



GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT





Message from
The Chief Engineer
Local Government Engineering Department



It is a pleasure for me to announce the publication of LGED's Brochure in its seventh edition. The present edition has become due as the last one was published long back in 2002. In the meantime lot of events and happenings of public interests have taken place and many of the information of the sixth edition have fallen outdated. It needed as such updating and some additions too.

LGED is a public department with exception. It is more focussed on decentralization, informal decision making, professionalism, leadership and nonetheless team work. Grass-roots' participation at all stages of development programmes is the fundamentals of LGED's mission, vision and strategy. It is indeed a prime need that LGED opens up itself to all for a better communication and understanding among its different stakeholder groups so as to develop and deliver appropriate message to the people in general through a most accessible channel of communication. The present LGED Brochure is one of such mechanisms. It is thus believed that this Brochure will provide some updated first hand information to the various Development Partners, other Ministries and agencies and to any newcomer interested in LGED.

However, I strongly feel for a Bangla version of this Brochure to go in to circulation. It will obviously become more useful for the people at grass-roots, who are the primary recipient of LGED services. I must reiterate that LGED is always keen to maintain its high standard as a government department with greater transparency and accountability to the Government and the people in all spheres of its jurisdiction. It continues its strive for innovations and excellence for better performance as service provider towards poverty reduction.

This book-let has been enriched with boxes, tables, figures, diagrams and photographs. Some examples have also been cited for the convenience of general readers. This Brochure has also been hosted in LGED website www.lged.gov.bd, which has facilitated LGED's global exposure.

I express my sincere gratitude to my colleagues and other associates and congratulate them for their sincere efforts to make this Brochure optimally informative and for making this publication possible.

Md. Wahidur Rahman

Contents

	Page
Evolution of LGED	01
Mission, Vision and Strategic Plan of LGED	01
Mission Statement of LGED	01
Vision Statement of LGED	02
Strategic Plan for LGED	02
LGED follows Government Policies and Strategies	02
National Land Transport Policy (NLTP), 2004	03
National Rural Development Policy 2001	03
National Water Policy 1999	04
Urban Management Policy Statement 1999	04
Organization of LGED	04
Different Units at LGED HQ	06
LGED's Mandate	06
Core Activities of LGED	07
Activities Under LGED Projects	07
Rural Infrastructure Development	07
Urban Development	08
Small Scale Water Resources Development	08
Maintenance Programmes	10
LGED's Programme Implementation Modes	10
Contractor	10
Project Implementation Committee	10
Labour Contracting Society (LCS)	11
Length Person Method	11
Mobile Maintenance Team (MMT)	11
Water Management Co-operative Association (WMCA)	12
Support Functions in LGED	12
Planning	12
Employment Generation through Infrastructure Development Activities	12
Design	13
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	13
GIS, MIS and ICT	14
Material Testing and Quality Control	15
Training	16
Guidelines and Manual	17
Road Safety	18
New Classification of Country's Road Network	18
Road Network under LGED and LGI	19

Contents

	Page
Rural Road Master Plan	20
Growth Centres	20
Innovative and Special Activities of LGED	21
Community Participation in Infrastructure Development	21
Gender Equity Strategy and Action Plans	21
Women In Trade	22
LGED's Rubber Dam Project - A Reality For Agricultural Production	22
Sustainable Rural Energy Activities	23
Khilgaon Flyover	23
Banani-Gulshan Link Bridge	23
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters	24
Union Parishad Complex	24
Rural Development Engineering Centre (RDEC)	24
Tree Plantation Programme	25
Environmental Management	25
Road Asset Management System	26
Capacity Building of Local Stakeholders and Good Governance at Local Level	26
Local Level Participation In Infrastructure Development	27
LGED Projects of New Dimensions	27
Market Infrastructure Development Project in Char-land Regions (MIDPCR)	27
Community Based Resource Management Project (CBRMP)	28
Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project	29
Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP-2)	30
Municipal Services Project (MSP)	30
Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Project (UPPRP)	31
Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-II)	32
Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Programme : An Effort Towards Poverty Reduction	32
Planning and Implementation of Infrastructure Development: Steps Towards Digital Bangladesh	33
LGED's Involvement in Development Activities of Other Ministries	33
Impact of Development Activities of LGED	34
Research Report of IFPRI-BIDS on Developmental Impact of Rural Infrastructure in Bangladesh, 1990	34
Report of the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation, 2003	34
International Labour Office, ILO, Geneva, Issue 2005	35
GOB - GOJ Programme Level Evaluation, 2006	35
Appreciation for LGED	35
The World Bank Report on Government That Works - Reforming the Public Sector in Bangladesh, 1996	35
LGED's Winning of Awards	36

