

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Ministry of Water Resources

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT:

IMED 04/2003 (REVISED)

BLUE GOLD PPRGRAM (BWDB Component):

**(Program for Integrated Sustainable Economic
Development by Improving the Water and Productive
Sectors in Selected Polders) (1st Revised)
(Inter-item cost adjustment)**

Bangladesh Water Development Board

3.0 Project Personnel:

Sanctioned strength as per PP	Manpower employed during execution	Status of the existing manpower			Manpower employed	
		Manpower requirement for O&M as per pp	Existing manpower for O & M	Others	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Officer(s) = 27	22	-	-	-	19	3
Staff(s) = 12	09	-	-	-	7	2
Total = 39	31	-	-	-	26	5

4.0 Training of Project Personnel (Foreign/Local):

Field of Training/Study/ Tour/workshop/ Seminar etc.	Provision as per PP		Actual		Remarks
	Number of Batches	Man-months	Number of Batches	Man-months	
1	2	3	4	5	6
a. Foreign	5418	-	7	-	Expenditure of all the trainings were incurred from DPA component of the project which were administered by Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherland (EKN) (Annexure- 2)
b. Local		-	5411	-	

5.0 Component-wise Progress (As per latest approved PP):

(In lakh Taka)						
Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per PP)		Actual Progress		Reasons for deviation (±)
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Revenue Component:						
GoB cost in kind						
BWDB Staff Cost (Planning III)	Years	800.00	8	In kind	8	
Zonal Planning cell	Years	323.00	8	In kind	8	
GoB Cost in cash						
Supplies and Services						
Taxes	LS	24.00	LS	-	-	
Gas & Fuel	Years	9.00	8	3.30	8	
Petrol & Lubricants	Years	24.00	8	21.70	8	
Printing & Publication	Years	35.00	8	35.00	8	
Office Stationeries seal & Stamps	Years	28.00	8	27.99	8	
Honorarium/Fees/ Remuneration (For Mid Term Evaluation)	LS	10.00	LS	9.96	LS	
Survey & Investigation for selected polders	Years	90.00	8	87.45	8	
Technical Assistance						
Contracts/Studies		10448.95	4769	10448.95	4769	
Training/Dissemination		2327.33	5418	2327.33	5418	
International Consultants	mm	5546.80	336	5546.80	336	
National Consultants	mm	7232.90	3369	7232.90	3369	
National Support staff	mm	675.19	7619	675.19	7619	

Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per PP)		Actual Progress		(In lakh Taka)
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Reasons for deviation (±)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Operational cost	Years	2473.70	8	2473.70	8	
Repair, Maintenance & rehabilitation						
Vehicle repair	Years	32.00	8	27.42	8	
Other repair	Years	22.00	8	21.99	8	
Sub-total of Revenue Component		30101.87		28939.69		
B. Capital Component:						
Acquisition of Assets						
GoB						
Computer/Laptop including printer and other accessories	Set	50.00	35	50.00	35	
Office equipment	Set	35.00	5	35.00	5	
Land Acquisition	ha	3300	34.5	1347.27	34.5	
Technical Assistance						
Transport Vehicle	nos.	404.00	12	404.00	10	
Motor bike	nos.	259.03	128	259.02	124	
Communications equipment	Set	12.67	3	12.67	3	
Training equipment	Set	44.00	3	44.00	3	
Photocopier	nos.	32.00	11	32.00	11	
Other equipment/Agri equipment		30.01	20	29.75	20	
Computer, printer and peripherals	Set	77.87	85	77.75	85	
Office furniture zonal offices + DP III	Unit	66.49	5	66.41	5	
Generator	nos.	100.84	5	100.84	5	
Rehabilitation works						
Construction of Dr. Regulator/Sluice with gates	nos.	7220.47	31	7214.58	29	Remaining regulators not required by local stakeholders
Construction of Drainage outlet with gates	nos.	1480.00	17	1335.31	17	
Construction of Irrigation inlet with gates	nos.	192.00	8	54.59	2	Remaining inlets not required by local stakeholders
Rehab. Inlets/ Outlets with gates	nos.	276.03	235	276.03	235	
Rehab. of Dr/Flashing Regulator/Sluice with gate	nos.	5025.24	186	4941.34	186	
Low cost Bank Protection work	Ls	620.00	Ls	327.21	Ls	
Re-sectioning of Embankment	Km	4232.67	330.00	4232.67	330	
Retired Embankment	Km	1252.01	20.58	879.78	20.58	
Rehab. of Interior Dike	Km	419.36	21.00	194.44	21.00	
Re-excavation of khals	Km	8675.96	545.00	7504.47	537.76	Rest of the works were implemented by Local Government institutes
Closure	Ls	20.00	Ls	20.00	Ls	
Construction of culvert for water management	nos.	302.00	32	169.30	8	Remaining culverts were implemented by Local Government bodies, Department of disaster management
Pump shed construction	nos.	48.43	6	38.07	4	Remaining works not required by local stakeholders
Supply of Drain pipe	meter	256.00	9000	195.82	8975	Constructed length was adequate for the need of local people

(In lakh Taka)						
Items of work (as per PP)	Unit	Target (as per PP)		Actual Progress		Reasons for deviation (±)
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Flood damage repair/ Breach Closing	Ls	800.00	Ls	735.94	Ls	
GoB O&M of selected Polders during project period	Ls	600.00	Ls	569.09	Ls	
CD and VAT on Capital items	Ls	374.00	Ls	249.86	Ls	
Sub-total of Capital Component		36206.08		31397.21		
Grand Total		66307.95	100.00%	60336.90	94.50%	

6.0 Information regarding Project Director (s):

Name & Designation with pay-sacle	Full time	Part time	Responsible for more than one project	Date of		Remarks
				Joining	Transfer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mr. Md. Masud Ahmed, PEng Director, Directorate of Planning-3 and PCD, BGP. Pay scale: 25750-1000x8-33750/=	Full time	-	No	01-01-2013	02-09-2014	
Mr. Sujoy Chakma Director, Directorate of Planning - 3 and PCD, BGP. Pay scale: 50000-71200/=	Full time	-	No	02-09-2014	24-03-2016	
Mr. Md. Amirul Hossain Director, Directorate of Planning-3 and PCD, BGP. Pay scale: 50000-71200/=	Full time	-	No	24-03-2016	31-03-2021	
Dr. Robin Kumar Biswas Superintending Engineer (CC), Directorate of Planning -3 and PCD, BGP. Pay scale: 50000-71200/=	Full time	-	No	31-03-2021	Till Date	

7.0 Procurement of Transport (in Nos.):

Type of transport	Number as per PP	Procured with date	Transferred to transport Pool with date	Transferred to O&M with date	Condemned/ Damaged with date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Car	-	-	-	-	-	<i>All Transports were Purchased through DPA component of the project which was administered by Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherland (EKN) (Annexure- 2). Details of Transport (Vehicles and Motorbikes) handed over to BWDB are enclosed in Annexure-3</i>
Jeep	12	10				
Microbus						
Pick-up						
Minibus	-	-	-	-	-	
Bus	-	-	-	-	-	
Truck	-	-	-	-	-	
Motor Cycle	128	124				
By-cycle	-	-	-	-	-	
Speed Boat	-	-	-	-	-	
Launch	-	-	-	-	-	
Others with name	-	-	-	-	-	

8.0 Procurement of Goods, Works and Consultancy Services:

8.1 Goods & Works of the Project costing above Tk. 200 lakh. and Consultancy above Tk. 100 lakh

Description of procurement (goods/works /consultancy) as per bid document	Tender/Bid/Proposal Cost (in crore Taka)		Tender/Bid/Proposal		Date of completion of works/services and supply of goods	
	As per PP	Contracted value	Invitation date	Contract signing/ L.C opening date	As per contract	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works						
Construction of Khatashia Drainage Cum flushing Sluice (3V-1.50m X 1.80m)	3.06	3.21	25.03.2019	16.05.2019	20.06.2020. (Original) 31.05.2021 (Revised)	30.04.2021
Construction of Bauria Drainage-cum-flushing Sluice (3V-1.50m X 1.80m)	3.53	3.70	14.11.2018	08.01.2019	06.09.2021	04.03.2020
Construction of Mushurikathi Drainage-cum-flushing Sluice (3V-1.50m X 1.80m)	4.10	4.30	14.11.2018	12.01.2019	08.09.2020	08.09.2020
Construction of Keshobpur Sluice (Nos)	2.08	2.18	09.12.2018	25.01.2019	30.06.2021. (Original) 30.09.2021 (Revised)	31.08.2021
Construction of Dharandi Sluice (4V-0.90m x 0.90m)	4.92	5.16	14.11.2018	08.01.2019	06.09.2020 (Original) 30.06.2021 (Revised)	27.06.2021
Construction of Jangledanga drainage cum flashing Sluice (1V-1.50m X 1.80m)	2.33	2.32	08.08.2019	07.11.2019	30.06.2021. (Original) 30.09.2021 (Revised)	31.08.2021
Construction of Khekuani drainage cum flashing Sluice (2V-1.50m X 1.80m)	2.89	2.59	27.08.2018	05.11.2018	30.06.2019 (Original) 30.11.2020 (Revised)	04.11.2020
Construction of Aramgonj Regulator	2.43	2.55	26.12.2018	17.02.2019	30.06.2020 (Original) 30.08.2021 (Revised)	30.08.2021
Construction of Tulatola Sluice	2.38	2.50	26.12.2018	17.02.2019	30.06.2020 (Original) 30.08.2021 (Revised)	30.08.2021
Construction of Dakkhin Monoshatoli Sluice	2.28	2.39	20.02.2019	04.04.2019	30.06.2020 (Original) 30.08.2021 (Revised)	30.08.2021

Description of procurement (goods/works /consultancy) as per bid document	Tender/Bid/Proposal Cost (in crore Taka)		Tender/Bid/Proposal		Date of completion of works/services and supply of goods	
	As per PP	Contracted value	Invitation date	Contract signing/ L.C opening date	As per contract	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Construction of Agunkhali Drainage Cum Flushing Regulator (1V- 2.00m X 1.80m) At 20.330 km.	3.33	3.00	14.09.2020	11.11.2020	25.06.2021	25.06.2021

8.2 Use of Project Consultant (s) (Foreign/Local):

Name of the Field	Approved man month		Actual man month utilised	Remarks
	As per PP	As per contract		
1	2	3	4	5
a) Foreign	336	336	336	Foreign and local consultants contributed their input for an additional year during extended project period with no cost time extension. Expenditure of the consultants were incurred from DPA component of the project which were administered by Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherland (EKN) (Annexure- 2)
b) Local	3369	3369	3369	

9.0 Construction/Erection/Installation Tools & Equipment:

9.1 Through GoB Fund:

Description of Items	Quantity (as per PP)	Quantity Procured with date	Transferred to O&M with date			Disposed off as per rule with date	Balance	Remarks
			Qty	Date	Location			
1	2	3	4			5	6	7
Computer including printer & other accessories	35	35	10	2013-14 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20	Planning III, BWDB			
			1	2018-19	Chief Planning			
			1	2013-14	Design Circle 2			
			1	2013-14	Design Circle 5			
			2	2017-18 2018-19	Khulna O&M Div-1			
			3	2013-14 2017-18 2018-19	Khulna O&M Div- 2			
			3	2017-18 2018-19	Patuakhali O&M Div			
			2	2017-18 2018-19	Patuakhali WD Div			
			1	2018-19	Barguna O&M Div			
			1	2018-19	Sathkhira O&M Div-2			
			1	2018-19	RAC, Khulna, BWDB			
			1	2018-19	RAC, Dhaka, BWDB			
			1	2018-19	RAC, Patuakhali, BWDB			
			1	2018-19	Directorate of Audit			

