

Bangladesh: Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management

Project Name	Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management	
Project Number	34418-013	
Country	Bangladesh	
Project Status	Approved	
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Loan	
Source of Funding / Amount	Grant 0036-BAN: Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Pla	nning and Management
Amount	Dutch Grant	US\$ 12.50 million
	Loan 2200-BAN: Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Plan	nning and Management
	Asian Development Fund	US\$ 20.00 million
Strategic Agendas	Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Partnerships	
Sector / Subsector	Agriculture, natural resources and rural development - Rural water policy, development - Water-based natural resources management	institutional and capacity
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Gender equity	
Description	As overall goal, the Project will enhance economic growth and reduce poverareas, while providing a model for rejuvenating the poorly performing FCD, replicated throughout the country. The Project objective is to enhance and selected existing FCD/I systems suffering from low performance and high in scope comprising (i) preparing participatory integrated water management (ii) establishing productive and sustainable water management systems the comprising (a) WMA formation and strengthening with participatory prepart implementation plans (\$1.5 million), (b) water management infrastructure services for developing agriculture, fishery, and livelihood enhancement of support for establishing sustainable O&M mechanisms (\$3.3 million); and (including policy and institutional framework and organizational capacities) services to achieve this ends and project management (\$7.9 million).	/I systems that will be sustain the productivity of the ncidence of poverty, with its t plans (IWMPs) (\$0.9 million); trough IWMP implementation ration of program (\$25.3 million), (c) support f the poor (\$3.7 million), and (d) iii) strengthening institutions

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy Water fundamentally affects rural livelihoods in Bangladesh, with the country's major regional river systems bringing about massive annual floods, severe dry-season water scarcity, and periodic natural disasters. Its effective management is critical to address pervasive rural poverty problems. Yet the task is complicated due to fairly diverse and complex stakeholder interests and vulnerable natural ecosystems. It is thus paramount to plan, develop, and manage water resources in a strategic and integrated manner with mobilization and empowerment of diverse stakeholders. While the country has established a large number of FCD/I infrastructures, their performance remains suboptimal, due to lack of effective management systems that can meet diverse stakeholder needs in particular the vulnerable poor, and most critically, providing sufficient O&M. Within the country, Southwest areas face the most acute problems, due to the reduced dry-season inflow and associated social and environmental hardships including salinity intrusion, along with annual monsoon flooding.

In recent years, the Government has progressively improved policy, institutional, and planning framework for the water sector, with the coordinated support of external financiers including ADB. The National Water Policy (NWP) 1999 adopted key principles including integrated water resource management (IWRM) and sustainable service delivery and O&M with progressive transfer of facility management to WMAs. This is being followed by ongoing institutional reforms of sector agencies for better governance, and the recent adoption of the National Water Management Plan (NWMP) in 2004 that provides a sector strategy and priority programs with a long-term perspective. Key challenge now is to transform these initiatives into genuine sector operations.

Within this framework, enhancing and sustaining performance of existing FCD/I systems has been accorded high priority, given their need to strengthen flood resistance and their scope for generating high impacts with short lead time with relatively low costs. On this account, ADB has played lead roles in supporting the initiative for small-scale schemes, being implemented with increasingly better performance. The Project is needed to develop and institutionalize effective mechanisms to be applied to larger FCD/I schemes building on the good practice and lessons learned, to support the process of participatory and holistic planning, inclusive WMA development, infrastructure and support services to meet critical local development needs, and sustainable O&M. Successful implementation of the Project will demonstrate the way to fully operating key NWP principles in FCD/I systems, with further improved governance of the sector institutions.

ADB's country strategy and program (CSP) for Bangladesh was prepared in 2005 following the Government's Povety Reduction Strategy Paper. Given the high incidence of rural poverty, the CSP prioritizes investments in agriculture commercialization, rural infrastructure, and rural water management. The strategy for the water sector is to institutionalize integrated planning, development, and management with sustained O&M, while providing support for critical infrastructure where high growth and poverty impacts are expected. The programs build on good practices and lessons, and promote further improved institutional framework in harmony with development partners. All are consistent with ADB?s water policy.

