017 to 2020) is Tk. 484.15 crore. However, only Tk. 280.40 crore has been utilized. In other words, the non-utilized amount of the fund in these three financial years is Tk. 203.75 crore. So, for timely completion of the project by June 30, 2022, an amount of Tk. 395.52 crore should be utilized for the next two financial years. In addition, due to the coronavirus, a lockdown and social distance has to be maintained and due to long holidays, the field level activities for the current financial year (2019-20) of the project have slowed down. This is likely to have an adverse effect on the progress of the project in the current financial year (2019-20).

3.4 Progress of the Development Works

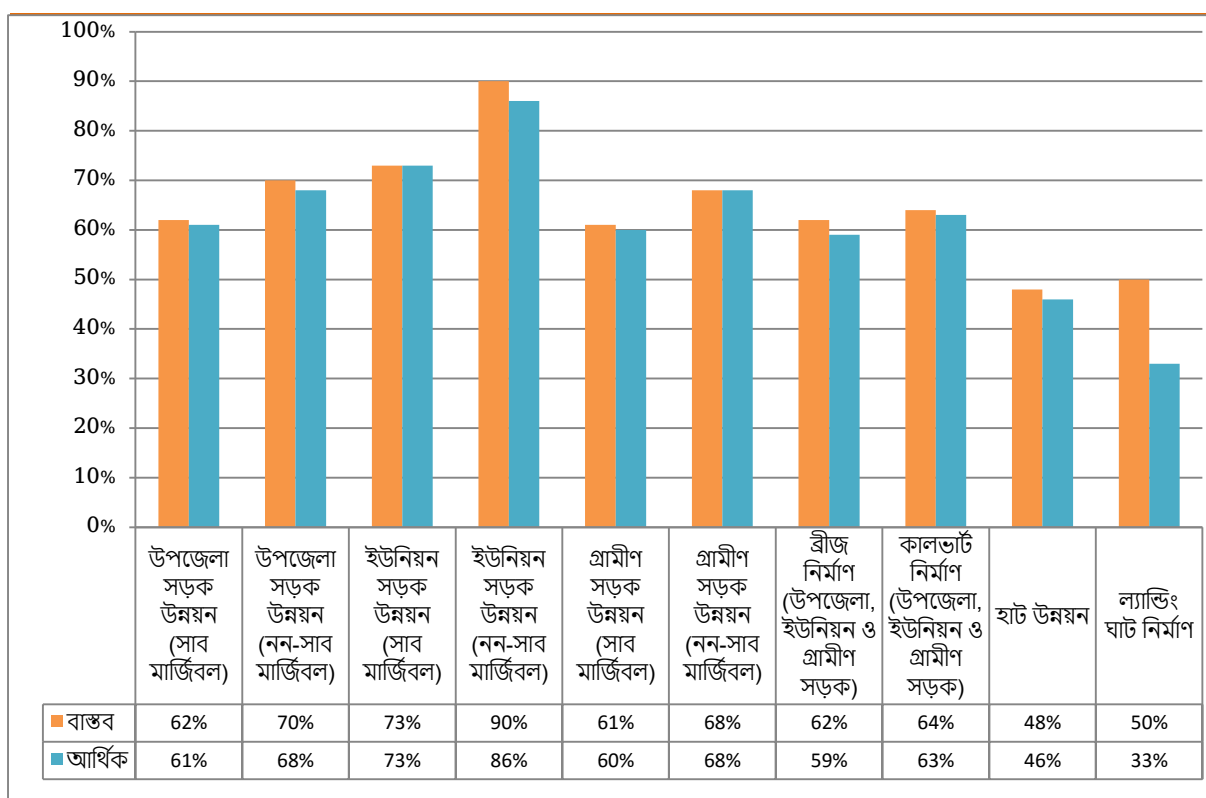
3.4.1 Infrastructure Development

The progress of the project in the construction of communication infrastructure can be seen in table below:

Table-3.2: Progress of Communication Infrastructure

(Tk. in Lk.)

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP		Revised DPP		Progress upto April 2020 (%)		RDPP %
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1.	Upazila Road (submersible)	Km.	80	8960.00	99	11999.00	51	6389.00	52 %
2.	Upazila Road (Non submersible)	Km.	41	3044.63	21	1835.00	17	1428.00	68%
3.	Union Road (submersible)	Km.	56	5152.15	41	4055.00	36	3895.00	88%
4.	Union Road (Non submersible)	Km.	102	6166.66	57	4202.50	44	4041.00	77%
5.	Village Road (submersible)	Km.	81	4648.59	100	7947.00	63	5097.00	64%
6.	Village Road (Non submersible)	Km.	56	2663.72	98	6273.15	48	3268.00	52%
7.	Bridge (Upazila Road)	meter	260	1401.40	370	2590.00	173	1122.64	39%
8.	Bridge (Union, Village Road)	meter	520	2178.80	517	3619.00	242	1278.36	35%
9.	Culverts (Upazila Road)	meter	280	1134.00	220	880.00	198	646.69	73%
10.	Culverts(Union, Village Road)	meter	580	1832.80	670	2345.00	592	1723.31	73%
11.	Construction of Hat	No.	22	2531.54	22	1760.00	15	680.72	39%
12.	Construction of Landing Ghat	No.	24	475.15	24	480.00	18	162.00	34%
	Total (%)			40189.29 * (46%)		47985.65** (56%)		30179.72 *** (66%)	63%****
* % over total DPP allocation.									
** % over total RDPP allocation.									
*** % over total expenditure upto April 2020.									
**** Actual achievement as per LGED.									



From the above analysis it is evident that while the progress of road construction work in the field of communication infrastructure is satisfactory, the project is lagging behind in the progress of ghat development, bridge construction and hat development.

3.4.2 Fisheries Development Programme

Following the recommendations of the Haor Master Plan-2012, one of the main objectives of the project is to increase fish production in the Haor Basin with the aim of reducing poverty in the Haor area. As a result, increasing fish production and improving biodiversity is one of the main goals of the project to create more opportunities for the participation of poor men and women in sustainable haor water management. The fisheries development program under the project can be seen in Table below.

Table- 3.3: Fisheries Development Programme

(Tk. in Lk.)

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP		Revised DPP		Progress upto April 2020 (%)		RDPP %
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1.	Screening of Beel	no.	5	8.00	5	4.00	5	4.00	100%
2.	Resource Mapping of selecting Beels	no.	29	31.90	29	23.20	29	23.00	100 %
3.	Professional Documentation/Mapping /Printing	no.	29	182.12	29	140.65	29	140.50	100%
4.	Leasing process & Group formation	no.	150	27.95	150	27.95	123	0.00	82%
5.	Beel Development for Sanctuary	no.	150	1950.00	150	2625.00	84	598.00	65 %
6.	Beel Connectivity	Km.	210	2520.00	210	2520.00	100	746.76	60 %

Although the progress of the project in sustainable haor management, including increasing fish production and improving biodiversity, appears to be acceptable but beel development and beel canal excavation work needs to be further accelerated.

3.4.3 Alternative Income Generation Activities

One of the main objectives of the project is to increase fishery related output and production, including increasing production and diversification of agricultural marketing. In the original DPP, an allocation of Tk. 7.86 crore was made for alternative income generating activities. The revised DPP has an allocation of Tk. 7.94 crore. However, Tk 5.39 crore has been spent so far. Alternative income generating programs under the project can be seen in Table below:

Table 3.4: Alternative Income Generation Programme

(Tk. in Lk.)

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP		Revised DPP		Progress upto April 2020 (%)		RDPP %
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1.	Fish Net Pen culture	no.	10	91.70	10	91.70	10	79.50	87%
2.	Fish cage culture	set	12	32.70	12	60.00			
3.	Backyard Pond culture	no.	20	90.00	200	90.00	200	90.00	100%
4.	Daudkandi Model Aquaculture	no.	2	20.00	5	50.00	5	41.89	84%
5.	Fish Drying & Fermentation	group	10	2.00	2	2.00	-	-	-
6.	Fisheries act implementation	Yr.	7	100.00	7	50.00	5	50.00	100%
7.	Compensatory alternative livelihood activates	person	4500	450.00	4500	450.00	2802	277.30	62%
	Total			786.40		793.70		538.69	68%

3.4.4 Training Programme

The revised DPP is estimated to train 10 officers / staff and 245 beneficiaries. In addition, the training of 12150 LCS members (135 km long rural roads = 3 groups per km x 30 members per group) is mentioned in the log frame of the original DPP. The log frame of the revised DPP mentions the number of trainings of LCS members as 20,000. An allocation of Tk. 100.00 lakh has been estimated for training of LCS personnel. The training program under the project can be seen in Table 63.5 below:

Table-3.5: Training Programme under the Project

Sl. No.	Training Program	Unit	Original DPP	Revised DPP	Progress upto April 2020	RDPP %
1.	Training of LCS community	person	12,150	20,000	60%	60%
2.	Training of project Staff & officer	no.	L.S.	10	-	0%
3.	Training of beneficiaries					
	a) Fish Net Pen culture	no.	25	10	7	70%
	b) Fish cage culture	no.	25	12	6	50%
	c) Backyard Pond culture	no.	25	16	16	100%

Sl. No.	Training Program	Unit	Original DPP	Revised DPP	Progress upto April 2020	RDPP %
	d) Daudkandi Model Aquaculture	no.	10	10	6	60%
	e) Capacity Building (BUG)	no.	75	200	182	91%
	f) Fish Drying & Fermentation	no.	45	16	6	38%
4.	Exchange Visit Programme	batch	40	30	26	87%

3.4.5 Workshop, Conference and Consultation Meeting

Workshops, conferences and consultation meetings under the project can be seen in Table below.

Table-3.6: Workshop, Conference and Consultation Meeting

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP	Revised DPP	Progress upto April 2020 (%)	RDPP %
1.	Seminar	no.	30	26	14	54%
2.	Conference	no.	30	24	9	38%
3.	Consulting meeting with GO & NGO	no.	15	9	4	44%

3.4.6 Monitoring Survey and Audit Program

The monitoring and audit program under the project and its progress can be seen in Table below.

Table-3.7: Monitoring and Audit Programme

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP	Revised DPP	Progress upto April 2020 (%)	RDPP %
1.	Study (Fish Catch and Biodiversity Monitoring)	no.	5	5	4	80%
2.	BUG Auditing	no.	300	300	-	-
3.	Internal Audit	no.	8	8	1	12.5%

The progress of Audit is not satisfactory.

3.4.7 Infrastructure Maintenance

The infrastructure repair and maintenance program under the project and its progress can be seen in Table below.

Table-3.8: Infrastructure Repair and Maintenance

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP	Revised DPP	Progress upto April 2020 (%)	RDPP %
1.	Infrastructure Maintenance	km	200	200	105.16	53%
2.	O&M during construction	km	320	200	-	-
	Total		520	400	105.16	26%

3.4.8 Land acquisition

The land acquisition program under the project and its progress can be seen in Table below.

Table-3.9: Land Acquisition Programme

(Tk. in Lk.)

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP		Revised DPP		Progress upto April 2020 (%)		RDPP %
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	
1.	Land acquisition	acre	135	2000.00	15	2000.00	-	100.62	5%

In the original DPP, Tk. 20.00 crore was allocated for acquisition of 135 acres of land. The revised DPP has reduced the land acquisition program to 15 acres. However, the allocation has been kept at Tk. 20.00 crore. There is a program to acquire 5 acres of land in the current 2019-20 financial year. 50.00 lakh has been allocated. However, there has been some progress in the acquisition of 2.26 acres of land in Sunamganj district of Sylhet division. The project will have to spend Tk. 100.62 lakh under land acquisition programme in the current financial year.

3.4.9 Project Office Vehicle

The program for procurement of office vehicles under the project and its progress can be seen in Table below.

Table-3.10: Procurement of Office Vehicles

Sl. No.	Description of Items	Unit	Original DPP	Revised DPP	Progress upto April 2020 (%)	RDPP %
1.	4-wheel Jeep	no.	2	2	2	100%
2.	Double Cabin Pickup	no.	4	4	4	100%
3.	Microbus	no.	1	1	1	100%
4.	Motorcycle	no.	85	80	66	83%
5.	Speed Boat	no.	4	4	4	100%
6.	Country Boat	no.	1	1	1	100%
	Total	no.	97	92	78	85%

The original DPP had a program to purchase 97 vehicles. In the revised DPP, 92 vehicles have been procured. But so far 78 vehicles have been purchased. Progress 85 percent.

3.4.10 Project Objectives, activities undertaken, observations and recommendations on the progress achieved

The overall objective of the project is to rehabilitate and build rural infrastructures and develop basic infrastructures to reduce crop losses due to floods, increase fish productivity through improved training, promotion and expansion of fish production activities, and improve living standards in the haor area. The activities undertaken against the objectives of the project, the cost of all these activities and the monitoring/ recommendations of the progress achieved are shown in Table below. The following are the beneficiaries and activities for the purpose.

Beneficiaries under the project are-

- Poor class families living in the haor area;
- Small and marginal farming families;
- Small fishermen who make a living by catching fish;
- Small business intermediaries in the local market and
- Poor group of women who are involved in production and want to increase employment and income by engaging in local construction work.

Activity Strategy

The activities and strategies adopted to create opportunities for the improvement of the living standards of the poor living in the haor area are as follows:

- Reduce production losses and increase social mobility;
- Involve the locals with advanced production technology;
- Improving social living standards and creating opportunities in the local market;
- To make the poor families living in the haor areas self-sufficient by imparting training on agriculture, fish farming, construction and maintenance of roads etc;
- Strategies for rural poverty alleviation, employment, improved productivity, marketing and family income generation;
- Social Awareness Strategies and employment of rural disadvantaged women's groups.

Table-3.11: Project Objectives, Activities Undertaken, Expenditure, Observation and Recommendation

N o	Project Objectives	Activities Undertaken	Expenditure	Observation	Recommendation
1.	Rehabilitation and construction of rural infrastructure	Component 1: Rural Infrastructure Development	Tk. 624,65.33 lakhs	<p>As a result of the implementation of the infrastructure, the following objectives have been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improving road communication; ■ Socio-economic conditions change as income increases; ■ Development of social living standards; ■ Creating employment opportunities; ■ Access to education and health care; ■ Increase production of agricultural products; ■ Receiving accurate and fair prices; ■ Poverty reduction in the overall way. 	After the construction of rural roads, the responsibility of road repair and maintenance needs to be entrusted through LGED and or Union Parishad.
2.	Proper promotion and dissemination of fish production activities in the haor area	Component 2: Fisheries Promotion Activities	Tk. 33,13.30 lakhs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increase fish farming in the dry season; ■ Development of mother fish conservation systems; 	The time limit for implementation of work in Haor area should be higher than other areas. This is because extra time is spent on transporting construction materials.

No	Project Objectives	Activities Undertaken	Expenditure	Observation	Recommendation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of socio-economic conditions; Reducing unemployment and increasing self-sufficiency; The participation of real fishermen in aquatic resources has increased; Access to aquatic resources has increased as well as support; Development of leadership skills. 	
3.	Improving the quality of life and activating economic activities in the haor area.	Component 1.1: Capacity Development	Tk. 2,88.32 lakhs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market infrastructure protection; Increase the gathering of buyers and sellers in the market; Increase market infrastructure facilities - sheds, toilets, roads, drains, tubewell facilities; Increase women's income; Increase income-generating activities and expand small businesses; Increase production of agricultural products; Receiving accurate and fair prices; Poverty reduction in the overall way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of female members in LCS may be reduced as there are less female workers in construction work in Haor area. The amount of wages for LCS work can be increased. Post training activities should be increased-for example, business expansion, creating a safe working environment, etc. Multipurpose training can be arranged. Survey can be done to verify the training results.

3.4.11 Review of Project Procurement Activities

An on-the-spot inspection and interviews of the concerned officials and analysis of the data collected show that various products and materials have been procured under the project following proper procedures. The existing government procurement laws and regulations have been followed in hiring contractors. Goods, Works and Services activities have been procured through multiple packages following PPA-2006 and PPR-2007 for inviting tenders, formation of committees, verification and selection, evaluation and issuance of work orders. A summary of the procurement plan as per 1st Revised DPP can be seen in Table below:

Table- 3.12: Summary of Procurement Plan as per Revised DPP

No	Purchase Types	Purchasing Activities	Package Number	Procurement Method	Financial Sources	Total Value (Tk in Lks)	Time Frame	
							Date of Start	Date of Completion
1.	Goods	Jeeps, Pickups, Micro buses, Motorcycles, Speedboats, Computer, Laptop, Printer. Multimedia, Camera, Photocopier etc.	55	Direct/ NCB/OTM/ RFQ ect.	GoB	937.19	15/09/14	28/03/18
2.	Works							

No	Purchase Types	Purchasing Activities	Package Number	Procurement Method	Financial Sources	Total Value (Tk in Lks)	Time Frame	
							Date of Start	Date of Completion
		Improvement of roads and culverts	78	LCS/ OTM	JICA & GoB	13395.98	19/3/2015	22/04/2018
		Improvement of road, culvert and bridge	16	OTM	JICA & GoB	9060.71	30/8/2017	07/05/2019
		Upazila Road, Culvert and Bridge	13	OTM	JICA & GoB	7676.80	01/1/2018	01/05/2019
		Upazila and Union Road, Culvert and Bridge	47	OTM	JICA & GoB	16334.22	01/1/2018	01/10/2019
		Rehabilitation / Periodic Maintenance of Road	54	OTM	GoB	11195.02	27/1/2016	01/01/2020
		Improvement of Hat	22	OTM	GoB	1760.16	04/8/2016	18/07/2019
		Improvement of Ghats	24	OTM	GoB	479.40	17/7/2016	18/07/2019
		Re-excavation of Beels	150	LCS	JICA & GoB	2500.10	26/2/2017	20/03/2021
		Re-excavation of Khals	43	LCS	JICA & GoB	2548.70	10/3/2015	20/03/2021
		Sub Total	447			649,51.09		
3.	Services	Consultancy, Design, Supervision, MIS, Software etc	16	QCBS/DP/SS/IC/FBS/LCS	JICA & GoB	9389.69	02/6/2015	30/06/2022
		Total (1+2+3)	518			752,77.97 (88%)		
						858,25.35		

The plan for purchase of various Goods, Works and Services under the project is included in the RDPP as Total Procurement Plan. The procurement of the project has been done in accordance with the policies of PPA 2006 and PPR 2008 and procurement guidelines of development partners. Reviewing the information of the collected tender documents, it is seen that PPA / PPR and JICA procurement guideline have been followed in the preparation and execution of procurement activities. Procurement planning, publication of tender notice, selection/ implementation, etc. activities have been completed following e-GP method.

Examining the Procurement documents, it is seen that the total number of packages as per RDPP is 518 including, 55 packages for goods, 447 packages for works and 16 packages for services procurement. The total cost of the project is Tk. 858,25.35 lakhs. Out of which the total estimated cost of procurement activities is Tk. 752,77.97 lakhs. Which is 88 % of the total project cost.

3.4.12 Analysis of package Based Procurement Activities

Goods, Works and Services activities have been implemented as per the annual procurement plan described in the revised DPP. Analysis of package based (Goods, Work and Service) procurement plan can be seen as follows:

Package Type	Target	Progress	Analysis / Opinion
Goods	55	55	In the original DPP, there was a target to purchase goods in 17 packages at a cost of Tk. 973.19 crore. However, in the 1st Revised DPP, these packages have been divided into 55 packages. With the exception of 7 packages, the remaining 10 packages were divided into multiple packages. The original DPP contained 1 package each for the purchase of

Package Type	Target	Progress	Analysis / Opinion
			generators, furniture and other equipment. However, in the 1st revised DPP, 8 packages have been provided for the purchase of generators, 13 packages for the purchase of furniture and 8 packages for the purchase of other equipment. Purchasing activities started 8 months late but were delayed 26 to 39 months to complete. Speed boat purchases have been mostly delayed. According to the original DPP, the speed boat purchase activities are supposed to be completed by 30/03/2015 but the actual completion date is 30/06/2019. Inadequate allocation, DPP amendment, etc. have been cited as the reasons for the delay.
Works	447	388	<p>In terms of works, RDPP mentions 447 packages. The following are some of the packages reviewed: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Package No. HFMLIP / Habi / 16-17 (w-119): Road is called for tender dated 13/03/2016. The road was targeted to be completed by 21/02/2018. However, the road will be completed by 30/05/2020. 2) Package No. HFMLIP / Habi / 18-19 (w-132): The road was targeted to be completed by 05/02/2018 as per RDPP. However, the tender for the road has been called on 01/02/2019. The road is said to be completed by 10/06/2020. 3) Package No. HFMLIP / Habi / 17-18 (w-175): Road is called for tender dated 31/08/2017. The road is expected to be completed by 10/06/2020 against the target of 05/02/2018. 4) Package No. HFMLIP / Netro / 17-18 (w-179): Road is called for tender dated 10/09/2017. The road is expected to be completed by 20/06/2020 against the target of 27/05/2019. 5) Package No. HFMLIP / Habi / 17-18 (w-184): The road is called for tender dated 07/09/2017. The road is expected to be completed by 07/07/2020 against the target of 30/11/2018. 6) Package No. HFMLIP / Habi / 17-18 (w-249): The tender for the road has been delayed for 1 year. The road is expected to be completed by 31/07/2020 against the target of completion by 01/05/2019. 7) Package No. HFMLIP / Sunam / 17-18 (w-253): The tender for the road has been delayed for 17 months. The road is expected to be completed by 28/02/2021 against the target of completion by 01/05/2019. <p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It can be seen that, in some cases extra time of more than 14 days has been spent for tender evaluation/ tender approval and more than 21 days for signing of contracts with designated contractors; ■ As per PD office, Progress has been slowed down due to inadequate allocations, DPP amendments, flash floods caused by flash floods, tender complexities, delay in procurement of construction materials and delivery to designated places; ■ It can be seen that, most work contract times have been extended. So close monitoring of the contract along

Package Type	Target	Progress	Analysis / Opinion
			<p>with management needs to be improved and realistic time given to complete the work contract.</p> <p>Other reviews:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target of Upazila Road Development (Sub Marginal) was 99 km, out of which 51 km road works contract has been completed; • The target of Upazila Road Development (Non-Sub Marginal) was 21 km, out of which 17 km Non-Sub Marginal Road works contract has been completed; • The target of Union Road Development (Sub Marginal) was 41 km, out of which 36 km Union (Sub Marginal) road works contract has been completed; • The target of Union Road Development (Non-Sub Margable) was 57 km, out of which 44 km Union (Non-Sub Margable) road works contract has been completed; • The target for rural road development (sub-marginal) was 100 km, out of which 63 km rural road (sub-marginal) road works contract has been completed; • The target for rural road development (non-sub-marginal) was 98 km, of which 48 km rural road (non-sub-marginal) road works contract has been completed; • The targets for bridges and culverts were 887 m and 890 m respectively, of which 415 m bridges and 790 m culverts have been contracted; Work contracts have been completed for 18 out of 24 bridges / landing ghats; • Out of 22 rural markets, 15 work contracts have been completed; • Bill development (sanctuary and aquatic tree planting) out of 150 work contracts have been completed.
Services	16	4	<p>The original DPP had fixed 6 packages in the service sector. However, in the 1st Revised DPP, the service sector has been divided into 16 packages. Of these, 4 packages (Resource Mapping of Selected Beels) have been completed on 15/05/2017. 8 packages (Consultancy Service / Software Support / Bio diversity & Livelihood Monitoring) will continue till 30/06/2022. The remaining 4 packages (Consultant Recruitment) will be completed between 31/12/2020 to 31/12/2021.</p>

3.4.13 Monitoring of package Based Procurement Activities

The total number of packages as per RDPP is 518 including, 55 packages for goods, 447 packages for works and 16 packages for services procurement. The total cost of the project is Tk. 858,25.35 lakhs. Out of which the total estimated cost of procurement activities is Tk.752,77.97 lakhs. Which is 88 % of the total project cost.

Among them HFMLIP / Kishore / 17-18 / D-172: Improvement of Niamatpur - Gundhar GC Road via Fazilkhali Bazar Road at Ch. 2 + 408m to Ch. 4 + 240 m under Karimganj Upazila, District: Kishoreganj (Road ID No. 3484222008), this package is the largest amount of Tk, 1581.27 lakh. In this context, the D-172 package has been selected as a case study.

Sl.	Steps	Date		Comment
		Estimated	Actual	
1.	Number of interested purchase tender schedule		7 no.	
2.	Tender document sale start date	12/10/2017 12.00	12/10/2017 12.00	
3.	Last date and time for sale of tender documents	12/11/2017 13.00 P.M	12/11/2017 13.00 P.M	
4.	Pre-bid meeting held or not			Done
5.	All supportive documents received or not.			Yes
6.	Last date and time for receiving Tender	12/11/2017 15.00 P.M	12/11/2017 15.00 P.M	
7.	Number of interested institutions deposited Tender		7 no.	
8.	Tender opening date and time	12/11/2017 15.00 P.M	12/11/2017 15.00 P.M	
9.	Number of responsive Tender		7 no.	
10.	Number of non-responsive Tender		Nil	
11.	Setting up Evaluation committee			Done
12.	Tender Evaluation committee meeting date		12/11/2017 15.15 P.M	
13.	Approval date of Munities		02/01/2018	
14.	Cost of Contract(Tk.)		158127260.00	
15.	Signing of Contract		15.01.2018	
16.	Date of work order		21.01.2018	
17.	Date of starting of WOrk		21.01.2018	
18.	Completion Date of Contract	20.07.2019	05.11.2019	
19.	Time extended if, how many date and reason		110 days	Revision of Estimates
20.	Is there any variation order or not	144060118.7	158127260.0	Yes
21.	Date of completion as per Work order	20.07.2018	05.11.2019	
22.	Submission of Document			
23.	Submission of Current Bill		1st-20/02/18 2nd-12/03/18 3rd-03/05/18 4th-31/07/18 5th-19/11/18 6th-16/03/19 7th-07/04/19 8 th and Final-29/01/20	
24.	Billing Amount (Tk.)		Tk. 1535.28 Lk. only	
25.	Payment of Current Bill with Amount		1st-18/03/18 296.76 Lk. 2nd-20/03/18 103.24 Lk. 3rd-19/05/18 300.17 Lk. 4th-05/08/19 200.85 Lk. 5th-03/12/18 190.42 Lk. 6th-10/03/19 115.56 Lk. 7th-04/09/19 151.96 Lk. 8 th and Final-06/02/20 176.10 Target	
26.	Provide details on any delay in tender inviting, submission, evaluation, approval, signing of contract etc.		According to DPP, tender activities have been completed within 120 days.	

After reviewing the procurement activities of the project, it is seen that tenders are being called in the respective fields following the procurement policy. At the beginning of the project off line system were followed and the online / e-GP system are following after that. One service package case study and one goods package case study is given at annex-3 for reference.

3.5 Project Management

3.5.1 Recruitment of Manpower

The original DPP was estimated to employ 124 manpower. The number of manpower in the revised DPP remains the same. The review revealed that out of the total 124 outsourcing manpower of the project, 104 outsourcing manpower has been recruited, which is 84% of the total outsourcing manpower. A detailed division of manpower can be seen in Table below.

Table-3.13: Manpower of the Project

No.	Manpower	Original DPP	Revised DPP	Achievement (upto April, 2020)	Revised DPP %
a)	PMO Office (1): Dhaka Office				
	Officer:				
1	Project Director	1	1	1	
2	Deputy Project Director	1	1	1	
3	Senior Assistant Engineer	1	1		
4	Finance Manager / Accounts Officer	1	1		
5	Administrative / Human Resource Manager	1	1	1	
6	Community Resource Management Specialist	1	1	1	
7	Deputy Assistant Engineer	2	2		
	Subtotal (Officer)	9	9	4	44%
	Employee:				
8	Finance Assistance	1	1		
9	Computer Operator cum Office Assistant	2	2	1	
10	Driver	4	4	4	
11	Office Assistant / MLSS	1	1	1	
12	Guard / Cleaner	1	1	1	
	Subtotal (Employee)	9	9	7	78%
	Total (Dhaka Office)	18	18	11	61%
b)	District Office (PIU-4 no.)				
	Officer:				
13	Project Coordinator	4	4	3	
14	Training Coordinator	4	4	4	
15	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	4	4	3	
16	Deputy Assistant Engineer (Civil)	4	4		
	Subtotal (Officer)	16	16	10	63%
	Employee:				
17	Computer Operator cum Office Assistant	4	4		
18	Speed boat driver	4	4	4	
19	Office Assistant / MLSS	2	2	2	
	Subtotal (Employee)	10	10	6	60%
	Total (District Office)	26	26	16	62%
c)	Upazila Office (PUO-16no.)				
	Officer:				
20	Subject Meter Specialist	16	16	15	
21	Deputy Assistant Engineer (Civil)	16	16	14	
	Subtotal (Officer)	32	32	29	91%
	Employee:				
22	LCS Organizer	16	16	16	
23	Social Organizer (Fish)	16	16	16	
24	Office Assistant / MLSS	16	16	16	
	Subtotal (Employee)	48	48	48	100%
	Total (Upazila Office)	80	80	77	96%
	Total	124	124	104	84%

3.5.2 Project Director Information

According to the policy pursued by the government, a project director is in charge of the project round the clock to implement the work of the project. An ex-officio Executive Engineer of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is the project director. The information of the project directors during the implementation of the project is given in Table below: -

Table-3.14: Information about Project Directors

Sl no.	Name of Project Directors	Designation	Office/ Address	Period	
				Start	Over
1.	Shaik Md. Mohosin ID No.- 370426	Executive Engineer	LGED Head Office, Full Time	1/07/2014	1/02/2017
2.	Mr. Nazrul Islam ID No.- 370426	Executive Engineer	LGED Head Office, Full Time	2/02/2017	On Going

It is imperative that the project inspection be intensified by the concerned officials of the Ministry including the Project Director and, if necessary, the head of the organization. During the in-depth monitoring period, deficiencies were observed in the project work inspection of the concerned officers.

3.5.3 Appointment of Consultants

Under the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), 12 (twelve) Individual Consultants (Nationals) have been recruited for Institutional Strengthening and Support Activities under the “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)”. At present 1 Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, 1 Environmental Engineer / Expert, 3 Community Infrastructure Coordination Expert and 4 Community Resource Management Coordination Expert are working till 2022. The list is given in Table below:

Table-3.15: Appointment of Project Consultants

No.	Position Name	Location	Man Month	Until
1.	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Dhaka	80	June, 2022
2.	Environmental Engineer/ Expert	Dhaka	26	June, 2022
3.	Community Infrastructure Coordination Expert	Netrokona	53	June, 2022
4.	Community Infrastructure Coordination Expert	Habiganj	53	June, 2022
5.	Community Infrastructure Coordination Expert	Kishorganj	53	June, 2022
6.	Community Resource Management Coordination Expert	Sunamganj	50	June, 2022
7.	Community Resource Management Coordination Expert	Kishorganj	50	June, 2022
8.	Community Resource Management Coordination Expert	Netrokona	50	June, 2022
9.	Community Resource Management Coordination Expert	Habiganj	50	June, 2022

3.5.4 Meeting of Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been constituted as per the Memorandum No. 47.08.004.00.00.081.2015-354 dated 18-03-2015 of the Local Government Department. According to the circular, the Steering Committee (PSC) meeting will be held at least 01 (one) time per year. However, the observation shows that the meeting of the Steering Committee (PSC) was held 02 (two) times in 2016, 01 (one) time in 2017 and 01 (one) time in 2019. No meeting of the Steering Committee (PSC) was held in FY 2014-15 and FY (2019-2020). The last meeting of the Steering Committee (PSC) was held on 10-04-2019. The decisions taken at that meeting and the progress of implementation of the decision are given in Table below:

Table- 3.16: Decision of Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting 10-04-2019 and Progress of Implementation

Date	Decision Taken		Progress of Implementation
10-04-2019 Date	1.	Meetings of the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) should be convened to expedite the implementation progress of the project as per the annual work plan and procurement plan.	Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meetings have not been held yet.
	2.	In order to ensure smooth implementation of the project while maintaining quality standards, the monitoring system needs to be further strengthened and measures need to be taken to make necessary corrections in RCC road design for its sustainability.	For ensuring quality, the design of RCC road has been modified during the 1st amendment of the project and work is in progress accordingly.
	3.	Necessary steps have to be taken to ensure 100% expenditure of the proposed allocation in RADP.	The 1st Revised DPP has set aside Tk. 18060.95 lakh for the project in FY 2018-19. However, only Tk. 9000.00 lakh was allocated to RADP in this FY 2018-19 and Tk. 8969.90 lakh has been spent. As a result, even though 100% of the RADP allocation is said to be spent, in fact the project has been able to spend only 49.66% of the RDPP fund in FY 2018-19.
	4.	In order to transfer 10 Jalmahal projects in Kishoreganj district, in the light of the letter given to the Ministry of Land through letter No. 329 dated 08/04/2019 from the Local Government Division, arrangements have to be made to transfer Jalmahal in 1426-1428 Bengali period by maintaining coordination with the Ministry of Land.	At the 55th meeting of the Committee on Leasing of Government Jalmahals held on 26/06/2019, it was decided not to transfer 10 Jalmahals in different upazilas of Kishoreganj district to this project under the Local Government Division through MoUs. 1 Jalmahal has been leased by the Ministry of Land for development projects. As a result, the number of bills in the DPP of this project will be 139 instead of 150.

The review shows that even though the 6th year of the project has passed, its "Project Implementation Committee (PIC)" has not been formed. As a result, no meeting of the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) was held. Moreover, "District and Upazila level 2 committees" have been formed to carry out the work of the project smoothly as per the memorandum no. The composition of the committee has been attached to the RDPP. It has been mentioned in the meeting that the committee meets twice a year and 4 times a year respectively.

However, the Project Office has stated that the RDPP of the project does not mention the formation of Project Implementation Committee (PIC) and a progress review committee has been formed at the district level and a progress review committee at the upazila level. Meetings of Committee 2 are being held regularly.

3.5.5 Performing and Settlement of Audit Objections

The audit issues mentioned in the RDPP of the project and its progress are given below: -

a) External Audit

The project accounts for external monitoring can be monitored by an independent auditor in accordance with the monitoring standards acceptable to JICA. In this context, the Overseas Audit Department of the Government of Bangladesh will conduct external audits following the required conditions while maintaining international standards of monitoring.

b) Internal Audit

LGED will hire a chartered accountant firm for internal audit of the project. LGED will bear all the expenses of this activity. LGED will submit its annual internal audit report to JICA within 6 months after the end of each financial year.

c) FAPAD Audit

The project is funded by GoB and JICA. Audit has to be completed every year as per the JICA rules. Information regarding the audit performance and settlement of objections of the project can be found in Table below: -

Table-3.17: Performing Audit and Resolving Objections*

Financial year	Total Number of Objections	Number of Settlement of Objections	Percentage (%)	Comment
2014-15	8	7	87.50%	Replies have been submitted and the settlement is in process
2015-16	11	12	81.81%	
2016-17	17	14	82.35%	
2017-18	11	-	-	Settlement will take action
2018-19	15			The audit has been completed. The report could not be found.

