BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT: IMED-04/2024

Name of the Project : Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (Project-2) (2nd Revised)

Project Period : January 2022 - June 2025

June, 2025

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

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT (PCR): IMED 04/2024 (Revised)

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

01.	Name of the Project	:	Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (Project-2) (2nd Revised)
02.	Administrative Ministry/Division	:	Ministry of Water Resources
03.	Executing Agency	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
04.	Planning Commission Sector/Division	:	Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division
05.	Type of Project (Investment/Technical/Feasibility Study): Investment		

06. Location of the Project (As per Project Document):

Sl. No.	Division	District	City Corporation/ Municipality/ Upazila
1	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	Shahjadpur, Belkuchi, Chauhali
		Pabna	Bera
2	Dhaka	Tangail	Tangail Sadar, Nagarpur
		Manikganj	Daulatpur, Harirumpur, Shibalaya

07. Estimated Cost, Implementation Period and Approval:

(In Lakh Taka)

Subject	Approved Estimated Cost				Implementation Period	Date of Approval	Approved by
	Total	GOB (Foreign Exchange)	PA (RPA)	Self-finance			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(a) Original	180306.81	32173.90	148132.91 (144024.96)	-	January 2022- 31 December 2025	25 January 2022	ECNEC
(b) 1st Revised	180090.33	35753.85	144336.47 (141165.32)	-	January 2022- 31 December 2025	2 November 2023	Ministry of Water Resources
(c) 2nd Revised	123429.28	12544.41	110884.87 (109884.87)	-	January 2022- 30 June 2025	25 May 2025	Ministry of Planning

08. Objective of the Project

The objectives of the program are to:

- sustain economic growth, poverty reduction and livelihoods of people (about 11,00,000), living in the areas threatened by riverbank erosion along the Jamuna and Padma Rivers;
- enhance resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks through improvement of infrastructures (40.10 km of Riverbank protection work, 1.438 km of climate resilient flood control embankment, 24.69 km of Adaptive protection work etc.) strengthening the flood and riverbank erosion management system, including the knowledge base and concerned institutions;

- establish integrated non-structural and structural flood and riverbank erosion risk management measures (by establishing 15 community-based disaster management units (minimum of 35% women-led) and developing their capacity; (ii) training 40 disaster units (14 units out of 40 led by women) created under Project 1 to enhance sustainability; (iii) raising awareness on FRERM; and (iv) strengthening disaster preparedness and emergency response with a focus on women participation).

This project is the 2nd project (combination of Tranche-2 and Tranche-3) of Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program in the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) agreement under which three individual loans were planned to be provided in three systematically developed tranches. The first tranche began in September 2014 and finished in June 2021. Due to shortage of time to complete the MFF, the Tranche-2 and Tranche-3 have been combined into Project-2. The Program in general takes a sector type approach to the MFF modality, to allow for (i) the flexible, adaptive, phased interventions that are technically most appropriate for dynamic river morphology, (ii) strategic long-term flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) planning, and (iii) long-term and more effective support for institutional capacity enhancement in the sector. In this way, the systematic developments over successive projects result in gradually increasing river stability, flood protection and economic development in the subproject areas.

The riverside vulnerable population affected by floods and land erosion in the selected reaches (about 1, 00,000) will be the direct beneficiaries. They will be benefitted through

- avoided loss of land and assets;
- protection and enhancement of agricultural and fishery production within the flood protection embankment;
- increased economic activity;
- increased security of population, livestock, and assets; and
- Strengthening of local communities for sustainable risk management in the medium term.

Secondary beneficiaries are the people beyond riverine lands (about 1.10 million). Most of the people living in the sub-project areas are poor and work as daily wage laborers.

09. Background of the Project (In brief):

Bangladesh is a densely populated country located mainly on a vast low-lying floodplain of three major rivers- the Jamuna, the Ganges, and the Meghna. The country is highly prone to riverbank erosion and flood due to its geographical location & climate variability. These conditions are exacerbated by the highly dynamic river morphology and discourages investment in riparian areas. It results lower economic growth which has prevented incomes from rising and perpetuated high poverty rates. The country's high population density has restricted people from leaving the most disaster-prone areas. In these areas, this investment program aims to tackle one of the critical development inhibitors of Bangladesh: recurrent flooding from the Jamuna–Padma river system, exacerbated by unpredictable riverbank erosion.

BWDB implemented a project, named Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) during 2002 to 2011 with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) applying a new cost effective and innovative Adaptive Approach, which shows the sustainability against erosion of major rivers of the country. Inspiring from that success, ADB conducted a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) study for finding the feasibility of using Adaptive Approach in management of riverbank erosion of three major rivers (Padma, Meghna & Jamuna) of Bangladesh.

The multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) to the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program was approved by the Asian Development

Bank (ADB) in 2014. The MFF comprises the provision of regular and concessional ADB loans and administration of co-financing provided by the Government of the Netherlands (GoN). The investment program was designed to be implemented over 9 years and financed in three tranches. Tranche-1 activities included (i) 17.8 km of riverbank erosion protection, and the construction of 21.3 km of flood embankments with 4 nos. of Regulators; (ii) community-based flood risk management activities in 40 villages; and (iii) a pilot of wave protection technology using jute along 4.40 km of embankment and riverbank slopes. The newly built infrastructure performed well after completion.

Due to Tranche-1 implementation delays and preparation of the subsequent tranches, exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic induced-lockdowns, with the participation of ERD, ADB, MoWR and BWDB, it was decided to (i) combine the remaining tranches into a single and final tranche named Project-2, and (ii) to extend the MFF availability period until 26 June 2024, ensuring sufficient time to implement the Project 2 activities.

FRERMIP project-2 is the 2nd project (combination of Tranche-2 and Tranche-3) of Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program in the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) agreement under which three individual loans were planned to be provided in three systematically developed tranches. The first tranche began in September 2014 and finished in June 2021. Due to shortage of time to complete the MFF, the Tranche-2 and Tranche-3 have been combined into Project-2. The same technologies and methodologies were applied in Project-2 as developed under Tranche-1, except for minor improvements related to the actual site conditions, such as latest erosion and river morphology, and lessons learned from Tranche-1. It was implemented in the Pabna, Sirajganj, Tangail & Manikganj districts.

10. Major Activities:

- Construction of O&M Shades- 3 nos
- Embankment O&M Works- 3.000 km
- Embankment Construction- 1.438 km
- Riverbank Protection Works- 40.100 km
- Emergency Works- 6.050 km
- Adaptation Works- 24.691 km
- Land Acquisition- 4.55 ha
- Community-based Flood Risk Management through DDM

11. Reasons for Revision:

❖ **1st Revision:**

The DPP was formulated during FY 2020-21 and hence approved by ECNEC in January, 2022. The feasibility study part was completed well before DPP formulation (2018-19). During bidding and implementing phase, morphological changes have been observed in some location of the project area. In the DPP, there is a provision of formulating a technical committee headed by Additional Director General (Planning, Design & Research) to resolve, review and advice on complex and/or controversial technical issues encountered during project execution. The 1st Meeting of the committee was held on 19 February 2023. The decisions of the meeting were-

- The members of the Technical Committee will visit the project area at the right and left bank of the Jamuna River at the downstream of the Jamuna bridge within the next few days.

- The Committee will visit the site, identify vulnerable locations, review the situation of adjustment of length (if necessary) for revision of DPP following prevailing rules and regulations.
- The Committee will recommend (if necessary) to review the design/designs to be followed for the proposed protection works and
- The Committee will also visit the vulnerable areas at the immediate upstream of Chauhali and recommend for necessary measures.

Accordingly, the committee visited the Lower Jamuna and Upper Padma rivers on 25 March 2023. By the time of visit, 5 packages (W-01, 02, 03, 04 & 05) contracts were awarded. After the visit, the committee's recommendations were as following:

- ✓ Emergency works at the upstream and downstream of the Dhaleswari (upstream of W-04) are required to address the most urgent erosion situation. Additional emergency work may be taken up immediately from left bank off take of Dhaleswari towards upstream in addition to the 2.95 km already under process. The emergency work in this area will be strengthened with the adaptation work in the next dry season. Also, the dredging of W-04 may be excluded.
- ✓ Total 13.00 km protective work at different locations along the right bank of the Jamuna River may be taken up through the revision of the DPP.
- ✓ Total 12.00 km of additional protective work at different locations along the left bank of Jamuna needed be taken up.
- ✓ Total 10.00 km of additional protective work at different locations along the left bank of Padma needed to be taken up.
- ✓ 2.00 km Protective work at the down-stream end of W-03 package may be kept under observation. If there is no possibility of further erosion, it is no longer needed to execute.
- ✓ The existing ditches adjacent to protective works (executed under JMREMP) near Awal Bundh are needed to be filled up.
- ✓ New protective works may be taken subjected to approval of revised DPP.
- ✓ The proposed channel closure at Salimabad area and offtake structure at Ghior Khal on the left bank of Jamuna is not technically feasible due to significant changes in river morphology.

According to the recommendations from the technical committee some existing works and their related consultancy packages were not likely to be implemented. On the other hand, some additional riverbank protection works were needed to implement through revision of the DPP.

All these findings were preliminary discussed during ADB's Inception Mission (13-22 February 2023) and later briefly during ADB's Mid-Term Review Mission (20-28 May 2023). ADB agreed to consider these changes subjected to completion of all works in the loan period (i.e. up to 26 June 2024). In that missions, the status of all the existing packages were discussed in detail. 4 packages for riverbank temporary wave protection & 1 package for development of fish sanctuary were unlikely to be completed due to time constraint for required pre-work activities (land acquisition for wave protection & study for fish sanctuary). Other 2 packages for outsourcing of manpower & transport services could not implemented as these packages weren't included in ADB's loan agreement & procurement plan. Two packages of channel closure and off-take structure were not possible to implement considering river morphology. So, among 20 nos. works packages, 9 nos. need not to be procured anymore. A significant amount of money is likely to be saved from those 9 packages.

Among 8 goods packages, the purchasing of survey boat was not possible due to government restriction to buy vessels. 5 goods packaged were being procured through international bidding process

and the payment mode is US Dollar. Since there had been a very sharp exchange rate gain (nearly 25%) for USD compared to bidding time, the DPP sanctioned amounts (BDT) was supposed to cross when full payment was made in USD. As the exchange rate gain was in very dynamic pattern, projected amount of payment had been considered for those 5 packages considering unforeseen future. All these packages need to sanction additional costs for future payment.

In the approved DPP, there was a provision for 24 nos. consultancy service packages. Among those, 10 packages could not be procured due to various reasons like lack of time, unnecessary for the time being, merging with other service packages and to be carried out by PMO & ISPMC personnel. Remaining packages had been contracted/estimated considering lesser time availability for implementation. These had also resulted in huge cost saving.

There has a provision of 102 ha land acquisition in the approved DPP with sanctioned cost of BDT 170 core and BDT 28 core for resettlement support. But for the construction of 7.900 km embankment & 2 regulator approximately 28 ha land was required. But due to change in government compensation rate for land acquisition, the probable cost become BDT 230 cr. So, those things need to accommodate in the RDPP. Also, the sanctioned cost in DPP for some components were likely to be exceeded due to change in rate schedule of the government.

Beside these, ADB agreed to include some additional riverbank protection works using the probable saving money from some packages. Technical committee recommended to add these works to protect the existing bank protection works and some vulnerable area in the project boundary. Adding 6 works (underwater river bank protection & emergency precautionary) packages and 5 goods (supply of geo-bags from national sources) packages were agreed during the ADB's MTR mission as well as Tripartite Portfolio Review Meeting (TPRM).

Revision of the DPP was required to accommodate all the above-mentioned changes. These changes result in increasing the cost of some components and decreasing the cost of some other components. These issues had already been discussed during 2nd Steering Committee meeting of the project held on 18 May 2023 at MoWR. The committee also agreed to proposed addition & deviation through processing the RDPP. Accordingly, RDPP had been prepared and the total cost was more or less unchanged. Besides, the Mid-term Evaluation Committee of the Project recommended for reform. This revision was approved by the Ministry of Water Resources dated on 2 November 2023.

- **2nd Revision:**

The DPP of the project was approved on ECNEC with the completion date 31 December 2025. The loan agreement of the project was signed after the approval of the project & its validity was up to 26 June 2024. Loan validity period extension up to DPP period was proposed to ADB through ERD for several times. But due to the nature of MFF loan (Multi-Tranche Financing Facility), ADB didn't extend the loan validity. So, the project authority was compelled to complete all the works, goods & service packages by 26 June 2024. Under these circumstances, accommodating some additions & reductions on scope of works, 1st RDPP of the project was approved. Then the project was implemented according to approved 1st RDPP until the loan period.

After expiration of loan agreement, it was observed that among 17 goods packages, 1 package for survey equipment (survey boat/ speed boat) procurement couldn't be done due to govt. restrictions as discussed in ADB's Mid-Term Review Mission & Loan Review Mission's Aide Memoire. Among 27 works packages, 10 packages couldn't be done due time constraint, land acquisition & discrepancy within ADB's PAM & DPP as discussed in ADB's Mid-Term Review Mission & Loan Review Mission's Aide Memoire. 2 packages for vehicle hiring & outsourcing staffs couldn't be procured it

was not included in ADB's PAM. Due to large scale morphological change, pilot land recovery & off-take management structure packages didn't require implementation. For fish sanctuary package, it needed to be implemented after conducting study & due to time constraint the package wasn't implemented. Due to time constraint for land acquisition, 4 packages for wave protection & one package for embankment and regulator construction couldn't be implemented. Among 24 service package, 14 packages couldn't be done as most of their activities were covered by ISPMC consultants due to time constraint of the project as discussed in ADB's Mid-Term Review Mission & Loan Review Mission's Aide Memoire.

The proposed 2nd RDPP was processed for approval on 26 December 2024 complying the decisions of 5th meeting of project steering committee. MoWR RDPP Review Committee meeting was held on 31 December 2024. Later on 21 April 2025, PEC meeting held on Bangladesh Planning Commission. The meeting decided that after expiration of PA fund in a foreign aided project, no pending/rectification/strengthening works should be taken on solely GoB financing through revision of the DPP. So, the meeting decided against all the proposed new works in 2nd RDPP & suggested to complete the project as per actual physical & financial progress up to June 2024. In this regard, they suggested to lessen the project period by 6 months (up to June 2025 instead of December 2025) & recast the RDPP before submitting. Hence, recast version 2nd RDPP was submitted & it got approved in 24 May 2025.

