

## Local Government Engineering Department Local Government Division

### Inputs for IFAD Governing Council Meeting (13-14 February, 2018)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) works to assist rural people of the developing countries ensuring food security and improving their nutritional status, enhance their incomes and strengthen their capacity. In its 40 years of cooperation extended in Bangladesh, IFAD has always assisted in taking development initiative consistent with the respective Five year plan. IFAD has supported programs aiming at improving livelihood of the rural poor of the country. It invested in irrigation and flood control, rural infrastructure, agricultural practices, livestock production, strengthening of grassroot organizations. The salient features of IFAD Projects with Local Government Engineering Department are as follows:-

(i) The investment in irrigation projects contributes to the increase in cropped area, enhancing crop production and creating rural employment. Active participation of local farmers of Bangladesh in sustainable development of surface water resource management has ensured food security, increased calories intake thereby reducing malnutrition, aided poverty reduction and livelihood improvement of the rural poor.

(ii) The IFAD assistance in areas like infrastructures and livelihood improvement in haor areas and climate resilient initiatives in coastal region have improved living standard and reduced vulnerability of the poor, increased asset and income by developing grass-root organizations, accessing primary resources, credit facilities, services and employment. Market and farm connecting village road construction, multipurpose village center, installation of tube wells, ring latrines, beel and khal re-excavation, beel and farm connecting road, surface Water Management Co-operative Association (WMCA) institutions, credit organizations (CO) development, financial assistance by the CO's in haor area have greatly contributed in rural livelihood development.

(iii) The Upazila, union and village connecting roads, growth centers and large rural markets, village markets, cyclone shelters and access tracks have enhanced the capacity of the rural people for disaster preparedness. Improved communication and rural markets, infrastructures, agricultural inputs and produces have had easy access reducing carrying cost. Thousands of Rural jobs in rural and transport sector have been created.

(iv) Food production in Bangladesh has registered three-fold increase since the time of independence. Obviously with the other issues such as crop management, surface water irrigation management, market and farm connecting road, market development are the key elements to achieve this accomplishment. We still have to double our food production from what we produce now to meet the need of our growing population by the year 2030. Community managed surface water management proved to be outstanding for improving water efficiency in crop production. This is effectively interlinked with smart climate management of the basin based country like Bangladesh. We have immense potential left to increase agricultural productivity with efficient use of surface water in Bangladesh as stated in SDG 6 and our 7th Five Year Plan. It is expected that IFAD will further continue its support in the community managed surface water Project to enhance agricultural production as well as provide benefit to the poorer segment of the people of Bangladesh.

**Brief of major IFAD assisted LGED projects attached herewith-**

8.1.2018  
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(Completed)

1.	Name of Project	:	Southwest Rural Development Project.
2.	Total Cost	:	US \$ 30.5 million
3.	Financial Assistance Co-financing	:	IFAD Loan - US \$ 14.8 million GOB - US \$ 15.7 million
4.	Implementation year	:	September 1981- June 1989
5.	Objectives	:	The main objectives of the project are: 1. Increase agricultural production by improving irrigation; 2. Strengthen cooperative relationships governing the lives and livelihoods of rural poor people; and 3. Encourage the landless to participate in these cooperatives.
6.	Major Activities	:	The major activities of the project are: 1. Strengthening of the two-tier cooperatives. 2. Establishment of a National committee for Multi-Sectoral rural Development (NCMRD). 3. Minor irrigation facilities including shallow tube wells (STW), deep tube wells (DTW) and low lift pumps (LLP). 4. Income generating activities. 5. Financing of cooperative marketing schemes. 6. Rehabilitation of 161 km of existing kacha roads and construction of 100 miles of new kacha roads and about 20 miles (32 km) of pucca (paved) roads. 7. Construction of housing for key thana officers; and building 12 new fertilizer godowns and 10 new food market stores for TCCA. 8. Conducting groundwater monitoring and analysis.
7.	Benefits	:	1. The project benefitted about 250,000 rural households. 2. Annual incremental production of about 75000 tons of paddy and about 80000 tons of wheat. 3. Increased the incomes of small farmers by about Tk 2000 per acre (US \$ 121.2 per 0.4 ha). 4. Increased the annual incomes of landless by about TK 600 (US \$ 60) for pond fishing and rickshaw pulling. 5. Provided permanent employment for some 45,000 people.
8.	Benefited Area	:	Jessore and Faridpur District.
9.	Expected Beneficiaries	:	Direct Beneficiary- 247,000 households.

