

Public Service Delivery by Upazila Parishad

stories of success

Good Practices and Lessons Learned from UGDP



Project Management Unit

Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP)

Local Government Division (LGD)

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives



শেখ হাসিনার মূলনীতি
গ্রাম শহরের উন্নতি

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The People's Republic of Bangladesh



Minister

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP) has decided to document some of their significant results, best practices, and lessons learned through the implementation of sub-projects with a view to publication.

The mission of the Local Government Division is to ensure an effective local government through public participation. To do so UGDP has adapted missions to improve the capacities of the Upazila Parishad by service delivery involving the Transferred Line Departments and other agencies. UGDP provides financial support to the Upazila Parishads to plan and implement Capacity Development Sub-Project (CDSP) and Infrastructure Sub-Project (INFSP) for the public service delivery. Based on the achievements of the Sub-projects, UGDP prepared the success stories of Public Service Delivery by Upazila Parishad.

We must accomplish the mandate delivered to us by the people of Bangladesh. It is also our responsibility to fulfill the vision of our Honorable Prime Minister. To do so UGDP is working to improve the performance of local governments for better public service delivery by addressing the local problems as well as the effective utilization of available resources.

I thank all of those involved in the implementation of UGDP including JICA for their efforts to make the project a successful one.

I look forward to see the successful implementation of the project towards its end by crafting a landmark on which LGD can further work for effective and participatory local government.

Joy Bangla

Joy Bangabandhu

Md Tazul Islam MP



Senior Secretary
Local Government Division
Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

MESSAGE

The Local Government Division is implementing the "Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP)" for the governance improvement of the upazila parishad and improved service delivery at the root level. Elected representatives of 495 upazila parishads and key officials from the transferred line departments working at the upazila parishad have received training from UGDP on upazila planning and service delivery. Over the last 4 years, 357 upazila parishads received performance based allocations from UGDP and implemented sub-projects in different areas such as health, education, water & sanitation, agriculture etc. and produced inspiring results in the field of public service delivery, infrastructure development and governance improvement.

I am delighted to know that the project management unit (PMU) of UGDP has collected, reviewed and analyzed the significant and inspiring results generated from the sub-projects implemented by the upazila parishads throughout the country.

I appreciate the cooperation and supports from JICA for the improvements of governance, public administration, and service delivery by the local government institutions. I thank all those involved in the design and implementation of the sub-projects, especially the upazila parishad chairmen, Vice chairmen, Female vice chairmen, UNOs and officials of the transferred line departments and PMU and consultants for managing the project in a coordinated manner.

I thank all UDFs who have facilitated in design and implementation of the sub-projects at upazila level and captured the significant results with drafting excellent pieces of documentations compiled here as "Public service delivery by upazila parishad: Stories of success" for sharing and disseminating these results to the wider stakeholders.

The large number of sub-projects planned and implemented by upazila parishads rightly responding to the local needs using UGDP fund are considerably contributing to the improvement of Upazilas' service delivery in both quality and quantity. I hope, all our local government institutions will continue their efforts in rendering good public services while the development partners will continue to support the local government institutions and work together towards producing sustainable outcomes.

The successes and learnings reported in this book also provide the good base for further improvements of some rules and guidelines regarding the upazila parishad. In this connection, too. I look forward to reading the next success story book. I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks and best wishes to improve the governance and better public service delivery for the citizens.

Helal Uddin Ahmed
Senior Secretary, LGD



Project Director
Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP)

Foreword

The Local Government Division (LGD), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives is implementing “Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP)” with the loan received from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

This five-year project started its operation in 2016-2017 and will continue until June 2022. Presently, throughout the country, 357 Upazilas are under the purview of UGDP. These Upazilas have been selected to allocate performance-based funds from the project, with which they are implementing various sub-projects according to the local community’s needs. The motto of UGDP is to incorporate all the Transferred Line Departments (TLDs) working at Upazila level in planning and executing development works. It is simultaneously done to develop their capacity for delivering better services to the stakeholders, emphasizing the most disadvantaged groups of the society.

The stories presented here depict the successful cases of Upazilas’ service-oriented projects under UGDP in different thematic areas. I am pleased to share with readers the stories of successes that would provide a bird's eye view of the project’s achievements through the implementation of various sub-projects in last 4 years. These stories will make the readers understand the way development partners have been contributing to assist our country achieving the SDG goals. It would also portray the mechanism of successful partnership with different Government Departments at Upazila level adopted by UGDP to develop their capacities for better planning and service delivery.

These stories would also speak to the donors; to all the stakeholders that UGDP is making the best use of its resources to ensure sustainable development for the people of Bangladesh. These stories would inspire the both sides- the donors and the policy implementers- to work further in this endeavor.

Kazi Ashraf Uddin
Additional Secretary



Chief Representative
JICA Bangladesh Office

MESSAGE

On behalf of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Bangladesh Office, I would like to congratulate and appreciate to the efforts of the project team of “Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP)”, successfully publishing this excellent piece of documentation work, “Public Service Delivery by Upazila Parishad: Stories of Success”.

The project is implemented by the Local Government Division (LGD) under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives in order to enhance the capacity of Upazila Parishad for delivering more effective and responsive public services to citizens. The project supports development works, which had better reflect demands of citizens and develops the capacity of public servants simultaneously. JICA has funded JPY 14.725 billion for implementation of the project. Currently, 357 Upazila Parishads are utilizing the funds through performance-based allocation toward responsive public service delivery and infrastructure development activities in different areas such as: education, health, agriculture etc.

This edition of success stories demonstrates the best practices, showcasing the joint efforts of Upazila public representatives, government officials and citizens, inspiring other Upazila stakeholders to replicate and create further innovations. I believe UGDP is functioning as the platform to bring different stakeholders together and an interface for integrating expertise and experiences for improving local governance.

JICA has been promoting and supporting Governance and Public Administration in various countries with the understanding that governance improvement is inevitable for all societies to achieve sustainable and equitable social-economic growth. In Bangladesh, the portfolio of JICA operations under the jurisdiction of the Local Government Division has been increased, covering all tiers of Local Government Institutions; City Corporation, Municipality, Upazila and Union. With the strong leadership and commitment of LGD, JICA is very much proud of continuously working together with Local Government Institutions, enhancing core administrative functions and service delivery, all of which shall contribute to improving the livelihood of the people of Bangladesh.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere gratitude again to the officials concerned of the Government of Bangladesh and UGDP colleagues for their sincere efforts to produce this valuable document, which I believe will become the reference for future activities to improve the local governance in Bangladesh.

Mr. Yuho Hayakawa
Chief Representative, JICA

Capacity Development
SUB-PROJECTS

Capacity Development sub-projects (CDSP) are aimed at enhancing technical skills, productive skills and soft skills of the participants and raising awareness on different issues and concerns. The activities are trainings, workshops, orientations and campaigns. Different Upazilas have been implementing different types of CDSPs based of their needs and priorities for different sectors and sub-sectors.



Infrastructure
SUB-PROJECTS

Infrastructure sub-projects (INFSP) are aimed to improvement of various public facilities and utilities through construction, expansion, repair and supply/installation of furniture and equipment to ensure quality basic services provisions for the citizens. The sector coverage of INFSPs is as wide as in CDSPs and all are based on local needs and initiatives.

23 Installation of Oxygen Cylinder Bank and High-flow Nasal Cannulator for COVID-19 treatment. Dacope Upazila Parishad, Khulna

24 Supply of Instruments & Digital Machine for Health Facilities. Singra Upazila Parishad, Natore

25 Supply and Installation of Digital Radiography Machine (Digital X-ray) at the UHC. Raninagar Upazila Parishad, Naogaon

26 Supply of Ambulance for Upazila Health Complex. Halaaghat Upazila Parishad, Mymensingh

27 Supply of a College Bus for Gopaldi Nazul Islam Babu College. Arakbar Upazila Parishad, Narayanganj

28 Construction of Classrooms in GKLS High School. Belkuchi Upazila Parishad, Sirajganj

29 Supply of High-Low Benches for 4 Schools cum Examination Centers. Raninagar Upazila Parishad, Naogaon

30 Construction of Multimedia Classroom with Equipment Supply. Durgapur Upazila Parishad, Rajshahi

31 Digital Computer Lab at Amiasadarpur High School. Mirpur Upazila Parishad, Rajshahi

32 Trishal Examination and Training Centre - Uninterrupted Study for the Students. Trishal Upazila Parishad, Mymensingh

33 Installation of the Water Supply System in the Bairad Tract Area. Niamalpur Upazila Parishad, Naogaon

34 Installation of Rainwater Harvesting Plant. Reduced Drinking Water Crisis. Paikgachha Upazila Parishad, Khulna

35 Installation of the Water Treatment Plant in the Coastal Region. Kalaroa Upazila Parishad, Satkhira

36 Installation of Deep Tube wells for Arsenic Free Water Supply. Shajahanpur Upazila Parishad, Bogra

37 Improvement of Connectivity of Nurainpur Launch Ghat. Baughal Upazila Parishad, Patuakhali

38 Construction of Passenger Shed with WASH Room. Kotalipara Upazila Parishad, Gopalganj

39 Construction of Wash Block. Improve the Water and Sanitation. Pabna Sadar Upazila Parishad, Pabna

40 Supply of Agricultural Machinery for Farmers Groups. Modernizing Agricultural Production. Companiganj Upazila Parishad, Noakhali

41 Construction of Water Disposal Drain. Changes the Lives and Livelihoods of People. Faridpur Sadar Upazila Parishad, Faridpur

42 Construction of Market Shed in Rural Market. Better marketing of the Products. Dharmoirhat Upazila Parishad, Naogaon

43 Solar Lighting Solutions in the Rural Roads and Important. Mohanganj Upazila Parishad, Netrakona

44 Construction of a Slaughter House at Boakhal Bazar. Dighinala Upazila Parishad, Khagrachari

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Abbreviations

ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AP	Annual Plan
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BRTA	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
CC	Cervical Cancer
CDSP	Capacity Development Sub Projects
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DEF	Department of Environment and Forest
DFP	Department of Family Planning
DHFP	Department of Health and Family Planning
DLS	Department of Livestock
DOC	Department of Cooperatives
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DPE	Department of Primary Education
DPHE	Department of Public Health & Engineering
DSE	Department of Secondary Education
DSS	Department of Social Service
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
DYS	Department of Youth and Sports
FYP	Five Year Plan
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
ICT	Information Communication Technology
INFSP	Infrastructure Sub-Projects
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institutions
NBD	Nation Building Department
PBA	Performance Based Allocations
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TLDs	Transferred Line Departments
UGDP	Upazila Governance and Development Project
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UZP	Upazila Parishad
VIA	Visual Inspection of Cervix with Acetic Acid
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

The People's Republic of Bangladesh has a three-layer local government system: District, Upazila (Sub-district) and Union. Based on the provision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Government tries to ensure the decentralization of Local Government Institutions (LGIs) for better service delivery to the people.

In the 8th Five Year Plan, the Government places special emphasis on strengthening the local government to bring the public services closer to the people and to make sure that local people's preferences are well reflected in the planning process.

Upazila, the middle tier of the local government, is an important local government institution considering its appropriate size for the planning and development intervention. The Line Departments at Upazila level are transferred under the Upazila Parishad by the Local Government (Upazila Parishad) Act, amended in 2011.

For improving the local governance at Upazila level which is considered as a pivotal institution to realize decentralized and effective service delivery to local communities, Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP) was initiated.

The goal of UGDP is to enhance the capacity of the Upazila Parishad to deliver more effective and responsive public services to citizens through providing additional development fund and a series of capacity development opportunities to concerned stakeholders.

Towards achieving the goal, UGDP conducts annual Performance Assessment (PA) of all Upazilas in Bangladesh to select the target Upazilas that increase by the order of 100 every year and provide them Performance-Based Allocation (PBA) to implement responsive public service delivery at Upazila level. The selected Upazilas basically receive 50 lac Taka as PBA each year.

As the responsive public service delivery, Upazila Parishads plan and implement two types of sub-projects, Capacity Development Sub-Project (CDSP) and Infrastructure Sub-project (INFSP) that are essentially based on local needs and initiatives, encompassing various sectors.

Within PBA fund, there is a guideline that 10 lac Taka spent for CDSPs and 40 lac Taka for INFSPs, while some of the high performing Upazilas receive 10-20 lac additional funding to implement INFSPs.

UGDP defined CDSP as those trainings, workshops and campaigns implemented for developing the capacity of the service providers in better service delivery and for the citizens for their better lives and livelihoods. Different Upazilas have been implementing different types of CDSPs based on their needs and priorities for different sectors and sub-sectors. Most of the CDSPs aimed at enhancing technical skills, productive skills and soft skills of the participants and awareness on different issues and concerns.

On the other hand, INFSPs are the improvement of various public facilities and utilities through construction, expansion, repair and supply/installation of furniture and equipment to ensure quality basic services provisions for the citizens. The sector coverage of INFSPs is as wide as in CDSPs and all are based on local needs and initiatives.

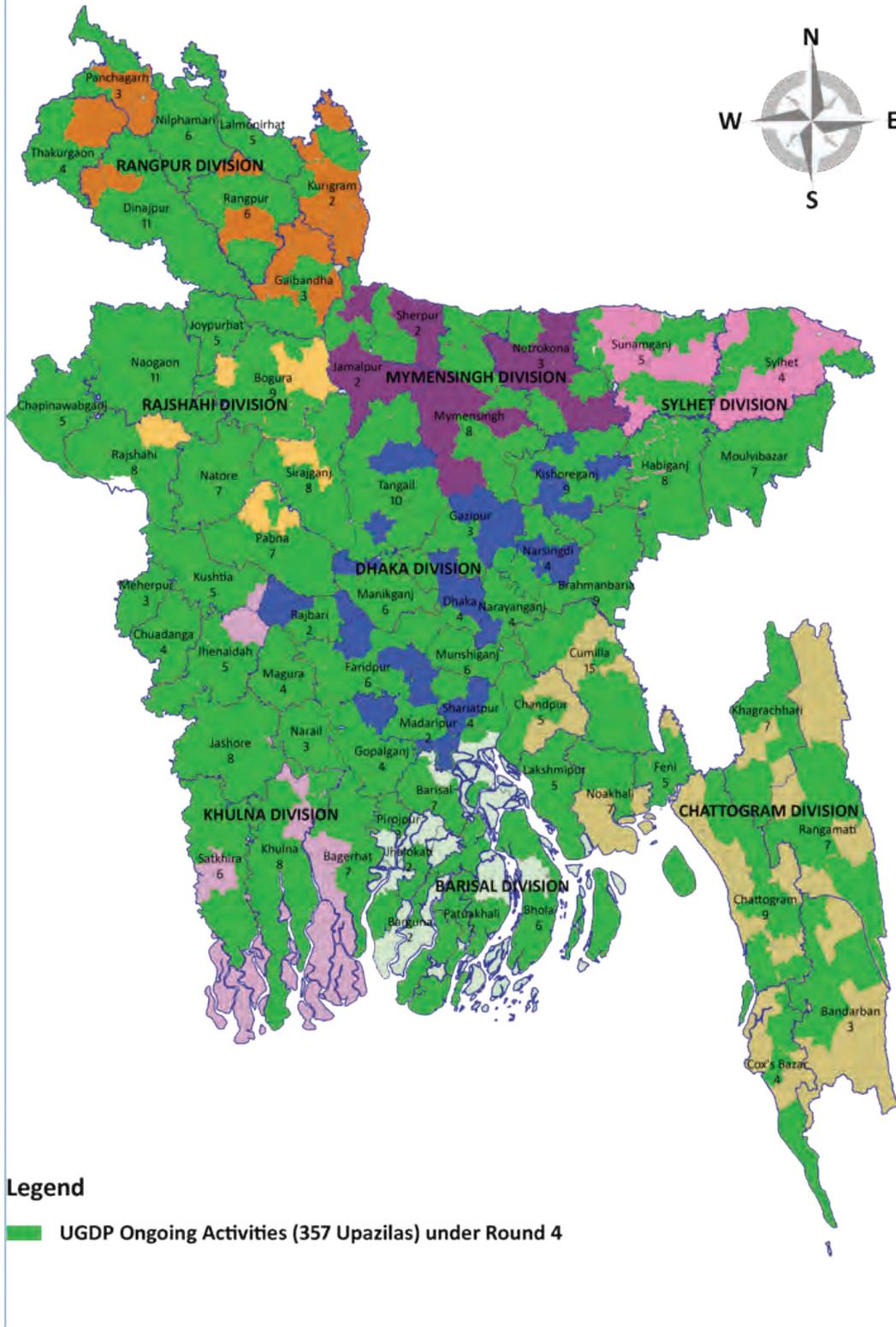
These sub-projects are generally taken from Upazilas' Five-Year Plan or Annual Plan, proposal from the Transferred Line Departments (TLDs), Union Parishad, various Upazila Committees and the citizen or other sources. According to the sub-project planning procedure, the sub-project proposals received from any of the above channels should be endorsed by the relevant Upazila Committees and then Upazila Project Selection Committee and finally approved by the Upazila Parishad in their regular meeting before sending proposals to UGDP for its concurrence.

Once the concurrence for sub-project proposal is issued from UGDP, the Upazila implements the respective CD sub-projects with assistance from the concerned Transferred Line Department and INF sub-project through open tender.

The cases presented in this report cover wide range of sectors in which Upazilas can provide their public services, contributing to the localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The success stories presented here aimed to encompass and capture a broad range of successes made in different thematic areas as the outcome of the UGDP interventions implemented by Upazila Parishads.

As Upazila Parishads are the key actor for the implementation of this project, UGDP provided training to the Upazila Parishad Chairman, Vice Chairmen (2), Upazila Nirbahi Officer, key Line Department Officers of all of 492 Upazila Parishads to strengthen their capacity on local governance and development projects management.

1.1 Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP) Activity Map



1.2 UGDP Interventions for Upazilas’ Governance Improvement and Development

357 Upazila Parishads spent 376.2 Crore Taka
for Sub-Project Implementation
in 4 years from 2017

Public Infrastructure

- Developing infrastructure facilities owned and operated by the government and are open to general public for use.

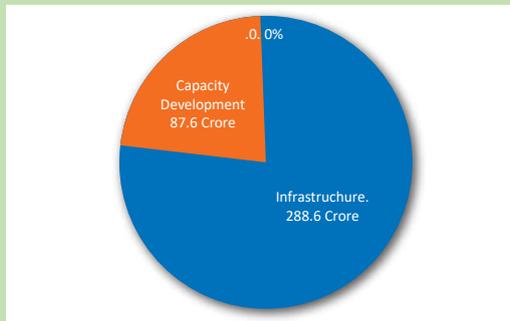
Equipment Supply

- Supply materials and equipments to government facilities and institutions for better service delivery.

Capacity Development

- Provide training to the service providers to develop their capacity
- Provide training to the beneficiaries on various issues

Fund Utilization Status in Taka (As of 14 June 2021)



Taka 87.6 Crore invested for Capacity Development Training program implemented by Transferred Line Departments. Taka 288.6 Crore invested for Development Projects implementation by the Upazila Parishad.

Supplementary Training for Upazila & LGD (As of 15 June 2021)



PMU provided Capacity Development training for LGD, Elected Representatives and Officials of Transferred Line Departments on development project planning, implementation & monitoring.

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE & SUPPLY SUB-PROJECT

Educational Facilities & Equipment	Medical Facilities & Equipment	Agriculture Facilities & Equipment	Public Health Facilities & Equipment	Water Supply Facilities & Equipment	Disaster Risk Reduction	Solar Energy	Rural Roads and Drainage
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TYPES OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

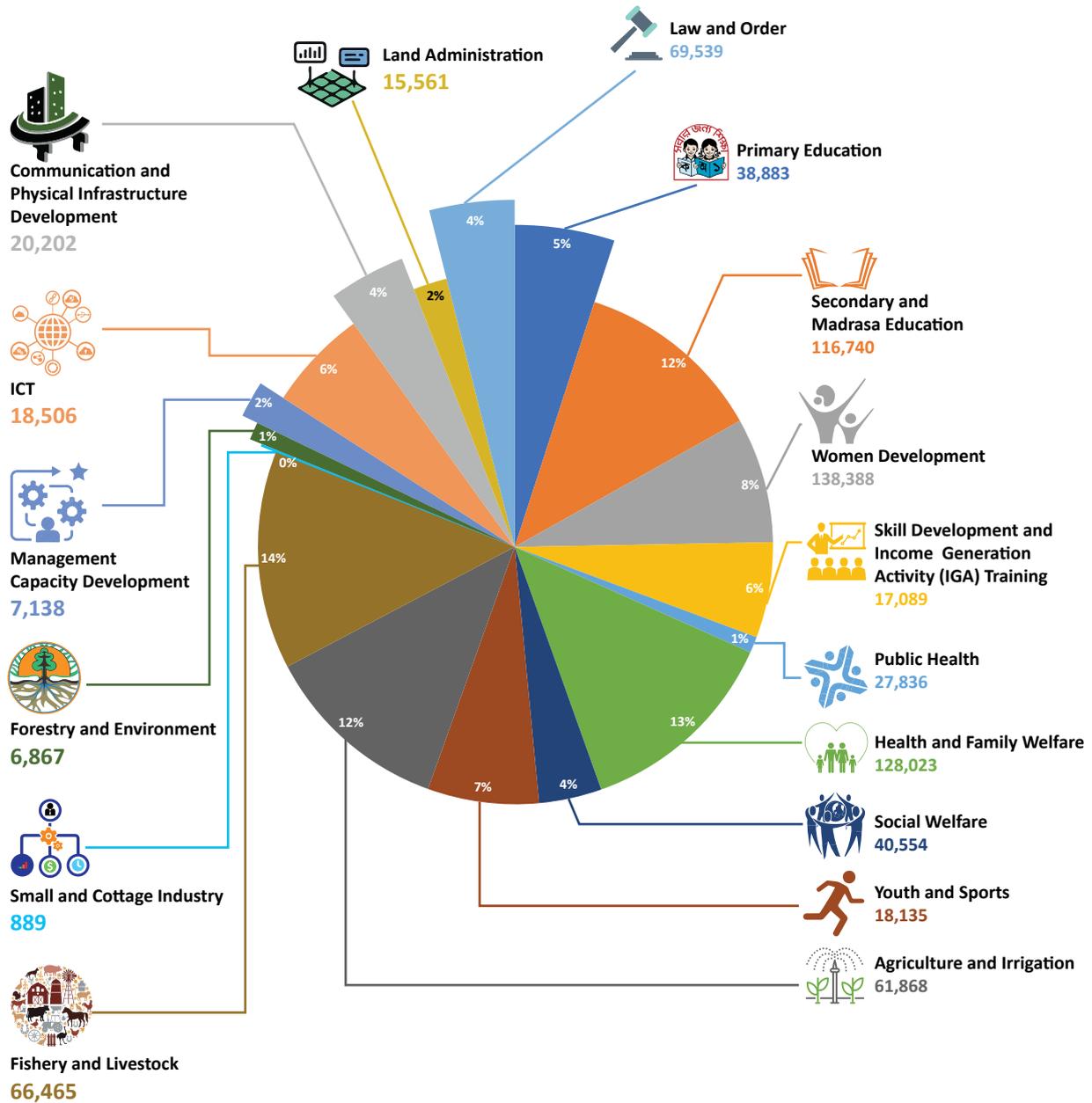


1.3 UGDP's Contribution towards Implementation of SDGs

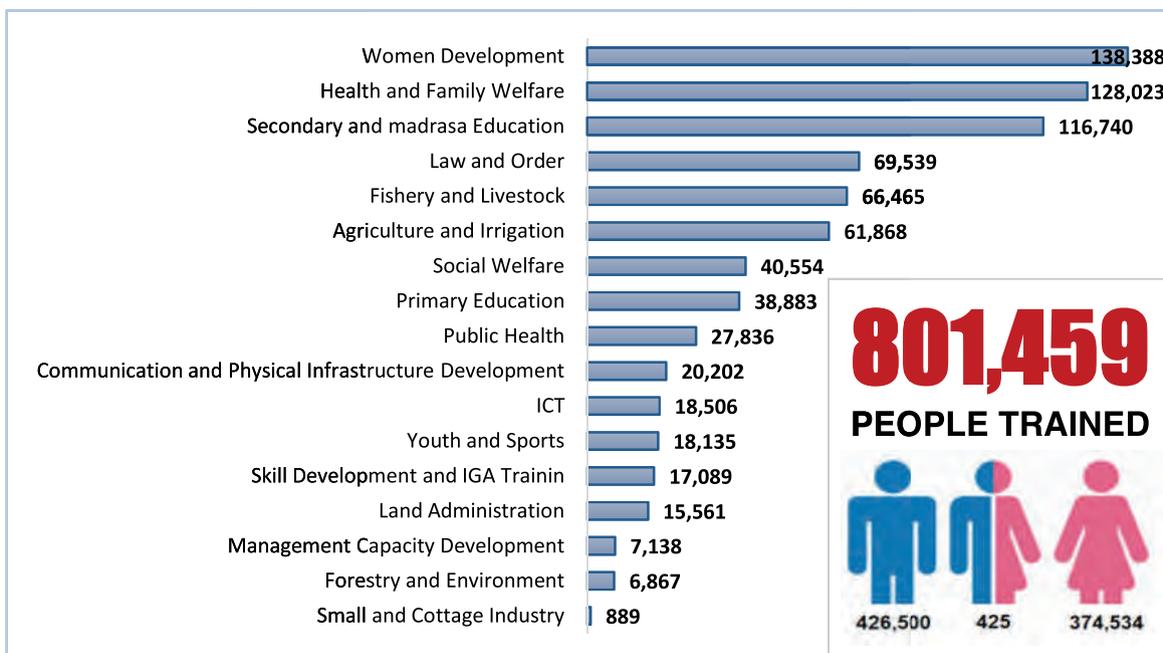
Infrastructure Sub-Projects				SDGs	Capacity Development Sub-Projects			
Beneficiaries	Investment BDT	% Of Investment	#. INF Sub Projects		#. CD Sub Projects	% Of Investment	Investment BDT	Beneficiaries
9,55,947	3,80,33,791	1.32%	24		1,050	19.35%	16,94,56,016	68,368
9,34,321	7,94,29,993	2.75%	49		622	10.38%	9,08,67,922	56,821
2,06,68,119	63,25,69,476	21.91%	368		1,031	18.30%	16,02,37,453	2,30,675
41,00,479	155,70,04,311	53.94%	819		1,021	18.29%	16,02,09,781	1,08,892
28,797	1,66,71,942	0.58%	6		287	4.89%	4,27,94,647	1,38,104
21,11,537	26,96,59,964	9.34%	144		50	0.76%	66,68,168	12,864
24,20,143	9,17,07,992	3.18%	51		7	0.10%	9,02,860	451
4,49,860	5,58,28,155	1.93%	26		714	12.92%	11,31,87,559	38,429
16,77,891	91853368	3.18%	49		0	0.00%	0	0
6,000	11,29,977	0.04%	1		50	0.79%	69,31,275	10,440
4,05,058	3,45,74,108	1.20%	18		121	2.40%	2,09,96,490	10,566
5,000	19,49,310	0.07%	1		49	1.03%	89,94,900	7,304
3,80,015	1,25,49,113	0.43%	8		99	1.68%	1,46,91,799	17503
20,830	1,69,466	0.01%	1		36	0.69%	60,34,889	2,874
10,100	14,00,000	0.05%	1		57	1.04%	91,19,215	7,199
32,500	20,82,948	0.07%	2		291	4.96%	4,34,28,116	82,426
0	0	0.00%	0		31	0.49%	42,90,841	1,831
3,42,06,597	288,66,13,913	100%	1568	TOTAL	5,628	100%	87,58,03,390	8,01,459

1.4 Summary of the Key Outputs of CD Sub-Projects

Total Investment for Capacity Development: Taka: 87,58,03,389.00



Training Coverage by Sector and Numbers of Training Participants



1.5 Involvement of Government Line Departments at the Upazila level

Transferred Line Departments (TLDs)	
1.	Office of the Upazila Nirbahi Officer
2.	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)
3.	Department of Fisheries (DOF)
4.	Department of Livestock (DLS)
5.	Department of Women Affairs (DWA)
6.	Department of Youth and Sports (DYS)
7.	Department of Secondary Education (DSE)
8.	Department of Primary Education (DPE)
9.	Department of Health and Family Planning (DHFP)
10.	Department of Family Planning (DFP)
11.	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
12.	Department of Environment and Forest (DEF)
13.	Department of Public Health & Engineering (DPHE)
14.	Department of Disaster Management (DDM)
15.	Department of Social Service (DSS)
16.	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)
17.	Department of Cooperatives (DOC)
Non-Transferred Line Departments	
18.	AC Land Office
19.	Information Communication & Technology Office (ICT)



Support for E- Governance

6209 Government Employees

Trained on Electronic Filing System (e-governance)

9138 Government Employees

Trained on Web-portal Management

2348 Government Employees

Trained on Electronic Land Mutation

16326 Government Teachers

Trained on Digital Content Making & Presentation

4772 Government Employees

Trained on Electronic Government Procurement

5206 Unemployed Youths

Trained on Freelancing-Outsourcing

1

Training on Electronic-Filing: Reduced time for Service Delivery

Dighalia Upazila Parishad, Khulna

SECTOR

E-Governance

Participants

35



15



50



Investment (BDT)

TOTAL
161,132.00

PER TRAINEE
3,223.00

Duration

3
DAYS

PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-404740-01



A training session on electronic filing at Dighalia Upazila Parishad, Khulna.

