



# **Annual Report of LGED**

## **FY : 2007-2008**

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

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**January, 2009**

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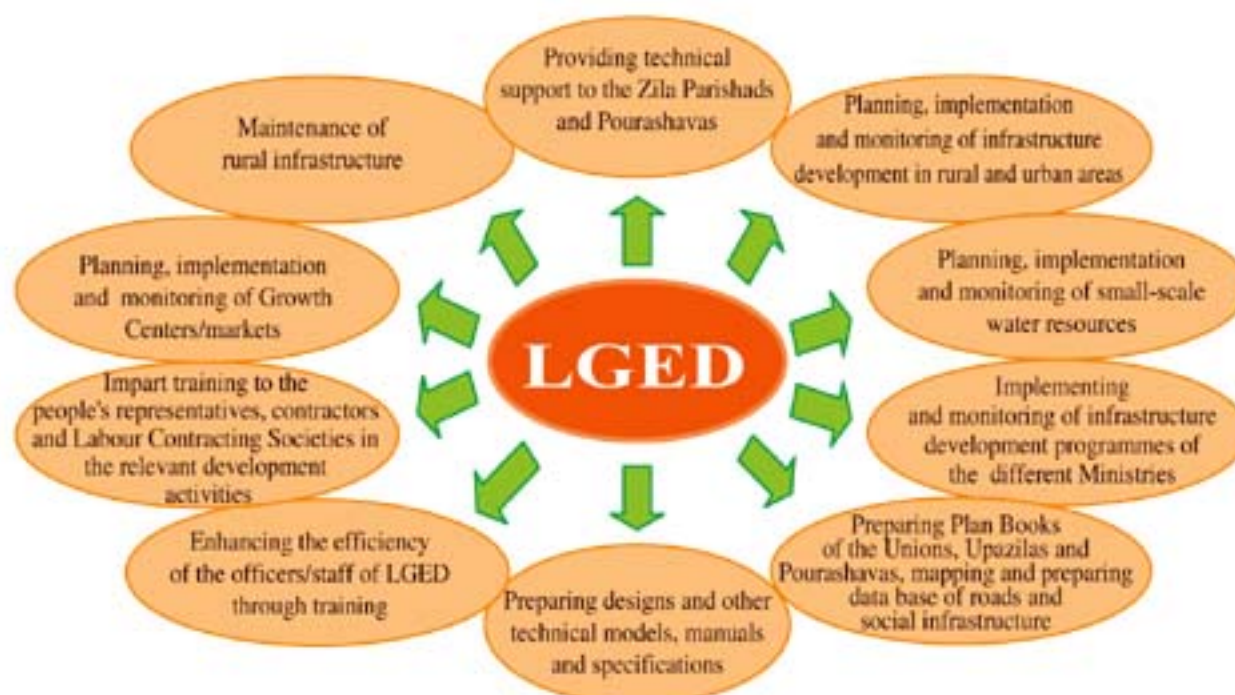
## A Report On The Development Programmes Implemented During The Fiscal Year 2007-08 By The Local Government Engineering Department

### 1.0 Introduction

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is an attached department to the Local Government Division of the Ministry of the Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives. It has been playing a vital role to provide technical support to the Local Government Institutions of the country and implementing programmes of the Government on development of infrastructures in the rural and urban areas of the country with the objective to improve environment and socio-economic condition, create employment opportunities and alleviate poverty through development of small-scale water resources. Implementation of different projects to construct rural and urban infrastructures across the country with the Government's own resources and financial support from the development partners is the LGED's major agenda.

### 1.1 Major responsibilities of LGED

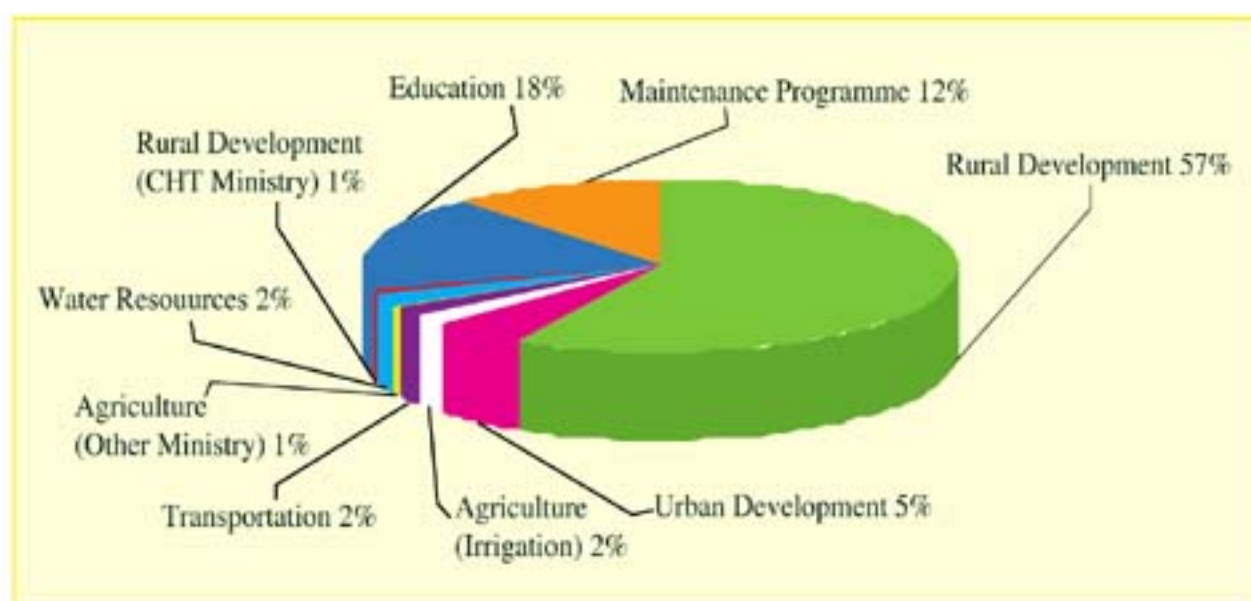
LGED implements various programmes of the Ministry of the Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives including other Ministries as shown below:



In order to carry out the stated responsibilities, LGED has employed officers and staff numbering a total of 10,287 in different positions of which 146 are working at the headquarters level (1.42% of the total man-power), 854 at the district level (8.30% of the total man-power), 204 are on deputation in the District Councils (1.98% of the total man-power), 24 at the six regions (0.24% of the total man-power) and 9,059 at the Upazila level (88.06% of the total man-power).

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

LGED implements various types of works on infrastructure improvement/construction/re-construction, rehabilitation and maintenance with overseas financial assistance and GOB financing. LGED implemented programmes worth Tk. 38.7681 billion as against a total revised allocation of Tk. 43.5062 billion, received during 2007-08 under the Local Government Division and other Ministries, which was about 22.30% of the total allocation of the Government's Annual Development Programme. LGED achieved physical and financial progress to the extent of 92.50% and 89% respectively on the physical programmes taken up during 2007-08. The pie-chart shown below has demonstrated LGED's allocations under different sectors of the Revised Annual Development Programme of FY 2007-08:



### Major activities of LGED :

Rural Infrastructure	Urban Infrastructure	Development of Small scale Water Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Construction/reconstruction/ rehabilitation of road</li> <li>▶ Construction/re-construction of bridge/culvert</li> <li>▶ Improvement of Growth Center/market</li> <li>▶ Construction of landing stage/jetty</li> <li>▶ Construction of Union Parishad Complex</li> <li>▶ Construction of Upazila Parishad Complex</li> <li>▶ Construction/re-habilitation of cyclone/flood shelter</li> <li>▶ Tree plantation programme</li> <li>▶ Micro-credit programme</li> <li>▶ Agriculture, fisheries and live stock development</li> <li>▶ Maintenance of infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Construction/reconstruction of road/foot-path</li> <li>▶ Construction/re-construction of drain</li> <li>▶ Construction of bus/truck terminal</li> <li>▶ Improvement of market</li> <li>▶ Construction of Town Centre</li> <li>▶ Construction of sanitary latrine</li> <li>▶ Installation of tube-well</li> <li>▶ Micro-credit programme</li> <li>▶ Garbage management</li> <li>▶ Slum improvement programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Construction of embankment</li> <li>▶ Construction of sluice-gate</li> <li>▶ Construction of rubber dam</li> <li>▶ Excavation and reexcavation of canal</li> <li>▶ Construction/reconstruction of flood control embankment</li> </ul>



Besides the programmes of the Local Government Division, LGED has also been successfully implementing a fair volume of development programmes 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 programmes during 2007-08 under the afore-mentioned Ministries has created a huge employment opportunities directly or indirectly simultaneously with the socio-economic development. Through implementation of development programmes, direct employment for 108.02 million man-days was created during 2007-08. Through engaging the distressed women under the Rural Road Maintenance programmes of LGED and construction of Women Trade Centers inside some specified Growth Centers, self-employment opportunities have opened up for the women. In addition to the development of infrastructures, LGED has been playing a definite role in creating employment opportunities through micro-credit programmes with the very objective to alleviate rural and urban poverty.

As a measure to ensure quality control and timely implementation of all development programmes, 6 inspection teams at Ministry level, 10 Superintending Engineers at regional level and 10 inspection teams at LGED headquarters level have been making regular physical inspection of various development programmes. Moreover, LGED has been making arrangements for training of its officials, representatives of the Local Government Institutions, beneficiaries, contractors and Labour Contracting Societies as a part of human resource development. A total of 162,519 trainees were provided with training on 6,411 courses for a total of 426,340 training days during 2007-08 of whom 73% belonged to the beneficiary groups.

## Major development programmes of LGED taken up during FY 2007-2008

### 2.0 Planning Related

#### 2.1 Preparation of Rural Road Master Plan

On reviewing the Rural Physical Infrastructure Inventory of the entire country in the context of the last Five Year Plan, the prevailing Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) and the road re-classification lately approved by the Planning Commission, balanced development is being given due weightage considering the overall development status of the different districts/regions, total demand, backwardness, availability of fund, etc and projects on infrastructure development are being developed and implemented. LGED sets priorities for the infrastructure development schemes by updating the Union Plan Books and the Upazila Plan Books using the GIS technology.

Initiatives have been taken very recently to prepare a long-term plan covering the period 2005-25 with the objectives to implement overall rural development programmes especially the improvement of rural communication system, an increase in the agricultural production, an improvement in the marketing of agricultural commodities, an enhancement in the institutional strength of



## Annual Report of LGED : FY 2007-2008

### 2.2 Objectives of Rural Road Master Plan

1. To identify an effective, useful 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 in order to facilitate agriculture production and marketing of different products.
4. To play a supportive role in alleviating poverty through employment generation and increased economic activities in the rural areas.
5. To complement the strengthening of Local Government Institutions and promoting good governance at 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 2007-08		Unimproved length/ number	Length to be improved/ number
			Fully (metalled)	Partially (HBB)	Target	Achievement		
1	<b>Upazila Road:</b>							
	Road (km)	36,166	21,477	3,077	1,406	1,316	13,373	16,450
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	3,82,293	32,1313	-	23,419	22,231	38,751	38,751
2	<b>Union Road</b>							
	Road (km)	42,329	11,768	3,761	1,615	1,470	29,091	32,852
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	3,30,409	2,15,124	-	5,039	4,421	1,10,864	1,10,864
3	<b>Rural Road Type-A</b>							
	Road (km)	94,059	7,991	5,605	646	5,588	85,480	91,085
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	4,47,396	2,34,977	-	2,016	1,757	2,10,662	2,10,662
4	<b>Rural Road Type-B</b>							
	Road (km)	77,276	2,377	2,288	431	393	45,506	76,794
	Bridge/Culvert (m)	2,48,929	97,655	-	1,344	1,171	1,50,103	1,50,103
5	<b>Growth Center (no.)</b>	2,100	1,396	-	119	113	591	591
6	<b>Rural Market (no.)</b>	15,263	1,050	-	80	75	14,138	14,138
7	<b>Union Parishad Complex (no.)</b>	4,491	1,961	-	436	130	2,530	2,530

### 3.0 Design Related

Following are the major functions of the LGED's Design Unit:

1. To prepare architectural and structural designs of the infrastructures like bridge, culvert, building, Michioniki, market, cyclone center, school building, bus terminal, health complex, auditorium, Union Parishad Complex, Model Thana, Poura Bhaban, residential quarters for the Executive Officers and Secretaries of the Zila Parishads etc.
2. To review the structural and architectural designs of the infrastructures prepared by the consultants of the different projects.
3. To preserve the structural and architectural soft copies of the various infrastructural plans and designs.
4. To provide necessary advice in resolving field level design-related issues. To prepare the designs and drawings on making physical verifications and giving appropriate technical advice.
5. To provide training to the field level engineers on design-related Softwares like AutoCAD, STAAD Pro etc.

#### 3.1 A list of the designs prepared during 2007-08 by the Design Unit .

SL No.	Infrastructure	Number
1	Bridge	165
2	Auditorium	10
3	Urban super-market	20
4	Municipal building	8
5	Primary school	3
6	Union Parishad Complex	7
7	Architectural designs	10
8	Duk Bungalow	5
9	Children Academy	8
10	Slope protection	3
11	Diabetic Hospital, Faridpur	1
12	BITAC building	3
13	Model Thana	6
14	Library-cum-Auditorium for the Bir Shereshto Language Soldiers	10
15	Cultural building	10
16	Integrated Health Care Centre, Faridpur	1

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There was a marked qualitative change in the overall activities of the LGED Design Unit during 2007-08. From the beginning of the last fiscal year, special emphasis has been given on the uses of Structural Analysis and Design Softwares and are being applied to the infrastructure.

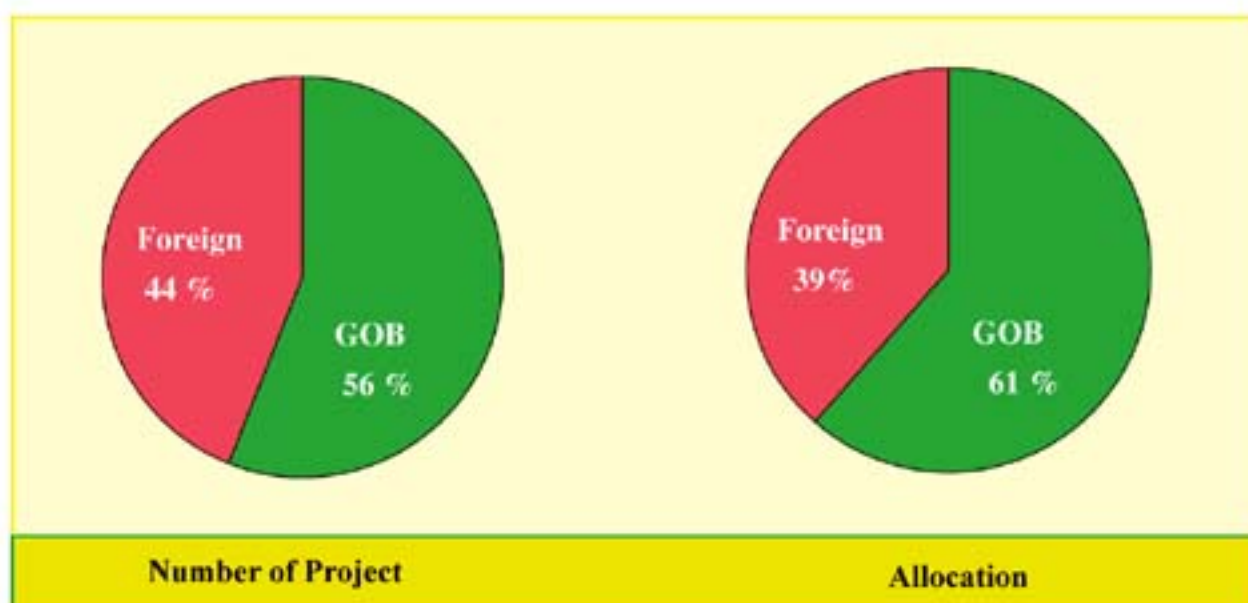
Involvement of all in working has increased than previously through mutual cooperation, interaction and utilizing the experiences of the officials of the Design Unit/Design Experts. Furthermore, the Executive Engineers at the district level were provided with proper technical guidance on preparation and submission of bridge construction proposals.

