**Grant No. 44**

**147 - Ministry of Water Resources**

**Medium Terms Expenditure**

(Taka in Thousands)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| Operating Expenditure |  |  |  |
| Development Expenditure |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Recurrent |  |  |  |
| Capital |  |  |  |
| Financial Asset |  |  |  |
| Liability |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |

**1.0 Mission Statement and Major Functions**

**1.1 Mission Statement**

Ensure people's water needs and promote sustainable development through balanced and integrated water resource management.

* 1. **Major Functions**
     1. Implementation of Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100;
     2. Formulate general policy-related activities of irrigation, flood control, removal of water logging, improvement of the drainage system, prevention of river erosion, salinity and desertification and providing technical assistance in these regards;
     3. Establishment of flood forecasting and warning stations, construction of flood control installations, detection of the causes of flood and assess the damage caused by flood;
     4. Basic and applied research on river basin control and development and flood control installations and activities related to hydrological surveys and data collection and processing;
     5. Functions related to obtaining international assistance in the development of flood control and integrated water resources management and expanding common river management and cooperation with neighbouring countries;
     6. Construction and maintenance of water control infrastructures under canal excavation and maintenance program;
     7. Activities related to land conservation and restoration, drainage and removal of waterlogging;
     8. Construction of water conservation reservoirs, embankments and barrages and river dredging in order to prevent erosion and increase the water retention capacity of rivers, and conservation and restoration of water-related ecosystems.

**2.0 Medium Term Strategic Objectives and Activities**

| Medium-Term Strategic Objectives | Activities | Implementing Departments/Agencies |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Balanced, integrated and sustainable management of water resources | * Conduct a survey for project formulation for proper management of water resources in accordance with Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100 | * + - * Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)       * Water Resources Planning Organization |
| * Excavation and re-excavation of Irrigation Canals * River dredging and land reclamation through dredging * Construction and repair work of irrigation infrastructure * Construction of Barrages and Rubber Dams * Formation and registration of Water Management Group, conduct training and transfer the responsibility of service charge collection to the Group | * + - * Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| * + - * Update the National Water Management Plan (NWMP) for balanced use of ground and surface water. * Conducting Clearing House activities. * Compilation, preservation and updating of the National Water Resources Database (NWRD). * Implementation of Bangladesh Water Act, 2013. | * + - * Water Resources Planning Organization |
| * Collection, preservation and compilation of information on water resources of transboundary rivers. | * Joint Rivers Commission |
| * Basic and applied research on water resources and sample testing. | * River Research Institute |
| * Celebration of World Water Day | * + - * Secretariat |
| 1. Flood control and protection of river banks from erosion through river training, conservation and construction of infrastructure | * Construction and repair of flood control dam and coastal embankment * Excavation and re-excavation of drainage canals * Construction and repair of flood control and drainage infrastructures * Protection of river banks in order to protect important installations and localities from river erosion. | * + - * Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| 1. Conservation of eco-systems and development of haor and wetlands | * Taking integrated survey project of water and land resources to improve the quality of life of the people of Arial Bil areas. * Taking integrated survey project of water and land resources to improve the quality of life of the people of Chalanbil areas. * Undertaking survey project for updating Haor Master Plan (2012-2032). * Construction and maintenance of   submersible dams in the haor area. | * + - * Department of Bangladesh Haor and Wetland Development       * Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| * Construction of cross dams in the coastal areas in order to reclaim land from the sea and river. * Conservation of wetlands, croplands and forests in coastal areas from salinity. | * + - * Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| * Assisting in implementing Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 through monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented under the programs included in the Water Resources Management Plan and the formulation of the Climate Smart Integrated Coastal Resources Database (CSICRD). | * + - * Water Resources Planning Organization |
| 1. River Basin Management | * Flood forecasting and Warning. * River dredging/re-excavation to maintain water flow and waterways | * Bangladesh Water Development Board |
| * Conducting a study of Physical and mathematical models | * River Research Institute |
| * Arrangement of bi-lateral and multi-lateral meetings * Collect flood-related data and information related to trans boundary rivers * Joint observation of water flow of the river Ganges | * Joint Rivers Commission |

