

BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT
OF
THE AGRICULTURE TRAINING CENTER FOR WOMEN
IN
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

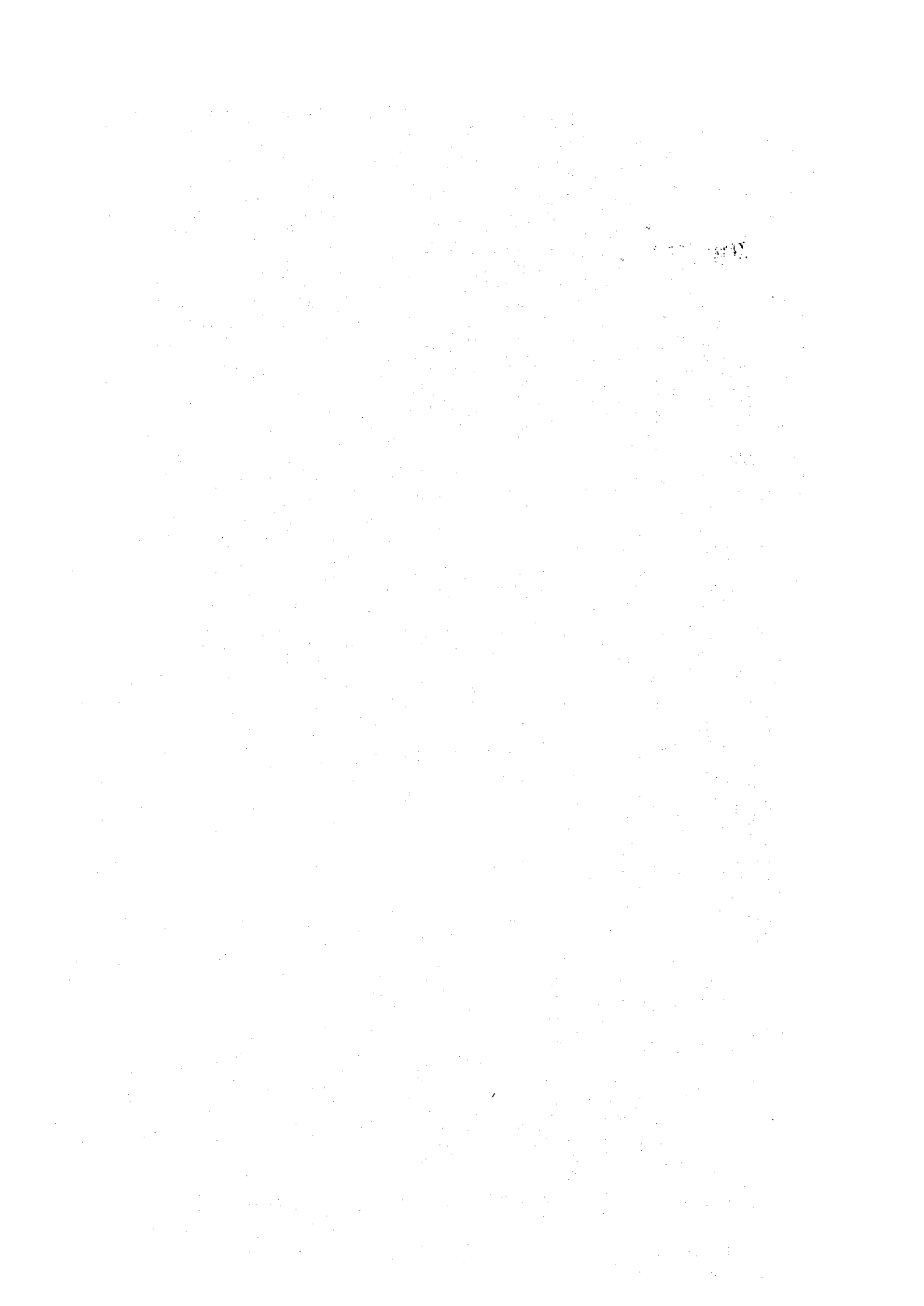
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JUNE 1985

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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PREFACE

In response to the request of the Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Establishment Project of the Agriculture Training Center for Women and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). JICA sent to Bangladesh a survey team headed by Mr. Kazuo TANAKA, Aid Policy Div., Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from March 21 to April 8, 1985.

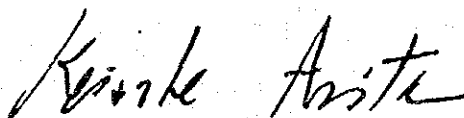
The team had a series of discussions on the Project with the officials concerned of the Government of Bangladesh and conducted a field survey in Upazila Savar, Dhaka District.

After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made and the present Report has been prepared.

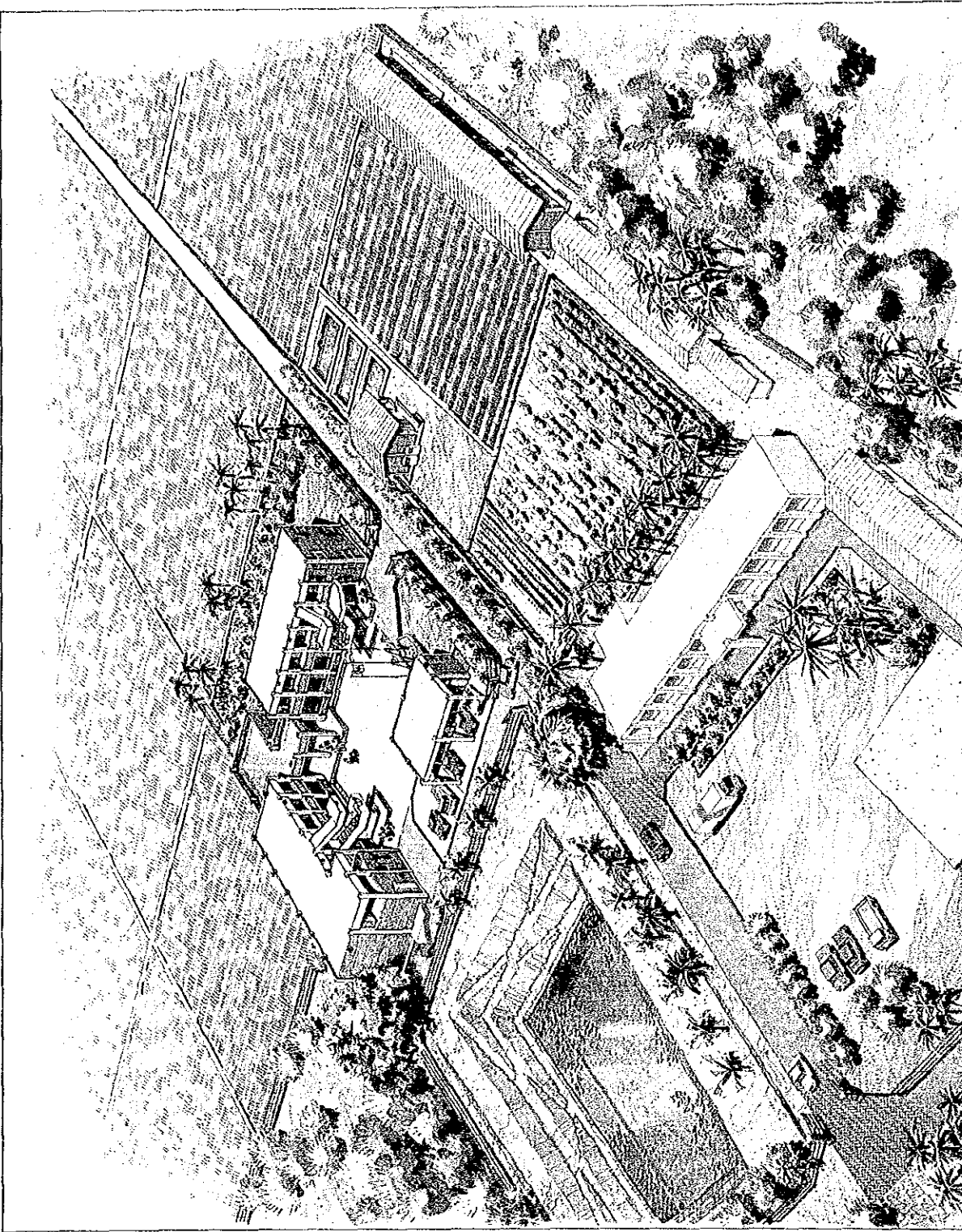
I hope that this Report will serve for the development of the Project and contribute to the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh for their close cooperation extended to the team.

June, 1985



Keisuke ARITA
President,
Japan International Cooperation
Agency

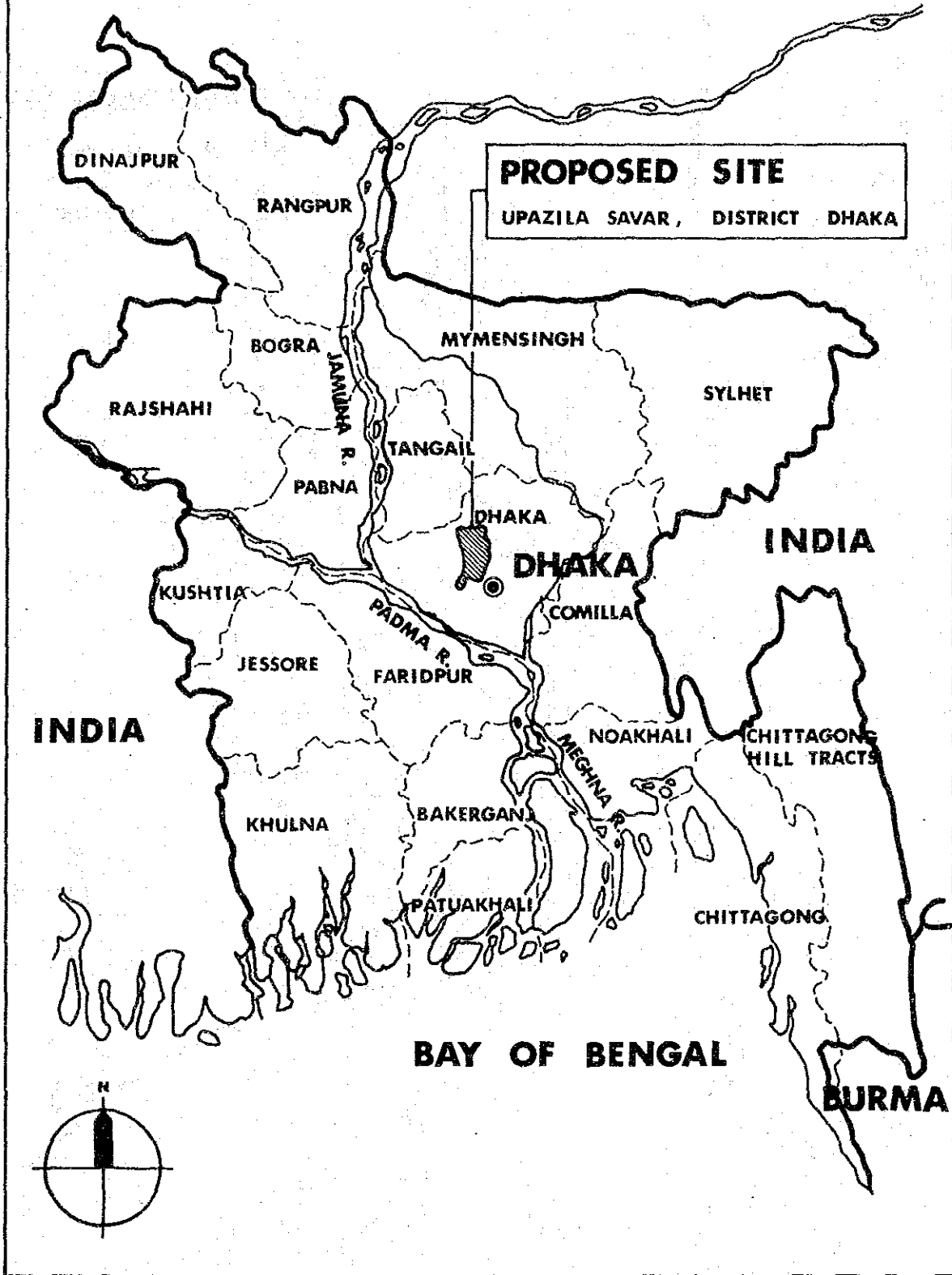


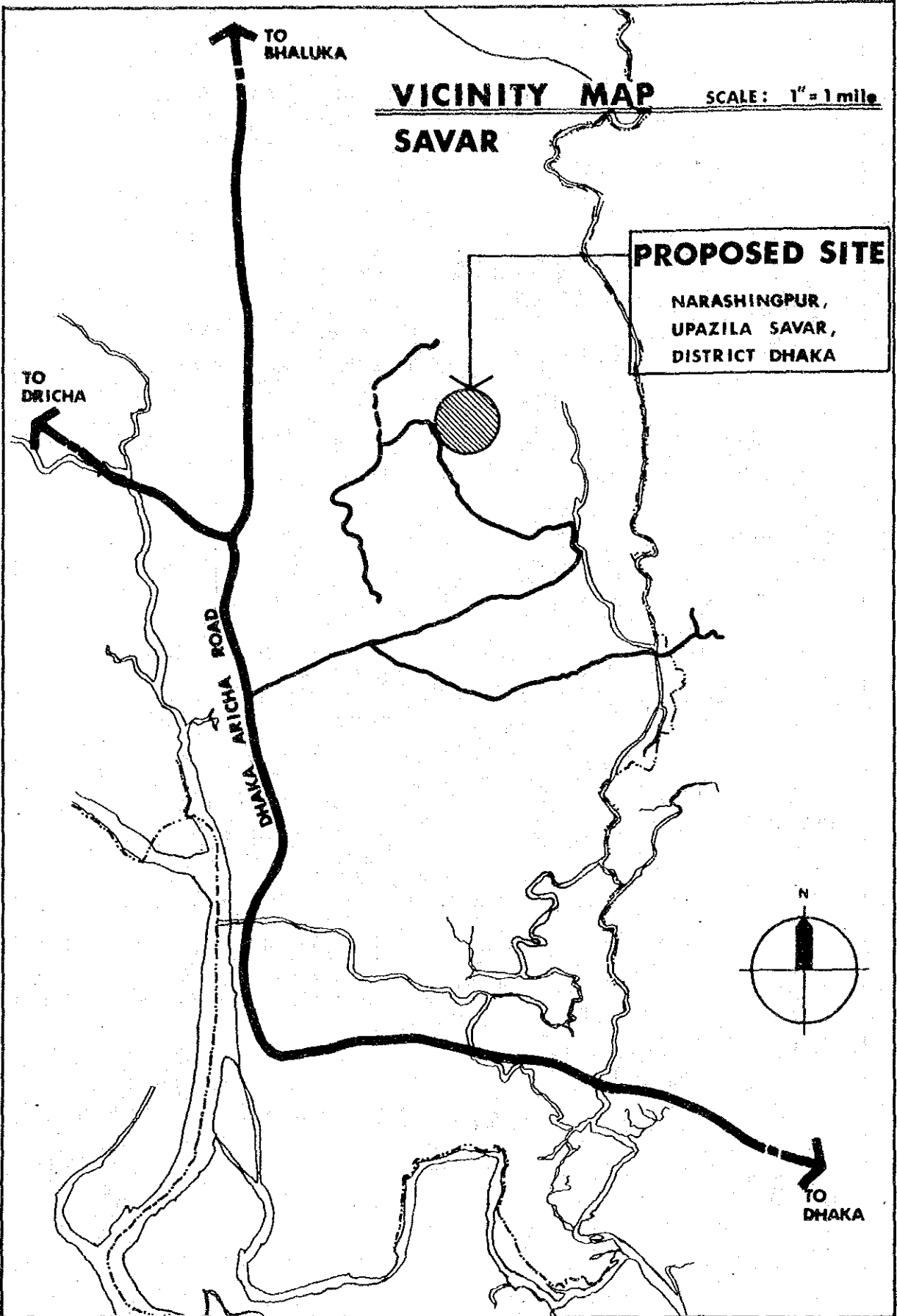
**THE AGRICULTURE
TRAINING CENTER
FOR WOMEN**

**THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF BANGLADESH**

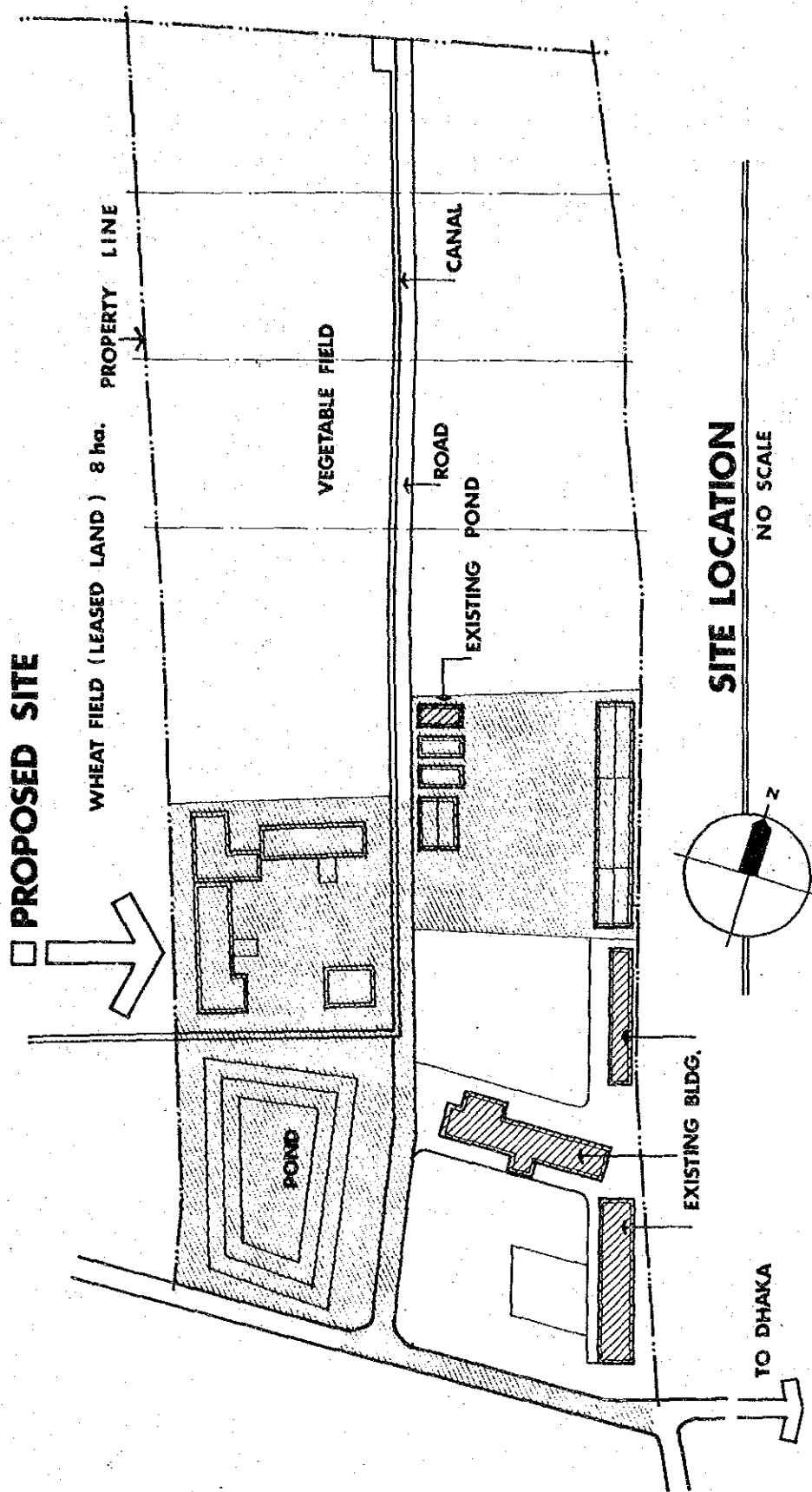
MAP OF BANGLADESH

NO SCALE





AGRICULTURE TRAINING CENTER FOR WOMEN



SUMMARY

The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh discussed appropriate economic growth in its second five year plan (1980-85), and established as a policy goal the development of the agricultural regions, where 87 percent of the nation's population lives. Moreover, reduction in poverty, expansion of production, promotion of employment, consolidation of infra-structures, and the development of personnel were also discussed as concrete subjects in the development of agricultural regions. Particularly great weight was given to the development of women, who account for over one half of the nation's population. The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs have been encharged with conducting such a training program.

The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs has highly assessed the work performed by NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)s in carrying out its programs, and, thus, requested cooperation from OISCA I.D.B. (JAPAN) (hereinafter OISCA), a foundation which has so far helped the Ministry of Agriculture administer the Dhaka Training Center and foster leaders for agricultural villages. After agreeing to this request, OISCA participated in the drafting of a plan for the establishment of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs' Agriculture Training Center for Women. Based on this plan, the government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh came to request the Japanese government to cooperate with grant aid to establish the facilities and offer the equipment needed to establish the said Training Center.