*from PD Office

Necessary steps can be taken to dispose the audit observations for the financial year-2017-2018. In addition to the mentioned audits, Tk. 30.00 lakhs has been allocated for 300 Bill User Group (BUG) audits and Tk.30.00 lakhs for 8 Internal audits. However, only 1 internal audit has been completed, according to the project office.

3.5.6 Quality Checking of Construction Materials

Observations in the field show that the construction materials / materials used in the construction of the project are regularly tested in the on-site testing laboratory by the contractor. Test Frequency mentioned in Technical Specification is followed as required. Moreover, as per the instructions of LGED, the quality of the materials used in the construction work is ensured by testing them mainly in BAU and BUET. Materials that do not pass the test are not preserved as Rejected Materials. Test results from BAU and BUET under the project are attached in Appendix-3.

4 Chapter 4: Project Outcome and Impact Assessment

4.1 Socio-economic Status of the Project

To assess the socio-economic status and impact of the project, data from 1600 direct beneficiaries of the project out of 16 upazilas of the 5 districts and 240 persons from control area (at least 2 to 2.5 km from the project area) i.e, a total of 1840 households were interviewed and various information was collected on their family, socio-economic status and the impact of the project.

In addition to households surveys, various infrastructure and fisheries activities have been observed. Purposive sampling has been done in the selection of infrastructure such as upazila, union and village roads; bridges, culverts etc. Households are considered as the unit of analysis in terms of various impact indicators such as income, expenditure, crop and fish production, marketing of agricultural products, etc. Relevant selected infrastructures such as road (km), bridge / culvert (number), market / bill (no.) etc. have been taken as the unit of infrastructure analysis. Household / family is also the main respondent in the participation of project activities in infrastructure analysis.

The data of each sample survey was taken by interviewing the head of the households. The size and division of the sample survey are given below.

4.1.1 Sample Area- Beneficiary Survey

- a) 16 upazilas of 5 districts;
- b) Data has been collected from 115 beneficiaries / households from each of the sampled upazilas;
- c) Total 100 households from 4 villages in each of the two sampled unions of each sampled upazila (25 from each village, $25 \times 4 = 100$ people) and 15 from 1 sampled village in the control area (at least 2 to 2.5 km from the project area).
- d) Data has been collected from the beneficiary / household head [$16 \times 115 (100 + 15) = 1840$ households / beneficiaries].

The results of the analysis of the data collected from the field stage are presented in the following paragraphs:

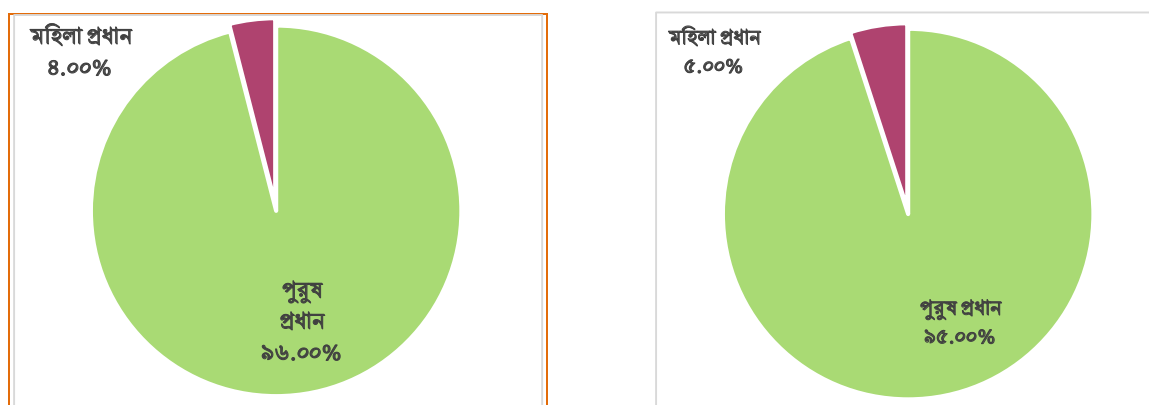
4.1.2 Demographic Analysis in the Survey Area

A total of 1840 households covering directly benefited and not directly benefited (control area) have been surveyed from the 16 sampled upazilas. Out of total respondent households, 4.0% are direct beneficiaries and 5.0% are non-direct beneficiaries households are the female head. This is slightly different from the 11% female-headed households at national average. So, the male- head dominated family appears in the project area.

Table-4.1: Male-Headed and Female-Headed Respondent

Family Head	Project Area	Control Area
Male-Headed	1536	228
Percentage (%)	96.0	95.0
Female-Headed	64	12
Percentage (%)	4.0	5.0
Total	1600	240

Figure-4.1: Male-Headed and Female-Headed Family (%)



In rural areas, most women-led families are divorced, widowed and their means of earning are very limited. As a result, women-led families are among the poorest in rural Bangladesh. An IFPRI survey conducted in rural Bangladesh in 2012/2013 found that about 28 percent of the beneficiary families in the VGD program were led by women. According to the Household Survey (HES) conducted in 2010-11, 7.6 per cent of rural households in Bangladesh are headed by women (BBS 2013). However, out of the total respondents in this survey, 4.0% of the directly benefited households and 5.0% of the control area households are headed by women.

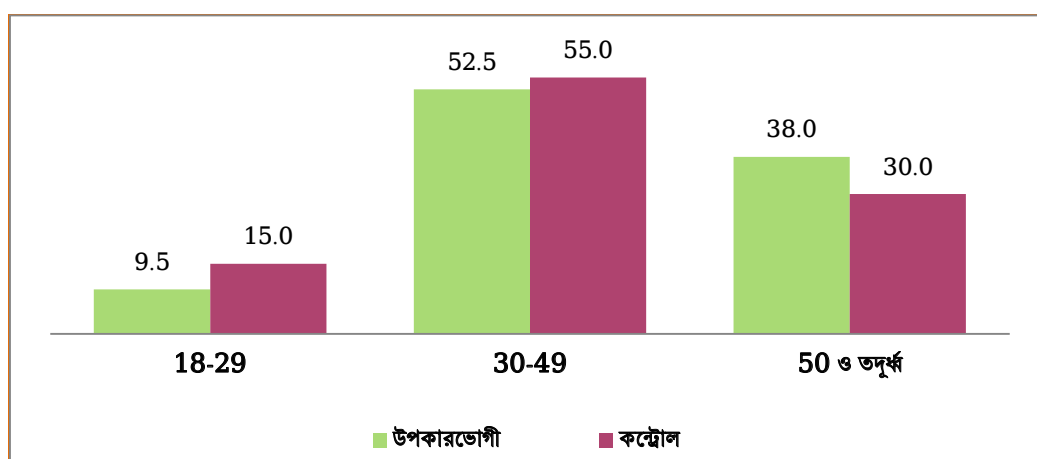
4.1.3 Age of Respondents.

Analysis of the age of 1840 household survey showed that 52.5% to 55% of both project and control area beneficiaries are within the ages of 30-49 years. 30% to 38% of households are over 50 years of age. The age of the young household are only between 9.5% to 15% years. Area wise difference are not very high.

Table-4.2: The Age of Respondents

Head of Households	Project Area		Control Area	
	Person	%	Person	%
18-29	152	9.5	36	15.0
30-49	840	52.5	132	55.0
50 and Above	608	38.0	72	30.0
Total	1600	100	240	100

Figure-4.2: Age of Head of Households



4.1.4 Respondents Educational Qualification

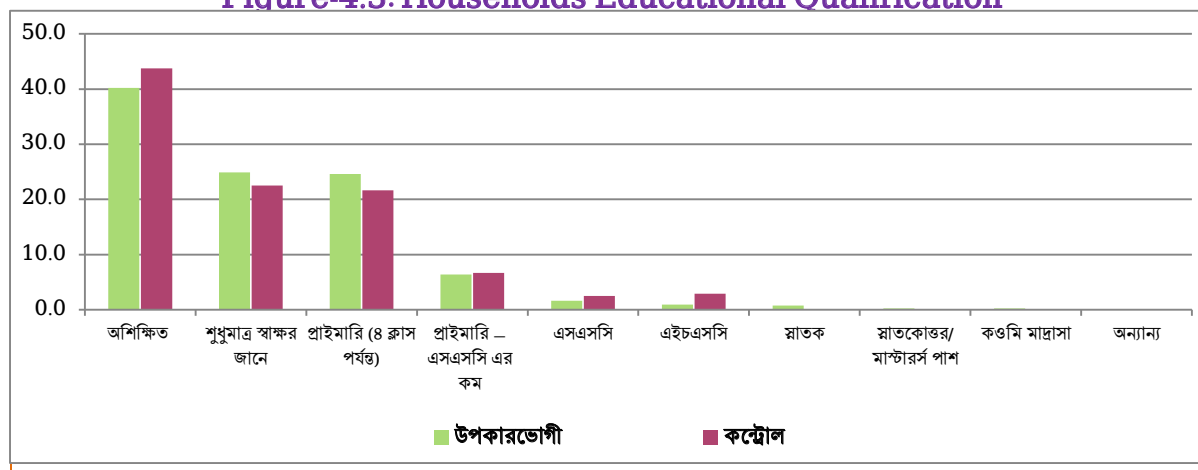
Educational qualifications of the sampled respondent showed that, 40.2% to 43.8% of the sampled households in the project area were illiterate. Only 25% to 23% know how to sign a name and they have some education. More than 24.9% to 22.5% of household heads failed to complete primary education. According to UNESCO, Bangladesh has an average literacy rate of 72.89%. But the educational qualifications of the sample respondent family heads are less than national average.

Literacy may be low as the Haor area is relatively less developed. But the literacy rate of the households directly benefiting from the project within the project area is comparatively slightly higher. It is evident that the literacy rate of the respondents in the villages far from the improved roads is low. The educational qualifications of the sampled respondent members can be seen in Table-4.3 and Figure-4.3 below:

Table-4.3: Educational Qualification of the Household Heads

Educational Qualification	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
No education / Illiterate	643	40.2	105	43.8
Only knows the Signature	398	24.9	54	22.5
Primary (up to Class 4)	394	24.6	52	21.7
Primary - upto SSC	102	6.4	16	6.7
SSC	26	1.6	6	2.5
HSC	15	0.9	7	2.9
Graduation	12	0.8	0	0.0
Postgraduate / Masters	4	0.3	0	0.0
Qawmi Madrasa	4	0.3	0	0.0
Others	2	0.1	0	0.0
Total Respondents	1600	100	240	100

Figure-4.3: Households Educational Qualification



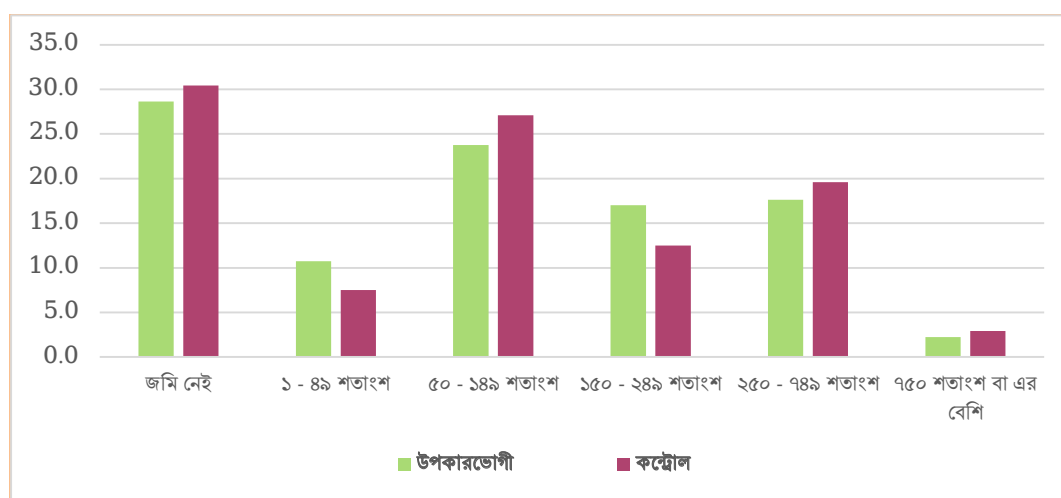
4.1.5 Farm size and Cultivable Land

Overall, 28.6% of the households directly benefited from the project area and 30.4% of the control area households are landless. They have no cultivable land. The number of marginal farmers with less than half an acre of agricultural land is 23.8% of directly benefited households and 27.1% of control area households. In addition, 17.6% of the directly benefited households and 19.6% of the control area households have 2.5 to 7.5 acres of agricultural land. The amount of cultivable agricultural land of the sampled respondent family members is shown in Table-4.4.

Table-4.4: Amount of Cultivable Land

Cultivable Land	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
No Land	458	28.6	73	30.4
1 - 49 Decimal	172	10.8	18	7.5
50 - 149 Decimal	380	23.8	65	27.1
150 - 249 Decimal	272	17.0	30	12.5
250 - 749 Decimal	282	17.6	47	19.6
750 Decimal or more	36	2.3	7	2.9
Farm Land	Respondents	1600		240
	Total Area	239514		34079
	Average Area	149.7		142.0

Figure-4.4: Amount of Cultivable Land



According to the BBS Agricultural Census, 2019, 7.84% of rural households in Bangladesh do not have cultivable agricultural land. However, the rate was 28.6% among the sample households in the project area and 30.4% among the sample households in the control area.

4.1.6 Household Income and Expenditure

The average annual income in the project and control area is Tk. 1,36,947.00 and Tk. 1,31,063.00 comparing average annual expenditure per household in the project and control area is Tk. 1,20,134.00 and Tk. 1,22,562.00 (Table 4.5 and 4.6) respectively. 12.2% of the total expenditure in the project area was spent in the food sector which was 12.0% in the control area. The slightly lower expenditure in the food sector in the project area indicates the relative well-being of the families concerned. Note that the expenditure in the education sector in the project area was 9.9% which was 10.3% in the control area. Similarly, expenditure in the healthcare sector in the project area was 12.1% which is 12.0% in the control area. In almost every case there is not much difference between the project area and the control area. It appears that since the project is now in the middle stage, no significant impact in the project area have been visible.

It observed that, the direct beneficiaries from the project area, has earned 20.2% income from the agricultural sector, 20.1% from the animal husbandry sector and 1.5% from the fisheries sector. Whereas control area households earn 22.5% from agriculture, 17.8% from animal husbandry and 3.1% from fisheries. The main sources of income in the non-agricultural sector are business (9.6% in project area, 10.7% in control area), driving (1.5% in project area, 2.2% in control area) and foreign remittances (1.9% in project area, 3.1% in control area). The analysis of income and expenditure of the sample beneficiary households and the households in the control area are shown in Tables-4.5 and 4.6 and Figure-4.5 and 4.6 below:

Table-4.5: Respondents by Income Source

Income Source	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture (crop cultivation)	852	20.2	124	22.5
2. Fruit / Vegetable Garden	193	4.6	24	4.4
3. Animal Husbandry (Chicken, Poultry, Cow / Buffalo, Goat / Sheep)	850	20.1	98	17.8
4. Fish Farming	62	1.5	17	3.1

Income Source	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
5. Open Water Fishing	691	16.4	72	13.1
6. Wages / Day Laborers	788	18.7	104	18.9
7. Handicraft / Loom / Tailoring	25	0.6	7	1.3
8. Driving	65	1.5	12	2.2
9. Monthly / Payroll	100	2.4	11	2.0
10. Business	407	9.6	59	10.7
11. Overseas Remittances	80	1.9	17	3.1
12. Domestic Income/ Remittances	20	0.5	1	0.2
13. Retirement Allowance	8	0.2	0	0.0
14. Others	82	1.9	4	0.7
Total*	4223	100.0	550	100.0
Yearly	Total Tk.	219,115,213		31,455,150
	Average Income (Tk.)	136,947		131,063

* Many Families have Received Income from Multiple Sources

Figure-4.5: Respondents by Income Source

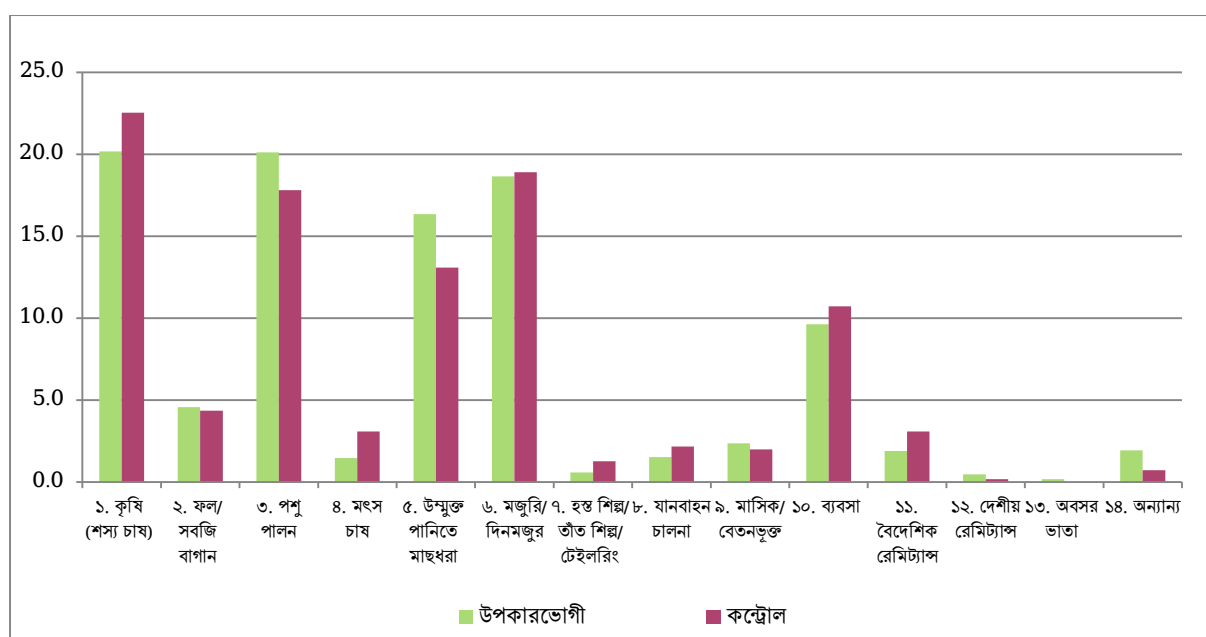
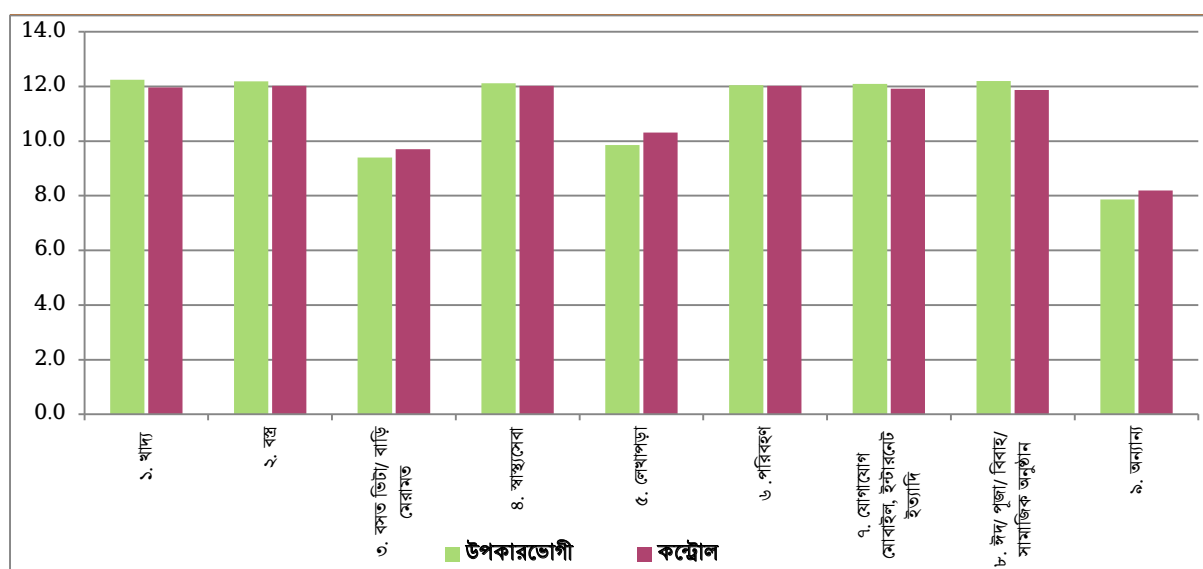


Table-4.6: Respondents by Expenditure Source

Expenditure Source	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Food	1590	12.2	238	12.0
2. Clothing	1582	12.2	239	12.0
3. Residence / Home Repair	1221	9.4	193	9.7
4. Healthcare	1574	12.1	239	12.0
5. Education	1280	9.9	205	10.3
6. Transportation	1565	12.1	239	12.0
7. Communication Mobile phones, Internet, etc.	1570	12.1	237	11.9
*8. Eid / Puja / Wedding / Social Ceremony	1584	12.2	236	11.9
9. Others	1021	7.9	163	8.2
Total*	12987	100.0	1989	100.0
Year	Total Tk.	192,213,635		29,414,800
	Yearly Expenditure (Tk.)	120,134		122,562

* Many Families Expenditure from Multiple Sources

Figure-4.6: Respondents by Source of Expenditure



4.1.7 Household Income and Expenditure

Total 24.7% of sample respondent beneficiary households in the project area and 23.0% of the households in the control area have a monthly income below Tk. 7,000.00. A further of 27.1% of households in the project area and 32.1% of households in the control area have monthly incomes ranging from 7,000.00 to 10,000.00, who are above the poverty line but at risk. The total monthly income of the respondent household is less than the current income as compared to 20.5% of the overall poor population of the country (as of 2019).

Table-4.7: Household Income Distribution

Monthly Income (Tk.)	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5,000	132	8.3	21	8.8
5,000 -7,000	262	16.4	34	14.2
7,001 - 10,000	434	27.1	77	32.1
10,001 - 15,000	463	28.9	70	29.2
15,001 - 20,000	188	11.8	22	9.2
20,001 - 25,000	59	3.7	7	2.9
25,001 - 30,000	24	1.5	6	2.5
30,000 or Higher	38	2.4	3	1.3
Total	1600	100	240	100

Figure-4.7: Household Income Distribution

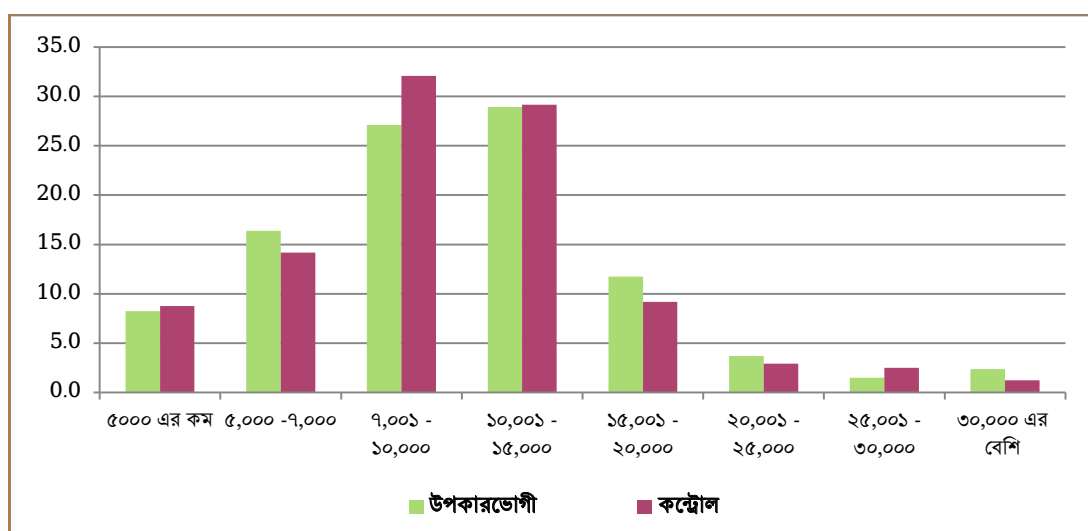
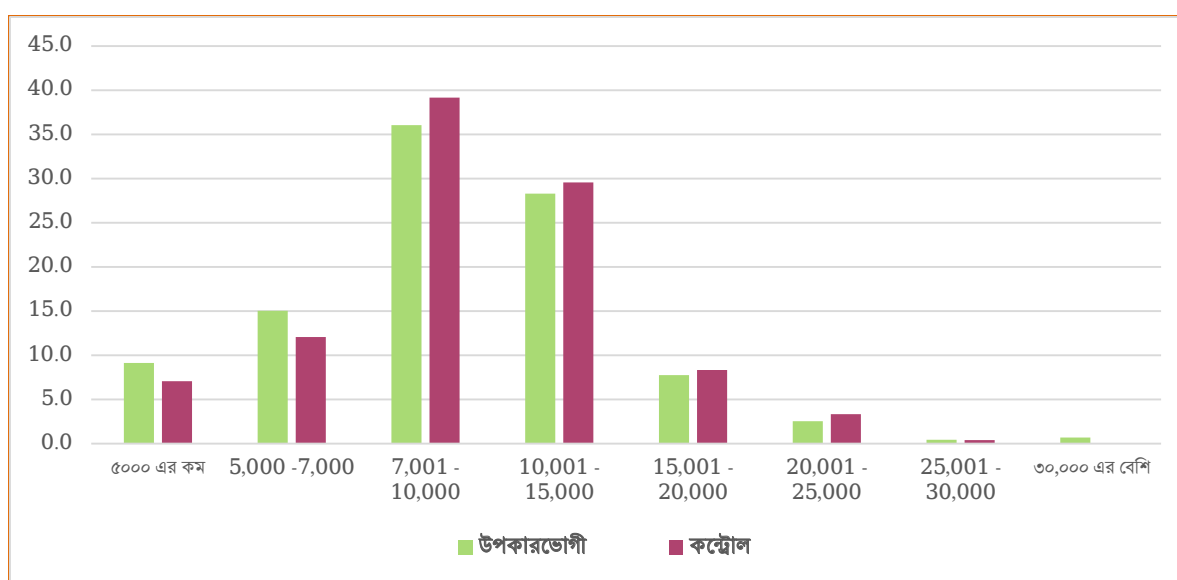


Table-4.8: Household Expenditure Distribution

Monthly Expenditure (Tk.)	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 5,000	146	9.1	17	7.1
5,000 - 7,000	241	15.1	29	12.1
7,001 - 10,000	577	36.1	94	39.2
10,001 - 15,000	453	28.3	71	29.6
15,001 - 20,000	124	7.8	20	8.3
20,001 - 25,000	41	2.6	8	3.3
25,001 - 30,000	7	0.4	1	0.4
30,000 or Higher	11	0.7	0	0.0
Total	1600	100	240	100

Figure-4.8: Household Expenditure Distribution



Fishing and crop cultivation in the haor area are the two main sources of livelihood for the poor. Fishermen can only fish for six months and the fishing business requires more money so not everyone has the opportunity to go share-fishing, or trade dried fish or buy and sell fish. Those who have some capital can trade fish all year round and trade dried fish in the dry season. Farmers rely heavily on boro crops and they are at risk of crop damage as a result of floods. The dry season is a frustrating period especially for the working class who work hard from February to mid-April. This is because fishermen have limited fishing opportunities at this time and poor farmers depend on their stored crops.

It was observed that, household income of the project area and control area increased by 71.3 and 55.5 per cent, respectively (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Monthly Income Higher or Less Than Before (According to Respondent)

Income compare to Before	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Less	158	9.9	36	14.9
2. More	1141	71.3	133	55.5
3. Same	301	18.8	71	29.6
Total	1600	100	240	100

The improvement of transportation system is the major source of increasing income in the project area. Other reasons for the increasing income include job creation, increase in agricultural production, increase in production in fisheries and animal resources, etc. which are directly or indirectly related to the development of transportation (Table-4.10).

Table-4.10: Reasons for Income Increase

Income Increase	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Better Communication Facilities	906	56.6	113	47.8
2. Modern agriculture Technology and the Industrialization	72	4.3	12	5.0
3. Expansion of Education Facilities	151	8.8	15	6.3
4. Creation of New Employment Opportunities	175	10.2	38	15.8
5. Increase in Agricultural Production and Higher Product price	147	8.6	20	8.3
6. Market and Growth Center Development	2	0.1	0	0.0
7. Higher Salary Structure and Wages	39	2.3	12	5.0
8. Increase production in fisheries and Livestock Sector	94	5.5	30	12.5
9. Technology Development	14	0.8	0	0.0
Total Respondent	1600	100	240	100

4.1.8 Source of Drinking Water

Analysis of data on drinking water use in the project area showed that 99.0% of the respondents in the sample beneficiary households and 99.6% of the respondents in the control area reported that they use Hand Tube wells as the source of drinking water. 9 (1%) respondents of the beneficiary families reported that they use piped supply water as the source of drinking water. It appears that the use of supply water in the project area is slowly

gaining popularity, which indicates the relative financial well-being of the families in the project area. . Analysis of drinking water use of the sampled beneficiary families and the households in the control area can be seen in Table-4.11 is below.

Table-4.11: Source of Drinking Water

Water Source	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hand Tube Well	1584	99.0	239	99.6
Piped Supply Water	9	0.6	0	0.0
Pond	2	0.1	1	0.4
Other	5	0.3	0	0.0
Total	1600	100	240	100

4.1.9 Source of Light in Residential House

Analysis of data on light source use in homes in the project area showed that 96.9% of respondents in the sample beneficiary households and 98.8% of respondents in the control area reported that they used electricity as a light source. 30 (1.9%) and 20 (1.3%) respondents from the beneficiary households said that they use kerosene / hurricane lamp and solar power as light sources respectively. Only 2 (0.8%) and 1 (0.4%) respondents in the control area households reported using kerosene / hurricane lamps and solar power as sources of light, respectively. Data analysis on the use of light sources in the homes of the sample beneficiary families and the families in the control area can be seen in Table-4.12 is below.

Table--4.12: Light Source Used in Home

Light Source	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Electricity	1550	96.9	237	98.8
kerosene / Hurricane Lamp	30	1.9	2	0.8
Solar Power	20	1.3	1	0.4
Total	1600	100	240	100

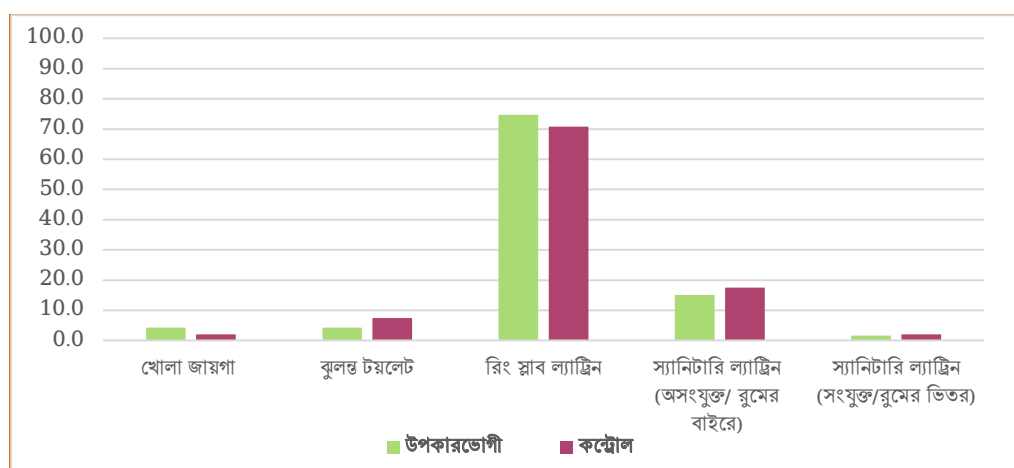
4.1.10 Use of Sewerage Facilities

Analysis of data on the use of sewerage facilities in the project area revealed that 78.7% of the respondents in the sample beneficiary households and 70.8% of the respondents in the control area reported that they used a ring slab latrine as a sewerage site. 16.8% of the beneficiary households and 8.6% of the respondents stated that they use sanitary latrines and open space / hanging toilets as the places used for drainage. 19.6% and 9.6% of respondents in the control area said that they used sanitary latrines and open space / hanging toilets, respectively. Analysis of the information on the use of sewerage facilities of the sample beneficiary families and the households in the control area can be seen in Table-4.13 and Figure-4.9 below.

Table-4.13 Use of Sewerage Facilities

Sewerage Facilities	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Open Space	69	4.3	5	2.1
Hangning Toilets	68	4.3	18	7.5
Ring Slab Latrine	1195	74.7	170	70.8
Sanitary Latrine (non-Attached / outside room)	241	15.1	42	17.5
Sanitary Latrine (Attached / inside-room)	27	1.7	5	2.1
Total	1600	100	240	100

Figure-4.9: Use of Sewerage Facilities



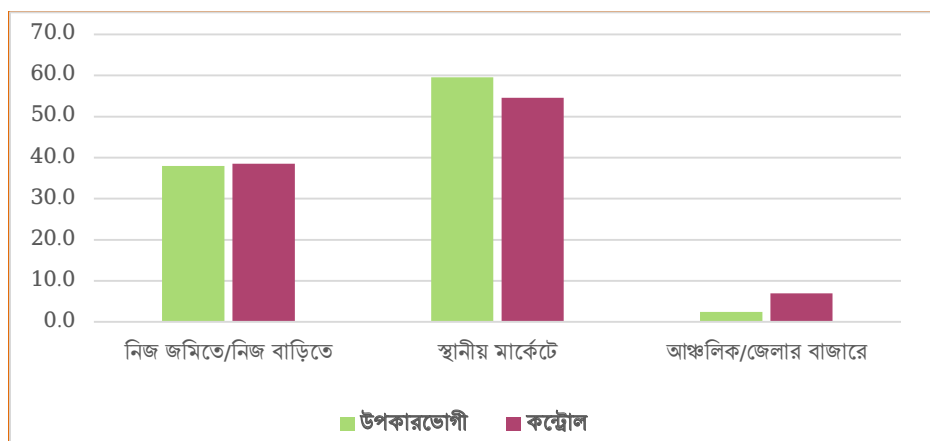
4.1.11 Product Sales Survey

The survey analysis of the place of sale of the products produced in the project area showed that 59.6% of the respondents in the sample beneficiary households and 54.5% of the respondents in the control area said that they go to the local market to sell the products. 37.9% of the beneficiary households and 2.5% of the respondents said that they go to their own land / backyard and regional / district market for sale of manufactured goods respectively. 38.5% and 7.0% of the respondents in the control area said that they sale their product from their own land / backyard and /or go to regional / district market to sell their products, respectively. Note that there is not much difference between the project area and the control area. It appears that the project is now in the middle stage and its impact is not visible in the project area. Analysis of the information on the place of sale of the products produced by the sample beneficiary families and the households in the control area can be seen in Table-4.14 and Figure-4.10 below.

