



## **BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

### **PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT**

**IMED FORM NO. 04/2003(Revised)**

**NAME OF PROJECT : Nabogonga River Re-excavation Project**

**DIVISION : MAGURA O&M DIVISION, BWDB, MAGURA**  
**CIRCLE : KUSHTIA O&M CIRCLE, BWDB, KUSHTIA**  
**ZONE : WESTERN ZONE, BWDB, FARIDPUR**

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Ministry of Planning  
Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division

**PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT: IMED 04/2003 (Revised)**

**A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**

01. Name of the Project : Nabogonga River Re-excavation Project.

02. Administrative Ministry/Division : Ministry of Water Resources.

03. Executing Agency : Bangladesh Water Development Board.

04. Location of the Project : District: Magura  
Upazilla: Magura Sadar

05. **Objective of the Project:** The main objective of the project is to provide integrated drainage improvement, flood protection, navigation and irrigation facilities in the whole catchments of Nabogonga River having gross benefited area of 2250 ha. The specific objective of the project are:

- ◆ To provide drainage improvement & flood protection and water storage facilities will be improved by Re-excavation of 11.00 km. of Nabogonga River.
- ◆ To reduce intensity of floods, damages of crops, properties and human sufferings.
- ◆ To improve irrigation facilities to increase production of crops
- ◆ To improve farm income and employment opportunities by improving the water resources facilities
- ◆ To reduce poverty level within the project area.

06. Estimated Cost :

(In lakh Taka)

	Original	Latest Revised
(a) Total	4104.23	-
(b) Taka	4104.23	-
(c) Foreign Currency	-	-
(d) Project Aid	-	-
(e) RPA	-	-

07. Date of Approval : 

PCP	DPP
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(a) Original : 22.11.2017.

(b) Latest Revised : -

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08. Implementation Period :

	Date of Commencement	Date of Completion
(a) Original	July/2017	June/2019
(b) Latest Revised	-	-
(c) Actual	July/2017	June/2019

09. Financing Arrangement (Source-wise) :

9.1 Status of Loan/Grant

a) Foreign Financing : N/A.

Source (s)	Currency as per Agreement	Amount in US \$ (Million)	Nature (Loan/Grant/supplier's/credit)	Date of Agreement	Date of Effective -ness	Date of Closing	
						Original	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

b) GOB :

Total amount	Loan	Grant	Cash Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4
4104.23	-	4104.23	-

(In lakh Taka)

9.2 Utilization of Project Aid : (Source wise) N/A.

Source (s)	Total Amount		Actual Expenditure		Unutilized Amount	
	In US \$	In Local Currency	In US \$	In Local Currency	In US \$	In Local Currency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(In million)

9.3 Re-imbursible Project Aid (RPA): N/A.

R P A Amount		Amount Spent	Amount Claimed	Amount Re-imbursed	Remarks
As per PP	As per Agreement				
1	2	3	4	5	6

(In lakh Taka)

## **B. IMPLEMENTATION POSITION**

### **01. Implementation Period:**

Implementation Period as per PP		Actual Implementation period	Time Over-run (% of original implementation period)	Remarks
Original	Latest Revised			
1	2	3	4	5
July/2017 to June/2019	-	July/2017 to June/2019	-	-

### **02. Cost of the Project:**

(In lakh Taka)

Description	Estimated Cost		Actual expenditure	Cost over-run (% of original cost)	Remarks
	Original	Latest revised			
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	4104.23	-	2437.93	(-) 40.28%	The contract price was 10% less than the estimated price, there was no expenditure of contingency, midterm evaluation and forestation (there was no acquired land). Also the pre-work survey report shows a reduction of the earth volume from the estimated volume. These factors resulted in the completion of the project over 40.28% less than the estimated price.
<b>TAKA</b>	4104.23	-	2437.93		
<b>PA</b>	-	-	-		

### **03. Project Personnel: Project work has been implemented by existing manpower of BWDB.**

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		
1	2	3	4	5	Male	Female
Officer (s)	Existing manpower of the implementing agency were deployed during execution of the project. No separate manpower was needed for the project.					
Staff(s)						
Total :						

### **04. Training of Project Personnel (Foreign/Local):**

There were no provisions of training or workshop of the project personnel's under this project.