The Japanese government responded to this request by having the basic design study conducted concerning the aforementioned grant aid. Therefore, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter JICA) sent a basic design study team to the People's Republic of Bangladesh from March 21, to April 8th, 1985, during which time the group conducted a survey.

The Agriculture Training Center for Women aims to get an enlightened role for women in agriculture, improve life, maintain health and hygiene, improve the environment, and give training in high productive farming. Both long-term and short-term courses are projected. The long-term course will be designed to foster rural women's leaders at the national level, while the short course will be designed for acquiring simple skills and knowledge as well as to reform and improve the attitudes toward life in the surrounding regions toward farming women.

The long-term course will be offered to 20 people for one year, and consist of training in farming, animal husbandry, and home-making, as well as general education. The short-term course will be given 10 to 15 times a year for one week to 30 people. The students in this course will receive a simple general education in combination with one course selected from among offerings in rice-planting, vegetable growing, sewing, and knitting.

The training will be carried out amidst communal living in properly regulated dormitories. The training will be geared toward the attainment of practical skills and knowledge as well as an improvement and uplifting of the spiritual side to life.

The grounds for this project are located in the village of Narashingpur in the Savar sub-prefecture, and 42 kilometers northwest of Dhaka. It will lie on a part of the (12 hectare) plot which OISCA now runs and administered as the Dhaka Training Center. Thus, a favorable spot has been guaranteed as the land for this Center.

The Basic Design Study team confirmed the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs' request for training rooms, administration room, lodging rooms, barns, a well, and other auxiliary training equipment, etc. After returning to Japan, the Team concluded the basic design based on examination and analysis of the results of the study undertaken in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. It has considered that the following facilities and equipment are necessary to institute this plan:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (1) Training Center | 1,250 m ² |
| Instructors' & Administrators' Room | |
| Lecture Room & Training Rooms | |
| Lodging Rooms | |
| Common Area (Dining, Hall, Toilet, etc.) | |
| (2) Additional Buildings & Facilities | 490 m ² |
| • Maintenance Shop & Work Shop | |
| • Livestock & Granary (Barn, Poultry House Granary etc.) | |
| • Hatchery | |
| • Cement Pond | |

(3) Equipment & Machinery

- Equipment and Machinery for training materials
- Equipment and Machinery for training
- Supporting Equipment and Machinery for training

The expenses required for the facilities and equipment for this project are roughly estimated to be ¥260,000,000 (with the Japanese government bearing). We have calculated that the construction will take 14 months, including the period of the detailed design stage after the conclusion of the Exchange of Notes.

It is confirmed that the government of People's Republic of Bangladesh takes a proper step of its bearing. On the other hand, OISCA plans to supply various interior furnishings such as curtains and sheets, as well as various small items of training equipment and expendables with the cooperation of its own supporters. It, furthermore, plans at the local level to construct green-houses and fences as well reinforce ponds through the volunteer work of residents of the Narashingpur area.

Institutional body of this center will be the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. But under an agreement between that Ministry and OISCA, the facilities will actually be run by OISCA after their completion. Over half of the staff such as the director, vice-director, manager, instructors, etc., to be involved with running this project have already been chosen; and a suitable amount of money has been budgeted and guaranteed by OISCA for it. Moreover, OISCA is already administering the Dhaka Training Center for men on the same scale on adjacent ground, and four women are now receiving training there on an experimental basis. Since this projected Center is to be run in the same way as the existing one for men, we have concluded that there should be no problems in operating and administering it.

Further results can be expected from this plan since the agricultural women who have studied at the said training center are likely to carry out organizational activities in farming regions, as well as disseminate knowledge and skills through practical training, and also help with rural women's social activities. Moreover, reforms in consciousness in the surrounding rural area can be expected slowly but surely through the after-care rounds run by instructors.

In order to enhance the effects even more, the government of Bangladesh and OISCA will further their mutual cooperation. It is hoped that the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will not only cooperate in the recruitment of trainees, but also support the work and places of activity of those who have completed the course in order to make the training ultimately more effective and influential.

The Japanese government will be cooperating with this project of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and a private Japanese volunteer organization, and, has, thus, responded to the request by the aforementioned parties for grant aid. According to the administration and results of this project not only the government of Bangladesh, but also the residents of the environs of the Center have a strong interest in its construction as well as various expectations about its part in local activities.

In view of the enthusiasm of the government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh for realizing this project, the administrative managerial capacities of OISCA, as well as expectations of the residents of the surrounding vicinity, sufficient results can be anticipated from the grant aid. Thus, it is hoped that such aid will be instituted at an early date.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh regards women's education as very important in the development of agricultural regions. The government has been cooperating with OISCA, which is one of Japanese NGOs (NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION)s, in planning the establishment of the Agricultural Training Center for Women; and it also has requested grant aid from Japan to construct the facilities as well as provide equipment and machinery.

In response to the aforementioned request, JICA despatched a basic design study team headed by Mr. Kazuo TANAKA of the Aid Policy Division Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the People's Republic of Bangladesh for the 19-day period of March 21st to April 8th, this year. The study team carried out, survey, and deliberated over the following matters: (Refer to accompanying materials on the study schedule and list of team members).

1. An affirmation of the content of the request made by the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
2. An affirmation of the details and plan of OISCA activities in Bangladesh.
3. A survey of the projected construction site and of the infrastructure arrangements.
4. Inspection of the existing Dhaka Training Center and other similar facilities.
5. Confirmation and deliberation over the organization of running this plan after completion, as well as for the training plan, and the operational plan.
6. Confirmation and deliberation over the facilities and training equipment of the Agriculture Training Center for Women.
7. Confirmation of the scope of the work allotted to Japan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
8. Survey of women's problems and the state of NGO activities
9. Survey of related regulations
10. Survey of construction situation.

As a result of the studies and deliberations on these points, the items mutually agreed upon by the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the basic design study team were affirmed in the Minutes of Discussions on April 2, 1985. (Refer to appendix materials.)

This report has been put together on the basis of the results of these studies and analysis done in Japan.

Chapter 2: Background of the Project

2-1 Conditions Surrounding Agricultural Development

As of 1985, the total population of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was 96,000,000, with 87% of that living in farming villages. The primary agricultural products like jute, rice, sugar cane, and so on account for around 50% of its GNP. However low productivity, over-population, unemployment, and the low level of income stemming from this vicious cycle have been a hindrance to the development of the economy in agricultural villages.

Moreover, at present around 51% of the agricultural population owns no or less than about 200 square meters of land; while the unemployed and/or temporary workers account for over 30% of, the labor force.

The shortage of absolute numbers of infrastructures (such as roads, sewage facilities, markets, storehouses, hospitals, schools, etc.) also serves as a hindrance to the development of the farming economy.

The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is placing weight on the development of the agricultural regions as something important for the development of the social economy of the nation as a whole. The government listed in its second five-year plan the following as the primary goals for the development of the agricultural regions:

- (1) The reduction of poverty, an increase in products and income, an appropriate allotment of income.
- (2) Guarantee of employment for subsistence farmers, laborers, and workers in general
- (3) The arrangement and securing of necessary infrastructures
- (4) The development of agricultural organizations for the establishment of autonomy, the fostering of leaders, and the development of technology along with latent skills.

The government is now working on policies related to these matters. As of August, 1984, the administrative divisions within the People's Republic of Bangladesh consisted four DIVISIONS, 21 REGIONS, 64 DISTRICTS, 495 UPAZILA/THANAs, 4,472 UNION COUNCILS, 60,215 MOUZAs, and 85,650 VILLAGES. Though politically still under martial law, the present Ershad government

gained credence through a vote of confidence on March 21st, 1985. Thus, the government is being administered as usual. We should also mention that Mrs. BARRLSTER RABEYA BHUIYA has just newly assumed the post of the Minister of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs.

The great majority (86.6%) of Bangladesh citizens are Moslem, with Hindus and people of other faiths accounting respectively for the remaining 12.1% and 1.3%. Religious customs, too, have influenced the way women participate in society.

Women in the People's Republic of Bangladesh for a long time could not participate in the male-centered society; especially in rural areas, partly because they were kept so busy.

Except for certain farmwork performed by men, women in agricultural regions have typically spent most of the day on a number of chores such as housekeeping, child care, animal husbandry, poultry farming, fish culture, molting, exsiccation, storage, etc.

Such circumstances give rise to illiteracy and deficient social training to make things worse for women. Moreover, women can not help being dependent on men in the position of daughter, mother, and/or wife. While 25.8% of Bangladesh men are literate, only 13.2% of women can read. Girls account for just about 39% of the youngsters attending elementary school. This figure drops to 18% by junior high school, and the gap grows even larger between men and women as the level of education gets higher.

Girls from the agricultural regions of the People's Republic of Bangladesh tend to start work helping their mothers' at age 7 or 8. In most cases they soon quit even if they should find outside employment. Although the marriage age has been going up in recent years, it still is in general young - averaging around 18 years.

Despite all this, there have recently been signs of change in the participation by women in productive activity. These changes are perhaps due to the breakdown of the large family system, and also the budgetary pressures or the increasing number of landless farmers, which make women necessary as workers.

While mentioning women's development in its first five-year plan (1973-78), the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh offered no concrete provisions for overall national development. However, the government eventually realized the importance of an overall program to handle women's problems; and in 1976, three organizations for women (WOMEN'S AFFAIRS CELL, NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR WOMEN, BANGLADESH WOMEN'S REHABILITATION AND WELFARE FOUNDATION) were unified to create the WOMEN'S AFFAIRS DIVISION within the President's office. In 1978, that division became the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs with responsibility for the development of women.

Just as the first five-year plan was coming to an end, several programs were instituted to improve living conditions, yet they never went as far as broadening participation and cooperation by women. Nevertheless, the participation of women has been judged significant in the development process, so more dynamic and improved programs are being sought.

The seven principal goals of the second national five-year plan of the People's Republic of Bangladesh are:

- (1) The improvement of living standards and the guarantee of items necessary in life through an appropriate economic growth.
- (2) The attainment of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs in a short period of time.
- (3) An expansion of paid employment, and the creation of the steps toward an improvement in life.
- (4) Creating the basis for the development of human talent by eliminating illiterary and accomplishing the spread of primary education.
- (5) Curbing population growth.
- (6) The participation of citizens in development activities through sufficient local facilities and transferring administrative power to regional self-governing bodies.
- (7) To lower the dependency on foreign aid through efforts at utilizing domestic assets and improvements in international revenues and expenditures.

Anyway, the focal point of this plan is to reduce poverty through an increase in income and employment.

In this respect, the following four goals have been mentioned in relation to women:

- (1) The arrangement of a social environment facilitating the participation of women in development activities.
- (2) An expansion of the chances to receive education and specialized training.
- (3) An increase in the number of facilities bringing in cash income.
- (4) Health maintenance and disease prevention for children.

In order to achieve such goals, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs is carrying out the following policies:

- (1) The enforcement of links with other fields, including population, health, education, and employment divisions to propel the participation by women in development activities.
- (2) The creation of production programs and training at the private level to achieve literacy, health, family planning, agricultural promotion, and self-help and endeavor, etc.
- (3) The formulation of a new program leading to cash income for women and to improve certain communication skills that are in the process of being lost.
- (4) The formulation of a program with the basic unit of small scale production in the family.
- (5) Low interest loans for women. Moreover, loan plans for working women and women's communal unions.
- (6) The establishment of cooperative relations among regional community groups involved in development activities, agricultural cooperative committees, NGOs, and women's organizations.
- (7) An investigation into the feasibility of establishing a NATIONAL COUNCIL as a coordinating body for the government in relation to improvements and advancements economically and in the legal position of the coordinated activities of women's organizations.

In respect to such measures, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs has instituted the following projects or has registered them as new items:

- (1) Home Training and Production Centers for Women at the Village Level
In order to raise through training the consciousness of self-help and endeavor among women as well as to give chances for employment, 220 household industrial training and production centers will be established within 290 unions.
- (2) Family Plans for Women, Improvements in Living, Job Training
Spots for job training will be offered in order to realize economic independence for women from agricultural regions. Moreover, the groundwork for family planning and the creation of circumstances to improve consciousness will be carried out.
- (3) Intensive Programs for Women Elementary School Teachers
Intensive training will be conducted for women elementary school teachers.
- (4) Dormitories for Working Women
Six-story dormitories for working women will be established in Dhaka and smaller dorms for their counterparts in other principal cities in order to solve the housing problem which has been a hindrance to women's participation in society.
- (5) NGO Community Service for Women at the Poverty Level
With the cooperation of six NGO groups and the support of UNICEF, the following are to be administered as minimal services to women and children at the poverty level:
 - 1) Rudimentary medicine and nutrition
 - 2) Family budget
 - 3) Practical education
 - 4) Promotion of productive activity

The first step in this plan will cover 812 women from agricultural areas and their children. Along with the expansion of NGO activity and the government support received, this project can also be expected to develop NGO leaders and workers. Moreover, the actual fruits of this project are expected to be of aid in the expansion of future plans.

- (6) Enrichment of Nurturing Services
Nurturing, education of young children, and environmental services will be improved with the support of UNICEF to improve the physical condition of children and enable them to endure various life environments.

(7) Improvement in the Life Environment for Women

To improve life environment, and try to uplift the position of women socially, economically, and culturally.

(8) Agricultural Development Projects in Farming Villages for Women

Women will get used to communal living and attain a means toward bringing in cash income through training in poultry farming and agricultural practice.

(9) OISCA Agriculture Training Center for Women

The Training Center for Women has been registered as a new policy item 1984, and a request has been made to the Japanese government for grant aid.

These programs are being administered with the help of various countries and international organizations. They consist of educational programs on the role and realization of women within improvements in life, children's education, and family life; there are also practical training programs for social participation and improvement in living through technical training for women. Employment opportunities will be created through proper environment.

When the present circumstances of the People's Republic of Bangladesh are taken into consideration, both of these educational and training programs seem likely to get expanded further in the future.

2-3 The Activity of NGOs in the Development of Women

(1) The Role and State of NGO Activity

NGO activity has been geared towards people at the bottom rung of society. A feature is that they have been involved on their own, while also moving together to increase the spirit of mutual aid and independence, and raise their own positions socially and economically. The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh noted in its second five-year plan that it expects NGOs to play an especially important part in the program for the development of women.

NGOs intending to carry on activity in the People's Republic of Bangladesh must register with the Ministry of Social Welfare and

Women's Affairs. At present, about 630 groups are registered, with 240 of the principal organizations alone active in various movements around the country.

The principal aims of the NGO working in the People's Republic of Bangladesh are to train capable people through programs in a) social participation and b) technical training. a) is aimed at self-help and endeavor attained through improvements in the consciousness of citizens and communal work. Farming, fish breeding, animal husbandry, literacy education as well as household industrial skills, health care, and hygiene are being conducted under b).

In particular, health care for mothers and children, public hygiene, family planning, fish breeding, poultry farming, sewing and knitting, etc. are being carried out along with literary education for women.

At present, the ADAB (ASSOCIATION OF DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES IN BANGLADESH), formed by the principal NGOs, serves as a coordinator offering information about NGO activity.

NGOs from Japan such as OISCA and SHAPLA NEER have sent capable people as well as financial aid, etc.

(2) The State of OISCA Foundation Activity in Bangladesh

OISCA was established in 1961 with the aims of development cooperation and the promotion of international exchange. It has accepted trainees from abroad since 1963; and from 1967, there have been organized acceptance and instruction primarily in agricultural skills carried out in the training centers set up in central Japan, Toyama Prefecture, Shikoku, Western Japan, and the Kansai region (of Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe). Trainees from the People's Republic of Bangladesh have been accepted at these OISCA centers ever since 1974; and by 1984, their total number had come to 173.

Former Bangladesh trainees now back in their country after study in Japan have made the following strong requests to OISCA.

- a) They would like facilities built so that what they learned about technology and development in Japan can be related to other Bangladesh youths.

b) Since the former trainees are scattered all over Bangladesh, they would like a place where they can exchange information as well as acquire skills and knowledge.

In response to such requests, OISCA started to solicit funding within Japan for the Dhaka Training Center from 1979, and then made various preparations within Bangladesh. In March, 1981, OISCA applied for and was granted recognition as a NGO by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs.

Around that time, it purchased some land in the village of Narashingpur, 42 kilometers northwest of Dhaka. Then in 1981, with the cooperation of volunteer villagers, it established the OISCA TRAINING CENTER BANGLADESH (hereinafter Dhaka Training Center).

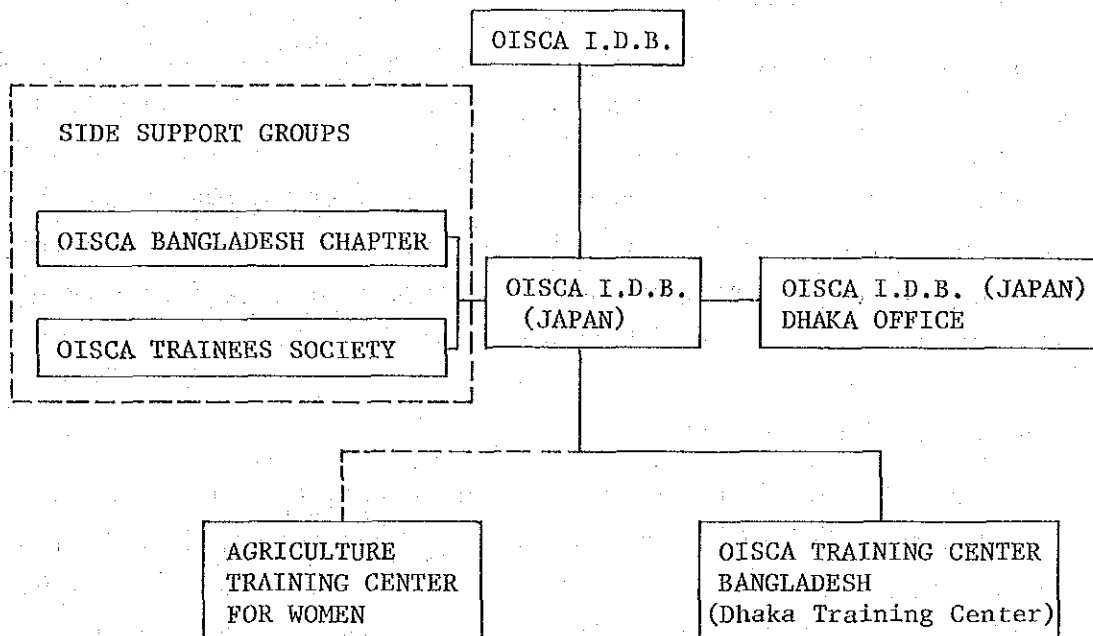
At this Training Center for men, practical training in rice-growing, vegetable care, animal husbandry, fish breeding, and so on is given to 15 men in the year course. Furthermore, through communal living in dormitories as well as by the initiative taken by and the example set by leaders, a spirit of self-help and endeavor, not to mention patriotic feelings, are fostered to develop youth leaders from farming areas. Therefore, this Training Center features large communal rooms (for 8 to 10 persons) rather than private facilities. Moreover, in response to strong requests from neighboring villages, the Center is now accepting commuting trainees.

Since its opening in 1981, the Center has managed so far to produce 87 trainees, 20 of whom are now in Japan. Another 10 are active in foreign countries, including Japan, while 28 are working in the People's Republic of Bangladesh as leaders in agricultural region and/or in the Shawnirvor (regeneration of self-reliance) movement which stresses solving problems independently through cooperating with each other. Twelve more carry out demonstration activities on their own land, while the remaining 17 work in the private sector, and so on.

Moreover, two women have been undergoing leadership training at the OISCA CENTRAL JAPAN TRAINING CENTER, and another four have been accepted from 1984 at the Dhaka Training Center in the People's

Republic of Bangladesh as the initial step in developing women.

At present OISCA, in addition to its Dhaka Training Center has also opened a DHAKA OFFICE in response to a request from the Ministry of Agriculture. The DHAKA OFFICE makes negotiations with other related ministries, and it has, given its geographic advantage, become the spot where trainees who have returned from Japan carry out exchange of information about regional development. Moreover, the OISCA TRAINEES SOCIETY, composed of those who have returned from study at the OISCA Training Center in Japan, and the OISCA BANGLADESH CHAPTER, composed of notable citizens of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, exist as groups giving side support to OISCA activities.



2-4 The Particulars and Substance of Request

2-4-1 The Particulars of Request

The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh has highly evaluated the results of the Dhaka Training Center for men, which OISCA runs with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture to foster male farming leaders. Thus, the government has come to request OISCA to establish a similar training center for women to develop female leaders.

After examining this request, both sides agreed to cooperate fully, with OISCA running the Center. Then in 1984, the Bangladesh government requested the Japanese government for grant aid for equipment like the facilities and equipment needed for the establishment of the Center.

