

CHAPTER 5

PROPOSALS FOR A FUTURE PROGRAMME

Through repeated discussions in the final stage of JSRDE and also on the basis of the recommendations drafted at the last seminar of JSRDE held in Dhaka on November 21, 1995, general configuration of the JSRDE model started to take shape. It is described in a simple format as below.

1 Configuration of JSRDE Model—From Seminar Recommendations—

1.1. General Remarks

- 1) On the basis of findings from (a) the JSARD Project (Joint Studies on Agricultural and Rural Development Project conducted from 1986 to 1990) and (b) current JSRDE Project (Joint Studies on Rural Development Experiment Project conducted from 1992 to 1995), the JSRDE proposes a "model" or an "alternative approach" toward Bangladesh rural development.
- 2) At the outset of the JSRDE, the team assumed that special attention should be paid to the following five areas for accelerated rural development and rural poverty alleviation; (a) one village institution in one village, (b) smooth and efficient delivery of services of both local government and Nation Building Departments (NBDs), (c) rural infrastructure development to facilitate linkage between farm and non-farm sectors, (c) promotion of indigenous technologies in farming, health care, nutrition and infrastructure building, and (d) creation of off-farm job and income generating opportunities.
- 3) The JSRDE has tried to promote multi-faceted community interest, rather than individual economic interest of villagers, in assisting their own development efforts.
- 4) The JSRDE recognizes that both the villagers and the Government of Bangladesh are equally responsible to tackle the above requirements. The community interest can be cultivated and brought bottom-up to the attention of the government for its realization

by the "Village Committee". The government's assistance can be made more efficient by coordinating its rural development activities of respective NBDs at Union- level.

- 5) The JSRDE's "alternative approach" for rural development that evolved through experimentation under the JSRDE had four facets: namely, (a) creation of a Village Committee consisting of traditional village leaders, (b) establishment of the linkage of the Village Committee with the NBDs through the Union Coordination Meeting to be formulated at Union- level, (c) people's participation through improving indigenous technologies in farming, health care, nutrition and rural infrastructure build-up, and (d) income generation activities with strong support of rural infrastructure.
- 6) The Union then becomes the basic development unit for integrating Government's efforts in rural development.
- 7) In order to carve out a workable model from this alternative approach, the JSRDE suggests this "link system" will be tested on a pilot scale involving all Unions in at least two Thanas in different ecological zones.
- 8) Any deficiencies inherent in the "link system" will be monitored, evaluated, improved and/or made up in the course of pilot project implementation. These may include; monitoring and control system of the Village Committee and the "link system" itself, personnel, resource, equipment and logistic requirements at Union Parishad and NBDs at Union-level.
- 9) Some important components of rural development that have not been covered in the JSARD and JSRDE Projects will be included in the pilot project. They are, among others, women in development, formal and informal education, primary health care, sanitation, nutrition, etc.

1.2. On Village Institution

- 10) The Village Committee will be composed of an informal council of village leaders

- selected by consensus of villagers. It is an autonomous body. Its composition, functions and regulations may vary according to respective local conditions.
- 11) The Village Committee is a social institution. It is recognized to represent the village when it undertakes village development programmes and encounters outside world including neighboring villages and local government institutions. The Village Committee is expected to integrate villagers' common desires into "community interest" in the process of development planning at grass roots.
 - 12) The Village Committee will meet monthly to discuss matters regarding development programmes and other village social affairs. It will organize ad hoc Village General Meeting and, where applicable, *Para*-Meeting to ensure popular participation.

1.3. On the Linkage System

- 13) A Thana-Coordination Meeting will be held regularly to coordinate activities of different Thana-level NBDs' officials under the leadership of public representative.
- 14) Union Coordination Meeting (UCM) will be organized (a) to coordinate and integrate activities of different NBDs' field assistants working at Union-level and (b) to ensure liaison among NBDs, Union Parishad and Village Committees. An Assistant Rural Development Officer (ARDO) of BRDB will be appointed to organize the UCM, and a Union Development Organizer (UDO) will be recruited in each Union to have him handle day-to-day operations of the UCM and help interested villages to organize respective Village Committees.
- 15) The following personnels will attend the UCM: ARDO and UDO of BRDB; all NBDs' field assistants working at Union-level; Chairman, all Members and Secretary of Union Parishad; and concerned chairmen of Village Committees. Union Chairman assumes chairmanship of the UCM.
- 16) A small office-house, which may be named as Union Development Centre (UDC), will

be built in the Union Parishad compound. This is the mini-copy of the Thana Complex. The UDO and relevant NBDs' field assistants are accommodated here to ensure day-to-day coordination among themselves and with Union Parishad as well as relevant NGO workers.

17) A small out-reach station, which may be named as Union Service Centre (USC), will be provided in each Ward to facilitate a contact point for concerned villagers and NBDs' field assistants. Relevant field assistants will be posted here on fixed time and day of the week.

18) A news bulletin, containing NBDs information, time schedule of field visits of NBDs' field assistants and minutes of the monthly UCM, will be prepared by the UDO and made public to the villagers by putting it up on notice boards to be placed at conspicuous corners in villages.

19) The UCM will be the center pivot for rural development where all activities of Village Committees, NBDs, Union Parishad, other local institutions and relevant NGOs will be coordinated and integrated. The Union will be the basic development unit for integrated Government's efforts in rural development.

1.4. On Rural Technologies

20) The JSRDE learnt that many useful technologies in farming, health care, nutrition, infrastructures including buildings were inherited through generations and sustained in rural Bangladesh. Most of these indigenous technologies are appropriate, risk-reversion type, environment-friendly, and much less costlier than the modern high input and high cost technologies. The JSRDE is trying to promote such local technologies. Possibilities of introducing appropriate technologies from outside may also be explored.

21) Voluntary participation of villagers can be ensured when these appropriate technologies are employed in rural development programmes both in planning and

implementation stages. A key clue to promote their active participation is for the two parties, planners and villagers, to figure out action programmes jointly in the bottom-up manner. The technology of "rural hydrology" advocated by the JSRDE presents a typical planning model or device to meet this purpose.

- 22) Management practices should be developed to enrich organic matter content of the soil to improve soil productivity. This can be done by applying locally available technologies such as multiple cropping systems, recycling of biomass through green manure, compost, cowdung and organic wastes. stubbles of the crops are not to be removed from the crop fields.
- 23) Those scientists, engineers and specialists who are working in Thana and Union-levels are encouraged to search for, identify, test on, improve and employ appropriate technologies available in the rural community and incorporate the local wisdoms modern along with but suitable technologies.

