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Blue Gold Program success story
Impact of water resource management at Amadkhali, Satkhira

Context and rationale for intervention



The canal travels downstream to meet the Betna river.



The Amadkhali sluice gate connects to 19 beels.



Local farmers noted that there were silt deposits in the canal following the floods of 2000.

The silting of the outfall to Betna river and the poor drainage capacity of the canal resulted in congestion of the catchment. This affected small farmers cultivating aman and boro rice. They then leased out the land to fish farmers. Large leaseholders then decided to use their land for fishing and started renting land from smallholders. This meant that smallholder farmers soon became jobless and had to migrate seasonally in order to find employment.

BGP assessed the impacts on T-Aman rice cultivation in the Amadkhali catchment area through focus group discussions (FGDs) in 2017 and 2018. This study was conducted during and after the T-Aman rice cultivation periods.

T-Aman rice was cultivated in 15 beels (1,782 hectares) out of a total 19 beels (3,711 hectares) in the area. The farmers in the area had suffered from severe to moderate waterlogging issues for 15 to 16 years and had started reaping the benefits of cultivation only recently.

BGP interventions

Following a needs assessment, BGP concluded the need to re-excavate the Amadkhali canal with a target to reduce waterlogging. This was necessary for the irrigation of monsoon crops and storage dry month crops.

With the partial pre-excavation work completed in June 2017, the water from adjacent beels started to drain out. Farmers assumed then that they would be able to cultivate T-Aman rice then. They did not have seedlings of their own, so purchased them from the nearby Tala and Kalaraa upazilas.

- T-Aman rice cultivated on 31% of total area in 2017
- Re-excavation completed in 2018
- Farmers had sufficient time to prepare seedbeds
- T-Aman rice cultivated on 54% of total area in 2018

Outcomes

- Total cost of canal re-excavation: BDT 61,900,000
- Total earning from aman rice for 2018 (4.132 acres x 52 mounds

BGP, funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands, changed the lives of inhabitants of the Amadkhali canal in polder 2. The 8.4 km long canal was re-excavated from 2016-2018.

"Our land was leased by rich people before BGP came in. We are now getting our land back from them."
-Halizur Rahman, 45 years old, Dakshin Fingri

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Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Area (ha)	1,485	1,514	3,401	4,132	9,320
Number of households	21	22	3	24	50

"We played a vital role in ensuring our people's living being better and better. This includes the promotion of flood control works. The main aim is to protect the environment and the people here. We have to do more for our area because our area is very poor. We have to take care of this area as flood control is a big issue. In a word, we have to take care of our area and help it to grow and prosper, which will bring the generation of people."
- Md. Golam Rabbani, 52 years old, Chairman of Fingri Union

Other outcomes include:

- Employment generation
- Income security for flood-affected people
- The re-excavation of Amadkhali canal benefited, for the most part, the marginal farmers and poor people.
- "Farmers are excited. We were inundated by water and could not cultivate their land. Now they can cultivate here in three times a year."
- "Even with the same amount of land, it was more suited for a richer person than for a poor person after re-excavation."

Blue Gold

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Summary

Impact of water resource management at Amadkhali, Satkhira

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This page was last edited on 18 March 2021, at 05:35.

Blue Gold Program Wiki

The wiki version of the Lessons Learnt Report of the Blue Gold program, documents the experiences of a technical assistance (TA) team working in a development project implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) over an eight+ year period from March 2013 to December 2021. The wiki lessons learnt report (LLR) is intended to complement the BWDB and DAE project completion reports (PCRs), with the aim of recording lessons learnt for use in the design and implementation of future interventions in the coastal zone.

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