Table-4.14: Place for Sale of Product

Place of Sales	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Own Land / Backyard	491	37.9	72	38.5
Local Market	771	59.6	102	54.5
Regional / District Market	32	2.5	13	7.0
Total	1294	100	187	100

Figure-4.10: Place for Product Sales



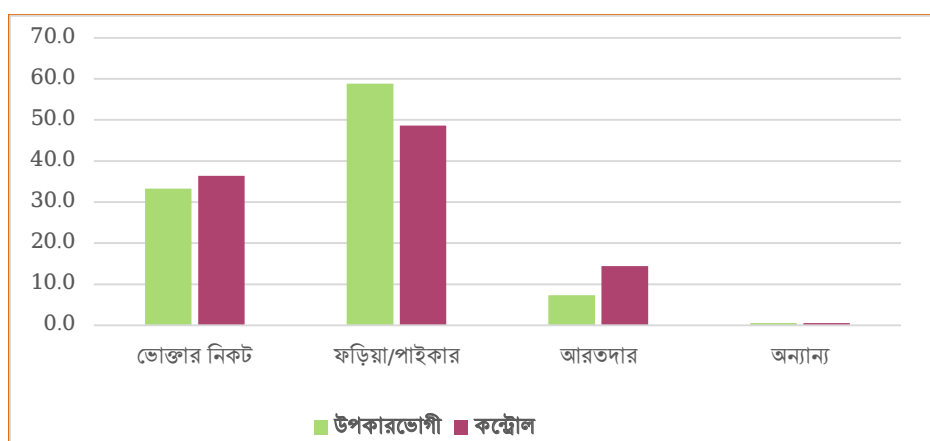
4.1.12 Farmers Sale Products to Whom

Analysis of the data shows that 58.8% of the farmers in the project area and 48.7% of the farmers in the control area said that they sell their produce to fleas / wholesalers. 33.3% and 7.3% of the farmers in the project area said that they sell their produce directly to the consumers and to the aratdars respectively. 36.4% and 14.4% of the respondents in the control area said that they sell their produce directly to the consumers and to the arotdars respectively. Note that there is not much difference between the project area and the control area. It appears that the project is now in the middle stage and its impact is not visible in the project area. Farmer families in the project area and farmer families in the Control Area sell their produce to whom that can be seen in Table 4.15 and Figure 4.11 is below.

Table-4.15: Farmers Sale Products to Whom

Sale Product to Whom	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Consumer	431	33.3	68	36.4
Faria/Paikers	761	58.8	91	48.7
Aratdars	95	7.3	27	14.4
Others	7	0.5	1	0.5
Total	1294	100	187	100

Figure-4.11: Farmers Sale Products to Whom



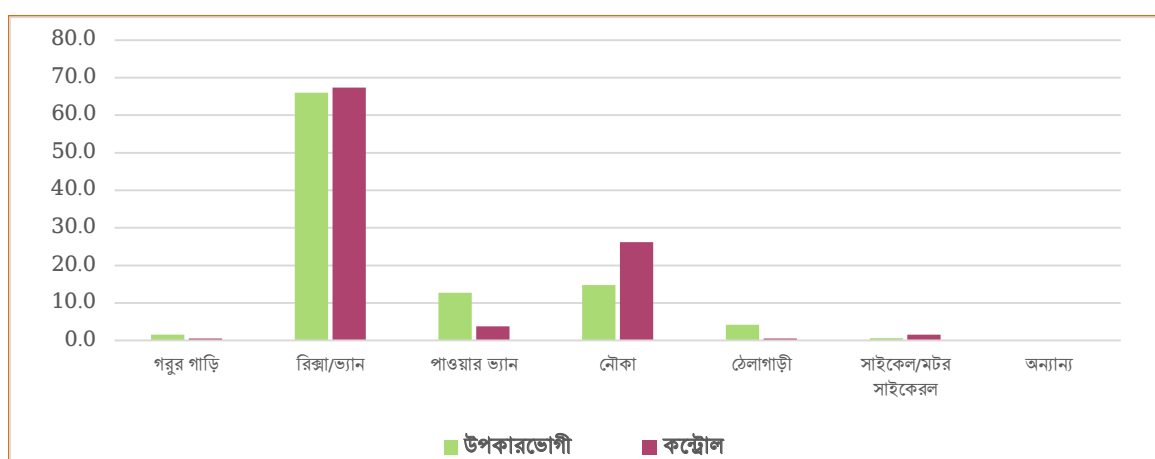
4.1.13 Vehicles Used for Buying/ Selling Products

Analysis of data on the type of vehicles used by farmers to sell produce in the surveyed area showed that 78.8% of the respondents within the project area and 71.1% of the respondents in the control area said that they transport their produce in rickshaws / power vans. 14.8% and 4.2% of the beneficiary households within the project area said that they transport their agricultural produce by boat and wheelbarrow respectively. 26.2% and 0.5% of the respondents in the control area said that they transport their agricultural produce by boat and wheelbarrow respectively. Analysis of the type of vehicles used by the farmers within the project area and farmers in the control area to sell their produce can be seen in Table 4.16 and Figure 4.12 is below.

Table-4.16: Vehicles Used for Buying/ Selling Products

Vehicle Used	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Bullock cart	20	1.5	1	0.5
Rickshaw van	854	66.0	126	67.4
Power Van	165	12.8	7	3.7
Boat	191	14.8	49	26.2
Wheelbarrow	54	4.2	1	0.5
Bicycle / Motorcycle	8	0.6	3	1.6
Other	2	0.2	0	0.0
Total	1294	100	187	100

Figure-4.12: Vehicles Used for Buying/ Selling Products



4.1.14 Farmers Receive the Market Information

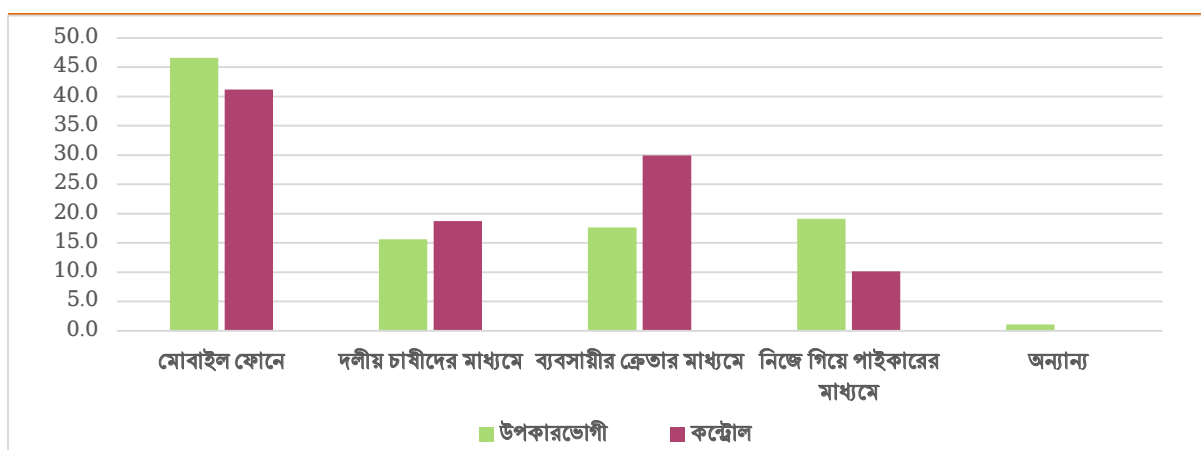
Analysis of how the farmers get the market information showed that 46.6% of the respondents in the project area and 41.2% of the respondents in the control area said that they get market information through mobile phones. 15.6% and 38.7% of the project area households get market information through group farmers and merchant buyers/wholesalers respectively. Whereas, 18.7% and 40.1% of respondents in the control area said that they get market information through group farmers and trader buyers / wholesalers respectively.

Note that there is not much difference between the project area and the control area. It appears that the project is now in the middle stage and its impact is not visible in the project area. Sample Beneficiary Farmer the project area and the control area regarding market information can be seen in Table-4.17 and Figure-4.13 below.

Table-4.17: Farmers Get the Market Information

Medium of Information	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Mobile Phones	603	46.6	77	41.2
Through Group Farmers	202	15.6	35	18.7
Through the Merchant Buyer	228	17.6	56	29.9
Go to the wholesaler himself	247	19.1	19	10.2
others	14	1.1	0	0.0
Total	1294	100	187	100

Figure-4.13: Farmers Get the Market Information



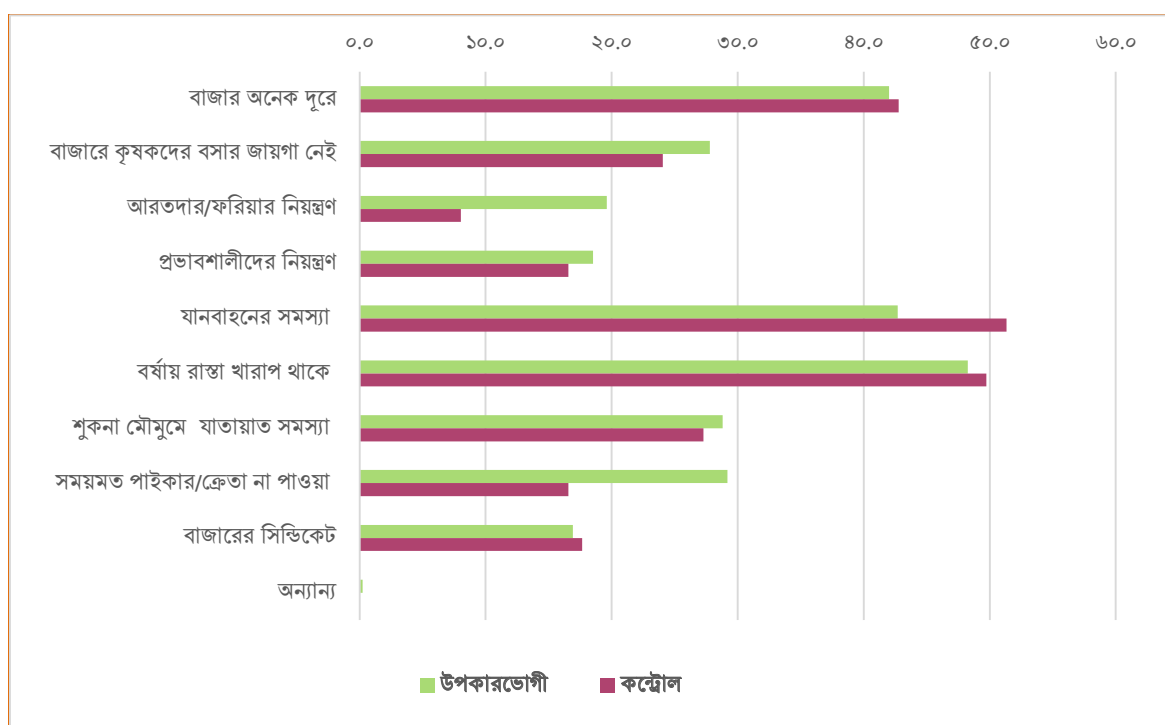
4.1.15 Crop Marketing Problems

The major problems faced by the farmers in the project area regarding marketing of products are: the market is far away, there is no place for farmers to sit in the market, control of influential people, traffic problems, bad roads in the rainy season, etc. A detailed analysis of this can be seen in Table 4.18 and Figure 4.14 is below.

Table-4.18: Problems of Marketing of Products

Problems	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Market is Far Away	544	42.0	80	42.8
No Place for Farmers to Sit in the Market	360	27.8	45	24.1
Aratdar / Fariyar Control	254	19.6	15	8.0
Control of Influential	240	18.5	31	16.6
Transport Problems	553	42.7	96	51.3
Bad Roads in the Rainy Season	625	48.3	93	49.7
Travel problems in the Dry Season	373	28.8	51	27.3
Not Getting Wholesaler / Buyer on Time	378	29.2	31	16.6
Market Syndicate	219	16.9	33	17.6
Others	3	0.2	0	0.0

Figure-4.16: Problems of Marketing of Products



4.1.16 Borrowing and Source of Credit

Analysis of data on borrowing and source of credit of farmers in the project area showed that 45.2% respondents of the sample beneficiary households and 47.1% respondents in the control area took loans. Regarding the source of credit, they said that they have taken loans mainly through NGOs / cooperatives / CBOs, moneylenders, banks etc. A detailed analysis of this can be seen in Table-4.19 and Table-4.20 is below and Figure-4.15 and Figure-4.16.

Table-4.19: Borrowing of Credit

	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	723	45.2	113	47.1
No	877	54.8	127	52.9
Total	1600	100	240	100

Figure-4.15: Borrowing of Credit

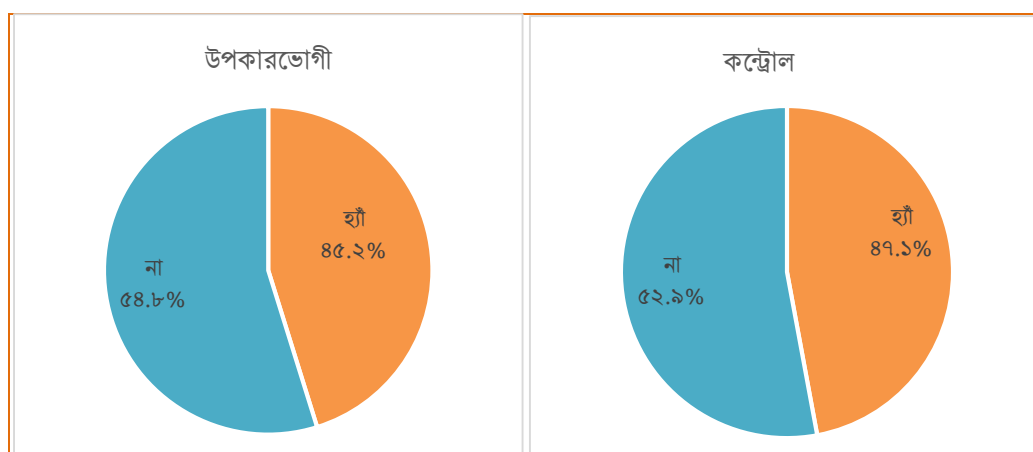
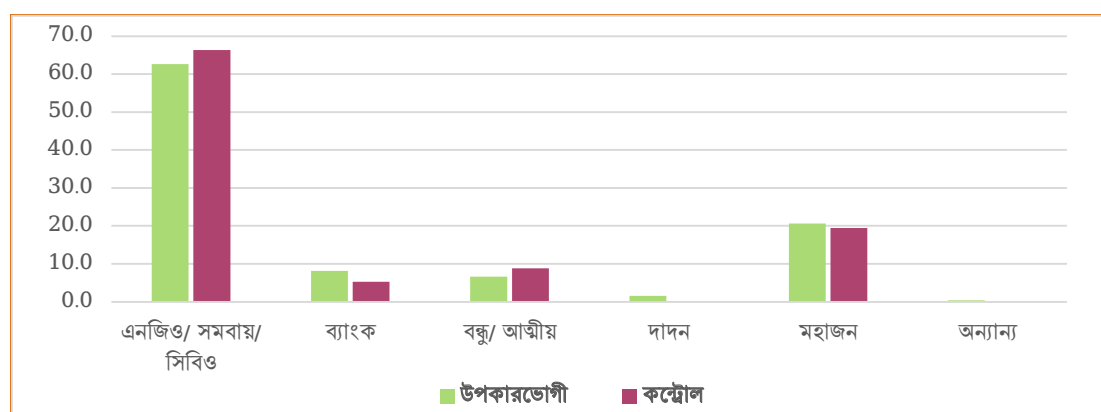


Table-4.20: Source of Credit

Credit Source	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs / cooperatives / CBO	453	62.7	75	66.4
Bank	59	8.2	6	5.3
Friends/ Relatives	48	6.6	10	8.8
Dadon	11	1.5	0	0.0
Mohajon	149	20.6	22	19.5
Other	3	0.4	0	0.0
Total	723	100	113	100

Figure-4.16: Source of Credit



4.1.17 Sector of Loan Utilization - Beneficiary Survey

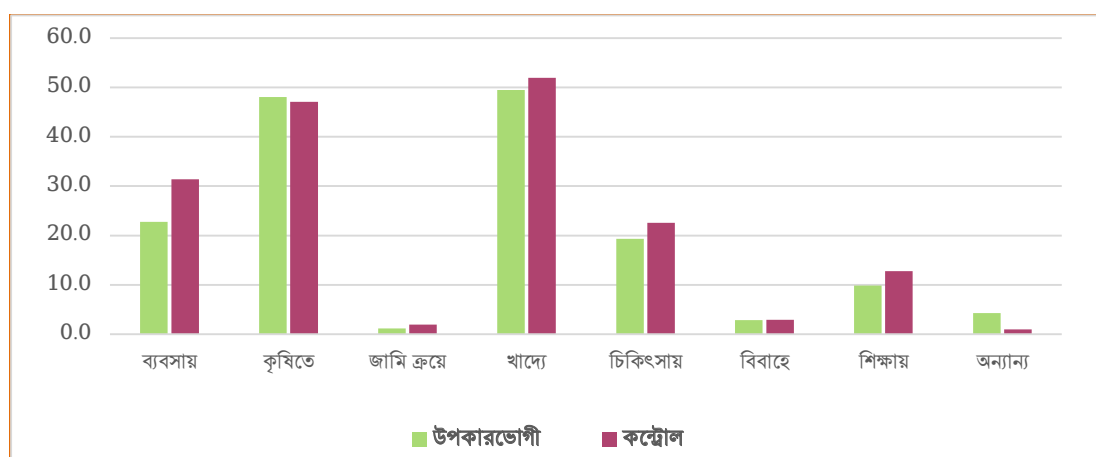
In the project area, the farmers have used the loan money in the sectors – like, food, agriculture, business etc. A detailed analysis of this can be seen in Table-4.21 and Figure-4.17 below.

Table-4.21: Use of Loan Money in Sectors

Sectors	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Business	159	22.7	32	31.4
Agriculture	336	48.1	48	47.1
Land Purchase	8	1.1	2	2.0
Food	346	49.5	53	52.0
Medical Treatment	135	19.3	23	22.5
Marriage	20	2.9	3	2.9
Education	69	9.9	13	12.7
Others	30	4.3	1	1.0

* Multiple Comments considered, so, sum may more then 100%।

Figure-4.17: Use of Loan Money in Sectors



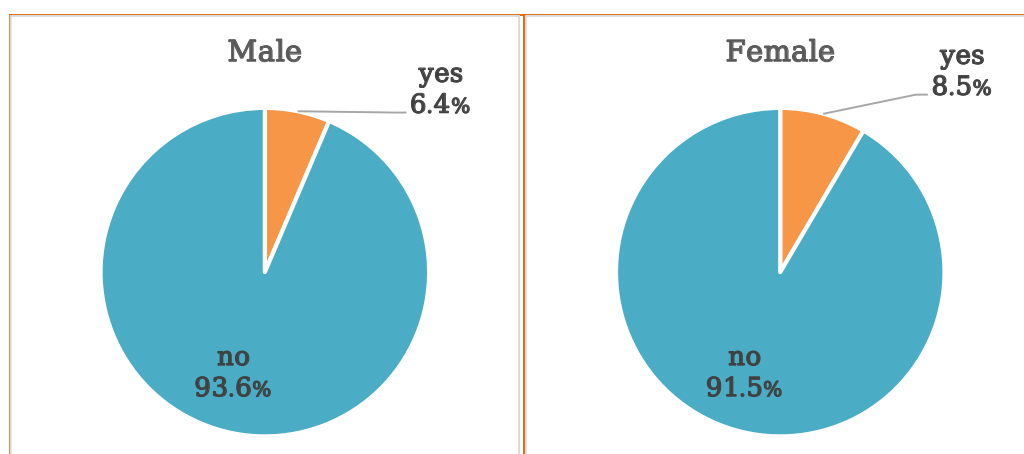
4.1.18 Training under the Project

Analysis of data related to training of beneficiaries in the project area shows that 6.4% males and 8.5% females of the sample beneficiary households i.e. a total of 6.8% beneficiaries have received training. A detailed analysis of this can be seen in Table 4.22 and Figure 4.18 is below.

Training-4.22: Training under the Project

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	82	6.4	27	8.5	109	6.8
No	1199	93.6	292	91.5	1491	93.2
Total	1281	100	319	100	1600	100

Figure-4.18: Training under the Project



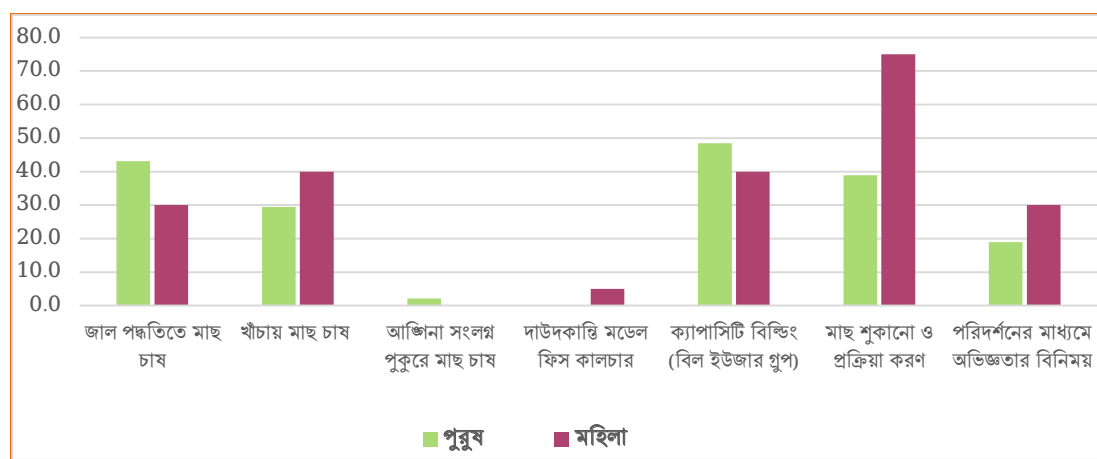
4.1.19 Type of Training

The subjects that the male and female beneficiaries have received training in the surveyed area are fish net pen culture, fish cage culture, daudkandi model aquaculture etc. A detailed analysis in this regard can be seen in Table-4.23 and Figure-4.19 is below.

Table-4.23: Type of Training (Beneficiaries)

Type	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Fish Net Pen culture	20	24.4	4	14.8
Fish cage culture	13	15.9	5	18.5
Backyard Pond culture	1	1.2	0	0.0
Daudkandi Model Aquaculture	0	0.0	1	3.7
Capacity building BUGs	21	25.6	5	18.5
Fish Drying & Fermentation	18	21.9	8	29.7
Exchange visit for experience sharing	9	11.0	4	14.8
Total	82	100	27	100

Figure-4.19: Type of Training (Beneficiaries)



4.1.20 Survey on Training Benefits

77.1% of the beneficiaries in the project area said that they have benefited from the training. And 22.9% said they did not benefit from the training. A detailed analysis of this can be seen in Table-4.23 below.

Table-4.23: Survey on Training Benefits

	Beneficiaries	
	No	%
Yes	84	77.1
No.	25	22.9
Total	109	100

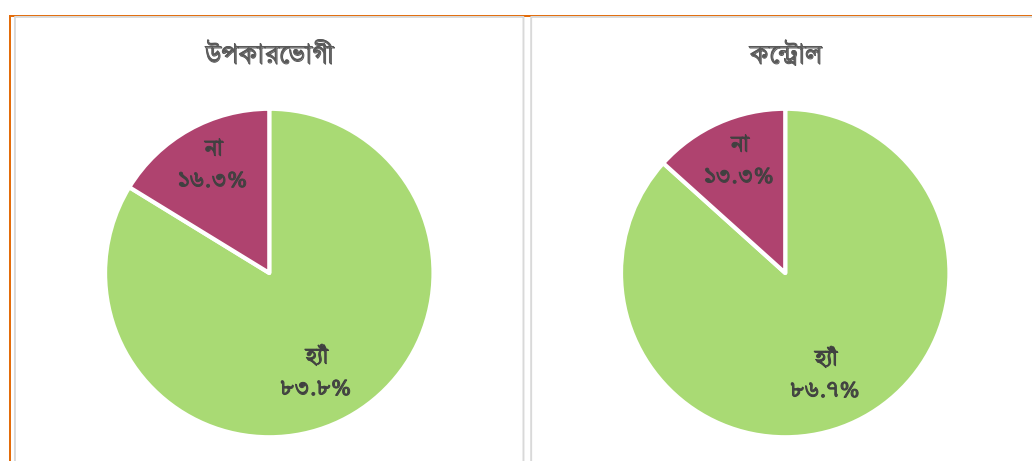
4.1.21 Interest in Training

Analysis of data on whether beneficiaries are interested in training in the project area shows that 83.8% of the sampled beneficiaries and 86.7% of the respondents in the control area have expressed interest in receiving training. A detailed analysis of this can be seen in Table 4.24 and Figure 4.20 is below.

Table-4.24: Interest in Training

	Project Area		Control Area	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1340	83.8	208	86.7
No	260	16.3	32	13.3
Total	1600	100	240	100

Figure-4.20: Interest in Training



4.1.22 Status of Women in the Project Area

Women living in haor areas are often disadvantaged and vulnerable. Roads are inaccessible and affect women more than men - making it difficult for them to travel from one area to another or to walk on muddy roads. This means they have less access to education, healthcare and employment - which in turn contributes to social barriers. Although many women are members of microfinance groups, most women depend on their husbands for investment. As there is not enough space in the yard, the possibility of small enterprises based on the house is also limited.

Up to 4% of the total households in the project are women-led households. In general, the heads of women-led families are widows, divorced or abused by their husbands. Most of the women-led families are poor. The women of this family are often socially neglected. Sometimes they are deprived of various welfare benefits provided by the government - such as VGD and VGF cards, old age pensions and allowances for widows and the destitute. A widow head of such a family in Mohanganj Upazila said, "I have now received widow allowance but I had to pay some bribe to the UP member to get my name in the list. I had to borrow money from an NGO because I had no money to pay the bribe.

It is common in the haor area to marry a girl at an early age. Marriage of girls is a big economic burden on parents. They have to pay dowry for both cash and assets. Alam, the rickshaw puller of Mithamin, said: "It is unimaginable to marry a girl without dowry. If we cannot meet all the demands at the time of marriage, we swear to give it at a later date. Sometimes we get into debt just by trying to meet the dowry demand at the daughter's wedding. The picture at the boy's wedding is quite the opposite. "Women in the haor area are especially involved in post-harvest activities - harvesting, drying and storing paddy.

Many women in the Haor region are members of NGO groups. They save regularly. Private companies provide loans for their income-generating activities and women repay the loans

in installments. However, many women do not invest this money themselves, but they give it to their husbands or are forced to pay it. Aklima of Astagram said: “Although I got a loan in my name from an NGO and I know I can use it to make some profit, I did not. I gave this money to my husband because if I didn't give him money, he would beat me.” All in all, women are responsible for paying the loan installments even when their husbands do not pay for it.

It is to be noted that the improvement of road connectivity will make it possible for girls to get both educational and health facilities. However, in addition to the additional important contribution to the reduction of poverty and gender inequality, special attention needs to be paid to the development of income-opportunities for women. Earnings will increase the chances of women making their own decisions. However, it is likely to increase the ratio of income to expenditure for the health of children. In addition to the above, special attention needs to be paid to women-led families, especially to provide employment to these women and enable them to create a fund, which can later be invested in income-generating activities.

4.1.23 Local Level Workshop

A field level exchange of views workshop was held on 15 March 2020 at Mohanganj Upazila Complex, Netrokona District on the in-depth monitoring activities of “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)”. Mr. Saiful Islam, Deputy Director, Sector-3, IMED, represented IMED at the workshop. Mr. Khalil Ahmed, Director, Sector-3, IMED was supposed to be the chief guest at the workshop. However, in his absence, Deputy Director Mr. Saiful Islam conducted the workshop. Mr. Raihan Siddique, Deputy Project Director was present as the special guest on the occasion; Mr. Abdul Hai Chowdhury, Project Consultant; Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman, Executive Engineer, LGED, Netrokona; Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam, Project Coordinator, LGED, Netrokona was present in the workshop. Still image of the workshop are given below.



Day Long Field Level Workshop on In-Depth Monitoring, March 15, 2020; Mohanganj, Netrokona

Including local beneficiaries, the Upazila Livestock Officer, District Fisheries Officer, District Agriculture Officer and consultants of LGED headquarters were present on the occasion. Officers and dignitaries present at the workshop expressed their views.

After concluding the introductory session, the chairman announced the auspicious inauguration of the workshop. The workshop started with a power point presentation by Mr. Mollah Azizul Haque, Team Leader, Environment, Agriculture and Development Services Ltd. (EADS). The concerned Executive Engineer of LGED described the implementation of

the project components, timelines, problems, current status of the project beneficiaries. Then the beneficiaries of different professions, heads of different departments of the district / upazila, consultants engaged in the project, district and upazila level officials of LGED provided their views. Socio-economic expert of the survey Mr. Syed Khairul Islam and EADS Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Mr. Md. Hedayet Hossain took part in the exchange views. The views and recommendations of the workshop can be seen below:

4.1.24 Observation/ Recommendation

- 1) Earlier it was only dependent on agricultural work but now it is possible to do labor / day labor in the project. The participation of the people of the area as laborers / day laborers in the development work of the project has increased, which has created employment opportunities for the unemployed workers;
- 2) In addition to employment of rural women, higher income has been provided, which establishes the empowerment of women;
- 3) There is an opportunity to profit from these incomes by investing in other income generating activities;
- 4) Community infrastructure development is being carried out through BUG under the “Haor Region Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)”;
- 5) Canal and Bill Excavation in Community Infrastructure Canal and Bill Excavation is completed by forming bill user groups consisting of men and women according to the size of the bill and providing appropriate training;
- 6) Canals and beels are dug to a depth of 6 to 8 feet;
- 7) Increased artificial breeding of fish in the haor has increased fish production. The people of the area are making a profit by meeting their demand for fish production and selling it abroad. They have been able to involve themselves in the production and purchase of fish fry;
- 8) The markets under the project should be managed by the market management committee after development. However, the activities of the committee are not visible;
- 9) Responsibilities entrusted to the Hat Bazar Management Committee - such as leasing the Hat Bazar, hanging toll charts, keeping the market clean and tidy. However, such activities were not observed in the markets;
- 10) A portion of the government's revenue comes from the Hat Bazaar, but the government is being deprived of the revenue due to the fact that the sampled markets are not listed in the Government Hat Bazaar;
- 11) The development of the Hat Bazaar has resulted in employment as well as income for the men and women of the village, which is adding to the national economy;
- 12) Training in construction work can be further enhanced so that they can later work as skilled workers and skilled mechanics;
- 13) The amount of daily wages is much less than the current market price. So the amount of wages needs to be increased;
- 14) If the improved training and wages are increased, the income of the poor people of the haor area will increase on the one hand and their standard of living will improve on the other hand;
- 15) Provide self-employment training that will help reduce unemployment among unemployed women and men in the haor area;
- 16) Arrange for supply of equipment after technical training;

- 17) Arrangements should be made to connect with the beneficiaries by creating modern business models;
- 18) Development of hat market requires development plan based on the participation and views of market users. Market development can be done according to the said market plan;
- 19) Internal development of the market needs to be planned so that there is no problem in transportation, maintenance and coordination of post-drainage, internal roads, garbage, etc;
- 20) In order to make the development more sustainable after the development of the hat market, it is necessary to train the concerned that market management committee and the users on the hat market policy.

4.2 Traffic Counts and Road User Survey

The Traffic Volume Calculation Survey was conducted through a pre-determined questionnaire / checklist, which included all the vehicles movement on the sampled road. The amount of traffic and the movement of vehicles is an indication of how busy and important the road is for the movement of passengers and goods. The survey is generally conducted on 1 day of Hat Day and 1 day other than Hat Day i.e. a total of 2 days. Data collectors have collected data on vehicles moving from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm. The daily traffic numbers are calculated from the two-day average. 10% Upazila Roads, Union Roads and Rural Roads already developed / constructed have been considered under this survey. The survey considered traffic counts, roadside installations and travel times. The average traffic volume of the collected data is presented below by analyzing with the traffic volume of the baseline survey.

4.2.1 Upazila Road

According to the RDPP of the project, the target for upazila road development under component-1 is 120 km. As per progress report upto April 2020, total 68 km of road has been completed so far. According to the sampled size, 10% of the road progress i.e. traffic calculation survey has been conducted on 7 km road.

Table- 4.25: Upazila Road

Vehicle type	Market Day	Except Market Day
Motorized		
1. Bus / Pick-up / Minibus	20	25
2. Truck	45	55
3. Car / Jeep / Taxi	37	42
4. CNG / Auto-Rickshaw	70	28
5. Nasimon / Karimon	6	3
6. Easybike	14	10
7. Engine-Rickshaw / Engine Van	28	7
Sub-total	220	170
Non-Motorized		
8. Rickshaw / Van	31	10
9. Bi-cycle	35	11
10. Cow / Buffalo Cart	-	
11. Wheelbarrow	27	29
12. Rickshaw	42	60
Sub-total	135	110
Total	355	280

From the table above, it is seen that 220 motorized and 135 non-motorized vehicles were moving on market day. Apart from market day, 170 motorized and 110 non-motorized vehicles have been operated.

Table- 4.26: Baseline Survey Data

Time	Motorized			Non-Motorized		
	Market Day	Except Market Day	Total	Market Day	Except Market Day	Total
Baseline Survey	55	54	109	24	21	45

One of the objectives of conducting traffic count survey is to quantitative comparisons of the traffic volume before road development and to increase traffic volume after road development. The current traffic count survey has been compared with the number of traffic obtained from the project's baseline survey. It appears that as a result of the development of the physical infrastructure of the project, the traffic volume on the upazila roads has increased as compared to the past.

4.2.2 Union Road

According to the RDPP of the project, the target for Union Road development under component-1 is 98 km. As per information obtained from the progress report till April 2020, up to 80 km has been completed. According to the sample size, 10% of the said progress i.e. 8 km of Union road has been surveyed.