2-4-2 Purpose of the Request

The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh regards the role of women in society with considerable importance. Thus, it wants OISCA to cooperate with the development of leaders among agricultural women from all over the country as well as in making changes in the consciousness of women in areas surrounding the Center. The government is further trying to foster the spirit of self-help and endeavor as well as to improve and raise living conditions.

2-4-3 Substance of the Request

The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs' original request dealt with the one year training program for 20 women, who have potential to be rural leaders, selected throughout the country and the facilities, equipment, and machinery needed for it. At the time preliminary preparation for basic study was being prepared and deliberated over, there was a strong demand to OISCA from the residents of the Savar region to accept local citizens at the Training Center. OISCA thereby propose to set up a short course for 30 women from the Savar area in addition to the 20 person long-term course, as long as grant aid can be obtained from the Japanese government.

Moreover, while the study was being undertaken in the region, the Ministry asked the basic design study team to raise the number of trainees in the long-term course from 20 to 50. This latter figure apparently fit

in better with other plans that were being instituted by the Ministry - not to mention the fact that the Ministry is very enthusiastic about training women. However after deliberations on this request, with consideration given to OISCA's training policy and methods as well as to the scale of centers it runs in other countries, the Ministry reached its final request for a training plan for 20 people in the long-term course, and 30 in the short-term course, with the latter to be offered ten times during the first year.

1) Training Center

Instructors' & Administrators' Room
Lecture Room & Training Rooms
Lodging Rooms
Common Area (Dining, Hall, Toilet, etc.)

2) Additional Buildings & Facilities

Maintenance Shop & Work Shop
Livestock & Granary (Barns, Poultry House, Granary, etc.)
Hatchery
Cement Pond
Well

3) Equipment & Machinery

Chapter 3. Content of the Project

3-1 Purpose of the Project

The goal of the program at the said Women's Training Center lies in raising consciousness toward improvements in life as well as in the attainment of basic knowledge and skills in order to gain a foothold toward social and economic development along with more participation, self-help and endeavor among women. Its special principal goals are:

- (1) Acquisition of skills directly linked to cash income
- (2) Improvements in life
- (3) Improvements in the health and hygienic environment
- (4) Acquiring effective agricultural skills

3-2 An Examination of the Request

After being requested by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs to increase the number of trainees, OISCA indicated its intention to accept as many as are possible within the framework of its own training plan and method. Moreover, there was a strong request by local residents for OISCA to open its doors to women of the region, too. After considering this on the basis of its own policy and administration plans, OISCA passed fair judgment on accepting a total of 50 trainees, 20 for the long-term course, and 30 for the short-term.

As originally planned, the 20-person long-term course will aim to develop women agricultural leaders, while the 30-person short-term course will be principally geared to train women from the Savar region around the Center site toward reforms in consciousness to raise and improve their living standards.

Although the short-term course is only one week long, its content is well defined. In addition, it is divided into four courses, allowing students to take others once she has completed the first course of her choice. Moreover, there are plans to increase the number of times the course is offered annually after ten times in the initial year. Thus, even in the first year alone, at least 300 people should have completed the short-term course.

Moreover, the substance of the long-term training and management will be in accord with basic OISCA training policy and methods. The short-term management and training were designed in response to some changes in OISCA's original plan that had been requested by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs.

3-3. Outline of the Project

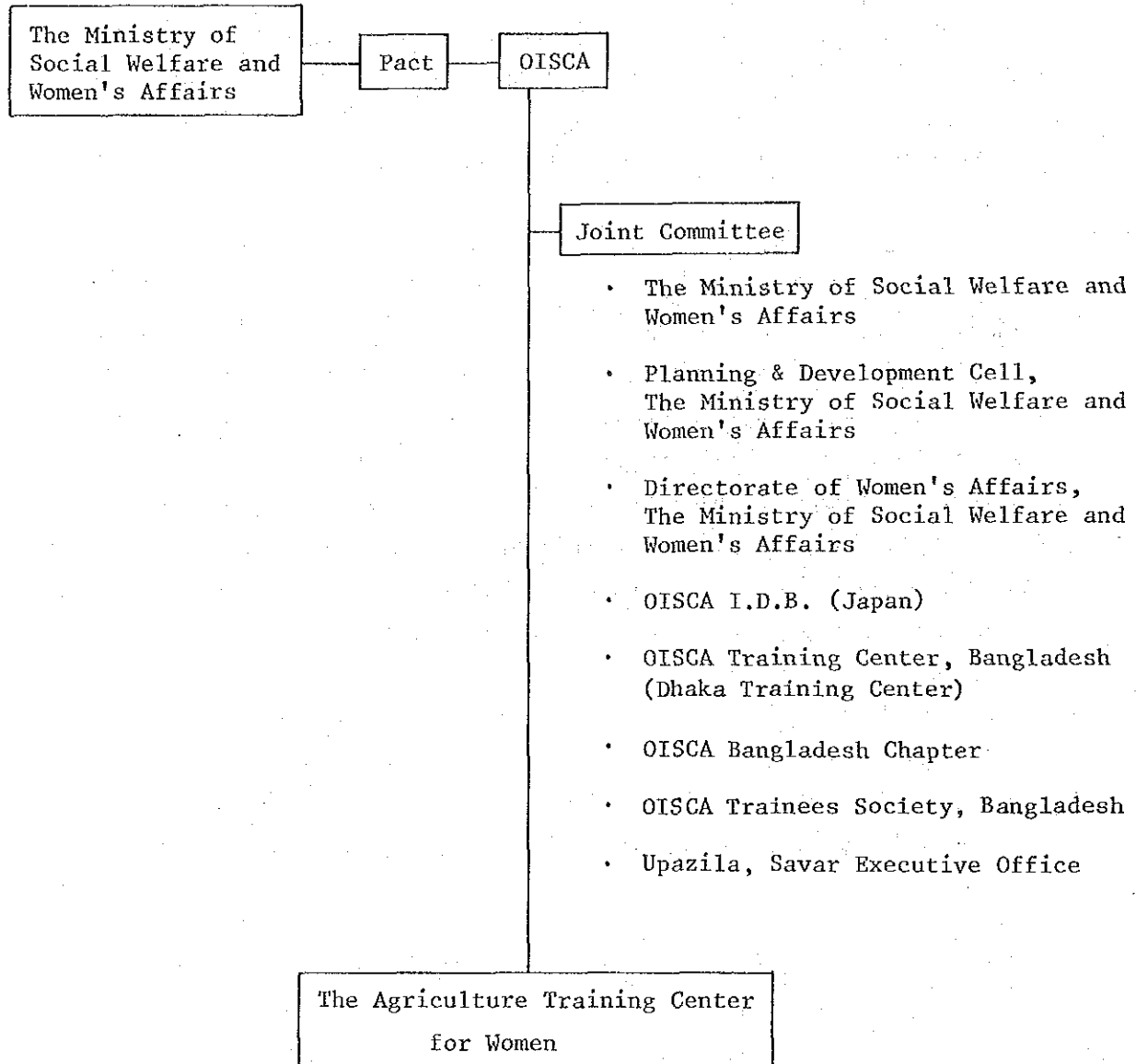
3-3-1 Executing Organization, Administrative System

The Executing Organization of this project lies significantly in the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs. Nevertheless, after establishment, the Center will be managed by OISCA according to an agreement reached between the Ministry and OISCA.

A joint committee would be composed of representatives of the Chief Secretariat of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, Planning Development Cell of The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs Directorate of Women's Affairs of The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, the President of OISCA I.D.B. (JAPAN), representatives of the OISCA TRAINING CENTER BANGLADESH (Dhaka Training Center), as well as from the OISCA TRAINEES SOCIETY, BANGLADESH, and the UPAZILA SAVAR EXECUTIVE OFFICE. This committee is supposed to give appropriate advice concerning the management of the Center. It is also scheduled to cooperate in the recruitment of trainees, and be able to make adjustments should any troubles arise.

There are plans to make the pact before the Exchange of Notes is concluded between the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs and OISCA. The operational methods of the joint committee are also scheduled in the plans.

ORGANIZATION CHART
OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES



3-3-2 Training Plan

1) Training Course

Two courses of training to be offered. One long-term given for one year (from July 1st to June 30th in the following year), and a short-term course of one week to be offered 10-15 times a year.

2) Purpose of the Courses

The long-term course aims to create women leaders for agricultural regions from its 20 trainees.

The short-term course aims to have its 30 trainees acquire simple knowledge and skills as well as to reform their consciousness, and improve their standards of living.

3) Qualifications

Single, divorced, or widowed women between 18 and 25 years old, with at least 10 years of schooling for trainees in the long-term course.

The short-term course will be offered to farming women from the surrounding Savar region.

4) Curriculum

The curriculum will consist of training by OISCA, the body instituting this plan.

Long-term course: agriculture, animal husbandry, fish breeding, house-making (sewing, knitting, cooking, handicrafts, health and hygiene), general education (history, regional development, arithmetic, family planning etc.)

Short-term course: Four choices from the following combined with general education:

- a) rice planting and administration
- b) vegetable growing and care
- c) sewing
- d) knitting

Moreover, the courses aim to awaken the spirit of mutual aid and initiative, etc. through communal living.

5) Training Method

Both the long-term and short-term courses will be offered under a dormitory system. The trainees in the long-term and short-term courses will live respectively for one year or one week in their Lodging Rooms.

6) Recruitment Method

Trainees for the long-term course will be recruited from all over the nation.

- a) The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, the joint committee, and OISCA I.D.B. (JAPAN) will make public appeals.
- b) Regional government bodies and private women's groups will be asked to cooperate.
- c) Recommendations will be made by the OISCA General Bureau for Bangladesh, and the OISCA TRAINEES SOCIETY BANGLADESH.
- d) Distribution of pamphlets (in Bengali)
- e) Training dissemination activity such as slides, picture shows, and other tours using visual and/or auditory perception
Public relations activities that also explain the substance of the training.

Trainees for the short-term course will be recruited locally in savar region.

- a) Public relations in the surrounding areas
- b) Requesting cooperation from the Savar government offices
- c) Recommendations from representatives of the local residents of the region

3-3-3 Overall Conditions of the Project Site

(1) Outlook for the Scheduled Construction Site

1) Conditions of the Scheduled Construction Site

The scheduled construction site is located about 42 kilometers northwest of Dhaka, in the Narashingpur village of the Savar sub-prefecture.

The site of the OISCA TRAINING CENTER BANGLADESH (Men's Training Center) currently administered and operated by OISCA consists of 12 hectares, including farm land, of which four hectares belong to the existing Center and eight are rented.

Approximately one hectare from the aforementioned grounds has been secured as the plot to be occupied by this Women's Training Center project.

A one-story brick building for Dhaka Training Center has already been constructed next to the site scheduled for this project. The training and lodging sections of the men's center are located to the east and west, and along the eastern side are the sections for storage, the granary and the barn. But since the present training and lodging facilities are cramped, the granary is being used for women's dorm rooms, classrooms, and men's lodging quarters. At present, four women are in training in addition to the 15 male trainees at the Center.

2) The Nature of the Soil

According to materials, the Savar region where the site of the Center lies is composed of red-brown terrace soil. This soil features an appropriate level of drainage and strong acidity. Moreover, the surface layer (between 0 to 1 mm.) is composed of very compact clay, while the lower level consists of mottled clay.

3) Subterranean Water Level

The Savar region is about 7.62 meters above sea level. According to well measurements, the highest subterranean water level in this region has gone as far as 7.11 m in February, and has marked a low of 2.06 m in September.

(2) Equipment within the Infrastructure

1) Road Conditions

If one goes about 32 kilometers northwest on the (asphalt) Dhaka Aricha Road, then turns right for about 9.3 kilometers on the brick road, and finally turns left to travel less than 0.5 kilometers on an unpaved road, the site for our OISCA Training Center Bangladesh project can be found on the right. About 200 meters of unpaved road remain within the brick road, but at present that section is being paved with brick.

Moreover, the unpaved road going from the brick road to the OISCA Training Center is land belonging to the OISCA Training Center and neighboring farmers. That means it is a private road, which will present no problems to our plan. Buses run along the DHAKA ARICHA ROAD, but the only means of transportation for the approximately ten kilometers from the project site to it consists of rikishaws.

2) Fuel

Natural gas is produced in Bangladesh, and piped to Dhaka. However no gas pipes have been laid in the area surrounding the project site. Propane gas can be purchased in Dhaka, but there is a shortage of propane gas cylinders. OISCA's earlier request for such cylinders has yet to be fulfilled. At present, brushwood and kerosene are used for cooking at the men's training center; but they are not cheap, either.

Furthermore, since the temperature may drop down to around 10°C in the winter, the installation of hot water and the like must be considered at the men's center for baths and/or showers during this season.

3) Electricity, Telephone, Water and Sewage

Electric lines were the only special construction considered for this project. At present 11,000 volts of high pressure electricity have been wired at the men's training center, and there is no problem in using it.

Nevertheless, the electric transmission control is poor, and it frequently gives rise to black-outs and voltage fluctuations.

There are no plans to lay telephone lines to the Center. A sufficient supply of water can be secured through a newly dug well about 100 m. below ground.

There are plans to use waste and drainage water for fertilizer.

3-3-4 Administrative Plans

(1) Operative Administration

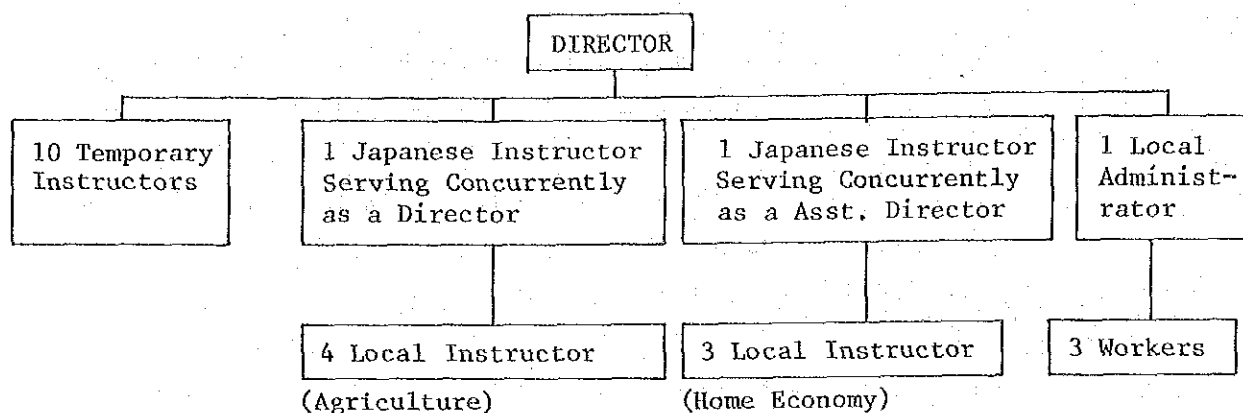
The Ministry of Social Welfare and Womens Affairs holds significant responsibility in the administration of this Center. But, as will specifically be written into the pact to be exchanged between the Ministry and OISCA, OISCA will carry out the operative administration of this Center.

OISCA is already running on adjacent ground Dhaka Training Center for men, where four women also happen to be studying at present. OISCA will manage the planned center for women on the basis of its experience with the men's center. Furthermore, the selection of instructors for the Center is already underway at OISCA. In fact, over one half of the staff has already been chosen.

(2) Human Placement

The staff to run the Center will consist of nine instructors including a Japanese director, a Japanese assistant director, and a Bangladesh Administrator, ten temporary instructors (both Japanese and Bangladesh), and three workers. Five of the instructors,

including the Japanese, will be in charge of agricultural matters, and the remaining four will handle matters related to improving life. The temporary instruction staff will be composed of volunteers who give training in specialized fields. Organization of this center is as follows:



(3) Training Budget

OISCA has budgeted 9,745,400 yen annually as operation and administration costs for this center.

Almost all of the Center's income will come from money sent by OISCA I.D.B. in Japan.

3-3-5 About the Facilities and Training Equipment

(1) Preliminary Conditions

1) Staff Placement

- 10 Regular Staff members: one Japanese Director, one Japanese vice-director, one (Bangladesh) manager, seven (Bangladesh) instructors, three (Bangladesh) workers
- Ten temporary instructors (with a maximum of six gathered at one time)
- Trainees for the long-term course: 20
- Trainees for the short-term course: 30 (at 10 to 15 times/a year)

The persons listed above will carry out training while living in communal dormitories.

2) Grades of Facilities

Since the substance of instruction at the Training Center is to be for practical application, there will be suitable corresponding grades of facilities. Moreover the grades at the Dhaka Training Center next door will be used as reference for making those grades.

(2) Outline of Facilities

As a result of analysis conducted in Japan about items confirmed at the site in Bangladesh and in conformance with the preliminary conditions, the following facilities have been deemed necessary:

1) Training Center Section

- a) Administrative Section: To be composed of a director's office, Administrators' & instructors' room and Meeting room. The Meeting room will be used in a number of ways.
- b) Training Section: This will be composed of one lecture room and two training rooms, that can hold up to 30 of the long-term and short-term trainees at a time.
- c) Lodging Section: This facility is absolutely necessary to the Training Center. It will serve as a place of training, which will include instruction in disciplined life via communal living. The lodging facilities will consist of the trainees' block and the instructors' block, and will be, for security reasons, located on the first floor.

2) Auxiliary Buildings and/or Facilities

A barn, poultry house, Maintenance Shop & Workshop, Live-stock & Granary (Barns, Poultry House, Granary, etc.) pond, and well. About eight hectares of farm land lie behind the Center site; these auxiliary buildings and facilities together will form spots for practical training.

(3) Training Equipment

The training resource equipment can be roughly divided into the three following types:

- 1) Equipment Machinery for training materials: typewriters, printer
- 2) Equipment & Machinery for training: first aid kit, slide's projector, sewing machine, knitting machine, tractor, power tiller, small power tiller, mounted cutter, rice milling unit, power thresher, power sprayer, handy sprayer, trawl net net (3 m/m, 20 m/m), mixer, handcart, wheel barrow
- 3) Supporting Equipment & Machinery for training: refrigerators, portable pump, egg incubator, tanks, arc welder, truck, motor-cycle, pick-up

The training support equipment in particular is secondary, since it will be used for the transportation of people and things for training. Yet all is important for efficient training as well as in the attainment of new knowledge.

Chapter 4: Basic Design

4-1 Design Plan

A fundamental design plan for this basic design for the project was made in consideration of various conditions as well as the climate in the People's Republic of Bangladesh not to mention the circumstances of the site. Furthermore, since this facility is to be used as a training center and dormitory of the non-governmental organization (NGO) known as OISCA, care has been taken to make it into a facility that will easily and readily be accepted by the local residents.

- (1) Consideration is being given to the natural environment of the site, the surrounding environment, the landscape, etc. Moreover, adequate consideration has been given to the divisions and links with the existing men's training center.
- (2) The scale of the facilities and the auxiliary equipment will be covered sufficiently by the OISCA management staff and operational costs.
- (3) The facilities will be easy to maintain and administer. Experience with the existing training center for men will be applied to keep down maintenance and running costs.
- (4) It will be a facility where instructors and trainees can safely and sufficiently carry out training activity through communal living.
- (5) A functional plan for the facilities has been drawn up based around the details of the training and the scale of the persons involved (16 instructors maximum at a time, 20 long-term trainees, and 30 short-term trainees).
- (6) Considerations were given to religious customs when the plan was drawn up.
- (7) A simplification of the line of motion has been planned to avoid mistakes in moving instructors and trainees, and ensure smooth transferring.

- (8) Local methods will be adopted for the construction materials and the actual building itself.

4-2 Examination of the Design Condition

The design plan has been drawn up after sufficient examination of the following points:

4-2-1 Natural and/or Geographic Conditions

- 1) The winter temperature in Bangladesh is around 10°C, and in summer around 35°C. Since there is a concentration of heavy rain during the monsoon season from June to October, consideration must be given to matters like airing, ventilation, the disposition of building, and waterproofing.
- 2) A design fitting the laterite is necessary.

4-2-2 Design Standards

The following laws, regulations and standards are to be used in the design:

- 1) Bangladesh regulations and standards
 - a) BUILDING ACT
 - b) ARCHITECTS RULE
 - c) BDS (BANGLADESH STANDARD)
- 2) Others
 - a) JIS (Japanese Industrial Standard)
 - b) HASS (Heating, Air-conditioning, and Sanitary Standard)
 - c) JSWAS (Japan Sewage Works Association Standard)
 - d) JEM (The Standard of Japan Electrical Manufacturers Association)
 - e) JEAC (Japan Electric Association Code)
 - f) JASS (Japan Architectural Standard Specification)

4-2-3 Confirmation Requests

In Bangladesh, the documents necessary for buildings four stories or lower are filed with the related organs under the name of the owner

of the construction; and application from a qualified architect is not necessary.

