

In-Depth monitoring of "City Region Development Project"

FINAL REPORT





Communication and Local Government Sector Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) Ministry of Planning GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Consulting Firm

Technical Support Services Ltd

List of Abbreviations

ACV : Aggregate Crushing Value
AIV : Aggregate Impact Value
ADB : Asian Development Bank

ADP : Annual Development Program

ACE : Additional Chief Engineer
ACEF : Asian Clean Energy Fund
BC : Bituminous Carpeting

BM : Bench Mark

BRRL : Bangladesh Road Research Laboratory

BUET : Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology

BOQ : Bill of Quantities
BCR : Benefit Cost Ratio
CA : Coarse Aggregate

CBR : California Bearing Ratio

CC : Cement Concrete
CE : Chief Engineer

CPTU : Central Procurement Technical Unit

DCP : Dynamic Cone Penetration
DPP : Development Project Proposal

DPEC : Departmental Project Evaluation Committee

DPM : Direct Procurement Method

ECNEC : Executive Committee of National Economic Council

EE : Executive Engineer

EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment

FA : Fine Aggregate
FDD : Field Dry Density
FM : Fineness Modulus

GOB : Government of Bangladesh

HFL : Highest Flood Level

HDM : Highway Development & Management Model

HOPE : Head of Procuring Entity

IMED : Implementation Monitoring & Evaluation Division

IEE : Initial Environmental Examination

IRR : Internal Rate of Return

KfW : Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW)

LA : Land Acquisition

LAA : Los Angeles Abrasion Test Value

LGED : Local Government Engineering Department

MDD : Maximum Dry Density
OTM : Open Tendering Method

PD : Project Director

PEC : Project Evaluation Committee

PE : Procuring Entity

PMCU : Project Management and Coordination Unit

PPA : Public Procurement Act
PPR : Public Procurement Rules
PAR : Project Appraisal Report

PPTA : Project Preparatory Technical Assistance

RCC : Reinforce Cement Concrete
RHD : Roads & Highways Department

SC : Steering Committee

TEC : Tender Evaluation Committee /

Technical Evaluation Committee

TOC : Tender Opening Committee

TOR : Terms of Reference

TPP : Technical Assistance Project Proposal

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Executive Summary

Local Government Engineering Department under the control of Local Government Division is executing the "City Region Development Project" which is one of the biggest and important Projects of the Government. The project includes 5 (five) City Corporations 12 (twelve) Municipalities and 36 (thirty-six) Urban Centers at Dhaka and Khulna Divisions. The main target of the project is to enhance the possibility of economic progress and enable sustainable social development. The project is working aiming to the socio-economic and environmental development by implementing the main infrastructures of the city regions.

Latest revision of the project was done by estimated cost of Tk. 139597.75 lac which consists of Project aid and GOB funding of Tk. 104656.629 lacs and Tk. 34941.12 lacs respectively taking the implementation period from July 2011 to December 2016. The main items of the project are the road construction, drain construction, River/Canal Re-excavation, Water Supply, Solar Power, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, etc. The progress of work upto April 2016 was 72.98% (physical) and 54% (financial).

After analyzing 11 of evaluated packages of procurement of works and goods ,it is seen that Tendering process of all the packages followed PPR-2008. Tenders are received within 14 days of the tendering period. Minimum 5 members (including 2 members from other organizations) were present at the time of opening the tender. Tender evaluation committee was formed with 6 members, involving at least 2 members from the other organizations.

Total 27 nos. projects areas were finalized for site visit (50% of the coverage area) taking 4 from 5 City Corporations, 6 from 12 Municipalities and 18 from 36 urban Centers. For in-depth monitoring of the project both primary and secondary information were collected. At the beginning of the investigation checklists were prepared to collect various information related to project activities. Through these checklists using random sampling method, various secondary data were collected. (a) Measurement, (b) Work description, (c) Procurement information, (d) Various problems arose during execution were collected through random sampling. Secondary information were also collected through checklists which consists of Physical and Financial progress, ADB/KfW sanctions in favour of the project, Utilization of fund, etc. Primary data were collected through direct field tests and by taking material from the working sites for Laboratory tests.

During field visit some field tests were performed for verification, for examples in case bituminous road construction compaction tests done at different layers of the road by DCP (Dynamic Cone Penetration). In case of RC concrete road, RC bridge and culvert Smith Hammer tests were done to check the strength of concrete. In some cases in different ongoing works the thickness of road sections were also measured. Some samples of material were collected for laboratory test from the ongoing working side. Sample like, brick and stone chips, sylhet sand, local sand, MS bar etc. were collected for laboratory tests. Tests of material were done in both BUET(BRTC) and LGED laboratory. Physical structures were checked whether construction work done as per specifications or not, weak sides were noted and advised to rectify.

During selection of schemes in case of road improvement it was observed that development of connecting roads were not taken into consideration. Main drains were constructed avoiding connected internal drains which causes artificial water logging in the urban areas. Drains were constructed not following drainage Master Plans. In most of the cases roads have been constructed without providing sufficient shoulder width; shoulders are mud shoulders. Those should be hard shoulders. In some road subprojects canal passing parallel to the roads, in those places protection works has not been done which would be a future threat for the road's longevity. Progress of Procurement of works is not found satisfactory with respect to time period of the completion of the project. But the progress of Goods and Services are satisfactory.

During field visits, total 31 Tests have been performed. 15 Nos. directly in the field, which comprises DCP in bituminous pavement roads. Concrete Hammer tests for RC Roads, bridges and culverts. Every where the tests results were found as per specifications. 16 lab tests have been performed for various material used in running works by using BUET(BRTC) and LGED material testing laboratories. 15 tests for material found as per specifications. Only in one test for the FM of Sylhet sand found 1.98 instead specified minimum 2.50.

From the subprojects (so far completed and running) through inspections and spot verifications and from various fields and laboratory tests for quality of various material used in works, checking quality of Consulting firms Lab tests and field inspections it can be said that overall quality of construction works of the project is good.

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The water logging of urban areas of Dhaka and Khulna city regions has been alleviated to a great extent; Gazipur City Corporation had substantial changes in sanitation and drinking water systems; in Gazipur City Corporation (off-grid areas) in Pubail & Gacha Wards Solar Power lights system were installed which brought significant changes in their socio-economic condition; specially in case Khulna city corporation and Mongla pourashava they got relief from salinity affect to a great extent. Municipalities operating system upgrade program has been formulated for the development of urban management. Guidelines of town and ward level committee has been prepared. Through training of the personnel and staff of city corporations efficiency of them. As a pourashavas. it improved the increased their skills. The city corporations and pourashavas held regular meeting with the Coordination Committee at town and Ward level by following the guidelines prepared MCD (Municipal Capacity Development) consultants which also improves the efficiencies of the city corporations and pourashavas as a whole.

Quick inevitability of urbanization, inadequate existing infrastructure in comparison to demand, from the point of view of sustainable development and balanced regional urban development it is a suitable and timely development effort. This kind of Urban expansion and the smooth implementation of development program will carry out special importance. As a result of improved communication through the regional city planning development of city corporations, municipalities and Urban Centers, it will reduce the pressure of population in big cities as well as improve the communication, economic and the environmental development of small towns, leading to development and vital importance and positive role in the country's economic growth potential. Activities of the expansion of such kind of regional and urban development of projects will be contemporary and desirable to verify tangible situation.

Brief Description of the Project

"City Region Development Project" is a project implementing by the LGED under Local Government Division. Total 53 Nos. urban centers development works are running through this project which comprises 5 City Corporations, 12 Pourashavas in Dhaka & Khulna Region.

Besides this total 36 Urban Centers are included in this City Region Development Project. 12 Upazila from Dhaka Division and 24 Upazilas from Khulna Division included in this project for selecting the urban centres. The process city region is created with the urbanization of its surrounding pourashavas urban centres. In Bangladesh, large cities (City Corporations), surrounded by its nearest towns (Pourashavas) and urban centers are forming city regions.

Primary information of the project:

1.1	Project Title	:	City Region Development Project								
1.2	Location of the Project	:	Dhaka and Khulna		_						
1.3	Executing Agency	:	Local Governmen	t Engineer	ing Depart	ment (LGED)					
1.4	Sponsoring Division/Ministry	:	Local Governmen	t Division/	M/O LGRE)&C					
1.5	ECNEC approval	:	02-08-2011								
1.6	Approved Estimated cost of the Project (In Takh Taka)	:	Total	G	ОВ	Project AID					
	Approved original	:	130562.75 34941.12			95621	.63				
	Approved Revised	:	139597.75	349	41.12	104656	.629				
1.7	Approved Project implementation period	:	Date of commen	cement	ion						
	Approved original	:	July, 2011	De	December, 2016						
	Approved Revised	:	07, April 20	De	December, 2016						
1.7	Mode of financing with	:	GOB	ADI	В	KfW	SIDA				
	source		25.03%	60.83	3%	7.67%	6.47%				
1.8	progress upto April 2016	:	Physical prog	ress72.98	% Fi	nancial progr	ess 54%				
1.9	National and foreign consulting firm	:	 The Managemer Supervision (MD HIFAB Lead Firm The Municipal Conduction (ND) Regional Development (RDP) consultant Individual consultant 	S) consultant apacity ICD) consul pment Plants	nt						
1.10	No. of total packages	:	91 nos. package of nos. procurement p & 7 nos. for service	oackage for s							
1.11	Major components of the project	:	Road, Drains, Dredge excavation of River Water Control Stru- supply, Energy Effic Solid Waste Manag	s/Khals/Car cture, Wate iency, Sani	er	Page-13 (De	etails)				

Chapter-1

Project Background, Description and Objective of the Study

1.1 Background of the Project:

Local Government Engineering Department under Local Government Division is executing the "City Region Development Project". There are 53 City Development Programme running under this project. The project includes 5 City Corporations and 12 Pourashavas and 36 Urban Centers. Two City Regions includes (a) Dhaka City Region, (b) Khulna City Region. The process of urbanization in Bangladesh in large cities, surrounding towns and urban centers are forming city regions.

This project is approved by ECNEC dated 2 oct.2011 and its estimated cost is TK 130562.75 (in Lac); duration of implementation is from July 2011 to Dec. 2016. Through the technical assistance of ADB the detailed feasibility study has been done under the banner of "PPTA 7231 preparing City Region Development Project".

1.2 Objective of the Assignment:

- Verification for the desired quality of the completed and on-going works in no. 5 City Corporations, 12 Pourashava and.36 Urban Center under "City Region Development Project" and observed its enhancing growth potential and improving city region through effective regional urban planning within project period;
- 2. Verification of works quality and find out problems;
- 3. Verifying the of targeted achievement and objective of the project mentioned in DPP
- 4. Verification of physical and financial progress o ADP allocation
- 5. Evaluation of project aims to promote improved urban environment and infrastructure services based on effective regional urban planning;
- 6. Verification of the facilities and actual quality of selected infrastructure under DPP;
- 7. Determining the interventions in City Development or enhancing probability of development;
- 8. Detect the enhancing growth potential and improving environmental sustainability through effective urban planning;
- 9. Recommendation to adopt effective plan through submission of report; and
- 10. Resolve strengthening of Municipal Management and Capacity.

1.3 Objective of the Project:

The project aims at enhancing growth potential and improving environmental sustainability of the target city region through effective regional urban planning. The target city regions of the project are Dhaka and Khulna City Regions. It aims to promote improved urban environment and infrastructure services based on effective regional urban planning. To achieve these objectives, the project will support:

- 1. Development of key urban infrastructure, focusing on urban environment and local economic development;
- 2. Improvement of regional urban planning; and
- 3. Strengthening of municipal management and capacity for effective and sustainable urban development.

1.4 Location of the Project:

This project is aimed to take Dhaka City Region and Khulna City Region's City Corporation, Pourashava, Urban Centers, those are as follows:

Dhaka City Region:

<u>City Corporations:</u> Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka south City Corporation, Gazipur City Corporation, Narayanganj City Corporation.

Pourashavas: Manikganj, Savar, Narsingdi, Kanchon, Kaliakoir, Singair, and Sonargaon.

Urban Centers:

Dhaka District: Ashulia, Suvadru, Kalampur.

Gazipur District: Mirzapur, Mouchak, Dolonbazar, Bormi.

Narayangani District: Uchitpur, Fatullah, Murapara, Mograpara, Sobdibazar.