Field of Training/ Study tour/workshop/ Seminar etc.	Provision as per DPP		Actual		Remarks
	Number of person	Man-months	Number of person	Man-months	
1	2	3	4	5	6
a. Foreign					Not Applicable
b. Local					

05. Component-wise Progress (As per latest approved DPP) :

(In lakh Taka)

Items of work (as per DPP)	Unit	Target (as per DPP)		Actual Progress		Reasons for deviation (±)
		Financial	Physical (Quantity)	Financial	Physical (Quantity)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>(A) Revenue Component</b>						
3243101 Petrol and Lubricant	L.S.	6.00	100% (L.S.)	5.24	100% (L.S.)	
3255102 Printing and publication	L.S.	2.00	100% (L.S.)	2.00	100% (L.S.)	
3255104 Stationary, Seal & Stamps	L.S.	2.00	100% (L.S.)	2.00	100% (L.S.)	
3111332 Honorarium/ Fee/ Remuneration	L.S.	4.00	100% (L.S.)	0.74	18.5% (L.S.)	
3111332 Mid Term Project Evaluation	L.S.	10.00	100% (L.S.)	0.00	00% (L.S.)	
3257104 Survey & Investigation	L.S.	8.00	100% (L.S.)	8.00	100% (L.S.)	
<b>Repair, Maintenance &amp; Rehabilitation</b>						
3258101 Repair of Existing Vehicles	L.S.	5.00	100% (L.S.)	5.00	100% (L.S.)	
4111307 Repair of Existing water control structure 8-vent regulator & 4-vent weir	L.S.	50.00	100% (L.S.)	44.83	100% (L.S.)	
<b>Sub-Total : Revenue Component</b>		87.00		67.81	1.06%	
<b>(B) Capital Component</b>						
<b>Acquisition of Assets</b>						
4112101 Motor Cycle (2 Nos.)	Nos.	3.00	100% (2 nos)	3.00	100% (2 nos)	
4112304 Leveling Machine (1 set)	Set	2.00	100% (1 set)	1.90	100% (1 set)	
4112202 Computer Including Printer & Scanner (2 Set)	Set	1.60	100% (2 set)	1.60	100% (2 set)	
4112310 Photocopier Machine (1 No.)	Set	1.50	100% (1 no)	1.50	100% (1 no)	
4113102 Forestation (Tree Plantation)	L.S.	10.00	100% (L.S.)	0.00	00% (L.S.)	
<b>Construction and Civil Works</b>						
Naboganga River Re-Excavation from km. 0.000 to km. 11.000	Cum (Lac)	3796.55	100% (11.000 km.) Earth Volume (27.80 lac) Cum	2218.96	81.00% (11.000 km.) Earth volume (14.39 lac) Cum & 8 nos	
Construction of 8 nos RCC Stair Ghat	Nos	182.58	100% (8 Nos)	156.16		
<b>Sub-Total : Capital Component</b>		3997.23	100%	2383.12	81.32%	
<b>(C) Physical Contingency</b>	L.S.	10.00		0.00		
<b>(D) Price Contingency</b>	L.S.	10.00		0.00		
<b>Grand Total = (A+B+C+D) =</b>		4104.23	100%	2450.93	82.38%	

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**06. Information regarding Project Director (s) :**

Name & Designation with pay Scale	Full time	Part time	Responsible for more than one project	Date		Remarks
				Joining	Transfer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A K M Waheduddin Chowdhury Chief Engineer, BWDB, Faridpur. Scale: 66000-76490 (Grade-2)	Full time	-	Yes	28.01.2018	Till date	

**07. Procurement of Transport (in Nos.) :**

Type of transport	Number as per P.P.	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
Motor Cycle	2 Nos.	2 Nos. Dt. 02-05-2018	-	2 Nos. Dt.02-05-2018 Magura O&M Division, BWDB, Magura.	-	