4-2-4 Layout and Scale of the Facilities

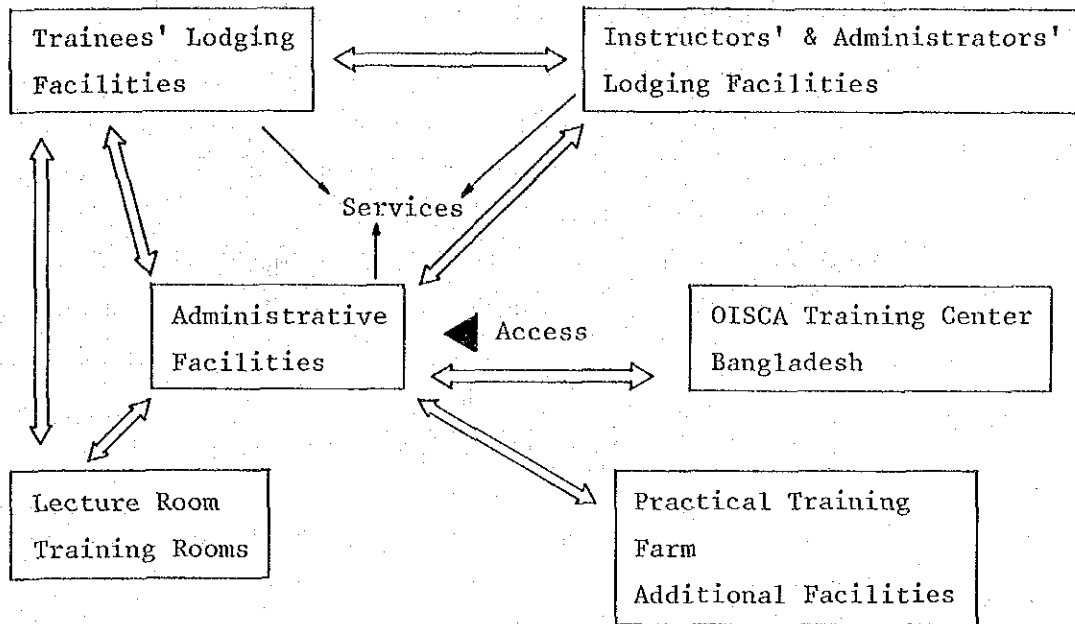
This project is aimed at giving practical training through communal living. The following have been projected to fulfill the requisites of this goal:

Facility Item	Details of Facility	Room
1. Training Center	Formed from administration, training, and lodging facilities	
a. Administrative Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In accordance with the plans for the workers required, and to carry out direction, administration, and operations, the respective offices of the director, vice-director and manager as well as the instructors' room and a conference room with have multiple uses. ◦ Other common space ◦ A storage room to prevent the theft of machinery 	Director's room Administrators' & Instructors' room Printing Rm. & storage Meeting room Toilet Shower Hall Corridor Stairs
b. Training section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A facility for agricultural women to receive training in necessary general knowledge as well as in practical knowledge and skills concerned with housekeeping, etc. Considerations have been given to the needs of both the long-term and short-term students, and the space for bulletins and displays. Thus, there will be one lecture room capable of holding 30 persons, and two training rooms. Consideration has been given to the placement of desks in the training rooms and lecture room to make them more efficient. ◦ Other communal space 	1 Lecture room 2 Training Rooms Toilet Shower Hall Corridor Stairs
c. Lodging Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The communal living spot for all all trainees in the short-term and long-term courses. ◦ Consideration has been given to the fact that the residents will all be women. 	1 Room for Director 6 Rooms for instructors (2 people/1 room)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The lodging facilities will be divided into those for instructors and those for trainees. Moreover, they made for easy administration of security. ◦ The lodgings for short-term trainees will have a slightly lower per-capita space allotment than those for the long-term trainees. ◦ Incidental facilities such as the dining room, kitchen, and laundry room will be fixed in a way that does not interfere with life in the dormitories. ◦ Other common space 	<p>3 rooms for long-term trainees (7 peoples/1 room)</p> <p>3 room for short-term trainee (10 peoples/ 1 room)</p> <p>Dining kitchen Washing Yard</p> <p>Stairs Corridor Storage</p>
<p>2. Auxiliary Buildings</p> <p>a. Livestock & Granary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barn • Poultry house • Granary <p>b. Maintenance Shop & Workshop</p> <p>c. Hatchery</p> <p>d. Pond</p>	<p>Facilities necessary for carrying out practical training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Facilities outside the training rooms where instruction is given in practical knowledge and skills related to agriculture. ◦ Practical training in the care of 3 cows and 20 goats. ◦ Practical training in the raising of 300 poultry (including 100 adult chickens) ◦ Principally for storing grain ◦ A space where some of the maintenance of agricultural machinery and vehicles is carried out. <p>Practical training in breeding fresh water fish.</p> <p>A cement pond will be built, and seeds and seedlings produced.</p>	

4-2-5 Functional Connections

We have reached the following design plan after considering the administrative operations and educational content of the functions of the aforementioned facilities.



The administrative facilities will be arranged in a position near the entrance to facilitate the management of the entire structure. They also happen to be located near the approach road to the Dhaka Training Center to facilitate communications between the two centers. The training rooms can be used for both lectures and practical drills; they have been positioned so that there can be easy contact with the administrative facilities and auxiliary training facilities. The lodging facilities are composed of space for both instructors and trainees. The security of the lodging facilities for trainees should be particularly easy to maintain. The auxiliary structures have all been positioned according to their own functions and the utilization of the site. The barn, poultry house, storage house, etc. will all be constructed along similar existing facilities. The hatchery and cement pond will be constructed next to the existing cement pond.

4-2-6 Outline of the Facilities

The Basic Criterion of the Scale Calculation

The scale of the various rooms necessary in the training center to be operated by OISCA were decided after sufficient consultations between both parties involved as well as in consideration of the precedents of the men's training center and other OISCA facilities. Thus, the space standards for each room have been established to meet actual circumstances.

1. Outline of each room

a) Administration

The various management rooms conform with to those in the existing Dhaka Training Center. Space has been set aside in the instructors' room for a press to print up materials. The conference room can be used in diverse ways, and it has enough space for the entire teaching staff (of 16) to hold consultations.

Room	Size (m ² x Nos of Person)	Floor Area (m ²)		Remarks
		Requested	Designed	
1. Directors' Room	18 x 1	18	18	One private room to be needed for meetings
2. Administrators' & Instructors' Room	5 x 15	75	85	9 Permanent and 6 temporary staff members
3. Meeting Room	1.5 x 16	24	22	Space for all 16 staff members, with some shelves for books
4. Common space			75	Hall, Corridor, Stairs, Toilet, Shower Room and Storage space
Total Floor Area :			200	

b) Training Facilities

Room	Size (m ² x Nos of Person)	Floor Area		Remarks
		Requested	Designed	
1. Lecture Room	2.1 x 30	63	63	Both Lecture Room and Training Rooms to be the same size in order to make them changable.
2. Training Rooms	2.1 x 30 x 2 rooms	126	126	
3. Common Space			171	Storage, Corridor & Hall
Total Floor Area			360	

(Note) The example of the existing OISCA-run Dhaka Training Center has been used for reference in calculating the space for the training and class rooms at this planned Center. Three rooms have been made on the same scale as the layout of equipment in rooms where practical drills are to be carried out, as well as on the basis of one desk per two persons in the classrooms. The utilization of space for displays and exhibitions was also factor considered.

c) Lodging Facilities

Room	Size (m ² x Nos of People)	Floor Area	Remarks
1. Lodging for Train trainees	4.5 x 7 x 3 rooms	94.5	(long-term trainees) 7 trainee-room x 3 rooms = 21
	3 x 30 x 3 rooms	90	(short-term trainees) 10 trainee-room x 3 rooms = 30
2. Lodging for Instructors	10 x 2 x 7 rooms	140	2 instructor-room x 6 rooms = 12 1 instructor-room x 1 room = 1
3. Dining	1.5 x 46	69	Seating capacity to be 48. 2-shift-service and to be considered as a large meeting room.
4. Kitchen	69 x 2	34.5	dining x 0.5
5. Workers' room		25	for 3 workers
6. Common space		100	Toilet, Shower Room Corridor and Storage
Total Floor Area		660	

The Lodging Rooms for trainees will be divided into those for short-term and long-term students, with the rooms for the latter being a slight bit more spacious. The short-term and long-term trainees will get to use the dining room in two shifts, with a maximum of 30 students in each. A total of 46 seats will be made available in order to accommodate the instructors as well.

d) Auxiliary Facilities

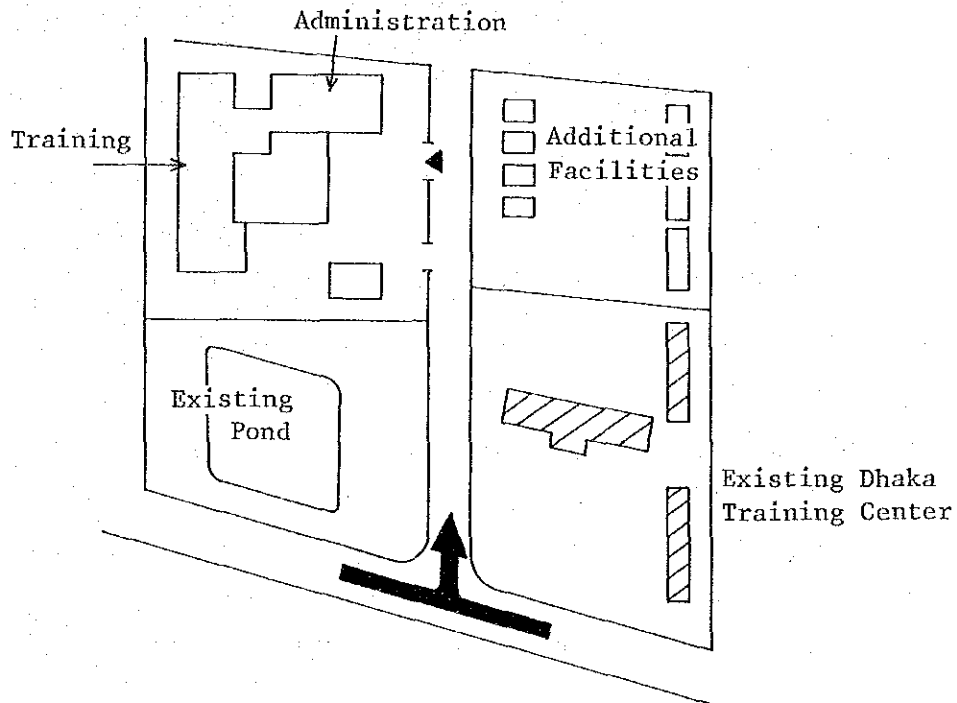
Room	Contents of facilities	Floor area		Remarks
		required	Designed	
1. Livestock				
• Barn	3 cattle & 20 goats	100	100	Add storage space for tools
• Poultry House	300 fowl 35m ² /100 fowls x 3	125	126	Add storage space and workshop
• Granary		84	84	To be protected from mice, some shelves to be installed (w = 1.2m)
2. Maintenance shop & workshop	nearly 10 m ² area for maintenance work and storage for tools.	54	54	Add storage space for tools
3. Hatchery	production of seeding and fish breeding	70	72	Add storage space for tools
Total Floor Area			436	

All storage space and necessary storehousing will be laid out and designed in consideration of how similar facilities at the Dhaka Training Center are being used.

4-3 Basic Plan

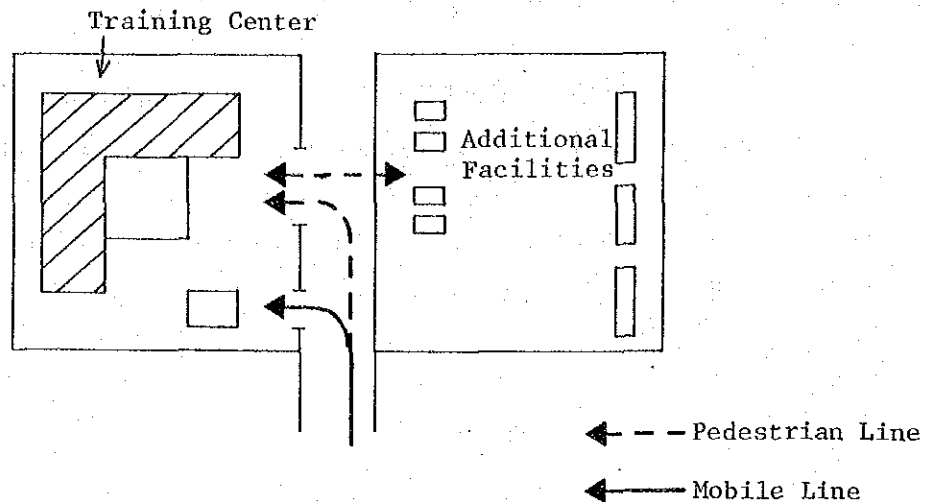
4-3-1 Plan of the Site and its Arrangement

The project site lies in the village of Narashingpur, 42 kilometers northwest of Dhaka. The layout of the site has been partitioned from the men's training center. Thus, the plan for its arrangement tries to meet with the functions of the whole as well as with the way the present facilities are used.



1) Mobile Line Plan

The administrative room will be located in a position most easy to approach the Dhaka Training Center from the outside. Other central facilities such as the administration room will also be within easy reach. Lecture and Training rooms will be located on the northwest side with the front yard lying between to keep out the potential noise coming from the auxiliary facilities.



4-3-2 Architectural Planning

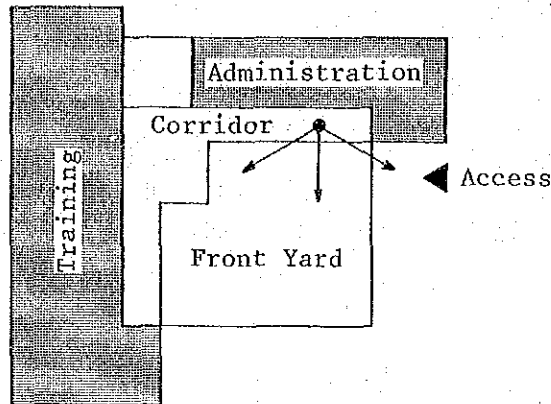
The concept behind the plan and design is as follows:

- a) A plan for training facilities sufficiently fitting the needs of the curriculum to be offered at the training center.
- b) A front yard will be established as a central space linking the entire training center.
- c) The front yard can be employed as a community spot gathering local citizens for various public activity in addition to being a dry area convenient for threshing operations.
- d) It has been planned functionally to maintain a balance with the existing Dhaka Training Center.
- e) In principle, the finished materials for this project will consist of those in general use in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The materials will also be easy to repair and administer.
- f) The plan pays adequate attention to artificial and natural ventilation in view of certain climate factors such as the long rainy season and the differences between the temperatures in summer and winter.

(1) Floor Planning

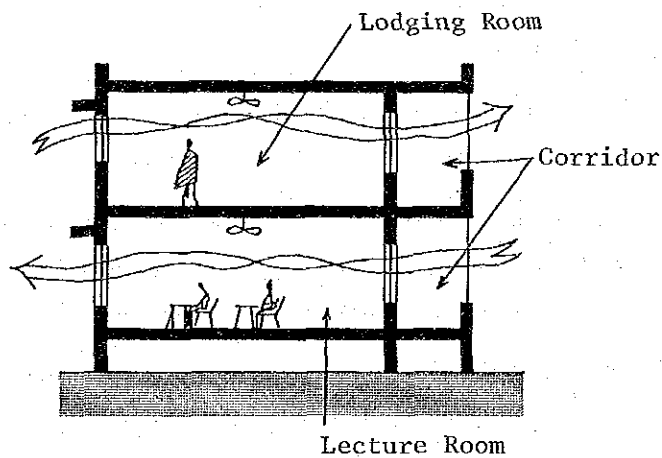
One feature of the composition of the planned structure is that its administration facilities and trainee facilities are divided into an L-shape centered around the corridor. It also features a front yard positioned between the exterior corridors. Since it allows easy movement from each facility as well as grasps human motion, the L-shaped structure has administrative advantages.

Moreover, open corridors will be established between the facilities and front yard to create effective ventilation in the rainy season. The lodging rooms of the administration facility and training facility will be rendered the mobile lines short and compact; they will be built on the upper floor of each facility for reasons of security and safety.



(2) Segment Planning

To create good ventilation, the ceilings will be high at 3.5 meters. It is necessary to have some extra space, so that a draught will not stay in the rooms. Moreover, the floor of the first story will be high to give it drainage and cut down on humidity during the rainy season.



(3) Finish

The principal finishing materials are as follows:

Exterior finish: Roof --- Reinforced concrete
Wall --- brick
Fittings (Doors and windows) ---- Steel

Interior finish:

Room	Floor	Wall	Ceiling
Director's Room	Terrazzo Tile	Mortar A.E.P. on Brick	Mortar A.E.P.
Instructors' & Administrators' Room	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Meeting Room	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Lecture Room & Training Rooms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Lodging Rooms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Dining Room	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Kitchen	Cast-in-Terrazzo	Ditto	Ditto
Shower & Toilet	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

(4) Structure Plan

1) Basic Plan

- a) A structure and architecture fitting the scale, form, and goals for the utilization of the building.
- b) The building will be done according to an architectural method common in the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and under Japanese technical supervision.
- c) The materials in principle will be those readily available in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Efforts will be made not only to maintain a certain technological level, but also to keep down construction costs.

d) The structure will be made durable.

2) Design Load

JIS and BSI standards will be used for the design load. Moreover, considerations will be given to the practical design concerning other rooms or in the case of changes in the items listed below:

a) Fixed Load

- i) Reinforced-concrete 2,400 kg/m³
- ii) Concrete 2,300 kg/m³
- iii) Brick 2,200 kg/m³
- iv) Other finishing materials will be established at the practical planning stage.

b) Carrying Load

- i) Lecture room, training rooms 306 kg/m²
- ii) Hall 510 kg/m²
- iii) Administrators' and Instructors' room 357 kg/m²
- iv) Storage 500 kg/m²
- v) Dining room 204 kg/m²
- vi) Kitchen 350 kg/m²
- vii) Lodging rooms 204 kg/m²
- viii) Toilets 204 kg/m²
- ix) Corridor 408 kg/m²
- x) Maintenance shop and Workshop 510 kg/m²

c) Wind load

The standards of the Japan Architecture Society have been used for reference as follows for the wind load:

Height of building h (m)	Standard Velocity Pressure q ₀ (kg/m ²)
0 - 10	120 E
10 - 30	120 E + 8 (h - 10)

Here E is an environment coefficient. E = 1.1 has been made in consideration of the influences that could be rendered by cyclones.

The velocity pressure for the design will be:

$$q = q_0 \times Z \times L \times I$$

Z: regional coefficient
Z = 1.2

L: Surface coefficient

I: Service coefficient

I = 1.0

The size of the design load will be:

$$P = C \times q \times A$$

C: Wind velocity coefficient

a: Velocity pressure for the design (kg/m²)

A: Building Approach Measurements (m²)

3) Fundamental Structure

The surface layer of the environs of the site is composed of a brown laterite. Much can be expected about the surface durability considering the basic sketch of existing neighboring buildings. The bearing power of soil has been established in consideration of the way the subterranean water level increases during the rainy season.

The aforementioned make for the direct foundation, and the bearing power of soil is at 10 t/m². However if the ground durability has been affirmed through loading tests at the time of execution of the plan, it will be redesigned at that value.

4) Upper Structure

Body: Reinforced-concrete frame construction

Floor: Reinforced-concrete construction

Wall : Brick piles

Roof : Reinforced-concrete construction; Some of the roofing for auxiliary sections will be wooden, galvanized iron, and/or shingled.

5) Construction Materials

a) Concrete: FC = 180 kg/cm (JIS standards)

b) Cement : Ordinary Portland cement (JIS standards)

c) Reinforced-concrete: SR 24 or the equivalent (JIS standards)

d) Brick: 10 holes brick and common brick

(5) Mechanical and Electrical Planning

1) Basic Policy

We have worked according to the following measures in planning the equipment for this project:

- a) We will consider such things as the natural conditions of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as well as of the project site, and also various common local customs before we draw up a plan for suitable Mechanical and Electrical Planning.
- b) We plan to simplify running operations, facilitate maintenance administration, and keep running costs low. Moreover, for maintenance purposes the water supply and drainage pipes will be of the exposed type.
- c) In consideration of possible replacements and repairs in the future, we will primarily use standard types of machinery and tools that are easy to get ahold of.