Abbreviation

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
AE	:	Assistant Engineer
BARD	:	Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
BARI	:	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BIDS	:	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BKB	:	Bangladesh Krishi Bank
BLRI	:	Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute
BME	:	Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation
BRRI	:	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
BUG	:	Beel Users Group
BWDB	:	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CBRMP	:	Community Based Resource Management Project
CE	:	Chief Engineer
CIRDAP	:	Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
CO	:	Community Organization
COD	:	Chemical Oxygen Demand
DAE	:	Department of Agriculture Extension
DFID	:	UK's Department for International Development
DLS	:	Department of Livestock Services
DO	:	Dissolved Oxygen
DPP	:	Development Project Proposal
ECNEC	:	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
ECP	:	Environmental Codes of Practice
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EME	:	Effect Monitoring and Evaluation
FCDI	:	Flood Control and Drainage Improvement
FDR	:	Flood Damage Rehabilitation
FTP	:	File Transfer Protocol
GAP	:	Gender Action Plan
GIS	:	Geographical Information System
GMC	:	Ghat Management Committee
GOB	:	Government of Bangladesh
HQ	:	Headquarters
ICT	:	Information & Communication Technology
IEE	:	Initial Environmental Examination
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	:	International Food Policy Research Institute
IGA	:	Income Generation Activities
ILO	:	International Labour Office
IME	:	Impact Monitoring and Evaluation
ISP	:	Institution Support Project
IWRM	:	Integrated Water Resources Management
JBIC	:	Japan Bank of International Co-operation
JICA	:	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LAN	:	Local Area Network
LCS	:	Labour Contracting Society
LGD	:	Local Government Division
LGEB	:	Local Government Engineering Bureau
LGED	:	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	:	Local Government Institution
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIDPCR	:	Market Infrastructure Development Project in Char-land Region

Abbreviation

MIS	:	Management Information System
MLGRD&C	:	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives
MMC	:	Market Management Committee
MMT	:	Mobile Maintenance Team
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	:	Municipal Services Project
MSU	:	Municipal Support Unit
NEMAP	:	National Environmental Management Action Plan
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
NLTP	:	National Land Transport Policy
NWP	:	National Water Policy
PC	:	Personal Computer
PDP	:	Pourashava Development Plan
PIC	:	Project Implementation Committee
PLCEHD	:	Post Literacy Continuing Education for Human Development
PME	:	Progress Monitoring & Evaluation
PMT	:	Proxy-Means Testing
PRA	:	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PV	:	Photo Voltaic
RD	:	Rural Development
RDEC	:	Rural Development Engineering Centre
RDP	:	Rural Development Project
REIN	:	Renewable Energy Information Network
RET	:	Renewable Energy Technology
RIIP-2	:	Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project
RMA	:	Road Maintenance Association
ROSC	:	Reaching Out-of School Children
RS	:	Remote Sensing
RUC	:	Road User's Committee
RWP	:	Rural Works Programme
SAE	:	Sub-Assistant Engineer
SE	:	Superintending Engineer
SEM&E	:	Socio-Economic Monitoring and Evaluation
SEQAEP	:	Secondary Education Quality and Access Enhancement Project
SIC	:	Slum Improvement Committee
SIDA	:	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SRC	:	Staff Review Committee
SRE	:	Sustainable Rural Energy
TIP	:	Thana Irrigation Plan
TTDC	:	Thana Technical Development Committee
TU	:	Training Unit
UGIAP	:	Urban Governance Improvement Action Program
UGIIP	:	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UPC	:	Union Parishad Complex
UPPRP	:	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Project
WMCA	:	Water Management Cooperative Association
WMCA	:	Water Management Co-operative Association
WP	:	Works Programme
WPW	:	Works Programme Wing
XEN	:	Executive Engineer

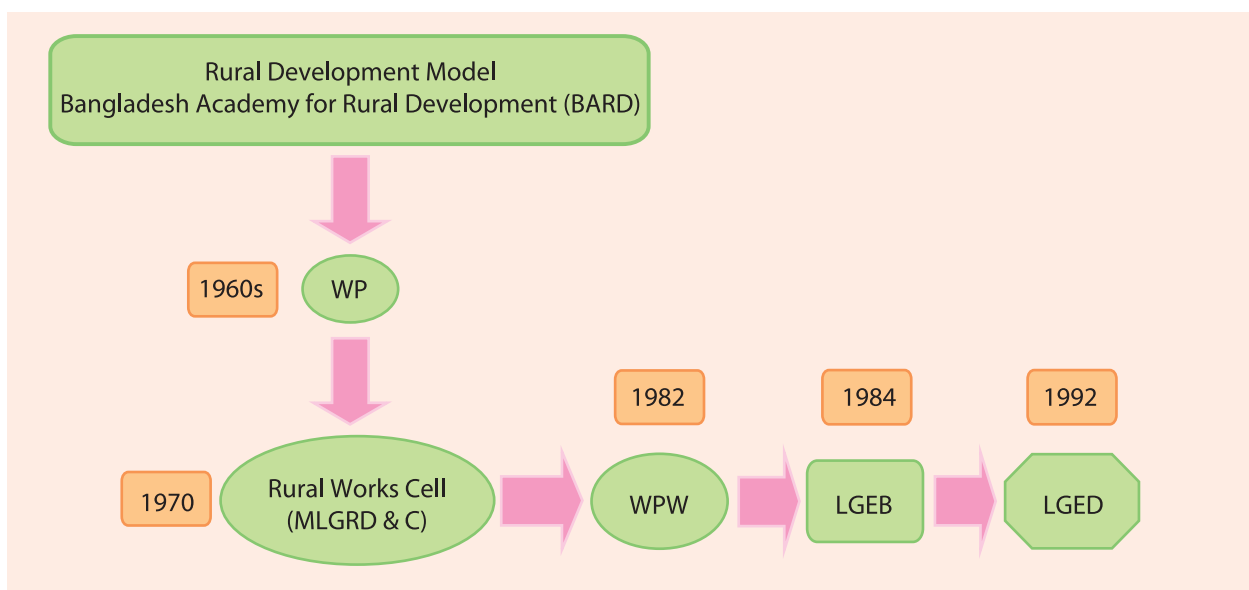
Evolution of LGED

Local Government Engineering Department, popularly known as LGED, is an outcome of its evolution from a rural works component of the integrated rural development programme of the early 1960s to its formalization and rapid growth as a public sector department over the next 35 years. Looking back on early sixties, it is revealed that Works Programme (WP), with components on Rural Works Programme (RWP), Thana Irrigation Plan (TIP) and Thana Technical Development Committee (TTDC), was started. Subsequent to its establishment as an Engineering Cell of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (MLGRD&C) in the 1970s, it grew in to a Works Programme Wing (WPW) in 1982 borne on the

development budget in two operating units covering nation-wide rural works and urban works. Following the decentralization policy of 1982, the organization was transformed in to the Local Government Engineering Bureau (LGEB) in 1984 under the government revenue budget with a substantial increase in staff deployed at Upazila level.

LGEB was ultimately upgraded as the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) in 1992 with the formal status of a department under the Local Government Division of the Ministry of the Local Government Rural Development and Co-operatives. LGED has eventually turned in to its own as a dynamic public organization of the country.

Figure1: Organizational evolution of LGED



Mission, Vision and Strategic Plan of LGED

Mission Statement of LGED

Stimulation of a well-developed sense of purpose and culture of enterprise amongst staff in all of LGED have been formalized into an organizational mission focused on the promotion of socio-economic development and poverty reduction for rural and urban citizens. LGED'S Mission Statement thus discreetly describes the purpose of the

organization as development and management of local infrastructure towards increasing farm / non-farm production, generating employment, improving socio-economic conditions, promoting local governance, reducing poverty and acting as an agent of change at the local level.

Vision Statement of LGED

The Vision Statement of LGED is very clearly articulated, which states that:

The clarity about the future direction of LGED as an organization has been made in its vision statement through a set of goals representing future

developments and improvements in the organization. LGED would continue to remain professionally competent, efficient and an effective public sector agency to performing the inter-related and complementary functions of:

- Developing, maintaining and managing transport, trading and small scale water resources infrastructure at the local level by ensuring LGI and community participation and taking care of environmental and social issues.
- Providing technical and institutional support to strengthen the local government institutions and serving local communities and other stakeholders.

Strategic Plan for LGED

LGED has set forth its Strategic Plan in order to translate its Mission and Vision into reality. This Strategic Plan of LGED is a two-fold manifestation

comprising plans for core functions and plans for supporting functions.

Box 1 : Strategic Plans under core functions of LGED

- Plan for rural infrastructure development and management
- Plan for small scale water resources development and management
- Plan for urban infrastructure development
- Plan for generating employment at the local level
- Plan for strengthening local government institutions and promoting local governance

Box 2 : Strategic Plans under supporting functions of LGED

- Plan for development of ICT framework for LGED functions
- Plan for improvement of financial management, accounts and audit
- Plan for Human Resource Development of LGED, LGIs and other stakeholders
- Plan for community participation and empowerment
- Plan for facilitating gender equity
- Plan for environmental and social issues
- Plan for effective monitoring and evaluation system

LGED follows Government Policies and Strategies

LGED formulates its planning for all of its development activities keeping in full consonance with the national policies and strategies. The relevant government policies and strategies have been excerpted herein:

Step Towards Change: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction II (FY 2009-11)

Key issues as identified in the National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction-II, 2008 and relevant to LGED are:

Road Transport and Rural Road Connectivity

Road development is critical to socio-economic development and poverty reduction. An improved road communication system reduces road user costs and costs of production and thus facilitates socio-economic development of the country. It contributes to the reduction of poverty by creating employment opportunities for all, including women, increasing the mobility of working people and facilitating the distribution of capital and consumption of goods. Moreover, it contributes to the expansion of markets, augmentation of regional balance and creation of investment opportunities, all of which are conducive to economic growth and poverty reduction. Furthermore, it supports human resource development through improved access to health and education services.

The main goal of rural infrastructure improvement and rural road connectivity is development of road communication to link growth centres, Union Parishad headquarters, Upazila Parishad headquarters, social service institutions like schools and hospitals with the national road network on a priority basis.

Challenge of Demand and Supply of Water for Agriculture in the Dry Season

The over-dominance of ground water use in agriculture is pre-empting the possibility for environmental replenishment and balance. It causes droughts and hasten desertification. The strategy for the Water Sector, therefore, discourages strongly the use of ground water and encourages to increase surface water use until a threshold of ground water storage is achieved for all hydrological regions.

Goals of Urbanization and Need for Planned Development

The overall goal of urbanization is to ensure planned urbanization for growth and equity. The specific goals are to: promote urban development for balanced growth across the country and promote sustainable urbanization for poverty reduction and development. These point to the need for

comprehensive urban development and adoption of an integrated approach to urbanization, embracing cluster development of adjacent towns or a provision for satellite towns. One way to address these problems is to prepare and implement a Master Plan/Land Use Plan of each urban centre and strategic plans of regional and local authorities.

National Land Transport Policy (NLTP), 2004

The key features of the Policy are:

- Provide paved connection between all economic growth centres and country's road network
- Extend bridge/culvert construction on rural road network
- Foster higher level of mobility and access to basic support services
- Improve local markets
- Improve human skill

National Rural Development Policy 2001

The following issues have been emphasized in the National Rural Development Policy (NRDP) 2001:

- Integration of all activities in rural development with a view to alleviate poverty
- Improving quality of life of women and poor
- Economic empowerment of landless and marginal farmers
- Expansion of education, health, nutrition and family-welfare activities
- Creation of opportunities for rural people to become self-reliant economically
- Ensuring proper utilization of all existing resources

National Water Policy 1999

The National Water Policy formulated by the Government in 1999 aims at providing direction to all agencies working with the Water Sector. The Policy stipulates that the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) will implement all major surface water development projects and other FCDI projects with command area above 1000 hectares. The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and the Local Government Institutions (LGIs) will implement FCDI projects having command area of 1000 hectares or less.

Urban Management Policy Statement 1999

The rapid urbanization in Bangladesh, both in the major urban centres as well as in smaller towns, warrants a higher level of investment and improvement in urban public service delivery. The Government is committed to improve quality of life in cities and urban centres, particularly for the poor, to ensure that service delivery is commensurated with population density, and that over time, these urban centres become vibrant sources of opportunity, trade and economic growth. The Government of Bangladesh (Local Government Division) has an Urban Management Policy Statement issued in 1999. The key policies of the statement include the following:

Municipal Services:

The services that shall be provided and maintained by the Pourashavas and City Corporations to their constituents are (i) water supply, (ii) storm water drainage, (iii) solid waste disposal, (iv) public sanitation, (v) roads and traffic control system, (vi) public markets, (vii) public transport terminals, (viii) recreational parks and reserves, (ix) community centres, (x) street lighting etc.

Land Use:

Land Use Plans shall be prepared by Pourashavas and City Corporations in consultation with local communities and shall be periodically updated. Such plans shall form the basis for all properties and land development and the assessment of taxes.

Focus on Slum and Poor Communities:

Pourashavas and City Corporations shall provide services in slums, including provisions of water, drainage, footpath, sanitation, solid-waste disposal and street lighting.

Own-Source Revenues:

Pourashavas and City Corporations shall generate sufficient revenues from their own sources to meet, at a minimum, all of their operating expenses.

Community Participation and Public Consultation:

Pourashavas and City Corporations shall conduct periodic public meetings to advise their constituents regarding their activities as well as to engage the public in consultations on investment choices, decisions and priorities.

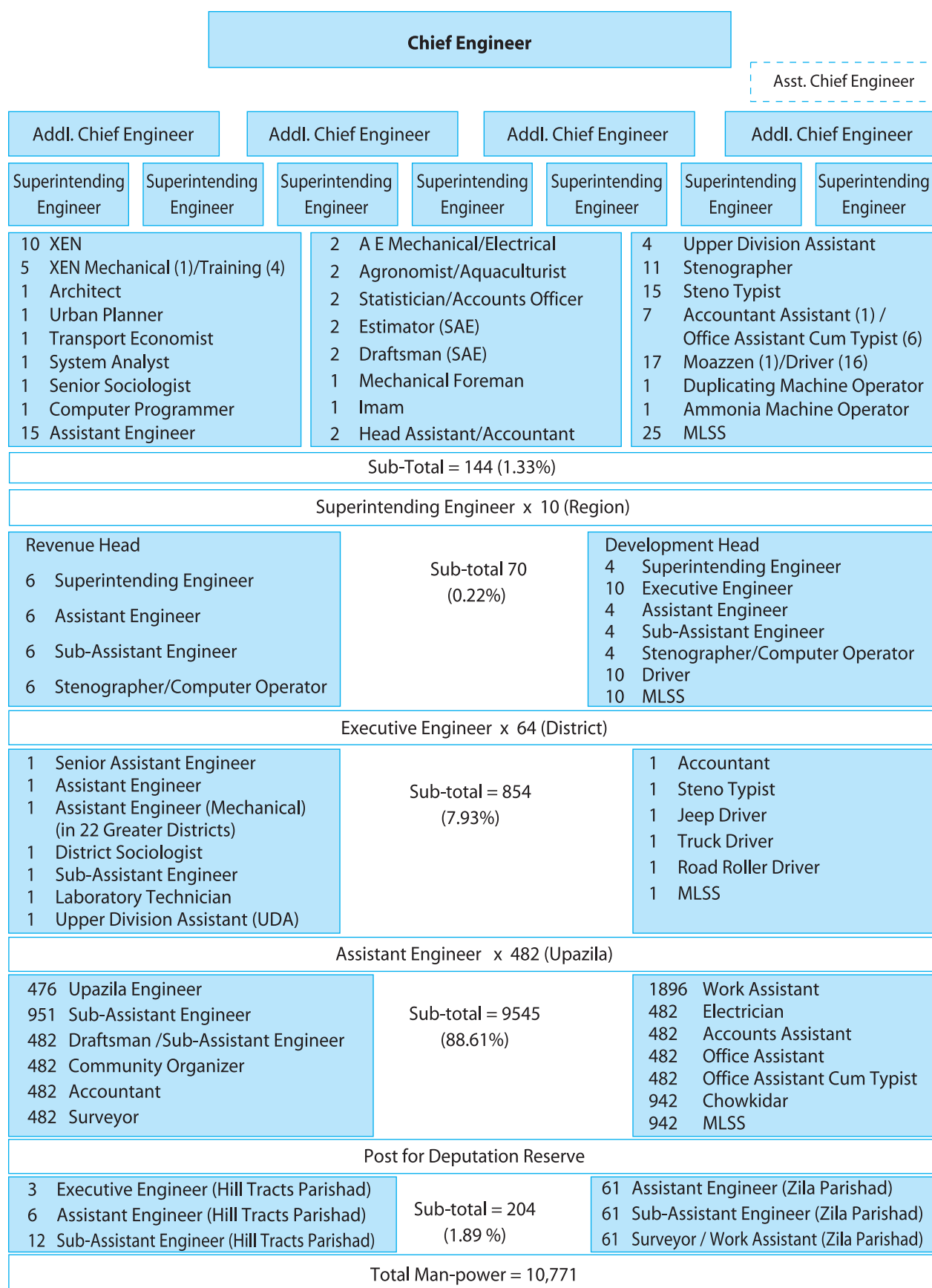
Role of Women:

Maximizing the participation of women shall be accorded high priority.

Organization of LGED

LGED is the primary agency in Bangladesh for planning, implementing, maintaining and monitoring rural roads and rural infrastructure including small scale water resources structures. It also implements programmes for urban infrastructure development. LGED is headed by a Chief Engineer (CE) and he is assisted by 4 Additional Chief Engineers (ACE), 7 Superintending Engineers (SE), 16 Executive Engineers (XEN), 15 Assistant Engineers (AE) and other professional staff at the headquarters. There are 10 Superintending Engineers at the regional level, 64 Executive Engineers at the district level and 482 Upazila Engineers at Upazila level. LGED has a total of 10,771 officers and staff of which 144 are working at the headquarters level (1.33% of the total man-power), 854 at the district level (7.93% of the total man-power), 204 in the Hill Tracts / Zila Parishad on deputation (1.89% of the total man-power), 24 in the six regions (0.22% of the total man-power) and 9,545 at the Upazila level (88.61% of the total man-power). The organization chart of LGED, given below, reveals a highly decentralized nature of LGED's organizational structure :

Figure 2 : Organization Chart of LGED



Different Units at LGED HQ

LGED adopts a systematic approach to fulfill its Mission. To facilitate that, it has established in the

following 14 Units in LGED headquarters:

Box 3 : Units in LGED HQ

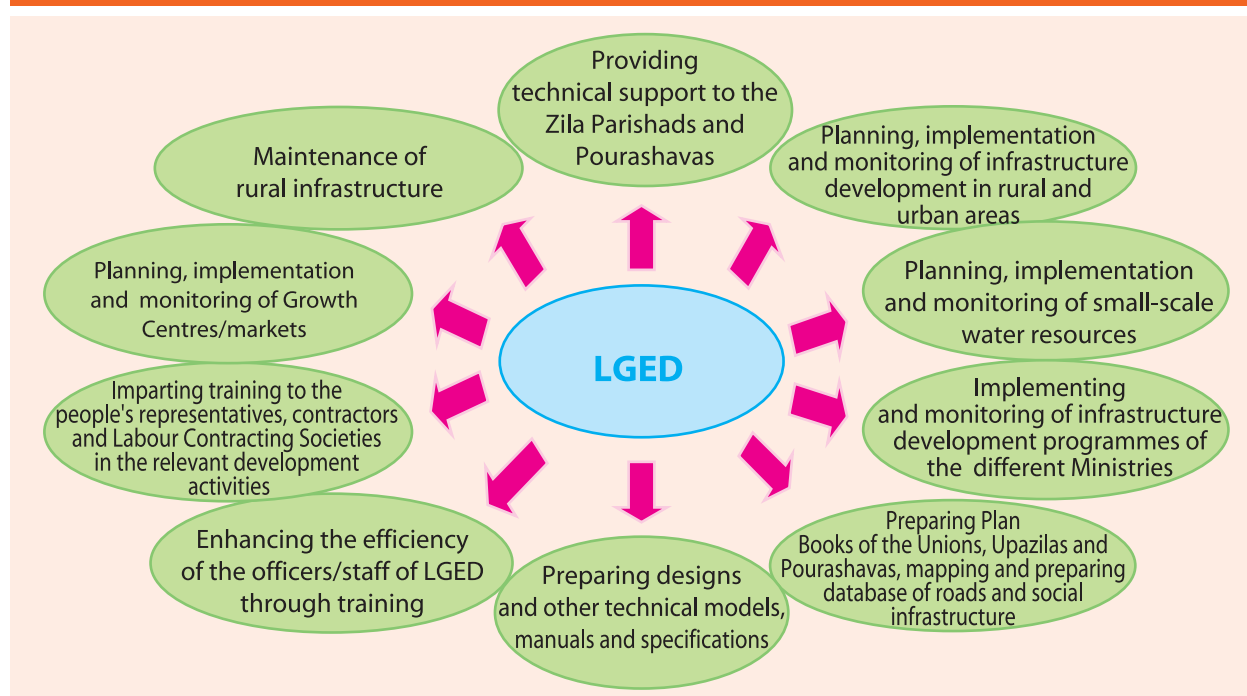
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| • Administration | • Geographic Information System (GIS) |
| • Planning | • Urban Management Support |
| • Design | • Quality Control |
| • Integrated Water Resource Management | • Training |
| • Environmental Management | • Maintenance Management |
| • Monitoring and Evaluation | • Road Safety |
| • Management Information System (MIS) | • Procurement |

LGED's Mandate

LGED's mandate was derived from three of the four original functions under the Comilla Rural Development Model, which manifested the provision of rural physical infrastructure, irrigation, training and urban development activities. Its mandate was also inferred from the Strategy for Rural Development (RD) Projects (A Sectoral Policy Paper of the Planning Commission), January, 1984. The Strategy articulated three priority areas, which were (i) development of

physical infrastructure including roads, storage and markets (ii) irrigated agriculture, minor drainage and flood control works and (iii) production and employment programme for the rural poor. The outcome of a subsequent study titled Rural Infrastructure Strategy Study, 1996 did not suggest any major changes to the above priority areas. LGED's organizational functions would be further clear from the diagram shown below:

Figure 3 : Functions of LGED

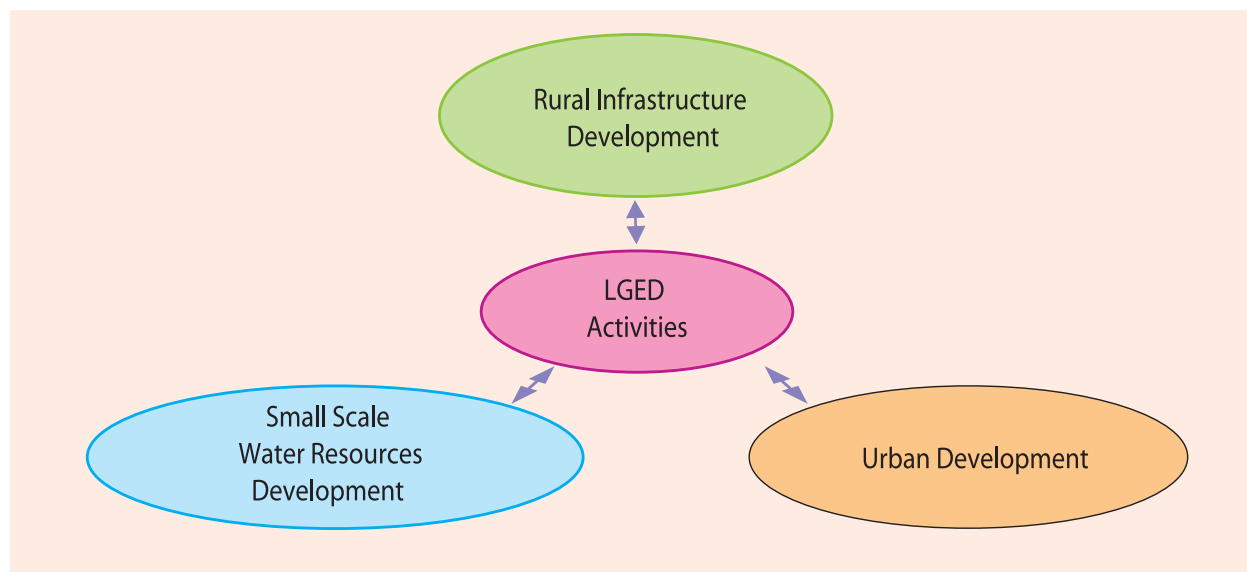


Core Activities of LGED

LGED's core activities mainly encompass three areas.

Following is a diagrammatic presentation in this respect.

Figure 4 : Areas of activities of LGED



Activities Under LGED Projects

Rural Infrastructure Development

The box given below contains the list of activities, which are normally carried out under the

development projects by LGED to develop rural infrastructure :

Box 4 : Activities under Rural Infrastructure Development

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction / Improvement of Upazila Road, Union Road, Village Road and their appurtenant structures • Construction of submersible road in Haor area • Development of ferry ghat / landing stage • Maintenance of Upazila Road, Union Road, Village Road and their appurtenant structures • Maintenance of rural road, bridge / culvert and growth centre / rural market by destitute women • Tree planting and tending • Re-excavation of derelict pond for pisciculture • Construction of Union Parishad Complex and Upazila Parishad Complex | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of growth centre, rural market and women market section • Construction of storage godown and multi-purpose centre • Construction of cyclone shelter and Killa • Construction of flood shelter • Construction of school building, additional class room, office building and residential quarters • Supply of school utilities and furniture • Complementary poverty reduction measure • Road safety measure • Capacity building of LGED |
|---|---|

Urban Development

The following box contains the activities of the LGED's projects on Urban Governance and

Infrastructure Development, as a whole or part :

Box 5 : Activities of LGED under Urban Development

- Construction of integrated town centre, (bus / truck terminal, market)
- Development of road, bridge and culvert and their appurtenant structures
- Development of storm water drainage system
- Improvement of sanitation system
- Solid-waste management
- Environment improvement including slum upgrading
- Institutional strengthening/capacity building of Pourashavas
- Modernization of management system and improvement of local governance
- Community need based infrastructure, education, community health care and support for basic service promotion
- Master Plan / Land Use Plan

Small Scale Water Resources Development

LGED's activities under Small Scale Water Resources

Development have been outlined in the box given hereunder:

Box 6 : Activities carried out by LGED under Small Scale Water Resources Development

Community based infrastructure development

- Flood management
- Drainage
- Water retention
- Command-area development

- Fishery infrastructure

- Tree planting and tending

Participationary Water Resources Development

- Beneficiary participation mobilization through NGO services



Photo 1 : Paved road with planted trees

Figure 5 : LGED Organizational Results Chain