Table- 4.27: Union Road

Vehicle type	Market Day	Except Market Day
Motorized		
1. Bus / Pick-up / Minibus	20	23
2. Truck	35	50
3. Car / Jeep / Taxi	25	41
4. CNG / Auto-Rickshaw	104	82
5. Nasimon / Karimon	6	3
6. Easybike	29	20
7. Engine-Rickshaw / Engine Van	61	11
Sub-total	280	230
Non-Motorized		
8. Rickshaw / Van	31	34
9. Bi-cycle	52	40
10. Cow / Buffalo Cart	-	
11. Wheelbarrow	55	38
12. Rickshaw	67	73
Sub-total	205	185
Total	485	415

From the table above, it is seen that 280 motorized and 205 non-motorized vehicles were moving on market day. Apart from market day, 230 motorized and 185 non-motorized vehicles have been operated.

Table- 4.28: Baseline Survey Data

Time	Motorized			Non-Motorized		
	Market Day	Except Market Day	Total	Market Day	Except Market Day	Total
Baseline Survey	55	54	109	24	21	45

One of the objectives of conducting traffic count survey is to quantitative comparisons of the traffic volume before road development and to increase traffic volume after road development. The current traffic count survey has been compared with the number of traffic obtained from the project's baseline survey. It appears that as a result of the development of the physical infrastructure of the project, the traffic volume on the upazila roads has increased as compared to the past.

4.2.3 Village Road

According to the RDPP of the project, the target for village road development under component-1 is 198 km. As per progress report upto April 2020, total 132 km of road has been completed so far. According to the sampled size, 10% of the road progress i.e. traffic count survey has been conducted on 13 km road.

Table- 4.29: Village Road

Vehicle type	Market Day	Except Market Day
Motorized		
1. Bus / Pick-up / Minibus	17	10
2. Truck	20	45
3. Car / Jeep / Taxi	25	41
4. CNG / Auto-Rickshaw	82	32
5. Nasimon / Karimon	11	10
6. Easybike	19	20
7. Engine-Rickshaw / Engine Van	71	40
Sub-total	245	198
Non-Motorized		
8. Rickshaw / Van	27	34
9. Bi-cycle	33	24
10. Cow / Buffalo Cart	-	
11. Wheelbarrow	41	38
12. Rickshaw	29	69
Sub-total	130	165
Total	375	363

From the table above, it is seen that 245 motorized and 130 non-motorized vehicles were moving on market day. Apart from market day, 198 motorized and 165 non-motorized vehicles have been operated.

Table- 4.30: Baseline Survey Data

Time	Motorized			Non-Motorized		
	Market Day	Except Market Day	Total	Market Day	Except Market Day	Total
Baseline Survey	55	54	109	24	21	45

One of the objectives of conducting traffic count survey is to quantitative comparisons of the traffic volume before road development and to increase traffic volume after road development. The current traffic count survey has been compared with the number of traffic obtained from the project's baseline survey. It appears that as a result of the development of the physical infrastructure of the project, the traffic volume on the upazila roads has increased as compared to the past.

4.2.4 Road User Survey

Similarly road users / beneficiaries have been surveyed. Data has been collected from the users / beneficiaries of vehicles plying from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm. The number of daily users has been determined from the average of two days. Beneficiaries using 10% Upazila Roads, Union Roads and Rural Roads and culverts already developed / constructed have been considered under this survey. Surveys have been conducted on two types of road users namely users with products and users without products. Based on the data collected, the average number of users / beneficiaries has been analyzed and presented as follows: -

Table- 4.31: Number of Sampled Upazila Road Users / Beneficiaries

Users / Beneficiaries	Sample Survey		Baseline Survey	
	Market Day	Except Market Day	Market Day	Except Market Day
With Product (No)	143	85	14	7
Without Product (No)	1479	1125	711	700

One of the objectives of conducting the survey of road users / beneficiaries is to make a quantitative comparison of the users / beneficiaries before the road development and the users / beneficiaries after the road development. The current user / beneficiary survey has been compared with the number of users / beneficiaries obtained from the baseline survey of the project. It appears that the number of users / beneficiaries on the upazila road has increased as a result of the development of physical infrastructure of the project.

Table- 4.32: Number of Sampled Union Road Users / Beneficiaries

Users / Beneficiaries	Sample Survey		Baseline Survey	
	Market Day	Except Market Day	Market Day	Except Market Day
With Product (No)	138	82	14	7
Without Product (No)	1397	1290	711	700

One of the objectives of conducting the survey of road users / beneficiaries is to make a quantitative comparison of the users / beneficiaries before the road development and the users / beneficiaries after the road development. The current user / beneficiary survey has been compared with the number of users / beneficiaries obtained from the baseline survey of the project. It appears that the number of users / beneficiaries on the union road has increased as a result of the development of physical infrastructure of the project.

Table- 4.33: Number of Sampled Village Road Users / Beneficiaries

Users / Beneficiaries	Sample Survey		Baseline Survey	
	Market Day	Except Market Day	Market Day	Except Market Day
With Product (No)	139	74	14	7
Without Product (No)	1467	1158	711	700

One of the objectives of conducting the survey of road users / beneficiaries is to make a quantitative comparison of the users / beneficiaries before the road development and the users / beneficiaries after the road development. The current user / beneficiary survey has been compared with the number of users / beneficiaries obtained from the baseline survey of the project. It appears that the number of users / beneficiaries on the village road has increased as a result of the development of physical infrastructure of the project.

4.2.5 Transport Usage and Transportation Cost Reduction/ Increase

A comparative picture of reduction and increase in transport cost before and after road development can be seen below: -

Table- 4.34: Road Transport Cost Reduction/ Increase

	Passengers used Before Road Development (%)	Passengers used After Road Development (%)	Previous Cost (Tk.)	Present Cost (Tk.)
Bus	0.00	0.00	-	-
Truck	1.71%	5.22%	1110.00	1400.00
Nasimon	16.05%	17.19%	99.00	135.00
Baby taxi/ CNG	34.74%	49.52%	20.00	26.00
Van / Rickshaw	47.50%	38.07%	20.00	27.00
	100%	100%		

It appears that road development has resulted in an increase in both transport usage and transportation costs.

4.2.6 Other Surveys

The following infrastructures have been surveyed in the project area:

- 2 Upazila/ Unions / Village roads from each of the sampled upazilas i.e. a total of 30 roads;
- 25 Bridges / Culverts of Selected Roads;
- 4 selected Rural Markets / Growth Centers
- 7 selected Bills;
- 7 selected Ghats;

4.2.7 Project Inspection

- 1) Rambhadrapur FRB via Nayahati Bazar Road Chain (1790-3520) Development Sub-Project, Upazila: Barhatta District: Netrokona, Road ID-372094015 (Package No: HFMLIP / Netra / 2015-16 / W-27) Non-Submersible (BC), Price: Tk. 114.04 lakhs, contract signing date: 11-02-2018, work completion date: 24-04-2017 and
- 2) Rambhadrapur FRB via Nayahati Bazar Road Chain (3520-5400) Development Sub-Project, Upazila: Barhatta District: Netrokona, Road ID-372094015 (Package No: HFMLIP / Netra / 2015-16 / W-28) Non-Submersible (BC), Price: Tk. 139.19 Lakhs, contract signing date: 11-02-2018, work completion date: 24-04-2017.

Attendees: Mr. Mollah Azizul Haque, Team Leader, EADS; Mr. Raihan Siddique, Deputy Project Director; Mr. Abdul Hai Chowdhury, Project Consultant; Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman, Executive Engineer, LGED, Netrokona; Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam, Project Coordinator; Consultants at LGED, Netrokona and LGED Headquarters and Concerned Contractors.



Rambhadrapur FRB via Nayahati Bazar Road Chain (3520-5400) Development Project, Upazila: Barhatta, District: Netrokona, Road ID-372094015 (Package No: HFMLIP / Netra / 2015-16 / W-28)

Observation:

- The road was completed three years ago;
- Satisfactory road conditions;
- A few fine cracks are found;
- Solder's clay work is satisfactory.

Recommendation:

The road should be brought under phase based maintenance. This is because LGED makes the roads usable through rotating maintenance management every four years.

- 3) Fakir Bazar Sidhli GC Via Raipur UP Office Chain (2840m-5340m), BC Union Road and 28m Length (PSC) Girder Bridge Development Chain-5340m Sub-Project, Upazila: Barhatta District: Netrokona, ID-3 (H-920) 18-19 / W-268).

Attendees: Mr. Mollah Azizul Haque, Team Leader, EADS; Mr. Raihan Siddique, Deputy Project Director; Mr. Abdul Hai Chowdhury, Project Consultant; Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman, Executive Engineer, LGED, Netrokona; Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam, Project Coordinator; Consultants at LGED, Netrokona and LGED Headquarters and Concerned Contractors.



Statement of Test Results Performed for 28.00 Meter Bridge

Materials Description	Test Results as per specification	Test Results in Lab	Remarks
FM of Sand	2.5 Minimum	2.57, 7.56, 2.55	Satisfy the required specification
Gradation of Stone chip	-	Acceptable	
LAA of Stone chips	30% Maximum	27.36%, 27.12%, 26.76%	Satisfy the required specification
Water Absorption of stone chips	-	0.58, 0.56, 0.56	
Normal consistency of Cement	-	24.5%	OPC
Initial & Final Setting time of cement	Initial – Less than 45 minutes. Final- More than 480 minutes.	Initial: 93 & 94 minutes. Final : 255 & 255 minutes.	OPC
Compressive strength of Cement	3 days -1800 PSI 7days -2800 PSI	3 days: 2514, 2707 PSI, 7 days: 3577, 3384 PSI,	OPC
Concrete Cylinder of Pile	3600 PSI (25Mn/m ²)	3995, 3906, 3787, 3876, 3816 PSI	Satisfy the required specification
Concrete Cylinder of Abutment cap	4350 PSI (30Mn/m ²)	4770 PSI	do
Concrete Cylinder of wing wall	4350 PSI (30Mn/m ²)	4591 PSI	do
Concrete Cylinder of base	4350 PSI (30Mn/m ²)	4771, 4741 PSI	do
Deformed M.S Bars (Rod)	Actual bar dia- 20,16,12,10mm	21.1 , 16.2, 12.2, 10.1 mm	do Result Attached
Av. Yield Strength	420, (60,000 PSI)	445, 442, 457, 453	do

Observation:

- The substructure is finished;
- The approach to the bridge is ongoing but has not been compacted;
- The quality of construction materials has proved to be acceptable (Rod, Stone Chips, Gradiotion and Sylhet Sand);
- The quality of work can be said to be satisfactory.

Recommendation:

- Superstructure work should be started early after completion of lab tests on all types of construction materials;
- Compaction of the Bridge approach road should be completed as per the specifications.

4) RCC Gadar Bridge- 54m, Sidhli Pubai (Naktipara) Shampur Bazar (Road ID -372405112) to Chain: 0 + 000 to 1 + 137 m (BC Village Road and 54 m. PC Gadar Bridge Chain: 1 + 053) Sub-project, Upazila: Kolmakandah, District: Netrokona: Package No: HFMLIP / Netra / 18-19 / W-290).

Attendees: Mr. Mollah Azizul Haque, Team Leader, EADS; Mr. Raihan Siddique, Deputy Project Director; Mr. Abdul Hai Chowdhury, Project Consultant; Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman, Executive Engineer, LGED, Netrokona; Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam, Project Coordinator; Consultants at LGED, Netrokona and LGED Headquarters and Concerned Contractors.



Sidhli Pubai (Naktipara) Shampur Bazar (Road ID μ372405112) to Chain: 0 + 000 to 1 + 137 m (BC Village Road and 54 m. PC Gadar Bridge Chain: 1 + 053) Sub-project, Upazila: Kolmakandah, District: Netrokona: Package No: HFMLIP / Netra / 18-19 / W-290)

Statement of Test Results Performed 54.00 Meter Bridge

Materials Description	Test Results as per Specification	Test Results in Lab	Remarks
FM of Sand	2.5 Minimum	2.58, 2.56, 2.55, 2.54,	Satisfy the required specification
Gradation of Stone chip	-	Acceptable	do
LAA of Stone chips	30% Maximum	27.36 %, 27.12%, 26.24%, 26.44%	do
Water Absorption of stone chips	-	0.60%, 0.59%, 0.56%	
Normal consistency of Cement	-	24%, 24.5%	OPC
Initial & Final Setting time of cement	Initial –Less than 45 minutes. Final-More than 480 minutes.	Initial : 109, 108, 107minutes. Final : 240, 255, 270 minutes.	OPC
Compressive strength of Cement	3 days -1800 PSI 7days -2800 PSI	3 days: 2417 PSI, 2514 PSI, 7 days: 3616 PSI, 3674 PSI,	OPC
Concrete Cylinder of Pile	3600 PSI (25Mn/m ²)	4055, 3906, 3817, 3607 PSI	Satisfy the required specification
Deformed M.S Bars (Rod)	Actual bar dia- 25, 20, 16, 12, 10mm	25.1, 20.1 , 16.1, 12, 10 mm	do Result Attached
Av. Yield Strength	420, (60,000 PSI)	422, 453, 434, 424, 468	do

Observation:

- Work on the substructure is almost complete with the work of a pier shutter is in progress;
- There are stocks of the stone and rod on the side;
- It is informed that the stand of PC Gadar is stored in the contractor's own godown.

Recommendation:

- Peer cap must be welded as per specification;
- The construction materials have to be tested according to the specification.

4.2.8 Dividends Distribution Ceremony

Dividend Distribution Ceremony was held on 15 March 2020 at Dattakhila Bill, Jamati Union, Mohanganj Upazila under the overall management of Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP). Mr. Saiful Islam, Deputy Director, Sector-3, IMED was present as the Chief Guest on the occasion. Mr. Mollah Azizul Haque, Team Leader, EADS, Mr. Raihan Siddique, Deputy Project Director were present as special guests on the occasion. Mr. Abdul Hai Chowdhury, Project Consultant; Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman, Executive Engineer, LGED, Netrokona; Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam, Project Coordinator, LGED, Netrokona, Mr. Syed Khairul Islam, Socio-Economic Expert of the survey and Mr. M. Hedayet Hossain, Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, EADS also took part on the occasion.



Dividend Distribution Ceremony at Dattakhila Bill, Jamati Union, Mohanganj Upazila

Table-4.35: Road Monitoring Check List

No	Upazila	Name of Road	Road length (Km.)	Road Type	Comment
1	Astogram	1) From Mithamin road to Ashtagram, 2) From Lakhai road to Ashtagram via Ikurdia, 3) From Badhaghat-Kalma UP office road to Ashtagram	25.4	submersible and Non submersible	Cutting the soil high and wide, compacting the sub-base with sand and cobble. RCC work on sub-marginal roads and carpeting work on non-sub-marble roads is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the road is weak in many parts. As a result, arrangements can be made to make solder by filling the soil on both sides of the road.
2	Nikli	1) From Chhatirchar Road to Gurui UP Office, 2) From Chhetra Road to Jaraitala UP		submersible and Non submersible	RCC work on sub-marsible roads and carpeting work on non- marsible roads is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the road is weak in many parts. As a result, arrangements can be made to make solder by filling the soil on both sides of the road.
3	Bajitpur	1) From BC Road to Umanchar Road, 2) From Boalia BC Road to Jamtala 3) From Kukrai road development to Russell Bepari house	5.9	Non submersible	Compacted with sand and cobble over the sub-base, the road carpeting work is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the road is weak. As a result, arrangements can be made to make solder by filling the soil on both sides of the road
4	Mithamoin	From Starting to Shamim Ahmed's house	2.0	submersible	Compacted with sand and cobble over the sub-base, the road carpeting work is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the

No	Upazila	Name of Road	Road length (Km.)	Road Type	Comment
					road is weak. As a result, arrangements can be made to make solder by filling the soil on both sides of the road
5	Itna	Development / construction of road from Itna to Kakrail Circle	4.6	submersible	The RCC work on the sub-marginal road is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the road is weak in many parts. As a result, in many cases, soldering can be done.
6	Bancharampur	1) Bashgari to Pampur road, 2) Road from Marichakandi to Dashani via Shantipur Shibpur, 3) Dashdona Eidgaon to Durgarampur	16.3	Non submersible	Bituminous carpeting, leveling and widening of the road, compacting of sand and cobble over the sub-base, satisfactory quality of bricks,
7	Baniachong	1) Awal Mahal Mazar to Subidpur UP Office, 2) From Kandipara Village to Pukra UP Office.	11.3	Non submersible	Cutting and elevating the soil, compacting the sub-base with sand and cobble, bituminous carpeting. The surface condition is satisfactory.
8	Bahubol	1) From Roya to Soya market. 2) From Khagaura Bagdair Road,		submersible	Bricks, sand, polythene, bars, rods, cement etc. were used, the quality of bricks in road construction was satisfactory,
9	Ajmirigonj	1) to Ajmiriganj to Kakailchhetta, 2) Khagaura Bagdair Road, 3) From Jalshuka to Pirojpur launch ghat	22.0	submersible and Non submersible	Cut the soil and make it high and wide, compact it with sand and cobble in the sub-base. RCC work on sub-marginal roads and carpeting work on non-sub-marble roads is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the road is weak in many parts. In many cases the solder needs to be repaired.
10	Derai	From Tarapasha Bazar to Chilaura via Tangra Road	13.2	submersible and Non submersible	Solders on both sides of the road are weak in many parts. As a result, arrangements can be made to make solder by filling the soil on both sides of the road. Compacted with sand and cobalt over the sub-base, the quality of the bricks is satisfactory.
11	Sulla	Shalla Sadar Paharpur GC		Non submersible	Bituminous carpeting, leveling and widening of the road,

No	Upazila	Name of Road	Road length (Km.)	Road Type	Comment
		(Ajmiriganj) Via Pratappur Bazar Road			compacting of sand and cobble over the sub-base, satisfactory quality of bricks.
12	Dhormopasha	1) Dharmapasha, Badshaganj Bazar to Via Moishakhali Bazar, 2) Roads and canals from Kaidirchar to Habibpur, 3) From Jayshree GC to Madhyhanagar via Chamerdani UPC	23.4	submersible and Non submersible	Cutting the soil high and wide, compacting the sub-base with sand and cobble. RCC work on sub-marginal roads and carpeting work on non-sub-marble roads is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the road is weak in many parts. In many cases the solder needs to be repaired.
13	Khaliapur i	Rasulpur to Gazipur Road	3.5	submersible	Cutting the soil high and wide, compacting the sub-base with sand and cobble. The RCC work on the sub-marginal road is satisfactory. In many cases the solder needs to be repaired.
14	Madan	Madan to Jatindraganj Road	9.0	submersible	The RCC work on the sub-marginal road is satisfactory. However, the solder on both sides of the road is weak in many parts. In many cases the solder needs to be repaired.
15	Mohonganj	Khaglaipur GC to Mohanganj		submersible	Cutting the soil high and wide, compacting the sub-base with sand and cobble. The RCC work on the sub-marginal road is satisfactory. In many cases the solder needs to be repaired.
16	Kalmakandha	Pabai Shidhali to Shampur Bazar Road	1.1	Non submersible	Road work in progress

5 Chapter 5: Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

5.1 Introduction

A total of 20 focus group discussions have been completed, 1 to 2 in each of the 16 sampled upazilas. Approximately 7 to 12 beneficiaries participated in each discussion. The focus group discussion gathered information from medium and large farmers, teachers and NGO workers, women groups, landless, small and marginal farmers, beneficiary fishermen, local administration officials, district agriculture officers, school-college teachers and students and others involved in the project. A list of focus group discussions can be found in Table 6.1 below.

Table-5.1: List of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Sl	Location		District	Haor	Upazila	Union	Village
1	Bhatshala, Kishoreganj	27-02-2020	Kishoreganj	Boro Haor	Astogram	Castul	Bhatshala
2	Kashipur village, Kishoreganj	27-02-2020	Kishoreganj	Boro Haor	Nikli	Singpure	Kashipur
3	KachuaKola, Kishoreganj	01-03-2020	Kishoreganj	Boro Haor	Bajitpur	Kailag	KachuaKola
4	Association office, Brahmanbaria	02-03-2020	Brahmanbaria	Nogorir Char	Bancharampur	Ayubpur	Nogorir Char
5	Satbina Govt. Primary School, Brahmanbaria	02-03-2020	Brahmanbaria	Satbina	Bancharampur	Chhalimabad	Satbina
6	Dhalai Bagadia Bazar, Kishoreganj	28-02-2020	Kishoreganj	Naogaon Haor	Mithamoin	GopDighi	Bagadia
7	Modirgaon, Kishoreganj	28-02-2020	Kishoreganj	Southern Haor	Itna	Joysidhi	Modirgaon
8	Adjacent to Jatrapasha Jame Mosque, Habiganj	04-03-2020	Habiganj	Jatrapasha	Baniachong	Baniachang South-West	Jatrapasha
9	Bagmahalla Member House, Habiganj	04-03-2020	Habiganj	Hunder	Baniachong	Baniachang North-East	Bag Moholla
10	House of UP member Billananda Das, Sunamganj	08-03-2020	Sunamganj	Tewala Haor	Derai	Kulanj	Bouli
11	Former Upazila Chairman Ganendra Kumar Sarkar's house, Sunamganj	08-03-2020	Sunamganj	Jatrapur Haor	Sulla	Bahara	Jatra Pur
12	Mahishkhali Bazar, Sunamganj	10-03-2020	Sunamganj	Boro Kandir Haor	Dhormopasha	Celboroz	Mahishkhali
13	Amrita Bazar, Habiganj	05-03-2020	Habiganj	Ghuingajuri	Bahubol	Shan Ghat	Amrita
14	Baktarpur Adarsh Bazar, Habiganj	05-03-2020	Habiganj	Baktarpur	Bahubol	Satkapon	Baktarpur
15	Badalpur Bazar, Habiganj	08-03-2020	Habiganj	Khairban Haor	Ajmiriganj	Badalpur	Badalpur
16	Ghardair village, Habiganj	08-03-2020	Habiganj	Ura Bill Haor	Ajmiriganj	Sadar Union	Ghardair

Sl	Location		District	Haor	Upazila	Union	Village
17	Rupana Begum's house, Netrokona	11-03-2020	Netrokona	Beri Haor	Khaliajuri	Gazipur	Pach-Hat
18	Alam's house-Guchhgram-Madan Dakshin Para, Netrokona	11-03-2020	Netrokona	Chatal Haor	Madan	Madan	Madan Dokhinpara, AdorshoGram
19	Farid Miah's house, Nagar, Mohanganj, Netrokona	12-03-2020	Netrokona	Dingaput	Mohonganj	Borotoli Banihari	Nogor
20	Boro Kapon Union, Netrokona	12-03-2020	Netrokona	Liluya	Kalmakanda	Boro Kapon	Korila Pur

The comments and recommendations received in the Focus Group discussion can be seen below:

5.2 Observation/ Recommendations

- The main hazards in the Haor area are- Hailstorms, Monsoon Floods, Flash Floods and erosion due to Waves;
- When there is no crop in the field, the people of Haor area engaged themselves in fisheries, boat driver, work in the urban area, small business, day labor, poultry rearing, etc .;
- Due to deforestation, depletion of aquatic trees, factory black smoke, etc. the climate is getting warmer, erratic rainfall after short or long breaks of monsoon, rainfall is increasing in Chaitra / Baishakh, winter season is shorter;
- To cope with the adverse effects of climate change, programs like- strengthening tree plantation programs, building dams, digging rivers/ beels/ canals, building fish sanctuaries, constructing village defense dams/ reservoirs, awareness training, etc, programs can be strengthened or taken from this project;
- The activities of this project will benefit the target families as- (a) create job opportunities as a member of LCS group, (b) provide benefits as a member of BUG, (c) provide training in crop production, fish farming, cultivation of vegetables, orchards, bamboo, fruits production, natural resource management in wetlands etc, (d) help in setting up of fish sanctuaries, (e) Training on handicrafts / small business / technicians;
- Reasons given for women not to going fishing in the canal/ bill are - traditional and veiled, women do not consider open fishing dignified, male family members do not allow them to do such type of work;
- Barriers to access to open water for poor fish farmers and women include: control of leaseholders, BUG / fishing co-operative societies controlled by strong class so that real fishermen do not get fishing opportunities and lease;
- What needs to be done to conserve biodiversity in the haor area is: (a) There are still many beels which, if excavated, will increase fish production and meet the nutritional needs; (b) more afforestation programme, market development, construction of dams, construction and widening of roads and ghats, awareness training, food aid, maintenance of roads/ hats/ ghats, re-excavation and construction of Killahs, development of more fish sanctuaries, prevent river erosion, aquatic plantation, development of communication system in haor area, construction of irrigation project pucca drains etc; (c) To organize various meetings, street plays etc. to create awareness among the people of the haor area about the conservation of biodiversity.

5.3 The Rivers, Khals, Haors, Beels and Canals in the Project area needs to be re-excavated and maintenance are :

Rivers	Khals	Haors	Beels	Canals/ Dighis
Kangshu	Kum river Khal	Ura Bill Haor	Anga Naya Beel	Asar Bekat Beel
Karangi	Ghor Khal	Guingajuri Haor	Aiyan Beel	Asar Bekat Beel
Kali	Ghor Vanga	Ghuingajuri	Asar Bekat Beel	Choto Nahona
Kushiyara	Nogorir Char	Chatal Haor, Panch Kunia Haor	Garayal Beel	B0r0 Naindha Beel
Gora Otara	Pratappur	Tanguar Haor	Ghoja Beel	Simultala Khal
Dholbhanga	Banuari	Tewala	Dahlia Beel	Boro Kandir Khal
Daraila	Bahadia, Biyai	Dingaputa	Nogorir Char	
Dohnu River	Boro Kandir Khal	Southern Haor		Boro Kandir Khal
Naldigha	Bali Khal	Daragor Bondo	Boalia	
Balai river	Mahishkhali Khal	Naogaon Haor	Ruper Kona Beel	
Meghna river	Hossainpur Khal	Nogorir Char	Jalia Beel	
Sutki River		Boro Haor	Hirajal	
Surma tributary		Bari	Dhaoti	
Manai River		Jatrapur	Jaloa dhar	
Khaleshwari River		Liluya Haor	Balia Kuna	

6 Chapter 6: Key Informant Interview (KII)

6.1 Introduction

The survey interviewed prominent people in the society who knew about the project through simple questions and checklists. In each upazila, questions and checklists have been filled in consultation with the concerned offices of LGED, Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad/ council chairmen, women members etc. Data were collected through interviews with a total of 57 people from 15 sampled upazilas. KII focuses on Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat analysis for project implementation including project management, implementation success, financial cost, purchase, procurement and project details. Discussions have been held with government officials, public representatives, women representatives, beneficiary fishermen, farmers and dignitaries. A list of key data providers can be found in Table 6.1 below.

Table-6.1: List of Key Informant Interview (KII)

Sl.No	Respondent	Designation	Institution	District	Upazila
1	Md. Mojibar Rahman	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Netrokona	Khaliajuri
2	Md. Yunus Ali	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Netrokona	Khaliajuri
3	Md. Mahbub Morshed	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Kishoreganj	Astogram
4	Md. Abu Saleh	Upazila Asstt. Engineer	LGED, HFMLIP	Kishoreganj	Astogram
5	Md. Shahidul Islam	Upazila Agril. Officer	DAE	Kishoreganj	Astogram
6	Manik Debnath	Upazila Vice Chaireman	Upazila Parishad	Kishoreganj	Astogram
7	Md Belayet Hossain	Upazila Agril. Officer	DAE	Kishoreganj	Nikli
8	Md. Abdul Gani	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Kishoreganj	Nikli
9	Md. Ismail Hossain	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Kishoreganj	Nikli
10	Bonnie Amin	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Kishoreganj	Bajitpur
11	Sharif Khurshidul Islam	Asstt Upazila Engineer	LGED	Kishoreganj	Bajitpur
12	Muhammad Ziaul Haque Jewel	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Kishoreganj	Bajitpur
13	Md. Shafiqur Rahman	SMS (Fish)	HFMLIP, LGED	Kishoreganj	Bajitpur
14	Mahbubur Rahman Khan	Fisheries Officer	DoF	B.baria	Bancharampur
15	Md. Jahangir Hossain	Upazila Engineer	LGED	B.baria	Bancharampur
16	Asiya royaja	Asstt Upazila Engineer	HFMLIP, LGED	Kishoreganj	Mithamoin
17	Md. Rakibul Islam	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Kishoreganj	Mithamoin
18	Md. Abdullah Akand	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Kishoreganj	Mithamoin

Sl.No	Respondent	Designation	Institution	District	Upazila
19	Sumon Sheikh	Asstt Upazila Engineer	LGED	Kishoreganj	Itna
20	Ujjwal Saha	Upazila Agril. Officer	DAE	Kishoreganj	Itna
21	Dr. Manjurul Islam	ULO	DLS	Kishoreganj	Itna
22	Md. Abdur Akand	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Kishoreganj	Itna
23	Md. Kamrul Islam	Member		Kishoreganj	Itna
24	Md. Saifur Rahman	ULO	DLS	Habiganj	Baniachong
25	Md. Mozammel	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Habiganj	Baniachong
26	Md. Shahinur Alam	Asstt Upazila Engineer	LGED	Habiganj	Baniachong
27	Md. Iftekhar Hossain	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Sunamganj	Deraï
28	Dr. F, M, Babba Hamilton	ULO (Technology)	DLS	Sunamganj	Deraï
29	Md. Shafiqul Islam	USWO	DSS	Sunamganj	Deraï
30	Md. Shariful Alam	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Sunamganj	Deraï
31	Abu Md. Moniruzzaman	Upazila Agril. Officer	DAE	Sunamganj	Deraï
32	Mohammad Nuruzzaman	Asstt Upazila Engineer	LGED	Sunamganj	Sallah
33	Lifton Das	UP Member	Upazila Parishad	Sunamganj	Sulla
34	Dr. Al Mamun	ULO	DLS	Sunamganj	Sulla
35	Mohammad Mamunur Rahman	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Sunamganj	Sulla
36	Bibhutosh Chowdhury	Asstt. PPO	DAE	Sunamganj	Sulla
37	Md. Arif Ullah Khan	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Sunamganj	Dhormopasha
38	Md. Nazmul Islam	Upazila Agril. Officer	DAE	Sunamganj	Dhormopasha
39	Suhel Ahmed	USWO	DSS	Sunamganj	Dhormopasha
40	Dr. Mohammad Abdur Rahim Mia	ULO	DLS	Sunamganj	Dhormopasha
41	Md. Salmun Hasan Biplob	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Sunamganj	Dhormopasha
42	Md. Zahidul Islam	LCM (জর্গানাইজার)	LGED	Habiganj	Bahubol
43	Md. Amjad Hossain Bhuiyan	ULO	DLS	Habiganj	Bahubol
44	Md. Mohsin Ali	SMS (Fish)	LGED	Habiganj	Bahubol
45	Md. Abdul Awal	Upazila Agril. Officer	DAE	Habiganj	Bahubol
46	Nusrat-i-Ilahi	USWO	DSS	Habiganj	Bahubol
47	Ahmed Tanjir Ullah Siddiqui	Asstt Upazila Engineer	LGED	Habiganj	Ajmiriganj
48	Md. Farukul Islam	Agril. Officer	DAE	Habiganj	Ajmiriganj
49	Md. Nazmul Hasan	USWO	DSS	Habiganj	Ajmiriganj

Sl.No	Respondent	Designation	Institution	District	Upazila
50	Md. Rasheduzzaman	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Habiganj	Ajmiriganj
51	Dr. Md. Mansurul Haque	ULO	DLS	Habiganj	Ajmiriganj
52	Md. Aminul Islam Mridha	Upazila Engineer	LGED	Netrokona	Madan
53	Md. Golam Mostafa	Fisheries Officer	DoF	Netrokona	Madan
54	Md. Imran Hossain	Asstt Upazila Engineer	LGED	Netrokona	Mohonganj
55	Md. Mostafa Kamal	Agril. Officer	DAE	Netrokona	Mohonganj
56	Dr. Md. Hazrat Ali	ULO	DLS	Netrokona	Mohonganj
57	A, N, J, Ashraful Kabir	Upazila Fisheries Officer	DoF	Netrokona	Mohonganj

6.2 Comments and Recommendations

Comments and recommendations from Key Informant Interview (KII) is given below: -

- 1) The main objective of the project is to protect the biodiversity of the Haor area and to provide welfare to the destitute and poor people of the area. As a result, the project will improve the socio-economic condition of the area, including the conservation of biodiversity in the Haor area;
- 2) The development of road ghats in the Haor area will increase the travel facilities and will take less time with the travel facilities for school and college boys and girls;
- 3) Employment will be created in the area. Communication will improve. The people of Haor area will benefit if the Khals and Bills are excavated and plantation by LCS / destitute / poor / widowed women. Digging river canals and releasing fish fry in them will facilitate their livelihood by that of fishing;
- 4) There are less aquatic trees in the haor area. During the dry season, many water bodies become almost dry. If abundant reservoirs are not constructed quickly and aquatic trees are not planted, the biodiversity of the haor area will be threatened. Hijal, Karamcha garden creation, establishment of fish sanctuaries, aquatic tree planting etc. activities can be undertaken;
- 5) Provide training to the officers / employees for skill development and to provide more training to the beneficiaries to increase their income;
- 6) Building the RCC wall to protect the road from floods will make the Haor roads more sustainable, and the country will move forward economically.
- 7) Loans on easy terms. Settle the house on higher place, food cooperation, reconstruction of roads, canals and digging beels and more aquatic trees should be planted in the project area;
- 8) To build protection dams for the purpose of improving the living standards of the people. To protect them from floods through protection walls. Re-excavation of filled rivers, streams, canals/ beels. The poor should be made efficient through various trainings. Submesible roads can be constructed in villages where there are no submesible roads. More development work needs to be done;
- 9) If the khals, beels, rivers and canals in the Haor area could be excavated, the water holding capacity would be increased and the flood damage would be less;

- 10) Assistance in crop innovation that adapted to the changing climate, continuation of activities after completion of the project. more involvement of the Livestock Department, improving communication, ensuring participation of all, arranging more training, maintaining transparency and accountability etc should be ensured;
- 11) Provide emergency financial assistance to marginal fishermen, provide training to fishermen, increase the number of bill and canal digging;
- 12) Adequate depth of excavation of beels and canals should be ensured. After digging the beels and canals, the soil is lifted and stored in the vicinity of the canals and beels and in subsequent floods, the soil is re-filled by falling into beels and canals. To solve the issue, the soil can be thrown or store at a suitable distance;
- 13) Bills are only re-excavated at the place where the sanctuary will be located or some more. But since such excavation is not enough for a bill, it is necessary to allocate necessary funds in the DPP to complete the re-excavation work as required;
- 14) Afforestation work needs to be intensified around beels and canals. Only more afforestation can prevent the breaking of beels and canals;
- 15) Taking dilapidated measures by CC blocks on both the sides of the road will increase durability. Planting trees suitable for haor will benefit the farmers of haor area including protection from natural calamities and lightning;
- 16) More assistance in the implementation of the project, increase construction and re-construction of more submersible and non- submersible roads, re-excavation of canals and bills outside the project areas also;
- 17) Coordination of one department with another is very necessary such as: After the land office has identified the official khas place, it is excavated, then there is fish farming with the advice of the fisheries office. As a result, the involvement of the Ministry of Fisheries and Land is further strengthened and the overall cooperation of the Department of Fisheries and the Ministry of Land is required for the implementation of the project.
- 18) Provide technical training to increase the revenue of the Bill User Group (BUG). If this arrangement is taken, there will be an opportunity for fishermen to find alternatives and self-employment.