2) Water Supply Plan

Water will be supplied through the force of gravity. The water source will be a well (about 100 m. deep) newly dug in the scheduled project site. Once water is sent by well pump directly up to the elevated tank set up on the roof, the force of gravity will administer the water to the water supplying locations.

a) The Computation of the Water Supply Quantity

$$Q_d = N \times q_e$$

Q_d : amount of water supplied per day (l/day)

N : Staff of the project (persons)

q_e : Amount of water per person per day (l/day.person)

$$AT = Q_d - T$$

QT : amount of water per hour (l/day)

T : Time used (H)

	N	qe	Qd	T	QT
Trainee	50	120	6,000	8	750
Staff	10	120	1,200	8	150
Total	-	-	7,200	-	900

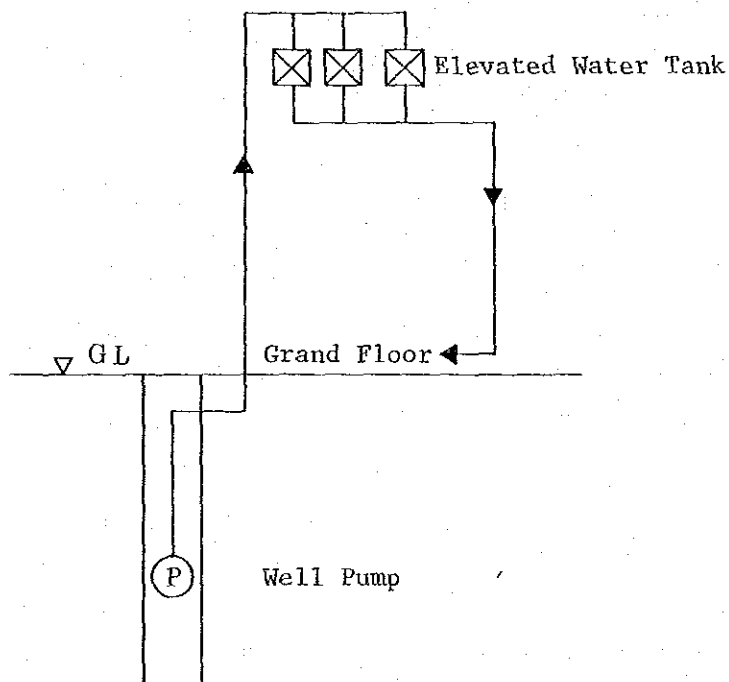
The total amount of water supplied per day comes to 7,200 liters; 900 liters are supplied per hour. The greatest amount of water supplied per hour comes to 1,800 liters by calculating the peak load as double.

3) Elevated Water Tank Plan

The elevated water tank will have half of the water supplied per day.

$$VH = QD \times 1/2 \quad VH: \text{ amount held in elevated water tank (1)}$$

Since this comes to 3,600 liters, three elevated water tanks should be multiplied by 1,500 liters. Thus, for this reason, there will be one well pump automatically operating from the level of water in the elevated tank.



4) Drainage Plan

The interior drainage of dirty and waste water will be operated by a tributary system. There are plans to use the waste water for fertilizer after it is treated in a purification tank. Drainage water will be released in the pond on the grounds of the Center site after similar treatment in a purification tank. Purification tanks will be set up for both waters and drainage water.

a) Calculation of the Amount of Drainage water

80% of the water supplied per day (Qd)

Students: $50 \times 120 \text{ liters/day.people} \times 0.8 = 4,800 \text{ liters}$

Staff : $10 \times 120 \text{ liters/day.people} \times 0.8 = 960 \text{ liters}$

$4,760 \text{ liters/} - 5\text{m}^2/\text{a day}$

Thus, there should be 5m^2 of drainage water per day.

5) Plan for the Hot Water Supply

The hot water in the facility will be supplied by a local method. Instantaneous hot water equipment will be installed in the shower rooms, laundry room, and kitchen to supply hot water. the heating source will be electricity.

6) Ventilation Plan

Each room will be naturally ventilated, while roof fans will improve the circulation of air.

7) Electrical System

a) Load Capacity

The load capacity for the equipments is estimated as follows:

Table Calculation conditions

No.	Equipment Item	Item	Equipment Capacity	
			Installed Room Names	w/m ²
1	Ceiling Fan, Light & Socket Outlet		Lecture & Training Rooms	40
2	Ditto		Director's Room and Administrators' & Instructors' Room	35
3	Ditto		Lodging Rooms	30
4	Ditto		Maintenance Shop & Workshop	30
5	Ditto		Barns & Poultry House of Livestock & Granary	10
6	Ditto		Granary of Livestock & Granary	10
7	Pump for Well			-

Format:

$$\text{Load Capacity} = \text{Area} \times \text{Equipment Capacity} \times 1/\text{Factor} \times 1/\text{Efficiency Rate} \times \text{Demand Rate}$$

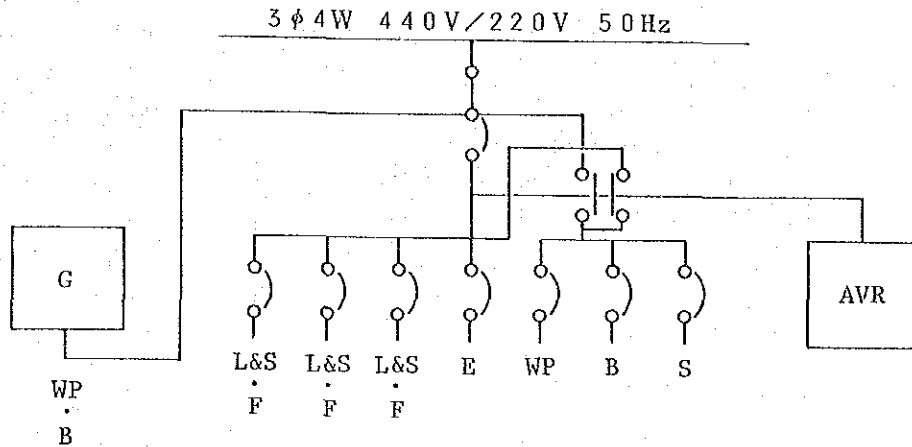
on the basic of Table the load capacity of the respective center are calculated as follows:

Table Load Capacity

No.	Equipment Item	Area (m ²)	1/Factor	1/Efficiency Rate	Demand Rate	Load Capacity (KW)
1	Ceiling Fan, Light & Outlet	589	1/0.9	1/1	0.7	18.3
2	Ditto	235	1/0.9	1/1	0.7	6.4
3	Ditto	502	1/0.9	1/1	0.8	13.4
4	Ditto	54	1/0.9	1/1	0.6	1.1
5	Ditto	234	1/0.9	1/1	0.6	1.6
6	Ditto	96	1/0.9	1/1	0.6	0.6
7	Pump for Well	11.2KW	1/0.7	1/0.8	0.4	8.0
Total						49.4

b) Electric Receiving Equipment

A 3-phase 4-line 400 V/230 Hz will be drawn from the existing Dhaka Training Center through a retractable post to the entire planned structure.

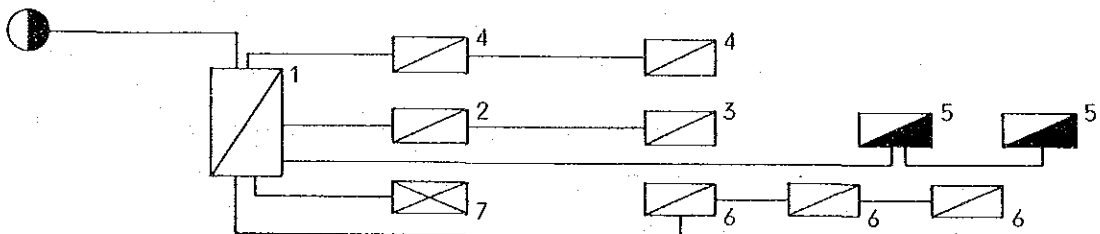


Electricity Distribution Diagram

- where:
- G: Generator
 - WP: Well Pump
 - L&S: Light & Socket Outlet
 - F: Ceiling Fan
 - E: Equipment
 - B: Burglarproof Light
 - S: Spare
 - AVR: Automatic Voltage Regulator

c) Main-line equipment

The main-line wiring from the receiver plate provides wiring to each distributor and power plate through wiring in pipes and cable wiring, etc.



1. Receiver plate
2. Administrative facilities
3. Lecture room & Training rooms
4. Lodging rooms
5. Training instrumental plate
6. Auxiliary wings to equipment spot
7. Power operations plate

- Electric light distributor plate
- Training equipment plate
- Power operations plate
- Retractable post

Systematic chart of the main-line

The maximum capacity from the main-line voltage is as below:

under 200 m, under 5% over 200 m, over 6%

d) Electric Light and Outlet Equipment

The lighting will primarily be fluorescent.

Room	Illuminance (LX)
Administrators' & Instructors' Room	300
Lecture Room	300
Training Rooms	300
Common Space	150
Lodging Rooms	50 - 100
Dining Room	300
Kitchen	300

The outlets will take the form of Bangladesh standards. They will be installed that the proper places, and have guaranteed installation when necessary.

The voltage will generally be 220 V. However small converters will be installed at each distributor for practice equipment requiring 100 V. Thus, 100 V can also be provided. The outlets for 100 V will be of Japanese industrial standards.

e) Power Equipment

The well pumps (one x 3.7 kw, one x 7.5 kw) will supply the power source.

f) Broadcasting Equipment

Amplifiers will be set up in the administrative rooms to make broadcasts to outdoor areas. However the amplifiers and speakers themselves are planned as plant equipment. Furthermore, sirens may be run at times of emergency.

g) Lightning Arresting Equipment

A lightning rod will be installed on the uppermost part of the building to prevent accidents caused by lightning striking. Conducting wire will be grafted into the ground connection set up in the ground.

h) Electric Generating Equipment

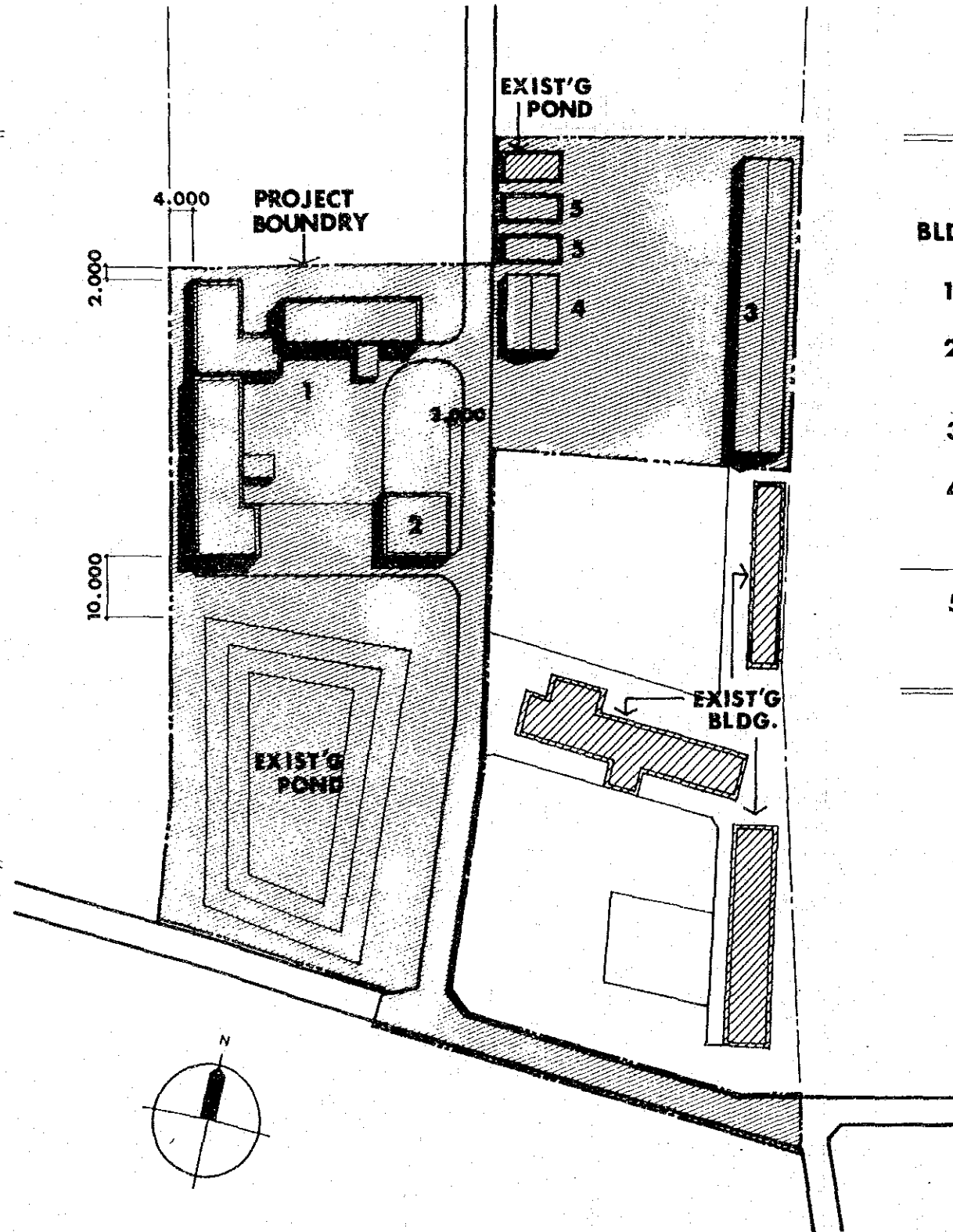
This will provide in emergencies a power source of the absolute minimum load capacity to the well pumps, crime-prevention lighting, air pumps, and hatchery equipment, etc.

(6) Plan for Construction Materials

It will be possible to supply almost all the construction materials within the People's Republic of Bangladesh. However because gravel must be brought in from the northeast and/or northwest, the transportation costs run high. Therefore, except for parts of the structures, pulverized brick will be utilized instead of gravel. Moreover, attention must be paid in the structural calculations since the Reinforced-concrete consists of reclaimed steel bars. The demand for a highly refined paint will be supplied on the Japanese side.

DRAWING LIST

- 1 : SITE PLAN
- 2 : FINISH SCHEDULE
- 3 : BLDG. No.1 (TRAINING CENTER)
BLDG. No.2 (MAINTENANCE SHOP
& WORKSHOP)
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
- 4 : BLDG. No.1 1ST. FLOOR PLAN
- 5 : BLDG. No.1 ELEVATIONS
& SECTIONS
- 6 : BLDG. No.1 & No.2 ELEVATIONS
& SECTIONS
- 7 : BLDG. No.3 (LIVESTOCK
& GRANARY)
- 8 : BLDG. No.4 (HATCHERY)
& CEMENT POND



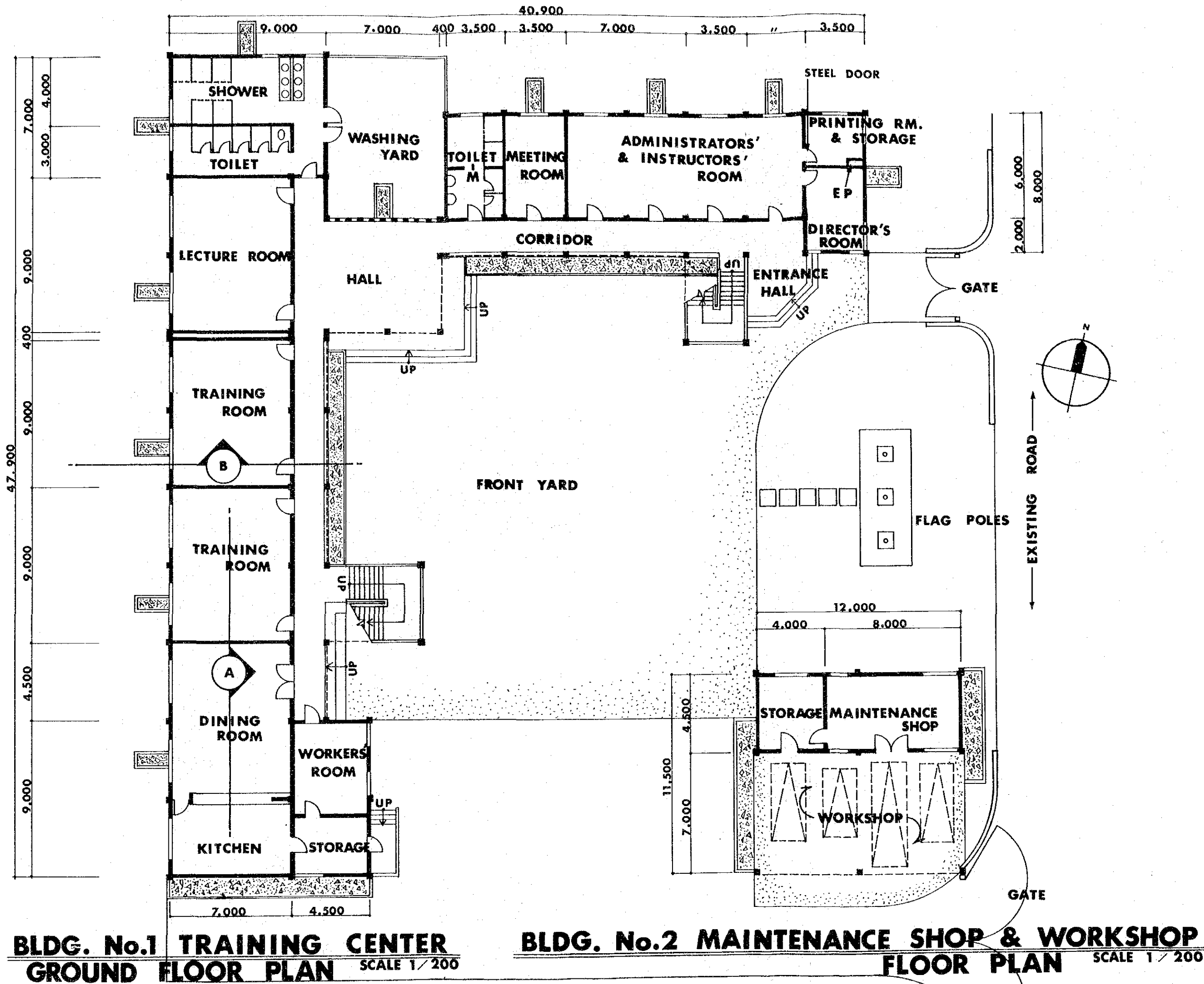
SITE PLAN

SCALE 1/1000

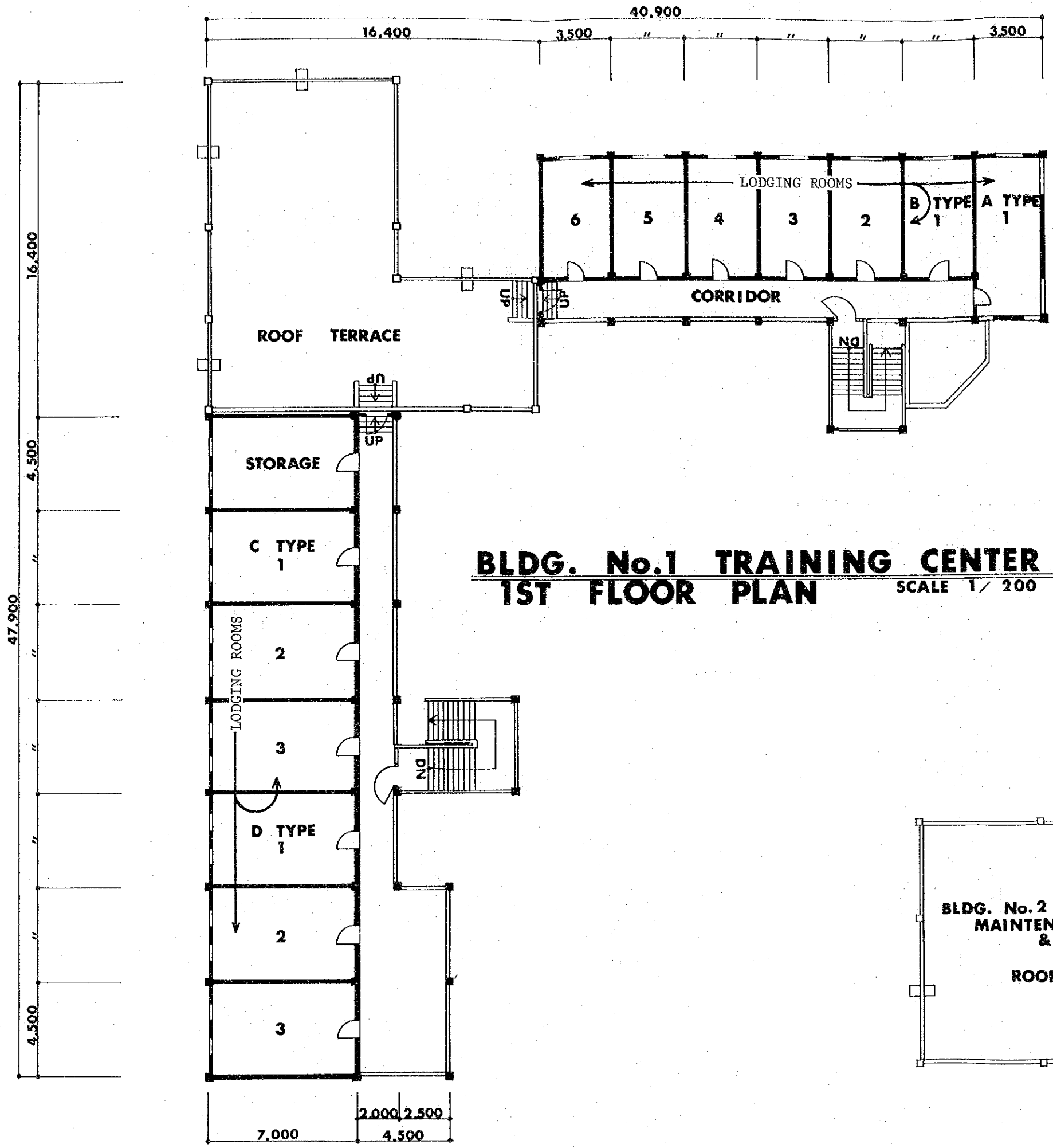
BUILDINGS

BLDG. No.	BUILDING	FLOOR AREA (M ²)
1.	TRAINING CENTER	1 250
2.	MAINTENANCE SHOP & WORKSHOP	110
3.	LIVESTOCK & GRANARY	310
4.	HACHERY	70
TOTAL		1 740
5.	CEMENT POND (2Nos.) 50X2	100