### 4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation Related

#### 4.1 Implementation

57 projects were under implementation by the LGED under the Local Government Division during the fiscal year 2007-08 of which 32 were GOB financed and 25 were foreign-assisted. Allocations for the said 57 projects was Tk. 29.183 billion in total, against which Tk.25.3555 billion (87%) was spent whereupon an average physical progress of 90% was achieved. All such programmes were implemented in accordance with the provisions of The Public Procurement Law, 2006 and The Public Procurement Rules, 2008 (PPR-2008). The field level officer/staff have mainly played the key role towards implementation of all these development programmes. LGED's PM&E Unit carried out monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation.

Pie-chart showing at a glance the number and the allocations in percentage of all projects under implementation of LGED during FY 2007-08.





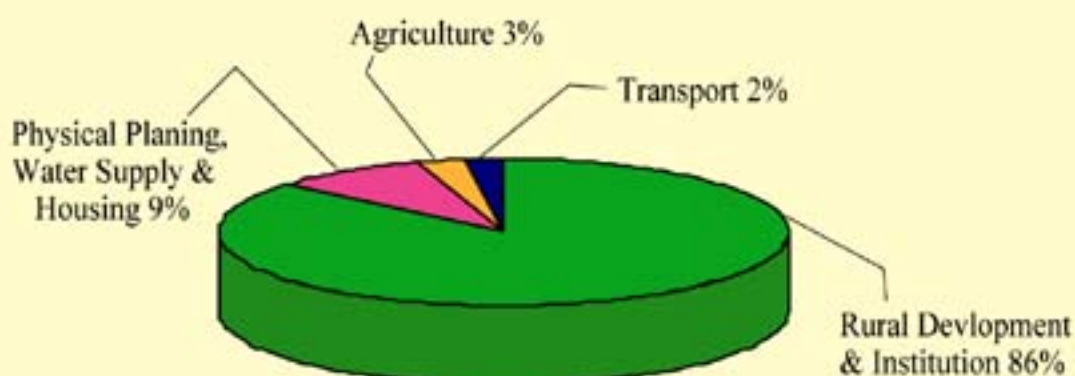
#### 4.1.1 Number of projects and their allocations during Financial Year 2007-08

Sector-wise summary on allocations, fund release and expenditures of the 57 projects implemented by LGED as included in the Revised ADP of FY 2007-08:

(Tk. in billion)

Sl. No.	Name of sector	Number of project	Project costs	Fiscal year 2007-2008			
				Revised Allocation	Funds released (% of allocation)	Expenditures (% of allocation)	Physical progress
1	Rural Development and Institution	38	174.549	25.1838	24.3995 (97%)	21.8521 (87%)	89%
2	Physical Planning, Water Supply and Housing	12	34.2249	2.2965	2.2759 (99%)	2.2152 (96%)	99%
3	Agriculture	3	9.0452	0.7722	0.7457 (97%)	0.7317 (95%)	97%
4	Transport	4	12.0853	0.9305	0.6334 (68%)	0.5566 (60%)	73%
<b>Total :</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>229.9043</b>	<b>29.183</b>	<b>28.0545 (96%)</b>	<b>25.3555 (87%)</b>	<b>90%</b>

Pie-chart showing at a glance the sector-wise expenditures of 57 projects under implementation of LGED as included in the Revised ADP of FY 2007-08



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### 4.1.2 List of LGED projects included in the Revised Annual Development Programme of FY 2007-08

Sl. No.	Project Code - Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/08		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
(A) Sector : Rural Development & Institution (RD & I)						
1	6950-Rural Development Project-20: Infrastructure, Greater Comilla District (6th revised) (3406.520/1997-98 to 2007-08).	244.900	158.104	77%	65%	IDB
2	6580-Construction of Union Parishad Complex Building (2nd revised). (7556.800/1998-99 to 2008-09)	652.000	456.832	62%	70%	GOB
3	6010-Rural Dev. Project-24 : Greater Faridpur Infrastructure Development (Rural Infrastructure Development Through Participation and Employment Generation (3rd revised). (5009.20/1998-99 to 2008-09)	268.100	241.413	96%	90%	JBIC & GOB
4	5034-Greater Jessore District Infrastructure Development Project (1st revised) (1815.000/1998-99 to 2008-09)	245.500	176.367	74%	72%	GOB
5	5038-Construction of Bridge on Upazila & Union Road (Formal Construction of Portable Steel Bailey Bridges under Netherlands Assistance ORET Programme.) (2nd revised). (1705.591/1998-99 to 2008-09)	250.000	205.885	95%	82%	GOB
6	5043-Development of Union Parishad Connecting Roads: Patuakhali and Barguna Districts (Revised) (1750.000/1998-99 to 2007-08)	183.500	182.355	100%	99.4%	GOB
7	5020-Greater Khulna District Infrastructure Development Project. (Revised).(1320.442/2000-01 to 2008-09)	111.700	76.882	73.2%	69%	GOB
8	5330-Rural Development Project: (Development of Road, Bridges/Culverts, GC/Bazars, etc.) (5000.000/2000-01 to 2007-08)	850.000	844.732	100%	99.4%	GOB

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SL No.	Project Code - Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/08		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
9	6780-Construction and Reconstruction of Roads, Bridges & Culverts in Rural Areas on Priority Basis (Part-III) (Revised) (6157.035/2001-02 to 2009-10)	600.000	590.146	98.5%	98.4%	GOB
10	5910-Rural Development Project: Greater Mymensingh Districts. (2635.566/2001-02 to 2008-09)	500.000	448.876	91.2%	90%	GOB
11	5990-Cyclone Rehabilitation Project : Entire Coastal Areas (Phase-II) (revised) (1979.500/2001-02 to 2008-09)	500.000	374.899	82.3%	75%	DRGA & GOB
12	5320-Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Communication and Hat-Bazar Development & Rehabilitation). (21281.600/2001-02 to 2010-11)	1500.000	1487.274	99.2%	99.2%	GOB
13	6925-Rural Infrastructure Development Project (2nd Phase). (4000.000/2002-03 to 2008-09)	683.800	682.518	99.99%	99.8%	GOB
14	5015-Greater Kushtia District Infrastructure Development Project (st revised).(876.400/2002-03 to 2007-08)	311.900	282.621	91%	91%	GOB
15	5835-Greater Dhaka District Infrastructure Development Project. (2250.000/2002-03 to 2008-09)	300.000	257.900	100%	86%	GOB
16	6935-Rural Development Project : Greater Noakhali & Chittagong Districts. (Revised) (3194.813/2002-03 to 2009-10)	570.600	485.309	87%	85%	IDB
17	5435- Greater Bogra, Rajshahi & Pabna Districts Infrastructure Development Project. (2300.000/2002-03 to 2008-09)	401.600	243.583	79%	61%	GOB
18	5065- Greater Rangpur & Dinajpur Districts Rural Infrastructure Development Project. (1450.000/2002-03 to 2008-09)	228.800	227.256	99.4%	99%	GOB



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Sl. No.	Project Code - Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/08		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
19	7018- Community Based Resource Management Project. (2004.663/2002-03 to 2013-14)	254.000	245.300	97%	97%	IFAD
20	7008- Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project: 25 Greater Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal & Patuakhali Districts. (8481.680/2003-04 to 2008-09)	2000.000	1999.977	100%	100%	ADB/ KfW/ GTZ
21	7000- Rural Development Project, Infrastructure Development : 26 (2nd revised) (24462.458/2003-04 to 2009-10)	3800.000	3420.403	90%	90%	IDA
22	6060- Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Greater Comilla District. (1200.000/2003-04 to 2008-09)	230.000	159.985	75%	70%	GOB
23	5005- Sylhet Division Rural Infrastructure Development Project : Phase-II (Revised) (1650.000/2004-05 to 2008-09)	470.000	416.180	89%	89%	IDB
24	5120- Construction of Light Traffic Bridge on Rural Roads Project. (3000.000/2003-04 to 2007-08)	850.000	849.842	100%	100%	GOB
25	5040- ADB Assisted Emergency Flood Damage Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project-2004.(5518.820/2004-05 to 2007-08)	481.300	475.400	100%	99%	ADB
26	5135- Eastern Bangladesh Rural Infrastructure Development Project (EBRIDP): Greater Chittagong, Noakhali & Sylhet Districts. (8271.200/2004-05 to 2008-09)	3550.500	3232.473	95.1%	91%	JBIC
27	5009- Project for the Provision of Portable Steel Bridges on Upazila & Union Roads. (3700.000/2005-06 to 2008-09)	727.400	721.939	100%	99.2%	Govt. of Japan
28	6570- Rural Infrastructure Development (Public Priority Rural Communication & Rural Market Development & Rehabilitation) Project : Part-II. (9950.000/2005-06 to 2010-11)	1750.000	1402.933	81.0%	80.2%	GOB

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Sl. No.	Project Code - Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/08		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
29	5013- Construction of Newly Created & River Eroded Upazila Bhaban Project (731.100/2005-06 to 2008-09)	170.000	151.685	90%	89.2%	GOB
30	5325- Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions (2943.700/01/02/06 to June, 2013)	82.000	76.500	96%	93.3%	IFAD,
31	5335- Construction of Steel Baily Bridge Project (3rd Phase). (1981.400/2005-06 to 2009-10)	710.000	5.350	0.75%	0.75%	DFID
32	5007- Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP-2). (17375.000/2006-07 to 2010-11)	633.500	394.726	77.4%	62.3%	ADB,
33	5008- Integrated Village Infrastructure Development Project. (959.200/2006-07 to 2010-11)	39.500	38.791	100%	98.2%	IDB
34	6070- Agriculture Sector Programme Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access Component-3 (RRMAIDP) (3000.000/2006-07 to 2010-11)	370.000	356.891	98%	96.5%	DANIDA
35	6080- Greater Rajshahi District Infrastructure Development Project. (1162.400/2006-07 to 2008-09)	2.200	1.229	52.0%	55.9%	IDB
36	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007. (Part-B, Rural Infrastructure) (3084.500/2007-08 to 2009-10)	617.000	435.887	85%	71%	ADB, JBIC & CIDA
37	Union Infrastructure Development Project (Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha & Nilphamari Districts). (1398.500/2007-08 to 2011-12)	10.000	9.854	100%	98.5%	GOB
38	6000- Construction of Road & Bridge in Laxmipur District. (130.000/2006-07 to 2008-09)	34.000	33.760	99.3%	99.3%	JDCF
<b>Total :</b>		<b>25183.800</b>	<b>21852.056</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>87%</b>	

# Annual Report of LGED : FY 2007-2008

Sl. No.	Project Code - Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/08		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
(B) Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply & Housing (PPWS & H)						
39	5410- Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development Project - 2 (5th Revised). (4159.139/1995-96 to 2007-08).	38.000	35.614	100%	94%	ADB/ GOB
40	6830- Municipal Services Project. (8421.496/1998-99 to 2009-10).	212.000	193.071	95%	91%	IDA
41	5051- Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project. (5163.864/2003-04 to 2008-09)	1250.000	1248.711	100%	99.9%	ADB
42	5080- Bogra Town Infrastructure Development Project. (518.000/2004-05 to 2007-08)	45.000	38.426	96.4%	85%	GOB
43	5030- Rehabilitation of 2004 Flood Damaged Urban Physical Infrastructure Project (Revised). (2354.476/2004-05 to 2007-08)	182.400	182.089	100%	99.8%	ADB
44	5025- District Town Infrastructure Development Project. (1493.927/2004-05 to 2008-09)	55.000	53.354	97%	97%	GOB
45	5085- Upazila Town Infrastructure Development Project. (1743.400/2004-05 to 2008-09)	136.600	119.784	100%	88%	GOB
46	5100- Reconstruction of Masimpur Bridge & Development of Bridge Connecting Road in Sylhet Town. (44.500/2006-07 to 2007-08)	10.000	4.455	100%	45%	GOB
47	5300- Construction of Bridge on Gulshan Lake to link Road No. 11 of Banani and Road No. 41 of Gulshan. (145.000/2006-07 to 2008-09)	65.000	64.994	100%	99.99%	GOB
48	8107- Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project. (8160.209/2007-08 to 2014-15)	151.700	143.158	99%	94.4%	UNDP & OFID



# Annual Report of LGED : FY 2007-2008

SL. No.	Project Code - Project Name (Project Cost / Duration)	RADP Allocation (Tk. in million)	Expenditure (Tk. in million)	Progress during July-June/08		Source of Funding
				Physical	Financial	
49	8108- Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007. (Part-C, Municipal Infrastructure) (1910.203/2007-08 to 2009-10)	103.200	101.705	99%	99%	ADB, JBIC & CIDA
50	5061- TA for Preparing the Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIP-2). (47.600/January 2007 to June 2008)	47.600	29.827	100%	63%	ADB
<b>Total:</b>		<b>2296.500</b>	<b>2215.188</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>96%</b>	
<b>(C) Sector : Agriculture (Sub-Sector : Irrigation)</b>						
51	5021- 2nd Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project. (4388.216/2001-02 to 2008-09).	750.000	714.921	98%	95.3%	ADB, GON & Japan
52	5360- Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-projects. (231.760/2007-08 to 2008-09)	9.500	9.395	100%	99%	GOB
53	8114- Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensingh, Sylhet and Faridpur Areas. (4540.000/2007-08 to 2012-13)	12.700	7.374	60%	58%	JBIC
<b>Total :</b>		<b>772.200</b>	<b>731.690</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>95%</b>	
<b>(D) Sector : Transportation</b>						
54	5290- Construction of some Important Feeder Roads and Bridges in Greater Sylhet District (Revised). (2240.000/1999-00 to 2010-11)	230.000	229.999	100%	100%	GOB
55	5050- Public Priority Upazila Road Development Project (Revised). (4170.538/2004-05 to 2010-11)	400.000	250.685	64%	63%	GOB
56	5070- Upazila Road Development Project. (5150.000/2004-05 to 2009-10)	300.000	75.927	65%	25.3%	GOB
57	5340- Construction of Bridge Over Brahmanputra River on Salatia Bazar-Haziganj Bazar-Dewanganj Bazar Road, LGED. (430.000/2007-08 to 2011-12)	0.500	0.000	0%	0%	JDCF
<b>Total:</b>		<b>930.500</b>	<b>556.611</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>60%</b>	
<b>Grand Total :</b>		<b>29183.000</b>	<b>25355.545</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>87%</b>	

#### 4.1.3 List of 9 projects completed during 2007-08

SL No.	Project Name	Project Duration	Project Cost (Tk. in million)
<b>Sector : Rural Development &amp; Institution (RD &amp; I)</b>			
1	Rural Development Project-20 : Infrastructure, Greater Comilla District.	1997-98 to 2007-08	3406.50
2	Development of Union Parishad Connecting Roads: Patuakhali and Barguna Districts.	1998-99 to 2007-08	1750.00
3	Greater Kushtia District Infrastructure Development Project.	2002-03 to 2007-08	876.40
4	ADB Assisted Emergency Flood Damage Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project-2004.	2004-05 to 2007-08	5518.80
<b>Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply &amp; Housing (PPWS &amp; H)</b>			
5	Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development Project - 2.	1995-96 to 2007-08	4159.10
6	Bogra Town Infrastructure Development Project.	2004-05 to 2007-08	518.00
7	Rehabilitation of 2004 Flood Damaged Urban Physical Infrastructure Project (Revised).	2004-05 to 2007-08	2354.50
8	Reconstruction of Masimpur Bridge & Development of Bridge Connecting Road in Sylhet Town.	2006-07 to 2007-08	44.50
9	TA for Preparing the Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP-2).	January 2007 to June 2008	47.60

#### 4.1.4 List of 7 New Projects approved for implementation during 2007-08

SL No.	Project Name (Implementation Period)	Project Cost (Tk. in million)	Source of Funding
<b>Sector : Rural Development &amp; Institution (RD &amp; I)</b>			
1.	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007. (Part-B, Rural Infrastructure) (2007-08 to 2009-10)	3084.50	IDB
2.	Union Infrastructure Development Project (Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha & Nilphamari Districts).(2007-08 to 2011-12)	1398.50	GOB
3.	Rural Employment and Road Maintenance Programme (RERMP). (2007-08 to 2012-13)	9430.00	GOB



Sl. No.	Project Name (Implementation Period)	Project Cost (Tk. in million)	Source of Funding
<b>Sector : Physical, Planning, Water Supply &amp; Housing (PPWS &amp; H)</b>			
4.	Construction of Bridge on Gulshan Lake to link Road No. 11 of Banani and Road No. 41 of Gulshan. (2006-07 to December 2008)	145.00	GOB
5.	Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project (part-2). (2007-08 to 2014-15)	8160.20	UNDP & OFID
6.	Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation (Sector) Project-2007. (Part-C, Municipal Infrastructure).(2007-08 to 2009-10)	1910.20	ADB, JBIC & CIDA
<b>Sector : Agriculture (Sub-Sector : Irrigation)</b>			
7.	Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensingh, Sylhet and Faridpur Areas. (2007-08 to 2012-13)	4540.00	JBIC

#### 4.1.5 Activities of the Procurement Unit

After enactment of the Public Procurement Regulations 2003 by the Government on 30 September 2003, a separate Procurement Unit was established in January 2004 at the LGED headquarters. This Unit has been extending manifold support to all procuring offices of LGED in the implementation and monitoring of the Public Procurement Regulations, 2003. Subsequently on enactment of the Public Procurement Law, 2006 and The Public Procurement Rules, 2008 on 31 January 2008, copies of the Law and Rules were distributed among all the procuring entities under LGED. The Executive Engineers of the 64 districts and all the Project Directors were also provided with one-day orientation course later on. Approval was given to the annual procurement plans of 39 projects and 49 districts by this Unit in the fiscal year 2007-08. It has also taken measures to dispose of 15 different types complaints received from the contractors. Moreover, this unit actively participated in the different activities of the Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) and offered necessary support and maintained communication. Besides, this Unit has extended all assistance and cooperation in connection with the Second Public Procurement Reform Project (PPRP-II).