Description of Items	Quantity (as per PP)	Quantity Procured with date	Transferred to O&M with date			Disposed off as per rule with date	Balance	Remarks
			Qty	Date	Location			
			1	2018-19	Directorate of Personnel			
			1	2018-19	CWM, BWDB			
Laptop			4	2013-14	Planning III, BWDB			

9.2 Through DPA Fund:

Distribution of Items	Quantity (as per PP)	Quantity Procured with date	Transferred to O&M with date			Disposed off as per rule with date	Balance	Remarks
			Qty	Date	Location			
1	2	3	4			5	6	7
Laptop			1	15.08.14	Planning III, BWDB			Expenditure for the tools & plants were incurred from DPA component of the project which were administered by Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherland (EKN) (Annexure-2). List of tools & plants shown here were handed over to BWDB only.
			1	03.03.16	Planning III, BWDB			
			3	05.11.15	Design Circle 2, 5 & Audit, Dhaka			
			1	17.09.13	CWM, Dhaka			
			1	18.12.14	CWM, Dhaka			
			1	01.12.14	Planning III, BWDB			
			1	11.07.13	Planning III, BWDB			
			6	17.09.13 11.03.14 14.03.18	Chief Planning BWDB, Dhaka			
			1	28.10.18	Planning III, BWDB			
			Total 16 Nos Laptop Handed over to BWDB					
			4	11.05.17	Design Circle 2&5			
			1	26.06.16	Planning III, BWDB			
			2	07.11.16	Design Circle 2 & 5			
Desktop PC			1	05.10.15	BWDB Audit			
			1	09.08.17	DCEO Jessore			
			4	11.11.14 23.04.18 01.02.18 16.07.18	RAC BWDB, Barisal Div, Barguna O&M Div. & Kalapara O&M Div.			
			Total 13 Nos Desktop Handed over to BWDB					
			1	24.12.17	Planning III, BWDB			
			2	05.11.15 13.08.14	Design Circle 2, 5			
			2	26.06.16	Planning III, BWDB			
Printer			1	05.11.15	Design Circle 5			
			1	23.01.19	TRG. Baradi, kushtia			
			1	23.09.18	DCEO Barisal			
			1	11.11.14	BWDB Barisal			
			Total 9 Nos Printer Handed over to BWDB					
Photocopier			4	08.05.17	Planning III, BWDB			
			1	09.08.17	DCEO Jessore			
			Total 5 Nos Photocopier Handed over to BWDB					
Scanner			1	21.11.16	Planning III, BWDB			
			2	05.11.15	Design Circle 2, 5			

Distribution of Items	Quantity (as per PP)	Quantity Procured with date	Transferred to O&M with date			Disposed off as per rule with date	Balance	Remarks		
			Qty	Date	Location					
1	2	3	4			5	6	7		
			1	17.09.13	Planning III, BWDB					
			1	09.08.17	DCEO Jessore					
			Total 5 Nos Scanner Handed over to BWDB							
Levelling Machine			2	30.07.17	Planning III, BWDB					
			2	28.05.16	Patuakhali O&M Div					
			2	07.06.16	Khulna O&M Div-2					
			1	28.05.16	Barguna O&M Div					
			1	07.06.16	Khulna O&M Div-1					
			1	12.06.16	Shatkhira O&M Div					
			Total 9 Nos Levelling Machine Handed over to BWDB							
Air Conditioner			1		Planning III, BWDB					
			Total 1 No Air Conditioner Handed over to BWDB							
Projector			6		22.11.17	Planning III, BWDB				
					10.01.18	Patua.O&M Division				
					02.10.18	Khulna O&M Div. 1				
					21.12.17	Khulna O&M Div. 2				
					11.06.18	Satkhira O&M Div. 2				
						Kalapara WD Div.				
					Total 6 Nos Projector Handed over to BWDB					

C. FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PROGRAMME:

1.0 (a) Original and revised schedule as per PP :

(In Lakh Taka)

Financial Year	Financial provision & physical target as per original PP				Financial provision & physical target as per latest revised PP			
	Total	Taka	PA	Physical %	Total	Taka	PA	Physical %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2012-13	3168.15	511.00	2657.15	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-14	10719.20	1267.00	9452.20	19	3510.79	94.92	3415.87	5.29
2014-15	11547.70	1536.00	10011.70	20	5638.38	634.95	5003.43	8.50
2015-16	11407.50	1615.00	9792.50	20	5709.65	530.21	5179.44	8.61
2016-17	9973.15	1431.00	8542.15	18	7872.96	708.24	7164.72	11.89
2017-18	7447.15	1010.00	6437.15	13	7346.59	923.12	6423.47	11.08
2018-19	2086.15	129.00	1957.15	4	10596.32	2041.86	8554.46	15.98
2019-20	-	-	-	-	16095.42	3858.16	12237.26	24.27
2020-21	-	-	-	-	9537.84	4361.38	5176.46	14.38
2021-22	No Cost Time Extension							
Total	56349.00	7499.00	48850.00	100%	66307.95	13152.84	53155.11	100%

1.0 (b) Revised ADP allocation and progress:

Financial Year	Revised Allocation & target				Taka release	(In lakh Taka) Expenditure & physical progress			
	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %		Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2012-13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2013-14	4864.00	231.00	4633.00	6.50	231.00	3510.79	94.92	3415.87	6.30
2014-15	6637.00	637.00	6000.00	10.00	637.00	5638.38	634.95	5003.43	9.85
2015-16	8299.00	736.00	7563.00	15.00	736.00	5709.65	530.21	5179.44	12.10
2016-17	8683.00	812.00	7871.00	14.00	812.00	7872.95	708.23	7164.72	13.00
2017-18	9892.00	1708.00	8184.00	13.00	1708.00	7346.59	924.45	6422.14	12.80
2018-19	13133.00	4113.00	9020.00	9.00	2429.00	10596.32	2037.72	8558.60	8.85
2019-20	15633.00	3323.00	12310.00	21.50	3313.00	12554.49	2516.43	10038.06	21.00
2020-21	9554.00	2179.00	7375.00	9.50	2106.95	6428.93	1627.45	4801.48	9.10
2021-22	2757.00	661.00	2096.00	1.50	191.75	678.81	157.56	521.25	1.50
Total	79452.00	14400.00	65052.00	100.00%	12164.70	60336.90	9231.92	51104.98	94.50%

D. ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:

Objectives as per PP	Actual achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
The overall objective of the Program is to reduce poverty in the coastal area by enhancing the livelihood of the rural population by means of more efficient water resources management as well as by increasing the productivity of mainly crops, fishery and livestock in the polders and by empowering the communities to be the driving force. The specific objectives of the Program are-	Through efficient water resources management & empowering the local communities to be the driving force for development, overall objective of the project has been achieved.	
a) Increase sustainability of the development of the polders through effective community participation. The community organizations will become the driving force for the natural resources-based development. Environment, gender and good governance will be addressed in their operations.	a) With integrated water resources management & participatory water management policy, local community has become the driving force of the community development. Responsibilities for participatory operation and routine maintenance of polders, in line with an O&M agreement, are transferred from the BWDB to the WMOs. Under the BGP, a total of 511 Water Management Groups (WMGs) are formed at village/sub catchment level of which 509 were registered. In addition, together with 36 WMAs at polder/larger Catchment levels are formed of which 35 are registered with BWDB to perform O&M activities in 22 polders. 43% of all 137,000 WMG members are now women, exceeding the target of 40%. Significant participation of women & ensuring good governance through these WMG's has led to a sustainability of development works with social equity & gender equity among the local stakeholders.	

Objectives as per PP	Actual achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
b) Protect floods, salinity and use water resources effectively	b) Implementing various interventions like construction/repair/Rehabilitation of regulators, inlet, embankment, dike, culvert, polder management etc. sustainable protection against floods, salinity has been achieved.	
c) Increase farmers' income and promote livelihood through improved productivity. For each Polder a Business Plan will be developed with the value chain analysis	c) As a result of project implementation, increase in cropping intensity, fish production, homestead-based productions have enhanced food security & productivity of local stakeholders. A Polder development plan has been developed for each Polder also.	

E. BENEFIT ANALYSIS

1.0 Annual Out-put:

Items of out-put	Unit	Estimated quantity expected at full capacity	Actual quantity of out-put during the 1st year of operation at full capacity (or during, real production for newly completed project).
(a) Ensuring Participatory Water management through			
Formation of WMOs	No.	511	509
Management transfer of polders to WMAs	No	36	35
(b) Providing FCD facilities through Rehabilitation/Improvement of Infrastructure:			
Construction of Dr. Regulator/Sluice with gates (no)	nos.	31	29
Construction of Drainage outlet with gates (no)	nos.	17	17
Construction Irrigation inlet with gates (no)	nos.	8	2
Rehabilitation of Inlets/ Outlets with gates (no)	nos.	235	235
Rehab. of Dr/Flashing Regulator/Sluice with gate (no)	nos.	186	186
Low cost Bank Protection work (Ls)	Ls		
Re-sectioning of Embankment (km)	km	330	330
Retired Embankment(km)	km	20.58	20.58
Rehabilitation of Interior Dike (km)	km	21	21
Re-excavation of khals	km	545	537.7
Closure (Ls)	Ls		
Construction of culvert for water management	nos.	32	8
Pump shed construction	nos.	6	4
Supply of Drain pipe(m)	m	9000	8975

2.0 Cost / Benefit:

Item	Estimated	Actual
(a) Benefit cost ratio of the project		
(i) Financial	1.52:1.00	1.55:1.00
(ii) Economic	1.72:1.00	1.78:1.00
(b) Internal Rate of Return		
(i) Financial	18.72%	19.24%
(ii) Economic	20.86%	21.28%

* Actual Benefit cost ratio & IRR calculation based on the report titled "Blue Gold Program 2013-2021 Final Report: Lesson Learnt" which documents the work of Technical Assistance (TA) team working in the Project. This report takes into account of the actual field condition after implementation of the Blue Gold project.