**08. Procurement of Goods, Works and Consultancy Services:**

**08.1 Goods & Works of the Project costing above Tk. 200.00 lakh. and Consultancy above Tk. 100.00 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 DPP	Contracted value	Invitation date	Contract signing/ L.C opening date	As per contract	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Repair of existing Magura 8-Vent Regulator & 4-Vent Wier water control structure	50.00	45.00	24-10-2018	18-12-2018	20-06-2019	20-06-2019
Construction of 8 nos RCC Stair Ghat	182.58	164.32	08-08-2018	29-10-2018	20-06-2019	20-06-2019
Naboganga River Excavation from km. 0.00 to km. 2.75	955.22	807.54	07-07-2018	15-11-2018	20-06-2019	20-06-2019
Naboganga River Excavation from km. 2.75 to km. 5.50	950.14	852.12	27-03-2018	27-06-2018	20-06-2019	20-06-2019
Naboganga River Excavation from km. 5.50 to km. 8.25	947.47	946.89	27-03-2018	27-06-2018	20-06-2019	20-06-2019
Naboganga River Excavation from km. 8.25 to km. 11.00	943.72	849.12	10-06-2018	16-09-2018	20-06-2019	20-06-2019

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

Name of the Field	Approved man month		Actual man month utilized	Remarks
	As per DPP	As per Contract		
1	2	3	4	5
a) Foreign :				Not Applicable
b) Local :				

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09. Construction/Erection/Installation Tools & Equipment : N/A

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

**C. FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL PROGRAMME:**

01. (a) Original and revised schedule as per DPP :

(In lakh Taka)

Financial Year	Financial provision & physical target as per original DPP				Financial provision & physical target as per latest revised DPP			
	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2017-18	3091.01	3091.01		75.31%	-	-	-	-
2018-19	1013.22	1013.22		24.69%	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4104.23</b>	<b>4104.23</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	-	-	-	-

01. (b) Revised ADP allocation and progress :

(In lakh Taka)

Financial Year	Revised Allocation & target				Taka release	Expenditure & physical progress			
	Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %		Total	Taka	P.A.	Physical %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2017-18	13.00	13.00		0.32%	13.00	13.00	13.00		0.32%
2018-19	3189.00	3189.00		99.68%	3188.64	2437.93	2437.93		82.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3202.00</b>	<b>3202.00</b>		<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3201.64</b>	<b>2450.93</b>	<b>2450.93</b>		<b>82.38%</b>

**D. ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT :**

Objectives as per DPP	Actual achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
Improvement of drainage, flood protection & water storage facilities.	Drainage, flood protection and water storage facilities are improved by Re-excavation of 11.00 km. of Naboganga River.	
To Reduce intensity of floods, damages of crops, properties and human sufferings.	Reduced intensity of floods, damages of crops, properties and human sufferings.	
To improve irrigation facilities to increase production of crops	Improved irrigation facilities & increase crop intensity & increase production of crops	
To improve farm income and employment opportunities by improving the water resources facilities	Improved farm income and created employment opportunities by improving the water resources facilities.	
To reduce poverty level within the project area.	Reduced poverty level within the project area by creating income generation & employment opportunities.	

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## E. BENEFIT ANALYSIS

### 01. 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) Kchas land reclaimed from illegal occupancy	Hactor	1100.00	The project has just been implemented output values can be accessed after a year from completion.
(b) Irrigable land	Hactor	1100.00	
(c) Incremental paddy production on project area	M ton/Year	3000.00	
(d) Incremental whete production on project area.	M ton/Year	1500.00	

### 02. Cost / Benefit:

Item	Estimated	Actual
(1) Benefit cost ratio of the project		Will be evaluated later by concern project evaluation office of BWDB.
(i) Financial	2.55:1.00	
(ii) Economic	2.95:1.00	
(2) Internal Rate of Return		
(i) Financial	33.33%	
(ii) Economic	38.48%	

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

## F. MONITORING AND AUDITING

### 0.1 Monitoring:

Name & designation of the inspecting official	Date of Inspection	Identified Problems	Recommendations
1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry / Agency:</b>			
1. Md. Afzal Hossen, Director IMED	27.09.2018		To complete the tender evaluation & give work order within October/18
2. Md. Mahmudul Hasan, Assistant Director IMED	16.02.2019		To insert the contractor to mobilize required number of instrument based on the volume of earthwork.
			To conduct work based on design & specification.

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## 0.2. 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
			No audit has not been processed yet.

### 2.2. External Audit:

Audit Period	Date of submission of Audit Report	Major findings/ objections	Whether objections resolved or not
1	2	3	4
			No audit has not been processed yet.