7 Chapter 7: Fisheries Development and Management Activities

7.1 Introduction

Increase fish production and biodiversity by conserving the environment of 150 beels and floodplain of adjoining canal areas through community based sustainable fishery resource management under the fisheries resource development component of the project as well as ensuring long term social development of real fishermen and ensuring long term access to real fishermen. For this purpose, beel based Beel User Group (BUG) have been formed, 150 beels have been developed and 210 km of canals are being dug. In addition, initiatives have been taken to improve the living standards of poor fishermen through fish farming in existing ponds, ditches, ditches and other canals in the project area. To this end, fish farming in 200 ponds in the project area, fish farming in 10 net pens, fish farming in 120 cages, production of dried fish through 20 beneficiaries of the two groups, fish farming in 5 floodplain areas and increasing the income of 4500 poor fishermen through alternative means. Financial and technical assistance is being provided for income generating programs formulated by the project for daily livelihood.

7.2 Beel (Jalmahal) management under the project

In order to increase fish production in the haor area, to develop and conserve the biodiversity of the haor and to improve the quality of life of the fishermen concerned in the haor, the flood management and quality improvement project of the haor area is being implemented. 139 Jalmahals have been handed over through Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Local Government Department and the Ministry of Land on 26/08/2018. Of the 139 beels handed over, a total of 125 beels have been transferred from the local district and upazila administrations to the actual fishermen at the local level up to 1428 Bengali year (30 June 2019) subject to expiration of the lease. 11 Jalmahals were not handed over due to lawsuits and other issues. The cases are being handled by hiring lawyers with the project's own funds to deal with the cases. Among other problems, 1 beel has been lost in the riverbed, 1 beel does not have government khas land, 1 beel has complications in naming it in the government book and cases are pending on 8 beels. The remaining 3 Jalmahal projects will be handed over in 1427 BS. A brief overview is given in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1: Current Status of Beels Transferred to the Project

S. L	District	Target s of beels to be handed over to the project	Actual numbe r of beels transfe rred to the project	Handed over to the beneficiar ies Number of beels	The following is the number of beels for which it is not possible to pay the lease due to various problems						The project will be handed over in 1428 BS
					Social proble ms	Disap pear ed in the river bed	There is no governm ent khas land	Name compli cations	Laws uit	Tot al	
1	Sunamganj	43	43	41	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
2	Kishoreganj	37	26	23	-	-	1	-	2	3	0
3	Netrokona	23	23	21	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
4	Habiganj	42	42	35	-	1	-	1	4	6	1
5	B.barua	05	05	05	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	Total =	150	139	125		1	1	1	8	11	3

7.3 Watershed Management

The main objective of the Government Watershed Management Policy, 2009 is to prioritize the provision of settlements in favor of real fishermen in the country's khas reservoirs and water bodies and to conserve biodiversity including revenue collection as well as conservation of fish resources and increase in production. To this end, a Beel Users Team (BUG) has been formed by organizing the poor fishermen of the area around the haor and the beels have been handed over in their favor. Various trainings are being imparted to BUG members to improve their skills in beel management. Community based fisheries resource management activities are being implemented in the handed over beels with the help of trained beel user teams. A total of 3930 members have been included in the BUG formed so far out of which 1073 are women members.

7.4 Collection of Lease Price in Jalmahal

Out of 139 Jalmahals handed over through MoU, 125 Jalmahals have been handed over to the beneficiaries so far. Of these, lease price of 123 water mahals has been paid. So far (1423-1426) a total of Tk. 3,50,70,590/- (Three crore fifty lakh seventy thousand five hundred and ninety taka) has been deposited in the government treasury for 123 Jalmahals. District based lease information is provided below.

Table 7.2: Current Status of Lease Payment of Beels Transferred to the Project

S.L	District	Number of beels transferred to the project	Handed over to the beneficiaries Number of beels	Number of beels paid for lease value deposit	Number of beels involved in the case	Number of beels not leased	Number of beels to be included in the project in 1428 and 1428	Other problems are the number of complex beels	Lease price deposited in 1428 (Money)	Cumulative deposit lease price (Money) (1423-1428)
1	Sunamganj	43	41	39	0	2	2	0	5224843.0	16547590.0
2	Kishoreganj	26	23	23	2	0	0	1	1789208.0	4731940.0
3	Netrokona	23	21	21	2	0	0	0	592300.0	2170562.0
4	Habiganj	42	35	35	4	0	1	2	3978668.0	10529358.0
5	B.barua	05	05	05	0	0	0	0	272785.0	1091140.0
Total=		139	125	123	8	2	3	3	11857804.0	35070590.0

7.5 Fishing, Distribution of Wages and Dividends

Since the handing over of the beels, the beneficiaries have been engaged in beel management activities in a joint effort. Accordingly, fishing activities of the beel are being conducted directly by the beneficiaries following the Fisheries Act in phases. As a result, the beneficiaries of these activities are on the one hand receiving daily wages for catching fish and on the other hand are also enjoying a share of the profits earned from the sale of similarly caught fish. By increasing fish production, the demand for animal meat and essential nutrients of the poor people of Haor is being met.

Thus, "through the successful implementation of the Beel's development activities, the project has ensured that the demand for animal meat of the poor people is met." The following table provides information on district-based beel fishing, wages and dividend distribution.

Table 7.3: Current Status of Fish Procurement, Wages and Dividend Distribution in the Beel

SL. No	District	Fish caught Number of beels	Fishing in the year 1425		Cumulative fishing in the year 1423-25		Distributi on of Cumulativ e Wages (1423-25) (Tk.)	Distributio n of cumulative dividends (1423-25) (Tk.)	Total Earnings (Money)
			Amount (kg)	Price (money)	Amount (kg)	Price (money)			
1	Sunamganj	39	74004	12325392	159190	24908366	6487490	3165050	9652540
2	Kishoreganj	12	20463	3764821	35494	5657929	1041455	1041850	6699384
3	Netrokona	15	13192	1811371	43818	5931382	1992064	1364213	3356577
4	Habiganj	22	35373	6022754	75844	12329302	2040250	478200	2518450
5	B.barua	05	1737	358130	3956	811330	173650	0.70	173650
	Total=	93	144769	24282468	318302	49638309	11734909	6049313.7	22400601

From the table given above, it is evident that in the year 1423-1425, a total of 3,18,302 kg of fish was produced from 93 beels with a market value of Tk. 4,96,38,309.00 (Four crore ninety eight lakh thirty three thousand three hundred) money. Out of this, fishermen earned Tk. 49638309.00 as wages and Tk. 60,49,313.00 as dividends were distributed among fishermen. So their total income including wages and dividends is Tk. 22400601 (Two crore twenty four lakh six hundred and one). Besides, money is being provided from the sale of fish to pay the lease price of the beel.

7.6 Development Program

The following is a brief description of the development activities being implemented for the environment and environment development of the handed over beel:

7.6.1 Establishment of display boards, demarcation of beel boards

Out of the 125 beels handed over to the beneficiaries, 60 beelboards have been set up as per the MoU and display boards are being set up in the remaining beels. Moreover, in collaboration with the local administration, work is underway to set up permanent boundary pillars by demarcating the beel.

7.6.2 Sacrifice and re-excavation of canals

Due to various geo-natural and man-made causes, the natural beels are filling up with the passage of time and on the one hand the water holding capacity is decreasing and on the other hand the habitats of fish and other aquatic animals are shrinking. As a result, fish production from these beels is declining day by day, making it difficult for fishermen to make a living. In this regard, re-excavation activities have been undertaken to restore the fish habitat in the handed over beels. As part of this work, estimates have so far been approved for excavation of 122 beels at a cost of Taka 2256.02 lakh under the project. Of these, excavation work of 70 beels has been completed and excavation work of the remaining 52 beels is in progress. Moreover, in order to increase the productivity of the



transferred beel, re-excavation of the canal related canal has been undertaken. To this end, an estimate of Tk. 2291.29 lakh has been fixed and so far the estimate for re-excavation of 139.00 km of connecting canal has been approved. About 85.00 km of excavation work has been completed so far and the remaining 54.00 km is under re-excavation, the summary of which is given in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Brief Information on Beel and Canal Excavation

SL. No	District	Beel (Jalmahal)				Beel connection canal			
		Total number of schemes accepted (beel)	Number of beels completed	Number of beels pending excavation work (With tender completed)	Total estimated value of accepted schemes (Millions of rupees)	The amount of total canal schemes adopted (Km)	Number of canals completed (km)	Number of canals under excavation (With tender completed)	Total estimated value of accepted schemes (Millions of rupees)
1	Sunamganj	42	22	20	798.83	41.73	30.34	11.09	611.78
2	Kishoreganj	23	12	11	435.61	23.99	15.13	8.86	811.36
3	Netrokona	17	12	05	275.58	17.91	7.35	10.56	311.12
4	Habiganj	35	19	16	661.00	50.97	30.45	20.52	476.64
5	B. baria	05	05	0	85.00	4.40	1.85	2.55	80.39
Total=		122	70	52	2256.02	139	85.12	53.58	2291.29

7.6.3 Establishment of fish sanctuary and planting of aquatic trees

In addition to developing the transferred beels through excavation, activities are underway to establish fish sanctuaries in each of the excavated beels and adjacent floodplains and plant aquatic trees to protect the overall environment and environment of the beel.

To this end, the project has set a target of establishing one fish sanctuary in each of the handed over beels and adjacent floodplains and planting aquatic trees at convenient places in the beels. Accordingly, estimates for planting 88 fish sanctuaries and about one lakh nineteen thousand aquatic tree saplings in 88 beels have been approved and sent to the field level so far (Table 8.5) whose activities are under implementation. The project office has been asked to complete the implementation of these activities during the current dry season.



Table 7.5: Brief information on Establishment of Fish Sanctuaries and Planting of Aquatic Trees in Excavated Beels and Canals

SL No	District	Beel (Jalmahal)				Beel connection canal		Planting aquatic trees	
		Number of schemes adopted for setting up sanctuaries	Total estimated value of accepted schemes (Millions of Tk.)	Number of approved tree plantings	Total estimated value (Millions of Tk.)	Number of trees allowed for planting in the proposed canal	Estimated cost for planting trees (Millions of Tk.)	Total number of trees (beel + canal)	Total estimated value (Millions of Tk.)
1	Sunamganj	36	34.03	44800	67.20	6150	9.23	50950	76.43
2	Kishoreganj	14	13.10	18600	27.90	6325	9.49	24925	37.39
3	Netrokona	13	12.38	12300	18.45	1200	1.80	13500	20.25
4	Habiganj	24	22.96	25300	37.95	4050	6.08	29350	44.03
5	B. baria	01	1.00	1500	2.25	0	0	0	0
Total=		88	83.47	102500	153.75	17725	26.6	118725	178.1

7.7 Improving the Quality of Life of the Beneficiaries

7.7.1 Skill development through sacrifice management

Efforts are underway to develop the skills of the poor beneficiaries by developing their talents through various trainings on beel management and team management. So far, a total of 172 batches have trained 5887 beel users.

7.7.2 Involvement of the patient in the victim management program

The handed over beel includes 1,073 women members out of a total of 3,930 members of the beel user organization. These women members are playing a direct role in improving their living standards by directly increasing their family income by engaging in team management, team management and beel management skills.

7.7.3 Creation and empowerment of free movement in rural areas

As a result of being involved in community based beel management activities, rural women members have the opportunity to travel to different places to participate in various programs for beel management and development activities. As a result, the concerned offices, courts and hats get easy access to the market. Moreover, they also play a helpful role in increasing their family income through productive activities. As a result, their talents are empowered by giving their own opinion in conducting various family activities.

7.7.4 Creation of employment opportunities

Involvement in beel management has given the poor beneficiaries the opportunity to work. As a result, he is avoiding laziness and is playing a big role in earning money for the family.

7.7.5 Income growth and capital formation

Beneficiaries are engaged in beel management, fishing and marketing, on the one hand, and are receiving a share of the profits from the sale of fish. As a result, their annual income is increasing which is helping them to build their capital (Table-7.3).

7.8 Financial Assistance for the Livelihood and Non-Livelihoods during the Prohibition of Fishing

In order to implement the Fisheries Act, an initiative has been taken to provide financial assistance to the fishermen to increase their income in alternative ways during the prohibition period so that the fishermen do not face any difficulty in their livelihood during the prohibition of fishing. The main objective of this program is to provide alternative employment opportunities to the BUG members to alleviate the financial loss during the prohibition of fishing so that they are motivated to abide by the Fisheries Act during the prohibition of fishing and increase their daily income in alternative ways. To this end, under the compensatory alternative livelihood activities, a total of 529 members including 340 poor women of 49 beels of the project have been provided financial assistance of Tk. 51.40 lakh. Similarly, in the financial year 2018-19, a total of Tk 125.90 lakh has been distributed among 1273 members. So far, a total of 1802 beel users have been given a total financial grant of Tk. 177.30 lakh. Through this, the beneficiaries are increasing their family income by conducting various short-term income generating activities and helping them to improve their standard of living. So far the beneficiaries have made a profit of Tk. 5302600.00 and at present the value of their fixed assets is around Tk. 31847830.00.

There are community based water mahal management activities in the water mahals through real fishermen. Necessary training is being provided to develop their skills. Excavation work, setting up of fish sanctuaries and planting of Hjal-Karach trees are being carried out in the water bodies handed over to the project. Beel connection canals are being dug as well. Through these activities, the water holding capacity of Jalmahal is increasing, biodiversity is expanding and fish production is increasing. Since the aquifers are run by the poor fishermen, they pay the lease price, so they also enjoy the dividends, thus playing an effective role in alleviating the poverty of the poor fishermen. Above all, as a result of the successful implementation of these activities, the living standards of the poor people of the Haor region are increasing as expected.

7.9 Fish farming in Closed Water Bodies

7.9.1 Fish farming at homestead pond

According to the revised DPP, there is a provision to implement fish farming activities in 200 homestead ponds in the project area at a cost of Tk. 90.00 lakh. 87.30 lakh has been sanctioned for fish farming in 201 homestead ponds in Habiganj, Sunamganj, Kishoreganj and Netrokona districts till June 19. As of June / 19, out of 201 ponds, fish farming activities are under implementation in 187 homestead ponds and fish farming activities could not be implemented in the remaining 14 ponds. The



total area of 187 ponds is 5081 percent and a total of 217 beneficiaries are implementing fish farming activities out of which 79 are beneficiaries and 138 are female members. The total expenditure incurred for this program till June / 19 is Tk. 81.78 lakhs from the approved amount of the project and Tk. 96.87 lakhs. Out of 187 fish farms, 136 ponds have been harvested till June / 19 and a total of 121821 kg fish has been produced with a market value of Tk. 144.86 lakh. As a result, the beneficiaries have been able to earn a profit of Tk 47.99 lakh from their total investment. After June 19, a total of 226560 fish fry were stored in 136 ponds, including 187 ponds, and their maintenance activities are underway. It is hoped that the fishing activities of 187 ponds will be completed between May and June 20 and the beneficiaries will benefit more.

7.9.2 Fish farming in floodplain land

According to the revised DPP, there are resources to implement Daudkandi model fish farming activities in 5 floodplains in the project area at a cost of Tk. 50.00 lakh. Daudkandi model fish farming activities are being implemented in 4 floodplains with 119 beneficiaries in 4 places of Habiganj, Sunamganj and Netrokona districts till June 19. Out of 119 beneficiaries, 87 are male and 32 are female beneficiaries. Financial assistance of Tk. 34.04 lakh has been provided from the project for this program and Tk. 22.66 lakh has been released till June 19. Out of 4 activities, fish of 3 activities has been procured till June, 19 and a total of 35281 kg fish has been produced from it with a market value of TK. 53.11 lakhs. After June 19, a total of 72,300 fish fry were stored in 4 floodplain areas and their maintenance activities are underway. It is expected that between April and May 20, all the fish stocked in 4 floodplains will be harvested. The results of fish harvested till June, 19 show that the beneficiaries have already made a profit of TK. 30.45 lakh. It is expected that the total profit of the beneficiaries will increase significantly after the completion of fishing this year.



7.9.3 Fish net pen culture

According to the resources of the revised DPP, there is an opportunity to implement fish farming activities in 10 net pens at a cost of Tk. 91.70 lakh. Accordingly, fish farming activities are being implemented in 5 net pens of Sunamganj, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Brahmanbaria districts till June, 19 and Tk. 34.53 lakh has been sanctioned for this. Out of the remaining 5, Tk. 9.13 lakh has been sanctioned for fish farming in 1 net pen in Netrokona district during March, 20 and a proposal for implementation of fish farming in 1 net pen in Kishoreganj district at a cost of Tk. 9.30 lakh is under process for approval. Besides, field level survey activities are underway in Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Habiganj districts to implement fish farming activities in 3 more net pens. It is expected



that the implementation of fish farming activities in 10 net pens provided by DPP will be completed within the current financial year.

Approved for fish farming in 5 net pens under implementation till June 19, out of the total amount of Tk. 34.53 lakh, Tk. 20.90 lakh has been released. Out of 5 net pens under implementation, a total of 18085 kg fish has been produced by procuring 3 net pens in the period of June 19, with a market value of Tk. 1849050.00. Tk. 1284531.00 has been discounted for these 3 net pens till June, 19. As a result, a total profit of Tk. 564519.00 has been earned by the beneficiaries from this program. A total of 80172 nos are being cared for in 5 net pens including 3 extracted after June, 19. Hopefully, all the fish in 5 net pens will be procured by the month of June, 20 and the beneficiaries will benefit a lot from it.

7.9.4 Fish cage culture

According to the resources of the revised DPP, there is an opportunity to cultivate fish in 120 cages of 12 sets at a cost of Tk. 60.00 lakhs. Till June / 19, fish farming activities are being implemented in 50 cages of 5 sets with 50 beneficiaries and Tk. 2045050.00 has been sanctioned for this work. Of these 50 beneficiaries, there are 44 male and 6 female members. During June / 19, a total of 4146 kg fish was produced twice in 50 cages. During the current financial year, 50,000 penna fish are being stored and cared for in 50 cages. It is hoped that by May-June / 20, the beneficiaries will benefit financially from fishing in 50 cages. It is to be noted that cage fish farming is a regulated method where male as well as female members are able to play a helpful role in increasing their family income through cage fish farming.



7.9.5 Fish drying and fermentation

According to the revised DPP, a target has been set to produce dried fish at a cost of Tk. 2.0 lakh in two groups through 20 beneficiaries in the project area. Meanwhile, in Sunamganj and Habiganj districts, 20 women beneficiaries from two groups have invested Tk. 2.0 lakh in the production of dried fish.

Three working years have already been spent in this activity including the current year. During this operation, a total of 2102 kg of dried fish has been produced from the two groups with a market value of Tk. 1306640.00. As a result, the women beneficiaries have so far been able to earn a profit of TK. 1106640.00 through the production of Sutki fish. In addition to benefiting from the production of dried fish, women beneficiaries have been able to increase their technical skills by mastering the techniques



of producing safe dried fish in a healthy way. It is to be noted that the women beneficiaries are directly participating in all the activities of fish production and implementing their activities.

7.10 Role of Fish Farming to Improve Living Standards

- ❑ Employment opportunities have been created for the beneficiaries in general and new jobs have been created especially for the poor women. As a result, their social position in the family has been strengthened.
- ❑ Their technical skills in fish farming have increased.
- ❑ Fish production has increased and so has their family income.
- ❑ Fish farming is expanding in the surrounding localities as fish farming is considered profitable;
- ❑ After the success of fish farming, the beneficiaries are finding ways to increase their income by increasing the extent of fish farming.

7.11 Analysis of Fisheries Cultivation Activities of the Project

A total of 60 fish farmers from 12 villages in 12 unions of 12 upazilas have been interviewed. The information obtained from the interview is as follows:

				Average
1.	Amount of aquaculture land (percentage)	25 reported	3727 percent	149 percent
2.	Own ponds / reservoirs suitable for fish farming	25 reported	306	12
3.	Cost per cent for construction of ponds / reservoirs	30 reported	127045.00	4235.00
4.	The amount of fish production in the current year	60 people reported	301750 kg	5294 kg
5.	Mind the cost of transporting fish per	158.00		
6.	Average amount of fish sold per month	37530.00		
7.	Different species of fish farming	Katla, Kalbaush, Grasscup, Shrimp, Tengra, Tilapia, Pangas, Puti, Magur, Mrigel, Rui, Shing, Shoal		
8.	Marketing of produced fish	Permanent Buyer (38%), Hat-Bazar (41%), Stockist (30%)		
9.	Use of vehicles to sell fish	Auto Rickshaws & Vans (10%), Trawlers (5%), Boats & Vans (17%), Heads (1%), CNG etc. (1%), Pickup / Mini Trucks (6%), Rickshaws (20%)		
10.	Source of pona collection	Upazila Fisheries Center, Naturally, Hatchery, Mymensingh, Local Wholesaler;		
11.	Type of training	Fisheries, mother fish conservation, cage fish farming, aquatic farming, pond fish farming,Beel fishing methods, dry making etc.	Trained (26.7%) Untrained (73.3%)	
12.	Feedback on project technology	If more advanced technology was used in the fish farming project, more production and profit could be made.		

8 Chapter 8: Project Success Stories (Case Study)

8.1 Introduction

The project, which is being implemented in 5 districts of the Haor region in northeastern Bangladesh, is aimed at alleviating the poverty of the people of the Haor region, reducing helplessness, increasing market access, improving social services, increasing production, improving rural economic activities, reducing crop production risks and protecting against natural disasters. Various activities like increased participation, improvement of living standard etc. have been adopted. Several effects have also been observed as a result of the implemented activities. As a result, 4 (four) success knots are highlighted below.

8.2 Success Story 1: RujniaKhatun is a supportive woman



Brief Description: RuzinaKhatun is a resident of Mandarkandi village in Burudia union of Pakundiaupazila of Kishoreganj district. Ruzina is the youngest of eight children of a poor working father. When she was in 5th class, she got married at the age of 14 to Md. Swapan, a poor day laborer from Mandarkandi village of the same union. Swami Swapan was a day laborer, he did not always have a job during the year and his income was low so there was a great shortage in the family. There was no such opportunity to go out and do any work by oneself. So their family was in turmoil.

Past misery / problem: RuzinaKhatun's husband was a poor day laborer. His single income made it difficult for him to support his family members. There was no food twice a year for about 3 months. Rozina was living an uncertain life with her family. If he was sick, he could not afford treatment. The financial situation was so bad that even though her daughter's marriage was completed in 2015, it was not possible to officially take her to her father-in-law's house. In addition, he sent his son to Sylhet 3 years ago to teach motor mechanics while he was in 9th grade due to scarcity.

Taking Opportunities and Activities: In 2017, Rugina was introduced to LGED's Flood Management and Living Development Project in the Haor area when she went to survey the pond and she expressed her desire to fish in 20 per cent of her husband's pond. Ruzina decided to cultivate fish under the project in consultation with her husband. After that, he enrolled the pond in the project and on March 30, 2016, he received a day-long hand-to-hand training on "Fish farming in the homestead pond. In addition, with the overall support of the project, he received a 3-day training on "Fisheries" from the District Fisheries Department, Kishoreganj. He received an interest-free loan of Tk. 46608.00 (forty six thousand six hundred and eight taka) for a period of 3 years from



the project for training and actually farming fish in the pond of his home and with this capital he started fish farming in the pond.



Then on 19th September, 2016, under the project, he received one more day training on "Post Pona Storage Activities and Sales Management". According to the training, according to the advice of the project officials, the fry are stored in the pond and given regular feed in the specified proportions. Ruzina Khatun herself regularly looks after the pond and observes the growth (length and weight) of the fish for 15 consecutive days. As a result of intensive care, the fry became suitable for sale within 3 months of stock and he started selling fish. In the first year alone, he sold fish worth TK. 1,10,000,000. In the 2nd

year, he sold fish worth Tk. 68,700.00 from 1 pond and in the 3rd / current year, he sold fish worth Tk.



Current Status: Ruzina is known as a model fish farmer in the area. As Ruzina's capacity increased, so did her experience in fish farming. He has been successfully cultivating fish with the lease of 3 more ponds in the area including one of his own ponds and this year he has sold fish worth Tk 360,000 in partial extraction of 4 ponds and hopes to sell more fish worth Tk 4,00,000. He has earned an additional Tk. 20,000.00 by planting banana on the bank of the pond. He bought a cow for TK. 20,000.00 from the sale of 1st year fish and

later sold it for Tk. 37,000 and used it to build a chicken farm. Ruzina has now made her debut as a businessman. He has set up a broiler / golden chicken farm and the farm can raise 4,000 (four thousand) chickens in one batch. So far he has sold chickens in 4 batches and earned a total of around TK. 2,20,000,000. At present the farm has 4,000 (four thousand) chickens with an investment of about TK. 4,00,000.00.

Benefits: People in the area are beginning to recognize Ruzina as a successful female entrepreneur. Ruzina's position and position in the family and society has been strengthened. Many people around her come to her for advice on various issues including fish farming. Ruzina can now spend independently and make decisions. Now the annual income of his family is about 4,70,00.00 taka.



Besides, he has cultivated banana in 15 percent of the land. Has set up a chicken farm at a cost of Tk. 250,000.00. He has bought 9 percent land next to his house with Tk. 250,000.00. He has installed a ring slab latrine in the house at a cost of Tk. 3,000.00. He bought home furniture at a cost of Tk. 10,000.00 and a TV at a cost of Tk. 18,000.00. He sent her to her

father-in-law's house at a cost of about Tk. 40,000.00. Ruzina has so far invested around Tk. 8,50,000.00. Annual profit is approximately Tk. 4,70,000.00.

Acceptance in the society: Ruzina Khatun is a well known woman in the society. She makes her locals aware of the relationship-role of men and women. He participated in various ceremonies and trials and was able to play an active role in various matters in the area. For example, in case of violence against women, child marriage, polygamy, he informed the matter to the nearest Union Parishad. He warned the locals to register births and marriages. Contributes to decision making, participates in anti-dowry activities.

Future plans: He has taken up fish farming and poultry farming as his profession. These activities he will continue to do better in the future and his first goal up front is to expand a fish hatchery and more poultry farms and establish himself in the society as a successful entrepreneur.

8.3 Success Story 2: Success of women in fish farming in home Ponds

Most. LalBanu, Nasrin Akhter, Dilbahar and Lipi Akhter are poor residents of Nowanagar village in Ajmiriganj upazila of Habiganj district surrounded by haor. As there is no land for cultivation, their lives revolve around scarcity and scarcity. By cultivating barga on other people's land, the family is somehow managed by earning income. The surrounding conditions of Kistu Haor region are very diverse. Every year some natural disaster destroys their crops. As a result, they often have to borrow money from moneylenders to cover their household expenses. In such a situation, the day goes on in the midst of great hardship with the boy and girl. At that time, in March 2017, Lal Banu and three other women met during a field survey of fish ponds in Basatbari pond under the flood management and quality of life development project in the Haor region. Reveals. Fish farming activities were started in April 2017 in a 130th century pond with four women members through the flood management and livelihood development project in the Haor



region with the funding of development partner JICA. The project provided interest free loan of Tk. 197292.00 for a period of three years and for this purpose one day training was imparted on pond preparation, fry stocking method and application of food, control of various diseases etc. In addition, field level officials provide round-the-clock assistance on fish fry collection, pucca stocking and other management. During this period a total of 205859 rupees was spent on pond preparation, fry stocking, food and other expenses and 3051 kg fish was produced with a selling price of 335859 taka. Excluding expenses, the net profit in seven months is TK. 130,000.00. Each member receives a dividend of Tk. 32500.00. For their activities, the Department of Fisheries, Ajmeriganj, selected the successful and best fish farmers of 2018. On the occasion of Begum Rokeya Day celebration of 2018, the

best winner was selected as the most economically successful woman of Ajmeriganj Upazila. In his presence, the Upazila Nirbahi Officer received the award from Ajmeriganj Habiganj. In the financial year 2018-19, they also earned TK. 368,290 by producing 3382 kg of fish at a total cost of TK. 180845.00. Excluding expenses, the net profit is TK. 187445 and each member receives a dividend of TK. 46861.25 within a period of seven months. Similar activities are going on in the pond in the financial year 2019-20. As a result of these activities, the families of the members have returned to prosperity and are living in peace with their families.

8.4 Success Story 3: Social Fisheries Management in Suraiya Beel to Improve Living Standards in Fisheries

Suraiya Beel is located in Jibdara village of Shimulbak union in south Sunamganj upazila of Sunamganj district. The total area of the beel is 13.3 acres. Many years ago, many large and small species of native species of fish could be found in abundance in this beel. Seeing such an abundance of fish, the tendency of fishing among the local people is increasing. As a result, since 1972, the beel has been leased from the upazila administration in the name of some local influential fishermen's associations. In no year did the people of the villages on the banks of the Beel have the



opportunity to occupy the land on lease. Even the people of the village next to the beel have never been able to procure fish for their own food. Thus the main purpose of leasing was to collect revenue. And so the lessees used to catch fish in any way they wanted. Due to the high rate of fish harvesting, some species of fish have become extinct since then. In such a situation, in the light of the government watershed management policy, the khas reservoirs and watersheds of the country are given priority in favor of the real fishermen. Initiatives were taken to manage the fisheries through community based fisheries management.

Composition of BUG (Beel User Organization):

Encouraging the villagers, the project officials from LGED's upazila office conducted a master household survey to select and verify fish card holders, fish card holders, part-time, other professional members and timeline and stakeholder analysis through three general meetings in May 2018. Forms a Beel Users Association (BUG) with 21 male and 10 female members. Community based fisheries resource management activities are being implemented by handing over the beel along with providing various trainings to improve their skills.

Beel Development Activities: The activities that are being implemented after the beel is handed over to the members of the beel user organization are-

- Attend regular monthly meetings of members of the beel user organization and collect monthly savings;
- Participate in skills development training;

- The bushes are covered with broad shrubs and water hyacinths;
- Fish health and water quality testing;
- Construction of fish shelters with tree stalks and bamboo at suitable places on the beel;
- Ensure regular beel security;
- Beel fishing;
- Leasing of beels;
- Re-excavating the beel, setting up fish sanctuaries;

To provide assistance in the implementation of fisheries laws and to plant and maintain aquatic trees in convenient places on the banks of the beel. The beel was handed over to the members of the user organization in 1423 BS. Since then, the skill development activities of the members have been going on. As a result, the members organize monthly meetings every month and collect the savings regularly.



So far 127100 Tk has been deposited in the bank. A guard has been appointed to protect the sanctuary in the beel. Since they have received training in beel management, they have acquired skills in beel development activities, fish harvesting, protection of fish sanctuaries and dealing with all the problems of the beel.



Pre- Excavation Status of the beel to the project: As a result of leasing the beel only for the purpose of revenue collection, the beel became almost zero due to indiscriminate fishing by the lessees. In addition, due to siltation, the beel gradually fills up over the course of the day. As the beel was filled and became shallow, the amount of water would decrease before the start of the dry season. As a result, there was no such thing as a fish habitat and the normal breeding process of

fish was hampered due to lack of water during the breeding season. Lack of irrigation water required for agricultural land would have affected the cultivation of boro paddy. As a result, farmers could not use surface water at low cost and very easily. Due to which crop production would be less and protection of biodiversity of haors and floodplains would be hampered.

Post Excavation Status: Re-excavation of SuraiyaBeel was completed on 16-03-19 of the financial year 2018-19 with the help of members of the Beel Users Association. In order to maintain the balance of fish species, sanctuaries, biodiversity and natural environment in the beel, sanctuaries have been established to increase the fish species in the deepest part of the beel. Excavation of the beel has increased the fish sanctuary, fish movement and water holding capacity of the beel. In the Boro season, farmers are able to use surface water at low cost and very easily on agricultural land next to the beel. Local people and BUG

members hope that this will reduce crop damage from early floods and protect the biodiversity of the beel, including increasing fish production.

Fishing: Fishing started from the 1st (1423) year of beel transfer. Already 4 years fishing has been completed till 1426 Bengali year. A total of 3034.5 kg of fish has been procured in Suraiya Beel till 1425 BS with a market value of TK. 475600. The total dividend received from this was TK. 92,700; Wages were received at TK.122760 and lease was paid at TK.90993. Dividend money was distributed among 31 members of BUG. It is to be noted that as a result of social-based management, year-based fish production has increased as well as wage and dividend rates. The members of the BUG recorded in their registers all the details of fish procurement, labor wages, savings deposits, payment of lease price, and purchase of katha bamboo and cost of guards. In the year 1426, fish worth about 5-6 lakh Tk. was caught.

Establishment of a sanctuary in the beel: The members of BUG have set up a sanctuary on their own initiative to increase fish species and production in the beel. They have been assigned a full-time guard to protect the sanctuary so that the fish is not stolen. After digging the beel and setting up the sanctuary, 350 carp fry (Rui, Katla and Mrigal etc.) have been released in the sanctuary. The president of BUG expressed the opinion that there are fish worth around two lakh Tk. in the present sanctuary which will earn 5-6 lakh Tk in the next 1426 Bengali year.

It may be mentioned that 10 female members purchase cows, goats, poultry and boats as per the demand of their proposed activities. Most. Asiya Begum is the most successful woman among the female members of BUG. He was first paid TK. 10,000 from the project. He invested another TK. 12,000 with TK. 10,000 and bought a Bakona cow for a total of Tk. 22,000. The cow gives birth to a calf 6 months later and another calf the following year. He bought a sheep with the money from the sale of cow's milk. The sheep gave birth to a calf three months later and two more calves later. At present he has a capital of Tk. 53,000 including cows and sheep. So far 29 members have each benefited through alternative livelihood activities. They also have a total profit of Tk. 282,200 and the market value of the assets they currently have will be around Tk. 516,900.



Therefore, the community-based fisheries resource management activities in Suraiya Beel have increased the skills of the beneficiaries in beel management, women members have been involved in development work, employment opportunities have also been created for the members; increased income and capital have been created and funds have been raised for alternative livelihoods in times of emergency.

8.5 Success Story 4: Improving the Quality of life Nayamatpur Gundhar GC Road Via Fazlikhali Bazar Road

The Niamatpur-Gundhar GC road via Fazilkhali Bazar road (Chainage: 2408-8040) is a very important road under the flood management and quality of life development project of Haor region funded by JICA, Upazila Development Associate of Karimganj district of Kishoreganj

district. The road starts from Niamatpur on Kishoreganj-Karimganj road and joins Marichkhali Bazar on Karimganj-Gundhar road. The estimated cost of the road is TK.1581.27 lakh which includes a 60 meter RCC girder bridge at a cost of Tk. 563.63 lakh.