Impact

Enhanced economic growth and reduced poverty in rural areas of the selected subregions in the southwest areas

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome

- 1. Enhanced productivity and sustainability of existing FCD/I systems
- 2. Improved institutional capacity of BWDB

Progress Toward Outcome

Progress of the project is now on track. Recent political unrest hampared project activities. Following Government's request loan closing date has been extended by one year from July 2014 to June 2015 for completion of the unfinished works.Last loan review mission fielded from 22 November -1 december 2014. As of 31 December 2014, overall cumulative physical progress of the project is 96%.

Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs

- A. IWMP Preparation
- B. Productive and Sustainable Water Management Systems in Narail and Chenchuri Subprojects (57.000ha)
- B1. Participatory Planning and Beneficiary Mobilization
- B2. Water Management and Associated Infrastructure
- B3. Support for Agriculture, Fishery, and Livelihood Enhancement
- B4. Support for Sustainable O&M
- C. Institutions and Project Management Systems Strengthened and Operational
- C1. National-Level Institutions Strengthened through Advisory Support
- C2. Enhanced Operational Effectiveness of Permanent Project-Level Institutions through Training
- D. Rehabilitation of 4 FCD Schemes damaged by Cyclone Aila (80,000ha)

Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)

2 schemes have been prepared and feasibility studies are going on in 9 schemes..

57 subprojects awarded, 51 completed and 6 ongoing.

71 subprojects awarded, 62 completed and 9 ongoing ongoing.

All 14 SIPs completed.

Ongoing. Achieved in 55% of WMGs.

102 formed and registered.

Operational.

Established and operational.

102 WMG formed and operational.

Operational.
Operational.
Completed.
Completed.
Completed.

Geographical Location

Selected subregions in the Southwest Areas of Bangladesh (covering the districts of Faridpur, Gopalganj, Jessore, Magura, Narail, and Rajbari)

Safeguard Categories	
Environment	А
Involuntary Resettlement	Α
Indigenous Peoples	С

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects

The Project will have positive impacts on the environment, including (i) improved flood management; (ii) improved water use efficiency through water retention and storage with reduced pressure on groundwater extraction; (iii) reduced salinity intrusion through water regulating structures thereby preventing land degradation; and (iv) reduced water logging through drainage improvement. On the other hand, negative impacts will include (i) possible exacerbation of downstream salinity intrusion due to excessive river water abstraction; (ii) obstruction of fish migration between the rivers and internal water bodies by regulators and other structures; (iii) water quality deterioration due to agriculture intensification; and (iv) impacts during structure and embankment construction. They are mitigated through (i) implementing salinity monitoring and information sharing program at the Project and downstream areas with promotion of coordinated water abstraction; (ii) introducing and promoting fish-friendly design and operation of regulators with provision of fish culture opportunities; (iii) introducing integrated pest management and effective soil nutrient management; and (iv) ensuring safe and environmentally sound practices of construction. These are incorporated in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) and the summary EIA for the sample subprojects. For further subprojects, initial environmental examinations (IEEs) and EIAs if required following the IEEs, will be undertaken by BWDB with the consultant support, in accordance with the Government and ADB requirements, and following the EIA prepared for sample subprojects.

Involuntary Resettlement

A resettlement framework and two resettlemeth plans (RPs) for Narail and Chenchuri Beel subprojects were prepared during the PPTA and posted in ADB website. Two additional RPs were prepared and implemented in 2008-09 to support the retirement of embankment sections breached by riverbank erosion in 2007. Two additional RPs are under preparation as of June 2011 to support the embankment resectioning of the two subproject sites for implementation in 2011/12.

Indigenous Peoples

The Project does not envisage negative impacts on indigenous peoples. However, particular attention is paid to identify and enhance the livelihoods of most vulnerable low income groups such as professional fishermen in the locality.

Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design A highly participatory process was used during the project preparatory stage and discussions were carried out with female, fishermen, landless, and other vulnerable groups in the two subproject areas using Participatory Rapid Rural Approaches (PRRA) techniques. An inventory of local needs was prepared, encompassing problems/constraints related to (i) water resources in relation to domestic agriculture, fisheries, transport, environment and other uses, (ii) possible solutions to resolve the constraints identified including their positive and negative impact on various local interest groups, (iii) implications of solutions on poverty reduction and (iv) prioritizing water resources needs in comparison with other development needs. The role of service providers, people's willingness to contribute to O&M, and the scope of enhancing impacts of water interventions with others such as micro-credit, and extension services were also discussed. NGOs were engaged to facilitate this process using. The PPTA identified the future course of action and mechanisms to institutionalize the local community participation in the forthcoming implementation areas.