1.5. On the Promotion of Self-Employment

- 24) The JSRDE suggests to provide villagers with opportunities of self-employment in an indirect manner, that is by way of building rural infrastructures to link-up villages with non- farm sectors.
- 25) The infrastructures that can induce rural-urban interactions include: improvement of *Hat* areas and access roads thereto, improvement of village and Union roads, culverts and bridges, intra-village alleys and trails, rural electrification, village post offices for mail service as well as postal savings. These can facilitate very basic conditions thereby villagers will seek, by their own efforts, opportunities of self-employment.
- 26) Unemployed local youth can be selected to develop professional cadre by undertaking on-the-job training by working under NBDs' field assistants in the field of livestock, poultry rearing, fisheries, horticulture, community forestry, disaster management, etc.

27) Own capital formation is encouraged to accelerate self-reliant income generating activities. For this purpose informal or formal banking institutions such as mutual financing cooperatives, informal savings association, village post office etc. may be established in the villages. It is worthwhile also to use the village post offices for savings mobilization.

2 A Brief Proposal for a New Pilot-Scale Project

2.1. Background and Concept

Two related studies conducted recently in collaboration with Japanese experts, i.e., JSARD and JSRDE indicate an alternative approach to rural development. It includes four major components:

- a) reorganize Union-level administration to make it a basic rural development unit,
- b) set up a village committee that is consisted of village leaders representing cohesive social units in the village,
- c) link the village committee with the government NBDs' service delivery system at Union-level, and
- d) develop rural infrastructure instead of undertaking credit and training programmes.

The alternative approach to Bangladesh rural development is thus, a combination of community, linkage and infrastructural models. The JSARD identified a few key questions that decelerate rural development. A village is still elusive and almost invisible to the eyes of government development agents because its own traditional social institution remains out-focused from development-oriented activities. Government's rural services are equally invisible to the common villagers because they are administered at Thana-level and than delivered to the village individually to influential persons and often monopolized by the touts. The lack of transparency in the service delivery system easily leads to mismanagement among rural elites and gross indifference among rural mass. There are a large gap between nation's development agents and village, i.e., between Thana and village.

A number of job and income generating programmes addressed to less privileged rural people,

in spite of good will and motivations, often induce conflict and competition among prospective beneficiaries over scarce opportunities and resources, because they often neglect to promote common needs and community interest.

The JSRDE conducted some small experiments to find ways and means to minimize the above problems and figured out a set of solutions as stated above.

2.2. Pilot Project

2.2.1. Project Areas

The Pilot Project will be implemented in all the Unions in the following Thanas as shown below. Several enthusiastic villages (Pilot Villages) will be selected in each Union where actual "community, linkage and infrastructure model" is applied on a full scale. The number of participating villages may be increased after observing successful fore-runners in due course of Project implementation.

District	Thana	Union
Bogra	Sherpur	9
Tangail	Kalihati	12
Comilla	Barura	15

2.2.2. Project Components

(1) Union: a Basic Development Unit

- a) A small Union Complex will be built (Figure 1) in Union Parishad compound to accommodate NBDs' field assistants and to ensure day- to-day coordination among them.
- b) BRDB will assign a Thana Assistant Rural Development Officer (ARDO) exclusively to the Pilot Project for supervising the following coordination and linkage system.
- c) The Pilot Project will recruit in each union a Union Development Organizer (UDO)

from among experienced development workers. He will handle day-to-day operation of the coordination work.

- d) Union Parishad Chairman will chair the monthly Union Coordination Meeting (UCM) and will be attended by the following members:

ARDO of Thana BRDB,
UDO of the Pilot Project,
Chairman and all Members of Union Parishad,
All NBDs' field assistants operating at Union-level,
Representatives of the Pilot Villages, and
Concerned NGO representatives.

- e) The UCM will discuss the followings:

Field assistants' activities in the previous month,
Field assistants' schedule of activities and field visits for the next month,
Information on NBDs projects and activities, and
Any other information on national and local-level development programmes.

- f) The UDO will produce a one-page monthly news bulletin containing the above information, and put it up on bulletin boards erected in each village and at other conspicuous corners in the Union.

- g) An out-reach-station will be provided at each Ward where relevant NBDs' field assistants are posted on fixed time and day of the week to ensure contacts with needy people.

- h) Several NBDs' field assistants who are posted at Ward and Village-level (Block Supervisor of DAE, and workers in health care, family planning and family welfare) will be attending the Village Committee to ensure closer contact with needy villagers.

(2) Village Committee: an Old but New Self-Governing Body Empowered to Lead Village Development

- a) A village committee will be organized in each Pilot Village by the villagers' own initiative. The ARDO and the UDO will act as facilitators to guide the villagers to organize themselves.
- b) The Village Committee will be an informal council of village leaders who represent

- respective cohesive social units in the village such as *Para*, and are selected by consensus of villagers. The number of the Committee members will be variable according to local prevailing conditions, but should be limited to manageable size, say 20 members.
- c) The Village Committee will be an autonomous body. Its laws and regulations should be limited within minimum requirements.
 - d) The Village Committee will organize monthly Village General Meeting, and where applicable, *Para* Meeting to ensure popular participation. Relevant NBDs' field assistants working at the Ward and village-level will be called to attend the meetings as and when required.
 - e) The Village Committee will integrate individual desires and needs of villagers into common and community interest through the above meetings and by consensus among plural leaders.
 - f) The Village Committee will try to undertake those small programmes of community interest with their own resources, labour and subscriptions. It will also bring these programmes to the attention of the UCM to seek possible external assistance.

(3) Infrastructure Build-Up: A Vehicle to Self-Employment through Improved Rural-Urban Linkage

- a) The Pilot Project will implement such programmes that address common needs and community interests of the villagers, including such rural infrastructure as below:
 - Feeder road, bridge and culvert,
 - Inter-village connecting roads,
 - Intra-village trails and alleys,
 - Improvement of *Hat* and *Bazar* grounds and access roads,
 - Improvement of water supply and sanitation,
 - Cleaning of common *Doba*, *Khal*, *Pukur*, etc.,
 - Rural electrification and telephone line, where applicable
 - Rural bank and post office, where applicable.
- b) The mode of implementation of the above programmes is as follows :

When a Village Committee plans and decides to improve, say a *Hat*, with their own resources, labour and some subscriptions to partly cover the total cost, (say 30 %), the Project will provide the rest of the cost in the form of cement, bricks, tin sheets, ring culverts, additional labour cost, etc.