12. Financing Arrangement (Source-wise):

12.1 Status of Loan/Grant

a) Foreign Financing:

Source (s)	Currency as per Agreement	Amount in US $ (in Million)	Nature (Loan/ Grant/ supplier's credit) (in Million)	Date of Agreement	Date of Effective-ness	Date of Closing	
						Original	Revised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ADB Loan: 4107-BAN (COL)	USD	127.00	Loan: 127.00	01 March 2022	18 April 2022	26 June 2024	-
GoN Grant through ADB: 0799-BAN(EF)	USD	17.89	Grant: 17.89	01 March 2022	18 April 2022	26 June 2024	-

b) GOB:

(In Lakh Taka)

Total amount	Loan	Grant	Cash Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12544.41	-	12544.41	-

c) Self-finance/Equity:

Total amount	Self-finance	Equity	Cash Foreign Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
N/A			

12.2 Utilization of Project Aid (Source wise):

Source (s)	Total Amount		Actual Expenditure		Unutilized Amount	
	In Million Us$	In Local Currency (lakh taka)	In Million Us$	In Local Currency (lakh taka)	In Million Us$	In Local Currency (lakh taka)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ADB Loan	127.00	99307.39	89.49	99307.39	37.51	0.00
GoN Grant	17.89	11577.48	10.37	11577.28	7.52	0.20

12.3 Reimbursable project Aid (RPA):

(In Lakh Taka)

Source (s)	RPA Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount	Remarks
	As per Project Document	As per Agreement	Spent	Claimed	Re-imbrued	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ADB Loan	98307.39	-	98307.39	98307.39	98307.39	Based on financial closing by ADB
GoN Grant	11577.48	-	11577.28	11577.28	11577.28	

B. IMPLEMENTATION POSITION

13. Implementation Period:

Implementation Period as per Project Document		Actual Implementation	Time Over-run (% of original Implementation period)	Remarks
Original	Latest Revised			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January 2022 to December 2025	January 2022 to June 2025	January 2022 to June 2025	-	Didn't over-run

14. 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)
Total	180306.81	123429.28	123429.08	-31.54%	Didn't over-run
Taka	32173.90	12544.41	12544.41	-61.01%	
PA	148132.91	110884.87	110884.67	-25.15%	

15. Information regarding Project Director (s):

Name, Main Designation & Grade	Full time (Yes/ No)	Part time (Yes/ No)	Responsible for more than one project	Period		Remarks
				Joining	Transfer	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Md. Ruhul Amin Additional Chief Engineer (Grade-3) Chief Engineer (Grade-2) from 12 February 2025	Yes	-	No	10-03-2022	Till Date	-

16. Personnel:

16.1 Personnel of Project implementation Unit (PIU):

Sl. No.	Name of Post (Grade)	Approved Strength	Employed during Implementation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Project Management Office, Dhaka		
1	Project Director/ Additional Chief Engineer, Grade-3	1	1
2	Superintending Engineer, Grade-4	1	1
3	Executive Engineer, Grade-5	2	2
4	Deputy Director (Accounts), Grade-5	1	1
5	Sub-Divisional Engineer, Grade-6	1	1

Sl. No.	Name of Post (Grade)	Approved Strength	Employed during Implementation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6	Assistant Engineer, Grade-9	2	1
7	Assistant Director (Land & Revenue), Grade-9	1	1
8	Senior Accounts Assistant, Grade-15	1	1
9	Office Assistant cum Computer Operator, Grade-16	1	-
	Total=	**11**	**9**
SMO- Koitola, BWDB, Bera, Pabna (Employed through deputation)			
1	Executive Engineer, Grade-5	1	1
2	Sub-Divisional Engineer, Grade-6	1	1
3	Sub-Assistant Engineer, Grade-10	2	2
4	Senior Accounts Assistant, Grade-15	1	-
5	Revenue Surveyor, Grade-16	1	-
6	Office Assistant cum Computer Operator, Grade-16	1	-
7	Work Assistant, Grade-16	3	1
	Total=	**10**	**5**
SMO- Tangail, BWDB, Tangail (Existing Setup of BWDB: Tangail WD Division, BWDB, Tangail)			
1	Executive Engineer, Grade-5	1	1
2	Sub-Divisional Engineer, Grade-6	1	1
3	Sub-Assistant Engineer, Grade-10	2	2
4	Senior Accounts Assistant, Grade-15	1	1
5	Office Assistant cum Computer Operator, Grade-16	1	1
6	Work Assistant, Grade-16	2	2
	Total=	**8**	**8**
SMO- Manikganj, BWDB, Manikganj (Existing Setup of BWDB: Manikganj WD Division, Manikganj)			
1	Executive Engineer, Grade-5	1	1
2	Sub-Divisional Engineer, Grade-6	1	1
3	Sub-Assistant Engineer, Grade-10	1	2
4	Senior Accounts Assistant, Grade-15	1	1
5	Office Assistant cum Computer Operator, Grade-16	1	1
6	Work Assistant, Grade-16	2	2
	Total=	**7**	**7**
	Grand Total	**36**	**29**

16.2 Personnel Required after the Project Completion:

Sl. No.	As Proposed in Project Document (PD)		Recruited (Yes/No)	If not recruited explain reason and latest status
	Name of Post	Number		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
There was no scope of recruiting personnel for post-project activities in the DPP. But O&M of this project will be carried out by the existing manpower of BWDB of the concerned Division offices.				

17. Training (Foreign/Local):

Category	Sl. No.	No. of Days/Weeks/Months (D/W/M), Batch & Participants					
		As in Project Document			Achievement		
		D/W/M	Batch(s)	Participants(s)	D/W/M	Batch (s)	Participants(s)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Local Training	1.Technical Training for Main Rivers	-	1	12	3	1	12
	2.Environmental Management	-	1	12	5	1	12

Category	Sl. No.	No. of Days/Weeks/Months (D/W/M), Batch & Participants					
		As in Project Document			Achievement		
		D/W/M	Batch(s)	Participants(s)	D/W/M	Batch (s)	Participants(s)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	3. Land Acquisition and Social Safeguards	-	1	12	3	1	12
	4. Numerical Modelling & GIS Mapping	-	1	12	5	1	12
	5. Procurement	-	1	12	3	1	12
	6. Survey and Data Collection	-	1	12	5	1	12
	7. BWDB Capacity Development Training	-	1	10	-	-	-
	8. DDM Capacity Development Training	-	1	6	-	-	-
	Sub Total=	-	**8**	**88**	-	**6**	**72**
Foreign Training	International Training/ Study Tour-1 (Philippine & Indonesia)	-	1	10	-	-	-
	International Training/ Study Tour-2 (China)	-	1	12	-	-	-
	International Training/ Study Tour-3 (India)	-	1	8	-	-	-
	Sub Total=	-	**3**	**30**	-	-	-
	Total=	-	**11**	**118**	-	**6**	**72**

18. Component-wise Progress (As per latest approved Project Document):

Name of Component	Unit	Qty	Estimated Cost (Taka in Lac)					Actual Progress (Taka in Lac)				
			Total	GOB	PA	Self-finance	Others	Total	GOB	PA	Self-finance	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(a) Revenue:												
Resettlement Support	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Hiring Charge	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries for Outsourcing Staff	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity Development Program (International)	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity Development Program (National)	Item	1	50.72	6.59	44.13	-	-	50.72	6.59	44.13	-	-
Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC)	Item	1	12392.04	1610.97	10781.07	-	-	12392.04	1610.97	10781.07	-	-
Community based Flood Management Support (DDM)	Item	1	246.02	31.98	214.04	-	-	246.02	31.98	214.04	-	-
Community capacity development support for participatory O&M	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livelihood development support	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environment mitigation and management	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management information system (MIS) development	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resettlement implementation Support	Item	1	115.33	14.99	100.34	-	-	115.33	14.99	100.34	-	-

Name of Component	Unit	Qty	Estimated Cost (Taka in Lac)					Actual Progress (Taka in Lac)				
			Total	GOB	PA	Self-finance	Others	Total	GOB	PA	Self-finance	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Model study / physical modelling	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring of FRERMIP Pilot Works	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PMO Support Expert	Item	1	69.55	9.04	60.51	-	-	69.55	9.04	60.51	-	-
External Monitoring	Item	1	61.35	7.98	53.37	-	-	61.35	7.98	53.37	-	-
Socio-economic and Environmental/fisheries studies	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surveys, Investigations and Data Analysis	Item	1	1489.68	193.66	1296.02	-	-	1489.68	193.66	1296.02	-	-
PMO Operational Cost	Item	1	433.65	56.37	377.28	-	-	433.45	56.37	377.08	-	-
PMU-DDM Operational Cost	Item	1	8.50	1.11	7.40	-	-	8.50	1.11	7.40	-	-
ADB Administration Fees	Item	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Charges	Item	1	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	-	-	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	-	-
CD, SD, VAT, Other Fees and Commission	Item	1	375.53	375.53	-	-	-	375.53	375.53	-	-	-
Sub-Total of Revenue =			**16242.38**	**2308.22**	**13934.16**	-	-	**16242.18**	**2308.22**	**13933.96**	-	-
(b) Capital Component												
Regulator construction	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pilot Land Recovery / Dredging with closure	Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish sanctuary development	Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction of O&M Shades	No.	3	78.62	5.50	73.12	-	-	78.62	5.50	73.12	-	-
Embankment O&M Works	Km.	3.000	692.19	48.45	643.74	-	-	692.19	48.45	643.74	-	-
Embankment Construction	Km.	1.438	632.02	44.24	587.78	-	-	632.02	44.24	587.78	-	-
Off-take Management Works with Structures	Item	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverbank Protection Works	Km.	40.10	80739.13	5651.74	75087.39	-	-	80739.13	5651.74	75087.39	-	-
Emergency Works	Km.	6.05	3738.33	261.68	3476.65	-	-	3738.33	261.68	3476.65	-	-
Adaptation Works	Km.	24.69	18338.09	1283.67	17054.42	-	-	18338.09	1283.67	17054.42	-	-
Survey Equipment (Speed Boat/ Survey Boat)	No.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PMO Office Equipment	No.	19	27.44	3.57	23.87	-	-	27.44	3.57	23.87	-	-
PMU-DDM Office Equipment	No.	4	4.31	0.56	3.75	-	-	4.31	0.56	3.75	-	-
Land Acquisition	Ha	4.55	2936.78	2936.78	-	-	-	2936.78	2936.78	-	-	-
Sub-Total Capital =			**107186.91**	**10236.19**	**96950.72**	-	-	**107186.91**	**10236.19**	**96950.72**	-	-
Total (a+b) =			**123429.28**	**12544.41**	**110884.87**	-	-	**123429.28**	**12544.41**	**110884.87**	-	-
(c) Physical Contingency			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Price Contingency			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (a+b+c+d) =			**123429.28**	**12544.41**	**110884.87**	-	-	**123429.08**	**12544.41**	**110884.67**	-	-

19. Procurement of Transport (in Nos.): No provision of transport procurement in this project.

Type of transport	Number as per Project Document	Number Procured with date	Transferred to Transport Pool with date	Transferred to O & M with date	Condemned/ damaged with date	Returned or transferred to following project	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Car	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microbus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minibus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type of transport	Number as per Project Document	Number Procured with date	Transferred to Transport Pool with date	Transferred to O & M with date	Condemned/ damaged with date	Returned or transferred to following project	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pick-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-cycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
By-cycle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speed Boat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

20. Project Consultant (s) (Local/Foreign):

Name of the Field	Approved man month		Actual Man Month Utilized	Number of Deliverables		Remarks
	As per Project Document	As per contract		As per Project Document	Actual	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
a) Local						
River Survey (including bathymetric, ADCP and float tracking) and multi beam echosounder survey and bathymetric survey of the distributaries	90.00	90.00	90.00	8	8	LS contract.
Erosion Prediction along the Jamuna, the Ganges, and the Padma Rivers	50.00	50.00	50.00	5	5	LS contract.
Resettlement Solution through NGO	55.05	55.05	55.05	5	5	Time-based contract.
Procurement Specialist (National)	312 WD	312 WD	311 WD	3	3	Mar 2023 ~ Jun 2024
Individual Consultant for External monitoring of social safeguards (National)	132 WD	132 WD	132 WD	2	2	Jan 2024 ~ Jun 2024
External monitoring of environmental safeguards (National)	132 WD	132 WD	103 WD	3	3	Feb 2024 ~ Jun 2024
External Monitoring of procurement activities (National)	132 WD	132 WD	119.50 WD	4	4	Feb 2024 ~ Jun 2024
Community-based Flood Risk Management (CbFRM) Support (including Community Capacity Development Support for Participatory O&M)	124.00	124.00	124.00	8	8	Time-based contract. Procured by DDM.
b) Foreign						
Institutional Strengthening & Project Management Consultant (ISPMC)	International-172.50 National-316.00	International-156.22 National-243.35	International-156.22 Local- 243.35	17	17	Time-based contract.

21. /Erection/Installation Tools & Equipment:

Description	Quantity (as per Project Document)	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)
Package: G-06 (PMO, BWDB)						
Desktop computer	3	3 21.06.23	-	-	3	Will be used in the Focal Office of FRERMIP Follow-on Project. Later all the equipment will be transferred to approved follow-on project.
Laptop	8	8 21.06.23	3 06.07.23 25.07.23 04.01.24	-	5	
Laser Printer	4	4 21.06.23	-	-	4	
Toshiba color photocopier (2020 AC)	1	1 21.06.23	-	-	1	
HP All in one desktop pc	3	3 21.06.23	-	-	3	
Package: G-08 (PMU, DDM)						
Desktop computer	2	2 06.02.24	2 06.02.24	-	-	
Laptop	1	1 06.02.24	1 06.02.24	-	-	
Laser Printer	1	1 06.02.24	1 06.02.24	-	-	
Through PMO Operation Cost (BWDB)						
Smart Interactive Panel 1 set: Screen Size-65"	Not specified	1 19.06.24	-	-	1	Will be used in the Focal Office of FRERMIP Follow-on Project. Later all the equipment will be transferred to approved follow-on project.
Sofa set (five seat)	Not specified	1 11.06.24	-	-	1	
Center table	Not specified	1 11.06.24	-	-	1	
Sofa set (Two seat)	Not specified	1 11.06.24	-	-	1	
Executive chair	Not specified	1 11.06.24	-	-	1	
Visitor chair for executive table	Not specified	4 08.06.24	-	-	4	
Swivel chair for conference table	Not specified	3 08.06.24	-	-	3	
Executive chair for conference table	Not specified	1 08.06.24	-	-	1	
Executive Table	Not specified	1 08.06.24	-	-	1	
Conference table	Not specified	1 08.06.24	-	-	1	
Swivel chair for Conference table	Not specified	7 08.06.24	-	-	7	

22. Procurement of Goods, Works and Services:

22.1 Information on packages:

a) Total number of packages as per Project Document: 38 (Goods- 12, Works- 17, Services- 9)

b) Total number of packages procured: 38 (Goods- 12, Works- 17, Services- 9)

c) Reason for not procuring (if any): Nil as per 2nd Revised DPP

d) Number of packages for which the estimated cost is more than 1% of the estimated cost of the project: 2 (Goods- 1, Works- 0, Services- 1)

22.2 Detailed Package-wise information of Goods, Works and Services (For each case the highest 50 (fifty) packages): Please See Annexure-I (a), I (b) and I (c)

C. FINANCAL AND PHYSICAL TARGET AND PROGRESS

23. Original and Revised Financial Provision and physical Target (as per Project Document):

(In Lakh Taka)

Financial Year	Financial provision & physical target as per original Project Document						Financial provision & physical target as per latest revised Project Document					
	Total	GOB	P.A.	Self-finance	Others	Physical %	Total	GOB	P.A.	Self-finance	Others	Physical %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2021-22	23947.79	2353.27	21594.52	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
2022-23	70303.52	10806.74	59496.77	-	-		34421.28	1999.06	32422.22	-	-	27.90
2023-24	70659.32	11162.55	59496.77	-	-		89008.00	10545.35	78462.65	-	-	72.10
2024-25	12847.80	5698.35	7149.45	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
2025-26	2548.38	2152.99	395.39	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	**180306.81**	**32173.90**	**148132.91**	-	-	**100.00**	**123429.28**	**12544.41**	**110884.87**	-	-	**100.00**

24. Revised ADP allocation and progress:

(In Lakh Taka)

Financial Year	Revised Allocation & target						GOB Release	Expenditure & physical progress						Unspent GoB Released
	Total	GOB	P.A.	Self - Finance	Others.	Physical %		Total	GOB	P.A.	Self-Finance	Others.	Physical %	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15) = 8-10
2021-22	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022-23	37028.00	3042.00	33986.00	-	-	20.00	2000.00	34421.28	1999.06	32422.22	-	-	27.90	0.94
2023-24	97620.00	15145.00	82475.00	-	-	80.00	10779.29	89007.80	10545.35	78462.45	-	-	72.10	233.94
2024-25	1.00	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**134749.00**	**18288.00**	**116461.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**	**12779.29**	**123429.08**	**12544.41**	**110884.67**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**100.00**	**234.88**

NB. Proof of reconciliation of unspent GoB released is attached with the PCR.

D. ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

25. Project objective, Actual achievement and Reason for shortfall (if any):

Objectives as per Project Document	Actual achievement	Reasons for shortfall, if any
Sustain economic growth, poverty reduction and livelihoods of people (about 11,00,000), living in the areas threatened by riverbank erosion along the Jamuna and Padma Rivers.	Poverty reduction and improvement of livelihood of the people living in the areas threatened by riverbank erosion along the Jamuna and Padma Rivers have been ensured through various structural & non-structural measures under this project to sustain economic growth.	-
Enhance resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks through improvement of infrastructures (40.10 km of Riverbank protection work, 1.438 km of climate resilient flood control embankment, 24.69 km of Adaptive protection work etc.) strengthening the flood and riverbank erosion management system, including the knowledge base and concerned institutions.	Resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks have been enhanced through improved infrastructures, systematic & knowledge-based management and practices. All the river bank protection works (ie. RBP, adaptation work, emergency work) in FRERMIP P-2 have been designed in adaptive approach. When resilience is compromised, adaptation is done to strengthen the infrastructure. Thus, the infrastructure remains cost-effective & avoids standalone huge costing.	-
Establish integrated non-structural and structural flood and riverbank erosion risk management measures (by establishing 15 community-based disaster management units (minimum of 35% women-led) and developing their capacity; (ii) training 40 disaster units (14 units out of 40 led by women) created under Project 1 to enhance sustainability; (iii) raising awareness on FRERM; and (iv) strengthening disaster preparedness and emergency response with a focus on women participation).	• 14 community groups established and trained for embankment operation and maintenance. • 15 community-based disaster management units established and their capacity developed. • Flood risk education provided through training at village level by DDM-engaged NGO. • Gender issue was mainstreamed in the project. So, Gender Action Plan (GAP) was taken as suggested by ADB. GAP was implemented to strengthen disaster preparedness and emergency response with a focus on women participation. Under GAP, gender issues have been addressed in bidding & contract document of works. 2% of engaged unskilled manpower during implementation were women.	-

D. BENEFIT ANALYSIS

26. 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) Lands with assets protected from riverbank erosion	Ha	3000	3000
b) Flood plain recovered from river through river bank protective measures	Ha	2500	2500

27. Cost / Benefit:

Item	Estimated	Actual
(1) Benefit cost ratio of the project (i) Financial (ii) Economic	 (i) - (i) 1.37:1.00	 (ii) - (ii) 1.84:1.00
(2) Internal Rate of Return (i) Financial (ii) Economic	 (i) - (ii) 15.46%	 (i) - (ii) 20.90%

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

E. MONITORING AND AUDITING

29. Monitoring:

Name & Designation of the inspecting official	Date	Identified Problems	Recommendations
1	2	3	4
a) IMED:			
-	-	-	-
b) Ministry/ Agency:			
Amirul Haque Bhuiya Additional Director General (Planning, Design & Research), BWDB Md. Ruhul Amin Project Director Dr. Shamal Chandra Das Chief Engineer, Planning, BWDB Md. Abdul Basit Superintending	25 March 2023	• In d/s 2 km of W-03 package in Jamuna LB at Tangail, river bank is silted up. • In u/s of that area in W-04 package, dredging cannot be done. • Some erosion prone areas identified across Sirajganj, Tangail & Manikganj district, where RBP works required for river bank stability.	• D/s 2 km (approx.) of W-03 to kept under observation up to upcoming flood season. If no erosion tendency observed, may be excluded. • Dredging under W-04 may be excluded. • New RBP works may be implemented subjected to DPP revision.

Name & Designation of the inspecting official	Date	Identified Problems	Recommendations
Engineer, Design & Research Circle-1, BWDB			
Mallick Sayeed Mahbub, Additional Secretary (Development), MoWR	08 July 2023	-	-
Parimal Sarkar Joint Secretary Deputed in ADB BRM Mohammed Mobassherul Islam Deputy Secretary, Planning-1 Branch, MoWR Shah Eyamin Ul Islam Deputy Secretary, Planning-1 Section, MoWR	28 September 2023	• Within the embankment alignment, in some places, heavy settlement has been observed. • Eviction will be very tough within stipulated project timeline. • Inadequate fund for land acquisition in ADP. • In meeting with DC, Sirajganj, local issues were discussed & splitting the ongoing LA case to multiple numbers were encouraged.	• Ongoing land acquisition proposal may be cancelled. • In lieu of that, multiple land acquisition proposals (splitting the original one within ADP allocation) may be processed.
Amirul Haque Bhuiya Additional Director General (West Region), BWDB Md. Aminul Islam Superintending Engineer, Design & Research Circle-2, BWDB Abdur Rahim Ripon Deputy Secretary, Development-2 Section, MoWR Md. Halim Shalehy Executive Engineer Contract & Procurement Cell, BWDB	06 October 2023	• W-10 package has the provision of 7.9 km embankment & 2 regulator construction. Out of that, for 1.7 km embankment, there is acquired land under FRERMIP T-1. • Due to lack of acquired land, a small portion of W-10 can be implemented only for the time being. • There is divided opinion on 2nd regulator at Andharmanik in context of design & public perception.	• W-10 package may be split into 2 packages. W-10-a contains 2.53 km embankment construction only, where for 1.7 km land is already acquired & for rest 0.83 km land acquisition to go on as ADP allocation is ensured. W-10-b contains rest 5.37 km embankment & 2 regulator construction. • Multiple land acquisition proposals (splitting the original one within ADP allocation) may be processed. • Proposed regulator location, size & necessity may be re-assessed by Design Wing. • Land acquisition may go on until completion of the project in lieu of ADB's loan closing.
S. M. Shahidul Islam, Director General, BWDB Amirul Haque Bhuiya Additional Director General (West Region), BWDB	25 December 2023	-	-

Name & Designation of the inspecting official	Date	Identified Problems	Recommendations
Nazmul Ahsan Secretary, MoWR	02 February 2024	-	• All the works under the project has to be completed within stipulated time. • Progress has to be expedited ensuring quality. • After implementation, all the works have be kept under rigorous monitoring to understand the end result & for future pragmatic planning.
S. M. Shahidul Islam, Director General, BWDB Amirul Haque Bhuiya Additional Director General (West Region), BWDB	8 March 2024	-	-
A.K.M. Tahmidul Islam Additional Director General (Planning, Design & Research), BWDB Md. Rafiqul Islam Choubey Chief Engineer, Monitoring, BWDB Md. Ruhul Amin Project Director Dr. Shamal Chandra Das Chief Engineer, Planning, BWDB Md. Abdul Basit Chief Engineer, Design, BWDB Md. Mahfuzur Rahman Chief Engineer, River Management, BWDB	10 March 2024	• After 2023 flood season, d/s 1.5 km of W-03 were excluded during DPP revision. Now around 700 m work at d/s isn't required for similar reason as previous. • In d/s around 600 m of W-26 package in Jamuna RB at Enayetpur, Sirajgaj, huge sand bar has formed along the river bank. • There is gap of around 600 m at Hatpaxil area of Sirajganj. In u/s of that gap, there is an ongoing GoB project & in d/s, JMREMP works. For sustainability of both works, that gap portion needed to be protected.	• D/s 700 m (approx.) of W-03 to kept under observation for the time being. If the work is required later, may be incorporated in the follow-on project. • D/s 600 m (approx.) of W-26 at Enayetpur to kept under observation for the time being. If the work is required later, may be incorporated in the follow-on project. • If possible, 600 m gap between JMREMP & GoB project may be addressed in FRERMIP P-2.
Mohammad Lutfur Rahman, Joint Secretary, Development-1 Branch, MoWR	22 June 2024	-	-
c) Others:			
Thijs Woudstra Chargé d'Affaires, EKN	08 October 2024	-	-

Name & Designation of the inspecting official	Date	Identified Problems	Recommendations
Md Shibly Sadik, Ph.D. Senior Policy Advisor (IWRM), EKN			
Rabindra Osti Principal Water Resources Specialist, SG-AFNR, ADB Md. Sohel Rana Associate Water Resources Specialist, SG-AFNR, ADB Rachel Mendinueto Associate Project Officer, SG-AFNR, ADB	09-10 May 2025	-	-
The mid-term evaluation committee of the project visited the project area on 17-18 November 2023 and provided an elaborated assessment report.			

30. Auditing during and after Implementation:

30.1 Internal Audit: Was scheduled for conducting after October 2024 due to loan covenant issues. Meanwhile loan winding up period expired. So ADB waived the requirement for internal audit.

Period of Audit	Date of Submission of Audit Report	Sl. No.	Major findings/ objections and money involved	Whether objections resolved or not
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-	-	-	-	-
Total findings/ objections and money involved=		-	-	

30.2 External Audit:

Period of Audit	Date of submission of Audit Report	Sl. No.	Major findings/objections and Money involved	Whether objections resolved or not (if not, mention status)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23 November 2023 to 27 November 2023	27.12.2023	1	Request For Proposal (RFP) was issued to the consultancy firm for amounting to Tk.127,63,80,414.00 (One Hundred Twenty Seven Core Sixty Three Lac Eighty Thousand Four Hundred Fourteen) prior to formulation of DPP.	Resolved
		2	Payment was made to the contractor amounting to Tk. 66,26,744.00 (Sixty-Six Lac Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred Forty-Four) without executing the work.	Resolved

Period of Audit	Date of submission of Audit Report	Sl. No.	Major findings/objections and Money involved	Whether objections resolved or not (if not, mention status)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		3	Irregular contract was signed with Consultancy Firm without including TOR in DPP.	Resolved
		4	Loss of Government money an amounting to Tk. 17,80,073.00 (Seventeen Lac eighty Thousand Seventy-Three) due to paying bill without executing work.	Resolved
		5	Violating PCC insurance coverage was not provided by the contractor.	Resolved
		6	Non-compliance of condition of contract due to non-coverage of insurance and loss of Tk. 1,93,253.00 (One Lac Ninety Three Thousand Two Hundred Fifty Three).	Resolved
19 September 2024 to 26 September 2024 & 01 October 2024 to 15 October 2024	29.12.2024	1	Financial loss of the government money amounting to Tk.37,02,00,149.00 due to financial benefits included in the contract and provided to the supplier.	Resolved
		2	Financial loss of the government money amounting to Tk.3,08,87,515.00 due to additional bill payment including Geo-bag supply in BOQ.	Resolved
		3	Irregular payment made to the supplier amounting to Tk.4,64,72,021.00 by issuing acceptance certificate without test result of goods through collusion.	Resolved
		4	Loss of the project money amounting Tk.2,04,89,100.00 due to the additional compensation sanctioned for land acquisition paid to the District Commissioner.	B/S reply sent. Awaiting response from FAPAD.
		5	Financial loss of the government money amounting to Tk.71,25,423.28 due to payment of bill despite not executing the work as per the design and specification.	Resolved
		6	Financial loss of Tk.63,69,163.00 due to irregular payment of commission to extension of L/C period from project fund to delay in delivery of goods.	B/S reply to be sent for 2nd time.
		7	Financial loss of the government money amounting to Tk.1,19,68,320.00 due to payment of bills showing execution of existing works under Package no W-23.	Resolved
		8	Financial loss of Tk.1,15,32,000.00 through purchase of unnecessary services without following approved procurement procedure.	Resolved
		9	Financial loss of the government money amounting to Tk.78,72,313.00 by paying bill showing dumping 38101piece Geo bags despite no work.	Resolved
		10	Financial loss of the government money amounting to Tk.15,48,84,607.00 due to payment of the total contract price despite the work being done less than the design and estimate.	B/S reply sent. Awaiting response from FAPAD.

Period of Audit	Date of submission of Audit Report	Sl. No.	Major findings/objections and Money involved	Whether objections resolved or not (if not, mention status)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		11	Financial loss amounting to Tk.37,48,48,635.00 due to paying additional Custom Duty for out-of-specification products.	Resolved
		12	Financial loss of Government money amounting to Tk.6,03,51.760.00 due to exorbitant price of contract for transportation of geo bags under EXW incoterms.	Resolved
		13	Irregular execution of contract amounting to Tk.20,97,50,500.00 by declaring the non-responsive contractor responsive through collusion.	Resolved
		14	Financial loss amounting to Tk.3,54,73,378.00 due to payment of bill to supplier showing receipt of 84662 nos. geo-bags despite not-delivery.	Resolved
		15	Financial benefit of Tk.5,04,84,064.00 to the supplier by accepting Geo-Bag of modified band.	Resolved
		16	Financial loss of Tk. 87,08,343.00 due to payment of bills by showing excavation of earth in excess of design.	Resolved
		17	Physical inspection of 6 km Riverbank protection works in Salemabad at Nagarpu r upazila in Tangail district.	Resolved
		18	Financial loss of amounting to Tk. 3,02,02,504.00 due to payment of bills by showing consumption of geo bags in excess of actual usage.	B/S reply sent. Awaiting response from FAPAD.
		19	Wastage of government fund amounting to Tk. 2,46,01,244.00 due to payment of bill to NGO (CNRS) despite not successfully achieving outputs as stipulated in the agreement.	B/S reply sent. Awaiting response from FAPAD.
Total findings/objections and Money involved=			25 Objections 27471.84 Lakh Taka	5 objections (involving tk 2365.46 lakh) pending for resolve.

