



Local Government Engineering Department

FY 2009-10

LGED's Annual Report



September 2010



Local Government Engineering Department

Annual Report

2009-2010

September, 2010

2. The Resident Mission in Bangladesh of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its Dhaka Office conferred the ADB Award for the year 2009 to 4 projects for Best Performing of LGED on the 31 January 2010. The Wining Projects are Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project, Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-B: Rural Infrastructure), Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C: Rural Infrastructure) and North West Crop Diversification Project. The Awards were given in recognition of the Project Teams' excellence, result orientation, effective program implementation, capable leadership, achieving project objectives, transparency in procurement, efforts to empower women and other criteria.



Photograph-69 : Mr. Md. Wahidur Rahman, Chief Engineer, LGED is photographed with Mr. Paul J. Heytens, Country Director, ADB and other LGED and ADB officials at the end of the Award Giving Ceremony.

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Contents

	Page
6.0 Tree Plantation Program	35
7.0 Poverty Alleviation	38
7.1 Poverty alleviation through creation of employment opportunities	38
7.2 Poverty alleviation programs through urban development	38
7.3 Poverty alleviation through employment generation for women/distressed women	39
7.4 Poverty alleviation through micro-credit programs	40
8.0 Administrative and Financial Management	41
8.1 Administrative	41
8.1.1 Creation of posts in the organogram and confirmation of service	41
8.1.2 Promotion of officers/staffs	41
8.1.3 Disciplinary actions	41
8.2 Revenue income	43
8.3 Financial audit	43
9.0 Human Resource Development	44
9.1 Statement of trainees	44
9.2 Overseas training, seminars and workshops	45
10.0 Quality Control	46
10.1 Quality Control Laboratories	46
10.1.1 Test facilities available in LGED's Quality Control Laboratories	46
10.1.2 Test facilities available in LGED's Environmental Laboratories	47
10.1.3 Equipment procured for Quality Control Laboratories during 2009-10	48
11.0 LGED's Other Significant Programs	48
11.1 Activities of the Procurement Unit	48
11.2 Activities of GIS & MIS Unit	49
11.3 Activities of Municipal Support Unit (MSU) and Urban Management Support Unit (UMSU)	50
11.4 Activities of Road Safety Unit	51
11.5 Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC)	52
11.5.1 RDEC building construction and its functioning	52
11.5.2 Programs run by LGED under RDEC activities	53
11.6 Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Program (RERMP)	53
11.7 Community-Based Resource Management	54
11.8 Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) for infrastructure development activities	54
11.9 Gender and Development (GAD)	58
12.0 Visits of foreign missions	62
13.0 Seminar and Workshops	65
14.0 Publications made by LGED	67
15.0 LGED's Achievements during 2009-10	67

Contents

	Page
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Major responsibilities of LGED	1
1.2 Major activities (on-going and already completed) of LGED	1
2.0 Planning Related Activities	3
2.1 Rural Road Master Plan	3
2.2 Objectives of Rural Road Master Plan	3
2.3 Important information of the Rural Road Master Plan	4
2.4 Urbanization and Urban master Plan	4
3.0 Design Related Activities	5
4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Related Activities	6
4.1 Implementation	6
4.1.1 Sector wise project and their allocations as implemented by LGED during 2009-10	7
4.1.2 Overall progress of projects included in the Annual Development Program of 2009-10 and implemented by LGED.	8
4.1.3 List of projects completed during 2009-10	14
4.1.4 List of New Projects approved for implementation during 2009-10	15
4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation	15
4.2.1 Report preparation	15
4.2.2 Monthly Pre-ADP Review Meeting	16
4.2.3 Monthly ADP Review Meeting	16
4.2.4 Review Meeting on Development Activities of LGED	17
4.2.5 Annual Review Meeting for Fiscal Year 2009-10	17
4.2.6 Providing information to the Prime Minister Office, Ministries and the National Assembly Secretariat	18
4.2.7 Review and actions taken on news published in the media	18
4.2.8 Review of Reports Furnished By the Inspection Teams during 2009-10	19
4.2.9 Aila 2009	19
4.2.10 Rural Infrastructure Development	19
4.2.11 Improvement of Urban infrastructure	23
4.2.12 Development of Water Resources Infrastructure	26
4.3 LGED's Involvement in the Development Activities of Other Ministries	29
4.3.1 Statement of Ministry-wise Major Components of projects of Other Ministries implemented by LGED during 2009-10	31
4.3.1.1 Programs implemented for the Agriculture Ministry	31
4.3.1.2 Programs implemented for the Ministry of Water Resources:	31
4.3.1.3 Programs implemented for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	32
4.3.1.4 Construction of Rubber Dam in Small & Medium Rivers for Increasing Food Production Project	33
5.0 Maintenance Programs	33
5.1 Allocations and expenditures of 2009-2010 on maintenance	34

Annual Report of LGED activities carried out during the fiscal year 2009-10 by the Local Government Engineering Department

1.0 Introduction

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) renders invaluable services towards providing technical assistance to the Local Government Institutions (LGIs) and creating plenty of employment scope for the rural people vis-a-vis improving country's socio-economic situation through development of infrastructures, related to rural transportation and small-scale water resources. LGED also plays a vital role in implementing national programs aimed at maintaining eco-balance and alleviating poverty. Own resources of the Bangladesh Government and the financial support from the Development Partners are LGED's principal sources of financing to implement its different projects and programs. LGED puts its high emphasis on the principle of balanced development across the country in the context of the Rural Development Strategy, Urban Management Policy Statement, National Water Policy and the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction II (Revised) (NSAPR II).

1.1 Major responsibilities of LGED

LGED implements various development programs of the Ministry of the Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives and the other Ministries as well. Figure-1 presents below its major functions.

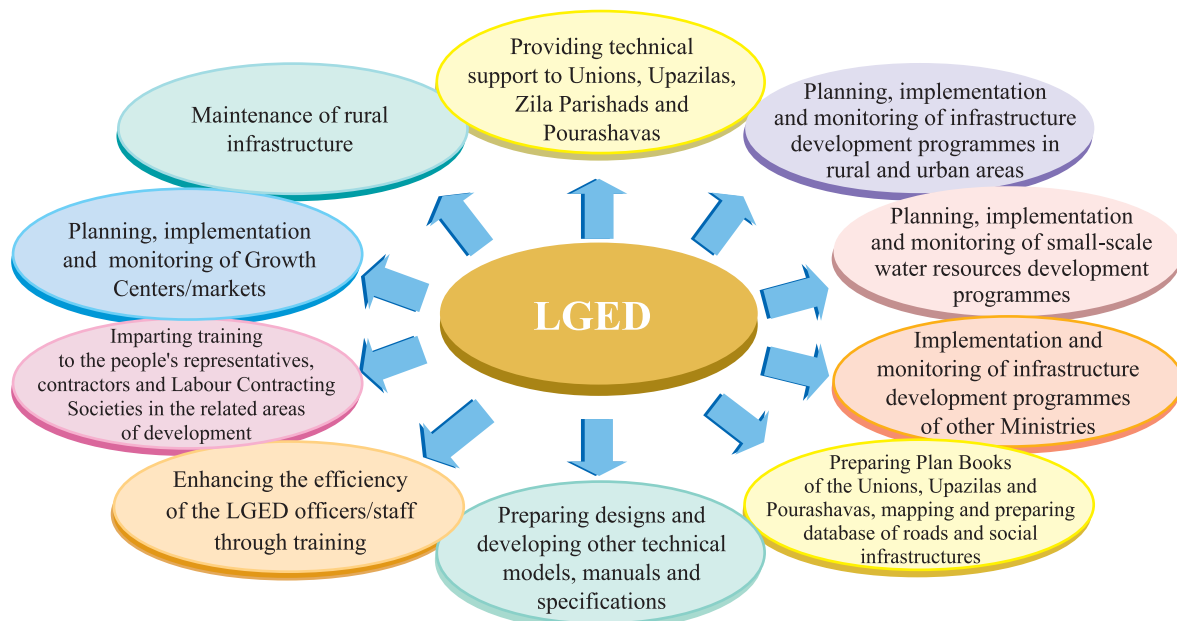


Figure-1 : Major responsibilities of LGED

1.2 Major activities (on-going and already completed) of LGED

LGED implements various programs on improvement/construction/re-construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructures with financial assistance from both GOB and Development Partners. LGED implemented programs worth Tk. 56.1729 billion as against a total allocation of Tk. 58.2128 billion received during 2009-10, which constituted about 20% of the total outlay of the Government's Annual Development Program (ADP) of the year.

LGED achieved physical and financial progress to the extent of 99% and 98% respectively on the implementation of physical programs drawn up during 2009-10.

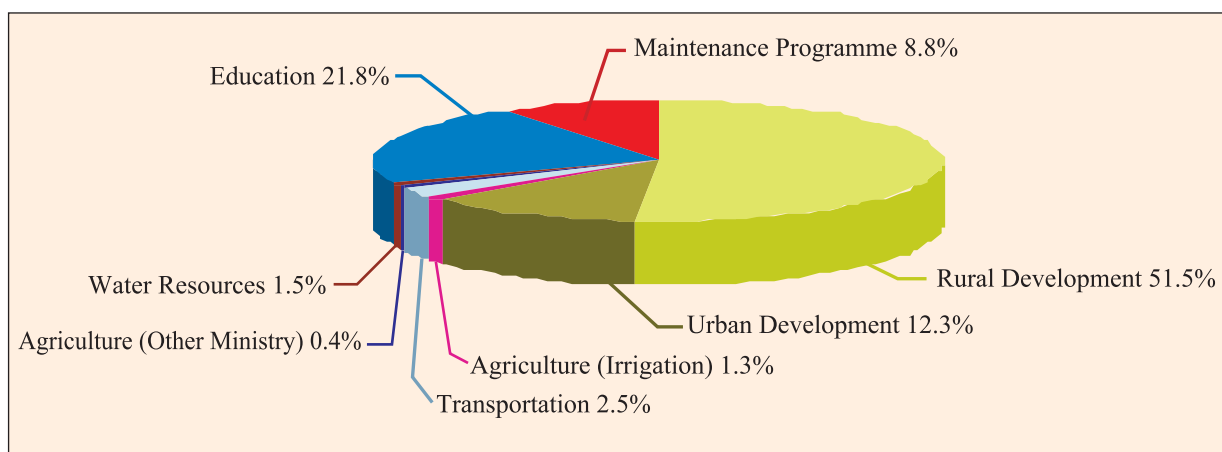


Figure-2 : LGED's allocations Revised Annual Development Program (RADP) of FY 2009-10:

Box-1: Major activities of LGED.

Rural Infrastructure	Urban Infrastructure	Development of Small scale Water Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/reconstruction/rehabilitation of road Construction/re-construction of bridge/culvert Improvement of Growth center/market Construction of landing stage/jetty Construction of Union Parishad Complex Construction of Upazila Parishad Complex Construction/re-habilitation of cyclone/flood shelter Tree plantation Micro-credit Agriculture, fisheries and live stock development Maintenance of rural infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/reconstruction of road/foot-path Construction of bridge/culvert Construction/re-construction of drain Construction of bus/truck terminal Improvement of market Construction of community latrine / sanitary latrine Installation of tube-well Micro-credit Solid-waste management Slum improvement/rehabilitation Maintenance/rehabilitation of urban infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction /reconstruction of embankment Construction of sluice gate Construction of rubber dam Excavation and re-excavation of canal Construction/re-construction of flood control embankment Buried-pipe irrigation Lined canal Permanent type surface irrigation drain.

Besides the above programs of the Local Government Division, LGED has also been successfully implementing a number of development projects of the Primary and Mass Education Ministry, Agriculture Ministry, Fisheries and Live-stock Ministry, Water Resources Ministry and the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs. Implementation of these development projects during 2009-10 under the aforementioned Ministries created at the same time a huge employment directly or indirectly complementing the overall socio-economic development efforts of the country. Through implementation of development programs, direct employment for more than 148.651 million man-days has been created during 2009-10. By engaging the distressed women under the Rural Road Maintenance Programs of LGED and through establishment of Women Marketing Section within some of the specific Growth Centers, self-employment opportunities have opened up for the rural women. In addition to the development of infrastructures,

LGED has also been playing a certain role in creating employment opportunities through micro-lending programs wherein poverty alleviation is the basic essence.

In order to maintain quality and ensure timely implementation of the development programs, 6 inspection teams of ministry level, 10 Superintending Engineers of LGED's regional level and 10 inspection teams of LGED headquarters level made regular inspections to various development programs. LGED also conducted training programs for its officials, representatives of the Local Government Institutions, beneficiaries, contractors and Labor Contracting Societies under its programs on Human Resource Development.

2.0 Planning Related

2.1 Rural Road Master Plan

On reviewing the country's full inventory on rural physical infrastructures in the context of the last Five Year Plan, the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction II (Revised) (NSAPR II) now in force and the road re-classification lately approved by the Planning Commission, due weightage is given on balanced development and accordingly LGED formulates and implements its infrastructure development projects keeping in mind the prevailing overall development status of the different districts/regions, total demand, backwardness, availability of fund etc. LGED updates the Union Plan Books and the Upazila Plan Books using the GIS technology while setting priorities for its infrastructure schemes.

Initiatives have been taken recently to prepare a long-term plan for 20 years over the period 2005-25 with the objectives to implement overall rural development programs, especially the improvement of rural communication system that has a real impact upon an increase in the agricultural production, improvement of the marketing of agricultural commodities, enhancement of the institutional strength of the local government management and instilling good governance. In this end, the Upazila Base Maps have been updated with the involvement of the LGED's field level Executive Engineers and Upazila Engineers and the Chairmen and Members of the Union Parishads at the field level.

LGED has already prepared an integrated Rural Road Master Plan by using data provided by the Upazilas and adopting the GIS technology. The Government has already stamped its vetting of this Master Plan.

2.2 Objectives of Rural Road Master Plan

1. To identify a timely, effective, and uninterrupted country-wide rural road network to ease the rural life style;
2. To provide all-weather access to all Growth Centers, all Union Parishad Complexes, most of the rural markets and other service delivery centers of the country;
3. To improve rural accessibility with a view to increase agriculture production and to facilitate marketing of different agricultural produce;
4. To play a supportive role in alleviating poverty through employment generation and increased economic activities in the rural areas;
5. To complement strengthening of the Local Government Institutions and promoting good governance at the local level.

2.3 Important information of the Rural Road Master Plan

Table-1 : An extract of the rural infrastructure data

Sl. No.	Major components	Total length/ number	Total length/ number improved		FY 2009-10		Un- improved length/ number	Length to be improved/ number
			Fully (metalled)	Partially (HBB)	Target	Achiev ement		
1 Upazila Road:								
	Road (km)	37,763	25,386	2,551	1,471	1,445	12,377	9,826
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	462,338	356,085	-	16,178	16,001	106,253	106,253
2 Union Road								
	Road (km)	44,659	15,169	4,016	1,572	1,569	29,490	25,474
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	422,043	299,108	-	8,077	8,017	122,935	122,935
3 Village Road Type-A								
	Road (km)	106,950	11,875	6,389	605	605	95,075	88,685
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	559,318	315,755	-	3,230	3,206	243,563	243,563
4 Village Road Type-B								
	Road (km)	100,527	3,261	2,935	404	404	97,266	94,331
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	354,577	146,901	-	2,154	2,138	207,675	207,675
5	Growth Center (Number)	2,100	1,572	-	116	113	528	528
6	Rural Market (Number)	15,263	1,485	-	268	249	13,778	13,778
7	Union Parishad Complex (Number)	4,498	2,046	-	172	153	2,452	2,452

2.4 Urbanization and Urban Master Plan

About a quarter of the country's total population presently residing in urban areas. Bangladesh has now become one of the fastest urban-turned countries of Asia, which has been resulted from extreme exodus of people from rural areas to urban centers compelled under poverty, employment privation, natural calamities and some other causes supplemented by high birth rate. According to a census of 2001, about 29 million people constituting about 23.39 percent of the total population of the country live in urban centers. This rate is becoming increasingly higher every year. Although there are 522 cities and towns in Bangladesh, most of its population (about 60%) live in the major four cities including Dhaka while the remaining live in the small and secondary towns. The unplanned urbanization creates a pull for the larger cities in quest of better opportunities related to living, accessibility, environment, civic amenities and above all economic opulence. It is because of these factors, population of Dhaka city is increasing at a rate of more than 5% compared to 3.5%, which is the mean urban growth rate of the country. On the contrary, population in the small and secondary towns is growing at a very slow rate due to a wide economic backwardness and disproportionate infrastructure and other facilities. Cities are the hub of national economy, which are largely considered to be the venue of development planning and education, culture and recreational activities and investment. Only through planned development, it will not only be possible to make the small and secondary towns prosperous and aesthetically attractive but also the issues of large towns will be minimized by reducing investment there and giving pre-eminence to the small and secondary towns. With this perception, the present government has taken initiatives through LGED by preparing a Master Plan over a twenty years period to develop 223 Municipal towns and Kuakata Tourist Center under Upazila Towns Infrastructure Development Project in a planned manner, which will immensely contribute towards social and economic development through creating living environment. It will contemporarily ensure equi-distribution of wealth, a need for a balanced development all over the country.

The specific objectives of the Master Plan for Municipal towns of Bangladesh under the Upazila Towns Infrastructure Development Project are as follows :

1. To accelerate improvement of the living standard of the people residing in the Municipal towns by bringing a qualitative change in the development of these towns through planning;
2. To provide support to the development of private and public sectors through planning of Municipal towns;
3. To prepare a multi-dimensional investment plan for better living standard of the Urban dwellers according to their preference and participation. In these investment plans, drainage, infrastructure facilities, transportation and traffic management would receive priority.
4. To instill a control mechanism for the towns' non-government and private sectors development that would facilitate clarity and security with regard to future development;
5. To provide appropriate guidelines for town development planning that would eliminate the impediments and would ensure full utilization of the opportunities prevailing in case of development.

3.0 Design Related Activities

LGED's Design Unit discharges the following major functions:

1. To prepare architectural and structural designs of infrastructures like bridge, culvert, building, Michioniki, market, cyclone center, school building, bus terminal, health complex, auditorium, Union Parishad Complex, Model Thana, Poura Bhaban, residential quarters for the Executive Officers and Secretaries of the Zila Parishads etc. and to assist in the designing of infrastructure of the Local Government Institutions.
2. To review the structural soundness and architectural aspects and the designs of infrastructures prepared by the consultants under different projects.
3. To preserve soft copies of the plans and designs of various infrastructures.
4. To provide necessary advice in resolving field level design-related issues and to prepare the designs and drawings on making ground verification.
5. To provide training to the field level engineers on design-related software e.g. AutoCAD, STAAD Pro etc.

Table-2 : A list of the designs prepared by the Design Unit during 2009-10.

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Number
1.	Bridge	140
2.	Auditorium	8
3.	Municipal super-market	20
4.	Municipal office building	10
5.	Primary school (New design)	20
6.	Primary school (Sub-structure revision)	500
7.	Union Parishad complex (Sub-structure revision)	100
8.	Duk Bungalow	2
9.	National Women Organization building	5
10.	Landless freedom fighters residence	All Upazilas
11.	Freedom fighters complex	All Upazilas
12.	Kishoregonj Syeda Nafiza Women Student Hostel	1
13.	Kishoregonj Bar Association Building	1
14.	Nikly Upazila Parishad Boundary Wall	1

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	Number
15.	Tamabeel and Madhabkunda Green Eco Park	2
16.	Residential Quarter for Zila Parishad Officials	2
17.	Chandpur Diabetic Hospital	1
18.	School cum Cyclone Shelter	300
19.	Eliotgonj Bazar Model Fish Market	1
20.	Office Building of the Executive Engineer, LGED, Noakhali District	1
21.	LGED CNG Station	1
22.	Converting old Zila Parishad Administrative Building into a VIP Rest House	1
23.	Residential Quarter for Officials within the office compound of Executive Engineer, LGED, Dhaka District	All Upazilas

A marked procedural change in the overall activities of the Design Unit took place during 2009-10. From the beginning of this fiscal year, special emphasis has been given upon the use of Software in the structural analysis and designing. All structural analysis and designing are carried out by using Software henceforth.

The ethics "contribution by all in working" has been increasingly growing through mutual cooperation, interaction and collective application of knowledge and experiences of all officials and experts working in the Design Unit. Besides, the district Executive Engineers have been provided with appropriate technical guidance on preparation and submission of proposals for bridge construction.

4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Related Activities

4.1 Implementation

69 projects were under implementation by the LGED under the Local Government Division during the fiscal year 2009-10 of which 45 were GOB financed and 24 were foreign-aided. A total allocation for the said 69 projects was Tk. 39.1962 billion (98%) against which Tk. 38.3662 billion was spent on attaining an average physical progress of 99.1%. All such programs were implemented in accordance with the provisions of The Public Procurement Act, 2006 and The Public Procurement Rules, 2008 (PPR-2008). The field level officers/staff mainly played the key role towards implementation of all these development programs. LGED's PM&E Unit carried out monitoring and evaluation of program implementation.

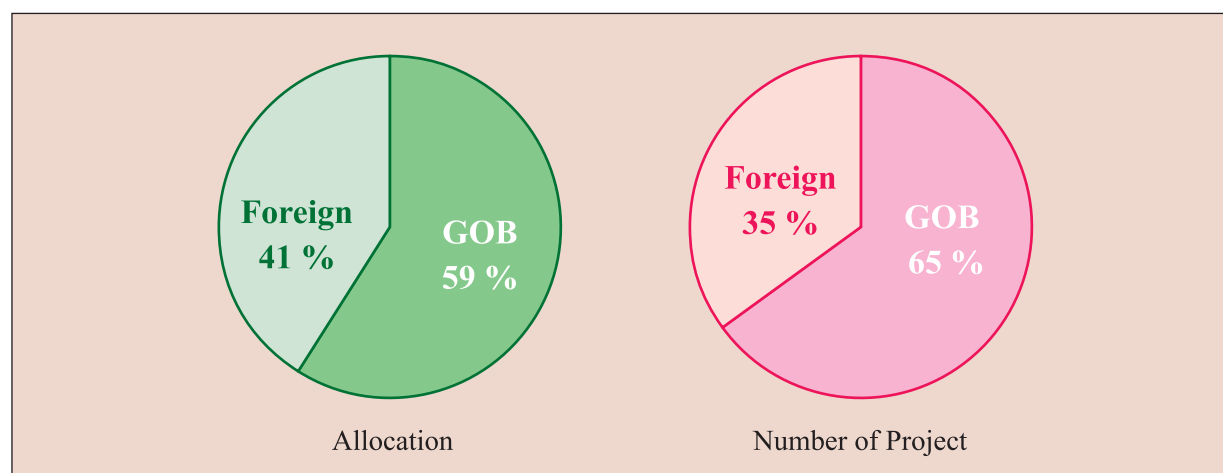


Figure-3: Pie chart showing number and allocations of projects implemented by LGED during 2009-10

4.1.1 Sector-wise projects and their allocations as implemented by LGED during 2009-10.

Sector-wise summary on allocations, fund release and expenditures of the 69 projects implemented by LGED as included in the revised ADP of 2009-10 has been given below :

Table-3 : Allocations, fund release and expenditure of projects.

(Taka in billion)

Sl. No.	Sector	Number of projects	Project costs	Fiscal year 2008-09			Physical progress
				Revised Allocation	Funds released (% of allocation)	Expenditures (% of allocation)	
1	Rural Development and Institution	50	214.2226	29.874	29.6973 (99%)	29.2403 (98%)	99%
2	Physical Planning, Water Supply and Housing	10	41.54	7.1406	7.0503 (99%)	6.9705 (98%)	100%
3	Agriculture	4	17.1321	0.7466	0.7466 (100%)	0.7344 (98%)	99%
4	Transport	5	17.2866	1.435	1.435 (100%)	1.421 (99%)	100%
Total : (1+2+3+4)		69	290.1813	39.1962	38.9292 (99%)	38.3662 (98%)	99.1%

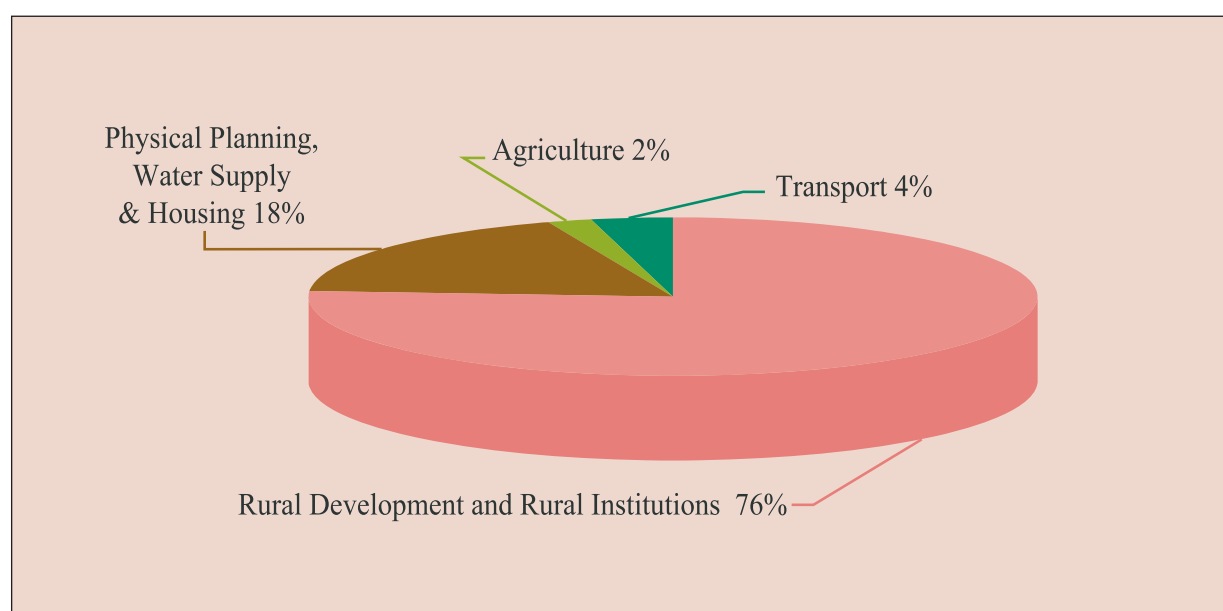


Figure-4: Sector-wise expenditures of projects of 2009-10 implemented by LGED.

4.1.2 LGED Project status in the Annual Development Program of 2009-10.

Sl. No.	Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/09 (%)		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
1	Construction of Union Parishad Complex Bhaban Project (2nd revised). (7556.80/1998-99 to 2009-10)	680.000	677.555	100%	99.64%	GOB
2	Construction of Bridges on Upazila & Union Roads (Former Construction of Portable Steel Bridges under Netherlands Assistance ORET Program) (2nd revised) (1705.591/1998-99 to 2009-10)	444.900	444.889	100%	100.0%	GOB
3	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : (Roads Bridge/Culvert, Growth Centre/Market, etc. Development) (5000.00/2000-01 to 2009-10)	1362.500	1345.060	100%	98.70%	GOB
4	Construction/Reconstruction of Roads, Bridges/Culverts in Rural Areas on Priority Basis (Part-III). (2nd Revised). (6157.035/2001-02 to 2010-11)	450.000	447.931	00%	99.5%	GOB
5	Cyclone Rehabilitation Project: Entire Coastal Area (2nd Phase) (Revised). (1890.00/2001-02 to 2008-09)	293.900	287.301	99%	97.7%	DRGA & GOB
6	Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Communication & Rural Market Development & Rehabilitation) Project. (21281.56/2001-02 to 2010-11)	300.000	298.724	100%	99.6%	GOB
7	Grameen Infrastructure Development Project (2nd Phase) (Special Revised). (4465.00/2002-03 to 2010-11)	500.000	498.046	99.62%	99.6%	GOB
8	Rural Development Project : Greater Noakhali & Chittagong Districts (Feni, Laxmipur, Noakhali, Chittagong & Cox's Bazar District) (Special revised). (3143.873/2002-03 to 2009-10)	463.500	457.014	99%	98.6%	IDB/ GOB
8	Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna District Infrastructure Development Project (Bogra, Joypurhat, Rajshahi, Naogaon, Natore, Nawabgonj, Pabna & Sirajgonj) (Special revised). (2150.627/2002-03 to 2008-09)	210.200	189.699	93%	90.3%	GOB

Sl. No.	Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/09 (%)		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
10	Community Based Resource Management Project. (2004.663/2002-03 to 2013-14)	317.900	316.668	99.62%	99.6%	IFAD
11	Rural Development Project-25: Infrastructure Greater Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal & Patuakhali Districts (1st Revised). (8156.546/2003-04 to 2009-10)	356.000	355.956	100%	100%	ADB/KfW/ GTZ
12	Rural Development Project, Infrastructure Development : 26 (2nd revised). (24462.458/2003-04 to 2009-10)	3480.000	3457.897	100%	99.4%	IDA
13	Eastern Bangladesh Rural Infrastructure Development Project: Greater Chittagong, Noakhali & Sylhet Districts. (9444.123/2004-05 to 2010-11)	2290.200	2062.485	92%	90%	JBIC & GOB
14	Sylhet Division Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Phase-II (1650.00/2004-05 to 2009-10)	219.00	212.194	97%	96.9%	IDB
15	Construction of Light Traffic Bridges on Rural Roads (2nd Revision). (3896.50/2003-04 to 2010-11)	520.000	519.966	100%	100%	GOB
16	The Project for the Provision of Portable Steel Bridges on Upazila & Union Roads. (3019.800/2005-06 to 2010-11)	293.000	291.322	100%	99.4%	GOB Japan
17	Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Communication & Rural Market Development & Rehabilitation) Project : Part-II. (9950.00/2005-06 to 2010-11)	650.000	648.745	100%	99.8%	GOB
18	Construction of Newly Created & River Eroded Upazila Parishad Complex (Revised). (1385.60/2005-06 to 2010-11)	90.00	87.16	100%	96.8%	GOB
19	Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions. (2943.68/Feb/2006 to June/2013)	665.000	638.600	100%	96%	IFAD & The Netherlands
20	RCC Bridge Project (Former Steel Bridges Project, Phase-III) (2nd Revised). (992.00/2005-06 to 2010-11)	340.00	338.912	100%	99.7%	GOB
21	Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project : RIIP-II. (17375.00/2006-07 to 2010-11)	3730.000	3575.025	99.82%	95.8%	ADB, DFID, KfW, GTZ

Sl. No.	Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/09 (%)		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
22	Integrated Village Infrastructure Development Project. (959.20/2006-07 to 2010-11)	280.000	278.300	100%	99.4%	IDB
23	Agriculture Sector Program Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access Infrastructure Development Project (Component-3): Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali & Laxmipur Districts. (3000.00/2006-07 to 2010-11)	934.100	930.300	99.6%	9.6%	DANIDA
24	Rajshahi Division Integrated Development Project (1st Revised). (1162.40/2006-07 to 2013-14)	18.800	18.690	100%	99.4%	IDB
25	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007, (Part-B: Rural Infrastructure). (3084.48/2007-08 to 2009-10)	1359.000	1357.100	100%	99.9%	ADB, JBIC & CIDA
26	Union Infrastructure Development Project : Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha & Nilphamari Districts. (1398.50/2007-08 to 2011-12)	500.000	499.292	100%	99.9%	GOB
27	Project for Improvement of Rural Road & Hat-Bazar Infrastructures on Priority Basis. (5000.00/2008-09 to 2011-12)	600.00	599.75	100%	99.96%	GOB
28	Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Program (RERMP). (9430.00/2008-09 to 2012-13)	1850.000	1806.000	99%	97.6%	GOB
29	Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Dhaka, Narayangonj, Munshigonj, Gazipur, Narshingdi & Manikgonj Districts. (2494.50/2008-09 to 2013-14)	350.000	349.472	100%	99.9%	GOB
30	Rural Infrastructure Development Project (Khulna, Bagerhat & Satkhira Districts). (1498.80/2008-09 to 2013-14)	400.000	399.971	100%	100%	GOB
31	Union Connecting Road and Infrastructure Development Project (Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna Districts) (1645.00/2008-09 to 2011-12)	480.000	479.670	100%	99.9%	GOB
32	Rural Roads & Market Improvement Project : Greater Sylhet District. (1963.456/2008-09 to 2012-13)	250.000	247.710	100%	99.1%	GOB

Sl. No.	Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/09 (%)		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
33	Union Parishad Connecting Roads Improvement Project : Patuakhali & Barguna Districts (Phase-II). (1449.00/2008-09 to 2012-13)	250.000	236.472	98%	94.6%	GOB
34	Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Rajbari, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Shariatpur & Madaripur Districts. (1497.50/2008-09 to 2011-12)	500.000	499.551	100%	100%	GOB
35	Greater Noakhali Rural Infrastructure Development Project. (2552.10/2008-09 to 2012-13)	550.000	549.821	100%	100%	GOB
36	Union Connecting Road & Other Infrastructure Development: Greater Comilla District (Comilla, Chandpur & B-Baria districts). (1499.70/2008-09 to 2011-12)	400.000	399.787	100%	100%	GOB
37	Enhancing Resilience under Bangladesh Country Program 2007-2010. (1988.50/2008-09 to 2011-12)	459.400	455.009	100%	99%	WFP
38	Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Jessore & Kushtia Districts. (1594.50/2008-09 to 2011-12)	270.000	269.834	100%	100%	GOB
39	Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP). (2895.925/August/2008 to 2012-13)	104.600	76.677	75%	73.3%	WB
40	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Chittagong Hill Tracts. (1056.70/2008-09 to 2011-12)	250.000	245.000	100%	98%	GOB
41	Union Connecting Road Infrastructure Development Project: Greater Mymensingh District. (3741.55/2009-10 to 2013-14)	500.00	499.256	100%	99.9%	GOB
42	Greater Faridpur Rural Infrastructure Development Project. (5532.25/2009-10 to 2011-12)	570.00	565.554	100%	99.2%	GOB
43	Greater Barisal District Rural Communication & Haat-Bazar Infrastructure Development Project. (3975.00/2009-10 to 2015-16)	200.00	197.70	100%	98.9%	GOB
44	Improvement of Approach Roads for Bridge/Culverts Project. (1847.00/2009-10 to 2011-12)	200.00	194.972	100%	97.5%	GOB
45	Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in the Area Affected by the Cyclone (Sidr). (670.28/01 May/2009 to 2010-11)	577.50	576.455	100%	99.8%	JICA

Sl. No.	Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/09 (%)		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
46	Improvement of Rural Roads, Bridge/ Culvert & other Infrastructure of Backward Upazilas (Pabna, Sirajganj, Natore, Naogaon, Rajshahi, Nawabgonj & Bogra Districts) of Northern-Western Region. (850.00/January/10 to June/13)	84.90 8	4.805	100%	99.9%	GOB
47	Construction of Large Bridges on Upazila and Union Roads Project. 6280.00 (2009-10 to 2012-13)	6.50	6.112	100%	94%	GOB
48	Improvement of JDCF Assisted 5 Upazila Road. (411.50/2009-10 to 2010-11)	200.00	192.812	100%	6.4%	JDCF
Technical Assistance Projects :						
49	Strengthening of Activities in Rural Development Engineering Centre (RDEC) Project. (183.748/2008-09 to 2011-12)	38.600	38.600	100%	100%	JICA
50	Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP) for Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (SRIIP)(October/2009 to 28 February/10)	34.500	34.500	100%	100%	ADB
Sub-Total (1-50) :		29874.000	29240.325	99%	98%	
Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply & Housing :						
51	Municipal Services Project (3rd revised). (8421.496/1998-99 to 2009-10)	1805.000	1795.464	100%	99.47%	IDA
52	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (1st revised). (6454.00/2003-04 to 2009-10)	2296.500	2184.276	100%	95.11%	ADB
53	District Town Infrastructure Development Project. (2103.608/2004-05 to 2011-12)	285.300	277.083	100%	97.12%	GOB
54	Upazila Town Infrastructure Development Project. (2141.577/2004-05 to 2011-12)	272.550	271.482	100%	99.61%	GOB
55	Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-II). (8160.209/2007-08 to 2014-15)	900.000	896.939	100%	99.66%	UNDP & DFID
56	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C: Municipal Infrastructure). (2378.775/2007-08 to 2010-11)	788.050	782.521	100%	99.3%	ADB, JICA, OFID & CIDA
57	Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project. (11485.475/2008-09 to 2014-15)	572.700	543.600	95%	94.92%	ADB, KfW & GTZ

Sl. No.	Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/09 (%)		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
58	Suzanagar, Ullapara & Pangsha Pourashava Infrastructure Development Project.(220.369/2008-09 to 2009-10)	80.000	79.867	100%	99.83%	GOB
59	Rehabilitation of Old Modhumati River and Improvement of Surrounding area of Gopalganj Pourashava. (552.50/2009-10 to 2010-11)	50.00	48.735	100%	97.47%	GOB
Technical Assistance Projects :						
60	Rehabilitation of Old Modhumati River and Improvement of Surrounding area of Gopalganj Pourashava. (552.50/2009-10 to 2010-11)	90.500	90.500	100%	100%	ADB
Sub-Total (51-60) :		7140.600	6970.467	100%	98%	
Sector : Agriculture (Sub-sector : Irrigation)						
61	Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (Revised). (4388.22/2001-02 to 2009-10)	379.20	379.196	100%	100%	ADB, GON & Japan
62	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resources Sub-projects. (231.76/2007-08 to 2009-10)	104.80	103.50	99%	98.76%	GOB
63	Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensingh, Sylhet and Faridpur Areas. (4540.00/2007-08 to 2012-13)	260.50	249.872	98%	95.92%	JBIC, JICA
64	Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project. (8567.56/2009-10 to 2016-17)	2.10	1.835	95%	87.4%	GOB
Sub-Total (61-64) :		746.600	734.403	99%	98%	
Sector : Transport						
65	Development of Public Priority Upazila Road Project. (Revised). (4170.54/2004-05 to 2010-11)	400.00	392.563	100%	98.14%	GOB
66	Development of Upazila Roads Project. (Revised). (5100.00/2004-05 to 2012-13)	500.00	498.647	100%	99.73%	GOB
67	Improvement of Several Important Feeder Roads and Bridges of Greater Sylhet District (Revised). (2240.00/1999-00 to 2010-11)	280.00	280.00	100%	100%	GOB
68	Construction/Reconstruction of Upazila & Union Roads, Bridges/Culverts Project (Transferred from RHD). (5100.00/2008-09 to 2014-15)	250.00	248.577	100%	99.43%	GOB
Japan Debt Cancellation Fund Assisted Project:						
69	Construction of Bridge on Saltia Bazar-Haziganj Bazar-Dewanganj Bazar Road over the old Brahmaputra River. (676.09/2009-10 to 2011-2012)	5.00	1.248	25%	25%	JDCF
Sub-Total (65-69) :		1435.00	1421.035	100%	99%	
Total (1-69) :		39196.200	38366.230	99%	98%	

4.1.3 List of projects completed during 2009-10

Sl. No	Project Name	Project Duration	Project Cost (Tk. in million)
Sector : Rural Development & Institution (RD & I)			
1	Construction of Bridges on Upazila & Union Roads (Former Construction of Portable Steel Bridges under Netherlands Assistance ORET Program) (2nd revised)	1998-99 to 2009-10	1705.59
2	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : (Roads Bridge/Culvert, Growth Centre /Market, etc. Development)	2000-01 to 2009-10	5000.00
3	Cyclone Rehabilitation Project: Entire Coastal Area (2nd Phase).	2001-02 to 2009-10	1890.00
4	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Noakhali & Chittagong Districts (Feni, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Chittagong & Cox's Bazar District)	2002-03 to 2009-10	3143.87
5	Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna Districts Infrastructure Development Project (Special Revised).	2002-03 to 2009-10	2150.63
6	Rural Development Project-25: Infrastructure Greater Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal & Patuakhali Districts (1st Revised).	2003-04 to 2009-10	8156.55
7	Sylhet Division Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Phase-II	2004-05 to 2009-10	1794.46
Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply & Housing (PPWS & H)			
8	Municipal Services Project (3rd Revised).	1998-99 to 2009-10	8421.50
9	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP).	1998-99 to 2009-10	6454.04
Sector : Agriculture (Sub-Sector : Irrigation)			
10	Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project.	2009-10 to 2013-14	4388.22
11	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resources Sub-projects.	2007-08 to 2009-10	4388.22

4.1.4 List of New Projects approved for implementation during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Project Name	Implementation Period	Project Cost (Tk. in million)	Source of Funding
Sector : Rural Development & Institution				
1	Union Connecting Road Infrastructure Development Project: Greater Mymensingh District.	2009-10 to 2013-14	3741.55	GOB
2	Greater Faridpur Rural Infrastructure Development Project.	2009-10 to 2011-12	5532.30	GOB
3	Greater Barisal District Rural Communication & Haat-Bazar Infrastructure Development Project.	2009-10 to 2015-16	3975.00	GOB

Sl. No.	Project Name	Implementation Period	Project Cost (Tk. in million)	Source of Funding
4	Improvement of Approach Roads for Bridges/ Culverts Project.	2009-10 to 2011-12	1847.00	GOB
5	Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in the Areas Affected by the Cyclone (Sidr).	01 May/09 to 2010-11	670.28	Japan
6	Improvement of Rural Roads, Bridge/ Culvert & other Infrastructure of Backward Upazilas (Pabna, Sirajganj, Natore, Naogaon, Rajshahi, Nawabgonj & Bogra Districts) of Northern-Western Region.	2009-10 to 2012-13	4250.00	GOB
7	Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in the Areas Affected by the Cyclone (Sidr).	01 May/09 to 2010-11	670.28	Japan
8	Construction of Large Bridges on Upazila and Union Roads Project.	2009-10 to 2012-13	6281.59	GOB
9	Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP) for Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (SRIIP)	October/09 to 28 February/10	43.12	ADB
Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply & Housing				
10	Rehabilitation of Old Modhumati River and Improvement of Surrounding areas of Gopalganj Pourashava.	2009-10 to 2010-11	552.50	GOB
11	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance for City Region Development Project.	01/07/09 to 30/09/10	90.55	ADB
Sector : Agriculture (Sub-Sector : Irrigation)				
12	Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project.	2009-10 to 2016-17	7810.64	ADB & GOB
Sector : Transport				
13	Construction/Reconstruction of Upazila & Union Roads, Bridges/Culverts Project (Transferred from RHD).	2009-10 to 2013-14	5100.00	GOB
14	Construction/Reconstruction of Upazila & Union Roads, Bridges/Culverts Project (Transferred from RHD).	2009-10 to 2013-14	5100.00	GOB

4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

4.2.1 Report preparation

Monthly, quarterly and annual reports are prepared on the basis of information generated through the Project Directors and the field level Executive Engineers. These information are entered and compiled in the prescribed formats of Annual Development Program (ADP), Inspection, Monitoring & Evaluation Division (IMED), Project Implementation Bureau (PIB), Project Aid (PA), Reimbursement Project Aid (RPA) and are sent to the concerned Ministries, IMED, Economic Relations Division (ERD), different Sectors of the Planning Commission, Programming Division, various aid-giving agencies etc.

Information on the ongoing projects of LGED are also collected and furnished on an urgent basis in response to the immediate requirements requested for the purpose of the visit of the project areas by the Administrative Ministry, Economic Relations Division, IMED, Programming Division, Planning Commission and Representatives/Missions of the Donor Agencies.

Project information are also provided to prepare working papers for holding discussions between the representatives of the Development Partners/Missions and the Administrative Ministry. Necessary particulars are also furnished for preparation of working papers of the PEC, ECNEC and DPEC meetings.

Requisite data on budget estimate and projections of the LGED's projects ongoing or new are furnished to the Ministry of Finance on entering those in the IBAS Software platform as installed by the said Ministry.

Project Completion Reports (PCR) of the completed projects are sent to the IMED and the Development Partners through the respective Ministries.

4.2.2 Monthly Pre-ADP Review Meeting

Prior to holding monthly ADP review meeting by the Local Government Division, preview is held in the LGED every month under the Chairmanship of the Chief Engineer to explain the strategic guidelines, to review progress and to address the issues surfaced on planning and implementation of the ongoing projects. In this meeting, project-wise monthly progress and causes of low progress of the slow-moving projects are thoroughly discussed. Important core directives inter-alia are given with regard to maintaining quality of works and expediting work progress while making discussions on the findings of the Inspection Teams of all levels, Regional Superintending Engineers and Project Directors. Besides, special review meetings are held, presided over by the Chief Engineer, LGED in order to shoot out problems and issues of any projects of special importance. Regular follow-up of implementation of the decisions as taken in the meetings continues.

4.2.3 Monthly ADP Review Meeting

Monthly progress review meetings are regularly held under the Chairmanship of the Honorable Minister/State Minister / Secretary, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives on the reports furnished by LGED in the ADP formats, developed by the Local Government Division and the Monitoring and Evaluation Division, with a view to underline the problem issues and to show ways as to how to address them. Instructions/advices are being given in these meetings with regard to project planning and implementation including resolving all identified issues and the subsequent follow-up. The concerned officers are asked to take appropriate measures on the basis of the recommendations/views given by the IMED and the Planning Commission.

4.2.4 Review Meeting on Development Activities of LGED

A Review Meeting was held on the 7th May 2010 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Monzur Hossain, Secretary, Local Government Division on the development activities of the LGED, which was participated by the Additional Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Project Directors, Executive Engineers of the districts and other connected officials.

Mr. Syed Ashraf Islam, MP, The Honorable Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, as the Chief Guest, urged the LGED Engineers in the meeting to work sincerely with a view to build the Digital Bangladesh as pledged by the Honorable Prime Minister. He attributed LGED as one of the institutions of international repute and asked the LGED Engineers to come forward in facing



Photograph-1 : Mr. Syed Ashraf Islam, MP, The Honorable Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, is speaking as the Chief Guest in a review meeting on the development activities of LGED.

he challenges of the government for its pledge for a Vision change in implementing its Mission by maintaining hundred per cent transparency. He further made a call to all concerned to be sincere in sustaining the revolutionary change that has taken place by this time in the LGED activities in the rural areas of the country. Honorable Minister for Post and Telegraphs, Mr. Raji Uddin Ahmed, as the Special Guest, also spoke on the occasion and highlighted the LGED's enviable success in the field of rural transportation. Mr. Monzur Hossain, Secretary, Local Government Division, in his speech as the Chairperson, urged for full implementation of the ADP through coordination and unity between the LGED Headquarters and the field by sustaining the success, the LGED had achieved so far.

4.2.5 Annual Review Meeting for Fiscal Year 2009-10

Annual review meeting of LGED for the fiscal year 2009-10 was held on the 24 and 25 February 2010 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Engineer, LGED on the overall activities of the LGED, which was participated by the Additional Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Project Directors, Regional Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers of the districts and other concerned officials. In his address of welcome, Mr. Wahidur Rahman, the Chief Engineer, made a Power Point presentation on the activities of LGED for one year period of the present regime. LGED's present Organogram, scope of work of the different Units, annual development funds from the Government and their utilization and many other particulars were focused in his presentation. He reminisced with deep gratitude the emphatic role of the Chief Guest, Engineer Khandaker Mosharaf Hossain, MP, the Honorable Minister for Labour & Employment and Expatriate's Welfare & Overseas Employment, which he played at the early stage of LGED and sought his active support in further energizing LGED activities.

Speaking on the occasion as the special guest Engineer Md. Monowar Hossain Chowdhury, MP and Member, Parliamentary Standing Committee for the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives recapitulated his tenure as the Chief Engineer of LGED and appealed to all for working unitedly to sustain the success of LGED, achieved so long. He stressed the need for encadrement of LGED engineers and expressed his unequivocal support to realize this demand.

Mr. Monzur Hossain, Secretary, Local Government Division, the other Special Guest, in his speech made a reference to the LGED's success in implementing Annual Development Program every year and urged all field level officials to play their effective role in achieving hundred percent financial targets.

Minister for Labour & Employment and Expatriate's Welfare & Overseas Employment, Engineer Khandaker Mosharaf Hossain, MP made many references right from introduction of the two-tier Cooperative System by Akhter Hamid Khan in Comilla BARD and Works Program up to reaching the stage of LGED of today and recalled the contribution made by him and his colleagues under a disfavoured climate prevailed at that time. He remembered with gratitude specially the strong leadership and enormous contribution of Late Quamrul Islam Siddiq. Referring LGED as the pioneer of labour intensive programs in Bangladesh, he advised to further implement many more programs of such types. He also advised to initiate the process of encadrement of LGED.



Photograph-2: Minister for Labour & Employment and Expatriate's Welfare & Overseas Employment, Engineer Khandaker Mosharaf Hossain, MP is seen addressing the LGED's Annual Review Meeting as the Chief Guest.

4.2.6 Providing information to the Prime Minister's, Minister's and the National Assembly Secretariat

1. Reports on the progress of schemes given priority by the Honorable Prime Minister, the progress on road map implementation, the progress on tree plantation programs and other reports as sought are prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Project Directors of the Projects and the Executive Engineers of the districts. These reports are submitted regularly to the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission. Annual Progress Report on the yearly activities carried out by LGED is also sent to the Prime Minister's Office.
2. Requisite particulars are sent to the Local Government Division for preparation of the inaugural speech of the Honorable President and the budget speech of the Finance Minister as are delivered in the National Assembly.
3. Reports prepared on the basis of information provided by the Executive Engineers of the districts/Upazila Engineers and the Project Directors, to sent to the National Assembly through the Local Government Division in order to facilitate consolidation of replies of the Honorable Prime Minister and the Minister for Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives to responded to the questions raised by the Members of the Parliament in the National Assembly.
4. Requisite information, as sought, are furnished for preparation of the working papers of the various Standing Committees of the National Assembly like the Standing Committee on Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives Ministry, Standing Committee on Planning Ministry, Committee on Public Estimate, Government Expenditures Review Commission and Committee on Public Assurance.

4.2.7 Review and actions taken on news published in the media

Any allegations on development programs implemented/under implementation by LGED, if made by the public or in reports of the print-media, is seriously looked in to. In case of detection of any lapses, the concerned officials are directed for its immediate rectification. For failure to mend the faults, punitive measures inevitably follow against the concerned officers/staff.

A total of 167 adverse reporting related to LGED works were made in the national dailies during 2009-10. Of them 12 were tender-related irregularities, 10 were on official scam/irregularities, 5 were on individual corruption/irregularity/defalcation, 43 were on fault/incompleteness in the works earlier reported fully complete, 21 were on slow/abandoned works and 76 were of other types.

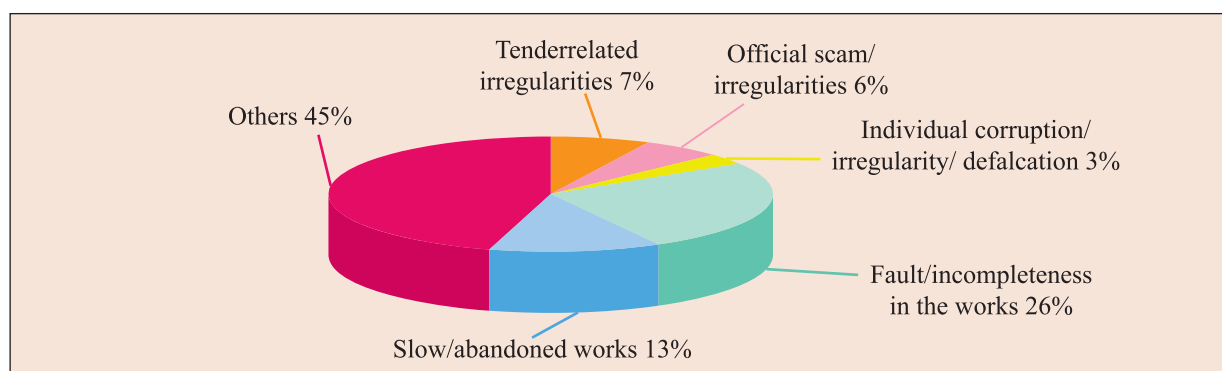


Figure-5 : Pie Chart showing share of adverse report types published in the print media during 2009-10.

LGED acted promptly to verify all the above 167 negative reports. Proper investigations revealed that 15 of them were not concerned with LGED, 41 were unfounded and only 17 could be established either fully or partly, while 9 were undergoing probe. LGED took proper measures to rectify the 26 cases, which were found defective either partly or wholly.

4.2.8 Review of Reports Furnished By the Inspection Teams during 2009-10

Apart from the Project Directors, 6 Inspection Teams of the Local Government Division, the Superintending Engineers of the 10 regions and the 10 Inspection Teams formed at LGED headquarters level submitted reports at different times on making field inspections of the on-going development activities with the honest intention of timely implementation of the projects by maintaining proportionate progress and quality standard. Upon review of these inspection reports, instructions were issued to the field for necessary corrective measures. The Administrative Section, at the same time, was approached to proceed with appropriate administrative charges against the persons involved in the irregularities.

132 development works were physically inspected by the Inspection Teams of the Local Government Division during 2009-10 of which 23 were pinned defective and all of them have been corrected by June/10.

Inspection Teams formed by the LGED inspected 657 development schemes of which only 271 were identified faulty. 262 faulty schemes have been corrected by June/10 and the remaining only 9 are undergoing rectification process.

The Superintending Engineers at regional level made physical inspections of 547 development schemes during 2009-10, of which 149 were detected defective. Of the defective ones, 143 have been rectified by June/10. The remaining 6 schemes have been subjected to the rectification process.

4.2.9 Aila 2009

The Honorable State Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Mr. Jahangir Kabir Nanok, MP hold an urgent meeting to exchange views with the Chief Engineer, LGED and the Executive Engineers, Project Directors and other officials of the Aila affected areas for reconstruction/rehabilitation of the Aila damaged rural infrastructures. On receiving a vivid picture from the Chief Engineer from his presentation in the meeting of the damaged infrastructures, the Honorable State Minister gave advise to prepare and submit to the Ministry on an urgent basis a DPP for reconstruction/rehabilitation of the Aila damaged rural infrastructures.



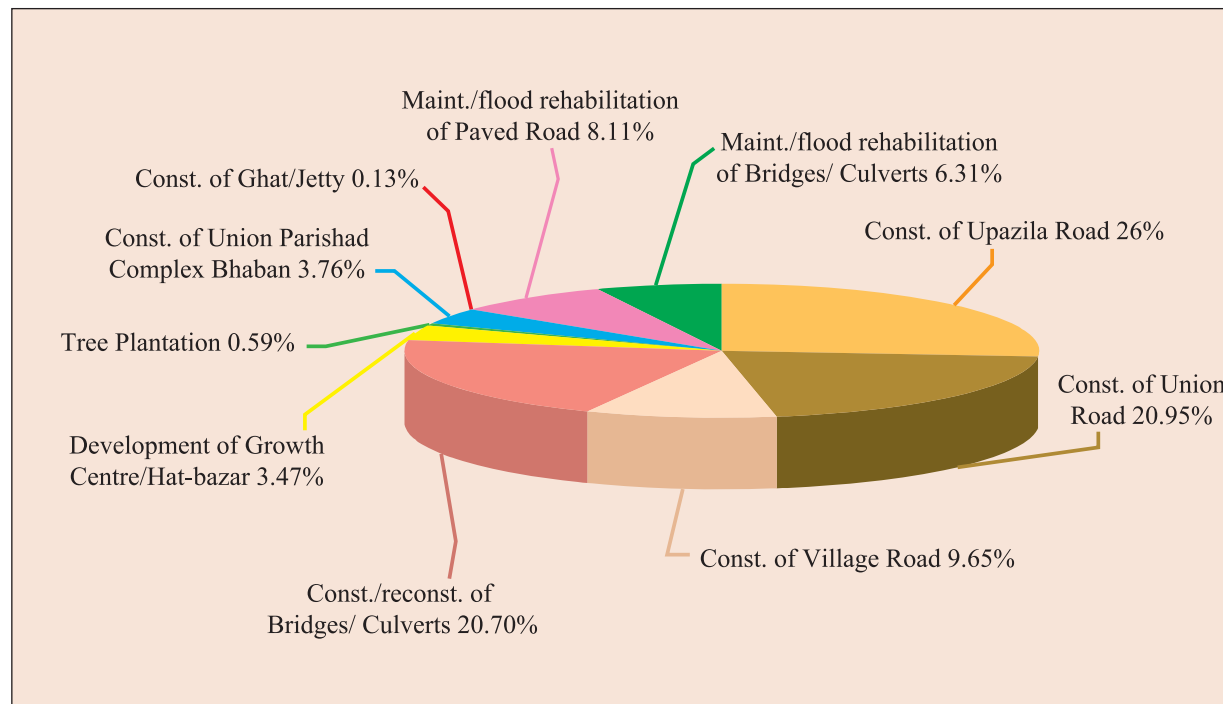
Photograph-3 : State Minister for the Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Mr. Jahangir Kabir Nanok is holding discussion meeting with the LGED officials on rehabilitation of Aila damaged infrastructures.

4.2.10 Rural Infrastructure Development

About 76 percent of the people of the country live in the villages. In this poverty stricken country, poverty is more pervasive in the villages. About 42 percent of the people live below the poverty line and half of them belong to hardcore poor. Of the 3 components mentioned in the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction II (Revised), FY-2009-11, LGED is implementing development projects under the two sectors namely Rural Roads & Rural Infrastructures and Market Development with funding both from internal and external sources. It is one of the major mandates of this Department to develop and maintain schemes under the aforementioned two sectors.

Table-4 : Major components of rural infrastructures implemented during 2009-10 under the Rural Development & Institution and Transport Sectors:

Sl. No.	Major components	Physical program	Expenditures (Tk. in million)
1.	Construction of Upazila Road	1,445 km	6564.70
2.	Construction of Union Road	1,569 km	5225.60
3.	Construction of Village Road	1,009 km	2407.40
4.	Construction/reconstruction of Bridge/ Culvert on Upazila/Union/ Village Road	29,363 m	5161.20
5.	Development of Growth Centre/ Haat-bazar	362 Nos	864.10
6.	Tree Plantation	1,465 km	146.50
7.	Construction of Union Parishad Complex Bhaban	205 Nos	938.80
8.	Construction of Ghat/ Jetty	15 Nos	33.30
9.	Maintenance/flood rehabilitation of Paved Road	2,994 km	2021.80
10.	Maintenance/flood rehabilitation of Bridge/ Culvert	5,288 m	1574.50
Total			24937.90


Figure-6 : Pie Chart showing at share of major rural infrastructure components implemented during 2009-10.

A Report on rural infrastructures built by LGED during 2009-10

Road Improvement:

LGED plays an important role in improving the socio-economic condition of the poor through road improvement in view of its enormous demand among the local people and the representatives of the public. Through development projects LGED has improved a total of 1,445 kilometer Upazila roads at a cost of Tk. 6.5647 billion, 1,569 kilometer Union roads at a cost of Tk. 5.2256 billion and 1009 kilometer of Village roads at a cost of Tk. 2.4074 billion during 2009-10. As a result, the rural areas have become better accessible through surface communication, agricultural production has gone up, transportation facilities for marketing of commodities have improved, which eventually have enhanced the living standard in the rural areas. Over and above, the socio-economic improvement has been reducing rural poverty and reaching civic amenities in the rural areas are has becoming more convenient.



Photograph-4 : Hazirhat-Ludhua Ferryghat road, Komolnagar, Laxmipur.



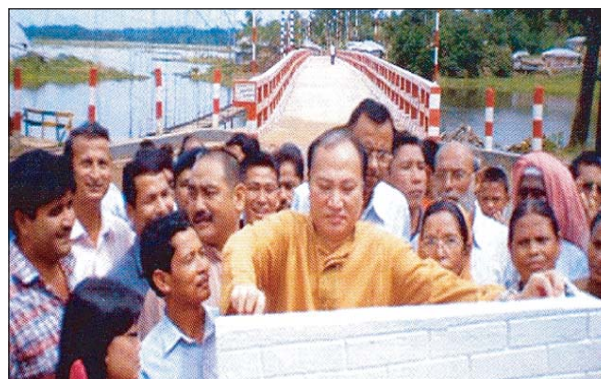
Photograph-5 : Kanpara GC-Alipur RHD road, Godagari, Rajshahi.

Construction of Bridges/Culverts

There is no alternative to construction of bridges/culverts for uninterrupted road communication aiming at socio-economic improvement and reducing poverty of the poor people. LGED has constructed/re-constructed a total of 29,363m bridges/culverts at a cost of Tk.5.1612 billion and rehabilitated 5,288 m bridges/culverts at a cost of Tk. 1.5745 billion all over the country during 2009-10. This has improved the social and economic conditions and commercial infrastructures including accessibility to the people residing on both sides of the rivers/canals. The overall improvement, resulting from road improvement along with bridges/culverts, has allowed unhindered fish movement and a solution to water-logging issue and thereby any environmental hazard has become possible to be averted in the interest of overall development.



Photograph-6: The Bangladesh-Denmark Friendship Bridge over Arpangashia River on Kalapara-Tarikota Upazila Road, Patuakhali.



Photograph-7: A bridge on the Bilaichari Sadar-Farua Bazar Road, Rangamati.

Improvement of Growth Centers/Haats-Markets

Growth Centers/Haats-markets are the nuclei of the rural trade and commerce vis-à-vis the rural economy. Improvement of Growth Centers along with infrastructures and providing other facilities is indispensable in resolving unemployment issues by engaging the unemployed youth in small and medium trades in conjunction with stimulating the rural economy. LGED, during 2009-10, has improved 362 Growth Centers/Haats-markets at a cost of Tk. 864.10 million under different projects. As a result, opportunities for involvement of the poor and the unemployed of the rural areas has boosted the activities like increased agricultural production, better marketing of the produces, creation of self-employment for the distressed women et cetera vis-a-vis poverty alleviation has been taking place in a wider perspective of rural trades and economy.



Photograph-8 : Nagarpur Growth Center, Tangail.



Photograph-9 : Char Shulukia Khasherhaat Bazar, Sadar, Noakhali.

To further strengthen the Union Parishad as an important institution of the Local Government, to provide infrastructural facilities for proper implementation of its programs and to make reach the government facilities at the door steps of the rural people, 205 Union Parishad Complex buildings have been constructed by LGED at a cost of Tk. 938.80 million during 2009-10. Through these infrastructural facilities, it has become easier on the part of the service delivering organizations/staff involved with the implementation of the development programs of the government to play their respective roles by establishing a direct contact with the local people.



Photograph-10 : Jadabpur Union Parishad Complex Building, Shakipur, Tangail.



Photograph-11 : Haripur Union Parishad Complex Building, Paba, Rajshahi.

4.2.11 Improvement of Urban infrastructures

Due to inadequacy of infrastructural facilities compared to the demand of urban areas, extending sufficient civic amenities to the surplus urban dwellers has not become possible. To address this issue, urban development projects, financed with domestic and foreign resources, are being implemented under the Physical Planning, Water Supply and Housing Sector.

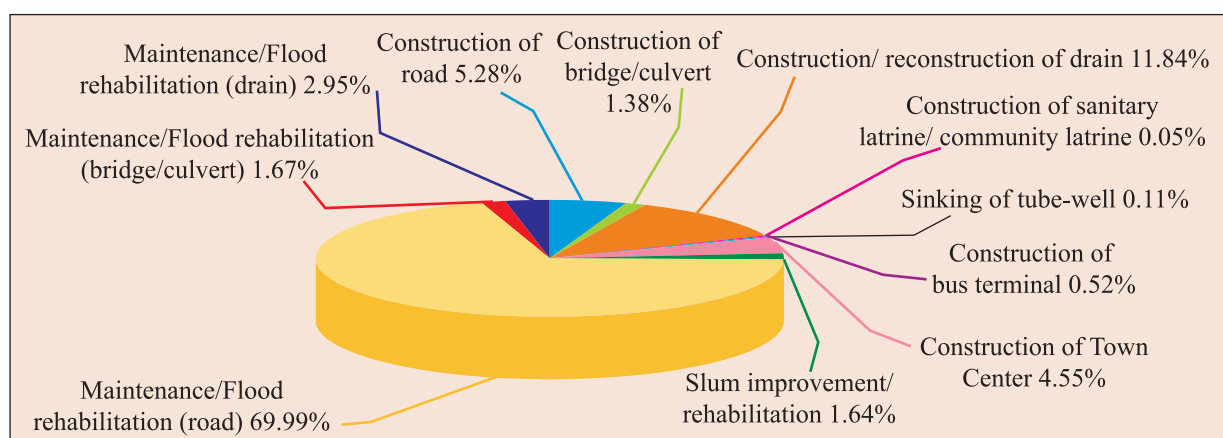
Basically, LGED is implementing the municipal development programs with local and foreign resources. During 2009-10 development partners viz World Bank, ADB, UNDP, OFID, DFID, JBIC, JICA, Canadian CIDA, GTZ, KfW have participated in the construction of multifaceted infrastructures and implementation of development programs of the project municipalities through LGED. Major activities of these programs are as follows:

1. Improvement of planned infrastructures that also includes the overall communication system of the urban areas;
2. Construction/improvement/extension of permanent markets/kitchen markets/ auditorium-cum-community centers to facilitate activities related to increased income of the pourashavas/marketing/trading;
3. Providing basic infrastructural support to the slum dwellers and displaced people of the urban areas;
4. Improvement of urban environment through advanced waste management;
5. Creation of employment opportunities through construction, extension and maintenance of physical infrastructures aiming at increased economic facilities;
6. Keeping economic/social programs alive through rehabilitation / reconstruction of physical infrastructures in order to contain flood/calamity destruction in the urban areas.
7. An increase in the institutional skill of the urban local government institutions responsible for providing urban civic services;
8. Reducing urban poverty through local partnership and empowerment of urban poor;
9. An increase in the public awareness;
10. Women participation;
11. Integration of urban poor;
12. Involvement of female Ward Commissioners in the development works;
13. Inclusion of the female Ward Commissioners in the TLCC, WLCC committees as members; and
14. Preparation of a twenty years term Master Plan on Development Programs for 23 District towns and 223 Pourashava towns.

LGED implemented various programs including urban infrastructure development during 2009-10 under the Physical Planning, Water Supply and Housing Sector. Statement of the major components of the urban infrastructure improvement projects, has been given in Table-5.

Table-5 : Major components of the urban infrastructure improvement projects.

Sl. No.	Major components	Physical programs	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Construction of road	92 km.	236.70
2.	Construction of bridge/culvert	250 m.	61.60
3.	Construction/reconstruction of drain	191 km.	530.40
4.	Construction of sanitary latrine/ community latrine	154 nos.	23.30
5.	Sinking of tube-well	94 nos.	2.50
6.	Construction of bus terminal	2 nos.	5.00
7.	Construction of Town Center	25 nos.	203.80
8.	Slum improvement / rehabilitation	24,900 families	73.50
9.	Maintenance/Flood rehabilitation (road)	1,270 km.	3135.30
10.	Maintenance/Flood rehabilitation (bridge/culvert)	381 km.	75.00
11.	Maintenance/Flood rehabilitation (drain)	38 km	132.30
		Total	4479.40


Figure-7 : Pie Chart showing component-wise expenditures of the major urban infrastructure implemented during 2009-10:


Photograph-12: Road under construction in Narayangonj Pourashava.



Photograph-13: Road and drain in Nowabganj, Pourashava.

LGED programs on enhancement of Pourashavas' institutional capacity and financial efficiency.

LGED is a tested organization in conducting Urban development programs. LGED is among the Government organizations that plays a role in the Pourashava development. In order to make a strong role in Urban development, one Urban Management Wing headed by one of the Additional Chief Engineers of LGED has been formed. LGED started providing technical and advisory assistance to the Pourashavas of the entire country since Eighties in compliance with a decision taken by NICAR. Since 2001, MSU under the World Bank assisted Municipal Services Project and subsequently UMSU, under the ADB assisted Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project have been implementing programs on conducting day- to-day activities by adopting the latest technology vis-à-vis Computer Software in 88 Pourashavas and 4 City Corporations and 41 Pourashavas respectively. Implementation of similar programs is awaiting in another 50 Pourashavas.



Photograph-14 : Al-Haj Advocate Md. Rahmat Ali, MP, Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives is seen speaking in a meeting of Pourashava Visioning aiming at preparation of Pourashava Development Plan of Sreepur Pourashava.

Workshop on Civic Awareness increasing

For an integrated development of Poura areas, views are being exchanged with the Poura dwellers and they are being involved in compliance with the Government directives circulated under Local Government (Pourashava Act, 2009). MSU is also providing consultancy assistance in the formation of Town Level Co-ordination Committee (TLCC) and Ward Committee (WC) in all the Pourashavas belonging to MSU. Immediately on formation of the TLCC by the Pourashava, MSU is playing a role to create foundation on primary link between the conscious section of Poura citizens and the elected Parishads of the majority Pourashavas by arranging Sensitizing Workshop for the TLCC Members. In the Workshop, not only 'Civic Charter' has been declared and idea on information rights have been given but also the topics on timely clearing of Poura taxes by its residents for the development of Pourashava, performance of duties and responsibilities of a responsible Poura resident and providing other assistances to the Pourashavas came up. Various programs as were taken up by MSU on delivering Poura services by using advanced information technology were also highlighted in the Workshop.



Photograph-15 : Workshop on Civic Awareness raising.

4.2.12 Development of Water Resources Infrastructures

In order to attain food security and to achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets, appropriate management of water resources and its optimum use have received special emphasis in the Government's Food Production Plan. According to the provisions of the National Water Policies (NWP), LGED has been entrusted with the implementation responsibilities of Flood Control Damage (FCD) and Irrigation Projects, for a command area upto 1000 hectare. LGED has thus been playing a glorious role in the development and management of water resources with the local participation.

As an institution being responsible for providing technical assistance to the Local Government Institutions (LGI), LGED is conducting Water Resources Assessment (WRA) for all districts of Bangladesh. Meanwhile, LGED has completed WRA of 46 districts. The same for the remaining 18 districts will be undertaken soon.

Ongoing and Future Small Scale Water Resources Development Projects under LGED

Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project

Following the success of the first phase of the project, program implementation has started under the Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSWRDP-II) with a target of implementing 300 sub-projects in 61 districts excepting the 3 Hill Tracts districts during the period 2002-2010. Implementation of this project has been yielding an increase in the crop intensity in 192,700 hectares of agricultural land. It has resulted an additional production of 80,600 MT of cereals and 36,700 non-cereals, benefits for 280,000 farmers and creation of employment for 10 million person-days. The said additional employment, created through this project, is thus playing a complementary role towards poverty alleviation.

Sub-project based Water Management Cooperative Associations (WMCA) have been formed with the active participation of the beneficiaries of the sub-project areas. The members of these Associations take up their operation and maintenance responsibilities at the end of the sub-project implementation and play their active role to raise the living standard of the poor of the areas through development of agriculture and fisheries by making optimal use of water.



Photograph -16: An ADB Gender Expert is seen distributing credits among the members of the Grameen WMCA Ltd. at Sadar, Chapai Nababgonj.



Photograph -17: Paddy production on implementation of the sub-project in the Janigaon sub-project area under Sadar Upazila, Sunamgonj.

A total number of 580 sub-projects were registered during the first and second phase of the project. These WMCAs have a total strength of 256,084 members of which 71,057 are female and 185,027 are male. The WMCAs have generated a total capital of Tk. 119,665,364.00 and the accrued available fund under the Operation and Maintenance head is Tk. 85,557,035.00. Implementation of the sub-projects has generated an employment of 60,000 man-months.

Table-6 : Infrastructures constructed upto June 2010 under Water Rename sub-projects:

Nos. of sub-projects	Name of major components	Physical Infrastructure
580 Nos.	Sluice Gate, WRS, Regulator, Aqueduct, Syphone, Rubber Dam, Header Tank	1,360 nos.
	Buried pipe	103.20 km
	Permanent irrigation drain	44.54 km
	Canal re-excavation	2,349.58 km
	Reconstruction of earthen dam	1,586.98 km



Photograph-18 : One two-vent regulator across Umed Ali Canal, Mirzapur, Tangail.

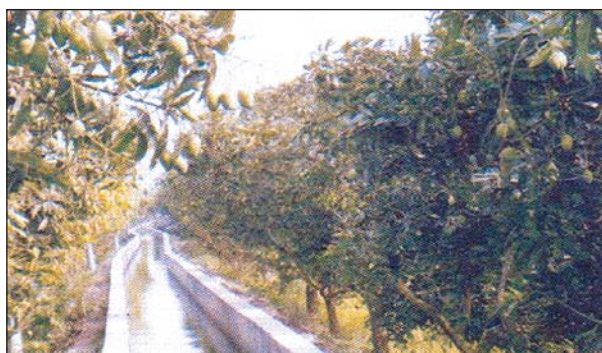


Photograph-19 : Buried pipe constructed under Joygaon-Painda irrigation sub-project, Sunamgong

The WMCAs of the projects have distributed small credits to financially assist the poor members to invest in the various income augmenting activities with a view to improve their standard of living. Micro-credit to the extent of Tk. 82,204,305.00 has so far been distributed among 13,473 male members and 6,414 female members of the WMCAs.



Photograph-20 : Members of Rampur WMCA Ltd. are seen roughing seed lands of a wheat cultivable lands in Sadar Upazila, Natore.



Photograph-21 : Income raising programme of Agrani WMCA, Chapai Nababgonj.

Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-projects

This project, taken up with the GOB funding, has been completed in June/2010 on successful implementation in the 37 districts of south-west region of the country. The project has played a complementary role in the poverty alleviation programs of the Bangladesh Government by boosting up agriculture and fish production and increasing employment opportunities of the rural people. Through implementation of this project, the water resources infrastructures have become further sustainable and effective that has enabled the beneficiary members to gain much on the social and economic point of view.

Table-7: Components implemented under "Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-projects" during 2009-10:

Sl. No	Major components	Physical program	Expenditure (Taka in million)
1	Reconstruction/development of embankment	36 km	15.070
2	Construction of new water control structure	28 nos.	36.130
3	Rehabilitation of old water control structure	4 nos.	18.409
4	Re-excitation of canal	45 km	19.994
Total			89.603

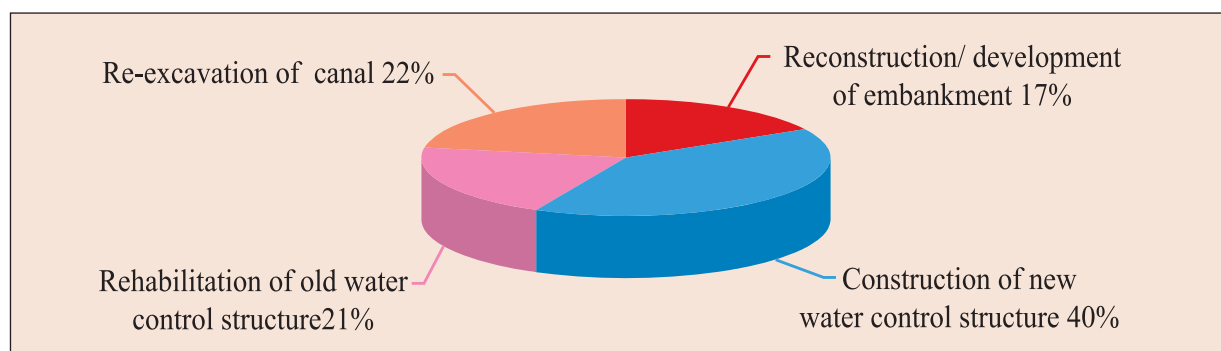


Figure-8 : Pie-chart showing at component-wise expenditures of Water Resources development sub-projects.

Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensing, Sylhet and Faridpur Areas

The Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensing, Sylhet and Faridpur Areas is being implemented with the financial cooperation of the Japanese Government. A total of 215 sub-projects will be implemented under this project during the period from 2007-08 to 2012-13 in the 15 districts of the above 3 regions.

To make a positive contribution towards overall poverty reduction programs of the government through a sustainable increase in the agriculture and fish production is the main objective of this project. This objective is expected to be realized by developing appropriate physical infrastructures with the participation of the local people that will reduce negative impact of flood, remove water stagnation, improve irrigation system, water conservation etc. for agricultural land under each individual scheme having a benefited area not exceeding 1000 hectares.

Through implementation of this project, 130,000 hectares of farmland will be benefited and 150,000 farmer families will receive positive impact of implementation of a total of 215 sub-projects in the next 6 years period. Moreover, 420,000 MT cereal and non-cereal crops and 6000 MT fish will be produced and an employment of six and half million man-days will be generated. Four sub-projects have been implemented during 2009-10 at a cost of Taka 13 million under this project.

Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project

This project will basically introduce sustainable water management system by constructing water management infrastructures, strengthen and establish sustainable operation and maintenance procedures through stakeholders' participation, enhance capacity of the concerned government organizations in respect of water resources development and, create employment opportunities for the poor and landless. Although allocation was made for this project during 2009-10, but the project will actually start implementation of its programs from 2010-11 and will be completed by 2017.

The project has a plan to implement 240 new sub-projects and to enhance the effectiveness of the 160 sub-projects selected from the total sub-projects implemented under the 1st and 2nd phase of the Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Projects. It is expected that the project, on its completion, will result an increase in the production of cereals from 556,053 MT to 735,687 MT and non-cereals from 282,569 MT to 412,750 MT from a crop land of 220,000 hectares within the project areas.

4.3 LGED's Involvement in the Development Activities of Other Ministries

LGED implemented a total of 10 projects under the financing of other Ministries during 2009-10, with a total allocation of Tk. 13.9316 billion. Ministry-wise breakup of the numbers is 2 of Agriculture Ministry, 1 of Fisheries and Livestock Ministry, 2 of Water Resources Ministry, 1 of Ministry for Chittagong Hill-tracts Affairs and 4 of Primary and Mass Education. These projects incurred a total expenditure of Tk. 12.7219 billion, which was about 91.3% of the allocations. Of all these 10 projects, the Government of Bangladesh and the Development Partners funded 5 each.

Table-8 : Statement of Ministry-wise allocations, fund release and expenditures of the projects of other Ministries.

(Taka in million)

Serial No	Name of the Ministry	Number of projects	Fiscal Year 2008-09			Physical progress (%)
			Revised Allocations	Funds released (% of Allocation)	Expenditures (% of Allocation)	
1.	Agriculture	2	35.80	33.25 (93%)	33.12 (92.5%)	97.5%
2.	Fisheries	1	4.30	4.30 (100%)	4.295 (99.9%)	100%
3.	Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	1	0.17	0.17 (100%)	0.17 (100%)	100%
4.	Water Resources	2	89.46	84.81 (95%)	81.63 (91%)	98%
5.	Primary and Mass Education	4	1,263.43	1,153.21 (91.3%)	1,152.98 (91.3%)	100%
Total		10	1,393.16	1,275.74 (92%)	1,272.19 (91.3%)	99.7%

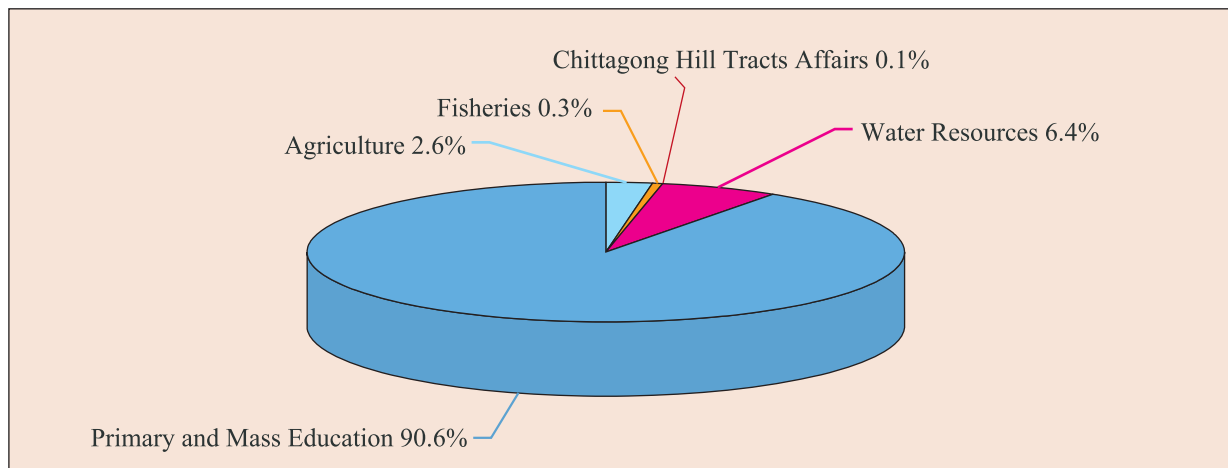


Figure-9 : Pie chart showing allocations to LGED under other Ministries.

Table-9 : Projects of other Miniseries implemented by LGED during 2009-10

(Taka in million)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects (Project Cost/Project period)	Revised Allocations	Expenditures	Progress during July-June/09		Source of funding
				Phy.	Fin.	
Sector: Agriculture						
Sub-sector: Crop						
1.	Greater Rangpur District Agriculture and Rural Development Project. (291.147/2006-07 to 2010-11)	2130.00	1955.87	97%	92%	IDB
2.	Construction of Rubber Dams in Small and Medium Rivers for increasing of Food Production Project. (1346.80/2009-10 to 2013-14)	1450.00	1356.28	99%	94%	GOB
Sub-Sector : Fisheries						
3.	Aquaculture Infrastructure Development in flood level area of Comilla District (Daudkandi Model). (172.581/2006-07 to 2010-11)	430.00	429.50	100%	99.9%	GOB
	Sub-total (1-3)	4010.00	3741.65	98%	93%	
Sector: Rural Development & Institution						
4.	Rural Development Project for Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation). (1882.46/2001-02 to December/09)	17.00	17.00	100%	100	ADB & GOB
Sector : Water Resources						
5.	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project (Phase-2). (2943.808/2004-05 to 2010-11)	8315.00	7617.13	99%	92%	ADB & OPEC
6.	Char Development and Settlement Project (Phase-3). (341.754/2005-06 to 2010-01)	631.00	545.57	93%	86%	Govt. of Natherland
	Sub-total (5-6)	12973.00	11921.35	98%	91%	
Primary and Mass Education Division						
7.	Primary Education Development Program-2. (21587.50/2004-05 to 2009-10)	96013.75	84991.81	100%	89%	ADB, IDA, NORAD, EC, SIDA, CIDA, JICA, UNICEF, Netherlands, AUS Aid
8	Development of Registered Non Govt. Primary School (3rd Phase). (9374.358/2007-08 to 2011-12)	9158.60	9158.60	100%	100%	GOB
9	Reconstruction & Repair of Govt. Primary School (2nd Phase). (1392.33/2007-08 to 2011-12)	17050.00	17036.54	99.9%	99.9%	GOB
10	Reconstruction of the Damaged Primary Schools by the flood and river erosion in 2007. (9680.57/ January/08 to June/12)	4120.20	4110.89	100%	99.8%	GOB
Total (7-10)		126342.55	115297.84	100%	91.3%	
Grand Total (1-10)		139315.55	127219.19	100%	91.3%	

4.3.1 Statement of Ministry-wise Major Components of projects of Other Ministries implemented by LGED during 2009-10

4.3.1.1 Programs implemented for the Agriculture Ministry

Information on the major components implemented by LGED during 2009-10 for the Ministry of Agriculture has been given in Table-10.

Table-10 : Different components implemented under the Ministry of Agriculture during 2009-10

Serial No.	Major components	Unit	Physical programs	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Construction of Paved Roads	km	25	10.50
2.	Construction of Dirt Roads	km	34	2.00
3.	Construction of bridge/culvert	M	422	6.18
4.	Improvement of market	no.	3	0.65
5.	Construction of Landing Stage	no.	1	0.07
6.	Construction of Rubber Dam	no.	1	7.74
7.	Excavation/re-excavation of canal/pond	km	4.99	0.28
8.	Construction of culvert/water control structure	no.	20	1.47
9.	Construction/re-construction of embankment	km	15	2.22
Total			-	31.11

4.3.1.2 Programs implemented for the Ministry of Water Resources:

Information on the major components implemented by LGED during 2009-10 for the Ministry of Water Resources have been given in Table-11.

Table-11 : Different components implemented under the Ministry of Water Resources during 2009-10:

Serial No.	Major components	Unit	Physical programs	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Construction of Union road	km	5	1.81
2.	Construction of Village road	km	7.45	0.39
3.	Rehabilitation of Poura roads damaged by flood of 2007	km	10	6.30
4.	Construction of culvert / pipe culvert	no.	7	0.40
5.	Construction of culvert & bridge	no.	16	2.75
6.	Construction of cyclone shelter	no.	2	1.44
7.	Construction of new drain	km	58	52.59
8.	Slum improvement	no. household	5,066	5.07
9.	Re-excavation & cleaning of drain	km	15.65	0.45
10.	Re-construction/repair of drain	km	4.00	0.65
11.	Construction of public toilet	no.	3	0.20
Total			-	72.05

4.3.1.3 Programs implemented for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education:

Table-12 : Major components implemented by LGED during 2009-10 for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Sl. No	Major components	No. of Completed Schools (No.)	Works going on (No.)	Allocation (Taka in million)	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Re-construction of school	708	2,160	272.45	271.85
	Expansion of 3 additional class rooms	339	1,169	69.20	61.31
	Expansion of 2 additional class rooms	4,603	7,722	587.23	545.54
	Construction of Upazila Resource Center	30	71	7.09	4.95
	Construction of attached toilet	4,670	7,004	13.92	12.62
2.	Sinking of arsenic-free tube-well	5,441	7,852	315.00	280.20
3.	Construction of District Primary Education office	1	2	1.70	1.70
4.	Construction of Upazila Primary Education Office	11	22	34.00	25.40
5.	Repairing of PTIs and construction of hostel	8	13	65.00	53.20
6.	Supplying need-based furniture	8,573	9,639	875.40	802.00
7.	Sidr: Construction of primary school	149	385	1,830.00	1,447.60
Total		-	-	12,632.80	11,572.80



Photograph-22 : Purbopatakara Govt. Primary School Cum Cyclone Shelter, Sadar, Barguna.



Photograph-23 : Nokila Govt. Primary School, Kalara, Satkhira.

4.3.2 Construction of Rubber Dam in Small & Medium Rivers for Increasing Food Production Project :

Being inspired with the success of the rubber dams constructed under successive projects in the various districts of the country, LGED has further taken up a project titled "Construction of Rubber Dam in Small & Medium Rivers for Increasing Food Production Project" with the financing of the Ministry of Agriculture. ECNEC has approved the project on 02/06/2009. Physical programs of the project are

comprised of construction of 12 Rubber Dams along with construction of pump house-cum-office room, 19 water control structures, construction/re-construction of 36 km guide/ring dam, re-excavation of 36 km river/canal and 360 km irrigation inlet and outlet. The project is expected to bring an additional 11,006 hectares of land under cultivation every year resulting an additional yield of 35,802 MT of crops, wherefrom short term employment opportunities for 265,511 man-days are expected to be generated.

5.0 Maintenance Programs

Maintenance is a crucial part of ensuring sustainability and fitness of an infrastructure. Generally, LGED carries out routine and periodic maintenance activities. However, emergency programs are also taken up for maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructures struck by natural disasters. Maintenance programs of LGED are implemented with the multi-source funding available from the Development Partners, Government of Bangladesh, Local Government Institutions and the stakeholders. Maintenance activities of ongoing projects are normally carried out with project funds throughout their implementation period. The government has been allocating funds under its Revenue Budget for infrastructure maintenance since 1992-93 and this allocation has gradually increased in the successive years considering the importance of maintenance needs. Such allocation for LGED for the financial year 2009-10 was Tk. 5,085 million.

5.1 Allocations and expenditures of 2009-2010 on maintenance

Tk. 5,085.00 million was allocated for maintenance activities in the financial year 2009-10 under the government's revenue head, which was 3.8% higher than the previous year (Tk. 185.00 million more). An amount of Tk. 5,084.80 million has already been spent against this allocation. 100% Physical and financial progress could be achieved in the year against the programs undertaken. LGED has developed one Rural Road and Bridge/Culvert Maintenance Manual, which is followed in implementing the maintenance programs.

Figure-11: Allocations on Rural Infrastructure maintenance since 2001-02 :

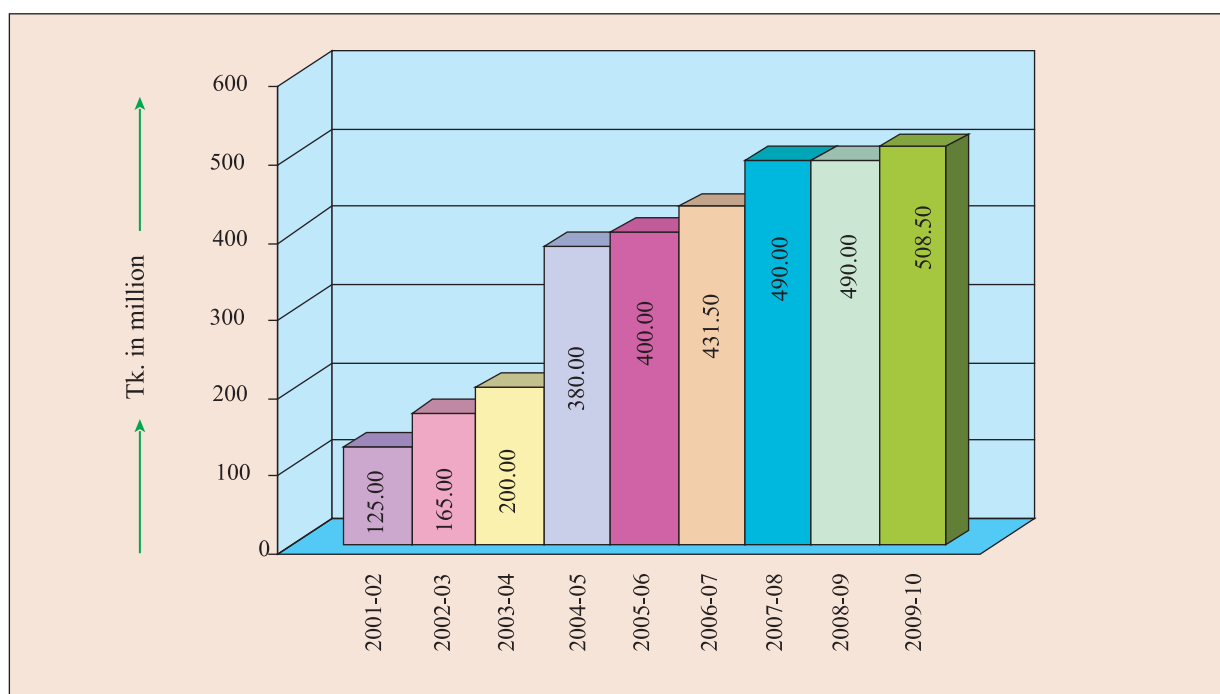
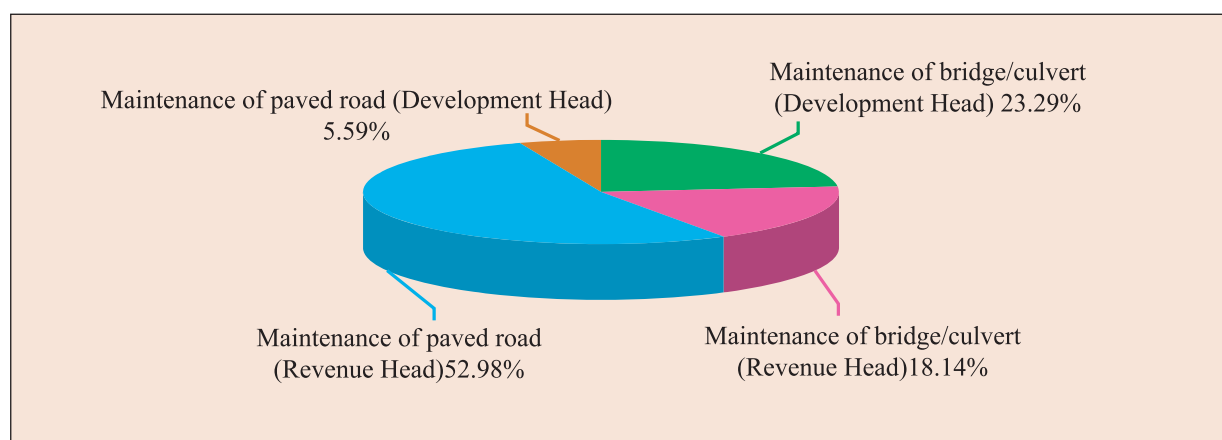


Table-13 : Component-wise maintenance programs of 2009-10

Serial No.	Major components	Physical programs	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1. Maintenance under development budget:			
	a) Maintenance of paved road	2,944 km.	2,021.80
	b) Maintenance of bridge/culvert	5,288 m	1,574.50
	Sub-total (Maintenance under development head):	-	3,596.30
2. Maintenance under revenue budget:			
	a) Maintenance of paved road 21,365 km. 4,599.30		
	b) Maintenance of bridge/culvert 15,619 m 485.50		
	Sub-total (Maintenance under revenue head):	-	5,084.80
	Total:	-	8,681.10

Figure-12 : Pie chart showing expenditures on component wise rural infrastructure maintenance programs implemented during 2009-10:


Photograph-24: Maintenance of Barrackpur-Taherhat Road, Sadar, Bagerhat.



Photograph-25: Off-pavement Maintenance of Road.

6.0 Tree Plantation Program

Tree plantation, as a matter of national program, is an important component among the major components implemented/under implementation/to be implemented by LGED under different projects. Tree plantation program is implemented as an integrated activity intertwining the road side tree plantation program with the routine road maintenance activities. Protection of roads from erosion and thereby prolonging its life, production of tree resources and maintaining environmental equilibrium are the main objectives of the tree plantation programs. For successful implementation of these programs, 34 officers of LGED of different ranks have been entrusted with the responsibilities to monitor district-wise tree plantation activities. Reports, prepared on the basis of data received from the monitoring officers and the Executive Engineers of the districts, are forwarded regularly to the Local Government Division and the Prime Minister's office as asked.

As one of the most important national programs of the Government, LGED planted 12,04,412 saplings during 2009-10 of which 10,52,007 plants survived (survival rate 87%). Of the saplings planted countrywide in the 64 districts, number of medicinal saplings were 231,123 (survival rate 89%).

Table 14: Tree plantation activities during 2009-10.

Name of District	Progress on tree plantation in 2009-10				Plants survived on care taking				
	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)	Fruit bearing (Number)	Total number of saplings	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)	Fruit bearing (Number)	Total number of saplings	Survival rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Region : Dhaka									
Dhaka	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken								
Gazipur	800	8	16	824	650	8	16	674	82%
Manikgonj	11896	4579	5008	21483	10705	4121	4507	19333	90%
Munshigonj	11880	4245	4213	20338	1911	6591	1806	10308	51%
Narayanganj	136	500	700	1336	102	415	688	1205	90%
Narshingdi	22138	4226	6234	32598	19365	3536	5836	28737	88%
Tangail	6193	1547	2581	10321	5573	1392	2322	9287	90%
Region : Faridpur									
Rajbari	4000	900	1116	6016	3750	840	1085	5675	94%
Faridpur	25196	4200	12598	41994	23408	3901	11704	39013	93%
Gopalganj	2400	2406	920	5726	2200	2230	900	5330	93%
Madaripur	7865	2021	3444	13330	7768	1968	3384	13120	98%
Shariatpur	4930	660	650	6240	3710	500	520	4730	76%
Magura	10128	900	600	11628	9128	530	350	10008	86%
Narail	13322	1600	-	14922	11440	1380	-	12820	86%
Region : Mymensingh									
Jamalpur	2295	154	607	3056	1836	125	504	2465	81%
Sherpur	1000	200	800	2000	920	150	700	1770	89%
Mymensingh	13840	9301	5730	28871	12955	8530	5450	26935	93%
Netrokona	14105	1895	-	16000	11504	1525	-	13029	81%
Kishoregonj	2886	547	1045	4478	2018	388	733	3139	70%

Name of District	Progress on tree plantation in 2009-10				Plants survived on care taking				
	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)	Fruit bearing (Number)	Total number of saplings	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)	Fruit bearing (Number)	Total number of saplings	Survival rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Region : Rajshahi									
Rajshahi	18214	10869	8050	37133	17590	10500	7950	36040	97%
Joypurhat	7486	280	140	7906	5072	449	262	5783	73%
Bogra	8600	2908	6246	17754	7505	3415	4580	15500	87%
Naogaon	6664	1075	289	8028	6540	950	260	7750	97%
Natore	34,501	2630	21234	58365	31,570	2,400	19500	53470	92%
Sirajganj	3339	1484	2597	7420	3072	1409	2493	6974	94%
Pabna	16504	11175	-	27679	13203	8940	-	22143	80%
Nawabganj	447	447	250	1144	424	424	237	1085	95%
Region : Rangpur									
Panchagarh	3698	2610	1860	8168	3577	2488	1794	7859	96%
Thakurgaon	24407	9500	14400	48307	22000	8600	12900	43500	90%
Dinajpur	12629	3386	7304	23319	10735	2878	6282	19895	85%
Nilphamari	23110	9247	13881	46238	18950	7397	11243	37590	81%
Lalmonirhat	7814	4905	6067	18786	6950	4716	5643	17309	92%
Rangpur	1430	1400	1002	3832	1058	940	900	2898	76%
Kurigram	18500	5449	10500	34449	16700	4650	9345	30695	89%
Gaibandha	15910	6364	9546	31820	11130	4130	6680	21940	69%
Region : Chittagong									
Chittagong	23299	18639	16310	58248	19804	15844	13864	49512	85%
Cox's Bazar	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken								
Khagrachari	7800	2550	2750	13100	7715	2487	2640	12842	98%
Rangamati	2500	2500	2870	7870	2092	1992	1977	6061	77%
Bandarban	8654	3242	4310	16206	8282	2925	3889	15096	93%
Region : Comilla									
Comilla	4747	4747	4746	14240	3920	3822	4035	11777	83%
B-Baria	6000	-	-	6000	5730	-	-	5730	96%
Chandpur	15605	3758	5307	24670	15104	3499	4903	23506	95%
Feni	7452	4272	4489	16213	5970	3425	3595	12990	80%
Noakhali	16055	4502	27359	47916	14360	3980	23380	41720	87%
Laxmipur	12890	4596	4556	22042	12890	4596	4556	22042	100%

Name of District	Progress on tree plantation in 2009-10				Plants survived on care taking				
	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)	Fruit bearing (Number)	Total number of saplings	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)	Fruit bearing (Number)	Total number of saplings	Survival rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Region : Sylhet									
Sylhet	20706	4000	1408	26114	14142	2804	947	17893	69%
Hobiganj	5900	2425	3560	11885	4750	2100	3020	9870	83%
Moulvibazar	29132	1550	300	30982	28500	1465	215	30180	97%
Sunamganj	4626	2500	2125	9251	4090	1853	1629	7572	82%
Region : Khulna									
Khulna	9249	3848	1183	14280	8193	3394	1040	12627	88%
Meherpur	3918	874	342	5134	3810	798	330	4938	96%
Kushtia	9588	4300	7048	20936	7782	4015	7627	19424	93%
Chuadanga	8000	1500	1359	10859	7340	1210	988	9538	88%
Jhenaidah	8453	2400	1532	12385	7950	2280	1372	11602	94%
Jessore	24355	6350	2072	32777	23250	6260	2050	31560	96%
Bagerhat	16573	2596	1971	21140	13840	2235	1796	17871	85%
Satkhira	4104	2197	2839	9140	4002	2130	2696	8828	97%
Region : Barisal									
Barisal	37145	24635	19140	80920	34656	23068	17972	75696	94%
Patuakhali	2720	2040	2040	6800	2315	1633	1638	5586	82%
Bhola	6174	4940	4322	15436	3864	3188	2608	9660	63%
Jhalokati	24064	398	5251	29713	18525	312	3902	22739	77%
Perojpur	1300	600	600	2500	1279	582	578	2439	98%
Barguna	12800	1546	1800	16146	12535	1480	1701	15716	97%
Total	692072	231123	281217	1204412	601269	205522	245216	1052007	87%



Photograph-26: Tree Plantation on Maddha Gopat Road, Noakhali.



Photograph-27: Tree Plantation on Kalihati-Barohaona Road, Tangail.

7.0 Poverty Alleviation

7.1 Poverty alleviation through creation of employment opportunities

Rural Infrastructure Development Projects create directly and indirectly a huge employment for both male and female laborers, which bear a significant impact upon alleviation of rural poverty. Implementation of infrastructure development projects by LGED during 2009-10 generated a direct employment of 148.651 million man-days. In addition, direct and indirect income opportunities were created for a substantial number of small entrepreneurs, small traders, women traders, mechanized and non-mechanized transport laborers and others, through development of Upazila roads, Union roads, Village roads, growth centers etc. A comparative picture of the employment generation targets and achievement has been given in the following table.

Table-15 : Targets and achievements on employment during 2009-10.

Serial No.	Head	Target (man-days in million)	Achievement (man-days in million)
1.	Development Head		
	a) Rural infrastructure	93.639	95.729
	b) Urban infrastructure	14.876	14.522
	c) Other Ministries	29.024	26.504
2.	Revenue Head	11.897	11.896
	Total	149.436	148.651 (99.5%)

7.2 Poverty alleviation programs through urban development

Basic demands of the poor are increasing with the rapid growth of poor urban population. Arrangements have been made to enhance the income of the urban poor and improving the elements, which are not income-related but cause poverty viz hygiene, health care, literacy, safe water supply, waste management etc., simultaneously by ensuring mass participation including women in the planning and implementation process, and thereby their living standard is raised. In order to properly perform these activities, "Poverty Reduction Action Plans" or PRAP have been developed in all Pourashavas including the City Corporations within the project areas and all poor families of 38 Pourashavs including Rajshahi City Corporation have been brought under these plans.



Photograph-28: Dissemination of hand made items by groups.

Savings programs have been taken up under the aforementioned plans with a view to make every group member self-reliant in future with his own savings on completion of the project. This would help the poor much to elevate them up at a respectable level by reducing their dependence upon loan. For a successful implementation of the self-employment programs, training on skill development have been provided with the loan recipients before they were granted loans that have enabled them to raise their family incomes and to repay regularly the loan installments alongside their

family solvency. As a part of it, a total amount of Tk. 262.60 million has been distributed among 37,628 group members up to June 2010 under the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project. An amount of Tk. 211.40 million has been recovered against the lending (recovering rate is 93%).

Under the Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project, measures have been taken to employ the urban poor by organizing and providing them vocational training. The project is working on organizing the slum dwellers of 23 Pourashavas and 6 City Corporations into institutional groups, CDC and Cluster CDC to improve their living standard. The significant activities in this regard are creating employment opportunities through various vocational training, improving wealth and dwelling places, engaging the interested and capable persons among the poor in business on providing them training in different trades, extending them health care, improving water supply and sanitation system, creating among the group members an awareness on savings. All activities are basically implemented by the community members following their own plans and under their direct supervision. The community simultaneously also has been undertaking monitoring programs at its own initiative. As a result, a sense of belonging has been developing within the community members and they are making efforts to maintain quality standard of their works. The project officials and the Pourashavas/City Corporations have been continually providing them technical assistance.

Table-16 : Physical programs under taken under the Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project during 2009-10.

Serial No.	Major component	Physical program	Expenditure (Taka in million)
1.	Construction of footpath	87,370 meter	67.279
2.	Construction of drain	33,087 meter	28.517
3.	Construction of latrine	7,670 nos.	127.677
4.	Construction of community latrine	6 nos.	0.916
5.	Tube-well sinking	1,053 nos.	39.584
6.	Re-construction of residential building on emergency basis	1 no.	1.492
7.	Tube-well re-sinking	1 no.	0.005
8.	Re-construction of latrine	1 no.	0.05



Photograph-29: Footpath constructed in the community area



Photograph-30: One community member is running a small business.



Photograph-31 : Tube-well sunk in a community area for potable water.

The above programs have contributed towards enhancing living standard of about half a million families during 2009-10.

7.3 Poverty alleviation through employment generation for women/distressed women

About half of our population comprises women. LGED has taken initiatives to involve a section of this huge female populace in economic activities. Setting up of Women Market Section is one of such initiatives. Through this facility, employment opportunity for women increases by directly involving the

distressed and poor women traders in economic activities. By this time LGED has constructed Women Market Sections in a few Growth Centers. Establishing Women Market Section is now recognized by LGED as an integral part of any Growth Center/Market development component of its Rural Infrastructure Development Projects. Moreover, the distressed mass, especially the women laborers are also being engaged in the road maintenance, tree plantation and care-taking programs under most of LGED's projects, which together contribute towards long term economic growth and development in the rural areas of Bangladesh. 13 Women Market Sections have been constructed during 2009-10 in the selected Growth Centers.



Photograph 32: Women Market Section in Basail Growth Center, Tangail.



Photograph 33: Women Market Section, Lemua, Feni.

7.4 Poverty alleviation through micro-credit programs

With the core objective to alleviate poverty, LGED has also kept its micro-credit programs on, apart from creating employment opportunities directly and indirectly through implementation of its different development programs. Creation of self-employment opportunities is being facilitated by small lending through its "Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Areas" and "Community Based Resources Management Project" in rural areas and the "Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project" and "Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project" in urban areas. A total amount of Tk. 307.80 million has been distributed during 2009-10 under such micro-credit support in the rural areas while the same for urban areas was Tk. 262.60 million. Amount recovered in the rural and urban areas are Tk.263.20 million (97%) and Tk.211.40 million (93%) respectively.



Photograph 34: Handicrafts made by the women entrepreneurs, receiving micro-credit from the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project, are in display.



8.0 Administrative and Financial Management

8.1 Administrative

In order to carry out the given responsibilities of LGED effectively, 144 persons at headquarters level (1.33% of the total manpower), 854 persons at the district level (7.9% of the total manpower), 204 persons (1.89% of the total manpower) to Zila Parishads (on deputation), 40 persons at the 10 regional level (0.37% of the total manpower) and 9,562 persons at the Upazilla level (88.5% of the total manpower) i.e. a total of 10,804 officers and staff are working in the different positions.

8.1.1 Creation of posts in the organogram and confirmation of service.

In order to further strengthen the present organizational structure of the Local Government Engineering Department and to make it more dynamic, permanent posts of 1 Additional Chief Engineer and 1 Superintending Engineer have been created in addition to its present strength. This has improved further LGED's capacity to prepare plan and implement, supervise and monitor the development programs at the field level. 10 posts of Regional Superintending Engineers have already been created and processes for transfer/posting in these posts are almost complete. Furthermore, 258 Assistant Engineers (Civil) have been promoted to the position of Senior Assistant Engineer/Upazila Engineer (6th Grade) and 5 Sub-Assistant Engineers (Mechanical) have been promoted to Assistant Engineer (Mechanical).

8.1.2 Promotion of officers/staffs

Particulars of officers/staff promoted during 2009-10 have been given below:

1. Clearance of PSC has been received for promotion of 100 Sub-Assistant Engineers to the position of Assistant Engineer/Assistant Upazila Engineer and issuance of GOs to this effect are now under process in the Local Government Division.
2. 7 Surveyors and 26 Work Assistants have been promoted to the position of Sub-Assistant Engineer/Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer).
3. Promotions have been given to 32 Accounts Assistants/Office Assistants to the position of Accountant and 10 Electricians/Lower Division Assistants/Office Assistants to the position of Community Organizer.

8.1.3 Disciplinary actions

Topmost importance has been given to performing LGED's overall activities including implementation of development programs in a highly disciplined and orderly manner. As a matter of taking administrative measures against the concerned LGED officer/staff arising from any negligence in duties or for involvement in any faulty development works, a number of punitive measures are being taken against the concerned officials on the basis of the nature of offences and the proposals put forward by the Inspection/Inquiry Teams. During 2009-10, 1(one) employee was relieved from his services through the Ministry. During the same period, departmental proceedings were started in 26 cases and of them 2 were awarded punishment of different types and 9 have been acquitted. Departmental proceedings were also drawn up in 52 cases of LGED's Class-II officers and staff members, of which penalties of different degrees were awarded in 6 cases, 25 have been acquitted of their charges and 21 cases are still to be finalized and probes are now being conducted in those cases. Information on disciplinary actions as taken against the officers/staff at various levels during 2009-10 have been given below:

Table-17: Administrative measures taken in case of Class-I Officers.

Serial No	Officer type	Total number of cases	Number of cases decided		Cases not decided	Remarks
			Numbers terminated	Numbers punished of various kinds		
1	Class-I Officer	26	9	4	13	Punishment of various nature including dismissal from service.

Table-18: Administrative measures taken in case of Class-II Officers and Staff Members.

Sl. No	Officer type	Total number of cases	Number of cases decided		Cases not decided	Remarks
			Numbers terminated	Numbers punished of various kinds		
1	Sub-Assistant Engineer	25	7	4	14	Promotion and Annual Increment with held for a specific period and others.
2	Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer)	1	-	-	1	Annual increment with held for a specific period.
3	Upper Division Assistant	4	4	-	-	
4	Accountant	6	-	-	3	
5	Community Organizer	2	2	-	-	
6	Surveyor	1	-	1	-	
7	Work Assistant	4	3	-	1	
8	Accounts Assistant	1	1	-	-	Under investigation.
9	Night Watch- man	1	1	-	-	Annual increment with held.
Total		52	25	6	21	

If it appears that an officer/staff has failed to accomplish LGED's development activities properly or fails to conduct the administrative functions, he is at first asked to offer his explanation. In the case, he or she fails to give a satisfactory explanation, actions in the next steps are taken that inter-alia include drawing departmental proceedings subject to an enquiry.

Table-19: Information on calling explanation of the year 2009-10.

Serial	Officer type	Total number of explanations called
1	Class-I Officer (XEN, AE, UE)	89
2	Sub-Assistant Engineer	129
3	Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer)	17
4	Accountant	15
5	Surveyor	13
6	Work Assistant	17
7	Vehicle Operator	7
8	Office Assistant	9
9	Accounts Assistant	3
10	CCT	3
11	MLSS/Night-watchman	4
Total		308

* 3 Officers challenged the legality of imposing punishment upon them on the ground of breaking administrative discipline and appealed to the Administrative Tribunal. The Government has issued order to reinstate them in the context of judgment given by the Administrative Tribunal.

8.2 Revenue income

The Finance Ministry set a revised target for revenue income for LGED at Tk. 1,465.30 million for the 2009-10 fiscal. In the revised Budget it was re-determined at Tk. 1,096.10. At the end of the year, income from different sources of LGED like sales proceeds of tender forms, laboratory tests fees, rental of vehicles/road rollers etc. stood at Tk. 1,315.70 million.

Table-20: Particulars of the source-wise revenue income

(Taka in million)

Serial No	Sources of income	Financial Year 2009-10	
		Income target	Total income
1	Registration fees for firms and companies (enlistment of contractors)	10.00	22.27
2	License fees (license renewal fees)	50.00	29.145
3	Liquidity damage against the contracts 8	0.00	89.943
4	Forfeiture of security deposits/ earnest monies	50.00	51.874
5	Laboratory test fees	360.40	441.782
6	Use of government vehicles	0.20	2.715
7	Rent from lodging	0.50	1.80
8	Rental of construction equipment/accessories	200.00	205.919
9	Selling of tenders and other documents	250.00	342.357
10	Disposal of unused and abandoned articles	5.00	47.099
11	Recovery of over-payments	30.00	26.58
12	Miscellaneous revenue income	60.00	47.662
13	Others -	-	6.60
Total		1,096.10	1,315.746

8.3 Financial audit

LGED puts special emphasis upon financial auditing in the interest of safeguarding proper utilization of Government allocated funds and maintaining financial discipline. In order to meet the audit observations, raised at different levels, concerned Project Directors of LGED, on coordinating with the Foreign-Aided Project Audit Department (FAPAD) and the District Executive Engineers with the Works Audit and GOB Audit Office (GOB Project), take necessary measures for disposal of cases by sending their replies on the audit objections to the appropriate departments through their respective controlling authorities. The audit objections are also disposed of through bilateral/tripartite meetings/crash programs. The summary on the audit particulars of 2009-10 has been given below:

1. The total number of audit objections on foreign-aided projects for 2009-10 including 660 unresolved cases upto 2008-09 was 958 and of them 337 have been settled so far.

2. The number of audit objections on GOB projects was 169 of which 69 have been settled by this time.
3. The total number of audit objections on civil works was 1,343 of which 368 have been settled by this time.

Table-21 : Audit particulars since LGED's inception until 2009-10

(Taka in million)

Category of audit objections	Total audit objections	Numbers settled	Numbers yet to be settled	Revenue involved
Audit objections on Foreign-aided Projects	4,996	4,375	621	397.86
Audit objections on civil works	5,767	4,792	975	449.62
GOB (Projects)	169	69	100	521.40
Total	10,932	9,236	1,696	1,368.88

9.0 Human Resource Development

LGED has been continuously taking up long term training programs since 1981 adapting the advanced technical knowledge and concepts. To achieve this objective, long-term training programs have been drawn up. Keeping this planning perspective in views, a strong Central Training Unit has been established since 1998. Regional Training Centers numbering ten have also been established across the country as a matter of decentralization of training. Besides the LGED officials, the contractors, the representatives of the Local Government Institutions and the various groups connected with the beneficiaries and involved in the development activities have also been included under these training programs.

A total number of 248,095 trainees in 8,485 batches under 275 courses were provided with training during 2009-10. The trainees constituted 55.67% female and 44.33% male. Of the total trained persons, 86.45 percent belonged to the beneficiary groups. Total expenditures for training programs stood at Tk. 130.447 million. In addition, LGED also arranges higher studies for its officers as a step to enhancing their professional proficiency. 31 officials of LGED have completed overseas trainings on various courses of both short and long term during 2009-10.

9.1 Statement of trainees

Table-22 : Particulars of trainees of different categories during 2009-10.

Serial No	Category of trainees	Male (Persons)	Female (Persons)	Total Number (Persons)	Training days
1	Officer	6,146	790	6,936	20,064
2	Staff	2,818	744	3,562	11,757
3	Local Government Institution (Representative/officer/staff)	5,526	2,288	7,814	20,119
4	Contractor	250	-	250	500
5	Labor Contracting Society (LCS)	3,144	11,931	15,075	17,665
6	Beneficiary (slum improvement program/ micro-financing program/ Societies under Water Sector Project/Women's Corner etc.)	92,098	122,360	214,458	447,461
	Total	109,982	138,113	248,095	517,566

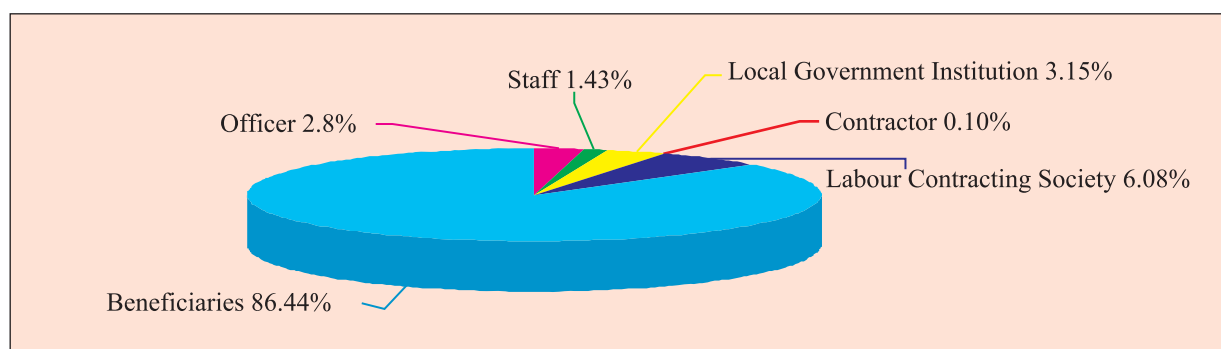


Figure-13 : Pie chart showing a picture of the participants divided into categories of trainees:

9.2 Overseas training, seminars and workshops

LGED officials receive various long and short term overseas training aiming at further enhancing and updating its skill. During 2009-10, a total of 49 persons received overseas training on various courses and 5 officers participated in seminars and workshops. Information in details on the various long and short term overseas training so received during 2009-10 have been given in the following table:

Table-23 : Overseas training

Serial No.	Name of Courses	Period	Country	Number of trainees
1	Group Training Course for "Participatory Irrigation Management System for Paddies for Asian Countries"	25 May-24 July, 2009	Japan	2
2	Training Course on "Governance improvement Strategies"	18 July-01 August, 2009	Germany	6
3	Training on "Operation & Maintenance of Asphalt plant"	25-30 July, 2009	India	2
4	Group Training Course "Sustainable Management of Irrigation & Drainage Project"	26 July-23 December, 2009	Japan	2
5	Short Span Study Trip	16-25 August, 2009	Thailand, Malaysia	5
6	Training Course on "Construction Equipment & Mechanized Construction Management"	01 September - 27 November 2009	Japan	2
7	Training Course for "Seminar on Public Works Administration in Regional Government"	08 September-31 October, 2009	Japan	2
8	Training Course on "Conflict Management"	19 October-20 November, 2009	Denmark	1
9	Financial Management Training and Study Tour	02 - 10 December, 2009	Nepal	2
10	Training Course on "Technical Information Exchanging Program (TIEP)"	06 - 12 December, 2009	Cambodia	3
11	Exposure visit to Thailand	20 - 30 December, 2009	Thailand	3
12	Fourth Regional Training Course on "Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Local Governance"	25 - 29, January, 2010	Philippines	1

Serial No.	Name of Courses	Period	Country	Number of trainees
13	Second Methane to markets Partnership Expo	02 - 05 March, 2010	India	1
14	Training on "Rural Road Development and Maintenance Management"	15-26 March, 2010	Thailand	9
15	Training Course on "Infrastructure for Agriculture and Rural Development "	28 March - 29 May 2010	Japan	1
16	Training Course on "Project Management and Application of ICT"	29 April-08 May, 2010	Indonesia, Thailand	7
Total		-	-	49

Table-24 : Overseas seminars/workshops

Serial No.	Name of Seminar/Workshop	Period	Country	Number of participants
1.	Regional Conference on "Asia Pacific Regional Meeting of the International Forum for Rural Transport and Development (IFRTD)"	09 - 11 September, 2009	Nepal	1
2.	Sustainable Urban Mobility in Asia (SUMA) Summit	27 - 30 October, 2009	India	1
3.	Regional Workshop on "Sustainable Urbanization"	02-06 November, 2009	China	1
4.	Fifth World Urban Forum Rio de Janeiro	22 - 26 March, 2010	Brazil	2
Total		-	-	5

10.0 Quality Control

LGED has established its own quality control laboratories at various levels for assuring quality of construction/maintenance of infrastructures. Quality of construction materials and works is maintained by regularly undertaking tests utilizing the facilities of these laboratories.

10.1 Quality Control Laboratories

LGED's Quality Control Laboratories are of the following types:

1. Central Quality Control Laboratory - 1no.
2. Regional Quality Control Laboratory - 10 nos.
3. District Quality Control Laboratory - 54 nos.
4. Environmental Laboratory - 5 nos.

10.1.1 Test facilities available in LGED's Quality Control Laboratories

Facilities for testing cement, aggregate, brick, concrete, bitumen, soil including sub-soil investigations are available in the LGED's district/regional laboratories. The quality standard of works of various types related to infrastructures including strength of the different road layers and the construction materials are regularly tested in these Quality Control Laboratories.



Photograph-35 : Sub-soil investigations are being carried out with Drilling Rig Machine



Photograph-36 : Field CBR Test is being carried out

Besides the availability of the aforementioned district level testing facilities, the following tests are also conducted in the LGED's Central Quality Control Laboratory:

1	Marshall Mixed Design
2	Stability determination of bituminous samples
3	Extraction of bitumen
4	Sub-soil investigation using Drilling Rig
5	Unconfined Compression Test of soils
6	Consolidation Test of soils
7	Direct Shear Test of soils
8	Calibration of Load Devices
9	Collection of sample using core driller.
10	Test of reinforcement bars
11	Pile Integrity Test

10.1.2 Test facilities available in LGED's Environmental Laboratories

LGED also attaches special importance to environmental features in the planning and implementation of its every project. To this effect, 21 mobile laboratories on the basis of greater districts and 5 region-wise regional laboratories have been established. While high standard technology based equipment are used in the regional laboratories, test kit type portable equipment of the mobile laboratories are used to carry out tests of general standard.

Box-2 : Facility types available in the environmental laboratories.

Type	Location	Available facilities
Mobile environmental laboratory (21 nos.)	Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pabna, Kushtia, Faridpur, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal, Patuakhali, Sylhet, Mymensing, Jamalpur, Tangail, Dhaka, Gazipur, Comilla, Noakhali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.	P ^H , Arsenic, Dissolved Oxygen(DO), Hardness, Acidity, Alkalinity, Nitrate, Phosphate, Potassium.
Regional environmental laboratory (5nos.)	Khulna, Barisal, Rangpur, Mymensing and Comilla.	Electric conductivity, Arsenic, Chemical Oxygen Demand(COD), Biological Culture, Coliform Bacteria, Nitrate, Phosphate, Potassium, Sodium, Iron, Zinc, Copper, Calcium, Salinity.

10.1.3 Equipment procured for Quality Control Laboratories during 2009-10

Brief information have been given in Box-3 below on the types of equipment procured during 2009-10 for the Central Quality Control Laboratory and the district laboratories at a cost of Tk. 6.552 million with financing from GOB :

Box-3 : Equipment procured during 2009-10.

1	Equipment type
2	Bitumen Extractor
3	Dial for Compressive Testing Machine
4	Proving Ring (CBR Machine)
5	Automatic Compactor
6	Triple Beam Balance
7	Field Scale
8	Standard Sand / EN Sand

Besides, the following equipment have been purchased during this financial year under RIIP-II for the Central Quality Control Laboratory and the district laboratories.

Box-4 : Equipment procured during 2009-10 under RIIP-II.

1	Equipment type
2	CBR Machine
3	Compressive Testing Machine
4	Oven
5	Digital Balance
6	Bitumen Extrator
7	Penetrometer
8	Softening Point Tester
9	Digital Thermometer

11.0 LGED's Other Significant Programs

11.1 Activities of the Procurement Unit

On promulgation of the Public Procurement Regulations 2003 on 30 September 2003 by the Government, one independent Unit named "the Procurement Unit" has been functioning in the LGED headquarters since January 2004. This Unit has been extending all sorts of assistance to all procurement entities in their procurement process simultaneously with the implementation and monitoring of Public Procurement Act, 2008. This Unit had distributed copies of the Rules and Acts among all the procurers of LGED. One-day orientation course was also conducted for all the Executive Engineers of 64 districts and all the Project Directors. This Unit also conveyed approval of the Procurement Plans of 47 projects and 45 districts during 2009-10. Besides, measures had been taken to dispose of 14 complaints of different natures as received from the contractors. This Unit also actively participated in the activities of the Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) of IMED maintaining contact and mutual cooperation. Moreover, this Unit extended necessary assistance and cooperation in the activities of the Second Public

Procurement Reform Project (PPRP-II). By this time 180 officials of different categories (AE, SAE, Computer Operator) have been provided with a 2-days training course on Promis (Procurement Management Information System) by the Procurement Unit with the assistance from CPTU that was held at the LGED Headquarters. Moreover, this Unit is involved in scrutinizing selection of Trainees and coordination of the Training Program for a course on Public Procurement as arranged by the CPTU. Full time assistance is also being provided to CPTU by extending views on the Standard Tender Documents (STD) and e-tendering and providing requisite data for their implementation by the CPTU

11.2 Activities of GIS & MIS Unit

LGED's GIS and MIS Units are providing enormous support to prepare, implement and monitor development plans by using ICT technologies. A brief of the activities of LGED's GIS and MIS Units, performed during 2009-10, has been given below:

1. Upazila base maps of all Upazilas of the country have been updated and works on phase-wise dynamic segmentation of all roads of Upazilas have been completed.
2. Basic Training has been provided to all professionals of GIS Unit by JICA Short Term Expert on Satellite Image and Remote Sensing.
3. One 4-days national workshop on Development & Harmonization of Land Cover Classification of Bangladesh within HKH Region was arranged at the LGED headquarters under the joint sponsorship of the LGED and the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), which was participated by representatives of various Universities, Government and Corporate Bodies of the Country.
4. GIS Standard Manual has been developed with the assistance of JICA Short Term Expert for a Sustainable GIS Database Management within LGED and programs are continuing accordingly.
5. All tender notices, received from the districts, Upazilas and the headquarters are being up-loaded everyday in the LGED Website: www.lged.gov.bd
6. Works on developing LGED Website and data updating are going on.
7. Data processing works of students by means of Proxy Means Testing (PMT) in order to award stipends and tuition fees to poor students belonging to all classes between Class V and Class IX in 122 Upazilas of 61 districts of the country are going on in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the LGED and the Secondary Education Quality and Access Enhancement Project (SEQAEP) of the Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Department under the Ministry of Education, with the financial assistance of the World Bank.
8. Data processing and Report preparation works of Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2) Project of Bureau of Non-Formal Education (BNFE) under the Primary and Mass Education Ministry are going on in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with LGED. This program is now under implementation in 182 Upazilas.
9. Data processing and school monitoring works of the students of the learning centers are going on in 87 Upazilas in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Reaching Out-of-School Children (ROSC) Project of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education with the financial assistance from the World Bank.

11.3 Activities of Municipal Support Unit (MSU) and Urban Management Support Unit (UMSU)

MSU and UMSU, as the institutional component of LGED's Urban Development Program, have been implementing work efficiency and financial capability enhancing programs of 133 Local Government Institutions with full proficiency under the overall supervision of a Project Director. Both MSU and UMSU are conducting all over the country (in 6 Regions out of 10) the following activities with high-tech Office Automation System in 88 Pourashavas and 4 City Corporations and UMSU in 41 Pourashavas in the 4 Regions respectively:

1. Computerization of Poura taxes and their improved record management;
2. Computerization of Poura water supply and their improved record management;
3. Computerization of Poura accounting and their improved reporting;
4. Computerization of Poura trade license and their improved record management;
5. Computerization of Poura Rickshaw license and their improved record management; and
6. Preparation of database and base map of Poura physical infrastructures.



Photograph-37 : Workshop on Motivation of Town Level Coordination Committee

Carrying out the afore-said Office Automation activities by LGED in the Pourashavas has resulted a significant increase in their income, has made almost possible to ensure transparency in the accounting and taking steps to introducing a universally accepted Double Entry Accounting System has become possible. Time for bill preparation, bill serving, report preparation vis-à-vis time for performing works has reduced and simultaneously money has been saved. It has also improved the Pourashava service standard.

One Database named 'Pourashava National Database' has been developed based upon the Master Plans of 246 Pourashavas, Digital Base Maps of 70 Pourashavas and various information-data of Pourashavas in Bangladesh. The Regional Support Unit of Comilla Region organized one training course on "Computerization and Improved Management of Tax Record" during 26-29 October, 2009 with a view to improve collection of Poura taxes during 2009-10 and to build a Digital Bangladesh. 23 Tax Collectors of 11 Pourashavas participated in the said training course.

Box-5 : Other trainings in relation to institutional skill development organized by MSU

Training course
Quality control of construction works;
PPR 2003/2008;
Basic computer course;
Various Software development by MSU;
Double-entry Accounts System; and
Maintenance of physical infrastructure (O&M).



Photograph-38 : Training is being given on Basic Computer course.



Photograph-39 : Discussions are being held on development of Trade Licence Software.

Following are the training particulars of 2009-10 :

1. Five days training on "Work Assistance Training on Concrete-1" conducted in two batches during 11-15 and 18-22 October, 2009.
2. Five days training on "Maintenance of Construction Works" conducted in seven batches during 18-22 and 25-29 October, 2009, 1-5, 8-12 and 15-19 November, 2009 and 20-24 and 27-31 December, 2009.

With the very objective of properly implementing LGED's urban development programs, various categories of Poura officials right from Pourashava Mayor have been trained up through providing intensive training. MSU and UMSU, until today, have provided training to 28, 034 persons in 1,588 batches. Lackings of Pourashavas have been removed by the trained personnel as such. LGED's modern technology based urban development programs would support transformation of Bangladesh into a Digital Bangladesh by 2021 as pledged by the present regime.

11.4 Activities of Road Safety Unit

LGED has included the road safety issue in the main stream of its activities in the context of the present frightening situation of road accidents. It has thus issued necessary directives to insure road safety in all cases. LGED is making initiatives to motivate local people and to improve institutional skill apart from taking programs of technical nature. An excerpt of such ongoing programs has been stated below:

1. Ongoing Technical Programs

LGED is taking a number of road safety measures for its each road such as making the road intersections safe, constructing passenger shades, keeping sight distance free from any obstacles, fixing guard posts at markets and residential areas, using reflectors for non-motorized vehicles, installation of solar signs. Besides, preparation of one Road Safety Auditing Manual is now under process. Unauthorized road erections like Haat-Bazars/Bill Boards/ different Utility lines are being removed. On the other hand, LGED in cooperation with the Police and Local Governments is taking up appropriate programs so as to launch Remedial Scheme on the basis of generated road accident data.



Photograph-40: One road intersection being made safe.

2. Public Motivation Programs

LGED has taken necessary measures to motivate local people on road safety. These comprise inter-alia holding rallies, meetings, seminars, exhibiting documentaries, making publicity through leaflets, posters, exhibitions etc. by involving local representatives including District and Upazila Road Safety Committees, Union Parishad Chairmen/Members, teachers/Girl Guides/Boy Scouts/transport owners and representatives of Managing Committees.

3. Institutional Efficiency Enhancing Programs

LGED engineers are being provided with requisite training so that they improve their knowledge and efficiency on road safety. LGED is organizing elementary training courses in cooperation with the Accident Research Institute of Bangladesh Engineering University. The Union Parishad Chairmen, Members and Secretaries are also being trained up on road safety. On the other hand one Central Road Safety Unit, headed by the Additional Chief Engineer (Maintenance), has been formed at the headquarters level.

In addition, Regional Road Safety Unit, headed by the concerned Superintending Engineer, is also being formed in every region. Moreover, at the district level the Assistant Engineer of the LGED's Executive Engineer's Office has been given the responsibilities as Focal Point to implement, monitor and supervise the road safety programs.

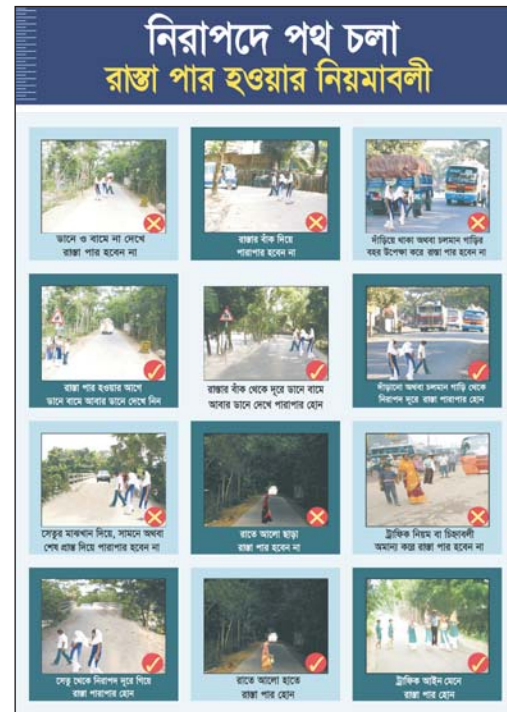
Besides the said activities, Community Road Safety Groups have been formed comprising the road users, whose main function is to motivate the people, specially the students of schools and colleges on road safety aspect. Special trainings are also being arranged for the local drivers of the non-mechanized transports. These are now being implemented as pilot programs, but eventually it will be spread over in all cases in future.

11.5 Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC)

LGED's dimension of work has gradually been expanding over the years, but its workforce did not grow up proportionately. To perform works by LGED with proficient management, the Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC) has been set up in another building annex to LGED headquarters main building. It is expected that by taking up planned programs on training in various fields by this Center and by other programs, the working efficiency of LGED officials/staff, representatives of the Local Government, contractors and the beneficiaries will be stronger. As a result, LGED's institutional skill to implement other activities will also enhance, apart from efficiently maintaining quality of the LGED's growing volume of works becoming easier.

11.5.1 RDEC building construction and its functioning

RDEC building, constructed with the financing from the Government of Bangladesh and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), was inaugurated by the Honorable Prime Minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the 22 November 2005. This 15-storied building has housed one Design Unit, Quality Control Unit, Small-scale Water Resources Control Unit, Training Unit, Visual Unit, class room, central library and seminar room. This building has provided other facilities too including boarding for 60 trainees.



Photograph-41: Road Safety related posters.

The Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC) Setting-up Project has been implemented with the overall support from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). A number of officials of LGED could improve their skills by working with the Japanese Experts under the said Technical Assistance Project. As a result, LGED's journey towards zero dependence upon the consultants is expected to be faster, making it possible on the part of LGED to manage efficiently its own designated tasks.

Four hundred engineers and other officers of LGED of field and headquarters have been simultaneously provided with training with the very purpose of promoting their skills and efficiencies. 3 senior engineers also received overseas training in Japan. The different Units carried out significant activities through projects that include for example preparation of Road Structure Manual and Double Lane Bridge & Culvert Manual 2008 for Design Unit, its distribution in the field and providing training to all district and senior officials at Upazila level and the projects. Progress Monitoring Software has been developed for the PM & E Unit and field level training has been provided. Field level discussions have been made and trainings are being provided on Disaster Database Management through GIS Unit. Initiative has been taken recently to develop Database Management Software for Training Unit. Furthermore, trial programs have also been run under this project to make improvement in some particular areas. Among them placing Geo-synthetic soil bag on slope for slope protection, road repairing works using soft & cold asphalt, experiment with shingles from various quarries, GIS Unit Standard Manual of GIS Unit, technological improvement of the Maintenance Unit and introduction of modern technology in the Quality Control Unit are worth mentioning.

One Mid Term Evaluation Mission from Japan jointly with the Local Government Division, Planning Commission, Economic Relations Division and Representative of Local Government Engineering Department conducted overall evaluation of the activities of this project during 12-18 July 2009 and the Minutes of Meeting in this respect was signed on 27 July 2009 between the Japanese Mid Term Evaluation Team and the concerned Authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.



Photograph-42 : Signing of Minutes of Meeting on 27 July 2009 between the Japanese Mid Term Evaluation Team and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

11.5.2 Programs run by LGED under activities RDEC

1. Holding local and international trainings/workshops/seminars;
2. Use of equipment and conducting training for technical improvement;
3. Conducting research and studies; and
4. Technical and research oriented publications;

11.6 Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Program (RERMP)

The project captioned "Rural Employment Road Maintenance Program" now under implementation by LGED, is keeping the rural economy alive through maintenance of 98,000 km of Rural roads of public importance by engaging a group comprising 10 rural distressed women (30 in the case of Monga affected areas) per Union covering 4,498 Unions, 482 Upazilas, 64 Districts every year aiming at making positive

contribution towards Government's programs on Poverty Alleviation and rural economic growth. Along with maintenance of the above roads, a total of 2,245,000 trees will be planted on both sides of roads all over the country on the basis of plantation of 500 saplings per Union of various species being fruit-bearing, forest grown, medicinal and palm oil extending over all the 500 Unions under the project. Women workers of the project are being trained up to become skilled in various productive income generating activities and thereby they become self-reliant by undertaking income generating works by investing their cash savings as accumulated and they received upon their release from the project.

Aiming at proper implementation of the project, 10 women crews per Union have been employed by taking interview or through holding Draw in the presence of the concerned UP Chairman. The selection criteria require that women of ages between 18-35 years, should be widowed or abandoned by husband, are the family head, lacking productive resources (do not own poultry farm, fish farm, cow or goat), willing to accept cash as wage, capable of doing earth work, tree plantation and tending, eager to render physical labor and are the resident of the areas close to the selected roads. However, 30 women crews per Union have been employed in the 342 Unions of 35 Upazilas under 5 Monga affected districts as a special consideration. In addition to the main recruitment list, one waiting list has also been prepared from which any replacement is made in order of serial in the case of termination of any crew member. This has resulted employment of a total of 51,740 women workers in 4,498 Unions all over the country.



Photograph-43 : Selected distressed women workers are maintaining road to keep it fit for traffic

Daily wage @ Tk. 90/- per head is being paid to the women crews, out of which Tk. 54/- (60% of the wage) is paid in cash. Tk. 36/- (40% of the total wage) is transferred to her savings account to accumulate as savings that is to be en-cashed only at the end of the project.

From the very beginning until now, the Project has employed 51,740 rural distressed women as crews and as such created employment for 51,740 persons. Around 98,000 km of rural roads of public priority are being kept fit for traffic round the year. Up to the 30th June, 2010, training has been provided with 6,790 women workers on income generating activities and about 1,064,860 plants of various species like fruit bearing, forest grown and medicinal have been planted on both sides of 24,500 km roads under maintenance.

11.7 Community Based Resource Management

LGED has taken up Community Based Resource Management Project in Sunamganj district, a project of exception, with the assistance of IFAD. This project is being implemented since 2003 and will continue up to 2014. The project has the objectives to improving the living standard of the poverty-ridden families especially the rural poor, transforming the rural mass into a skilled manpower by providing training, forming their capital by means of regular savings and optimizing the use of local resources. The project has set a target to increase income and thereby improve the living standard of 135,000 poor households of 9 Upazilas under Sunamganj district.

To meet the objectives of this project, the overall activities are being carried out through five components, which are (a) institutional improvement (b) micro-financing (c) development of labor intensive physical infrastructures (d) fisheries development and (e) agriculture development and live-stock production. The project, under its micro-financing and institutional developing components, has organized 85,051 poor households into 2,968 self-managed organizations up to June 2010, provided them training and deposited a savings of Tk. 95.233 million as received from them. A total amount of Tk. 329.3 million has been distributed among 40,617 members from the organizations' own savings and the project fund. Rate of loan repayment of the project is 93%. Under the fisheries development component, the poor fishermen could secure their access to the government owned 161 water bodies, which have been transferred to the project beneficiaries. Moreover, fish production in the 128 Beels is being enhanced by reclaiming fish abodes and taking up extensive development programs that included Hiral Karach garden and establishing fish sanctuaries. This project is expected to lease out 300 Beels to the poor target groups of the Sunamganj district on long term basis by 2014. As a result, living standard of 5,949 poor households, associated with Beel management, will be possible to be improved. Appropriate livestock and crop production technologies are being introduced in order to ensure an improvement in the stakeholders' cash earnings. By this time, agriculture related research trials numbering 92 have been carried out with the cooperation of BARI and BRRI to extend appropriate technologies establishing 5,419 exhibition farms and providing training to 65,514 farmers. The agricultural production is thus likely to increase and the farmers are expected to be financially gainer. About 2,480 tube-wells have been sunk, 213 km rural roads have been built, 27 multipurpose village centers have been established and 65,095 households have been provided with sanitary latrines under the physical infrastructure development component of this project. Implementation of these programs created an employment for 208,847 poor persons.



Photograph-44: Road being constructed with concrete block to help the communities in Sunamganj district under the Community Based Resource Management Project.



Photograph-45: Group members are receiving money from micro-credit fund.

This project, in its totality, has been acknowledged to be a successful one by both GOB and the Development Partner. The momentum is hoped to be sustained and the project is expected to be treated as a model project and be expanded in the other districts of the country as well, with the close cooperation of all concerned.

11.8 Labor Contracting Societies (LCS) for infrastructure development activities

The main objectives of introducing LCS system are to involve the landless people and the distressed women directly in the development activities and to create employment opportunities for them, to eliminate intermediaries and to ensure fair wages to the laborers.

No contract of a Labor Contracting Society shall exceed a value of Tk. 100,000. However, this limit is relaxed up to Tk. 500,000 in case of a pre-qualified Labor Contracting Society. One Labor Contracting Society is not awarded more than one contract at a time. LGED provides 4-day training to the laborers on

social awareness, job-related technical skill development and efficient management of relevant works.

LGED, by engaging LCS under its different projects, has been developing rural infrastructures, improving the communication system and thereby creating employment scopes for the rural poor class in addition to rural infrastructure development and improvement of rural communication. Agriculture Sector Program Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access (Component-3): Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali and Laxmipur districts, financially supported by DANIDA, is one of such projects. This project is not only creating employment opportunities for the rural poor and the unemployed through infrastructure development but also opening up direct and indirect income opportunities for the laborers, small traders and local people, which have been playing a significant role in the country's poverty alleviation efforts. The LCS women members are also making their active participation alongside the male in the specific development works in the said project.

The scope of work for the Labor Contracting Societies of the above project includes:

- ⇒ Dirt road construction,
- ⇒ Pipe casting,
- ⇒ Pipe culvert/U-drain construction,
- ⇒ Tree plantation and tending,
- ⇒ Road maintenance,
- ⇒ Small works on HBB and carpeted roads.



Photograph-46: Dirt road being constructed by LCS



Photograph-47 : Dirt road being constructed by LCS

development by raising their awareness, providing information on LCS formation procedures and enhancing their technical knowledge. During 2009-10, a total of 3,640 LCS members were imparted with training prior to commencement of their works in order to orient them with the work and maintaining work quality.

A total number of 5,000 daily laborers worked for 450,000 work-days through infrastructure development during 2009-10. It is notable that 91% of these work-days is occupied by women. Besides, many LCS groups work as sub-contractors through additional contracts with the main contractors in the project areas.

As a result of development of infrastructures, job opportunities are created for the unemployed rural poor. Opportunities, created directly and indirectly for the laborers, small traders and the habitants, make a genuine contribution towards poverty alleviation.

Training is provided with the LCS members under this project to enhance their skills on infrastructure

With the objective to give the earnings of the LCS women a permanent shape and to ensuring their indirect participation towards making their families poverty-free, 1,801 women LCS members were provided with training on income generating activities and later on formally transferred to RFLDC (Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development). As per the project terms, RFLDC would provide them with increasing income-based on-the-job training.



Photograph-48: Training of LCS members



Photograph-49: Functional Literacy Programs of LCS members

Four months long Functional Literacy Programs were also launched in 158 centers of 9 Upazilas to protect human rights of women and raise their skill and competence. Everyday, two hours lessons learning were held with the participation of 30 female members of each center. A total of 4,740 women participated in the functional literacy programs. 24 lessons in total were provided on Public Health and Sanitation, income raising programs, society and environment, Savings and Credit, Family Planning and empowerment. 158 educated village ladies are playing the role of teachers.

Playing of a more complementary role to create further new economic avenues will be possible in the case linkages of small and marginal farmers with the rural market infrastructure and management increase. In this context LGED's project titled "Market Infrastructure Development Project in the Charland Regions" has been playing certain role in stimulating economic activities of Bangladesh and is extending support towards promoting linkage of the small growers with the local market management. Scope has been created for temporary employment of some 17,000 unskilled women laborers in the construction of rural 'Haats-markets, roads and bridges/culverts.

Table-25 : A statement on market development, work days, wages and the participation of beneficiary and hardcore poor women laborers.

Program	Unit	Target	Achievement	Estimated Cost (in million Taka)		Women Participation (No.)		Labor Days generated (No.)		Allocation (in million Taka)	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Market infrastructure improvement	No.	65	36	191.80	107	1950	1080	117638	82772	11.76	4.25
Rural road improvement	km	40	19	102.00	51.50	850	400	7000	3265	20.40	9.69

Each individual women will receive Tk. 200/- as daily wage. In addition, 10% of the total estimated costs is being distributed among them under profit sharing. Besides, the members of this women labor group will receive training and micro-credit facilities from the project associated NGOs (Padakkhep and Prism). These hardcore poor women will get the opportunities to become self-reliant from micro credit investment. The following is a picture on profit distribution:



Photograph-50: A LCS group constructing HBB road

Table-26 : Distribution of profits


Program	Number	Estimated Cost (in million Taka)	Women Participation (No.)	Profit Distribution (in million Taka)
Market infrastructure improvement	36	107	1080	9.524

Transfer of LCS to the NGOs

The labor groups engaged for construction of market infrastructures, on successful completion of market development, are formally transferred to the project-associated NGOs (Padakkhep and Prism). As a part of this process, 510 women labors are provided with a 2-days income increasing training in 70 batches in the Training Academy of Padakkhep and Prism with the financial support of the project. The labor groups are brought under the micro-credit programs of the NGOs as soon as the training is over that enable them to avail the opportunities to become self-reliant through participation in the income raising programs.



Photograph: Training on increase of income.

11.9 Gender and Development (GAD)

"Equal rights/pledge for progress in the forward march for changing days, equal opportunities for men and women"-with this slogan LGED observed the International Women Day on 8 March 2010 at LGED headquarters. On this day LGED arranged a seminar on "Gender Institutionalization in LGED", which was inaugurated by Mr. Syed Ashraful Islam, M.P., the Honorable Minister for the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives. Mr. Md. Wahidur Rahman, Chief Engineer, LGED presided the inaugural session of the daylong seminar where Mr. Monzur Hossain, Secretary, Local Government Division was present as the Special Guest. At the inaugural session, the Honorable Minister for the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, as the Chief Guest handed over special crest of honor to nine successful women who have won their battle for survival under a number of projects of LGED under the three Sectors namely Rural Development, Urban Development and Water Resources Development. The working session of the seminar included a presentation on how women are involving themselves through participations in the development programs under the rural, urban and water resources development related projects of LGED. This session was chaired by Begum Selina Hossain, an eminent literator and was also attended by Begum Rasheda K. Chowdhury, former Advisor to the Caretaker Government and Professor Maleka Begum of Dhaka University. Alongside the seminar, the gender activities of various projects and pretentious stalls displaying various products of the beneficiaries attracted the visitors. Besides, LGED also published souvenir on the International Women Day.



Photograph-53 : Seminar on "Gender Institutionalization in LGED" held on the International Women Day.



Photograph-54 : LGED's Gender Forum Stall on the International Women Day.

Quarterly meetings of the Gender Forum are held to coordinate the Gender activities of the different projects who advise the LGED Management at the Policy Making level on the issue of gender mainstreaming in the LGED's revenue and development programs.



Photograph-55 : Picture showing officials attending LGED's Gender Forum meeting

With a view to properly implementing LGED's Gender Forum activities, Action Plans for the fiscal year 2009-10 were developed and implemented. LGED headquarters also gave directives to include an agenda on Gender in the monthly meetings as held in all the 64 districts. Moreover, arrangements have been made to earmark one of the Toilets of the Executive Engineer's office exclusively for women. Trainings/seminars are also being arranged to create awareness on Gender at all levels of LGED. By this time, trainings have been completed in 4 Batches for the MLSS. Executive Engineer (Training), Assistant Engineer, Sociologist and Community Organizers of every district are provided with training on Gender Awareness and filling up of Gender-related monitoring formats. Accordingly, Gender-related reports are being collected from 64 districts on quarterly basis. Moreover, cares are now being taken of 28 children of ages between 0-6 years belonging to the LGED officials of different levels at the LGED Daycare Center.

Gender Activities of the Rural Development Sector:

1. Programs on maintenance of rural roads of public priority and tree plantation programs are being implemented round the year by 10 distressed women crew members in every Union of 482 Upazilas of 64 districts with a daily wage of Tk.90.00 per head under the Rural Employment & Road Maintenance Program. However, the number of such women crew members is 30 in every Union of the 5 Monga affected districts. In this way, by creating self-employment opportunities for the rural distressed women and by undertaking maintenance

- works, 98,000 km of rural roads all over the country are being kept fit every year for traffic movement, which is complementary towards keeping the rural economy alive;
2. Market infrastructures and sheds, HBB roads, pipe culverts/U-drains, earthen roads etc. are constructed by engaging the contracted women groups;
 3. Women Market Sections (WMS) are also being constructed by engaging the contracted women groups (LCS) where 4 shops are constructed in every Market Section. These shops are exclusively managed by the women traders. Separate arrangements for water supply have been made and separate latrine has been constructed for them;
 4. Two women traders have been included in the Market Management Committee in each Growth Center;
 5. The selected NGOs formed the groups from the primary and women producers. Women run small trades by taking loans under micro-credit arrangements and on receiving social and income-raising trainings and thereby lifting their socio-economic status;
 6. Separate rooms with adjacent toilets are constructed in the Union Parishad Complex for the female UP Members;
 7. Trainings and workshops are arranged to enhance Gender awareness of the stakeholders of various categories like Members of the Market Management Committee, Chairmen, Members and Secretaries of the Union Parishads, contractors, Assistant Engineers of LGED, Upazila Engineers, Sub-assistant Engineers, Community Organizers and Sociologists



Photograph-56 : LCS women workers are engaged in road mending and maintenance.



Photograph-57 : LCS women workers are engaged in tree plantation and caretaking.

8. LCS women labor groups are employed for road maintenance and tree plantation and tending on both sides of the roads and they are provided with training on road mending, tree plantation and caretaking and income generating activities;
9. Four months long Functional Literacy Programs in 158 Centers of 9 Upazilas are conducted under RRMAID Project to enhance awareness, knowledge, human rights of women, skill and competence of LCS women of the project areas; and
10. The project personnel and the LCS Members together observe the International Women Day by declaring solidarity with other local and international organizations with the objective to ensuring active participation of the LCS Members in the mainstream development activities and raising their awareness.

Gender Activities of the Urban Development Sector:

1. Women have been included as Chairpersons/Members in the different committees of the project Pourashavas and they are attending meetings regularly;
2. Regular courtyard meetings and rallies are held with the objective of raising awareness of women that are contributing towards cleanliness, education on children's hygiene, birth-death registration, early marriage prevention, environment improvement by planting trees, timely clearing of Poura Taxes;
3. One Gender Committee headed by a Woman Councilor is formed at each Project (UGIIP-2) Pourashava. 47% of the Committee Members are women. Monthly meeting of the Committee is held regularly;
4. The Town Level Coordination Committee (TLCC) is formed in each of the Project Pourashavas ensuring one-third of its members comprising women and the representation of women members in the Ward Committee is 40%. Women Members are attending the Committee meetings regularly;
5. Women constitute one-third members in the 12-members Executive Committee of the CBO;
6. Women laborers are engaged in the various infrastructure rehabilitation programs;
7. Gender-related trainings are provided with the LGED officials, Project Consultants, Pourashava officials, male and female Councilors and contractors engaged for civil works;
8. Different infrastructures such as footpath, drain, latrine, waste management etc are constructed for the development of the impoverished urban areas. Participation of Women Members in the construction management and monitoring of such activities is 80%;



Photograph-58: Community members are seen preparing Community Action Plan (CAP).



Photograph-59: A shop run under Block Grant.

9. Community members of the impoverished areas prepare by themselves and implement the Community Action Plans (CAP) aiming at improving their socio-economic status. Participation of women in this case is 90%;
10. Conducting savings and apprenticeship programs to raise income and wealth of the poor women. The hardcore poor women are also given a Block Grant of Tk. 5000.00 per head; and
11. Providing educational support (78%) with a view to raise school attendance of the dropouts at the intermediate stage.

Gender Activities of the Water Resources Development Sector:

1. The main characteristic of the Water Resources Sector Development Project is the people's participation at every level of the project. Every adult male or female is eligible to be a member of the Water Management Cooperative Association. One-third of every Water Management Committee including its office bearers comprise women members;
2. At least three women members are there in the Operation and Management Sub-committee;
3. Women alongside their male counterpart participate in the construction of various infrastructures like embankment, canal re-excavation etc.;
4. Hundred percent of works like tree plantation, tree guarding etc. are done by women laborers;
5. Distressed, poor and landless of both men and women are involved in micro-credit, tree plantation and LCS activities and opportunities are created to introduce them to the various Government Agencies working in the project areas such as Cooperative Department, Women Affairs Department, Environment Department, Agriculture Department, Fisheries Department etc. All men and women, by tapping this opportunity, can contribute to poverty alleviation through participation in the protection of water resources and their development;
6. Awareness trainings on Gender and Environment are arranged for the WMCA Members aiming at increased women participation in the Sub-projects; and
7. Orientation courses for the District and Upazila officials of Women Affairs on Memorandum of Understanding made between the Local Government Engineering Department and the Women Affairs Department are held in order to enhance scope for women and increase the importance and responsibilities of women to participate in the different programs of the Sub-projects at the field level of the Small Scale Water Resources Development Project.



Photograph-60 : Both women and men are participating in the embankment construction works.



Photograph-61 : An orientation course on Gender and Environment.

12.0 Visits of foreign missions

Information on the visits of the foreign missions during 2009-10 have been given below:

1. One ADB Project Review Mission reviewed the implementation status of the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure and made field visits during 09-23 August 2009;

2. One ADB Project Review Mission inspected the rehabilitation programs implemented under the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure in the Chandpur and Feni Districts during 11-12 August 2009;
3. One ADB Project Review Mission inspected the rehabilitation programs implemented under the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure in the Manikgonj, Rajbari, Gopalganj and Faridpur Districts during 19-20 August 2009;
4. Mr. Dev Nathan, Team Leader, Supervision Mission and Ms. Girija Srinivassan, Micro-credit Consultant, IFAD visited the programs of the Community Based Resource Management Project during 12-14 September 2009.
5. His Excellency the Ambassador of the Royal Netherlands Government reviewed the progress of implementation of programs of the Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project and visited a few Sub-projects in the Bogra, Rangpur and Dinajpur Districts during 6-7 October 2009.
6. The Country Director of the ADB Resident Mission in Bangladesh was briefed on the activities of urban poverty reduction, micro-credit and infrastructure building in the poverty prone areas in Rangamati Pourashava of the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project during 3-4 December 2009. He also saw by himself the activities undergoing in the area on weaving, mushroom cultivation and cattle rearing.
7. One 2-member ADB Review Mission inspected the rehabilitation programs implemented under the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure in the Sirajgonj, Chandpur and Feni Districts during 10-25 December 2009;
8. One ADB Review Mission inspected the rehabilitation programs implemented under the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure in the Sunamgonj, B-Baria and Sirajgonj Districts during 13-14 December 2009.
9. One Inception Mission comprising Mr. Masauki Tasivi and Mr. David Maconstan of ADB Headquarters traveled Bangladesh during 13-17 December 2009 and monitored the activities of the Technical Assistance Project titled " Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) For Preparing City Region Development Project".
10. The Country Director of the ADB Resident Mission in Bangladesh visited during 14-15 December 2009 a few infrastructures constructed in Chapai Nababgonj Pourashava under the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project. He also saw the various programs on poverty reduction, micro-credit and slum improvement run by poor women.
11. One ADB Project Review Mission inspected the rehabilitation programs implemented under the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure in the Chandpur and Feni Districts during 23-24 December 2009.
12. One joint Review Mission comprising the ADB and the Royal Netherlands Embassy visited 6 Sub-projects of the "Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project" in the Rangpur, Dinajpur, Naogaon, Chapai Nababgonj and Natore districts during 4-14 January 2010.
13. One DANIDA Technical Review Mission visited the development programs of the project areas of the "Agriculture Sector Program Support-II (ASPS-II) : Rural Road & Market Access Improvement Project (Component-3) ; Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali & Laxmipur Districts during 10-18 January 2010.
14. Mr. Edward Malloire, CTA, traveled on 12 January 2010 in the Sunamgonj District to conduct field test of the IFAD Road Impact Study and distributed profits earned from the Fisheries Development component of the Community Based Resource Management Project.

15. The DANIDA Technical Review Mission of Agriculture Sector Program Support, Phase-II, headed by Mr. Jorhen Strange Hansen visited LGED headquarters and met the Chief Engineer, LGED on 21 January 2010 and made discussions and exchanged views with him relating to various aspects of "Agriculture Sector Program Support-II (ASPS-II) : Rural Road & Market Access Improvement Project (Component-3) ; Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali & Laxmipur Districts" in the context of their field visit.
16. Mr. Edward Malloire, CTA, IFAD visited the ongoing programs of the Community Based Resource Management Project during 11-15 February 2010.
17. One Mid Term Review Mission visited the project sites of the Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP-II) in the Gazipur, Tangail, Jamalpur, Mymensing, Kishoregonj, B-Baria and Comilla Districts and inspected some ongoing programs during 15-28 February 2010.
18. A Wrap-up meeting of the ADB Mid Term Review Mission of the Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP-II) was held at the LGED headquarters on 9 March 2010, which was chaired by the Secretary, Local Government Division.
19. Ms. Girija Srinivassan, Micro-credit Consultant, IFAD visited during 14-18 March 2010 the implementation of Credit Organization Graduation programs under the Community Based Resource Management Project.
20. Mr. K Shivakumar, Software Engineer, DHAN Foundation, India conducted a course on SHE Software Orientation under the Credit Programs of the Community Based Resource Management Project during 28 March-03 April 2010.
21. One 2-member Japanese Board of Audit Mission made discussions with the Chief Engineer, LGED on 7 April 2010 on the program implementation progress of the Strengthening of Activities in Rural Development Engineering Centre (RDEC).
22. One ADB Project Review Mission inspected the rehabilitation programs implemented under the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure in the Rajbari, Faridpur and Magura Districts during 21-22 April 2010.
23. One ADB Review Mission headed by Mr. Masayuki Tachiri reviewed the work of PPTA preparation of the City Region Development Project during 21-28 April 2010.
24. Gender Consultants of IFAD Ms. Katrin Aidnell and Ms. Ranjona Rani Krishna Murtee, visited the ongoing Gender Based Activities of the Community Based Resource Management Project during 22-23 April 2010.
25. Mr. Edward Mallorie, CTA, IFAD and Mr. Dev Nathan, Team Leader, Supervision Mission, IFAD traveled Sunamgonj District during 26-28 April 2010 in connection with the Inception Mission of a new project.
26. One ADB Project Review Mission inspected the rehabilitation programs implemented under the Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C) : Municipal Infrastructure in the Feni District on 28 April 2010.
27. One 3-member ADB Review Mission made a field visit during 11-12 June 2010 to physically inspect the various programs implemented by S.I.C/C.D.C in addition to civil works in the poverty-ridden areas in the Joypurhat and Chapai Nababgonj Pourashavas under the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project and participated in the TLCC Meeting and exchanged views.
28. One IDB Supervision Mission inspected the various programs being implemented under the Integrated Village Infrastructure Development Project and the Agriculture and Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project in the Greater Rangpur District and held discussions with the beneficiaries of the project areas during 12-19 June 2010.



Photograph-62 : The Japanese Board of Audit Mission is seen discussing at the LGED eadquarters on the progress of RDEC project.



Photograph-63 : The DANIDA Technical Review Mission is seen exchanging views with the Chief Engineer of LGED on the "Rural Road & Market Access Improvement Project (Component-3) ; Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali & Laxmipur Districts



Photograph-64: A scene on the exchange of views between the ADB Mission and the beneficiaries of the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project.



Photograph-65: ADB Mid Term Review Mission is seen visiting the ongoing programs in the Pakundia Upazila under the RIIP-II Project.

13.0 Seminar and Workshops

LGED arranges seminars and workshops both at national and international level with the objective to enhance knowledge and skill through mutual exchange of views in addition to implementing development programs in the field. Information on the various workshops and seminars, as were held during 2009-10, have been given below:

Sl.No.	Description of Workshop/Seminar
1.	A workshop on "Proxy Means Testing Based Stipend and Tuition" as arranged by the World Bank assisted The Secondary Education Quality & Access Enhancement Project (SEQAEP) was held on 5 July 2009 to exchange experiences.
2.	A workshop on "Review of the overall activities of the Community Based Resources Management Project for the fiscal year 2008-09 and preparation of Work Plan for the fiscal year 2009-10" was held on 7 July 2009.
3.	A workshop on "Credit Organizations' Graduation Part-1" of the Community Based Resources Management Project was held on 8 July 2009.
4.	A workshop was held on 29 July 2009 in the Office of the Executive Engineer of Bhola District on "Seed Market Assessment" under the Rural Enterprise Development (RED) component of the Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions.

Sl.No.	Description of Workshop/Seminar
5.	A workshop was held on 3 August 2009 in the Noakhali District BRDB Training Hall on "Seed Market Assessment" under the Rural Enterprise Development (RED) component of the Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions.
6.	A workshop on "Credit Organizations' Graduation Part-1 of the Community Based Resources Management Project" was held on 13 September 2009.
7.	A workshop was held on 29 July 2009 in the JGUS Meeting Hall of the Bhola District on "Quarterly Progress Review" under the Rural Enterprise Development (RED) component of the Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions.
8.	A gender related workshop was held on 12 October 2009 in the Conference Hall of the ADB Resident Mission in Bangladesh for the Executive Engineers of 27 Districts under the "Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C : Municipal Infrastructure Project."
9.	A workshop was held at the LGED headquarters during 2-3 November 2009 on "Gender and Core Labor Standard"
10.	A workshop was held at the Dhaka City Corporation during 9-11 November 2009 on "Community Work Plan Preparation" under the Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-2).
11.	A workshop was held in the Faridpur District during 17-18 November 2009 on "Gender and Core Labor Standard"
12.	A workshop was held in the Tangail District on 22 November 2009 on "Gender and Core Labor Standard"
13.	A workshop was held at the LGED Headquarters on 25 January 2010 on "Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA)." for the City Region Development Project centering Dhaka and Khulna now under preparation.
14.	A workshop was held on 4 February 2010 at LGED Bhaban of the LGED headquarters for annual review under the Rural Enterprise Development (RED) component of the Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions.
15.	A workshop was held on 14 February 2010 under the Community Based Resources Management Project to review its half-yearly progress on the project activities covering a period July-December 2010.
16.	A workshop was held on 8 March 2010 at the LGED headquarters on "Gender Institutionalization in LGED" with Syed Ashraful Islam, M.P., the Honorable Minister for Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives as the Chairperson.
17.	One "Audit De-briefing" workshop was held on 9 and 10 April 2010 to review the findings of an internal audit conducted by the Credit Organization (CO) under the Community Based Resources Management Project and to meet the objections.
18.	A workshop was held on 29 April 2010 at the LGED headquarters to finalize the "Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (SRIIP)" as organized jointly by the LGED and the ADB.
19.	A workshop was held on 8 May 2010 under the Community Based Resources Management Project to review its quarterly progress on the activities covering a period January-March 2010.



Photograph-65: A view of the Workshop on Proxy Means Testing Based Stipend and Tuition arranged by The Secondary Education Quality & Access Enhancement Project



Photograph-66 : Workshop held to finalize the investment project titled "Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (SRIIP)"



Photograph-67: Inception workshop arranged by the Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) Project for preparation of the City Region Development Project.



Photograph-68 : Workshop on "Community Work Plan Preparation" arranged by the Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-2)"

14.0 Publications made by LGED

LGED prepares a number of guidelines and manuals with a view to properly implement its various programs. All these guidelines and manuals are kept preserved in the LGED's library. Following are the updated information on the guidelines, manuals and other publications of LGED :

1. LGED's Annual Activity Report (Financial Year 2008-09).
2. Union Barta (Half yearly)
3. Nagar Sangbad (Quarterly)
4. Pani Barta (Quarterly)
5. Newsletter (Quarterly)

15.0 LGED's Achievements during 2009-10

The following are the information on some of LGED's notable achievements for 2009-10:

1. The Local Government Division awarded Certificates of Commendation to the concerned Project Directors/Officers-In-charge of 33 out of 69 Projects under implementation during 2009-10 who could achieve 100 percent of the targets set forth for the fiscal year. Table, given below, contains the names of those Project Directors/Officers-In-Charge against their projects.

Table-26 : List of Project Directors awarded with Letter of Commendation by the Local Government Division.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Name of the Project Directors/Officers In charge
Sector : Rural Development & Institution (RD&I)		
1	Construction of Union Parishad Complex Bhaban Project (2nd revised)	Anwar Uddin Khan
2	Construction of Bridge on Upazila & Union Road (Former Construction of Portable Steel Bridges under Netherlands Assistance ORET Programme.) (2nd revised)	Md. Jafrul Hassan
3	Construction/Reconstruction of Roads, Bridges/Culverts in Rural Areas on Priority Basis (Part-III) (Revised).	Md. Mokbul Hossain
4	Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Communication & Rural Market Development & Rehabilitation) Project (Revised).	Md. Joinal Abedin
5	Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Communication & Rural Market Development & Rehabilitation) Project : Part-II.	
6	Grameen Infrastructure Development Project (2nd Phase) (Special Revised).	Md. Harunur Rashid
7	Community Based Resources Management Project.	Sheikh Md. Mohsin
8	Rural Development Project-25: Infrastructure Greater Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal & Patuakhali Districts (Revised).	Md. Abdus Shahid
9	Construction of Light Traffic Bridges on Rural Roads (2nd Revision).	Md. Hemayet Hossain
10	RCC Bridge Project (Former Steel Bridges Project, Phase-III) (2nd revised).	Md. Ismail Hossain
11	Agriculture Sector Program Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access (Component-3): Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali & Laxmipur Districts.	Md. Motiar Rahman
12	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-B: Rural Infrastructure).	Md. Zahidur Rahman Khan
13	Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Dhaka, Narayangonj, Munshigonj, Gazipur, Narshingdi & Manikgonj Districts.	
14	Union Infrastructure Development Project :Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha & Nilphamari Districts.	Md. Motiar Rahman
15	Project for Improvement of Rural Road, Hat-Bazar Infrastructures on Priority Basis.	Kazi Muzibur Rahman
16	Infrastructure Development Project (Khulna, Bagerhat & Satkhira Districts).	Mir Elias Morshed
17	Union Connecting Road and Infrastructure Development Project (Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna Districts).	Md. Mohsin
18	Improvement of Rural Roads, Bridge/Culvert & other Infrastructure of Backward Upazilas (Pabna, Sirajganj, Natore, Naogaon, Rajshahi, Nawabgonj & Bogra Districts) of Northern-Western Region.	
19	Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Rajbari, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Shariatpur & Madaripur Districts.	Noor Mohammad

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Name of the Project Directors/Officers In charge
Sector : Rural Development & Institution (RD&I)		
20	Grater Noakhali Rural Infrastructure Development Project.	Md. Shahidur Rahman Pramanik
21	Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP) For Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (SRIIP).	Md. Rowshan Ali Pramanik
22	Union Connecting Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Comilla District (Comilla, Chandpur & B-Baria District) (1st Revised).	
23	Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Jessore & Kushtia Districts.	Md. Sharifuzzaman
24	Union Connecting Road Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Mymensing District (Mymensing, Tangail, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Kishoregonj & Netrokona Districts).	Mir Mostaque Ahmed Jahangir
25	Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in the Area Affected by the Cyclone (Sidr).	A F M Munibur Rahman
26	Strengthening of Activities in Rural Development Engineering CentreMd. (RDEC) Project.	Wahidur Rahman (Coordinator) Chief Engineer
Sector : Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing (PPWS&H)		
27	Upazila Town Infrastructure Development Project (Revised)	Md. Anwar Hossain
28	Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-II).	Ali Ahmed
29	Suzanagar, Ullapara & Pangsha Pourashava Infrastructure Development Project.	Md. Mominul Haque
30	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) for Preparing City Region Development Project	Md. Amzad Hossain
Sector : Agriculture (Sub Sector : Irrigation)		
31	Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (Revised)	Md. Moshir Rahman
Sector : Transport		
32	Development of Upazila Roads Project.	Md. Azizur Rahman
33	Improvement of Several Important Feeder Roads and Bridges of Greater Sylhet (Revised).	Md. Khalilur Rahman