## G. DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

### 1. General Observations/Remarks of the Project on Naboganga River Re-excavation Project.

#### 1.1: Background:

The proposed project is situated in Magura Sadar upazilla in Magura District. The gross benefited area of the project is about 3000.00 ha and net benefited area is about 2250.00 ha. The Project area is situated on the bank of Naboganga River.

Naboganga River originates from Mathabhanga River near Upazilla Chuadanga Sadar District Chuadanga. It flows through Chuadanga Sadar, Jhenaidah Sadar, Magura Sadar, Mohammadpur, Narail Sadar, Lohagora & Kalia. Different Drainage Canals of G.K Project falls into the river in different points. Finally the river falls into Chitra River near upazilla- Kalia, Dist. Narail.

But flow towards Magura sadar upazilla in Magura District is now dead.

The problems in the area are described below:-

**Flooding:** The catchment of Naboganga is flooded during monsoon and low lying area is subjected to flood as a result Flood damages HYV/LV Aman crops in low-lying area.

**Drainage:** The project area suffers from drainage congestion due to siltation of river bed which reduces conveyance capacity of the river.

**Irrigation:** During dry season HYV Boro is grown intensively, which depends on irrigation. Ground water is available in shallow depth for irrigation. Due to shortage of surface water, ground water cannot recharge properly, that is why there is shortage of irrigation water.

**Agriculture:** Agriculture Practices in the area depend on soil, availability of irrigation supply and flooding regime and drainage congestion. HYV Boro is grown in the low lying area, local varieties/HYV Aman crops are grown in comparatively high land. The main problem of agriculture is flood, drainage congestion and shortage of irrigation water supply during dry season.

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## **Feasibility Study by BWDB Engineers & Other Officials in 2016:**

The Feasibility Study (FS) and Detailed Engineering Design of Naboganga River Re-excavation Project were prepared by the Technical committee formed by BWDB Secretariate which includes Design Engineer, Field Engineers & Economist. The study outlined 10 options, out of 10 options they recommended the Option A1R ( ) would be the best suited. This option would Reserve more water into the Naboganga River during lean season.

### **Components of Option A1R:**

- Re-excavation of Naboganga River from Km. 0.000 (Purbasha) to Km. 11.000 (Alokdia).
- Repair of existing Magura 8-vent regulator & 4-vent wier WCS AT Km.0.900
- Construction of 8 Nos Stair Ghat in between km. 0.000 to km. 11.000.

### **Expected Benefits (Outlined):**

- Improvement of drainage, flood protection & water storage facilities;
- Reduce intensity of floods, damages of crops, properties and human sufferings;
- Improve irrigation facilities to increase production of crops & its intensity;
- improve farm income and employment opportunities by improving the water resources facilities;
- Reduce poverty level within the project area;
- Reduced pollution control;
- Improve fishing sector;
- Forestry preservation & development;
- Improve navigation facilities;
- Enhanced groundwater and surface water supply; and
- Increased quality of domestic water supply.

## **1.2. Justification/Adequacy:**

With high population density poor resource base and vulnerability to natural disasters. Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world GDP per capita of the country is approximately USD 1827. Although the national poverty declined from 58.80 % to 49.80% over the period 1991-92 2000 (PRSP, 2003). It is still a long way to meet the basic needs of the people income differentials between the poor and the poorest are important aspects in poverty reduction in Bangladesh. At least about 45% poor population currently subsists in extreme poverty. Rural population is poorer (53%) than the urban (36%).Signigicant gender disparity also exists in poverty. For rapid poverty reduction, GoB's priority is to develop the rural areas where most of the poor people live in this requires accelerated growth in agriculture and rural non-farm sector. Development in Water Resources including irrigation flood control and drainage improvement as played significant roles in increasing agriculture production and food security in the past and this would continue. The major problems responsible for poverty include high level of land lessness, unemployment, illiteracy and manutention infant mortality. Although the condition in some areas are less gloomy than in others the project area as a whole no exception to this situation.