**3.0 Poverty, Gender and Climate Change Reporting**

**3.1 Impact of Medium Term Strategic Objectives on Poverty Reduction, Women's Advancement and Climate Change**

**3.1.1 Ensure balanced and sustainable management of water resources**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction**: Marginal and poor farmers, along with other beneficiaries, will be able to increase agricultural production by utilizing the available irrigation water through the re-excavation of 420 km of irrigation canals. The excavation/re-excavation of irrigation canals will generate employment opportunities for the poor. Additionally, the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of 109 irrigation structures, as well as the dredging of 1414 km of rivers, will have a positive impact on marginal farmers and other beneficiaries. These activities will also create employment opportunities for impoverished communities. The projects, scheduled to be implemented over the next 3 years, are expected to generate approximately 5.66 crore man-days of employment opportunities.

**Impact on Women's Advancement**: Employment opportunities of approximately 0.56 crore man-days will be created by involving rural women in the excavation/re-excavation of irrigation canals conducted by the Bangladesh Water Development Board. This initiative will not only enhance their social status but also contribute to their income growth. Additionally, the increased agricultural production resulting from these efforts will enhance the financial and social security of women.

**Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation**: Due to the impacts of climate change and the reduced navigability of rivers and canals, stagnant water remains in flood plains for extended periods after the rainy season. This leads to delays in the timely sowing of paddy and other seasonal crops. Consequently, early floods can cause significant damage to crops. However, the construction and repair of various structures, including irrigation canals, along with river dredging, will contribute to climate change adaptation in the upcoming years. Furthermore, as part of the canal excavation program, irrigation facilities have been provided to the land through the re-excavation of canals, as well as the construction, maintenance, and operation of water control infrastructure. In the fiscal year 2021-2022, these efforts resulted in the provision of irrigation facilities to 24.88 lakh hectares of cropland and 10.71 lakh hectares of land, benefiting three cropping seasons through major and minor irrigation projects. The availability of adequate irrigation facilities, coupled with crop diversification, has led to a continuous increase in crop production, playing a significant role in ensuring the country's food security.

**3.1.2 Flood control and protection of river Bank from erosion**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** The improvement of drainage systems will involve the construction of 54 km of new flood control embankments and the repair of 270 km of existing embankments. Additionally, 900 km of drainage canals will be excavated or re-excavated, and 267 flood control structures, including sluices and regulators, will be constructed or repaired. These measures will effectively protect the crops and properties of impoverished individuals from potential damage. Moreover, the implementation of these activities will generate employment opportunities for the poor. To safeguard land and vital installations from river erosion, 275 km of river bank protection work will be carried out, involving the participation of underprivileged individuals. This will not only provide employment but also safeguard their assets, contributing to poverty alleviation efforts. In the fiscal year 2021-22, a project named "Climate Smart Agriculture and Water Management Project (BWDB Part)" has been initiated with an assistance cost of Tk. 118255.00 lakh in collaboration with IDA. Through the implementation of this project, the socio-economic conditions of the project area will be enhanced by developing transportation and marketing systems for locally produced goods.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement:** The implementation of riverbank protection activities, which encompass the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of flood control embankments, as well as the excavation and re-excavation of drainage canals and the construction and maintenance of flood control structures such as sluices and regulators, will play a crucial role in safeguarding women's property. This, in turn, will enhance their social security and provide them with a sense of stability. Moreover, the implementation of these activities will generate employment opportunities, further benefiting the community.

Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation: By implementing measures such as the construction and repair of flood control embankments, as well as the excavation and re-excavation of canals, it will be possible to effectively control floods nationwide and address the challenges posed by climate change. Additionally, through riverbank protection activities, vulnerable structures, houses, and other infrastructures will be safeguarded against the adverse impacts of climate-related effects.