## 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 ADP, IMED, PIB, PA and RPA are forwarded to the concerned Ministry, IMED and the Finance Ministry. Besides, Project Completion Reports (PCR) of the completed projects are sent to the respective Ministries in the specified forms.

Requisite information are also provided for holding discussions between the representatives of the development partners or Missions and the Ministry. In addition, necessary particulars are furnished for preparation of working papers of the Pre-ECNEC, ECNEC and DPEC meetings.

### 4.2.2 Monthly Review Meeting

Prior to holding review meetings in the Local Government Division, monthly pre-review meeting is held in LGED under the Chairmanship of the Chief Engineer to define the strategic guidelines, review progress and address the identified issues on planning and implementation of the on-going projects. Besides, special review meetings are held, presided over by the Chief Engineer, to expedite progress of a few projects of national importance. Follow-up of implementing the decisions is made regularly.

Monthly progress review meeting is held regularly under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry on the basis of reports furnished by LGED in the ADP formats developed by the Local Government Division and the Monitoring and Evaluation Division in order to identify the problem issues and to show ways to address them. Quarterly and annual review meetings are held under the Chairmanship of the Minister/State Minister of the Ministry for Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives. 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.

### 4.2.3 Annual Review Meeting for Fiscal Year 2007-08

Annual review meeting is held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Engineer, LGED on the overall activities of the LGED, which is participated by the Additional Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers, Project Directors, Executive Engineers of the districts and other concerned officials. The annual review meeting for the financial year 2007-08 was held on the 2nd and 3rd February 2008, which was inaugurated by Mr. Sheikh Khurshid Alam, Secretary, Local Government Division as the Chief Guest. The meeting was presided by Mr. Md. Shahidul Hassan, Chief Engineer, LGED. The Honorable Chief Guest in his speech, reckoned the long success story of LGED and commented that LGED needs to remain ever vigilant to sustain this hard-earned fame. He stressed the need for maintaining quality in the implementation of development programmes along with ensuring transparency and accountability.

He urged the Executive Engineers of the districts to be more sincere in the programme implementation with more integrity and devoutness. He also hoped that the overall activities of LGED will gain further momentum in the days to come.



Sheikh Khurshdid Alam, Secretary, Local Government Division is seen speaking in the LGED's Annual Review Meeting

#### 4.2.4 Furnishing information to the Prime Minister's/Chief Advisor's Office and the National Assembly

1. Reports prepared on the progress of schemes prioritized by the Prime Minister, progress on implementation of road map, progress on tree plantation programmes and other reports as asked are prepared on the basis of information received from the Project Directors and the field level Executive Engineers are submitted regularly to the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission. Annual Progress Report on the activities carried out by LGED is also sent to the Prime Minister's Office.
2. Reports prepared on the basis of information provided by the field level Executive Engineers/Upazila Engineers and the Project Directors are sent to the National Assembly through the Local Government Division in facilitating 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.
3. 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 to be delivered in the National Assembly.
4. Requisite information were furnished for preparation of the working papers of the various Standing Committees of the 8th 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.

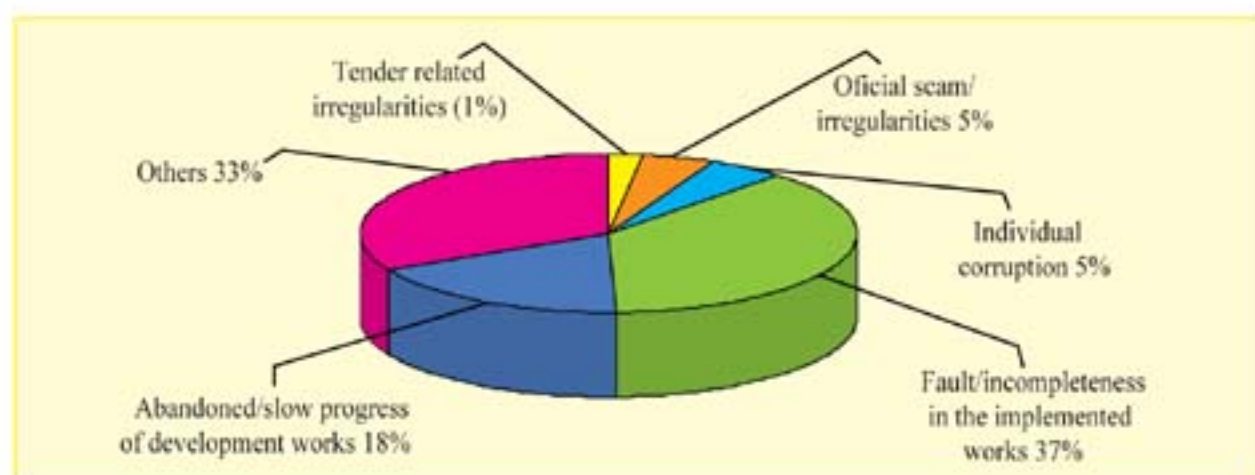


## Annual Report of LGED : FY 2007-2008

### 4.2.5 Actions taken on review of media news

Any allegations on development programmes implemented/under implementation by LGED, if made by the public or published in the print-media, is reviewed. In case of detection of any lapses, the concerned officials are directed for its immediate rectification. For failure to correct the faults, punitive measures follow against the concerned officers/staffs.

A total of 174 LGED related adverse reports came up in the national dailies during 2007-08. On review of such news, they were categorized as 4 tender-related irregularities, 8 on official scam/irregularities, 9 on individual corruption/irregularity/defalcation, 65 on fault/ incompleteness in the implemented works (bridges without approaches in majority cases), 31 on slow/abandoned development works and 57 others.



### 4.2.6 Review of Reports Furnished By the Inspection Teams during 2007-08.

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 intention of timely implementation of the projects by maintaining quality. Upon review of these inspection reports, instructions were issued to the field for necessary rectification works and the Administrative Section was informed simultaneously for taking administrative actions against the persons alleged for the irregularities.

94 development works were physically inspected by the Inspection Teams of the Local Government Division during 2007-08 of which 12 were labeled defective. 11 of these defective schemes have already been corrected. The remaining one is now under rectification. The teams also stated in their reports about non-detection of any faults in 13 districts, which are Manikgonj, Norshingdi, Tangail, Rajbari, Gopalganj, Rajshahi, Bogra, Naogaon, Sirajgonj, Panchogor, Kurigram, Feni and Barisal. Similarly, the Inspection Teams of the LGED headquarters have inspected 388 development works of which 166 were identified faulty. 109 faulty schemes have already been corrected and the remaining 57 are at present undergoing rectification process.



The regional Superintending Engineers made physical inspections into 1,781 development works during 2007-08 of which 806 were detected defective. Of these defective schemes, 458 have been rectified by this time. The remaining 348 schemes are being corrected at present.

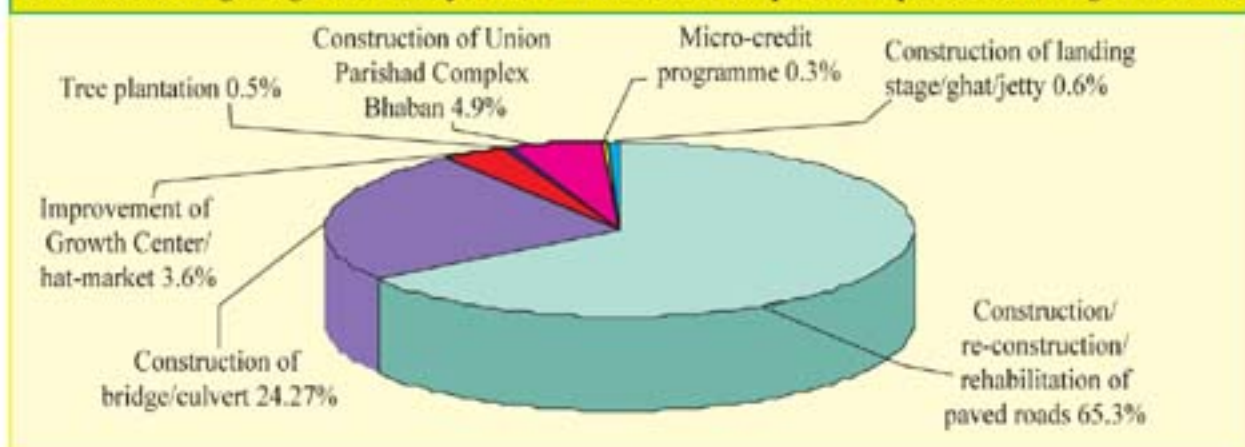
#### 4.2.7 Rural Infrastructure Development

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 here 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 resources. It is one of the major mandate of this department to develop and maintain the above two components.

Following are the particulars on major components of rural infrastructures implemented by LGED during 2007-08 under the Rural Development & Institution and Transport Sectors:

Sl. No.	Names of major components	Physical programme	Expenditures (Tk. in million)
1	Construction/re-construction/ rehabilitation of paved roads	3,769 km.	1,1220.70
2	Construction of bridges/culverts	29,600 m.	4248.20
3	Improvement of Growth Centers/haat-markets	187 Nos.	625.60
4	Tree plantation	1,201 Km.	80.90
5	Construction of Union Parishad Complex Bhaban	163 Nos.	845.40
6	Micro-credit programmes	520 Organizations	44.00
7	Construction of landing stages/jetty	41 Nos.	109.10
<b>Total</b>			<b>17173.90</b>

**Pie Chart showing at a glance the major rural infrastructure components implemented during FY 2007-08**



## Rural infrastructures implemented by LGED during 2007-08 in pictorial with data

### Road Improvement:

LGED has been playing a vital role in improving the socio-economic condition of the poor through road improvement in the face of strong demand by the local people and the public representatives. LGED has improved, mostly through its projects, 3,769 kilometers of rural roads all over the country at a cost of Tk. 11.2207 billion during 2007-08. As a result, the rural accessibility has become easier, agricultural production has increased, transportation facilities in marketing the commodities have improved, which has ultimately enhanced the living standard in rural areas. Over and above, the socio-economic improvement is reducing poverty in the rural areas and it has become convenient to reach various civic amenities there.

### Pictures showing imporved roads



The Secretary, IMED is seen visiting the Kaihata GC-Kuchimara Road, Ullapara, Sirajgonj



Rehabilitation of Basail-Nalua Road, Basail, Tangail.



Shahitpur Road in Netrokona district.



Durga Jamadar Pukur Road, Kahalu, Bogra.



### Construction of bridge/culvert:

There is no alternative to construction of roads/bridges for uninterrupted road communication aiming at socio-economic improvement and reduction of poverty of the poor people. LGED has thus constructed/ re-constructed/rehabilitated 29,600m of bridges/culverts all over the country at a total costs of about Tk.4.2482 billion during 2007-08. This has improved the social and economic condition and commercial arrangements including accessibility to the inhabitants of both sides of the rivers/canals. The overall improvement through construction of bridges/culverts along with road improvement did not create any adverse environmental effect either because of unhindered movement of fishes and other aquatic animals, and a solution to water logging. Conversely, poverty of the people is being reduced through socio-economic improvement of the areas.

#### Pictures showing bridges/culverts already completed



The Secretary, Local Government Division is visiting the Pukurjona bridge constructed in Patuakhali district



ADB Review Mission is visiting Pandab bridge constructed in Bakergonj Upazila under Barisal district



Mirzapur bridge in Sadar Upazila under Gazipur district



Bridge on Charjabbar-Steamerghat-Boirarchar Road on Hatia Upazila Link Road under Noakhali district



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### Improvement of Growth Center/market:

Growth Centers/markets are the nuclei of the rural economy and commerce. Improvement of Growth Centers along with infrastructures and providing other facilities is indispensable in resolving unemployment issues by engaging the unemployed youth in small and medium trades in conjunction with stimulating the rural economy. LGED, during 2007-08, has improved 187 Growth Centers/markets at a cost of Tk. 625.60 million under its different projects. As a result, involvement of the poor and the unemployed of rural areas has gone up in the activities like increased agricultural production, marketing of the produces, creating self-employment for the distressed women vis-a-vis poverty alleviation has taken place through wider expansion of rural economy and trade.

#### Pictures showing improved Growth Centers



Bibirpukur Haat, Kahalu, Bogra.



Amtala Haat, Rupsha, Khulna.

### Construction of Union Parishad Complex building:

In order to further strengthen the Union Parishad as an important institution of the Local Government, to provide infrastructural facilities for proper implementation of its activities and to make reach the government facilities at the door steps of the rural people, 163 Union Parishad Complexes have been constructed at a cost of about Tk. 845.40 million during 2007-08. Through these infrastructural facilities, it has become easier for the concerned service providing agencies/ officers of the organizations/staffs involved with the implementation of the development programmes of the government to play their respective role by establishing direct contact with the people of the areas.

#### Pictures of the already constructed Union Parishad Complex buildings



Dadpur Union Parishad Complex Building, Boalmari, Faridpur



Dhunot Union Parishad Complex Building, Dhunot, Bogra

#### 4.2.8 Urban infrastructure improvement

Population growth in the urban areas in the past two decades (1961-80) took place at 8 percent on an average. It came down at 6 percent in the decade stretching over 1981-90. Although the population growth in the urban areas has currently shown a declining trend, but there is least possibility of a fall of this rate below 4 percent by 2010, which is more than double of the country's population growth rate. According to the census of 2001, 24 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 migrating to the urban areas being forced by river erosion, natural calamities, scarce employment, etc. But due to inadequacy of infrastructural facilities compared to the demand of urban areas, extending sufficient civic facilities has not become possible. To address this issue, urban development projects financed under domestic and foreign resources are being implemented.

Basically, LGED is implementing the municipal development programmes with local and foreign resources. Since Eighties, the various development partners like World Bank, ADB, UNDP, UNICEF, DANIDA, Kfw, etc. have been participating in the construction of multifaceted infrastructures and implementation of development programmes of the project municipalities through LGED. Major activities of these programmes are as follows:

1. Improvement of planned infrastructures that also includes overall communication system of the urban areas;
2. Construction/improvement/extension of permanent markets/kitchen markets/ auditoriums cum community centers to facilitate activities related to increased income of the pourashavas/ marketing/trading;
3. Providing basic infrastructural support to the slum dwellers and displaced people of the urban areas;
4. Improvement of urban environment through improved garbage management;
5. Creation of employment opportunities through construction, extension and maintenance of physical infrastructures aiming at increased economic facilities;
6. Increasing the institutional efficiency of the urban local government institutions responsible for providing urban civic services;
7. Reducing urban poverty through local partnership and empowerment of urban poor;
8. Increasing the public awareness;
9. Woman participation;
10. Integration of urban poor;
11. Involvement of female Ward Commissioners in the development works; and
12. Inclusion of the female Ward Commissioners in the TLCC, WLCC committees as members.