- c) Any other development proposals that are closely related to NBDs' duties and activities will be directed to seek assistance from the respective NBDs through the Union and Village Coordination Meeting. The Pilot Project will not undertake such programmes directly.
- d) Other programmes such as credit operation, job and skill training, informal literacy education, etc. will be directed to seek cooperation of any other interested institutions including NGOs.
- e) To help these programmes (as in (c) and (d) above) to be realized, the Pilot Project will make necessary arrangement in channeling them to relevant GOs, NGOs, and international donors, etc.

2.2.3. Some Additional Remarks

In due course of the Pilot Project implementation, some proposals may be made regarding requirements of additional man-power in some NBDs (e.g., rural engineers to supervise infrastructure planning and building, fishery specialists), additional man-power and budget at Union Parishad, reorganization of the Union Coordination Meeting, and workable monitoring and control system of the whole "link system".

CHAPTER 6 . MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF JSRDE PROJECT

1. Organization of Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project

1.1 Organization

The Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) project was jointly executed by Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Comilla and Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), Dhaka. The institutions involved in the process of implementation of the project were Kyoto University, Japan, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Rural Development Academy, Bogra and Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Dhaka.

The administrative ministry of the JSRDE project was the Rural Development and Co-operative Division (RD CD) of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives. A Project Advisory Committee (PAC) consisting of representatives from administrative ministry, executing agencies, participating institutions, planning commission, Embassy of Japan, Bangladeshi Team Leader (Project Director), Japanese Team Leader and General Manager of the project provided necessary guidance and recommendations for modifications or changes in the operation of the project. The Committee was chaired by the Secretary of the administrative Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives. The Committee used to meet twice a year to review the performance of the project and provide guidance and recommendations.

The project was jointly implemented by two Bangladeshi and three Japanese full time Action Team members, four part time Bangladeshi and nine Japanese Task Force members and eight Bangladeshi Counterpart Team members assisted by office and field staff of Dhaka headquarter, regional office and five centres in five project villages.

The Project Director, a full-time member of the Action Team was required to attend the monthly review meeting in the Ministry where the projects of the Ministry under the Annual Development Plan (ADP) are systematically appraised. Progress reports both physical and financial were required to be sent to the Ministry every month.

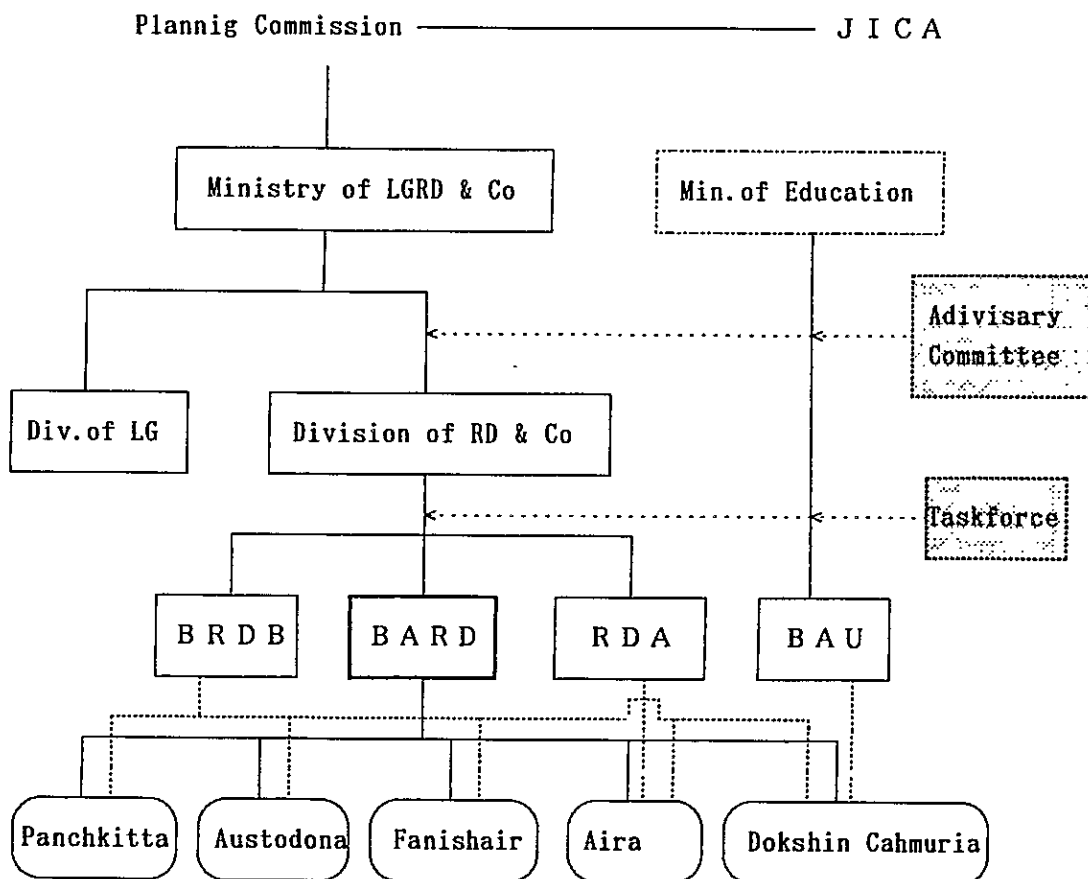


Figure-1 JSRDE Organization

L G R D & C o : Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
 B A R D : Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development
 B R D B : Bangaldesh Rural Development Board
 R D A : Rural Development Academy Bogra
 B A U : Bangladesh Agricultural University
 J I C A : Japan International Cooperation Agency

Figure 1 Organization of JSRDE

Publication

Under the Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) project, different kinds of publications were prepared. These were:

- (a) **Annual Report** : During the project period Annual Reports were published regularly where the progress of activities in the five project villages, namely Aira, Daskhin Chamuria, Panchkitta, Austodona and Fanishair were presented in an analytical form in the light of the basic approaches of the project. (Please see JSRDE Publication No.3)
- (b) **Workshop and Seminar Reports** : These reports recorded the papers presented in the workshops or seminars along with the deliberations and recommendations made on each paper. The proceedings recorded in these reports helped the implementors of the project to identify the weaknesses and shortcomings in the approach and redirect their emphasis. The seminar reports provided the outline of the structural framework for rural development in Bangladesh to policy makers, planners and researchers. (Please see JSRDE Publication No.1, No.2, No.5).
- (c) **Special Report** : The reports were special research assignments given to Bangladeshi and Japanese Counterparts and researchers. These reports are divided into three types. One is mimeographs, the other is research monographs and thirdly is some special publication like Rural Development Experiment in Bangladesh, published in the Journal of South-east Asian Studies No. 33(1) from Kyoto University, Japan. The first two types included JSRDE Research Monographs (No.2) and Research Mimo (No. 3).
- (d) **Final Report** : This report records an analytical account of activities undertaken in the project villages during both first and second phases. The first phase was actually a fact finding research phase while the second phase was the experimental phase of the hypothesis developed during the first phase. This report attempted to analytically present the experience gained from the experiment.
- (e) **News Letter** : During the project period six Newsletters were published periodically to keep the participating institutions, concerned Ministry, JICA, Planning Commission and others informed about the activities and their progress. This helped the implementors to get feed-back from the readers, researchers, policy makers and others and use it for effective implementation of project activities to achieve the objectives.

1.3 Annual Plan and Quarterly progress Report

Every year the Japanese Task Force members and Bangladeshi Counterparts were required to prepare and submit Annual Plan of activities under four basic approaches. The four basic approaches were :

- I To unite the traditional and the economically motivated groups;
- II To identify and make good use of ecologically sustainable appropriate farming technology;
- III To fill the gap between and link two prime institutions, i.e., the village and the local government institutions; and
- IV To encourage and promote non-agricultural job opportunities outside village, i.e. at the growth centres.

Against these four basic approaches the plan included the following heads of records : (a) Activities, (b) Expected output, (c) Achievements and (d) Remarks.

The Annual Plan was divided into four quarters and the counterparts and Task Force members were required to submit quarterly progress reports against the same basic approaches and heads of records. These quarterly progress reports when consolidated, gave the annual progress reports comparable to annual plan of activities. This was basically a monitoring technique.

2. The Record of Discussion Concerning the Japanese Technical Co-operation (R/D) for the Joint Study Project on Rural Development Experiment (Action Research Project) in the People's Republic of Bangladesh

In response to the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh concerning the Joint Study Project on Rural Development Experiment (Action Research Project, hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), the Resident Representative of Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") in Bangladesh had a series of discussions with the Bangladeshi authorities for the purpose of working out the details of the technical cooperation programme.

Both sides exchanged views in respect of the desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for the successful implementation of the above-mentioned Joint Study Project.

As a result of the discussions, the Resident Representative of JICA in Bangladesh and the Bangladeshi authorities agreed to recommend to their respective Governments the matters referred to in the Document attached hereto.

Dhaka, Dated: November 10, 1991

MR. TAKESHI IMAZU

MR. K.M. TIPU SULTAN

Resident Representative
JICA Bangladesh Office
JAPAN

Director General
Bangladesh Academy for
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The People's Republic of
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I. COOPERATION BETWEEN BOTH GOVERNMENTS

1. The Government of Japan and the Government of Bangladesh will cooperate with each other in implementing the Joint Study Project on the Bangladesh Rural Development Experiment (Action Research Project, hereinafter referred to as "the Project") for the purpose of working out an appropriate framework of rural development strategies in Bangladesh.
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan of Operation which is given in Annex I.

II. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to provide at its own expense services of the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II through the normal procedures under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of Japan.
2. The Japanese experts referred to in 1 above and their families will be granted in Bangladesh privileges exemptions and benefits no less favourable than those granted to the experts of third countries or of international organizations performing similar missions.

III. PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to provide at its own expenses such machinery, equipment and other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project as listed in Annex IV, through the normal procedures under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of Japan.
2. The articles referred to in 1 above and purchased locally will be procured through the normal procedures employed at the JICA Bangladesh Office, and will be utilized exclusively for the implementation of the Project under the proper management of Japanese experts.
3. The articles referred to in 1 above and imported will become the property of the Government of Bangladesh upon being delivered C.I.F. to the Bangladesh authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation, and will be utilized exclusively for the implementation of the Project in consultation with the Japanese experts referred to in Annex II.

IV. TRAINING OF BANGLADESHI PERSONNEL IN JAPAN

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Government of Japan will take necessary measures through JICA to receive at its own expense the Bangladeshi personnel connected with the Project for technical training in Japan through the normal procedures under the Technical Cooperation Scheme of the Government of Japan.
2. The Government of Bangladesh will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively for the implementation of the Project.

V. LOCAL EXPENSES

The budget to meet the local expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project will be provided to the Japanese experts by JICA in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan. The budget which is to be used exclusively for the implementation of the Project will be managed by a Japanese expert designated by JICA.

VI. DATA OWNERSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS

The data accumulated through the Project will be jointly owned by the implementing organizations (JICA and Bangladeshi authorities). When reports or documentations concerning this Project are compiled and published, it is to be mentioned that the Project has been carried out by the implementing and participating organizations as a technical cooperation project between the Government of Japan and the Government of Bangladesh.

VII. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

1. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Bangladesh, the Government of Bangladesh will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense :
 - (1) Services of the Bangladeshi counterparts and administrative personnel.
 - (2) Supply and replacement of machinery, equipment, instrument, tools, vehicles, spare parts and other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than those provided through JICA under III above.
 - (3) Urban transportation facilities for Japanese experts
 - (4) Means for official trip of Japanese experts and Bangladeshi counterparts.
 - (5) Facilities necessary for the maintenance and protection of the machinery, equipment, instruments, tools and other materials listed in Annex IV.
2. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Bangladesh, the Government of Bangladesh will take necessary measures to meet :
 - (1) Expenses necessary for the transportation within Bangladesh of the articles referred to in III above as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof.

- (2) Customs duties, internal taxes and any other charges, if any, imposed in Bangladesh on the articles referred to in III above.
- (3) All local expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project other than those provided through JICA under V above.