3.0 Please give reasons for shortfall, if any, between the estimated and actual benefit: N/A

F. MONITORING AND AUDITING

1.0 Monitoring:

Name & designation of the inspecting official	Date of Inspection	Identified Problems	Recommendations
1	2	3	4
a) Ministry / Agency:			
1. Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, Honourable Minister, Ministry of Water Resources	17 June, 2015	No Problems found	The delegation visited the severe river erosion and construction of new 'retired' embankment by Blue Gold Program. Honourble Dutch Minister Schultz indicated that it's important to exchange experience on how to deal with water in a safe and sustainable way.
2. Ms. Melanie Schultz van Haegen, Honourble Minister, Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment, Government of the Netherlands.			
3. Prof Shamsul Alam (Member-Senior Secretary), GED			
4. Dr. Zafar Ahmed Khan, Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources			
5. Mr. Gerben de Jong (Ambassador), Dutch Embassy in Bangladesh			
6. Mr. Carel de Groot (First Secretary/Expert Water), Dutch Embassy in Bangladesh			
7. Mr. Junaid Ahmad (Sr. Director, Water Global Practice), World Bank			
Project Co-ordination Director			
1. Md. Amirul Hossain, SE, PCD, Blue Gold Program, BWDB	06 February, 2020		The PCD inspected Solua 7 Vent Regulator in Polder 25, Dumuria, Khulna to resolve different problems during implementation.
2. Md. Amirul Hossain, SE, PCD, Blue Gold Program, BWDB	February, 2019		The PCD visited Khulna Zone, discussed with stakeholders, BWDB field officials and Zonal TA Team and gave his directions to expedite physical works under Blue Gold Program.
3. Dr. Robin Kumar Biswas, SE, PCD, Blue Gold Program, BWDB	02 March, 2021		The PCD visited Khulna Zone under Blue Gold Program to resolve different problems regarding implementation of different structures.
4. Dr. Robin Kumar Biswas, SE, PCD, Blue Gold Program, BWDB	05 June, 2021		The PCD inspected Bodnakhali regulator construction in Khulna, resolved different problems and directed to complete the structure in

Name & designation of the inspecting official	Date of Inspection	Identified Problems	Recommendations
1	2	3	4
			time.
b) IMED :			
1.Md. Matiur Rahman, Chief (Additional Secretary) & Adviser of Mid Term Evaluation Committee	09-11 September, 2021		Mid Term Evaluation committee report are enclosed in Annexure-4
2. Md. Afzal Hossan Director General, IMED-4, Ministry of Planning			
3. Moh. Enamul Haque Joint Chief, Irrigation wings, Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division, Ministry of Planning			
4. S. M. Rezaul Mostofa Kamal Joint Secretary, Planning Wing Ministry of Water Resources			
5.Md. Abdus Samad Deputy Secretary, Dev-04, Ministry of Water Resources			
6.Dipanwita Saha Deputy Secretary, Planning -1, Ministry of Water Resources			
7. Shibir Bicitro Barua, Deputy Chief, Irrigation wings, Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division, Ministry of Planning			
8. Md. Ehtasham Reza, Deputy Secretary, Planning-1, Ministry of Water Resources			
9. Md. Sarwar Hossain, Senior Assistant Chief, Irrigation wings, Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division, Ministry of Planning			
10. Ashif Anam Siddique, PS to Member (Senior Assistant Secretary), Office of the Member Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division, Ministry of Planning			
1. Md. Afzal Hossan, DG, IMED	27-28 November, 2020	No Problems found	1. Workplan must be followed strictly to complete the Project in time. 2. No item or item wise cost will be changed and no newly item will be included during one year time extension period. 3. To ensure funding for completing the project in the proposed one year time extension period.
1.Dr. Shamsul Alam, Senior Secretary, GED, Planning Commission	11-13 January, 2020	No Problems found	1. For the continual agricultural development, it is necessary to continue the activities of the polder under Blue Gold program. 2. To do necessary re-excavation, repair and maintenance of sluice gates, re-sectioning of embankments and to make local water organizations more dynamic. 3. Drinking water management, rainwater reservation, introduction of varieties of salt tolerant crop must be done urgently. 4. Local administration and the
2. Md. Mafidul Islam, Division Chief, GED, Planning Commission			
3.Mohammad Asaduzzaman, Sr. Assistant Chief, GED, Planning Commission			
4. Md. Abdul Latif, Sr. Assistant Chief, GED, Planning Commission			
5. Giasuddin Choudhury, DTL, SIBDP 2100			

Name & designation of the inspecting official	Date of Inspection	Identified Problems	Recommendations
1	2	3	4
			<p>stakeholders should work together so that the rivers and canals cannot be taken illegally by influential people.</p> <p>5. It is also necessary to maintain water flow by river and canal re-excavation</p> <p>6. To evict illegal settlements from polders (embankment) and to keep canals free from water hyacinth.</p> <p>7. The Ministry of Land has to keep strict supervision so that no one can fill the river or canal with garbage.</p>
1. Sheikh Md. Abdur Rahman, Deputy Director, IMED	14 July 2018	No Problems found	<p>1. To compile guidelines for handing over constructed embankment, sluices etc. to the stakeholders.</p> <p>2. To take initiatives for utilization of rest amount dredged soil after being used for resectioning of embankments.</p> <p>3. To ensure smooth dressing of river bank and embankments for sustainability of the embankments.</p> <p>4. To ensure vegetation and afforestation of river bank and embankments for Ecological Balance.</p>
1. Sheikh Md. Abdur Rahman, Deputy Director, IMED	04 May, 2018	No Problems found	<p>1. To finalize workplan and to implement it strictly for completing the work in specified time frame.</p> <p>2. To follow the procurement plan in procuring as mentioned in the approved DPP and to follow all steps of Contract Management.</p> <p>3. To arrange IMSC & PMC meetings regularly and to implement recommendations of those meetings.</p> <p>4. To ensure proper implementation of physical works as per approved design by regular site inspection and the findings will be recorded for reference.</p> <p>5. Stakeholder's participation may be considered in line with Taskforce committee for monitoring project activities.</p>
1. Md. Afzal Hossan, Director (Deputy Secretary), IMED	21-22 April, 2017	No Problems found	<p>1. To finalize workplan by assessing the remaining works through proper study.</p> <p>2. To provide annual workplan/ time bound workplan for the remaining works.</p> <p>3. To prepare revised DPP considering practical field level requirements.</p> <p>4. To ensure efficient coordination in monitoring through BWDB field divisions, technical assistance team and WMG/WMA.</p> <p>5. To ensure registration and need based training of WMG/WMA/WMF members.</p>
<u>Others(Please specify)</u>			
1. Mr. Carel-de Groot, First secretary, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka.	26 May 2016	No Problems found	

Name & designation of the inspecting official	Date of Inspection	Identified Problems	Recommendations
1	2	3	4
1. Mr. Peter-de-Vries, First Secretary, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka.	7-8 March, 2017	No Problems found	
2. Ms. Anne Eva, Finance Controller of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.			
3. Ms. Margaretha Sofia, official from The Netherlands.			
1. Mr. Peter-de-Vries, First Secretary, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka.	23 September, 2018	No Problems found	
1. Mr. Peter-de-Vries, First Secretary, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka.	23 January, 2019	No Problems found	
2. Director General, DAE			
1. Mr. Peter De Vries, First Secretary, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Dhaka.	18 November, 2019	No Problems found	
2. Mr. Folkart de Jager, Thematic Expert, Water Management and Food Security, EKN, Dhaka.			
3. Mr. Martijn Van de Groeij, EKN, Dhaka.			
Mr. Guus Schoejes, EKN, Dhaka.			

2.0 Auditing during and after Implementation:

2.1 Internal Audit:

Period of Audit	Date of submission of Audit Report	Major findings/ objections	Whether objections resolved or not.
1	2	3	4
	Not Conducted		

2.2 External Audit

Audit period	Date of submission of Audit Report	Major findings/ objections	Whether objections resolved or not.
1	2	3	4
2013-14	Reference No. 1366/FAPAD/S-1/Netherlands/2013-14/782; Date- 31/12/2014	7 Nos Para	All 07 Nos resolved
2014-15	Reference No. 1403/FAPAD/S-01/Netherlands/2014-15/878; Date- 04/01/2016	3 Nos Para	All 03 Nos resolved
2015-16	Reference No. 1439/FAPAD/S-1/Netherlands/2015-16/960; Date- 22/12/2016	10 Nos Para	01 No resolved
2016-17	Reference No. 1472/FAPAD/S-1/Netherlands/2016-17/1036; Date- 31/12/2017	9 Nos Para	01 No resolved
2017-18	Reference No. 1491/FAPAD/S-1/Netherlands/2017-18/1091; Date- 27/12/2018	13 Nos Para	06 Nos resolved
2018-19	Reference No. 1513/FAPAD/S-1/Blue Gold/Netherland/2018-19/1172; Date- 09/01/2020	5 Nos Para	Yet to be resolved
2019-20 2020-21 2021-22	Audit Being Conducted		

1.2 Justification/Adequacy

Ensuring food for all is a huge challenge for Bangladesh considering the growing population, rapid urbanization and reduction of cultivable land. The safety net programs of GoB were useful to feed the landless unskilled poor especially in lean season during the last two decades. In fact, the poverty has been reduced to 31.5 percent in 2010.¹ The present Government is planned to reduce it at 21-22 percent by 2021. Thus, food availability and poverty reduction are considered as the priority to the Government. Attainment of food grain self-sufficiency and food security remain the stated objectives of the national food policy and strategies. Furthermore, one of the objectives of the food sub-sector in Sixth Five Year Plan is to ensure food security for all and elevating nutritional status of people living below poverty line². With a view to attaining the above priority of the Government, the BGP is considered food security and poverty alleviation through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as one of the strategies.

BGP is conceptualized on the principles of IWRM by involving the service providing GoB agencies, LGIs, NGOs, private sector organizations. Empowerment of Water Management Organizations (WMOs) towards in-polder water management based on the catchment management using unified approach in order to create conducive environment for market-oriented agriculture activities for high income and employment for the polder population based on past initiatives and experiences. The rural communities are the focal points of the BGP. Community mobilization and institutional strengthening is considered as the key for sustainability the sustainability operational. For the development of the polders as the basis for increased household income, creating and enabling healthy working and living environment is indispensable for promoting the livelihood opportunities. One of the priority activities is to provide protection against flooding and allow communities to use available water resources for production and household consumption.

1.3 Objectives

The overall objective of the program is: to reduce poverty in the coastal area by enhancing the livelihood of the rural population, through more efficient water resources management and increase productivity of mainly crops, fishery and livestock in the polders and by empowering the communities to be the driving force. The specific objectives of the program are to:

- Increase sustainability of the development of the polders through effective community participation. The community organizations will become the driving force for the natural resources-based development, whereby environment, gender and good governance are effectively addressed in their operations.
- Protect floods, salinity and use water resources effectively;
- Increase farmers' income and strength livelihood through improved productivity. For each Polder, a Business Plan will be developed with the value chain analysis.

1.4 Project revision with reasons

(a) 1st Revision of DPP

Reasons for Revision of DPP:

- The original DPP of the Blue Gold Program (BWDB Component) was prepared and submitted for approval in November 2012 and was approved in July 2013. The approved DPP considered 1 Euro (€) = 100 BDT. The original approved DPP was prepared considering development partner's condition of unit rate 100€/ha for fine tuning polders and 300€/ha for rehabilitation polders. In May 2016, Bangladesh Bank released fund with an exchange rate of 1€= 83.38 BDT. The exchange rate of Euro and Taka has been changed significantly. Secondly, the project cost was

¹ SFYP (Part 2) FY 2011-FY 2015, P 34

² *op. cit.* p 35

estimated based on BWDB rate schedule. During the implementation phase, unit rates of items were increased due to change in BWDB rate schedule to accommodate the market price and inflation. So, total cost of the project has increased. Therefore, revision was needed to accommodate the deficit amount of Euro and taka exchange rate and also to accommodate the higher cost of implementation.