**3.1.3 Development of Haor and wetlands and water management of Coastal region by keeping consistency with climate change**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Through the implementation of projects in the vicinity of the Sundarbans, several positive outcomes will be achieved. Firstly, the land will be protected from salinity, and the fertility of the soil will be enhanced. This, in turn, will have a beneficial impact on poverty alleviation efforts and create employment opportunities for impoverished individuals. On 21.07.2020, a project titled "Char Development and Settlement Project – Bridging (Additional Funding) (BWDB Part)" was initiated at a cost of Tk 26367.00 Lakh, in collaboration with IFAD and the Government of the Netherlands. The overarching objective of this project is to reduce poverty and hunger while improving the quality of life for those residing in the newly reclaimed coastal areas. In the fiscal year 2021-22, another project called "Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program (Project-II)" has been undertaken with the support of ADB and the Government of the Netherlands. This project aims to enhance the quality of life, alleviate poverty, and promote sustainable economic growth for individuals living in erosion-prone areas along the banks of the rivers Jamuna and Padma. The participation of rural marginal farmers is being ensured through the formation of Water Management Groups. Furthermore, the implementation of the projects will benefit the poor through the "Landless Contracting Society (LCS)" policy, adopted by the Water Development Board, which facilitates the involvement of marginalized individuals in earthwork-related activities for project implementation.

**Impact on Women's Advancement:** Efforts are underway to provide various training programs for women, ensuring their active participation in water resource management. According to water management guidelines, it is mandated that 33% of the total members of a water management group must be women. This initiative aims to promote women's empowerment and increase their income-generating opportunities. Under the Landless Contracting Society (LCS) of BWDB's projects, 25% of the earthwork will be carried out by women, which will enhance their financial stability. In various irrigation projects, approximately 45% - 50% of reclaimed Khas land is being distributed among impoverished women through implementing partner agencies. This not only contributes to their social security but also empowers them economically. Additionally, houses constructed in the island and wetland areas are being allocated to destitute women, further supporting their well-being. Furthermore, ongoing projects designed to improve the livelihoods of people in haor areas will address gender-related issues. The development of haor and wetlands will stimulate economic and social activities, leading to positive advancements in women's development.

**Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation:** In line with addressing climate change, various remedial measures are being implemented, such as river dredging, raising the height of submerged dams, and repairing them in an environmentally friendly manner. Moreover, efforts are being made to prevent the intrusion of saline water caused by rising sea levels, which will protect agriculture in coastal areas and preserve the biodiversity in the Sundarbans. The Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) primarily supports projects aimed at increasing the adaptive capacity of communities to cope with climate change shocks. One such project currently underway is titled "Haor Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement Project (BWDB Part)," which is jointly funded by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This project is expediting flood management and agricultural development in the haor area, ultimately leading to an enhanced quality of life for the local population. The ongoing activities focused on improving people's quality of life are being carried out across 27 haor areas spanning six districts.

**3.1.4 Management of River Basin**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction**: By implementing river basin management to increase water availability, impoverished farmers will have the opportunity to boost their productivity through enhanced irrigation facilities. Furthermore, activating water flow and waterways via river dredging or re-excavation will not only increase water availability for agriculture but also facilitate easier transportation of goods and communication through waterways. This, in turn, will contribute directly to poverty alleviation by augmenting people's income and reducing expenditure. Additionally, it will help mitigate the risk of flooding, thereby enhancing the safety of people's lives and property.