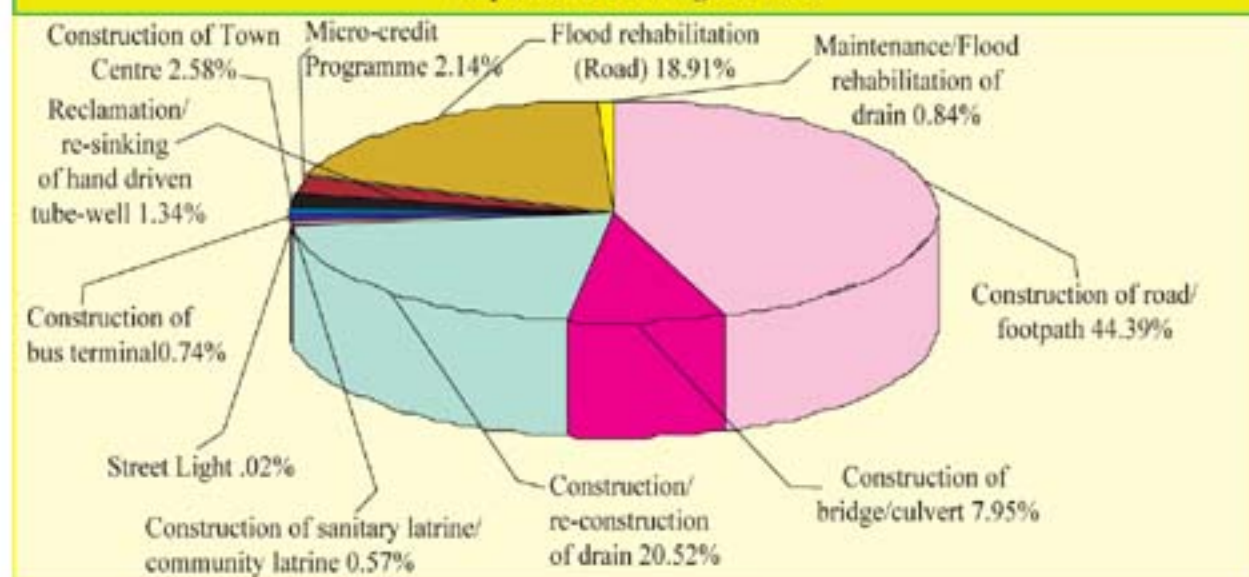


## Annual Report of LGED : FY 2007-2008

LGED implemented various programmes including urban infrastructure development during 2007-08 under the Physical Planning, Water Supply and Housing Sector. Following are the major components of the urban infrastructure improvement projects so implemented:

Sl. No.	Major component	Physical programmes	Expenditures (Taka in million )
1.	Construction of road/footpath	224 km.	664.40
2.	Construction of bridge/culvert	420 m.	119.00
3.	Construction/re-construction of drain	70 km.	307.10
4.	Construction of sanitary latrine/ community latrine	1,208 nos.	8.60
5.	Reclamation/re-sinking of tube-well	6 nos.	20.10
6.	Construction of bus terminal	1 no.	11.10
7.	Construction of Town Center	10 nos.	38.60
8.	Street Light	25 nos.	0.30
9.	Micro-credit programme	6,400 families	32.00
10.	Flood rehabilitation(Road)	207 km.	283.00
11.	Maintenance/Flood rehabilitation of drain	11 km	12.60
<b>Total:</b>		-	<b>1496.80</b>

**Pie Chart showing component-wise expenditure at a glance of the major urban infrastructures implemented during 2007-08:**





Pictures showing already constructed/under-construction infrastructure within municipal area



Under-construction drain within Dhaka City Corporation area



Drain under construction within Narayanganj Municipality

#### 4.2.9 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 has increased 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 most of the people are living in the large urban centers. Absence of planned and appropriate infrastructures has put the issues in spate for both small and large towns. Through planned development, it will not only be possible to make the small and secondary towns prosperous and aesthetically appealing 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 64 district towns and 223 Upazila towns in a planned manner.



A fountain in Narayanganj town

#### 4.2.10 Pourashava's efficiency and income raising programmes

As per the decisions adopted by the National Implementation Committee on Administrative Reform (NICAR), LGED has been providing necessary advices on all technical matters of the Pourashavas since 1980s. 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 Pourashava administration and increased generation of its own resource. The LGED consultants, by making physical inspections 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 situation.

Being considered as an important component of the LGED's urban improvement programmes, Urban Management Support Units (UMSU/RUMSU) have been formed at the central and regional levels through which nationwide efficiency augmenting plans are being prepared and training programmes are being implemented with a view to further develop Pourashava's institutional skill and improve financial management under advanced urban management. Successful implementation of the said training programmes is being conducted by preparing annual training calendar. Programmes are also being conducted for the officials of the Pourashavas to promote human development and good urban governance of the Pourashavas through implementation of Urban Governance Improvement Action Plan (UGIAP) under the LGED's Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP). This is still continuing as an ongoing training programme. By extending its dimension, training arrangements for the Pourashava officials, Chairmans and Commissioners have been made in the 10 Regional Training Centers of the LGED.

#### 4.2.11 Public awareness raising

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 municipal administration and further to ensure more accountability, one Town Level Coordination Committee (TLCC) has been formed in every project Pourashava.



Md. Anwar Ali, Mayor, Kushtia Pauroshava is speaking in a TLC meeting.



Mass Communication Cell (MCC) has been established alongside the urban infrastructure development aiming at instilling awareness on various social aspects within the urban dwellers. This Cell is composed of Pourashava officers including the male and female Ward Commissioners. This Cell also makes publicity on matters of national importance like environment related matters, sanitation programmes, etc. through leaflet, miking, posters or stickers apart from informing the 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 garbage disposal in the nearby dust-bin or Pourashava vans; use of hygienic latrines; use of potable water; tree plantation around the compound; birth, death and marriage registration; male-female discrimination; contribution towards enhancing Pourashava income by paying taxes regularly; cooperation with service rendering activities, etc. These activities have been carried out in all the project Pourashavas on quarterly basis during the last financial year.



ADB Representatives of Asia Region are seen observing courtyard meeting's proceedings at Beutha under Manikgonj Pourashava.



National Vitamin A Plus Campaign at Munshigonj under the initiation of STIFPP-2



Habit forming programmes to dispose of garbage by van.



Raising awareness for use of pure potable water in slum areas.

Similarly, arrangements are made for open discussions on various subjects ensuring spontaneous mass participation through holding rallies. By this time many rallies have been held at the Pourashava Ward level. Plan is there to hold more rallies in future.



Colourful rally arranged by STIFPP-2 at Munshigonj Pourashava on the World Environment Day.

#### 4.2.12 Gender And Development (GAD)

Ensuring participation of women at all level of national life has been considered in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh inter alia as the fundamental principle of state running. The Government of Bangladesh is pledge-bound to prepare a National Gender Development Policy and National Action Plan. LGED is one of the institutions that are now in the forefront of such government efforts. LGED developed one Gender Equity Strategy and one Gender-related Action Plan for the period 2002-2008, which has been updated for the period 2008-2015. LGED headquarters, Rural Development Sector, Water Resources Development Sector and the Urban Development Sector will follow this Action Plan to help building our country prosperous and dynamic by bringing the behindhand women societies in the main stream.

Data are being collected from the field for gender-related progress monitoring and progress reports are regularly prepared by making entry of these data in the Gender Information Management Software (GIMS). Reports are also prepared in the respective format of the Projects as per the requirements of the Development Partners. GIMS has undergone test run on pilot basis in 4 districts (Dhaka, Gazipur, Mymensing and Manikgonj). On the basis of the test results and the views given by Project Directors and experts of different projects, the Gender Monitoring Format has been modified, which is now in its final shape. One Day-care Center, which has been established to take care of 20 children of ages up to six of the LGED officers/staff has further been expanded for 26 children with the increased demand. But many children are being deprived of this facility due to space shortage. The problem is expected to be overcome very soon.



LGED Officials with the Children in the LGED's Day Care Centre



LGED arranges regular meetings of the LGED Gender and Development Forum to review progress and to advise LGED management at the policy making level. On the basis of decisions taken in such meetings, one 6-member Gender Committee has been formed in each of the 64 districts.

#### Progress on Gender Related Works :

1. As a part of poverty alleviation landless and distressed women workers are employed through Labour Contracting Societies in road construction, embankment construction/re-construction, road repairing, pipe casting and setting up culverts. In road maintenance works, 100% workers are female. Besides, employment of women laboures in increased numbers is being ensured in the LGED's construction works. Arrangements for toilets and potable water are made for both male and female workers during working hours.
2. The Contractors are being provided with gender-related training on security of women at workplaces and on equal wages for male and female workers for similar works.
3. Provisions for separate shops in the Women Market Centers and specific areas at open places for women are being kept in the hats, markets, super-markets and kitchen markets constructed with LGED's assistance. Arrangements for training for the women entrepreneurs are made on identifying them. Separate toilets have also been arranged for women and men.
4. Separate toilets and private corners have been kept for women in the flood shelters.
5. Labour Contracting Societies (LCS), on being formed for tree plantation on road sides and care-taking of trees, are provided with training, where 100% workers are women.
6. All activities of Water Resources Development Sector are being implemented encircling Water Resources Management Society. One-third members of this society shall be women. At present the percentage of women is 27.2. The target is gradually being achieved. However, the present percentage of women in the Management Committees is 31 as against the provision of 30.
7. With a view to make the poor women of urban areas self-reliant both financially and socially, they are brought under Savings and Credit Programmes in primary groups. Women are carrying out income raising activities under this programme. Participation of women in this sector is 80%. The hardcore poor women in the urban areas are being made self-reliant through providing them grant.



Weekly Meeting of Preliminary Team in Community Region

8. As a part of empowering women, they are made chairpersons and members in the different committees of City Corporation, Pourashavas and Union Parishads.



Woman Participation in TLCC Meeting

9. Participation of women is ensured in various training programmes (leadership, management, income-related programmes, environment improvement, savings and credit management, skill development in construction works, apprenticeship, gender, awareness on hygiene and sanitation).



Self Employment Programme under Micro-credit

10. Communication and networks have been established with various institutions in respect of providing trainings, advice and facilities (Women and Children Affairs Department, Social Welfare Department, Fisheries Department, Agriculture Extension Department, Cooperative Department etc).

#### 4.2.13 Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

Urban population is fast growing, which has resulted the basic needs of the poor to rise. With the support from the Asian Development Bank, Local Government Engineering Department has taken up "Urban Poor Unification" programmes through a project, named Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project with the main objectives to directly satisfy a few basic needs and develop human resources in a limited scale by bringing the urban poor under the municipal development activities.



Arrangements have been made to raise the living standard of the urban poor by raising their income and making improvement in the areas like health, hygienic arrangements, literacy, supply of safe drinking water, management of solid-waste etc. which are although not income-related but very much linked with poverty. At the same time, measures have been taken to ensure participation of all including the women in the planning and implementation process of development programmes. In order to properly perform these activities, "Poverty Reduction Action Programme" or PRAP has been prepared for all the City Corporations and Pourashavas under this project and all poor families belonging to 38 Pourashavs including Rajshahi City Corporation have been brought under this programme.

By bringing 300 families under a single package, 20 primary groups, each comprising 15 members including one woman from each family, have been formed. Each group is headed by one woman Group Leader and one woman General Secretary. Implementation of these programmes have been given institutional shape by forming three Slum Improvement Committees (SIC)/Community Development Committees (CDC), each consisting of 15 members. Group leader of every primary group will be the ex-officio member of the SIC/CDC.

Micro-credit programmes have also been taken up to attain self-reliance through self-employment under the aforementioned programmes. Besides, savings programmes have also been introduced so that at the end of the project every group member can become self-reliant in future with her own savings that will help the poor to be elevated at a respectable position through formation of own capital rather than only depending upon loans. For successful implementation of the self-employment programmes, the loan recipients have been provided with training on skill development before they received the loans. As a result the loan recipient will be capable of bringing back its family solvency simultaneously with payment of loan premium by raising its family income.

Small loan distribution ceremony,  
Laksam Pourashava, Comilla.



As a part of PRAP implementation, programmes on primary health care and health education have been started to provide primary health service to the poor people and to instill awareness within them with regard to primary health including mother welfare and child health. As a result of implementation of such programmes, family expenses on primary health service will shrink, which eventually will act as a catalyst to poverty alleviation. For this purpose, one female health worker has been selected per 50 families from the concerned community and she has been provided with requisite training and supplied with necessary materials.

In order to extend primary education to a large number of non-school going children of the slums or clusters, schools have been established on providing training to one female teacher per 150 households and supplying necessary articles to them where opportunities for primary education have been made available to children of below 8 years.

Steps have been taken to sink tube-wells, construct latrines, foot-paths, drains, dustbins, and arrange street lights within the municipal slum areas. Assessment of demand of these infrastructures and their implementation will be made by the SIC/CDC so as to ensure participation of the poor in such planning and implementation process.

#### 4.2.14 Revenue collection of Pourashava

The very aim of Urban Infrastructure Development Projects is to ensure sustainable development of the Pourashavas through increased revenue collection. With the active cooperation of the Town Level Coordination Committee (TLCC), most of the project Pourashavas became capable to collect municipal taxes to the extent of 80-90% during 2007-08.

#### 4.2.15 Urban infrastructure development related publications

LGED's Urban Management Support Unit publishes quarterly urban newsletters "Nagar Sangbad". The newsletters are published regularly coordinating the experiences and the important news of the urban areas vis-a-vis municipalities. In addition, 35 training modules on 4(four) courses have been prepared to enhance the institutional capacity of the Pourashavas under Urban Management Support Unit, which are 1) Computerization of Tax Report 2) Computerization of Accounts 3) Infrastructure Inventorization and Mapping and 4) Community Mobilization.

#### 4.2.16 Water resources development

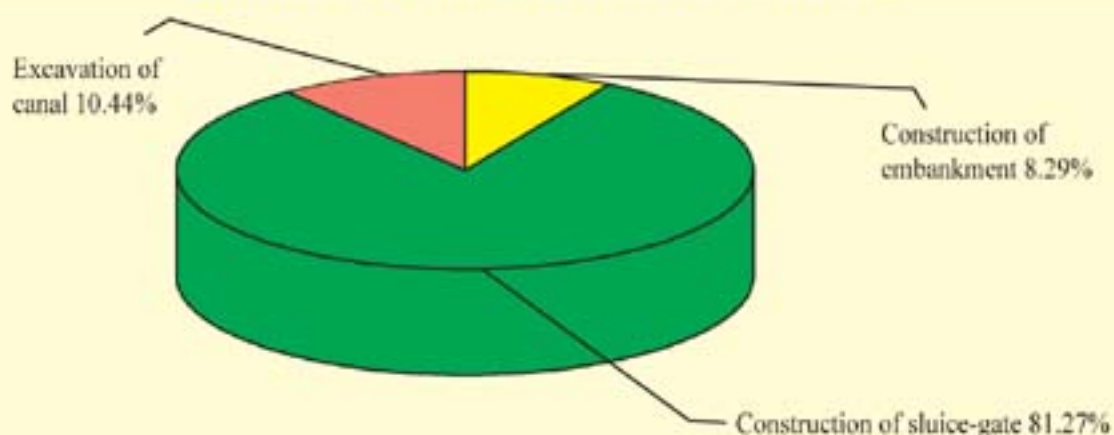
The objective of the small scale water resources development is to contribute to the poverty reduction programmes of the Government by increasing agriculture and fish production through improved sustainable small scale water resources management procedures (command area less than 1000 hectare) by ensuring active participation of the poor people of all levels of the rural areas. Water management infrastructures have been constructed and stakeholders organizations have been formed for their proper use through the Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project, Small Scale Water Resources Development Project in Greater Mymensing, Sylhet and Faridpur Districts, Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-project and Construction of 10 Rubber Dams in Small and Medium Rivers implemented by LGED. Programmes related to water management that have been named as Sub-projects, on being completed, are handed over to the stakeholders' organizations entrusted with the operation and maintenance responsibilities. The following are the major components, which have been implemented under such programmes during 2007-08 :

The following are the major components, which have been implemented under "Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project" during 2007-08:

Serial No	Major component	Physical programme	Expenditures ( Taka in million )
1.	Construction of embankment	121 km.	39.50
2.	Construction of sluice-gate	210 nos.	387.00
3.	Excavation/Re-excavation of canal	205 km.	49.70
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>476.20</b>



**Pie-chart showing at a glance the major components of the water resources development programmes implemented during 2007-08**



The following are the major components, which have been implemented under "Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Small Scale Water Resource Sub-projects" during 2007-08:

Serial No	Major component	Physical programme	Expenditures ( Taka in million )
1	Reconstruction of embankment	34.36 km.	7.224
2	Rehabilitation of sluice gate	7 nos.	0.174
3	Rehabilitation of regulator	1 no.	0.046
4	Rehabilitation of rubber dam	1 no.	0.216
5	Rehabilitation of pipe sluice	1 no.	1.377
6	Re-excavation of canal	5.90 km.	1.083
		<b>Total</b>	<b>10.120</b>

The following is the major component, which has been implemented under "Construction of Ten Rubber Dam on Small and Medium Rivers" during 2007-08 :

Serial No	Major component	Physical programme	Expenditures ( Taka in million )
1	Construction of Rubber Dam	2 Nos.	87.00

The following maintenance works, which have been implemented under "Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (1st Phase)" during 2007-08 :

Serial No	Major component	Physical programme	Expenditures ( Taka in million )
1	Repair of embankment	81.5 Km.	5.906
2	Repair of infrastructure	33 Nos.	2.899
3	Re-excavation of canal/remove silt	66 Km.	9.045
		<b>Total</b>	<b>17.850</b>

Pictures showing completed water resources infrastructure



Shilock canal Mormermukh rubber dam, Rangunia, Chittagonj.