- One of the main reasons behind this DPP revision was to dissolve the ramification of Polders as Fine-Tuning and Rehabilitation and to carry-out development works in selected polders as need based involving local people/stakeholders in selection, planning and implementation process according to Participatory Water Management Rule-2014 thus ensuring sustainable development in selected polders areas.
- In 2015 (27 September to 13 October 2015), the Mid Term Review (MTR) Mission had visited the the program areas and submitted Aide Memoire with 32nos. recommendations. EKN and GoB ensured the availability of the additional funds. The Mid Term Review (MTR) Mission recommended reduction of total program intervention area to around 119,124 ha from 160,000 ha, so that the program rehabilitation works can be completed. However, the revision of the DPP were needed to incorporate the recommende items and issues. The MTR-2015 Mission also recommended to to extend the program period by 1.5 years in order to complete all activities effectively.
- The meeting of 2nd Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) was held on 17 January 2016. The IMSC discussed about the MTR-2015 Mission's recommendations and justification for revision of DPP. The original approved DPP was revised as per recommendations of 2nd Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, (held on 17 January 2016) and Mid Term Review Mission (MTR-15).

Main features of revision:

- **Engagement of Water Management Office and Directorate of Audit, BWDB in place of DoC:** The approved DPP indicated (approved in August, 2013) that, the Department of Cooperative (DoC) would be responsible for dealing with Water Management Organizations (WMOs). Participatory Water Management Rule 2014 (PWMR-2014) which enacted in 2014 mandated BWDB for mobilization, formation, registration, monitoring and auditing of WMOs. Therefore, the Technical Assistance budget provision for the DoC in the approved DPP was rearranged for the BWDB to carry out those activities.
- **Unified Approach for BGP:** As per approved DPP, and PWMR-2014 formation and registration of Water Management Group (WMA) and Water Management Association (WMA) has been carried out at Polder level. A polder level WMA was formed for Unified Approach and activity and to deal with BWDB O&M Divisions.
- **Inclusion of new items:** According to the recommendations of MTR 2015 and Inter Ministerial Review Committee, there were some items need to be included in the revised DPP, which is important to achieve the objectives of the project and to secure people living inside polder area. Revision of the approved DPP including these items/issues has become vital for proper implementation of the program. The newly included items are as follows:
 - Construction of Culvert for water management
 - Bank Protection work /low-cost bank protection work
 - Pump shed construction
 - Supply of drain pipe
 - Flood Damage Repair/Breach Closing
 - Land acquisition
- **Items dropped from approved DPP:** 'Re-excavation of pond' has been dropped from the approved DPP, which will have no impact on the proper accomplishment of the objectives of the project.
- **Due to change of quantity and cost of few physical items of the approved DPP:** There are some items need to be modified both in length and cost from the approved DPP. This modification rises

3.0 Brief description on planning and financing of the project and its applicability.

Project Identification: Participatory planning process was applied for identification of the project. The potential polders listed in DPP were reviewed jointly by the BWDB and BGP Team. The candidate polders were studied jointly by BWDB and BGP team from 2013 to 2015. In this process, the team consulted with local communities and stakeholder including local people, leaders, elite, proxy members of WMOs. The polders were chosen based on multi-criteria analysis (technical, sociological, agricultural, economic and environmental) as well as based on a scale of necessities proposed by beneficiaries. Interest and positive commitment of local communities and LGIs regarding the ownership and O&M responsibility of the polder were also explored in the process. Finally, selection process included a general meeting with local Union Parishad (UP) in developing the Polder Development Plan (PDP). After series of internal meetings, BWDB accepted the recommended polders recommended by BGP.

Project Preparation: The project was conceived after successful completion of IPSWAM. The project covers 22 polders under 12 Upazilas of four districts of southern and south-western part of Bangladesh. All 9 polders which were rehabilitated in IPSWAM are also included in BGP for fine tuning as indicated in the project document. The remaining 13 polders are selected from a specific list of polders presented in the DPP proposed by BWDB. The 13 polders were selected in a process of quick review and field visit and subsequently through consultation with local communities. It further includes consultation with local leaders/proxy members of WMOs and finally through general meetings with UPs by multidisciplinary team using "Multi criteria Analysis" to include the polders in BG Programme. The program includes activities covering many sectors and involves a great number of organizations and agencies that can play a role during implementation. The most involved departments are BWDB, DAE, DoF and Department of Livestock, Department of Cooperative. The roles of different agencies are described in details in the DPP.

Project Appraisal: Based on the success of IPSWAM, GoB requested GoN to take up a new project to continue the concept and approach of IPSWAM. Following the request of GoB, GoN accepted the proposal under "MASP" - Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (2012-15) and forwarded a project proposal (Blue Gold Program) through EKN to ERD in June 2012. The proposal was reviewed in a tripartite (ERD, EKN and MoWR) meeting in August 2012 and agreed to accept the Revised Blue Gold Program proposal.

Credit Negotiation: Not Applicable

Credit Agreement: Not Applicable

Credit Effectiveness: Not Applicable

Loan Disbursement: Not Applicable

Loan Conditionalities: Not Applicable

BGP is a grant supported project of the GoN. The administrative and financial agreements are enclosed in Annexure-2³

Project Approval: The project was approved by ECNEC on 21st August 2013. The RDPP of the project was approved in 2018 & Finally Inter item cost adjustment was approved by MoWR on 1st September 2020.

Others (if any)

³ Original Administrative arrangement between ERD and EKN was signed on 20-02-2013. Amendment to the administrative arrangement between ERD and EKN was signed on 29-12-2016. For details, please see the Annexure-2.

4.0 Analysis of the Post-Implementation situation and result of the project

4.1 Whether the beneficiaries of the project have clear knowledge about the Target/Objectives of the project.

Both BWDB and BGP team held a series of discussions, meeting, view exchange meetings, consultations with local communities/stakeholders/ beneficiaries as well as with the proxy members of WMOs during project identification and project preparation. All the items and activities implemented under BGP were selected based on the requirements proposed by the local beneficiaries. Interest and positive commitments of local communities and LGIs regarding the ownership and O&M responsibility of the polder were also explored in the process. Finally, selection process included a general meeting with Union Parishads (UPs) in developing Polder Development Plan (PDPs). In addition, orientation meetings were also organized at UP and Upazila level inviting all WMOs and local government officials.

4.2 Programme for use of created-facilities of the project

Improved facilities and enabling environment for agricultural production as well livelihood supporting activities have been provided by the BGP in 22 polders under the jurisdiction of southern and south-western zones of BWDB and 4 administrative districts of Bangladesh through construction and rehabilitation of embankment, excavation and re-excavation of khals, low cost bank protection works, construction and rehabilitation of Water Control Structures (WCS) such as drainage cum flushing regulators, sluice, drainage outlets, inlets, box culverts etc.

Arrangements are made between different water users to utilize the rehabilitated water infrastructures by local beneficiaries for increasing the productivity and production intensity. The capacity building programme by Farmers Field Schools (FFS) enabled the local stakeholders to gain advanced knowledge on improved crop varieties, crop husbandry, fisheries improvement, cattle farming, nutrition, etc. Small-scale mechanization will alleviate labour work, in particular for land preparation and processing. The sea water intrusion in rivers will limit the availability of water and thus require a comprehensive planning for wise-use of the available water. BWDB with the help of the Technical Assistance Team and DAE facilitated the process of information dissemination and train the FFS facilitators. The tested approach of FFS is introduced as an effective tool for strengthen the capacity of the local people for using the created facilities of the project.

4.3 O & M programme of the project

Operation and maintenance are the vital part of the total water management activities to generate long-term benefit of the polders. After the completion of rehabilitation activities in 22 selected polders, the responsibilities for participatory operation and routine maintenance are, in line with an O&M agreement, transferred from the BWDB to the WMOs. This is the final step of 'long term O&M with monitoring'. Under the BGP, a total of 511 Water Management Groups (WMGs) are formed at village/sub catchment level of which 509 were registered. In addition, together with 36 WMAs at polder/larger Catchment levels are formed of which 35 are registered with BWDB to perform O&M activities in 22 polders. BGP has developed a guiding hand book '*Water Management Manual*' in consultation with WMOs and BWDB to support WMOs towards in-polder O&M and water management activities. The details of the responsibilities of the WMOs and BWDB are outlined in the signed O&M Agreement between BWDB and Water Management Association. WMAs are responsible to operate all water management infrastructures and routine maintenance to manage and maintain the appropriate water levels in the polder following the O&M agreement with BWDB.

4.4 Impact of the project

Implementation of Blue Gold Project has contributed to the protection against flooding due to tidal and storm surges, saline water intrusion and river bank erosion as well as infrastructures for water management

inside the polders in order to facilitate irrigation and drainage improvement. Trainings were provided on different aspects like operation and maintenance of the hydraulic infrastructures, capacity building for livelihood improvement, agriculture expansion etc. The facilities provide ample options to the polders dwellers for increasing their agricultural and fish production in addition to the home-based productions and other livelihood activities which lead to enhance the food security. The high value cash-crops and other Rabi crops, along with fishes provide incomes for households which also enable the scope of employment opportunities, especially for women as well as well-being of the entire family. The base line survey, impact assesment reports and other reports prepared by the Technical Assistance Team (TAT) suggests that the investment towards improved quality of life and better futures have been increased. The following sections discussed the direct and indirect impacts of the Blue Gold Project which are derived based on the reports published under BGP. These impacts have been taken from the the report titled "Blue Gold Program 2013-2021 Final Report: Lesson Learnt" which documents the work of Technical Assistance (TA) team working in the Project. The details of the lesson learnt from the implementation of the BGP can be accessed from www.bluegoldwiki.com. This report takes into account of the actual field condition after implementation of the Blue Gold project. Some of the impacts are described in the following section.

4.4.1 Direct

- **Effective protection against water disasters:** Construction or repair of embankment, regulators-inlets-outlets, re-excavation of canals etc. under Blue Gold Program contributed in protecting flood, tide and salinity in the Polders, reducing waterlogging during monsoon and ensuring necessary saline free water for household and irrigation in dry season. The the project has contributed to create an enabling environment for agriculture and supporting the livelihood development activities.
- **Improvement on Water Related Problems:** One of the central objectives of the BGP was to remove water-related constraints for increasing crop production. As per 2021 WMG endline survey, the principal water related problems have been reduced significantly in compared with the pre-project situation. 79% of the WMGs reported significant improvement of the water management situation. 69% of the WMGs found that water management situation has been improved in different agriculture season compared with only 13% in the pre-project situation. Thus, the project has contributed to increase resilience against climatic variability.
- **Impact on Agriculture and crop production:** The Blue Gold Program (BGP) aimed to improve food security and reduce poverty of coastal households living in the area of selected 22 coastal polders through participatory water management and agricultural development. An eloquent positive impact on agriculture and related activities have been observed since the start of the BGP. There has been a move from traditional local varieties to modern HYVs and hybrids for paddy. In the Khulna zone, two-thirds of boro is now hybrid. In Patuakhali, there has been a dramatic switch from local varieties to HYVs, with almost no local varieties now grown. In Satkhira HYV aman predominated before BGP but has continued to increase.

The overall cropping intensity has increased from 186 to 241 percentages with a larger increase in Satkhira of 99 percentage points - largely due to expansion of fish ghers and their more intensive use, together with an increase in the area of paddy. Apart from a switch to more productive HYV and hybrid varieties, average yields of each type of paddy have increased by around 10% to 25%. There has been a significant increase in the production of paddy, cash crops such as watermelon, vegetables and other crops. As a whole, areas with improvement in water management increases cultivated area. More lands are being utilized for agriculture.