E-filing is an electronic file management system where a file in a soft form is processed and disposed off electronically which greatly reduces the time for file processing, decision making and execution.

Background & Context:

Digital Bangladesh Program is an integral part of governments' vision 2021 and Electronic filing (E-filing) is one of the most efficient systems under e-Governance. One of the advantages of this system is shortening the time of service delivery. It also reduces calculation errors and workloads for service providers. There is no need to fill up forms manually. National ICT Policy formulated in 2015 is aiming at development and promotion of the ICT sector to ensure its effective use to achieve nation's development goal and it emphasizes developing human resources through capacity development program for the field officials.

The use of 'E-filing' in Govt. offices in Bangladesh has been started and implemented since 2016 by Access to Information (a2i) Program. According to the monthly report of e-Service team prepared in February 2019, 4,564 Govt. offices are using 'E-filing' system to manage their files.

But there remains the low acceptance of 'E-filing' in Bangladesh as there are lack of facilities to provide hands-on training for the officials and support staff. As a result, E-filing system is not yet practiced in most offices at Upazila level. Most of the employees working at different offices of Dighalia Upazila have very limited capacity and experience on E-filing and many of them do not know how to receive a letter online and complete E-filing process.

Actions Taken:

Upazila Parishad as a vital office of the government at field level needs to strengthen ICT-based citizen service delivery and for which development of the knowledge and skills of the field level officials on ICT are desirable. To facilitate the e-Governance, Dighalia Upazila Parishad decided to provide training for its officials on e-Filing through using the PBA fund under UGDP.



Electronic filing training session at Dighalia Upazila Parishad, Khulna.

UGDP supported the initiative of Dighalia Upazila Parishad for capacity development of its officials in the E-filing system accordingly, a training program has been designed and implemented. The key objective of the training was to increase the efficiency on E-filing system of the employees of various offices working at Upazila Level. In the first batch, NBD officers have participated and in the second batch, concerned office staff (Office Assistant/Accounts officers/UP Secretary/relevant concern staff) have participated.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): ICT Office with the support from Office of UNO and Upazila Committee for Finance, Budget Planning and Local Resource.

Two batches of the trainings were held in the Upazila conference room of Dighalia Upazila. In the training,



সদর উপজেলা পরিষদের আয়োজনে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ অনুষ্ঠানে প্রধান অতিথির বক্তব্য রাখেন উপজেলা নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা সানজিদা শাহানাজ। ছবি:দৈনিক চাঁদপুর খবর।

সদর উপজেলা পরিষদের আয়োজনে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ

ই-সেবার মাধ্যমে নাগরিকদের সেবা সহজীকরণ করা হবে

.....চাঁদপুর সদর ইউএনও সানজিদা শাহানাজ

গাজী মোঃ ইমাম হাসানঃ চাঁদপুর সদর উপজেলা পরিষদের নির্বাহী কর্মকর্তা সানজিদা শাহানাজ বলেছেন ডিজিটাল বাংলাদেশ গড়তে প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর দক্ষতা বাড়াতে হবে। বর্তমান সরকার বিজ্ঞান সম্মত আধুনিক প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর দক্ষ জনশক্তি ও কর্মক্ষম সৃষ্টির লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে দক্ষতা উন্নয়নে কাজ করছে। উন্নত সেবা নিশ্চিত করলে উপজেলা পরিষদের বিভিন্ন দপ্তরে কর্মকর্তা, কর্মচারী, ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের সচিব ও হিসাব সহকারীদের গুয়েব পোর্টাল, ই-ফাইলিং, ডিজিটাল অফিস ব্যবস্থাপনা উন্নত স্তরের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণ জন্য কাজ করছে। ২ মার্চ মঙ্গলবার সকাল ১০ টায় সদর উপজেলা পরিষদের হলরুমে উপজেলা পরিষদের আয়োজনে দক্ষতা ৩-এর পাতায় দেখুন

Head of the department and office staff from 17 Transferred Departments, 6 UP Secretaries, 4 staffs from AC Land Office and staff from UNO office have attended. In first batch NBD officers and in the second batch concerned office staffs have participated.

The training program was inaugurated by the Joint Secretary of the Office of the Honorable Prime Minister. The Personal Secretary of the Honorable Prime Minister participated as the Chief Guest and the Deputy Commissioner of Khulna was present as Special Guest.

Program Activity & Output:

In the training, participants learned about online letter/data download, upload and finally E-filing activities and became capable in monitoring activities of their staff responsible for initiating and maintaining E-filing system.

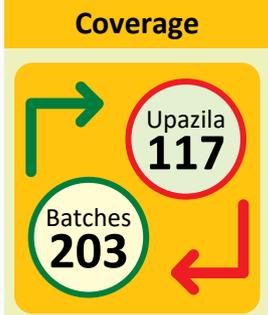
Impacts:

After completion of the training, NBD officers and their concerned staffs became capable to operate E-filing system and can handle different letters, advice & other official documents (register file, master file & guard file opening) issued by their concerned departments. Every department now implements their activities smoothly through using E-filing & Web portal system.

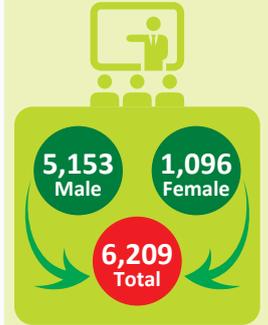
Potential for Replication:

E-filing training is effective for all officers and employees of all offices and departments in Upazila level and it will help improving the efficiency of service delivery to citizens. Since inception of UGDP this training has been conducted in many Upazilas with UGDP funding.

Replications by other Upazilas:



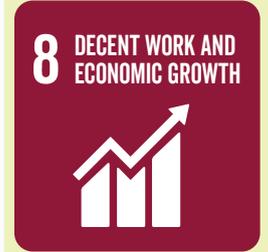
Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



2

Training on Upazila Web Portal Maintenance & Management

Hatibandha Upazila Parishad, Lalmonirhat

SECTOR

E-Governance

PROJECT ID : CD-2018-19-555233-04

Participants

44

06

50

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
124,171.00

PER TRAINEE
2,483.00

Duration

4
DAYS



A training session on web portal Management at Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat.

Ensuring citizens the online access to government information and services web portal is useful. A citizen does not require to visit the government office, an officer does not spend time for providing information and both get the benefits in terms of time, cost and labor.

Background & Context:

We are living in an information-based society where information and knowledge are the important resources. In Bangladesh, the number of efficient governmental services associated with information provision is increasing. But rural people are deprived of information because of the lack of proper information sources. Recently, the Bangladesh government has taken an initiative to digitalize its systems all over and try to improve its efficiency.

The current situation suggests that most of the government departments at Upazila level are still running their businesses manually with semi-skilled/unskilled personnel in digitalization. The departments working at the Upazila has their own website and many of them have no updated information and the staff are not able to update information without the help of external support.

The web portal of the Upazila has various departmental entries but they do not regularly update their information in the web portal because they have no knowledge about it. However, good progress is possible in this situation if the assistant programmers supervise their web portals regularly. Prior to receive the training, participants lack knowledge about web portals and E-filing. They did not have enough idea about their own web portals and E-filing and did not enter much information in their respective portals.

Actions Taken:

Hatibandha Upazila Parishad took a decision to develop the knowledge and skills of the officials and staff on web portal management and E-filing. Accordingly, a training on data input/output & information management in the web portal has been proposed and finally approved by the Upazila Parishad. The use of



Training session on web portal maintenance and Management at Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat.

information technology will facilitate the storage and handling of necessary data and important information. Through this training, the trainees will become able to gain proper knowledge about web portals and E-filing. The purpose of this training was that after receiving the training, various departments would update their web portals and increase their work efficiencies in service provision.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): ICT Division (Information and Communication Technology Dept.)

Program Activity & Output:

The training was conducted in 2 batches: 14-15 Oct/20 and 1-2 Nov/20 respectively. Participants were enrolled from DPHE Office, Family Planning Office, LGED, PIO Office, Sub Registrar Office, UNO Office, Upazila Accounts Office, Upazila Agriculture Office, Upazila Ansar VDP Office, Upazila Cooperation Office, Upazila

Education Office, Upazila Election Office, Upazila Fisheries Office, Upazila Food Office, Upazila Information Office, Upazila Land Office, Upazila Livestock Office, Upazila Parishad, Upazila Resource Center, Upazila Rural Development Office, Upazila Secondary Education Office, Upazila Social Welfare Office, Upazila Statistics Office and Upazila Youth Office.

Impacts:

As a result of this training, information of various departments has been updated in their web portals and they are now regularly updating their information.

Potentials for Replication:

Updating the web portals will speed up the works of public offices. As a result, there will be a positive change in the works of all departments. It should be noted that total improvement of the Upazila web portal requires the inclusion of not only the departments under Upazila but also Union Parishads in this training.

Upazila Education Office

There were not enough information in the web portals of the Upazila Education Office and 48.81% information and links were updated before the training. After the training 85.21 of the information and links were established. Before the training there were 43 links. But after the training 71 links were established.

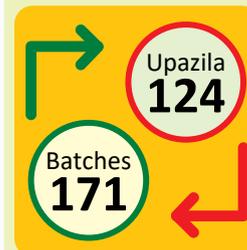
Upazila Land Office

The web portal of the Upazila Land office was updated with 55.16% information and links. But after the training 95% information and links were established. Before the training there were 63 links. But after the training 103 links were established.

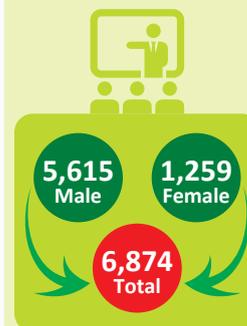
The result shows that a good progress is possible if the trained Assistant Programmers can supervise the web portals of all the departments on a regular basis.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)

Total
17,403,161.00
Cost Per Trainee
2,532.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



3

Training on E-Mutation: Reducing Time, Cost and Visit

Fatikchhari Upazila Parishad, Chattogram

SECTOR
E-Governance



A E-mutation training inaugural session at Fatikchhari, Chattogram.

PROJECT ID : CD-2018-19-201533-02

Participants

56

02

58

Investment (BDT)

TOTAL 162,193.00

PER TRAINEE 2,796.00

Duration

2 DAYS

Electronic Land Mutation (E-mutation) is the process of changing the title of land ownership using an online platform. Digitization of land administration and services has significant cost implications for the government. It has potential social and economic benefits.

Background & Context:

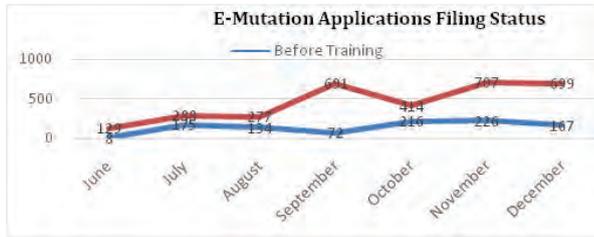
The land administration system in Bangladesh is inscrutably complex. This complexity arose from the practice of paper-based, manual record-keeping which is often inaccurate, and the lack of coordination among different land administrative departments of different ministries. To make the process of land mutation simpler, minimize fraudulence and litigation, and acknowledge the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1.4 which aims to ensure equal rights of ownership and control over land, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has taken several reform initiatives. One of them is digitizing the mutation system by introducing E-mutation. In the E-mutation system, all necessary documents regarding land mutation are scanned and submitted online by applicants. Court fees are also paid through mobile financial services, such as bKash, UCash, Rocket, etc. Applicants are notified through SMS on each stage of the

application and can track their application status on the official website using the tracking number.

Prior to the training, the concerned officials of Upazila Land Office and Union Land Office were not well acquainted with the E-mutation system. As a result, Time, Cost and Visit (TVC) would increase and citizens / beneficiaries would be deprived of the services they deserved in a short period of time. They were the victim of various embarrassments in various ways through the middlemen.

Actions Taken:

The Assistant Commissioner (Land) realized the need for training of all the officers of his office on the use of E-mutation system and he requested for training along with Upazila Parishad Fatikchhari as there was an opportunity to impart this training through Upazila Governance and Development Project



(UGDP). The Upazila Parishad Project Selection Committee selected the training considering the rationale of providing this training and decided to submit a sub-project proposal to the Upazila Parishad. After the approval of the sub-project proposal by the Upazila Parishad and

Assistant -6, Surveyor -7, Union Assistant Land Officer -10, UP Secretary -18, and Entrepreneur of Union Digital Center (UDC)-15.

Impacts:

The main accomplishment of this sub-project is that it made the land office staff acquainted with digital land administration including E-mutation. Training of all the officers concerned with the Upazila

E-Mutation Applications Filing and processing Progress in Fatikchhari Upazila, Chattogram

	Before Training				After Training				
	Submitted Applications	Awaiting applications	Granted applications	Rejected application	Months	Submitted Applications	Awaiting applications	Granted applications	Rejected applications
19-Jun	8	2	0	6					
19-Jul	175	21	10	154	20-Jul	288	5	1	283
19-Aug	134	7	6	127	20-Aug	277	97	79	180
19-Sep	72	4	3	68	20-Sep	691	365	343	326
19-Oct	216	56	46	160	20-Oct	414	258	244	156
19-Nov	226	81	57	145	20-Nov	707	357	320	349
19-Dec	167	47	45	120					246
Total	998	218	167	780	Total	3,205	1,537	1,394	1,667

Data Source- Mutation System Automation Dashboard, Upazila Land Office, Fatikchhari, Chattogram.

subsequent concurrence from PMU of UGDP, Upazila Parishad arranged this training. The purpose of the training was to make the service provider of the land office being informed about the procedure of E-mutation and enable service recipients to receive services easily.

Implementing Partner/ Government Department: AC Land Office with overall support from the Upazila Law and Order Committee. Assistant Commissioner (Land) conducted the training and the Assistant Programmer of A2i also acted as the resource person.

Program Activity & Output:

Total 58 people (Upazila level Staff-15, and 43 Union Level Staff) attended the training program in 2 Batches. These participants are: Kanungo -1, Nazir -1, Office



UNO is inaugurating a training session on E-mutation at Bazitpur Upazila.

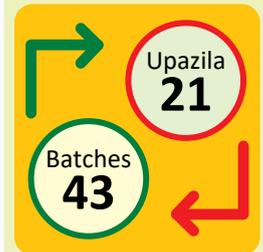
Land Office has made it easier for the Assistant Commissioner (Land) to issue orders in the E-mutation system, which has made it possible to update the system by completing the respective activities of ULAO / Surveyor / Kanungo / Office Assistant / Nazir / UDC in a very fast time. As a result, people can receive services electronically in less time, at less cost and without suffering.

Potentials for Replication:

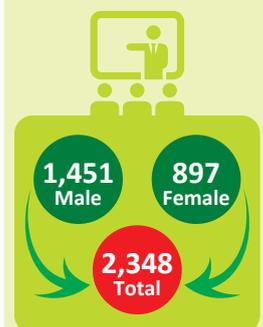
There is the evidence that through providing E-mutation service in every Upazila land office, it can generate high economic and social benefits. To ensure higher benefit of E-mutation, all the land-related services need to be completely digitized and integrated with the E-mutation system. UGDP can continue its support for capacity building of the government in E-land management.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



4

Campaign on the role of E-mutation to get land services at hand

Hatibandha Upazila Parishad, Lalmonirhat

SECTOR

E-Governance

PROJECT ID : CD-2018-19-555233-06

Participants

1,138 

212 

1,350 

Investment (BDT)


TOTAL
198,461.00
PER TRAINEE
147.00

Duration


1
DAY

Contribution to SDG Implementation

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 



A campaign on the E-mutation is inaugurating by UZP personnel at Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat.

If people are aware about the electronic land mutation (E-mutation) procedure, they can take services using online platform and that can reduce unnecessary harassment to them and required time, labor and cost can be saved.

Background & Context:

The Ministry of Land has launched E-mutation (Digital land management) system across the country with the aim of bringing land services to the doorsteps of the people in building a Digital Bangladesh. In recognition of the implementation of the nationwide E-mutation initiative, The Ministry of Land won the United Nations Public Service Award 2020 in the category of 'Development of Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions'.

While the majority of people think that in case of land mutation they need to go to land office, need services from the broker and pay huge amounts of money, E-mutation activities that have been under promotion in the Upazila the path of harassment free service has been widened and people are getting the benefits of this process. However, Assistant Commissioner (Land), through hearing various cases, public hearings and exchanging views with stakeholders, realized

that the marginalized people do not have a clear and complete idea about E-mutation and so far the people have not been able to reap the possible benefits of this initiative.

Actions Taken:

The campaign on E-mutation has been launched in Hatibandha Upazila under the guidance of Mr. Md. Abu Jafar, Deputy Commissioner, Lalmonirhat and under the overall supervision of Mr. Samiul Amin, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat and funded by the Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP). The Upazila Land Office oriented 1,350 selected participants in 12 campaigns at 12 Unions and 01 campaign at Upazila on the procedures of E-mutation.

The objective of this campaign is to create peoples' awareness on Digital Land Management and inform the procedure of E-mutation so that they can avail of the



A trained participant is preparing an online application for land mutation.

Impacts:

A significant number of people became aware about E-mutation service. They will use online 'Self-Service' as they are aware about online application submission procedure. The attitude of 'taking care of oneself' will be created. In a short span of time, increase of public awareness and public participation in receiving services that are free of harassment at the service price fixed by the government can be expected. At the end of the campaign, participants gained a thorough knowledge of E-mutation services.

service and make other people aware about the service of the government.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): AC Land Office with overall support from the Upazila Law and Order Committee. Ms. Shamima Sultana, Assistant Commissioner (Land), Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat has acted as the moderator-cum-resource person for each campaign.

Program Activity & Output:

Upazila Parishad arranged total 13 campaigns in 12 Unions and Upazila head quarter. These campaigns were participated by local Freedom fighters, 12 Sub-Assistant Land Officer, 12 UP chairperson, UP members, UP Secretary, Primary, Secondary and College Teachers, Village Police, Journalists, Imam, Priests, UDC Entrepreneurs, Computer Service Providers, Landowners with more than 25 bighas of land and local dignitaries. In the Upazila campaign, all the Officers of the Transferred Line Departments were present. Both male and female participants attended these campaigns. Since 1,350 participants from different professions participated the campaign, a wide population were covered. The Honorable Member of Parliament, Mr. Md. Motahar Hossain, Lalmonirhat-1, Additional Divisional Commissioner (Revenue), Rangpur, Additional Deputy Commissioner (Sharbik) and DDLG, Lalmonirhat were present in these campaigns. Mr. Md. Abu Jafar, Honorable Deputy Commissioner (DC), Lalmonirhat was present as the Chief Guest for closing the campaign.

The message will be transmitted to other mass population through 1,350 participants and expected to reach all the people of the Upazila. People will be encouraged to receive direct services without any harassment at the rate fixed by the government. Participants also learnt about various other land services in addition to E-mutation. Based on the information and feedback given by the participants, Upazila Land Office will identify the existing problems in obtaining land services and create more people friendly Upazila Land Offices and Union Land Offices.

E-mutation campaign has been widely appreciated by the people of all profession in the Upazila. This initiative increased the confidence and capacity of the service recipients to get hassle-free online services at the cost of government approved fees. They now know that the cost of a mutation is only 1,150 Taka and in no case does it cost more. It is not necessary to go to the Upazila Land Office for service. Applications can be made at home or from the Union Land Office or any computer shop. After these campaigns the landowners started E-mutation procedures themselves.

Potentials for Replication:

While land related disputes are very frequent in Bangladesh, there is the evidence that provision of E-mutation service in every Upazila land office, can generate high economic and social benefits. To maximize the benefit of E-mutation and achieve the SDG goal, all manual land and related services need to be completely digitized and integrated with the E-mutation system. Mass population must be informed about this system and procedure. This is suitable activity for all Upazilas of Bangladesh.

5

Training on Digital Contents Making for the Teachers

Kalaroa Upazila Parishad, Satkhira

SECTOR

Education

Participants

38



42



80



Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
198,962.00

PER TRAINEE
2,487.00

Duration



Digital content training session at Kalaroa, Satkhira.

Digital contents are basically the files one can access or download through electronic media. For instance, eBooks, class lectures, videos, etc. Teachers need to know how to design digital contents for their students to make the class more attractive to the students.

Background & Context:

Many primary school teachers are found to have poor knowledge of Communication Technology-Based teaching. Many of them do not know how to download digital contents, how to edit, how to use in the classroom etc. and they conduct the class without using digital contents.

Primary education is one of the most relevant sectors where the use of digital contents in teaching would be useful and interesting to attract the student's attention. Acquiring web-based knowledge for downloading digital contents and finally become able to use in the classroom for the

students is quite important for teachers. There is a need for such training in rural areas to train teachers on development and usage of digital contents for their use in the classroom.

Actions Taken:

Digital course contents development in education includes consideration for components including teaching topics, learning management systems, websites, Online Open Contents, uploading and downloading, PowerPoint presentations, graphics, images, videos, and many others. UGDP financed the teachers' training on digital contents development, uploading and

downloading and multimedia use in the classroom which aimed at enhancing the competency of primary school teachers as a Capacity Development Sub-project. The objective of the training was for the teachers to acquire knowledge regarding downloading and editing the digital content. So that the class will be fruitful and informative.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Primary Education Office, Kalaroa, Satkhira.

Program Activity & Output:

16 Head Teachers and 64 Assistant Teachers attended the training course as participants. The participating

“This training is very effective for me. The knowledge I gained from the training, applying in my classroom” - Mrs. Shamina Akter, Assistant Teacher, Kalaroa

teachers learnt the theoretical and practical aspects of digital contents development. They become able to design, upload and download the digital contents from the website and use in the classroom.

Program Outcomes & Sustainability

Teachers participated in the training gained practical knowledge on downloading digital contents, its editing

and finally using it in the classroom. At this moment, they also try to upload the video class contents in the Upazila Education Office’s online channel. Most of the teachers and students are getting through the channel during COVID-19 pandemic.

Potentials for Replications:

Moving rapidly into the digital age is a primary goal of the government. A multi-media classroom has been provided in one model school in each Upazila. Laptops are being provided to the government primary schools and they will have access to e-learning

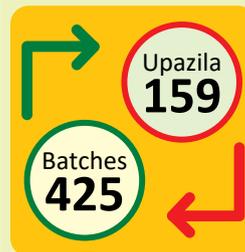
materials. To maintain the quality presentation with digital contents, the teachers are using multimedia in many schools throughout the country. Training on digital contents development will support government initiatives.



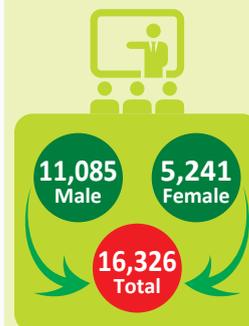
Participants are preparing digital contents during the training as practical/exercise at Kalaroa, Satkhira.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



6

Training on Cage Culture: Utilize water bodies for Aquaculture

Gazaria Upazila Parishad, Munshiganj

SECTOR

Fishery

PROJECT ID : CD-2017-18-305924-04

Participants

30

12

42

Investment (BDT)

TOTAL
129,861.00

PER TRAINEE
3,091.00

Duration

2
DAYS



After cage culture training Farmers are harvesting fish from cage at Gazaria, Munshiganj.

Cage culture is an aquaculture production system where fish are held in floating net pans. A relatively low initial investment is required in an existing body of water which could not otherwise be used.

Background & Context:

In Bangladesh fisheries sector plays a very important role in the national economy, contributing 3.69% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. Fisheries and aquaculture improve food and nutrition security, increase income and improve livelihoods, promote economic growth and protect the environment and natural resources. Fish is the highest source of protein. But day by day the volume of water bodies is shrinking and fish culture in the freshwater is decreasing. With an increasing demand for fish protein and a decline in fisheries production, aquaculture is shifting towards intensification. Gazaria is a low-lying area surrounded by many rivers and canals and it is self-sufficient in fish production. Around 350 fish farmers in the Upazila

produce fish by cultivating fish in closed and open water bodies. Due to the availability of water for a longer period, cage culture would be profitable for the farmers of Gazaria. The materials used for cage culture are also comparatively cheap and available in the local market.

Actions Taken:

There are huge potentials for fish farming in the water bodies. If the fish farmers are trained in new fish farming technologies, the production will be increased and contribute to achieving the national target of fish production. A new form of fish farming, known as cage culture, is expanding in flowing water of rivers and canals in various low-lying areas of the country, raising hopes

for increased production of fish. Fishes, mostly tilapia, are now farmed in nearly 6,000 cages in rivers. UGDP supported Gazaria Upazila Parishad to arrange training on cage fish culture in this area.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Department of Fisheries (DOF) Upazila Fisheries Office, Gazaria.

Program Activity & Output:

Upazila Fisheries Office proposed to implement a training program on Cage Culture, a new technology suitable for fish culture in the natural flowing water for local fish farmers with UGDP funding. After approval, the Upazila Fisheries Office arranged this training program for 42 participants who had limited knowledge on cage preparation and cage culture but interested in cage culture. This training was a combination of theoretical and practical demonstration sessions. The main topics were: (1) Introduction to Cage Culture, (2) Advantage of Cage Culture, (3) Methodology, (4) Choice of Fish and (5) Maintenance. The training participants got the chance to visit an ideal cage culture farm to get practical knowledge on Cage Culture.



Cage culture is follow up monitoring by UZP officials at Gazaria.



Harvested fish produced in the cage at Gazaria.

Impacts:

Promotion of a new form of fish farming in Gazaria, known as Cage Culture, is expanding in flowing water of rivers and canals in various parts of the country, raising hopes for increased production of fish. Fishes, mostly tilapia, are now farmed in the cages in rivers where such farming did not exist even a decade ago. The practice, under which fishes are grown in mesh enclosures, has expanded as farmers have found it profitable because of the scope to grow a higher quantity of fishes in cages compared to ponds, according to fisheries officials, farmers and researchers.

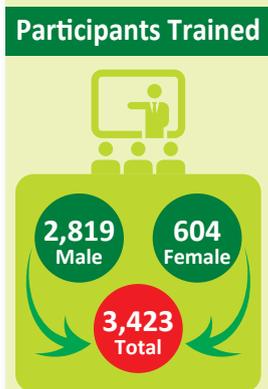
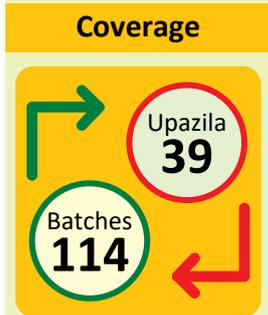
Linkage with government Initiatives:

Improve knowledge and skills on cage preparation and fish culture consequently, the Fisheries and Livestock Ministry is working to frame a policy on Cage Culture in inland water, which remains untapped despite the huge potential to augment the fish production.

Potentials for Replication:

Fisheries and aquaculture offer many opportunities to alleviate poverty, hunger and malnutrition, generate economic growth and ensure better use of natural resources. Most people are involved in small-scale fisheries. There are potentials for replication of this type of training in other Upazilas. UGDP can involve the local Upazila Livestock Offices for follow-up visits to the cage fisheries to assist in making the effort more successful.