VIII. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. The Bangladeshi Project Director will bear overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project. The General Manager of the Project will be responsible for the administrative and managerial matters of the Project. The Japanese experts will give necessary technical guidance and advice to the Bangladeshi counterparts on matters relating to the Project. The Resident Representative of JICA in Bangladesh will undertake the role of an advisor and coordinator for successful implementation of the Project.
2. The Project Advisory Committee will provide necessary recommendation, advice and guidance for the effective implementation of the Project.

IX. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

The Government of Bangladesh will undertake to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in Bangladesh except for those arising from the wilful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

X. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

There will be mutual consultation between the two Governments on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.

XI. TERM OF COOPERATION

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be four (4) years from January 6, 1992 to January 5, 1996.

ANNEX I	MASTER PLAN OF OPERATION
ANNEX II	PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECT TEAM
ANNEX III	PRIVILEGES, EXEMPTIONS AND BENEFITS
ANNEX IV	LIST OF EQUIPMENT (ARTICLES)
ANNEX V	TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

ANNEX I MASTER PLAN OF OPERATION

1. Objectives

(1) General Objectives

A number of key questions and clues have been identified in the course of four-years' studies in five (JSARD, 1986-1990), which has been sponsored by the technical assistance programme of Japanese regions in Bangladesh in the Bangladesh-japan Joint Study on Agricultural and Rural Development Government (JICA). On the basis of findings of the JSARD studies, "an experiment of village-based multi-sector rural development" is proposed here.

The Joint Study Project on Rural Development Experiment proposes to pursue more problem-solving and action-oriented "experimental approach" by implementing the key clues for the village development and try to put the sample villages and their vicinities in the evolving cycle of development.

Quite a number of "rural development" projects are being implemented in Bangladesh ranging from developing regional infrastructures, installing a number of STWs which constitute an important agricultural input for increasing production, developing a "software infrastructure" like agricultural cooperatives, and to enhancing agricultural production and living standard of rural people through strengthening institutional credit system.

Before implementing such standardized projects in a large scale covering various parts of Bangladesh, the following processes are required for successful completion of the project;

- (a) To identify the real needs and the "key questions" at the village level,
- (b) To sort out feasible "key clues" that can be variable from village to village and from region to region, and
- (c) To test the validity of those "key clues" through village-level experimental implementation and subsequent readjustment.

The overall framework of workable strategies for agricultural and rural development specifically designed for Bangladesh will be formulated only through such an "experimental study".

Main features of the program are characterized by the "integrated participatory programme" or the "community participatory integrated rural development program" which would cover such aspects as adult education and literacy, environmental development and afforestation, women's role in development skill training and so forth. The following characteristic features are included:

- (a) To seek appropriate methodological procedures for Bangladesh rural development and build up eventually, a model for Bangladesh's rural development through experimenting on the key questions and clues identified in the earlier JSARD 1 Project.
- (b) Key clues are identified to increase income and to uplift the living standards of the villagers through the studies of environmental, farm-technology and socio-economic elements in the village farming system. Villagers' needs and preferences are also sorted out through the studies of their attitudes and interests. The experimental programs are formulated in light of the above studies.
- (c) Villagers' participation is encouraged and their own organization and leadership are mobilized for identifying feasible development strategies and for their implementation.

- (d) The experimental implementation will be made of the village-level projects in which all the villagers are interested. To ensure that the experimental implementation will benefit a village as a whole, a "village committee" will be formulated to administer the implementation.

(2) Basic Approach

- (a) To unite the two groups in a village, one is the traditional social organization oriented to religious and disciplinary norm and the other is the economically motivated group for rural development.
- (b) To identify and make good use to ecologically sustainable, appropriate farming technologies.
- (c) To fill the gap between, and link the two prime institutions, Union Parishad and gram (para), to promote rural development.
- (d) To encourage and promote villagers' non-agricultural job opportunities outside the villages, especially at growth centres.

(3) Specific Objectives (Core Components)

- (a) Some experimental components include the following :
- To motivate and train villagers in Farm Management including farm household planning activities, accounts keeping, etc.
 - To construct some infrastructural facilities at the village level.
 - To guide the villagers of the experimental vilges and neighbouring villages for self sustaining development.
 - To prompte village-based development groups/organizations linking (I) Farm household (for farm management activities) and (II) Village Community for infrastructure facilities.
 - To develop, demonstrate and disseminate some appropriate farming technologies in co-operation with the villagers.
- (b) To establish stronger links among the village-based Organizations/development groups and Union administration and Upazila for (I) co-ordinated planning and (II) facilitating access to Union Parishad and Upazila level organizations i.e. banks, DAE, Directorate of Livestock, etc.
- (c) To strengthen the capacity of research and planning of BARD, BRDB, and Rural Development Division of the Ministry of LGRDC.
- (d) To strengthen ties and research capabilities of both Bangladesh and Japanese counterparts through JICA's Counterpart training program in Japan.
- (e) To publish reports and manuals on;
- Methodological and analytical procedures for Bangladesh rural development
 - Individual reports on Bangladesh's agro-ecology, farming technologies, Institutional and administrative bases of agriculture, history, society, economy, methodologies of field work such as target group approach and informal group approach, that are all related to rural development
 - Geographical and statistical accounts of the localities.

2. Experimental Villages

- (a) Dakshin Chamuria Village, Kalihati Upazila, Tangail District (Flood-prone village located in a floodplain of the Rohajan river, one of the tributaries of the Jamuna).

- (b) Fanishair Village, Faridganj Upazila, Chandpur District (Located outside the CIP embankment in the lower Meghna floodplain, hence flood-affected).
- (c) Panchkitta Village, Burichang Upazila, Comilla District (one of the BARD's and CIRDAP's model villages and well known of its KSS's activities).
- (d) Austodona Village, Burura Upazila, Comilla District (a typical land-located Barind village where irrigated rice double-cropping is flourishing).
- (e) Tetulia Village, Sherpur Upazila, Bogra district (a village remote from population centers and somewhat behind in the intensification of agriculture).

3. Annual Plan of Implementation

First Year : Establish a recipient group in each village, through which consensus among the villagers are reached regarding individual development programmes to be implemented. Complete detailed design of the component programmes in co-operation with the recipient groups and other concerned villagers. Initiate actions to establish a linkage among BRDB, Upazila *parishad*, Union *parishad* and the recipient groups in each village.

Second Year : Implement selected infrastructures, including probably, installation of a LLP irrigation system, building of local flood-regulation *bunds*, improvement of village road network, etc. Start selected individual component programs on an experimental basis, including fish culture in *beels* and *pukuls*, introduction and improvement of cropping patterns, homestead land use, poultry, etc.