- ***Increase in employment through agricultural development:*** In BGP area, total labour requirement is estimated to be 18.7 million person-days with an increase of about 50% on the pre-project situation. Paddy production absorbs over half of this labour, followed non-rice crops and then by fish/shrimp aquaculture.
- ***Increase in farm income:*** An increased cropping area, improved cropping patterns and increased yields have resulted in increased farm incomes. The net farm income has more than doubled (131% increase), and more than half of total net income comes from non-rice crops – especially vegetables. However, in relative terms the increase has been highest for paddy. The relative increase has also been higher in the Patuakhali and Satkhira zones, and lower in Khulna – but in absolute terms the value of the increase is higher in Khulna. High value crops play a major role in this increase. Watermelon and vegetables contribute to almost half (49%) of the total net farm income in Khulna zone, compared with only 26% for fish. While fish contributes much more in Satkhira (61% compared with 12% for vegetables), overall vegetables and watermelon provide 37% of the net income compared with 22% from fish.
- ***Homestead Based Production:*** The BGP has contributed to increase homestead vegetables, fruits, cattle production. Data from the household survey in 2021 conducted by Technical Assistant Team shows that 79% of the households produce homestead vegetables (an increase from 71%) and 92% homestead fruit (up from 91%).
- ***Socio-institutional Development and Capacity building of the WMGs:*** 511 WMGs at village or sub catchment level were organized of which 509 are registered. 36 WMAs at polder/larger catchment levels were formed of which 35 are registered with BWDB. Formal training had been provided for their capacity building.
- ***Reduction in poverty and hunger:*** Overall, the increased agricultural and fish production, and homestead-based production have enhanced food security and fulfilled nutritional needs. The high value and other Rabi crops, along with fish, provide cash incomes for the households. Increased crop and homestead-based production also increased employment opportunities (agricultural wage labour), especially for women from landless households. Improved agriculture not only increased agricultural production and employment, but also improved well-being of the entire family. Rural households are investing towards an improved quality of life, like better housing and other amenities, and better futures such as investing in new agricultural and non-agricultural endeavours and in their children's education.

4.4.2 Indirect

- Creating conducive environment of agriculture extension
- Social security of the local people has established
- Empowerment of women in water management.
- Employment opportunities for local people have tremendously increased.
- Adoption of new crop varieties and improved cultivation techniques
- Value of lands has increased.
- Ecological balance restored.
- Security of settle people against natural calamities has been established.
- Local Leadership among has been developed for managing water infrastructures
- Gender equity has been developed in respect of ownership rights and sensitivity.
- Training has directly contributed to the expansion agricultural activities

employment generation and income generating programme in micro-level has increased and will have positive impact on national economy.

4.7 Possibility of Self-employment

The effective protection in the polders against flood and water management inside the polders, increase in cultivable area including aquaculture and adaptation of HYV crops in turn increase the number of employments which creates self-employment. Since the project involved labour intensive works, surplus labour force in the project area on outside the project area, was utilized during the construction and it will be utilized during O&M works after completion of the project

4.8 Possibility of women-employment opportunity

4.8.1 Gender approach of Blue Gold

The "possibility of women employment opportunity" is understood as how Blue Gold enhanced women's contribution to productive work. In the context of Blue Gold, this is mostly agricultural production, with participatory water management needed to enhance productivity. This section presents how Blue Gold ensured that men's and women's needs were taken into account in its core activities (gender mainstreaming), complemented by specific gender activities. These gender activities are also relevant because they highlighted the importance of (also) women engaging in productive work.

From the start of BGP, gender equality and women's empowerment were one of the important cross-cutting themes, ensuring that both men and women benefited from the program interventions, especially improving the socio-economic position and status of women in the polders. However, BGP aimed to empower all polder inhabitants, both men and women. Hereby empowerment is seen as the process to enable people to make own choices and to convert these into desired actions and results. By doing so, people take more control over their own lives, improve their own position, set their own agenda, gain skills, solve problems and develop self-sufficiency. The reason that Blue Gold gave special attention to women's empowerment is because women face more barriers than men to get empowered.

For Blue Gold, gender mainstreaming meant that both men and women were targeted for inclusion as participants in the core BGP activities. It also meant that the content of certain activities was made gender-sensitive. At the start of BGP, the focus was on including women and men as participants in BGP activities; this was measured by gender-disaggregated monitoring. Such "output" data are included in the table at the end of this section. Over time, when gender awareness within the polder teams gradually increased, more attention was given to gender sensitive activities.

4.8.2 Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming in Participatory Water Management

In BGP, women became general members of the WMGs following the Participatory Water Management Rules. As a result, 43% of all 137,000 WMG members are now women, exceeding the target of 40%. The government quota of 30% of women in leadership roles in the 511 WMG and 35 WMA executive committees was always fulfilled from the beginning. BGP especially promoted more women in WMG key positions (president, secretary and treasurer), using 7% as a target, and achieving 9%, with 17 women as presidents, 27 as secretaries and 95 as cashiers.

In BGP's polder teams, in their regular contacts with WMGs, including when participating in WMG meetings, were expected to encourage the meaningful participation in decision-making of both men and women in WMOs, not only the elite. In practice, the extent that this happened depended on the persons of the polder teams, including their awareness and motivation. Women's participation was also promoted within in-polder water management; experience learnt that once women understand the importance of good

water management for agricultural production and enhance for the family income, they become more empowered. In infrastructure development gender mainstreaming meant that also (poor) women got the opportunity of income generation through membership of female LCS groups. By 2019, 10,766 women had participated in LCS work, which is 34% of all LCS group members.

Men and women were targeted for acquiring and applying new skills and improved technologies. BGP's main approach were the Farmer Field Schools and 54,015 (62%) of the 87, 485 FFS participants were women. Women were especially well represented in FFS about homestead production. Overall, women were found to well apply the learnings. In BGP, gender messages became more explicitly integrated in the FFS curriculum, for example, promoting joint decision-making in the household and promoting that also women could maintain linkages with market actors, e.g. by mobile phone. About 15,000 women received training on market linkages. About 25,000 women (or 29% of all WMG members engaged in CAs) became engaged in collective actions for economic activities, thus benefiting from better prices for produce, inputs and/or more access to information. In the selection of the Farmer Trainers (FTs), Resource Farmers (RFs) and Community Animal Health Workers, both women and men were selected, resulting in 94 female FTs (44%), 484 female RFs (71%) and 60 female Community Poultry Workers.

Innovation Fund projects contributing to women's empowerment

Several Innovation Fund projects were especially promoted or supported by BGP's gender team as they contributed to more women's empowerment, such as the Eco-Pond project on fish production in homestead ponds by WorldFish, Improving pig rearing by the kawra (dalit) community by Nice Foundation, and the Women's Business Centres by United Purpose.

Estimate of women empowered due to BGP

The number of women who became empowered due to (participating in) BGP activities cannot easily be assessed, also because some same women may have participated in more than one BGP activity, such as in FFS and in a GLD training; however, for some activities, such as the joint BGP-UP workshops, women had been selected who had not yet participated in BGP activity. An estimated 65,815 women have been empowered due to BGP. With about 185,000 households in the 22 BGP polders, it can therefore be concluded that women in about 35% of the beneficiary households have been empowered by BGP. It is important to realize that the proportion of women who actually benefited from BGP is considerably higher than this 35%, because many more women benefited from increased productivity, higher incomes and reduced poverty, but with less assumed evidence of becoming empowered.

4.9 Women's participation in development

As described in the previous section the participation of women in many core activities of the Blue Gold Program, such as in FFS and as WMG members, was high. The specific gender activities, such as GLD training, complemented and supported gender mainstreaming. As a result, the contribution of women to development can be considered as robust and significant. Two main elements can be distinguished here: (1) women's contribution to achieving the development goals of the Blue Gold Program; and (2) women's empowerment. The findings in this section are based on the interpretations of the quantitative output data, information from Focus Group Discussions, informal quick assessments, observations and interviews with field staff, complemented with relevant data from various other BGP reports. Although much information concerns qualitative anecdotal evidence, the amount of this is overwhelming and the achievements cannot be doubted, though the scale at which they occurred remains an estimate.

Women contributing to better achieving Blue Gold's objectives

Participatory water management benefits from "all hands-on deck", i.e. involving men and women:

- Women as WMG members, support for participatory water management within local communities is enhanced. By including women, there is a larger pool of potential WMO leaders.
- With women in WMO leadership positions, there is better representation of the interest of all polder dwellers, enhancing inclusivity within WMO decision-making.
- Women are usually more “neutral” and less politically biased than men, also contributing to better decision-making, and -in some cases- to more successful conflict resolution.
- Women also contribute to in-polder water management and maintenance, for example, by participating in cleaning water hyacinth.

Women contribute to increased agricultural production in various ways:

- Women are the main drivers to increased homestead production. Women who learnt about improved technologies through horizontal learning events, from neighbours or relatives, or who participated in specific activities such as the joint BGP-UP workshops. BGP staff observed that women are often more cautious in applying learnings than men.
- Women’s engagement as family labour in field crops increased, thus contributing to the increased crop production that has been realized under BGP.
- Women’s participation in wage labour work significantly increased because of the increased demand for wage labour due to increased cropping and because much of the available male labour is already absorbed in the non-farm sector and commercial agricultural enterprises.

Women contribute to reducing poverty and improved livelihoods: Women’s increased involvement in agricultural production also means that they contribute to increased household income, reduced poverty and improved livelihoods. Women use their income for the well-being of their family, spending it on food, children’s education, clothing, medicines and house repairs, but also use it as investments in assets and productive resources.

4.10 Probable Impact on Socio-Economic activity

Increased agricultural and fish production as well as home-based production have enhanced food security and fulfilled nutritional needs. Moreover, high value and other rabi crops, along with fish provide cash incomes for HHs. The poor people particularly the women have benefited through employment generation in agriculture and other sectors. Improved agriculture not only increased agricultural production and employment, but also improved well-being of the entire family.

4.11 Impact on environment

The Blue Gold Program area has been protected from flood and salinity intrusion. Drainage congestion and water logging condition have been improved with satisfaction level. Balanced environment for agriculture, fisheries and aquatic life has been created in polders. In addition, the lives and the resources inside the polders have been protected from regular tides and tidal surges. The selected polders are ensuring safe environment for the production of fruits, vegetables etc. and alleviating the suffering of the people by resisting tidal and salt water. The availability of salt-free water in canals, ponds and other reservoirs in the Polder area during the dry season has ensured water for domestic and agricultural uses. The natural environment has been improved and the biodiversity has got its own rhythm.

4.12 Sustainability of the project

Proper implementation & cooperation of the stakeholders will ensure the project sustainability, but periodic maintenance work has to be done regularly. The beneficiaries now have developed deep sense of ownership of the water management infrastructures, and realized the importance of embankment, regulator and other structures for their safety, both lives and properties in the event of natural hazards of flood, salinity intrusion etc. and crop production.

4.13 Contribution to poverty alleviation/reduction

The institutional development of WMOs and effective water resources management improved the drainage congestion and protect the land from flooding and increased crop production, which acts to reduce poverty of the project area. In the project area, the construction activities create job opportunities to jobless poor people with poverty-stricken women, widow and other female labourers. Moreover, agriculture activity which ensures job opportunities, food security and generating more income that improve the livelihood of the poor and also improves other poverty indices. It generated employment of labours during the construction of the project as well as will create new employment opportunity during periodic O&M works.

4.14 Opinion of the public representatives, local elite, local administration, teachers, religious leaders, and women's representatives etc.