Replications by other Upazilas:





Training on Turkey and Pigeon Farming: Starting Commercial Business

Niamatpur Upazila Parishad, Naogaon

SECTOR

Poultry

Participants

20

16

36

Investment (BDT)

TOTAL
104,705.00

PER TRAINEE
2,908.00

Duration

2
DAYS

PROJECT ID : CD2-2017-18-506469-02



Turkey and Pigeons are receiving feed in the farm, Niamatpur, Naogaon.

Commercial poultry farming of turkey, pigeon and quail is a profitable business. It can be a good business for the beginner poultry farmers and it has high return on investment.

Background & Context:

Bangladesh has a long historical record of raising chicken and duck under the backyard system for mainly family consumption. Recently Turkey, Pigeon and Quail rearing are becoming popular due to high demand, low production cost and less disease. Turkey is a newly introduced species, easy to raise in comparison with other poultry birds. Main advantages of turkey rearing over other poultry species include high market price, lower feeding cost, and low mortality rate. Pigeons are very popular domestic bird and its farming is very profitable but very few people practice it for commercial purpose. Quail products (eggs and meat) have high demand in the restaurants. Quail farming can be an affordable way to generate some extra income. As these varieties are new, producers need information regarding breeds, rearing practices, shed management, disease control, production management and marketing.

Actions Taken:

Niamatpur Upazila of Naogaon District planned to provide the training on commercial farming of these varieties. The purposes of the training are; to create employment opportunity among the beneficiaries, fulfil the demand for protein, and export meat and meat products to abroad by rearing of Turkey, Pigeon and Quail.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Upazila Livestock Office (DLS), Niamatpur Upazila

Program Activity & Output:

The training program was conducted in 2 batches for 36 participants as 2 separate packages. One on Turkey rearing and another was on Pigeon rearing. The total duration of each training was two days. In the training, the participants learnt about how Turkey and Pigeon rearing create employments of man and women, feed, source of feed and

composition of feed, preparation of the ideal cage, types of cage, feeding system, marketing, biosecurity of the farm, breeding process, common diseases, treatment and vaccination, microcredit facilities for poultry farming.

“Though I have started it as a hobby now I am taking it as a profession”- Rayhan Kabir Chowdhury

Rayhan Kabir Chowdhury, a demonstrator of Niamatpur Degree College participated in the training on pigeon rearing. He had some idea on pigeon rearing. After the training, he started commercial farming of pigeon and invested BDT 200,000.00. In his farm, there are 25 varieties of high-priced species of pigeon-like Fillbrick, King, Boukara, Trumpeter, Capchino, Felihezar, GermaniKotur, Jacobin, Lahar, Fantail, Mukhi etc. At present, there are 142 pairs of pigeon and its market price is more than 800,000.00 Taka.



Mr. Rayhan with his pigeon farm.

After 1.5 years of the training, 24 trainees started production and 7 trainees took it as their profession. Some of the trainees established farms and started large scale production. They are receiving service from



Monowara in her turkey farm.

the Upazila Livestock Office. Through this training, the participants acquired new knowledge, skills and learnt about

Contribution to the government efforts

To empower small and marginal farmers through backyard farming, the government is looking at the hatching of turkeys to boost the rural economy. Bangladesh Bank (BB) recently announced that banks and other non-banking financial organisations will provide loans to aspiring turkey farmers.

The loan would be up to Tk. 12.5 lakh for rearing 1,000 turkeys. Through follow-up and networking with the banks and other non-banking financial organisations the Upazila Parishad can support the trained farmers for getting loans and with the Upazila Livestock Office for technical support.

This training program will facilitate the farmers’ access to government resources of fund and technical support and contribute to boost the rural economy in Bangladesh.

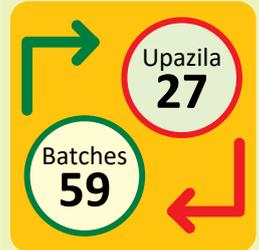
the experiences how to rear Turkey and Pigeon.

Potentials for Replication:

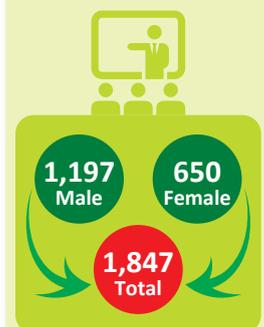
Poultry farming is getting popular throughout the country. There is scope to an expansion of this business. UGDP can involve the local Upazila Livestock Offices for follow-up visits to poultry farms to assist in making the effort more successful.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



Training on Black Bengal Goat Farming

Chuadanga Sadar Upazila Parishad, Chuadanga

SECTOR

Livestock

Participants

60



10



70



Investment (BDT)



Duration



PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-401823-04



A goat farm with goats at Chuadanga Sadar UZP, Chuadanga.

Black Bengal Goat farming has real capacity to reduce poverty and create economic footings. Black Bengal Goat produces high-quality meat and skin and is preferred for the high profitability rate.

Background & Context:

Goats are not only one of the most popular animals for milk and meat production but these cute, friendly animals are much easier to raise than cows, making them the best animal to raise for a commercial, small-scale farmer or homesteader. There are many varieties, but those are less profitable and the death rate is high. Black Bengal – the best goat breed in Bangladesh is suitable for starting a profitable farm because it is a good option for the people as these goats are relatively easy to care for, house, and feed. They can even feed on natural sources. Also, they are the best goat breed as they can give birth to 2 - 3 kids twice a year and start reproducing at about 15 months old.

Actions Taken:

Chuadanga District, like some other southwestern Districts in Bangladesh are suitable area for goat farming. Although the rural households are familiar for goat rearing, they do not have sufficient knowledge of goat farming for commercial production. Chuadanga Upazila Livestock and Fisheries Committee discussed the issue and proposed for a training program to increase technical knowledge on Black Bengal Goat rearing among the interested farmers. With the financial support from the Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP), Chuadanga Upazila Parishad designed a Capacity Development Sub-project (CDSP) for training on Black Bengal Goat rearing.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Upazila Livestock Office, Chuadanga Upazila

Program Activity & Output: Seventy (70) farmers received the training on Black Bengal Goat rearing for their supplementary income. Participants of this training course are the poor and marginal farmers with interest in goat farming.

Impacts:

After the training, many of the participants started goat rearing in small to medium scale.

Potentials for Replication:

Goat rearing offers many opportunities to alleviate poverty through the production of milk and meat. The goat rearing training has high potential for replication in the high land areas of the north and south-west regions of Bangladesh. UGDP can involve the local Upazila Livestock Offices for follow-up visits to the farm to provide expert assistance for making the farms more profitable and establish linkage with government resources.

Asma Begum had no previous experience in goat rearing but after the training she started the goat farming and built a special type of shed for keeping the goat in a disease-free environment. She purchased 4 Black Bengal goats from the market for rearing. She along her husband take care of goats and vaccinate goats from the Upazila Livestock Office. Now she can maintain her family expenditure from her profits. Asma sent her husband to India for his treatment and borne all the related cost for treatment including making passport, travel and treatment cost from goat rearing income. Asma has applied for the registration to establish a Black Bengal Goat rearing farm.

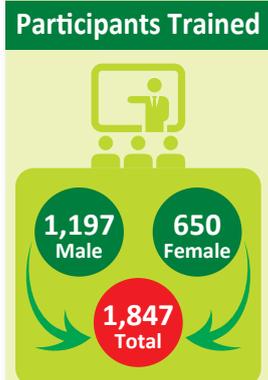
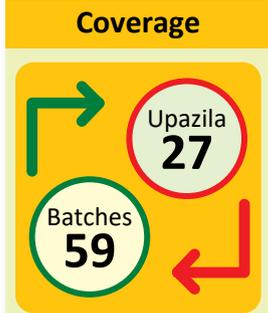


Special type of goat shed for goat rearing.



A farmer in the field with his goats.

Replications by other Upazilas:



9

Training on Building Sustainable Infrastructure for the Masons

Debhata Upazila Parishad, Satkhira

SECTOR

Human Resource Development

PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-408725-03

Participants

53 

0 

53 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
148,759.00

PER TRAINEE
2,807.00

Duration

2
DAYS 



A practical training session on masons at Debhata, Satkhira.

Putting infrastructure resilience and safety first in the rapidly-evolving risk environment, where the public awareness and interests have never been so high.

Background & Context:

In Bangladesh, the quality of the public infrastructure is generally poor in the rural areas as those were not constructed using the proper design following the construction standard. In the rural areas, houses are built by the local construction laborer known as "Raj Mistry" (Masons) who have no formal training in construction and are not aware of different types of soil condition. When people want to build a house or a market shed or any other infrastructures, they just hire local "Raj Mistry" and build the infrastructure without following the building code or proper guidelines of the engineers. The masons and other construction-related

workers do not have the training and the proper orientation on the resilience infrastructure. They acquired knowledge by doing apprenticeship with another Mason who also learnt from other Masons. Because Bangladesh has limited resources, all constructions such as roads, bridges, schools, hospitals as well as houses both government and private owned need to be durable, sustainable and safe so that they can help sustain economic growth. To make rural infrastructures built with higher resilience and sustainability, improvement of the knowledge and skills of construction workers is important.

Actions Taken:

Debhata Upazila Parishad decided to arrange this training program for construction workers through the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED).

"This is the first time we got this kind of training. It was a unique opportunity for construction workers. We acquired new ideas from this training. Combination of the learnings from the training and our experience will allow us to construct resilient and sustainable infrastructure."

Md. Kobirul Islam, Mason

Accordingly, a Capacity Development Sub-project (CDSP) is designed to provide training of the masons and construction labors to improve their capacity.

the main aim of this course is to train practicing masons with basic knowledge of resilience infrastructures including earthquake resistant building construction technology and equip them with required skills to construct resilient infrastructure in rural areas. This hands-on training also includes a field visit to the construction sites to gain practical experience on sustainable resilience building.

Since there was no harmonized Mason Training Curriculum, Debhata LGED developed a customized training module based on the needs. LGED formalizes the training materials, training exercises, and the approaches of training. It serves as the curriculum for training Masons and can be used by local professionals in training their Masons on the resilient infrastructure constructions. It can also serve as a guide for the house owner and for the Masons involved in owner-built constructions in remote villages.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Local Government Engineering Department, LGED, Debhata Upazila

Program Activity & Output:

LGED organized the training for 50 Masons in two batches for two days. First day was for theoretical class and 2nd day was for the practical field visit.



Practical sessions at the field with the Mason's participant.

Impacts:

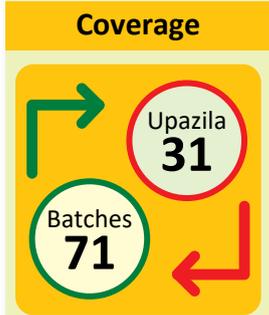
This was the first time the participants got this kind of training. It was unique and very important for construction

workers. Overall, experience and the ideas of the training will be reflected in the implementation of infrastructure development anywhere by the trained Masons and workers. The main outcome of the training is that the Masons or construction-related laborers understood that they have a vital rule to maintain the quality of the construction. In the construction of infrastructure, construction workers apply the knowledge gained from the training under the Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP), many are involved with the implementation of the infrastructure development sub-project in the current year. Talking to construction workers, it has been said that they are ensuring the proper use of construction materials and therefore the quality of work is improving. Above all, it is unquestionable to ensuring the quality of rural infrastructure in the infrastructural sector and achieving the SDG.

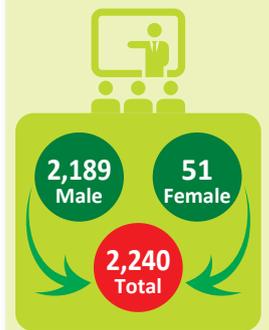
Potentials for Replication

This same issue prevails all over the country. "No matter how good the construction materials are if the contractors and Masons don't apply the appropriate skills, it will not be possible to get a structure of the desired quality." If they use quality construction materials and follow proper standards, the lifespan of a project will be 50 years to 100 years. But if they are not built properly, they may face damages after just a decade. So, there is scope to organize similar training in all the Upazilas of Bangladesh. So Upazilas are arranging similar nature of trainings using a similar module of trainings.

Replications by other Upazilas:



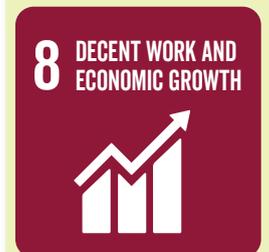
Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation





Skill Development Training on Mobile Phone Servicing

Singair Upazila Parishad, Manikganj

SECTOR

Human Resource Development

PROJECT ID : CD-2017-18-305682-5

Participants

16 

04 

20 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL 195,600.00

PER TRAINEE 9,780.00

Duration

10 DAYS 



A training participants on mobile phone servicing established service centre and servicing mobile at Singair, Manikganj.

Once considered a luxury, mobile phones today are essential in every household and one of the most reliable factors for fast communication.

Background & Context:

Nowadays, the vast majority of the population use mobile phones. Mobile phones now foster social connections, communications, entertainment and finances through different social media apps, enhanced connectivity features that increase productivity. People needs services when there are problems with the phone device. Efficient services are required for proper fault findings, troubleshooting and repair of their mobile phone devices. The local people of Singair Upazila faces challenges for getting efficient servicing facilities. There is need for

such servicing and it can also be a profession for the local young people if they have proper training.

Actions Taken:

SingairUpazila Parishad decided to organize Mobile Phone Repair training course for the semi-skilled and unskilled youth in Upazila. It was 10 days, instructor-led course that contains an overview of the full process of repairing mobile phone, from start to finish, up to developing the technical skills and make them able to run own mobile repair shop with



Trained participants servicing mobile in his shop.

a small amount of investment or get employed in the existing shops. Thus, this training will create the employments for the young people and help them with regular income.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)



Practical session of the training course on mobile service at Singair, Manikganj.



Program Activity & Output:

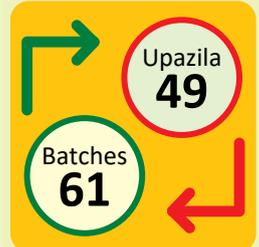
After completing the mobile phone repair training, Md. Badol Miya and three other participants started mobile phone servicing. 6 trainees started a cell phone repairing at home with using very simple tools. If they have complicated case which requires more sophisticated tools, they refer the case to Badol Miya's shop. The trained people can set own business if they can provide necessary investment cost or get job in existing shops. The local phone users are now getting services locally which needs less time and less cost to access the services.

Potentials for Replication:

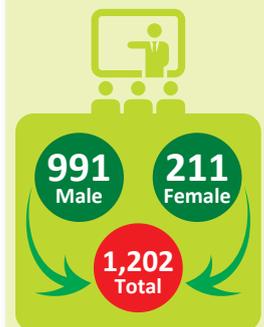
Since the number of mobile phone user is big, there are potentials for similar training for the interested youth in mobile phone servicing.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



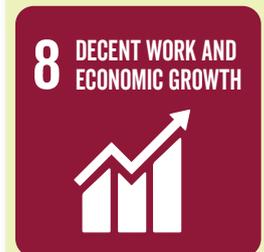
Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



11

Motor Driving Training for the Unemployed Youth

Lalpur Upazila Parishad, Natore

SECTOR

Human Resource Development

PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-506944-04

Participants

25 

0 

25 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
191,170.00

PER TRAINEE
7,647.00

Duration

25
DAYS 



A motor driving training participant practicing driving and the trainers are observing the practice at Lalpur, Natore.

Provide young workforce with the knowledge on driving and car maintenance skills with license

Background & Context:

In Bangladesh, most of the drivers have no formal training on driving, they learned driving through apprenticeship from another experienced driver. Although these apprentices somehow managed to obtain driving license, unfortunately many of them are fake. As a result, most of these drivers, although performing at professional capacity, are unaware of the many road safety rules and practices. No matter how safe the vehicles or the vigilance of the general people, road safety cannot be achieved without driver's training, skills and proper attitude for safety driving. There are lots of vehicles run at Lalpur Upazila but very few of them received professional training with authentic driving license.

Actions Taken:

UGDP supported many successful skill development training programs for the young boys and girls. Driving is one of them. Lalpur Upazila Parishad arranged Training on Motor driving for 25 unemployed youth. All these trainees are educated and their minimum academic qualification is Secondary School Certificate level.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Department of youth and sports (DYS)

Impacts:

After implementation of this sub-project, all the trainees became able to drive the vehicle



A lady participant is driving in the road as test drive.



Test driving of the participants at different Upazilas.

and they have proven their skills to ADM (Additional District Magistrate), Natore and passed in the skill test exam arranged by Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA). All trainees received the learner license immediately after the training. The participants stated that this training is useful as they have acquired driving skills which will give them chance to get job or they can earn money from driving. The trained drivers doing

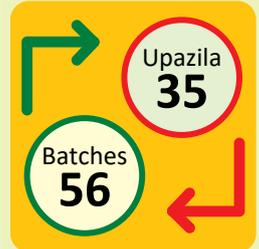
the driving job with private and public transport.

Potentials for Replication

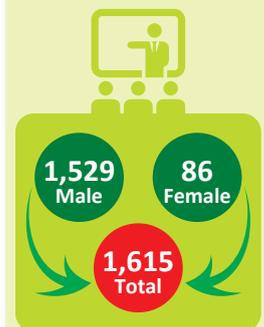
Because many trained drivers are getting job after the training, many Upazilas implementing the similar training program for unemployed youth, both boys and girls.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



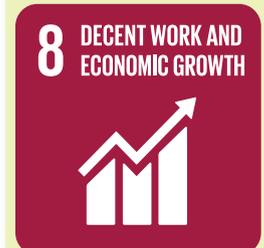
Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation





Rural Electricians Training Program: One Village One Electrician

Daudkandi Upazila Parishad, Cumilla

SECTOR

Human Resource
Development

PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-201936-02

Participants

20 

0 

20 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
181,585.00

PER TRAINEE
9,079.00

Duration

10
DAYS 



A rural electrician training session at Daudkandi, Cumilla.

One Village One Electrician is a Rural Electricians Training Program Offering the Services at Doorstep of the people in their need.

Background & Context:

An Electrician plans/layout, assembles, connects, installs, repairs, inspects, tests, verifies, maintains and commissions electrical systems specifically in houses, small dwellings and/or farms. He/she also measures, cuts, threads, bends, assembles and installs the electrical conductor enclosures and supports. But in the rural areas there is the lack of trained Electricians and as a result the house owners must hire electricians from other areas and pay a good amount of money for the services. Daudkandi Upazila has 100% electricity coverage in all villages but there is shortage of trained electrician in most of the unions, and households need to call electricians from Upazila headquarters when they face problems or they need new connections.

Actions Taken:

Daudkandi Upazila Parishad decided to develop trained workforce with necessary skills to work

as electrician and proposed to conduct a Rural Electricians Training Program as a better service delivery to its citizens. The concept of "one village one electrician" comes to ensure doorstep services available for electric connection installation and maintenance. Upazila Parishad identified potential candidates for the training from different parts of the Upazila who have the interest to work as electrician after receiving the training.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Department of Youth and Sports through Upazila Youth Development Office.

Program Activity & Output:

Total 20 participants were selected from 20 villages of different Unions. The concerned Union Parishad Chairmen selected these participants. Deputy General Manager of The Rural Electrification Board, Daudkandi, Lecturer of Akber Ali Technical College and



A trainee established a shop after the training to sell the electrical goods at Daudkandi, Cumilla.

Instructor, Department of Youth acted as the trainer of this course. This training program was conducted from 20/11/2019 to 01/12/2019 at the Upazila Conference Hall. The Deputy Commissioner of Comilla District inaugurated the training course. 20 trainees participated in the training program arranged by the Upazila Parishad in November 2019. Upazila Parishad provided a Certificate of Completion of the Training course and a toolbox for all the trained participants to start electrical servicing.

Impacts:

At present the trained electricians are working for electric installation and maintenance services. Three shops are established by 3 participants for selling electric goods and provide on call services in the emergency needs of the households. All the trained participants have their own income which making them financially self-sufficient. The local people are getting door-step services.



Training session is visited by the Upazila Parishad Chairman at Rangpur Sadar Upazila.



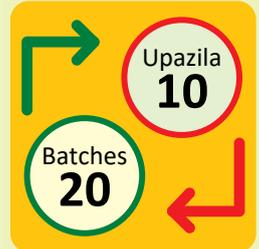
A trainee is practicing at the customer house.

Potentials for replications:

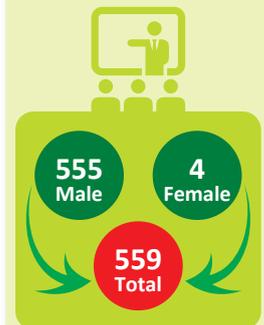
There are potentials for replication for this type of training all over the country. Through this training, essential services are made available at the doorstep of the people with less time and costs. Each Upazila can arrange this type of skill-based training programs.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



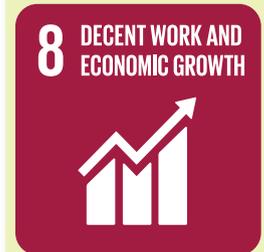
Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



Training on Midwifery: Prepare for Safe Delivery Manda Upazila Parishad, Naogaon

SECTOR

Health

PROJECT ID : CD2-2017-2018-506447-01

Participants

0 

28 

28 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
176,200.00

PER TRAINEE
5,873.00

Duration

5
DAYS



After midwifery training a midwife successfully handling delivery at home, Manda, Naogaon.

Effort for decreasing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) through the capacity development of the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) /untrained midwives.

Background & Context:

Despite some visible progress in some areas of health sectors, Bangladesh is still struggling to sustain efforts towards decreasing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Evidence shows that there is lower access to skilled birth attendant in Bangladesh. Access to skilled birth attendants (SBAs) during delivery has been identified as an effective mechanism to significantly reducing MMR. In rural areas, midwives usually deliver babies and the traditional birth attendants/midwives do not know how to ensure the safe delivery as they do not have any knowledge of medical science. The modern procedure could not be applied during the delivery and any kind of accident may happen. It is very unsafe and thus threatens maternal and child mortality. As a result, the rate of delivery of babies through

surgeries/cesarean in various private clinics has increased. The risks for a mother during the C-section/cesarean procedure include pain, bleeding, infection after surgery etc. In recent years, in remote rural areas of Naogaon District the lack of safe delivery has increased and maternal and child health are at higher risk.

Skilled birth care during and after the childbirth could help to reduce the risk and help to decrease maternal mortality has been recognized worldwide. According to WHO, an SBA is “an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns”.

Actions Taken:

This issue was discussed in the Upazila Health and Family Welfare Committee and they decided to provide training to the untrained midwives to reduce the health risks of the pregnant mothers and babies and ensure safe delivery.

With the financial support from the Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP), Manda Upazila Parishad designed a Capacity Development Sub-project (CDSP) for Fundamental Training of Untrained Midwives. Department of Health and Family Planning (DH&FP) through its Upazila Family Planning Office arranged the training program.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Upazila Family Planning Office, Department of Health and Family Planning (DH&FP)



Showing the new born baby to the parent at Manda, Naogaon.

Program Output:

Two untrained midwives each from all the UPs (14) of Manda Upazila have been selected for the training. The date of training is 05-09-2018 for 5 days. In the training, the participants learnt about various aspects of the modern methods and safe delivery technique from the doctors directly. In the training, participants learned the techniques of reducing the health risks of pregnant mothers and babies for ensuring safe delivery. Now the midwives know how to ensure safe delivery and the trained midwives have already been ensuring the safe deliveries in their villages. The improvement of their knowledge about the safe delivery decreases the maternal and child mortality and above all health

security improvement leads to a positive change in livelihood.

Impacts:

After the “Fundamental Training of Untrained Midwives”, they have learned various aspects of the modern delivery method from the doctors directly. Trained midwives have been given a stethoscope and BP machine to check up pregnant women. They have a basic knowledge of prenatal and postnatal care. They are attending around 112 new birth per month (according to UFPO, Manda). The midwives are discouraging unnecessary C-section/cesarean and encouraging pregnant women to visit the Upazila Health Complex and Union Health & Family Welfare Center to ensure institutional delivery. As a result, the health risks of pregnant mothers and babies are reduced and safe delivery is ensured. They expect UGDP will

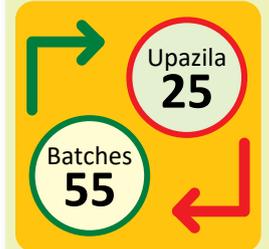
take initiative for capacity development training for the next untrained midwives to ensure safe delivery throughout Manda Upazila.

Potentials for Replication:

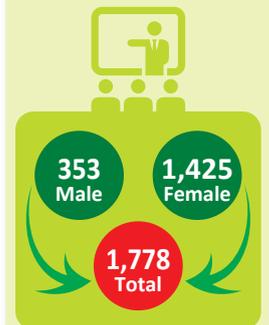
This problem exists everywhere in Bangladesh, so this training can be replicated in all Upazilas to facilitate better health care.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



14

Training on VIA Test for Cervical and Breast Cancer Diagnosis

Kushtia Sadar Upazila Parishad, Kushtia

SECTOR

Health

PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-405079-06

Participants

0

20

20

Investment (BDT)

TOTAL
165,760.00

PER TRAINEE
8,288.00

Duration

15 DAYS



Kushtia UZP official are delivering speech in the inaugurating session of VIA test training.

Successful screening program of cervical cancer is one of the effective ways for early diagnosis and prevention of this cancer. The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) has introduced a cervical cancer screening program through Visual Inspection of Cervix with Acetic Acid (VIA). UGDP through its Capacity Development Sub-Projects contributed for 'Cervical and Breast Cancer Screening Program' at the grassroots level.

Background & Context:

Nowadays, the vast majority of the population use mobile phones. Mobile phones now foster social connections, communications, entertainment and finances through different social media apps, enhanced connectivity features that increase productivity. People needs services when there are problems with the phone device. Efficient services are required for proper fault findings, troubleshooting and repair of their mobile phone devices. The local people of Singair Upazila faces challenges for getting efficient servicing facilities. There is need for such servicing and it can also be a profession for the local young people if they have proper training.

Actions Taken:

SingairUpazila Parishad decided to organize Mobile Phone Repair training course for the semi-skilled and unskilled youth in Upazila. It was 10 days, instructor-led course that contains an overview of the full process of repairing mobile phone, from start to finish, up to developing the technical skills and make them able to run own mobile repair shop with a small amount of investment or get employed in the existing shops. Thus, this training will create the employments for the young people and help them with regular income.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)



Participants of the training program at Kushtia Sadar Upazila Parishad.

Program Activity & Output:

After completing the mobile phone repair training, Md. Badol Miya and three other participants started mobile phone servicing. 6 trainees started a cell phone repairing at home with using very simple tools. If they have complicated case which requires more sophisticated tools, they refer the case to Badol Miya's shop. The trained people can set own business if they can provide necessary investment cost or get job in existing shops. The local phone users are now getting

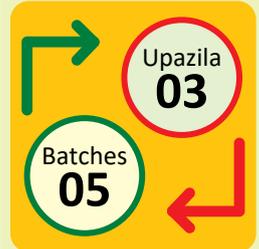
services locally which needs less time and less cost to access the services.

Potentials for Replication:

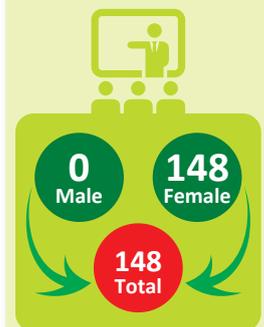
Since the number of mobile phone user is big, there are potentials for similar training for the interested youth in mobile phone servicing.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



15

Training on COVID-19 Awareness for the front-line Health Workers

Shalikha Upazila Parishad, Magura

SECTOR

Health

PROJECT ID : CD-2029-20-405585-08

Participants

40 

41 

81 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL 105,624.00

PER TRAINEE 1,304.00

Duration

1 DAYS 



Respected DC is delivering opening speech at COVID-19 awareness training session at Shalikha, Magura.

Support Health workers to learn the basics of COVID-19, its symptoms, how it spreads and how to prevent it.

Background/Context:

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has spread through entire world and emerged as a major public health threat. The virus was confirmed to have spread in Bangladesh in March 2020. The first three known cases were reported on 8 March 2020. By observing how the healthcare systems of other countries coped with the outbreak, it may be said that the level of hospital care and intensive care units in Bangladesh are insufficient. That time there was no or limited knowledge about coronavirus disease among the health workers and the health care facilities were not ready to prevent it. The grassroots level health workers have no idea about the deadly coronavirus.