**Impact on Women's Advancement:** There will be some indirect impact on women’s advancement.

**Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation** In recent years, significant improvements have been made in flood forecasting and early warning systems. The Bangladesh Water Development Board's (BWDB) Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre has made notable progress in this regard. They now conduct flood monitoring at 109 points in 99 upazilas, spanning 55 districts. Moreover, they prepare a precise, data-based flood forecast for 5 days at 61 points in 55 upazilas, covering 31 districts. These forecasts are based on river water level data and are disseminated through various channels such as websites, email, Interactive Voice Response (IVR), and an Android app. Due to the digital forecasting system, specific flood warnings can now be broadcasted 3 to 5 days in advance, allowing people at all levels, including farmers, to adequately prepare for impending floods. Consequently, lives and properties are being safeguarded from potential losses.

**3.2 Poverty Reduction, Women’s Advancement and Climate Change-Related Allocation**

(Taka in Thousand)

| Description | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| Poverty Reduction |  |  |  |
| Gender |  |  |  |
| Climate Change |  |  |  |

**4.1 Priority Spending Areas/Program**

| Priority Spending Areas/Program | Related Strategic Objectives |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Excavation/Re-excavation of rivers and canals, construction and maintenance of infrastructures to provide irrigation facilities to arable land: Rivers and canals are the main sources of water to provide irrigation facilities to agricultural land. On the other hand, the country's rivers and canals are being filled up. In this context, their excavation and re-excavation have become essential. In this consideration, canal and river excavation and re-excavation, construction and maintenance of infrastructure programs have been given top priority for increasing irrigation facilities and agricultural development. Also, due to the need to obtain data for planning and implementation of water resources management, survey activities have been given the highest priority. | * Balanced, integrated and sustainable management of water resources. |
| 1. Undertake repair, modification, re-construction and development of existing embankments, construction and maintenance of new embankments, and afforestation in coastal areas: in In-order to protect human life, forests, fishes, animals etc. from natural disasters like storms, floods, inundations, tides etc., renovation and reconstruction of existing dams, infrastructure and development and construction of new dams and their maintenance and afforestation activities in coastal areas are included as second priority programs. | * Flood control and protection of river banks from erosion through river management, conservation and construction of infrastructure |
| 3. Construction and maintenance of flood control embankments to protect economically important areas, towns and establishments, human life, property and crops: Many important cities and towns of the country are disappearing due to river erosion. As a result, the country is facing huge financial loss. The Ministry of Water Resources is entrusted with the responsibility of protecting economically important areas, cities and structures, protecting people's lives and agricultural land from floods and erosion. Keeping this responsibility in consideration, especially in an effort to maintain the normal course of life and economy in flood-affected areas, the construction and maintenance of flood control embankment programs have been considered the third priority sector. | * Conservation of eco-systems and development of haor and wetlands. |
| 4. Getting a fair share of water in transboundary rivers: In order to get a fair share of water in the transboundary rivers, it is an urgent matter to undertake bilateral-multilateral activities and conduct research related to the collection of data on climate change, river flow, floods and droughts in the region and therefore it has been designated as the fourth priority sector. | * River Basin Management |

**4.2 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates and Projection (2024-25 to 2026-27)**

**4.2.1 Expenditure by Department/Agencies/Institutional Units**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Description | Budget | Revised | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**4.2.2 Expenditure by Economic Group Wise**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Economic  Group | Description | Budget | Revised | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**5.0 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**

| Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised  Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Coverage of irrigable areas (Irrigable area 16.47 lakh hectares | 1 | Lakh Hectare (Year wise) | 0.04 |  | 0.08 |  | 0.07 | 0.06 |  |
| Lakh Hectare (Sequential) | 10.01 |  | 10.09 |  | 10.16 | 10.20 |  |
| 60.78% |  | 61.28% |  | 61.72% | 61.95% |  |
| 1. Coverage of flood free zone and drainage areas (Flood free and drainage areas110 lakh hectare) | 2 | Lakh Hectare (Year wise) | 0.60 |  | 0.33 |  | 0.44 | 0.39 |  |
| Lakh Hectare (Sequential | 66.16 |  | 66.49 |  | 66.93 | 67.32 |  |
| 60.15% |  | 60.45% |  | 60.85% | 61.20% |  |
| 1. Strengthening of Coastal polder embankments as cyclone-resistant (Expansion in 5788 km coastal embankments | 3 | KM (Year wise) | 81.61 |  | 90.29 |  | 148.17 | 90.30 |  |
| KM (Sequential | 837.52 |  | 927.81 |  | 1075.98 | 1166.28 |  |
| 14.47% |  | 16.03% |  | 18.59% | 20.15% |  |
| 1. River dredging/re-excavation to maintain water flow and waterways (6560km) | 4 | KM (Year wise) | 253 |  | 347 |  | 200 | 200 |  |
| KM (Sequential | 4628 |  | 4975 |  | 5175 | 5375 |  |
| 70.54% |  | 75.83% |  | 78.88% | 81.93% |  |