New opportunities were opened for women and many changes happened, resulting to improvements of their situation. BGP increased awareness and triggered the interest of many women to become more active in production and as leaders. Overall, women are found to be happy with BGP because of two main reasons: Firstly, the economic situation of their families improved due to increased production, higher incomes and better livelihoods; and secondly, the status and position of the women improved: they got more self-confidence, more respect from their husbands and other family members, they increased their social networks, they are more involved in decision-making, women's leadership became more accepted and women are more often seen as skilled and reliable farmers and entrepreneurs. Some women also reported that husbands gradually started to contribute to domestic work, now that their wives are spending more hours on productive work. There are many examples of women leaders and women WMG members who spoke out about how their situation improved. Some examples are as follows:

- Hosnara Rina became Secretary of Amkhola WMG, Patuakhali. Rina said "This win is not my individual achievement; this achievement came to me from BGP, so BGP is the turning point in my life." Due to her experience as WMG leader, Rina became elected as UP member. Male UP members respect her due her leadership qualities. In absence of UP Chairman, she is playing the role of Panel chairman.
- Sabina Yesmin Moyna is WMG vice president and representative of Gulshakhali Union Parishad at polder 43/2F. Moyna said "Earlier women in this village didn't come outside even in sunlight, now they are working as a seller in market. That's a revolution done by BGP."
- Morjina is vice-president of Pokhia Para Khal WMG, Patuakhali district, Kolopara Upazila, Baliatoli UP, polder 47/4. She also is WMA joint-secretary and UP member. She said "I am capable to use my talents due to Blue Gold". As a women leader she leads in proper water management in the WMG and WMA. She attended many workshops at polder, zonal and national level within the Blue Gold program.
- Shebika Biswas is a general member of Mirjapur WMG in polder 27/1. After learning about Integrated Pest Management in a BGP FFS, she got the opportunity through BGP to participate in a training for agricultural input suppliers. Using a loan, she established an input shop, for which she received a license. She got a good reputation and is now recognised as a successful and trustworthy entrepreneur.
- Helena, WMG member in polder 43/1A, participated in the training on Market Linkages and Women's Empowerment. She said: "Earlier my husband used to threaten me with divorce, and I felt very vulnerable because I did not know where to go with my child if divorced. But after this training I realize that I am an human being who has the capacity to earn for myself and my child. Now I am not afraid anymore of a divorce".

At the end of the joint BGP-UP workshop on women's empowerment in Fingri UP, Satkhira, the women said that they learned many new things, including that they are a human being in their own right, and

they also have the right to take decisions. And some quotes of women taken from the gender report of PSTU students: “BGP has improved our economic condition” by Hosneara, FFS member; “BGP made us self-dependent” by Mayalokkhi, LCS group member; and “The quality of life has changed very quickly with the help of BGP” by Zakia, WMG EC.

4.15 Contribution of Micro-credit programmes and Comments on overlapping with any NGO activities.

The polders under Blue Gold Program are being gradually handed over to the WMOs. The project being funded by the Government of Bangladesh and the Netherlands, no micro-credit programmes were there in the project. Moreover, there is no overlapping with any NGO activities in the project.

5.0 Problems encountered during Implementation (with duration & steps taken to remove those)

5.1 Project Management :-

5.2 Project Director :-

5.3 Land Acquisition :-

Land acquisition and related fund was not assumed for fine tuning polders and provision was not accommodate in the original DPP. Later, based on the actual requirement for retired embankment and construction of sluices/outlets - land quantity and related fund was accommodated in the 1st RDPP.

5.4 Procurement :-

5.5 Consultancy :-

5.6 Contractor :-

5.7 Manpower :-

5.8 Law & Order :-

5.9 Natural calamity :-

During implementation, the polders under BGP project encountered a number of natural calamities and cyclones such as Mahasen (May 2013), Roanu (May 2016), Fani (May 2019), Bulbul (November 2019), Amphan (May 2020) and Yaas (May 2021). A number of infrastructures were affected or damaged severely due to the mentioned cyclones.

5.10 Project Financing, allocation and release: -

5.11 Design formulation/approval :

Initially the polders were categorized in two different types – Fine Tunings (with minor repair works) and Rehabilitation (with major repair/rehabilitation of works). Such scope of works of the project has been changed considering practical situation at the time of implementation of works which were assessed in consultation with beneficiaries/WMO. These changes were included in the revised DPP and subsequently further changes were accommodated in cost adjustment.

5.12 Project aid disbursement and re-imburement: Did not arise

5.13 Mission of the development partners:

5.14 Time & Cost Over-run :-

5.15 Project Supervision/Inspection :-

5.16 Delay in Decision :-

5.17 Transport :-

5.18 Training :-

5.19 Approval :-

5.20 Others :-

6.0 Remarks & Recommendations of the Project Director:

The project has realized considerable achievements and positive impacts to the polder dwellers and hold noteworthy promise to sustain the concept of participatory water management. BGP adopted a new approach to mainstream the WMOs in partnership with service providing Government Agencies, LGIs and Private Sector in establishing participatory In-polder Water Resource Management in an integrated manner. The main elements include empowering the WMOs and partnership with LGIs created catchment level water management for market oriented agricultural production, as Farming is a Business for the polder households. Out of 139 polders, BGP rehabilitated 22 polders in 4 districts under Southern and South-western coast of Bangladesh. The management of these 22 polders has been transferred to Water Management Organizations (WMOs) successfully to continue the market oriented improved agricultural practices.


The outcomes of the BGP includes improving productivity of land in the coastal Bangladesh, improved drainage system, increased supply of water for irrigation, reduction of salinity because of the khal-reexcavation, construction of new water control structures and rehabilitation of the old water control structures. Net farm income has almost doubled since the start of the BGP due to improvement of the land utilization, transformation from Local Variety to High Yielding Variety, increase in cropping intensity, active involvement of local people.

It is realized that the approaches adopted in BGP as the follow-up of IPSWASM has brought significant changes in water resources management and subsequent socio-economic development. However, it requires longterm time horizon to materialize effective changes and to sustain the overall achievements. Partnering with relevant service providing agencies together with empowering WMOs is one of the openings to keep the momentum of the achievement of higher agriculture production and participatory water management. Moreover, in future projects new activities related to participatory water management may be introduced to enhanced focusing on in-polder water management.

Bangladesh has adopted the Delta Plan 2100 which provides an investment plan with a long-term perspective for the development of the infrastructure. Whilst infrastructure for water security is well-addressed. It is the procedure for managing, operating and maintaining the water resources infrastructure to sustain continued and inclusive economic growth which critically needs attention. BGP is contributed towards answering the question "How should water resources and infrastructure to be managed in the coastal polder to enable inclusive development.

Based on the discussion of further assistance from the Netherlands government with potential co-sponsors a formulation for next phase of BGP is under effective consideration. In this regard, a concept-note on BGP bridging program is forwarded to the EKN through MoWR to hold the momentum of the achievements of the BGP.

Date: 20.03.22


.....
Signature and seal of the Project Director/Manager
Dr. Robin Kumar Biswas
Project Director
BLUE GOLD PROGRAM (BWDB Component)
BWDB, Dhaka


7.0 Remarks/Comments of Agency Head

The relation between water management and socio-economic development is obvious. The principal lesson of BGP is that Participatory Water Management constitutes a strong driver for inclusive local economic development. Blue Gold Program is the one of the pioneer investment projects that is implemented by the concerned departments, i.e. Bangladesh Water Development Board and Department of Agriculture Extension. Transformation of the smallholder agriculture toward high value production is the key for better utilization of the water management potential within polders served by embankments, canals and regulators.

The BGP contributes in improving the productivity of land in coastal Bangladesh by reducing water related problems, profitability of land and better investment return, increasing cropping intensity, changes in land tenure, changing the roles of women in agriculture and livelihood support activities. Across 511 Water Management Groups in the 22 polders supported by BGP, women form 43% of the general membership and 34% of the executive committee. Women participation in key roles has gone up from 5 to 9 percentage. Blue Gold's experience shows a way forward to enable local stakeholders to operate and maintain water resources infrastructure benefitting both agriculture and aquaculture in the coastal zone while providing sustainability in people's livelihood. Blue Gold's lesson on Participatory Water Management could contribute to water governance and to achieve Integrated Water Resources Management. Blue Gold's eight years practical experiences with 800,000 farmers in 22 polders can be considered as a 'call for action' for inclusive management of water resources and sustain livelihood.

Overall, I hope the output of this project will continue to sustain economic growth of local people in 22 coastal polders and the concept of this project will be the building block of future development programs in the coastal region of Bangladesh.

Date:

 21.03.2022

(FAZLUR RASHID)
Signature and Seal
Director General
BWDB, Dhaka.

8.0 Remarks/Comments of the officer in-charge of the Ministry/Division

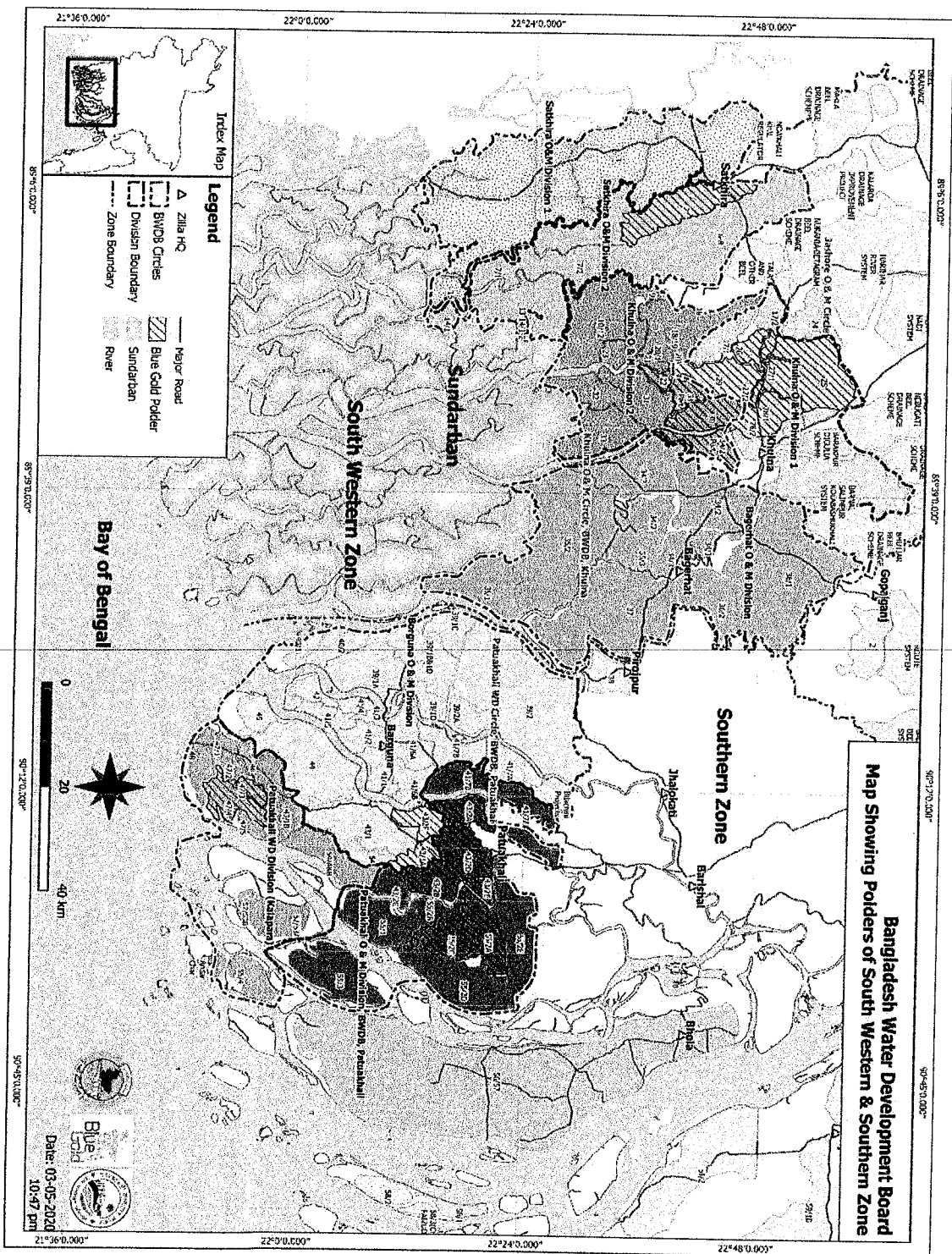
The overall objective of the project is to enhance the socio-economic condition of the coastal area through increased agricultural production, fisheries and livestock with the help of community participation and efficient water resources management. Out of 139 polders, this project rehabilitated 22 polders in four districts of Southern and South-Western Coast of Bangladesh which covered almost about 115,000 Ha lands. The management of these polders was transferred to Water Management Organizations (WMO), which in turn showed a way forward to enable local stakeholders to participate in sustainable economic growth. Overall, I hope that the output of this project will help to develop an investment plan according to the guideline of the Delta Plan 2100 with a long-term perspective of sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Date:

Signature and Seal

ANNEXURE – 1
Map of Project Area

Map showing Twenty-Two (22) polders under Blue Gold Program



ANNEXURE – 2
Administrative Approval of
Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherland (EKN)

১৬৬
 ১৬/৬/১৬

তারিখঃ ১৪ মার্চ, ২০১৩ খ্রিস্টাব্দ

বাংলাদেশ সরকার ও নেদারল্যান্ডস সরকারের মধ্যে গত ২০ ফেব্রুয়ারি, ২০১৩ তারিখ স্বাক্ষরিত “Program for Integrated Sustainable Economic Development by Improving the Water and Productive Sector in Selected Polders (Blue Gold)” শীর্ষক কর্মসূচির Administrative Agreement পরবর্তী কার্যার্থে নির্দেশক্রমে এতদসঙ্গে প্রেরণ করা হলো।

[illegible]

মোঃ মিনহাজুল ইসলাম
সহকারী প্রধান
ফোনঃ ৯১৮০৭৯৮
E-mail: minhajayed@yahoo.com

১। সিনিয়র সচিব, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
২। সদস্য, কৃষি ও পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, ঢাকা।
৩। চেয়ারম্যান, বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড, ওয়াপদা ভবন, মতিঝিল, ঢাকা।

20/07/2020

Article IV

(The Executive Authorities)

1. The Netherlands Party shall appoint the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as the Netherlands Executive Authority in charge of the Program. The Netherlands Executive Authority shall be represented, as far as the daily operations of the Program are concerned, by the Leader of the Technical Assistance Team (being the Team Leader or in his absence the Deputy Team Leader, hereinafter referred to as "TL/DTL");
2. The Bangladesh Party shall appoint the Ministry of Water Resources as the Bangladesh Executive Authority in charge of the Program. The Bangladesh Executive Authority shall be represented, in as far as the daily operations of the Program are concerned, by the Program Coordinating Director.

Article V

(Delegation)

Each of the Executive Authorities shall be entitled to delegate under its own responsibility, partly or entirely, its duties in connection with the Program to other authorities or organisations. In doing so, the Executive Authorities shall inform each other in writing of any such delegation and of the extent of the delegation.

Article VI

(The TL/DTL)

1. The TL/DTL shall be responsible to the Netherlands Executive Authority for the correct implementation of the Netherlands contribution;
2. The TL/DTL shall act in close consultation with the Bangladesh Executive Authority and shall respect the operational instructions given by the said Authority to the Bangladesh personnel;
3. The Bangladesh Executive Authority shall provide the TL/DTL with any information that may be considered necessary for the execution of the Program.

Article VII

(The Schedule of Operations)

1. The Executive Authorities shall establish in common agreement a Schedule of Operations indicating in detail:
 - the contribution of either Party;
 - the number and duties of the staff appointed by each Party;
 - their job-descriptions;
 - the duration of their assignment;
 - a time-table;
 - a description of the equipment and materials to be made available.
2. The Schedule of Operations shall form an integral part of this Administrative Arrangement.
3. The Schedule of Operations may be amended in common agreement by the Executive Authorities.

Article VIII

(Status of the Netherlands Staff)

The personnel supplied by the Netherlands Party shall enjoy the privileges and immunities, mentioned in the Articles II and III of the Agreement.

Article IX

(Equipment and Materials)

1. The provisions of Article IV and V of the Agreement shall be applicable to the import and export of the equipment and materials provided by the Netherlands Party as well as to the status of the said equipment and materials.
2. Without prejudice to the payment by the Bangladesh Party or the Bangladesh recipient agency of the customs duties and taxes on the equipment and materials supplied by the Netherlands Party, those custom duties and taxes are due upon the transfer of the equipment and materials to the Bangladesh Party or Bangladesh recipient agency. The Netherlands Party is in no way under an obligation to pay the customs duties or taxes.

Amendment to the Administrative Arrangement

between

**The Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands,
hereinafter referred to as "the Netherlands Party"**

and

**The Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh, hereinafter referred to as "the Bangladesh Party"**

Whereas both Parties concluded an Administrative Arrangement on 20 February 2013 concerning the programme entitled "Blue Gold" (hereafter referred to as the Programme), activity no. 24007;

Whereas developments relating to the implementation of the Programme justify an amendment of the Administrative Arrangement mentioned;

Now therefore both Parties agree on the following amendments:

Article I.3 will be replaced by the following text:

The aforesaid co-operation between the two Parties is planned to last from 20 February 2013 to 31 December 2020.

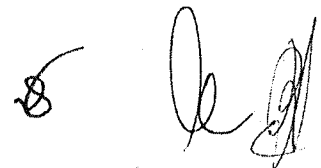
Article II will be replaced by the following text:
(*The contribution by the Netherlands Party*)

The Netherlands Party shall make a maximum contribution of €61,915,000 to the Programme in the following manner:

- a maximum of €27,320,000 of grant financing to be administered by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB);
- a maximum of €1,495,000 of grant financing to be administered by the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);
- a maximum of €33,100,000 for Technical Assistance, through direct contracting by the Netherlands Party including support to the activities related to Department of Fisheries and Department of Livestock Services.

The Netherlands Party's contribution will become available on the condition that:

- The Bangladesh party shall have approved the consolidated revised Development Project Proforma (RDPP) for the entire Programme no later than 28 February 2017;
- BWDB shall have deployed sufficient staff for Programme Management Office (PMO) and Design Offices in Dhaka and field offices;
- DAE shall have deployed sufficient staff for Dhaka and field offices for implementation of DAE Component works.



ANNEXURE - 3
Vehicle Procured & Handed over to BWDB
under Blue Gold Program

Annex-3.1: List of Jeep/Microbus/Pickup Handed Over to BWDB

Sl No	Name of vehicle	Model	Manufacture Year/Country	Seating Capacity	CC	Color	Purchase Date	Registration No.	Transferred to Transport Pool with date	Transferred to O&M with date	Remarks
1	Ford Ranger	Double Cabin Pickup	2014/Thailand	5 seater	2198cc	White	May-14	DMT-13-2357	-	To Patuakhali WD Division (21/09/2021)	
2	Ford Everest	Ford SUV, Everest	2013/Thailand	7 Seater	2499cc	White	Oct-14	DMG-13-9793	To Dte. Of State & Transport (19/08/2021)		
3	Hyundai Micro Bus	Hyundai H-1	2013/Korea	12 Seater	2400cc	White	Oct-13	DMC-53-8556	To Dte. Of State & Transport (21/09/2021)	-	
4	Ford Ranger	Double Cabin Pickup	2014/Thailand	5 seater	2198cc	Grey	May-14	DMT-13-2356	-	To Patuakhali O&M Division (11/02/2021)	
5	Ford Everest	Ford SUV, Everest	2013/Thailand	7 Seater	2499cc	White	Oct-14	DMG-13-9792	To Dte. Of State & Transport (21/09/2021)	-	
6	Hyundai Micro Bus	Hyundai H-1	2013/Korea	12 Seater	2400cc	Silver	Oct-13	DMC-53-7867	To Dte. Of State & Transport (30/12/2021)	-	
7	Ford Everest	Ford SUV, Everest	2013/Thailand	7 Seater	2499cc	White	Oct-14	DMG-13-9791	To Dte. Of State & Transport (27/12/2021)		
8	Toyota X Noah	X Noah	2013/Japan	7 Seater	2000cc	Silver	Dec-17	DMC-19-4668	Not Handed over to BWDB		
9	Toyota Noah	Noah Town Ace	2007/Japan	8 Seater	1781cc	Silver	May-14	DMC-53-8626	Not Handed over to BWDB		
10	Nissan Double Cabin	Double Cabin Pickup	2012/Japan	5 seater	2400cc	Blue	May-14	DMT-13-2341	Not Handed over to BWDB		

Annex- 3.2: List of Motorcycles Handed Over to BWDB

Summary:

Sl No	Motorcycles Handed Over	Transferred to O&M	Nos of transferred Motorcycle
1	50	Khulna O&M Divison-1 & Khulna O&M Divison-2	24
2		Patuakhali O&M Divison & Patuakhali WD Divison	26

BLUE GOLD PROGRAM Motorcycle Govt. Handover							
Sl. No.	Category of item	Brand	Engine No.	Chassis No.	Registration No.	Location	Handover Date
Motor Cycle (BWDB) Khulna 2024 & 2016							
1	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AE1036909	MD625MF51E1A75517	Patuakhali Metro Ha- 11-3378	Division-1, Khulna	02/12/2014
2	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AD1824578	MD625MF55D1A64924	Khulna Metro HA- 12-5702	Satkhira	28/10/2014
3	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AD1824685	MD625MF53D1A64906	Khulna Metro HA- 12-5700	Division-1, Khulna	28/10/2014
4	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AE1036893	MD625MF55E1A75424	Khulna Metro HA- 12-5695	Division-1, Khulna	26/09/2014
5	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AE1036865	MD625MF54E1A73132	Khulna Metro HA-12-5693	Division-1, Khulna	26/09/2014
6	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AE1036867	MD625MFE1A73130	Patuakhali Metro Ha- 11-3361	Satkhira	12/03/2015
7	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5NC1812460	MD625MF54D1A64851	Patuakhali Metro Ha- 11-3363	Satkhira	12/03/2015
8	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AD1823823	MD625MF57D1A64990	Khulna Metro HA- 12-5688	Khulna	06/06/2016
9	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5NC1812489	MD625MF56D1A60946	Khulna Metro HA - 12-5696	Khulna	06/06/2016
Motor Cycle (BWDB) Khulna 2021							
10	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AE1036845	MD625MF58E1A73134	Khulna Metro HA-12-5697	Khulna Office	25/09/2021
11	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5LB1709030	MD625MF58C1A22696	Khulna Metro HA-12-5691	Khulna Office	25/09/2021
12	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AD1824585	MD625MF5XD1A60979	Khulna Metro HA-12-5675	Khulna Office	25/09/2021
13	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AE1037799	MD625MF55E1A73124	Khulna Metro HA-12-5676	Khulna Office	25/09/2021