Despite considerable investment in various sectoral development self-reliance in food grains attainment add apparent rise in per capita GDP, the country is still characterized disaster vuinerability andprevalent poverty. Economis indicators, on the country, indicate increasing income-inquality & poverty. In view of the country's global commitments i.e Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Partnership Agreement of poverty Reduntion (PAPR). The govt has been obliged to prepare a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) the goal of redusing income- proverty level to half by 2015 for instance, would require significant intensive efforts. As an action plan under stated objectives for proverty reduction, proposed comprehensive project programme has been considered for implementation of sustaining regional economic growth.

Socio-economic development proverty reduction remain the over-riding development priority for an under-developed area like proposed project area. The proposed aims to facilitate the project area by providing irrigation which will help to achieve optimum agricultural production and enhancement of socio-economic activites for local dwellers.

Naboganga River originates from Mathavanga river at Chuadanga pouroushova, Chuadanga sadar upazilla in chuadanga and ends into Atai river at Siddhipasa union, Ovoinagor upazilla in Jashore. By the flow of time this river

has been narrowed and filled. On the other hand some land-depredator has grabbed a significant portion of this river. After Re-excavation River the project will protect area from flood and improve drainage situation of Magura Sadar area and improve the environmental and social impacts preservation of biodiversity.

### 1.3. Objectives:

The objectives of the project area:

- The protect the project area from flood & improve drainage situation of Magura Sadar.
- The Project will improve the environmental & social impact, preservation of biodiversity.

### 2. Rationale of the project in respect of Concept, Design, Location and Timing.

The country is located at the confluence of the three major regional river systems that bring about significant physical challenges including masive monsoon floods and drainage congestion (inundating 30% of the country's land area on average), riverbank erosion, serious dry season water scarcity, natural disasters such as cyclones, and widespread groundwater arsenic (affecting 30-50% of the population). Access to and effective management of water is critical for livelihood of rural poor, as they fundamentally affect their productive and livelihood activities. Moreover, water management is further complicated by diverse and complex stakeholder interests, widely varying in different or even same topographical locations among agriculture, capture and culture fisheries, boat transport, rural industries, drinking water, and associated non-farm activities. Water is also vital for the country's rich natural ecosystems. Thus, it is paramount to manage this critical resource through an integrated, participatory, and decentralized approach with due attention to be the interests of the vulnerable poor.

On the basis of the FAP findings, the Government initiated comprehensive policy and institutional reforms for the sector. The National Water Policy (NWP) was adopted in 1999 that set out due policy goals and principles for participatory and integrated water resources management (IWRM), strategic planning, sustainable O&M with progressive management transfer to water management associations (WMAs), and improved governance of sector organization. Along this line, institutional reforms of a key sector agency, Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) were initiated, which include (i) reformulation of its Board to include stakeholder representatives and sector experts; (ii) long-term assignment of leadership; and (iii) significant staff rationalization (by over 50%) with skill mix diversification, envisaging its transformation from a top-down implementer to a service oriented agency. Guidelines for participatory water management (GPWM) were also finalized. The National Water Management Plan (NWMP) was also finalized in 2004, which provided a strategic road map to achieving NWP goals, with its short-term programs emphasizing on enabling environment and institutional capacities.

However, these reforms are still at its early stage of consolidation, calling for effective transformation of those initiatives into sound sector operations. In this context, a large number of existing FCD/I schemes of BWDB are yet to be placed under the new and improved management arrangements. In the meantime, the country also experienced big flood damages in 1988, 2000 and 2004, which all led to large-scale external emergency assistance. While these recurrent damages demonstrated the need for establishing more flood resistant infrastructure with better hazard risk management, equally critical are institutions for sound regular maintenance, since poorly maintained facilities are more vulnerable to floods and causes larger damages once failed, affecting agriculture, culture fishery and associated non-farm activities. Moreover, many of these infrastructures have significant under achieved benefits and their improvement would provide larger returns with a short lead-time and less significant negative environment and social impacts. Thus, enhancing and sustaining the performance of existing FCD/I infrastructure with improved O&M remains a critical and urgent agenda and is accorded high priority in the NWMP.

While operationalizing NWP with sound O&M still remains a challenge, useful lessons were learned during the process of aforementioned interventions. First is the need for integrated planning, development and management of water to address diverse needs and concerns and for careful and sufficient provision of services to address other local production constraints. Second, sufficient time, resource and management are critical for WMA formation, with clear measurable targets that should be achieved prior to physical works. O&M requirements should be agreed at this stage with upfront cash contribution and follow-on field training. Third, quality control requires rigorous attention, with particular care for protectiong poor people's interests. Fourth, well-managed local infrastructures provide a basis for WMAs to start addressing social agendas with participation of the poor and taking on active roles in leading local development process as a local collective enterprise.