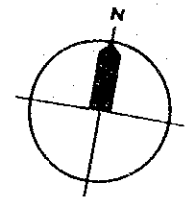
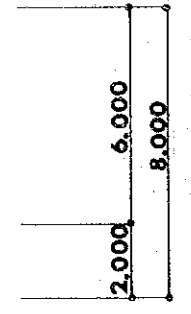
1 SITE PLAN



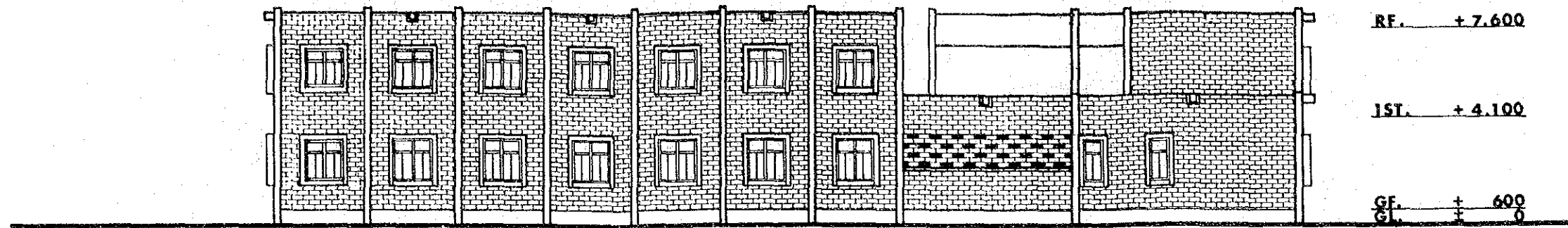
BLDG. No.1 (TRAINING CENTER)
BLDG. No.2 (MAINTENANCE SHOP & WORKSHOP)
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
3



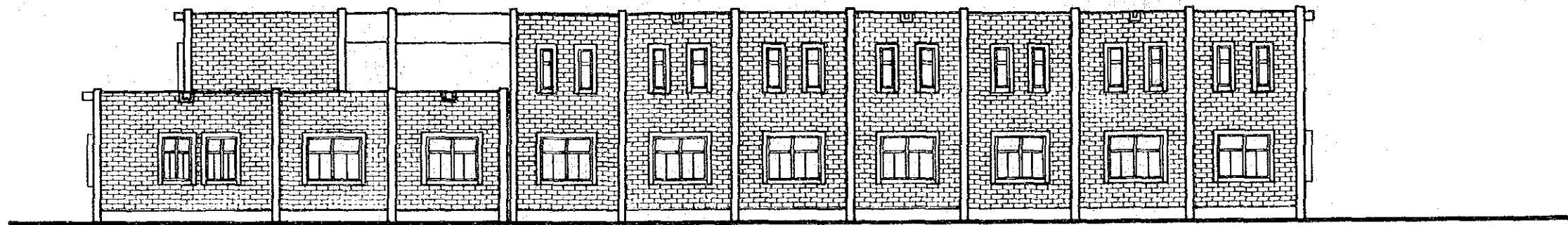
BLDG. No.1 TRAINING CENTER
1ST FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/200



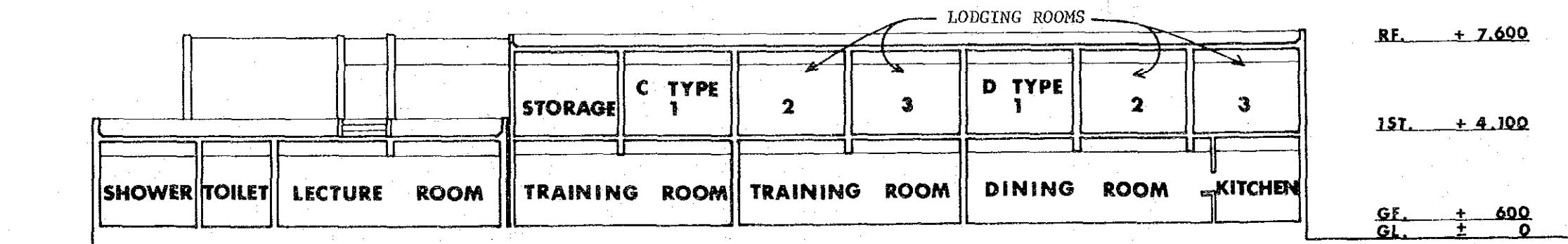
4 BLDG. No.1 1ST FLOOR PLAN



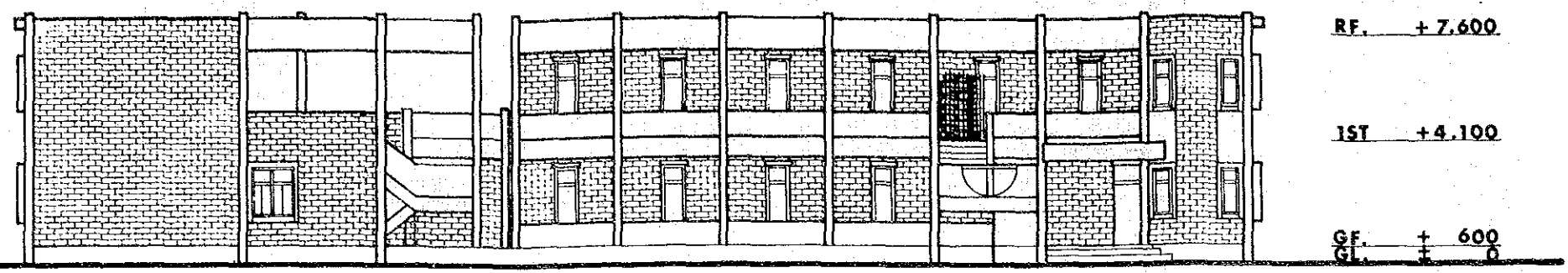
NORTH ELEVATION



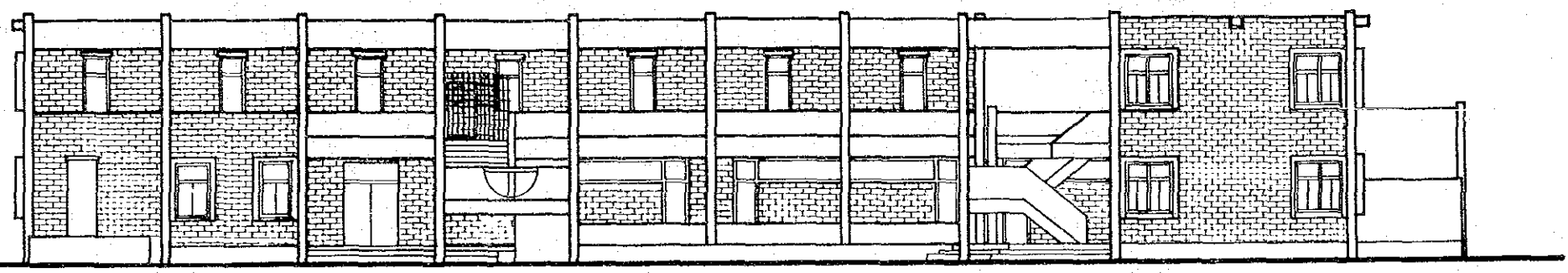
WEST ELEVATION



A - A SECTION

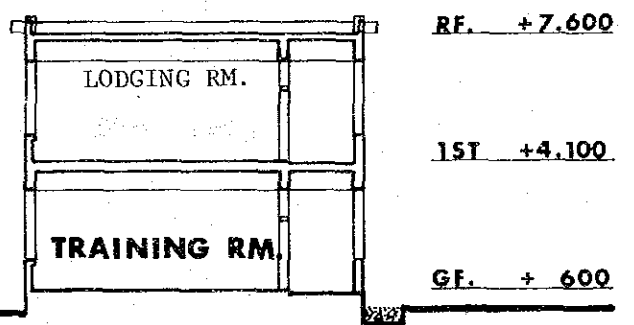


SOUTH ELEVATION



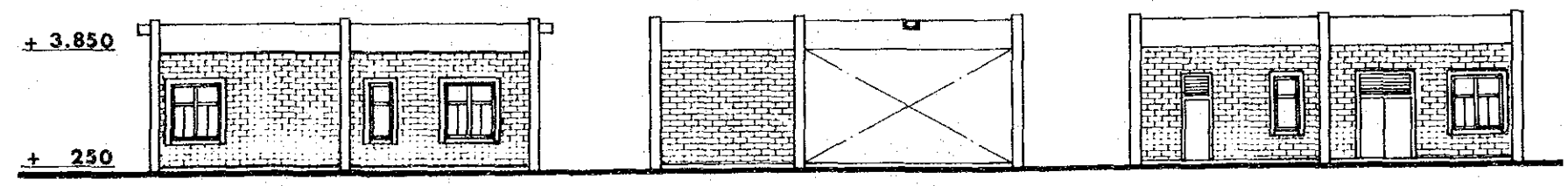
EAST ELEVATION

BLDG. No.1 TRAINING CENTER ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1/200



B - B SECTION

BLDG. No.1 SECTION
SCALE 1/200

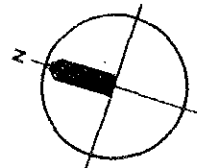
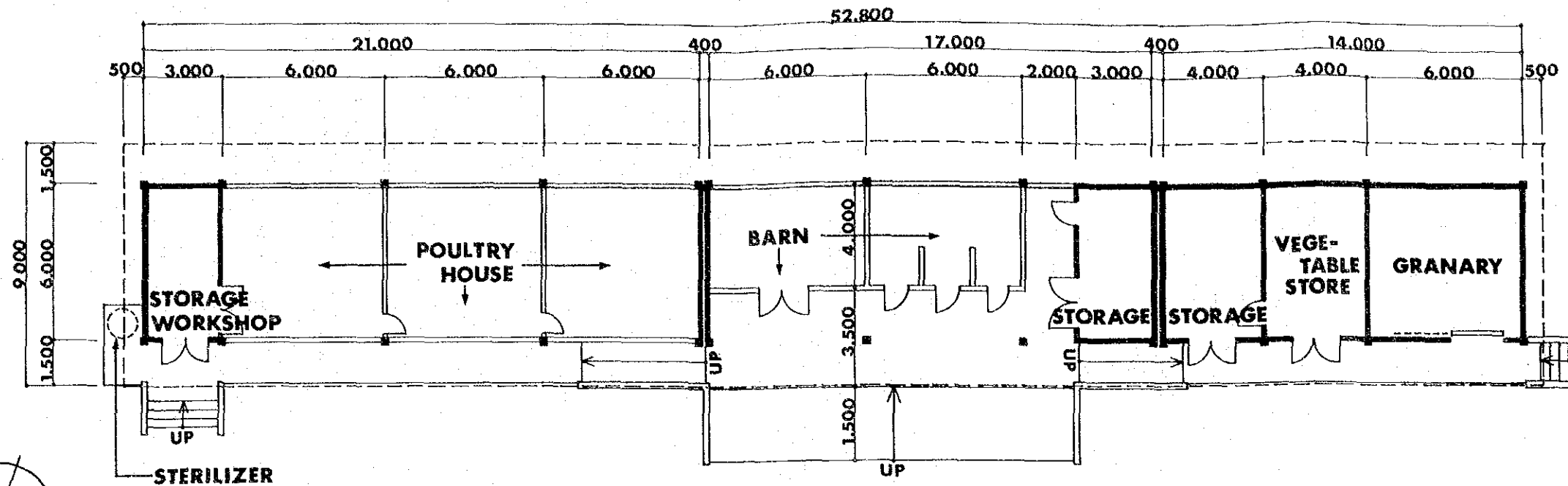


NORTH ELEVATION

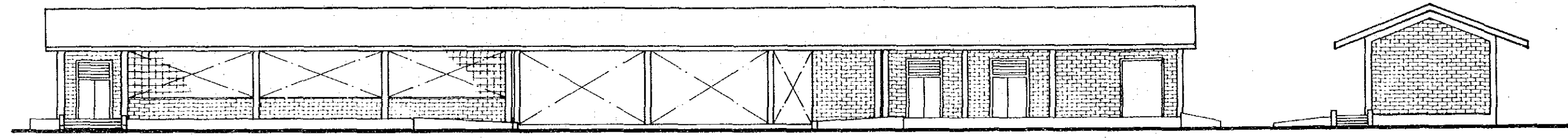
WEST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

BLDG. No.2 MAINTENANCE SHOP & WORKSHOP ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1/200

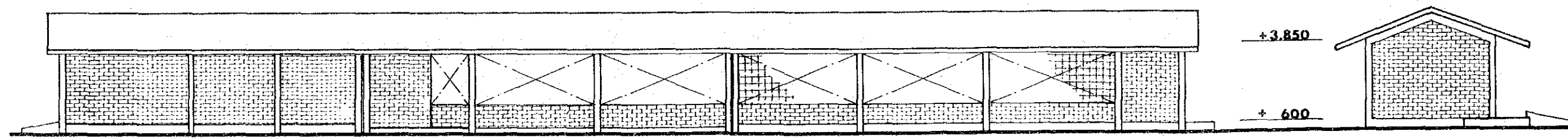


BLDG. No.3 LIVESTOCK & GRANARY FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 / 200



WEST ELEVATION

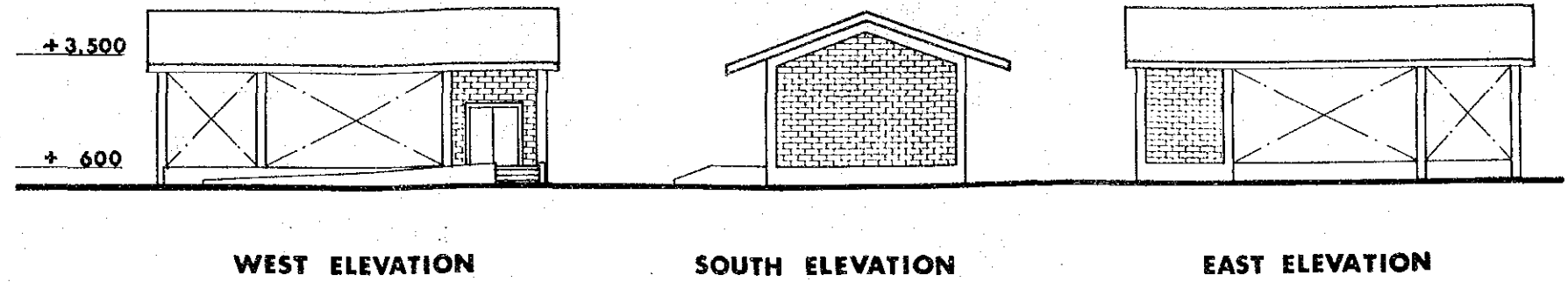
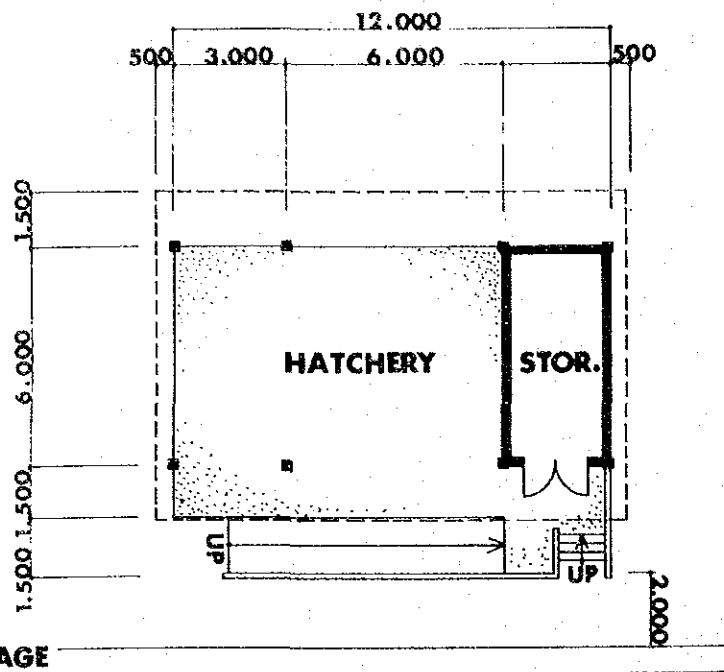
SOUTH ELEVATION



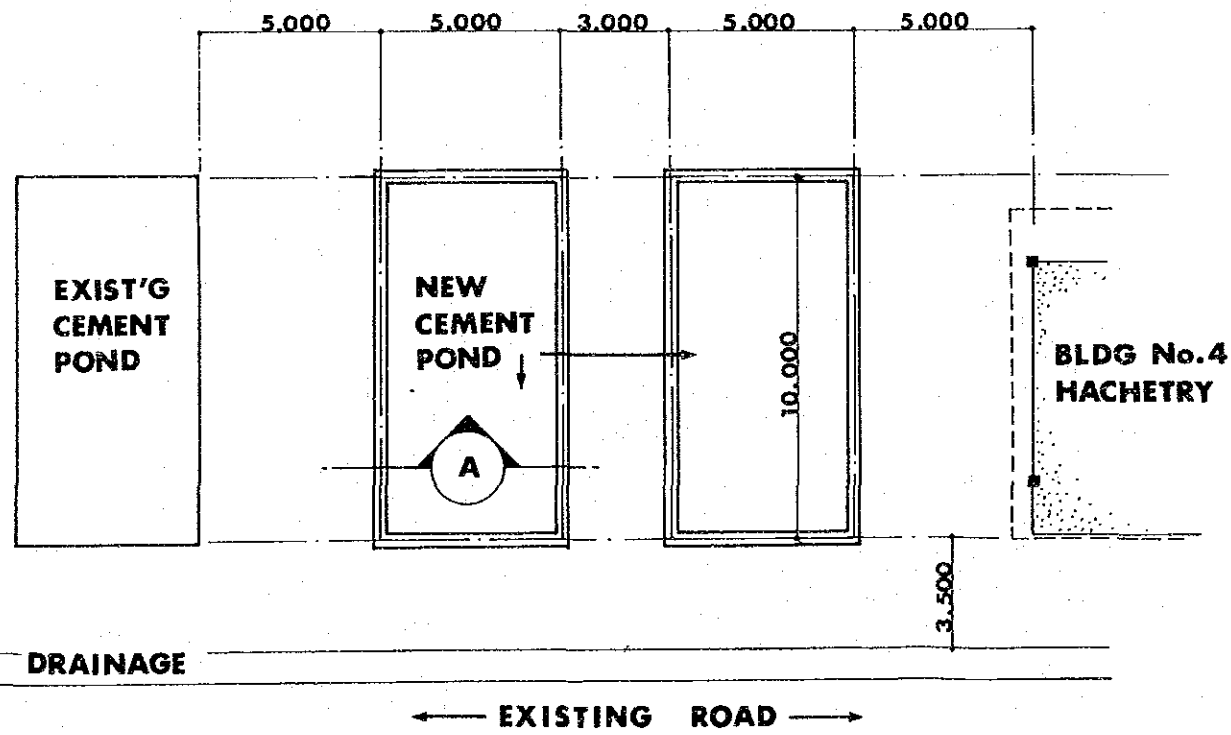
EAST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

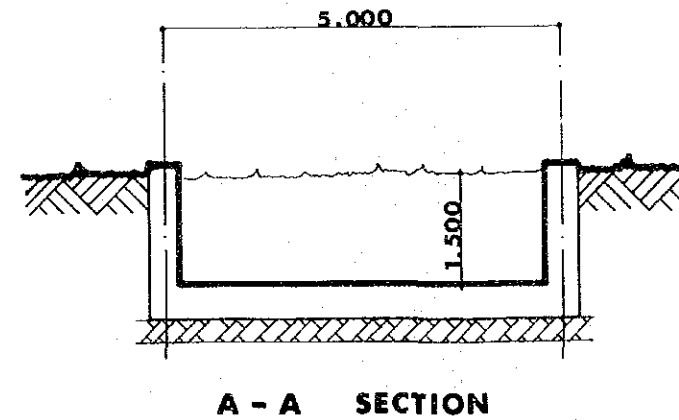
BLDG. No.3 LIVESTOCK & GRANARY ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1 / 200



BLDG. No.4 HATCHERY FLOOR PLAN & ELEVATIONS
SCALE 1/200



No.5 CEMENT POND PLAN
SCALE 1/200



No.5 SECTION
SCALE 1/100

4-3-3 Equipment Plan

There will be grades of equipment fitting the various purposes in view of the condition of the training site, the sort of people to undergo training, the level of training, and the training plan. Moreover, consideration will be given vis-a-vis local circumstances to fixtures and articles of consumption.