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(Completed)

1	Name of Project	:	Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP)
2	Total Cost	:	US\$ 58 million
3	Financial Assistance Cofinancing	:	IFAD Loan - US\$ 10.4 million ABD Loan - US\$ 32.0 million GON - US\$ 6.8 million
4	Implementation Year	:	January 1995- 2002
5	Goals and Objectives	:	The objectives were to facilitate a sustainable increase in agricultural production and incomes for smallholders-farmers by helping them achieve higher productivity in crop production and other on-farm activities.
6	Project Achievement	:	The Project covered 37 districts of the western region of Bangladesh and improved about 280 small-scale water resources subprojects
7	Major Activities	:	Construction of Embankment and Water Control Structures to manage flood; Re-Excavation of Drainage Channels to drain out stagnant water to enhance cropped area; Construction of Water Retention structures to support retention; Expansion of Existing Command Area, Improvement of Irrigation System;
8	Infrastructure Development	:	Hydraulic Structures - 613 Nos. Khal Re-excavation (Km) – 1162 km Embankment Re-sectioning (Km) - 945 km
9.	Benefited Area	:	164,735 ha
10	Project Benefit	:	Projected Incremental Production: - Cereal about 917,850 tons; Non Cereal - 524,620 tons
11.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	142,500 farm families

  
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1.	Name of Project	:	Community Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP)
2.	Total Cost	:	US\$ 31.855 million
3.	Financial Assistance Co-financing	:	IFAD Loan - US\$ 27.532 million GOB - US\$ 3.684 million Beneficiaries - US\$ .0637 million
4.	Implementation year	:	January 2003 - March 2014
5.	Goals and Objectives	:	The goal of the project is increasing the asset and income of 90000 – 135000 households by developing self-managing grass-roots organizations and facilitate group members' access to primary resources, credit, technologies and employments; and supporting the development of available national institutions and replicate the project approach in other areas of Bangladesh
6.	Major Components	:	Major components of the project are- 1. Labor Intensive Infrastructure Development; 2. Community Fisheries Development 3. Agriculture and Livestock Development 4. Microfinance 5. Institutional Support
7.	Project Benefit	:	The main project benefit include: Comp-1: Village road construction-352.15 km; Protection wall const - 6.3 km Multipurpose Village center-21 Nos. Installation of Ring Latrine-78,406 Installation of Tubewell – 2,595 Comp-2: 293 water-body handed over 242 beels re-excavated 50 fish sanctuaries 70 km beel connecting khal 16 km beel connecting road Comp - 3 168 field demonstration 77757 farmers trained Comp - 4 2995 credit organizations formed 86737 members enrolled Savings reached BDT. 122.3 million Credit disbursed - BDT. 354.0 million Credit disbursed to - 44466 members
8.	Area Coverage	:	The Project covers 11 Upazilas of Sunamganj district
9.	Project Beneficiaries	:	Benefited household - 143,032 Direct beneficiaries - 93,619 households

  
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(Completed)

1.	Name of Project	:	Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Region (MIDPCR)
2.	Total Cost	:	US\$ 43.895 million
3.	Financial Assistance Co-financing	:	IFAD Loan - US\$ 24.947 million GoN - US\$ 4.752 million GOB - US\$ 8.541 million Beneficiaries - US\$ 1.414 million
4.	Implementation year	:	June 2006 - March 2014
5.	Goals and Objectives	:	
6.	Major Components	:	Major components of the project are- 1. Infrastructure Development; 2. Production and Market Group Development 3. Rural Enterprise Development 4. Policy, Institutional and Management support
7.	Project Benefit	:	The main project benefit include: Constructed 66 Rural Market Union and Villager Road - 432 km Micro Credit Received – 52,566 persons Training Received – 85,280 persons Employment Generation – 8,200 person-year Job Creation - 136,000 jobs in road sector Job creation - 39000 jobs in transport sector Business Development Service – 18,525 persons
8.	Area Coverage	:	Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna, Bhola, Noakhali and Laxmipur districts

  
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(Continuing)

1	Name of Project	:	Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project (PSSWRSP)
2	Total Cost	:	US\$ 119.8 million
3	Financial Assistance Cofinancing	:	IFAD Loan - US\$ 32.0 million ABD Loan - US\$ 55.0 million GOB - US\$ 32.8 million
4	Implementation Year	:	January 2010 - June 2018
5	Goals and Objectives	:	The overall goal is to support the Government's poverty reduction effort by increasing sustainable agriculture and fisheries production. The main objective is to develop sustainable stakeholder - driven small scale water resources management systems with special attention to the poorer section of the population.
6	Project Target	:	Agricultural development through surface water exploitation by implementing 265 new subprojects and 148 performance enhancement subprojects
7	Major Activities	:	Construction of Embankment and Water Control Structures to manage flood; Re-Excavation of Drainage Channels to drain out stagnant water to enhance cropped area; Construction of Water Retention structures to support retention; Expansion of Existing Command Area, Improvement of Irrigation System;
8	Benefited Area	:	Area 220,000 ha
9	Expected Outcome	:	Projected Incremental Production: - Cereal crop 743,347 tons, Non- cereal crop 417,161 tons
10	No. of Expected Beneficiaries	:	280,000 benefited farm families