Re-construction of Gangarampur dam, Shibaganj, Chapainawabgonj.



Re-excavation of Kalapara canal of Nilgonj sub-project, Kalapara, Patuakhali.



Barasingia regulator, Atwari, Panchogar.



Mohammadkhani irrigation sub-project, Sadar, Chapainawabgonj.



Bipingonj regulator, Durgapur, Netrokona.



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

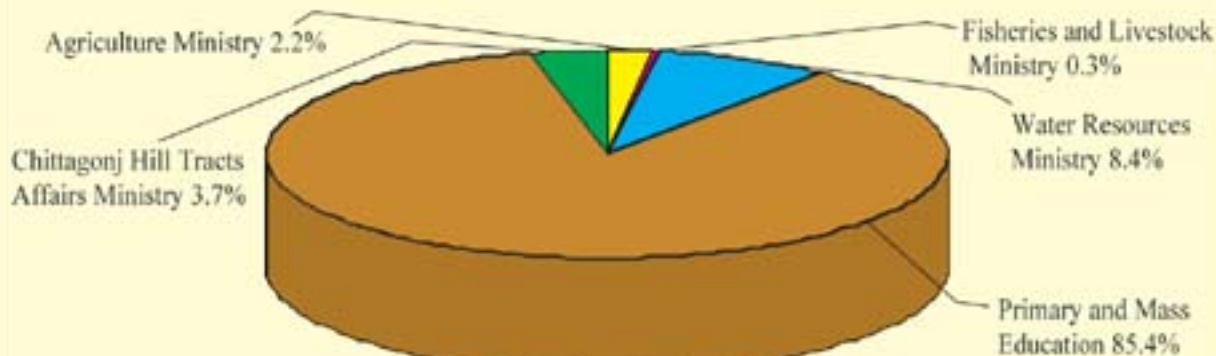
Among the projects of other Ministries implemented by LGED during 2007-08, a total of 17 projects with a total allocation of Taka 9.253 billion were implemented. The total expenditures was Tk.8.3491 billion, which was about 90% of the allocation. The break-up of the projects was 3 projects under the Agriculture Ministry, 1 project under the Fisheries and Livestock Ministry, 2 projects under the Water Resources Ministry, 5 projects under the Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs Ministry and 6 projects under the Primary and Mass Education Ministry. Of all these 17 projects, 10 were funded 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 2007-08			Physical progress (%)
			Revised Allocations	Funds released (% of Allocation)	Expenditures (% of Allocation)	
1	Agriculture	3	207.20	209.5 (101%)	198.40 (96%)	99%
2	Fisheries	1	25.00	25.0 (100%)	24.70 (99%)	100%
3	Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	5	344.50	319.50 (93%)	318.30 (92%)	98%
4	Water Resources	2	778.60	330.40 (42.4%)	452.20 (58%)	76%
5	Primary and Mass Education	6	7898.00	7890.00 (100%)	7355.40 (93%)	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>9253.00</b>	<b>8774.40 (95%)</b>	<b>8349.10 (90%)</b>	<b>97.6%</b>

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



# Annual Report of LGED : FY 2007-2008

## Particulars of the projects of other Miniseries under implementation by LGED during 2007-08

(Taka in million)

Sl. No.	Name of the projects (Project Cost/Project period)	Revised Allocations	Expenditures	Progress during July-June/08		Source of funding
				Phy.	Fin.	
Sector: Agriculture						
Sub-sector: Crop						
1	Construction of Ten Rubber Dam on Small and Medium Rivers (823.000/1999-00 to 2007-08)	55.00	48.053	99%	87.4%	GOB
2	North-West Crop Diversification Project. (470.033/2001-02 to 2008-09)	150.00	149.604	100%	99.7%	ADB
3	Agriculture & Rural Development Project in Greater Rangpur District. (291.147/2006-07 to 2010-11)	2.20	0.760	34.6%	34.5%	IDB
Sub-Sector : Fisheries						
4	Aquaculture Infrastructure Development in flood level area of Comilla District (Daudkandi Model) (172.581/2006-07 to 2010-11)	25.00	24.68	100%	98.7%	GOB
Total (1-4):		232.20 2	23.097	99%	96%	
Sector: Rural Development & Institution (Hill Tracts Affairs)						
5	Rural Development Project for Chittagong Hill Tracts. (2000.876/2001-02 to December/08)	329.20	303.173	98%	92%	ADB
6	Development of Rangamati Chamber of Commerce Building. (8.640/January/07 to December/08)	5.00	5.00	100%	100%	GOB
7	Development of Bandarban Officers Club. (4.500/November/06 to 2007-08)	1.10	1.092	100%	99.3%	GOB
8	Development of Rangajhiri-Itakata Road under Lama Upazila. (9.400/January/07 to 2007-08)	1.20	1.167	100%	97.3%	GOB
9	Construction of Infrastructure Project for Chittagong Hill Tracts (8.000/January/08 to 2007-08)	8.00	7.95	100%	99.4%	GOB
Total (5-9):		344.50	318.382	98%	92%	



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(Taka in million)

Sl. No.	Name of project (Project Cost/Project period)	Revised Allocation	Expenditure	Progress during July-June/08		Source of funding
				Phy.	Fin.	
Sector : Water						
10	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project Phase-2. (2943.808/2004-05 to 2009-10)	627.60	339.741	73.5%	54.1%	ADB & OPEC
11	Char Development and Settlement Project-3. (341.754/2005-06 to 2008-09)	151.00	112.437	87%	74.5%	Govt. of Netherlands
Sub-total (10-11):		778.60	452.178	76%	58%	
Total (1-11):		1355.300	993.657	86%	73%	
Ministry of Education						
12	Construction of Govt. Primary School under IDB Assistance (Phase-II), (618.150/2004-05 to 2008-09)	80.00	47.731	61%	60%	IDB
13	Primary Education Development Programme-2 (21587.500/2004-05 to 2009-10)	6629.762	6164.253	100%	93%	ADB, IDA, NORAD, EC, SIDA, CIDA, JICA, UNICEF, Netherlands, AUS Aid
14	Construction of Primary Training Institute (PTI) in Panchagarh District. (81.910/2005-06 to 2007-08)	58.90	57.870	100%	98.3%	GOB
15	Development of Registered Non Govt. Primary School (3rd Phase). (12840.800/2007-08 to 2010-11)	294.00	279.212	100%	95.0%	GOB
16	Reconstruction & Repair of Govt. Primary School (2nd Phase). (1179.062/2007-08 to 2010-11)	805.00	776.357	100%	96.4%	GOB
17	Reconstruction of the Damaged Primary Schools by the flood and river erosion in 2007. (9680.570/ January/08 to December/10)	30.00	30.00	100%	100%	GOB
	Total (12-17):	7897.662	7355.423	100%	93%	
	Grand Total (1-17):	9252.962	8349.080	97.6%	90%	

## Annual Report of LGED : FY 2007-2008

### Statement of Ministry-wise major components of other Ministries implemented by LGED

#### 4.3.2 Programmes implemented under the Agriculture Ministry

Roads, bridges/culverts, Growth Centers, "Hat"s and rural markets are generally improved through projects implemented under the Agriculture Ministry. In addition, rubber dams, regulators, embankments and agriculture training centers have been constructed that would complement extensive agricultural improvement. Statement of different components implemented under the Agriculture Ministry during 2007-08 Financial Year has been given in the following table:

Serial No.	Major component	Physical programme	Expenditures (Tk. in million)
1.	Improvement of Grower market	32 Nos.	100.20
2.	Improvement of Wholesale market	8 Nos.	35.40
3.	Construction of Central Market	1 Nos.	10.00
4.	Excavation/Re-excavation of canal/pond	1 Km.	4.50
5.	Construction of Dam	3 Nos.(partial)	32.00
6.	Construction of sluice-gate/water control structure	5 Nos.	7.30
7.	Construction/Re-construction of embankment	53 Km.	24.40
<b>Total:</b>			<b>213.80</b>



A growers market, Baliadangi, Thakurgaon.



### 4.3.3 Programmes implemented under the Ministry of Chittigong Hill Tracts Affairs:

Information related to the major components implemented by LGED during 2007-08 under the Ministry for Chittigong Hill Tracts Affairs have been given below:

Serial No.	Major component	Unit	Physical programme	Expenditure (Tk. in million)
1.	Construction of Upazila road	Km.	20.80	89.40
2.	Construction of bridge/culvert on Upazila road	m	502	40.00
3.	Improvement of Union/Village road	Km.	39.4	131.00
4.	Construction of bridges/culverts on Union road	m	1,056	40.00
5.	Improvement of Rangamati Chamber of Commerce Building	Sq. m.	200.00	4.70
6.	Improvement of Bangladesh Officers Club	Sq. m.	240.00	1.10
<b>Total:</b>				<b>306.20</b>



Manikchari Rajbari-Guggachola Road in Manikchari Upazila of Khagrachari district.



160m long bridge over Matamuhuri river under Alokadam Upazila of Bandarban district

### 4.3.4 Programmes implemented under the Ministry of Water Resources:

Following are the information related to the major components implemented by LGED during FY 2007-08 under the Ministry of Water Resources:

Serial No.	Major component	Physical programme	Expenditure (Tk. in million)
1.	Construction of Union Roads	7.5 km.	25.60
2.	Construction of Village Roads	15 km.	7.50
3.	Construction of drain	22.6 km.	198.90
4.	Re-construction/repair/re-excavation of drain	7 km.	0.20
5.	Construction of public toilet	9 nos.	9.10

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Serial No.	Major component	Physical programme	Expenditure (Tk. in million)
6.	Slum Improvement	4,727 nos. households	23.70
7.	Construction of Box culverts	7 nos.	6.50
8.	Construction of Pipe Culverts	13 nos.	1.30
9.	Construction of Cyclone Shelters	8 nos.	46.30
10.	Excavation of Pond	15 nos.	10.00
<b>Total:</b>			<b>329.10</b>



Hatiabazar-Moyenuddin bazar Road in Hatia Upazila of Noakhali district



Alibazar Cyclone Shelter in Char areas of Noakhali district.

### 4.3.5 Programmes implemented under the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education:

Information related to the major components implemented by LGED during FY 2007-08 under the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education are given below:

SL.No.	Major components	No. of Completed School (No.)	Works going on/ongoing (No.)	Allocation (Taka in million)	Expenditure (Taka in million)
1.	Re-construction of school	127	1,370	78,899.60	73,554.50
2.	Construction of 2 additional class room	18	725		
3.	Repairing of school	3,512	4,356		
4.	Construction of Upazila Resource Center	66	82		
5.	Construction of attached toilet	4,530	3,974		
6.	Sinking of arsenic-free tube-well	1,621	1,020		



SLNo.	Major components	No. of Completed School (No.)	Works going on/ongoing (No.)	Allocation (Taka in million)	Expenditure (Taka in million)
7.	District Primary Education office	13	4		
8.	Upazila Primary Education Office	124	43		
9.	Repairing and construction of PTI of hostel	29	16		
10.	Expansion of DPE headquarter	1	-		
11.	Supplying need-based furnitures	2,667	2,422		
12.	SIDR: Construction of primary schools	-	133		
Total :				78,899.60	73,554.50

### Pictures of Primary School



Tulshidanga Government Primary School  
Rupsha Upazila , Khulna.



Kachuahaat Government Primary School  
Shaghatta Upazila, Gaibandha.

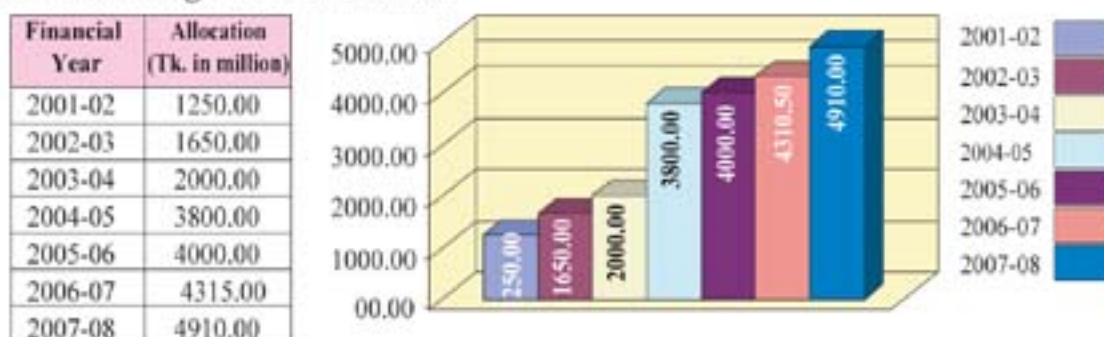
## 5.0 Maintenance Programmes

Maintenance is very much vital to ensure sustainability and utility of different physical infrastructures. Generally, routine and periodic maintenance activities are carried out. However, emergency maintenance programmes are taken up for maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructures damaged by natural disaster. Maintenance programmes are implemented with the resources available from the development partners, Government of Bangladesh, Local Government Institutions and the stakeholders. Maintenance activities are normally carried out with project funds during the implementation period of a project. The Government has been allocating funds under its Revenue Budget for infrastructure maintenance since 1992-93 and this allocation has been gradually increasing considering the importance of maintenance. Such allocation as made during the fiscal year 2007-08 was Tk. 5,070.30 million.

### 5.1 Allocations and expenditures of 2007-2008 on maintenance

Tk. 5,070.30 million was allocated in the financial year 2007-08 for maintenance activities under the Government's revenue head, which was 17.5% (Tk. 755.30 million) higher than the previous year. An amount of Tk. 5,063.50 million has already been spent against this allocation. Physical and financial progress, as have been achieved against the programmes undertaken, are 99.98% and 99.90% respectively. It is notable that the Rural Road and Bridge/Culvert Maintenance Manual is being followed in implementing maintenance schemes.

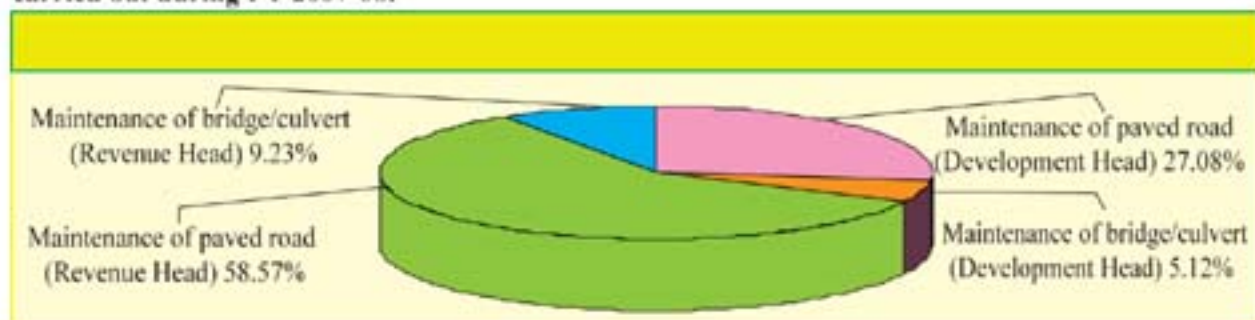
Allocations of previous 7 years for maintenance programmes of rural roads and culverts under revenue budget were as follows:



Component-wise maintenance programmes taken up during FY 2007-08:

Major components	Physical programme	Expenditure (Tk. in million)
<b>Maintenance under development head:</b>		
a) Maintenance of paved road	2,216 Km.	1,955.50
b) Maintenance of bridge/culvert	2,019 m	369.80
<b>Sub-total (Maintenance under development head):</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,325.30</b>
<b>Maintenance under revenue head:</b>		
a) Maintenance of paved road	33,059 Km.	4,229.20
b) Maintenance of bridge/culvert	29,917 m	666.70
<b>Sub-total (Maintenance under revenue head):</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,895.90</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>7,221.20</b>	

Pie chart showing at a glance the major components on rural infrastructure maintenance activities carried out during FY 2007-08:





## Pictures showing maintenance programmes



Badarpur R&H-Saltha GC via Tambul Khana Fursha bazar Raod, Sadar, Faridpur on being maintained.