Publish detailed documentation for each study village on the major processes of implementation. Hold the first "review-workshop" to formulate better future plans of implementation. Have the "mid-term evaluation" by the authorities concerned of the Government of Bangladesh.

Third Year : Continue the similar activities as the second year. Publish mid-term reports from each study village.

Fourth Year : Present a framework of Bangladesh rural development strategies on the basis of "the Experiment". Hold the second review-workshop to discuss the framework. Publish the final report.

ANNEX II. PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECT TEAM

1. **Sponsoring Ministry**
Rural Development and Co-operative Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (M/o LGRDC).
2. **Advisory Committee**
Chairman : Additional Secretary in-charge, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of LGRDC
Member : BARD, Comilla, Director General
RDA, Bogra, Director General
BRDB, Director General
Planning Commission, Joint Chief of Rural Institution Wing
M/o LGRDC, Deputy Chief of Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
Embassy of Japan, First Secretary
JICA Bangladesh Office, Resident Representative
Project Director (Bangladesh Team Leader)
Project Director (Japanese Team Leader)
Project General Manager
Vice Chancellor of Bangladesh Agricultural University.

Terms of Reference :

- (a) To provide necessary guidance for effective implementation of the Project.
- (b) To meet twice a year to review the performance of the Project.
- (c) To recommend modification/changes in the operation of the Project.

3. **Implementing Agencies**
 - (a) Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)
 - (b) Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
4. **Participating Institutes (Bangladesh)**
 - (a) Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla (BARD)
 - (b) Rural Development Academy, Bogra (RDA)
 - (c) Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh (BAU)
 - (d) Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)

5. **Team Members**

(1) Action Team (Full-time participants)

Bangladesh team

Bangladesh Project Director (Director of BARD)
Specialist of Irrigation Management and Land Use (RDA)
Specialist of Crop Science/Farming System Research (BAU)
Specialist of Institution Building (BRDB)

Japanese team

Japanese Team Leader (Part-time, Rural Development)
JICA Expert of Rural Development (General Manager)

JICA Expert of Agricultural Economics
JICA Expert of Community Development

(2) Task Force (Short-term participants)

Bangladesh team

Agro-ecology (BAU)

Crop Science (BAU)

Farming System Research (BAU)

Irrigation and Water Management (BAU)

Adaptive Farming Technology (BARI)

Agricultural Economics (RDA)

Rural Sociology (BAU)/Rural History (DU)

Rural Sociology

Rural-Urban Interaction

(A few more Japanese experts may be provided as needs arise in due course of the implementation of the Project within the budgetary limitation to be allocated to this Project, in the fields of irrigation and water management, institution building and agricultural development.)

Major tasks of the implementation will be carried out by the full-time "Action Team" which comprises of four Bangladeshi and three Japanese specialists as indicated above. There are several assistants who work at Union-level under the guidance of the "action specialists".

The Task Force is comprised of a number of researchers from various disciplines as specified above, who work on a short-term basis. The Task Force is assigned to :

- (a) To give hints to the "Action Team" regarding workable "key clues" for implementation at the initial stage, and closely monitor the changes that take place resulting from the Projects implemented, and redirect the strategies for further implementation as needs arise.
- (b) To analyse and document the whole process of the implementation and outcomes thereof.

ANNEX III. PRIVILEGES, EXEMPTIONS AND BENEFITS

1. The Government of Bangladesh will grant exemptions from income tax and change of any kind imposed on or in connection with the living allowance remitted from abroad.
2. The Government of Bangladesh will grant exemptions from customs duties in respect of the importation of personal effects by the Japanese experts and their families as well as the importation of machinery and equipment relating to their activities.

ANNEX IV. LIST OF EQUIPMENT (ARTICLES)

1. Vehicles
2. Motor cycles (off-road type motor cycles)
3. Motor cycles (normal motor cycles)
4. Personal Computers
5. Hand tractors/tillers
6. Water pumps for irrigation
7. Others

ANNEX V. TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Japanese Experts' Field of Specialization	Year	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
Rural Development (General Manager)						
Agricultural Economics						
Community Development						
Rural Development (Team Leader)		—	—	—	—	—
Crop Science		—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Economics		—	—	—	—	—
Rural Sociology		—	—	—	—	—
Rural-Urban Interaction		—	—	—	—	—
Others			—	—	—	—
Visit of Japan by Bangladesh Counterpart			—	—	—	—
Joint Bangladesh/Japanese Meeting				•		•
Interim and Final Reporting				I	I	F

Note: A few more Japanese experts may be provided as needs arise within the budgetary limitation to be allocated to the Project in due course of the implementation of the Project.

**3. BANGLADESH - JAPAN JOINT STUDY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (ACTION RESEARCH PROJECT) :
Technical Assistance Project Proposal (TAPP) Revised, October 1994**

TAPP FORMAT

ERD	TACC/MIS	PAGE 09		
TAPP PART A PROJECT ID (1)	PROJECT NO. (2) TA	TAPP DATE	REVISED (3)	
	02 - 029 - 705 - 92 - 95	1-4-1992		

PROJECT TITLE (4) Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (Action Research Project)

(Revised)

ADM.. MINISTRY/DIVISION (5) Rural Development and Co-operatives Division, Ministry of LGRD and Co-operatives	EXEC. AGENCY (6) Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Comilla.
SECTOR (7)	Rural Development and Institutions
PROJECT DIRECTOR (8) Saleha Begum, Director BARD, Kotbari, Comilla	TAPP REVISED BY (9) 1. Mr. Moqbul Ahmed Chowdhury, Director (Project), BARD, Comilla. 2. Dr. M. Solaiman, Director (Admn.), BARD, Comilla. 3. Saleha Begum, Director, BARD and Project Director, JSRDE Project. 4. Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam, Joint Director, BRDB and Specialist, Institution Building, JSRDE Project. 5. Mr. Sharifullah, Deputy Director (Project), BARD, Comilla. PHONE / ADDRESS : BARD, Kotbari, Comilla. Phone : 6102, 6428, 5825, 6355 PROJECT OFFICE : JSRDE Project 1/14, Iqbal Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka Phone : 814443
ORIGINAL	
TAPP PART B PROJECT DATES	PLANNED START (10) PLANNED COMPLETION (11) MM YY MM YY January 1992 December 1995

REVISED				
TAPP PART B PROJECT DATE	START		** COMPLETION	
	MM	YY	MM	YY
	April	1992	December	1995

REASON FOR DELAY IN STARTING :

Initial activities of the project could not be completed in time.
Therefore, the project was started three months later.