  
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(Continuing)

1	Name of Project	:	Coastal Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (CCRIP)
2	Total Cost	:	US\$ 169.5 million
3	Financial Assistance	:	IFAD Loan - US\$ 59.0 million IFAD Grant - US\$ 1.0 million
	Cofinancing	:	ABD Loan - US\$ 20.0 million KFW - US\$ 8.8 million Strategic Climate Fund - US\$ 30.0 million
4	Implementation Year	:	January 2013 - December 2018
5	Goals and Objectives	:	The goal of the Project is to achieve improved livelihoods in the form of higher incomes and food security for poor households. The objective is to improve the livelihoods of poor households through enhanced climate resilience of coastal roads and markets
6	Project Target	:	The Project covers 1639 communities in 32 Upazilas of 12 South-Western districts of Bangladesh
7	Major Activities	:	Improved Road Connectivity Improved Market Services Enhanced Climate Change Adaptation Capacity
8	Components-wise target	:	Improved 154 Km Upazila road, 555 Km union and village roads; Developed 88 growth centers and large rural markets, 197 village markets, 5 commodity collection points, 14 market sections Boat landing platforms; Construction and expansion of 15 cyclone shelters, Improvement of 10 existing shelters, upgrading 12 Km cyclone shelter access tracks and complementary support measures to enhance capacity for disaster preparedness.
9	No. of Expected Beneficiaries	:	455,173 households

  
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(Continuing)

1.	Name of Project	:	Haor Infrastructure and Livelihood Improvement Project (HILIP) including (Climate adaptation and Livelihood Protection (CALIP) Revised)
2.	Total Cost	:	US \$ 134.84 million
3.	Financial Assistance Co-financing	:	IFAD Loan - US\$ 55 million IFAD Grant - US\$ 1 million STF Loan - US\$ 30 million ASAP Loan - US\$ 15 million GOB - US\$ 32.8 million
4.	Implementation year	:	July 2012- June 2019
5.	Objectives	:	The goal of the project is to contribute to the reduction of poverty in the Haor Basin. The development objective of project is to improve living standards and reduce vulnerability of the poor.
6.	Major Activities	:	The major activities of the project are- 1. Communication Infrastructure; 2. Community Infrastructure; 3. Community Resource Management; 4. Livelihood Protection; 5. Capacity and knowledge for building resilience; and 6. Project Management.
7.	Expected Outcome	:	The main outcomes expected from the project include- 1. Enhanced access to markets, Livelihood opportunities and social services; 2. Enhanced village mobility, reduction in production losses and protection against extreme weather events; 3. Enhanced access to fishery resources and conservation of biodiversity, follow up SCBRMP learning; 4. Enhanced production, diversification and marketing of crop and livestock produce; and 5. Efficient, cost effective and equitable use of project resources.
8.	Benefited Area	:	Kishoreganj, Netrakona, Sunamganj, Habiganj and Brahmanbaria District
9.	Expected Beneficiaries	:	Direct beneficiaries- 1,15,000

  
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(Pipeline)

1	Name of Project	:	Promoting Resilience of Vulnerable through access to Infrastructure, Improved skills and Information. (PROVATI)
2	Total Cost	:	US\$ 757.68 million
3	Financial Assistance	:	IFAD Loan - US\$ 63.25 million IFAD Grant - US\$ 1.25 million GOB - US\$ 27.90 million
4	Implementation Year	:	April 2018 - December 2024
5	Goals and Objectives	:	The goal of the Project is to establish sustainable livelihood for poor households and smallholders. The objective is to enhance resilience of population of selected Upazilas through resilient infrastructure development, resilience building in community level, off-farm employment creation through vocational training and flood/climate adaptation research and early warning dissemination
6	Project Area	:	The Project will primarily build in 90 unions of 25 poor and vulnerable Upazilas of 6 North-Western districts of Bangladesh
7	Project Components	:	Climate Resilient Infrastructure and Community Shelters Resilient Communities through employment and early flood warning and Project Implementation and Coordination
8	Components-wise target	:	Improve 154 Km Upazila road, 555 Km union and village roads; Develop 88 growth centers and large rural markets, 197 village markets, 5 commodity collection points, 14 market sections Boat landing platforms; Construction and expansion of 15 cyclone shelters, Improvement of 10 existing shelters, upgrading 12 Km cyclone shelter access tracks and complementary support measures to enhance capacity for disaster preparedness.
9	No. of Expected Beneficiaries	:	303,000 households from 90 unions of 25 target Upazilas

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