G. POST-PROJECT REMARKS

31. General Observations/Remarks on the Project:

31.1 Background

The livelihoods of people in Bangladesh are often affected by water-related disasters including floods, riverbank erosion, droughts, cyclones, and tidal surges, some being directly related to the location of the country on a vast flat floodplain at the confluence of three main rivers- the Jamuna, the Ganges (and Padma) and the Meghna. Climate change impacts are exacerbating these disasters.

Riverbank erosion is one of the most prominent causes of disasters in Bangladesh due to its highly dynamic river morphology. In the last 40 years, over 80,000 hectares (ha) of agricultural land were lost to the river due to erosion along the riverbanks. This process disproportionately affects the poor, who face significant social hardships, such as loss of homestead, lands, and crops, and are displaced to fringe lands or urban slums. Disaster risks increase as the population grows and the high population density of the country restricts the scope for moving people away from disaster-prone areas.

Erosion damage also extends to public infrastructure, including roads, bridges and flood embankments, and the high incidence of riverbank erosions hinders construction and rehabilitation of flood embankments. About 20% of the country is inundated annually during the monsoon season, resulting in loss of assets and crops. The threat of recurrent floods and riverbank erosion also discourages investment and leads to lower economic growth in the riparian areas. Effective flood and riverbank erosion risk management is therefore essential for economic growth, livelihood improvement, and poverty reduction in these locations. With a growing population as well as the expansion of settlements within the floodplain, future development will need to be carefully managed to protect the population from natural disasters. In addition, the existing system of embankments cannot be relied upon for protection from floods and can often lead to disaster when the embankments breach or overtop during severe flood events. Furthermore, the growing population will demand more sustainable protection from riverbank erosion and flooding to safeguard their increasing assets and to sustain economic development.

Securing the livelihoods of the floodplain population therefore needs to be addressed through public sector interventions aimed at: (i) mitigating the economic losses and social displacement caused by riverbank erosion, (ii) reducing the economic losses resulting from flooding, and (iii) providing a secure environment to facilitate an increase in agricultural and industrial production and to enhance related economic activities.

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) implemented a project, named Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) during 2002 to 2011 with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) applying a new cost effective and innovative Adaptive Approach Method, which shows the sustainability against erosion of major rivers of the country. JMREMP was instrumental to mitigate the acute riverbank erosion of the project areas of two previously ADB funded project Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project (PIRDP) and Meghna-Dhonagoda Irrigation Project (MDIP) under Command Area Development (CAD) Program. Total 28.44 km of riverbank erosion protection works (17 km in PIRDP & 11.44 km in MDIP) were implemented under JMREMP & most of them are still performing well. Inspiring from this success, ADB conducted a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Study for finding the feasibility of using Adaptive Approach Method in management of riverbank erosion of three major rivers (Padma, Meghna & Jamuna) of Bangladesh with the financial support from the Japan Government. The report was published as "Main River Flood and Bank Erosion Risk Management Program" during December 2013. The major recommendations of this report were:

- Under Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF), the Program named "Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment program (FRERMIP)" will be implemented in three tranches.
- For Each tranche, individual DPP will be formulated.
- The Program will be implemented from the FY 2014-15 to 2023-24 (considering 10 years MFF Period).
- For three tranches, Financing Plan will be-

Modality and Sources	Indicative Tranches ($ million)			Amount ($ million)
	Tranche-1	Tranche-2	Tranche-3	
ADB Sovereign MFF-Tranche (Loan) (Asian Development Fund)	65.00	100.00	90.00	255.00
Netherlands Fund (with LoA)	15.30	-	-	15.30
Government	23.30	45.30	34.80	103.40
Total	**103.60**	**145.30**	**124.80**	**373.70**

The multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) ($ 270.3 million) to the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program was approved by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2014. The MFF comprises the provision of regular and concessional ADB loans and administration of co-financing provided by the Government of the Netherlands (GoN). The investment program was designed to be implemented over 9 years and financed in three tranches. Tranche-1 ($ 57.37 million of ADB concessional loan & $ 14.33 million of ADB administrated GoN loan) activities included (i) 17.8 km of riverbank erosion protection, and the construction of 21.3 km of flood embankments with 4 nos. of Regulators; (ii) community-based flood risk management activities in 40 villages; and (iii) a pilot of wave protection technology using jute along 4.40 km of embankment and riverbank slopes. The newly built infrastructure performed well after completion.

Due to Tranche-1 implementation delays and preparation of the subsequent tranches, exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic induced-lockdowns, with the participation of ERD, ADB, MoWR and BWDB, it was decided to (i) combine the remaining tranches into a single and final tranche named Project-2, and (ii) to extend the MFF availability period until 26 June 2024, ensuring sufficient time to implement the Project 2 activities.

FRERMIP Project-2 is the 2nd project (combination of Tranche-2 and Tranche-3) of Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program in the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) agreement under which three individual loans were planned to be provided in three systematically developed tranches. The first tranche began in September 2014 and finished in June 2021. Due to shortage of time to complete the MFF, the Tranche-2 and Tranche-3 have been combined into Project-2. The same technologies and methodologies were applied in Project-2 as developed under Tranche-1, except for minor improvements related to the actual site conditions, such as latest erosion and river morphology, and lessons learned from Tranche-1. FRERMIP project-2 financing includes $ 157.00 million of ADB concessional loan & $ 17.89 million of ADB administrated GoN grant.

31.2 Justification/Adequacy

The Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP)- Project-2 represents a critical and well-justified intervention by the Government of Bangladesh, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of the Netherlands, to address one of

the country's most persistent and destructive challenges—flooding and riverbank erosion along the Jamuna and Padma rivers. Building on the proven success and lessons of JMREMP & FRERMIP Tranche-1, Project-2 has been strategically designed as the final and consolidated phase of the original Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF), integrating Tranche-2 and Tranche-3 to ensure efficiency and timely implementation within the MFF timeline.

The justification for Project-2 lies in the scale, urgency, and severity of the risks it addresses. Over the past four decades, massive land losses, community displacement, and erosion of critical infrastructure have continued to undermine rural livelihoods, economic stability, and social cohesion in riverine regions. FRERMIP Project-2 is positioned to reverse these trends by implementing a combination of structural solutions (e.g., riverbank protection works, climate-resilient embankments) and non-structural measures (e.g. community-based disaster management units, awareness and training programs), ensuring both physical resilience and community empowerment.

One of the strongest justifications for FRERMIP Project-2 lies in its direct alignment with the Government of Bangladesh's River Stabilization Plan (RSP), which was developed under Tranche-1 and formally approved in August 2020. The RSP provides a long-term, strategic framework for guiding interventions in river erosion control and flood risk reduction along the Jamuna and Padma rivers- two of the most morphologically dynamic and erosion-prone rivers in South Asia.

FRERMIP Project-2 is explicitly designed to operationalize the RSP by:

- Implementing priority structural works (e.g., riverbank protection, km embankments) in locations identified by the RSP as most at risk.
- Introducing adaptive and phased engineering approaches that support the long-term goal of stabilizing major river reaches.
- Incorporating nature-based solutions such as "building with nature" char land reclamation, which are key strategies outlined in the RSP for ecological balance and river course management.
- Reinforcing previous investments made under FRERMIP Tranche-1 to ensure the continuity and consolidation of stabilization efforts along the Lower Jamuna and Upper Padma.
- Supporting knowledge generation, data collection, and MIS development, which are critical to the RSP's emphasis on data-driven, adaptive planning for river training and flood defense infrastructure.

By grounding its interventions in the RSP, Project-2 moves beyond short-term or reactive responses to erosion, and instead contributes to a systematic, forward-looking river management strategy. This not only maximizes the return on prior investments (e.g., JMREMP, FRERMIP Tranche-1) but also creates a more stable environment for future infrastructure development, agricultural expansion, and rural livelihoods.

In essence, Project-2 acts as a crucial implementation phase of the RSP, translating policy into action and thereby reinforcing Bangladesh's broader goals under the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100) for climate-resilient and sustainable river basin management. Project-2 is also fully consistent with other national development vision and international commitments. It directly supports Bangladesh's 8th Five-Year Plan, the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, and several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to poverty alleviation (SDG 1), climate resilience (SDG 13), gender equality (SDG 5), and sustainable ecosystems (SDG 15). By reducing vulnerabilities for over 1.5 million people (including approximately 0.5 million direct beneficiaries), and enabling the reclamation of around 2,500 ha of char land from flood plain, the project not only safeguards lives and livelihoods but also unlocks new opportunities for agriculture, fisheries, and economic development.

In terms of institutional readiness, the implementing agencies- Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) has demonstrated capacity through prior successful projects and has been equipped with enhanced technical, managerial, and monitoring systems. The project's approach emphasizes flexibility and adaptive planning, which is crucial for responding to the highly dynamic river morphology of Bangladesh's major rivers. Innovative technologies like geo-bag revetments, "adaptive approach" solutions, and bioengineering using Vetiver grass demonstrate an environmentally responsible, cost-effective, and scalable model for risk management.

Finally, the economic viability of the project is strong, with an Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) of 15.46% and a Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) of 1.37, indicating substantial social and economic returns on investment.

In sum, FRERMIP Project-2 is not merely a continuation of a prior initiative- it is a strategically integrated, forward-looking, and impact-driven intervention that addresses Bangladesh's river erosion and flood vulnerability with a comprehensive and sustainable solution framework. Its successful implementation is expected to contribute significantly to disaster resilience, poverty reduction, institutional modernization, and regional development. In the bottom line, FRERMIP Project-2 is a timely, justified, and strategically essential investment project that consolidates previous successes, addresses urgent disaster risks, and lays the foundation for sustainable development along Bangladesh's major river systems.

31.3 Objectives

The objectives of the program are to:

- sustain economic growth, poverty reduction and livelihoods of people (about 11,00,000), living in the areas threatened by riverbank erosion along the Jamuna and Padma Rivers;
- enhance resilience to flood and riverbank erosion risks through improvement of infrastructures (40.10 km of Riverbank protection work, 1.438 km of climate resilient flood control embankment, 24.69 km of Adaptive protection work etc.) strengthening the flood and riverbank erosion management system, including the knowledge base and concerned institutions; and
- establish integrated non-structural and structural flood and riverbank erosion risk management measures (by establishing 15 community-based disaster management units (minimum of 35% women-led) and developing their capacity; (ii) training 40 disaster units (14 units out of 40 led by women) created under Project 1 to enhance sustainability; (iii) raising awareness on FRERM; and (iv) strengthening disaster preparedness and emergency response with a focus on women participation).

This project is the 2nd project (combination of Tranche-2 and Tranche-3) of Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program in the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) agreement under which three individual loans were planned to be provided in three systematically developed tranches. The first tranche began in September 2014 and finished in June 2021. Due to shortage of time to complete the MFF, the Tranche-2 and Tranche-3 have been combined into Project-2. The Program in general takes a sector type approach to the MFF modality, to allow for (i) the flexible, adaptive, phased interventions that are technically most appropriate for dynamic river morphology, (ii) strategic long-term flood and riverbank erosion risk management (FRERM) planning, and (iii) long-term and more effective support for institutional capacity enhancement in the sector. In this way, the systematic developments over successive projects result in gradually increasing river stability, flood protection and economic development in the subproject areas.

The riverside vulnerable population affected by floods and land erosion in the selected reaches (about 1, 00,000) will be the direct beneficiaries. They will be benefitted through

- avoided loss of land and assets;
- protection and enhancement of agricultural and fishery production within the flood protection embankment;
- increased economic activity;
- increased security of population, livestock, and assets; and
- Strengthening of local communities for sustainable risk management in the medium term.

Secondary beneficiaries are the people beyond riverine lands (about 1.10 million). Most of the people living in the sub-project areas are poor and work as daily wage laborers.

31.4 Project revision with reasons

1st Revision:

The revision of the FRERMIP Project-2 became necessary due to multiple dynamic factors encountered during implementation. Although the project is scheduled to end in December 2025, the loan closing deadline is set for June 26, 2024, creating an urgent need to reassess and adjust project deliverables to fit within the reduced financing timeline.

Unforeseen sharp rise in the USD-BDT exchange rate (approx. 25%), significantly affected payments for internationally procured goods and services denominated in USD. As a result, several DPP-sanctioned budgets are projected to exceed their BDT allocations, requiring adjustments for cost overruns.

The FRERMIP Project-2, approved in January 2022, required revision due to significant morphological changes in the Jamuna and Padma River systems since the original feasibility study (2018–19). A technical committee, as provisioned in the DPP, conducted site visits in early 2023 and recommended major adjustments, including emergency protection works, additional 13 km of riverbank protection on the right bank, 12 km on the left bank of the Jamuna, and 10 km on the Padma left bank upon fund availability. Some planned works, including a channel closure and offtake structure, were found technically unfeasible.

Following these developments, the ADB Mid-Term Review (MTR) Mission (May 2023), and prior Inception Mission (February 2023), assessed project progress and agreed with the Government of Bangladesh and BWDB on key revisions:

- Exclusion of 9 work packages (including fish sanctuary and temporary wave protection) due to time constraint, lack of acquired land or technical infeasibility.
- Omission of 11 consultancy packages deemed unviable within the remaining timeframe & merging their scope of works with existing contracts through contract variation (if necessary).
- Reallocation of saved funds toward additional riverbank protection works (10.8 km total) at newly identified vulnerable sites, as recommended by the Technical Committee.
- Acknowledgment of land acquisition cost escalation due to updated government compensation rates.

These findings, along with formal recommendations from the 2nd Meeting of the Project Steering Committee, support the preparation of a revised DPP to realign the project scope, ensure timely

disbursement, and uphold project outcomes within the ADB loan closure period. The 1st RDPP was approved on 2 November 2023 by MoWR.

2nd Revision:

The 2nd revision of FRERMIP Project-2 was necessitated following the expiration of the ADB loan on 26 June 2024, while the original DPP-approved project period extended to 31 December 2025. Despite multiple formal requests, ADB declined to extend the loan validity due to its Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) structure. As a result, the project authority was required to complete all ADB-funded components- works, goods, and services- within the original loan timeline.

Following the implementation of the 1st RDPP, several packages could not be executed due to time constraints, land acquisition delays, and ineligibility under ADB's Project Administration Manual (PAM). These include:

- 10 out of 27 works packages, including embankments, regulators, and wave protection.
- 1 goods package (survey boat) restricted by government policy.
- 14 out of 24 consultancy service packages, as many activities were absorbed by ISPMC.
- Pilot land recovery and offtake structure, deemed unnecessary due to updated river morphology.