Khulna City Region:

City Corporation: Khulna City Corporation

Pourashavas: Nowapara, Mongla, Jhikargacha, and Jessore

Urban Centers:

Khulna District: Phultala, Patherbazar, Kapilmoni, Dumuria, Kotakhali, Gilabari, Koyerhat, Alipur, Kotinga.

<u>Bagerhat District:</u> KJatrapur, Koylahat, Joymonirgol, Gorfa, Chitalmari, Fokirhat, Morrelganj, Badhol, Rayenda.

<u>Jessore District:</u> Khajura, Chowgacha, Bakrahat, Navaron Chintala, Singra.

1.5 Main Components of the Project:

SI. No.	Description (Construction works)	Quantity (Unit)	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Component weightage w.r.to Total estimated cost (%)	
01	Building Restoration	10,210 sq.m	941.66	0.67 %	
02.	Road	197 km	14901.03	10.67 %	
03	Water Control Structure	13 No's	1900.00	1.36%	
04	Dredging /Re-excavation of Rivers/ Khals/Canals	4564954 m^3	4108.46	2.94%	
05	Concrete Lining of Drainage Canals	26m^3	15572.00	11.15 %	
06	Drains	235 km	33047.70	23.67 %	
07	Water supply	(LS)	11252.00	8.06 %	
08	Solid Waste Management	6 No's	4133.10	2.96 %	
09	Sanitation	(LS)	1014.70	0.73 %	
10	Energy Efficiency	(LS)	257.20	0.18 %	
11	Improvement of link road	(LS)	1053.36	0.75 %	
12	Jessore road ,Bara bazaar to Joraghat area Improvement	(LS)	1053.36	0.75 %	
13	Rupsha river crossing area improvement	(LS)	737.36	0.53 %	
14	Bus Terminal Improvement	(LS)	316.01	0.23 %	
15	Enhancement of infrastructure for public transport on the outer by pass road.	(LS)	737.36	0.53 %	
16	Road safety measures	(LS)	421.35	0.30 %	
17	Rehabilitation of Embankment/ riverfront road	(LS)	2528.07	1.81 %	
18	Anticipated subprojects	(LS)	10598.77	7.59 %	
19	Land acquisition /Purchase	(LS)	4267.30	3.05 %	
20	Acquisition of assets	(LS)	6259.84	4.48 %	
21	Consultants(Supplies and services)	(LS)	1403.90	10.05 %	
22	Foreign loan	(LS)	2098.90	1.50 %	
23	(allowance)	(LS)	836.58	0.60 %	
24	Repair, maintenance and Rehabilitation	(LS)	836.80	0.60 %	
25	Development CV-VAT	(LS)	1545.00	1.10 %	
26	Pay of officers	4764 MM	737.65	0.53 %	
_					

1.6 Project Approval, Revision and Progress:

This project is implementing by the financing of Government of Bangladesh (GOB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Information about implementation period, estimated cost and progress of the project are given below:

Table: ADP sanction, disbursement and cost brief:

(Tk. in lac)

Financ ial Year	Original DPP sanction	Revised DPP sanction	Original/ Revised ADP sanction	Disbursem ent Fund	Spent (Financial)	Cost w.r.to ADP sancti on	Unspent Fund	Remarks
2011- 2012	15,190.59	1,220.49	1,225.00	1,220.07	1,220.07	100%	-	
2012- 2013	28,692.28	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,488.41	7,488.41	100%	-	
2013- 2014	25,141.90	33,000.00	8,000.00	7,996.45	7,996.45	100%	-	
2014- 2015	24,691.90	35,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	100%	-	
2015- 2016	24,691.90	38,000.00	48,500.00	43,423.47	30,322.71	63%	13,100.76	Progress upto Apr. 2016
2016- 2017	12,154.17	24,877.25	48,372.74	-	-		-	Project completi on period Dec. 31, 2016
Grand- Total:	130,562.75	139,597.75	139,597.75	86,128.40	73,027.64		13,100.76	

From the above chart it is seen that, from the Financial Year 2011-2012 to 2014-2015 the project achieved 100% progress in respect of ADP allocations.

According to original DPP total project cost is 130562.75 lacs. This project is approved by ECNEC dated: 02-08-2011 taking the target of implementation period from July 2011 to Dec. 2016. RDPP is submitted for real situation, rate schedule change and co-financing of SIDA and it was approved for Tk.139597.75 lacs dated 07.04.2013 by the ECNEC, but project implementation period is unchanged from July 2011 to December 2016. Physical and financial progress of the project 72.98% and 54.00% respectly upto April 2016.

At present financial progress is 54% in which GOB and other Donor Agencies secured 13.32% and 40.68% respectively.

Chapter-2 Consultant's Scope of Work and Methodology

2.1 Terms of Reference of the Consultants (TOR):

- Review the project's aims, objectives, background and rationale of the project.
- **Physical & financial progress:** Component-wise data collection of up-to-date physical and financial progress, present in the chart and reviewing.
- **Information regarding procurement:** Data collection for reviewing and Verifying various procurement process whether those have been completed as per existing Rules (PPR-2008) for procurement of works, goods and services
- Project design, planning of implementation and work's quality: Review of How much achieved of the project aims and verification of approved design and specification, Inspection of physical works and check the quality of ongoing/completed (new, repairing & maintenance) works whether running those as per approved design and specification. Quality checking of using material of ongoing project, suggest to rectify (if needed) and recommendations
- Checking and review of the change with respect to communication, socio-economic and environmental condition in project area after implementation of the project.
- Problems regarding implementation: Review of Various problems regarding implementation (if exist), such as: Delay of procurement process, DPP/RDPP allotment, ADP sanction, mismanagement, enhancing project cost, time extension, probability of achieving project's aim, whether the work is running as per DPP if not achieved, the recommendations are provided, checking the monitoring process of Implementing agency and sponsoring organization.
- **Recommendations:** On the basis of major findings through in-depth monitoring, prepare the specific recommendations and other relevant works imposed by IMED;
- To arrange a local workshop at Gazipur City Corporation;
- Report submission and arrange workshop: Through in-depth monitoring prepare Inception Report,, Pre-draft Report, Draft Final Report, arrange a daylong National workshop on Draft final Report and on the basis recommendations found from the workshop incorporating those in the Report for finalization of the Report.

2.2 Approach and Methodology

Field inspection works were performed for in-depth monitoring activities, four city corporations, 6 pourashavas, 17 upazila's (Urban centre) were selected from project's total 5 city corporations, 12 pourashavas, and 36 Urban centres under implementation. And prepare the in-depth monitoring report considering the following items:

- Review of component wise progress of various items of works and compare it with DPP target, mention any problems (if any) during implementation.
- Observation regarding ADP allocations, Disbursement, and cost related information as per DPP target;
- Implementation progress, Contractor selection and other procurement related information is collected from PD office, city corporation, pourashava, concerning Executive Engineer, LGED office and Upazila Engineer's office;

- Verification of the project procurement process whether done according to PPR-2008.
 Various procurement documents of City corporation, Pourashabva, District (LGED), Upazila (UC);
- Discussion of project implementation problems with PD office and other implementing officers, contractors and determination of the way of solution.
- In order to check quality of constriction works samples are collected in presence of consultant, IMED personnel, LGED, Pourasava personnel. Tests are completed directly in the field and Laboratories of LGED and BUET(BRTC). How to ensure quality of construction works by LGED, City Corporation, Pourashava and Upazila (UC) those are also verified.
- In order verify whether the works has been completed as per approved Design and specification various data has been collected trough Approved check lists.
- Determination overall project implementation problems and prepare recommendations for necessary action.

2.3 Questionnaire and Chart

Two types questionnaire /chart were prepared for technical and socio—economic related aspects. Consulting firm had visited field and discussed with project related personnel before preparation of questionnaire/checklists and finalized those through corrections/additions/omissions. Proper training have been provided to the enumerators(Data collectors) to collect data properly.

Project Related Information collect:

For the preparation of in-depth monitoring report of CRDP Primary and secondary sources data were used.

- Data of Primary source: Inspection of field implementation works, observation of physical condition of works, Socio-economic data collected through questionnaire, data collection through direct field tests and material collections. Photographic data is considered as a primary source data also.
 - **a) Socio-economic part:** Ten Enumerators collected data from beneficiary and control group and from KII(Key Informants Interview) through prescribe questionnaire.
 - **b) Technical Part:** Information collected by the consulting firm about quantity and quality of works whether the amount of works done as per approved, and design and specification of works is Ok or not.
- 2. **Information of Secondary Source data:** As a secondary source data considering DPP, Progress and implementation related information, related Design drawings and procurement documents those are collect from PD Office.

2.3.1 Procedure of Selecting Sample Area

As per terms of reference, consulting firm covered 50 % project area for this in-depth monitoring works. As per discussion with IMED considering less time consuming and shortest possible routes have been chosen. For this following selected areas are confirmed field visit:

Dhaka City Region:

<u>City Corporations:</u> Dhaka North City Corporation, Gazipur City Corporation, Narayanganj City Corporation.

<u>Pourashavas:</u> Manikganj, Savar, Narsingdi, Kanchon, Kaliakoir, Singair, and Sonargaon.

Urban Centers:

<u>Dhaka District:</u> Ashulia, Suvadru, Kalampur.

Gazipur District: Mirzapur, Mouchak, Dolonbazar, Bormi.

Narayangani District: Uchitpur, Fatullah, Murapara, Mograpara, Sobdibazar.

Khulna City Region:

City Corporation: Khulna City Corporation

Pourashavas: Nowapara, Mongla, Jhikargacha, and Jessore

Urban Centers:

<u>Khulna District:</u> Phultala, Patherbazar, Kapilmoni, Dumuria, Kotakhali, Gilabari, Koyerhat, Alapur, Kotinga.

<u>Bagerhat District:</u> Jatrapur, Koylahat, Joymonirgol, Gorfa, Chitalmari, Fokirhat, Morrelganj, Badhol, Rayenda.

Jessore District: Khajura, Chowgacha, Bakrahat, Navaron Chintala, Singra.

2.3.2 Sampling & Process of Collecting Samples

Description	Included area for data collection							
Inspection	50% of total project	t area						
Checklist/data collection with specific charts	Inspection and data component	· ·						
Quality test	5% of total components (viz. bituminous/concrete road, bridge, drain, embankment, regulator, road safety measures, bus terminal)							
Data collected through	10 Nos. FGD (Focus Group Discussion)							
FGD meeting.	City Corporation	Pourashava	Urban Centers					
	3 Nos. (Khulna,	4 Nos. (Jessore,	3 Nos. (Mirzapur,					
	Gazipur,	Mongla, Manikgonj,	Kalampur, Alaipur)					
	Narayanganj) Sonargaon)							
Regional Workshop		Gazipur City Corporation	n					

2.3.3 Sample Collectors

Appointment of Data collectors: As required by the consulting firm 10 Enumerators were appointed, their duty was data collection from the project areas and assist to consulting firm. The data collector (Enumerator) who has been appointed were well experienced in this field.

Training of data collectors: The Consulting firm has given training to the selected data collectors in order to get accurate data from the field .The trainees were taught accurately about questionnaire/check lists properly to collect data. Which were approved by the IMED.

2.3.4 Analysis of Project Documents

Consulting firm (Technical Support Services Limited) has reviewed DPP and the relevant documents of the project .Component wise Physical and financial progress of the project upto April -2016 has been shown according to the project document. (see Section 5.1).

2.3.5 Field Visit

The consulting firm personnel have visited the field several times of the project areas and carried out in-depth monitoring activities. During field inspection the project's problems and progress are discussed in detail with implementing personnel and officials involved in the project. The physical condition of the implemented /under implementation schemes of the project were observed by visiting total 4 City Corporations, 6 municipalities and 18 Upazilas (Urban Centers). During field visit by the consulting firm, exchanged views and ideas about the reaction of local people, about the implementation problem of the project. Detailed discussion on the project and the data obtained from the field has been inserted in the report.