In Bangladesh, over the past two decades, the government has engaged many community health workers who support households across the country. They facilitate health check-ups and carry out health awareness and

education activities in their community. The government health authorities were planning to work through these community health workers to tackle this pandemic.

Actions Taken:

When 22 COVID-19 cases were identified in Shalikha Upazila, the numbers were increasing gradually. Upazila Health and Family Planning (UH&FP) Office proposed a Training Program for the Health Workers, Field staffs of Family Planning Department, Village Doctors and limited number of teachers to enhance their knowledge on the basics of COVID-19, its symptoms, how it spreads and how to prevent the spreading through wearing mask, hand washing and maintaining the physical distance. It was thought that if the Health Workers and alike were provided necessary training, they make aware about preventive measures such as hand-washing and physical distancing to the households they visit and

communicate. They can also help identify probable cases of COVID-19.

In the meantime, Project Management Unit (PMU) of UGDP give a circular that PBA fund of UGDP can be utilized for Capacity Development sub-project related to health workers training on COVID-19 and Infrastructure sub-project related to health facilities and equipment for COVID-19 response.

4,000 villagers participated in the COVID-19 awareness sessions. 10k Mask was distributed among the people. Total 647 samples were collected in the Upazila and 76 Corona Positive cases were detected. 03 patient died among the detected cases and one patient is under treatment at the Upazila Health Complex. 13,000 doses of vaccine were used in this Upazila up to the end of April 2021.

The UH&FP Office prepared a proposal which was approved by the Upazila Parishad and UGDP fund were allocated for implementation of the training program according to the proposed plan. The main objectives of this training were to enrich the knowledge base on



Training session on COVID-19 awareness of local health workers at Shalikh UZP, Magura.

COVID-19 of the local Health Workers and orient them on the basic service delivery to combat COVID-19 pandemic.

Implementing Partner/ Government Department: Upazila Health and Family Planning Office, Shalikh Upazila through the Health Complex.

Activity/Program Output:

A Total of 81 Health Workers (41 male and 40 female) have participated in the training program during 14-16 December 2020 at the Training Center of the Upazila Parishad, Shalikh, Magura. The training participants were: CHCP-19,

Health Inspector-02, Assistant Inspector-02, Health Worker-14, Nurse(SSACM)-09, Pharmacist-02, Medical technologist (EPI)-01, Medical Technologist (Radiology)-01, Medical Technologist (Dental)-01, Medical Technologist(lab)-01, Junior mechanics-01, Head Assistant-01, Sanitary inspector-01, PLCA-01, and Nurse-25.

The trainers were Civil Surgeon, Magura, Upazila Health and Family Planning officer, Shalikh, Magura, Medical Officer and Family Planning Officer.

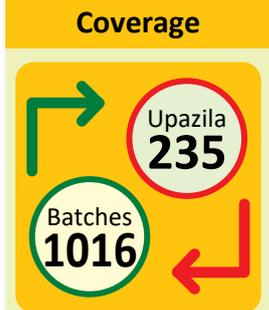
Program Outcomes & Sustainability:

The Participants of the training learned the following:

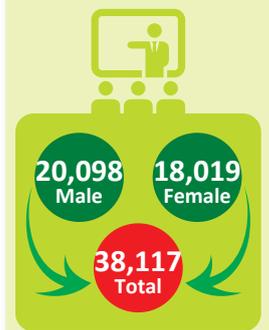
1. All health assistants of Shalikh Upazila gained the knowledge about COVID-19 and its consequences. Gained the knowledge of its symptom and prevention. The concerned technical staffs gained knowledge on sample collection, method of vaccination etc.

After the training program, the health team of the Upazila gained the confidence for proving services to the residents.

Replications by other Upazilas:



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



16

Training on Rational use of Antibiotics for the Village Doctors

Kalaroa Upazila Parishad, Satkhira

SECTOR

Health

Participants

50

0

50

Investment (BDT)

TOTAL
122,985.00

PER TRAINEE
2,460.00

Duration

2
DAYS

PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-408743-06



Training session on use of antibiotics properly for village doctors at Kalaroa, Satkhira.

All antibiotic use, whether appropriate or not, can promote the emergence of resistance in bacteria. To limit inappropriate use of antibiotics is crucial to preserve antibiotic effectiveness for both human and veterinary medicine.

Background & Context:

Inappropriate and excessive use of antibiotics is common in both urban and rural areas of Bangladesh, and for both human and animal targets. Limiting inappropriate/excessive use of antibiotics is crucial to preserve antibiotic effectiveness for both human and veterinary medicine. Enforcing regulations to control the distribution and use of antibiotics will be necessary to minimize the development of resistance and conserve antibiotic effectiveness.

Poor knowledge of providers and lack of treatment guidelines are important contributors to inappropriate use of antibiotics. Providing quality education/information for health care professionals, village doctors & paramedics, pharmacy owners and salesperson is essential. These local health professionals

are not aware of these effects of antibiotics, its side effects, long term effects etc. Knowingly or unknowingly they prescribe antibiotics, even they have tendency to sell more medicines as business purpose without considering people's health, resulting in side effects of antibiotic observed among people showing different symptoms and it sometimes causing death. These are the common scenario in rural areas and more or less 80 % people suffer due to inappropriate and excessive use of antibiotics.

Actions Taken:

Kalaroa Upazila Health and Family Planning Committee raised the issue in the Upazila Committee meeting and proposed a training program for the village doctors about rational use of antibiotics to enrich their knowledge about antibiotic medicine, side

effect and proper dose, time and resistance of antibiotic. With the financial support from UGDP, Kolaroa Upazila Parisad designed a Capacity Development sub-project on rational use of antibiotic.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Department of Health and Family Planning through its Upazila Health Complex.

Training Output:

Total 50 participants, 40 village doctors registered under Upazila and 10 owners of the pharmacy, received this training in 2 days.

In the training, the participants learnt about antibiotic details, basic knowledge and types, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics, section of antibiotics, use of antibiotics in simple diseases, proper use of antibiotic, side effects and drug interaction, precautional use of antibiotics, source of antibiotic protecting organism.

Training Outcome/Sustainability:

Through this training, 50 participants (40 village doctors and 10 pharmacy owners) enriched their knowledge and skills on rational use of antibiotics and proper use of antibiotics will be ensured by them. These participants are now practicing the learning in their own community or dispensary and now they don't provide any antibiotic medicines without prescription. Upazila Health Department has been monitoring and

providing follow up to these village doctors and pharmacies and guiding the local community to get treatment from these village doctors and pharmacies who are issued a certificate on rational use of antibiotics from this training. Now community people are receiving proper treatment with balanced use of medicines and excess cost of general people is saved. According to Upazila Health Department, if the system will continue, the patients of antibiotic side effects will gradually decrease and according to the participant/village doctors the use of antibiotic will be reduced to 80% to 20%.

Potential of replication:

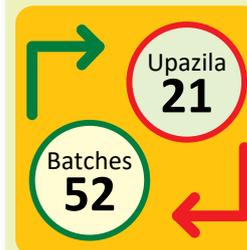
Promotion of rational antibiotic use in Bangladesh plays an important complementary role to achieve access to better health care services. Awareness and understanding on use of antibiotic can be very useful capacity development program for all Upazilas. UGDP is expected to continue supporting this type of training program throughout the country.



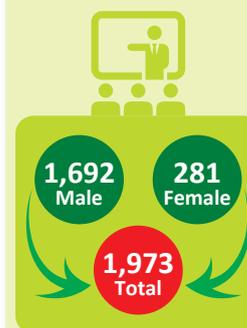
A medicine shop at the rural market where antibiotics are sold without prescription.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



17

Training on Antibiotic Resistance: Produce Safe Broiler

Kaligonj Upazila Parishad, Jhenaidah.

SECTOR

Health

PROJECT ID : CD3-2018-19-404433-4

Participants

50 

10 

60 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL 179,198.00

PER TRAINEE 2,987.00

Duration

2 DAYS 



A participant receiving certificates after completing training session on Antibiotic Resistance from UNO at Kaliganj, Jhenaidah.

Tackling antibiotic resistance from a food safety perspective in Bangladesh.

Background & Context:

Infections caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria are increasing in the community and becoming a major public health problem that challenges the health care systems in Bangladesh. Due to the use and misuse of antibiotics, resistance can develop in bacteria in human beings and animals, and infections that normally respond to antibiotic treatment can become difficult and sometimes impossible to cure. The resulting treatment failures lead to increased disease cases and deaths, a growing challenge to develop new antibiotics and consequently higher costs to society.

Antibiotics are used not only to treat food animals but also to prevent them from developing diseases and to promote their growth. Abuse of food animals in antibiotic application has important consequences for public health, as it promotes the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and that can be passed on to people. This usually occurs

through the consumption of food, but also through direct contact with food animals.

Poultry farm is one of the most common food industries in Bangladesh. Chicken is the most farmed species due to its availability and low cost. A large diversity of antibiotics is used to raise poultry in Bangladesh as in other countries. The indiscriminate use of antibiotics in animal production is likely to accelerate the development of antibiotic resistance (AR) in pathogens as well as in commensal organisms. This would result in treatment failures, economic losses and could act as a source of the gene pool for transmission to humans. In addition, there are also human health concerns about the presence of antibiotic residues in meat, eggs and other animal products.

In Kaliganj Upazila, there are many poultry farms that produce a huge quantity of broiler hens for fulfilling the demand of the Chicken. But these broiler farmers apply

over-the-counter antibiotic medicine to their broiler chickens. The people consume those antibiotics applied broilers meet as a result also affect that antibiotic in the human body. So, people suffer from different diseases. Sometimes it turned into death.

Actions Taken:

Department of Livestock (DLS) identified this issue as a serious health concern for the consumers of chicken of the poultry farms of Kaliganj Upazila and surrounding areas. DLS proposed to implement this training program as a priority and applied for funding from UGDP. Raising healthy chickens is important, and Upazila Parishad recognized that consumers' health concern is a priority of the UGDP interventions, want to have better understanding among the poultry farm owners to limit the use of antibiotics overdoses.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Upazila Livestock Department (DLS), Kaliganj Upazila

Program Activity & Output:

Department of Livestock (DLS) identified the potential trainees among the poultry farm owners and workers for this training and provided this training to 60 participants.

Impacts:

This training brought 3 different types of benefits for the farm owners and the mass people. These are: (i) Financial Benefit: The Farmers can save money as they

only buy the required antibiotic dose. Production and treatment cost will be reduced. (ii) Opportunity: Choosing meat and poultry raised without antibiotics is an important way for individuals to help fight back against antibiotic resistance, and (iii) Sustainability: Supply of safe chicken will be increased. The human health concerns about the presence of antibiotic residues in meat, eggs and other animal products will contribute the growth of the farming and the economy.

Potentials for Replication:

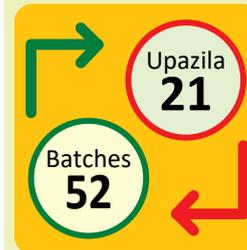
Promotion of rational antibiotic use in poultry and other food animal sector reduces the health risk. Awareness and understanding of the poultry producer on the use of antibiotic can be very useful capacity development program for all the Upazilas' commercial poultry farming. UGDP is expected to continue supporting this type of training program throughout the country This can also be an important topic in the training program on cow rearing and beef fattening. In addition to the training, awareness campaigns can also be arranged since it is a great public health issue.



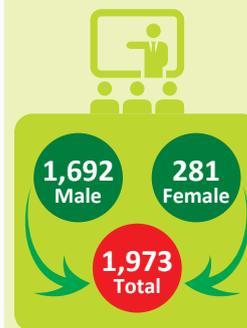
Training session on Antibiotic Resistance for produce safe broiler at Kaliganj UZP, Jhenaidah.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



18

Training on Jute Made Handicrafts: Turning fortune of poor women

Rangpur Sadar Upazila Parishad, Rangpur.

SECTOR

Women Empowerment

PROJECT ID : CD1-2016-17-558549-03

Participants

0

28

28

Investment (BDT)

TOTAL
145,808.00
PER TRAINEE
5,207.00

Duration

3
DAYS



Field practice training session on jute made handicrafts at Rangpur Sadar, Rangpur.

Skilled workers from a pool of marginalized rural women contributing to produce export-oriented handmade craft items.

Background & Context:

Rangpur Sadar is comparatively less developed Upazila with concentration of poor households migrated from different villages of surrounding Districts and Upazilas were affected by continuous river erosions and floods. Due to the lack of technical knowledge, skill & academic training, many of women in these households are not involved in income generation activities. Because they could not economically help their family, they are often neglected by their family members.

Actions Taken:

Upazila Youth & Sports Development Committee of Rangpur Sadar Upazila assessed the needs of poor households' women in income generation activities and judged that through provision of training on Jute made

handicrafts, they would be able to earn incomes with their acquired technical knowledge and skills after receiving training. Upazila Youth & Sports Development Committee submitted the proposal of this training as Capacity Development Sub-project under UGDP and Upazila Project Selection Committee and finally Upazila Parishad have approved the proposal.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Department of Youth and Sports (DYS) through Upazila Youth & Sports Office, Rangpur Sadar

Program Activity & Output:

Rangpur Sadar Upazila Parishad Implemented 3 days (2batch) Training on Jute made handicrafts for 28 Women. Out of 28, 27 are married and one was widow. The participants are in the age group of 18-35 years.

The trained artisans are expected to be able to produce a variety of products like hamper baskets, floor mats and rugs of different sizes with working from home. The raw materials mostly come from nearby villages and the char areas of Jamuna River.



Training session visited by the Upazila Chairman.

Impacts:

After the training, 24 women have started working for Monsura Jute Handicrafts (an export-oriented organization) in Rangpur. These trained women are becoming self-reliant by making handicrafts and playing a key role in earning foreign currency as these handmade products are exported to different countries (China, USA & Portugal). They also sell their products in Dhaka, at different local markets and Trade fare. Their monthly income is around 5,000-6,000 Taka. 4 participants got job as trainers for Skill Development Training of Bangladesh Rural Development Board



A trainee is showing her product of jute made handicraft prepared for export to USA and Portugal Rangpur Sadar, Rangpur.

(BRDB). This training transformed 28 unskilled women into skilled workers and contributing for their families and also contributing in earning foreign currencies.

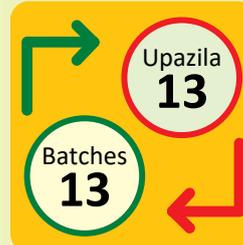
Potentials for Replication

This type of training is very effective for providing productive skills on unemployed youth and women with less education. In the rural settings, this type of training can be arranged by the Department of Youth and Sports (DYS), Department of Women Affairs (DWA) and Department of Social Services (DSS). The Upazila Parishad can invest more for such training programs and generate the following results and benefits:

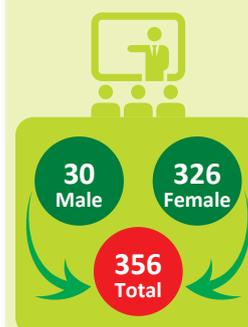
- Women economic empowerment.
- Increase women decision making power in their family.
- Improve women dignity.
- Increase employment opportunity.
- Improve gender equality.
- Decrease child marriage, women violence & dowry.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



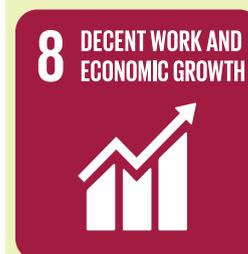
Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)

Total
1,948,918.00
Cost Per Trainee
5,474.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation



19

Training on Hygienic Bakery food Production of Cooperatives

Kaliganj Upazila Parishad, Gazipur

SECTOR

Health

Participants

16

09

25

Investment (BDT)

TOTAL
172,125.00

PER TRAINEE
6,885.00

Duration

3
DAYS

PROJECT ID : CD-2019-20-303334-06



Training session on hygienic bakery food production at Kaliganj UZP, Gazipur.

Baked items have a sustainable market, home bakery allows to work from home and allows to save on capital costs.

Background & Context:

The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) poses significant risks to health and wellbeing of the mass population. The lockdown and associated restriction on movement introduced to cope against COVID-19 has a negative consequence on health and food businesses including production and marketing. In this connection, a variety of preventive steps has been taken by large food industries to sustain their production during this period by ensuring food safety.

Since food health became a great concern, many roadside food shops were remained close, the workers have no job and customers are not getting foods as they require. In this situation the "hygiene" factor attracts higher attention in safe food production and delivery. Hygiene of the bakery means to maintain bakery in such a

neat and clean condition that there is least possibility of causing contamination. The main purpose of hygiene is not merely fulfilling the rules and regulations of food departments but also to meet the moral obligations to consumers. Food production and delivery is safe if the provider follows good personal and food hygiene practices.

Recently, the market of homemade food is increasing in semi urban Upazila like Kaliganj and there is a great need for a training program on hygienic homemade food preparation and delivery. While in Kaliganj there is a Cooperative Society who run bakery food preparation training courses, poor people cannot afford the expensive course provided by the Society. So Upazila Parishad Arranged this free of cost training program for the participants from the poor and marginal families.



Practical class on bakery food production at Kaligonj Upazila.

Actions Taken:

As the demand for homemade foods are growing and online marketing are expanding, Kaliganj Upazila Cooperative Department (DOC) decided to develop the capacity of the interested participants in hygienic



Group photo of the bakery food production training participation.

bakery production to meet the local demand. Many restaurants have sprung up around Purbachal area and there are a lot of street food shops and food carts, demands for fast foods in those restaurants are very high but difficult to find the safe foods. There are also possibilities to sell homemade foods online.

Accordingly, DOC prepared a training proposal to be conducted locally for around 25 participants. There are 2 relevance of this training; (i) the demand of fast-food is very



Participants are showing their products after the training Kaliganj, Gazipur

high and the people are looking for safe foods and they rely on the home-made food, and (ii) prevention of contamination or adulteration of the baked foods not only require attention on raw materials but also the processing and packaging environments inside the factory. Upazila Parishad of Kaliganj approved this proposal with fund allocated from UGDP and PMU of UGDP gave its concurrence to this proposal.

Implementing Partner/ Government Department: Upazila Cooperatives Office, Kaliganj, Department of Cooperatives (DOC)

Program Activity & Output:

A 3 days non-residential training was conducted for 25 participants by Upazila Cooperatives Office, Kaliganj. The Participants are local interested youth with some basic knowledge on bakery / food production and interested to start business.

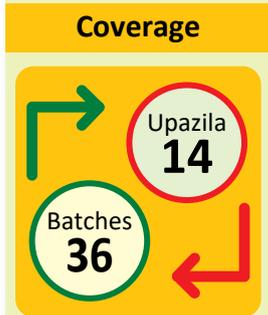
Impacts:

After the training, 8 of the male trainees set up their own food shops, 5 males have got jobs in the restaurants and 2 female trainees are preparing homemade food to supply at Departmental Stores. 5 female trainees have applied for food shops in the separate market run by the Cooperative Society.

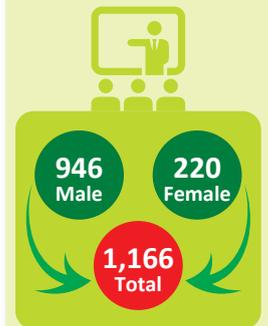
Potentials for Replication:

Because bakery is a lucrative business, require small capital and market is almost sustainable for diversified bakery products with huge demands of fast-food / homemade food, this training is very much feasible in the semi urban and developed Upazilas and near the tourist spots.

Replications by other Upazilas:



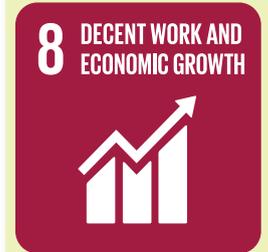
Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation





Training on Commercial Fruit Garden for climate change adaptation

Fakirhat Upazila Parishad, Bagerhat

SECTOR

Climate Change

PROJECT ID : CD4-2019-20-400134-03

Participants

33



0

33

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
199,578.00

PER TRAINEE
6,047.00

Duration

3
DAYS



A field based training session on commercial fruit garden at Fakirhat, Bagerhat.

Cultivation of mixed fruits can be alternative action for the farmers to compensate their production losses due to adverse effect of increased soil salinity in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.

Background & Context:

Coastal areas in Bangladesh are particularly exposed to a range of climate-related hazards. Increased frequency of salinity intrusion and increase in soil salinity cause serious negative impacts on agriculture. The production of vegetables, pulses and oilseed crops have been affected (40-60% yield loss) in the coastal areas of Bangladesh. In rural Bangladesh, while growing vegetables and fruits in one's own yard or homestead garden and consuming fresh produce is a very common practice among villagers, the picture is fully different in the southern coastal areas of Bangladesh. Vegetable cultivation in crop lands and homestead gardens cannot be practiced in this area because the soil is contaminated with salt following saline water intrusion after cyclones and the unplanned expansion of shrimp farming using saline water. As the

water evaporates, it leaves excess salt in the soil, increasing the salt concentration every day. While Fakirhat Upazila has been renowned as the area for organic vegetable production and farmers traditionally choose to produce only vegetable crops with cultivating fruits mainly for family consumption, this scenario is changing by salinity.

Because the environment and soil of Fakirhat is favorable for fruit gardening, it is thought that fruit production can compensate the production losses of vegetables farmers. Hence, to develop agriculture-based entrepreneurship in the Upazila through fruit production, the Upazila Parishad designed this training program. Agricultural Department designed this training on mixed fruit gardening to ensure the year-round fruits production suitable in the local climate and conditions.



Preparation of fruit garden at field Fakirhat, Bagerhat.

Actions Taken:

Fakirhat Upazila Parishad arranged a 3 days training program for 33 youth on mixed fruit gardening which will provide the knowledge and skills to the trainees and motivate them to establish fruit garden for commercial purposes. This training is expected to create self-employment of the trained youth, develop agriculture-based entrepreneurship, and create job opportunity of the local people in production and supply of saplings, cultivation and marketing of fruits through backward and forward linkages. This activity has been taken from the Upazila’s Five-Years Plan and Annual Development Plan -2019-20.



Implementing Partner (NBDs): Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE)

Program/Activity Output:

Total of 33 male youth received this training. In the training, the participants learnt about the fruit cultivation techniques, sources of saplings, varieties, irrigation techniques, pest control, water management, application of appropriate doses of fertilizers, etc. Other topics of



Commercial fruit garden at Fakirhat.

training are; economic importance of fruits cultivation, packaging and packing, agricultural entrepreneurship development and filed visit of successful entrepreneur.

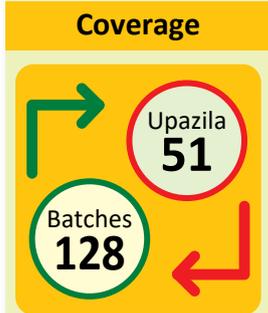
Impacts:

Among the 33 trained participants, 15 have already established their fruit gardens and the rest already prepared their land to start their gardens and waiting for coming rainy season. The type of fruits tree saplings are Thai Guava, Multa, Sofeda and seedless lemon. Agriculture department distributed variety of saplings to the entrepreneurs through their departmental budget and planning to provide training to more potential entrepreneurs. Upazila Parishad and Agriculture Department already inaugurated the plantation of fruit garden and planning to provide monetary support for the entrepreneurs from the departmental budget. As the impact of the training, many farmers shown their interests on fruit gardening and communicating with Agriculture Department to receive similar training in the next round. This activity also helps to achieve SDG Goal-8 (Decent work and Economic Growth).

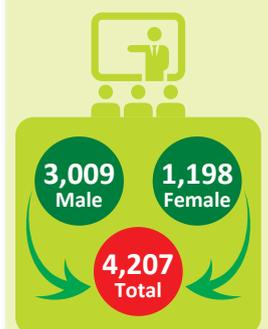
Potentials for Replication:

There are high potentials for replicating this training. The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) has tested saline tolerant fruit species suitable in the coastal Districts. The success of this project can be documented and replicated in the coastal Upazilas. UGDP can continue its support to this type of training programs for adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction and contribute to attaining the food security.

Replications by other Upazilas:



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



Training on Biogas Plant Management Betagi Upazila Parishad, Barguna

SECTOR

Green Energy

PROJECT ID : CD 3-2018-19-107958-06

Participants

28 

07 

35 

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
186,850.00
PER TRAINEE
5,339.00

Duration

5
DAYS 



UNO and elected personnel opened the Bio-gas Mgt. training at Betagi UZP, Barguna.

Biogas is a sustainable and clean source of energy in Bangladesh. The investment can be recovered and after that one can get gas free of cost for years and years.

Background & Context:

Betagi Upazila is located at the coastal belt of southern part of Bangladesh, on the bank of Bay of Bengal. Betagi Upazila is divided into Betagi Municipality and 7 Union Parishads. Every year destructive cyclone hits this area and negative impact of climate change are observed in this area.

There is no gas supply in this area, people depend on firewood for their cooking and other household purposes. There are scarcity of fuel wood and these are costly for the poor households. Introduction of the Biogas Plant can supply gas for cooking purpose. Generally, a homestead Biogas Plant costs around Tk 30,000 to Tk 35,000 and it saves the money for fuel wood and the return on investment is high.

Actions Taken:

Bangladesh has a great potential for biogas production in respect of the availability of raw materials and climatic conditions and it is good substitute of natural gas. Upazila Parishad decided to provide a training of Biogas Plant for the farmers who have supply of cow dung to use in the Biogas Plant using the UGDP fund. Total 35 participants were selected for the training who are highly motivated to establish Biogas Plant. For Biogas Plant, a Cow Farm is mandatory as cow dung is used as raw materials.

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Upazila Youth Development Office, Department of Youth and Sports



Part of the Biogas Plant.

Program/Activity Output:

During training period participants received hands-on training and make field visit to see the Biogas Pant operation.



Bio-gas plant visiting by UGDP staff.

Impacts:

After the training, all the participants communicated with Upazila Youth Development Office for advice and



An woman is using the Biogas product locally for cooking at Betagi. UGDP provided training on Biogas production and plant management.

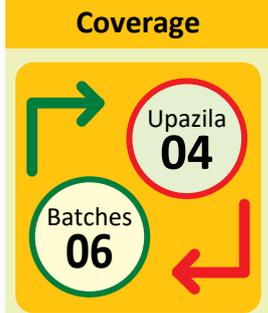
Upazila Youth and Development Office maintained close monitoring and follow up for the successful implementation of Biogas Plant. With its technical support, 11 farmers established Biogas Plant. They are using Biogas for their cooking.

Rest of the 24 participants have not established the plant yet. Betagi Upazila Parishad has taken decision to provide further technical support to these farmers to establish Biogas plant.

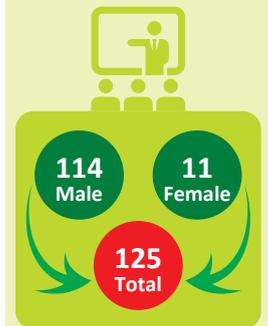
Potentials for Replication:

There are potentials for replication of this training in most of the Upazilas where there is no connection of pipe gas and there are lot of cattle farm to supply the cow dung to generate gas. This type of sub-project will generally benefit the comparatively well off families but will benefit all the people through environmental stabilization and protection of trees.

Replications by other Upazilas:



Participants Trained



Investment (BDT)



Contribution to SDG Implementation



Campaign on Institutional Delivery: Promote Safe Motherhood

Dasmina Upazila Parishad, Patuakhali

SECTOR

Health

Participants

0

560

560

Investment (BDT)



TOTAL
169,845.00

PER TRAINEE
173.00

Duration

1
DAYS

PROJECT ID : CD2-2017-18-107852-03



Training session of the participants on institution delivery to promoting safe delivery raising hand for comment at Dasmina, Patuakhali.

All births are safer in a hospital or health center. Having a delivery in a health facility by a skilled attendant can reduce chances of mother and baby becoming ill or dying.