TAPP PART C PROJECT FINANCING	DONER (12) Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)
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ORIGINAL

LOCAL COST SOURCE (13) GOB		FOREIGN EXCHANGE SOURCE (14) JICA			CURRENCY/RATE (15) US \$ 1.00= Tk. 37.50		
PROJECT COST (Tk.in lakh)	TOTAL COST (16)	F/E COST (17)	TK. COST (18)	GOB COST (19)	PROJECT AID (20)	RPA (21)	CDST (22)
F/Y- 1	84.72	18.20	66.72	2.73	81.99	63.99	-
F/Y- 2	70.24	40.80	29.44	5.46	64.78	23.98	-
F/Y- 3	69.04	39.60	29.44	5.46	63.58	23.98	-
F/Y- 4	56.44	27.00	29.44	5.46	50.98	23.98	-
F/Y- 5	28.54	13.80	14.74	2.73	25.81	12.01	-
TOTAL	308.98	139.20	169.78	21.84	287.14	147.94	-

REVISED

LOCAL COST SOURCE (13)		FOREIGN EXCHANGE SOURCE (14) JICA			CURRENCY / RATE (15) US \$ 1.00= Tk. 40.00		
PROJECT COST (Tk.in lakh)	TOTAL COST (16)	F/E COST (17)	TK. COST (18)	GOB COST (19)	PROJECT AID (20)	* RPA (21)	CDST (22)
F/Y- 1	41.99	1.20	40.79	-	41.99	-	-
F/Y- 2	272.91	192.00	79.71	1.2	271.71	-	-
F/Y- 3	230.56	180.00	47.56	3.00	227.56	-	-
F/Y- 4	238.26	184.50	49.06	4.70	233.56	-	-
F/Y- 5	165.94	138.30	24.64	3.00	162.94	-	-
TOTAL	949.66	696.00	241.76	11.90	937.76	-	-

* Since the project aid component is directly administered by the Japanese General Manager and not made available to the project through Government of Bangladesh, so the RPA part is not shown in revised TAPP.

** The project shall be completed by 31st December, 1995.

REASONS FOR INCREASING THE COST :

- (a) The salary structure of the JICA for Japanese Experts involved in the project is much higher than estimated in the original TAPP. The foreign exchange cost increased because of the higher salary of Japanese Experts.
- b) Amount proposed for project aid cost increased because of both intensive and extensive implementation of the components in the project villages. The action components are : infrastructure development, fish cultivation, appropriate sustainable technologies for agriculture and such other components as and when identified during implementation of the project.
- (c) GOB cost reduced because of the reduction of the size of Bangladesh Action Team members from four to two as per the decision of the Advisory Committee Meeting held on 9.4.92.

REASON FOR REVISION OF THE TAPP :

Since the foreign exchange and project aid cost increased and GOB cost reduced than the original TAPP a decision was taken in the Advisory Committee Meeting held on 24th September, 1994 that "TAPP would be revised keeping in view with the actual expenditure incurred and to be incurred during the project period." As per the decision of the meeting the TAPP is revised.

ERD	TACC/MIS		PAGE 10
FINANCING ARRANGEMENT WITH DONOR (23)	NONE		<u>DISCUSSED</u> Yes
NAME/DESIGNATION OF DONOR CONTACT (24)			
Resident Representative Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), Dhaka.			
FINANCING AFTER COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT		FUNDS REQUIRED (25)	
Decision will be taken by JICA and GOB			
MODE OF FINANCING (26)			
DONOR LOAN	GRANT	GOB ADP-BUDGET	REVENUE
	Yes	Yes	
SELF FINANCING %	(27)		
	0 0		
TAPP PART D - 1	PROJECT DESCRIPTION (28)		

General Description :

A. Background

The first phase of the Joint Study (Bangladesh - Japan) on Agricultural and Rural Development

(JSARD) Project was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Government of Bangladesh and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project was implemented jointly by Kyoto University (KU), Kyoto, Japan, Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Comilla, Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogra and Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU), Mymensingh from June, 1986 to June, 1990. This four year (Joint-Study on Agricultural and Rural Development - JSARD) project aimed primarily at :

1. Accumulating first-hand data on agricultural and rural communities in some selected areas in Bangladesh by carrying out integrated village-level studies.
2. Assessing a set of "Key Questions" or "Key Clues" that accelerating and inhibit agricultural and rural development on the basis of the findings from the village-level intensive studies.
3. Proposing, if possible, a conceptual framework for formulation of development strategies for agricultural and rural communities in the areas studied.

The sample villages under JSARD Project were Daskhin Chamuria (Tangail), Jawar (Kishorgonj), Gobarchitra and Fanishair (Chandpur), Panchkitta, Kamirbag and Austodona (Comilla) and Tetulia (Bogra).

Subsequently, in response to the request of the Government of Bangladesh to extend Japanese assistance to continue the Joint Study Project, the Government of Japan agreed to cooperate. Accordingly, the JICA had a series of meeting with the Bangladesh authorities and it was decided that Joint Study Project will be sponsored by the Rural Development and Co-operatives Division (RDCD) of the Ministry of LGRD & Co-operatives and be implemented jointly by the Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD), Comilla and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Bangladesh.

Key Questions and Clues

A number of key questions and clues have been identified in the course of four-years' studies from June, 1986 to June, 1990.

B. Key Questions :

- a) How to increase agricultural production to make the rural economy self sustaining not only from technological aspect but also socio-economic aspect?
- b) How to improve the living condition of the landless households who represent the majority of the population?
- c) How to improve the functional gap between Thana Centre and the village?

d) How to create employment opportunities for the large number of landless labourers and small farmers who constitute the majority of population?