1) Equipment & Machinery for Teaching Materials

The materials necessary for composing documents for the bureaucratic authorities and recruiting trainees, as well as other educational materials will be provided.

2) Equipment & Machinery for Training

The equipment necessary for practical training and informative education carried out at the training center will be affixed. Since this Center aims for widespread improvements and reforms in the present agricultural methods through training, equipment to deal with all that will be necessary. Particularly since the earth of the Savar region, where this project is to be located, is acid, impoverished, and very hard in the dry season, the training sessions will be considering ways to turn up earth and make soil improvements.

Furthermore, since grass mowers have been affirmed for use as compost cutters, they will have to be altered as such. Moreover, because there are aims to improve life and reform consciousness through informative education, the provision of visual and auditory equipment as well as simple health and hygienic equipment will also be under consideration.

3) Supporting Equipment & Machinery for Training

As a preliminary step in the smooth administration of practical training, the resource materials necessary for seed and seedling production, compost production, transportation, dissemination, machine repair, and so on will be provided.

Moreover, after-care will be provided for instruction of residents of the surrounding areas as well as for those who have completed

the short course. Truck and pick-up will be provided to meet and send off trainees as well as to transport compost, seeds, and seedlings. In addition, we are considering motorcycle for use in communications with the OISCA Dhaka Office. In order to hold as many trainees as possible, three ton truck will be employed. On the other hand, light van will be altered to pick-up to transport small amounts of compost, seeds, and seedlings.

Items	Q'ty	Remarks
1: Equipment & Machinery for Training materials		
1. Typewriter (English)	1	Manual
2. Ditto (Bengali)	1	Manual
3. Printer		w/ ink etc.
2: Equipment & Machinery for Training	1 set	
4. First Aid Kit	1 set	
5. Slide's Projector	1 set	w/ Screen, Camera & etc.
6. Sewing Machine	30	Manual
7. Knitting Machine	30	
8. Tractor (35 HP)	1	
9. Power Tiller (10 HP)	1	
10. Small Power Tiller	1	
11. Mounted Cutter	1	
12. Rice Milling Unit	1	w/ Diesel Engine
13. Power Thresher	1	
14. Power Sprayer	1	
15. Handy Sprayer	1	for powder and for liquid
16. Trawl Net (3 m/m, 20 m/m)	1 set	
17. Mixer	1	
18. Handcart	10	
19. Wheel Barrow	2	
3: Supporting Equipment & Machinery for Training		
20. Refrigerator (for seeds)	1	
21. Portable Pump	1	
22. Incubator	1	
23. Water Tank	6	Rotary Blower, etc.
24. Arc Welder	1	
25. Truck (3 ton)	1	
26. Pick-up	1	
27. Motorcycle (125 cc)	1	

4-4 Plan for Construction

The operative administration and/or execution will be conducted according to a contract among the consultant, contractor, and Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, the main constituent of this project.

4-4-1 Construction Conditions and Operation Plan

Because this facility is to be built in a village in the Savar region, care is needed not to arouse bad feelings among the residents, of the area around the site.

The construction materials will be brought in from Dhaka. However since they will be passing over brick and unpaved roads, the vehicles used, of course, must be compact. Consideration must also be given to mending damaged roads.

During the time of operation, local materials will be employed, and the construction performed locally. Furthermore, the plan is to complete the body in advance of the annual rainy season. During the rainy season interior decoration and construction will be carried out, and exterior refurbishing and repairs will be done after the rainy season.

4-4-2 Divisions of Burden

- (1) The Japanese side will be responsible for facilities and resource equipment for the construction of the Agricultural Training Center for Women - specifically the following:
 - Interior and outdoor construction works at the site
 - Architectural works
 - Mechanical and Electrical Works
 - Training Equipment
- (2) The Bangladesh side will be responsible for taking the following measures for which the Japanese side is not responsible and also to see that the work of the Japanese side goes smoothly:

- Securing and land readjustment the plot
- Readjustment & Reinforcement of the infrastructure
- Bearing the responsibility or providing for facilities and resource equipment other than those to be executed with grant aid from Japan.
- Taking on the burden of A/P commissions through bank settlements
- Paying A/P commissions
- Taking on the costs necessary in customs, domestic consumer taxes, unloading costs, freight storage fees, and customs clearance for the equipment brought in from Japan for this project.
- The procedures involved in guaranteeing complete tax exemption for various customs duties and other domestic Bangladesh taxes for Japanese involved with resource equipment and/or the bureaucratic work, as was agreed to in a pact with the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- Effective management and administration of the facilities and resource equipment provided through grant aid.
- Securing sufficient numbers of people and appropriately capable counterparts in both the technical and administrative aspects in order to put the grant aid to work.
- The provision of the temporary electric power and water supply, etc. necessary in the architectural construction to institute this project.

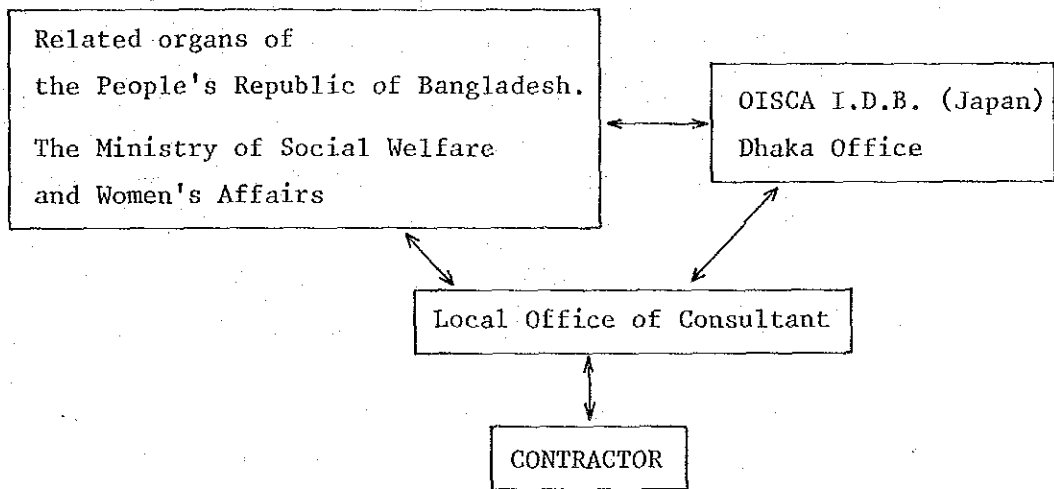
Furthermore, OISCA cooperation is scheduled for the following responsibilities of the Bangladesh side:

- Repair work on the ponds done with volunteers from the immediate region
- Repair work on the fences done with volunteers from the immediate region
- Construction of a greenhouse done with volunteers from the immediate region
- Provision of sheets, curtains, cooking equipment, kitchen articles, items of consumption, etc.

4-4-3 Operational Management Plan

There will be simple overseeing for operations by consultant during the period of construction. However at each turning point, engineers will be despatched to make everything perfect. The state of progress will also be reported to the related organs in Japan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Contractor will be permanently stationed to overlook the work, and local offices and dormitories will be secured for them near the site. The relationship is as follows:



4-4-4 Plan for the Supply of Equipment

(1) Construction material

Construction material, in principle, will be obtained in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. There are some problems concerning the quality of the Reinforced-concrete, which must be solved under safety considerations within the budget for the construction.

Except for the well pump, and some of the electric generating machinery, the equipment will generally be obtained locally.

(2) Equipment

Equipment for training that is not made in the People's Republic of Bangladesh will be expensive to obtain in that country. Therefore, all such equipment, except for Bengali typewriters, will be supplied by Japan. Whether or not a particular item can get proper maintenance in the People's Republic of Bangladesh will also be considered when the kinds of training equipment are selected.

(3) Ocean Shipping and Customs

The items transported by sea from Japan will be unloaded at Chittagong. A cargo ship takes about one month from the port of Yokohama to reach the People's Republic of Bangladesh. While there are regular services, they consist of one boat per month.

Moreover, since it usually takes time to go through customs, speedy accomodation from the Bangladesh government offices concerned and the support of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs would be most desirable.

The aforementioned have been considered in formulating the plans for supplying equipment and transportation.

(4) Overland shipping

The resource equipment from Japan will be unloaded at Chittagong. The equipment obtained domestically will be hauled to a (cargo) collection spot in Narayanganji, southeast of Dhaka.

Since national highways are paved, there is no problem with a six-ton truck running over them. However since damage could easily occur on the road covering approximately ten kilometers of the national highway leading to the project site, equipment will be reloaded onto compact (three ton) trucks. However we are not thinking of shipping things the entire distance by compact trucks since this would be inefficient.

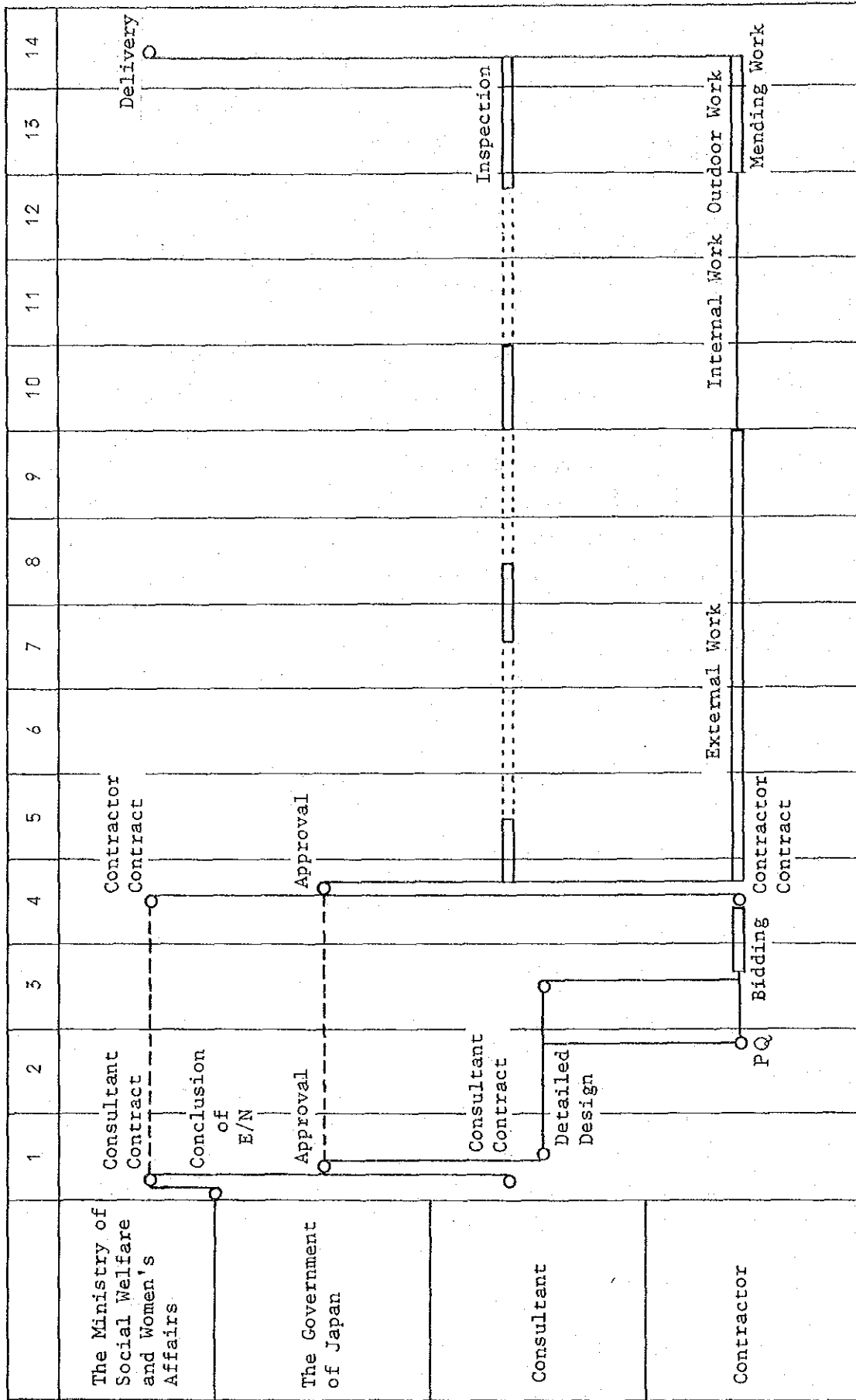
4-4-5 Execution Schedule for this Project

- (1) We anticipate that the construction will take 14 months after the conclusion of E/N (exchange of notes).

Because the time necessary for the design contract, PQ, bidding, and determining the builders will kept to the bare minimum of the first two months, the construction period will come to 11 months.

Five months of the monsoon season are included in this period. During this period, the transportation of equipment to the site and construction on the body of the building will be nearly impossible because of the rain, flooding and mud along the way. Moreover, one month will be needed for completion, inspection, and repairs and handling over. Our schedule is to have the body (up to the roof) of the building completed before the monsoon season. Interior construction will be performed during the monsoon season, and our premise is to do some mending, exterior decoration, as well as some exterior construction from the latter half of the monsoon season and on.

(2) Execution Schedule



4-5 Management Maintenance

This project is scheduled to be primarily run by Japanese and Bangla-
desh volunteers. We expect that there will be many personnel costs placed
on the people participating in these activities. Herein are computed the
running costs of the facilities and equipment which have direct influence
on the management.

(1) Electricity Bills

Electric Power x Hourly Consumption/day x 30 days/month

Facilities for Training	18.3KW x 4h x 30 days	= 2,196.0KWH	(during night or/and Rainy Season)
Administrative Facilities	6.4 x 4 x 30	= 768.0	(mainly at night)
Lodging Facilities	13.4 x 2 x 30	= 804.0	
Maintenance Shop & Workshop	1.1 x 8 x 10	= 88.0	
Livestock & Granary	1.6 x 2 x 10	= 32.0	
Storage	0.6 x 1 x 10	= 6.0	
Well Pump	8.0 x 3 x 30	= 54.0	
		<u>3,948.0KWH</u>	

$$250 \times 0.65 + 150 \times 0.90 + 3538 \times 2.30 = 8,275.4\text{TK/day}$$

$$\times 12 \text{ months} = 99,304.8\text{TK/year} \dots\dots (1)$$

$$\text{Taxes } 3,948\text{KWH} \times 0.05\text{TK} \times 12 \text{ months} = 2368.8\text{TK year} \dots\dots (2)$$

$$\text{Meter Rental Fee } 1.5\text{TK} \times 12 \text{ months} = 18\text{TK/year} \dots\dots (3)$$

$$\text{Electricity bills} = (1)+(2)+(3) = 99,304.8+2,368.8+18 \div 101,691\text{TK/year}$$

(2) Electric Generating Diesel

This can make the well pump run for up to three days should there
be a black-out.

$$7.51/\text{h} \times 3\text{h}/\text{mo.} \times 3\text{d} \times 12 \text{ mo.} = 810/\text{year}$$

$$810^{1/4,564} \times 32.21 \text{ TK/G} \div 5823 \text{ TK/year}$$

(3) Fuel for Kitchen

Fuel for kitchen is kerosene.

$0.1 \text{ l/day} \times 66 \text{ people} \times 30 \text{ days} \times 12 \text{ months} = 2,376 \text{ l}$

$2376 \text{ l} / 4.564 \times 32.81\text{TK/G} = 17,081\text{TK/year}$

(4) Fuel (petrol, light oil) for Automobile

3 truck $600 \text{ l/month} \times 9 \text{ months} \times 32.81\text{TK}/4,564 \text{ l} = 38,820\text{TK/year}$

Pick-up $200 \text{ l/month} \times 9 \text{ months} \times 32.81/4,564 = 12,940$

Motorcycle $60 \text{ l/month} \times 9 \text{ months} \times 66.7 / 4,564 = 7,892$

Tractor/
Power Tiller $100 \text{ l/month} \times 3 \text{ months} \times 32.81/4,564 = 2,157$

61,809TK/year

Maintenance Fee

(1) Electricity Bills 101,691TK

(2) Electric Generating Diesel Oil 5,823

(3) Fuel for Kitchen 17,081

(4) Fuel for Automobile 61,809

Maintenance Fee Total 186,404TK/year

(1,817,439yen/year)

Chapter 5: Evaluation of the Project

The People's Republic of Bangladesh has taken up the development of agricultural areas as a most important policy matter. Thus, it has planned this project to "develop rural women" as one policy toward the achievement of that goal.

This project aims to serve as a step in fostering self-help, endeavor, and participation by women in social and economic development by providing them with training in basic knowledge and skills as well as in the consciousness raising leading to improvements in life. Its specific goals to attain are: (1) acquisition of skills directly linked to cash income (2) improvements in living standards (3) improvements in the health and hygienic environment (4) acquisition of highly productive farming skills. In addition, since this plan also concretely aims for an increase in the employment of rural women and cash income accompanying their participation in society, various social and economic effects can be expected from it.

Rural women's leaders may be raised on the national level through the long-term training course for 20 people. This will cooperate in the activities of women's groups. Places are likely to be offered for the graduates to put their training into practice. The male trainees from the Dhaka Training Center have mobilized 36,000 people under the spirit of Shownirvor to carry out mutually cooperative activities; they also lead the local residents and even build schools for them. The results of such activity have been honest and sure, yet very effective, nevertheless. Upon examination, mutual cooperation among organized male graduates of the Dhaka Training Center, women's groups, and NGOs, etc. seems quite feasible. Such activity can very much be expected to link up with practical action as well as to have some widespread affects in reforming the consciousness of women.

This Center to be constructed in the village of Narashingpur in the Savar region will serve as the core of village improvement movements in the surrounding areas. Various sorts of restoration in the vicinity will be brought about through activity at the grass roots level. A short course for 30 people will be conducted 10 to 15 times a year at the center as a part of local restoration. Regional village improvements will also be conducted through the after-care given following the completion of training.

OISCA, a NGO, basically carries out experiments in regional development at the grass roots level by holding discussions about various means to achieve it with the representatives of nearby villages. The representatives of villages in the vicinity have a very favorable opinion about the plan to construct the projected Center. Great direct effects can be expected.

A growth in regional activity has been taking place at the existing Dhaka Training Center, which was partly established by the volunteer work of the residents of the vicinity. This planned Center will have volunteers reinforcing the ponds, mending fences, and setting up greenhouses in the same sort of way.

Moreover, it is necessary in order to foster future leaders among the students in the long-term course to let them see certain regional activities right before their own eyes. Seeing such activity may also serve as a model for their own future activities. The short-term course will be given to about 300 to 450 people a year, and there will also be follow-ups after its completion. Thus this will have a great influence in reforming women's consciousness as well as in expanding the sphere of regional activity all the more.

OISCA, which will be in direct charge of both the managerial and administrative sides, is already running the Dhaka Training Center. We believe there will be no operational problems since OISCA is familiar with local customs and government administration. The operational costs of this plan have been budgeted within a separate bracket from the Dhaka Training Center, so there should be no problems with the maintenance and administration costs.

Since this plan has been conceived for the realization of the "development of rural women", as envisioned by the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and OISCA, a NGO, cooperating with the said government, Japan will support it financially from the sidelines within the limits of grant aid. It is a new style of project that provides the necessary facilities and training equipment sufficient results can certainly be expected from it.

One distinguishing feature of NGO activity is that the arrangement of voluntary activity spreads out widely to affect residents of the vicinity concerned. Then capable people among them form the next line-ups with a permeation effect. There will be a good outlook for the 20 students in the long-term course and the 30 in the short-term after this gets started. Moreover, four

women are currently undergoing training at the Dhaka Training Center as test cases for getting this off the ground. So there should be no worries about the recruitment and curriculum, etc. Furthermore, the numbers of 20 in the long-term course and 30 in the short should be just right from the perspective of OISCA's capacities.

Chapter 6: Conclusion and Recommendation

- (1) Prior to the study undertaken in the People's Republic of Bangladesh, OISCA had asked for 20 people in the long-term course and 30 in the short-term. During discussion with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs, a request came up for 50 people in the long-term course. But after detailed talks about matters like the substance of the training, etc., the maximum effect that the projected Center could have, and the management capacity of OISCA, the plan for 20 women in the long-term course and 30 in the short.
- (2) OISCA anticipates that with the cooperation of the related government offices in recruiting trainees, adequate numbers will be secured for both the long-term (20 people) and the short-term (30 persons) course. Since the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs and regional leaders from the project site area have also offered their full cooperation, the various methods of recruitment are highly likely to be effective.
- (3) As already mentioned, this Agriculture Training Center for Women aims to train in the long-term course future rural women's leaders recruited from all over the country, and in the short course to help raise the consciousness of rural women primarily from the surrounding Savar region in order to improve their living standards through basic knowledge and training in simple skills. On the basis of its record with the Dhaka training center and the moves it has already made for the Establishment of Training Center for Women, OISCA is regarded as having an adequate capacity for administering and running the said Center.