Background & Context:

In Bangladesh, 15% of women underwent institutional delivery and 8% deliveries were performed by caesarean sections. Both institutional deliveries and caesarean sections have increased in recent years. Place of residence, mother's education, wanted pregnancy, utilization of antenatal care (ANC) services and number of health worker's visiting time inter alia were found to be significant predictors of the demand for institutional and supervised delivery. Campaigns and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programs are urgently needed to inform women about the cause and potential risk of maternal health complications as well as the significance of institutional delivery. Also, the use of health inputs such as ANC during pregnancy should be encouraged. Dashmina Upazila is a less

developed coastal belt Upazila under Patuakhali District where most of the people are very poor. They tend to have no concern about the importance of institutional delivery.

In Dashmina Upazila, out of more than three thousand pregnancies, only 200 pregnant women came to Upazila Health Complex for delivery (2018). The rate of visits for ANC and postnatal care (PNC) was also very poor. Most people in this Upazila depend on traditional system of delivery done by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). People's perception is that delivery at the Upazila Hospital or institutional delivery means they need huge amount of money and they cannot afford it. On the other hand, most of the people are not aware of ANC, PNC, childcare services etc. So, the institutional delivery rate was poor in Dashmina Upazila.

Actions Taken:

Dashmina Upazila Parishad organized a Campaign on Institutional Delivery for the first time in this Upazila with the support from Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP).

Implementing Partner (NBDs): Upazila Health & Family Planning Office, Dashmina Upazila.

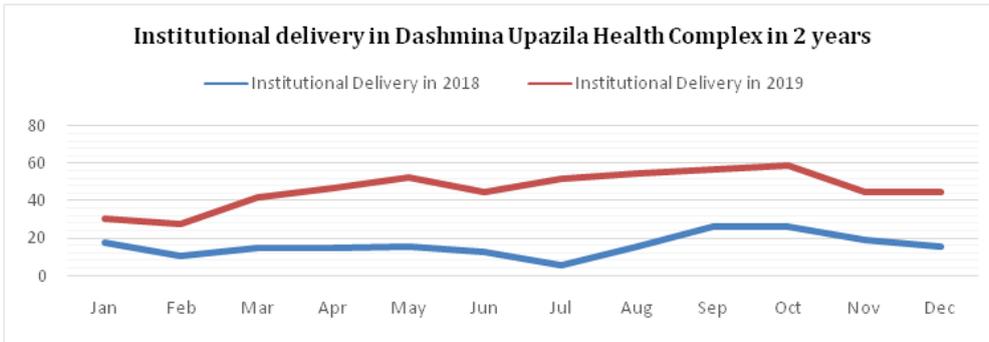
Program Activity & Output:

During January- February 2018, Upazila Health Committee organized 7 awareness programs about importance of institutional delivery in 7 Unions in Dashmina Upazila in cooperation with UGDP. In average, eighty pregnancy women/guardians/caretaker attended in a program. Each program started with

As a result, participants became aware of the importance of ANC, institutional/hospital delivery and PNC. During and after the campaign, normal delivery in Dashmina Upazila Hospital increased (most probably double in a year). At the same time, visits to Family Welfare Center (FWC) clinics and community clinics for ANC, PNC checkup and normal delivery purpose have significantly increased.

Impacts:

After the implementation this sub-project, although the problem



blood pressure & weight checking by the midwife first. Then all the participants attended in a motivational lecture. Medical officer and Family Planning Officer were giving lecture on different types of complexity during pregnancy period and importance of delivery in the hospital.



GoB staffs are providing health services to the pregnant mothers at the Upazila Health Complex, Dasmina, Patuakhali.

was not immediately solved, Dashmina Upazila rapidly started to move ahead to solve this problem. In 2019, nearly about 400 pregnant women came in Upazila Hospital for normal delivery which was double of 2018. ANC & PNC are also increasing day by day. Hospital delivery increase by double in a year also is very important signal for our present government to fulfil the SDG goal 3 (good health and wellbeing).

Potentials for Replication:

This campaign shows the significant result in promoting the institutional delivery. This type of campaign can be replicated all over the country.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage

Upazila 19
Batches 72

Participants Trained

609 Male
3,410 Female
4,019 Total

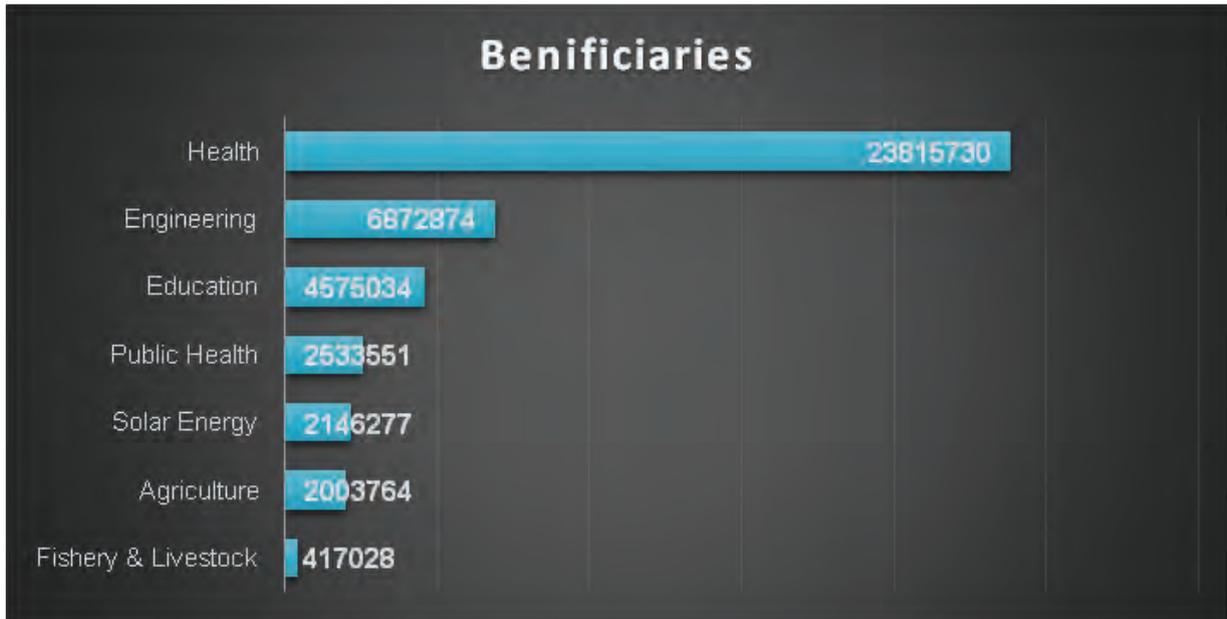
Investment (BDT)

Total 2,801,500.00
Cost Per Trainee 697.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

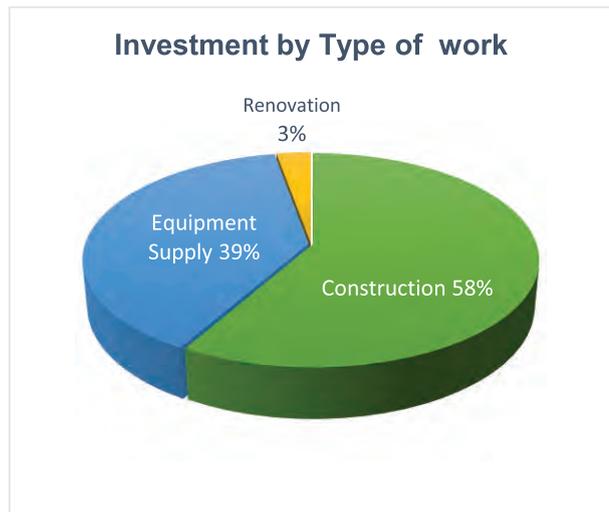
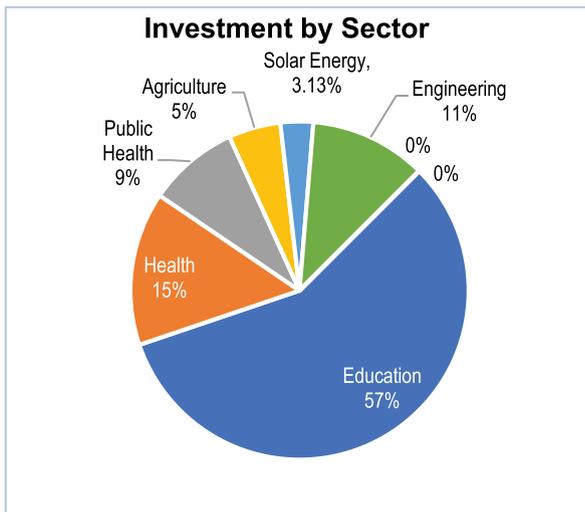
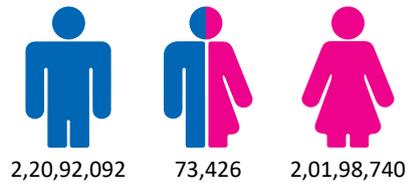
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

1.1 Summary of Key Outputs for INF Sub-Projects

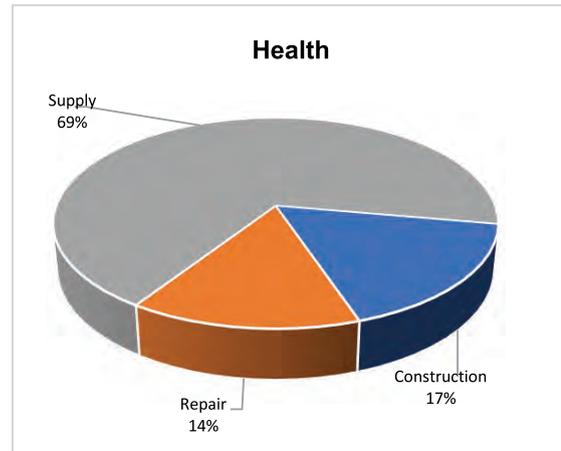
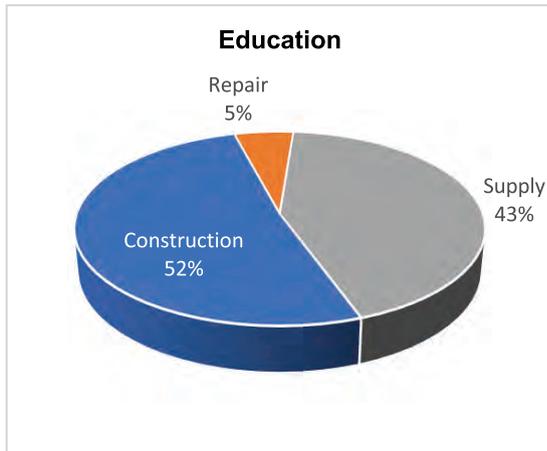


4,23,64,258

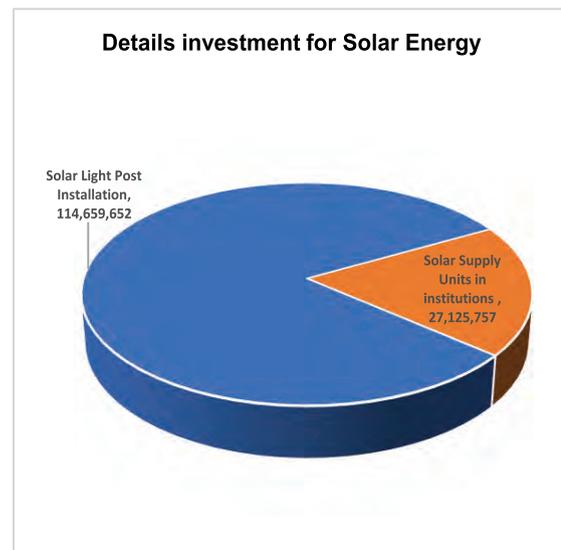
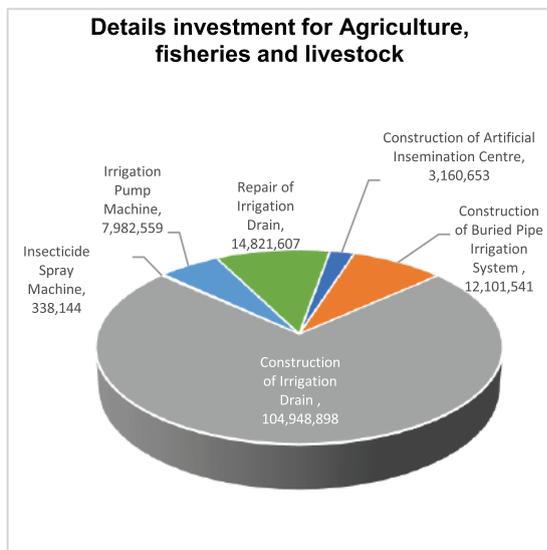
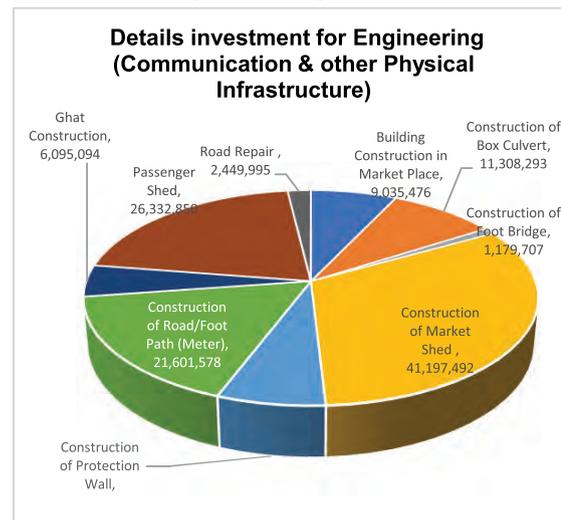
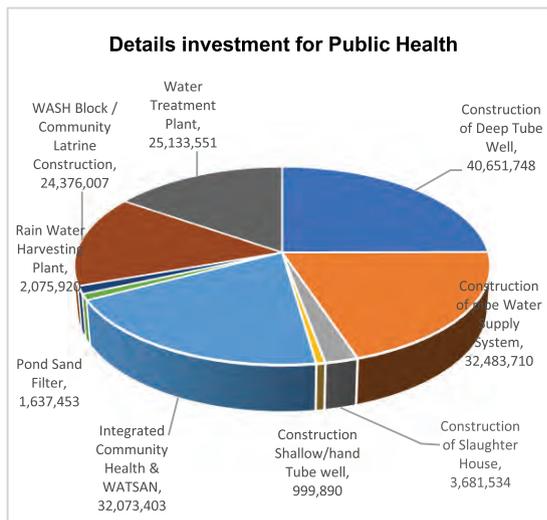
PEOPLE BENEFITED



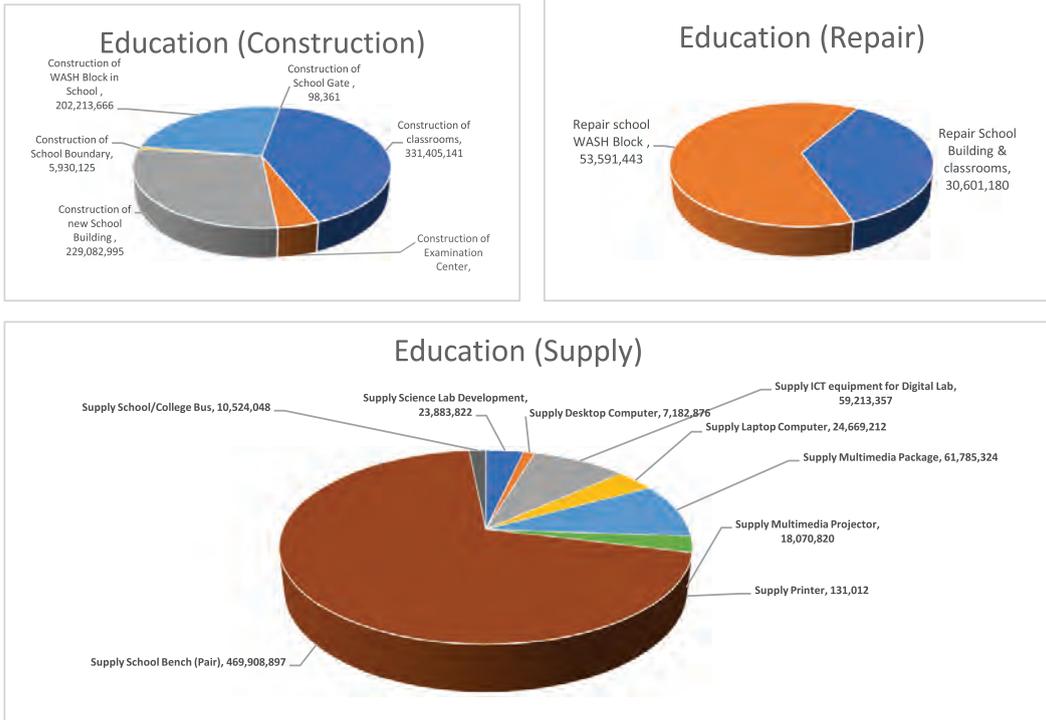
1.2 Sectoral Investment for Infrastructure Development Sub-Project



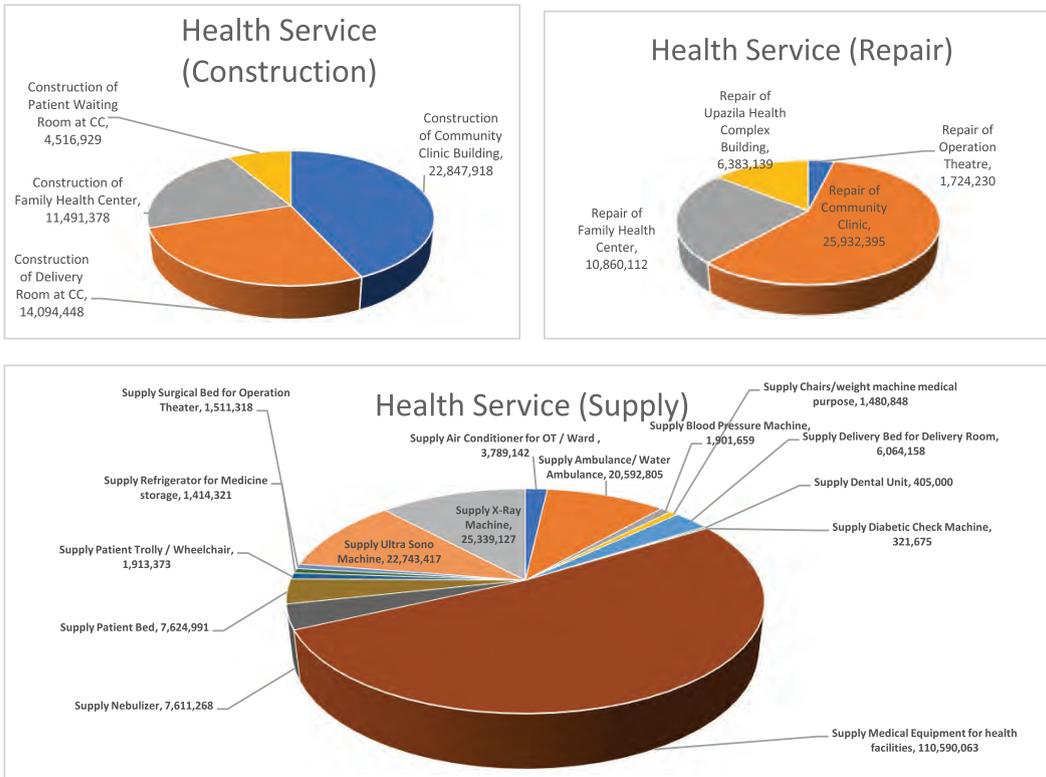
Details of Sectoral Investment (in BDT)



Details investment for Education Sector Development



Details investment for Health Sector Investment



Installation of Oxygen Cylinder Bank and High-flow Nasal Cannula for COVID-19 Treatment

Dacope Upazila Parishad, Khulna





 উপজেলা পরিচালন ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
 অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
 বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ

A COVID-19 patient receiving oxygen from oxygen cylinder bank at Dacope, Khulna provided by UGDP.

The demand for oxygen cylinders has been high at the COVID-19 treatment hospitals through a device called High-flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC). Compared with standard oxygen therapy, HFNC and NIV devices may reduce the need for intubation...

Background & Context:

The COVID-19 Pandemic brought about the healthcare crisis in Bangladesh. Some hospitals in Dhaka and other big cities have COVID-19 patient treatment facilities but most of the hospitals at District and Upazila level including the private hospitals are unable to treat coronavirus patients. With the onset of the first wave of the coronavirus, the infection rate in Bangladesh began to increase rapidly in the mid of 2020 and such waves are predicted to repeat in coming times. In the treatment, it was found that a portion of coronavirus patients develop shortness of breath or a drop in the oxygen saturation level. Under the circumstances, a patient's condition can deteriorate rapidly without oxygen therapy but most of the hospitals are not ready with the supplies such as oxygen and medications to provide supportive treatment for COVID-19. All the hospitals should be well equipped with updated and efficient medical supplies such as

oxygen and medications to provide supportive treatment for COVID-19 patients.

The demand for oxygen cylinders has been high with the increasing number of COVID-19 patients at hospitals through a device called High-flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC). Among patients with acute hypoxemic respiratory failure, HFNC was proven to avoid intubation compared to conventional oxygen devices. The primary strategy for COVID-19 patients is supportive care, including oxygen therapy for hypoxemic patients, in which HFNC has been reported to be effective in improving oxygenation.

The Upazila Health Complex (UHC), Dacope under Khulna District has no oxygen supply for the general treatment including emergency service at the time of operation (surgery, Cardiological problem and Pediatric etc.). So, in most cases, the patients were referred to the 250 bed ZilaSadarHospital for better treatment which is about 30 km far from Dacope Upazila.

SECTOR

Health

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Supply of Oxygen Cylinder High-flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC)

Implementation Year

2020-21

Investment (BDT)

Total
3351956.00

Recipient Organization

Upazila Health Complex, Dacope

Beneficiary

All COVID-19 Patients of the UHC
Other Patients who need Oxygen

PROJECT ID : INF-2-2017-18-107852-03

It was expensive for the poor patient and their families to manage the cost. The mandate of the present government is to provide and ensure quality health services to all for both rural & urban people especially poor people. To ensure quality & affordable health services, make oxygen available among all types of patients (Child, Adult & older) during the critical situation and emergency period is quite important.

Key Benefits

UHC using the oxygen cylinder and HFNC and Automatic Changeable Manifold Machine for the treatment of the patients. Azma, Bronchitis, Cardiac patients will get necessary oxygen from this facility & quality service from this UHC.

The following items were procured and supplied to UHC, Dacope.

Items Supplied	Quantity
Oxygen Cylinder	12
High-flow Nasal Cannula (HFNC) and Automatic Changeable Manifold Machine	1
Monitor	2

Actions Taken:

UHC of Dacope proposed to construct an Oxygen Cylinder Bank & HFNC in Dacope UHC under Dacope Upazila, Khulna District for the treatment of COVID-19 and other patients. Accordingly, a proposal was submitted by the UHC, Dacope and the proposal was approved by the Upazila Parishad. There was a directive from UGDP that all participating Upazila are expected to invest a portion of the grants for COVID-19 treatment-related Infrastructure Sub-project and one Capacity Development Sub-project. Upazila Parishad decided to take funding for this sub-project from the UGDP fund.

Program Activity & Output:

Through constructed Oxygen Cylinder Bank & HFNC in Dacope UHC, oxygen will be supplied to all COVID-19 affected critical patients whose oxygen saturation level decreased.

Results & Impacts

All the patients who need oxygen support will get free oxygen supply and quality health service along with



oxygen at the time of critical circumstances and emergency period. Dacope is a cyclone-prone area. People are poor, road communication is poor, and people live in rural areas. At the time of any critical situation, they need affordable quality health service locally. As COVID-19 pandemic is spreading out to rural areas, UHC need required equipment and facilities for COVID-19 treatment. Now the Oxygen Cylinder Bank, HFNC and Automatic Changeable Manifold Machine are available and ready for the treatment of the COVID-19 patients.

Good Practice:

Interestingly, all the Upazilas of Khulna District constructed Oxygen Cylinder Bank with the required number of Cylinder, HFNC in all UHCs. Many Upazilas of other Districts have implemented similar sub-projects. This sub-project can be replicated in all Upazilas where the prevalence of COVID-19 is high.

Lessons Learned:

Upazila Parishad can provide doorstep services for the local people through the Transferred Line Departments if resources are mobilized and proper authority is given. Proper monitoring of the service delivery to be ensured. Upazila Parishads should conduct periodical review of the uses and maintenances of the instruments.

Potentials for Replication:

The COVID-19 pandemic revealed the incompetent health care in Bangladesh like many other less developed countries. This is more applicable in the case of District Hospitals and Upazila Health Complexes (UHCs). To increase the COVID-19 Treatment Facilities at UHCs, UGDP instructed 357 Upazila Parishads to implement both Capacity Development Sub-Project and Infrastructure Sub-project through UGDP funding. Accordingly, many Upazila Parishads implemented sub-projects that are related to COVID-19 awareness and treatment.



Installed oxygen cylinder and the oxygen bank inside and outside at Dacope Health Complex, Dacope, Khulna.



Supply of Instruments & Digital Machine for Health Facilities

Singra Upazila Parishad, Natore

SECTOR

Health

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Supply of medical instruments

Implementation Year

2017-18

Investment (BDT)

Total 10,75,268.00

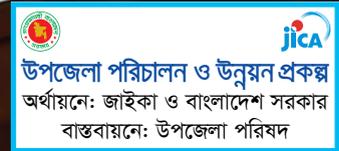
Recipient Organization

Upazila Health Complex, Singra

Beneficiary

2,100 patients per month

PROJECT ID : INF-2017-18-506991-02



Supplied instrument & Digital machine for health facilities at Singra, Natore.

To strengthen the institutional capacities of a 50 bedded Upazila Health Complex, 04 Union Health Sub-center and 42 Community Clinics in Singra Upazila Parishad, supply required equipment using UGDP funding.

Background & Context:

The Government provides healthcare services to its rural people through health facilities called Upazila Health Complex (UHC) at the Upazila level and through Union sub-centers at the Union level and the community level through Community Clinics. While many Leukemia, Diabetes, Anemia and Liver Failure patients need proper diagnosis and specific medical equipment is needed for that, facilities for diagnosis of these diseases are insufficient in most of the health facilities. Singra UHC is running with inoperative medical equipment to provide inpatient care, outpatient care, primary healthcare, family-planning services, and other preventive healthcare services to its residents. A considerable proportion of the hospitalized patients remained undiagnosed and deprived of appropriate health care services.

While economically well-off patients go to the private diagnostic centers and spend a big amount

on these examinations/tests, poor patients cannot afford these services due to higher cost. As a result, many patients rush to UHC or other community level health facilities for some simple tests and services, which they could get only if those facilities have instruments like Nebulizer & Glucometer etc. and poor people have been deprived from getting better health care services from the government health facilities.

Actions Taken:

Singra UHC submitted a proposal to Singra Upazila Parishad requesting the supply of the required materials and the Parishad approved the proposal considering the recommendation made by Upazila Project Selection Committee. The Objectives of this sub-project is to support the government health services facilities in delivering better health care services including the diagnosis of the diseases through examination/test for Leukemia, Diabetes,

Anemia, Liver Failure, Kidney Failure and various infections, using the improved equipment and instruments. Accordingly, UGDP gave the concurrence to procure the requested materials through an open tender.

Program Activity & Output:

Key Benefits

Diagnostic services are available, people receiving better treatment at UHC.
 On average 200 patients are receiving services from Digital Cell Counter in each working day at UHC.
 People are getting services at local level for respiratory problems and diabetics checking.
 Decreased cost of health care services.

The following items were procured and supplied:

Items Supplied to UHC-Singra	Quantity
Fully Automated Blood Cell Counter Machine	1
Hormone Analyzer	1
Semi Auto Bio-Chemistry	1
Digital Ultrasound Machine	1
Glucometer (for 3 Health Centers and 47 Community Clinics)	50
Nebulizer for 47 Community Clinics)	47

Mr Zunaid Ahmed Palak, MP and the State Minister of ICT Division, People's Republic of Bangladesh distributed the equipment to the health facilities and request the concerned authorities for the best use of the materials and give their services.