Road on maintenance in Mymensingh district.



Routine maintenance on the Nishanbaria road under Barguna district.



Slope protection programme under GOB maintenance.

## 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. In this context, tree plantation programme is implemented as an integrated activity combining the road side tree plantation programme with the routine road maintenance activities. Protection of roads from erosion and thereby ensuring its longevity, production of tree resources and maintaining ecological balance are the main objectives of the tree plantation programmes. For successful implementation of these programmes, 34 officers of LGED of various ranks have been given 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 programmes of the Government, LGED planted 1.492 million saplings during 2007-08 of which 1.315 million plants survived i.e. the survival rate was 88%. Of the saplings planted countrywide in the 64 districts, margosa species comprised 0.242 million and their survival rate is 86.40%.

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## 6.1 Information on tree plantation by LGED during 2007-08:

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
Division : Dhaka											
Dhaka	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Gazipur	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Manikgonj	Work Order Issued on 06-07-2008										
Munshigonj	24500	1000	500	1000	27000	21800	900	450	850	24000	89%
Narayaigonj	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Norshingdi	3000	2000	2000	2000	9000	2280	1683	1960	1532	7455	83%
Tangail	47193	4719	525	13109	65546	42473	4248	472	11798	58991	90%
Rajbari	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Faridpur	23034	6867	1610	10260	41771	23034	6867	1610	10260	41771	100%
Gopalganj		4000			4000		3800			3800	95%
Madripur	5128	4000	1000	500	10628	4870	3750	920	420	9960	94%
Sariatpur		6000			6000		2588			2588	43%
Jamalpur	4000	700	678	1350	6728	3815	635	662	1278	6390	95%
Sherpur	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Mymensingh	16904	7437	100	12410	36851	15949	7142	93	11589	34773	94%
Netrokona	53100	14000	6000	30059	103159	53060	13995	5993	30056	103104	100%
Kishoregonj	1990	1510	0	700	4200	1790	1430	0	680	3900	93%



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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
<b>Division: Rajshahi</b>											
Rajshahi	35185	8500	5993	21504	71182	34420	8407	5863	21207	69897	98%
Joypurhat	7427	2970		4457	14854	7150	2800		4200	14150	95%
Bogra	12630	4360	1950	13320	32260	11733	3852	1766	12066	29417	91%
Nawabgonj	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Naogaon	9420	5000	4360	5490	24270	8465	4502	3905	4852	21724	90%
Natore	20983	15700	1600	7000	45283	20968	15681	1593	6989	45231	100%
Sirajgonj	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Pabna	27220	21880		20340	69440	12870	16020		11700	40590	58%
Panchogor	5265	650	1455	3158	10528	4884	586	1338	2863	9671	92%
Thakurgaon	1050	140	48	990	2228	1050	140	40	990	2220	100%
Dinajpur	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Nilphamari	35606	25638	9970	17803	89017	28450	22000	7776	13240	71466	80%
Lalmonirhat	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Rangpur	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Kurigram	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Gaibandha	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										

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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
<b>Division: Chittagong</b>											
Chittagong	5036	1008		4028	10072	5036	1008		4028	10072	100%
Cox's Bazar	57620	20246		9234	87100	57620	20246		9234	87100	100%
Khagrachari	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Rangamati	7500	20000			27500	7200	19350			26550	97%
Bandarban	1200		2000		3200	11000		1500		12500	391%
Comilla	2750	550	550	1650	5500	2403	487	493	1433	4816	88%
B-Baria	17700	2398	4700	10628	35426	16000	2180	4200	9500	31880	90%
Chandpur	35237		14095	21142	70474	26384		10580	15870	52834	75%
Feni	22131	1000	5322	3160	31613	22131	1000	5322	3160	31613	100%
Noakhali	20340	5580	3172	9031	38123	18913	5480	3062	8631	36086	95%
Laxmipur	8000	3500	2192	6000	19692	8000	3500	2192	6000	19692	100%
<b>Division: Sylhet</b>											
Sylhet	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Hobiganj	13750	1750	3730	8343	27573	12300	1630	3340	7410	24680	90%
Moulvibazar	15321				15321	13397				13397	87%
Sunamgonj	6050	1332	450	1817	9649	5592	1246	387	1223	8448	88%
<b>Division: Khulna</b>											
Khulna	17625	5875			23500	15875	5285			21160	90%
Meherpur	3067		1226	1839	6132	2751		1085	1554	5390	88%
Kushtia	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Chuadanga	7662	3560		1573	12795	5407	3009		1079	9495	74%
Jhenidah	27200		10875	16350	54425	21700		8700	13100	43500	80%
Jessore	42839	2000	13611	2620	61070	38197	1790	1140	2255	43382	71%
Bagerhat	7353	1342	2000	2673	13368	4011	610	52	152	4825	36%
Satkhira	17742	3250	570	5762	27324	16275	3498	570	4768	25111	92%
Magura	18000	15000	1500	6680	41180	12000	2000	1200	2864	18064	44%
Narail	13487	4000	1935	4130	23552	10993	3358	1682	3590	19623	83%



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
<b>Division : Barisal</b>											
Barisal	51343	9617	14439	28911	104310	51343	9617	14439	28911	104310	100%
Patuakhali	15000	1000	6400	9600	32000	14700	900	6000	9000	30600	96%
Bhola	2050	400	400	984	3834	1850	300	350	750	3250	85%
Jhalokati	No tree plantation scheme was undertaken										
Perojpur	2241	1336	250	1143	4970	1920	1010	180	945	4055	82%
Barguna	20033	100	400	7500	28033	13811	621	322	6402	21156	75%
<b>Total :</b>	<b>791912</b>	<b>241915</b>	<b>127606</b>	<b>330248</b>	<b>1491681</b>	<b>715870</b>	<b>209151</b>	<b>101237</b>	<b>288429</b>	<b>1314687</b>	<b>88%</b>

### Pictures showing tree plantation programmes



Care taking of margosa trees, Tangail.



Tree plantation, Faridpur.

## 6.2 Tree plantation awards

LGED, Magura has been awarded the first prize of the Chief Adviser's National Award 2007 on Tree Plantation as a recognition towards special contribution to tree plantation and care-taking of trees under the Department/Directorate category. Besides, Executive Engineer, LGED, Khulna was awarded the second prize of the Chief Adviser's National Award 2007 on tree Plantation as a mark of recognition towards special contribution to Tree Plantation under "Best Coconut trees Gardening" category.



Moreover, LGED, Tangail was awarded the first prize in the Fruit bearing Tree and Agricultural Equipment Fair 2008 organized jointly by the District Administration and Agriculture Extension Department of Tangail district.



## 7.0 Poverty Alleviation

### 7.1 Poverty alleviation through creation of employment opportunities

Employments are created directly and indirectly for a huge number of male and female labourers under the Rural Infrastructure Development Projects implemented by LGED that has a significant impact upon alleviation of rural poverty. Implementation of Infrastructure Development Projects by LGED during 2007-08 has generated employment for a total of 108.017 million man-days. In addition, direct and indirect income opportunities have been 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. which bear a special significance in reducing poverty.



LGED is also implementing Municipal Poverty Reduction Action Plan (PRAP) under various projects aiming at urban poverty alleviation. A comparative picture of the employment generation targets and achievement has been shown in the following table.

Serial No	Head	Target (man-days in million)	Achievement (man-days in million)
1	<b>Development Head</b>		
	a) Rural infrastructure	78.036	66.80
	b) Urban infrastructure	6.379	6.071
	c) Other Ministries	25.703	23.192
2	<b>Revenue Head</b>	11.954	11.954
<b>Total:</b>		<b>122.015</b>	<b>108.017 (88.5%)</b>

## 7.2 Poverty alleviation through employment generation for women/distressed women

About half of our populace are women. Local Government Engineering Department has taken initiatives to attract a section of this huge population in the economic activities and one of the outcome of which is the setting up of Women Market Section. Through this facility, employment scopes have been opened up for women by directly involving the distressed and poor women traders in the economic activities. By this time Women Market Sections have been constructed in a few selected Growth Centers. At present, Women Market Section has been constructed alongwith the Growth Center/Market development component of almost every Rural Infrastructure Development Project. Besides, the wretched mass, the distressed women labourers in particular, have been engaged in the implementation of road maintenance, tree plantation and care-taking programmes under most of the projects of LGED, contributing towards long term economic growth and development in the rural areas of Bangladesh.

### Picture on women employment programme



Women Market Section in the Modhukhali Upazila of Faridpur district.

## 7.3 Poverty alleviation through micro-credit programmes

With the basic objective of poverty alleviation, LGED has also kept the micro-credit programmes continuing apart from creating employment opportunities directly and indirectly through implementation of its different development programmes. In order to create self-employment opportunities, small credits are being distributed with local participation through the Urban Poverty Alleviation Project in urban areas and the Community-based Resources Management Project in the rural areas implemented by LGED. A total amount of Tk.178.20 million has been disbursed during 2007-08 under such micro-credit support.

Moreover, lending of funds accrued through the Water Management Cooperative Societies (WMCA) in the project areas under the Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project among the society members at low interest rate is making marked impact on poverty alleviation of the areas. Formation of WMCA has been started since 1997 under the first Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project and incentive for micro-credit programmes was given by utilization of own resources since 1999-2000. The cumulative fund collected by the 280 WMCAs upto June, 2008 stood at around Tk.42.555 million. 232 WMCAs had successfully conducted micro-credit programmes with a cumulative fund of about Tk. 107.34 million simultaneously with other activities. A total of 286 WMCAs with a break-down of 7 in the first phase, 30 in the second phase, 65 in the third phase, 69 in the fourth phase and 115 in the fifth phase have been formed under the second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project. Cumulative total of their collections has stood at Tk. 50.53 million. Among them, 138 societies have implemented the micro-credit programmes amounting to Tk. 75.40 million. It has created job opportunities for 18,619 persons.



Small loan distribution ceremony arranged by Nagdar WMCA in Gangni Upazila of Meherpur district.



Mosammat Hazera Khatun become self reliant by taking small loan from Katakhal WMCA of Meherpur district.

## 8.0 Administrative and Financial Management

### 8.1 Administrative

In order to effectively carry out the given responsibilities of LGED, 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 9,059 persons at the Upazilla level (88.06% of the total manpower) i.e. a total of 10,287 officers and staff are working in various positions.



### 8.1.1 Creation of posts in the organogram and permanency 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 making it further capable to prepare and implement plans, supervise and monitor the development activities in the field. Proposal for transfer of 10 posts of Superintending Engineer under Revenue Head was forwarded of which G.O. have already been issued in 6 cases. The remaining 4 cases are awaiting approval of the Establishment Ministry and assent by the Finance Ministry

### 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.
2. 42 Surveyors and 48 Work Assistants have been promoted to the position of Sub-Assistant Engineer/Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer).
3. Promotions have been given to 48 Accounts Assistants/Office Assistants to the position of Accountant and 26 Lower Division Assistants/Office Assistants to Community Organizer.

### 8.1.3 Disciplinary actions

Highest importance has been given to performing LGED's overall activities including implementation of development programmes in a highly disciplined order. Various punitive measures are being taken against the concerned LGED officials on the basis of proposals put forward by the Inspection/Inquiry Committees as a matter of taking administrative measures against the concerned officer/staff on account of any negligence in duties or for remaining involved with any faulty development works. During 2007-08, 5 (five) employees were relieved from services through the Ministry. Besides, departmental proceedings were started in 22 cases and of them 8 were awarded penalties of different types. Departmental proceedings were also drawn up in 68 cases of LGED's Class-II officers and staff members, out of which penalties of different degrees were awarded in 35 cases and 29 have been acquitted of their charges. Information on disciplinary actions as taken against the officers/staff at various levels have been given below:

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

Serial No	Name of position	Total number of cases	Number of cases decided		Numbers punished of various kinds	Remarks
			Numbers terminated	Numbers punished of various kinds		
1	Class-I Officer	22	05	14	03	Penalties of various kinds including termination from service.

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## b) Class-II Officers and Staff Members (Disposed of at the LGED's Head Quarters Level)

Sl. No	Name of position	Total number of cases	Number of cases decided		Numbers punished of various kinds	Remarks
			Numbers terminated	Numbers punished of various kinds		
1	Sub-Assistant Engineer	35	13	21	1	Reduced to a lower stage in the time scale and withholding of increment for a specified period and others.
2	Draftsman (Sub-Assistant Engineer)	3	2	1		Withholding annual increment for a particular period.
3	Upper Division Assistant	1	-	-	1	Under investigation
4	Typist	1	-	-	1	
5	Accountant	2	-	2		Termination from service and compulsory retirement
6	Community Organizer	2	2	-	-	
7	Surveyor	4	-	2	-	Reprimand
8	Work Assistant	6	3	1	2	Reduced to a lower stage of the time scale.
9	Office Assistant	1	-	-	1	Including 1 of 2005-06
10	Accounts Assistant	2	1	1	-	Withholding of annual increment for 5(five) years.
11	CCT	1	-	-	1	
12	Electrician	-	-	-	-	
13	Driver	5	-	1	4	Reduced to a lower stage of the time scale.
14	MLSS	2	1	1	-	Withholding of annual increment.
15	Night Watch- man	3	1	1	1	Reduced to a lower stage of the time scale.
<b>Total:</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	



When it appears that an officer/staff has failed to implement properly the LGED's development activities/ to conduct the administrative functions, he is asked to submit his explanation as a primary measure. In the case the said officer/staff fails to give a satisfactory explanation, the next step of action is taken that includes drawing departmental proceedings subject to a fair inquiry. Particulars of calling explanations during 2007-08 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of position	Total number of explanations called
1	Class-I Officer (XEN, AE,UE)	123
2	Sub-Assistant Engineer	29
3	Draftsman ( Sub-Assistant Engineer )	05
4	Accountant	03
5	Surveyor	02
6	Work Assistant	03
7	Driver	02
8	Office Assistant	04
9	Accounts Assistant	02
10	CCT	01
11	MLSS/Night Watch-man	03
<b>Total :</b>		<b>177</b>

## 8.2 Revenue income

The Finance Ministry set a revised revenue income target for LGED at Tk. 1,122.00 million for the financial year 2007-08. At the end of the last financial year, the revenue collection from the different sources of LGED like selling tender forms, fees for laboratory tests, rental of transport/road rollers, etc. stood at Tk. 981.90 million.

### Particulars of the source-wise revenue income:

(TK. in billion)

Serial No	Source of income	Financial Year 2007-08	
		Income target	Total income
1	Registration fees of the firms and companies (enlistment of contractor)	72.482	37.456
2	License fees (license renewal fees)		
3	Fines and penalties imposed upon contracted works	52.50	95.447
4	Forfeiture of earnest money/security deposit		
5	Laboratory test fees	242.576	313.013
6	Use of government vehicles		

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(TK. in million)

Serial No	Source of income	Financial Year 2007-08	
		Income target	Total income
7	Rental of construction equipment/accessories	300.00	230.295
8	Selling of tenders and other documents	207.024	101.353
9	Disposal of unused and useless articles		
10	Recovery of over-payments	247.42	374.76
11	Miscellaneous revenue income		
12	Other sources (projects)	-	166.838
<b>Total:</b>		<b>112,2.002</b>	<b>981.878</b>

### 8.3 Financial audit

LGED always puts special emphasis upon the financial auditing to safeguard proper utilization of Government allocated funds and maintaining financial discipline. In order to dispose of the audit objections, raised at different levels, LGED's concerned Project Director, Executive Engineer and Upzila Engineer coordinates with the Foreign-Aided Project Audit Department (FAPAD), Works Audit Office, the Civil Audit Office and the Local Revenue Audit Office respectively and takes measures for their disposal by sending proper replies to the audit objections to the appropriate departments through their respective controlling authority. It is mentionable that the audit objections are also settled through bilateral/tripartite meetings/crash programmes. The summary on the audit particulars of 2007-08 is as follows:

1. The total number of audit objections on foreign-aided projects for 2007-08 was 1,007 that included 747 unresolved objections upto 2006-07 and 260 new objections of 2007-08.
2. The number of audit objections on civil works was 1,474 of which 334 have been settled.
3. None of the 1,138 civil audit objections has been settled.
4. 63 objections out of 1,445 as raised by the local and revenue audits have been settled.