In view of the four test case women as well as the activities of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and OISCA up to now, we have concluded that the 20 people in the long-term course and 30 in the short-term are the numbers that will gather through recruitment. A look at OISCA's operating capacities shows that to be the appropriate scale. Moreover, the regional activities at the national level of the rural women leaders to be produced in the long-term course, as well as the regional activities of the Savar region, which, with the short-term course, will form the core of the planned Center can be expected to have direct effects at the grass roots level on the residents of rural districts. It is also

anticipated that, with the side-benefits of grant aid, NGO activity will be able to grow even more vigorous and broad.

Since the plan for this Training Center for women was drawn up and will be administered by the government of People's Republic of Bangladesh with the cooperation of OISCA, a NGO. This will be a new sort of project with the Japanese government to be requested from the People's Republic of Bangladesh for grant aid toward the facilities and equipment of the Center. Both the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and OISCA have great expectations about the results to come from the plan to establish this Center. Moreover, the people living in the area surrounding the Center also have interest in and great expectations about the effects it could have on the region.

In view of OISCA's aforementioned administrative and management capacities as well as the cooperation to be obtained from the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, this Training Center for women can be expected to fulfill its goal of fostering potential leaders among rural women and raising the consciousness of the women living in the immediate area through training. It should produce both direct as well as wave-like effects. Accordingly, since this project can be considered proper for the purport of grant aid project administered by the government of Japan, be realized quickly.

This plan is to be administered and run by OISCA with the cooperation of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Adequate concern on the part of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh will be needed for the OISCA activity to go smoothly.

The help and understanding of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is expected for the various activities of the leaders, who have studied at the Center, in regional private or governmental organizations, etc.

Appendix

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1. Minutes of Discussions

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT
ON
THE AGRICULTURE TRAINING CENTER FOR WOMEN
IN
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

In response to the request made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for grant assistance for the establishment of the Agriculture Training Center for Women (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), the Government of Japan had sent, through Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") which is an official agency implementing the technical cooperation of the Government of Japan, a team headed by Mr. Kazuo TANAKA, Aid Policy Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to conduct a basic design study for 19 days from March 21st to April 8th, 1985.

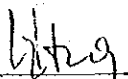
The team had carried out field surveys, held a series of discussions and exchanged views with the authorities concerned of the Project.

On the basis of the study and discussions, both parties have agreed to recommend to their respective Governments to examine the results of the study attached herewith towards the realization of the Project.

Dhaka, April 2nd 1985



Mr. Kazuo TANAKA
Leader, Basic Design Study Team,
JICA.



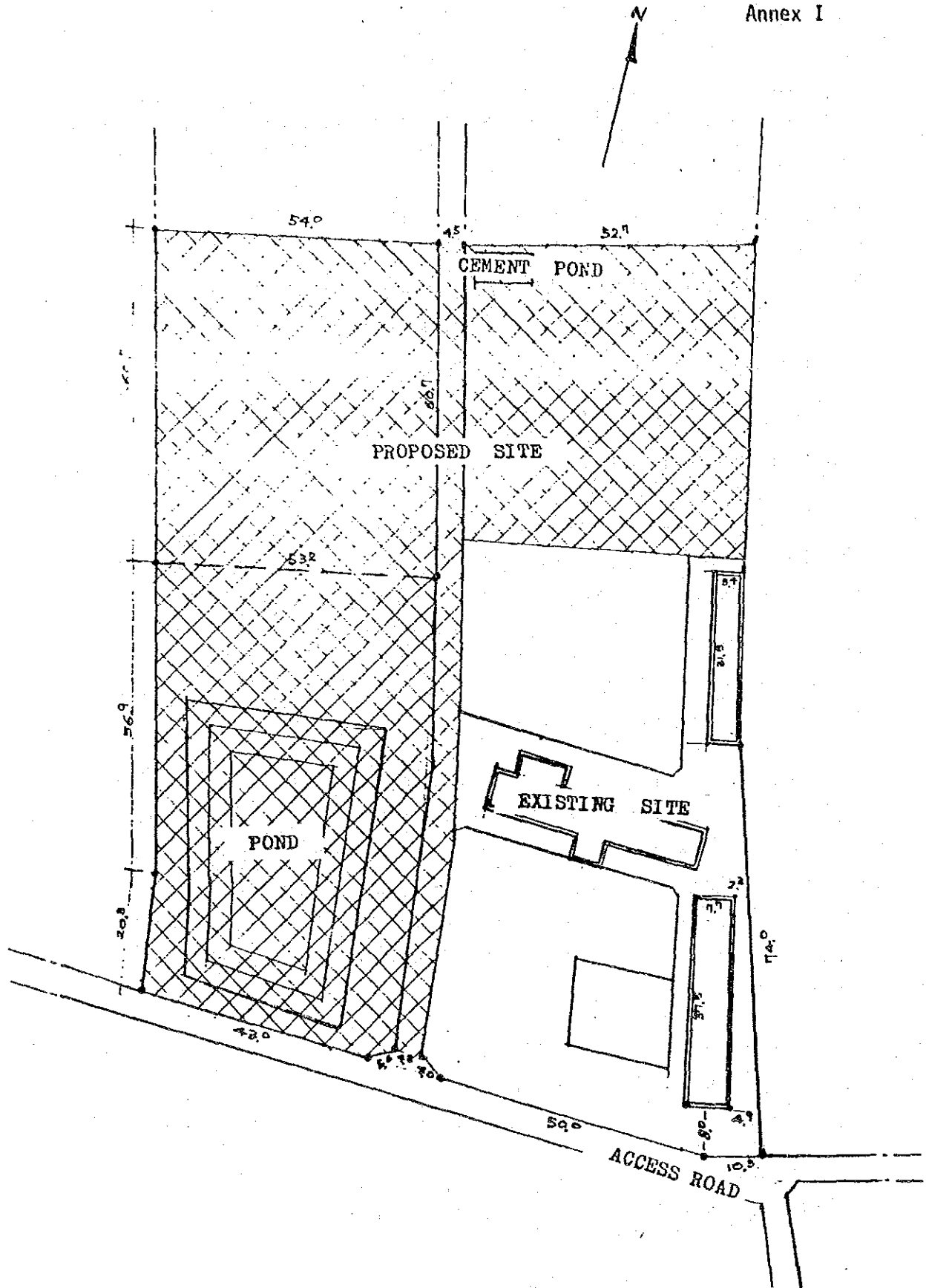
Mr. A.K.M. Hedayetul HUQ
Secretary,
Ministry of Social Welfare &
Women's Affairs.

- A T T A C H M E N T -

1. The objective of the Project is to provide women folk with training opportunities so as to help them participate more effectively in the socio-economic development and become self-reliant.
2. The proposed site of Agriculture Training Center for Women (hereinafter referred to as "the Center") is within the site of OISCA-IDB. (JAPAN) located at Narashingpur, Upazila Savar, District Dhaka, as shown in Annex I.
3. The Bangladesh side proposed to conduct training courses in the Center as shown in Annex II.
4. The organization chart of the Center is attached in Annex III.
5. The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs will be the executing organization responsible for the implementation of the preparatory work and construction work of the Center.
6. The operation and management of the Center will be undertaken by OISCA-IDB. (JAPAN) in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs.
7. The Japanese study team will convey to the Government of Japan the desire of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh that the former takes necessary measures to cooperate in implementing the Project and bears the cost of the facilities and equipment requested by the latter listed in Annex IV within the scope of Japanese economic cooperation in grant form.
8. The Government of Bangladesh will take necessary measures listed in Annex V under the condition that the grant aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.
9. Both parties confirmed that the study team explained Japan's Grant Aid Program and the Bangladesh side understood it.

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The proposed site of the Agriculture Training Center for Women
(Narashingpur, Upazila Savar, District Dhaka)
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Proposed Training Program

1. Types and duration of courses

- 1) Long term course (one year)
 - Aiming at producing women leaders
- 2) Short term course (one week - 10-15 times/year)
 - Aiming at producing self-reliant women

2. Number of participants

- 1) Long term course 20 persons
- 2) Short term course 30 persons

3. Curriculum

1) Long term course

- cultivation
- livestock rearing
- pisciculture
- home economy (dress making, knitting, cooking, handcraft, health and sanitation)
- general knowledge (general knowledge of Bangladesh, study on rural development, mathematics, Japanese language, family planning)

- 2) Short term course: four courses, each one including general knowledge of Bangladesh, rural development, Japanese language, primary health care and nutrition improvement with particular emphasis on the following subjects:

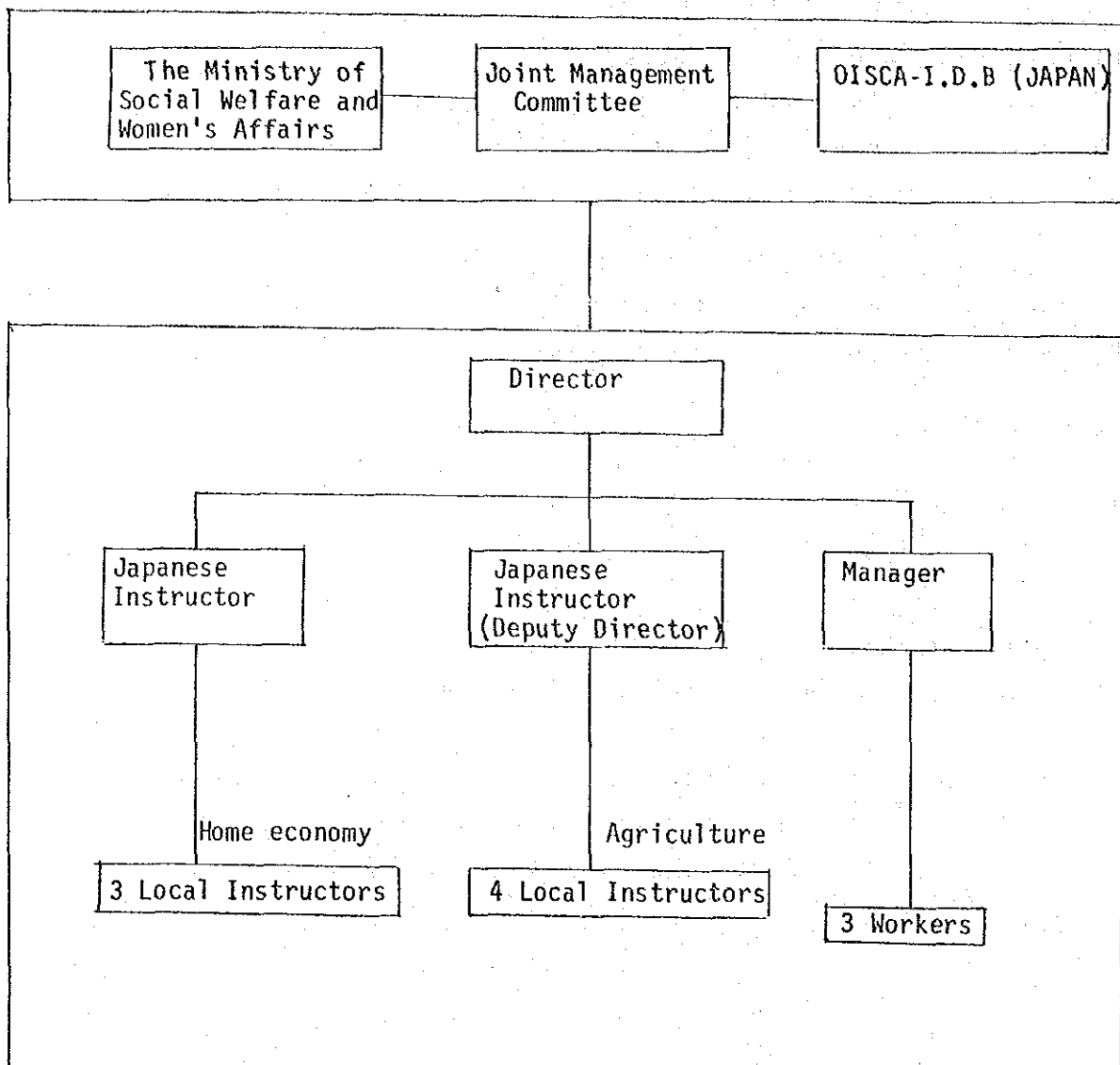
- (a)-rice culture and management
 - livestock rearing
- (b)-vegetable culture and management
 - floriculture
 - pisciculture
- (c)-dress making
 - seasonal cultivation
 - child care
- (d)-knitting
 - seasonal cultivation
 - child care

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Chart of organization of the Center

Annex III



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Requested facilities and equipment of the Project by the Government of Bangladesh are as follows:

- (1) Main building
 - a. Administration rooms
 - b. Lecture and training rooms
 - c. Dormitory
- (2) Other necessary facilities for training
 - a. Livestock barn
 - b. Workshop and storage
 - c. Pond
 - d. Well

(3) Equipment

Items	Remarks	No.	Priority
1. Type writer	Bengali	1	A
2. Type writer	English	1	B
3. Photo copy machine		1	A
4. Printing machine		1	A
5. Amplifier	W/radio, tape recorder and speaker	1 set	A
6. Slide projector	W/screen, camera	1	A
7. Sewing machine	W/accessory manual	30	A
8. Knitting machine	W/accessory manual	30	A
9. Portable medical instrument		1 set	A
10. Refrigerator		1	A
11. Portable pump		1	A
12. Trawl net	3mm, 20mm	1 set	A
13. Tractor	W/attachment, 35HP	1	A
14. Power tiller	W/attachment, 10HP	1	A
15. Small power tiller	W/attachment	1	A
16. Power sprayer		1	A
17. Handy sprayer		1	A
18. Mowing machine		1	C
19. Threshing machine		1	A
20. Hulling & polishing machine		1	A
21. Incubator		1	A
22. Water tank	W/accessory	6	A
23. Electrical welding		1	A
24. Wheel barrows		10	A
25. Cycle trailer		2	B
26. Mixer		1	A
27. Truck	2t, 4WD	1	A
28. Micro-bus	26 persons	1	B
29. Motorcycle	125 cc	1	B
30. Pick up car	4WD	1	A
31. Generator		1	A
32. Pump		2	A
33. Video set		1	C

Note: Priority A: High
B: Middle
C: Low

6/12/9

Annex V

Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh are as follows:

1. To secure a lot of land.
2. To clear, level and reclaim the site when needed.
3. To construct the gate and fence around the site.
4. To construct the road outside the site.
5. To provide the distributing line for electricity to the site.
6. To provide the drainage line to the site.
7. To bear commission to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement.
8. To ensure tax exemption and customs clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation.
9. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Bangladesh and stay therein for the performance of their work.
10. To maintain and use properly and effectively that the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant.
11. To bear other incidental expenses, if any, other than those to be borne by the Grant, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and the installation of the equipment.

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2. Member List of the Persons concerned

The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh and

Mr. M. AKHTAR ALI	External Resources Div. of the Ministry of Finance	JOINT SECRETARY
Mr. A.K.M. SALAMAT ULLAH	Ditto	DEPUTY SECRETARY
Mr. KAMAL	Ditto	RESEARCH OFFICER
Mr. AHMED REZA	Ditto	SENIOR SCALE SECTION OFFICER
Mrs. SALMA KHAM	Planning Committee	JOINT CHIEF
Mr. A.K.M. HEDAYETUL HUQ	The Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs	SECRETARY
Mr. ENAMUL HAQUE	Ditto	JOINT SECRETARY
Mr. SHAIK MOFIZUDDI AHMED	Ditto	DEPUTY SECRETARY
Mr. NAZRUL ISLAM BHUIYAN	Ditto	PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT CELL ASST. CHIEF
Mr. G.M. MOULA	Ditto	DIRECTORATE OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS DIRECTOR
Mr. MUKHLESUR	Ditto	DIRECTORATE OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS ASST & PROJECT DIRECTOR
Mrs. MOBAS WARE	Ditto	SECTION OFFICER
Mr. EZAZUL HAQUE	The Ministry of Agriculture	JOINT SECRETARY
Mr. IKUO OKAMURA	OISCA I.D.B. (Japan)	DIRECTOR
Mr. HIDEO MIYAJIMA	Ditto	INSTRUCTOR
Mr. SHOJI MINORU	Ditto	DITTO
Ms. MEI NAKAI	Ditto	DITTO
Mr. AHMED ALI SHAIK	Ditto	PRINCIPAL
Mr. ALAUDDIN	Ditto	DHAKA CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR
Mr. WAZIULLAH	UPAZILA SAVAR	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mr. MOSHARAS HOSSAIN	Ditto	EDUCATION OFFICER
Mr. F.H. ABED	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mrs. EVA RAHMAN	Association of Develop- ment Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB)	
Mr. SHIRO YOSHIDA	SHAPLA NEEL	BANGLADESH RESIDENT MEMBER

Japanese Government and

Mr. YASUhide HAYASHI	Embassy of Japan	CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AB INTERIM
Mr. TAKUMI OHASHI	Ditto	FIRST SECRETARY
Mr. YUJI OKADA	Ditto	SECOND SECRETARY
Mr. MASAHISA EZAKI	JICA Dhaka Office	RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE
Mr. YUKIO ISHIDA	Ditto	ASSISTANT RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

3. Member List of Basic Design Study Team

Mr. KAZUO TANAKA	Team Leader	ECONOMIC COOPERATION BUREAU MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Mr. KAZUOMI TOMODA	Training Plan	OISCA INTERNATIONAL
Mr. YOSHIHIDE TERANISHI	Planning & Administration	JICA
Mr. NOBORU OHASHI	Planner	OAC ARCHITECTS, PLANNERS AND ENGINEERS CO., LTD.
Mr. ATSUO INOMATA	Architect	DITTO
Mr. MASATOSHI SOGAWA	Engineer	DITTO

4. TIME SCHEDULE OF BASIC DESIGN STUDY TEAM IN BANGLADESH

DATE	STAY	SUMMARY OF WORK	
MARCH 21 THU	BKK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lv. TYO Mr. TOMODA, Mr. TERANISHI, Mr. OHASHI, Mr. INOMA & Mr. SOGAWA 	
22 FRI	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ar. DAK • Meeting with staff of JICA & OISCA 	
23 SAT	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtesy visit at JICA, External Resources Div. (ERD) of Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission & Ministry of Social Welfare and Women's Affairs (MSWWA) • Meeting in Team 	
24 SUN	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with counterparts of MSWWA (Counterpart) • Courtesy visit at Embassy of Japan (EOJ) • Meeting in Team 	
25 MON	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of related facilities; Daily Form, Danida Poultry Farm & OISCA Training Center Bangladesh; with Counterpart • Meeting in Team 	
	BKK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lv. TYO Mr. TANAKA (Team Leader) 	
26 TUE	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site survey and inspection of OISCA Training Center Bangladesh 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ar. Mr. TANAKA 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting in Team 	
27 WED	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Counterpart at MSWWA 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. TANAKA: Courtesy visit at EOJ, ERD, Planning Commission & Ministry of Agriculture 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting in Team 	
28 THU	DAK	<p>Officer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Counterpart at MSWWA • Conference with EOJ & JICA 	<p>Consultant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of construction & other necessary data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting in Team 	
29 FRI	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of Danida Poultry Farm & OISCA Training Center Bangladesh with Counterpart • Meeting with representatives of neighbor villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of Danida Poultry Farm • Site survey

DATE		STAY	SUMMARY OF WORK	
MARCH 30	SAT	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on Draft Minutes with Counterpart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with ERD • Visit at Public Work Department (PWD)
31	SUN	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit at NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of data
APRIL 1	MON	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on Draft Minutes with Counterpart • Visit at EOJ & JICA <p style="text-align: center;">Meeting in Team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with NSWWA • Visit at D.I.T & PWD
2	TUE	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing on Minutes of Meeting at MSWWA • Lv. DAK Mr. TANAKA, Mr. TOMODA & Mr. TERANISHI • Meeting with EOJ, JICA & NGOs in BKK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit at NGO • Study of construction conditions
3	WED	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ar. TYO Mr. TANAKA, Mr. TOMODA & Mr. TERANISHI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit at Upazila Savar Executive Office • Study of construction conditions • Meeting in Team
4	THU	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with Counterpart at NSWWA • Study of construction conditions • Visit at EOJ 	
5	FRI	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of data 	
6	SAT	DAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit at JICA • Collection of data 	
7	SUN	BKK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lv. DAK 	
8	MON	TYO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ar. TYO Mr. OHASHI, Mr. INOMATA & Mr. SOGAWA 	

Note: TYO: TOKYO
BKK: BANGKOK
DAK: DHAKA

JICA