Impacts:

After getting these instruments, the service quality of Singra UHC and Union Health Sub-centres and

SL	in the Health Centers	Numbers
1	Number of inpatients admitted at the Upazila Health Complex	731
2	Number of outpatients at the Upazila Health Complex	12,297
3	Number of patients in Emergency Department at the Upazila Health Complex	2,167
4	Number of patients served at 04 Sub-Health center	6,683
5	Number of patients served at 42 Community Clinics	33,986
	Total Number of patients (UHC, USC+CC)	55,864

Community Clinics have significantly increased and improved. The service quality of the X-ray unit of the Health Complex has radically changed. The residents are now getting better services. This sub-project has created a positive impact on health service delivery at the Upazila and community level. Patients from remote locations are getting good diagnosis and treatments from UHC, 4 Union Sub-centers and 42 CCs under Singra Upazila. Such type of sub-project should be replicated in other Upazilas of Bangladesh.

Good Practice:

General health care services at the rural level can be provided through Upazila Health Complex (UHC) and community clinics. This sub-project shows an example of efficient health service delivery at the local level.

Lessons Learned:

Most of these government health service providers operate with minimum quantity and quality of equipment, medicines and human resources. Through this sub-project, a significant resources were invested in the improvement of health service delivery for the rural populations and results shows that more patients are getting services with an affordable cost. Proper monitoring of the improved service delivery needs to be ensured and Upazila Parishad should conduct periodical review of the uses and maintenances of the instruments.

Potentials for Replications:

One of the thrust areas of UGDP is to improve health service delivery at the local level. Wherever such demand exist, these types of sub-projects can be replicated all over the country.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Supply Modern Medical Equipment in UHCx

Quantity

1,631

Amount Invested

13,1748,774.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Similar sub-Projects Implemented in Other Upazilas



Doctors providing medical treatment for the patients using the equipment supplied to the upazila health complex in different upazilas.



Doctors providing medical treatment for the patients using the equipment supplied to the upazila health complex in different upazilas.



Doctors providing medical treatment for the patients using the equipment supplied to the upazila health complex in different upazilas.



Dr. Akira Munakata, Advisor, Local Governance, JICA present in a program arranged by Shokhipur Upazila.

Supply and Installation of Digital Radiography Machine (Digital X-rays) at the UHC

Raninagar Upazila Parishad, Naogaon



A patient receiving Digital X-ray services from Raninagar UZP complex, Naogaon.

Digital X-Rays are known to use 90% less radiation than traditional X-Rays. Introduction of Digital Radiography at the Upazila Health Complex ensure twofold safety benefits: fewer retakes mean fewer exposures, resulting in a decrease in radiation exposure.

Background & Context:

Raninagar Upazila Health Complex (UHC) installed an analogue X-ray machine in 1985. Radiologist Md. Akram Khan has been trying to ensure medical care with this machine which is almost 25 years old. However, the X-ray results were no longer appealing and the report of this old analogue X-ray machine in UHC was inappropriate for use in better treatment. The patients who have to take X-rays again, receive X-ray services at private clinics in big cities at a higher cost. Under emergency, many patients are reluctant to seek advanced treatment due to the extra cost of travelling to the city. Thus, their physical illness would have been long-term. At the grassroots level, poor patients and their families have been deprived of necessary medical services in affordable cost.

Actions Taken:

According to the demand from Raninagar UHC, Raninagar Upazila Parishad decided to supply a digital X-ray machine to the UHC through UGDP funding.

Program Activity & Output:

Upazila Parishad procured and supplied a digital X-ray machine to the Raninagar UHC during 2017-18.

Introduction of Digital Radiography (Digital X-rays) at the Upazila Health Complex (UHC) is a

Key Benefits

Community people are getting benefits through reduction in the cost of treatment and minimizing the traveling time and cost to district-level hospitals or private clinics for better treatment.

SECTOR	
Health	
Sub-Project Information	
PROJECT ID : INF-2017-2018-506485-02	Type of Sub-Project
	Supply of Digital X-Ray
Implementation Year	
2017-18	
Investment (BDT)	
Total 16,50,000.00	
Recipient Organization	
Upazila Health Complex, Raninagar	
Beneficiary	
Around 3,600 Patients each year	

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Digital X-Ray machine

Quantity

20

Amount Invested

3,33,00,063.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



new step in Bangladesh in utilization of digital health technologies at the ground level. There are several key benefits of using Digital X-Ray Machine such as faster processing time, better image quality, demands less resources, allows for higher quality medical care, relatively easy to use, quick image sharing and easy image storage.

After obtained the Digital X-ray Machine from UGDP, the service quality of the X-ray unit of UHC has radically changed overnight. As a result, the grassroots people of the Upazila can now enjoy the digital medical care. Currently, each working day, on average 20 patients are receiving Digital X-ray services at minimum cost. The poor and helpless people of the Upazila are now receiving advanced medical service very easily at the minimum cost.

Good Practice:

Diagnosis of some serious illness are now possible at rural health facilities using the Digital X-rays. Poor patients are getting services locally within a short time and at affordable cost. This sub-project shows an example of efficient health service delivery at the local level.

"The news about Digital X-ray service in the government hospital quickly spread to the people through patients. Patients are also coming from remote villages. We hope that by the end of the year we will be able to serve more than 3,000 patients at minimal and affordable cost".

Dr. AHM Iftekharul Alam Khan, UHFPO Raninagar, Naogaon

Lessons Learned:

If modern equipment is available at the rural health facilities, poor people may get better service with an affordable cost. Results of this

sub-project, too, shows that more patients are receiving X-Ray services from UHC with an affordable cost. This equipment/instruments need to be maintained properly. Upazila Parishad should conduct periodical review of the uses and maintenances of the instruments.



Patient received X-ray film within couple of minutes.



X-ray report printed at the hospital.

Potentials for replication:

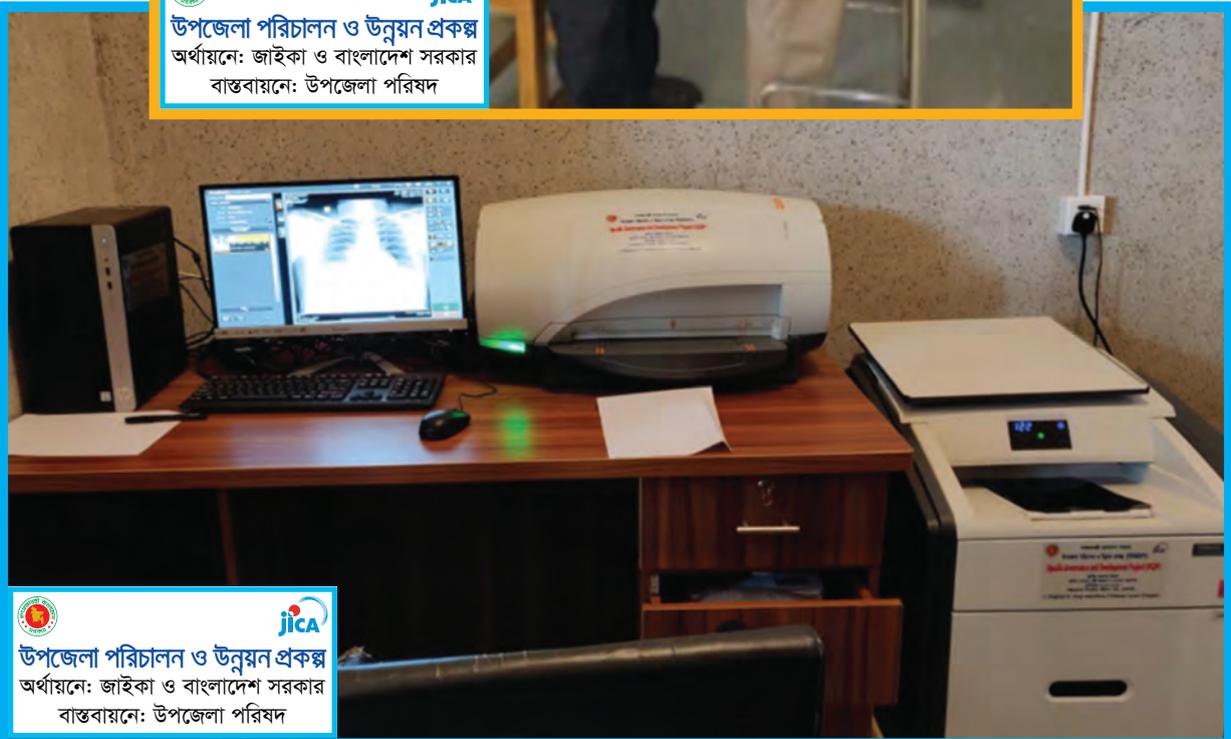
From many Upazila Health Complexes it was reported that the doctors can diagnose some serious illnesses if they can use Digital X-rays which they could not detect using the analogue machine. So, this is rated as very effective sub-project for the provision of better health services for the poor and marginalized people in rural areas. It has been saving the lives of many critical patients.

Many Upazila Parishad started the implementation of similar sub-projects for procurement of Digital X-Ray Machine and converted the analogue machine to a Digital X-Ray through adding some new components such as computer and printer. Since Digital X-Ray Machine is useful for better diagnosis of many diseases, this sub-project can be replicated where the need exists.

Similar Sub-Projects Implemented in Other Upazilas



 
উপজেলা পরিচালন ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ



 
উপজেলা পরিচালন ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ

Patients are getting digital Radiography services using the Digital X-Ray machine provided by UGDP at Singra, Natore.



Supply of Ambulance for Upazila Health Complex

Haluaghat Upazila Parishad, Mymensingh

SECTOR

Health

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Supply of Ambulance to the UHC

Implementation Year

2018-19

Investment (BDT)

Total
24,50,011.00

Recipient Organization

Upazila Health Complex, Haluaghat

Beneficiary

Local patients who need emergency medical treatment



An ambulance supplied by UGDP at Haluaghat, Mymensingh.

Make the Health Services available and affordable for the poor patients who need emergency support.

Background & Context:

Haluaghat Upazila is a remote area and there was no ambulance at the Upazila Health Complex (UHC). People had to rent private ambulance for emergency transportation of serious patients to hospitals. The poor patients cannot afford the private ambulance and they are deprived of getting emergency health services from nearest hospitals. This is a common scenario in the rural areas of Bangladesh.

Actions Taken:

Responding to the prevailing situation and demand from the Haluaghat UHC for providing Ambulance for the transportation of the patients to UHC and in critical cases to the nearest Medical College Hospitals, Haluaghat Upazila Parishad decided to procure an Ambulance with the fund provided under UGDP.

Impacts:

In FY2018-19, Haluaghat Upazila Parishad procured an Ambulance Car for the transportation of the critical patients. The Ambulance includes an Oxygen cylinder, first aid bucket, octane and CNG fuel facility, wheelchair, nebulizer, dual AC, DVD-video, back camera etc. For calling the Ambulance, a mobile phone number has been dedicated. 180 patients used this ambulance in FY2019-20 and they paid a small amount of fees based on the distance.

Program Activity & Output:

Key Benefits

Emergency patients get access to the ambulance services at a nominal cost. On average 15-20 patients are receiving ambulance services each month. Critical patients receiving better health care services.

Management Strategy:

In line of the decision of Upazila Parishad monthly meeting, a committee namely “Ambulance Service Management Committee (ASMC)” was formed. The committee consists of six members, headed by the UNO and meets regularly



UGDP funded three wheeler rural ambulance procured by Sataria Upazila Parishad to run in the narrow village road.

quarterly. A driver for the ambulance was appointed by the ASMC. A bank account namely “Ambulance Management Fund” is opened in the local branch of Sonali Bank. Simultaneously, a register is maintained for keeping the records of income and expenditure originated and incurred from the ambulance service.

As per the decision of Upazila Parishad monthly meeting, the fare was fixed at Tk. 2000/- for ambulance service from any place of Haluaghat to Mymensingh. After every trip, the income is recorded in the register and then deposited in the respective bank account. At the end of every month, the driver is paid Tk. 500/- for

each trip. No fare is charged for the ambulance service from freedom fighters and poor & distressed patients.

In order to circulate the information of the ambulance service at the very root level, campaign activities are conducted both by displaying banner/festoon and by using social media, sharing a hotline number and the driver’s cell phone number.

Lessons Learned:

This sub-project has contributed for offering emergency health services of UHC and other hospitals with low cost and on time for the serious patients. Operation and maintenance of the Ambulance should be reviewed and monitored by the Upazila Parishad periodically to ensure the sustainability of the effort made under UGDP.

Potentials for Replication:

Many Upazila Parishad procured and supplied Ambulances based on the available road/ communication network. If the local Upazila Health Complex has no Ambulance then, procuring an Ambulance is a feasible sub-project under UGDP to improve the health service delivery.



Mr. Kazi Ashraf Uddin, Additional Secretary, Project Director, UGDP Paid visit to Sirajganj Sadar Upazila to see the use of Ambulance procured with UGDP funding.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Ambulance for Upazila Health Complex

Quantity

11

Amount Invested

2,19,90,112.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING





Supply of a College Bus for Gopaldi Nazrul Islam Babu College

Araihazar Upazila Parishad, Narayanganj

SECTOR

Education

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Supply of College Bus

Implementation Year

2019-20

Investment (BDT)

Total
2,981,400.00

Recipient Organization

Gopaldi Nazrul Islam Babu College

Beneficiary

200 students coming from different villages/ unions/ Upazilas per day

PROJECT ID : INF-2018-19-306702-01



UGDP funded college bus provided to Gopaldi Nazrul Islam Babu College by Araihazar UZP, Narayanganj.

Lack of transportation can cause students more tardiness and absenteeism. This would directly affect the ability of the institution to achieve its core mission.

Background & Context:

Gopaldi Nazrul Islam Babu College is a widely known college in Araihazar Upazila, Narayanganj. There are 1,669 regular students in this college (Boys: 752, girls: 917). Due to the good academic results as well as the quality of education, the number of students is increasing. Students of this college come from various corners of the Upazila, even from other Upazilas and sometimes from nearby Upazilas of another district. The students who come from distant areas face many problems in commuting to college due to the distance-related obstacles. The safety of the students, especially for female students is a serious concern. In this area, the rural transport connectivity is very poor and there are no regular public bus services. So, every day the students experience difficulties attending the class on time and return home safely. Students must use the private vehicle at

an expensive fare and those are often not available as and when required. Sometimes, the students miss the class. Poor students cannot pay the cost for private transport and that hamper their regular attendance in the class and finally hamper the quality of education.

Actions Taken:

Generally, educational institutions in the rural area have no fund for procuring transport for the students while the students, especially the students coming from distant areas face transport problem and this is worse during rainy season and winter. This college had no budget to procure a college bus and it requested Upazila Parishad to provide funding for a college bus. Upazila Parishad identified this as a priority project for improving the educational environment and included it in its

Key Benefits

Students can enjoy safe and reliable transportation to and from school. Around 120 boys and girls coming from 17 unions of 4 Upazilas can avail the daily transport services with a nominal fee.

The students arrive at class on time and go back home safely.

Annual Development Plan 2019-20. Upazila Parishad approved the project and decided to utilize UGDP funding for the implementation of this as an infrastructure sub-project under UGDP in 2019-20. UGDP PMU gave concurrence for procurement of a college bus through open tender. Finally, the Upazila Parishad procured a bus under this sub-project using the UGDP fund.

Program Activity & Output:

Araihazar Upazila Parishad procured a bus for Gopaldi Nazrul Islam Babu College. Through a formal handover program, the bus was handed over to the college authority. For the students using this bus for transportation, they can easily commute to college. Around 120 students use the bus daily to attend the college from far-reaching villages.

Results and Impacts:

The project has added a great advantage both for the students and college authority. To achieve quality education, this transportation facility obviously will contribute. The difficulties and the obstacles of the students for coming to the college will be much alleviated and it would increase the attendance of the students. At least 120 students can avail bus service every day. So, the acute transportation problem of the students is greatly alleviated and the students from far-reaching areas can attend the class regularly with a minimum cost and less hassle. The female students feel comfortable using the college bus to attend the class with safety and security. This college bus is the safest, most economical, most energy-responsive and most environmentally friendly way to transport the students to and from college each day. This subproject will contribute to achieving SDG 4 and SDG5.



Gopaldi Nazrul Islam College receiving College Bus funded by UGDP.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Bus for Educational Institutes

Quantity

4

Amount Invested

72,22,883.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

4 QUALITY EDUCATION





School Bus's key handover session at Sandip UZP, Chattogram funded by UGDP.

reviewed and monitored regularly by the Upazila Parishad to ensure the sustainability of the effort made under UGDP.

Potentials for Replication:

There are potentials to replicate this type of sub-projects in many communities with good road network but lacking public transport services. By providing transport facilities to the public educational institutions, UGDP can contribute to the improvement of access to education.

Good Practice:

Operation and maintenance responsibility of the bus taken by the college management will ensure transport services for the students for long period.

Lessons Learned:

This sub-project has contributed for increased attendance of the students coming from far reaching areas. Operation and maintenance of the bus should be

Similar Types of Sub-Projects Implemented in other Upazilas:

Two Human Haulers are procured for (i) Mustafizur Rahman Degree College, Bauria Union and (ii) Uttar Sandwip Degree College, Kalapania Union under Sandwip Upazila, Chattogram based on the quality of the road network. Borkota and Juranpur School and College of Daudkandi Upazila of Cumilla District approved a proposal for procurement of 2 school buses.



Human Haulers provided to the educational institutions in Sandwip Upazila.

Construction of Classrooms in GKLS High School

Belkuchi Upazila Parishad, Sirajganj



Constructed classroom at GKLS high school, Belkuchi, Sirajganj funded by UGDP.

Background & Context:

Dokoriabera GKLS High School at Belkuchi Upazila of Sirajganj District has 1,400 students of whom 400 are girls. In this school, there was a shortage of classroom to accommodate all the students, which affects the quality of education as well as the student attendance in the school that also lead to poor academic performance and high dropout rate.

Actions Taken:

There was a demand from the School Management Committee for the construction of 4 new classrooms. The proposal was recommended by the Upazila Committee for Secondary and Madrasah Education. This proposal was approved by the Upazila Parishad as an infrastructure sub-project under UGDP.

Program Activity & Output:

Four new classrooms were constructed.

Impacts:

The construction of the additional classrooms will improve the environment of the school, students will get reasonable space in the classroom.

Good Practice:

This is a good practice because of the reasonable attention given to accommodate more students through horizontal and vertical extension of the school facility.

Lessons Learned:

This type of sub-projects are effective to support quality education. Students, parents

Key Benefits

After the construction of 4 classrooms, the shortage crisis of classroom is solved and now there is sufficient space to accommodate all the students.

Contribute to achieve the SDG Goal 4 (Quality Education)

PROJECT ID : INF-2017-18-508811-02	SECTOR	Education
	Sub-Project Information	Type of Sub-Project
		Construction of Classroom
	Implementation Year	2019-20
	Investment (BDT)	Total 15,85,000.00
	Recipient Organization	GKLS High School, Belkuchi Upazila
	Beneficiary	1,400 students

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

New School building/classrooms constructed

School building repaired/renovated

Quantity



Amount Invested

New **55,86,36,697.00**
Repair **3,06,01,180.00**

Contribution to SDG Implementation



and teachers are quite satisfied with this sub-project. Now, the constructed building/classrooms look good and attract the students as it gives them comfortable environment for learning.

Potentials for Replications:

During the last 4 years, many sub-projects for the construction of the new building for Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary schools, Colleges, Madrasah and Schools for Special Needs Children were implemented using UGDP funds. These types of construction of expansion of education can be replicated where there is need for such sub-project.

Similar Sub-Projects Implemented in other Upazilas



Extension school building constructed at Nandail Pilot Girls High School.



School buildings constructed in various upazilas as per their need.



School buildings constructed in various upazilas as per their need.



Supply of High-Low Benches for 4 Schools cum Examination Centers

Raninagar Upazila Parishad, Naogaon



Raninagar Upazila Parishad supplied high and low benches at classroom cum examination center.

Background & Context:

Public Examinations such as PSC, JSC, SSC, HCE, Dakhil and Vocational Examination are held in 4 educational institutions of Raninagar Upazila, Naogaon. Due to the scarcity of benches in the examination centers, benches had to be brought from the nearby educational institutions, which disrupted the educational activities of those institutions as well. Sometimes those schools are remained closed during the public examination time. Frequent transportation of the benches to the examination halls causes damages and the life span of those benches became shorten. The broken benches were hindering the students from concentrating on writing.

Actions Taken:

Responding to the request to supply necessary benches in 4 educational institutions, Raninagar Upazila Parishad approved a sub-project to procure and supply benches for Raninagar Pilot High School, Raninagar Girls High School, Abadpukur High School and Al Amin Madrasa.

Program Activity & Output:

Total 260 pair of benches were supplied to Raninagar Pilot High School, Raninagar Girls High School, Abadpukur High School and Al Amin Madrasa. Now, these institutions do not need to borrow benches from other institutions to hold the public examinations. The shortage of benches has been alleviated in these institutions and educational activities are being conducted smoothly.

Impacts:

Supplying of the benches for the schools used as examination centers has also alleviated the difficulties of the educational activities of the nearby educational institutions.

Good Practice:

In view of the complementarity with Education Ministry, alleviating the immediate educational constraint such as shortage of school benches through initiative of Upazilas can be regarded as a good practice. Also, the instruction made by UGDP to use Poly Profiling bench instead of

PROJECT ID : INF2-2017-18-506485-01	SECTOR	Education
	Sub-Project Information	Type of Sub-Project
		Supply Benches in 4 schools (Exam Center)
	Implementation Year	2018-19
	Investment (BDT)	Total 27,99,982.00
	Recipient Organization	Three High Schools and One Madrasa
	Beneficiary	Around 6,000 students to be benefited annually

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Pairs of Benches provided

Quantity

51,442

Amount Invested

46,81,26,704.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Key Benefits

There is no shortage of benches to conduct public examination and regular classes. A conducive environment for the exam center has been ensured. Overall, there have been positive results in education activities.

wooden bench is worth mentioning. The Poly used in the fabrication of furniture and no use of woods reduces the pressure on the natural resources. The supply of benches in the examination centers prevents the interruptions of the regular classes of other schools' students during the public examination period.

Lessons Learned:

To support quality education, these types of sub-project are quite effective. This type of bench is attractive to the students as they get the facility of storage of their bag and other materials during the schooling time.

Potentials for Replications:

Generally, most schools in the rural area and mainly the primary and secondary schools are over crowd. They face a shortage of benches in their schools as the number of students increasing year by year. Each of the school uses different types of benches, some are broken and not comfortable for the students.

The students face difficulties keeping their books, bags, drinking water bottles, and refreshment. Supplying of the essential furniture for education such as school benches is the straight-forward sub-project that responds and contributes to the immediate local needs and can be replicated anywhere the needs exist.



Raninagar Upazila Parishad personnel inspecting the quality of supplied benches.



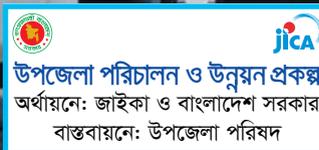
 
উপজেলা পরিচালন ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ



Students Raninagar Upazila are enjoying class using supplied benches by UGDP.

Construction of Multimedia Classroom with Equipment Supply

Durgapur Upazila Parishad, Rajshahi



A teacher facilitating school class session using the UGDP supplied multimedia facilities at Durgapur, Rajshahi.

Background and Context:

Durgapur Upazila is an under privileged Upazila in Rajshahi District. There are 42 high schools and 12 colleges in the Upazila but only few of these educational institutions have multimedia facilities. Without the multimedia equipment these institutions were unable to provide students the teaching using the modern methods with information technology. Before implementation of the sub-project for multimedia setup, students were taught in conventional method that was less attractive and the absence rate of the student & dropout rate was high and the school passing rate was very poor.

Actions Taken:

Upazila Secondary Education Department discussed the matter in the Upazila Secondary Education Committee meeting as an agenda. Then the issue was consulted in the Upazila coordination meeting and finally in Upazila Parishad meeting it was agreed to solve the problem by providing necessary equipment and facilities through the UGDP fund.

Activity & Output:

Upazila Parishad identified 13 schools and colleges during 2017-2018 for supplying the required equipment. Accordingly, 13 multimedia packages were procured and supplied to those institutions. Each package consists of a laptop, a multimedia projector, a screen, a sound box and a pen drive. These classrooms have also succeeded in enhancing the quality of classroom learning, drawing deeper attention from students and making teachers more effective in communicating difficult ideas.

Impacts:

13 different high schools & colleges in Durgapur Upazila of Rajshahi received Multimedia Projectors and required accessories to make the classroom more attractive with digital technologies. Taking this success one step further, UGDP has trained 90 ICT teachers and 50 Head teachers from the same schools through Capacity Development sub-project on the 'Digital Content Development' training program. Under this program, teachers learned

PROJECT ID : INF-2017-18-508131-03	SECTOR	Education
	Sub-Project Information	
	Type of Sub-Project	Multimedia Classroom
	Implementation Year	2018-19
	Investment (BDT)	Total 16,13,118.00
	Recipient Organization	Different high schools and colleges at Durgapur Upazila
	Beneficiary	Total 4,400 (Girls-1,450) students

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Multimedia setup (Laptop, Projector etc.)

Quantity

1,548

Amount Invested

9,72,26,768.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Key Benefits

The multimedia classroom facilitates digital education in 13 schools. After setting up multimedia, the teaching and learning are improved, mitigating the shortage of modern ICT equipment. Hopefully, it will enrich the delivery of quality education and will contribute to the increase of students' school attendance.

to develop and present digital contents for their classrooms. Multimedia classrooms, digital contents and teacher training together will improve the overall quality of learning in primary and secondary education by promoting effective and participatory learning and eliminating unnecessary memorizing tendencies.

Through this subproject, a total of 4,400 (Girls-1,450) students directly benefitted each year. "We can catch the lesson very easily when the lecture is conducted with visual contents" - Trisha Biswas, student of Durgapur Mohila college class XI.

Good Practice:

The rural schools have comparative disadvantages. They have overcrowded classrooms, insufficient education equipment and facilities, a smaller number of trained teachers. All these are the main challenges of quality education in rural educational institutions. Under such situation, this is a good practice, because attention was given to balance the standard and facilities among the educational institutions located in the urban/semi urban and rural settings. Another reason to regard this sub-project a good practice is that this was conducted in combination with teachers' training. There is a provision in UGDP to develop the skill of the teachers on use of multimedia in the classroom and the development of digital contents through Capacity Development sub-project. This sub-project is a part of the combination

of "hard" and "soft" approach to develop the quality education.

Lessons Learned:

Most of the schools in rural areas have no multimedia classroom and equipment to conduct class digitally.

The teachers are also not well trained on digital content development and run the class using digital technologies. This gap can potentially put rural students at a significant disadvantage, limiting their better education, their college paths, and their professional choices. Educational technology and other tools are beginning to bridge this gap, bringing a wider variety of educational resources to rural communities if the necessary equipment and the skills to use and develop digital education materials can be properly introduced.

Potentials for Replication:

UGDP fund can be used strategically in the manner combining "hard" and "soft" approaches to address an



Constructed ICT/Multimedia Classroom at Manikganj Sadar, Manikganj.

issue through combination of infrastructure sub-project and capacity development sub-project. For education sector, the construction of the facilities, procurement of educational equipment and capacity building of the teachers can be combined and this sub-project is one of the good examples.

Upazila Parishads can implement similar sub-projects to equip the rural schools with educational technologies and develop the capacity of the teachers on the use of technology and equipment to better teaching the students. This could be a very useful sub-project and can contribute to achieving the SGD Goal-4. Many Upazilas have implemented similar types of sub-projects in various educational institutions.

Digital Computer Lab at Amlasadarpur High School

Mirpur Upazila Parishad, Kushtia



A digital computer lab funded by UGDP and the student receiving learning from their teacher at Mirpur, Kushtia.

Introduction of the educational technology at the rural educational institution can reduce the gap between the rural and urban educational institutions in terms of facilities.

Background & Context:

Amlasadarpur High School in Mirpur Upazila of Kushtia has 1,100 students (Male-220 and female-880) from grade six to ten. There was no well-equipped computer lab in this school with computers and other facilities including furniture. Therefore, for students the opportunity to get knowledge on computer and other computer-related knowledge was very limited.