**6.0 Recent Achievements, Activities, Output Indicators and Targets and Expenditure Estimates of the Departments/Agencies**

**6.1 Secretariat**

**6.1.1 Recent Achievements:** The Ministry of Water Resources has established a research policy and issued various guidelines, including the Task Force Guidelines 2021 of the Bangladesh Water Development Board, Guidelines for riverbank protection, flood prevention, and design formulation of submersible dams in the Haor region and coastal areas. To enhance information management of ongoing projects, project management, rehabilitation and maintenance, DPP courses, and project progress, the Ministry of Water Resources has developed the Scheme Information Management System software. This software aims to expedite project implementation, save time and money on public taxes or foreign loans, and promote transparency and accountability in project work. With this software, real-time information and the financial progress of all projects can be readily accessed, enabling effective monitoring of project stages by the ministry and implementing agencies. This system helps prevent the wastage of funds and project delays. Additionally, the software enables field offices to monitor the overall status of projects under the Annual Development Program (ADP) online, thereby preventing additional costs and delays. In recognition of these efforts, the Ministry of Water Resources was awarded the 'Digital Bangladesh Award-2022' at the national level in the category of 'Technical-Government (Best Team).'

**6.1.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Celebration of World Water Day | Celebrated day | 1 | number | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |

**6.1.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.2 Bangladesh Water Development Board**

**6.2.1 Recent Achievements:** In order to safeguard lives from flood damage and increase food production, a range of measures have been implemented, including flood control, prevention of river erosion, river dredging, development of irrigation management, removal of waterlogging, and land restoration. Over the past three years, a total of 183 development projects have been initiated, with 69 projects already completed. These projects encompassed several aspects, such as 262.163 km of riverbank protection, construction of 155.753 km of embankments, reconstruction of 2673.192 km of embankments, construction of 198 hydrological structures, and undertaking 449 repairs. Additionally, 367.36 km of irrigation canals and 1472.323 km of drainage canals were re-excavated, and 1199.474 km of river dredging and re-excavation work were accomplished. Moreover, as part of the Bangladesh Delta Plan, re-excavation efforts have been carried out across 3040 km of small rivers, canals, and water reservoirs in 64 districts throughout the country. These comprehensive endeavors have resulted in the expansion of irrigation facilities across 0.29 lakh hectares of land, while also ensuring that 0.20 lakh hectares of land remain safeguarded against floods.In the 2021-22 financial year, an IP Camera-based monitoring and inspection system was developed for real-time monitoring of ongoing development projects. Additionally, a "Contract Information & Management System" has been established to enhance the ease and transparency of the tender process.