**Audit particulars since LGED's inception until 2007-08 have been 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	4,480	3, 873	607	5124.90
Audit objections on Public works	5,266	4,126	1, 140	3065.60
Civil Audit objections	1,224	86	1,138	433.00
Local and revenue Audit objections	1,729	347	1,382	342.90
<b>Total:</b>	<b>12,699</b>	<b>8,432</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>8966.40</b>



## 9.0 Human Resource Development

There is no substitute for training to develop skilled, experienced and forward-looking hands. LGED has been planning and implementing multi-dimensional programmes with the intention of socio-economic upliftment of the people of Bangladesh. In order to ensure momentum in its activities and to develop human resources, LGED is continuously taking up long term training programmes since 1981 applying the advanced technical knowledges and concepts. In order to achieve this objective, long-term training programmes have been drawn up. In the light of this planning, a strong Central Training Unit has been established at the headquarters 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 development activities have also been included under these training programmes.

In 2007-08, training has been provided to a total number of 162,519 trainees under 6,411 courses for 162,519 training days. The number of male and female trainees were 72,485 (44.6%) and 90,034 (55.4%) respectively. 73 percent of the total trained persons belonged to the beneficiary groups. Total expenditures for training programmes stood at Tk. 130.476 million. Besides, LGED also takes up necessary steps for higher training of its officers with a view to enhancing their professional proficiency. A total of 39 persons completed long and short-term overseas training courses in different disciplines during 2007-08.

### 9.1 Statement of trainees

Information on the training provided during 2007-08 with the different categories of trainees have been given below:

Serial No	Categories of trainees	Number of (Persons)	Training days
1	Officers	5,733	14,743
2	Staffs	3,496	7,251
3	Local Government Institutions (Representatives/officers/staff members)	14,668	33,476
4	Contractors	291	582
5	Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)	19,861	63,855
6	Beneficiaries (slum improvement programmes/ micro-credit programmes/Societies under Water Sector Project/Women Corner, etc.)	1,18,470	3,06,433
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1,62,519</b>	<b>4,26,340</b>

Pie chart showing a comparative picture of the participants according to the categories of trainees:



## 9.2 Information on overseas training

LGED's manpower have received long and short term overseas training aiming at further enhancing its dynamism and to make it time-appropriate. During 2007-08, a total of 39 persons received overseas training on various courses and 62 persons participated in seminars and workshops. Detailed information on the various long and short term overseas training as received during 2007-08 have been given in the following table:

### a) Overseas training

Serial No.	Name of Course	Period	Country	Number of trainees
1	Training Course on Training Management and Development	13 August - 12 October 2007	Denmark	1
2	Training on Urban and Regional Development Planning and Management	04 - 17 September, 2007	Singapore	2
3	Training on Road Safety	03 September - 20, October 2007	Japan	4
4	Training on International Engineers Course in Labour Based Road Construction and Management	08 October - 17 November, 2007	Kenia	4
5	Maintenance of Portable Steel Bridges	10 - 16 November, 2007	Japan	7
6	Training on Design, Fabrication, Erection and Maintenance of Portable Steel Bridges	18 - 24 November, 2007	Japan	12
7	Training on Policy, Programmes and Projects	03 - 12 December, 2007	UK	2
8	Study Tour on Small Scale Water Resources Development	03 - 14 December, 2007	Thailand	5
9	Training-cum-Study Visit on Participatory, Monitoring & Evaluation of Development Projects	14 - 16 December, 2007	China	1
10	M.Sc in Renewable Energy System Technology	10 April - 21 September 2008	UK	1
Total:				39



**b) Overseas seminars/workshops**

Serial No.	Name of Courses	Period	Country	Number of trainees
1	Detailed Design, Drawing & Tender Document of Portable Steel Bridges	25 - 30 November, 2007	Japan	2
2	SEACAP Practitioners Workshop	12 - 13 September, 2007	Vietnam	1
3	Annual Sessions of the Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka	19 - 27 October, 2007	Sri Lanka	1
4	Mainstreaming Managing for Development Results in Support of Poverty Reduction in South Asia.	13 - 14 November, 2007	Thailand	1
5	3 <sup>rd</sup> General Meeting of the Network of Asian River Basin Organizations	20 - 22 February, 2007	Indonesia	1
			<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

## 10.0 Quality Control

LGED has established its own quality control laboratories for controlling quality of construction/maintenance of infrastructures. Quality of construction materials and works implemented is ensured by undertaking tests in these laboratories on regular basis.

### 10.1 Statement of Quality Control Laboratories

LGED's quality control laboratories are of the following types:

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

#### 10.1.1 Testing facilities as are available in the LGED's Quality Control Laboratories

Different testing facilities on cement, aggregate, brick, concrete, bitumen, soil including sub-soil investigations are available in the LGED's district/regional laboratories. The quality standard of works of various types related to infrastructures including strength of the different road layers and the construction materials are tested in accordance with the test frequencies specified in the LGED's Quality Control Laboratories.



Field CBR Test is being conducted in the laboratory



Triaxial Test is being conducted

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

Serial No	Laboratory Facility
1	Marshall Mixed Design
2	Stability Determination of Bituminous Sample
3	Extraction of Bitumen
4	Unconfined Compression Test of Soil
5	Consolidation Test of Soil
6	Direct Shear Test of Soil
7	Calibration of Load Devices
8	Collection of sample using core driller.
9	Test of Reinforcement Bar
10	Pile Integrity Test

#### 10.1.2 Testing facilities as are available in the LGED's Environmental Laboratories

In addition to the afore-mentioned items, LGED attaches special importance to environmental aspects in the planning and implementation of its each and every project. To this effect, 21 mobile laboratories on the basis of greater districts and 5 region-wise regional laboratories have been established. For tests of general standard, test kit type portable equipment for the mobile laboratories and high standard technology based equipment are used in the regional laboratories. Available facilities in the environment laboratories have been shown in the following table:

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



### 10.1.3 Equipment procured for the Central Quality Control Laboratory during 2007-08

Brief information on various types of equipment procured during 2007-08 for the central quality control laboratory, district laboratories and Upazila laboratories at a cost of Tk. 7.476 million with GOB financing have been given in the following table:

Sl. No.	Collected equipments
1	Sieve
2	Tray
3	Slump Cone
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	Dial Thermometer
12	16 Kg Field Scale Balance
13	Digital Thermometer
14	Sand Cone Apparatus
15	SPT Drilling Pipe

### 10.1.4 Software

In order to modernize and update the laboratory management, Central Quality Control Unit has taken up developing one software. This software is now undergoing test run on the ground. This software, on being introduced, will enhance the capacity of the LGED laboratories tremendously and will ensure transparency in this regard. This software has already been put to use in the laboratories having computers.

## 11.0 LGED's Other Significant Programmes

### 11.1 GIS, MIS & ICT Programmes

LGED's GIS and MIS Unit is providing enormous support to prepare, implement and monitor development plans by using GIS, RS & ICT technologies. A brief on activities of LGED's GIS and MIS Unit, performed during 2007-08 has been given below:

1. All Upazila base maps have already been updated and their printing works are going on at present in phase.
2. Data processing and monitoring works of 60 Upazilas are now going on under the World Bank-assisted Reaching Out of School Children (ROSC) Project. This project has been extended upto June 2010.
3. Preparation of digital maps using disaster data is going on under RDEC-2 Project on pilot basis considering Harirampur Upazila under Manikgonj district as a model.
4. ID Modification works are going on with a view to simplify GIS Data backup under RDEC-2 Project. GIS Data Layer of New Code is going on with JICA assistance.
5. Correction works of Road ID, Road Maps and Base Maps in accordance with the Road Classification Gazette made by the Planning Commission are going on.
6. One Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Department and LGED for Data collection and Data processing of students on the basis of Proxy Means Testing (PMT) in order to award stipends and tuition fees to poor students belonging to all classes between Class VI and Class X in 121 Upazilas with the financial assistance of World Bank. The activities have already commenced.
7. One Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between PLCEHD-2 and LGED for Data processing under the Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2) Project with the financial assistance of ADB. Activities have already started.
8. File transfer through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is going on for the purpose of quick communication and information transmission between LGED headquarters and field offices.
9. All tender notices, received from district, Upazila and headquarters are being up-loaded everyday in the LGED website [www.lged.gov.bd](http://www.lged.gov.bd).
10. LGED's e-Local Governance Sub Team has been formed under the supervision of the e-Local Governance Core Team Improvement and updating of LGED's website are going on through this e-LG Sub-team.
11. Development of one PMS Software is going on to monitor all projects being implemented by LGED under RDEC-2 Project.



## 11.2 Road Safety Unit

LGED has felt the necessity to seriously apply its road safety measures for the rural roads in the present alarming situation of road accidents occurring most frequently. In this regard one new Unit named Road Safety Unit has been formed under the guidance of the Additional Chief Engineer (Implementation). A meeting was held on 25 May 2008 when the basic objectives, scope of work, manpower requirement etc. were comprehensively discussed. The aims and objectives of Road Safety Unit are as follows:

### Objectives:

1. To give proper technical directions in order to avoid the technical faults of engineering in nature that cause road accidents;
2. To install necessary traffic signals;
3. To familiarize the road users with road-related behavior and basic education;
4. To adhere strictly the correct ways of movement on roads; and
5. To maintain road environment.

### Aims:

1. Taking initiative in the preparation of a National Road Safety Plan.
2. Preparation and updating of Guidelines on road safety audit and other road-related manuals.
3. Assisting the LGED engineers and the stakeholders to acquire and transfer knowledge on road safety.
4. Strengthening the empowerment of road safety management within the local government institutions and LGED officials.
5. Attaining quickly the tested road safety results inducing poverty alleviation.



## 11.3 Rural Development Engineering Center

LGED's work dimension has gradually widened over the years, but its work force did not grow proportionately. With a view to perform works by LGED with efficient management, the Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC) has been set up in another building annexed to LGED headquarters 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 enhanced. As a result, implementation of LGED's increasing volume of works will be further smooth by maintaining quality. It will improve LGED's institutional skill to implement other activities either.

### 11.3.1 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 also provided other facilities including boarding for 60 trainees.

The Rural Development Engineering Center (RDEC) Setting-up Project has been implemented with the support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). A number of officials of LGED could improve their efficiencies by working with the Japanese experts under the said technical assistance project. As a result, it is expected that LGED's dependence upon the consultants will ultimately be zeroed down making it possible for LGED to properly carry out its 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 very wide, the task of enhancing the efficiency of the LGED officials has not yet attained its optimum under RDEC Setting-up Project. At the request of Bangladesh Government to the Japanese Government for full technical support to make RDEC's activities more strong, one Japanese Preliminary Study Team visited Bangladesh during 26 February-5 March 2007 and collected requisite information through discussion with officials at various levels. Eventually the Minutes of the Meeting and the Record of Discussion were signed between Japanese Preliminary Study Team and the Government of Bangladesh on 4 March 2007 and 8 August 2007 respectively. As a result, 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 period from 15 September 2007 to 14 September 2011. Accordingly, 3 Japanese long-term experts started 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.



Handing over ceremony for equipment by JICA to LGED

### 11.3.2 RDEC, programmes run by LGED:

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;

### 11.4 Community-Based Resource Management Project

On successful implementation of the Community-based Resource Management Project, implemented by the LGED and extending it to other areas of the country with the specific objective of making a positive contribution towards overall poverty alleviation of the country, living standard of the people will be improved by converting the rural mass into a skilled manpower by providing appropriate training at the village level, establishing self-managed organizations, generating funds through regular savings and by comprehensive and optimal use of local resources.

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Furthermore, overall support will be provided to expand the creativity of the rural people of the project areas to make them self-reliant through self-employment eventually leading to alleviate poverty.

In order to support the target group of the project, financial support will be extended in three phases to 135,000 households on the following five activities over a period of 11 years ranging from 2002-03 to 2013-14 and thereby the project goal is expected to be achieved:

- 1) Create food storage facilities in the villages under labour intensive programmes, install tube-wells for fresh water supply and construct flood protection embankments in villages to protect the surrounding Haor areas from flood erosion during monsoon.
- 2) Take measures to ensure permanent access rights to the wetlands for the local landless and small marginal farmers through fisheries development programmes that will confirm sustainable management of the fisheries resources and bring benefits from fish catch.
- 3) Take measures to introduce appropriate livestock and crop production programmes aiming at increased earnings of the beneficiaries.
- 4) Take measures to ensure beneficiary participation in the economic activities to continue with the crop production and micro-financing programmes and the initiatives for cottage industries.
- 5) Take measures to improve the management system through institutional development programmes and take up programmes to assist in establishing one legal and permanent/long lasting institution for an extension of the project.

This socio-economic and employment-generating project will directly create an estimated 9,225 employments that will include 4,500 managers, 4,500 presidents and 225 auditors. Work and employment opportunities will be created for the poor people through infrastructure development programmes. Arrangements will be made for self-employment by making loan for an amount of Tk. 520.00 million available to 8,600 persons through 135,000 members during the project period. Opportunities for meaningful empowerment including increased income for the women and enhanced nutrition level will be created by making provisions for development-based women employments.

Upto June 2008 of the present phase, the project has created 1,183 female and 624 male organizations as a matter of institutional development in 742 villages of 53 Unions under 9 Upazilas, which comprises 51,719 members making a savings for Tk. 46,900,000.00. Small loans for Tk. 44,200,000.00 have been given to 9,414 members from the savings of the organizations while Tk. 182,700,000.00 have been given through Bangladesh Agriculture Bank to 1,807 members from their own funds. Trainings have been provided through this project to 1,807 Managers on Book Keeping and 1,807 Presidents on Leadership Development. About 124km rural roads have been constructed, 1,400 tube-wells have been installed, 20 multipurpose centers have been set up and 15,000 sanitary latrines have been constructed under the physical infrastructure development component of this project. By this time 92 water bodies have been handed over to the beneficiaries of the project by the Ministry of Land and the Ministry of Youth and Sports Development of which 68 have been handed over to the beneficiaries belonging to fishing profession and youth community on long-term leasing for development of social-based fisheries. Extensive programmes are now under implementation that include excavation of water bodies and establishing fish sanctuaries. In order to modernize the Agriculture and Livestock Development Sector, modern technologies are being rapidly promoted through research, training and exhibitions by establishing 2,985 exhibition farms.



As the various development activities of the project are progressing on target, the Community-based Resource Management Project is expected to play a lead role in reaching the cherished goal of the project vis-a-vis in alleviating poverty in the Haor areas of the country.



Roads already constructed/under construction with concrete blocks in the Sunamgonj district.

### 11.5 Water resources development and LGED

Local Government Engineering Department took up a challenging project captioned "Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project" in 1996 with a view to make effective contribution towards promoting agriculture and fish production and poverty reduction through development of surface water resources. Asian Development Bank, International Funds for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of Netherlands came forward to provide financial support to this project. As the first phase of the project was successful, it was extended over 61 districts across the country in the second phase. Another 300 Sub-projects will be implemented by 2009 under the second project. This project is expected to benefit 280,000 agricultural farms and 180,000-200,000 hectares of land of the country. It is hoped that the targets of the Project will be achieved on completion of the on-going programmes. In 2007-08 fiscal year 130 sub-projects were at the stage of completion.

Effective people's participation at every level and stage of the project cycle is the main feature of this project. Although structure building is one of the major activities of this project, the project programmes are implemented attaching priority with the social and institutional aspects for all the construction programmes. Beneficiaries, Local Government Institutions and the 7 associated Government organizations and divisions are the partners or stakeholders of the various programmes of this project. LGED has effectively involved the Agriculture Extension, Cooperatives, Fisheries, Livestock, Environment and Forests, Women, Youth and Land, different Divisions and Ministries in the implementation of this project.



Training of WMCA members of Nazirpur Upazila under Pirojpur district on poultry.



Training of WMCA members of Damurhata Upazila under Chuadanga district on poultry.



