



FY 2008-09

LGED's Annual Report



Local Government Engineering Department
Local Government Division
Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives

December '09



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Frontispiece Identity



Bulla Union Parishad Complex Building, Habigonj



Bus Terminal Narsingdi Pourashava



Nilphamari-Dimla-Dalia R & H via Shutibari Road, Dimla, Nilphamari



One 41.23 m long bridge on the Bhabki RHD-Raiganj GC via Beeltal Bazar Road, Melandah, Jamalpur



Drain Constructed under Kushtia Pourashava



Spillway and reservoir, Shahasradhara Sub-project, Sitakundu, Chittagong

Top Supervision

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Local Government Engineering Department

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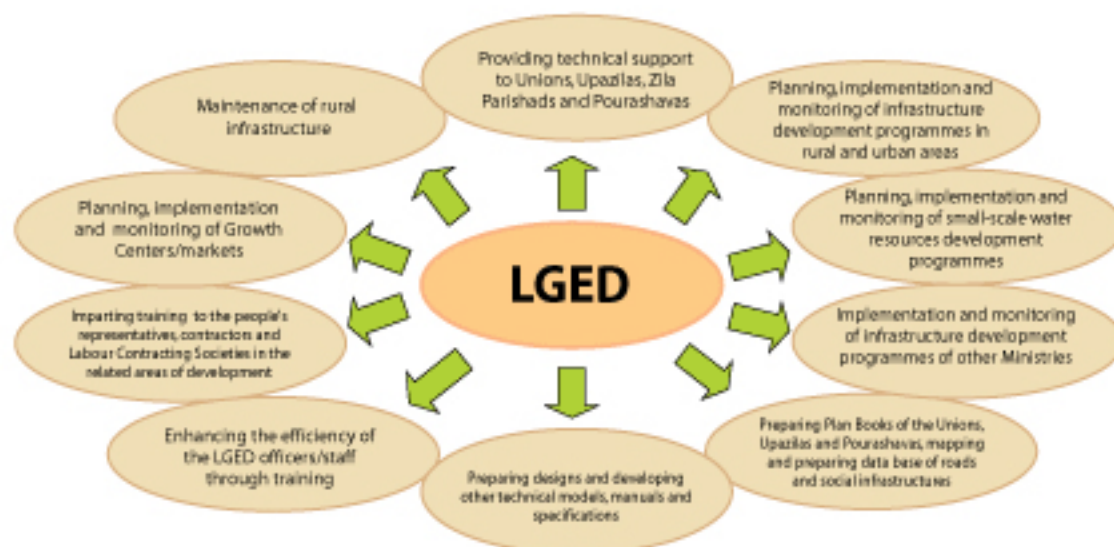
Annual Report of LGED activities carried out during the fiscal year 2008-09 by the Local Government Engineering Department

1.0 Introduction

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) has been rendering invaluable services towards providing technical support to the Local Government Institutions (LGI) and creating employment opportunities for the rural people vis-a-vis improving country's socio-economic condition through development of rural communication infrastructure and small-scale water resources development. LGED also plays a vital role in implementing national programmes addressed towards maintaining eco-system equilibrium and poverty alleviation. 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 programmes. LGED attaches top priority to the policy-guidelines on balanced development all over the country in terms of the Rural Development Strategy, Urban Management Policy Statement, National Water Policy and the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).

1.1 Major responsibilities of LGED

LGED implements various development programmes of the Ministry of the Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives and the other Ministries as well. Following is a presentation of its major functions.

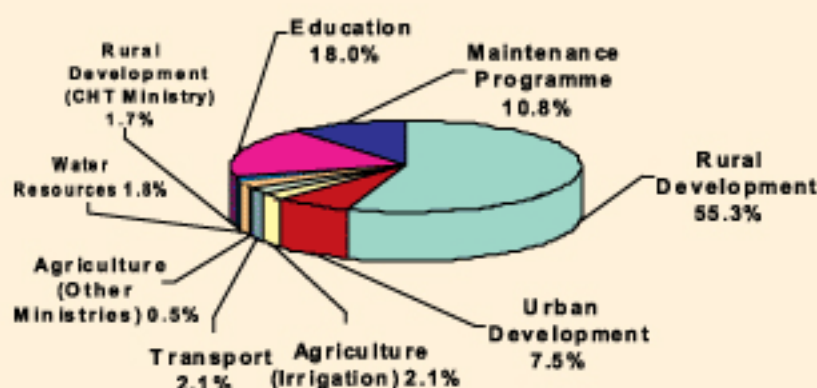


In order to carry out the stated responsibilities, LGED has established a workforce consisting a total strength of 10,302 in the different ranks and positions of which 146 are working at the headquarters level (1.42% of the total manpower), 24 at the regional level (0.24% of the total manpower), 854 at the district level (8.30% of the total manpower), 204 are on deputation in the District Councils (1.98% of the total manpower) and 9,074 at the Upazila level (88.06% of the total manpower).

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

LGED implements various programmes on improvement/construction/re-construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure with financial assistance from both GOB and Development Partners. LGED implemented programmes worth Tk. 45.1425 billion as against a total allocation of Tk. 46.9888 billion received during 2008-09, which constituted about 19.6% of the total allocation for the Government's Annual Development Programme (ADP) of the year.

LGED achieved physical and financial progress to the extent of 98% and 96% respectively on the implementation of physical programmes drawn up during 2008-09. The pie-chart shown below demonstrates LGED's allocations under different Sectors of the Revised Annual Development Programme (RADP) of FY 2008-09:



Major activities of LGED have been stated in the following Table:

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 programme ➤ Micro-credit programme ➤ Agriculture, fisheries and live stock development ➤ Maintenance of 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 programme ➤ Solid-waste management ➤ Slum improvement programme ➤ Maintenance / rehabilitation of 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/reconstruction of flood control embankment ➤ Buried-pipe irrigation Lined Canal ➤ Permanent type surface irrigation drain.

Besides the above programmes of the Local Government Division, LGED has also been successfully implementing a good 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 2008-09 under the afore-mentioned 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 programmes, direct employment for more than 122 million man-days has been created during 2008-09. By engaging the distressed women under the Rural Road Maintenance Programmes of LGED and through construction of Women Trade Centers within some of the specific Growth Centers, self-employment opportunities have opened up for the rural women. In addition to the development of infrastructure, LGED has also been playing a certain role in creating employment opportunities through micro-credit programmes wherein poverty alleviation is the basic essence.

In order to confirm quality and timely implementation of the development programmes, 6 inspection teams at the ministerial level, 10 Superintending Engineers at the regional level and 10 inspection teams at LGED headquarters level make regular visits to various development programmes. LGED also conducts training programmes for its officials, representatives of the Local Government Institutions, beneficiaries, contractors and Labour Contracting Societies under its Human Resource Development Programme.

Major development programmes of LGED taken up during financial year 2008-09

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03

2.0 Planning Related

2.1 Rural Road Master Plan

On reviewing the country's full inventory on Rural Physical Infrastructure in the context of the last Five Year Plan, the current Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 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 current 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 2005-15 with the objectives to implement overall rural development programmes, especially the improvement of rural communication system that has a true 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 establishment of good governance. In this end, the Upazila-wise 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.

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2.2 Objectives of Rural Road Master Plan

1. To identify a timely, effective, and uninterrupted rural road network to improve 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

Summarized rural infrastructure data:

SL No.	Major components	Total length/ number	Total length/ number improved		FY 2008-09		Un-improved length/ number	Length to be improved/ number
			Fully (metalled)	Partially (HBB)	Target	Achievement		
1	Upazila Road:							
	Road (km)	36,166	23,728	3,015	1,186	1,162	9,423	12,438
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	382,293	314,611	-	14,649	13,727	67,682	67,682
2	Union Road							
	Road (km)	42,329	13,741	3,888	1,302	1,269	24,700	28,588
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	330,409	254,578	-	8,029	8,029	75,831	75,831
3	Rural Road Type-A							
	Road (km)	94,059	10,438	5,745	520	508	77,876	83,621
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	447,396	262,107	-	7,226	7,226	185,289	185,289
4	Rural Road Type-B							
	Road (km)	77,276	2,571	2,403	347	338	72,302	74,705
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	248,929	110,775	-	4,818	4,818	138,154	138,154
5	Growth Center (Number)	2,100	1,459	-	135	122	641	641
6	Rural Market (Number)	15,263	1,236	-	90	83	14,027	14,027
7	Union Parishad Complex (Number)	4,498	1,941	-	236	137	2,557	2,557

3.0 Design Related

The following are the major functions of the LGED's Design Unit:

1. To prepare architectural and structural designs of infrastructure 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 soundness of the structural and architectural designs of infrastructure prepared by the consultants under different projects.
3. To preserve soft copies of the plans and designs of various infrastructure.
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.

3.1 A list of the designs prepared during 2008-09 by the Design Unit

Serial No.	Infrastructure	Number
1.	Bridge	80
2.	Auditorium	5
3.	Municipal super-market	30
4.	Municipal office building	10
5.	Primary school (New design)	30
6.	Primary school (Sub-structure revision)	290
7.	Union Parishad complex (Sub-structure revision)	20
8.	Duk Bungalow	10
9.	Model Thana	6
10.	Language Heroes museum	1
11.	Institute of Urban Anthropology	1
12.	Electoral Database Station	All Upazilas
13.	District Election Commission office	All Districts
14.	Election Commission's zonal office	6
15.	Model Thana main building	6
16.	Khulna Zila Parishads monument	1
17.	Modhusudan Sritee museum	1
18.	Cox'sBazar library-cum-auditorium complex	1
19.	Modification of school-cum-cyclone shelter	Coastal Area
20.	Modification to Hatir Jheel Drawings	1
21.	Feni Zila Parishad auditorium complex	1

Serial No.	Infrastructure	Number
22.	Patuakhali District LGED Bhaban & residence of Executive Engineer	1
23.	Upazila complex	All Upazilas
24.	Guest house	3
25.	Barisal Jibanananda memorial library	1
26.	Moulvibazar library-cum-public hall complex	1
27.	Pirojpur Government college building	1
28.	Residence of Assistant Engineer	3
29.	CNG station of LGED	2
30.	Pabna district bus stand	1
31.	Comilla district bus stand	1
32.	Laxmipur children park	1
33.	Others	6

A marked improvement in quality took place during 2008-09 in the overall activities of the LGED Design Unit. From the start of the last fiscal year, special emphasis has been given on the application of Structural Analysis and Design Software and it has been continuing irrespective of infrastructure's types and nature.

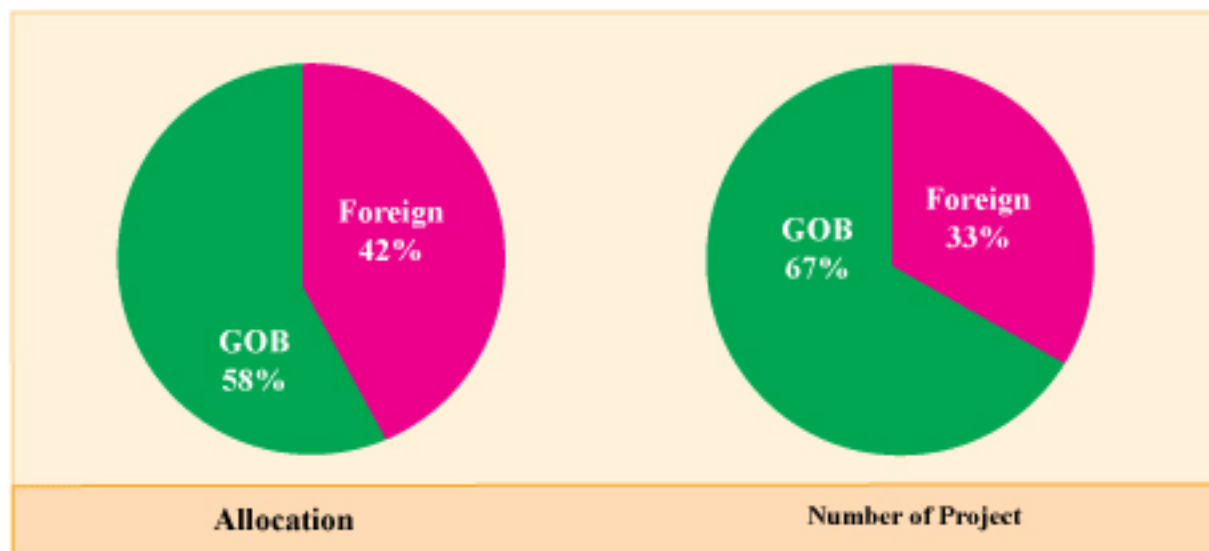
The ethics of "contribution by all in working" has been increasingly growing through mutual cooperation, interaction and collective application of knowledge and experiences of all officials and experts working in the Design Unit. The district Executive Engineers have been provided with appropriate technical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

4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Related

4.1 Implementation

66 projects were under implementation by the LGED under the Local Government Division during the fiscal year 2008-09 of which 44 were GOB financed and 22 were foreign-aided. Allocations for the said 66 projects was Tk. 31.544 billion against which Tk.29.961 billion (95%) was spent on attaining an average physical progress of 97.2%. All such programmes 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 have mainly played the key role towards implementation of all these development programmes. LGED's PM&E Unit carries out monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation.

Pie-chart showing at a glance the number and the allocations in percentage of all projects implemented by LGED during 2008-09



4.1.1 Number of projects and their allocations during 2008-09

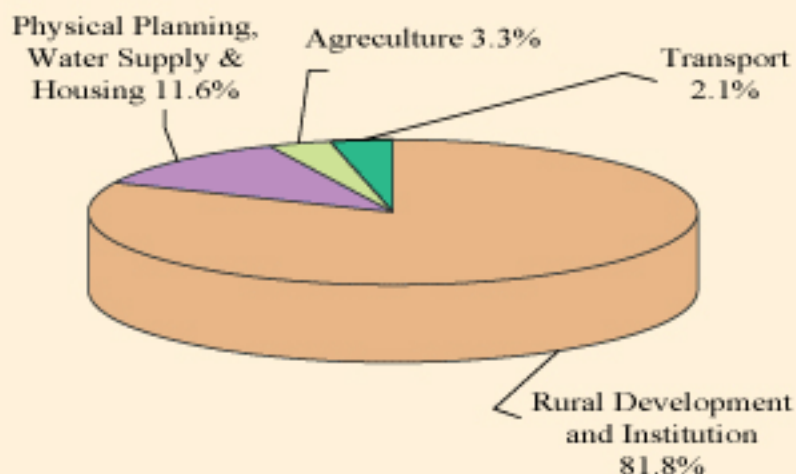
Sector-wise summary on allocations, fund release and expenditures of the 66 projects implemented by LGED as included in the Revised ADP of 2008-09 has been given below:

(Taka in billion)

SL No.	Sector	Number of projects	Project costs	Fiscal year 2008-09			
				Revised Allocation	Funds released (% of allocation)	Expenditures (% of allocation)	Physical progress
(1)	Rural Development and Institution	50	196.9341	26.0018	24.9536 (96%)	24.5034 (94%)	97%
(2)	Physical Planning, Water Supply and Housing	9	40.817	3.5468	3.5466 (100%)	3.4898 (98.4%)	99%
(3)	Agriculture	3	9.16	0.9999	0.998 (99.9%)	0.9927 (99%)	100%
(4)	Transport	4	11.5656	0.9951	0.9951 (100%)	0.9752 (98%)	99%
Total : (1+2+3+4)		66	258.4767	31.5436	30.4933 (97%)	29.9611 (95%)	97.2%

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Pie-chart showing at a glance the sector-wise expenditures of ADP included 66 projects implemented by LGED during 2008-09



4.1.2 List of LGED ongoing projects included in the Revised Annual Development Prgoramme of 2008-09

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	
(A) Sector : Rural Development & Institution (RD & I)						
1	Project on construction of Union Parishad Complex Building (2 nd revised). (7556.80/1998-99 to 2009-10)	500.000	496.094	100%	99.2%	GOB
2	Rural Development Project-24 : Greater Faridpur Infrastructure Development (Rural Infrastructure Development Through Participation and Employment Generation) (Special revised) (4994.867/1998-99 to 2008-09)	280.000	278.173	100%	99.3%	JBIC & GOB
3	Greater Jessore District Infrastructure Development Project (Special revised). (1814.00/1998-99 to 2008-09)	217.000	214.642	100%	99%	GOB
4	Construction of Bridges on Upazila & Union Road (Former Construction of Portable Steel Bailey Bridges Project with Netherlands' Grant under ORET Programme) (2 nd revised) (1705.591/1998-99 to 2009-10)	400.000	396.640	100%	99.2%	GOB
5	Greater Khulna District Infrastructure Development Project (Special revised). (1320.442/2000-01 to 2008-09)	129.100	128.991	100%	99.9%	GOB
6	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : (Roads, Bridges/ Culverts, Growth Centre/Markets, etc. Development) (5000.00/2000-01 to 2009-10)	925.000	925.000	100%	100%	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	
7	Construction and Reconstruction of Roads, Bridges & Culverts in Rural Areas on Priority Basis (Part-III) (Revised). (6157.035/2001-02 to 2009-10)	406.500	401.105	99%	98.7%	GOB
8	Rural Development Project: Greater Mymensing Districts (Mymensing, Kishoregonj, Netrokona, Sherpur, Jamalpur & Tangail) (2 nd revised). (2635.566/2001-02 to 2008-09)	196.200	179.138	92%	91.3%	GOB
9	Cyclone Rehabilitation Project : Entire Coastal Areas (Phase-II) (Revised). (1890.00/2001-02 to 2008-09)	250.000	248.671	100%	99.5%	DRGA & GOB
10	Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Transportation and Market Development & Rehabilitation) Project. (21281.56/2001-02 to 2010-11)	400.000	399.309	100%	99.8%	GOB
11	Rural Infrastructure Development Project (2nd Phase). (4465.00/2002-03 to 2010-11)	610.000	609.092	99.99%	99.9%	GOB
12	Greater Dhaka District (Dhaka, Gazipur, Narsingdi, Narayanganj, Munshigonj & Manikgonj) Infrastructure Development Project (Special revised). (2190.00/2002-03 to 2008-09)	192.000	178.862	93.2%	93%	GOB
13	Rural Development Project : Greater Noakhali & Chittagong Districts (Feni, Laxmipur, Noakhali, Chittagong & Cox'sbazar) (Special revised). (3143.873/2002-03 to 2009-10)	262.000	261.762	100%	99.9%	IDB/GOB
14	Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna Districts Infrastructure Development Project (Bogra, Joypurhat, Rajshahi, Naogaon, Natore, Nawabgonj, Pabna & Sirajgonj) (Special revised). (2150.627/2002-03 to 2008-09)	336.200	334.655	99.65%	99.5%	GOB
15	Greater Rangpur & Dinajpur Districts Rural Infrastructure Development Project. (1447.125/2002-03 to 2008-09)	110.000	103.457	98.4%	94%	GOB
16	Community Based Resource Management Project. (2004.663/2002-03 to 2013-14)	301.700	257.132	90%	85.2%	IFAD
17	Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project-25: Greater Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal & Patuakhali Districts (1 st revised). (8156.546/2003-04 to 2009-10)	1400.000	1399.885	100%	100%	ADB/Kf W/ GTZ

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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	
18	Rural Development Project, Infrastructure Development-26 (2 nd revised). (24462.458/2003-04 to 2009-10)	3505.400	3496.166	100%	99.7%	IDA
19	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Comilla District (Comilla, Chandpur & Bramman Baria District). (1200.00/2003-04 to 2008-09)	273.000	272.107	100%	99.7%	GOB
20	Sylhet Division Rural Infrastructure Development Project: (Phase-II) (Revised). (1650.00/2004-05 to 2008-09)	528.200	517.539	100%	98%	IDB
21	Construction of Light Traffic Bridges on Rural Roads Project (2 nd Revision). (3296.50/2003-04 to 2008-09)	660.000	659.958	100%	99.99%	GOB
22	Eastern Bangladesh Rural Infrastructure Development Project (EBRIDP) : Greater Chittagong, Noakhali & Sylhet Districts. (8271.20/2004-05 to 2009-10)	3106.400	2521.916	86%	81%	JBIC
23	Project for the Provision of Portable Steel Bridges on Upazila & Union Roads. (3700.00/2005-06 to 2008-09)	704.500	703.252	100%	99.8%	Govt. of Japan
24	Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Communication & Rural Market Development & Rehabilitation) Project : Part-II. (9950.00/2005-06 to 2010-11)	660.000	659.714	100%	99.96%	GOB
25	Construction of Newly Created & River Eroded Upazila Parishad Complex. (731.10/2005-06 to 2008-09)	230.000	228.860	100%	99.5%	GOB
26	Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions. (2943.68/Feb/2006 to June/2013)	305.000	289.030	98%	95%	IFAD & The Netherlands
27	Construction of Steel Baily Bridge Project (3rd Phase) (1 st revised). (1981.375/2005-06 to 2009-10)	125.200	124.782	100%	99.67%	DFID
28	Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP-2). (17375.00/2006-07 to 2010-11)	2135.500	1452.370	85.6%	68%	ADB, DFID, KfW, GTZ
29	Integrated Village Infrastructure Development Project. (959.20/2006-07 to 2010-11)	400.000	399.900	100%	99.98%	IDB
30	Agriculture Sector Programme Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access (Component-3): Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali & Laxmipur Districts. (3000.00/2006-07 to 2010-11)	870.000	868.651	100%	99.84%	DANIDA

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	
31	Greater Rajshahi District Infrastructure Development Project. (1162.40/2006-07 to 2008-09)	4.600	1.478	36%	32%	IDB
32	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-B: Rural Infrastructure). (3084.48/2007-08 to 2009-10)	1179.200	1176.100	100%	99.74%	ADB, JBIC & CIDA
33	Union Infrastructure Development Project (Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha & Nilphamari Districts). (1398.50/2007-08 to 2011-12)	250.000	248.688	100%	99.5%	GOB
34	Project for Improvement of Rural Roads & Markets Infrastructure on Priority Basis. (5000.00/2008-09 to 2011-12)	332.300	331.191	100%	99.67%	GOB
35	Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Programme (RERMP). (9430.00/2008-09 to 2012-13)	1920.000	1870.782	100%	97.4%	GOB
36	Union Roads & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Dhaka, Narayanganj, Munshigonj, Gazipur, Narshingdi & Manikgonj Districts. (2494.50/2008-09 to 2013-14)	170.000	169.344	100%	99.6%	GOB
37	Rural Infrastructure Development Project (Khulna, Bagerhat & Satkhira Districts). (1498.80/2008-09 to 2013-14)	150.000	149.074	99.4%	99.4%	GOB
38	Union Roads & Other Infrastructure Development Project (Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna Districts). (1645.00/2008-09 to 2011-12)	250.000	248.766	100%	99.5%	GOB
39	Rural Roads & Market Improvement Project : Greater Sylhet District. (1963.456/2008-09 to 2012-13)	100.000	97.256	100%	97.3%	GOB
40	Union Parishad Connecting Roads Improvement Project : Patuakhali & Barguna Districts (2nd Phase). (1449.00/2008-09 to 2012-13)	100.000	94.005	96%	94%	GOB
41	Union Roads & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Rajbari, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Shariatpur & Madaripur Districts. (1497.50/2008-09 to 2011-12)	200.000	198.916	99.8%	99.5%	GOB
42	Greater Noakhali Rural Infrastructure Development Project. (2552.10/2008-09 to 2012-13)	418.800	418.073	100%	99.83%	GOB
43	Union Connecting Roads & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Comilla District (Comilla, Chandpur & B-Baria). (1499.70/2008-09 to 2011-12)	110.000	108.784	99%	99%	GOB
44	Enhancing Resilience under Bangladesh Country Program 2007-2010. (1988.50/2008-09 to 2011-12)	189.400	180.084	96%	95%	WFP

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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	
45	Union Roads & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Jessore & Kushtia Districts. (1594.50/2008-09 to 2011-12)	40.000	39.966	100%	99.92%	GOB
46	Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP). (2895.925/August/2008 to 2012-13)	2.000	1.450	73%	73%	WB
47	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Chittagong Hill Tracts. (1056.70/2008-09 to 2011-12)	26.400	25.754	100%	97.6%	GOB
Japan Debt Cancellation Fund :						
48	Construction of Roads & Bridges in Laxmipur District. (130.00/2006-07 to 2008-09)	94.600	92.266	97.5%	97.5%	JDCF
49	JDCF Assisted 5 Nos. Upazila Road Development Project. (451.50/2008-09 to 2009-10)	1.000	0.00	0.0%	0.0%	JDCF
Technical Assistance Project :						
50	Strengthening of Activities in Rural Development Engineering Centre (RDEC) Project. 183.748/2008-09 to 2011-12)	44.600	44.600	100%	100%	JICA
Sub-Total (1-50) :		26001.800	24503.430	96.8%	94%	
B) Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply & Housing (PPWS & H)						
51	Municipal Services Project (3 rd revised). (8421.496/1998-99 to 2009-10)	720.000	718.580	100%	99.8%	IDA
52	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (1 st revised). (6454.00/2003-04 to 2009-10)	919.300	910.583	100%	99.1%	ADB
53	District Town Infrastructure Development Project. (2103.608/2004-05 to 2011-12)	225.100	216.718	99.5%	96.3%	GOB
54	Upazila Town Infrastructure Development Project. (2141.577/2004-05 to 2011-12)	150.000	149.471	100%	99.6%	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	
55	Construction of Bridge on Gulshan Lake to Link Road No. 11 of Banani and Road No. 41 of Gulshan. (220.00/2006-07 to December/ 09)	155.000	153.200	100%	98.8%	GOB
56	Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-2). (8160.209/2007-08 to 2014-15)	308.200	302.111	99.1%	98%	UNDP & DFID
57	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C: Municipal Infrastructure). (1910.203/2007-08 to 2009-10)	970.800	965.858	100%	99.5%	ADB, JICA & OFID
58	Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project. (11485.475/2008-09 to 2014-15)	78.500	53.373	68%	68%	ADB, KfW & GTZ
59	Suzanagar, Ullapara & Pangsha Pourashava Infrastructure Development Project. (220.369/2008-09 to 2009-10)	19.900	19.896	100%	100%	GOB
Sub-Total (51-59) :		3546.800	3489.790	99%	98%	
C) Sector : Agriculture (Sub-sector:Irrigation)						
60	Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project. (4388.216/2001-02 to 2008-09)	760.000	760.000	100%	100%	ADB, GON & Japan
61	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-projects. (231.76/2007-08 to 2009-10)	91.500	91.306	100%	99.8%	GOB
62	Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensingh, Sylhet and Faridpur Areas. (4540.00/2007-08 to 2012-13)	148.400	141.376	100%	95.3%	JBIC, JICA
Sub-Total (60-62) :		999.900	992.682	100%	99%	
D) Sector : Transportation						
63	Public Priority Upazila Roads Development Project. (4345.30/2004-05 to 2010-11)	350.000	337.117	97%	96.3%	GOB
64	Upazila Roads Development Project. (5100.00/2004-05 to 2012-13)	400.000	393.359	99.5%	98.3%	GOB
65	Construction of several Important Feeder Roads and Bridges of the Greater Sylhet District (Recast) (Revised). (2240.00/1999-00 to 2010-11)	240.000	239.930	100%	99.97%	GOB
66	Hydrological and Morphological Study, EIA Study, Preparation of Detailed Design and Bidding Documents for Construction of Bridge on Salatia Bazar-Huziganj Bazar-Dewanganj Bazar Road over Brahmaputra River. (5.10/Nov/2008 to May/ 2009)	5.100	4.765	100%	93%	JDCF
Sub-Total (63-66) :		995.100	975.171	99%	98%	
Total (1-66) :		31543.600	29961.073	97.2%	95%	

4.1.3 List of 9 projects completed during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Duration	Project Cost (Tk. in million)
Sector : Rural Development & Institution (RD & I)			
1	Rural Development Project-24 : Greater Faridpur Infrastructure Development (Rural Infrastructure Development Through Participation and Employment Generation) (Special revised)	1998-99 2008-09	4994.90
2	Greater Jessore District Infrastructure Development Project.	1998-99 2008-09	1814.00
3	Greater Khulna District Infrastructure Development Project.	2000-01 2008-09	1320.40
4	Rural Development Project: Greater Mymensing Districts (Mymensing, Kishoregonj, Netrokona, Sherpur, Jamalpur & Tangail) (2 nd revised).	2001-02 2008-09	2635.60
5	Greater Dhaka District (Dhaka, Gazipur, Narsingdi, Narayanganj, Munshigonj, Manikgonj) Infrastructure Development Project (Special revised).	2002-03 2008-09	2190.00
6	Greater Rangpur & Dinajpur Districts Rural Infrastructure Development Project.	1997-98 2008-09	1447.10
7	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Comilla District (Comilla, Chandpur & B-Baria Districts).	2003-04 2008-09	1200.00
8	Construction of Roads & Bridges in Laxmipur District.	2006-07 2008-09	130.00
Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply & Housing (PPWS & H)			
9	Construction of Bridge on Gulshan Lake to link Road No. 11 of Banani and Road No. 41 of Gulshan.	2006-07 to 31/12/09	220.00

4.1.4 List of 17 New Projects approved for implementation during 2008-09

Sl. No.	Project Name	Implementation Period	Project Cost (Tk. in million)	Source of Funding
Sector : Rural Development & Institution (RD & I)				
1.	Project for Improvement of Rural Roads & Markets Infrastructure on Priority Basis.	2008-09 to 2011-12	5000.00	GOB
2.	Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Programme (RERMP).	2008-09 to 2012-13	9430.00	GOB
3.	Union Roads & Other Infrastructure Development Project: Dhaka, Narayanganj, Munshigonj, Gazipur, Narshingdi & Manikgonj Districts.	2008-09 to 2013-14	2494.50	GOB
4.	Rural Infrastructure Development Project (Khulna, Bagerhat & Satkhira Districts).	2008-09 to 2013-14	1498.80	GOB
5.	Construction of Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project (Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna Districts).	2008-09 to 2012-13	1645.00	GOB
6.	Rural Roads & Market Infrastructure Development Project: Greater Sylhet District.	2008-09 to 2012-13	1963.46	GOB
7.	Union Parishad Connecting Roads Improvement Project: Patuakhali & Barguna Districts (2nd Phase).	2008-09 to 2012-13	1449.00	GOB
8.	Union Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project: Rajbari, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Shariatpur & Madaripur District.	2008-09 to 2011-12	1497.50	GOB
9.	Greater Noakhali Rural Infrastructure Development Project.	2008-09 to 2012-13	2552.10	GOB

Sl. No.	Project Name	Implementation Period	Project Cost (Tk. in million)	Source of Funding
10.	Union Connecting Road & Other Infrastructure Development Project: Greater Comilla District (Comilla, Chandpur & B-Baria).	2008-09 to 2011-12	1499.70	GOB
11.	Enhancing Resilience under Bangladesh Country Program 2007-2010.	2008-09 to 2011-12	1988.50	WFP
12.	Union Roads & Other Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Jessore & Kushtia Districts.	2008-09 to 2011-12	1594.50	GOB
13.	Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP).	2008-09 to 2012-13	2895.90	WB
14.	Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Chittagong Hill Tracts.	2008-09 to 2011-12	1056.70	GOB
Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply & Housing (PPWS & H)				
15.	Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project.	2008-09 to 2014-15	11485.50	ADB, KfW & GTZ
16.	Suzanagar, Ullapara & Pangsha Pourashava Infrastructure Development Project.	2008-09 to 2010-11	220.40	GOB
Sector : Agriculture (Sub-Sector : Irrigation)				
17.	Hydrological and Morphological Study, EIA Study, Preparation of Detailed Design and Bidding Documents for Construction of Bridge on Salatia Bazar-Haziganj Bazar-Dewanganj Bazar Road over Brahmaputra River.	2007-08 to 2008-09	5.10	JDCF

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. These information are entered and compiled in the prescribed formats of Annual Development Programme (ADP), Inspection, Monitoring & Evaluation Division (IMED), Project Implementation Bureau (PIB), Project Aid (PA), Reimbursement Project Aid (RPA) and are sent to the concerned Ministries. Besides, Project Completion Reports (PCR) of the completed projects are sent to the respective Ministries in the specified formats. A copy of PCR is also endorsed to the respective Development Partners in the case of foreign assisted projects.

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 Ministry, Economic Relations Division, IMED, Programming Division, Planning Commission and Representatives/Missions of the Donor Agencies.

Project informations are also provided to prepare working papers for holding discussions between the representatives of the Development Partners/Missions and the 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 projects under implementation or new are furnished to the Ministry of Finance on entering those in the IBAS software platform as installed by the said Ministry.

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 identified issues on planning and implementation of the on-going projects. In this meeting, project-wise monthly progress and causes of low progress of the slow-moving projects are discussed. Important core directions inter-alia are given with regard to maintaining quality and expediting progress while discussions are made 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, in order to shoot out problems and issues of a few projects of national 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 meeting is held regularly under the Chairmanship of the Honourable 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/advice are being given in these meetings with regard to project planning and implementation including resolving all identified issues and the subsequent follow-up. Furthermore, 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 Annual Review Meeting for Fiscal Year 2008-09

Annual review meeting was held on the 1st and 2nd August 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Engineer, LGED on the overall activities of the LGED, for the fiscal year 2008-09 which was participated by the Additional Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Project Directors, Executive Engineers of the districts and other concerned officials. In the inaugural session Mr. Wahidur Rahman, the Chief Engineer, observed that LGED might face many more challenges to uphold its success and reputation. He stressed the need for quality output in the implementation of development programmes along with ensuring transparency and accountability, keeping always in mind the reputation that the LGED has earned over the years. He urged upon the Executive Engineers of the districts to be more sincere in the programme implementation with more integrity and devoutness keeping the public interests above everything. He also hoped that the overall activities of LGED will gain further momentum through active participation of the district Executive Engineers in the days to come.



Md. Wahidur Rahman, Chief Engineer, LGED is seen speaking in the LGED's Annual Review Meeting

4.2.5 Providing informations to the Office of the Prime Minister / Chief Advisor, Minister / Sate Minister and the National Assembly Secretariat

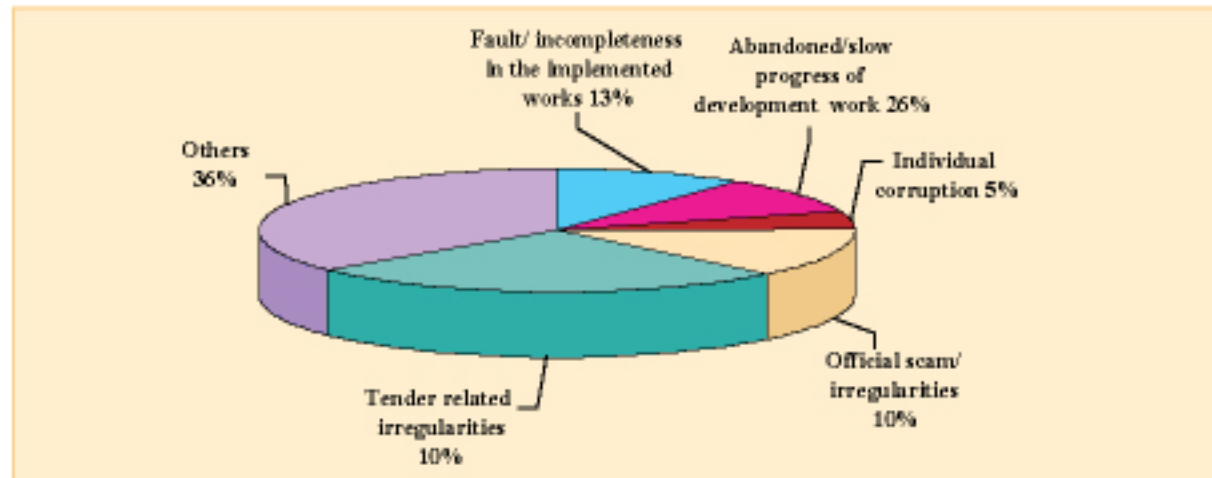
1. Reports on the progress of schemes prioritized by the Honourable Prime Minister, the progress on implementation of road map, the progress on tree plantation programmes and other reports as sought are prepared on the basis of information furnished by the Project Directors and the Executive Engineers 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 replies to be made by the Honorable Prime Minister and the Minister for Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives in response 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.

4.2.6 Review and actions taken on news published in the media

Any allegations on development programmes implemented/under implementation by LGED, if made by the public or reports, if published in 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.

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A total of 125 adverse reportings related to LGED works were made in the national dailies during 2008-09. Of them 13 were tender-related irregularities, 12 were on official scam/irregularities, 6 were on individual corruption/irregularity/defalcation, 16 were on fault/ incompleteness in the works but treated fully implemented, 33 were on slow/abandoned works and 45 were of other types.



LGED acted promptly to verify the genuineness in all the above 125 negative reports. Proper investigations revealed that 9 of them were not concerned with LGED, 32 were unfounded and only 13 could be established either fully or partly, while 18 were undergoing probe. LGED took proper measures to rectify the remaining 53 cases, which were found defective either partly or wholly.

4.2.7 Review of Reports Furnished By the Inspection Teams during 2008-09

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 sametime, was approached to proceed with appropriate administrative charges against the persons involved in the irregularities.

145 development works were physically inspected by the Inspection Teams of the Local Government Division during 2008-09 of which 19 were pinned defective. 10 of these defective schemes have already been corrected and the remaining 9 are undergoing rectification.

Inspection Teams constituted by the LGED inspected 595 development contracts of which 205 were identified faulty. 185 faulty schemes have been corrected by June, 2009 and the remaining 17 are undergoing rectification process.

The Superintending Engineers at regional level made physical inspections of 1,219 development works during 2008-09, of which 436 were detected defective. Of the defective ones, 360 have been rectified by this time. The remaining 76 schemes have been subjected to the rectification process.

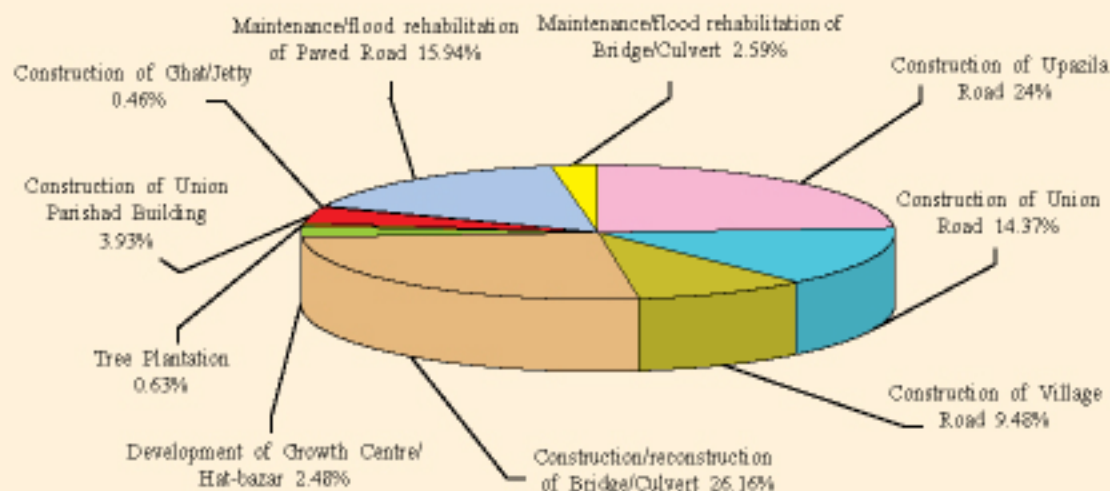
4.2.8 Rural Infrastructure Development

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 Poverty Reduction Strategy-PRS, 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.

Following are the particulars on major components of rural infrastructures implemented by LGED during 2008-09 under the Rural Development & Institution and Transport Sectors:

Serial No.	Names of major components	Physical programme	Expenditures (Tk. in million)
1.	Construction of Upazila Road	1,162 km	4921.50
2.	Construction of Union Road	1,269 km	2952.30
3.	Construction of Village Road	846 km	1948.10
4.	Construction/reconstruction of Bridge/ Culvert	33,800 m	5373.00
5.	Development of Growth Centre/ Hat-bazar	205 Nos	509.70
6.	Tree Plantation	1,222 km	129.40
7.	Construction of Union Parishad Building	137 Nos	806.90
8.	Construction of Ghat/ Jetty	43 Nos	94.00
9.	Maintenance/flood rehabilitation of Paved Road	3,915 km	3275.30
10.	Maintenance/flood rehabilitation of Bridge/ Culvert	5,047 m	531.60
Total			20541.80

Pie Chart showing at a glance the major rural infrastructure components implemented during 2008-09



Report in Pictorial on Rural infrastructures implemented by LGED during 2008-09

Road Improvement:

LGED plays an important role in improving the socio-economic condition of the poor through road improvement in view of enormous demand of the local people and the public representatives. Through development projects LGED has improved a total of 1,162 kilometer Upazila roads at a cost of Tk. 4.92 billion, 1,269 kilometer Union roads at a cost of Tk. 2.95 billion and 846 kilometer of Village roads at a cost of Tk. 1.95 billion during 2008-09. As a result, 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 is reducing rural poverty and reaching civic amenities in the rural areas has become more convenient.



Tarash-Naogaon Road, Tarash, Sirajganj



Dirai Samarchar Road, Dirai, Sunamganj



Nilphamari-Dimla-Dalia R&H via Shutibari Road, Dimla, Nilphamari



Dighalia Nagarghat-Upazila HQ-Patherbazar Road, Dighalia, Khulna

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 33,800m bridges/culverts at a cost of Tk.5.373 billion and rehabilitated 5,074 m bridges/culverts at a cost of Tk. 0.5316 billion all over the country during 2008-09. This has improved the social and economic conditions and commercial infrastructure 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 been averted.



One 54.05 m long bridge over WAPDA Canal on the Jiduri-Bera Kharua Road, Belkuchi, Sirajganj



One 20 m long bridge on the Dewanganj-Sanandabari via Teratia Road, Dewanganj, Jamalpur



One 41.23m long bridge on the Bhabki RHD-Raiganj GC via Beltal Bazar Road, Melandah, Jamalpur



One 80 m long portable steel bridge on the Panchasarutia RHD - Randhumbari Road, Sadar, Sirajganj

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 infrastructure 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 2008-09, has improved 205 Growth Centers/Haats-markets at a cost of Tk. 509.70 billion 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, more marketing of the produces, creation of self-employment for the distressed women vis-a-vis poverty alleviation has been taking place through wider expansion of rural trades and economy.



Joykali Market, Anwara, Chittagong



Development of Nawabganj Market, Jaldhaka, Nilphamari

Construction of Union Parishad Complex buildings

To further strengthen the Union Parishad as an important institution of the Local Government, to provide infrastructural facilities for proper implementation of its programmes and to make reach the government facilities at the door steps of the rural people, 137 Union Parishad Complex buildings have been constructed by LGED at a cost of Tk. 806.90 million during 2008-09. Through these infrastructural facilities, it has become easier on the part of the service delivering organizations/staff involved with the implementation of the development programmes of the government to play their respective roles by establishing a direct contact with the local people.



Ghurka Union Parishad Complex building, Raigonj, Sirajganj



Bulla Union Parishad Complex building, Habiganj



Chatnai Union Parishad Complex building
Dinla, Nilphamari



Radhanagar Union Parishad Complex Bhaban
Raipura, Narsingdi

4.2.9 Improvement of Urban infrastructure

According to the census of 2001, twenty-four percent of the total population of the country i.e more than 28.8 million people are living in the urban areas. Rural inhabitants are now rushing to the urban areas being forced by river erosion, natural calamities, employment privation etc. But due to inadequacy of infrastructural facilities compared to the demand of urban areas, extending sufficient civic amenities to these surplus migrants 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.

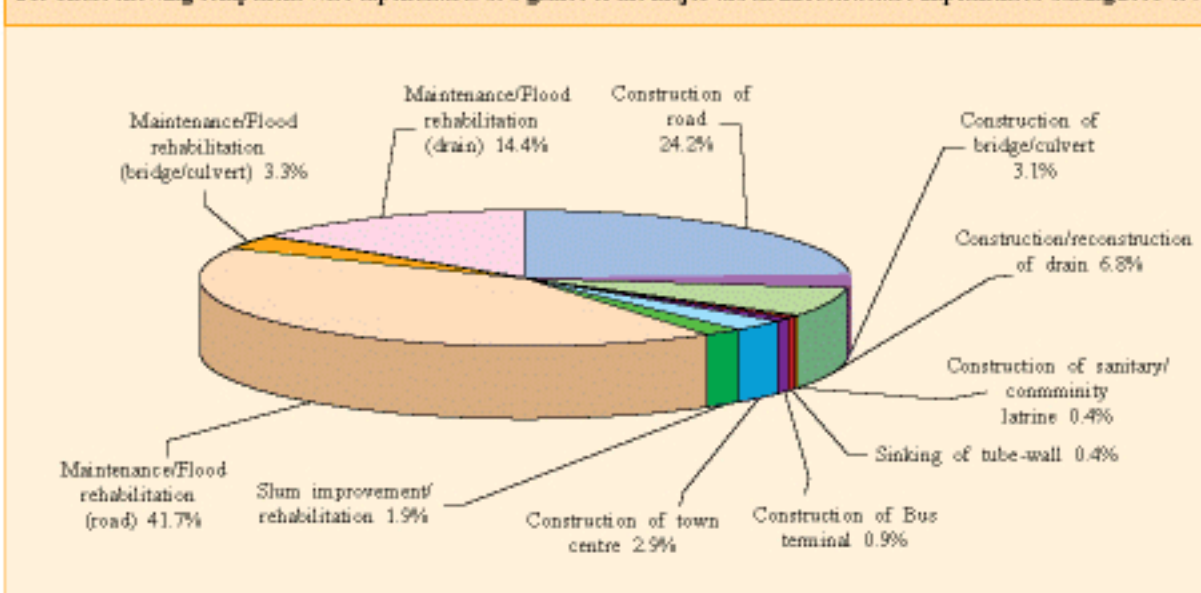
Basically, LGED is implementing the municipal development programmes with local and foreign resources. During 2008-09 development partners viz World Bank, ADB, UNDP, OFID, DFID, JBIC, JICA, Canadian CIDA, GTZ, KfW have participated in the construction of multifaceted infrastructure and implementation of development programmes of the project municipalities through LGED. Major activities of these programmes are as follows:

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Serial No.	Major components	Physical programmes	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Construction of road	174 km.	682.90
2.	Construction of bridge/culvert	144 m.	87.50
3.	Construction/reconstruction of drain	52 km.	190.70
4.	Construction of sanitary latrine/ community latrine	8 nos.	11.30
5.	Sinking of tube-well	5 nos.	10.40
6.	Construction of bus terminal	1 no.	24.80
7.	Construction of Town Center	5 nos.	83.00
8.	Slum improvement / rehabilitation	14900 families	54.90
9.	Maintenance/Flood rehabilitation (road)	606 km.	1174.40
10.	Maintenance/Flood rehabilitation (bridge/culvert)	370 km.	92.80
11.	Maintenance/Flood rehabilitation (drain)	86 km	405.90
Total			2818.60

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Pie Chart showing component-wise expenditures at a glance of the major urban infrastructure implemented during 2008-09:



A road under construction in Narayanganj Pourashava



Placing of blocks to protect Pourashava road from erosion



Drain under Rajshahi City Corporation area already constructed



Road including protection works already constructed under Singra Pourashava, Natore



Public Toilet, Kushtia Pourashava



Bus Terminal, Narsingdi Pourashava

Proper urban planning

Imbalance urbanization in Bangladesh is gradually becoming acute due to planning inadequacy or planning weaknesses or non-existence of well-thought improvement and investment opportunities. The country's urban population was only 5 million in 1971, which had shot up to a figure of 28 million at the end of thirty years (Year 2001). In other words, the urban population has doubled at every 12 years and they have concentrated in the large urban centers. Absence of planned and right type of infrastructure has put the issues in spate for both small and large towns. Contrarily, population in the small and secondary towns is growing at a very slow rate due to a wide gap between their economic opulence and inadvanced infrastructure and other facilities. 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 to develop 23 district towns and 223 Upazila towns in a planned manner. Preparation of the Master Plans is now underway.

Pourashavas' efficiency and income raising programmes

As per the decisions adopted by the National Implementation Committee on Administrative Reform (NICAR), LGED has been providing necessary advice on all technical matters of the Pourashavas since 1980. Moreover, LGED, since 1990s, has been regularly imparting on-the-job and class-room training to all Pourashava officials by Bangladeshi experts under the ADB assisted Urban Infrastructure Improvement Project with a view to improve the Pourashavas' organizational skill and proficiency to augment its own revenue. Besides, LGED Project Directors and other officials, by making visits to the Pourashava from time to time, have also been identifying the irregularities/ deviations in the Pourashava's day-to-day works and offering their advices on corrective measures. An evaluation on this matter has revealed that providing such training has resulted an improvement in the efficiency of the officials and the income of the concerned Pourashava has increased compared to its earlier position.

Programmes are also being conducted for the officials of the Pourashavas to promote human development and good urban governance through implementation of Urban Governance Improvement Action Plan (UGIAP) under the LGED's Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP). By extending the training dimension, arrangements have been made to provide training to the elected representatives vis-a-vis the Pourashava Mayors and the Councillors including the Pourashava officials with full support of the 10 Regional Training Centers of the LGED.



Training on controlling standard of construction materials & testing

Public awareness raising programmes

Raising public awareness by direct participation of the people in the various development plans implemented by the Government is one of the programmes to be focused. With the intention to ensure people's participation in the Poura administration and further to ensure more accountability, one Town Level Coordination Committee (TLCC) has been formed in every project Pourashava.



Alongside the urban infrastructure development, Mass Communication Cell (MCC) has been set up at Pourashava level aiming at inducing awareness on various social aspects within the urban dwellers. This Cell is comprised of the male and female Ward Commissioners including Pourashava officers. This Cell also makes publicity on matters of national importance like environment related matters, sanitation programmes etc. through leaflet, miking, posters or stickers, in addition to informing the general public on Pourashava activities through local newspapers. Besides, courtyard meetings are held every quarterly in the compound of some houses under the leadership of the female Ward Commissioner with a view to increase awareness on the services rendered by the Pourashavas. In these courtyard meetings discussions are held on maintaining hygienic environment; forming habits for waste disposal in the nearby dust-bin or Pourashava vans; use of hygienic latrines; use of potable water; tree plantation along the compound; birth, death and marriage registration; abolishing male-female discrimination; contributing towards enhancing Pourashava income by paying taxes regularly; cooperation with service rendering activities etc. These activities were carried out in all the project Pourashavas on quarterly basis during the last financial year.



A van used for waste management



A view of a courtyard meeting and views exchanging in the Laksham Pourashava



Hygiene programme under Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP-I)



A view of the meeting on awareness raising, held in Nawabganj Pourashava

Similarly, arrangements are made for open discussions on various subjects ensuring spontaneous mass participation through holding rallies. At present, rallies are being held at the Ward level to raise awareness of the city dwellers. Plans for holding more rallies in future are on the card.

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Public Awareness raising rally held in the Tongi Pourashava

Revenue collection of Pourashava

The Urban Improvement Projects have one of their major objectives to ensure sustainable development of Pourashavas by enhancing the Pourashava revenue collection. With this objective, most of the Project Pourashavas, with the cooperation of the Town Level Co-ordination Committee (TLCC), were able to collect 85-92% of their Paura taxes during 2008-09.

Publications on Urban infrastructure development

The quarterly "Nagar Sangbad" is being published through LGED's Urban Management Support Unit. This publication has been coming up quarterly and regularly by reconciling the experiences and important news of the urban areas vis-a-vis municipalities. Moreover, there is an Urban

Documentation Centre for documentation and preservation of important informations related to the ongoing projects under Urban Sector and for their circulation, if necessary. The updated informations of the respective projects are kept here preserved. As a part of urban infrastructure development related publications, projects' antecedents, implementation reports, implementation guidelines, training manuals, brochures etc. have been published, leaflet/handbills, posters, calendars, posters on national and international day have been printed and distributed and video footages have been taken and displayed.

4.2.10 Development of water resources infrastructure

To achieve food security and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets, appropriate management of water resources with its optimum use has been given 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 ha. LGED has thus been playing a significant 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 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, programme implementation started under the Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSWRDP-II), a target has been set for implementing 300 sub-projects in 61 districts excepting the 3 Hill Tracts districts during the period 2002-2009. Implementation of this project has been yielding an increase in the crop intensity in 180,000 hectares of agricultural land. It has resulted an additional production of 200,000 MT of 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 complementary role towards poverty alleviation.

A total number of 573 sub-projects were registered during the 1st and 2nd phase of the project. 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 proper use of water.



Training of women members on O&M and women development, Agrani Gandhabapur WMCA Ltd., Sadar, Laxmipur



A section of the WMCA members attending the Annual General Meeting

These WMCAs have a total number of 263,802 members and one-third of the members are women. The WMCAs have generated a total capital of Tk. 108,583,733.00 and the accrued available fund under the Operation and Maintenance head is Tk. 83,356,318.00. Through implementation of sub-projects, employments have been created for about 60,000 man-months. The following Table contains information of the said sub-projects, for a period upto June 2009:

Nos. of sub-projects	Name of major components	Physical Infrastructure
573 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	2,343.80 km
	Reconstruction of earthen dam	1,304.48 km

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 males and 6,414 females of the WMCAs.



Income augmenting activity of WMCA members by taking loan, Kashadah WMCA Ltd. Shibahoy, Manikganj

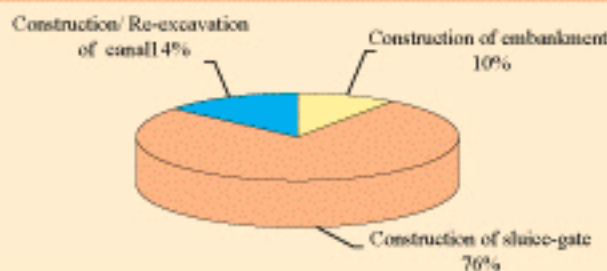


Income augmenting activity of WMCA members by taking loan, Sonachari WMCA Ltd., Ramu, Cox's Bazar

A statement on the major components, implemented under "Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project" during 2008-09:

Serial No	Name of major components	Physical Programme	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Reconstruction of embankment	171 km	0.552
2.	Construction of sluice-gate	180 nos.	4.195
3.	Re-excavation of canal	325 km	0.758
Total:			5.505

Pie-chart showing at a glance the major components implemented during 2008-09 under the Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project





Earthen Irrigation Canal, Shibahoy, Manikganj



Permanent Irrigation drain, Shibahoy, Manikganj



One 3-vent regulator, Vendirdola, Sadar, Nilphamari



Tetulia-Sadarbaria embankment, Sadar, Jamalpur



Members of the O & M Sub-committee are clearing silt of a canal, Gosinghat, Sylhet



Spillway and Reservoir, Shahasradham sub-project, Sitakunda, Chittagong

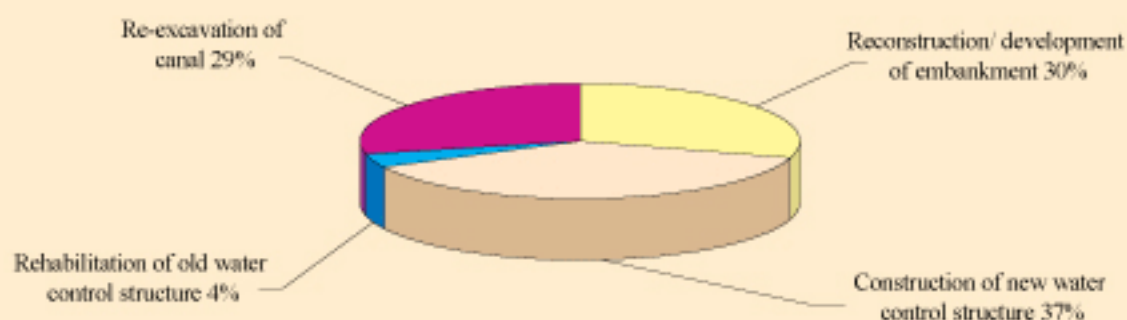
Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-projects:

This project has been taken up in 37 districts of south-west region of the country for a period from 2007-08 to 2009-10 with the principal objective to making the sub-projects implemented under the 1st phase of the this Small Scale Water Resource Project more sustainable and effective. This project will boost agriculture and fish production and increase directly or indirectly the employment opportunities for the rural mass. This project will play a complementary role in the efforts of the Bangladesh Government in alleviating poverty. On implementation of this project, the water resources infrastructure will become further sustainable and effective that will enable the beneficiary members to gain more on the social and economic sides.

The following are the major components implemented under "Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-projects" during 2008-09:

Serial No	Major components	Physical programme	Expenditure (Taka in million)
1	Reconstruction/development of embankment	65 km	25.858
2	Construction of new water control structure	11 nos.	33.023
3	Rehabilitation of old water control structure	13 nos.	3.568
4	Re-excavation of canal	84 km	24.906
Total			87.355

Pie-chart showing at a glance expenditures of the major components of Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource 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 15 districts located in the above 3 regions.

To make a positive contribution towards overall poverty reduction programmes of the government through a sustainable increase in the agricultural and fisheries production is the main objective of this project. This objective is expected to be realized by developing appropriate physical infrastructure 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 ha.

Through implementation of this project, 130,000 ha of firmland will be benefited and 150,000 farmer families will receive good effects 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 generating an employment of 650 million man-days.

Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Sector Project :

This project will basically introduce sustainable water management system by constructing water management infrastructure, 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. The implementation period of the project extends over January 2010 to 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 implmented 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 561,995 MT to 743,347 MT and non-cereals from 285,587 MT to 417,161 MT from an area of 230,000 ha within the project areas.

Construction of Rubber Dam in Small & Medium Rivers for increasing of 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 the 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. The physical programmes of this project are comprised of construction of 12 rubber dams alongwith 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 ha 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 is hoped to be generated.

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

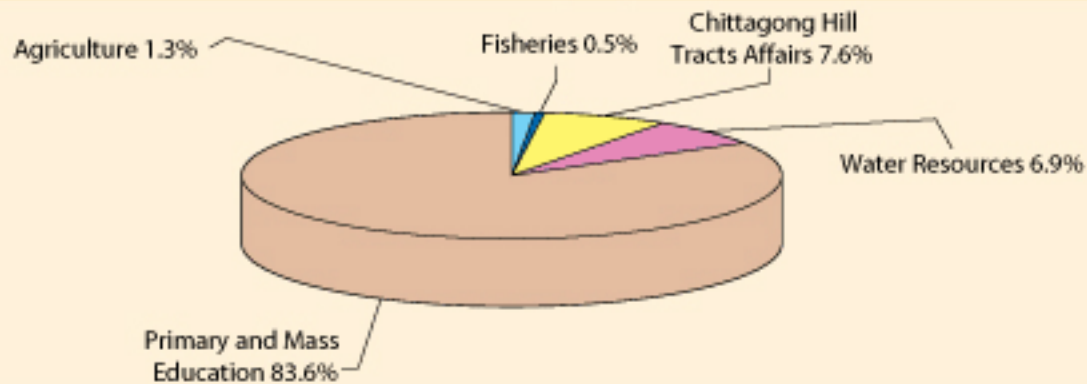
LGED implemented a total of 12 projects under the financing of other Ministries during 2008-09, with a total allocation of Taka 10.3512 billion. These projects incurred a total expenditure of Tk. 10.0933 billion, which was about 97.5% of their allocations of the same year. The Ministry-wise informations of the projects have been shown in the Tables given below. Of all these 12 projects, 5 were funded exclusively by the Government of Bangladesh and 7 were foreign-aided.

4.3.1 Statement of Ministry-wise allocations, fund release and expenditures

(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	180.40	137.63 (76%)	134.85 (75%)	85%
(2)	Fisheries	1	52.50	52.50 (100%)	52.36 (99.7%)	99.8%
(3)	Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	2	811.00	776.94 (96%)	764.60 (94%)	100%
(4)	Water Resources	2	840.40	840.40 (100%)	698.81 (83%)	93%
(5)	Primary and Mass Education	5	8466.91	8466.49 (100%)	8442.61 (99.7%)	99.9%
Total		12	10351.21	10273.96 (99%)	10093.23 (97.5%)	99%

Pie chart showing a comparative picture on the allocations of LGED under the afore-mentioned 5 (five) Ministries.



4.3.2 Particulars of the projects of other Ministries implemented by LGED during 2008-09

(Taka in million)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects (Project Cost/Project period)	Revised Allocations	Expendi- tures	Progress during July- June/09		Source of funding
				Phy.	Fin.	
Sector: Agriculture						
Sub-sector: Crop						
1	North-West Crop Diversification Project. (470.033/2001-02 to 2008-09)	135.00	90.223	80%	67%	ADB
2	Agriculture & Rural Development Project in Greater Rangpur District. (291.147/2006-07 to 2010-11)	45.40	44.623	99.96 %	98.3%	IDB
Sub-total (1-2)		180.40	134.846	85%	75%	
Sub-Sector : Fisheries						
3	Aquaculture Infrastructure Development in flood level area of Comilla District (Daudkandi Model). (172.581/2006-07 to 2010-11)	52.50	52.355	99.7%	99.7%	GOB
Total (1-3)		232.90	187.201	88%	80%	
Sector: RD & I						
4	Rural Development Project for Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation). (1882.46/2001-02 to December/09)	807.00	760.605	100%	94.3%	ADB & GOB
5	Development of Rangamati Chamber of Commerce Building. (9.499/January/07 to 2008-09)	3.999	3.999	100%	100%	GOB
Total (4-5)		810.999	764.604	100%	94%	
Sector : Water						
6	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project Phase-2. (2943.808/2004-05 to 2009-10)	699.20	598.764	95.7%	85.6%	ADB & OPEC
7	Char Development and Settlement Project-3. (341.754/2005-06 to 2008-09)	141.20	100.05	80.4%	71%	Govt. of the Netherlands
Sub-total (6-7)		840.40	698.814	93%	83%	

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Sl. No.	Name of the projects (Project Cost/Project period)	Revised Allocations	Expenditures	Progress during July-June/09		Source of funding
				Phy.	Fin.	
Ministry of Education						
8	Construction of Govt. Primary School under IDB Assistance (Phase-II). (618.15/2004-05 to 2008-09)	116.915	97.609	100%	83.5%	IDB
9	Primary Education Development Programme-2. (21587.50/2004-05 to 2009-10)	6500.00	6500.00	100%	100%	ADB, IDA, NORAD, EC, SIDA, CIDA, JICA, UNICEF, Netherlands, AUS Aid
10	Development of Registered Non Govt. Primary School (3rd Phase). (12840.80/2007-08 to 2010-11)	750.00	747.864	100%	99.7%	GOB
11	Reconstruction & Repair of Govt. Primary School (2nd Phase). (1179.062/2007-08 to 2010-11)	800.00	797.835	100%	99.7%	GOB
12	Reconstruction of the Damaged Primary Schools by the flood and river erosion in 2007. (9680.57/ January/08 to December/10)	300.00	299.299	97%	99.8%	GOB
Total (8-12)		8466.915	8442.607	99.9%	99.7%	
Grand Total (1-12)		10351.214	10093.226	99%	97.5%	

Statement of Ministry-wise major components of projects of other Ministries implemented by LGED during 2008-09

4.3.3 Programmes implemented for the Agriculture Ministry

Roads, bridges/culverts, Growth Centers, "Haat"s and rural markets are generally improved through projects for the Agriculture Ministry. Statement of different components implemented under this Ministry during 2008-09 has been given below :

Serial No.	Major components	Unit	Physical programmes	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Improvement of grower market	No	3	13.00
2.	Improvement of wholesale market	No	1	7.20
3.	Construction of central market	No	1	69.20
4.	Construction of paved road	Km	5	16.00
5.	Construction of earthen road	Km	14	9.80
6.	Construction of bridge/culvert	m	39.33	5.90
7.	Improvement of market	No	5	12.00
8.	Excavation/re-excavation of canal/pond	km	10.63	5.50
9.	Construction of culvert/water control structure	no	65	15.30
10.	Construction/re-construction of embankment	km	54	29.10
Total				183.00

4.3.4 Programmes implemented for the Ministry of Chittigong Hill Tracts Affairs:

The following Table contains informations related to the major components implemented by LGED during 2008-09 under the Ministry of Chittigong Hill Tracts Affairs:

Serial No.	Major components	Unit	Physical programmes	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Construction of Upazila road	km	6	67.20
2.	Construction of bridge/culvert on Upazila road	m	590	170.00
3.	Improvement of Union/Village road	km	77	275.80
4.	Construction of bridge/culvert on Union road	m	1,055	236.00
5.	Improvement of Rangamati Chamber of Commerce Building	sq m	80	3.90
Total				752.90

Pictures showing a few development schemes implemented in Chittigong Hill Tracts



Jhagrabeel-Rangamati via Boradom Upazila Road, Rangamati



Lama-Rupashipara Union Road, Lama, Bandarban



One 45 m long Bridge on Wagga Junior High School-Shapchari Union Road, Kaptai, Rangamati



One RCC girder bridge across Chengi river, Khagrachari

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4.3.5 Programmes implemented for the Ministry of Water Resources:

Information related to the major components implemented by LGED during 2008-09 for the Ministry of Water Resources are as follows:

Serial No.	Major components	Unit	Physical program mes	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1.	Construction of Union road	km	10	23.60
2.	Construction of Village road	km	25	8.00
3.	Construction of bridge	no.	1	8.50
4.	Construction of box culvert	no.	15	20.70
5.	Construction of culvert / pipe culvert	no.	37	10.60
6.	Construction of new drain	km.	55.56	435.60
7.	Slum improvement	nos. household	8,500	58.70
8.	Re-excavation & cleaning of drain	km	13.76	1.50
9.	Re-construction/repair of drain	km	3.23	2.00
10.	Construction of drain-cum-road	km	0.4	5.00
11.	Construction of public toilet	no.	2	0.30
12.	Rehabilitation of Poura roads damaged by flood of 2007	km	5	9.20
Total				583.70

4.3.6 Programmes implemented for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education:

Information related to the major components implemented by LGED during 2008-09 for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education have been given in the following Table:

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	921	889	8350.00	8345.00
	Expansion of 3 additional class room	503	363		
	Expansion of 2 additional class room	2108	6806		
	Construction of Upazila Resource Center	54	57		
	Construction of attached toilet	1884	6015		
2.	Sinking of arsenic-free tube-well	1565	5460		
3.	Construction of District Primary Education office	3	1		
4.	Construction of Upazila Primary Education Office	27	22	8350.00	8345.00
5.	Repairing of PTIs and construction of hostel	3	13		
6.	Supplying need-based furniture	3407	11462		
7.	SIDR: Construction of primary school	17	381		
Total :		-	-	8350.00	8345.00

Pictures showing constructed development work under Primary and Mass Education Ministry



Government Primary School cum Cyclone Shelter, Teknaf, Cox'sbazar



Kanchanpur Government Primary School, Adamdighi, Bogra



PTI Hostel Bhaban, Panchagarh



Laboratory School, PTI, Kushtia

5.0 Maintenance Programmes

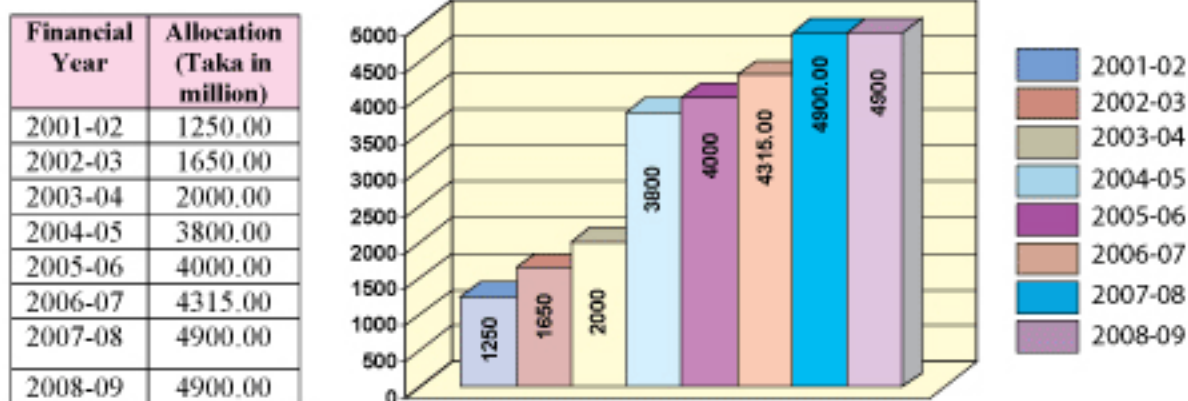
Maintenance is a crucial part of ensuring sustainability and fitness of the physical infrastructure. Generally, LGED carries out routine and periodic maintenance activities. However, emergency programmes are also taken up for maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructure struck by natural disasters. Maintenance programmes of LGED are implemented with the multi-sources 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. LGED has developed one Rural Road and Bridge/Culvert Maintenance Manual, which is followed in implementing maintenance programmes.

5.1 Allocations and expenditures of 2008-2009 on maintenance

Tk. 4,900 million was allocated for maintenance activities in the financial year 2008-09 under the government's revenue head. An amount of Tk. 4,898.30 million has already been spent against this allocation. Physical and financial progress, as could be achieved in the year against the programmes undertaken, is 99.99% and 99.96% respectively.

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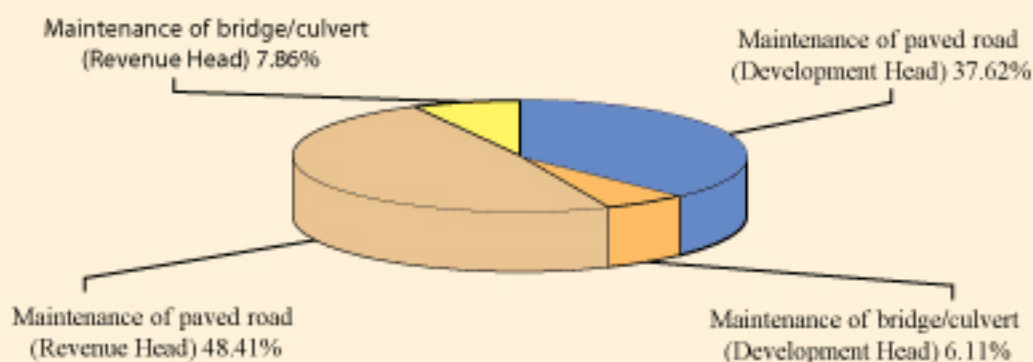
Allocations of the previous 8 years on maintenance programmes of rural roads and culverts were as follows:



Component-wise maintenance programmes of 2008-2009:

Serial No.	Major components	Physical programmes	Expenditures (Taka in million)
1. Maintenance under development budget:			
a)	Maintenance of paved road	3,915 Km.	3,275.30
b)	Maintenance of bridge/culvert	5,074 m	531.60
Sub-total (Maintenance under development head):			3,806.90
2. Maintenance under revenue budget:			
a)	Maintenance of paved road	25,043 Km.	4,213.90
b)	Maintenance of bridge/culvert	33,442 m	684.40
Sub-total (Maintenance under revenue head):			4898.30
Total:			8,705.20

Pie chart showing at a glance the expenditures on activities on rural infrastructure maintenance programmes implemented during 2008-09:





Rehabilitation of Melandah GC-Balijuri GC via Mohammad GC Road, Melandah, Jamalpur.



Rehabilitation of Kanaipur R&H-Chandpur via Kosh Gopalpur Road, Sadar, Faridpur.

6.0 Tree Plantation Programme

Tree plantation, as a matter of national programme, is an important component among the major components implemented/under implementation/to be implemented by LGED under different projects. Tree plantation programme is implemented as an integrated activity intertwining the road side tree plantation programme 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 programmes. For successful implementation of these programmes, 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 programmes of the Government, LGED planted 1,679,835 saplings during 2008-09 of which 1,524,502 plants survived (survival rate 91%). Of the saplings planted countrywide in the 64 districts, number of margosa species was 189,650 (survival rate 85.5%).

6.1 Information of tree planted by LGED during 2008-09

Name of District	Progress on tree plantation in 2007-08					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 saplings (Number)	Survival rate (%)
		Margosa	Others				Margosa	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Region :Dhaka											
Dhaka	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Gazipur	8861	1370	2150	5963	18344	8756	1250	2142	5906	18054	98.4%
Manikgonj	33594	11077	2321	11664	58656	32423	10827	2075	10894	56219	96%
Munshigonj	-	12678	1000	13678	27356	1302	-	8706	807	10815	39.5%
Narayanganj	300	1600	1800	756	4456	275	1550	1725	740	4290	96%
Norshingdi	7416	2764	700	130	11010	5971	2310	660	120	9061	82.3%
Tangail	6314	1440	614	1236	9604	5683	1296	553	1112	8644	90%

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Name of District	Progress on tree plantation in 2007-08					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 saplings (Number)	Survival rate (%)
		Margosa	Others				Margosa	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Region :Faridpur											
Rajbari	11500	8900	2763	9800	32963	11225	8750	2700	9725	32400	98%
Faridpur	4737	395	396	2368	7896	4700	382	385	2250	7717	98%
Gopalganj	9609	2726	0	3003	15338	9579	2711	0	2988	15278	99.6%
Madripur	3616	0	2550	2550	8716	3596	0	2500	2450	8546	98%
Sariatpur	6086	-	-	-	6086	5985	-	-	-	5985	98.3%
Magura	50335	850	300	2158	53643	45000	700	225	1800	47725	89%
Narail	6800	2000	1600	-	10400	6750	1950	1540	-	10240	98.5%
Region : Mymensingh											
Jamalpur	3210	421	318	1356	5305	3115	405	302	1309	5131	96.7%
Sherpur	16930	-	4092	7340	28362	16225	-	4020	7395	27640	97.5%
Mymensingh	23546	12459	3700	23960	63665	22548	11883	3424	22216	60071	94.4%
Netrokona	4500	2000	1000	1875	9375	3305	1970	980	1865	8120	86.6%
Kishoregonj	5789	506	217	2723	9235	5210	455	195	1450	7310	79.2%
Region : Rajshahi											
Rajshahi	3520	2100	1350	2920	9890	3456	2025	1285	2890	9656	97.6%
Joypurhat	3200	620	180	2700	6700	3120	604	168	2669	6561	98%
Bogra	17600	4000	3500	5812	30912	16120	3623	3216	5319	28278	91.5%
Naogaon	-	-	-	2718	2718	-	-	-	1903	1903	70%
Natore	738	750	-	3072	4560	716	712	-	3009	4437	97.3%
Sirajgonj	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Pabna	4500	1500	1000	2000	9000	4100	1400	850	1730	8080	90%
Nawabgonj	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Region : Rangpur											
Panchagor	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Thakurgaon	-	-	-	1587	1587	-	-	-	1347	1347	85%
Dinajpur	4242	808	2020	1616	8686	4180	770	2015	1580	8545	98.4%
Nilphamari	15000	2000	3000	4000	24000	14502	1950	2630	3800	22882	95.3%
Lalmonirhat	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Rangpur	11604	2050	3750	5803	23207	11024	1950	3750	5515	22239	96%
Kurigram	10200	1000	1100	9387	21687	9500	1000	1100	9387	20987	97%
Gaibandha	7460	5000	1495	5655	19610	7325	4750	1385	5550	19010	97%
Region : Chittagong											
Chittagong	212181	47621	12212	32987	305001	210750	45620	11202	30875	298447	98%
Cox's Bazar	43455	-	-	-	43455	43455	-	-	-	42275	97.3%
Khagrachari	917	1300	350	200	2767	890	1280	215	167	2552	92.2%
Rangamati	500	500	600	400	2000	450	440	588	330	1808	90.4%
Bandarban	5000	1000	1000	600	7600	4500	900	900	800	7100	93.4%
Region : Comilla											
Comilla	25701	7000	4969	8591	46261	7500	6898	4909	8301	27608	60%
B-Baria	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Chandpur	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Feni	6963	600	710	11038	19311	6950	525	650	10500	18625	96.4%

		Progress on tree plantation in 2007-08				Plants survived on care taking					
Name of District	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)		Fruit bearing (Number)	Total number of saplings	Forest grown (Number)	Medicinal (Number)		Fruit bearing (Number)	Total saplings (Number)	Survival rate (%)
		Margosa	Others				Margosa	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Noakhali	26619	2192	940	1566	31317	22626	1863	799	1331	26619	85%
Laxmipur	8100	3500	2840	8595	23035	7900	3300	2620	8205	22025	95.6%
Region : Sylhet											
Sylhet	59873	890	7313	20656	88732	55661	815	7105	20656	84237	95%
Hobiganj	56900	11300	11360	34273	113833	54000	10730	10780	32630	108140	95%
Moulvibazar	63560	914	140	2000	66614	60320	880	100	1900	63200	95%
Sunamganj	43611	5126	27284	6502	82523	43023	4892	27039	6306	81260	98.5%
Region : Khulna											
Khulna	2712	1208	105	1649	5674	2278	1015	90	1402	4785	84.3%
Meherpur	783	470	-	313	1566	765	450	-	308	1523	97.3%
Kushtia	5462	-	2550	5272	13284	3811	-	2370	5916	12097	91%
Chuadanga	4900	0	100	700	5700	4800	0	91	682	5573	98%
Jhenidah	3000	0	332	1000	4332	2820	0	325	975	4120	95%
Jessore	17114	1140	248	5120	23622	13482	1101	215	3706	18504	78.3%
Bagerhat	63442	10600	5590	3400	83032	42700	5000	2500	4539	54739	66%
Saikhira	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Region : Barisal											
Barisal	23280	5000	5405	11200	44885	18662	4000	4324	8965	35951	80%
Patuakhali	14403	800	2065	4290	21558	14304	276	450	750	15780	73.2%
Bhola	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Jhalokati	33495	3318	5106	12304	54223	28708	2896	4240	10248	46092	85%
Peropur	2088	657	0	1216	3961	1692	532	0	985	3209	81%
Barguna	29832	3500	750	8500	42582	28713	3421	612	8316	41062	96.4%
Total	1038098	186650	134885	320202	1679835	946451	162057	130665	286519	1524802	91%



Tree Plantation along a Submersible Road in "Haor" areas of Sunamganj District



Tree Plantation along the Demai-Shamarchar Road, Sunamganj



Tree Plantation along the Tenggonari-Mirgonj Road, Jaldhaka, Nilphamari

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 labourers, which bear a significant impact upon alleviation of rural poverty. Implementation of infrastructure development projects by LGED during 2008-09 generated a direct employment of 122.008 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 labourers 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.

Serial No.	Head	Target (man-days in million)	Achievement (man-days in million)
1.	Development Head		
	a) Rural infrastructure	83.52	81.14
	b) Urban infrastructure	7.39	7.27
	c) Other Ministries	21.56	21.028
2.	Revenue Head	12.59	12.57
	Total	125.06	122.008 (97.6%)

7.2 Poverty alleviation programmes 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 with 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 Programmes" 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 programmes.

Savings programmes have been taken up under the afore-mentioned programmes with a view to convert each and every group member into a self-reliant one in future with his own savings on completion of the project. This will help the poor much to pull them up at a respectable level by reducing their dependence upon loan. For a successful implementation of the self-employment programmes, 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 instalments alongside their family solvency. As a part of it, a total amount of Tk. 39.30 million has been accrued as savings upto June 2009 from the 1,660 primary groups formed under the Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project from which 2,217 group members have been distributed with a total loan of Tk. 19.80 million.

With the assistance from the British International Development Agency (DFID), measures have been taken to employ the urban poor by organizing and providing them vocational training under the Urban Participatory Poverty Reduction Project. The project is working on organizing the residents of 24 Pourashavas and 6 City Corporations into institutional groups, creating employment opportunities through various vocational training, improving their income, wealth and dwelling places, engaging the interested and capable persons among the poor in business on providing them training in different trades and to ensure their health care. A team of 15-20 has been providing technical assistance to the communities at the field level of each of the project towns with regard to implementation of the project. On completion of the project, wealth, earning and living standard of 3 million urban poor will improve, hygienic latrines will be constructed and safe water will be arranged for 450,000 families and at the same time income and wealth of 390,000 families will go up.

That the beneficiaries are implementing the various infrastructural programmes by themselves without the engagement of any contractors is another notable feature of the project. As a result, sense of belonging is developed, quality of works is maintained and the costs become lesser.



Efforts are on to expand the family food safety-net vis-a-vis to meet the income and nutrition demand by providing training on agriculture to the enthusiastic urban poor and conjoining them with the government/non-government service providing agencies.



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 examples. Through this facility, employment opportunity for women increases by directly involving the distressed and poor women traders in economic activities. By this time Women Market Sections have been constructed in a few Growth Centers. Construction of Women Market Section is now considered as an integral part of any Growth Center/Market development component of the Rural Infrastructure Development Projects of LGED. Moreover, the distressed mass, especially the women labourers are also engaged in the implementation of road maintenance, tree plantation and care-taking programmes under most of its projects, which together contribute towards long term economic growth and development in the rural areas of Bangladesh.



Women Market Section in a Growth Centre

7.4 Poverty alleviation through micro-credit programmes

With the core objective to alleviate poverty, LGED has also kept its micro-investment programmes continuing, apart from creating employment opportunities directly and indirectly through implementation of its different development programmes. Creation of self-employment opportunities is being facilitated by small lendings 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.721.70 million has been distributed during 2008-09 under such micro-credit support in the rural areas while the same for urban areas was Tk. 209.60 million.



Hazera Begum of Narayanganj became self-reliant by taking grant from the Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project

8.0 Administrative and Financial Management

8.1 Administrative

In order to carry out the given responsibilities of LGED effectively, 146 persons at headquarters level (1.42% of the total manpower), 854 persons at the district level (8.30% of the total manpower), 204 persons (1.98% of the total manpower) to Zila Parishads (on deputation), 24 persons at the 6 regional level (0.24% of the total manpower) and 9,074 persons at the Upazilla level (88.06% of the total manpower) i.e. a total of 10,302 officers and staff are working in the different positions.

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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 programmes at the field level. Proposal for transferring 10 posts of Superintending Engineers under revenue head was previously made of which G.Os. for 6 posts have already been issued. In spite of sending fresh proposals for the remaining 4 cases and because of Finance Ministry's dissent to such proposals, fresh proposals have been submitted afterwards.

8.1.2 Promotion of officers/staffs

1. Proposals for promotion of 100 Sub-Assistant Engineers to the position of Assistant Engineer/Assistant Upazila Engineer have been sent to the Local Government Division, which are now undergoing processing.
2. 9 Surveyors and 18 Work Assistants have been promoted to the position of Sub-Assistant Engineer/Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer).

3. Promotions have been given to 99 Accounts Assistants/Office Assistants to the position of Accountant and 39 Electricians/Lower Division Assistants/Office Assistants to Community Organizer.

4. One Upper Division Assistant (UDA) has been promoted to Head Assistant.

8.1.3 Disciplinary actions

Topmost importance has been given to performing LGED's overall activities including implementation of development programmes 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 2008-09, 53(three) employees were relieved from their services through the Ministry. Besides, departmental proceedings were started in 22 cases and of them 8 were awarded punishment of different types. Departmental proceedings were also drawn up in 56 cases of LGED's Class-II officers and staff members, out of which penalties of different degrees were awarded in 5 cases, 29 have been acquitted of their charges and in 22 cases probes are now going on. Information on disciplinary actions as taken against the officers/staff at various levels during 2008-09 have been given below:

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a) Class-I Officers (Disposed of by the Ministry)

Serial No	Name of position	Total number of cases	Number of cases decided		Cases not decided	Remarks
			Numbers terminated	Numbers punished of various kinds		
1	Class-I Officer	28	10	09	09	Punishment of various kinds including dismissal from service.

b) Class-II Officers and Staff Members (Disposed of at the LGED's headquarters level)

Serial No	Name of position	Total number of cases	Number of cases decided		Cases not decided	Remarks
			Numbers terminated	Numbers punished of various kinds		
1)	Sub-Assistant Engineer	28	9	3	16	Pay reduction to a lower level in the time scale withholding increment for a specified period and others.

Serial No	Name of position	Total number of cases	Number of cases decided		Cases not decided	Remarks
			Numbers terminated	Numbers punished of various kinds		
2)	Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer)	4	2	1	1	
3)	Upper Division Assistant	1	1	-	-	
4)	Accountant	1	1	-	-	
5)	Community Organizer	3	3	-	-	
6)	Surveyor	3	3	-	-	
7)	Work Assistant	3	3	-	-	
8)	Accounts Assistant	5	1	-	4	Under investigation.
9)	Driver	3	3	-	-	
10)	MLSS	2	1	-	1	Withholding of annual increment.
11)	Night Watch-man	3	2	1	-	Withholding of annual increment.
Total		56	29	5	22	

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 submit 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. Such informations for the year 2008-09 are given in the following Table:

Serial	Name of position	Total number of explanations called
1)	Class-I Officer (XEN, AE,UE)	136
2)	Sub-Assistant Engineer	37
3)	Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer)	07
4)	Accountant	05
5)	Surveyor	05
6)	Work Assistant	07
7)	Driver	03
8)	Office Assistant	03
9)	Accounts Assistant	05
10)	CCT	03
11)	MLSS/Night Watch-man	04
Total		215

8.2 Revenue income

The Finance Ministry set a revised target for revenue income for LGED at Tk. 1,061.40 million for the 2008-09 fiscal. At the end of the year, income from different sources of LGED like sales proceeds of tender forms, laboratory tests fees, rental of transport/road rollers etc. stood at Tk. 1120.10 million.

Particulars of the item-wise revenue income:

(Taka in million)			
Serial No	Sources of income	Financial Year 2008-09	
		Income target	Total income
1	Registration fees for firms and companies (enlistment of contractors)	74.00	42.55
2	License fees (license renewal fees)		
3	Liquidity damage against the contracts	130.00	174.60
4	Forfeiture of security deposits/ earnest monies		
5	Laboratory test fees	282.20	392.94
6	Use of government vehicles		
7	Rent from lodging	300.20	190.18
8	Rental of construction equipment/accessories		
9	Selling of tenders and other documents	205.00	260.85
10	Disposal of unused and abandoned articles		
11	Recovery of over-payments	70.00	58.98
12	Miscellaneous revenue income		
Total		1,061.400	1,120.10

8.3 Financial audit

LGED puts special emphasis upon financial auditing to safeguarding proper utilization of Government allocated funds and maintaining financial discipline. In order to attend the audit observations, raised at different levels, concerned Project Directors & the District Executive Engineers and the Upzila Engineers on coordinating with the Foreign-Aided Project Audit Department (FAPAD) and the Local Revenue Audit Office respectively, 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 settled through bilateral/tripartite meetings/crash programmes. The summary on the audit particulars of 2008-09 has been given below:

1. The total number of audit objections on foreign-aided projects for 2008-09 was 607 that included 212 new objections. 165 of them have been settled so far.

2. The number of audit objections on civil works was 1,278 of which 382 have been settled by this time.
3. 28 objections out of 1,382 as raised by the Local and Revenue Audits have been settled.

Audit particulars since LGED's inception until 2008-09 is given below:

Category of audit objections	Total audit objections	Numbers settled	Numbers yet to be settled	Revenue involved (Taka in million)
Audit objections on Foreign-aided Projects	4,698	4,036	660	4010.70
Audit objections on civil works	5,404	4,508	896	2341.20
Local and revenue Audit objections	1,445	91	1,354	337.50
Total	11,547	8,635	2,910	6,689.40

9.0 Human Resource Development

Training has no alternative to develop skilled, experienced and forward-looking hands. LGED is a dynamic engineering institution. It has been planning and implementing multi-faceted programmes aiming at socio-economic upliftment of the people of Bangladesh. In order to create momentum in its activities and to develop human resources, LGED has been continuously taking up long term training programmes since 1981 adapting the advanced technical knowledges and concepts. To achieve this objective, long-term training programmes have been drawn up. Keeping this planning perspective in views, a strong Central Training Unit was established in 1998. 10 regional Training Centers 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 programmes. On receiving training, they make proper usage of their acquired knowledges and contribute significantly towards human resource developemnt alongside various infrastructure developments.

A total number of 441,531 trainees in 12,804 batches under 265 courses have been provided with training for 90,572 training days during 2008-09. The numbers of male and female trainees were 157,839 (35.75%) and 283,692 (64.25%) respectively. Of the total trained persons, 82.48 percent belonged to the beneficiary groups. Total expenditures for training programmes stood at Tk. 228.259 million. In addition, 1,500 officers took part in 14 in-country seminars/workshops in this fiscal year. LGED also arranges higher studies for its officers as a step to enhancing their professional proficiency.

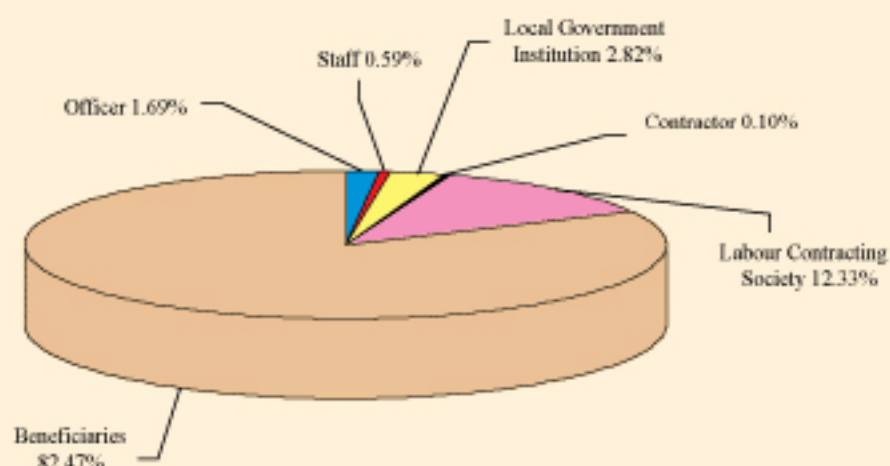
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9.1 Statement of trainees

Table given below contains training informations of LGED for the year 2008-09 under the different categories:

Serial No	Category of trainees	Male (Persons)	Female (Persons)	Number of (Persons)	Training days
1	Officer	6,925	527	7,452	17,739
2	Staff	1,818	775	2,593	6,487
3	Local Government Institution (Representative/officer/staff)	8,743	3,729	12,472	22,575
4	Contractor	433	-	433	439
5	Labour Contracting Society (LCS)	30,604	23,841	5,4445	200,692
6	Beneficiary (slum improvement programme/ micro-financing programme/ Societies under Water Sector Project/Women's Corner etc.)	109,316	254,820	364,136	657,794
Total		157,839	283,692	441,531	905,726

Pie chart showing a comparative 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 2008-09, a total of 104 persons received overseas training on various courses and 17 officers participated in seminars and workshops. Informations in details on the various long and short term overseas training so received during 2008-09 have been given in the following table:

a) Overseas training

Serial No.	Name of Courses	Period	Country	Number of trainees
1.	Planning and Implementation of Rural Roads	07 - 18 July, 2008	Vietnam	8
2.	Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Application	20 - 31 July, 2008	Thailand	8
3.	Integrated Water Resources Management (J-08-00905)	27 July - 09 August, 2008	Japan	1
4.	Operation and Maintenance	07 -17 August, 2008	China	3
5.	Irrigation and Drainage	24 August - 20 September, 2008	Japan	1
6.	Construction Equipment and Mechanical Construction Management (J-08-00622)	02 September - 28 November 2008	Japan	1
7.	Master's in Science in Civil Engineering	10 Sep., 2008 - 30 Sep., 2011	United States	1
8.	Urban Drainage & Solid Waste Management	14 - 28 Sep., 2008 & 01-12 November 08	Australia	9 + 4
9.	Passenger Lift Installation, Operation and Maintenance	04 - 13 October, 2008	China	4
10.	Road Safety in Asian Countries : Principles and Approaches	12 - 24 October, 2008	Belgium	1
11.	Study tour	19 - 25 October, 2008	India	3
12.	The Fourth Session of the World Urban Forum	03 - 06, November 2008	China	5
13.	Construction Management Practices & ICT	17 - 27 December, 2008	Thailand	8
14.	Monitoring and Evaluation of Infrastructure Development Projects	22 December/08 - 02 January 2009	Thailand	7
15.	Planning and Implementation of Community Markets and Market Access Roads	12 - 21 January 2009	Vietnam	8
16.	Renewable Energy/Bio-Energy in Rural Areas	08 - 21 March 2009	Thailand	1
17.	Impact of Environment & Climate Change on Rural Infrastructure	23 March - 01 April 2009	Vietnam	7
18.	Training on Addressing Climate Change in Development Assistance	15 April - 05 May, 2009	Denmark	2
19.	Study tour on Modern Market Management System	27 April - 05 May, 2009	Vietnam	8
20.	Environmental risks assessment for Rural Infrastructure Development Projects	11 - 20 May, 2009	Thailand	8
21.	Study tour	14 - 23 June, 2009	Thailand & South Korea	6
Total				104

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b) Overseas seminars/workshops

Serial No.	Name of Seminar/Workshop	Period	Country	Number of participants
1.	Seminar and study tour	14 - 25 July, 2008	Thailand	7
2.	Consulting Partners Meeting and Stockholm water Symposium	15 - 23 August, 2008	Sweden	1
3.	Public works Administration in Regional Government" (J-08-00891)	23 September - 15 November, 2008	Japan	2
4.	9 th Session of the External Forum on Gender and Development (EFT)	15 - 17 October 2008	Philippines	1
5.	Solid Waste Management Conference	27 October - 04 November, 2008	Malaysia	3
6.	Mid Term Review at IDB Head Quarters in Jeddah	08 - 14 May, 2009	Saudi Arabia	3
Total				17

10.0 Quality Control

LGED has established its own quality control laboratories at various levels for assuring quality of construction/maintenance of infrastructure. Quality of construction materials and works is maintained by regularly undertaking tests utilizing the facilities of these laboratories. Training on "Quality Control" for the Assistant Engineers of 30 Pourashavas was held during 15-19 March 2009, which was arranged by the Management Support Unit (MSU).

10.1 Quality Control Laboratories

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

1. Central Quality Control Laboratory - 1 no.
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 infrastructure including strength of the different road layers and the construction materials are regularly tested in these Quality Control Laboratories at test frequencies, as specified.



Load Test is being conducted



Triaxial Test is being conducted

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

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

10.1.2 Testing 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. Facility types available in the environmental laboratories have been shown in the following Table:

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 2008-09

Table given below contains brief information on the types of equipment procured during 2008-09 for the central Quality Control Laboratory and the district laboratories at a cost of Tk. 7.85 million with financing from GOB exchequer:

Sl. No.	Tools / Equipment
1.	Sieves
2.	Bitumen Extractor
3.	Slump Cone / Cylinder
4.	Dial for Compressive Testing Machine
5.	Proving Ring (CBR Machine)
6.	Brick Cutter Machine
7.	Three Gang Cube Mould
8.	Automatic Compactor
9.	Triple Beam Balance
10.	LAA Digital Counter
11.	Field Scale
12.	Digital / Dial Thermometer
13.	Sand Cone Apparatus
14.	SPT Drilling Pipe
15.	Standard Sand / EN Sand
16.	Capping Compound
17.	Jolting Apparatus

11.0 LGED's Other Significant Programmes

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 has already 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 has also conveyed approval of the Procurement Plans of 47 projects and 45 districts during 2008-09. Besides, measures had been taken to dispose of 22 complaints of different natures as received from the contractors. This Unit also actively participated in the activities of the Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) maintaining contact and mutual exchange of cooperation. Moreover, this Unit extended necessary assistance and cooperation in the activities of the Second Public Procurement Perform Project (PPRP-II).

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 on activities of LGED's GIS and MIS Units, performed during 2008-09, has been given below:

1. Upazila base maps of all Upazilas of the country have been updated and phase-wise dynamic segmentation works of all roads of Upazilas are going on.
2. Correction works of Road ID, Road Maps and Base Maps of all Upazilas are going on in accordance with the Road Classification Gazette Notification lately made by the Planning Commission. By now, road maps and base maps of 437 Upazilas have been corrected and updated.
3. GIS Data Backup Server installation and ID Modification works have been completed under RDEC-2 Project.
4. Preparation of digital maps on pilot basis, using disaster data considering Harirampur Upazila under Mankgonj district as a model, has been completed under RDEC-2 Project.
5. Disaster database and Disaster map preparation works have been started in 10 Upazilas in the LGED's 10 regions under RDEC-2 Project.
6. All tender notices, received from district, Upazila and headquarters are being up-loaded everyday in the LGED Website www.lged.gov.bd.
7. Works on developing LGED Website and data updating are going on.
8. Data processing works of students by means of Proxy Means Testing (PMT) in order to award stipend 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 World Bank. Works of 46 Upazilas have already been completed.
9. Data processing and report preparation works are going on in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2) Project and the LGED.

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

As an important component of LGED's Urban Development Programme considered for Pourashavas' institutional skill development through formation of central and regional Urban Management Support Unit (UMSU/RUMSU) for enhancing Pourashavas' institutional efficiency and improvement of financial management, LGED prepared nation-wide skill improvement plan and has been implementing various training programmes. Annual training calendar has been prepared and successful implementation of such training programmes is going on.

To this effect MSUs and UMSUs have been formed under MSP and UGIIP-II with the funding from World Bank and the Asian Development Bank respectively. These two Units have been successfully implementing various training programmes in accordance with their respective nation-wide Annual Training Calendars. Efforts are on to conduct all such activities by a permanent unit within LGED. Both the MSU and UMSU are now being operated under the overall supervision of a Director.

Scope of the present MSU and UMSU and progress made

MSU in 88 Pourashavas and 4 City Corporations and UMSU in 41 Pourashavas are carrying out the following activities by using six Software developed by MSU:

1. Computerization of Poura taxes and their improved recording system.
2. Computerization of Poura water supply and their improved recording system.
3. Computerization of Poura accounting and their improved reporting.
4. Computerization of Poura trade license and their improved recording system.
5. Computerization of Poura Rickshaw license and their improved recording system.
6. Preparation of database and base map of Poura physical infrastructure.

Because of conducting the above activities with the help of Software, significant progress has been attained in the following areas of the Pourashavas:

- Revenue collection has increased substantially;
- Transparency has increased and financial irregularities have reduced in revenue collection;
- Tax collection from the government and semi-government organizations has increased;
- Manpower, monies and time have been saved in the case of bill preparation, bill distribution and report preparation;
- Account keeping in internationally recognized Double-entry Accounting System has become possible instead of the previous Single-entry Accounting System;
- Preparation of digital database of Pourashava infrastructure and Pourashava digital base maps has become possible;
- Individual skill of the manpower of the respective sections, over and above the institutional skill of Pourashavas has increased; and
- People's participation in the various sections of a Pourashava has been ensured in respect of Pourashava Development Plans, project selection, maintenance of physical infrastructure, tax collection, water supply and conservancy, waste management, ecological improvement etc.

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

- 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.

With the very objective to construct sustainable infrastructure for the Poura citizens, one 7-days training programme was arranged at the LGED headquarters for the engineers of 30 Pourashavas on quality control of construction works and uses of standard construction materials.



Inaugural session of the training on "Quality Control of Construction Works (QCT-2)"

Meanwhile 23 Pourashavas have been included afresh under this programme of MSU.

Formation of a PPRC (Pourashava Performance Review Committee)/MPRC (Municipal Performance Review Committee) under the leadership of the Secretary of the Local Government Division has made the decision making easy with regard to evaluation and policy issues on skill enhancement of Pourashavas. Besides, performance based ranking has become possible as a result of developing Bangladesh Pourashava National Database through MSU and UMSU.

11.4 Road Safety Unit

In the recent days, road safety has been listed to be one of the burning issues in Bangladesh. Every year, a minimum of 4-5 thousand people get killed and many more get injured in road accidents. Some of them become crippled forever. As a matter of road safety measures to be ensured by raising public awareness, Local Government Engineering Department has already taken up programmes under its different projects in this regard on the top of technical sides. One Road Safety Unit, headed by the Additional Chief Engineer (Maintenance) has been formed at the headquarters level. Road safety programmes are also being taken up as a compulsory item with every road already taken up or to be taken up for development. Besides, necessary steps are being taken to bring the already completed roads under maintenance programmes. For the sake of road safety, various technical measures like straightening of sharp curves, widening of roads at the intersections, maintaining specified sight distance and fixing up road markings and signs in requisite number are included in the road plan and also during its implementation. Moreover, the local people, the inhabitants of the Union Parishad in particular, are being involved and seminars and meetings are being arranged to increase civic sense on road safety. As a part of this programme, a number of seminars and meetings were held at Biswanath of Sylhet, Gurudashpur of Natore, Tongibari of Munshigonj and Ullapara of Sirajgonj.



One woman road-user from among the participants of road safety seminar, is speaking

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 being arranged for the local drivers of the non-mechanised transports. These are now being implemented as pilot programmes, but eventually it will be spread over on all cases in future.

11.5 Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC)

LGED's dimension of work has gradually expanded over the years, but its work force did not grow up proportionately. To perform works by LGED with efficient 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 programmes on training in various fields by the Center and by other programmes, 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 22nd 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 residential accommodation for 60 trainees.

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, it is expected that LGED's journey towards zero dependence upon the consultants will be faster, making it possible on the part of LGED to manage efficiently its own designated tasks.



Minutes signing ceremony held on 4 March 2007 between Japan's Preliminary Study Team and the Government of Bangladesh on Japanese Technical Assistance for strengthening LGED's RDEC activities

Because of RDEC's scope of work being very wide, the task of enhancing the efficiency of the LGED officials could not yet reach its peak under the RDEC Setting-up Project. At the request made to the Japanese Government for a full-scale technical support to make RDEC's activities more meaningful, one Japanese Preliminary Study Team visited Bangladesh during 26 February - 5 March 2007, held discussions with officials at various levels and collected requisite informations. Afterwards the Minutes of Meeting and the Record of Discussion were signed between the Japanese Preliminary Study Team and the Government of Bangladesh on the 4 March 2007 and 8 August 2007 respectively. Consequently, the technical assistance project titled "Strengthening of Activities in Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC)" was approved with a project cost of Tk. 153.38 million for a further period from 15 September 2007 to 14 September 2011. Accordingly, 3 Japanese long-term experts have been working from 18 January 2007. Some short-term experts are also employed from time to time. Meanwhile, JICA has supplied necessary equipment to the various Units under the Project financing.

Four hundred engineers and other officers of LGED of field and headquarters level have been simultaneously provided with training with the very purpose of promoting their skills and efficiencies. 3 senior engineers also received 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 upazila level high officials 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, trials have also been made under this project to improve 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 bear significance.

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 was signed on 27 July 2009 between the Japanese Mid Term Evaluation Team and concerned Authorities of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.



Minutes of meeting signing ceremony held on 27 July 2009 between the Japanese Mid Term Evaluation Mission and the Government of Bangladesh

11.5.2 Programmes run by LGED in continuation with 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 Programme (RERMP)

The project captioned "Rural Employment Road Maintenance Programme" 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 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 contributing positively towards Governments Poverty Alleviation Programmes 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 in each of the 500 Unions under the project. Women workers of the project will be trained up to become skilled in various productive income generating activities and thereby they become self-reliant by undertaking income generating works by using their accumulated cash as savings 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 interviews or through holding draw in presence of the concerned UP Chairman. The selection criteria require that women of ages in between 18-35 years, should be widowed or abandoned by husband, are the family head, lacking productive resources (does 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 give physical labour and are inhabitants of the areas in the proximity of the selected roads. However, 30 women crews per Union have been employed in the 342 Unions of 35 Upazilas under 5 Monga affected districts under 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 merit in the case of termination of any crew member.



Selected women crews receiving training

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 wage) is transferred to her savings account to accumulate as savings that is encashable only at the end of the project.

The Project, being launched in 2008-09, has so far 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 importance are being maintained and about 611,000 trees of various species have been planted along 24,458 km roads upto June, 09.

11.7 Community-Based Resource Management Project

LGED has taken up Community Based Resource Management Project with the assistance of IFAD. Implementation of this project was started in 2003, which will continue up to 2014. The project has the objectives to improve the living standard of the poverty-ridden families especially the rural poor, translating the rural mass into a skilled manpower by providing training, form their capital by making regular savings and optimize 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. The project is now implementing its programmes in its second phase as agreed by IFAD on the basis of evaluation results of the first phase (June 2007) against the three-

phased implementation period of the project as per the Loan Agreement (2003-2007, 2007-2011 and 2011-2014). The overall activities of the project are being carried out through five components, which are (a) institutional improvement (b) micro-financing (c) development of labour intensive physical infrastructure (d) fisheries development and (e) agriculture development and live-stock production. The project, under its micro-financing and institution development components, has organized 69,897 poor households into 2,462 self-managed organizations up to June 2009, provided them training and deposited a savings of Tk. 71.455 million as received from them. A total amount of Tk. 298.2 million has been distributed among 50,598 members from the organizations' own savings and the project fund. Rate of loan repayment of the project is 90%. Under the fisheries development component, the poor fishermen could secure their access to the government owned 76 water bodies, which have been transferred to the project beneficiaries. Moreover, fish production in the Beels is being enhanced by reclaiming fish abodes and taking up extensive development programmes 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 2011. As a result, living standard of 2,742 poor households, associated with Beel management, will be possible to be improved under the Agriculture and Livestock Development component of the project. Appropriate livestock and crop production technologies are being introduced in order to ensure an improvement in the stakeholders' cash earnings. By this time, research trials numbering 1,647 have been carried out with the cooperation of BARI and BRRI to extend appropriate technologies establishing 4,247 exhibition farms and providing training to 52,560 farmers. The agricultural production is thus likely to increase and the farmers are expected to be financially gainer. About 2,120 tube-wells have been installed, 152 km rural roads have been built, 26 multipurpose village centers have been established and 54,843 households have been provided with sanitary latrines under the physical infrastructure development component of this project. Implementation of these programmes created an employment for 175,102 poor persons.



Re-excitation of Beel and Haor in Sunamganj district for the purpose of providing fish abode



A view of income generating activity of a poor family through nursery in the yard of their residence.

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 expanded in the other districts of the country as well, as a model project with the close cooperation of all concerned.

11.8 Higher Involvement of Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) in the infrastructure development activities

Since early Eighties, LGED has been introducing a new system of employing contracted labour groups for development activities like construction and maintenance works, tree plantation etc. alongside the contractors and the Project Implementation Committees. The main objectives of this 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 labourers.

Involvement of a Labour Contracting Society covers a wide range of activities, such as, earthwork, pipe casting, installing pipe culvert, tree plantation and tending, maintenance activities, HBB pavement construction, growth center improvement etc. Normally, a single LCS group comprises a maximum of 30 members.

No contract of a Labour 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 Labour Contracting Society. For each scheme, an agreement is made on a model contract form between the concerned LGED officer and the Labour Contracting Society. BRDB/Non-Government Organization, as an affiliating agency, normally stands as the guarantor for funds paid in advance to the Labour Contracting Society. One Labour Contracting Society is not awarded more than one contract at a time. LGED provides 4-day training to the labourers on social awareness, job-related technical skill development and efficient management of relevant works.

LGED is carrying out gender related activities through its different projects with a view to poverty alleviation for the people of Bangladesh. Agriculture Sector Programme 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. The main objectives of this project are development of rural infrastructure, improvement of communication system, to alleviate poverty through creating employment opportunities for the rural poor class, making them self-reliant and securing their legitimate wages. The project is implementing various development works in 9 Upazilas namely Galachipa, Kalapara, Amtali, Patharghata, Subarnachar, Hatia, Raipur and Kamalnagar of Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali and Laxmipur districts. The LCS women members are also making their active participation alongside the males in the specific development works.

The scope of work for the Labour Contracting Societies of the 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.



A total number of 5,577 daily labourers worked for 817,150 work-days through infrastructure development during 2008-09. The women LCS groups have been given more preference in this project. It is notable that 93% of the above work-days is constituted 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 infrastructure, job opportunities are created for the unemployed rural poor. Opportunities, created directly and indirectly for the labourers, small traders and the habitants make a genuine contribution towards poverty alleviation.

Three days training is provided with the LCS members under this project to enhance their skills on infrastructure development by raising their awareness, providing information on LCS formation procedures and enhancing their technical knowledge. During 2008-09, a total of 11,586 LCS members were imparted with training prior to commencement of their works.

While implementation works continue, the Upazila Engineers and their associated officials and the DANIDA TA Team supervise works, make discussions on the various stages of working procedures, maintain works' quality and provide on-the-job trainings. The project office also inspects works and discusses with the women LCS members on work procedures and maintaining works' quality and also finds solutions to various impediments being confronted with the programme implementation.



With the objective to give the earnings of the LCS women a permanency shape and to ensuring their indirect participation towards making their families poverty-free, 6,962 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. Functional literacy programmes have also been launched to raise awareness, knowledge, human rights of women, skill, livelihood education for enhancement of courage and empowerment of the LCS women of the project areas. Everyday, two hours lessons learning were held with the participation of 30 female members per center of each of the 111 centers of 9 Upazilas. A total of 3,330 women participated in the functional literacy programmes and 111 educated village ladies are palying 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 a big role in the economic activities of Bangladesh and is extending support towards promoting linkage of the small growers with the local market management. This project is being implemented in the 20 remote Upazilas of the 5 off-shore districts. One of the special features of this project is to involve the distressed and the hardcore poor women of the locality in market infrastructure construction works, who belong to LCS. Scope has been created for temporary employment of some 17,000 unskilled women labourers in the construction of rural Haats-markets, roads and bridges/culverts. Each individual women will receive Tk. 100/- as daily wage. In addition, 10% of the total estimated costs will be distributed among them as profit sharing. Besides, the members of this women labour 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.



11.9 Gender and Development (GAD)

Women constitute about half of the population of Bangladesh. Participation of women alongside men is thus indispensable for the overall development of the country. In order to include the gender issue in to the main stream of LGED's development programmes, it has prepared its Gender Equity Action Plans (2008-2015). LGED is preparing and implementing its gender programmes in the light of these Action Plans and in conjunction with the requirements of the Development Partners. LGED's Gender and Development Forum sits every quarterly. In this meeting, discussions are held on progress of gender related activities, issues and the measures to resolve them etc.

Besides, the issue of safety of the women staff of LGED is discussed in the Forum's meeting with special focus. One Day-care Center, which has been established at the headquarters, keeps safe the children of the women employees of ages between 0-6 years and allows them to pay more attention in performing their office duties. The Day-care Center is at present taking care of 20 children. One 7-member committee with the Superintending Engineer (Administration) as its convener has been formed for proper running of the Day-care Center. This committee sits bi-monthly.



Children are seen with the caretaker in the Day-care Center

Moreover, informations/data are being collected on quarterly basis in the monitoring formats developed by the Gender Forum in order to monitor gender activities of the 64 districts. Gender related reports are also being prepared regularly by using GMS Software.

Gender Activities of the Rural Development Sector:

1. Women members of the Labour Contracting Societies are participating in the development works alongside their male co-members e.g. road maintenance, construction of dirt roads, construction of HBB paved roads, pipe casting, construction of pipe culverts/U-drains, tree plantation and tending etc. Many LCS groups in the project areas are also working as sub-contractors by making separate contracts with the main contractors.



Participation of LCS workers in drain construction works

2. Programmes on maintenance of rural roads of public importance and tree plantation programmes 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 Programme. However, the number of women crew members in every Union of the 5 Monga affected districts is 60. In this way self-employment opportunities have been created for the rural distressed women all over the country. At the same time, by maintaining 98,000 km of rural roads every year, they have been kept fit for traffic movement that complements to the rural economy to keep alive.
3. The Chairpersons and the Secretaries of the LCS groups under various projects are elected by voting by the women members. The bank account of each group is operated under the joint signature of the Chairperson and the Secretary.
4. By giving a permanency to the income of the LCS women members of various projects, they are provided with training on Income Generating Activities (IGA) with the very objective of promoting women participation in alleviating family poverty. In these training programmes, partnerships have been established with the various Non Government Organizations.
5. Capacity enhancing training are being provided with the LCS women crew, so as to improve their skill in the maintenance of dirt roads, tree plantation on road sides, construction of small pipes and construction of pipes and pipe-culverts.
6. While the Beel Resources Management has been participated with 83% male and 17% female of the community, programmes on pisciculture in ponds were 100% participated by women members.
7. Regular savings have been kept on and small loans are given from the project funds with a view to improve the socio-economic condition of the local landless, small and marginal farmers of Sunamgonj area. Women and men, in the proportion of 65% and 35% respectively, participated in the Savings and Credit programmes.
8. Arrangements are being made to allot separate shops for the women in the Women Market Section (WMC) and to earmark specific places for women vendors in the open spaces of the Haats/markets/growth centers developed with the help of LGED. The women traders of a growth centre are being included in the Market Management Committee and they are being provided with training on market management.



Shop operation by woman in a Women Market Section

9. Employment of at least one-third labourers of different projects of women workers has been made compulsory and fixation of equal wage has been made for both male and female workers. Seperate compensation clause has been introduced for land acquisition, especially where the family is headed by a woman.

10. Women and disabled friendly designs like construction of ramps in the flood shelters, Union Parishad complex and markets are followed. Separate toilets and office rooms are also constructed in the Union Parishads for the women Ward Members.
11. Contractors are being provided with training on women participation and maintaining congenial atmosphere for infrastructure construction.
12. Activities on livelihood earning and functional literacy have started to enhance awareness, knowledge, human rights, skill, courage and expressing views by women. Educated village ladies perform the role of teachers in the functional literacy programmes.
13. LGED officials (project related officers, Upazila Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Sub Assistant Engineers and Community Organizers) are provided with training on Gender and Development course.



Training course on gender programme for Assistant Engineers/
Sociologists/Socio-economists/Community Organizers.

Gender Activities of the Urban Development Sector:

1. Women have been included as Chairpersons/Members in the different committees of the project Pourashavas and women are regularly participating in the committee meetings. Alongside the males, one woman Councillor has been elected as a panel Mayor in each of the 20 Pourashavas.
2. Regional and central forums have been formed to enable the women leaders of different Pourashavas to perform their functions in a better way through mutual exchange of views.



Oath taking ceremony on forming forum for the women councillors of Pourashava.

3. Regular Ward-wise courtyard meetings and rallies are held to raise awareness of women for making contribution towards cleanliness, child health education, birth-death registration,

prevention of early marriage, environment improvement through tree plantation, timely payment of Poura taxes etc. Besides, the women Councilors, by moving door to door, are encouraging the women to pay taxes with a view to boost tax collection.

4. The community members of the poverty-stricken areas are preparing themselves their Community Work Plans (CWP) and implementing those in order to improve their socio-economic condition with the participation of women and men in the percentage of 88 and 12 respectively.
5. With the objective to create employment opportunities for the youth, both male and female, of the poverty-ridden areas, trainings are provided on various trades under apprenticeship course where 48% female and 52% male participated. Most of the trainees, on completion of their training, have become able for their self-employment and their social status has gone up.



Community members are participating in apprenticeship course

6. Literacy assistance is being offered in order to increase the girls' attendance in schools, especially from the dropouts at secondary level. Rate of availing the literacy assistance is 73% and 27% for the girls and the boys respectively.
7. Staff/beneficiaries are regularly being provided with training to raise their awareness on gender and development and basic human aspects.
8. Nine women from among the project community members were elected as Councilors in the Pourashava/City Corporation elections of 2009. It has empowered them now to take part in the policy making process.

Gender Activities of the Water Resources Development Sector:

1. The main characteristic of the Water Resources Sector Development Projects is the people's participation at every level of the projects' programmes. Provision for one-third women members in the Management Committee has been kept to ensure women participation in the activities of Water Management Cooperative Associations' (WMCA) programmes. The event of election of women through direct voting as the Chairpersons of the WMCAs of 5 sub-projects has set a mile-stone in the area of gender development.
2. The present members' roll of 290 WMCAs is about 159,448 of whom 114,868 are men and 44,580 are women. Of the total of 8,017 WMCA members enrolled under 35 sub-projects implemented in the previous fiscal, 5,612 are men and 2,405 are women. About 26% women of the WMCA members attended the general meetings held monthly and weekly.



Programme of earth work being implemented by a Labour Contracting Society (LCS)

3. In the last fiscal year, 40,483 LCS members were provided with training on construction/reconstruction of embankment and excavation/re-excavation of canal of whom 35,077 were male and 5,406 were female. On the public health point of view, separate arrangements are being made for women and men workers for toilets and tube-wells for potable water.
4. Apart from LGED officials, training courses are also being conducted on various income generating activities for WMCA women members that included strengthening of WMCA Management Committee. Small credits have been distributed among the WMCA members and the loans receivers constituted 80% male and 20% female.



Active participation of women in the WMCA members training programme

5. Gender awareness training is provided with the project officials/stakeholders.

12.0 Visits of foreign missions during 2008-09

Information on the visits of the foreign missions during 2008-09 have been given below:

1. One 15-member Japanese ODA Monitoring Team inspected the project implementation activities of the "Eastern Bangladesh Rural Infrastructure Development Project: Greater Chittagong, Noakhali and Sylhet districts (EBRIDP)" on 23 July 2008.
2. One "Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)" Mission made a visit in Bangladesh during 16-22 July 2008 to throw an idea about CDIA. One minutes was signed on 21 July 2008 between LGED and CDIA in respect of identifying the areas of cooperation between these two organizations.

3. A 3-member ADB Review Mission headed by the Senior Project Evaluation Specialist inspected the project activities of the "Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project, 2007 (EDDRP), Part-C Municipal Infrastructure" during 08-09 August 2008.
4. The Urban and Water Supply & Sanitation Sectors Evaluation Mission from ADB visited Bangladesh during 09-21 August 2008. One 4-member Team headed by the ADB's Senior Evaluation Specialist exchanged views with the TLCC members of the Project Pourashavas of the "Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project".
5. One ADB Review Mission inspected the project activities of the "Secondary Towns Infrastructure Flood Protection Project (Phase-2)" during 18-28 August 2008 as a part of its review of project implementation progress.
6. One Loan Fact Finding Mission from ADB visited the ongoing works of the "Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project" in the Gazipur and Patuakhali districts during 02-22 September 2008.
7. One 4-member Joint Review Mission comprising ADB, Kfw and gtz carried out a review works during 23 September to 05 October 2008 on the overall progress of the Second Rural Infrastructure Implement Project.
8. One Evaluation Mission of the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) visited the programmes being implemented by the "Mymensing Pourashava under Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-2)" on 7 October 2008.
9. One 3-member ADB Review Mission inspected the various ongoing programmes of the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project during 19-27 October 2008.
10. The Deputy Country Director of ADB Resident Mission in Bangladesh visited Narayanganj Pourashava on 25 October 2008.
11. The World Bank Sector Manager (Transport) of the South Asia Region paid a visit to the LGED headquarters on 11 November 2008.
12. One joint Loan Review Mission comprising ADB and Royal Netherlands Embassy in Dhaka expressed its satisfaction with the progress made in implementing physical programmes of the "Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project" on making visits in the Jessore, Khulna and Faridpur districts during 17-27 November, 2008.
13. One 4-member Joint Review Mission comprising ADB, Kfw and gtz inspected works of a few roads and bridges, maintenance works, construction of Union Parishad Complex, boat landing stages and tree plantation and tending works being implemented or already implemented in the Barisal and Khulna Divisions under "Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project-25" during 20-30 November 2008.
14. One special Project Administration Mission from ADB visited the rehabilitation works in 3 districts of the "Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-B: Municipal Infrastructure)" during 02-14 December 2008.
15. One 3-member special Project Administration Mission from ADB inspected the rehabilitation works of the "Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007 (Part-C: Municipal Infrastructure)" during 02-22 December 2008.

16. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) visited LGED headquarters on 15 February 2009 and expressed its solidarity with LGED on various development programmes.
17. One DFID Representative Group inspected various ongoing works of Managing Pourashava under the "Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project" during 16-17 February 2009.
18. One 3-member ADB Midterm Review Mission inspected the ongoing works of Manikgonj Pourashava, Kushtia Pourashava and Rajshahi City Corporation during 22 February and 12 March 2009.
19. The UNDP Country Director visited the ongoing works of Mymensing Pourashava under the "Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project" on 24 February 2009.
20. One 5-member DANIDA Mission visited LGED on 12 March 2009. The Mission's objective was to identify the challenges LGED to face while inuring of various sectors and programmes.
21. One Safeguard Review Mission from ADB headquarters inspected the works being implemented by the Jamalpur Pourashava, Mymensing Pourashava and Rajshahi City Corporation under the second "Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project (STIFPP-2)" during 15-19 March 2009.
22. One 17-member Nepalese Team comprising the Project Directors of the ADB assisted Projects and ADB travelled Bangladesh during 02-08 May 2009 with the objective to learn practical lessons on the gender related successes under the rural and urban infrastructure development projects and successes and effectiveness attained jointly by women and men on water supply and sanitation in the urban areas, slum improvement and small scale water resources management under the ADB assisted projects.
23. One DFID Interim Mission visited Tongi Pourashava on 28 May 2009 and Chittagong City Corporation on 29 May 2009 and inspected activities of the "Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-2)".
24. One joint Loan Review Mission comprised of Asian Development Bank and the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Dhaka reviewed progress on project implementation of the "Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project" and inspected works in six Upazilas of Sylhet, Sunamgonj, Moulavibazar and Habiganj districts during 01-11 June 2009.
25. One 5-member Representative Group of the Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company Ltd. of Kenya visited the headquarters of the "Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project" and the project works of Narayangonj Pourashava on 03 June 2009 and 04 June 2009 respectively.



ODI Monitoring Team of Japan is inspecting the ongoing works of EBRIDP



ADB Special Project Administration Mission is seen inspecting the ongoing works of EDDRP



ADB's Senior Evaluation Specialist is seen with the beneficiaries of the Urban Poverty Reduction Programmes



ADB Special Project Administration Mission is seen inspecting the ongoing works of EDDRP



A meeting of exchange of views between ADB Mid-term Review Mission and Rajshahi City Corporation arranged by STIFPP-2



Exchanging of views between CDC members of Chittagang City Corporation and DFID Interim Mission

13.0 Seminars and Workshops

LGED arranges seminars and workshops both at national and international level to enhance knowledge and skill through mutual exchange of views in addition to implementing development programmes in the field. Informations on the various workshops and seminars as were held during 2008-09 have been given below:

Sl. No.	Description of Workshop/Seminar
1.	A workshop on "Gangasree-Katakhali Sub-project Poverty Reduction Plan Preparation" was held in the Monirampur Upazila under Jessore district on 09 July, 2008
2.	A workshop on "Gobrabeel-Balkerbeel Sub-project Poverty Reduction Plan Preparation" was held on 13 July 2008 in the Jessore district.
3.	A workshop on "Gomrabeel Sub-project Poverty Reduction Plan Preparation" was held on 19 July 2008 in the Jessore district.
4.	A workshop on "Cechnia Canal Sub-project Poverty Reduction Plan Preparation" was held in the Jessore district on 20 July, 2008.
5.	A workshop was held in the LGED headquarters on 10 August 2008 on "Urban Sector Strategy of Bangladesh" at the initiative of Bangladesh Forum for Municipal and Urban Development (BFMUD).
6.	A workshop on "Operation and Maintenance" was held on 8 September 2008 jointly arranged by LGED and ADB in order to speed up operation and maintenance activities of the sub-projects implemented under "Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project".

Sl. No.	Description of Workshop/Seminar
7.	A workshop on "Work Plan related subject" was held on 10-11 October, 2008 as arranged by the "Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (Part-2)".



A view of the workshop on "Operation & Maintenance" for the sub-projects implemented by Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project



A view of the workshop on "Gogasree-Katakhali sub-project Poverty Reduction Plan Preparation"

14.0 Publications made by LGED during 2008-09

LGED prepares a number of guidelines and manuals with a view to properly implement its various programmes. All these guidelines and manuals are kept preserved in the LGED's library. Following are the informations on publications of LGED of 2008-09:

1. LGED's Annual Activity Report (Financial Year 2007-08).
2. Union Barta (Half yearly)
3. Nagar Sangbad (Quarterly)
4. Pani Barta (Quarterly)
5. Newsletter (Quarterly)

15.0 LGED's Achievements during 2008-09

The following are the information of some of LGED's notable achievements of 2008-09:

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) has made the Best Performance Award on 29 January 2009 in its Dhaka Office to one Project Management Group among all the ADB-assisted projects in Bangladesh. Rated on the basis of skill, effective completion of projects, targets achieving, transparency etc, one project of LGED titled "Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project-25: Greater Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal & Patuakhali Districts" was adjudged for the Award.



Mr. Md. Abdus Shaheed, Project Director, Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project:- 25, LGED is seen receiving certificate and the Best Performing Award plaque from the Country Director, ADB Resident Mission in Bangladesh

2. Bangladesh alongwith other countries of the world observed the World Environment Day on 05 June 2009. This years slogan was "Your Planet Needs You! To Combat Climate Change". In observance of the day, the Department of Environment, Ministries of Forest and Environment arranged a 2-day National Environmental Fair. The Honourable Prime Minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the fair as the Chief Guest. LGED participated in the fair and made demonstration on environment friendly renewable energy technology and other development programmes. Among the 73 stalls participated in the fair, LGED's stall secured the first place. Honourable State Minister of the Ministries of Forest and Environment, Advocate Mostafizur Rahman, MP handed over the Crest and a Certificate as first prize to Engineer Mir Tanweer Husain, Project Director, Sustainable Rural Energy Project of LGED.



Engineer Mir Tanweer Husain is seen receiving the Crest and Certificate for first prize on behalf of LGED from the Honourable State Minister for Ministry of Environment and Forest Advocate Mostafizur Rahman, MP

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