**6.2.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Excavation and re-excavation of irrigation canal | Excavated canals/ Re- excavated canal | 1 | KM | 70 |  | 120 |  | 140 | 160 |  |
| 1. River dredging and land reclamation through dredging | River dredging | 1 | KM | 370 |  | 417 |  | 487 | 510 |  |
| 1. Construction and repair of irrigation infrastructures | Constructed  &Repaired structures | 1 | Number | 28 |  | 33 |  | 36 | 40 |  |
| 1. Construction of Barrages and Rubber Dams | Constructed barrages and rubber Dams | 1 | Number | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1. Formation and registration of Water Management Group conduct training and transfer the responsibility of service charge collection to the Group | Formed  group | 1 | Number | 34 |  | 132 |  | 130 | 135 |  |
| Trained  people | 3600 |  | 1200 |  | 1300 | 1400 |  |
| 1. Conducting survey activities for project formulation for proper management of water resources in accordance with Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100. | survey activities | 1 | Number | 7 |  | 5 |  | 4 | 5 |  |
| 1. Construction and repair of flood control and coastal embankment | Constructed  embankment | 2 | KM | 77 |  | 85 |  | 90 | 95 |  |
| Repaired embankment | KM | 10 |  | 16 |  | 18 | 20 |  |
| 1. Excavation and re-excavation of drainage canals | Excavated and re-excavated of drainage canals | 2 | KM | 221 |  | 280 |  | 300 | 320 |  |
| 1. Construction and repair of flood control and drainage infrastructures | Constructed and repaired infrastructures | 2 | Number | 95 |  | 82 |  | 90 | 95 |  |
| 1. Protection of river bank in order to protect important installations and locality from river erosion | Protection of river bank | 2 | KM | 75.83 |  | 88 |  | 92 | 95 |  |
| 1. Construction of cross dams in the coastal areas in order to reclaim land from the sea and rivers | Constructed cross dams | 3 | Number | 0 |  | 2 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| Reclaimed  land | Acre | 0 |  | 50 |  | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1. Conservation of wetlands, croplands and forests in coastal areas from salinity. | Reduction of salinity | 3 | PPT | 20 |  | 20 |  | 20 | 20 |  |
| 1. Flood Forecasting and Warning | Forecasting and warning | 4 | Number | 156 |  | 156 |  | 156 | 156 |  |
| 1. Construction and repair of submersible dams in haor area. | Construction, reconstruction and repair of submersible dams | 3 | KM | 630 |  | 650 |  | 680 | 660 |  |
| 1. River dredging/re-excavation to maintain water flow and waterways | River dredging/re-excavation (sequential) | 4 | KM | 4628 |  | 4975 |  | 5175 | 5375 |  |

**6.2.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.3 River Research Institute**

**6.3.1 Recent Achievements:** During the past three years, a comprehensive research program was conducted, which included 6 physical and mathematical model surveys. Detailed reports were submitted based on the findings of these surveys. Furthermore, a total of 10,863 soil samples were collected and tested, alongside quality control assessments of building materials, sediment, and chemical samples. In addition, research was undertaken to analyze the flow and movement of waters in rivers such as Someswari, Netrokona, and Shitalakhya, with a focus on understanding their impact on the water ecosystem of Bangladesh. Moreover, research was conducted to determine the characteristics of the soil in close proximity to the Arial Khan river.

**6.3.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Conduct a study of physical and mathematical models. | Model Study Report  Sample test | 4 | Number | 4 |  | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |  |
| 1. Basic and applied research on water resources and sample testing. | Model study | 1 | 2500 |  | 3000 |  | 3000 | 3000 |  |
| Research conducted | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |

**6.3.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.4 Water Resources Planning Organization**

**6.4.1 Recent Achievements:** Under the Bangladesh Water Act-2013, the Bangladesh Water Regulations 2018 were formulated to achieve integrated development of water resources, covering management, collection, distribution, use, protection, and preservation. Over the past 3 years, reports were submitted on 171 proposed development projects through the "Clearing House" as defined in the National Water Policy. Furthermore, 3 additional data layers were added to the existing 560 layers in the National Water Resources Database (NWRD). Currently, the NWRD and Integrated Coastal Resources Database (ICRD) together comprise a total of 1120 data layers (563+557).