2.3.6 Field Visit and Verification regarding Specification and Quality of Work done under the Project

Completed works, collected material at the sites, collected equipment / goods and services related tender documents and quoted tender submitted by the contractors are reviewed and related other documents / papers are also checked. Consulting firm has checked quality and quantity of work done through the following tests:

- Compressive strength by smith hammer test;
- verified lab test results of used MS bar for RC works
- Quality verification of used stone and brick chips and sand;
- Structural quality and finishing of the completed and on-going sub-project were also verified whether the works have been completed as per specification.
- By measuring the total length, width, cross-sections of various Subprojects

2.3.7 Overall Item wise Details Progress of Work components basis (up-to-date progress and target)

The overall and detailed (physical and financial) updated progress of implemented/under implementation works and target of the project are collected from the office of Project Director to verify the actual progress of the project during In-depth monitoring period. Item wise of project's finished and unfinished work been identified as a percentage basis and shown in the table.

2.3.8 Monitoring of Tendering procedures.

Civil works of the projects, planning of purchase of goods and services and their real progresses are verified. Reviewed Procurement process that the government follows, collected various data obtained from the records of the Project Director's office and passed opinions. (Annex 3).

2.3.9 Checklists used in In-depth Monitoring

To collect data/ information by using variety of formats for In-depth monitoring. The consulting firm collected data through checklists from the office of Project Director and the relevant field offices. For this monitoring works collected data component basis from flexible and rigid pavement, Guide Wall, Protection works, Side slope, bridges, culverts and U-drains.

Measuring the quantity and quality of construction of physical works consulting firm performed following activities:

- Documents were reviewed to ensure the quality of the materials that all the tests /checks / test code were carried out fairly in accordance with the specification by the Implementing Agencies.
- Check the measurement of flexible pavement, rigid pavement, layer compaction, drains/, walls thickness, etc.
- Approved design and profile.
- Verify the quality of materials of sub-base, base, carpeting, and seal coat.
- Verify the quality of the guide wall, MS Rod, CC casting and R.C.C casting.
- Inspection of work plan of ongoing works of the Implementing Agency and used equipment by contractors.
- Inspected / checking of protection Work, Side slope, checking of cambers etc.

2.4 Submission of Reports

Project related reports:

- 1. Meetings and field inspection;
- Data collection from field;
- 3. Verificaiton, combination and analysis of collected data;
- 4. Progress checking of projects under implementation (physical & financial);
- 5. Verification of procurement process;
- 6. Verification of the project design, planning of implementation and quality of works;
- 7. Verification of project implmentation related problems;
- 8. Prepare evaluation report, recommendation and remarks on the basis of study;
- 9. Finalize the report incorporating the decision of Draft Final Report;
- 10. Arranged Regional / National level Workshop;
- 11. Prepare Final Report incorporating of various recommendatins found in the National workshop's opinion.

Chapter-3 Determination of Sub projects for the Assignment

3.1 Work Plan for Assignment

4 City corporations from 5, 6 Pourashavas from 12 and 17 Urban Centres from 36 are taken for in-depth monitoring works under CRDP project. That means 50% of project area is covered for the determination for sampling: Those are as follows:

3.2 City Corporation / Pourashava / Urban Centers

SI. No.	City Corporation/Pourashava/Urban Centre	No. of Schemes						
1	Gazipur City Corporation	5 Nos.						
2	Khulna City Corporation	3 Nos.						
Pourashavas								
1	Savar	3 Nos.						
2	Manikganj	6 Nos.						
3	Sonargaon	3 Nos.						
4	Jhikargacha,	1 No.						
5	Mongla	4 Nos.						
Urban	Urban Centers							
1	Ashulia Urban Centers (Savar Upazila)	2 Nos.						

Urban Center:

We had completed 3 FGD meeting for Urban Centers but their physical works did not start, for this reason field test and sampling was not possible. We have collected data by checklist from selected Urban Centers.

Determination 5% sampling of each component was decided accordingly but it was more/less as per real scenario.

Chapter-4 Item-wise Physical and Financial Progress of the Project

4.1 Item-wise Physical and Financial Progress of the Project

SI. No	Description (Construction works)	Quantity (Unit)	Estimated cost (Lakh taka)	Cost upto April 2016 (Lakh Taka)	Physical progress of components (%)	% Cost w.r. to estimated cost
1	Building Restoration	10,210 sq.m	941.66	0	0	0
2	Road	197 km	14901.03	13086	91	87.82
3	Water Control Structure	13 nos.	1900.00	945	56	49.74
4	Dredging /Re-excavation of Rivers/Khals/Canals	4564954 m³	4108.46	2350	59	57.93
5	Concrete Lining of Drainage Canals	26m³	15572.00	5436	39	34.91
6	Drains	235 km	33047.70	26251	90.60	79.43
7	Water supply	L.S.	11252.00	1300	59.26	11.55
8	Solid Waste Management	6 Nos.	4133.10	0	0	0
9	Sanitation	L.S.	1014.70	68	7	6.70
10	Energy Efficiency	L.S.	257.20	83	32.29	32.27
11	Improvement of link road	L.S.	1053.36	900	88	85.44
12	Jessore road ,Bara bazaar to Joraghat area Improvement	L.S.	1053.36	850	87.90	86.69
13	Rupsha river crossing area improvement	L.S.	737.36	450	66	61.03
14	Bus Terminal Improvement	L.S.	316.01	150	57	47.46
15	Enhancement of infrastructure for public transport on the outer by pass road.	L.S.	737.36	600	85	81.37
16	Road safety measures	L.S.	421.35	0	0	0
17	Rehabilitation of Embankment/riverfront road	L.S.	2528.07	700	31	27.69
18	Anticipated subprojects	L.S.	10598.77	1133.27	14.80	10.69
19	Land acquisition / Purchase	L.S.	4267.30	0	3	0
20	Acquisition of assets	L.S.	6259.84	4654.02	79.01	74.34
21	Consultants(Supplies and services)	L.S.	1403.90	9997.16	79.42	79.42
22	Foreign loan	L.S.	2098.90	250	12	11.92
23	(allowance)	L.S.	836.58	221.31	49.70	15.33
24	Repair, maintenance and Rehabilitation	L.S.	836.80	265.55	031.80	31.73
25	Development CV-VAT	L.S.	1545.00	850	056	55.01
26	Pay of officers	4764 MM	737.65	844.81	043	42.55
27	Physical Contingency	L.S.	1390.00	0	00	0
28	Price Contingency	L.S.	1556.94	0	00	0

4.2 Item-wise Progress of the Project

SI.	Name of important C (with quantit	•	ent	Cost as per RDPP / TPP		Achievement with last June 2015		Target of current year 2015-16 as per DPP		Progress upto April 2016	
No					Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Physical
				Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Components and Sub- Components	Unit	Qnty.	Taka	Taka	% of the component	Taka	% of the component		% of the component	% of the component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	CONSTRUCTION WORK										
	i) Building Restoration	sqm	10210	941.66							100%
	ii) Road	km	197	14901.03	8136.00	55%	6000.00	40%	4950.00	90%	9%
	iii) Water control Structure	no	13	1900.00	325.00	17%	768.00	40%	626.00	98%	43.8%
	iv) River dredging/re- excavation of river/khal	cum	4564954	4108.46	870.00	21%	1600.00	39%	1510.00	98%	40.78%
	v) Concrete lining of drainage canals	km	26	15572.00	1650.00	11%	5000.00	32%	3786.00	88%	60.84%
	vi) Drains	km	235	33047.70	13851.00	42%	18000.00	54%	12400.00	90%	9.40%
	vii) Water Supply	LS		11252.00	800.00	7%	1500.00	13%	500.00	40%	87.80%
	viii) Solid Waste Management	no	6	4133.10							100%
	ix) Sanitation	LS		1014.70	68.000	7%					93%
	x) Energy Efficiency	LS		257.20	80.000	31%	3.000	1%	3.00	100%	68%
	xi) Improvement of link road	LS		1053.36	250.000	24%	750.000	71%	650.00	90%	12%
	Jessore road Bara Bazar to Joragata Area Improvement	LS		1053.36	250.00	24%	750.000	71%	600.00	90%	12.1%
	Rupsha River Crossing Area Improvement	LS		737.36			700.00	95%	450.00	70%	33.5%
	Bus Terminal	LS		316.01			300.00	95%	150.00	60%	43%

SI.	Name of important C (with quantit	ent	Cost as per RDPP / TPP		Achievement with last June 2015		Target of current year 2015-16 as per DPP		Progress upto April 2016		
No					Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Physical
	Components and Sub			Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Components and Sub- Components	Unit	Qnty.	Taka	Taka	% of the component	Taka	% of the component		% of the component	% of the component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Improvement										
	Enhancement of Infrastructure for Public Transport on the outer Bypass Road	LS		737.36	250.00	34%	450.00	61%	350.00	85%	14.16%
	Access Road Improvement	LS		1053.36	650.00	62%	400.00	38%	350.00	95%	1.9%
	Road Safety Measures	LS		421.35			50.00				100%
	Rehabilitation of Embankment/ River Front	LS		2528.07	200.00	8%	600.00	24%	500.00		68.95%
	Anticipated Sub Project	LS		10598.77			7860.93	74%	1133.27	20%	85.2%
	Sub-Total			105626.85	27380.00		44731.93		27952.27		
2	Land Acquisition & Re- Settlement	LS		4267.30	112.50	3%					97%
3	Acquisition of Assets	LS		6259.84	4585.95	73%	768.07	12%	68.07	54%	20.52%
4	Consultant	mm	1998.50	12587.08	8066.16	64%	600.00	19%	1931.00	79%	20.99%
5	Manpower	LS		1985.21	671.22	34%	245.00	12%	173.59	71%	57.48%
	Office Contingency	LS		1443.83	552.58	38%	260.00	18%	168.73	65%	50.3%
	Repair, Maintenance, Rehabilitation	LS		836.80	236.50	28%	45.00	5%	29.05	65%	68.75%
6	CD/VAT	LS		1545.00	850.00	55%		55%			45%
7	Interest Charge during implementation	LS		2098.90	250.00	12%	0.00				88%
8	Physical Contingencies	LS		1556.94							100%

SI.	Name of important ((with quanti	•	ent	Cost as per RDPP / TPP		ent with last 2015	Target of c 2015-16 a	urrent year s per DPP	Progress up	to April 2016	Unspent /Unfinished balance against DPP target
No					Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Physical
	Components and Sub- Components	Unit	Jnit Qnty.	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
				Taka	Taka	% of the	Taka	% of the		% of the	% of the
	Somponents				rana	component	rana	component		component	component
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Price contingencies	LS		1390.00							100%
	Sub-Total:		33970.90	15324.91		3768.07		2370.44			
	Total:			139597.75	42704.91		48500.00		30322.71		

Heritage buildings Restoration item of the project has been stopped during JRM (Joint Review Mission) tour from 15-23 April 2015, because they opined this item of work does not match with the main purpose (scope) of the project, with their recommendation this item of work is suspended.

Due to problems in some components such as: Solid waste management demand which was not available from concerning organization, sub-smplementation were not possible for sanitation items also etc.

4.3 Item-wise Development of Tendering (Comparison of Physical and Financial Progress of Procurement of Works, Supply and Services)

Item	DPP provision (Taka in Lac)	Total number of Signed Contract	Contract Amount (Taka in Lac)	Physical progress (%)	Total Amount spent (Taka in Lac)	Contract progress with respect to the DPP provision (%)	Amount spent with respect to the DPP provision (%)	Target upto April 2016 (as per DPP)	Deviation as per DPP	Remarks
Goods	7804.84	11	6176.04	95%	4654.02	79%	60%	80%	20% less	10 Contracts completed
Works	105626.8	91	88339.91	73%	55332.27	84%	53%	80%	27% less	32 Contracts completed
Services	10333.46	7	10070.36	99%	9997.16	97.5%	97%	80%	17% above O.K.	2 Contracts completed (RDP and MCD)
Total	123765.10	109	104586.31		69983.45					

4.4 Progress of Works at 4 (four) City Corporations

SI.No	City Corporation	Major Components	Estimated cost (In lakh Taka)	% Physical Progress	% Financial Progress	Remarks
1	Dhaka City Corporation	Roads, Drains, Footpath	4999.44	52%	23%	Less Progress
2	Gazipur City Corporation	Roads, Drains, Solar Panel, PTW, Footpath	10753.77	92.52%	86%	Progress Good
3	Khulna City Corporation	Roads, Drains, Dredging /Re- excavation of Rivers/Khals/Canals	20861.14	92%	86%	Progress Good
4	Narayanganj City Corporation	Roads, Drains, Footpath	2667.98	58.21%	39%	Less Progress

4.5 Progress of Works at 6 (six) Municipalities

SI.No	Pourashavas/ Upazila	Major Components	Estimated cost (In lakh Taka)	% Physical Progress	% Financial Progress	Remarks
1.	Manikganj Pourashava	Roads, Drains, Bridge	2847.15	79.52%	71%	Progress Good
2.	Sonargaon Pourashava	Roads, Drains, Footpath, Bridge	1847.67	61.62%	40%	Less Progress
3.	Savar Pourashava	Roads, Drains, Footpath	2910.36	69.80%	49%	Less Progress
4.	Mongla Pourashava	Roads, Drains, Footpath , Water Structure Regulator	6034.55	88%	65%	Progress Good
5.	Jessore Pourashava	Roads, Drains, Footpath	5063.85	88%	72%	Progress Good
6.	Jhikargacha Pourashava	Roads, Drains, Footpath	2870.09	100%	76%	Progress Good
7.	Ashulia Urban Centres(Savar Upazila)	Roads, Drains, Culvert	4534.58	100%	100%	Progress Good
		Water Supply	1152.09	33%	26%	Less Progress

Chapter-5 Monitoring of Procurement Process / Documents for Tendering and Selection of Contractors

- 5.1 Monitoring of Procurement Process (Tendering and Selection of Contractors): In order to analyze the documents of "City Region Development Project field visits were done. Through specific checklist (given in Annexure -3) documents were verified. During documents review following significances were found. 29 documents have been reviewed for sampling. According to the Loan Agreement procedure between GOB and ADB the project has got the bindings to follow the procurement procedure of ADB of taking decision of tenders. On that basis they took prior approval from ADB during finalizing any tender. Each package of tender documents (Bid Document) and the tender evaluation report (Bid Evaluation Report) were completed in accordance with the rules ADB.
- **5.2** Analysis of Tender Documents: After analyzing 29 documents of different category of works the following results were found. Procurement information of the packages are attached at Annexure -3.

SI No	Indicator category	Indicator process	Collected data		Results	Remarks
1	Tender call	Tender notice published	1	How many % of tender are published in newspaper	100%	As per PPR
1	render can	Tenders in CPTU website	2	How many % tender in CPTU website	100%	As per PPR
2	Tender submission	Time limit for tender preparation	3	Average day of tender publishing and submission	21-29 days	21 days required as per PPR
		Time maintain of tendering	4	How many % bidder got adequate time for submission of tender	100%	As per PPR
		Participants of bidders	5	Ratio of tender submission and tender sale	60%	60% deposit from sold tenders
	Tender opening	Tender evaluation member for tender opening	6	How many % of TEC members' attended in tender opening meetings.	100%	As per PPR-2008
3		External member (except LGED) of tender evaluation	7	How many % of tender is evaluated in presence of external members except LGED.	100%	As per PPR-2008
4	Tender evaluation	Time for tender evaluation	8	Average days within tender opening & tender evaluation	20	As per PPR-2008
				How many tender completed within due time.	60%	60% evaluation
		Receiving of tender	10	Average responsive bidders	4.0	Average 4 responsive bidders

From the above chart it is seen that each procurement process was completed as per PPR- 2008 and by following procurement process of project aid agencies (ADB, KfW, SIDA).

5.3 Information Regarding Tender and Selection of Contractors

Processing of Tendering:

All tendering processes of the project are completed as per ADB procurement process and it is compatible with PPR-2008.

Monitoring of procurement Process:

Procurement activities of the project are done by PIU. That were continuously monitored by Project Director (PMCU), ADB and monitoring unit of LGED.

Work plan of contractors:

Work plan schedule was submitted by contractors with contracts sign as per tender documents criteria. According to contract sign condition, contractors updated the work plan schedule from time to time, that were approved by PD (if required)

Actual time of work completion:

For the completion of Civil works of (CRDP) project the duration was mostly fixed up to 365 days (for max. contracts). In some cases though the works was not completed within the duration given by PD/Implementing agency in that case time was extended up to 30% because of transportation problem, complication and climate fatalities.

Quoted rate above or less:

some tender cost are above (22.19%) because of following the old estimated rate schedule of LGED. But when tender rate is reasonable to compare present market price then appring Authority gave permission as per recommendation of TEC. Some tenders submitted in lower rates (upto 14.25% below) from the estimated cost. For those case tenders are approved to verify tangible market price .It is mentioned that each Bid Evaluation Report was approved by ADB / KfW.

Verification of tender documents of 11 packages shows that 6 packages given work orders for high rate from approved estimated rate and its maximum rate is 22.19% (highest). For Five (5) package work orders are given lower than the approved estimated cost rate and it's max. 14.25% (lowest). Each tender process is completed following PPR-2008.

Chapter-6 Field Verification for checking of Quantity and Quality of Construction Works

6.1 Inspection of Civil Works: The consulting firm visited 68 No. schemes from 30 packages of 27 urban areas (out of 53). Physical condition, measurement, design, etc. were checked at the time of inspections. Numbers of schemes are given below:

SI. No.	City Corporation	Pourashava	Urban Center	No. of Scheme
1	Dhaka North City Corporation			1
2	Gazipur City Corporation			4
3	Narayanganj City Corporation			2
4	Khulna City Corporation			3
5		Manikgonj		3
6		Savar		3
7		Singair		2
8		Sonargaon		3
9		Jessore		3
10		Jhikorgacha		3
11			Kalampur of Dhamrai Upazila	2
12			Ashulia of Savar Upazila	3
13			Mirzapur of Gazipur Sadar Upazila	2
14			Bormi of Sreepur Upazila	2
15			Navaran of Sarsha Upazila	2
16			Chowgacha Sadar Upazila	2
17			Singra of Keshabpur Upazila	2
18			Chintola of Monirampur Upazila	2
19			Bokrahat of Jhikargacha Upazila	2
20			Alaipur of Rupsha Upazila	4
21			Kopilmuni of Paikgacha Upazila	2
22			Dumuria Sadar Upazila	4
23			Kotinga of Terokhada Upazila	2
24			Rayenda of Sarankhola Upazila	2
25			Moralganj Sadar Upazila	2
26			Joymonirgoal of Mongla Upazila	4
27			Fatullah of Narayanganj Sadar	2

Road (both flexible RC Pavement) bridge, culvert, drain, footpath and foot over-bridge etc. were the part of the visited schemes.

6.2 Verification of the Quality of Construction work: To determine quality of construction work some tests were performed through the field inspection, for example DCP test for checking various layer's compactions of roads. Hammer test for bridge, culvert and RC road's concrete strength. Then this test report is verified by BUET and LGED lab. Physical measurement is checked as per specification. These are given below with photographs:

Dhaka city region Gazipur City Corporation





City Corporation: Gazipur City Corporation

Observation date:07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Construction of RC Drain start from Noor General Store to Harinal Road Box Culvert

via Rail Bridge (Ch. 0-533m) Pack. CRDP/LGED/GCC/Gazipur/NCB/2012 /W-02

Physical Measurement: 1.20 m x 533 m

Physical Status: Good

Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test – Strength 23 MPa

Observation: Work done as per Specification.

Work Completion Date: Feb 2015



City Corporation: Gazipur City Corporation

Observation date:07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Afaz Bhaban to Hospital Road

Bridge via Rail Bridge (DW-04)
Present Status: (100%) Complete
Physical Measurement 3 m-4 m x 985 m

Physical Status: Good

Observation: To be maintained properly

Work Completion Date: Mar. 2016

City Corporation: Gazipur City Corporation

Observation date:07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Construction of RC Drain start from Shibbari Afaz Bhaban to Hospital Bridge. (Ch. 200m)

CRDP/LGED/GCC/Gazipur/NCB/2012/W-01
Physical Measurement: wall thickness 250 mm

Physical Status: Good

Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test – Strength

27 MPa

Observation: Work has completed as per design

specification.

Work Completion Date: March-2016



07/05/2016

City Corporation: Gazipur City Corporation (Tongi)

Observation date:07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. (Ch. 1650m) Pack:

CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi/NCB/2014/W-06 Physical Measurement :3.70 m x 1180 m

Physical Status: Good

Name of test: DCP Test – DCP Test –

CBR Value 195% was found.

Observation: Compaction and CBR has been found

correct, as per specification.
Work Completion Date: April-2016

City Corporation: Gazipur City Corporation (Tongi)

Observation date :07/05/2016(material

collection)
Name of Scheme: Improvement of Road from

Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. Pack: CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi NCB/2014/W-01

Physical Status of the road: Good

Name of test: Gradation Test of stone chips – F.M

6.96 was found

Observation: F.M. Found as per specification

Source: BUET(BRTC) Laboratory

Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 40%





City Corporation: Gazipur City Corporation (Tongi)

Observation date: 07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. (Ch. 0-CRDP/LGED /GCC/Tongi/NCB 1530m) Pack: /2014/W-02

Physical Measurement: 3.70 m x 1560 m

Physical Status: Good

Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test – Strength 14 MPa was found for 7 days, curing is going on. Observation: Strength found as per desired rate. Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 40%

Pourashava: Manikgonj Pourashava

Observation date: 06/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Improvement of Road from Manikgoni Bus Stand to end Point of Pourashava & Ramjan Ali College Road via North side of Dr. Clinic (Ch. 0-850m). Pack. CRDP/LGED/Manikgonj /NCB/2013/W-02

Name of test: Sieve Analysis – F.M 2.61 was found. Observation: As per specification result was found correct.

Source: BUET(BRTC) Laboratory

Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 78.04%





Pourashava: Manikgonj Pourashava

Observation date: 06/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Improvement of Road from Manikgoni Bus Stand to end Point of Pourashava & Ramjan Ali College Road via North side of Dr. Clinic (Ch. 0-850m). Pack. CRDP/LGED/Manikgonj/ NCB/2013/W-02

Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test – Strength 18 MPa was found for 15 days, curing is going on Observation: : Strength found as per desired rate Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 78.04%

Pourashava: Manikgonj Pourashava

Observation date: 06/05/2016

Name of Scheme Manikgonj Bus Stand to Ramjan

Ali College (Ch. 275m) (W-02)

Physical Status: Good

Observation: Hinge did not maintain correctly. At the point of Engineering view one side would be fixed and other side would be free, but it did not maintain properly. Instructed to maintain it properly after rectification. However, other parts of the concrete strength was found as per specification.

Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 78.04%





Pourashava: Manikgonj Pourashava

Observation date: 06/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Singair Biotikhola Road (Ch.

180m) (W-02)

Physical Status: Good

Observation: Work has completed as per design

specification.

Name of test: DCP Test found as per specification

CBR Value 176% was found.

DCP Test: Compaction and CBR value found

correct in as per specification. Work Completion Date:April-2016

Pourashava: Manikgonj Pourashava

Observation date: 06/05/2016

Name of Scheme:Bridge over Nawakandi Khal

(W-02)

Observation: Clear Cover have to be of min. 1.5" but was not found at the top surface and also level not maintained properly.

Physical Measurement: Length of the bridge was

found 48.05 m(O.K)

Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 85%





Pourashava: Manikgonj Pourashava

Observation date:06/05/2016

Name of Scheme Bridge over Nawakandi Khal (W-

02)

Length of Bridge: was found 48.05 m.

Observation: Centering Material such as bamboo and wooden poles have been used, but Steel props required to be used for this type of important

structure.

Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 85%

Pourashava: Manikgonj Pourashava

Observation date:06/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Improvement of Road from Baowe-apara More to west side of Singair Biti Khola road via Mendi Bagh Bridge nearTara Mia's house. Pack: CRDP/LGED/ Manikgonj/NCB/

2013/W-02

Physical Measurement: Length of Bridge 48.05 m.

Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test -

Strength found: 35 MPa

Strength found as per specification.

Current Status: Work ongoing. Progress 85%





Savar (Ashulia Urban Center)

Observation date: 06/05/2016 Name of Scheme: 20-mile to Jirabo.

(Ch.3+800m) Pack:

CRDP/LGED/Savar/ICB/2013/W-01 Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test –

Strength 21.5 MPa was found.

Observation: Work has completed as per

design specification.

Work Completion Date: Oct-2015

Pourashava: SavarPourashava

Observation date: 06/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Imp. of Road from Savar Thana Bus Stand to Nama Bazar via Savar Model Thana

(Ch. 425m) (Lot-2)

Name of test: Test DCP Test CBR Value 118% has found.

Observation: found as per design and

specification.

Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 42%







Pourashava: Savar Pourashava

Observation date:06/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Imp. of Road from Savar Thana Bus Stand to Nama Bazar via Savar Model Thana

(Ch. 425m) (Lot-2)

Name of test: Gradation Test – F.M 6.97.(Material collecting in-situ state)

Thickness was found correct. (Field Checking)

Observation: working is going on according to design specification. Thickness

was found correct.

Source: BUET(BRTC) Laboratory Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 42%



Pourashava: Savar Pourashava

Observation date:06/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Improvement of Road from Pakija Textile Miles to Sahebagh Chowrasta (Ch.200m). Pack. CRDP/LGED /Savar/NCB/2014/W-01

Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test

Strength was found 21.5 MPa. As per specification

found

Observation: Work completed as per design

specification.

Work Completion Date: April-2016

Pourashava: Sonargaon Pourashava

Observation date:07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Imp. of road near Choiti Composite Ltd. (Ch. 1650m) Pack: CRDP/LGED/Sonargaon /NCB /2014/W-01

Name of test: DCP Test CBR Value found 182%.

Observation: according to design specification CBR and compaction strength was found correct.

Work Completion Date: April-2016







Pourashava: Sonargaon PourashavaObservation date: 07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Deck Girder Bridge over Tazpur Khal (Ch. +728m)

Physical Measurement: Length 20 m

Observation: The slope protection work of the bridge revealed some crack which was built by by the Block Placement, but the quality of original Structure has been found correct. Instructed to rectify.

Work Completion Date: April-2016

Pourashava: Sonargaon Pourashava

Observation date:07/05/2016

Name of Scheme: Construction of 20m long RC deck girder bridge (Ch. 0-728m) over Tajpur khal Tipordi. Pack. CRDP

/LGED/Sonargaon/NCB/2014/W-01

Physical Measurement: Length found 20 m

Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test – Strength

found 29 MPa.

Observation: Found the strength as per

specification.

Work Completion time: April-2016



Khulna City Region Khulna City Corporation



City Corporation : Khulna City Corporation

Observation date 30/04/2016

Name of Scheme Labonchara, Khulna Ch.2300m

(DW-02)

Physical Status: Good Name of test: DCP Test – CBR Value found 208 %

Observation: Found the CBR and compaction as

per specification

Work Completion Date: Dec.2015

City Corporation : Khulna City Corporation

Observation date 30/04/2016

Name of Scheme: Rupsha River Crossing Area Improvement (Pack: CRDP/LGED/KCC/KfW/NCB

/2015/W-08 (Bridge)

Name of test: Elongation Test MS bar. -

13% Elongation found.

Observation: according to design specification the

test result was found correct. Source: BUET(BRTC) Laboiratory.

Current Status: Work is ongoing, progress 25%



Khulna City Corporation (the Inspection District Lab of LGED)





Pourashava: Mongla Pourashava Observation date 01/05/2016

Name of Scheme Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway – Burirdanga Bridge Road Ch: 300m (iii). Pack: CRDP/LGED/Mongla/NCB/2014/W-03 (Lot-2)

Name of test: Proportion Test of Agg, and sand

54:46 was found.

Observation: according to design specification

was found correct.

Source: LGED Laboratory Khulna.

Current Status: Work ongoing progress 89.87%





Pourashava: Mongla Pourashava Observation date 11/04/2016

Name of Scheme Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway to Lawdob Kheaghat Road. Pack: CRDP/LGED/Mongla/NCB/ 2014/W-03 Name of test: LAA Test – 34.02 have been found. Observation: according to design specification was

found correct.

Source: LGED Laboratory Khulna

Current Status: Work ongoing progress 69.87%

Pourashava: Mongla Pourashava Observation date01/05/2016

Name of Scheme Construction of 22.0M RCC Bridge at Burirdanga over Shala khal. Ch. 600m Pack: CRDP/LGED/ Mongla/ NCB/ 2014/W-03 Name of test: Rebound Hammer Test –

Strength found 32 MPa.

Observation: according to design specification the

strength was found correct.





Pourashava: Jhikargachha Pourashava

Observation date:30/04/2016

Name of Scheme Hospital Road beside Jessore-

Benapole Road (W-01)

Observation: work completed according to design and specification, visual quality of the work is good

and width measurements were accurate.

Work Completion Date: April-2016

Pourashava: Jhikargachha Pourashava

Observation date:30/04/2016

Name of Scheme: Hospital Road beside Jessore-

Benapole Road (W-01)

Observation: work completed according to design and specification, visual quality of the work is good and width measurements were found accurate.

Work Completion Date: April-2016



6.3 Test of various Construction Material (collected from work sites) and their Results

SL. No	Name of works / package No.	Description of sample/ Name	Name of Tests	Results as per Specification	Test Results	Rema rks
1	Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway – Burirdanga Bridge Road Ch: 300m (iii). Pack: CRDP/LGED/Mongla/NCB/2014/W-03 (Lot-2)	Sub-base Layer	Proportion Test(LGED)	Agr: Sand 50:50	54:46	ОК
2	Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway to Lawdob Kheaghat Road Ch: 200m (ii). Pack: CRDP/LGED/Mongla/NCB/2014/W-03 (Lot-2)	Base Coarse	Grain size analysis (LGED)	% passing	As per range	ОК
3	Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway to Lawdob Kheaghat Road. Pack: CRDP/LGED/Mongla/NCB/2014/ W-03 (Lot-2)	Coarse sand (Sylhet)	F.M(LGED)	2.50	2.60	ОК
4	Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway – Burirdanga Bridge Road. Pack: CRDP/ LGED/Mongla/ NCB /2014 /W-03	Fine sand (SB layer)	F.M(LGED)	0.80	1.29	ОК
5	Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway to Lawdob Kheaghat Road. Pack: CRDP/ LGED/Mongla/ NCB/ 2014/W-03	Base Coarse	Grain size analysis (LGED)	% passing	As per range	ОК
6	Improvement of Road from Khulna-Mongla Highway to Lawdob Kheaghat Road. Pack: CRDP/ LGED/Mongla/NCB/ 2014/W-03	B. coarse Brick chips	LAA (LGED)	40%	34.02%	ОК
7	Rehabilitation of Riverfront Road under Khulna City Corporation. Pack: CRDP/LGED/KCC/KfW/NCB /2015/W-06	Sub-base Layer	CBR (LGED)	35%	133%	ОК
8	Rehabilitation of Riverfront Road under Khulna City Corporation. Pack: CRDP/LGED/KCC/KfW/NCB/2015/W-06	Base Coarse	CBR (LGED)	80%	208%	ОК
9	Construction of 22.0M RCC Bridge at Burirdanga over Shala khal. Ch. 600m Pack: CRDP/LGED/ Mongla/ NCB/ 2014/W-03	Girder	Hammer Test (LGED)	25 MPa	32 MPa	ОК
10	Improvement of Road from Manikgonj Bus Stand to end Point of Pourashava & Ramjan Ali College Road via North side of Dr. Clinic (Ch. 0-850m). Pack. CRDP/LGED/Manikgonj/NCB/2013/W-02	Sylhet sand	Sieve Analysis (BUET)	FM 2.50	2.61	ОК
11	Improvement of Road from Baoweapara More to west side of Singair Biti Khola road via Mendi Bagh Bridge Tara Mia's house. Pack: CRDP/LGED/Manikgonj/NCB/ 2013/W-02	Sylhet Sand	Sieve Analysis (BUET)	FM 2.50	1.98	Not OK
12	Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. Pack: CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi NCB/2014/W-01	Sylhet Sand	Sieve Analysis (BUET)	FM 2.50	2.98	ОК
13	Improvement of Road from Baoweapara More to west side of Singair Biti Khola road via Mendi Bagh Bridge Tara Mia's house. Pack: CRDP/LGED/Manikgonj/NCB/ 2013/W-02	Stone Chips	LAA (BUET)	30%	30%	ОК
14	Imp. of Road from Savar Thana Bus Stand to Nama Bazar via Savar Model Thana (Ch. 425m) (Lot-2)	Brick chips	Gradation (BUET)	FM 7 -7.50	6.97	ОК
15	Improvement of Road from Manikgonj Bus Stand to end Point of Pourashava & Ramjan Ali College Road via North side of Dr. Clinic (Ch. 0-850m). Pack. CRDP/LGED/Manikgonj/NCB/2013/W-02	Stone chips	Gradation (BUET)	FM 7-7.50	7.51	ОК
16	Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. Pack: CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi NCB/2014/W-01	Stone chips	Gradation (BUET)	FM 7-7.50	6.96	ОК
17	Rupsha River Crossing Area Improvement (Pack: CRDP/LGED/KCC/KfW/NCB/2015/W-08 (Bridge)	16mm MS Bar	Elongation Test (BUET)	14%	13%	ОК

Results of DCP test. Those tests done directly in field level.

SI. No	Name of works / package No.	Descrip tion of sample / Name	Name of Tests	Results as per Specification	Test Results	Remar ks
1	Imp. of Road from Savar Thana Bus Stand to Nama Bazar via Savar Model Thana (Ch. 425m). Pack: CRDP/LGED/Savar/NCB/2014/W-02	Base- Coarse	DCP	80%	118%	ОК
2	20-mile to Jirabo. (Ch.3+800m) Pack: CRDP/LGED/ Savar/ICB/2013/W-01	WBM	DCP	80%	214%	ОК
3	Imp. of road near Choiti Composite Ltd (Ch. 1650m) Pack: CRDP /LGED/Sonargaon/NCB /2014 /W-01	WBM	DCP	80%	182%	ОК
4	Imp. of road near Choiti Composite Ltd (Ch. 1650m) Pack: CRDP /LGED/Sonargaon/NCB /2014 /W-01	Sub- Base	DCP	35%	285%	ОК
5	Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. (Ch. 1650m) Pack: CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi/NCB/2014/W-06	Base- Coarse	DCP	80%	195%	ОК
6	Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. (Ch. 1750m) Pack: CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi NCB/2014/W-01	Base- Coarse	DCP	80%	206%	ОК

Results of Rebound Hammer test those are directly competed in field:

SL. No	Name of works / package No.	Description of sample/Name	Name of Tests	Results as per Specificati on	Test Results	Remar ks
1	Improvement of Road from Pakija Textile Miles to Sahebagh Chowrasta (Ch.200m). Pack. CRDP/LGED/Savar/NCB/2014/W-01	Top layer	Rebound Hammer Test	21 MPa	21.5 MPa	ОК
2	20-mile to Jirabo. (Ch.0-1396m) Pack: CRDP/LGED/ Savar/ICB/2013/W-01 (Box Culvert)	Abutment/ Wing Wall	Rebound Hammer Test	25 MPa	32 MPa	ОК
3	Construction of 20m long RC deck girder bridge (Ch. 0-728m) over Tajpur khal Tipordi. Pack. CRDP /LGED/Sonargaon/NCB/2014/W-01	Abutment SE	Rebound Hammer Test	25 MPa	29 MPa	ОК
4	Construction of 20m long RC deck girder bridge (Ch. 0-728m) over Tajpur khal Tipordi. Pack. CRDP /LGED/Sonargaon/NCB/2014/W-01	Abutment NE	Rebound Hammer Test	25 MPa	27 MPa	ОК
5	Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. (Ch. 0-1560m) Pack: CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi NCB/2014/W-02	Top Layer	Rebound Hammer Test	25 MPa	13 MPa	7 days strengt h
6	Improvement of Road from Board bazar to Bottola (Lot-2) RCC Road. (Ch. 0-1530m) Pack: CRDP/LGED/GCC/Tongi NCB/2014/W-02	Top Layer	Rebound Hammer Test	25 MPa	14 MPa	7 days strengt h
7	Construction of RC Drain start from Shibbari Afaz Bhaban to Hospital Bridge. (Ch. 200m) Pack. CRDP/LGED/GCC/Gazipur/NCB/2012/W-01	North Wall S. Wall	Rebound Hammer Test	25 MPa	27 MPa 31 MPa	ОК
8	Construction of RC Drain start from Noor General Store to Harinal Road Box Culvert via Rail Bridge (Ch. 0-533m) Pack. CRDP/LGED/GCC/Gazipur/NCB/2012/W-02	Top Layer	Rebound Hammer Test	21 MPa	23 MPa	ОК

Direct field tests result shows that quality found from these are 100 percent and the material collected directly from the field and Test results have been found as per approved Specification except one. That's material (Sylhet sand) is used in the Manikganj 48.05 m span Bridge and it's results is considered a bad result i,e 6% only. (Pack: CRDP / LGED / Manikgonj / NCB / 2013 / W-02).

Chapter - 7

Review of the change of socio-economic status in the project area

Urban Development "Key Informant Interviews (KII)"/ survey data base analysis

In Dhaka and Khulna region a total of 150 "Key Informant Interviews (KII)"/ took part in the survey. Twenty people participated in the Dhaka region has the highest number in Shingair thana. Number of participants list was closer to Manikgonj (20) and dhamrai (16) Upazila. On the other hand there was a minimum of 6 participants in Narayanganj City Corporation. Jessore and Khulna under Khulna Region in the maximum number of 10 people have participated. Moreover, the participants were minimum of 7 from kapilamuni, keshabpur and Rupsha.

Table 1: "Key Informant Interviews (KII)"/survey participants Table

Dhaka region	Numbers of participants	Khulna region	Numbers of participants
Dhaka Banani	10	Jessore Pawroshova	10
Dhamrai	16	Jhikargacha Pawroshova	9
Manikgonj	20	Kopilamunir	7
Narayanganj City Corporation	6	Keshabpur	7
Savar Pawroshova	10	Khulna	10
Savar Upazila	10	Rupsha	7
Shingair	22		
Gazipur City Corporation	6		
Total participated in the Quran	100	Total participants	50

Survey data sheet were divided into six parts and collected from city region development project area.

For example:

- 1. Influence of city region development project for increasing human facilities.
- 2. For improving the City / town growth potential role in the city region development projects
- 3. The impact of the economic potential in City / town region for the project development
- 4. To improve the environmental impact due urban sub-projects of City region development project
- 5. City / town planning sub-projects in the city region development impact
- 6. To strengthen the of Local Government institutions for City region development projects.

According to above categories the information have received ,mentioned below:

In the future the city / town of the potential impact of the project to increase access to the city region due to development project.

Table II: In Dhaka region (KII) according to participants at the city / town to increase the benefits of the project impact

belieffts of the project impact		Bad	Satisfactor y	Goo d	Total responden ts
Preservation of historical	The number of respondents	3	79	5	88
monuments and enlargement	Percentage (%)	3.9	90.2	5.9	100.0
Roads development, repairs, city region development, river	The number of respondents	7	59	29	95
dredging and other infrastructure development	Percentage (%)	7.3	61.8	30.9	100.0
Water supply and drainage	The number of respondents	7	64	26	97
	Percentage (%)	7.1	66.1	26.8	100.0
Connecting with the canals	The number of respondents	26	41	24	91
and rivers	Percentage (%)	28.3	45.3	26.4	100.0
Replacement of bus terminal	The number of respondents	31	36	22	90
	Percentage (%)	34.6	40.4	25.0	100.0
Waste management	The number of respondents	16	41	33	90
	Percentage (%)	17.3	46.2	36.5	100.0
Road Protection: Road Signs and Symbols and Signalized	The number of respondents	22	34	36	93
Traffic System	Percentage(%)	24.1	37.0	38.9	100.0
Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation	The number of respondents	9	48	33	90
Neriabilitation	Percentage (%)	9.6	53.8	36.5	100.0

In order to facilitates the work of the Dhaka-based analysis is apparent from the opinion that the projects will contribute to the growth of kinds of facilities to take part in the majority participants. About 90 percent of participants opinion that the projects will help to preserve of historic structures . 66 percent share their opinions about water supply and drainage will be improved . Moreover, 62 percent of the participant's opinion that the development of roads, repairs, city Improvement and River Dredging including the development of infrastructure which will be satisfactory.

Chart 1: Dhaka region (KII), according to participants of increase the Town / City of the potential impact of the project.

Table 3: Khulna region KII , according to participants at the city / town to increase the

benefits of the project impact

benefits of the project impact					
		Bad	Sametmasajanaka	Good	Total respondents
Preservation of historical monuments and enlargement	The number of respondents	0	10	17	28
monuments and emargement	Percentage (%)	0.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
Roads development, repairs, city region development, river dredging and other	The number of respondents	2	3	41	47
infrastructure development	Percentage (%)	3.7	7.4	88.9	100.0
Water supply and drainage	The number of respondents	2	2	41	45
	Percentage (%)	3.8	3.8	92.3	100.0
Connecting with the canals and rivers	The number of respondents	0	3	33	36
and rivers	Percentage (%)	0.0	9.5	90.5	100.0
Replacement of bus terminal	The number of respondents	2	2	24	28
	Percentage (%)	6.3	6.3	87.5	100.0
Waste management	The number of respondents	0	3	22	26
Ü	Percentage (%)	0.0	13.3	86.7	100.0
Road Protection: Road Signs and Symbols and Signalized	The number of respondents	0	9	19	28
Traffic System	Percentage (%)	0.0	31.3	68.8	100.0
Land Acquisition and	The number of respondents	0	14	12	26
Rehabilitation	Percentage (%)	0.0	53.3	46.7	100.0

Socio-economic condition review:

Highlighting the changes in the socio-economic conditions the consulting firm appointed ten data collectors. The total Nos. data collected by them from house hold and control group survey was 2115. Information from Dhaka and Khulna city region area they collected. The visited various sub-projects areas from infrastructure-based socio-economic change due development project taken in the project areas. Inaccordance with the specific questionnaire they collected information. 9 out of 10 people distributed as the data collectors, and 1 person was appointed as coordinator.

- 01 Dhaka North City Corporation, Savar pawroshava, Savar Upazila,
- 02 Khulna City Corporation, Rupsha upazila, paikgachha district,
- 03 Narayangonj City Corporation, Sonargaon pawroshava, Narayanganj Sadar,
- 04 Gazipur City Corporation, Gazipur Sadar Upazila, sripur district,
- 05 Manikganj pawroshava, Dhamrai upazila, Singair pawroshava,
- 06 Jessore pawroshava, keshabpur upazila, manirampur Upazila,
- 07 Dumuria upazila, terokhada Upazila,
- 08 Sarankhola upazila, moralaganja Upazila, Mongla Upazila
- 09 Jhikargachha upazila, Jhikargachha pawroshava, sarasa upazila, Chougacha Upazila

The survey questionnaire was given in Annex 6, to obtain the information through statistical analysis of the software which is SPSS.

Urban Development household survey data analysis:

Dhaka and Khulna region through the household survey got 1210, and 905 participants (total 2115) in relation to urban they collected data on their socio-economic development. On the other hand their socio-economic development due to the improvement of the city infrastructure, the impact of the results obtained from the data is mentioned below:

As a result of the roads construction ,the socio-economic conditions : What type of roads have been built?

From the Beneficiaries of the 202 people and from the control group 135 (total 337) in their respective areas to collect information about road construction. Entire regions of the beneficiaries and the control group of 305 people, 202 people (507 people in total) for the construction of roads in their respective areas to collect information about you.

Table 4: Dhaka and Khulna regions, any construction of roads under the project or not?

		The number of respondents							Percentage (%)			
	Ве	enefici	aries	Control Region			Beneficiaries		iciaries	Co	ntrol	
		Region			tioi Ki	egion	Total	Re	gion	Re	egion	
	Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total		Yes	Not	Yes	Not	
Dhaka region	202	0	202	54	81	135	337	100	0	40	60	
Entire Region	183	122	305	51	152	202	507	60	40	25	75	
Total	385	122	507	105	233	337	844	76	24	31	69	

About 100 per cent of the beneficiaries of the roads have been constructed in Dhaka region. About 40 percent of participants in the control areas, roads have been constructed in the region, they said. About 60 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Khulna region of the roads have been constructed in their area. Control group in the areas of road construction only 5 percent of the participants said.

Road Work accuracy

Table 5: Dhaka and Khulna regions, road construction work under the project is right?

		Be	Beneficiaries Region		Cor	egion	Total	
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhala wa'a	The number of respondents	162	40	202	24	30	54	56
Dhaka region	Percentage (%)	80	20	100	44	56	100	
Khulna	The number of respondents	137	46	183	18	33	51	234
Region	Percentage (%)	75	25	100	35	65	100	
Total		299	86	385	42	63	105	490

Nearly 80 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Dhaka region, the construction of roads in their area were correct. On the other hand, about 75 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Khulna region's road-building in those areas, those were correct.

On the other hand, Dhaka region Control Group (whose area was road construction) road construction work, only 44 percent of the area were correct. Khulna region control group (those who did road construction areas), only 35 percent of the area of road construction work was correct.

Table 6: Dhaka and Khulna regions, the construction of roads under the project benefitted the people or not?

the people of not.									
		В	Beneficiaries Region			ntrol R	egion	Total	
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total		
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	00	The	202	18	36	54	56	
	Percentage (%)	99	1	100	33	67	100		
Entire Region	The number of respondents	156	7	183	13	38	51	234	
	Percentage (%)	85	15	100	4	76	100		
Total		356	9	385	30	75	105	490	

About 99 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Dhaka region, due to construction of the construction of roads in their area communication system would be easier. On the other hand, about 85 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Khulna region, the area of road construction has been found traveling facilities.

On the other hand, Dhaka region Control Group due to the construction of roads only 33 percent have gotten traveling facilities. In case of Khulna region control group (those only 4 percent got the traveling facilities due to the construction of roads

Due to development change of socio-economic Development Generation of Future Marketing

Almost 99 percent of the beneficiaries covered in the areas of road construction would get the advantage, because the area has been the marketing area due to that.

As compared to the control group, only 46 percent of the people with the construction of roads in the area has got advantage in marketing the agriculture produce. The control group, only 45 percent in that case due to the roads construction facilities in the area

Table 7: Due to the Project in the Dhaka and Khulna regions, resulting in the creation of a chance to marketable product?

		В	Beneficiaries Region			Control Region			
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total		
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	00	The	202	5	9	54	56	
	Percentage (%)	99	1	100	46	54	100		
Entire Region	The number of respondents	145	38	183	3	8	51	234	
	Percentage (%)	79	1	100	45	55	100		
Total		345	40	385	30	57	105	490	

The price of agricultural products guarantee:

Almost 93 percent of the beneficiaries covered in the areas of road construction, because of that agricultural products, farmers are getting the right price. In Khulna region nearly 80 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the survey, they gave the opinion due to the construction of roads in their areas the agricultural products, farmers are getting the right price.

As compared to the control group, only 40 percent would be benefitted with the construction of roads The agricultural products, farmers are getting the right price. On the other hand, only 39 percent of Khulna's control group, as a result of the construction of roads, farmers are getting the right price of their agricultural products.

Table 8: Project Dhaka and Khulna regions, resulting in the creation of opportunities to farmers in the area now

		В	Beneficiaries Region			Control Region			
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total		
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	188	14	202	22	32	54	256	
	Percentage (%)	93	7	100	40	60	100		
Entire Region	The number of respondents	146	37	183	20	31	51	234	
	Percentage (%)	80	20	100	39	61	100		
Total		334	51	385	30	63	105	490	

Far away from the country's major cities, office / court opportunity

Almost 97 percent of the beneficiaries covered in the areas of road construction, because of more distance from their place to the, city office had the opportunity to go to court. Khulna region, nearly 64 percent of the beneficiaries participating due to the construction of their road away from the major cities, office / had the opportunity to go to court.

In contrast, the control group, only 33 percent of the area with the construction of a road from area got the opportunity to go to court. On the other hand, only 35 percent of Khulna's control group got the opportunity to go to court.

Table 9: Projects in Dhaka and Khulna regions away from their place, resulting in the creation of a chance to office / court opportunity

		В	Beneficiaries Region		Coi	Total		
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	196	6	202	36	18	54	256
	Percentage (%)	97	3	100	67	33	100	
Khulna Region	The number of respondents	117	66	183	18	33	51	234
	Percentage (%)	64	36	100	35	65	100	
Total		313	72	385	30	51	105	490

In big cities the chance to go for health care

Almost 95 percent of the beneficiaries covered in the public health service in the area of road construction, being able to go to the big cities. In Khulna region, nearly 63 percent of the beneficiaries participating got opportunity to get the public health service in the area of road construction, being able to go to the big cities.

As compared to the control group, only 45 percent of the people with the construction of roads in the area for the public health services they can come to town. On the other hand, Khulna region Control Group (whose area have the construction of roads), only 30 percent would get public health services in the area for the construction of the road by coming to the big cities.

Table 10: As a result of the project, in Dhaka and Khulna regions to create opportunities for the service of public health in the area did not require to come to the big city?

		В	Beneficiaries Region			ntrol R	egion	Total
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	192	10	202	24	30	54	256
	Percentage (%)	95	5	100	45	55	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	115	68	183	15	35	51	234
	Percentage (%)	63	37	100	30	70	100	
Total		307	78	385	30	65	105	490

Street shops and industries on both sides

Nearly 80 per cent of beneficiaries covered in the region that due to the road construction in the area, on both sides of the roads shops and industries has been developed. In Khulna region, nearly 77 percent of the beneficiaries got the advantages making shops up on both sides of the road, only 45 percent of the people said due to the construction of roads industries have been developed. On the other hand, Khulna region control group, only 40 per cent of people in the area said due the construction of the road the shops and industries have been developed in both sides of the roads.

Table 11: As a result of the project, what has developed in the area of Dhaka and Khulna regions to create opportunities on both sides of street shops and industries?

		В	Beneficiaries Region			ntrol R	egion	Total
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	162	40	202	24	30	54	256
	Percentage (%)	80	20	100	45	55	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	141	42	183	20	30	51	234
	Percentage (%)	77	23	100	40	60	100	
Total		303	82	385	30	60	105	490

Action-employment creation

About 9 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Dhaka region of road construction. Because those people working in the area of resource has been created. In Khulna region beneficiaries almost 65 per cent feel that their country was road construction in the area has resulted in the action-employment.

On the other hand, Dhaka region Control Group (construction of roads in the area did not), only 4 percent of the people working in the area of resource has been created as a result of road construction. Control of the Khulna region (the area of road construction was) only 30 percent of people in the area with the construction of the road-resource has been created.

Table 1: Project in Dhaka and Khulna region to create employment opportunities as a result of what has been working in the area?

		Beneficiaries Region			Co	ntrol R	egion	Total
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	186	16	202	23	31	54	256
	Percentage (%)	92	8	100	42	58	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	119	64	183	15	35	51	234
	Percentage (%)	65	35	100	30	70	100	
Total		305	80	385	30	67	105	490

Finally, the beneficiary country in the region as a result of the road construction project group members of the control group than that in most cases as a result of road-building opportunity to see the results. In marketing of the produce of the area covered in the beneficiary group more than two members of the control group to receive feedback from the facility. Entire regions of the beneficiary group members are less than 1.5 of the multiplication control group receiving the feedback from the facility. Opportunity to go to the hospital, and employment opportunities in the region, both in Dhaka and Khulna beneficiary group of the multiplication is more than two members of the Control Group had received more than the benefits.

Drain because of changes in the socio-economic status review: has the drain been built?

In Dhaka region control group of 115 people in 17 regions of the beneficiary (total 287 people) in their respective areas of drain collecting information...In Khulna regions of the beneficiaries and the control group were 09 139 people (total 348) in their respective areas of drain collecting information about you.

In Dhaka region 98 per cent of the beneficiaries were the construction of the drain area. Control of the drain regions of the country were about 0 per cent. About 47 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Khulna region to the drain region has been built. Only 10 percent of participants in the control areas in the region have been built to drain.

Table 13: Has Dhaka and Khulna regions, the project been built under the drain?

		٦	The numb	oer of		Percentage (%)					
	В	enefici Regio		Co	ntrol R	Region Total			eficiaries egion		ntrol egion
	Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	Total	Yes	Not	Ye s	Not
Dhaka region	169	3	172	23	92	115	287	98	2	20	80
Entire Region	98	111	209	14	125	139	348	47	53	10	90
Total	267	114	381	37	217	254	635	70	30	15	85

Drain standing water

In Dhaka region nearly 79 percent of the beneficiaries covered the drain because logging has reduced their areas. In Khulna district about 44 percent of the beneficiaries in the region because the drain water logging in their areas reduced.

On the other hand the control region (the area of the drain was) only 33 percent of the drain being reduced logging. Control of the Khulna region (the area of the drain) to 35 percent decrease in the drain being water logging.

Table 14: Is the project in Dhaka and Khulna regions, the drain decreased because of water logging?

	Ве	enefici		Co	egion	Total		
Regions			Regio	n				
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	133	35	169	8	15	23	192
	Percentage (%)	79	21	100	33	67	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	43	55	98	5	9	14	112
	Percentage (%)	44	56	100	35	65	100	
Total		176	90	267	30	24	37	304

Benefits construction of drain

Table 15: What is the benefit of Beneficiaries of the project area as a result of the construction of drain regions of Dhaka and Khulna Group?

		There is no adva ntage	Mobilit y benefit	Wat er will go awa y	Reduce Environme ntal pollution	To improve the environm ent	Have water draina ge faciliti es	The decrea se in water-borne diseas es	Total Respond ent
Dhaka region	The number of responden ts	0	50	134	60	75	50	80	169
	Percentage (%)	0	30	79	36	44	30	47	100
Entire Region	The number of responden ts	10	50	40	35	25	29	50	98
	Percentage (%)	10	51	41	36	26	30	51	100

In Dhaka Region beneficiaries of 79 percent of participants that drain their area has decreased because of water logging. About 47 percent think drain areas because of their reduced water-borne diseases.

Beneficiaries of the Khulna district, about 51 percent of those participating in the drain area because traffic will benefit and reduced water-borne diseases .Beneficiaries of the nearly 41 percent think their country because logging has reduced the drain.

On the other hand at a Dhaka control region, only 57 percent of the drain being reduced logging. On the other hand control of the region Khulna 36 Percent decrease in the drain being water logging.

Bridges / culverts because of changes in the socio-economic status review: Have bridges / culverts been built?

Beneficiaries of the capital region, 83 people and Control Group 5, 3 others (a total of 136 people) in their respective areas to collect information about road construction. Entire regions of the beneficiaries of the 119 members and the control group of 79 people (total 198) in their respective areas of bridges / culverts information is collected.

Table 16: Have Dhaka and Khulna regions, the project bridges / culverts constructed or not?

		-	The numb	Percentage (%)							
	В		neficiaries Control Region Total						ficiarie egion		ntrol gion
	Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	TOtal	Yes	Not	Ye s	Not
Dhaka region	81	2	83	21	32	53	136	98	2	40	60
Khulna Region	65	54	119	20	59	79	198	55	45	25	75
Total	147	55	202	41	91	132	334	73	27	31	69

The beneficiaries in Dhaka region of 98 percent of the area of the bridge / culvert have been built. About 40 percent of participants in the control area, bridge / culvert were built. The beneficiaries of Khulna region, nearly 55 percent of the participants said their country bridge / culvert has been built. Only 5 percent of the participants in the control area, bridge / culvert has been built.

Bridges / culverts constructed as a result of flying

Table 17: Dhaka and Khulna regions, the project bridges / culverts to the construction of the facility or not?

		В	Beneficiaries Region			ntrol R	egion	Total
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	81	1	81	7	14	21	103
	Percentage (%)	99	1	100	35	65	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	56	10	65	13	15	20	85
	Percentage (%)	85	15	100	25	75	100	
Total		136	11	147	30	29	41	188

Nearly 99 percent of beneficiaries covered region of the recipient country to bridge / culvert has the advantage of being a movement. On the other hand, in Khulna region about 85 percent of the participants think the advantage their beneficiaries.

On the other hand, Dhaka region control group (those who did road construction areas), only 35 percent of the construction of the road has been traveling facilities. Khulna region control group (those in road construction lakate did), only 5 percent of the construction of the road has been traveling facilities.

As to the creation of opportunities for socio-economic development <u>Produced in the area of marketing</u>

In Dhaka region beneficiaries almost 95 percent think their country of bridges / culverts have the advantage of being in the marketing of the produce. In Khulna region nearly 80 percent of the participants think their country of bridges /culverts have the advantage of being in the marketing of the produce.

Dhaka region relatively Control Group ,only 40 percent of the bridges / culverts construction of the facility as a result of the marketing of the produce of the area. The control group , only 5 to 8 percent of the bridges/culverts have been the construction of facilities for marketing of the produce of the area.

Table 18: Project in Dhaka and Khulna regions, resulting in the creation of a chance to produce a marketable product been helpful?

		Beneficiaries Region			Co	ntrol R	egion	Total
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	77	4	81	8	13	21	103
	Percentage (%)	95	5	100	40	60	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	52	13	65	11	8	20	85
	Percentage (%)	80	20	100	58	42	100	
Total		130	17	147	30	21	41	188

The price of agricultural products guarantee

Almost 96 per cent of the beneficiaries are covered in their area bridges / culverts, because the price of agricultural products, farmers are getting. Nearly 85 percent of the beneficiaries participating in the Khulna region, their country of bridges / culverts, because the price of agricultural products, farmers are getting.

As compared to the control group, only 55 percent of the covered bridges / culverts construction of agricultural products, farmers are getting the right price. On the other hand, only 45 percent of the region Khulna Control bridges / culverts as a result of the value of agricultural products.

Table 19: As a result of the project, Dhaka and Khulna regions to create opportunities for farmers in the area different materials What is the right price?

		В	enefici Regio		Cor	ntrol R	egion	Total
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	78	3	81	12	10	21	103
	Percentage (%)	96	4	100	55	45	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	56	10	65	9	11	20	85
	Percentage (%)	85	15	100	45	55	100	
Total		134	13	147	30	0	41	188

Far away from the country's major cities, office / court the opportunity

In Dhaka region around nearly 96 percent think their country of bridges / culverts construction being far away from the country's. Major cities, office / had the opportunity to go to court. Open not only the beneficiaries of nearly 77 percent think their country of bridges / culverts were built at a distance from the country's major cities, office / had the opportunity to go to court.

The covered area of control group, only 60 percent of the bridges / culverts away from the country's major cities as a result of the construction of office had the opportunity to go to court. Control of the Khulna region, only 40 percent of the bridges / culverts away from the country's major cities, as a result of the construction of office / had the opportunity to go to court.

Table 20: Project opportunities resulting from Dhaka and Khulna regions far away from the big cities in the country offices is going to court

			Beneficiaries Region			Co	ntrol R	egion	Total
			Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number respondents	of	78	3	81	13	8	21	103
	Percentage (%)		96	4	100	60	40	100	
Khulna Region	The number respondents	of	50	15	65	8	12	20	85
	Percentage (%)	·	77	23	100	40	60	100	
Total			128	18	147	30	0	41	188

In big cities the chance to go for health care

Almost 97 percent of the beneficiaries are covered in their area bridges / culverts in the area of public health service, being able to go to the big cities. Nearly 80 per cent of the beneficiaries of the country's area of Bridges / culverts in the area of public health service, being able to go to the big cities.

Dhaka region relatively Control Group (whose area bridges / culverts have been built) only 58 percent of the bridges / culverts in the area of public health services as a result of being able to come to the big cities. On the other hand, Khulna region Control Group (whose area bridges /

culverts have been built) only 38 percent of the bridges / culverts in the area of public health services as a result of being able to come to the big cities.

Table 1: Project to Dhaka and Khulna regions, resulting in the creation of opportunities for the public health service is able to come to the big city?

	<u> </u>									
					ficiaries	s Region	Cor	ntrol Re	egion	Total
Regions				Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The	number	of	79	2	81	12	9	21	103
	respor	ndents								
	Percer	ntage (%)		97	3	100	58	42	100	
Entire Region	The	number	of	52	13	65	8	12	20	85
	respondents									
	Percer	ntage (%)		80	20	100	38	62	100	
Total				131	16	147	30	21	41	188

Street shops and industries on both sides

In Dhaka region beneficiaries in school almost 85 percent think their country of bridges / culverts in the area of peace, because soul and shops on both sides of the industries have been developed. Open not only the beneficiaries of nearly 80 percent think their country of bridges /culverts in the area of peace, because soul and shops on both sides of the industries have been developed.

In Dhaka region Control Group (In whose area bridges / culverts have been built) only 45 percent said due to the construction of the bridges / culverts in the area e shops and industries have been developed. On the other hand, Khulna region Control Group in (whose area bridges / culverts have been built) only 40 percent said due to the construction of bridges / culverts in the area both sides of the road shops and industries have been developed.

Table 2: what has developed due to the project resulted in the creation of shops and markets on both sides of street in Dhaka and Khulna regions?