Actions Taken:

Based on the proposal from the school Upazila Parishad Chairman and recommendation of the Upazila Secondary and Madrasah Education Committee, Upazila Parishad decided to establish a well-equipped computer lab for the school named as Rohima Afsar Digital computer Lab. With the UGDP funding the vertical extension of the school building done through UGDP funding

from 2nd Round for making a computer lab for the school which can be used for the school students and once the lab are established the affiliation will be taken from the Technical Education board and make it as a vocational training centre. Through the 3rd round funding computer lab was established.

Program Activity & Output:

From UGDP funding a computer lab is set up in the 1st floor of the school building with 20 Computer, Smart Projector and required accessories and Furniture which will run by Amlasadarpur High School.

Key Benefits

The computer lab serves as the center for teaching computer use to all students, usually by a computer teacher. Extramural youth will also get the chance for receiving training on E-commerce and freelancing.

SECTOR

Education

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Digital Computer Lab

Implementation Year

2019-20

Investment (BDT)

Total 19,23,210.00

PROJECT ID : INF-2018-19-405094-01.

Recipient Organization

Rohima Afsar Digital computer Lab

Beneficiary

Students of the science class and other youth

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

ICT Lab/Digital Lab

Quantity

32

Amount Invested

5,96,73,587.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Students using computer lab at Amlasadarpur high school, Mirpur UZP, Kushtia.

Impacts:

With the establishment of the computer lab, the students of the computer science classes from grade six to ten are enabled to get computer-based technical knowledge more readily. They will also get internet browsing facility and able to learn more knowledge. The lab will gradually become a training institute to provide training on web design, outsourcing and E-commerce to unemployed educated youths of the community. This project will contribute to achieving SDG 04 & 08.

Good Practices:

The rural children are getting the opportunity to use modern technologies at free of cost.

Lessons Learnt:

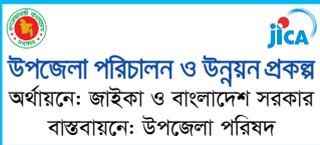
The gap between rural and urban schools regarding facilities can potentially put rural students at a significant disadvantage, limiting their chances to receive better education, their college paths, and their professional choices. Educational technology and other tools, such can be enhanced through the establishment of the computer lab are beginning to bridge this gap, bringing a wider variety of educational resources to rural communities.

Potentials for Replications:

This project creates the opportunity to use computer in the school by all students. Upazila Parishad can implement similar infrastructure sub-projects to equip the rural schools with educational technologies and develop the capacity of the teachers on the use of technology and equipment to better teaching the students. This could be a very useful subproject and can contribute to aching the SGD4.

Trishal Examination and Training Centre – Uninterrupted Study for the Students

Trishal Upazila Parishad, Mymensingh



UGDP funded constructed examination center visiting by Deputy Team Leader at Trisal Upazila Parishad, Mymensingh.

During each public examination, some schools are forcefully closed for nearly 3-4 months in a year as the schools are used as the venue of public examination and this greatly hampers the schooling of the students.

Background & Context:

Generally, the schools and colleges of the Upazila headquarters are used as the venue of all public examinations. In each year, a series of public examinations such as Primary School Certificate, Secondary School Certificate, Higher Secondary Certificate and Graduation examination are held. As there is no dedicated examinations center, these examinations are held at schools and colleges of Upazila headquarters and those are remained closed, classes are suspended for 3-4 months in different months each year. This hampers the education of large number of students.

Actions Taken:

In discussion with the Education Department and other concerned stakeholders, Upazila Parishad decided to solve the problem by constructing a dedicated Examination Center to use for all public examinations as per

examination schedule. The Parishad also decided to use this facility as training venue for arranging various training programs of the government line departments, non-government organizations and private sectors. Upazila Parishad designed “Trishal Exam and Training Centre” as a six storied building and decided to spend all the UGDP allocation for the ground floor in 3,000 square feet area and Upazila Parishad will gradually construct other floors by using additional fund of the government.

Program Activity & Output:

“Trishal Exam and Training Center” is planned for ensuring standard environment for all kinds

Key Benefits

This center is used for conducting all public examinations and there is no interruption of normal schooling.

Upazila Parishad is earning revenues by renting it for exam or training programs.

SECTOR	
Education	
Sub-Project Information	
PROJECT ID : INF-2017-18-306194-01	Type of Sub-Project
	Construction of a Building for Exam and Training
	Implementation Year
	2019-20
	Investment (BDT)
Total	4,317,764.00
Recipient Organization	
Upazila Parishad	
Beneficiary	
41,028 Students Per Year	

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Construction of Examination Centers
Bench Supply for Different Exam Centers

Quantity

15

15

Amount Invested

6,52,29,808.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Student is participating exam at UGDP funded constructed examination center at Trisal, Mymensingh.

of public examinations and uninterrupted schooling for students. Ground floor of “Trishal Exam and Training Center” was constructed in the government land with UGDP’s 2nd Round PBA. The total area is 3,000 square feet which will be used for multipurpose functions. This center will be used for all public examinations, all recruitment examinations and will be used as a training center. The construction of the roof was not yet done as the additional funds not managed at then, the tin sheet was used for the temporary roof of the building.

Impacts:

By constructing the examination Center, Upazila Parishad help in conducting all public examinations properly without interrupting regular schooling of non-examinee students. Handling of the examination also became very easy as it is conducted in a single compound. It also reduces the number of teachers as invigilator and minimize the cost of the examination.

Good Practice:

Traditionally, the school which is used as the examination center remained closed during the public examination and it span around 3-4 months in different time. So, the students of those educational institutions lose four academic months in each calendar year. Construction of a building dedicated for public examinations gives the large benefit to students through ensuring uninterrupted schooling to fully complete the academic curriculum.

Lessons Learned:

As per construction plan, it is a six storied building with 3,000 square feet each floor. Although it was expected that the additional fund will be managed to complete the plan, as additional fund has not been secured, ground floor construction with tin shade have been completed. This center can also be used for all recruitment tests/examinations and year round training for the beneficiaries of the government departments, NGOs and commercial organizations.

Potentials for Replications:

It can be a good example for all other Upazilas of Bangladesh for decreasing the number of dropout students as well as ensuring quality education and learning environment without interruption by public examinations.

Installation of the Water Supply System in the Barind Tract Area

Niamatpur Upazila Parishad, Naogaon



Barind community women beneficiaries collecting safe water from installed submersible pump water system, Niamatpur Upazila, Naogaon.

Groundwater level is dropping and rainfall is decreasing alarmingly over the years, people in the Barind Tract are facing an acute shortage of water, including drinking water, due to depleting groundwater levels.

Background and Context:

Safe drinking water is the basic human right for all. The right to water has several dimensions. The quantity of water must be sufficient to meet basic needs, in terms of drinking, bathing, cleaning, cooking and sanitation. As there are scarcity of safe drinking water for many poor communities, UGDP has been supporting the implementation of different types of water supply sub-projects based on the local situation.

Barind Tract consisting of 16 Districts of Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions is a relatively dry region of Bangladesh. According to the Bangladesh

Water Development Board, the groundwater table has dropped from 3.5 meters in 1980 to 25 meters in 2017 in the Rajshahi region. Niamatpur Upazila geographically stands on the Barind Tract area. During the dry season, this area's underground water goes down. So, there is no water in the shallow tube well. As a result, most of the Ultra-poor and poor people especially ethnic people use pond water for household chores and they have to collect drinking water from far away or other communities or they have to drink unsafe water or pond water. Consequently, they are suffering from unsafe drinking water and sometimes come down with water-borne diseases. School going children and teachers have no safe water

SECTOR

Water & Sanitation (WATSAN)

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Construction of Water Supply Facility in Barind Tract Area

Implementation Year

2018-19

Investment (BDT)

Total
1,999,914.00

Recipient Organization

20 Communities and 3 Schools

Beneficiary

5,000 ethnic community people of which more than 50% are women.

PROJECT ID : INF- 2017-18-506469-01

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Rural Water Supply Unit

Quantity

45

Amount Invested

3,40,02,337.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



facilities during school time. The water crisis is hampering the access to safe drinking water and hygienic facilities in every corner of the society.

Actions Taken:

With the demand from community people, Union Parishad and students, teachers and School Management Committees, Niamatpur Upazila Parishad decided to ensure supply of safe drinking water by a submersible pump installed in the deep tube wells with the overhead tank at 20 communities and three schools to solve the safe water crisis.

Program Activity & Output:

After a feasibility study and receiving approval from PMU, the Niamatpur Upazila Parishad installed the submersible pumps with deep tube well with the overhead tank at 20 communities and three schools. Mr. Shadhan Chandra Mojumder, MP and Honorable Food Minister has inaugurated the sub-project activity implemented by Upazila Parishad funded by UGDP.

"Earlier we had to collect drinking water from the water sources far away from our home, now we can collect water from nearer to our home with reduced time and effort".

Jhorna Rani of Koch para

"All people of our purkur par (Pond Side) collected drinking water from other community and used pond water for all household chores, but now we use pump water for drinking and other household chores".

Rahima Begum of Dima dakkhin para

Impacts:

Supply of clean drinking water for around 5,000 people are ensured. Most of them are from ethnic communities, students and ultra-poor and poor population of Niamatpur Upazila. They are getting safe water for drink and household uses. It also reduced the prevalence of various water-borne diseases.

Key Benefits

On average, more than 500 families collect safe water for drinking and for household chores from the water sources installed.

Daily, thousands of community people drink safe water from it.

So far, nobody complains about attacking of water-borne disease by using or drinking water from it.

Contribute to achieve SDF 06 (Clean Water and Sanitation)



Women collecting water from the water point at Niamatpur, Naogaon.

Good Practice:

Through this sub-project, 20 most needed communities especially ethnic community and school students now have access to safe drinking water round the year. This type of sub-projects is beneficial for solving the acute water crisis in the dry region of Bangladesh. This is feasible in Barind Tract area consisting of 16 Districts of Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions.

Lessons Learned:

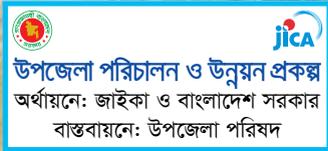
If the facility can properly be maintained, it will provide long-lasting benefit to users. In this regard, formulation of water user group can ensure the proper use and maintenance of the water sources in all seasons.

Potentials for Replication:

This sub-project should be replicated in all the areas that face acute crisis of safe drinking water.

Installation of Rainwater Harvesting Plant: Reduced Drinking Water Crisis

Paikgachha Upazila Parishad, Khulna



A rain water harvesting plant in school funded by UGDP at Paikgachha Upazila Parishad, Khulna.

Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is the most traditional and sustainable method for collection and storage of water for future use when there is scarcity of the water. This also helps to raise the groundwater level which then can be more accessible. When rainwater fed into the ground, wells and tube wells are prevented from drying up.

Background and Context:

Paikgacha is a coastal Upazila under Khulna District. Scarcity of drinking water is the main problem of Paikgacha Upazila as both surface and underground water are saline and contaminated with arsenic and other toxic particles in a major portion of this Upazila. The deep tube-well is not successful here, people have depended on jar water and in some cases depend on pond water though the pond is not suitable for drinking. Now people buy jar water at a high price which comes from distant Khulna city. There are 88 secondary educational institutions and 176 Primary Schools in this Upazila and the drinking water problem is severe in these schools because students stay there for a long time but there is no suitable source of drinking water. Many students carry water in a bottle from home. Some schools keep a jar/bottle of water in the

office room though which is not sufficient for all students as they are costly which costs taka 50 per jar. Water-related health problem is common here and which hampers the quality of learning and teaching. Rainwater is one of the important natural safe drinking water sources here. So, keeping rainwater in a tank and using it for drinking purpose can reduce the problem. So, rainwater harvest plant establishment at educational institutions may be the important alternative drinking water source to mitigate the drinking water crisis in schools.

Actions Taken:

Responding to the demands from students, teachers and School Management Committees and the Union Parishads as well as considering the actual situation, the

SECTOR	
Water & Sanitation (WATSAN)	
Sub-Project Information	
PROJECT ID : INF- 2016-17-404764-02	Type of Sub-Project
	Construction of Rainwater Harvesting Units
	Implementation Year
	2017-18
	Investment (BDT)
Total	20,75,920.00
Recipient Organization	
56 Schools (46 Secondary and 10 Primary schools)	
Beneficiary	
11,200 students and teachers of 56 schools	

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Rainwater Harvesting Unit

Quantity

57

Amount Invested

37,50,000.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Key Benefits

Support to ensure the supply of safe drinking water for around 11,200 students and teachers in the dry season through harvesting and reserving the rainwater during rainy season.

Support to reduce the water-borne diseases and alleviate the safe drinking water crisis of the educational institutions.

Contribute achieve SDG-6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).



A student is drinking the harvested rain water at Paikgachha Upazila, Khulna.

institutions, a total of 11,200 (female 5,200) students and teachers of Paikgachha Upazila are directly benefitted as they can drink pure and safe water from these plants. These have also reduced the cases of saline related water-borne diseases. This is appreciated as a successful sub-project in Paikgachha Upazila.

Good Practice:

The scarcity of drinking water is a serious problem that is directly related to the life and health of people. Rainwater

Paikgacha Upazila Parishad decided to establish Rainwater Harvest Plants in 56 schools.

harvest plant establishment in school alleviates the drinking water problem of the student during schooling time.

Program Activity & Output:

Upazila Parishad established 56 rainwater harvesting plants with the support from UGDP amounting BDT 20,75,920.00 which on an average BDT37,070.00 for each school. This plant consists of a concrete base with 3,000-liter capacity water holding tank and a pipeline for collecting rainwater and also a tap attached with tank for supplying drinking water.

Lessons Learned:

In this area in the dry season there is no rain for 7-8 months. The water collected in the rainy season are not sufficient to use round the year. So bigger size underground water preservers could be more effective. Water cleaning practices should also be introducing as bacteria can form in the reserve water that need to be cleaned prior to dink by the user.

Potentials for Replication:

This type of sub-project should be replicated in all the Upazilas of 19 coastal Districts where people face actuate crisis of safe drinking water.

Impacts:

After the installation of rainwater harvesting plants in 56 educational

Installation of the Water Treatment Plant in the Coastal Region

Kalaroa Upazila Parishad, Satkhira

Water is a fundamental resource for life and livelihood. The supply and management of water resource remain a noteworthy concern in the water crisis areas of Bangladesh.




 উপজেলা পরিচালন ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
 অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
 বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ

A pond water treatment plant for safe water supply at Kalaroa Upazila, Satkhira.

Background and Context:

In Kalaroa Upazila, the scarcity of pure drinking water is a major problem. People collect water from ponds or store rainwater and use it. But in the dry season, the supply from these 2 sources is not sufficient to meet the needs of the people. In these areas, shallow tube wells are not effective due to the salinity of the water. Shortage of safe drinking water remains as the crisis for poor people almost every year as they cannot afford bottled water due to their economic status. The poor families have spent a big amount of time collecting water from a far distance and in most cases women and female children are the carrier of the water. Sometimes if these sources of water are not well functioning or got damaged or goes underwater due to flood, they must collect

water from other community. This problem would be minimized if the water treatment plants can be installed in each community.

Actions Taken:

With the demand from community people, Union Parishads and Public Health and Sanitation Committee, the Kalaroa Upazila Parishad designed a sub-project for installation of water 9 water treatment plants at different public places to solve the safe water crisis.

Program Activity & Output:

Kalaroa Upazila Parishad installed a water treatment plant at 9 public places. Honorable

SECTOR	
Water & Sanitation (WATSAN)	
Sub-Project Information	
PROJECT ID : INF 2018-19-408743-01	Type of Sub-Project
	Installation of Water Treatment Plant
	Implementation Year
	2018-19
Investment (BDT)	
Total	4469274.00
Recipient Organization	
Schools and Union Parishads	
Beneficiary 	
3,200 (2,600 women) community people	

Replications by other Upazilas:

Contribution to SDG Implementation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Key Benefits

Drinking water crisis was solved. A total of 3,200 (2,600 women) community people especially ethnic minority, students and ultra-poor people of Kalaroa Upazila are directly benefitted. They drink pure and safe water and uses for household chores.

Member of the Parliament of Satkhira 01 inaugurated these plants on October 20, 2019. **Impacts:**

After the installation of the water treatment plant, the crisis of safe drinking water is solved. Now over 3,000 people are regularly collecting the water from these water points for drinking, bathing and other household work.

Good Practice:

Water crisis in the southern part of Bangladesh can be alleviated through this type of sub-projects.

Lessons Learned:

In different areas the reason for water crisis is different but the impact and sufferings of the people are almost same. The intervention is also different. To solve the water crisis and ensure the safe water supply could be the priority areas of the intervention. A significant amount of UGDP funding has been invested for better service delivery to ensure water supply for all and also contribute in achieving the SDG 6 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

36

Installation of Deep Tube wells for Arsenic Free Water Supply

Shahjahanpur Upazila Parishad, Bogura

Bangladesh has plentiful water sources, but these sources are continuously being polluted. Both surface water and groundwater sources are contaminated with different contaminants. Arsenic pollution is one of the major groundwater contaminations, and it affects public health in Bangladesh.



A installed deep tubewell funded by UGDP for Arsenic free water supply system at Shahjahanpur, Bogura.

Background and Context:

As most of the population in plain-land areas of Bangladesh uses groundwater sources that contain an increased amount of arsenic throughout the country; the health risk regarding consuming water is very high. Deaths due to water-borne diseases is widespread, particularly among children. People of some Unions of Shahjahanpur Upazila faces multiple problems. Groundwater is contaminated with arsenic and in the dry season water is scarce due to the lowering of water table.

Actions Taken:

With the demand from the community people and Amrul Union Parishad, Shahjahanpur

Upazila Parishad and the Public Health and Sanitation Committee, Upazila designed a sub-project to install 10 deep tube wells with submersible pumps and distribution of water through pipelines.

Program Activity & Output:

Under this sub-project, 10 deep tube wells installed with a submersible pump in 10 locations and each of the pump connects to 6 water distribution points through underground water pipe. People in the arsenic prone area of Amrul Union under Shahjahanpur Upazila are getting arsenic-free safe water for drinking and household use.

PROJECT ID : INF 2018-19-501085-01	SECTOR
	Water & Sanitation (WATSAN)
	Sub-Project Information
	Type of Sub-Project
	Arsenic Free Water Supply
	Implementation Year
	2018-19
	Investment (BDT)
	Total 40,07,731.00
	Recipient Organization
10 communities	
Beneficiary	
2,000 community people	

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Water Treatment Plant

Quantity

56

Amount Invested

2,45,64,644.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Impacts:

The implementation of this sub-project has solved the shortage of arsenic-free safe water in the area. Total 60 water distribution outlets are connected with 10 submergible pumps through the underground pipeline. 10 water committees were formed for the operation and maintenance of these water points.

The project has been inspected by the Project Director to make sure that project activities are implemented the way they are described in project proposal. He conducted meeting with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders like Upazila Parishad and union Parishad representatives, people implemented the sub-project and observing the facilities developed under this sub-project. All these activities enable the Project Management Unit (MPU) to measure the progress of project implementation, verify delivery of outputs and achievement of results, verify received written reports, and identify possible bottlenecks and divergences from the main course of action.

Good Practice:

Water crisis in the industrial areas can be alleviated through this type of sub-projects.

Key Benefits

As a result of the implementation of this sub-project, 2,000 (approximately) people are directly benefiting. They are getting arsenic-free water throughout the year. The incidence of water-borne disease is much lower. 60 water points are operational.

Lessons Learned

These types of water supply project can ensure safe water supplies for the small communities.

Mr. Kazi Ashraf Uddin, Additional Secretary, Project Director UGDP visited the construction site to see the water supply sub-project. (left) and exchange views project beneficiaries and other stakeholders regarding the effectiveness and impact of the sub-project (right)

Potentials for Replications

Anthropogenic sources such as untreated industrial effluents, improper disposal of domestic waste, agricultural runoffs are the main contributors regarding water pollution. In the industrial and semi-industrial areas this is huge problem. Loom-dye effluent discharge has constituted a major environmental threat to the people of Belkuchi and other Upazilas of the Sirajganj District. This also creates health risks for the mass people when both the surface water and groundwater sources are contaminated with chemical properties, the water-borne diseases increase. To ensure safe drinking water for the people, the water treatment plants were installed in different establishments and communities. In Ullapara Upazila 10 water treatment plants were installed by the Upazila Parishad.



Mr. Kazi Ashraf Uddin, Project Director (Additional Secretary), UGDP is exchanging views with the beneficiaries of the arsenic free water supply project at Shahjahanpur Upazila, Bogura.

Similar Sub-Projects implemented in other Upazilas



Mr. Aminul Islam, Deputy Project Director (Deputy Secretary), UGDP visited water supply project at Rangamati Sadar UZP, Rangamati.



Water treatment plant installed in the school/college compound to provide safe drinking water for the students in Ullapara Upazila, Sirajganj.



Improvement of Connectivity of Nurainpur Launch Ghat

Bauphal Upazila Parishad, Patuakhali

SECTOR

Communication & Infrastructure

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Construction of River Ghat

Implementation Year

2017-18

Investment (BDT)

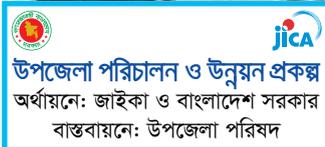
Total
1,035,141.00

Recipient Organization

Nurainpur Launch Ghat

Beneficiary

100,000 (45% women & girls)



UGDP funded constructed launch ghat with footpath at Bauphal Upazila, Patuakhali.

Paving of connecting road to the launch ghat and construction of landing ghats to ensure safety landing of passengers and transportation of essential goods.

Background and Context:

There was no connecting road at the north side of the Nurainpur Launch Ghat under Bauphal Upazila. It was difficult for passengers to walk through rough riverside to reach of the launch ghat and it was much difficult for them to carry goods. They had to spend big amount of money to hire laborers on loading and unloading goods because there were no stairs in the ghat. This situation negatively impacts the businesses as well as the safe travel of passengers to and from the launch ghat.

Actions Taken:

The demand for the construction of connecting road along the ghat came from community people, the Ghat Committee, laborers and the general people. This issue was discussed in the Upazila Parishad meeting and Parishad agreed to construct the road and

landing ghats using the UGDP funding for 2016-17. Accordingly, a proposal with detailed design and cost estimates was prepared by Upazila LGED Office.

Program Activity & Output:

Constructed a connecting road to the Nurainpur Launch Ghat and two landing ghats on both sides of the launch ghat to make the launch ghat more accessible for passengers.

Impacts:

Around 100,000 people were benefited from the constructed road and landing ghats. General people/passengers and school students can easily travel by the constructed road. Shopkeepers of Nurainpur hat-Bazar can easily carry their goods from the boat by using constructed road and ghats. Laborers can more comfortably wash or bathe after finishing their

Key Benefits

About 100,000 (45% women & girls) people are benefitted from the constructed road and landing ghats that are now safer than before.

Shopkeepers became able to carry their different goods comfortably from boat/launch to their shops.

Reduced the loading and unloading costs for the goods.

work. The railing constructed in the approach road towards launch ghat give the safety of the passengers and for those who load and unload the goods in the launch ghat.

According to the community beneficiaries, people are very happy with these infrastructures. The Ghat Committee now has a plan to apply to Bauphal Upazila Parishad for making concrete benches and tree plantation along the riverside of the connecting road, so there will be less river erosion and sustainability of the road will be ensured.

Good Practice:

Constructing the connecting road and putting railings in the launch ghat ensure safety and reduce the loading and unloading cost.



 **উপজেলা পরিচালন ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প**
অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ

Road constructed connecting the launch ghat at Nurainpur Launchghat, Bauphal.



Road constructed connecting the Nurainpur Launchghat, Bauphal.

Lesson Learned:

Maintenance of the constructed infrastructure are the responsibility of the local Ghat management committee and this will ensure sustainability of services.

Potential for Replications:

This type of sub-project is very beneficial for all the community people and very good example of public service improvement. There are potentials of such types of projects in many riverine areas. Upazila Parishad can take these types of sub-projects where feasible. These types of projects facilitate the mobility of wider range of the community members including women and children.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Construction of Ghat (Landing station)

Quantity

12

Amount Invested

1,31,00,907.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE





Construction of Passenger Shed with WASH Room

Kotalipara Upazila Parishad, Gopalganj

SECTOR

Communication & Infrastructure

Sub-Project Information

PROJECT ID : INF-2016-17-303551-02

Type of Sub-Project

Construction of Passenger Sheds with Toilets

Implementation Year

2018-19

Investment (BDT)

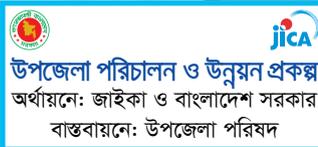
Total
1,817,140.00

Recipient Organization

Concerned Union Parishad

Beneficiary

4,500 passengers



Inside of a constructed passenger shed funded by UGDP at Kotalipara Upazila, Gopalganj.

In the street-level bus stops where buses pickup and drop passengers, passengers have to wait long time to catch buses. Passengers, particularly women, children and elderly people suffer a lot as they stand long time in open space.

Background and Context:

Kotalipara is situated in a strategic location. There are two main roads connected with Kotalipara, one is Gopalganj District to Barisal, and another is Gopalganj District to Madaripur District. Everyday thousands of commuters use these roads to travel to their various destinations. As there was no passengers shed, the commuters were facing problems.

In the bus station and some other strategic points on the road, most of the times the passengers must spend a long time catching the bus. But in the rural areas, there are very few passengers shed constructed by the Road and

Highways Department. As a result, those waiting passengers are facing problems. It is very difficult for the passengers especially women, children and elderly people to stand and wait for the buses for a long time in the open air in sunny weather, rainy days and cold weather.

Actions Taken:

Kotalipara Upazila Parishad decided to construct 2 passengers' sheds along with water supply and toilet facilities for both men and women in the street-level bus stop at Majhbari Bazar and Ramnagar Bazar through UGDP funding. Accordingly, a project proposal with

Key Benefits

The passengers travelling with these two bus stops enjoy these passenger sheds with toilet facilities. These sheds protect the commuters from sunshine, rain and cold weather.

detailed design and estimate was prepared by LGED and approved in the Upazila Parishad meeting. PMU of UGDP gave the concurrence to this sub-project proposal.

Program Activity & Output:

Upazila Parishad constructed two passenger sheds at Majhbari Bazar and Ramnagar Bazar bus stands and handed over to the local bus stand authority. Passengers traveling through these 2 bus stops using the facilities of the passenger sheds. This ensures the comfort for the commuters.

Impacts:

The constructed passenger sheds help passengers to stay comfortably during the waiting time to catch their buses. Other people, vendors and rickshaw pullers also can take shelter during the rainy time. Around 150 passengers use these facilities every day and around 4,500 (1,500 women) passengers are benefited from the operation of these passenger sheds.

Good Practice:

As there are many passengers use these bus stops, the investment in the bus stop infrastructure may be

beneficial for the commuters as they have to wait for buses for long time. Toilet facilities and water supply is very useful for the commuters.

Lesson Learned:

In many cases the sheds are mostly unusable and being occupied by hawkers, small traders, drug addicts, and not properly maintained. So these shed management responsibilities are given to the local bazar committee. The sheds can be leased out to the local vendors so that management and operation including the cost of electricity of the facility can be met through collecting a small user fee. Thus, it can be sustained and people will get long time benefit from these services.

Potentials for Replications:

This type of passenger sheds can be constructed in the street-level bus stops located in the main strategic points of the national and regional highways or any other busy roads based on the needs.



UGDP funded passenger sheds are well maintained by the local union parishad gives comfort for the travelers at Kotalipara, Gopalganj

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Construction of Passenger Sheds

Quantity

52

Amount Invested

2,64,24,282.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE





Construction of Wash Block: Improve the Water and Sanitation

Pabna Sadar Upazila Parishad, Pabna

SECTOR

Water & Sanitation
(WATSAN)

Sub-Project Information

PROJECT ID : INF-2017-18-507655-02

Type of Sub-Project

Construction of Wash Blocks

Implementation Year

2018-19

Investment (BDT)

Total
1,588,947.00

Recipient Organization

Collectorate Model School & College, Shahid Abdul Baten Dakhil Madrasha and Hazirha Bazar

Beneficiary

6,030 (380 women) students and 15,000 community people



Wash block at Pabna Sadar Upazila, Pabna.

Achieving of the health benefits depend on three mutually-reinforcing aspects: clean water, safe sanitation and changed hygiene behaviors. Everyone taka invested in WASH yields the benefits of average four taka.