**6.4.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Update the National Water Management Plan (NWMP) for balanced use of ground and surface water. | Number | 1 | Number | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1. Conduct Clearing House | Given feedback for project clearance | 1 | Number | 35 |  | 30 |  | 30 | 30 |  |
| 1. Conducting survey activities for project formulation for proper management of water resources in accordance with Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100 | Project report and tools prepared | 1 | Number | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| 1. Compilation, preservation and updating of the National Water Resources Database (NWRD | Increased or developed data layer | 1 | Data Layer | 3 |  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |  |
| Number of letters given to the individual or organization to receive data | Number of  Data receiver | 50 |  | 50 |  | 50 | 50 |  |
| 1. Providing assistance in implementing Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 through monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented under the programs included in the Water Resources Management Plan and the formulation of the Climate Smart Integrated Coastal Resources Database (CSICRD | Progress report on the establishment of CSICRD | 3 | Number | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1. Implementation of Bangladesh Water Act 2013 | Conducted workshop and training activities | 1 | Number | 5 |  | 5 |  | 5 | 5 |  |

**6.4.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.5 Bangladesh Haor and Wetlands Development Board**

**6.5.1 Recent Achievements:** A comprehensive study project titled "Study of Interaction Between Haor and River Ecosystem Including Development of Wetland Inventory and Wetland Management Framework" has prepared a list and map of all wetlands, including ponds measuring up to an area of 25 decimals. Additionally, a Lidar survey covering an area of 120 square km in the vicinity of Tanguar Haor has been conducted. The project has also outlined a management plan for wetlands, taking into consideration the aspects of biodiversity, fisheries, agriculture, forestry, and livelihood development. Another project titled "Comprehensive Feasibility Study for Sustainable Restoration of Wetlands (Haor, Baor, Beels, and Connected Rivers, etc.) in Different Hydrological Regions of Bangladesh" has identified 76 rivers originating from wetlands. Proposed interventions, both engineering and biological, have been recommended for these rivers.

**6.5.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Taking an integrated survey project of water and land resources to improve the quality of life of the people of the Chalanbil Bil area | Study report | 3 | Number | 1 |  | 1 |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Taking integrated survey project of water and land resources to improve the quality of life of the people of the Arial Bil area | Study report | 1 |  | 1 |  | - | - |  |
| 1. Undertaking survey project for updating Haor Master Plan (2012-2032 | Study report | 1 |  | 1 |  | - | - |  |

**6.5.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.6 Joint River Commission**

**6.6.1 Recent Achievements:** The Joint Rivers Commission, Bangladesh, has taken appropriate steps for regional and international cooperation in improving the quality of life of people through the proper distribution of 54 cross-border river waters between Bangladesh and India. Over the last three years, 11 meetings were organized to facilitate these efforts. In accordance with the Ganges River Water Sharing Treaty signed in 1996, distribution activities of Farakka have been carried out during the dry season. Additionally, the JRC assists in flood forecasts, utilizing flood-related data and information collected from India, Nepal, and China, to safeguard the life and property of people. Furthermore, the JRC has conducted studies to determine the impact of water sharing in different areas of Bangladesh as per the Ganges Water Sharing Treaty of 1996. They have also prepared a position paper to ascertain the appropriate water allocation for future renewals.

**6.6.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Collection, preservation and compilation of information on water resources of transboundary rivers | Prepared database of transboundary rivers | 1 | Number | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1. Arrangement of bi-lateral and multi-lateral meetings | Holding meetings of the Joint Rivers Commission and different committees | 4 | Number | 5 |  | 7 |  | 7 | 7 |  |
| Holding a meeting of Nepal- Bangladesh joint expert committee | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| Holding a meeting of China - Bangladesh joint research-oriented and technical committee | - |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1. Collect flood-related data and information related to transboundary rivers | Receiving flood-related data and information from India, Nepal and China | 4 | Number | 8 |  | 8 |  | 8 | 8 |  |
| 1. Joint observation of water flow of the river Ganges | Observation of Ganges water at Farakka as | 4 | Number | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |

**6.6.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |