

### **5.3 Work Plan**

#### **5.3.1 Work Policies**

##### **(1) Project Implementation System**

The Directorate General of Food, which is the only department of the Ministry of Food in Bangladesh, is the implementation body of the Project. While the Ministry of Food is responsible for the planning of national food policies, the Directorate General of Food is responsible for the actual implementation of the government policy through its extensive network of branches right down to the village level. The Bangladesh counterparts at the time of the detailed design study will be those in the "Inspection, Development and Technical Services" of the Directorate General of Food who will also be responsible for the supervision of the construction work, representing the Bangladesh side. However, the contracts with a consultant and contractor for the Project will be made by the Ministry of Food in accordance with the relevant regulations in Bangladesh.

The detailed design and the supervision of the construction work will be conducted by a Japanese consultant. Following the signing of the Exchange of Notes regarding the provision of grant aid, the Ministry of Food will conclude a consultancy agreement with the Japanese consultant.

The procurement of equipment and materials and the construction work will be conducted by a Japanese contractor. The Ministry of Food will select the contractor through the tender procedure to be supervised by the consultant.

##### **(2) Scope of Work**

The actual implementation of the Project will be based on the following scope of work.

The scope of work to be undertaken by the Government of Bangladesh will be as follows.

- 1) To provide data and information necessary for the Project.
- 2) To secure land for the construction of facilities and to clear and prepare the site prior to the commencement of construction.

- 3) To ensure speedy unloading, tax exemption, customs clearance at the port of disembarkation and prompt inland transportation of products procured for the Project.
- 4) To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of products and services under verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Bangladesh and stay therein for the performance of their work.
- 5) To exempt Japanese nationals involved in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Bangladesh with respect to the supply of equipment/machines, materials and services under verified contracts.
- 6) To bear commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based on the Banking Arrangement.
- 7) To bear all expenses, other than those to be borne by the grant aid, necessary for the execution of the Project.
- 8) To provide proper arrangements for the construction, such as water supply, electricity and drainage of the Project.
- 9) To assign exclusive counterpart personnel for the Project.
- 10) To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Japanese grant aid.
- 11) To construct the railway sidings and to acquire land for their construction.

The scope of work to be undertaken by the Government of Japan will be as follows.

- 1) To construct 35 grain storages (storage capacity : 1,000 tons each).
- 2) To construct an office building.
- 3) To construct an equipment storage.
- 4) To construct two workers' toilets.
- 5) To construct a substation.
- 6) To construct a truck scale house.

- 7) To construct a check post.
- 8) To construct eleven sentry posts.
- 9) To construct internal roads.
- 10) To construct internal paving.
- 11) To construct security walls.
- 12) To supply storage management equipment (installation of some equipment included).
- 13) To provide a consultancy service.

### **5.3.2 Construction Situation and Points to Note on Construction Work**

#### **(1) Construction Situation**

The structure most commonly used for permanent buildings in Bangladesh is brick masonry. The reinforced concrete rigid frame structure with brick walls is used for larger buildings. There are some buildings with special structures, most of which are constructed with foreign technical assistance.

As the bearing capacity of soil is low throughout Bangladesh, pile foundations are generally used for buildings of medium size or larger. The local practice for pile foundations is not to be used for upto four-story buildings except in special cases.

A long work period must be allowed for reinforced concrete work due to the shortage of forms and the small capacity of concrete mixers.

#### **(2) Points to Note on Construction Work**

Such basic construction materials as cement, sand, bricks and steel bars, etc. for the Project will be procured locally and the relevant work will be conducted by local workers. It will, therefore, be necessary to subcontract a local contractor with thorough knowledge of the local conditions and labour relationships to supervise the work. The subcontractor must have experience of conducting similar work and must be capable of fully conducting its assignment with appropriate supervision and guidance by the Japanese contractor.

Earth work must be avoided during the rainy season which is between June and October. Since both the earth work at the initial stage of construction and the finishing work at the last stage are vulnerable to the weather conditions, the inclusion of two dry seasons in the construction schedule is important in view of the commencement and completion of the construction work in the first and second dry seasons respectively.

Proper attention should be paid to the existence of Ramadan as the work efficiency drastically declines during this period.

### **5.3.3 Construction and Supervisory Plan**

Upon completion of the consultancy agreement following the signing of the Exchange of Notes, the consultant will prepare the detailed design and tender documents, implement the tender process on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh and conduct construction supervision after the signing of the contractor contract.

#### **(1) Preparation of Detailed Design and Tender Documents**

The consultant will prepare the detailed design documents based on the survey and boring survey results of the basic design study and also on the findings of the detailed field survey conducted for detailed design purposes. It will also prepare the tender documents and will consult with the Government of Bangladesh for the approval of these documents.

#### **(2) Implementation of Tender Process**

The consultant will act as the agent of the Government of Bangladesh in accounting the tender, receiving pre-qualification applications, holding tender orientation, distributing tender documents, receiving tenders and evaluating tenders. It will also provide advice during negotiations between the Government of Bangladesh and the successful tenderer to assist the signing of the contractor contract.

#### **(3) Construction Supervision**

The construction supervision stage will commence following the signing of the contractor contract. In Japan, the consultant will check and approve the documents to be submitted by the contractor and the specifications of the equipment to be procured in Japan and will carry out factory inspection on

such equipment. In Bangladesh, the consultant will conduct pre-work consultations with the contractor and will supervise and advise the contractor on the local transportation of equipment and materials and the installation/adjustment of equipment. The consultant will also be responsible for progress control, quality control and material control, etc.

#### **(4) Personnel Plan**

The consultant will appointed experts (architects and engineers) on architectural design, structural calculation, electric and plumbing equipment, geology, storage management equipment and estimation together with a general manager. For on-site construction supervision, the consultant will dispatch an architect (A) as a full time supervisor and will also dispatch an architect (B), an electric and plumbing engineer and a storage management equipment engineer for spot supervision.

#### **5.3.4 Equipment and Materials Procurement Plan**

In principle, the construction equipment and materials will be procured locally. In the case of equipment and materials of which local procurement is impossible, of which the quality is unacceptable or of which a stable supply in terms of price and quantity is not guaranteed, it is advisable that these be procured in Japan.

##### **1) Main Equipment and Materials to be Procured Locally**

###### **a) Construction Equipment and Materials**

Reinforcing bars

Cement

Aggregate

Bricks

Waterproof paint

Aluminum window frames

Ceiling fans

Forms

###### **b) Storage Management Equipment**

Catwalk

Office desks and chairs

Typewriters

Cabinets

## 2) Main Equipment and Materials to be Procured in Japan

### a) Construction Machinery (procured in Japan due to absence of a leasing system in Bangladesh)

Soil compactor (3-4HP), vibrator (rod type: 1HP), welder (60-140A), bar cutter, bar bender, level, transit, slump tester, mould, tyre roller (16 tons), bulldozer (D-6)

### b) Construction Equipment and Materials (requiring particularly high quality or performance)

Buildings : steel doors

Water supply equipment : water pump, casings, screen

Electrical equipment : power boards, lighting fixtures, transformer

### c) Storage Management Equipment (not available locally or requiring much better quality or performance than local products)

truck scales, ladders, hand hooks (to handle grain bags), sieves, hygrometers, grain thermometers, grain moisture meters, sampling probes, sampling pans, fire extinguishers, power sprayers, fumigation sheets, calculators, key locker, safe

## 3) Labour

Among all the types of construction work involved in the Project, only the installation of the truck scales requires special skill. Therefore, labour will be recruited locally as the current technical skill in Bangladesh is sufficient to conduct the envisaged work except the installation of the truck scales.

## 5.3.5 Implementation Plan

### (1) 2-Stage Implementation Plan

As described in 5.3.1 (2), the scope of the work to be undertaken by the Japanese side requires an implementation schedule which stretches over 2 fiscal years in view of the requirements of the Japanese grant aid system, the volume of work to be conducted and the local weather conditions. As a result, the implementation of the Project is now divided into 2 stages (2 consecutive fiscal years) as shown in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2 Construction Volumes by Stagewise

Item	Stage I	Stage II	Total
• Foodgrain Storages	18	17	35
• Office Building	1	-	1
• Equipment Storage	1	-	1
• Workers' Toilet	1	1	2
• Substation	1	-	1
• Truck Scale House	1	-	1
• Check Post	1	-	1
• Sentry Posts	6	5	11
• Internal Roads	10,400m <sup>2</sup>	9,150m <sup>2</sup>	19,550m <sup>2</sup>
• Internal Paving	14,050m <sup>2</sup>	1,050m <sup>2</sup>	15,100m <sup>2</sup>
• Security Walls	980m	684m	1,664m
• Storage Management Equipment	1 set	-	1 set

## (2) Implementation Schedule

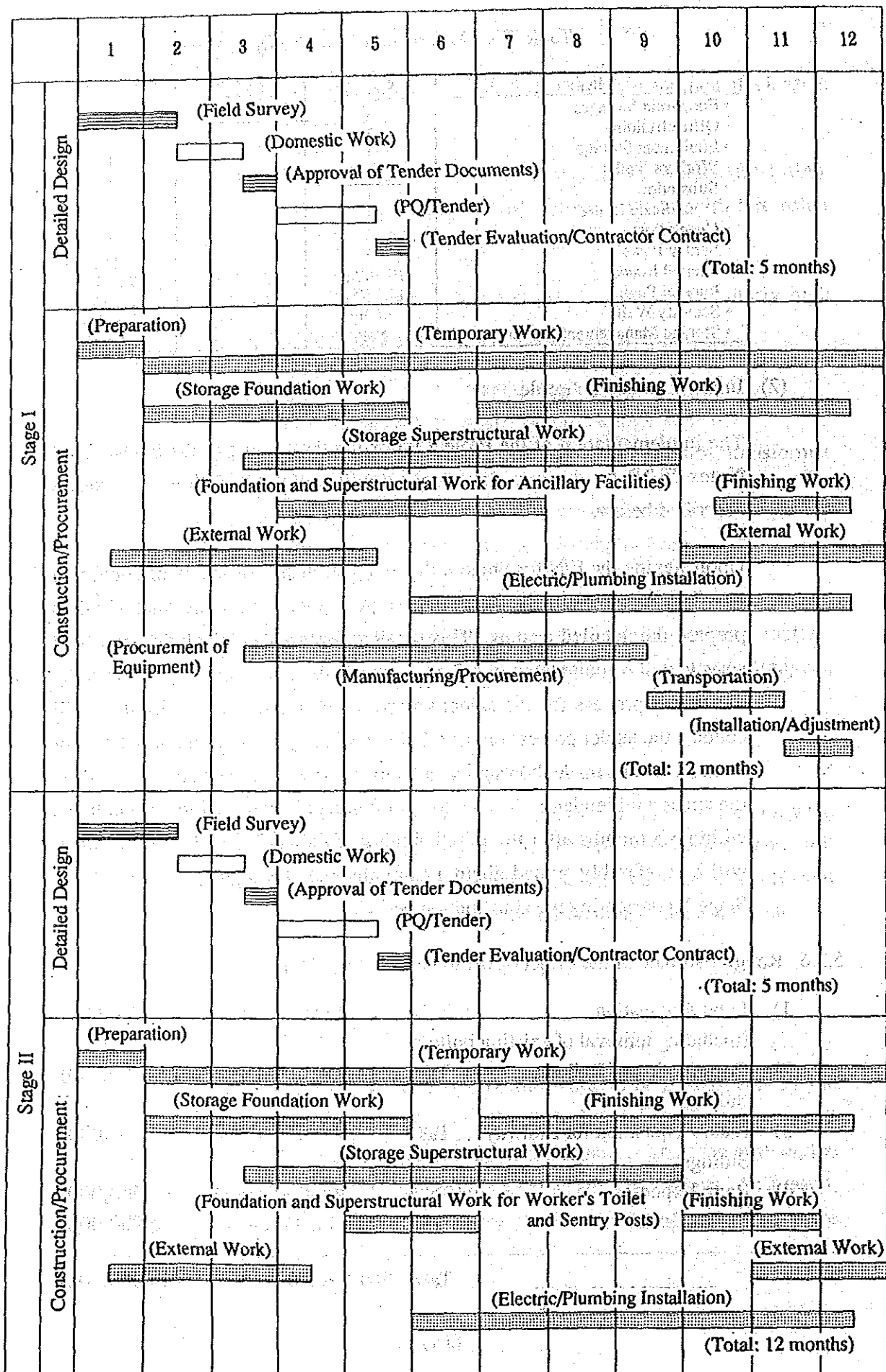
The implementation of the Project following the signing of the Exchange of Notes (E/N) by the two governments will preferably follow the process described below.

Upon signing the E/N for Stage I, the Bangladesh side (Ministry of Food) will immediately conclude the consultancy agreement and the consultant will then prepare the detailed design. This detailed design stage, including the field survey, will be completed in 2.5 months and will be immediately followed by the tender process for the selection of the contractor. The consultant will conduct the tender process on behalf of the Ministry of Food and the contractor contract will be made thorough negotiations between the Ministry of Food and the successful tenderer. The contractor contract is expected to be concluded within 5.5 months after the initial signing of the E/N. The E/N for Stage II will be preferably signed about 12 months after the signing of the E/N for Stage I, considering the construction period.

### 5.3.6 Rough Estimate of the Project Cost to be Borne by Bangladesh Side

1) Land Acquisition	: Taka	80,000,000 (approx. ¥297,000,000)
(including removal of existing buildings)		
2) Construction of Railway	: Taka	14,940,000 (approx. ¥55,400,000)
Sidings		
3) Land Acquisition for Railway	: Taka	7,000,000 (approx. ¥26,000,000)
Sidings		
4) Bank Expenses	: Taka	700,000 (approx. ¥2,600,000)
5) Import Duties	: Taka	98,380,000 (approx. ¥365,000,000)
		<b>Taka 201,020,000 (approx. ¥746,000,000)</b>

Table 5-3 Project Implementation Schedule





## CHAPTER 6

### PROJECT EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION



## CHAPTER 6 PROJECT EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

### 6.1 Project Evaluation

The storage capacity of foodgrain is seriously insufficient in Dhaka, the largest city and socioeconomic centre of Bangladesh, and abnormally high turnovers are observed at the Dhaka CSD and Tejgaon CSD, the core facilities in the Public Food Distribution Programme in the area. The shortage of foodgrain storage capacity has not only ruled out space for a security reserve of foodgrain for emergency needs but has also made it difficult to conduct proper management, including the First Come, First Go principle which is the most basic principle of storage management and the control of pests, in a normal situation. Moreover, both CSDs are incapable of properly responding to cases of emergency, such as transportation strikes and floods.

The present Project intends the construction of a new CSD with a storage capacity of 35,000 tons and ancillary facilities as well as necessary equipment in the Tongi Municipality located to the north of Dhaka MA. The Project is expected to have the following significant effects.

#### Current Situation and Problems

- 1) Due to the shortage of foodgrain storage capacity, the existing CSDs in Dhaka MA have an abnormally high turnover to the extent that the handling operation is under extreme stress.
- 2) The above shortage has resulted in inadequate storage management and the CSDs cannot properly respond to emergencies caused by frequent transportation strikes and floods.
- 3) It has been impossible to secure a security reserve of foodgrain for emergencies, failing to provide a stable food supply which is one of the most important requirements for the stabilization of public life.
- 4) The location of both CSDs in densely populated areas has prevented them from achieving efficient acceptance/delivery operation even in normal situations.

### Remedial Measures Taken by the Project

A new CSD with 35 storages (1,000 ton storage capacity each) and ancillary facilities (office building, equipment storage, drying yard and security walls, etc.) will be constructed in Tongi Municipality to the north of Dhaka MA. Equipment for operation and maintenance purposes will also be provided to ensure the efficient operation of the new CSD.

### Effects and Improvements by the Project

- 1) The Completion of the Tongi CSD will increase the storage capacity of the government foodgrain in Dhaka MA from the present 40,700 tons to 75,700 tons. The storage capacity of rice and wheat will be almost doubled.
- 2) A stock of some 2.5 months' demand equivalent will be maintained, ensuring a stable supply of foodgrain during an emergency.
- 3) The annual average storage turnover rate will improve from the current 7 times to 5 times, paving the way for adequate storage management and storage operation.
- 4) The establishment of the new CSD will mean the diversification of foodgrain supply bases, ensuring a stable foodgrain supply in an emergency situation caused by transport strikes, natural disasters such as floods or other reasons.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

The implementation of the Project will have significant effects as described in 6.1 and will also greatly contribute to the stabilization of people's lives in Dhaka FDA through an assured foodgrain supply. For these reasons, the Project is judged viable for implementation by Japanese grant aid. Moreover, the Government of Bangladesh is sufficiently capable of operating and maintaining the new facility in terms of both manpower and finance.

Project implementation will be smoother and more effective if the following recommendations are accepted and put into practice.

### **(1) Recommendations Relating to the Project Implementation**

- 1) Land Acquisition of Project Site and Transfer of Jurisdiction (See Fig. 4-2)**

The Government of Bangladesh is currently proceeding with the land acquisition of 99,580m<sup>2</sup> (Site-A) of land for the construction of the Tongi CSD and it is imperative that this acquisition process be completed by February, 1992 for the implementation of the Project. Part of the Project site (6,520m<sup>2</sup>; Site-B) along Tista Road is currently owned by another government organization, the DIT, and the process to transfer the jurisdiction of this land from the DIT to the Ministry of Food which is taking place at present in line with the procedure for the acquisition of private land must also be completed by February, 1992.

### **2) Consolidation of Project Implementation System**

The Directorate General of Food should appoint a person to be responsible for project implementation and also a person responsible for supervising the construction work on site so that communication channels between the Government of Bangladesh and the contractor can be established.

### **3) Land Preparation at Project Site**

The Government of Bangladesh should demolish and remove the existing houses on the Project site at its own expense and prepare the land by April, 1992.

#### 4) Implementation of Necessary Procedures

The Government of Bangladesh should give sufficient consideration to the smooth implementation of the construction work within the framework of the Japanese grant aid system by means of facilitating the necessary procedures, including the payment of customs duties on construction equipment and materials and storage management equipment.

#### 5) Construction of Railway Sidings

As the Government of Bangladesh plans to use railway transportation in addition to truck transportation to and from the Tongi CSD, it must consult with the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communication regarding the construction of sidings on the Project site prior to the completion of the Project and proceed with the actual construction work.

### (2) Recommendations Relating to Storage Operation and Maintenance

#### 1) Reorganization of Distribution (Ration) Areas

Following the construction of the new Tongi CSD, the reorganization of the present distribution (ration) areas will take place with parts of the Upazila of Gulshan, Upazila of Ultra and the Tongi Municipality area being added to the existing distribution (ration) areas of the Dhaka CSD and Tejgaon CSD as the subject areas for reorganization (see Fig. 4-1). At the same time, the source of foodgrain allocation for some dealers will be moved from the Dhaka CSD or the Tejgaon CSD to the Tongi CSD to reduce the burden on the two existing CSDs and to achieve a higher operation efficiency at the Tongi CSD.

#### 2) Staff Training

As the Tongi CSD is a new facility, it is probable that some of the personnel assigned to the Tongi CSD will not have sufficient knowledge of and/or experience in operating or maintaining foodgrain storages. These staff members should be trained in advance at training courses held

by the Directorate General of Food to achieve appropriate operation and maintenance of the Tongi CSD from the very beginning.

### 3) Maintenance

Compared to other types of buildings, a foodgrain storage sees more frequent movement of heavier storage items. As a result, damage to the building can occur earlier than expected, indicating the particular importance of regular inspection as part of preventive maintenance. A maintenance programme should be prepared and full-time maintenance staff should be appointed to conduct regular inspection so that any damage can be repaired before becoming serious.





## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A: DATA COLLECTION METHODS

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 2.0 DATA SOURCES

#### 3.0 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

#### 4.0 DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE

#### 5.0 DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

#### 6.0 DATA LIMITATIONS

#### 7.0 DATA AVAILABILITY

#### 8.0 DATA ACCESSIBILITY

#### 9.0 DATA SECURITY

#### 10.0 DATA STORAGE

#### 11.0 DATA ARCHIVING

#### 12.0 DATA RETENTION

#### 13.0 DATA DISSEMINATION

#### 14.0 DATA SHARING

#### 15.0 DATA CITATION



## APPENDIX I

### MEMBER LISTS OF STUDY TEAMS



APPENDIX 1-(1) MEMBER LIST OF STUDY TEAM  
(BASIC DESIGN STUDY)

Yoshihiro NAKAMURA	Team Leader Senior Officer for Storage Technique Purchase Division Food Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Eiji INUI	Project Coordinator First Basic Design Study Division Grant Aid Study & Design Department Japan International Cooperation Agency
Hisashi TAKADA	Architectural Planner Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.
Sakae NAKAMURA	Architectural Planner Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.
Yukinori SHIMAMOTO	Products Distribution Planner Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

APPENDIX 1-(2) MEMBER LIST OF STUDY TEAM  
(DRAFT REPORT EXPLANATION)

Takeshi NARUSE	Team Leader Bangladesh Office Japan International Cooperation Agency
Hisashi TAKADA	Architectural Planner Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.
Yukinori SHIMAMOTO	Products Distribution Planner Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.



## APPENDIX 2

### STUDY SCHEDULES





## APPENDIX 2-(1) STUDY SCHEDULE (BASIC DESIGN STUDY)

Weekdays in brackets refer to holidays.

No.	Date	Days of the week	Place of stay	Study items	
1	Mar. 23	Sat.	Narita - Bangkok	Departure of Consultants	
2	Mar. 24	Sun.	Bangkok - Dhaka	Arrival of Consultants	
3	Mar. 25	Mon.	Dhaka	Courtesy Visits to and Discussions with JICA, Ministry of Food and DGF.	
4	Mar. 26	(Tue.)	Dhaka	Site Survey and Internal Team Meeting	
5	Mar. 27	Wed.	Dhaka	Discussions with DGF, Data Collection and Site Survey.	
6	Mar. 28	Thu.	Dhaka	Survey at Tejigaon CSD and Dacca CSD, Site Survey and Data Collection.	
7	Mar. 29	(Fri.)	Dhaka	Internal Team Meeting and Site Survey.	
8	Mar. 30	Sat.	Dhaka	Discussions with DGF and Data Collection.	
9	Mar. 31	Sun.	Dhaka	Data Collection and Survey at Tejigaon CSD	
10	Apr. 1	Mon.	Narita - Bangkok	Departure of Team Leader and Mr. Inui	
			Dhaka	Consultants: Discussions with DGF and JICA	
11	Apr. 2	Tue.	Bangkok - Dhaka	Arrival of Team Leader and Mr. Inui	Internal Team Meeting and Meeting with JICA
			Dhaka	Consultants: Discussions with DGF and Ministry of Food	
12	Apr. 3	Wed.	Dhaka	Courtesy Visits to and Discussions with ERD, Ministry of Food and DGF.	
13	Apr. 4	Thu.	Dhaka	Courtesy Visit to Planning Commission, and Discussions with JICA and ERD.	
14	Apr. 5	(Fri.)	Dhaka	Internal Team Meeting.	
15	Apr. 6	Sat.	Dhaka	Meeting with Ministry of Food, Discussions with DGF Regarding Minutes of Discussions, Survey at Tejigaon CSD and Data Collection.	
16	Apr. 7	Sun.	Dhaka	Meeting with Ministry of Communications, Discussions with Ministry of Food Regarding Minutes of Discussions, Data Collection and Site Survey.	
17	Apr. 8	Mon.	Dhaka	Signing of Minutes of Discussions and Data Collection.	
18	Apr. 9	Tue.	Dhaka - Manila	Departure of Mr. Inui.	
			Dhaka	Team Leader and Consultants: Discussions with PWD, Data Collection and Survey at Tejigaon CSD and Dhaka CSD.	
19	Apr. 10	Wed.	Dhaka	Site Survey, Data Collection and Report to Embassy of Japan and JICA.	

20	Apr. 11	Thu.	Dhaka	Discussion with Ministry of Food and DGF, and Data Collection.
21	Apr. 12	(Fri.)	Dhaka - Bangkok	Departure of Team Leader and Consultants
22	Apr. 13	Sat.	Bangkok - Narita	Return of Team Leader and Consultants to Japan.
<p>ERD: External Resources Division, Ministry of Finance</p> <p>DGF: Directorate General of Food, Ministry of Food</p> <p>PWD: Public Works Department, Ministry of Works</p>				

## APPENDIX 2-(2) STUDY SCHEDULE (DRAFT REPORT EXPLANATION)

Weekdays in brackets refer to a holidays.

No.	Date	Days of the week	Place of stay	Study items
1	Jul. 13	Sat.	Narita - Bangkok	Departure
2	Jul. 14	Sun.	Bangkok - Dhaka	Arrival Courtesy Visit to and Discussions with JICA
3	Jul. 15	Mon.	Dhaka	Courtesy Visits to and Discussions with ERD, Ministry of Food and DGF.
4	Jul. 16	Tue.	Dhaka	Discussions with DGF and Ministry of Food, and Courtesy Visit to Planning Commission
5	Jul. 17	Wed.	Dhaka	Discussions with Ministry of Food and DGF Regarding Minutes of Discussions
6	Jul. 18	Thu.	Dhaka	Signing of Minutes of Discussions, Discussions with DGF and Site Survey
7	Jul. 19	(Fri.)	Dhaka	Internal Team Meeting
8	Jul. 20	Sat.	Dhaka	Discussions with Ministry of Food and DGF and Report to Embassy of Japan and JICA
9	Jul. 21	Sun.	Dhaka - Bangkok	Departure
10	Jul. 22	Mon.	Bangkok - Narita	Return to Japan
<p>ERD: External Resources Division, Ministry of Finance</p> <p>DGF: Directorate General of Food, Ministry of Food</p>				

APPENDIX 3 MEMBER LIST OF OFFICIALS CONCERNED

(1) Bangladesh

(2) India

(3) Pakistan

(4) Sri Lanka

(5) Thailand

APPENDIX 3

MEMBER LIST OF OFFICIALS CONCERNED  
IN BANGLADESH

(1) Bangladesh

(2) India

(3) Pakistan

(4) Sri Lanka

(5) Thailand

(6) Vietnam

(7) Yunnan

(8) Myanmar

(9) Cambodia

(10) Laos

(11) China

(12) North Vietnam

(13) South Vietnam

(14) Laos

(15) Cambodia

(16) North Vietnam



### APPENDIX 3 MEMBER LIST OF OFFICIALS CONCERNED IN BANGLADESH

#### (1) Bangladesh Side

- 1) ERD  
Mr. Ahmed Shariar Chowdhury Deputy Secretary
- 2) Planning Commission  
Mr. Muhammad Sirajuddin Member
- 3) Ministry of Food  
Mr. Ataul Haq Secretary  
Mr. M. Mutiur Rahman Joint Secretary  
Mr. Md. Golam Mustafa Talukder Deputy Chief  
Mr. M. Nuruzzaman Assistant Chief  
Mr. Fakrul Ahsan Assistant Chief
- 4) Directorate General of Food  
Mr. Mahe Alan Director General  
Mr. Maruf Morshed Additional Director General  
Mr. A. K. M. Nurul Afsar Director, Inspection, Development and Technical Services (IDTS)  
Mr. Manwarul Haq Executive Engineer  
Mr. Abul Bashar Bhuiyan Assistant Engineer  
Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmed District Controller of Food, Gazipur
- 5) Controller of Dhaka Rationing  
Mr. A. K. Fazbul Haq Chief Controller  
Mr. Md. Ibrahim Assistant Controller
- 6) Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU)  
Mr. Md. Giasuddin Chief  
Mr. Ruhul Amin Deputy Chief
- 7) Tejgaon CSD  
Mr. Mirzza Golam Yazdhani Manager

- 8) Dhaka CSD  
Mr. Abdurrouf Mazumber                      Manager
  - 9) PWD  
Mr. Abdul Hamid                      Executive Engineer in charge of  
Superintending Engineer
  - 10) Ministry of Communication  
Mr. M. A. Matin                      Joint Secretary, Railway Division
  - 11) Bangladesh Railway  
Mr. Iqbar Chowdhury                      Deputy Divisional Railway  
Manager  
Mr. Habib Ahmed                      Divisional Engineer  
Mr. Quazi Asadullah                      Divisional Transportation Officer  
Mr. S. Bardhan                      Divisional Signal &  
Telecommunication Engineer
  - 12) Power Development Board  
Mr. Abdul Latif                      Executive Engineer  
Gajipur O & M Division
  - 13) Others  
Mr. Shafiul Islam                      Additional Chief Engineer  
Dhaka Municipal Corporation  
Mr. Khairul Islam                      Executive Engineer  
Tongi, Gazipur
- (2) Japanese Side
- 1) Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh  
Minister                      Tetsuo Itoh  
First Secretary                      Takeshi Ohta
  - 2) JICA Bangladesh Office  
Resident Representative                      Takeshi Imazu  
Deputy Resident Representative                      Haruo Naitoh  
Deputy Resident Representative                      Takesi Naruse

## APPENDIX 4

### MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS





APPENDIX 4-(1) MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS (BASIC DESIGN STUDY)

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR

CONSTRUCTION OF FOODGRAIN STORAGES IN DHAKA

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

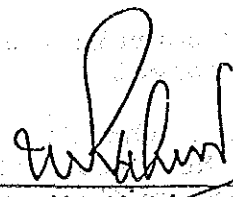
In response to the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Project for Construction of Foodgrain Storages in Dhaka (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) sent the study team, headed by Mr. Yoshihiro Nakamura, Internal Purchase Division, Operation Department, Food Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, from 23rd March to 13th April, 1991. The team had a series of discussions with the authorities concerned of the Government of Bangladesh and conducted a field survey in the Project areas.

As a result of the discussions and field survey, both parties confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets. The team will proceed to the works and prepare the Basic Design Study Report.

Dhaka, 8th April, 1991

中村 稔 裕

Mr. Yoshihiro Nakamura  
Leader  
Basic Design Study Team  
JICA

  
Mr. M. Mutiur Rahman  
Joint Secretary

Ministry of Food  
M. MUTIUR RAHMAN  
Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Food  
Govt. of the People's Republic  
of Bangladesh

## ATTACHMENT

### 1. Objective

The objective of the Project is to construct foodgrain storage facilities in order to improve the present storing capacity and subsequently ensure the steady food supply in Dhaka.

### 2. Project Site

The Project site is located at Tongi, as shown in Annex I.

### 3. Executing Agency

Ministry of Food is responsible for the administration and Directorate of Food is responsible for the execution of the Project.

### 4. Necessary Items for the Realization of the Project requested by the Government of Bangladesh.

After discussions with the Basic Design Study Team, the following items were judged necessary for the realization of the Project.

- 1) Construction of foodgrain storages (1,000 tons storage capacity per unit).
- 2) Construction of ancillary facilities, such as office building and internal road, etc.
- 3) Procurement of equipment, such as weighing machines and pest controlling equipment, etc.
- 4) Procurement of services for the implementation of the Project.

However, the final components of the Project may differ from the above items, if it is judged necessary after further studies in Japan.

### 5. Grant Aid System extended by the Government of Japan

- 1) The Government of Bangladesh has understood the system of Japanese Grant Aid explained by the Team.



- 2) The Government of Bangladesh will take necessary measures, described in Annex II for smooth implementation of the Project, on condition that the Grant Aid Assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

#### 6. Schedule of the Study

- 1) JICA will prepare the draft report in English and dispatch a mission in order to explain its contents around July 1991.
- 2) In case that the contents of the report is accepted in principle by the Bangladesh side, JICA will complete the final report and send it to the Government of Bangladesh by September 1991.

#### 7. Land Acquisition of the Project Site

The Government of Bangladesh has assured the team of the completion of the land acquisition of the Project site by February 1992, provided that the Project Concept Paper (PCP) is approved by the competent authority.

#### 8. Reclamation of the Project Site

The Government of Bangladesh and the team have confirmed that the land reclamation of the Project site will be required.

#### 9. Layout Plan of Foodgrain Storages in the Basic Design Report

The Government of Bangladesh requested to the team that the layout plan of foodgrain storages in the Basic Design Report be made out considering the siding of railway.