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On making decisions on every Sub-project implementation, all residents of the Sub-project areas, the probable beneficiaries in particular, are organized through a cooperative society. No tripartite implementation contract is signed among the LGED, WMCA and the local Union Council for implementation of Sub-projects unless a minimum of 70% of the beneficiaries become the members of a special cooperative vis-a-vis the Water Management Cooperative Association (WMCA). For signing such contracts, every cooperatives is required to qualify by fulfilling 12 conditions. No construction work of physical infrastructures starts before signing this implementation contract. As a matter of pre-conditions for signing this implementation contract, the Water Management Association makes deposits in advance to the accounts maintained on Sub-project maintenance at the rate 3% and 5% of the estimated costs of earth work and permanent works respectively. In this manner, a total amount of Tk. 50,039,786.00 has been deposited at present as the beneficiaries grant to the maintenance accounts of 280 Sub-projects of the Second Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project upto June 2008. In a similar way, an amount of Tk. 33,728,608.00 was accumulated as grant from 280 Sub-projects of the first project. It is mentionable that all earth works of the Sub-projects have been implemented by the LCS or the Labour the Contracting Societies instead of conventional contracting methods. These LCS groups are formed with the local poor/landless.



Farmers are happy at the bumper production of Bora crop in the uncultivable lands through Riser Irrigation Project of Charipara Water Management Cooperative Society in Gafargaon Upazila of Mymensingh district.

Upon completion of construction works, the Water Management Associations take up by themselves the operation and maintenance responsibilities of the Sub-project structures. LGED, by another contract, also transfers the functional ownership of these structures on their completion to the Associations. These Associations have been maintaining the 267 Sub-projects as were handed over to the Operation and Maintenance Associations under the first project through providing voluntary labour and fund raising. The WMCAs, during the last financial year (2007-08), spent Tk. 3.348 million at their own initiatives. At this moment the WMCAs have accrued a deposit of Tk. 8.83 million. The WMCAs are expected to achieve more success in the next fiscal year.

About 200 Associations out of 280 are continuously making manifold contributions to the socio-economic improvement of their areas. Specially, their contributions towards promoting agriculture and fish production have well been recognized at the beginning of this write-up. In addition, these Associations have earned remarkable success in the cases of improved seed production and their marketing, increased use of organic fertilizer and reduced use of pesticide.



These Associations have opened up a new horizon in respect of implementing micro-financing programmes with own funds amounting to about Tk. 100.00 million. The Water Management Associations are also making tremendous contributions towards water, agriculture, fisheries and child improvement of their areas. At present a total of 566 (280+286) WMCAs have enrolled about 254,761 members under the initiatives of the first and second project of which about one-third constitutes female. Some Associations have also given WMCA membership to the young and infantile.

The Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project is a role model for water resources development and conservation with people's participation under the National Water Policy (NWP). An ideal example on transferring maintenance responsibilities to the people on completion of project through mass participation has been set through this project. Besides, water resources have been turned into a community organization, in the shape of a cooperative. This organization has brought together the males, females, landless, marginal, owners of all sizes small, medium or large, farmers, sharecroppers, even the females, males and youths engaged in non-agriculture professions. Under this organization new strategies have been evolved to increase agriculture production, to raise awareness of women rights of the area and to create social and financial capital. From the current fiscal year, the Associations have started preparing annual plan on poverty reduction. In view of this, special trainings on poverty reduction are being provided with the help of the Comilla Rural Development Academy where manpower of the Government departments at the Upazila and Union levels are being involved. As a result, the various national development agencies of the Government within these Upazilas and Unions are assisting these committees with resources and technologies.



Prize and certificate distribution ceremony on completion of a two days long agriculture-based women's training programme on poverty reduction and self-employment

This project has got a high level Steering Committee or an apex body which is represented by the officials of higher echelon of all Ministries and Departments of the Government as members. So any problems of major in nature is resolved very quickly through this committee. Moreover, separate Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between the project and the concerned department such as, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Women Affairs, RDA Bogra, BARD Comilla, Fisheries Research Institute, Soil Research Institute, Environment Department, Cooperatives Department and Land Ministry. This has enabled all departments of the Government to find one ideal association where they can extend assistance of their respective disciplines.

## 11.6 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, maintenance, tree plantation, etc. along with the contractors and the Project Implementation Committees. The main objectives of this system are to involve the landless people and 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 care-taking, maintenance activities, HBB works, 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.

Rural Road & Market Access Infrastructure Development Project (Component-3): Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali and Laxmipur districts of Agriculture Sector Programme Support (ASPS) Phase-II, financially supported by DANIDA, is now under implementation to involve the Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) in a bigger way in the infrastructure development programmes. The main objectives of this project are to alleviate poverty through development of rural infrastructures, improvement of communication system, providing opportunities for productive employment generation for the rural poor and securing their legitimate wages.

The Scope of Work for the Labour Contracting Societies includes construction of dirt roads, pipe casting, pipe installation, tree plantation and care-taking, maintenance programme and some works related to HBB and road surfacing. The project has generated 494,190 labour days for 6,000 labours/day-labours during 2007-08 through infrastructure development.





As a result of development of infrastructures, job opportunities are created for the unemployed rural poor. Creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities for the skilled and unskilled labours, small traders and the habitants plays a specified role towards poverty alleviation.

Three days training has been provided under this project to raise awareness to enhance skills of the LCS members on infrastructure development and to make them familiar with the LCS procedures. A total of 5,980 LCS members were imparted with training prior to commencement of works during 2007-08.



Besides, more skilled LCS groups of the project areas started works under the Sub-contracting arrangements with the contractors on a trial basis. However, the trial results could not be evaluated as yet arising from contractors' failure to procure necessary construction materials due to sudden and unprecedented price hike. The results are expected soon. The female LCS groups will enjoy higher share under this project and the bulk of the working days to the extent of 93% has been rendered by women so far.

To give the earnings of the LCS female members a permanency and thereby ensuring them to contribute towards alleviation of poverty of their family, 5,440 female LCS members were formally transferred to RFLDC (Regional Fisheries and Livestock Development). As per the project terms, RFLDC would provide income increasing on-the-job training to these female members. Functional literacy programmes have also been launched to raise awareness, knowledge, human rights of women, skill, courage and empowerment of the LCS women of the project areas.



Two hours lessons learning per day is held with the participation of 30 female members per center of all the 120 centers of 9 Upazilas. Number of such participants was 3,600 and 120 educated village ladies played the role of teacher.



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Progress summary of LCS members under Rural Road & Market Access Infrastructure Development Project (Component-3): Patuakhali, Barguna, Noakhali and Laxmipur districts of Agriculture Sector Programme Support (ASPS) Phase-II for 2007-08 has been given below:

LCS members participated	6,000 persons
Total generated labour days	494,190
Training recieved on awarness raising, LCS working technique and skill development	5,980 persons
Participated in Livelihood Functional Literacy	3,600 persons
Involved in training on income raising activities	5,440 persons

### 11.7 Visits of foreign missions during 2007-08

Information on the visits of the foreign missions during 2007-08 have been given below:

1. A Loan Review Mission from Asian Development Bank reviewed the activities of the Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project, Phase-2 during 07-14 August 2007.
2. One ADB TA Inception Mission inspected activities of Sreepur Pourashava in Gazipur district under UGIIP-2 (Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project-2) on 14 August 2007.
3. A IFAD/UNOPS Supervision Mission visited project areas of the Market Infrastructure Development Project in Charland Regions during 20-29 August 2007.
4. The ADB Vice President and the Country Director inspected the flood rehabilitation activities of Manikgonj district on 10 October, 2007.
5. A four-member Fact Finding Mission visited Bangladesh during 14-15 October 2007 to determine the measures to be taken in respect of the PPTA of the Participatory Water Resources Development Project.
6. A fortyfive-member Mid Term Joint Review Mission from ADB, World Bank, DFID, EU, Swedish SIDA, Canadian CIDA, The Netherlands, NORAD, JICA, Aus AID and UNICEF reviewed the ongoing activities of Primary Education Development Programme-II during 29 October - 12 November 2007.
7. The 9th Implementation Support Mission inspected the works under implementation of the Rural Development Project-26 in the Sirajgong district during 26 November-6 December 2007.
8. The Honorable Danish Minister visited the project area of the Agriculture Sector Programme Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access Infrastructure Development Project (Component-3) at Amtali Upazila of Barguna district on 4 December 2007.



9. ADB/GTZ/KfW Joint Review Mission made a field visit during 4-7 December 2007 in Chuadanga, Jessore, Jhenidah, Kushtia, Magura, Meherpur, Narail and Sathkhira districts to inspect the activities of the Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP-2).
10. A nine-member Need Assessment Mission from Japan visited Bangladesh during 9-17 December 2007 caused by the cyclone-Sidr/2007 to assess the financial requirement for rehabilitation /reconstruction of the damaged infrastructures.
11. One IDA Mission made review on the implementation of the flood rehabilitation works in 65 municipal areas under the Municipal Services Project during 12 December 2007 - 30 January 2008.
12. One Supervision Mission of World Bank reviewed progress of Municipal Services Project during 12-30 January 2008.
13. A high powered representative team from the Asian Development Bank visited the ongoing works of Gopalpur Pourashava under the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project-2 (UGIIP-2) on 18 January 2008.
14. A four-member IFAD Supervision Mission visited the ongoing works of the Community Based Resource Management Project in Sunamgonj district including holding a wrap-up meeting during 2-14 February 2008.
15. A nine-member Danish Parliamentary Team inspected the ongoing works of the Agriculture Sector Programme Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access Component-3 (RRMA-3)" on 9-10 February, 2008.
16. One ADB/GTZ/KfW Fact Finding Mission visited Bangladesh during 23 February - 9 March 2008 to finalize processing of the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project-2 (UGIIP-2).
17. The JICA Vice-President during his visit in Bangladesh on 10 March 2008 expressed his hopes of promoting bondage of cooperation between LGED and JICA in the days to come.
18. One JBIC SAPROF TOR Mission visited Bangladesh during 16-20 March, 2008 in connection with the preliminary processing of two new projects titled South-West Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project and Urban Governance Improvement Project.
19. ADB Resident Mission in Bangladesh inspected works in the Manikgonj, Munshigonj, B-Baria and Sunamgonj Pourashavas under STIFPP-2 during 17-20 March 2008.
20. One World Bank Mission visited Bangladesh during 12-17 April 2008 to prepare Urban Strategies Notes and to review activities of Municipal Services Project.
21. A seven-member World Bank Mission reviewed and inspected the programmes of ongoing projects of Kushtia Pourashava on 29 April 2008.

22. The IDB Appraisal Mission discussed with the beneficiaries and stakeholders of Greater Rajshahi District Infrastructure Development Project on the various components like social changes, capacity building, healthcare, use of potable water, use of hygienic latrine in Natore and Rajshahi districts during 11-12 May, 2008.
23. One ADB Review Mission visited a few completed and ongoing works of RDP-25 in Barisal and Bhola districts during 24-27 May, 2008.
24. One Appraisal Mission comprising ADB, KfW and GTZ visited Bangladesh during 16-30 June, 2008 to finalize preparation of Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project-2 (UGIIP-2).



A nine member Need Assessment Mission from Japan visited LGED headquarters on 10 December, 2007



Vice President and the Country Director of ADB are seen inspecting the flood rehabilitation activities of Manikgonj district.



Danish Parliamentary Team is seen inspecting works of "Agriculture Sector Programme Support-II (ASPS-II): Rural Road & Market Access Component-3".



World Bank Mission is seen inspecting flood rehabilitation works of Ullapara Pourashava.



IDB Appraisal Mission is seen exchanging views with the beneficiaries and stakeholders in Putia Upazila of Rajshahi district.



The Executive Director of Asian Development Bank is seen exchanging views with the member of TLCC of UGIIP-2 in Gopalpur Pourashava.



## 11.8 Seminars and Workshops

LGED arranges seminars and workshops both at national and international level to enhance knowledge and skills through exchange of views in addition to implementing development programmes in the fields. Information on the various workshops and seminars as were held during 2007-08 have been given below:

Sl. No.	Workshops/Seminars held
1.	A workshop on "Governance & Quality Management of RTIP" was held in the LGED headquarters on 30 July, 2007
2.	A workshop on "Ensuring People's Participation in Master Plan Preparation" was held on August 2007 in Ward No. 7 of Noapara Pourashava under the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project.
3.	A workshop on "Indoor Air Pollution" was held on 10 September 2007 jointly organized by Local Government Engineering Department, World Health Organization and the World Bank.
4.	A workshop on "Review of UGAIP Work Progress and preparation of Work Programme for 2007-08 of 7 Pourashavas and 1 City Corporation" was held on 18 and 19 September 2007 in the LGED headquarters under the Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection Project, Phase-2.
5.	Project launching workshop on "Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation Sector Project, 2007" was held in the LGED headquarters on 15 December, 2007.
6.	A seminar was held on 26 January, 2008 in the LGED Bhaban at Agargaon on "Participatory Water Resources Management".
7.	A workshop on "Community Based Composting Initiative in Kushtia Pourashava" was held on 10 February 2008 jointly arranged by LGED and the Environment Department with the assistance of Institute for Global Environmental Strategies.
8.	A seminar was held on 13 February, 2008 on "Planning of Compact Township".
9.	Workshop on "Participatory Water Resources" was held on 8 April 2008 sponsored by ADB, Netherlands and IFAD.
10.	A seminar on "Improvement of Housing & Living Environment in Bangladesh" was held on 15 April 2008.
11.	An orientation workshop was held on 29 April, 2008 on "Operation and Maintenance of Dhekipara Canal Sub-project" in Pangsha Upazila of Rajbari district and awareness raising on Gender and Environment on the field.
12.	A workshop on "Motivation of City Coordination Committee" was held on 21 May, 2008 at Tangail Pourashava under Community Mobilization Programme of Municipal Support Unit (MSU).
13.	A seminar on draft "Project Interim Report of the Participatory Small Scale Water Resources Project" was held on 5 June, 2008 in the LGED Seminar Room.
14.	The launching workshop on "Operational Risk Assessment of LGED" was held on 22 June, 2008.

### Pictures of Seminars/Workshops



A Project Preparatory Workshop on "Emergency Disaster Damage Rehabilitation Sector Project, 2007" was held on 15 December, 2007.



A Preliminary Workshop on the Proposed "Participatory Water Resources Project" was held on 8 April 2008



A Workshop on "Community Based Composting Initiative in Kushtia Pourashava" was held on 10 February 2008 in the Kushtia Pourashava Auditorium



A Seminar on "Improvement of Housing & Living Environment in Bangladesh" was held on 15 April 2008



A Workshop on "Motivation of CityCoordination Committee" was held on 21 May 2008



A Launching Workshop on "Operational Risk Assessment of LGED" was held on 22 June 2008

## 12.0 Publications made during 2007-08

With a view to properly implement the various programmes, LGED prepared a number of guidelines and manuals. All these guidelines and manuals are have been preserved in the LGED's library. Following are the information in this regard:

1. LGED's Annual Activity Report (Financial Year 2006-07).
2. Union Barta (Half yearly)
3. Nagar Sangbad (Quarterly)



4. Pani Barta (Quarterly)
5. Newsletter (Quarterly)
6. Computerization of Tax Report
7. Computerization of Accounts
8. Infrastructure Inventorization and Mapping
9. Community Mobilization

### 13.0 LGED's Achievement during FY 2007-08

The following are some of LGED's significant achievements made during FY 2007-08:

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) distributed Best Performance Award to three Project Management Groups of Bangladesh. Rated on the basis of skill, completion of projects effectively, achieving targets, transparency etc. of the officials involved with the implementation of the ADB assisted projects, two projects of LGED namely "Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP)" and "Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project:- 25: Greater Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Barisal & Patuakhali Districts" and one ongoing project titled "North-West Crop Diversification Project" being jointly implemented by LGED and the Agriculture Extension Department.



2. LGED was honoured for securing first place among the slams in the Anti-corruption Information Fair-2008 arranged jointly by the "Sachetan Nagorik Committee" and "The District Anti-corruption Committee".



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### Cover Identification



Constructed bridge on Gulshan lake to connect  
Banani road no. 11 and Gulshan road no. 41



Mirzapur bridge in Sadar Upazila under Gazipur district



Narail Pura Bus Terminal



Mormermukh rubber dam on Shilock canal, Rangunia, Chittagong



Dhunot Union Parishad Complex Building, Dhunot, Bogra



Bibirpukur Hat, Kahalu, Bogra

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