During Project Implementation The Project will continue to be driven by the needs and demands of the communities that recognize the importance of water resource management to protect and improve their livelihoods. The project will ensure a social development strategy that (i) allocates sufficient time and resources to establish viable local organizations particularly Water Management Associations (WMAs) that will take on lead roles on Project implementation decisions such as preparing and endorsing the individual sub-unit level implementation plans, monitoring the program delivery and expenditures incurred, and O&M of local infrastructure, (ii) provides a legal status for these WMAs while ensuring the due representation of diverse stakeholder groups including the poorest, (iii) promotes partnership amongst Government agencies, local government and civil society groups, and (iv) defines and puts into place a process and procedures to ensure meaningful beneficiary participation in all stages of the project.

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services The consulting services have been selected and engaged through a firm in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants and other arrangements satisfactory to ADB for engaging domestic consultants through quality- and cost-based selection procedures. A total of 72 person-months of international and 532 person-months of domestic consulting services are required: (i) water resource development specialist (team leader); (ii) water resources engineer (deputy team leader), (iii) participatory water management specialists, (iv) integrated water resources planners, (v) institutional advisors, (vi) hydrologist, (vii) river engineer (morphology), (viii) design engineer, (ix) agriculture and extension spec, (x) fishery development specialist, (xi) agriculture economist, (xii) gender and poverty specialist, (xiii) environmental specialists, (xiv) resettlement specialist, (xv) quality controll specialist (water management associations, (xvi) quality control specialist (infrastructure), (xvii) O& M specialist, and (xviii) financial management advisor. In consideration of the non-engineering complexity and the need for early fielding, the consultants were selected by ADB and engaged by the government.

In addition, the Project will require the services of private service providers including NGOs and firms to carry out (i) participatory rural appraisals for IWMP preparation and socio economic surveys, (ii) mobilization of subproject stakeholder groups for WMAs, (iii) preparation of SIPs, (iv) survey, design, and supervision of civil works, (v) refinement and implementation of resettlement plans, (vi) delivery of various support services, and (viii) monitoring

Procurement

Goods and related services, and civil works are being procured in accordance with ADB's Guidelines for Procurement. The civil works are being procured in accordance with LCB procedures acceptable to ADB, typically those specified in the Public Procurement Regulations.

and evaluation. Technically qualified providers have been engaged, using selection procedures acceptable to ADB.

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Responsible ADB Division	Bangladesh Resident Mission
Executing Agencies	Bangladesh Water Development BoardMr. Ziaur Rahmanpdsw.bwdb@yahoo.comBWDB

Expression of Interests submitted to ADB and the Government on 15 December 2005.

Timetable	
Concept Clearance	08 Mar 2003
Fact Finding	10 Mar 2005 to 23 Mar 2005
MRM	18 May 2005
Approval	23 Nov 2005
Last Review Mission	-
PDS Creation Date	24 Jan 2006
Last PDS Update	31 Mar 2015

Grant 0036-BAN

Milestones								
Annroval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date		Closing				
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Original	Revised	Actual			
23 Nov 2005	11 May 2006	23 Aug 2006	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2015	-			

Financing Plan			Grant	Utilizati	on
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)	Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	12.50	Cumulative Contract Awards			
ADB	0.00	23 Nov 2005	0.00	12.50	100%

Counterpart	0.00	Cumulative Disbursements			
Cofinancing	12.50	23 Nov 2005	0.00	12.33	99%

Loan 2200-BAN

Milestones						
Annroval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date		Closing		
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Original	Revised	Actual	
23 Nov 2005	10 May 2006	23 Aug 2006	31 Dec 2013	31 Dec 2015	-	

	Financing Plan			Jtilizatio	n
Total (Amount in US\$ million)			ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	30.90	Cumulative Contract Awards			
ADB	20.00	.00 23 Nov 2005 19.89 0.00			
Counterpart	10.90	Cumulative Disbursements			
Cofinancing	0.00	0 23 Nov 2005 20.34 0.00			

			Status of Covenant	s		
Category	Sector	Safeguards	Social	Financial	Economic	Others
Rating	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	-	-	Satisfactory
Project Page		http://www.adb.org	/projects/34418-013/n	nain		
Request for Information http://www.adb.org/forms/request-information-form?subject=34418-013						
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