In line with these constraints, a 2nd RDPP was proposed and processed through the 5th Project Steering Committee and reviewed by MoWR and Planning Commission. However, during the PEC meeting on 21 April 2025, it was decided that no new works could be included with GoB-only financing after the PA (Project Aid) closure. Consequently, the committee advised to:

- Drop all proposed new physical works.
- Limit the project scope to completed and ongoing activities up to June 2024.
- Reduce the project period by 6 months, ending in June 2025 instead of December 2025.

The recast 2nd RDPP, reflecting these directions and adjusting both physical targets and financial allocations accordingly, was approved on 24 May 2025.

32. Rationale of the project:

32.1 Concept

FRERMIP Project-2 was conceptualized as a continuation of Bangladesh's long-term strategic effort to reduce riverbank erosion and flood risks along the Jamuna and Padma rivers, which are among the most morphologically dynamic in the world. The project is grounded in the adaptive approach to erosion risk management, developed and field-tested under prior ADB-supported projects (e.g., JMREMP). This concept emphasizes flexibility, data-driven decision-making, phased construction, and learning-by-doing to tackle the uncertainty and variability of river behavior. The project targets both structural interventions (e.g., revetments, embankments) and non-structural measures (e.g., community disaster preparedness, institutional strengthening), aiming for resilient, cost-effective, and environmentally sensitive solutions.

32.2 Design

The project adopts an adaptive design framework tailored to the unpredictable and high-energy river conditions of the Jamuna–Padma system. Design decisions are guided by real-time river morphology assessments and updated immediately before implementation to reflect current riverbed conditions. Key design elements include:

- Geobag-based revetments with falling aprons to mitigate deep scour.
- Multi-layer protection for slope stability.
- Monitoring systems to detect failure risks and trigger timely adaptation.
- Phased construction: emergency works, main protection, and strengthening.

The design framework ensures not only technical robustness but also cost-effectiveness, given the constraints of available materials and construction capacities in Bangladesh.

32.3 Location

The project is situated along high-risk erosion-prone reaches of the lower Jamuna and upper Padma rivers. These areas are critically vulnerable to riverbank retreat, embankment breaches, and land loss, which displace communities, damage livelihoods, and endanger public assets. The selected locations were identified through morphological prediction, historical erosion data, and confirmed by site inspections by technical committees during project implementation. The chosen sites also maximize the protective value for adjacent infrastructure, agricultural land, and population centers.

32.4 Timing

The project's timing reflects both strategic urgency and financial constraints. Although approved to run until December 2025, the associated ADB loan closes on 26 June 2024, and no extension was granted due to the loan's Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) nature. This created the need for two revisions of the DPP, both of which were responses to evolving river morphology, emergent protection needs, and unanticipated implementation delays (e.g., land acquisition, procurement, currency fluctuation). The 2nd RDPP was finalized and approved in May 2025, limiting the project to what was physically and financially accomplished by the loan closure. This adjustment ensured completion within available time and budget, while preserving the core protective intent of the project.

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

33.1 Project Identification

FRERMIP Project-2 was taken as part of a long-term, phased investment framework in response to the persistent and intensifying challenges of riverbank erosion, flood risk, and land loss in Bangladesh's main river systems—primarily the Jamuna and Padma. The project's origin lies in the successful pilot interventions under JMREMP (2002–2011), which introduced geobag-based river bank protection work and adaptive planning as viable alternatives to conventional river bank protection methods. The need for a scaled-up, programmatic response led to the formulation of the Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP), under ADB's Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) mechanism approved in 2014.

FRERMIP Project-2 was identified as part of a long-term strategic effort to stabilize major river systems in Bangladesh and protect vulnerable communities and assets from flood and riverbank

erosion. The project builds directly on earlier ADB investments in command area development (CAD), such as the Pabna Irrigation and Rural Development Project (PIRDP) and Meghna-Dhonagoda Irrigation Project (MDIP), where the stability of irrigation systems depended on effective erosion control.

Building on this, the Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation Project (JMREMP) (2002–2011) successfully demonstrated cost-effective geobag-based riverbank protection and the importance of an adaptive implementation approach under high morphological uncertainty. JMREMP's success validated the potential for scaling up interventions along larger river stretches.

To institutionalize this scaling up, the Government of Bangladesh, with ADB and Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) support, undertook a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) study titled "Main River Flood and Bank Erosion Risk Management Program" under TAPP 8054-BAN. The study focused on the main river systems from Jamuna Bridge to Chandpur, aiming to develop an investment framework for multi-phase erosion risk management and flood protection.

Key recommendations from the study included:

- Development of a Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF), enabling phased investments with adaptive design and financing.
- Prioritization of high-risk erosion sites (e.g., JRB-1, JLB-2, and PLB-1) based on morphological and socioeconomic vulnerability.
- Integration of structural works (revetments, embankments) with non-structural measures (community disaster preparedness, institutional reform).
- Strengthening BWDB's technical capacity and river monitoring systems.
- Establishment of a River Stabilization Plan to guide long-term interventions.

These findings led to the formulation of FRERMIP, of which Project-2 became a key operational phase, continuing protection efforts downstream of Jamuna Bridge and expanding coverage under updated river conditions. Its identification was thus rooted in lessons from past projects, comprehensive feasibility work, and policy alignment with the National Water Policy, Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, and disaster risk management frameworks.

33.2 Project Preparation

The preparation of FRERMIP Project-2 was rooted in a decade-long planning process, built on earlier successful pilots and institutional learning and refined through technical validation and adaptive strategy formulation.

TAPP and Early Program Design

Following the success of JMREMP in protecting areas under PIRDP and MDIP, the Government of Bangladesh, with ADB and JFPR support, initiated a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (TAPP 8054-BAN). The TAPP identified critical erosion-prone reaches across the Jamuna–Padma–Meghna corridor and proposed:

- A programmatic investment model using a Multi-Tranche Financing Facility (MFF) (2014–2024).
- Adoption of adaptive riverbank protection, combining geobag-based revetments, phased construction, and emergency response capacity.

- Development of a River Stabilization Plan (RSP) and strengthened BWDB systems for planning and monitoring.
- These recommendations led to ADB's approval of FRERMIP as a multi-tranche program in August 2014, with the intention to implement it through three overlapping tranches.

Tranche-1 Experience and its Role in Tranche-2/ Project-2 Preparation

Tranche-1 (2014–2021) focused on critical sites (Chauhali, Zaffarganj, Harirampur, Koijuri), applying adaptive design principles under real conditions. Despite strong outcomes, the tranche faced delays from:

- Land acquisition delays.
- The COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly disrupted operations.

The ISPMC, engaged under Tranche-1, concurrently prepared the feasibility study for Tranche-2 and conducted the full River Stabilization Plan (RSP), finalized in 2020. These documents became foundational for future tranches. The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100) explicitly endorses both the River Stabilization Plan and the FRERMIP investment framework, recognizing them as foundational to achieving long-term water, land, and disaster resilience.

Need for Addendum to the Feasibility Study

Originally, Tranche-2 and Tranche-3 were designed as separate projects. However, in June 2020, ADB and BWDB agreed to merge Tranches 2 and 3 into a single Project-2, recognizing:

- Remaining MFF time was limited (ending June 2024).
- Feasibility for Tranche-2 already assumed Tranche-3 elements.
- Scope adjustments were required due to morphological changes, budget constraints, and revised DMF targets.

As a result, an Addendum to the Feasibility Study was prepared (July 2020), confirming:

- Project-2 would remain within original DMF targets.
- Embankment lengths were reduced (e.g., PLB-1 embankment dropped) to keep the scope realistic.
- River protection works were updated to match new erosion hotspots identified through recent satellite and bathymetric data.
- The char recovery, offtake closure, and floodplain stabilization measures were adapted accordingly.
- The economic viability remained sound (EIRR > 13.7% overall).

Strategic Alignment with Policy and Plans

The formulation of Project-2 was strongly backed by:

- The River Stabilization Plan (RSP), formally endorsed by BWDB.
- The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100), which adopted the RSP as a foundational strategy.
- ADB's strategic priorities under its Country Partnership Strategy (CPS).

These policy frameworks provided continuity and national ownership, helping ensure that FRERMIP Project-2 would serve both immediate protection needs and long-term river corridor stabilization.

33.3 Appraisal

The Asian Development Bank undertook a fact-finding mission from 25 June to 7 July 2020 for the proposed Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (Tranche 2) to (i) assess project readiness of Tranche 2 to ensure completion of the works within the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) availability period; (ii) discuss all aspects of the project, including rationale, impact, outcome, outputs, implementation arrangements and timelines, design and monitoring framework, procurement plan, staffing, safeguards modalities, gender aspects and cost estimates in order to prepare Tranche 2 loan documents; and (iii) seek the Government of Bangladesh's concurrence for Tranche 2 processing. Also, the Mission carried out due diligence on technical, economic, financial, institutional, environmental, and social aspects. Due to Tranche-1 implementation delays and preparation of the subsequent tranches, exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic induced-lockdowns, with the participation of ERD, ADB, MoWR and BWDB, it was decided to (i) combine the remaining tranches into a single and final tranche named Project-2, and (ii) to extend the MFF availability period until 26 June 2024, ensuring sufficient time to implement the Project 2 activities. Thus, ADB, in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), appraised the project under its project readiness and safeguard framework.

Bangladesh Planning Commission completes due diligence for appraisal whenever a new project is processed for their approval. Meeting of Project Evaluation Committee (PEC) was held on 2 June 2021 at the Planning Commission. As per decisions of that meeting, recast DPP was formulated & there the project cost had a significant change compared to PEC meeting version. So, 2nd meeting of PEC was required to proceed for approval. 2nd PEC meeting held on 10 November 2021 at the Planning Commission.

33.4 Credit Negotiation

Negotiations took place between ADB and the Government of Bangladesh through the Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the Ministry of Finance. These discussions addressed:

- The total loan amount and financial structuring.
- GoB's counterpart financing.
- Loan repayment terms, interest rates, and service charges.
- Compliance requirements for safeguard, procurement, and financial management.

Later on, A loan negotiation meeting held among MoWR, ERD, ADB, Planning Commission, BWDB and NBR on 21 June 2021. ADB confirmed to the GoB about the loan amount 157 million USD, ADB administered grant by Government of Netherlands 17.89 million USD for FRERMIP (Project-2).

33.5 Credit Agreement

Following negotiation, a credit agreement (separately for loan & grant) was signed between ADB and the GoB. While the DPP approval came in January 2022, the loan agreement was signed later on 1 March 2022. 4107-BAN (COL) was designated $157 million ADB Concessional Loan & 0799-BAN(EF) was $17.89 million ADB administered GoN Grant.

33.6 Credit Effectiveness

As per signed loan & grant agreement with ADB, 18 April 2022 to 26 June 2024 was the effectiveness period for both the loan & grant.

33.7 Loan Disbursement

ADB's Loan Disbursement Handbook is to be followed for disbursement of any loan or grant proceeds under the project.

33.8 Loan Conditions

4107-BAN (COL)

All the provisions of ADB's Ordinary Operations (Concessional) Loan Regulations, dated 1 January 2017 ("Loan Regulations"), are applicable to this Loan Agreement. Major conditions from the agreement are-

Section 2.01: (a) ADB agrees to lend to the Borrower from ADB's ordinary capital resources (concessional) an amount of one hundred fifty-seven million Dollars ($157,000,000).
(b) The Loan has a principal repayment period of 20 years, and a grace period.
(c) The term "grace period" means the period prior to the first Principal Payment Date in accordance with the amortization schedule set forth in Schedule 2 to the Loan Agreement.

Section 2.02: The Borrower shall pay to ADB an interest charge at the rate of 2% per annum during the grace period and thereafter, on the amount of the Loan withdrawn from the Loan Account and outstanding from time to time.

Section 2.03: The interest charge and any other charge on the Loan shall be payable semiannually on 1 March and 1 September in each year.

Section 2.04 The Borrower shall repay the principal amount of the Loan withdrawn from the Loan Account in accordance with the amortization schedule.

0799-BAN(EF)

All the provisions of ADB's Ordinary Operations (Concessional) Loan Regulations, dated 1 January 2017 ("Grant Regulations"), are applicable to this Grant Agreement. Major conditions from the agreement are-

Section 2.01: ADB agrees to make available to the Recipient a grant from the Government of Netherlands in the amount of seventeen million eight hundred ninety thousand Dollars ($17,890,000) ("Grant").

Section 3.01: (a) The Recipient shall make the proceeds of the Grant available to BWDB upon terms and conditions satisfactory to ADB and shall cause BWDB to apply such proceeds to the financing of expenditures on the Project in accordance with the provisions of this Grant Agreement and the Project Agreement.
(b) The Recipient agrees that the proceeds of the Grant may be used to pay ADB's administration fees and other charges pursuant to the Administration Arrangement. ADB shall be entitled to withdraw from the Grant Account and pay to itself, on behalf

of the Recipient, the amounts required to meet payments, when due, of such administration fees and other charges.

Section 3.02 The proceeds of the Grant shall be allocated and withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1 to the Grant Agreement, as such Schedule may be amended from time to time by agreement between the Recipient and ADB.

33.9 Project Approval

The project's Development Project Proposal (DPP) having project duration from January 2022 to December 2025 was approved by the ECNEC in 25 January 2022. While the DPP approval came in January 2022, the loan validity was set to end on 26 June 2024, per the original MFF structure, creating a planning-execution mismatch that would later necessitate revisions to project scope and execution. The 1st RDPP was approved by MoWR on 2 November 2023 to adjust scope due to shifting river morphology and the shortened implementation window. A 2nd RDPP was later finalized and approved in 25 May 2025 by the Planning Commission Bangladesh to reconcile the scope with actual progress within loan period & to reduce project duration by 6 months.

33.10 Others (specify): Not applicable

34. Analysis of the post- implementation situation and result of the project:

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

The project has been prepared based on a feasibility study & a EIA study. For both the studies, perspective stakeholder consultation is an integral part. For the pre-project phase aka study phase several public consultation meetings was carried out by the consultant teams. There the project idea, objectives & inputs have been briefed to the stakeholders & some of their demands were also taken into account. During implementation phase, project target/ objectives were also disseminated to the beneficiaries through various awareness & livelihood training programs by FRERMIP Project-2 mobilized NGOs. Thus, the beneficiaries know the project's goals and targets and the roles and responsibilities of the beneficiaries.

34.2 Programme for use of created-facilities of the project

Through the extensive riverbank protection measures & flood protection measures, river bank line is getting stabilized. Safeguard to river bank erosion ensures barren lands along the river are getting used for agricultural, business & homestead purposes. Thus, it created/and enhanced agricultural, fisheries, and transportation facilities, thereby enhancing the area's economic growth.

34.3 O&M programme of the project

River bank protective works made under Adaptive Approach design require rigorous underwater survey monitoring, adaptation (strengthening) & O&M activities. All the new 46.15 km RBP works constructed in FRERMIP Project-2 have already sustained a flood season. Post flood river morphological survey indicates necessity of adaptation for maximum implemented works. Adaptation being a costly component, will only be carried out through the upcoming follow-on project. Before approval of the follow-on project, the O&M activities will be carried out from BWDB's O&M budget allocation. At the end of FRERMIP Project-2 loan closing, 65637 nos 100% pp geotextile bags (250 kg dry weight sand filling capacity) were kept as stockpile for future repair & maintenance of FRERMIP

& JMREMP works as suggested by ADB. BWDB will take emergency measures within their capacity & stockpile bags for O&M issues of FRERMIP Project-2.

33.4 Impact of the project

The project has both direct and indirect impacts. The following sections elaborate on this.

33.4.1 Direct Impact

FRERMIP Project-2 has brought substantial direct benefits to approximately 100,000 people living in highly vulnerable erosion-prone areas along the Jamuna and Padma rivers. Through the construction of approx. 47 kilometers of riverbank protection works, 1.438 kilometers of flood embankment and other adaptation interventions, the project successfully protected over 30,000 hectares of land from riverbank erosion and hectares of land from seasonal flood inundation. These interventions prevented loss of homesteads, crops, and infrastructure that previously faced regular destruction. Households that once experienced repeated displacement were able to retain their land and assets, maintain consistent agricultural production, and invest in improvements to their livelihoods. The strengthened embankments and improved flood protection infrastructure also increased the physical security of people, livestock, and critical facilities within protected zones.

33.4.2 Indirect Impact

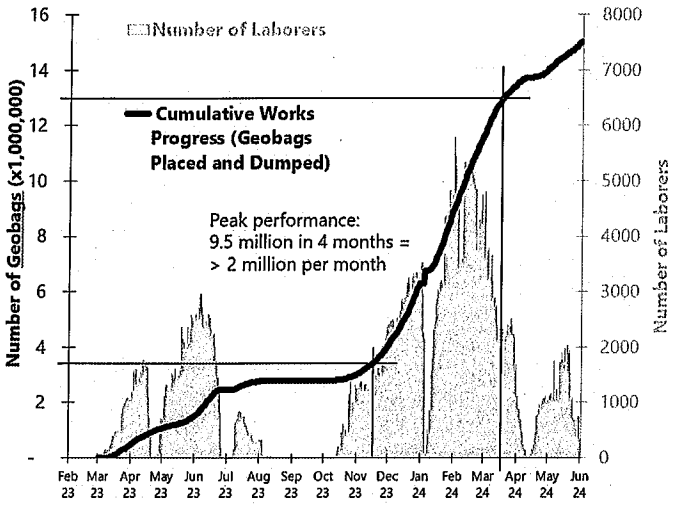
Beyond the immediate project sites, the intervention positively affected an estimated 1.1 million people across adjacent areas. Indirect benefits included enhanced economic stability, increased market activity, and improved mobility and access to services, as reduced flood and erosion risks created a more predictable environment for investment and development. The stabilization of riverbanks and embankments lowered the frequency of post-disaster recovery spending by local governments, enabling the reallocation of resources to health, education, and infrastructure. In the broader landscape, the project contributed to regional resilience by supporting long-term planning, land use stability, and the restoration of public confidence in riverbank safety measures. These effects collectively contributed to the revitalization of local economies and increased social cohesion in previously disrupted areas.

34.5 Transfer of Technology and Institutional Building through the project

One of the project's most significant legacies is its role in institutionalizing adaptive river management. Technologies piloted in Tranche-1- such as geotextile bag-based RBPs, launching aprons, and "building with nature" adaptive solutions- were scaled and refined in Project-2. The Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC) facilitated the transfer of technical knowledge on hydraulic modeling, morpho-dynamic monitoring and emergency response design to BWDB engineers. The establishment of the Chief Engineer–River Management Office formalized a dedicated institutional mechanism within BWDB to oversee long-term river stabilization planning and implementation. Project-supported improvements to MIS have also strengthened BWDB's capacity to manage future flood and erosion risks effectively. All the locally arranged capacity development trainings have enriched BWDB employees with practical knowledge. Two key aspects of technology transfer lie in the project. One is extensive testing of geotextile bags to check its behavior to UV ray, underwater condition & underwater durability of the geotextile bags. Geotextile bags of 4 commonly used manufacturing companies were performed autoclave testing & results show that it may last over 100 years in underwater conditions if it's not damaged externally. That will bring a pragmatic change in design consideration in coming days. Then the other key factor is usage of modern survey technologies to derive actual root for erosion. Extensive use of multi-beam echosounder survey have contributed to adaptive management to river bank protection works in a cost-effective manner.

34.6 Employment generation through the project

The implementation of Project-2 generated a considerable number of jobs, particularly in rural areas. Construction of embankments, revetments, and adaptation works created employment for both skilled and unskilled laborers, contributing to seasonal income generation during the dry season. Contractors employed local workers in all physical works, and labor-intensive tasks such as geobag filling, dumping and placement provided critical job opportunities to communities who typically depend on informal wage labor. The following figure illustrates an idea of daily laborer requirement during implementation of FRERMIP Project-2.



FRERMIP-2 CONSTRUCTION, 2023-2024

34.7 Possibility of Self employment

By stabilizing land and securing embankments, the project created conditions conducive to self-employment. Farmers regained access to previously eroding land, while fishers and livestock owners resumed income-generating activities with greater security. The recovery of approximately 2,500 hectares of flood plain from river through river bank protective measures opened up opportunities for smallholder farming, lease-based agriculture, and local enterprise development. Project-affected people who once faced repeated displacement are now more likely to invest in homestead development and agriculture, reflecting the growing prospects for self-reliant livelihoods.

34.8 Possibility of women-employment opportunity

FRERMIP Project-2 was deliberately inclusive in its design, ensuring that women had meaningful roles in both project implementation and benefit-sharing. Community-based Disaster Management Units (CbDMUs) were structured to include at least 33% female leadership, and targeted training programs were delivered to 14 women-led units from Tranche-1 to enhance their long-term effectiveness. Women were also involved in community awareness, training, and resilience-building programs, and some participated in adaptation works and small-scale environmental activities (e.g., grass planting for erosion control), providing them with both employment and recognition.

Gender issue was mainstreamed in FRERMIP Project-2. So, Gender Action Plan (GAP) was taken as suggested by ADB. GAP was implemented to strengthen disaster preparedness and emergency response with a focus on women participation. Under GAP, gender issues have been addressed in bidding & contract document of works. 2% of engaged unskilled manpower during implementation were women.

34.9 Women's participation in development

Beyond employment, the project strengthened women's role in community-level decision-making and resilience-building. Through their involvement in CbDMUs, local planning meetings, and disaster preparedness initiatives, women played active roles in shaping and sustaining project outcomes. This inclusion helped mainstream gender equity in river management and community resilience, reinforcing women's confidence and social status in otherwise male-dominated rural settings.

34.10 Probable Impact on Socio-Economic activity

The reduction of erosion and flood risks encouraged socio-economic investments by households, local governments, and the private sector. Farmers increased crop intensity, traders restored market activities in previously disrupted areas and public institutions were able to plan with greater certainty. With less need for emergency relocation or post-disaster recovery, communities could focus on improving livelihoods and schooling, leading to better educational continuity and increased household savings. The cumulative impact has been a revitalization of local economies in protected zones.

34.11 Impact on environment

The environmental impact of FRERMIP Project-2 was managed through a comprehensive framework that ensured alignment with both national regulations and ADB safeguard policies. As a "Red Category" project under the Government of Bangladesh's Environmental Conservation Rules (2023) and a "Category A" under ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), the project required a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the development of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prior to construction. These were prepared, approved, and disclosed, and annual Environmental Clearance Certificates (ECC) were secured and regularly renewed.

Throughout implementation, the project exhibited strong environmental compliance. Construction activities- covering over 40 km of riverbank protection, climate-resilient embankments, and adaptation works- were monitored intensively by ISPMC and BWDB's environmental personnel. Contractors were required to develop and implement site-specific Contractor's Environmental, Health and Safety Management Plans (CEHSMPs), which were reviewed and approved by project engineers. Environmental inspectors, safety officers and nurses were deployed across all packages, and compliance with EHS norms was largely satisfactory.

Mitigation measures were actively enforced. Dust suppression through water sprinkling, noise control through restricted working hours and equipment muffling and proper solid and liquid waste management systems were put in place. Water quality tests confirmed that parameters such as pH, BOD, DO and TDS remained within acceptable ranges, indicating that river health was not adversely impacted by construction activities. Air and noise quality also remained within safe limits. Drinking water samples from labor sites showed no presence of arsenic or harmful contaminants, reinforcing the effectiveness of sanitation measures implemented near work camps.

Health and safety were prioritized with training on first aid, COVID-19 protocols, and gender-based violence awareness conducted for contractor staff and laborers. The project maintained proper PPE distribution, lifebuoys for riverine work, and toolbox safety talks. Corrective actions for minor EHS non-compliances (such as inadequate signage or improper waste disposal) were promptly addressed.

Ecologically, the project minimized long-term disruption by avoiding critical habitats and by adopting an adaptive approach to underwater protection works. While initial EIA had raised concerns over possible impacts on river morphology and biodiversity, midterm reviews and post-construction assessments found no evidence of major damage to fish habitats or wetlands. The project also included the formation of O&M groups and refresher training for 40 community-based disaster management units (CbDMUs), enhancing community stewardship over the protected zones.

FRERMIP Project-2 successfully balanced its infrastructure development objectives with environmental stewardship. Through rigorous monitoring, effective mitigation, and inclusive planning, it ensured that adverse environmental impacts were minimized, compliance was maintained, and ecological resilience was supported.

34.12 Sustainability of the project

Sustainability has been a key design and implementation consideration for FRERMIP Project-2. The project incorporated a post-project O&M strategy wherein BWDB's local divisions are responsible for maintenance, with funding provided from the government's annual revenue budget. Large scale adaptations are planned to implement under the upcoming follow-on project. The approved River Stabilization Plan (RSP) provides a long-term roadmap for continued adaptive intervention. Tools such as an operational river survey database MIS and a technical guideline for riverbank protection have further institutionalized sustainability. Regular monitoring, preparing a follow-on project and knowledge transfer to BWDB engineers ensure the project's benefits will endure beyond its closure.

34.13 Contribution to poverty alleviation/ reduction

The project directly addressed the economic precarity caused by erosion and flooding, thereby reducing poverty risks. Protection of land, homes and income sources allowed households to retain productive assets, avoid displacement, and reduce vulnerability to climate-induced shocks. As land values and productivity increased in the protected areas, so did opportunities for wage employment, self-employment and community-based development. By restoring confidence and stability, the project has laid the foundation for sustained poverty reduction in some of Bangladesh's most at-risk regions.

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

Throughout planning and implementation, public consultations were held with a wide array of stakeholders including public representatives, community leaders, religious scholars, teachers, women's representatives and administration officials. These stakeholders largely endorsed the project and expressed strong support for its continuation and expansion. Positive opinions were rooted in the visible reduction in erosion, the protection of land and assets and the transparency of engagement through community meetings and grievance redress mechanisms.

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

While the project did not directly implement microcredit schemes, livelihood and resettlement support components were delivered through partner NGOs, particularly under the DDM's supervision. Moreover, the project created enabling conditions for microfinance access by stabilizing land tenure, encouraging investment, and increasing borrowers' creditworthiness in newly protected areas.

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

35.1 Project Management: *Didn't arise*

35.2 Project Director: *Didn't arise*

35.3 Land Acquisition:

For Shahzadpur embankment, 28 Ha land acquisition was required. After land acquisition proposal submission at Sirajganj DC Office during January 2023, the reached up to Clause 4 Notification for land acquisition by October 2023. As for land acquisition, entire compensation money needs to be transferred to DC's account just after Clause 8 Notification, so the entire amount was required on FY2023-24 ADP allocation. Due to insufficient availability of fund, MoWR gave decision to abandon ongoing land acquisition proposal & split into multiple LA

cases considering ADP allocation. So, new proposal submitted on November 2023. On 19 June 2024, Clause 8 Notification for land acquisition was issued with estimates. The compensation cheque was handed over to DC Office on 26 June 2024. Due to delayed process, land acquisition couldn't be completed as planned. The project authority yet to get acquired land's possession from DC Office.

35.4 Procurement: *Didn't arise*

35.5 Consultancy: *Didn't arise*

35.6 Contractor: *Didn't arise*

35.7 Manpower: *Didn't arise.*

35.8 Law & Order:

There were import embargo in geotextile bags in Bangladesh. But for supply of geotextile bags under G-01 & G-02 package from China & India respectively, Import Permit from the Commerce Ministry were required. There was lengthy procedure (October 2022 to February 2023) of getting Import Permit for importing geotextile bags from abroad. Then for other packages, local suppliers had to import raw materials from abroad. Due to USD crisis in Bangladesh, all the commercial banks of Bangladesh were hesitant to issue L/C in favor of the supplier for raw material import. In some cases, the problem was overcome by master L/C issuance by ADB to assure the commercial banks.

35.9 Natural Calamity: *Didn't arise*

35.10 Project financing, allocation and release:

For most of the components of the project, for any payment for PA proportionate GoB matching fund had to be ensured. By the end of October 2023, the project was suffering from counterpart GoB matching fund crisis. This was supposed to hamper the progress & would have risked timely implementation. In that circumstances, re-appropriation of ADP 2023-24 allocation of 2 BWDB projects were made to ensure sufficient GoB fund availability in upcoming months up to RADP.

35.11 Design formulation/approval: *Didn't arise*

35.12 Project aid disbursement and Re-imbursement: *Didn't arise*

35.13 Missions of the Development Partners:

Name of the ADB Mission	Period
Inception Mission	13 - 22 February, 2023, 10 May 2023
Mid-Term Review Mission	21 - 28 May, 2023, 30 May 2023
Loan Review Mission	23 - 29 April 2024, 23 May, 2024

35.14 Time & Cost Over-run: *Didn't arise*

35.15 Project Supervision/ Inspection: *Didn't arise*

35.16 Delay in Decision: *Didn't arise*

35.17 Transport: *Didn't arise*

35.18 Training: *Didn't arise*

35.19 Approval & Others: *Didn't arise*

36 Remarks & Recommendations of the Project Director:

The Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (FRERMIP) Project-2 was implemented with the aim of reducing riverbank erosion and flood risks, enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities. The project was taken as part of the Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) framework, drawing from the successful application of adaptive erosion control methods piloted under JMREMP and further refined during FRERMIP Tranche-1. The adaptive approach, which emphasizes gradual, technically responsive construction based on river morphology, was adopted throughout this project to deliver flexible, cost-effective. The overall design of the project was aligned with national development strategies, including the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 and was structured to combine both structural and non-structural interventions. Structural works included the construction of 40.100 km of riverbank protection, 24.691 km of adaptation works, 1.438 km of embankment and emergency works in vulnerable zones, while non-structural activities focused on community-based flood risk management (CbFRM), disaster preparedness training and capacity development, especially targeting women's participation.

The project's implementation benefited from rigorous technical oversight. All riverbank protection works were designed using the adaptive approach, allowing adaptation/ strengthening based on real-time site observations, including hydrological conditions, erosion patterns and feedback from local communities. Quality assurance was ensured through active monitoring by the Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC), the BWDB Taskforce, field & project officials and time to time inspections by officials from the Ministry of Water Resources and other senior BWDB engineers. Contractor's work was closely supervised, safety and environmental safeguards were ensured, and design compliance was monitored through physical site verification and rigorous testing of materials.

Despite having a DPP implementation period was January 2022–December 2025, all the physical works were completed within June 2024. This was made possible by strong inter-BWDB coordination, timely fund utilization and proper planning. As of the completion of the physical works, the embankments, revetments and protective measures have been performing satisfactorily under field conditions, including the post-monsoon season. All major structures have withstood seasonal floods, confirming the design soundness and construction quality.

Majority of the audit objections raised during the implementation phase have been resolved, which reflects the commitment of the project team to transparency and proper use of public and donor funds. The closure of financial activities in alignment with the original loan closing date (26 June 2024) demonstrates the project's adherence to agreed timelines despite external challenges, including fluctuating exchange rates and procurement delays.

A feasibility study for the follow-on project were carried out under FRERMIP (Project-2). The study was led by international & local renowned consulting firms who were engaged as the Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC). Based on this, a Preliminary Development Project Proposal (PDPP) has been prepared and submitted to Planning Commission and Economic Relations Division (ERD). ADB has expressed interest in financing the follow-on project of FRERMIP. A reconnaissance mission for ARSMP was fielded between May 7~15, 2025 and ADB has identified the project as a priority investment for 2026. Under the follow on project, necessary adaptation work along with other protective work are planned to implement to enhance their sustainability and long-term resilience. Along with these some restoration of distributaries of Jamuna river are incorporated for the improvement of biodiversity and ecosystem.

In conclusion, FRERMIP Project-2 has successfully fulfilled its objectives by delivering timely, ensuring quality and socially inclusive infrastructure while strengthening institutional capabilities and community resilience. The lessons learned here will serve as valuable input for follow-on investments in erosion management and climate-resilient river infrastructure.

25.06.2025

Date 25.06.2025

Signature and seal of the Project Director

(Md. Ruhul Amin)
Project Director/Chief Engineer
PMO-FRERMIP
BWDB, Dhaka.

37 Remarks/Comments of Agency Head:

The main objective of the project was poverty reduction and improvement of livelihood of the people living in the areas threatened by riverbank erosion & flood along the both bank of Lower Jamuna and Padma Rivers. The project has been completed timely and successfully. Under this project, 46.150 km of river bank protective works have been implemented with the financial support of ADB & GoN following adaptive approach design, which is a new concept in Bangladesh. It has been observed that infrastructures under this project have protected thousands of lives and properties from erosion and flooding. The project accelerated agricultural recovery and revitalized economic activity in pre-project vulnerable areas. Emphasis has also been placed on the project's inclusive approach, particularly in reaching marginalized and disaster-affected groups such as landless farmers and women-headed households. Their participation and the benefits they received have been regarded as strong indicators of the project's success. Some pilot works was taken under this project. The innovative idea of this pilot work will help to introduce in the new BWDB project to make it more cost effective and sustainable. The lessons from FRERMIP Project-2 are intended to be used in shaping future river management initiatives, with particular attention in planning, technical innovation and community engagement. The project has been considered as not only a model for reducing erosion risk in Bangladesh but also as a foundation in increasing the professional capacity of BWDB.

Date.....

Signature and seal of Agency Head

38 Remarks/Comments of the Secretary/Senior Secretary of the Ministry/ Division:

The project has been completed successfully. Regular maintenance and monitoring should be ensured by Bangladesh Water Development Board for the sustainability of the project.

Date.....

Signature and seal of Secretary

Annexure-1(a)

Information Related to Procurement of Goods:

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
G-01/2020-2021	Supply of Geotextile bags for Riverbank Protection Work on the left bank of Jamuna River from km 7.00 to 22.500 (upstream Chauhali)	Plan	22521.44	OTM (ICB)	CCGP	29.04.21	The Daily Financial express & Daily Samakal	17.08.21	29.09.22	03.10.22	23500.00 27.10.22	22521.44	09.04.24	13.03.24
		Actual	22521.44	OTM (ICB)	CCGP	29.04.21		17.08.21	29.09.22	03.10.22				
		Deviation												
G-02/2020-2021	Supply of Geotextile bags for Riverbank Protection Work on the Right bank of Jamuna River at Enayetpur from km 0.00 to 7.00 and at Benotia from km 0.00 to 3.50	Plan	11505.62	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	07.06.21	The Daily Financial express & Daily Samakal	18.08.21	21.04.22	28.04.22	12459.52 25.05.22	11505.62	20.06.23 Revised-27.06.23	24.06.23
		Actual	11505.62	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	07.06.21		18.08.21	21.04.22	28.04.22				
		Deviation												
G-03/2020-2021	Supply of Geotextile bags for Riverbank Protection Work on the Left Bank of Padma River from km 0.00 to 4.00 (Harirumpur Extension)	Plan	5609.06	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	07.06.21	The Daily Financial express & Daily Samakal	23.08.21	21.04.22	28.04.22	5640.16 25.05.22	5609.06	20.06.23 Revised-10.10.23	10.10.23
		Actual	5609.06	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	07.06.21		23.08.21	21.04.22	28.04.22				
		Deviation												
G-04/2020-2021	Supply of Geotextile bags for Adaptation Works of completed works under JMREMP & FRERMIP Tranche-1 Project	Plan	7236.35	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	07.06.21	The Daily Financial express & Daily Samakal	24.08.21	21.04.22	28.04.22	7500.52 25.05.22	7236.35	20.06.23 Revised-28.10.23	28.10.23
		Actual	7236.35	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	07.06.21		24.08.21	21.04.22	28.04.22				
		Deviation												
G-05/2021-2022	Geotextile Bag Supply for adaptation works of FRERMIP (Project-02)	Plan	4452.90	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	25.09.23	The Daily Financial express & Daily Prothom Alo	07.11.23	26.12.23	27.12.23	4790.22 02.01.24	4452.90	21.05.24	25.04.24
		Actual	4452.90	OTM (ICB)	MoWR	25.09.23		07.11.23	26.12.23	27.12.23				
		Deviation												
G-06/2021-2022	PMO-BWDB Office Equipment	Plan	27.44	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	30.04.23	The Daily Financial express & Daily Samakal	11.05.23	28.05.23	28.05.23	27.44 12.06.23	27.44	30.06.23	30.06.23
		Actual	27.44	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	30.04.23		11.05.23	28.05.23	28.05.23				
		Deviation												

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
G-08/2021-2022	PMU-DDM Office Equipment	Plan	4.31	RFQ (NCT)	PM, DDM		Not Applicable	23.01.24	30.01.24	30.01.24	4.31 30.01.24	4.31	06.02.24	06.02.24
		Actual	4.31	RFQ (NCT)	PM, DDM	23.01.24		23.01.24	30.01.24	30.01.24				
		Deviation												
G-09/2023-2024	Supply of Geotextile bags for Underwater Riverbank Protection at u/s Enayetpur (Belkuchi)-3.00 km (km 1.30 to km 4.30)	Plan	3230.16	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	26.10.23	The Daily Financial express & Daily Samakal	03.12.23	17.12.23	18.12.23	3230.16 28.12.23	3230.16	14.03.24 For additional delivery, extended up to 19.06.24	19.06.24
		Actual	3230.16	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	26.10.23		03.12.23	17.12.23	18.12.23				
		Deviation												
G-10/2023-2024	Supply of Geotextile bags for Underwater Riverbank Protectin with geotextile bags at u/s of Old Dhaleshwari offtake - 2.30 km	Plan	3561.51	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	05.11.23	The Dhaka Tribune & Daily Samakal	04.12.23	27.12.23	27.12.23	3561.51 01.01.24	3561.51	17.03.24	17.03.24
		Actual	3561.51	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	05.11.23		04.12.23	27.12.23	27.12.23				
		Deviation												
G-11/2023-2024	Supply of Geotextile bags for underwater Riverbank protection with geotextile bags at d/s of Salimabad-3.00 km in Nagarpur Upazila (km -9.880 to km -12.880)	Plan	4433.68	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	05.11.23	The Dhaka Tribune & Daily Samakal	04.12.23	27.12.23	27.12.23	4433.67 02.01.24	4433.68	18.03.24	25.04.24
		Actual	4433.68	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	05.11.23		04.12.23	27.12.23	27.12.23				
		Deviation												
G-12/2023-2024	Supply of Geotextile bags for underwater Riverbank protection with geotextile bags at d/s of Salimabad-3.00 km (in between km -12.880 to km -15.800, including 500 meter end termination)	Plan	2912.05	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	05.11.23	The Dhaka Tribune & Daily Samakal	04.12.23	17.12.23	18.12.23	2912.05 20.12.23	2912.05	06.03.24 For additional delivery, extended up to 30.04.24	30.04.24
		Actual	2912.05	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	05.11.23		04.12.23	17.12.23	18.12.23				
		Deviation												
G-13/2023-2024	Supply of Geotextile bags for Underwater Riverbank Protection with geotextile bags at d/s of Maluchi (1.00 km)	Plan	2060.34	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	05.11.23	The Dhaka Tribune & Daily Samakal	04.12.23	17.12.23	18.12.23	2097.51 24.12.23	2060.34	10.03.24	10.03.24
		Actual	2060.34	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	05.11.23		04.12.23	17.12.23	18.12.23				
		Deviation												

Annexure-1(b)

Information Related to Procurement of Works:

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
W-01/2021-2022	Underwater riverbank protection with geotextile bags at Benotia- 3.50 km	Plan	2158.55	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	13.07.22	The Daily Samakal, The Financial Express & The Daily Jamuna Probaho	17.08.22	21.12.22	21.12.22	2167.19 17.01.23	2158.55	18.02.24	18.02.24
		Actual	2158.55	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	13.07.22		17.08.22	21.12.22	21.12.22				
		Deviation												
W-02/2021-2022	Underwater riverbank protection with geotextile bags at Enayetpur- 7.00 km	Plan	3135.15	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	13.07.22	The Daily Samakal, The Financial Express & The Daily Jamuna Probaho	17.08.22	05.01.23	05.01.23	3144.89 26.01.23	3135.15	04.03.24	04.03.24
		Actual	3135.15	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	13.07.22		17.08.22	05.01.23	05.01.23				
		Deviation												
W-03/2021-2022	Underwater riverbank protection with geotextile bags at Upstream Chauhali- 7.50 km (revised length- 5.30 km)	Plan	2754.00	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	18.07.22	The Janakantha, The Daily Financial Express & The Daily Mozlumer Kontha	17.08.22	29.01.23	31.01.23	2794.19 13.02.23	2754.00	25.04.24 Revised- 25.06.24	25.06.24
		Actual	2754.00	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	18.07.22		17.08.22	29.01.23	31.01.23				
		Deviation												
W-04/2021-2022	Underwater riverbank protection at Upstream Chauhali- 8.00 km with geotextile bags, including 1.00 km of dredging on the underwater slope (dredging excluded in revised contract)	Plan	5285.73	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	18.07.22	The Janakantha, The Daily Financial Express & The Daily Mozlumer Kontha	17.08.22	05.01.23	10.01.23	5321.00 25.01.23	5285.73	25.04.24 Revised- 10.06.24	10.06.24
		Actual	5285.73	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	18.07.22		17.08.22	05.01.23	10.01.23				
		Deviation												
W-05/2021-2022	Underwater riverbank protection with geotextile bags extention at Harirampur- 4.00 km	Plan	2522.26	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	07.07.22	The Daily Samakal, The Financial Express & Daily Manikganjer Kagoj	21.08.22	25.01.23	25.01.23	2526.46 07.02.23	2522.26	31.03.24	31.03.24
		Actual	2522.26	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	07.07.22		21.08.22	25.01.23	25.01.23				
		Deviation												

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
W-06/2021-2022	Adaptation Works for riverbank protection with geotextile bags of completed works under JMREMP & FRERMIP Tranche-1 Project	Plan	3544.36	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	02.02.23	The Daily Janakantha & The Bangladesh Today	06.03.23	11.04.23	13.04.23	3574.24 02.05.23	3544.36	02.05.24 Revised-26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	3544.36	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	02.02.23		06.03.23	11.04.23	13.04.23				
		Deviation												
W-07/2021-2022	Adaptation Works for riverbank protection with geotextile bags of FRERMIP Project-2 & Previous works (600 meter end armoring included in revised contract)	Plan	3104.48	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	25.10.23	The Daily Financial Express, The Daily Jugantor & Daily Notun Bishsa barta	23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23	3106.46 11.12.23	3104.48	15.05.24 Revised-26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	3104.48	OTM (NCT)	MoWR	25.10.23		23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23				
		Deviation												
W-09/2021-2022	Emergency works (2.950 km precautionary protective work along the left bank of Jamuna river adjacent u/s of ongoing work under Package W-04 at Hugra-Kakua area) (additional 950 meter in revised contract)	Plan	2257.12	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	06.03.23	The Daily Sun, The Daily Financial Express & The Daily Bartoman	10.04.23	09.05.23	10.05.23	2270.68 16.05.23	2257.12	12.11.23 Revised-29.02.24	29.02.24
		Actual	2257.12	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	06.03.23		10.04.23	09.05.23	10.05.23				
		Deviation												
W-10-a/2021-2022	Shajadpur embankment construction from chainage km 21.300 to km 23.830 = 2.530 km (executed length from chainage km 21.400 to km 22.838 = 1.438 km)	Plan	632.02	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	25.10.23	The Daily Financial Express, The Daily Jugantor & Daily Notun Bishsa barta	23.11.23	11.12.23	11.12.23	967.10 18.12.23	632.02	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	632.02	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	25.10.23		23.11.23	11.12.23	11.12.23				
		Deviation												
W-11/2021-2022	Maintenance works for 21.30 km. Tranche-1 Embankment (total 3.00 km in different locations)	Plan	692.19	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	01.03.23	The Daily Financial Express, The Daily Samakal & Daily Notun Bishsa barta	30.03.23	15.05.23	15.05.23	699.16 16.05.23	692.19	31.12.23	31.12.23
		Actual	692.19	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	01.03.23		30.03.23	15.05.23	15.05.23				
		Deviation												
W-16/2021-	Construction of	Plan	78.62	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	07.05.23	The Daily	22.05.23	16.06.23	24.06.23	82.17	78.62	26.11.23	26.11.23

