



HAOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



August, 2015

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT



Project History:

The Meghna River in Bangladesh drains the high inflow run off from the mountainous upstream reach area. The huge inflow and the limited carrying capacity of the river channel are the main causes of the frequent flooding in the Meghna River basin. About 8,600 km² land of north-eastern districts of so-called 'Haor' areas stretch over and become inundated during the monsoon period forming a huge single sheet of water areas like inland sea. Agriculture, specially paddy cultivation, and fisheries are the main economic activities in this region. Pre-monsoon period flash flood causes severe damages to standing crops just before harvesting and makes livelihood extremely vulnerable, which limits the potential for agriculture and fishery productions, then rural enterprise growth. Thus rural poor households have to depend upon fisheries and off-farm labour. The poor communication network limits the incentives for increasing production, discourages rural growth, limits access to markets and off-farm employment opportunities and limits access to existing social services particularly health and education. Monsoon strong wave action amplifies the vulnerability since it potentially washes away the village fringes and poses a major threat to many villages in the haor basin. Under this circumstance, JICA identified 29 subproject areas, in accord with the Haor Master Plan (2012), to improve and develop the livelihood of the people in the haor area. In light of the findings, LGED will execute the project as a joint member along with BWDB. In this consequence the 35th ODA loan package was signed between JICA & GOB on 16th June 2014.

Project brief:

Name of the Project	Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (HFMLIP), LGED part
Implementing Agency	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
Ministry & Division	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development (LGRD) and Co-operatives, Local Government Division
Date of Approval of the project by ECNEC	12 August 2014
Date of Loan Agreement Sign Between GOB and JICA	16 June 2014
Loan No.	BD-P80
Development Partner	Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
Implimenting Partners	Department of Fisheries (MoU with DoF) Ministry of Land (MOU with MOL) District & Upazila Administration BWDB
Project Location / Area	5 Haor Districts / 33 Upazilas
Project Financing / source of Fund.	JICA & GOB
Estimated cost of the project (In Lac Tk.)	i) Total : 88000.64 ii) GOB : 28330.67 iii) P.A. : 59669.97
Duration of the project	8 years from July 2014 to June 2022
Main Components of the project	Component 1: Rural Infrastructure Development Component 2: Fishery Promotion
Project Implantation Arrangements	Project Management Office (PMO) in Dhaka Project implementation unit (PIU) in 4 Districts Project Upazila Offices (PUO) in 16 Upazilas

Objectives of the project:

The objectives of the Project are to improve living standard and to vitalize economic activities in the haor area by:

- Rehabilitating and constructing the rural infrastructures.
- Promoting fisheries and related activities in the haor areas.

Rationale:

The Haor Master Plan (2012) aims to achieve sustainable development of the haor areas by integrated planning and implementation through multi-stakeholder involvement and community participation. In accordance with this direction of the Master Plan, the project aims to achieve the development of the haor areas through integrated approach. Based on the needs identified in the Master Plan and additional survey conducted in the preparatory survey, priority projects were selected for infrastructure and fisheries promotion for LGED part. Since fisheries is one of the main income sources of haor dwelling communities and LGED has proven experience of community based fisheries management, it is effective to proceed activities by LGED, which contribute to increasing productivity together with infrastructure improvement so that living standard of the people in the target areas is uplifted.

Project Command Areas:

3 Division	5 Districts	33 Upazilas
Dhaka	Kishoreganj	Astogram, Pakundia, Katiadi, Hosainpur Sadar, Nikli, Tarail, Karimgonj, Itna, Mithamoin, Kulierchar, Bajitpur
	Netrokuna	Khaliajuri, Madan Barhatta, Mohongonj, Kalmakanda Sadar, Kendua, Atpara, Purbodhola.
Sylhet	Habiganj	Ajmirigonj, Bahubol, Sadar, Baniachong
	Sunamganj	Sadar, Jamalgonj Derai, Sulla Dhormopasha South Sunamgonj, Chhatok
Chittagong	Brahmonbaria	Bancharampur

Target for Rural Infrastructure & fishery promotion:

Target Item	Livelihood Enhancement and Synergy Effects/ Target	Output
Rural Road	For reducing flash flood damage and transporting products quickly by development Rural infrastructure	Total : 416.84 km Upazila Road : 121.13 km Union Road : 157.69 km Village Road : 136.38 km Bridge : 780 m Culvert : 860 m
Hat (market)	For selling products from the polder dike area.	Growth centers and rural markets 22 nos (GOB portion)
Ghat (boat landing facility)	For transporting products from the polder dike area.	Ghats 24 nos (GOB portion)
Canal Re-excavation (including beel excavation)	For Increasing fishery resources and transporting products from the polder dike area.	225 KM
Community - based Fisheries Management (CBFM)	For ensuring long term access right for the fisher communities into 150 beels (Water -bodies) under its Fisheries promotion component following existing Jalmahal Management Policy-2009.	Development of 150 nos beel (excavation, plantation, fish sanctuary, beel fish nursery etc.)
Floodplain Aquaculture Activities	For encouraging HHs, fishermen, farmers to form groups, preferably those landless. Women will be given preference. Participants must be willing and interested to learn through training, exchange visits, and technical assistance provided by the project and local DoF. Participants must also have some experience in aquaculture activities.	Promotion of income generating activity (pen fish culture, cage fish culture, backyard pond aquaculture, fisheries law enforcement and compensatory alternative activities etc.) Fisheries support service

Expected Outcome:

Outcome 1: Enhancement of village mobility, Increase of traffic volume, decrease of travel time, decrease of crop lose risk, increase of farm production and protection against extreme weather events.

Outcome 2: Enhancement of access to markets, reduction of erosion in market space, enhancement of livelihood opportunities and promotion of social services.

Outcome 3: Enhancement of ability for sustainable management of water bodies with strengthening production capacity and biodiversity conservation.



Outcome 4: Enhancement of production, diversification and marketing of livestock productions.

Outcome 5: Enhancement of project resources with efficient, cost effective and equitable use of it.

Project Implementation arrangement:

The project is governed by a steering committee to oversee the total project progress and effective coordination among various stakeholders.

The roles of the steering committee will be as follows:

- i) Approve yearly purchase planning and budget allocation.
- ii) Provide direction for the smooth implementation and other relevant matters.
- iii) Hold the committee meeting at least once a year.
- iv) Co-opt other members as necessary.

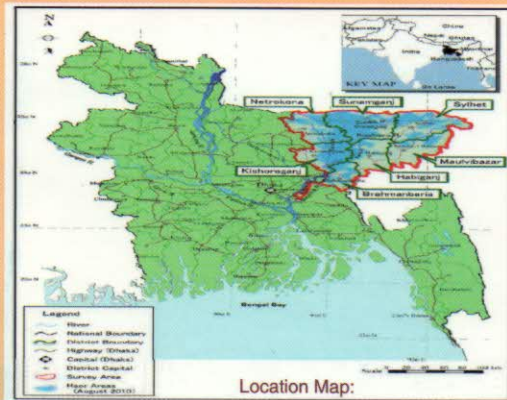
In addition, BWDB and LGED will participate in the district coordination meeting held monthly and chaired by the Deputy Commissioner to discuss several activities of the ongoing projects in the district.

For dealing with day-to-day activities and administrative tasks, Project Management Office (PMO) headed by Project Director, 4 Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in district level headed by Executive Engineer, LGED and 16 Project Upazila Offices (PUOs) in Upazila level headed by Upazila Engineer are provided.

Conclusion:

Sunamiganj Community Based Resource Management Project (SCBRMP) recently completed by LGED is the most successful project in terms of lesson learnt regarding Community Infrastructure and Community Based Fisheries Management (CBFM). HFMLIP absorbed the knowledge from SCBRMP and accordingly designed its component 1 and 2. From the road impact study conducted in SCBRMP it was observed that if community would be appropriately involved in the implementation stage the resource would be optimally utilized for the community benefit within stipulated time and quality. Through this approach, the community can also ensure ownership of the community infrastructure and natural resource management. However, complex initiative such as establishment of CBFM must need substantive commitment of both male and female in practical local fishers as per government policy.

Hope the "Haor Flood Management & Livelihood Improvement Project (LGED Part)" will improve local infrastructure relieving the flood damages and living condition of 40 lacs poor people in the remote Haor areas.



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For more information visit: <http://www.lged.gov.bd/ProjectComponents.aspx?projectId=6>