The construction of the bridge has made it possible to connect the villages on both sides and the road has always been usable. As a result of the implementation of the road, thousands of people from Itna and Karimganj bring fish and raw materials to Fazilkhali Bazar, Marichkhali Bazar and Panahar Bazar every day and can buy their daily necessities and take them away. People can easily come to Marichkhali market from Itna and Karimganj and can go

to Nikli via Karimganj-Nikli road. The road will serve as a bridge between these three upazilas. Using the road, thousands of students are able to travel to three schools and a madrasa along the road every day, where previously there was a risk of accidents due to boat travel. Worshipers can easily go to a few mosques along the road to perform prayers. Millions of people in Niamatpur and Gundhar Unions used to go to the hospital for treatment, but now they can easily go to the hospital for treatment. Paddy and other crops of the vast area of Haor can be easily transported by road which will play a major role in the economic development of the area. The 1832 m (chainage: 2408-4240 m) of the road is constructed by RCC of which 800 m passes through the middle of the village and the rest is submersible road through the middle of the haor. As the last part of the submersible road met at Fazilkhali Bazar, there was a possibility of breaking the level of the haor due to the difference in level so that the purpose of the road would be disturbed. The estimate was later revised to include a 60 meter ramp at this place (Chainage: 4100-4160 m :) at a cost of Tk. 60.00 lakhs. RCC walls have been constructed on both the sides of the ramp to prevent the road from collapsing in the waves. The 1300 m section of the road (Chainage: 4240-5540 m) has been filled with soil to make it always usable and protected with CC blocks on one side. The protection has also saved the surrounding villages from collapsing. The road is located 600 meters (Chainage: 7278-7878 m) on the bank of the canal adjacent to the Marichkhali Bazar Bridge. In Marichkhali market 162 m (chain: 7878-8240 m) RCC has been laid to increase the durability of the road in the market part. Placing the submersible in the part of the haor will not cause any harm to the environment and will not cause any hindrance to the movement of the boat. Adequate culverts have been placed for water circulation in the All Weather section. The implementation of the road will result in a massive improvement in the living standards of the people of Karimganj, Itna and Nikli besides the two concerned unions.

9 Chapter 9: Project SWOT Analysis

9.1 Introduction

SWOT is an acronym for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. It is a structured method by which the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats/risks (SWOT) of a particular project are evaluated and analyzed. Note that Strengths and Weaknesses are internal aspects of the project and which are under the control of the project implementing authority. But opportunities and threats are external matters which the project implementing authority has to anticipate and act accordingly. Discuss with the project office considering the overall issues; The following SWOT Analysis has been done based on the information and discussions provided by the concerned persons and local beneficiaries of “Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP)” through KII, FGD and local workshops:

9.2 Strength of the Project

- Ensuring greater access of the project beneficiaries in livelihood improvement activities;
- The organizational setup of LGED has been decentralized at the local (District and Upazila) level;
- LGED has prior experience in implementing projects of similar nature funded by foreign donors;
- Experienced and trained manpower of HFMLI project;
- Participation of local stakeholders / beneficiaries;
- Participation of public representatives;
- IGA training for project beneficiaries;
- Fisheries training for members of the Bill User Group (BUG);
- Necessary funds have been allocated in a timely manner.

9.3 Weaknesses of the Project

- Not being able to land acquisition in time;
- Lack of arrangements to verify training results;
- Delays in project activities due to late selection of design and supervision consulting firm;
- Not recruiting all manpower at district and upazila level;
- Not maintaining proper coordination with the various agencies involved, including the Ministry of Land;
- Flash floods, political and local influences, non-cooperation of the people, failure to take monitoring measures;

9.4 Opportunities of the Project

- Proper Communication development;
- More Employment in the project area;
- More job opportunities in the small and medium construction companies;
- More employment and business opportunities due to improved communication;
- More opportunities for education and health care development;
- More possibilities for increased government revenue through employment, cage farming and proper use of khas lands;
- Increase fishing opportunities for poor fishermen due to ponds fisheries, digging canals and beels for fisheries development, improving the quality of life of fishermen;
- Saving time and money due to improved communication;
- Increase savings, transfer advanced technology, get fair prices for products;
- Play a role in establishing real rights of fishermen in the beels;
- Development activities will increase as better communication system is created in the project area.

9.5 Threats of the Project

- Complexities related to land acquisition and rehabilitation of the project;
- Corona virus pandemic causes construction work to become stagnant;
- Ensuring social distance and health protection during construction work;
- Floods caused by flash floods;
- Advance re-filling after excavation of canals and beels and road damage due to early flood;
- The quality of life and resources of the people in the Haor area is at risk as the flood control system is yet to be brought under control;
- After planting trees on the banks of beels and canals, it dies due to lack of monitoring and

10 Chapter 10: Specific Observations

10.1 Financing and Delays in Implementation of the Works and Services

The project office has to face various problems in order to complete the smooth implementation to deal with the problems at different stages of project implementation. This is also true for this project also. The project has started a little late from the estimated time. For example, delay in project activities due to late selection of design and supervision consulting firm.

However, due to the delay in the amendment of the DPP, the project has been disrupted. In some cases, work has been delayed due to lack of support from local people in the project area. The work of the project has been and is being hampered due to non-holding of regular meetings of the Committee on Leasing of Jalmahal and delay in obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Land for allotment of Jalmahal. In many cases, due to delays in signing contracts with contractors for various reasons, it is not possible to complete the repairs and renovations on time. Due to various obstacles, it was not possible to implement the project activities on time by addressing the above issues.

10.1.1 Review of Various Problems

The project office has to face various problems and obstacles in the implementation of the project. Lack of involvement of the local people, failure to complete the procurement activities on time as per the annual procurement plan and non-recruitment of manpower on time have been identified as the main reasons for delay in the project. Some of these problems have already been solved. However, several obstacles have not yet been resolved

10.1.2 Weakness in Project Management

Due to weaknesses in project management, timely formulation and implementation of procurement process, group formation, training, workshops etc. have been delayed.

The analysis shows that only 57.99% of the revised DPP funds for the three financial years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020 have been spent on the project. The revised DPP funding for these three financial years from 2017 to 2020 is Tk. 484.15 crore. However, only Tk 280.40 crore has been spent. In other words, the unspent amount of the project in these three financial years is 203.75 crore. The project is expected to be completed by June 30, 2022 at a cost of Tk. 395.52 crore for the next two financial years.

Not being able to involve the local people is also a major weakness of the project. Pratima is one of the reasons for the disruption of the project due to lack of manpower at the district level

10.2 Maintenance after Project Completion (Exit Plan)

10.2.1 Exit Plan for Infrastructure Transfer and Maintenance after Completion of the Project

- 1) The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) will be mainly responsible for the maintenance of Upazila and Union roads;
- 2) Union Parishads and LGED both will be responsible for the maintenance of the concerned Rural roads;
- 3) Community members and beneficiary individual wealthy families will take responsibility for village protection work;
- 4) The Market Management Committee will take responsibility for the management, protection and development of the rural market;
- 5) Beel User Groups (BUGs) will take responsibility for operating the beels on a cooperative basis by registering initially informally and later with long-term leases;
- 6) The private sector will take necessary initiatives for the sale of surplus agricultural products in the project area by increasing the market linkage; and
- 7) Other local service providers will provide multiple ancillary services as required.

Sustainability will be enhanced through the involvement of local government. The relevant appropriate agencies will be responsible for maintaining the item wise of the infrastructure (they do have the responsibilities) and the local government authority will act as a voice for the users of the project facilities in this regard.

LGED will be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of upazila and union roads. Every year LGED receives some funds from the government for the maintenance and upkeep of upazila and union roads. The cost of maintenance of the markets will be borne by the market lease fee. 25% of the lease fee will be transferred to the Market Maintenance Committee (MMC). Beel User Groups (BUGs) will be financially self-sufficient due to higher incomes and established local service providers will contribute to infrastructural development through sub-projects. Established independent individual entities (such as market traders), with the help of fisheries and livelihood protection activities, will be financially sustainable from the outset and will not require subsidized inputs and other such support.

This approach has already been implemented in the IFAD-supported SCBRMP and HILIP and Swiss Development Cooperation SDC projects in the Haor areas.

10.3 Observation

Through this project running 5 Haor Districts in the north-east of Bangladesh-improved living standards of the Haor people, reduced helplessness, alleviate poverty, increase market access, improve social services, increase production and rural economic activities, reduce crop production risk, protection against natural disasters, increased participation in fisheries resource etc-activities have been taken. Several effects have also been observed as a result of the implemented activities. The observations mentioned in the previous chapters are briefly presented in this chapter by analyzing the data collected from the beneficiaries of the project, other individuals and various stakeholders as per the survey TOR, reviewing the DPP and other relevant documents of the project.

10.3.1 Summary of the Observations

- In line with the aims and objectives of the Haor Master Plan, 2012, the project has been undertaken with the assistance of Japan International Development Agency (JICA) to reduce crop losses, develop infrastructure and increase fish productivity in the Haor region (p. 2);
- Reviewing the annual expenditure allocation in the 1st revised DPP of the project shows that the expenditure allocation of the revised project in the first, second and third financial years has been reduced by 39%, 25% and 24% from the original DPP respectively. On the other hand, the allocation of the revised project has been increased by 25% and 12% respectively in the 5th and 6th financial years (Page-4);
- By April 2020, the project is expected to make 72 percent real progress. However, by April 2020, the actual progress has been only 55%. i.e. the actual progress of the project achieved 17% less than the target (page-10, Table-1.8);
- Project progress achieved 17% less at the beginning of first two fiscal years due to delay in hiring consultants (p. 10);
- Since the project was first revised in the financial year 2017-18, so an adjustment between Revised DPP allocation and actual expenditure for the first 3 years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, years before the 1st Amendment) was made during project revision (p. 30);
- Expenditure analysis of the 3 (three) financial years following the revision of the project shows that only 57.91% of the revised DPP fund for these three financial years (2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020) has been utilized on the project. The revised DPP funding for these three financial years (from 2017 to 2020) is Tk. 484.15 crore. However, only Tk. 280.40 crore has been utilized. In other words, the non-utilized amount of the fund in these three financial years is Tk. 203.75 crore. So, for timely completion of the project by June 30, 2022, an amount of Tk. 395.52 crore should be utilized for the next two financial years. In addition, due to the coronavirus, a lockdown and social distance has to be maintained and due to long holidays, the field level activities for the current financial year (2019-20) of the project have slowed down. This is likely to have an adverse effect on the progress of the project in the current financial year (2019-20) (p. 30);
- While the progress of road construction work in the field of communication infrastructure is satisfactory, the project is lagging behind in the progress of Ghat (landing station) development, Bridge construction and Market development (p. 31);
- While the progress of the project in sustainable Haor Management including increasing fish production and improving biodiversity is acceptable, beel development and beel canal excavation work needs to be further expedited (p. 32);
- In the original DPP, an allocation of Tk. 20.00 crore was made for acquisition of 135 acres of land. The revised DPP has reduced the land acquisition program to 15 acres. However, the allocation has been kept at Tk. 20.00 crore. There is a program to acquire 5 acres of land in the current 2019-20 financial year. 50.00 lakh has been allocated. However, there has been some progress in the acquisition of 2.26 acres of land in Sunamgajna district of Sylhet division. The land acquisition will cost Tk. 100.62 lakh in the current financial year (p. 34);
- On-the-spot observation and analysis of the data collected from the interviews of the concerned officers, it appears that various products and commodities under the

project have been procured following proper procedures and existing Public Procurement Laws and Rules have been followed in hiring contractors (p. 36);

- The total estimated cost of the project is Tk.858,25.35 lakhs. The total estimated cost of procurement activities is Tk.752,77.97 lakhs. Which is 88 percent of the total project cost (p. 37);
- About 59 works package agreements have not yet been executed which need to be executed immediately (p. 38);
- Increased participation of local people as laborers / day laborers in the development work of the project, which has created employment opportunities for unemployed workers (p. 68);
- In addition to employment of rural women, higher income has been provided, which establishes women's empowerment (p. 68);
- Fish production has increased due to increase in artificial insemination of fish in Haor. The people of the area are making a profit by meeting their demand for fish production and selling it abroad. They have been able to involve themselves in the production and sale of fish fry (p. 68);
- Reducing the adverse effects of climate change - Strengthening afforestation and tree planting programs, construction of dams and river / beel, awareness training, digging of canals, construction of fish sanctuaries, construction of village defense dams, watersheds Programs like construction, river filling etc. can be adopted / strengthened from this project (p. 78);
- The reasons given by women for not going fishing in the canal beel, are - traditional and veiled, male family members do not allow women to take part in open fishing (p. 78);
- Obstacles to access to open water for poor fish farmers and women include: control of leaseholders, BUG / fishing co-operative societies controlled by strong class resulting in real fishermen not getting fishing opportunities and lease (p. 78);
- What needs to be done to conserve biodiversity in the Haor area is: (a) There are still many beels which, if excavated, will increase fish production and meet the nutritional needs; (b) Afforestation, market development, construction of dams, construction and widening of roads, awareness training, food aid, construction and maintenance of roads, re-excavation, construction of keelha, development of haors, construction of fish sanctuaries, river erosion Prevention, aquatic plantation, development of communication system in haor, construction of irrigation project pucca drains; (c) to organize various meetings, path plays, etc. to create awareness among the people of the haor area about the conservation of biodiversity (p. 78);
- The people of Haor area will benefit if the filled beels are dug and planted by LCS / destitute / poor / widowed women. Digging river canals and releasing fish fry in them will facilitate their livelihood by that fish (p. 81);
- There are no aquatic trees anywhere in the haor. During the dry season, many water bodies become almost dry. If abundant reservoirs are not constructed quickly and aquatic trees are not planted, the biodiversity of the haor area will be threatened. So, plantations of Hijal, Karamcha orchards, develop fish sanctuaries, other aquatic plantations, etc. can be undertaken immediately (p. 81);

- Poor fishermen are likely to be exploited by the lessees again at the end of the project period as the lease period of Jalmahals is given only for the project period. Therefore, in order to keep the lease running in favor of the concerned association even after the expiry of the lease term of the water mahals, arrangements have to be made to persuade the Land Ministry to continue the beel / Jal plantations mahal lease. Necessary action can be taken in this regard before the completion of the project;
- Adequate depth of bill and canal excavation should be ensured. After digging the beels and canals, the soil is lifted and stored in the vicinity of the canals and beels. The soil can be thrown to the required distance to solve the issue (p. 81);
- Beels are only re-excavated at the site where the sanctuary will be located or some more. But since such excavation is not sufficient for a beel, it is necessary to allocate the required funds to the DPP in order to complete the re-excavation work as required (p. 81);
- Afforestation work needs to be intensified around beels and canals. Only through more afforestation can protect the beels and canals, Vetiver grass can be used to prevent soil erosion (p. 81);
- Arranging BUG income generating technical training. This will create alternative and self-employment opportunities for fishermen (p. 81);
- Coordination of one department with another is very much required. For example, after the land office has identified the official khas place, Advice from fisheries office needs to be collected for its excavation for fish farming. As a result, the involvement of the Ministry of Fisheries and Land is further strengthened and the overall cooperation of the Department of Fisheries and the Ministry of Land is required for the implementation of the project (p. 81);
- Out of 150 beels included in the DPP of the project, 139 beels / Jalmahals have been agreed to be leased by the Ministry of Land. The work of the project has been and is being hampered due to the delay of the Ministry of Land in approving the Jalmahal lease (p. 82);
- The liaison with the Ministry of Land should be at a higher level and direct, the Project Director should increase personal liaison in this regard.

11 Chapter 11: Recommendations and Conclusion

11.1 Introduction

According to the original and revised DPP, the duration of the project is 8 (eight) years. However, the 5 (five) year implementation period of the project has already passed. Now the project is in its 6th year in the current 2019-2020 financial year. Apart from the current 2019-2020 financial year, the project will continue only 2 (two) full financial year (2020-21 and 2021-22). It appears that since the project was first revised in the financial year 2017-18, so an adjustment between Revised DPP allocation and actual expenditure for the first 3 years (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, years before the 1st Amendment) was made during project revision.

However, the expenditure analysis for the 4th to 6th financial years of the project shows that only 57.91% of the revised DPP fund for these three financial years (2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-2020) has been utilized on the project. The revised DPP funding for these three financial years (from 2017 to 2020) is Tk. 484.15 crore. However, only Tk 280.40 crore has been utilized. In other words, the non-utilized amount of the fund in these three financial years is Tk. 203.75 crore. So, for timely completion of the project by June 30, 2022, an amount of Tk. 395.52 crore should be utilized for the next two financial years. In addition, due to the coronavirus, a lockdown and social distance has to be maintained and due to long holidays, the field level activities for the current financial year (2019-20) of the project have slowed down. This is likely to have an adverse effect on the progress of the project in the current financial year (2019-20).

The recommendations of the project are cited below.

11.2 Recommendations

- 1) An action plan (including 17% less progress) must be prepared by the project management to complete the project within the stipulated time (June 2022);
- 2) A database needs to be created for providing training to the beneficiaries of the project. In the database - detailed information like type of training, names of beneficiaries, address, ID number, age etc. should be stored by the project management;
- 3) In order to conserve the biodiversity of the haor area, under the aquatic tree planting program, aquatic trees like Hijal, Karj, Cedar etc. can be planted within the project area;
- 4) The remaining work packages need to be contracted immediately after the tender process for the project is completed immediately (Observation-13.2.12);
- 5) After the construction of rural roads, the responsibility of road repair and maintenance needs to be entrusted to a specific body (LGED / Union Parishad) (p. 35);
- 6) The time limit for implementation of work in Haor area should be higher than other areas. Because extra time is spent on transporting construction materials (p. 36);

- 7) Training needs to increase subsequent activities. For example, business expansion, creating a safe working environment, etc. Multipurpose training can be arranged (p. 36);
- 8) Surveys can be conducted to verify the results of the training (p. 36);
- 9) The quality of construction infrastructures built under the project should be ensured;
It is imperative that the project inspection be intensified by the concerned officials of the Ministry including the Project Director and, if necessary, by the head of the organization (p. 43);
- 10) Needs to take immediate action to complete 300 Beel User Group (BUG) audits and 7 Internal Audits (p. 45);
- 11) Training in construction work can be further enhanced so that they can later work as skilled workers and skilled mechanics (p. 68);
- 12) The daily wage is much lower than the current market price. So the amount of wages must be increased (p. 68);
- 13) Self-employment training (which will help reduce unemployment among unemployed women and men in the haor area). Arrangements should be made to supply equipment after technical training (p. 81);
- 14) To formulate development plans based on the participation and feedback of the market users in the development of the hat/ market so that there is no problem in transportation, maintenance and coordination of drainage, internal roads, garbage, etc. (p. 81);
- 15) Training activities need to be intensified to create alternative and self-employment opportunities for fish farmers (p. 83).
- 16) Recommendations in the light of IMED Inspection;
- 17) The project implementing agency will ensure the quality of construction materials constructed under the project;
- 18) The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) may consider widening the road to more than 3.0 m in future rural road construction;
- 19) All the ring culverts constructed under the project have been observed to be less wide. In this regard, the project authority may take steps to complete the work by changing the design for subsequent activities;
- 20) The attention of the concerned Ministry was drawn to ensure proper utilization of the activities and facilities undertaken through the funds allotted in the DPP of the project;
- 21) The implementing agency will take necessary steps to complete all the construction works as per the specification in order to ensure the quality of the work constructed under the project;
- 22) In order to complete the construction activities under the project within the stipulated time, the ongoing activities should be expedited. Moreover, in the case of road construction and carpeting, activities have to be implemented while maintaining quality.

11.3 Conclusion

Intensive monitoring during implementation of the project by the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) of the Ministry of Planning is an important and effective step. In this light, ensuring the quality of work of the project, overall and practical progress, increasing the duration and cost of the project, various problems of the project have been reviewed and monitored. Which will play an important role in the implementation of the project within the specified time and within the funds. The Project Implementing Agency (LGED) needs to be more proactive in getting the project work done within the stipulated time. One of the weak points of this project is lack of proper coordination between local government and local administration. Many from the local areas are not well aware of the project. Although the implementation mostly met the targets of the projects, lack of maintenance and heavy vehicles on road results to less durability.

1 জুন, 2020 তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত জাতীয় কর্মশালায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্ত ও সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতির চেকলিস্ট

প্যারা নং	1 জুন, 2020 তারিখের টিয়ারিং কমিটির সভায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্ত	সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতির
3.1	প্রতিবেদনের নির্বাহী সার-সংক্ষেপে সুপারিশের আগে মূল্যায়ন/পর্যবেক্ষণ সংক্ষিপ্ত আকারে উল্লেখ করতে হবে, তারপর প্রকল্পের নিবিড় পরিবীক্ষণের ব্যাপারে সুপারিশ থাকবে;	প্রতিবেদনের নির্বাহী সার-সংক্ষেপে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে।
3.2	প্রকল্পের অজাতিত্বিক অগ্রগতি বর্ণনার ক্ষেত্রে আর্থিক অগ্রগতির পাশাপাশি বাস্তব অগ্রগতির তথ্য সংযুক্ত করতে হবে;	প্রতিটি সারণিতেই আর্থিক অগ্রগতির পাশাপাশি বাস্তব অগ্রগতির তথ্য উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (সারণি—1.7, 1.8)।
3.3	প্রকল্পের ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনা কি হবে প্রতিবেদনের সুপারিশে তা সন্নিবেশ করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের Exit Plan অংশে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-12)।
3.4	প্রকল্পের আর্থিক ও বাস্তব অগ্রগতি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অনুযায়ী অর্জিত হয়নি। কি ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করলে প্রকল্পটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে সঠিকভাবে বাস্তবায়িত হবে সে বিষয়ে সুপারিশ প্রতিবেদনে সংযুক্ত করতে হবে;	সময়মত সঠিক পরিমানে অর্থ ছাড় এবং নিবিড় মনিটরিং এর মাধ্যমে প্রকল্প পরিচালক কর্তৃক প্রণীত সংশোধিত কর্মপরিকল্পনা মোতাবেক বাস্তবায়িত হলেই প্রকল্পটির অগ্রগতি আশানুরূপ হবে এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে সঠিকভাবে বাস্তবায়িত হবে (অনুচ্ছেদ-14.2)।
3.5	প্রকল্পটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় (জুন 2022) এর মধ্যে সমাপ্ত করার লক্ষ্যে একটি কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রকল্প পরিচালক কর্তৃক প্রণয়নের বিষয়টি সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-14.2)।
3.6	প্রকল্পটির আওতায় প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান সংক্রান্ত ডাটা বেইস তৈরি করতে হবে। ডাটা বেইসে - প্রশিক্ষণের ধরণ, সুবিধাভোগীদের নাম, ঠিকানা, আইডি নাম্বার, বয়স ইত্যাদি বিস্তারিত তথ্যাদি প্রকল্প পরিচালক কর্তৃক সংরক্ষণের বিষয়টি সুপারিশে উল্লেখ থাকবে;	প্রতিবেদনের সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-14.2)।
3.7	ক্রয় পরিকল্পনায় প্যাকেজভিত্তিক (পণ্য, কার্য ও সেবা) বিশ্লেষণ ও মতামত সন্নিবেশ করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-3.4.12)।
3.8	প্রতিবেদনের পর্যবেক্ষণ ও সুপারিশ দিক নির্দেশনামূলক হতে হবে;	বর্ণনামতে করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-13 ও অনুচ্ছেদ-14)।
3.9	প্রতিবেদনটি বস্তুনিষ্ঠ ও মানসম্মত প্রতিবেদন আকারে প্রণয়ন করতে হবে;	ToR এ বর্ণিত পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠানের দায়িত্ব, প্রকল্পটির উদ্দেশ্য এবং গৃহীত কার্যক্রম সমূহের বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতির ওপর ভিত্তি করেই প্রতিবেদনটি প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।
3.10	প্রকল্পটির ত্রুটি বিচ্যুতি সমূহ আরও নিবিড়ভাবে পর্যালোচনা করে তা প্রতিবেদনে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে এবং	প্রতিবেদনটি সংশোধন/পুনর্গঠন করে দাখিল করা হলো।
	জাতীয় কর্মশালার আলোচনা ও সুপারিশের আলোকে প্রতিবেদনটি সংশোধন করে জরুরী ভিত্তিতে পেশ করতে হবে।	প্রতিবেদনটি সংশোধন/পুনর্গঠন করে দাখিল করা হলো।
3.11	বর্ণিত সিদ্ধান্ত ছাড়াও সভায় সভাপতিসহ বিভিন্ন সদস্যগণ যে মতামত/পরামর্শ প্রদান করেছেন, সে আলোকে প্রতিবেদনটি সংশোধন/পুনর্গঠন করে জরুরীভিত্তিতে এ সেস্টরে দাখিল নিশ্চিত করতে হবে।	প্রতিবেদনটি সংশোধন/পুনর্গঠন করে জরুরীভিত্তিতে দাখিল করা হলো।

‘হাওর অঞ্চলের বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জীবনমান উন্নয়ন (HFMLIP)’ প্রকল্পটি নির্দিষ্ট মেয়াদের মধ্যে সমাপ্ত করার লক্ষ্যে অঙ্গাভিত্তিক কর্মপরিকল্পনা

নং	অংশের নাম	একক	১ম সংশোধিত ডিপিপি অনুসারে লক্ষ্যমাত্রা		অদ্যাবদি ক্রমপুঞ্জিত চুক্তিমূল্য ও অনুমোদন		এপ্রিল/২০২০ পর্যন্ত ক্রমপুঞ্জিত অগ্রগতি		মে-জুন /২০২০ সম্ভাব্য অগ্রগতি (২০১৯-২০)		চুক্তি সম্পাদিত চলমান কাজ (২০২০-২১)		অবশিষ্ট কাজ (২০২১-২২)	
			বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫
ক)	অবকাঠামো উন্নয়ন													
১	উপজেলা সড়ক উন্নয়ন (সাব - মার্জিবল)	কিমিঃ	৯৯	১১৯৯৯.০০	৭৩.৯৪ কিমি	১৩০৪১.০০	৫১.০০	৬৩৮৯.০০	৪.০০	৭০০.০০	১৪.৮০	২২৫০.০০	২৯.২০	২৬৬০.০০
২	উপজেলা সড়ক উন্নয়ন (ননসাব - মার্জিবল)	কিমিঃ	২১	১৮৩৫.০০	১৬.৪৫ কিমি	২২১৮.০০	১৭.০০	১৪২৮.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	৪.০০	৪০৭.০০
৩	ইউনিয়ন সড়ক উন্নয়ন (সাব - মার্জিবল)	কিমিঃ	৪১	৪০৫৫.০০	৪১.কিমি	৫৯৮৬.০০	৩৬.০০	৩৮৯৫.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	৫.০০	১৬০.০০
৪	ইউনিয়ন সড়ক উন্নয়ন (ননসাব - মার্জিবল)	কিমিঃ	৫৭	৪২০২.৫০	৪৪.৬৫ কিমি	৩৯৯৪.০০	৪৪.০০	৪০৪১.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	১৩.০০	১৬১.৫০
৫	গ্রাম সড়ক উন্নয়ন (সাব -মার্জিবল)	কিমিঃ	১০০	৭৯৪৭.০০	৯৪.৯৪ কিমি	৯১৯৫.০০	৬৩.০০	৫০৯৭.০০	৫.০০	৮.৮০	১৫.৬০	১৯৭৬.০০	১৬.৪০	৮৬৫.২০
৬	গ্রাম সড়ক উন্নয়ন (ননসাব -মার্জিবল)	কিমিঃ	৯৮	৬২৭৩.১৫	৭০.১৪ কিমি	৬৯১১.০০	৪৪.০০	৩৬৬৮.০০	৪.০০	৬৫০.০০	১১.০০	১০০০.০০	৩৯.০০	৯৫৫.১৫
	উপ-মোট		৪১৬	৩৬৩১১.৬৫	০	৪১৩৪৫	২৫৫	২৪৫১৮	১৩	১৩৫৮.৮	৪১.৪	৫২২৬	১০৭	৫২০৮.৮৫
৭	ব্রীজ নির্মাণ (উপজেলা, ইউনিয়ন ও গ্রাম সড়ক)	মিঃ	৮৮৭	৬২০৯.০০	৬৩১ মি	৪৮০৪.১৬	৪৮৭.০০	৩৪০৯.০০	০.০০	০.০০	২৪০.০০	২১৬০.০০	১৬০.০০	৬৪০.০০
৮	কালভার্ট নির্মাণ (উপজেলা, ইউনিয়ন ও গ্রাম সড়ক)	মিঃ	৮৯০	৩২২৫.০০	৮৬২ মি	২৫৮৬.০০	৬৯০	২০৭০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	২০০.০০	৫৯৪.০০	০.০০	৫৬১.০০
	উপ-মোট			৯৪৩৪.০০	০.০০	৭৩৯০.১৬		৫৪৭৯.০০	০.০০	০.০০		২৭৫৪.০০		১২০১.০০
৯	অবকাঠামো মেরামত	কিমিঃ	২০০	১১১৯৯.৬৮	১২৮.৫কি মি	১১৩৯৪.০০	৭৫.১৬	৬২৪৫.০০	২১.০০	১১০০.০০	৩২.৫৯	৩৮০০.০০	৭১.২৫	৩৪.৬৮
১০	হাট উন্নয়ন	সংখ্যা	২২	১৭৬০.০০	১৭টি	৮২০.৭২	১২.০০	১০২০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	৪.০০	৩৪১.২০	৬.০০	৩৯৮.৮০
১১	ল্যান্ডিং ঘাট নির্মাণ	সংখ্যা	২৪	৪৮০.০০	২১টি	২৯৬.৩৪	১২.০০	২৫৭.০০	০.০০	০.০০	৯.০০	১৯৩.৭৯	৩.০০	২৯.২১
	উপ-মোট			১৩৪১৯.৬৮	০	১২৫১১.০৬		৭৫২২	২১	১১০০		৪৩৩৪.৯৯		৪৬২.৬৯
	মোট			৫৯১৬৫.৩৩	০.০০	৬১২৪৬.২২		৩৭৫১৯.০০	৩৪.০০	২৪৫৮.৮০	৪১.৪০	১২৩১৪.৯৯		৬৮৭২.৫৪
	মন্তব্য : ১) সড়ক উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রমের আবশিষ্ট ১১৫কিমিঃ এর মধ্যে ৬৮ কিমিঃ এর প্রাক্কলন প্রস্তুত করা হচ্ছে। বাকী ৪৭কিমিঃ সড়ক বিভিন্ন কারণে (সাব-মার্জিবল রাস্তাতে নন- সাবমার্জিবল করা জন্য -২৮.৪০ কিমিঃ, পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ডের সাথে ঊত্তরশার কারনে-৪.৩ কিমি ও এলজিইডির অন্য প্রকল্প থেকে- ১৪.৩১কিমিঃ) বাস্তবায়ন সম্ভব নয়।													
	২) অবকাঠামো মেরামতের খরচ বৃদ্ধি পাওয়ায় ৭১কিমি সড়ক মেরামত ডিপিপি সংশোধন স্বাপেক্ষে করা হবে। ৩) ভূমি সংক্রান্ত জটিলতার কারনে ৫টি হাট নির্মাণ করা সম্ভব নয়।													
খ)	মৎস্য সম্পদ উন্নয়নঃ	—				০.০০								
ক)	বিল স্ত্রীনিং	সংখ্যা	৫	৪.০০		৪.০০	৫	৪.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০
১	রিসোর্স ম্যাপিং	সংখ্যা	২৯	২৩.২০		২৩.০০	২৯	২৩.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.২০
২	প্রোফেশনাল ডকুমেন্টেশন / ম্যাপিং/ স্ট্রিনটিং	সংখ্যা	২৯	১৪০.৬৫		১৪০.৫০	২৯	১৪০.৫০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.১৫
৩	ইজারা প্রক্রিয়া এবং গ্রুপ গঠন (বিল উন্নয়ন)	সংখ্যা	১৫০	২৭.৯৫		০.০০	১২৩	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	২৭.০০	২৭.৯৫
৪	বিল উন্নয়ন (অভয় আশ্রম ও জলাজ বৃক্ষরোপন)	সংখ্যা	১৫০	২৬২৫.০০	৯৯টি	১৬৯৭.২৮	৭০	৮২১.০০	১০.০০	২০০.০০	৪৬.০০	১৩৩৫.২৬	২৪.০০	২৬৮.৭৪
৫	বিল সংযোগ খাল খনন	কিমিঃ	২১০	২৫২০.০০	৮৬.৫কিঃ ম	১২৭৬.৩৮	৮৫	৬০৫.০০	১৮.০০	২০০.০০	৪৪.০০	১৬৩৭.৬৮	৬৩.০০	৭৭.৩২
	বিকল্প আয়বর্ধক কার্যক্রম -	—				০.০০							০.০০	০.০০