There are 33 inlands and 45 coastal FCD projects within southwest region. This indicates the region's sensitivity to flooding, tidal surge and drainage problems. Many of these projects are not functioning properly and expected crop production is not achieved as per target. This has attributed to poor maintenance than optimal water management, physical bottlenecks in the existing infrastructures and vulnerability in agricultural production.

The proposed Project has been prepared as per recommendation of feasibility study report prepared by BWDB's Technical Committee. The project covers an area of 3,000 ha. (net area 22,50 ha.) located in greater Magura district and the population of the project area is about with a density 825/km<sup>2</sup>. Most of population depends on agriculture. Socio-economic development through agricultural and fisheries enhancement as well as drainage improvement is the main means to alleviate poverty in the area. Integrated water management is necessary within the project area for overall socio-economic enhancement as per Guidelines of Participatory Water Management.

### **3. Brief description on planning and financing of the project and its applicability.**

#### ◆ Project Identification:

The project was initially identified by local politicians local elites, etc. Those stakeholders earnestly requested the of APS-2 of Honourable Prime Minister addressing the problem of drainage water logging & Flood control of Magura Sadar Upazilla

#### ◆ Project preparation :

The site was visited by the APS-2 of Honourable Prime Minister Md. Saifuzzaman Shikor, Chief Engineer , BWDB Faridpur & Instructed to take necessary action to reduce the threat of flood & improve drainage facility of Magura Sadar Upazilla area later on a technical Committee was formed by BWDB on the basis of technical report submitted by committee the project was prepared.

#### ◆ Appraisal :

PEC Meeting was held 04-05-2017 in planning commission & decision was taken to revise financial & economics analysis of this project , correction of different committees programme & unit cost of civil works. Finally as per decision of PEC, Honourable planning Minister approved the project on 22-11-2017.

#### ◆ Credit Negotiation : Not Applicable

#### ◆ Credit Agreement : Not Applicable

#### ◆ Credit Effectiveness : Not Applicable

#### ◆ Credit Disbursement : Not Applicable

#### ◆ Credit Conditionality : Not Applicable

#### ◆ Project Approval :The project was approved on 22-11-2017

#### ◆ Others (if any) : Nil.

### **4. 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.

Yes.

#### **4.2** Programme for use of created-facilities of the project

The stakeholders are directly taking advantages of the created facilities of the project.

#### **4.3** O & M programme of the project.

O & M programme of the project should be taken under NDR Budget if necessary.

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#### **4.4 Impact of the project -**

##### **4.4.1 Direct**

- Improves irrigation & drainage facility.
- Reduce Arsenic problem.
- Increase dry season water depth to enable fish migration and production . and associated waterways.
- Waste assimilation and the need to dilute pollution hotspots such as those around Magura District.
- Enhanced navigation services of the river.
- Enhanced groundwater and surface water supply.
- Increased quality of domestic water supply.

##### **4.4.2 Indirect**

- Safety of human livelihood and properties.
- Improvement of socio-economic condition.

#### **4.5 Transfer of Technology and Institutional Building through the project**

Not Applicable.

#### **4.6 Employment generation through the project.**

A large number of skilled/unskilled workers were employed during construction period.

#### **4.7 Possibility of Self employment**

There are possibilities of self employment as existing commercial, industrial and business centres are safe & the environmental degradation.

#### **4.8 Possibility of women-employment opportunity**

Yes, there is possibility of women-employment through the project benefited area enhanced.

#### **4.9 Women's participation in development**

Yes.

#### **4.10 Probable Impact on Socio-Economic activity.**

By the implementation of the project reduce the surface water Pollution, as a result socio-economic balance in the locality is enhanced.

#### **4.11 Impact on environment**

Environmental enhancement is achieved through the implementation of the project.

#### **4.12 Sustainability of the project**

The project is sustainable but requires maintenance periodically to be run.