		В	Beneficiaries		Control Region		Total	
Regions			Region					
		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	69	12	81	10	12	21	103
	Percentage (%)	85	15	100	45	55	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	52	13	65	8	12	20	85
	Percentage (%)	80	0	100	40	60	100	
Total		121	5	147	30	4	41	188

Table 3: Project of Dhaka and Khulna region to create employment in the areas.

		Bene	Beneficiaries Region		Control Region			Total
Regions		Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not	Total	Total
Dhaka region	The number of respondents	73	8	81	9	12	21	103
	Percentage (%)	90	10	100	44	56	100	
Entire Region	The number of respondents	52	14	65	7	13	0	85
	Percentage (%)	79	21	100	36	64	100	
Total		125	Х	147	30	5	41	188

Finally, the beneficiary in the region as a result of the road construction project members of the control group in most cases got less opportunities..

Beneficiaries of the beneficiaries got more opportunities in every field say public health, communication agricultural produce marketing etc. due to the construction of roads, bridges culverts.

Construction of the bus terminal changes in the socio-economic status

Beneficiaries of the region, a total of 3 to 5 members in their respective areas from the bus terminal has been collecting information. The beneficiaries of the Khulna region, a total of 50 in their respective areas from the bus terminal construction information are collected.

Table 4 : Construction of the bus terminal in Dhaka and Khulna regions under the project yes or not?

	The n	umber of	respondents	Percentage (%)	
	Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not
Dhaka region	35	0	35	100	0
Khulna Region	50	0	50	100	0
Total	85	85	85	100	0

At 100 percent of the area of the bus terminal has been built. On the other hand, Khulna region, 100 percent of the area of the bus terminal has been built.

Table 5: Construction of the bus terminal in Dhaka and Khulna regions

	The number of respondents			Pe	rcentage (%)
	Yes	Not	Total	Yes	Not
Dhaka region	33	2	35	94	6
Entire Region	45	5	50	90	10
Total	78	7	85	92	8

In Dhaka region about 94 percent people said their bus terminal has constructed .On the other hand, in Khulna region about 90 per cent said their bus terminal has constructed.

Solar panels installed, as a result of that the socio-economic conditions changes (review) In Gazipur district, a total of 50 persons from 13 villages in the area said about the set up of their own solar panels.

Table 6: As a result of setting the solar panels what has changes came in your area?

As a result, the area of the solar panel What has changed?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Mobility benefit	17	34
Safety improvement	15	30
Receiving more than light	22	44
Trade and commerce	19	38
No change	2	4
Total respondents	50	

In Gazipur, about 44 percent of participants believe that the solar panels, resulting in more facilities than a light receiving. 38 percent of the business expansion produced. 34 percent of the traffic advantage. Nearly 30 percent said security has improved. To conclude, as a result of setting up solar panel in the region of Gazipur, villagers have improved their quality of life

River / canal dredging and re-excavation schemes changes of the socio-economic conditions In Rupsha Region in 5 village 50 people in their own area of the river/canal dredging and re-related information is asked.

Is the River / canal dredging on?

In Rupsha 96 percent of the participants said that their area to share information regarding canal and re-excavation .

Table 7: river / canal dredged and re-excavated?

River / canal dredging and redid?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Yes	48	96
Not	2	4
The number of respondents	50	100

In Rupsha participants (those areas river/ re-excavation of canals have been dredged) 94 percent said that their share of the river / canal with water .

Table 8: river / canal water is that?

River / canal with water or not?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Yes	45	94
Not	3	6
The number of respondents	48	100

River / canal dredging and re-excavation effect in socio-economic development Table 9: river / canal dredging and re-excavation of the boat using, is easy to navigate?

River / canal dredging and re-excavation of the boat, is easy to navigate?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Yes	45	94
Not	3	6
The number of respondents	48	100

In Rupsha participants (those areas river / re-excavation of canals have been dredged) 94 per ent said that their share of the river / canal with water .

Table 30 : Increase income for livelihood of boat drivers due to river / canal dredging and re-excavation or not?

	The	
River / canal dredging and re-excavation of the boat driver Increase	number	Percentage
income for livelihood?	of	(%)
	answers	
Yes	40	83
Not	8	17
The number of respondents	48	100

In Rupsha participants (those areas t of $\!\!\!/$ canal has been dredged and re-exavated) of 83 percent people the river user $\!\!\!/$ canal dredging and re-excavation of the boat driver increased revenue .

Table 31: river / canal dredging and re-excavation Fish farmers to increase income?

River / canal dredging and re-excavation of the fish farmers to increase income?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Yes	42	87
Not	6	13
The number of respondents	48	100

In Rupsha participants (those areas river/canal has been dredged and re-excavation) of 87 percent of the river/canal dredging and re-excavation of the fish farmers increase income.

Dam / river front rehabilitation as a result of socio-economic development

Rupsha the participant's 9 0 percent of the dam as a result of the restructuring of the transportation facilities.

Table 32: What are the benefits of the project due to reconstruction resulting traffic and others?

As a result, the benefits of travel and has been to reconstruct the dam ananya?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Yes	45	90
Not	5	10
The number of respondents	50	100

Table 33: How have you benefited people in the area as a result of the restructuring of the dam?

Reconstruct the dam as a result of how people in the area have benefited?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Financial improvement	45	90
Fish farming has increased	44	88
Business benefits	38	76
To carry business accessories	35	70
The number of respondents	50	100

In Rupsha per cent of the participants 90 percent said that the restructuring of the dam as a result of Their Finances has improved, 88 percent said that fish farming has increased.

Table 34: What are the effects of the strong dam reconstruction project?

The rebuilding of the dam project, what are the strong points?	The number of answers	Percentage (%)
Flood control	50	100
Protected from salinity	50	100
Urban Development	45	90
To improve communication	4 8	9 6
The number of respondents	50	100

In Rupsha 100 percent of the participants mentioned flood control and protect the city from salinity, dam reconstruction project fit with those aspects .

A total of 10 FGD meeting held in two city regions. As a result of this project implementation, communications, water logging, socio-economic development, the environment development and education development components would be benefitted. Everywhere participants recommended for future expansion of the project.

Chapter - 8

Review of the Project's Strength, weakness, opportunity, and Threats

8.1 Strength of Project:

- 1. Considering the impact of climate change during implementation of infrastructure which added to a desired level
- Transforming threat into opportunity, for example ,the development of Mongla river side and Marine Drive through the embankment improvement created environment-friendly road communication and also created the tourist facilities.
- 3. The concept of consideration of planned physical infrastructure development in urban areas concerned, as a result of adoption of that the foundation of planned development of physical infrastructure in urban regions is established
- 4. For future development programme concept plan in unban centers, it will be very effective for balanced development in urban areas.
- 5. The water-logging of the urban centres of Dhaka and Khulna city regions has been alleviated to great extent.
- 6. The Gazipur City Corporation has got the sanitation and drinking water facilities to a great extent.
- 7. The socio-economic conditions of people of Gacha and Pubail wards Under Gazipur City Corporation (fried area) improved due to power supply through solar light.
- 8. Management development program of pourashvas have been formed for better running of pourashavas
- 9. Training has been provided to manpower of porashavas. As a result, their skills have increased.
- 10. The Coordination Committee meetings of TLCC and WLCC held regularly.

8.2 Project weakness or negative Impact:

- 1. During improvement of main roads, the Small sizes lane/road are not brought for development.
- 2. Drainages are developed without taking drainage master plan into consideration.
- 3. Small drains are not connected during the main drain improvement.
- 4. Slope protection works of road construction works in urban roads sometimes not taken into consideration.

8.3 Opportunity of the project:

- 1. Spontaneous co-operation found from local representatives during Implementation of the project.
- 2. Strong determination of the government to the development of city regions.

8.4 Threat of the projects:

- Designs have prepared without considering saline affect for the structures in saline areas(say for Khulna region), there would be some risks for the structural longevity for saline area's structures.
- 2. Without considering the development of connected drains main drains are constructed, as a result there would risks for of artificial flood and water logging.
- 3. Loaded trucks are passing beyond Approved design loading limit for the the roads.

Chapter - 9

Major issues and information (Major Findings)

9.1 Less progress of the Project:

- Management, Design and Supervision (MDS) consultants appointment delayed by one year i.e they started their works from July 2012. As a result of urban infrastructure development activities started one year after the start of the project.
- 2. Change of schedule rates and involvement of SIDA's Finance(Grants) in the project activities lately; due to that project's some components delayed which hampers the overall progress of the project.
- Heritage buildings Restoration item of the project has been stopped during JRM (Joint Review Mission) tour from 15- 23 April 2015, because they opined this item of work does not match with the main purpose (scope) of the project., with their recommendation this item of work is suspended.

9.2 Major Findings

- 1. The financial progress Civil Works in Dhaka and Khulna region are 54% and 53% respectively. Progress of Goods and Services are 85% and 85% respectively. The cumulative progress o the project is 54%...
- 2. Out of (Works, Services and Supplies) 109 Nos. packages of whole projects,35 Nos. 100% completed, 9 packages are within 80- 99%, 20 Packages within 60-79%, 9 Packages within 40-59% and 36 packages within 5-39%.
- 3. As per RDPP's provision by this time the progress would have been 80% (Tk.1140 Crores). But the present progress is only 54%(Tk.750 Crores). In the meantime the provisions of the RDPP should have been 80% (1140 million), but the progress is only 54% (Tk.750 Crores). Meanwhile, the ADP allocation 100% consumed every year.
- 4. From the progress achieved so far. it is clear that the project would not be completed within targeted project period, December 2016.

9.3 After Inspection Results

- 1. During Inspection in Manikganj Pourasava and Mongla ports Pourasava it is observed that there were presence of some dust and organic material in R.C.C road and drain construction work..
- 2. Edge lining of bituminous roads were not done in some roads of Gazipur city corporations in Tongi and Mongla Port pourashava.
- 3. During inspection it is observed in Mongla Port pourashava's drain construction work the placement MS rod was not provided in proper place but the used quantity of rod was found as per specification.

CHAPTER - 10

Recommendation

10.1 Project related Recommendations.

- 1. To complete the rest of the work within the project time period a good work Plan (Time Based) may be prepared and according to that work plan the rest quantity project works can be completed.
- 2. In Khulna City Corporation and Manikgonj Pourashava the quantity of supervising technical staff (consultants) found less than the requirement in comparison to volume of works, so additional consultants should be deployed there for better quality control of the works.
- 3.The project is implementing by city corporations, municipalities, DPHE and LGED, sometimes there is lack of coordination found. When there is any problem arisen that could be solved by the intervention of project steering committee meetings

10.2 General Recommendation:

- 1. The main drains should be connected to the link drains so that water logging problem can be resolved in the urban centres, pourashvas and city corporations.
- 2. Every city corporation, municipalities and urban centers should have drainage Master plan and according to that master plan, drain can constructed and rehabilitated.
- 3. Every Urban centers should woman corners for woman traders.
- 4. Dyke can be constructed for the protection of Urban centres in the river areas.
- 5. LGED roads usually designed typically by taking commercial vehicle of 8.20 tons. Design can be updated as per actual loaded traffic passing on the roads through proper traffic survey.
- 6. Though the main structure of the bridges done as per specification but sometimes slope protection works not done properly. Proper attention should be given for good slope protection works.
- 7. To safe guard road where the road passing parallel to pond or canal, proper protective work should be done.
- 8. As Gazipur City Corporation accommodates many Industries, so ETP can be constructed for the individual industries to safe guard the city from hazards.
- 9. Up to the life period of the constructed Sub-projects it should be maintained properly. For that reason the responsible organization should allocate required finance for proper maintenance.
- 10. In City corporations and Pourashavas it is seen three (3) categories roads are constructed with Carriage way width of 8.50 m, 5.50 m and 3.75 m respectively. These roads can be redesigned after doing proper traffic count survey.

Chapter-11 Conclusion

Quick inevitability of urbanization, inadequate existing infrastructure in comparison to demand, from the point of view of sustainable development and balanced regional urban development this type of project is very much required to overcome the shortcomings for a suitable and timely development. These kinds of urban expansion and the smooth implementation of development program will carry out special importance. As a result of improved communication through the regional city development planning, development of city corporations, municipalities and Urban Centers, pressure of population in big cities will be greatly reduced leading to better communications, economic and the environmental development of small towns, augmenting their importance and positive role in the country's economic growth potential. Expansion of development work area wise as the one carried out in this particular project with help in the advancement of localities are expected to overcome disruption between individual areas in the near future.