নং	অংশের নাম	একক	১ম সংশোধিত ডিপিপি অনুসারে লক্ষ্যমাত্রা		অদ্যাবদি ক্রমপুঞ্জিত চুক্তিমূল্য ও অনুমোদন		এপ্রিল/২০২০ পর্যন্ত ক্রমপুঞ্জিত অগ্রগতি		মে-জুন/২০২০ সম্ভাব্য অগ্রগতি (২০১৯-২০)		চুক্তি সম্পাদিত চলমান কাজ (২০২০-২১)		অবশিষ্ট কাজ (২০২১-২২)	
			বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক	বাস্তব	আর্থিক
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	১০	১১	১২	১৩	১৪	১৫
৬	ফিস নেট পেন কালচার	সংখ্যা	১০	৯১.৭০	৫টি	৩৪.৫০	১০	৭৯.৫	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	১২.২০
৭	ফিস কেইজ কালচার (বড়)	সেট	১২	৬০.০০	৫নেট	২৪.৫৫	৫	২৬.৯০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	৭.০০	৩৩.১০
৮	আউটনা সংলগ্ন পুকুরে মাছ চাষ	সংখ্যা	২০০	৯০.০০	১৮৭টি	৮৭.৩০	২০০	৯০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০
৯	দাউদকান্দি মডেল একুয়া কালচার	সংখ্যা	৫	৫০.০০	৪টি	৩১.৮৯	৫	৪১.৮৯	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	৮.১১
১০	শুটকী প্রক্রিয়াকরণ / মাছ শুকানো ও প্রক্রিয়াকরণ	গ্রুপ	২	২.০০	২টি গ্রুপ	২.০০	২	২.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০
১১	মৎস্য আইন বাহ্যিক	বছর	৭	৫০.০০	৪বছর	৪২.০৫	৪	৪২.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	৩.০০	৮.০০
১২	ক্ষতিপূরণ মূলক বিকল্প জীবিকা নির্বাহ কার্যক্রম	সংখ্যা	৪৫০০	৪৫০.০০	১৮০২জন	১৭৭.৩০	২৮০২	২৭৭.৩	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০	০.০০		১৭২.৭০
	উপমোট			৬১৩৪.৫০		৩৫৪০.৭৫		২১৫৩.০৯	২৮.০০	৪০০.০০		২৯৭২.৯৪		৬০৮.৪৭
মন্তব্য : ১) প্রকল্পের আওতায় ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয় এর মাধ্যমে ১৫০টি বিল হস্তান্তরের লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে ১৩৯টি বিলের জন্য সমঝোতা স্মারক যথাসময়ে স্বাক্ষরিত হয়। বাকী বিলের মধ্যে ১০টি বিল গত ২৬.০৬.২০১৯ ইং তারিখে ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়ের মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের সিদ্ধান্ত মোতাবেক প্রকল্পে হস্তান্তর না করার সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত। ১টি জলমহাল ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয় থেকে উন্নয়ন স্বীকৃতি ইজারা প্রদান করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পে হস্তান্তরিত জলমহালগুলির মধ্যে ইতোমধ্যে ১২৫টি জলমহাল স্থানীয় সুফলভোগীদের মধ্যে হস্তান্তর করা হয়েছে। ৩টি জলমহালের হস্তান্তর প্রক্রিয়াধীন, ৮টি জলমহাল মামলায় জড়িত ও ৩টি জলমহাল ভূমি সংক্রান্ত জটিলতার কারণে হস্তান্তর করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে না। জলমহাল হস্তান্তর না হওয়ার কারণে বিল সংযোগ খালের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা কমেবে।														
	মোট			৬৫২৯৯.৮৩	০.০০	৬৪৭৮৬.৯৭		৩৯৬৭২.০৯		২৮৫৮.৮০		১৫২৮৭.৯৩		৭৪৮১.০১
	অন্যান্য (বেতন ভাতা/কম্পালটেন্ট/ ভূমি আধিগ্রহণ ও অন্যান্য)			২০৫২৫.৫২		০.০০		৬২০০.০০		৩৪২.০০		৬৭০০.০০		৭২৮৩.৫২
	সর্বমোট			৮৫৮২৫.৩৫	০.০০	৬৪৭৮৬.৯৭	০.০০	৪৫৮৭২.০৯		৩২০০.৮০	০.০০	২১৯৮৭.৯৩	০.০০	১৪৭৬৪.৫৩

প্রকল্পের ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা পর্যালোচনা করে দেখা যায় যে, মোট ৪৪৭ টি কার্য (Works) প্যাকেজের মধ্যে এখন পর্যন্ত সম্পাদিত কার্য (Works) প্যাকেজের সংখ্যা ৩৪৪ টি। কর্মপরিকল্পনা মোতাবেক জুন ২০২২ এর মধ্যে প্রকল্পটি সমাপ্তকরণের লক্ষ্যে বাকী ৫৭ টি অসম্পাদিত কার্য (Works) প্যাকেজের বিষয়ে নিম্নোক্ত ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা যেতে পারে:-

- ১) আগষ্ট ২০২০ এর মধ্যে বাকী ৫৭ টি অসম্পাদিত কার্য (Works) প্যাকেজের টেন্ডার আহ্বানের কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন করতে হবে;
- ২) ডিসেম্বর ২০২০ এর মধ্যে উক্ত প্যাকেজ সমূহের প্রশাসনিক অনুমোদন ও চুক্তি সম্পাদনের কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন করতে হবে এবং
- ৩) পরবর্তী ১৮ থেকে ২০ মাস সময়ের মধ্যে Execution কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন করতে হবে।

Case Study: Service Package

Package No: HFMLIP-LGED-DSMCONS-01& Loan No: BD-P80 প্যাকেজটিই সবচেয়ে বড় (৩৬২২.৭৪ লক্ষ) টাকার। এ প্রেক্ষিতে এস (Package No: HFMLIP-LGED-DSMCONS-01& Loan No: BD-P80) প্যাকেজটি কে কেস স্টাডি হিসেবে বেছে নেয়া হয়েছে।

নং	ক্রয়ের ধাপ	তারিখ	প্রকৃত	মন্তব্য
		প্রাক্কলিত	প্রকৃত	
১.	প্রকল্পের বছর ভিত্তিক ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন	---/--/২০১--	---/--/২০১--	
২.	প্রস্তাব, স্পেসিফিকেশন/কার্যপরিধি (TOR) ও কস্ট এস্টিমেট প্রস্তুত এবং অনুমোদনের জন্য কমিটি গঠন			
৩.	পরামর্শক প্রতিষ্ঠান নিয়োগের নিমিত্তে কমিটি গঠন		০৫-০৭-২০১২	
৪.	বিজ্ঞপ্তির প্রকাশের মাধ্যমে EOI প্রকাশ এবং বহুল প্রচারের জন্য সিপিটিইউ সহ সরকারের সংশ্লিষ্ট দপ্তরে প্রেরণ পত্রিকা-দৈনিক ইত্তেফাক, The Daily Star or other Newspapers)		১৭-০৪-২০১৪ , ১৮-০৪-২০১৪	The Daily Star দৈনিক ইত্তেফাক
৫.	EOI জমাদানের শেষ তারিখ		১৫-০৫-২০১৪	
৬.	জমাকৃত আগ্রহী প্রতিষ্ঠানের সংখ্যা			০৭টি
৭.	কমিটি কর্তৃক যাচাই-বাছাইপূর্বক Short listing			০৫টি
৮.	কমিটি কর্তৃক ৪টি প্রতিষ্ঠানকে বাছাই করা হয় এবং RFP জমাদানের জন্য সুপারিশ করেন।			০৫টি
৯.	প্রস্তাবপত্র বিক্রয় শুরুর তারিখ		২০-০৭-২০১৪	
১০.	প্রস্তাবপত্র বিক্রয়ের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়		২৭-০৭-২০১৪	
১১.	প্রিভিড মিটিং হয়েছে কিনা?		১৯-০৮-২০১৪	হ্যাঁ
১২.	হলে প্রয়োজনীয় ডকুমেন্ট আছে কি?			হ্যাঁ
১৩.	টেন্ডার গ্রহণের শেষ তারিখ ও সময়		০৪-০৯-২০১৪ ০২.০০ ঘটিকা	
১৪.	প্রাপ্ত মোট টেন্ডার সংখ্যা			০৪টি
১৫.	টেন্ডার খোলার তারিখ ও সময়		০৪-০৯-২০১৪ ০২.৩০ ঘটিকা	
১৬.	রেসপনসিভ টেন্ডার সংখ্যা			০৩টি
১৭.	নন রেসপনসিভ টেন্ডার সংখ্যা			০১টি
১৮.	টেন্ডার মূল্যায়ন কমিটি গঠন		১০-০৯-২০১৫	
১৯.	টেন্ডার মূল্যায়ন কমিটির সভার তারিখ		২৩-০৯- ২০১৪, ১২-১০- ১৪, ১৫-১০-১৪, ১৩-১১-২০১৪, ০২-১২-২০১৪, ০৭-০১-২০১৫, ২৭-০১-২০১৫,	

নং	ক্রয়ের ধাপ	তারিখ		মন্তব্য
		প্রাক্কলিত	প্রকৃত	
			১২-০২-২০১৫, ১৩-০৫-২০১৫	
২০	কার্যবিবরণী অনুমোদনের তারিখ		২০-০৫-২০১৫	
২১	মোট চুক্তি মূল্য (টাকা)		৩৬২,২৭৪,৩৪০. ০০	
২২	চুক্তি স্বাক্ষরের তারিখ		০২-০৬-২০১৫	
২৩	কার্যাদেশ প্রদানের তারিখ		২৮-০৬-২০১৫	
২৪	কার্যাদেশ অনুযায়ী কাজ শুরুর তারিখ		২৮-০৬-২০১৫	
২৫	চুক্তি সম্পূর্ণের তারিখ		৩০-০৬-২০২২	৮৭মাস
২৬	সময়বৃদ্ধি হয়ে থাকলে, কতদিন বৃদ্ধি করা হয়েছে এবং কারণ			হয়নি
২৭	ভ্যারিয়েশন অর্ডার হয়েছিল কিনা			হয়নি
২৮	কার্যাদেশ অনুযায়ী কাজ সমাপ্তির তারিখ		৩০-০৬-২০২২	
২৯	প্রারম্ভিক প্রতিবেদন জমাদানের তারিখ		২৯-১২-২০১৬	
৩০	চলতি বিল জমাদানের তারিখ		০১-০৯-২০১৫	
৩১	বিলের পরিমাণ (টাকা)		-----লক্ষমাত্র	১২৮৪৯৭.০০ টাকা ২২১৮৩.০০ মার্কিনডলার
৩২	চলতি বিল পরিশোধের তারিখ ও পরিমাণ		২৯-০৯-২০১৫	১০২৭৯৮.০০ টাকা ১৭৭৪৬.০০ মার্কিন ডলার (২০% অগ্রিম সমন্বয়ের পর)
৩৩	খসড়া টেন্ডার অনুমোদন, টেন্ডার আহ্বান, টেন্ডার মূল্যায়ণ, অনুমোদন, চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে কোন বিলম্ব হয়ে থাকলে তা পৃথক সংযুক্তির মাধ্যমে বিস্তারিত তথ্য দিন		টেন্ডার অনুযায়ী ১২০ দিনের অতিরিক্ত ৯০দিন এবং আরও ১২০ দিন এর মধ্যে ক্রয় কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল	

উপরোক্ত ক্রয় প্রক্রিয়া ভিত্তিতে প্রতিয়মান হয় যে, দরপত্র অনুমোদনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় সময়ের তুলনায় সময় বেশি লেগেছে। প্রকল্পের ক্রয়চুক্তি পর্যালোচনা করে দেখা যায় যে, ক্রয় নীতিমালা অনুসরণ করে সংশ্লিষ্ট ক্ষেত্রসমূহে প্রথমদিকে অফ-লাইন পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করা হলে ও বর্তমানে অন-লাইন /e-GP পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে দরপত্র আহ্বান করা হচ্ছে।

Case Study: Goods Package

ডিপিপি'র ক্রয় পরিকল্পনার LGED/PD/HFMLIP/DPM/PG-01/14-15): 4 Wheel Drive Jeep প্যাকেজের
কেস স্টাডি

ক্রমিক	ক্রয়ের ধাপ	তারিখ		মন্তব্য
		প্রাক্কলিত	প্রকৃত	
১.	প্রকল্পের বছর ভিত্তিক ক্রয় পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন	২০১৫-১৬	২০১৫-১৬	
২.	স্পেসিফিকেশন ও কস্ট এস্টিমেট প্রস্তুত এবং অনুমোদনের জন্য কমিটি গঠন	-	২৬.১১.১৫	DPM
৩.	Tender বিজ্ঞপ্তির প্রকাশ এবং বহুল প্রচারের জন্য সিপিটিইউ সহ সরকারের সংশ্লিষ্ট দপ্তরে প্রেরণ পত্রিকা- ► দনিকইত্তেফাক , The Daily Star)	-	৬.৫.২০১৫	DPM
৪.	Tender জমাদানের শেষ তারিখ	-	-	
৫.	জমাকৃত অগ্রহীপ্রতিষ্ঠানের সংখ্যা	-	-	
৬.	Tender document বিক্রয় শুরু তারিখ	-	-	
১৯	Tender মূল্যায়ন কমিটির সভার তারিখ	-	২৪.১.২০১৫	
২০	কার্যবিবরণী অনুমোদনের তারিখ	-	২৮.১.২০১৫	
২১	মোট চুক্তি মূল্য (টাকা)	-	২৩৪২০০০০/-	
২২	চুক্তি স্বাক্ষরের তারিখ	-	-	
২৩	কার্যাদেশ প্রদানের তারিখ	-	২.৭.২০১৫	
২৪	কার্যাদেশ অনুযায়ী কাজ শুরুর তারিখ	-	-	
২৫	চুক্তি সম্পূর্ণের তারিখ	-	-	
২৬	সময়বৃদ্ধি হয়ে থাকলে, কতদিন বৃদ্ধি করা হয়েছে এবং কারণ	-	-	
২৭	ভ্যারিয়েশন অর্ডার হয়েছিল কিনা	-	-	
২৮	কার্যাদেশ অনুযায়ী কাজ সমাপ্তির তারিখ	-	-	
২৯	প্রারম্ভিক প্রতিবেদন জমাদানের তারিখ	-	-	
৩০	চলতি বিল জমাদানের তারিখ	-	-	
৩১	বিলের পরিমাণ (টাকা)	-	২৩৪২০০০০/-	
৩২	চলতি বিল পরিশোধের তারিখ ও পরিমাণ	-	-	
৩৩	খসড়া টেন্ডার অনুমোদন, টেন্ডার আহ্বান, টেন্ডার মূল্যায়ণ, অনুমোদন, চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে কোন বিলম্ব হয়ে থাকলে তা পৃথক সংযুক্তির মাধ্যমে বিস্তারিত তথ্য দিন	-	ডিপিপি অনুযায়ী ১২০ দিনের মধ্যেই ক্রয় কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন হয়েছিল	

12 মে 2020 তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত স্টিয়ারিং কমিটির সভায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্ত ও সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতির চেকলিষ্ট

প্যারা নং	12 মে 2020 তারিখের স্টিয়ারিং কমিটির সভায় গৃহীত সিদ্ধান্ত	সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন অগ্রগতির
3.1	হাওর মাস্টার প্ল্যান (২০১২) এর লক্ষ্য ও উদ্দেশ্যের সঙ্গে প্রকল্পটি সংগতিপূর্ণ কিনা তা পর্যালোচনা পূর্বক প্রতিবেদনের পর্যবেক্ষনে উল্লেখ থাকতে হবে;	হাওর মাস্টার প্ল্যান, ২০১২-এর লক্ষ্য ও উদ্দেশ্যের সঙ্গে প্রকল্পটি সংগতিপূর্ণ (পর্যবেক্ষন অনুচ্ছেদ-13.2.1)।
3.2	প্রকল্পটির ত্রুটি বিদ্যুতি সমূহ আরও নিবিড়ভাবে পর্যালোচনা করে লক্ষ্যমাত্রার তুলনায় প্রকল্পটির বাস্তব অগ্রগতি 17% কম অর্জিত হওয়ার কারন প্রতিবেদনের পর্যবেক্ষনে উল্লেখ করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের পর্যবেক্ষনে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (পর্যবেক্ষন অনুচ্ছেদ-13.2.4)।
3.3	প্রকল্পটির সুবিধাভোগীদের প্রশিক্ষণ প্রদান সংক্রান্ত ডাটা বেইস তৈরির বিষয়টি সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করতে হবে। ডাটা বেইসে - প্রশিক্ষণের ধরণ, সুবিধাভোগীদের নাম, ঠিকানা, আইডি নাম্বার, বয়স ইত্যাদি বিস্তারিত তথ্যাদি প্রজেক্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট কর্তৃক সংরক্ষণের বিষয়টি সুপারিশে উল্লেখ থাকবে;	প্রতিবেদনের সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-14.2)।
3.4	প্রকল্পের ক্রয় সংক্রান্ত পরিকল্পনা প্যাকেজ ভিত্তিক (পণ্য, কার্য ও সেবা) বিশ্লেষণ করে লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ও অর্জন সহ প্রতিবেদনে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-3.1.13)।
3.5	প্রকল্পটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় (জুন 2022) এর মধ্যে সমাপ্ত করার লক্ষ্যে একটি কর্মপরিকল্পনা (17% কম অগ্রগতি অন্তর্ভুক্ত সহ) প্রজেক্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট কর্তৃক প্রণয়নের বিষয়টি সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-14.2)।
3.6	হাওর অঞ্চলের জীববৈচিত্র্য সংরক্ষণে জলজ বৃক্ষরোপণ কর্মসূচির আওতায় কি ধরণের জলজ বৃক্ষরোপন করা যায় তার নাম সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-14.2)।
3.7	প্রকল্প স্টিয়ারিং কমিটি (PSC) এর সভা নিয়মিত অনুষ্ঠান ও প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কমিটির (PIC) গঠনের বিষয়টি সুপারিশে উল্লেখ করা হলেও পর্যবেক্ষনে উল্লেখ নেই বিষয়টি স্পষ্টিকরণ করতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-3.1.18, সারণি-3.16)।
3.8	জলমহাল ইজারা প্রদানের বিষয়টি পর্যালোচনা পূর্বক প্রতিবেদনের পর্যবেক্ষনে উল্লেখ থাকতে হবে;	প্রতিবেদনের উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে (অনুচ্ছেদ-8.2-8.4, সারণি-8.1-8.2)।
3.9	সমীক্ষা প্রতিবেদনের বিভিন্ন জায়গায় শব্দের বানান ইংরেজী প্রতিশব্দ সঠিকভাবে সংশোধনপূর্বক সুসংগঠিত করতে হবে।	সংশোধন করা হয়েছে।
3.10	প্রকল্পটি আইএমইডি কর্তৃক পরিদর্শনের আলোকে যে পর্যবেক্ষণ ও সুপারিশ প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে তা বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়েছে কিনা সে বিষয়ে পর্যবেক্ষণসহ সুনির্দিষ্ট সুপারিশ প্রদান করতে হবে এবং	আইএমইডির পর্যবেক্ষণ ও সুপারিশ এবং গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা (পরিশিষ্ট- 3)।
3.11	বর্ণিত সিদ্ধান্ত ছাড়াও সভায় সভাপতিসহ বিভিন্ন সদস্যগণ যে মতামত/ পরামর্শ প্রদান করেছেন, সে আলোকে প্রতিবেদনটি সংশোধন/ পুনর্গঠন করে জরুরীভিত্তিতে এ সেক্টরে দাখিল নিশ্চিত করতে হবে।	প্রতিবেদনটি সংশোধন/ পুনর্গঠন করে জরুরীভিত্তিতে দাখিল করা হলো।

**প্রকল্পটি আইএমইডি কর্তৃক পরিদর্শনের আলোকে প্রদত্ত পর্যবেক্ষণ ও সুপারিশ মোতাবেক এলজিইডি কর্তৃক
গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা পর্যালোচনা**

বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ণ বিভাগের নথি নং-২১.০০.০০০০.২৩৩.১৪.১৯৫.১৭.১১৯ তাং
১৭/০১/২০১৮ইং।

বিগত ৩ ফেব্রুয়ারী ২০১৭ তারিখ বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ণ বিভাগ (আইএমইডি) কর্তৃক হবিগঞ্জ জেলায় “হাওর অঞ্চলের বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জীবনমান উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (HFMLIP) এর কার্যক্রম পরিদর্শন প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/ প্রদত্ত জবাব নিম্নরূপ:-

ক্রমিক নং	আইএমইডি'র সুপারিশ/মতামত	প্রকল্পের আওতায় গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা
1	প্রকল্পের আওতায় নির্মিত নির্মাণ সামগ্রীর গুণগতমানের বিষয়ে প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা নিশ্চিত করবে;	নিয়মিত Laboratory Testing এর মাধ্যমে প্রকল্পের আওতায় নির্মিত কাজ সমূহের নির্মাণ সামগ্রীর গুণগতমান নিশ্চিত করা হচ্ছে;
2	ভবিষ্যতে গ্রামীণ সড়ক নির্মাণের ক্ষেত্রে সড়কের প্রশস্ততা 3.0 মিটারের চেয়ে বেশী করার বিষয়টি স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (এলজিইডি) বিবেচনা করতে পারে;	Traffic Intensity এবং রাস্তার গুরুত্ব অনুযায়ী গ্রামীণ সড়কের প্রশস্ততা 3.0 মিটারের চেয়ে বেশী করার বিষয়টি স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (এলজিইডি)'র বিবেচনাধীন আছে;
3	প্রকল্পের আওতায় যে সকল রিং কালভার্ট নির্মাণ করা হয়েছে তা চওড়া কম বলে পরিলক্ষিত হয়েছে। এ ব্যাপারে প্রকল্প কর্তৃপক্ষ পরবর্তী কার্যক্রম গুলোর জন্য ডিজাইন পরিবর্তন করে কাজ সম্পন্ন করার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে পারে;	প্রকল্পের আওতায় পরবর্তীতে যে সকল রিং কালভার্ট নির্মাণ করা হবে সেখানে বাস্তব চাহিদার ভিত্তিতে ডিজাইন পরিবর্তন করে কাজ সম্পন্ন করা হবে;
4	প্রকল্পের ডিপিপিতে বরাদ্দকৃত অর্থের মাধ্যমে গৃহীত কর্মকান্ড ও সুবিধাদির সঠিক ব্যবহার নিশ্চিত করার জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রণালয়ের দৃষ্টি আকর্ষণ করা হলো;	প্রকল্পের ডিপিপিতে বরাদ্দকৃত অর্থের মাধ্যমে গৃহীত কর্মকান্ড ও সুবিধাদির সঠিক ব্যবহার নিশ্চিত করা হবে;
5	প্রকল্পের আওতায় নির্মিত কাজের গুণগতমান নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে Specification অনুযায়ী সকল নির্মাণ কাজ সম্পন্ন করতে বাস্তবায়নকারী সংস্থা প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবে;	প্রকল্পের আওতায় নির্মিত কাজের গুণগতমান নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে Specification অনুযায়ী সকল নির্মাণ কাজ সম্পন্ন করা হচ্ছে এবং ভবিষ্যতেও করা হবে।
6	প্রকল্পের আওতায় নির্মাণ কার্যক্রম নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যে সমাপ্তকরণের লক্ষ্যে চলমান কার্যক্রম সমূহ দ্রুত সম্পন্ন করার বিষয়ে তৎপর হতে হবে। তাছাড়া রাস্তা নির্মাণ ও কার্পেটিং এর ক্ষেত্রে গুণগতমান বজায় রেখে কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে।	হাওর এলাকার নির্মাণ কাজের বাস্তবায়ন মাত্র 3/4 মাস। তথাপিও প্রকল্পের কাজ নির্ধারিত সময়ের মধ্যে সমাপ্ত করার চেষ্টা করা হবে। রাস্তা নির্মাণ ও কার্পেটিং এর ক্ষেত্রে গুণগতমান বজায় রেখে কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে।

বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ণ বিভাগের নথি নং - ২১.০০.০০০০.২৩৩. ১৪.১৯৫ .১৭- ৩০,তারিখ : ২৯/০৩/২০১৮ খ্রিঃ
বিগত ১৭ মার্চ/২০১৮ তারিখ বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ণ বিভাগ (আইএমইডি) কর্তৃক সুনামগঞ্জ জেলায়
” হাওর অঞ্চলের বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জীবনমান উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প” এর
কার্যক্রম পরিদর্শন প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/প্রদত্ত জবাব নিম্নরূপ :

ক্রমিক নং	আইএমইডি'র সুপারিশ/মতামত	এলজিইডি কর্তৃক গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/প্রদত্ত জবাব
০১	প্রকল্পের আওতায় উন্নয়নকৃত সড়কের যেখানে দু'পাশে সোল্ডার দুর্বল রয়েছে সেখানে সড়কের দু'দিকে মাটি ভরাট করে সোল্ডার তৈরী করার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহন করতে হবে।	প্রকল্পের আওতায় উন্নয়নকৃত সড়কের যেখানে দু'পাশে সোল্ডার দুর্বল রয়েছে সেখানে সড়কের দু'দিকে মাটি ভরাট করে সোল্ডার তৈরী করা হচ্ছে।
০২	উন্নয়নকৃত সড়কের দু'পাশে যেখানে পুকুর বা খাল রয়েছে সেখানে প্যালাসাইডিং ওয়াল বা রক্ষাপদ দেয়াল নির্মাণ করার ব্যবস্থা গ্রহন করতে হবে।	উন্নয়নকৃত সড়কের দু'পাশে যেখানে পুকুর বা খাল রয়েছে প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী সেখানে প্যালাসাইডিং ওয়াল বা রক্ষাপদ দেয়াল নির্মাণ করা হচ্ছে।
০৩	খাল অথবা বিল পুনঃখননের চলমান কাজ দ্রুত গতিতে শেষ করতে হবে যাতে বর্ষা মৌসুম শুরু পূর্বে পুনঃখননের কাজ সম্পন্ন করা যায়।	সুপারিশ মোতাবেক বর্ষা মৌসুম শুরুর পূর্বেই অর্থ বছরের টার্গেট অনুযায়ী পুনঃ খননের কাজ সম্পন্ন করা হয়েছে।
০৪	খাল/বিল পুনঃখননের জন্য গঠনকৃত সুফলভোগী গ্রুপের রেজিস্ট্রেশনের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহন করতে হবে। সুফলভোগী গ্রুপের সদস্যগণ পরবর্তী পর্যায়ে তাদের ক্ষীমের সুফল যাতে যথাযথভাবে পেতে পারে সে ব্যাপারে প্রকল্প দপ্তর এবং নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলীর দপ্তর হতে নিয়মিতভাবে তদারকি করতে হবে।	প্রকল্পে হস্তান্তরিত বিল গুলো ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য প্রকল্পের নীতিমালা মোতাবেক প্রকল্পের প্রণিত নির্দেশিকা মোতাবেক বিল ব্যবহারকারী সংগঠন (বিইউজি) গঠন করা হয়। মৎস্য আধিদপ্তরের সহযোগিতায় তাদের মৎস্যজীবী আইডি কার্ড প্রদান করা হয় এবং মৎস্যজীবীদের এই তালিকা জেলা ও উপজেলা জলমহাল ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সুপারিশের ভিত্তিতে ২০ একরের নীচের জলমহালের জন্য উপজেলা নির্বাহী অফিসার ও ২০ একরের উপরের জলমহালগুলির তালিকা জেলা প্রশাসক কর্তৃক অনুমোদন করা হয়। এ প্রক্রিয়ায় গঠিত বিইউজি থেকে খাল/বিল পুনঃখননের জন্য সুফলভোগী গ্রুপ গঠিত হয়। প্রকল্পের নীতিমালা মোতাবেক যথানিয়মে তাদেরকে রেজিস্ট্রেশনের ব্যবস্থা গ্রহন করা হবে যাতে তারা প্রকল্প সমাপ্তির পরও সরকারী সেবা গ্রহন করতে পারে।
০৫	এ প্রকল্পের অবশিষ্ট ক্ষীম বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে ভবিষ্যতে এ এলাকায় কোন প্রকল্প গ্রহন করা হলে রাস্তার প্রশস্ততা কমপক্ষে ৩.০ মিটার করতে হবে এবং প্রশস্ততা, সোল্ডার ও প্যালাসাইডিং ওয়াল ইত্যাদি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে ব্যয়ের প্রাক্কলন করতে হবে।	প্রকল্পের অবশিষ্ট ক্ষীম সমূহ বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে রাস্তার প্রশস্ততা কমপক্ষে ৩.০০মিটার ধরে করা হচ্ছে এবং প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী সোল্ডার ও প্যালাসাইডিং ওয়াল ইত্যাদি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে ব্যয়ের প্রাক্কলন তৈরী করা হচ্ছে।
০৬	খাল/বিল পুনঃখননের ক্ষীমের প্রি-ম্যাজারমেন্ট ও পোস্ট ম্যাজারমেন্টের হিসাব যথাযথভাবে সংরক্ষণ করতে হবে। তাছাড়া,দুপর্ষায়ের ছবি সংরক্ষণ করতে করা যেতে পারে।	সুপারিশ মোতাবেক ক্ষীমের প্রি-মেজারমেন্ট ও পোস্ট মেজারমেন্টের হিসাব এর ছবি এবং লেভেল সীট সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছে।

বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ণ বিভাগের নথি নং ২১.০০.০০০০.২৩৩.১৪.১৯৫.১৭.১১১, তারিখ : ০৫.০২.২০১৯

প্রিঃ

বিগত ১৩-১২-২০১৮ ইং তারিখ বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ণ বিভাগ (আইএমইডি) কর্তৃক সুনামগঞ্জ জেলায়

“হাওর অঞ্চলের বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জীবনমান উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প” এর

কার্যক্রম পরিদর্শন প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/প্রদত্ত জবাব নিম্নরূপ :

ক্রমিক নং	আইএমইডি'র সুপারিশ/মতামত	এলজিইডি কর্তৃক গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/প্রদত্ত জবাব
১.	ঠিকাদারদের অভিযোগের প্রেক্ষিতে প্রকল্প পরিচালক হতে প্রাপ্ত উল্লিখিত দুটি (Tender ID-২৩৭০৮৮ এবং Tender ID-২৩৬০৬৫) TEC'র মূল্যায়ন রিপোর্ট পর্যালোচনা করে অনিয়মের যথেষ্ট প্রমাণ মূল্যায়ন রিপোর্টে পাওয়া যায় (পরিশিষ্ট 'ক' ও 'খ')। এমতাবস্থায়, কর্তৃপক্ষ বর্তমান TEC বাদ দিয়ে নতুন কমিটি গঠন করবে ও উক্ত অনিয়মের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্টদের বিরুদ্ধে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করবে এবং মন্ত্রণালয় বিষয়টি নিশ্চিত করবে।	হাওর অঞ্চলের বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জীবনমান উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের আওতায় সুনামগঞ্জ জেলার ধর্মপাশা উপজেলার মধ্যনগর উপজেলার অন্তর্গত মধ্যনগর জিসি-কমলাকান্দা উপজেলা হেডকোয়ার্টার সড়ক (চেইং ৫২০০-৯৭২০মিটার) উন্নয়ন [DPP এর Package No.HFMLIP/Sunam/18-19/W-253 পাতা নং-৬৪ (RDPP)] (সংযুক্তিঃ'ক') কাজের জন্য নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, সুনামগঞ্জ ই-জিপিতে দরপত্র আহ্বান করেন, যার টেন্ডার আইডি নং-২৩৭০৮৮ এবং প্রাক্কলিত মূল্যঃ ৮,৭৬,৮৪,৬১৬.০০ টাকা। দরপত্র দাখিল ও উন্মুক্ত করনের নির্ধারিত তারিখঃ ছিল ২২.১১.২০১৮ইং। উক্ত দরপত্রে ২জন ঠিকাদার অংশগ্রহণ করেনঃ যথাক্রমে (১) Sheik Hemayet Ali, দাখিলকৃত দরপত্র মূল্য ৮,৪৯,২২,৭৬৪.৪৫৫ টাকা (৪.০০%নিম্নদর) (২) as-mw (jv) দাখিলকৃত দরপত্র মূল্য ৯,৪৯,৮৯,৬৮৬.৮৬০ টাকা (৮.০০% উর্দ্ধদর)। জেলা দরপত্র কমিটি টেন্ডার ডকুমেন্টে চাহিত Qualification Criteria অনুযায়ী ১ম সর্বনিম্ন দরদাতা (Sheik Hemayet Ali) Similar Work এর ক্ষেত্রে RCC Road Work এর স্থলে RCC Bridge Work দাখিল করায় Non-Responsive হয়। অপরদিকে, ২য় সর্বনিম্ন দরদাতা as-mw (jv) এর ক্ষেত্রে ই-জিপি সিস্টাম এ Registration কৃত Nominated Partner এবং ই-জিপি সিস্টেমে দাখিলকৃত Agreement (স্ট্যাম্পের চুক্তিকৃত) অনুযায়ী Nominated Partner এর মধ্যে ভিন্নতা থাকায় দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটি এ কারনে উক্ত JV কেও Non-Responsive ঘোষণা করে পুনঃদরপত্র আহ্বানের অনুমতির জন্য প্রকল্প অফিসে সুপারিশ প্রেরণ করেন (সংযুক্তিঃ'খ')। সেই প্রেক্ষিতে অত্র প্রকল্প অফিস হতে জেলা দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটির সুপারিশ প্রধান প্রকৌশলী মহোদয় কর্তৃক প্রকিউরমেন্ট ইউনিটের মতামত গ্রহণের জন্য প্রেরণ করা হলে পুনঃদরপত্র আহ্বানের সুপারিশ বহাল রাখা হয় (সংযুক্তি 'গ')। যার প্রেক্ষিতে পুনঃদরপত্র আহ্বান (২য় বার) করা হয়, যার টেন্ডার আইডি নং-২৬৬৪১৮ এবং দরপত্র দাখিলের শেষ তারিখ ছিল ১৩.০১.২০১৮ইং। ২য় বার আহ্বানকৃত দরপত্রে ১জন মাত্র দরদাতা অংশগ্রহণ করেন। Qualification Criteria অনুযায়ী একক দরদাতার Tender Capacity দাখিল না