#### **4.13 Contribution to poverty alleviation/reduction**

- By the implementation of the project reduce the Arsenic pollution, huge public and private properties, agricultural product saved & generated employment for skilled/unskilled in agriculture and industrial sectors. Increasing dry season water depth to enable fish migration and production from the river and associated waterways, Also better employment access in business sector & navigation sector is enhanced.
- Natural security against river Flood damage & Drainage Congestion.

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

Positive remarks regarding the project.

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

Not Applicable.

**5. Problems encountered during Implementation (with duration & steps taken to remove those)**

5.1 Project Management	5.12 Project aid disbursement and re-imbursment
5.2 Project Director	5.13 Mission of the development partners.
5.3 Land Acquisition	5.14 Time & Cost Over-run
5.4 Procurement	5.15 Project Supervision/Inspection
5.5 Consultancy	5.16 Delay in Decision
5.6 Contractor	5.17 Transport
5.7 Manpower	5.18 Training
5.8 law & Order	5.19 Approval
5.9 Natural calamity	5.20 Others.
5.10 Project financing, allocation and Release.	
5.11 Design formulation/approval	

The 10% work could not be implemented properly as there was public land within the Nabogonga River and running civil case in district Judge court, Magura. So there was not enough free land to manage the excavated soil properly.

**6. Remarks & Recommendations of the Project Director:**

Nabogonga River originates from Mathabhanga River near Upazilla Chuadanga Sadar District Chuadanga. It flows through Chuadanga Sadar, Jhenaidah Sadar, Magura Sadar, Mohammadpur, Narail Sadar, Lohagora & Kalia. Different Drainage Canals of G.K Project falls into the river in different points. This river ends into Atai River at Siddhipasa union, Ovinagor upazilla in Jashore. By the flow of time this river has been narrowed and filled. And some land-depredator has grabbed a significant portion of this river. For this reason project area was suffered from drainage congestion and the catchment of Nabogonga was flooded during monsoon and low lying area was subjected to flood. This water logging and flood control problems were initially identified by local politicians, local elites, etc. They requested the of APS-2 of Honourable Prime Minister addressing the problem of drainage water logging & Flood control of Magura Sadar Upazilla. After Site visit of higher authorities and Submission of Technical report, Finally as per decision of PEC, Honourable planning Minister approved the project on 22-11-2017. After Re-excavation of the River, the project has protect the area from flood and improve drainage situation of Magura Sadar area and improve the environmental and social impacts preservation of biodiversity. With the help of this project 1100 Hactor Khas land reclaimed from illegal occupancy, 1100 Hactor of irrigable land was reclaimed. About 3000 M Ton paddy and 1500 M ton of wheat production increment yearly. Fish production has increased a lot since the implementation of this project. Improved irrigation facilities, improved farm income and created employment opportunities had reduced poverty level within the project area. The total length of 11.00 km of the project area had been re-excavated however about 10% work could not be implemented properly as there was public land within the Nabogonga River and running civil case in district Judge court, Magura. So there was not enough free land to manage the excavated soil properly. Although it has various problems but it can be said that this Project has been completed successfully. It has become very much environmental friendly project. Most importantly, Water basin of surrounding part of the Nabogonga River project area up to the confluence point with the river Atai needs to be study and future projects to be taken to get a long time solution of this water logging and flood problems of this western part of Bangladesh.

 ৭/১২/১৯

Date : .....


Signature and seal of the Project Director/Manager

(এ কে এম ওয়াহেদ উদ্দিন চৌধুরী)  
অতিঃ প্রধান প্রকৌশলী  
পশ্চিমাঞ্চল  
স্বাণ্ডেবো, ফরিদপুর।

**7. Remarks/Comments of Agency Head**

The re-excavation of Nabaganga River resulted in increased water storage capacity and improved drainage facilities. Improved drainage facility resulted in reduction of flood intensity in adjacent areas thus ensures crop protection over an area of 1100 hectare. In the long time water storage facility eventually recharges ground water. As water table rises the need for secondary irrigation reduces as plants easily absorb water from root zone. Thus the project can be regarded as a successful project.

Date : .....

  
Signature and Seal

(Md. Mahfuzur Rahman)  
Director General  
BWDB, Dhaka.

**8. Remarks/Comments of the officer in-charge of the Ministry/Division**

Date :

Signature and Seal