Background and Context:

Having clean water and sanitation means being able to avoid the exposure to countless number of diseases. Every year, millions of people die from diseases caused by inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Poor sanitation and unsafe water cause nearly 20% of workplace deaths. In general, the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities are poor in rural areas, in educational institutions and in public market places.

The WASH situation of Collectorate Model School & College and Shahid Major Abdul Baten Dakhil Madrasha under Pabna Sadar Upazila was very poor. Collectorate Model

School & College has many students and for this reason, they run classes in 2 shifts. The morning shift classes are only for the girl's students and afternoon shift classes are only for boys' students. But in this school, there was only one toilet, which is not sufficient for many students. In Shahid Major Abdul Baten Dakhil Madrasha, there was no hygienic wash block.

Hazirhat Bazar is a famous market in Pabna. The Bazar sits twice a week. Every Market Day, around 15,000 people come to the bazaar for buying and selling the goods but there was no hygienic toilet in the Bazar. So, the people coming to the Bazar from outside face water and sanitation problem.

Key Benefits

The constructed Wash Blocks improve the hygiene situation of the students of two schools and market users. Supported the cleanliness and good hygiene practice during Corona pandemic. These WASH Blocks are useful as hand wash facility for huge number of people.

Everyone should have the right to access safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Access to adequate WASH services in schools may contribute to the improved education and health of children by reducing the number of days missed in schools due to menstrual periods or providing more time for learning tasks. Similarly, WASH facilities can be regarded as the precondition of good health and precondition to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-06.

Actions Taken:

Responding to the demands from the community, School Management Committees, and Market Management Committee to construct Wash Blok in 3 institutions explained above, the Upazila Parishad decided to construct 3 Wash Blocks. Upazila's Project Selection Committee recommended the sub-project to construct the Wash Blocks at Collectorate Model School & College, Shahid Major Abdul Baten Dakhil Madrasha and Hazirhat Bazar. Upazila Parishad approved this sub-project proposal and allocated the necessary resources from UGDP fund.

Program Activity & Output:

Three Wash Blocks were constructed in (i) Collectorate Model School & College (ii) Shahid Major Abdul Baten Dakhil Madrasha and (iii) Hazirhat Bazar.

Impacts:

Water and sanitation facilities are ensured in (i) Collectorate Model School & College, (ii) Shahid Major Abdul Baten Dakhil Madrasha and (iii) Hazirhat Bazar. The students are getting safe drinking water, better sanitation and hygiene facilities. The market users, the sellers and the buyers are using the Wash Block. All these Wash Blocks were constructed in appropriate places.

Good Practice:

WASH Block in Schools – provides safe drinking water, improves access to clean sanitation facilities and promotes

sound health. WASH Block in Market-provides better environment, stops open defecation, stops getting water from an unimproved water sources.

Lesson Learned:

The demand for WASH Block in School programmes is supporting for increased attendance of the students and especially of the girls students. In the wash block in the market needs proper maintenance to keep it serviceable all the time. In some places the Wash block are leased out to a local vender who ensure the proper operation and maintenance by taking a small amount as using fees.



Mr. Aminul Islam, DPD, UGDP visiting the wash block in Keraniganj, Dhaka.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Wash Blocks at institutions & Communities

Quantity

562

Amount Invested

25,45,25,988.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



There is the need for knowledge and skills for proper use and maintenances of these facilities are important.

Potentials for Replications:

This type of Wash Blok is found very effective in educational institutions and public places such as

markets, bus stops, launch ghat, passenger shed etc. The responsibilities for operations and maintenances of the constructed Wash Blocks should be entrusted to the concerned management committees of recipient institutions/organizations, so that it will be sustained and people will get long time benefit out of these services. The DPHE Model and Design are followed in most of the sub-projects.

Similar Sub-Projects Implemented in Other Upazilas



Constructed wash block funded by UGDP in various upazilas.



Constructed wash block funded by UGDP in various upazilas.



Constructed wash block at different Upazila funded by UGDP.

Supply of Agricultural Machinery for Farmers Groups: Modernizing Agricultural Production

Companiganj Upazila Parishad, Noakhali



UGDP funded supplied paddy thresher machine using by a farmer at Companiganj, Noakhali.

Mechanization of agricultural farming help improve the farmers' economic condition and the way of living through increased productivity and efficiency.

Background and Context:

In the traditional cultivation process, farmers used horses, bullocks, and other animals as well as human labor for ploughing the crop fields. Now there is a shortage of ploughing animals and human laborers and all the land tillage and harvesting are taking place within a short period. Under such situation, small farmers of Companiganj Upazila have been facing difficulties in making profits from agriculture due to the high cost of inputs for production.

Actions Taken:

Companiganj Upazila Parishad decided to support 2 farmers' associations in agriculture mechanization through the supply of agricultural machinery in farming practices to minimize the human labors and reduce the cost of production. Accordingly, a sub-project for supplying agricultural machinery for Charhazari

South Majumdarpara CIG Men's Crop Cooperative Society and Nazirhat CEIG Men's Crop Cooperative Society was implemented.

Program Activity & Output:

Upazila Parishad supplied a power tiller, a power thresher, a reaper and a foot pump to each farmers' association.

Impacts:

The beneficiaries of this sub-project are the poor farmers. Two farmer groups cultivate about seven acres of land. As they use these

Key Benefits

Small farmers involved in agriculture mechanization reduced their dependency on labor significantly. Crop production cost reduced significantly. Helps in changing farmer's status in rural areas and also saves their time and efforts.

SECTOR	
Agriculture	
Sub-Project Information	
PROJECT ID : INF2-2017-18-207521-03	Type of Sub-Project
	Supply of equipment
	Implementation Year
	2018-19
Investment (BDT)	
Total	1,113,960.00
Recipient Organization	
2 Farmers Associations	
Beneficiary	
60 members of the farmers' associations & Farmers	

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Agriculture equipment (power tiller, power thresher, reaper, foot pump, spray machine etc.)

Quantity

33

Amount Invested

8,320,703.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



machines for their crop production, they only spend a small amount for fuel to cultivate these lands with supplied equipment. So, production cost and time were significantly reduced and they became able to engage in other works. Moreover, they earned about 45,000 taka in the first round by renting these machines out for tillage, cutting and threshing the paddy. About 500-600 families are benefitted directly or indirectly from this sub-project.

Good Practice:

Mechanization increases the efficiency and speed of farming operations. A farmer who formerly could plough one acre of land with two cows in a day can now plough 12 acres a day using a tractor.

Also, by renting these equipment to other farmers these associations became able to earn incomes. The associations keep records of their regular incomes and expenditures. If there is any equipment problem, they fix it from their income. The rest of the money is deposited in the name of the association. These equipment are managed by the members of the associations.

Lessons Learned:

The government is providing around 50% subsidy for the agricultural machineries and large farmers can enjoy this benefit as they can bear the rest 50% of the cost. In contrast, poor farmers cannot avail the government subsidies as they cannot bear the matching cost. Under such a situation, this sub-project created an opportunity for poor farmers. These farmers' cooperatives have been activated by this sub-project. This sub-project produced a good result.



Agriculture machinery distribution among the farmer's group.

Potentials for Replication:

This sub-project can be implemented in other Upazilas to support the farmer's associations which will empower poor farmers and reduce the production cost and time significantly.



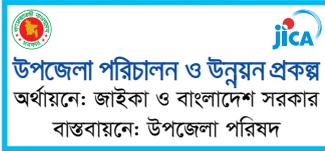
Power tiller distribution ceremony at Dumki, Patuakhali.



Agriculture machinery distribution among the farmers group of Bhanga, Faridpur.

Construction of Water Disposal Drain: Changes the Lives and Livelihoods of People

Faridpur Sadar Upazila Parishad, Faridpur



Water logging situation before project implementation at Faridpur Sadar.

Background and Context:

Waterlogging causes significant reductions in agriculture production in Achargairabil at Krishnanagar Union. Farmers cannot manage the waterlogging as there is no adequate drainage facility. Prolonged waterlogging also increases the acidity which is harmful to most food crops. So, the farmers cannot cultivate paddy and other winter vegetables. As a result, the marginal farmers are forced to migrate to the neighboring areas in search of jobs. An introduction of surface drainage system could be a feasible option to remove excess water from the field.

Actions Taken:

Responding to the demands from the community people and Union Parishad, the Upazila Parishad decided to support the community people by supplying and constructing 600mm diameter RCC pipe water dispels at Achargairabil to overcome

waterlogging and assist in increasing the agricultural production (paddy & vegetables) through UGDP fund.

Program Activity & Output:

Construction of RCC pipe water dispels and reduce the problem of waterlogging from the Achargairabil areas. Waterlogging of about 78 acres of land is solved.

Impacts:

Now, the water logging problem is solved. Community farmers are cultivating winter crops and vegetable in their field and cultivating different kinds of paddy during the rainy and summer season. Through this sub-project, a total of 313 farming households with 1,411 (female 628) community people are benefiting.

Crop Production is increased as a result of the sub-project implementation.

PROJECT ID : INF-2017-18-302947-1	SECTOR	Agriculture
	Sub-Project Information	
	Type of Sub-Project	Construction of drain to reduce water logging
	Implementation Year	2018-19
	Investment (BDT)	
	Total	2,184,728.00
	Recipient Organization	DAE
	Beneficiary	1,411 community people from 313 farming households

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Drains (irrigation and water disposal)

Quantity

3,315

Amount Invested

27,25,99,838.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

1 NO POVERTY



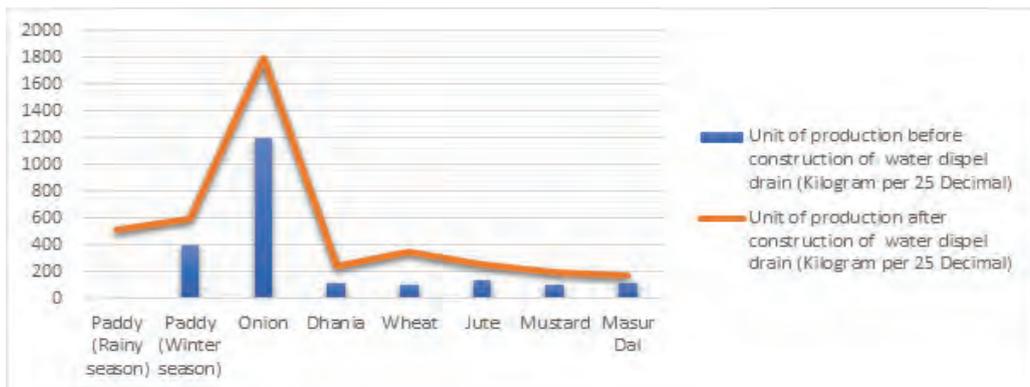
2 ZERO HUNGER



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Water disposal drain constructed with UGDP funding at Faridpur Sadar UZP.



Information Source: Farmer Name-Abdul Malek Fakir, Darafpur Fakir Bari, Mollikpur.

Good Practice:

This is a good practice because the attention was paid to the traditional knowledge and practice to remove waterlogging and improve land use. About 78 acres of land is now recovered from waterlogging. Around 163 MT of paddy was produced in the last winter and the production of winter vegetable and other crops have significantly increased. Also, temporary forced migration problem is solved.

Lesson Learned:

Appropriate actions such as this sub-project based on local demand

and existing knowledge and technology can solve the problem. Upazila Parishads can implement such sub-projects that can contribute to the community people.

Potentials for Replication:

Similar type of drainage sub-project can be implemented in most of the areas where water logging is a problem. In contrary, Upazila Parishad can also construct irrigation facility to ensure water to the crop field throughout the year. Upazila Committee for Agriculture and Irrigation can propose such sub-projects in consultation of the farmers and farmer's associations.

Similar Sub-Projects Implemented in Other Upazilas



Drain constructed for irrigation to increase production of paddy and to support water resource management in different upazilas.



Drain constructed for irrigation to increase production of paddy and to support water resource management in different upazilas.



Construction of Market Shed in Rural Market: Better marketing of the Products

Dhamoirhat Upazila Parishad, Naogaon

SECTOR
Agriculture
Sub-Project Information
Type of Sub-Project
Construction of Market Shed
Implementation Year
2018-19
Investment (BDT)
Total 1,109,586.00
Recipient Organization
Bazar Committee
Beneficiary
Approximately 4,200 people are getting benefits



Facilitate better collection and marketing of the local agricultural products by the producer. A market shed in Dhamoirhat, Naogaon.

Background and Context:

In Bangladesh, most of the rural markets have poor infrastructure and drainage system. Isabpur Bazar in Dhamoirhat Upazila of Naogaon District is such a rural market. In this market, the producers directly sell their agricultural and other products to the local buyers and consumers and in case of the large quantity, they sell it to the brokers who collect the products and supply them to the urban markets or big settlements.

It is a small but busy market. Usually sellers sit in the open air under the sunshine or rain in the rainy season. This adverse condition is not favorable for both sellers and buyers and also for the products. Sometimes the quality of the products become poor and the producer must sell those at a comparatively lower price. Also,

there is a huge amount of waste of agricultural products due to the lack of storing facility and shed in the market.

Actions Taken:

In response to the demands from the Market Management Committee and the traders for the construction of the market shed in Isabpur Bazar, Dhamoirhat Upazila Parishad decided to construct a market shed. Upazila Parishad allocated the necessary fund from UGDP PBA for the construction of the said market shed.

Program Activity & Output:

Constructed a market shed for temporary storing and selling of agricultural products.

Key Benefits

Farmers can sell their products under the shed and protected from sunshine, rain and fog in different seasons. Big traders come to purchase products from the wholesale market. This also gives the good benefit from agricultural product marketing.

Impacts:

The shed is very effective for collecting, storing and selling of agriculture product at Isabpur Bazar. Now the farmers/producers conduct their businesses under the shed easily and safely. Farmers/Producers are now protected from natural calamities and get appropriate prices for their agriculture products with less wastage.

Good Practice:

Market sheds generally are designed and constructed by LGED under various development projects but in most cases those are built in comparatively large developed market. In contrast, UGDP constructed the shed in the small village markets where the local sellers sell their produced to the local buyers.

Lessons Learned:

This market shed provides benefits for both sellers and buyers of the small village markets under the adverse weather and also improves the supply chain connected with bigger markets.

Potentials for Replications:

In most of the raw food markets, be it vegetable, fish or meat, the drainage system is poor, dust particles and other garbage remain in the Bazar. Direct sunshine rapidly deteriorates the quality of the products and bad smell hang in the air all time in the market. There are large potentials for similar sub-projects that can improve the hygienic condition of the rural market, improve public health and the producers/farmers will get comfort in trading. If sheds are constructed, the sellers and buyers will be benefited and it will contribute in the national economy.



Fish shed constructed under UGDP JICA's contribution is fully operational at Dhamoirhat, Naogaon.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Market Sheds: agriculture product, fish, meat etc.

Quantity

72

Amount Invested

3,32,39,327.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

1 NO POVERTY



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





Solar Lighting Solutions in the Rural Roads and Important Places

Mohanganj Upazila Parishad, Netrakona

SECTOR
Green Energy

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project
Solar lights in the village

Implementation Year
2018-19

Investment (BDT) 
Total **978,494.78**

Recipient Organization
2 Unions

Beneficiary 
People traveling at night are the direct beneficiary

PROJECT ID : INF-2017- 18-457263-03



উপজেলা পরিষদ ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ



Solar light installed by Mohanganj UZP, Netrakona funded by UGDP.

Solar lights are a great alternative and a cost-effective solution for rural areas. Whether it is used for roads, cycling paths, footpaths in public places like market, boat landing ghat, rail crossing area or residential areas, it plays a key role for the safety in public space and provide a profound impact to community.

Background and Context:

Most of the Unions of Mohanganj Upazila are surrounded by Haors. Most of the village roads, rail crossing, and boat landing ghats are not connected with electric power. As a result, traveling during nighttime is not safe for the commuters and van pullers. Many times, people fall prey to the crime such as snatching. Moreover, various kinds of illegal activities are taking place in the dark.

Actions Taken:

Considering these difficulties, the Mohanganj Upazila Parishad decided to install solar lights in the rural roads and important public places to prevent various illegal activities including theft, robbery and other accidents and to improve the living standards of the people of 2 Unions.

Program Activity & Output:

Solar light posts are installed in 12 important locations of 2 Unions. These Unions are 1. Barakashia-Birampur and 2. Tetulia.

Locations for streetlights installations are:

- Barakashia-Birampur Union: adjacent to the railway crossing-3, on the main road-3.
- Tetulia Union: Jainpur Launch Ghat-1, on the main road-5

Impacts:

Solar lighting takes things one step further. In addition to many benefits such as improved safety, cost and performance, the use of solar lighting solutions has a lasting positive impact on the environment, helps shape rural communities and accelerates the economic and social development of off-grid populations.

Good Practice:

Solar street lights are powered by photovoltaic panels, meaning they produce clean and sustainable energy. By choosing to rely on solar energy for public lighting purpose, in addition to the improved safety to the community people, Upazila Parishad effectively reduced their energy consumption

Key Benefits

Improvement of peoples' safety.

Green alternative, low cost, maintenance free, zero energy bills, uninterrupted lighting.

Contribute to achievement of SDG-7.

as well as their carbon footprint. By doing so, Upazila Parishad limits their environmental impact and plays an active part in the energy transition, in the line with national and global energy policies.

Lessons Learned

By installing solar light posts in different important locations, the Upazila Parishad can "switching to green energy", and provide a better, fairer and safer public lighting service.

Potentials for replications:

This sub-project encouraging people to visit public places after dark, it also improves their safety at night. This was found very effective in rail crossing, in launch ghat and cycling paths in the rural roads. The presence of solar lighting solutions helps promote better traffic flow and reduces accidents. This sub-project can be replicated in remote locations where on-grid connections are not available.



Solar light port in different important places ensure safe movement of local people at night Ashuganj, Brahmanbaria.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Supply and installation of solar street lights

Quantity

2,891

Amount Invested

14,17,85,410.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





Construction of a Slaughter House at Boalkhali Bazar

Dighinala Upazila Parishad, Khagrachari

SECTOR

Public Health

Sub-Project Information

Type of Sub-Project

Construction of Slaughter House

PROJECT ID : INF-2018-19-204643-01

Implementation Year

2019-20

Investment (BDT)

Total 9,96,535.00

Recipient Organization

Bazar Committee

Beneficiary

3,500 people



উপজেলা পরিচালন ও উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প
অর্থায়নে: জাইকা ও বাংলাদেশ সরকার
বাস্তবায়নে: উপজেলা পরিষদ

A slaughter house at Boalkhali Bazar of Dighinala UZP, Khagrachari funded by UGDP.

Background and Context:

In Dighinala downtown, within the 01 Kilometer distance there are 03 market hubs like Boalkali Bazar, Thana Bazar and Kabakhali Bazar. To meet the demand of the people for meat, cows and other animals are being slaughtered every day in different, non-designated open places from where the surrounding environment are polluted and emitting stinky odor as well.

Actions Taken:

Dighinala Upazila Parishad recognized the needs for protecting the natural environment and people from pollution and stinky bad smell. Considering these, the issue was discussed at Upazila Livestock and Fishery Committee meeting and the decision of constructing a Slaughter House at Boalkhali

Bazar had been made in Upazila Parishad meeting which also was included in the Annual Development Plan 2018-19.

Program Activity & Output:

To address the said problems, a Slaughter House at Boalkhali Bazar has been constructed.

- 1) One chambered Slaughter House constructed including the soak well facilities.
- 2) One submersible pump installed to supply water for washing and cleaning.

Impact:

Nearly 3,500 people are now getting fresh and healthy meat where animals are being slaughtered daily in a designated Slaughter House.

Key Benefits

Stop animal slaughtering in the open places and ensure a designated place for slaughtering. Protecting the environment from pollution and control odor.

Ensure supply of fresh and healthy meat.

Good Practice:

This is a good practice because through this sub-project, hygiene practices in slaughtering and meat handling have improved and environment pollutions decreased and people's awareness on safe and hygienic meat has increased. Also, due to the facility of waste cleaning the air pollution had been decreased.

Lessons Learned:

This sub-project produced an immediate and strong impact on the environment as Slaughter House wastes are cleaned and managed efficiently. Regular follow-up by the sanitary inspector can sustain the outcome of this sub-project in long run.

Potentials for Replication:

If there is no designated Slaughter House in the growth centre markets, this is considered as a feasible sub-project to be implemented under UGDP funding to improve better public health services to citizens.



The slaughter house constructed under UGDP-JICA fund is fully operational at Boalkhali Bazar, Dighinala, Khagrachari. Which is very useful and effective for public health safety.

Replications by other Upazilas:

Coverage



Major Inputs

Construction of Slaughter House

Quantity

8

Amount Invested

93,78,489.00

Contribution to SDG Implementation

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Factors behind the Success

The stories presented in this publication comprises of two types of sub-projects: Capacity Development Sub-Projects (CDSP) and Infrastructure Development Sub-Projects (INFSP) implemented under UGDP utilizing the performance-based allocations to Upazilas. CDSPs are aiming at developing the capacity of the government line departments working at Upazila level in service delivery to their citizens by providing training for the stakeholders through the line departments. INFSPs are the improvement of the public infrastructure and facilities to deliver better, sustainable and durable public services to the residents of Upazilas through construction, expansion, repair of infrastructures/facilities and supply and installation of various necessary equipment.

These stories are the living evidence of the Upazila Parishads' mechanism in delivering services to the citizens by proper planning and implementing various small but need-based innovative sub-projects through the Transferred Line Departments.

Since the Local Government Division (LGD) is implementing this project, Senior Officials from LGD and Project Management Unit (PMU) frequently visited the field level implementation stages of sub-projects. These supervision visits were to ensure that project activities are implemented the way they are described in the plan. These visits normally involved meeting with the Upazila Parishads, people running the project activities, meeting with the participants and the beneficiaries and observing the activities and facilities developed under various sub-projects in different geographic locations.

Divisional Commissioners, Director- Local Government, Deputy Commissioners and Deputy Director- Local Government also supervise and monitor the project activities at the field level. All these visits enable LGD and PMU to measure the progress of project implementation, verify delivery of outputs and achievement of results, verify received written reports, and identify possible bottlenecks and divergences from the main course of action.

Training on Upazila Parishad Planning and Service Delivery

After the Upazila election conducted in 2019 UGDP provided training to the newly elected Upazila Parishad Chairman, Female Vice-Chairmen, Vice Chairmen and Officers of the Transferred Line Departments (TLD) of all 492 Upazilas. This nationwide Training program "Upazila Parishad Planning and Service Delivery" was implemented by BARD, NILG and RDA Bogura.



Mr. Md. Tazul Islam, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives is opening the Training of Trainers on "Upazila Parishad Planning and Service Delivery" arranged by UGDP to train the faculty members of BARD, NILG and RDA.

Installation of Central Oxygen supply system at Upazila Health Complex by UGDP



Mr. Anisul Haque Chowdhury, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs inaugurating the Central Oxygen supply system at Kasba Upazila Health Complex of Brahmanbaria District.

Capacity Development Sub-Project inaugural session



Mr. Khalid Mahmud Chowdhury, MP, Honorable Minister of State, Ministry of Shipping attended the inaugural session of Freelancing training course arranged for the youth by Birol Upazila Parishad, Dinajpur under UGDP capacity development sub-project.

Medical Equipment Distribution



Mr. Zunaid Ahmed Palak, MP, Honorable Minister of State for Information and Communication Technology Division, handing over the medical equipment to Singra Upazila Health Complex, Natore. These equipments were procured by Singra Upazila Parishad under an Infrastructure Sub-project of UGDP.

Basic Training on Upazila Planning and Service Delivery



Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Local Government Division inaugurating the Training on Upazila Planning and Service Delivery for the newly elected Chairmen, Vice Chairmen of the Upazila Parishads and the Officers of the Line Departments at NILG Auditorium.

Opening of Community Clinic Extension building



Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Senior Secretary, Local Government Division opening the constructed community clinic at Fakirhat Upazila Parishad with the support from UGDP.



Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Senior Secretary, LGRD & Cooperatives, inaugurated the Delivery Center of the Community Clinic and extended building at Fakirhat Upazila of Bagerhat District. This facility was constructed by the Fakirhat Upazila Parishad with the support from UGDP.

Workshop on Development Project Monitoring and Evaluation

PMU of UGDP arranged a workshop for the officials of the LGD, local government officials at Divisional and District level on Monitoring and Evaluation of the Development Projects of Local Government Institutes. In the Workshop, 7 DLGs, 60 DDLGs and 10 senior level officials from the LGD were participated. Various problems were identified and recommendations to overcome the challenges were also identified through group work. The role and functions of DDLG to monitor UGDP were one of the key focus area of the workshop.



Dr. Zafar Ahmed Khan, Senior Secretary, Local Government Division, Mr. A.S.M Mahbulul Alam Director General MIE Wing and Mr. Akira Munakata, JICA Governance Adviser were present among others.

Sub-Project Monitoring



Mr. Dipak Chakraborty, Additional Secretary, LGRD paid a visit to Patgram Upazila Parishad, Lalmonirhat for mid-term review. During his visit, reviewed the progress of the Sub-project Implementation. Also visited the Patgram Health Complex to monitor the operation of Digital X Ray Machine provided by the Patgram Upazila Parishad under UGDP.



Mr. Kazi Ashraf Uddin, Project Director UGDP (Additional Secretary) visited Trauma Centre at Bhairab Upazila to monitor the operation of the Central Oxygen System and equipment supply sub-project implemented by the Bhairab Upazila Parishad under UGDP. The Trauma centre with 30 beds was dedicated as Corona patient's treatment and vaccination.

Orientation on Sub-Project Planning and Management

All the Upazilas selected in different Rounds received orientation on UGDP activities including sub-project planning and implementation. The elected representatives of the Upazila Parishads and officials of the line departments working at Upazila level participate in the orientation session organized at Divisional level.



Orientation training of Upazilas of Dhaka Division at the Conference hall of Divisional Commissioner Office, Dhaka

JICA's Participation



Mr. Koji Mitomori, Senior Representative, JICA Bangladesh Office delivering his speech at the inaugural session of the Training of Trainers on "Upazila Parishad Planning and Service Delivery" arranged by UGDP. Faculty members of BARD, NILG & RDA participated the TOT who will conduct training for the newly elected Representatives of Upazila Parishad and Officials of Government Line Departments working in 492 Upazilas of Bangladesh.



Mr. Hitoshi Hirata, Chief Representative and Mr. Kawazoe, Senior Representative of JICA Bangladesh Office visited two sub-projects in Cumilla Adarsha Sadar Upazila. These are construction of Wash Block at Bibir Bazar High School and Construction of Class room at the Railway Government Primary School.



"We are so impressed by the enthusiasm shown by the staff on the education. It would be great if you could continue using the facilities effectively. Many thanks for your initiative and support!"

-Mr. Hayakawa
Chief of JICA, Bangladesh

Mr. Hayakawa, Chief of JICA in Bangladesh visited newly constructed building of Hamada Darussunnah Dakhil Madrassah, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, and constructed under UGDP support.

Upazila Parishad, Juraichhari of Rangamati district has provided water ambulance to carry the patients supported by UGDP in the hill area because of remote location and only water way.



Mr. Helal Uddin Ahmed, Senior Secretary is inaugurating the water ambulance at Juraichhari, Rangamati.



Mr. Mohammad Kamrul Hasan, Deputy Commissioner, Cumilla inaugurated training session of skilled manpower and employment on Mobile servicing and driving at Daudkandi Upazila, Cumilla.



Skill enhancement training for construction workers inaugurated by Chairman Mr. Md. Saidullah Mia, Bhairab Upazila and also presented there Upazila Nirbahi Officer Mr. Mohammad Sadiqur Rahman Sabuj, Women Vice Chairman Mr. Monowara Begum, Upazila Engineer - Abdul Hasanat Mohiuddin, Upazila Assistant Engineer - Faria Tasneem and UDF.



Training on making sanitary napkin with commercial sale and affordable prices for Unemployed young women entrepreneurs at Kumarkhali, Kushtia.



Capacity Development Training Session on "E-commerce and Digital Marketing for Poor and Helpless Unemployed Youth" at Puthia, Rajshahi.



Upazila Governance and Development Project (UGDP)

Local Government Division

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives

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