ক্রমিক নং	আইএমইডি'র সুপারিশ/মতামত	এলজিইডি কর্তৃক গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/প্রদত্ত জবাব
		<p>করায় প্রকিউরমেন্ট ইউনিটের মতামত গ্রহণপূর্ব পুনঃদরপত্র আহবানের জন্য অনুমোদন দেয়া হলে নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, সুনামগঞ্জ কর্তৃক পুনঃদরপত্র আহবান (৩য় বার) করেন, যার আইডি নং ২৯১৮৬৮ এবং দরপত্র দাখিলের শেষ তারিখ ০৮.০৪.২০১৯ইং নির্ধারিত আছে।</p> <p>উল্লেখ্য যে, জেলা দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটি কর্তৃক ২য় বার আহবানকৃত দরপত্রের মূল্যায়ন প্রক্রিয়াকালীন সময়ে ১ম বার আহবানকৃত দরপত্রে (আইডিনং-২৩৭০৮৮) অংশগ্রহণকৃত দরদাতা Sheik Hemayet Ali কর্তৃক “দরপত্রে Similar Work Experience হিসাবে আরসিসি ওয়ার্ক এর অভিজ্ঞতা না থাকার অজুহাতে আমাকে নন-রেসপনসিভ করা হইয়াছে অথচ একই প্রকল্পের আওতাধীন অন্য একটি অনুরূপ রাস্তার দরপত্রের (টেন্ডার আইডি নং-২৩৬০৬৫) প্রাক্কলিত মূল্য ৩,৬৮,৯৮,৫৭৫.০০ টাকার বিপরীতে ২,৪০,০০,০০০.০০ টাকার Similar Work Experience চাওয়া হয় এবং উহাতে ঠিকাদার Baset Prokousholi Experience হিসাবে শুধুমাত্র ৮,১৫,৭৫,৭৮৮.০০ টাকার ১টি মাত্র Bridge Work Completion Certificate দাখিল করিলেও তাহাকে একই TEC কর্তৃক রেসপনসিভ গণ্য কার্যাদেশ প্রদানের সুপারিশ ও কার্যাদেশ প্রদান করা হয়। উক্ত দরপত্র (টেন্ডার আইডি নং-২৩৬০৬৫) এর ন্যায় তাহার দেওয়া দরকে Honour করা হইলে তিনি কাজটি পাইয়া যাইতেন। কিন্তু তাহা না করিয়া তাহাকে অন্যায় ও বিধি বহির্ভূতভাবে Non-Qualified করা হইয়াছে” মর্মে ২৫.০১.২০১৯ইং তারিখে সিপিটিইউ এর রিভিউ প্যানেলে ১টি আপিল দায়ের করলে মহাপরিচালক, সিপিটিইউ, আইএমইডি স্মারক নং-২১.০০.০০০০.৩৬৩.২৭.০০৭.১৯.৩৭; তারিখঃ ২৭.০১.২০১৯ইং মূলে “পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট বিধিমালা-২০০৮” এর বিধি-৫৮ এর আওতায় সরকার কর্তৃক গঠিত রিভিউ প্যানেল হতে উল্লিখিত আপীলটি “পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট বিধিমালা-২০০৮” এর বিধি-৫৯ অনুযায়ী নিষ্পত্তি না হওয়া পর্যন্ত ‘চুক্তি সম্পাদনের নোটিশ (NOA)’ জারী করা হতে বিরত থাকার জন্য নির্দেশনা দেন (সংযুক্তি ‘ঘ’)। আরোও উল্লেখ্য যে, ২৯.০১.২০১৯ইং তারিখে জেলা দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটি ২য় বার আহবানকৃত দরপত্র (আইডি নং-২৬৬৪১৮) মূল্যায়ন করে “দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন প্রতিবেদন” প্রকল্প অফিসে দাখিল করেন কিন্তু সিপিটিইউ কর্তৃক নিষেধাজ্ঞা থাকায় সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ বিলম্বিত হয়।</p> <p>পরবর্তীতে সিপিটিইউতে রিভিউ প্যানেলে অনুষ্ঠিত আপীল শুনানী (০৪.০২.২০১৯ইং) গ্রহণকরতঃ দ্রব্যকারীর প্রতি আপীলকারীকে উক্ত কাজের দরপত্রে অংশগ্রহণের সুযোগ দানের জন্য পুনরায় দরপত্র আহবানের আদেশ দেন।</p>

ক্রমিক নং	আইএমইডি'র সুপারিশ/মতামত	এলজিইডি কর্তৃক গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা/প্রদত্ত জবাব
		অতএব, পর্যবেক্ষনে উত্থাপিত মতামতের বিষয়টি অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বসহকারে বিবেচনাক্রমে ভবিষ্যতে আরো সতর্ক ভাবে দরপত্র কার্যক্রম সম্পন্ন করার জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রকল্পকারীকে অবহিত করা হয়েছে (সংযুক্তি-‘১’)।
২.	পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট বিধিমালা-২০০৮ এর বিধি ৮ অনুযায়ী দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটি (TEC) কমিটি ৫ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট হয় তাতে সংস্থার বহিঃভূত একজন সদস্যের অন্তর্ভুক্তি আবশ্যিক ভাবে প্রতিপালন করতে হবে। কিন্তু প্রকল্প পরিচালক হতে প্রাপ্ত সুনামগঞ্জ এলজিইডি'র দুটি TEC মূল্যায়ন প্রতিবেদন হতে দেখা যায় ৩জন সদস্যের সমন্বয়ে দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটি (TEC) রয়েছে, যারা সকলেই সংস্থার নিজস্ব কর্মকর্তা এবং কোন বহিঃসদস্য কমিটিতে রাখা হয়নি (পরিশিষ্ট 'ক' ও 'খ')। যা সরকারী প্রকল্প নীতিমালার সুস্পষ্ট লংঘন। এমতাবস্থায়, প্রকল্প পরিচালককে বিষয়টির ব্যাখ্যা দিতে হবে।	পরিদর্শন প্রতিবেদনে উল্লেখিত দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটির সদস্য সংখ্যা নিয়ে মন্তব্যের প্রেক্ষিতে অত্র দপ্তরের ব্যাখ্যা নিম্নরূপঃ Bangladesh e-Government procurement (e-GP) Guideline 2011 এর Appendix-2 (Business Process Re-engineering (PBR) of PPR - 2008এর ক্রমিক নং- ৪ (সংযুক্তি-‘২’) এর আলোকে বার্ষিক প্রকল্প পরিকল্পনা অনুমোদনকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ (HOPE) কর্তৃক স্মারক নং-এলজিইডি/সিই/পিইউ-৪৭(অংশ-১)/২০০৮/২০৩৮; তারিখঃ ২৬.০১.২০১৭ইং মূলে দরপত্র মূল্যায়ন কমিটি পিপিএ ২০০৬, পিপিআর ২০০৮, Bangladesh e-Government procurement (e-GP) Guideline 2011ও দরপত্র দলিল অনুযায়ী e-GP Portal এ কার্য ও ভৌত সেবার ক্ষেত্রে ১০ কোটি টাকা পর্যন্ত কাজের দরপত্রের ক্ষেত্রে জেলা কার্যকমিটি-১ এ ৩ সদস্য বিশিষ্ট কমিটি গঠন করেন যাতে কোন বহিঃ সদস্য নাই (সংযুক্তি-‘৩’)।
৩.	আলোচ্য প্রকল্পটি আইএমইডি কর্তৃক ১৭.০৩.২০১৮ইং তারিখে সরেজমিনে পরিদর্শনের পর প্রণীত প্রতিবেদনের সুপারিশের আলোকে গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা দুই মাসের মধ্যে আইএমইডিকে অবহিত করনের নির্দেশনা থাকলেও কোন অবহিত করা হয়নি। প্রকল্প পরিচালককে বিষয়টির ব্যাখ্যা দিতে হবে।	বর্ণিত প্রতিবেদনটি গত ২৫.০৭.২০১৮ ইং তারিখে স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগের পরিকল্পনা -১ শাখা থেকে ৫৫০ নং স্মারক পত্রের মাধ্যমে সচিব, বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষন ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ বরাবরে প্রেরণ করা হয়েছে (সংযুক্তি-‘৪’)।
৪.	প্রকল্পটি জুলাই, ২০১৪ হতে জুন ২০২২ মেয়াদে সমাপ্তির জন্য নির্ধারিত। প্রকল্পের শুরু হতে ডিসেম্বর ২০১৮ পর্যন্ত ক্রমপুঞ্জিত আর্থিক অগ্রগতি ৩৩১৬১.৩২ লক্ষ টাকা যা মোট প্রাক্কলিত ব্যয়ের ৩৮.৬৪%। এমতাবস্থায়, নির্ধারিত মেয়াদে প্রকল্পটি সমাপ্তির লক্ষ্যে সময় ভিত্তিক কর্মপরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন করে অবশিষ্ট কাজ সমাপ্ত করতে হবে।	ক্রমপুঞ্জিত অগ্রগতি বৃদ্ধির জন্য বছর ভিত্তিক কর্মপরিকল্পনা করে কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করা হচ্ছে।
৫.	উল্লিখিত সুপারিশের (অনুচ্ছেদ ১৯.১-১৯.৬) উপর গৃহীত ব্যবস্থা এবং প্রতিপালন সম্পর্কিত প্রতিবেদন স্থানীয় সরকার বিভাগ আগামী ১ মাসের মধ্যে আইএমইডিতে প্রেরণ করবে।	অনুচ্ছেদ ১৯.১ সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে অত্র প্রতিবেদনের ১ ও ২ নং অনুচ্ছেদে বিস্তারিত বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে এবং -১৯.৬ বিষয়ে (সংযুক্তি-‘৫’) এ প্রদত্ত ছক মোতাবেক প্রকল্প পরিকল্পনা প্রদান করা হয়েছে।

প্রকল্পের আওতায় BAU ও BUET হতে সম্পাদিত টেষ্টের রেজাল্ট


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17537

190819-1

CONCRETE AND MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORY

Ref. No. 4782 (3e)/FS

Date: 07.03.18

Specimen sent by: নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার ও প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (এগজিইডি), কিশোরগঞ্জ-জেলা।

Vide letter No. এগজিইডি/নিরপ্ত/ইইডি/কিশোর/২০১৮/৪৮৪

Date: 01.02.2018

Subject: Testing of M.S. Rod (AKS 400W)

Name of work: হাওর অঞ্চলের বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জীবনমান উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (HFMLIP) ঠিকত্বপন্থ এর আওতায় করিমগঞ্জ উপজেলাধীন নিয়ামতপুর ইউপি হেড কোয়ার্টার মরিচাবানী বাজার ভায়া ফাজিলখানী বাজার রাস্তা উন্নয়ন কাজের ভূমিরূপাঙ্কনা শালের উপর ৬০.০০ মিটার আরসিসি গাড়ির ব্রীজ নির্মাণ কাজ।

Package No:

Contractor Name: M/S Rupali -Osman (JV)

TEST RESULTS

Sl. No.	Diameter of Rod (mm)	Avg. Weight (kg/m)	Yield Load (lb)	Yield Strength (N/sq.mm)	Avg. Yield Strength (N/sq.mm)	Tensile Load (lb)	Tensile Strength (N/sq.mm)	Avg. Tensile Strength (N/sq.mm)	Average Elongation (%)
01	10.0	0.617	7,800	428	434	11,500	631	627	20
02	10.0		7,900	434		11,250	618		
03	10.0		8,000	439		11,500	631		
04	12.0	0.888	10,800	412	418	16,300	621	624	20
05	12.0		11,000	419		16,500	629		
06	12.0		11,100	423		16,300	621		
07	16.0	1.580	19,100	410	412	28,700	615	620	19
08	16.0		19,300	414		29,100	624		
09	16.0		19,200	412		29,000	622		
10	20.0	2.469	30,600	420	418	45,200	620	619	19
11	20.0		30,400	417		45,400	623		
12	20.0		30,300	416		44,600	612		
13	25.0	3.858	50,200	441	425	70,100	616	628	19
14	25.0		48,700	428		72,300	635		
15	25.0		46,200	406		72,000	632		
16	32.0	6.320	82,500	442	436	112,300	602	615	19
17	32.0		81,100	435		115,600	620		
18	32.0		80,300	430		116,400	624		

Counter signed by:

Prof. Md. Siddikur Rahman
Dept. of Farm Structure and Environmental Engineering
Bangladesh Agricultural University
Mymensingh-2202

Test performed by:

Prof. Dr. Md. Nurul Hoque
Dept. of Farm Structure and Environmental Engg
Bangladesh Agricultural University
Mymensingh-2202

ফার্ম স্ট্রাকচার এবং এনভায়রনমেন্টাল ইঞ্জি. বিভাগ BRTC এর মাধ্যমে যে সমস্ত সেবা সমূহ প্রদান করে থাকে :

- ✧ বিভিন্ন নির্মাণ সামগ্রীর (যেমন ইট, সিমেন্ট, রড, বালি, পাথর, খোয়া, মাটি, পানি, পিভিসি পাইপ ও ফিস্টার ইত্যাদি) গুণগত মান পরীক্ষা করা হয়।
- ✧ বসত বাড়ীর প্ল্যান, ডিজাইন, কনসাল্টেশন, নির্মাণাধীন স্ট্রাকচার সরেজমিনে পরিদর্শন করা ও নির্মাণ বিষয়ক পরামর্শ প্রদান করা হয়।



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17535

190819-2

CONCRETE AND MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORY

Date: 07.03.18

Ref. No. 4783 (3e)/FS

Specimen sent by: নির্বাহী প্রকৌশলী, স্থানীয় সরকার ও প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (এলজিইডি), কিশোরগঞ্জ -জেলা।

Date: 01.02.2018

Vide letter No. এলজিইডি/নিয়ন্ত্রণ/ইউডি/কিশোর/২০১৮/৪৮৫

Subject: Testing of M.S. Rod (AKS 400W)

Name of work: হাওর অঞ্চলের বন্যা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও জীবনমান উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প (HFMLIP) ঠিকত্বেরপক্ষে এর আওতায় করিমগঞ্জ উপজেলাধীন নিয়ামতপুর ইউপি হেড কোয়ার্টার মহিচকালী বাজার ডায়া ফাজিলখালী বাজার রাস্তা আরসিসি দ্বারা উন্নয়ন চেইনেজ- ২৪০৮-৪১০৮ মিটার নির্মাণ কাজ।

Package No:

Contractor Name: M/S Rupali -Osman (JV)

TEST RESULTS

Sl. No.	Diameter of Rod (mm)	Avg. Weight (kg/m)	Yield Load (lb)	Yield Strength (N/sq.mm)	Avg. Yield Strength (N/sq.mm)	Tensile Load (lb)	Tensile Strength (N/sq.mm)	Avg. Tensile Strength (N/sq.mm)	Average Elongation (%)
01	10.0	0.617	7,700	423	432	11,600	637	629	20
02	10.0		7,900	434		11,250	618		
03	10.0		8,000	439		11,500	631		
04	12.0	0.888	11,200	427	423	16,400	625	625	20
05	12.0		11,000	419		16,500	629		
06	12.0		11,100	423		16,300	621		

Counter signed by:

07.03.18

Prof. Md. Siddikur Rahman
Dept. of Farm Structure and Environmental Engineering
Bangladesh Agricultural University
Mymensingh-2202

Test performed by:

07/03/18

Prof. Dr. Md. Nurul Hoque
Dept. of Farm Structure and Environmental Engg
Bangladesh Agricultural University
Mymensingh-2202

ফার্ম স্ট্রাকচার এন্ড এনভায়রনমেন্টাল ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং বিভাগ BRTC এর মাধ্যমে যে সমস্ত সেবা সমূহ প্রদান করে থাকে :

- ❖ বিভিন্ন নির্মাণ সামগ্রীর (সেমন ইট, সিমেন্ট, রড, বালি, পাথর, খোয়া, মাটি, পানি, পিভিসি পাইপ ও ফিস্টার ইত্যাদি) গুণগত মান পরীক্ষা করা হয়।
- ❖ বসন্ত বাড়ীর গ্রান, ডিজাইন, কনসাল্টেশন, নির্মাণাধীন স্ট্রাকচার সরেজমিনে পরিদর্শন করা ও নির্মাণ বিষয়ক পরামর্শ প্রদান করা হয়।

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

RDP NO.: _____ LABORATORY AT: Kishoreganj.

WATER ABSORPTION TEST OF BRICK

Client : UE Karimganj Memo no./Ref., Date : 24ED/UE/475 Date 12-11-18

Scheme : HFMUP Location : Niamotpur-Gundar via Fazilkhate Bazar

Type of Specimen : Brick Frog Mark : MBK Sampled by & Date : UE

Quantity Collected from Field : _____ Quantity Represented : Edging

Laboratory Register No.: _____ Date of Test : _____

Specimen No.	Oven-Dry Weight (A) Kg	S.S.D. Weight (B) Kg	Water Absorption ($\frac{B-A}{A} \times 100$) %	Result / Comments
1	3.370	3.850	14.24	<u>= 13.87%</u>
2	3.370	3.770	14.24	
3	3.340	3.800	13.77	
4	3.320	3.785	14.00	
5	3.350	3.790	13.13	

Tested by : _____

Comments of the Laboratory Incharge : _____

Signed by : _____

12.11.18
Lab Technician
LGED, Kishoreganj

12.11.18
Executive Engineer
LGED, Kishoreganj

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER
LABORATORY AT KISHOREGANJ.

Maximum Dry Density Determination (Standard/Modified Proctor)

Client: *UE Karingar*
Scheme: *HFMZIP*
Description of materials: Sand
Lab Reg. No.
Water Content Determination

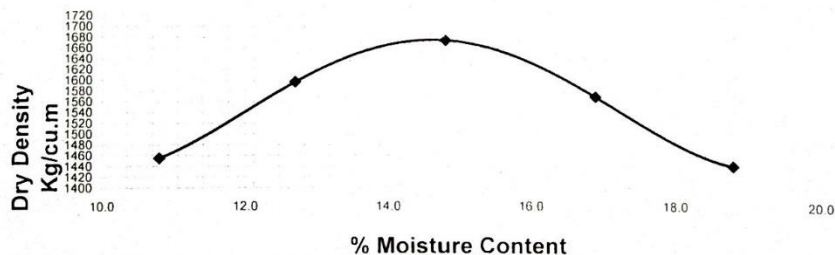
Memo No *LGED/UE/18/99/* Date: *05.02.18*
Location: *Nigmet pur up to Maighkhele boyard*
Date Of Test *18.02.18* *Kazilkhelli boyard*
Description of Layer: Imp. Sub-grade.

Testing No		1	2	3	4	5
Moisture Can No		3	7	8	2	4
Weight of (Can + Wet Soil) gm		293.8	243.4	238.4	238.3	195.9
Weight of (Can + Dry Soil) gm		267.5	218.7	210.5	207.4	168.3
Weight of Water gm		26.3	24.7	27.9	30.9	27.6
Weight of Can gm		23.7	24.6	22.2	24.7	21.4
Weight of Dry Soil gm		243.8	194.1	188.3	182.7	146.9
Water Content %		10.8	12.7	14.8	16.9	18.8

Dry Density Determination (Mold Dia 150mm, Rammer Wt. 4.54Kg, No. of Layer 5, Blow/Layer 56)

Assume Water Content %		11.0	13.0	15.0	17.0	19.0
Determined Water Content %		10.8	12.7	14.8	16.9	18.8
Weight of (Soil + Mold) Kg		9.704	10.119	10.392	10.195	9.925
Weight of Mold Kg		6.140	6.140	6.140	6.140	6.140
Weight of Soil in Mold Kg		3.564	3.979	4.252	4.055	3.785
Volume of Mold M ³		0.002211	0.002211	0.002211	0.002211	0.002211
Wet Density Kg/M ³		1612	1800	1923	1834	1712
Dry Density Kg/M ³		1455	1597	1675	1569	1441

Proctor Density



Maximum Dry density (MDD) = 1675 Kg/m³

Optimum Moisture Content (OMC) = 14.8%

Comments Of Laboratory Incharge :

Tested By:

[Signature]
02.3.18
Lab Technician
LGED, Kishoreganj

[Signature]
02-06-18
Assistant Engineer
LGED, Kishoreganj

[Signature]
Executive Engineer
LGED, Kishoreganj

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
RDP No: LGED LABORATORY AT: NETRAKONA

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS (Mechanical) OF FINE AGGREGATE SOIL, ETC

CONTRACTOR. M/S Baset prokosholi

Client : UE: Kalmakanda Memo No/Ref. : 1015 Dat-12-9-19
Scheme: HFMLIP Location : Const of 54.00m pc Girder Bdg on pabai Sidly Noktipara Sempur Bagar Road Ch-00-1053m

Sample No. _____ Type of specimen : **Sand for custing**, Sample by & Date _____

Quantity Collected from Field. _____ Quality Represented: _____

Lab. Register No.

Date of test:

Sample Size

Wt. of dry sample + Container = _____ gm

Wt. of Container = _____ gm

Wt. of dry sample = 313.4 gm

SIEVE ANALYSIS DATA

Sieve	Standard Opening mm	Cumulative Weig Retained, gm	Cumulative %	% Passing
# 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
# 8	2.360	4.5	2.42	
# 16	1.180	42.34	17.88	
# 30	0.600	115.25	48.67	
# 50	0.300	277.61	88.58	
# 100	0.150	308.51	98.44	
# 200	0.075	312.30	99.65	
	Pan	313.4	100.0	

256.0


This Test Result
is Applicable for the
Supplied Sample only.

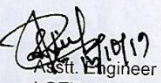
F.M. : 2.56 Fines of % of Silt at 0.35

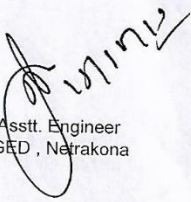
Tested by :LT & AE (LAB)

Comments of the Laboratory Incharge : Test result Meet the Specification

Signed by:


15/10/19
Lab. Technician
LGED , Netrakona


15/10/19
Asstt. Engineer
LGED , Netrakon


sr Asstt. Engineer
LGED , Netrakona

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
RDP No: LGED LABORATORY AT: NETRAKONA

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS (Mechanical) OF COARSE AGGREGATE

CONTRACTOR. M/S Baset prokosholi

Client : UE: Kalmakanda Memo No/Ref. : 1015 Dat-12-9-19
Scheme: HFMLIP Location : Const of 54.00m pc Girder Bdg on pabai Sidly Noktipara Sempur Bagar Road Ch-00-10531
Sample No. _____ Type of speciment : **Stone chips for casting** Sample by & Date- **Sealed**
Quantity Collected from Field. _____ Quality Represented: _____

Lab Register No.

Date of test:

Sample Size

Wt. of dry sample + Container = kg

Wt. of Container = kg
Wt. of dry sample 5.332 kg

SIEVE ANALYSIS DATA : For Custing 20mm.

Sieve	Standard Opening, in mm	Cumulative Weight Retained, kg	Cumulative % Retained kg	% Passing (Finer)	Specified % Passing
	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	100
	19.5	0.467	8.76	91.24	90-100
	9.5	3.472	65.12	34.88	20-55
	4.75	5.101	95.67	4.33	0.10
	2.36	5.255	98.55	1.45	0.5
	Pan	5.344	100.2		

*This Test Result
is Applicable for the
Supplied Sample only.*

Tested by :LT & SAE (LAB)

Comments of the Laboratory Incharge :Test result is acceptable.

Signed by:

Lab. Technician
LGED , Netrakona

Asstt. Engineer
LGED , Netrakona

sr Asstt. Engineer
LGED , Netrakona

নিবিড় পরিবীক্ষনের দ্বিতীয় খসড়া প্রতিবেদন এর উপর এলজিইডির মতামত/পর্যবেক্ষন।

প্রতিবেদন এর ১৩ তম অধ্যায় পর্যবেক্ষন।	প্রকল্পের মতামত
পৃষ্ঠা ৩০ এর আলোকে (ব্রিজহাট ও ঘাট এর অগ্রগতি তে প্রকল্পটি পিছিয়ে রয়েছে)	<p>ব্রিজ : প্রকল্পের আওতায় ১৪টি ব্রিজ উন্নয়নের জন্য আরডিপিতে অর্থের সংস্থান রয়েছে। তন্মধ্যে ৫টি ব্রিজের (মোট দৈর্ঘ্য- ২৪৯মি) কাজ কু ভাগ(ব্যয় - ১৫৭১.০০লক্ষ টাকা) শেষ হয়েছে। এ ছাড়াও ৫টি ব্রিজের (মোট -২৩৮ মিটার) গড় অগ্রগতি - ৬৮%। ব্রিজ গুলোর অবশিষ্ট কাজ আগামী ২/৩ মাসের মধ্যে শেষ হবে। অবশিষ্ট ৪টি ব্রিজের (মোট দৈর্ঘ্য - ২৪০মিটার) চুক্তি সম্পাদন করা হয়েছে যা প্রকল্প মেয়াদের মধ্যে শেষ করার কর্মপরিকল্পনা গ্রহন করা হয়েছে। এমতাবস্থায় ব্রিজের অগ্রগতি সন্তোষজনক বলে প্রতীয়মান হচ্ছে। ব্রিজের অগ্রগতি সংযুক্তি- 'ক' এ প্রদত্ত হলো।</p> <p>ঘাট : প্রকল্পের আওতায় ২৪টি ঘাট নির্মাণের জন্য আরডিপিতে অর্থের সংস্থান রয়েছে। ইতোমধ্যে ১২টি হাটের নির্মাণ কাজ শতভাগ শেষ হয়েছে। ৯টির কাজ চলমান আছে ও ৩টির চুক্তি সম্পাদিত হয়েছে। এমতাবস্থায় হাটের অগ্রগতি সন্তোষজনক বলে প্রতীয়মান হচ্ছে।</p> <p>হাট : প্রকল্পের আওতায় ২২টি হাট নির্মাণের জন্য আরডিপিতে অর্থের সংস্থান রয়েছে। ইতোমধ্যে ১২টি হাটের নির্মাণ কাজ শতভাগ শেষ হয়েছে। ৪টির কাজ চলমান আছে ও ১টির প্রাক্কলন অনুমোদন প্রক্রিয়াধীন।</p> <p>বাকী ৫টি হাটের মধ্যে ৪টি হাটের ভূমিসংক্রান্ত জটিলতা ও ১টি হাটের জায়গায় ওয়াকফ স্টেশনের সাথে জটিলতা থাকায় বাস্তবায়ন করা সম্ভব হচ্ছেনা। এমতাবস্থায় হাটের অগ্রগতি সন্তোষজনক বলে প্রতীয়মান হচ্ছে।</p>
পৃষ্ঠা ৩২এর আলোকে (ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ)	<p>ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ : প্রকল্পের আওতায় সমাপ্ত/নির্মাণাধীন ১০টি ব্রিজের মধ্যে ৯টি ব্রিজের কাজ ও এপ্রোচ সড়ক কোন প্রকার ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ছাড়া নির্মাণ কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়েছে। শুধুমাত্র সুনামগঞ্জ সদর উপজেলাধীন (Construction of 90.00m Long Pre-Stress Concrete(PSC) Bridge at Ch: 700m on Rabarbari -Boisber -Joynagar GC Road Pack. NO- W-259) ৯০মিটার ব্রিজের জন্য ২.২৬ একর ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ এর কার্যক্রম চলমান আছে। এ বিষয়ে ফিল্ড অফিস তৎপর আছে। বর্তমান অর্থবছরে চুক্তি সম্পাদনকৃত ৪টি ব্রিজের নির্মাণে ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ সংক্রান্ত কোন সমস্যা নেই। এখানে ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ ছাড়াই ব্রিজ নির্মাণ সম্ভব হবে। তাই প্রকল্পের ভূমি অধিগ্রহণ সংক্রান্ত কার্যক্রমের অগ্রগতি সন্তোষজনক।</p>
পৃষ্ঠা ৭৯ এর আলোকে (খননের মাটি বিল ও খালে পতিত হয়ে পুনঃভরাট হওয়া)	<p>প্রকল্পে হস্তান্তরিত জলমহাল গুলির মধ্যে ১২২টি বিল উন্নয়ন মূলক কাজের(খনন,বৃক্ষরোপন, অভয়াশ্রম স্থাপন) চুক্তি সম্পাদিত হয়েছে। তন্মধ্যে ৭০টি বিলের কাজ সমাপ্ত হয়েছে। একই ভাবে ১৩৯কিঃমিঃ বিল সংযোগখাল চুক্তি সম্পাদিত হয়েছে এবং ৮৫কিঃমিঃ এর খনন কাজ সমাপ্ত হয়েছে। প্রকৃত পক্ষে স্কীমে বর্ণিত ডিজাইন অনুযায়ী বিল ও খাল খননের পর উত্তোলিত মাটি নির্দিষ্ট দূরত্বে রাখা হয় এবং প্রয়োজনীয় কম্পেকশন করা হয়। একটি বর্ষা অতিবাহিত হওয়ার পর প্রাকৃতিকভাবেই এই স্তূপীকৃত মাটি দৃঢ়ভাবে বসে যায় এবং স্তূপীকৃত মাটিতে প্রাকৃতিক ভাবেই বিন্যাছন, নলখাগড়া ও ঘাস জন্মে এই মাটিকে যথেষ্ট স্থিতিশীল করে তোলে যার ফলে বর্ষায় বা এমনকি বন্যার পানির চাপে ভেঙে যায়না। এ ছাড়াও মাটির প্রয়োজনীয় কম্পেকশন নিশ্চিত না করে বিল প্রদান করা হয়না।</p>
পৃষ্ঠা ৭৯ এর আলোকে	<p>ডিপিপিতে হিজল, করচ জলজ বৃক্ষ রোপনের সংস্থান রয়েছে বিধায় খনন স্কীমে জলজবনায়নের জন্য এই সকল প্রজাতি অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। অপর দিকে ভেটিভার</p>

প্রতিবেদন এর ১৩ তম অধ্যায় পর্যবেক্ষণ।	প্রকল্পের মতামত
(ভেটিভার ঘাস ব্যবহার)	ঘাস বা বিন্যাছন হাওর অঞ্চলে প্রাকৃতিক ভাবে প্রচুর জন্মায় যা সহজেই এবং প্রায় বিনা খরচে সংগ্রহ করে রোপণ করা যায়। এই বিবেচনায় প্রকল্প কর্তৃক বিলের জন্য গঠিত সমাজ ভিত্তিক সংগঠন বিইউজি-কে তাদের নিজ উদ্যোগে ভেটিভার ঘাস লাগানোয় উৎসাহিত করা হচ্ছে। ইতোমধ্যে বেশ কিছু বিলে বিইউজি ভেটিভার ঘাস লাগিয়েছে। পাশাপাশি কিছু কিছু বিইউজি নলখাগড়া (রীড)-ও রোপণ করেছে। আশা করা যায় পর্যায়ক্রমে সকল বিইউজি তাদের বিল ও খালে ভেটিভার ঘাস ও নলখাগড়া লাগানো অব্যাহত রাখবে।
পৃষ্ঠা ৮১ এর আলোকে (ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়ের দীর্ঘসুত্রিতা)	প্রকল্পের আওতায় ভূমিমন্ত্রণালয় এর মাধ্যমে ১৫০টি বিল হস্তান্তরের লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে ১৩৯টি বিলের জন্য সমঝোতা স্মারক যথা সময়ে স্বাক্ষরিত হয়। বাকী বিলের মধ্যে ১০টি বিল গত ২৬.০৬.২০১৯ ইং তারিখে ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয়ের মাননীয় মন্ত্রী মহোদয়ের সিদ্ধান্ত মোতাবেক প্রকল্পে হস্তান্তর না করার সিদ্ধান্ত গৃহীত। ১টি জল মহাল ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয় থেকে উন্নয়ন স্কীমেই জারা প্রদান করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পে হস্তান্তরিত জলমহাল গুলির মধ্যে ইতোমধ্যে ১২৫টি জলমহাল স্থানীয় সুফলভোগীদের মধ্যে হস্তান্তর করা হয়েছে। ৩টি জলমহালের হস্তান্তর প্রক্রিয়াধীন, ৮টি জলমহাল মামলায় জড়িত ও ৩টি জলমহাল ভূমি সংক্রান্ত জটিল তার কারণে হস্তান্তর করা সম্ভব হচ্ছেনা। মামলা জড়িত জলমহাল গুলির জন্য প্রকল্প কর্তৃক জেলা ও হাইকোর্ট পর্যায়ে আইনজীবী নিয়োগ করা হয়েছে। তাই ভূমি মন্ত্রণালয় জলমহাল হস্তান্তরে কোন দীর্ঘসুত্রিতা করেছে বলে প্রতীয়মান হচ্ছেনা।
	প্রকল্পটি নির্দিষ্ট মেয়াদের মধ্যে সমাপ্ত করার জন্য কর্মপরিকল্পনা গ্রহন করা হয়েছে।

সংযুক্তি- 'ক'

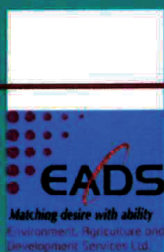
ব্রিজের অগ্রগতি প্রতিবেদন :

SI No	District	Upazila	Package	Length (m)	Estimated cost (Taka in Lakh)	Progress upto May 2020
1	kishoreganj	Tarail	Construction of 60.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at ch: 250m of Jawer UP-Dahima UP via Echaphashor Bazar Road from Ch: 00-3337m by BC (Road ID: 348923010) Pack. No W-169	42	282.44	60%
2	kishoreganj	karimganj	Construction of 60.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at ch: 2450 m of Niamatpur-Gundhar GC Road Via Fazilkhali Bazar Road at Ch. 2408-8040m (BC:3800m, RCC :1832m)Pack. No W-172	60	381.50	100%
3	Netrakona	Purbadala	Construction of 60.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at ch: 1430 m of Dhamparavaichader bazar road .Pack.No W- 179	60	320.45	100%

Sl No	District	Upazila	Package	Length (m)	Estimated cost (Taka in Lakh)	Progress upto May 2020
4	Netrakona	Purbadala	Construction of 45.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at ch: 1430 m of Dhamparaichader bazar road . Pack. No W- 179	45	255.33	100%
5	Netrakona	Purbadala	Construction of 39.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at ch: 3530 m of Ghagra UP (Kapashia)-Jaria Bazar Road Via Katwari at Ch. 2790-4700m by BC (Road ID:372833012)Pack. No W- 179	39	251.59	100%
6	Netrakona	Barhatta	Construction of 28m long Pre-Stress Concrete (PSC) Girder Bridge at Ch: 5+340M with Improvement of Fakirer Bazar - Sidly GC via Raypur UP office Road (Road ID no- 372093007) from Ch: 2+834m to ch:5+340m (BC union road) Pack. No W- 268	28	186.85	60%
7	Netrakona	Kalmakanda	Construction of 54m Long PC Grider Bridge at Ch:1+053 on the Improvement of PabaiSidly (Naktipara)- Shanpur Bazar Road (Road ID - 372405112) from Ch:0+000 to ch: 1+137m (VC Village road Pack. No W-290	54	268.03	80%
8	Habiganj	Baniachang	Construction of 45 m Long RCC Girder Bridge with Subidpur UP Office-AwalMohal Bazar via KabirpurNiamatpur Road at Ch. 3000-4749m by RCC . (Road ID: 636113013)Pack. No W- 284	45	362.74	100%
9	Habiganj	baniachang	Construction of 84 m Long RCC Girder Bridge with improvement of HabiganjBaniachong RHD to Prothabpur Road (Ch: 1400), Pack. No w-295	84	646.13	Contract done
10	Sunamanj	Jamalganj	Construction of 24.00m Long RCC Girder Bridge at Sukdebpur - Radhanagar Road (Road ID- 690505037) under Upazila: Pack. No W-258	24	172.67	80%
11	Sunamanj	Sadar	Construction of 90.00m Long Pre-Stress Concrete(PSC) Bridge at Ch: 700m on Rabarbari -Boisber - Joynagar GC Road Pack. NO- W-259	90	1129.9	60%

Sl No	District	Upazila	Package	Length (m)	Estimated cost (Taka in Lakh)	Progress upto May 2020
12	Sunamgnj	Duarabazar	Construction of 45m Long RCC Girder Bridge with ShoyaNuaraibaiura Road. Pack. No W-247(PART2)	45	407.64	Contract done
13	Sunamgnj	Dharmapasha	Construction of 51 m Long RCC Girder Bridge Improvement of road from Joysree GC – Moddanagar GC via Ramdiga Road under Upazila : Dharmapasha, Dist : Sunamganj Pack. No w-251(part2)	51	371.01	Contract done
14	Sunamgnj	South Sunamgnj	Construction of 60 m Long RCC Girder Bridge with improvement of R & H road Shantiganj – Rajaniganj GS via DungriaGCM under , Pack. No w-250(part3)	60	537.01	Contract done
				727	5573.29	

Consultancy Firm



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