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
2022	O&M sheds for Koijuri embankment	Actual	78.62	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	07.05.23	Financial Express & The Daily Samakal	22.05.23	16.06.23	24.06.23	12.07.23			
		Deviation												
W-21/2023-2024	Underwater Riverbank Protection with geotextile bags at u/s Enayetpur (Belkuchi)- 3.00 km (km 1.30 to km 4.30)	Plan	1869.36	OTM (NCT)	ADG, BWDB	25.10.23	The Daily Financial Express, The Daily Jugantor & Daily Notun Bishsa barta	23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23	1869.43 11.12.23	1869.36	16.05.24 Revised-26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	1869.36	OTM (NCT)	ADG, BWDB	25.10.23		23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23				
		Deviation												
W-22/2023-2024	Underwater Riverbank Protection with geotextile bags at u/s of Old Dhaleshwari offtake -2.30 km (350 meter upstream end finishing works included in revised contract)	Plan	1984.43	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	25.10.23	The Dhaka Tribune, The Daily kaler Kantho & The Daily Mozlumer Kontha	23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23	2019.00 14.12.23	1984.43	15.05.24 Revised-31.05.24	31.05.24
		Actual	1984.43	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	25.10.23		23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23				
		Deviation												
W-23/2023-2024	Underwater Riverbank Protection with geotextile bags at d/s of Salimabad-3.00 km in Nagarpur Upazila (km -9.880 to km -12.880)	Plan	2052.98	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	25.10.23	The Dhaka Tribune, The Daily kaler Kantho & The Daily Mozlumer Kontha	23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23	2058.48 13.12.23	2052.98	15.05.24	15.05.24
		Actual	2052.98	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	25.10.23		23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23				
		Deviation												
W-24/2023-2024	Underwater Riverbank Protection with geotextile bags at d/s of Salimabad-3.00 km (in between km -12.880 to km -15.800, including 500 meter end termination)	Plan	2027.60	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	25.10.23	The Daily Kalbela, The Daily Observer & The Daily Ma Kagoj	23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23	2031.70 12.12.23	2027.60	15.05.24	15.05.24
		Actual	2027.60	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	25.10.23		23.11.23	03.12.23	04.12.23				
		Deviation												
W-25/2023-2024	Underwater Riverbank Protection with geotextile bags at d/s of Maluchi-1.00 km (km 4.9 to km 5.9)	Plan	1115.20	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	25.10.23	The Daily Kalbela, The Daily Observer & The Daily Ma Kagoj	23.11.23	06.12.23	07.12.23	1145.44 24.12.23	1115.20	31.03.24 Revised-10.06.24	10.06.24
		Actual	1115.20	OTM (NCT)	PD, BWDB	25.10.23		23.11.23	06.12.23	07.12.23				
		Deviation												

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
W-26/2023-2024	Additional Emergency Works (to prevent outflanking of W-04 package at Sadar Upazila of Tangail district & to prevent bank erosion at u/s & d/s of existing & ongoing protective works at Belkuchi upazila of Sirajganj district)	Plan	1481.21	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	11.01.24	The Daily Business Standard, The Daily Amader Somoy & Daily Notun Bishsa barta	12.02.24	06.03.24	07.03.24	1489.99 12.03.24	1481.21	30.05.24 Revised-26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	1481.21	OTM (NCT)	DG, BWDB	11.01.24		12.02.24	06.03.24	07.03.24				
		Deviation												

Annexure-1(c)

Information Related to Procurement of Services:

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
C-01	Institutional Strengthening and Project Management Consultant (ISPMC)	Plan	12392.04	SSS	CCGP	25.05.21	Not applicable	29.06.21	08.08.22	10.08.22	12763.80 21.08.22	12392.04	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	12392.04	SSS	CCGP	25.05.21		29.06.21	08.08.22	10.08.22				
		Deviation												
C-02	Community-based flood risk management (CbFRM) support	Plan	246.02	QCBS	DG, DDM	04.07.23	The Daily Kaler Kantha, The Daily Banik Barta & Daily Tribune	18.07.23	13.03.24	13.03.24	293.98 14.03.24	246.02	15.06.24	15.06.24
		Actual	246.02	QCBS	DG, DDM	04.07.23		18.07.23	13.03.24	13.03.24				
		Deviation												
C-05	River survey (including bathymetric, ADCP and float tracking) and multi beam echosounder survey and bathemetric survey of the distributaries	Plan	1326.25	SSS	MoWR	29.06.22	Not applicable	27.07.22	09.11.22	09.11.22	1436.25 10.11.22	1326.25	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	1326.25	SSS	MoWR	29.06.22		27.07.22	09.11.22	09.11.22				
		Deviation												
C-08	Erosion prediction	Plan	163.43	SSS	ADG,BWDB	24.01.23	Not applicable	22.02.23	03.05.23	03.05.23	172.00 03.05.23	163.43	31.05.24	31.05.24
		Actual	163.43	SSS	ADG,BWDB	24.01.23		22.02.23	03.05.23	03.05.23				
		Deviation												
C-10	Resettlement solution through NGO	Plan	115.33	CQS	DG, BWDB	05.07.23	Not applicable	19.07.23	29.02.24	29.02.24	126.24 29.02.24	115.33	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	115.33	CQS	DG, BWDB	05.07.23		19.07.23	29.02.24	29.02.24				
		Deviation												
C-17	External monitoring of social safeguards (national)	Plan	25.99	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	30.05.23	Not applicable	08.06.23	08.01.24	08.01.24	29.13 09.01.24	25.99	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	25.99	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	30.05.23		08.06.23	08.01.24	08.01.24				
		Deviation												
C-18	External monitoring of environmental safeguards (national)	Plan	18.86	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	30.05.23	Not applicable	08.06.23	31.01.24	06.02.24	27.45 07.02.24	18.86	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	18.86	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	30.05.23		08.06.23	31.01.24	06.02.24				
		Deviation												
C-19	External monitoring of procurement activities (national)	Plan	16.50	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	14.06.23	Not applicable	23.06.23	31.01.24	06.02.24	21.08 07.02.24	16.50	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	16.50	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	14.06.23		23.06.23	31.01.24	06.02.24				
		Deviation												

As per Project Document			Estimated Cost. (Taka in Lac)	Procurement Method	Approving Authority	Date of Tender Invitation	Name of Newspaper	Date of Opening	Date of Approval	Date of NOA	Contract Price & Date	Actual Payment	Date of Completion	
Package No	Description of Package												As per Contract	Actual
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
C-21	Procurement specialist (national)	Plan	69.55	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	24.10.22	Not applicable	23.11.22	06.03.23	07.03.23	69.89 07.03.23	69.55	26.06.24	26.06.24
		Actual	69.55	ICS (Competitive)	DG, BWDB	24.10.22		23.11.22	06.03.23	07.03.23				
		Deviation												

GTOB Unspend FY- 2022-23

গ্রাহকের কপি

চালান ফরম

জনতা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড, গ্রীনরোড কর্পোরেট শাখা শাখায় টাকা জমা দেওয়ার চালান

যে অফিস/প্রতিষ্ঠানের অনুকূলে অর্থ জমা হচ্ছে	যার মাধ্যমে টাকা প্রদত্ত হলো তার নাম, সনাক্তকরণ নম্বর ও ঠিকানা	যে ব্যক্তির/প্রতিষ্ঠানের পক্ষ হতে টাকা প্রদত্ত হলো তার নাম, সনাক্তকরণ নম্বর ও ঠিকানা	চালান নং	কি বাবদ জমা দেওয়া হলো তার বিবরণ	জমার পরিমাণ
অতিরিক্ত সচিব, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়	মোঃ একরামুল কবির ৮৬১৪৮০৮১১৭ বাসা/হোল্ডিং: ৩৫/১০/১, গ্রাম/রাস্তা: শান্তিনগর পীর সাহেবের গলি, ডাকঘর: শান্তিনগর-1217, উপজেলা: পল্টন, জেলা: ঢাকা, বিভাগ: ঢাকা	131016000-বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড.131016000-BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD ১৬৪৬৫৯৯৬৪	২৩২৪০০০৩৪১৮৩০৫১	১৪৪১২০২-পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছরের অতিরিক্ত গৃহীত অর্থ ফেরত	৯৪,০৩৬.৬৪

মোট (অংকে) = ৯৪,০৩৬.৬৪

নমুনা ফর্ম 1470101130217 110000000-11001000-1441202 অন্যান্য বিবরণ/মন্তব্য (যদি থাকে): BANYA EBONG NODITIR KHOYER JHUKI BYABOSTHAPONAR BINIYOG KORMOSUCHI (PROKOLPO - 2) SHIRSHOK (PROJECT CODE.224352200),RECURRING UNSPENT TK.:34322.55,CAPITAL UNSPENT TK.:59714.09,TOTAL UNSPENT TK.:94036.64,FOR THE FY 2022 - 23

টাকা (কথায়): চুরানব্বই হাজার ছত্রিশ টাকা চৌষট্টি পয়সা

তারিখ: ০১/০৮/২০২৩ খ্রি.

এটি একটি সিস্টেম জেনারেটেড চালান, কোন স্বাক্ষর প্রয়োজন নেই।

গ্রাহকের কপি

টি.আর.ফরম নং-৬ (৪)
(এস আর অনুচ্ছেদ ৩৭ দ্রষ্টব্য)

G10 B Unspent refund চালান ফরম Challan.

জনতা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড, গ্রীনরোড কর্পোরেট শাখা শাখায় টাকা জমা দেওয়ার চালান

যে সরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানের অনুকূলে অর্থ জমা হচ্ছে	যার মাধ্যমে টাকা প্রদত্ত হলো তার নাম, সনাক্তকরণ নম্বর ও ঠিকানা	যে ব্যক্তির/প্রতিষ্ঠানের পক্ষ হতে টাকা প্রদত্ত হলো তার নাম, সনাক্তকরণ নম্বর ও ঠিকানা	চালান নং	কি বাবদ জমা দেওয়া হলো তার বিবরণ	জমার পরিমাণ
সচিবালয়, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়	মোঃ জাকিরুল ইসলাম ২৩৯৬০৭৭৯৮০ বাসা/হোল্ডিং: মৌসুমী সি ৪/৬,বাপাউবো অফিসার্স কোয়ার্টার, গ্রাম/রাস্তা: ১১, ডাকঘর: বনানী-1213, উপজেলা: বনানী, জেলা: ঢাকা, বিভাগ: ঢাকা	131016000-বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড,131016000-BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD ১৬৪৬৫৯৯৬৪	২৪২৫-০০০৫০৮৮৯১১১	১৪৪১২০২-পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছরের অতিরিক্ত গৃহীত অর্থ ফেরত	২৩,৩৯৩,৭৮০.২৬

নতুন কোড: ১৪৭০১০১১৩০২১৭-১১০০০০০০০-১১০১০০০-১৪৪১২০২ অন্যান্য বিবরণ/মন্তব্য (যদি থাকে): BONNA EBONG NODITIR KHOYER JHUKI BEBOSTHAPONAR BINIYOG KORMOSUCHI(PROKOLPO - ২)১M SONGSHODHITO SHIRSHOK, PROJECT CODE NO:২২৪৩৫২২০০,RECURRING UNSPENT TK.:৯১৮১১২৯.৭০,CAPITAL UNSPENT TK.:১৪২১২৬৫০.৫৬,TOTAL UNSPENT TK.:২৩৩৯৩৭৮০.২৬ FOR THE FY ২০২৩ - ২৪

মোট (অংকে) = ২৩,৩৯৩,৭৮০.২৬

টাকা (কথায়): দুই কোটি তেত্রিশ লক্ষ তিরানব্বই হাজার সাত শত আশি টাকা ছাব্বিশ পয়সা

তারিখ: ২১/০৮/২০২৪ খ্রি.

এটি একটি সিস্টেম জেনারেটেড চালান, কোন স্বাক্ষর প্রয়োজন নেই।

সচিবালয়, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয় -এর কপি

চালান ফরম

টি.আর.ফরম নং-৬ (৪)
(এস আর অনুচ্ছেদ ৩৭ দ্রষ্টব্য)

জনতা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড, গ্রীনরোড কর্পোরেট শাখা শাখায় টাকা জমা দেওয়ার চালান

যে সরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানের অনুকূলে অর্থ জমা হচ্ছে	যার মাধ্যমে টাকা প্রদত্ত হলো তার নাম, সনাক্তকরণ নম্বর ও ঠিকানা	যে ব্যক্তির/প্রতিষ্ঠানের পক্ষ হতে টাকা প্রদত্ত হলো তার নাম, সনাক্তকরণ নম্বর ও ঠিকানা	চালান নং	কি বাবদ জমা দেওয়া হলো তার বিবরণ	জমার পরিমাণ
সচিবালয়, পানি সম্পদ মন্ত্রণালয়	মোঃ জাকিরুল ইসলাম ২৩৯৬০৭৭৯৮০ বাসা/হোল্ডিং: মৌসুমী সি ৪/৬,বাপাউবো অফিসার্স কোয়ার্টার, গ্রাম/রাস্তা: ১১, ডাকঘর: বনানী-1213, উপজেলা: বনানী, জেলা: ঢাকা, বিভাগ: ঢাকা	131016000-বাংলাদেশ পানি উন্নয়ন বোর্ড,131016000-BANGLADESH WATER DEVELOPMENT BOARD ১৬৪৬৫৯৯৬৪	২৪২৫-০০০৫০৮৮৯১১১	১৪৪১২০২-পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছরের অতিরিক্ত গৃহীত অর্থ ফেরত	২৩,৩৯৩,৭৮০.২৬

নতুন কোড: ১৪৭০১০১১৩০২১৭-১১০০০০০০০-১১০০১০০০-১৪৪১২০২ অন্যান্য বিবরণ/মন্তব্য (যদি থাকে): BONNA EBONG NODITIR KHOYER JHUKI BEBOSTHAPONAR BINIYOG KORMOSUCHI(PROKOLPO - ২)১M SONGSHODHITO SHIRSHOK, PROJECT CODE NO:২২৪৩৫২২০০,RECURRING UNSPENT TK.:৯১৮১১২৯.৭০,CAPITAL UNSPENT TK.:১৪২১২৬৫০.৫৬,TOTAL UNSPENT TK.:২৩৩৯৩৭৮০.২৬ FOR THE FY ২০২৩ - ২৪

মোট (অংকে) = ২৩,৩৯৩,৭৮০.২৬

টাকা (কথায়): দুই কোটি তেত্রিশ লক্ষ তিরানব্বই হাজার সাত শত আশি টাকা ছাব্বিশ পয়সা

তারিখ: ২১/০৮/২০২৪ খ্রি.

এটি একটি সিস্টেম জেনারেটেড চালান, কোন স্বাক্ষর প্রয়োজন নেই।