BLUE GOLD PROGRAM Motorcycle Govt. Handover						
Sl. No.	Category of Item	Brand	Engine No.	Chassis No.	Registration No.	Handover Date
14	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5NC1811113	MD625MF56D1A64849	Khulna Metro HA-12-5673	25/09/2021
15	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AD1824077	MD625MF53D1A64811	Khulna Metro HA-12-5690	25/09/2021
16	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AD1824071	MD625MF5XD1A65020	Khulna Metro HA-12-5682	25/09/2021
17	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	CF5AE1041898	MD625MF56E1A84956	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3368	25/09/2021
18	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	DF5BF1156808	MD625MF5X F1B77867	Dhaka Metro HA-20-5002	25/09/2021
19	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	DF5BF1156757	MD625MF56 F1B77925	Dhaka Metro HA-20-5003	25/09/2021
20	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	DF5BF1156745	MD625MF57F1B77941	Dhaka Metro HA-20-5008	25/09/2021
21	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	DF5CF1161490	MD625MF51F1C81034	Dhaka Metro HA-20-5007	25/09/2021
22	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	DF5A11648050	MD625MF5XJ120042	Dhaka Metro HA-54-2139	25/09/2021
23	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	DF5A11948075	MD625MF51J1A20043	Dhaka Metro HA-54-2140	25/09/2021
24	Motor Cycle	TVS metro	DF 5A11648008	MD625MF52J1A19404	Dhaka Metro HA-54-2141	25/09/2021
Motor Cycle (BWDB) Patuakhali						
25	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1036860	MD625MF52E1A73176	Patuakhali Metro Ha-11-3360	06/01/2015
26	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1036911	MD625MF57E1A75506	Patuakhali Metro Ha-11-3357	06/01/2015
27	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CCF5AE1036882	MD625MF55E1A73155	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3352	22/09/2014

BLUE GOLD PROGRAM Motorcycle Govt. Handover							
Sl. No.	Category of Item	Brand	Engine No.	Chassis No.	Registration No.	Location	Handover Date
28	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1036910	MD625MF5XE1A73166	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3409	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	22/09/2014
29	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	DF5CF1161716	MD625MF54F1C80721	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-7971	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	06/10/2016
30	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	DF5CF1161661	MD625MF52F1C80717	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-7972	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	06/10/2016
31	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1036895	MD625MF53E1A75521	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3371	DCEO, Barisal	20/10/2014
32	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CF5AD1821472	MD625MF54D1A50299	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3372	DCEO, Barisal	20/10/2014
33	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1041215	MD625MF5XE1A84958	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3365	DCEO, Barisal	20/10/2014
34	Motor Cycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1041921	MD625MF57E1A85999	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3379	RAC-BWDB, Patuakhali	21/04/2015
35	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5KE1069904	MD625MF56E1H08254	Dhaka Metro HA-22-3668	BWDB, Kalapara, Patuakhali	19/02/2017
36	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1037809	MD625MF5XE1A75497	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3380	BWDB, Kalapara, Patuakhali	19/02/2017
Motor Cycle (BWDB) Patuakhali 2021							
37	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1041258	MD625MF57E1A86005	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3367	WD Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
38	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1036894	MD625MF59E1A73191	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3354	O&M Division BWDB, Barguna	20/09/2021
39	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	CF5AE1037784	MD625MF50E1A73144	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3386	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
40	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5CF1161852	MD625MF53F1C80953	Dhaka Metro HA-20-5005	O&M Division BWDB, Bargun	20/09/2021
41	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5KE1078983	MD625MF556E1K16689	Dhaka Metro HA-22-3674	O&M Division BWDB, Bargun	20/09/2021

BLUE GOLD PROGRAM Motorcycle Govt. Handover							
Sl. No.	Category of Item	Brand	Engine No.	Chassis No.	Registration No.	Location	Handover Date
42	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5KE1079855	MD625MF51E1K16681	Dhaka Metro HA-22-3672	O&M Division BWDB, Bargun	20/09/2021
43	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5KE1080114	MD625MF50E1K16719	Dhaka Metro HA-22-3671	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
44	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5HE1059544	MD625MF51E1H08257	Dhaka Metro HA-22-3670	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
45	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5KE1070054	MD625MF59E1K08568	Dhaka Metro HA-22-3669	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
46	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5HE1063860	MD625MF56E1K08592	Dhaka Metro HA-22-3667	WD Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
47	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	CF5AD1824730	MD625MF55DJA53163	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3383	O&M Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
48	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	CF5AF1037780	MD625MF53E1A75423	Patuakhali Metro HA-11-3358	WD Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
49	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5AJ1548097	MD625MF56JA19986	Dhaka Metro HA-54-2158	WD Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021
50	Motorcycle	TVS Metro	DF5AJ1148085	MD625MF591JA19982	Dhaka Metro HA-54-2157	WD Division BWDB, Patuakhali	21/09/2021

পঞ্চম অধ্যায়: কমিটির পর্যবেক্ষণ

৫.১ স্থানীয় জনগণের মতামতের ভিত্তিতে

প্রকল্প গ্রহণের পূর্বে প্রকল্প এলাকার বিদ্যমান সমস্যা যেমন জলাবদ্ধতা, জোয়ারের পানির অনুপ্রবেশ, লবণ পানির অনুপ্রবেশ, বন্যা, সেচ পানির সংকট, কৃষি উৎপাদনের সহায়ক পরিবেশ ইত্যাদি সমস্যা সমাধান করা সম্ভব হয়েছে। খাল পুনঃখননের ফলে পোন্ডার অভ্যন্তরে স্বাদু পানি ধরে রেখে সেচ সম্প্রসারণ করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে। পোন্ডার এলাকায় ফসল, মাছ, গৃহপালিত প্রাণি-সম্পদ, জমির উৎপাদনশীলতা বৃদ্ধি, শস্য নিবিড়তা ও শস্য বহুমুখীকরণের ফলে প্রকল্প এলাকার খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা অর্জনে ইতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেছে। কৃষি ও গৃহস্থালী আয় বৃদ্ধির ফলে উপকূলীয় এলাকার গ্রামীণ জনগণের জীবন-জীবিকা উন্নয়নের যে লক্ষ্য নিয়ে প্রকল্পটি গ্রহণ করা হয়েছিল, সে উদ্দেশ্য অর্জিত হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়ন হতে শুরু করে বাস্তবায়ন, মান নিয়ন্ত্রণ, পরিচালন ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের প্রতিটি পর্যায়ে স্থানীয় জনগণের অংশগ্রহণের ফলে অংশগ্রহণমূলক পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার উদ্দেশ্য অর্জিত হয়েছে।

৫.২ কমিটির সাধারণ পর্যবেক্ষণ

প্রকল্পের কাজ নির্বাচন হতে শুরু করে কাজ বাস্তবায়নের প্রতিটি পর্যায়ে স্থানীয় জনগণ/উপকারভোগীদের সম্পৃক্ততার কারণে বাস্তবায়িত কাজসমূহ উপকারভোগীদের নিকট গ্রহণযোগ্য হয়েছে এবং স্থানীয় জনগণ প্রকল্পের সুবিধা পাচ্ছে। প্রকল্প গ্রহণের ফলে শস্য নিবিড়তা প্রায় ৫০শতাংশ ও গৃহ-আয় প্রায় ২০ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। শস্য বহুমুখীকরণের ফলে একই জমিতে বারবার একই ফসল ফলানোর পরিবর্তে crop rotation করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে। প্রকল্প গ্রহণের মূল উদ্দেশ্য ছিল উপকূলীয় এলাকায় গ্রামীণ জনগণের দরিদ্রতা হ্রাস এবং স্থানীয় জনগণকে সম্পৃক্তকরণের মাধ্যমে আরো দক্ষ, সমন্বিত পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা ও পোন্ডারসমূহে ফসল, মাছ ও গৃহপালিত প্রাণি সম্পদ উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করে সার্বিক ও টেকসই উন্নয়ন সাধন এবং এলাকাবাসীকে ক্ষমতায়ন করে চালিকা শক্তি হিসেবে গড়ে তোলা। প্রকল্পের এসকল উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ সন্তোষজনকভাবে অর্জিত হয়েছে মর্মে প্রতীয়মান হয়। প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নে বিশেষভাবে খাল খননের ফলে প্রাপ্ত মাটি ব্যবস্থাপনা আরো সূচারুভাবে করা গেলে খালের পাড়ে সবজি চাষ, বনায়নসহ যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থা উন্নয়নে সহায়ক হতো। তবে ব্লু-গোল্ড প্রোগ্রামে খাল খননের ফলে প্রাপ্ত মাটি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য কোন খাস জমি নেই এবং স্থানীয় জনগণকে উদ্বুদ্ধকরণের মাধ্যমে তাদের জমিতে ফেলা হয় যা অনেক ক্ষেত্রে সময় সাপেক্ষ। এছাড়া, বাস্তব বিবেচনায় ব্যয় প্রাক্কলনে খননকৃত মাটি কম্প্যাক্সন বা ডেসিংয়ের কোন আইটেম ধরা হয়নি। প্রকল্প পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নের সময় খননকৃত মাটি কম্প্যাক্সন বা ডেসিংয়ের আইটেম অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা বাঞ্ছনীয়। এছাড়া, বীধ মেরামত কাজের স্লোপে টার্কিং কাজ বাস্তবায়নের পূর্বে মাটি কম্প্যাক্সন করা প্রয়োজন।

৫.৩ কমিটির বিশেষ পর্যবেক্ষণ

প্রকল্পের স্থানীয় জনগণের অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং পানি অবকাঠামোর পরিচালন ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ পরিচালিত হচ্ছে। প্রকল্প এলাকায় ৫১২টি পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা দল গঠিত হয়েছে, দলের সদস্যদের সমন্বয়ে ৩৬টি পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা সমিতি, কৃষক মাঠ স্কুল ১১৩৩টি, অবকাঠামো পরিচালন, মেরামত ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য গঠিত উপ-কমিটি ১৯০টি। পরিচালন ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ কাজ সঠিক ও সমন্বিতভাবে পরিচালনার জন্য বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড ও পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠনের মধ্যে চুক্তি স্বাক্ষর করা হয়। ব্লু-গোল্ড প্রোগ্রাম প্রকল্পের পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা ও শস্য পরিকল্পনা, সম্পদের সুষ্ঠু ব্যবহার, পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠন এর দায়িত্ব, ক্যাচমেন্ট পরিকল্পনা ও অবকাঠামোর সঠিক পরিচালন ও রক্ষণাবেক্ষণের জন্য পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা ম্যানুয়াল প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে। প্রকল্পের আওতায় এ্যাপের মাধ্যমে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা সংগঠনের কার্যক্রম তদারকি করা হয়েছে। বিভিন্ন সমীক্ষা সম্পাদনসহ প্রকল্প এলাকার আর্থিক উন্নয়ন, শস্য নিবিড়তা পর্যবেক্ষণ, প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের প্রভাব, বাস্তবায়িত কাজের গুণগত ও পরিমাণগত মান তদারকি, সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রম বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়েছে। পোন্ডারে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনা অবকাঠামো নিয়মিত পরিচালনা, মেরামত, উন্নয়ন পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ ও বাস্তবায়নে স্থানীয় জনগণের অংশগ্রহণ নিশ্চিত করা হয়।