C. Key Clues :

a) Each cropping pattern is highly location-specific. Identification or classification of local land units on a village level would provide a basic set of information for improving cropping systems.

b) Boro rice expansion provided a drastic change in the existing cropping system.

c) Voluntary installation of Shallow Tubewells (STW) has induced inequity in resource utilization on the one hand and lower efficiency of STWs use on the other hand.

d) Important field of activities for rural development were identified as follows:

- i. Group activities
- ii. Creation of job opportunities
- iii. Interaction between supply and demand of labour
- iv. Institution building
- v. Extension services
- vi. Credit supply
- vii. Education and training
- viii. Relationships among administration units, merchants and villagers

e) Gaps in concepts, motivation and strategies of development plan among the different administrative organizations and village seemed to bring unfavourable effects in the pursuit of development programme.

f) The role of socio-economic study is crucial not only in providing basic data and their use but also for providing information concerning the human activities within and outside the village. They help to understand the power structure, leadership and social tension in the villages.

g) Government's endeavours to have the development efforts penetrated into the village tend to be blocked because of administrative dislinkage between the union and the village, the lowest local government unit has not so far been identified properly to administer the development project.

In order to test the validity, feasibility and applicability of those key questions and clues for improving the conditions and uplifting the living standards of rural development experiments in some of the sample villages were proposed in the previous studies. On the basis of such findings of the JSARD studies, "an experiment of village-based multi-sector rural development" is proposed in this TAPP.

The Joint Study Project on Rural Development Experiment proposes to pursue more problem-solving and action-oriented "experimental approach" by implementing the key clues for village development and try to put the sample villages and their vicinities in the evolving cycle of development.

Quite a number of "rural development" projects are being implemented in Bangladesh ranging from developing regional infrastructures, installing STWs which constitute an important agricultural input for increasing production, developing a "software infrastructure" like agricultural cooperatives, and enhancing agricultural production and living standard of rural people through strengthening institutional credit system.

Before implementing such standardized projects in a large scale covering various parts of Bangladesh, the following processes are required for successful completion of the project :

- (a) To identify the real needs and the "key questions" at the village level.
- (b) To sort out feasible "key clues" that can be variable from village to village and from region to region, and
- (c) To test the validity of those "key clues" through village-level experimental implementation and subsequent readjustment.

The overall framework of workable strategies for agricultural and rural development specifically designed for Bangladesh will be formulated only through such an "experimental study"

Main features of the programme are characterized by the "integrated participatory programme" of the "community participatory integrated rural development programme" which would cover such aspects as adult education and literacy, environment, skill training and so forth. The following characteristic features are included :

- (a) To seek appropriate methodological procedures for Bangladesh rural development and build up, eventually, a model for Bangladesh's rural development and through experimenting on the key questions and clues identified in the earlier JSARD Project.
- (b) Key clues are identified to increase income and to uplift the living standard of the villagers through the studies of environmental, farm-technology and socio-economic elements in the village farming system. Villagers' needs and preferences are also sorted out through the studies of their attitudes and interests. The experimental programmes are formulated in the light of the above studies.
- (c) Villagers' participation is encouraged and their own organization and leadership are mobilized for identifying feasible development strategies and for their implementation.
- (d) This experimental project will be implemented in selected villages after careful assessment of villagers interest. To ensure that the experimental project will benefit the

action village as a whole, a village committee will be formed to administer the implementation in each project village.

Basic Approach

- (a) To unite the two groups in a village, one is the traditional social organization oriented to religious and disciplinary norm and the other is the economically motivated group for rural development.
- (b) To identify and make good use of ecologically sustainable, appropriate farming technologies.
- (c) To fill the gap between and link the two prime institutions, Union *parishad* and *gram (para)* to promote rural development.
- (d) To encourage and promote villagers' non-agricultural job opportunities outside the villages, especially at growth centres.

Action-research Villages

- (a) Dakshin Chamuria village, Kalihati Thana, Tangail District (Flood-prone village located in a flood plain of the "Lohajang" river, one of the tributaries of the Jamuna)
- (b) Fanishair Village, Faridganj Thana, Chandpur District (Located outside the CIP embankment in the lower Meghna floodplain, hence flood-affected)
- (c) Panchikta Village, Burichang Thana, Comilla District (one of the BARD's and CIRDAP's model villages and well known for its KSS's activities)
- (d) Austodona village, Barura Thana, Comilla District
- (e) Aira Village, Sherpur Thana, Bogra District

REASONS FOR INCREASING THE PROJECT AID COST :

- (1) In the original TAPP the salary structure of the JICA Experts involved in the project was shown much lower than the actual.
- (2) Total amount in the project aid had increased due to both intensive and extensive implementation of the action components.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION :

The project is being executed by Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) Comilla. Bangladesh Action Team (BAT) and Bangladesh Task force (BTF) and Japan

Action Team (JAT) backed by Japanese Task Force (JTF) are jointly implementing the project under the overall guidance of an Advisory Committee headed by Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperative Division, M/o LGRD and cooperatives. The foreign exchange and project aid fund of the project are being managed by the General Manager appointed by JICA exclusively and these portion of project fund did not transfer to the GOB.

The formation and responsibilities of Bangladesh Action Team (BAT) and Japan Action Team (JAT) are described as follows :

A. Bangladesh Action Team (BAT)	Original	Revised	No.
	MM	MM	
1. Specialist in Project Management (Project Director)	48	36	1
2. Specialist in Institution Building	48	34	1

- Basic salary of Bangladesh Action Team be paid by GOB fund and other field support cost has been paid from project aid.
- Members of the Bangladesh Action Team (BAT) has been employed on deputation from different relevant organizations. However, an official at the level of Director from BARD, has been deputed as full time Project Director for the project period.

Task of Bangladesh Action Team :

Under the guidance of Project Advisory Committee and in close cooperation of the Japanese Action Team (JAT), The Project Director entrusted with the following responsibilities :

- Overall responsibility of implementation and monitoring including management of GOB fund.
- Liaison among the project, administrative ministry, other government institutions and JICA Bangladesh office.
- Prepare all necessary reports of the project with the support of General Manager.
- Supervise project implementation and monitoring in the proposed five villages.

B. Japan Action Team (JAT) :

	Original MM	Revised MM	No.
1. Expert (Rural Development) (General Manager)	48	40	1
2. Expert (Agricultural Economics)	36	39	1
3. Expert (Community Development)	36	43	1

Task of Japanese Action Team (JAT) :

JAT acts as a counterpart of Bangladesh Action Team (BAT) & assists them in implementation, supervision, monitoring and report writing.

(Original)**A. Bangladesh Task Force (BTF) :**

	MM	No.
Agro-ecology (BAU)	1x4=4	1
Crop Science (BAU)	1x4=4	1
Adaptive Farming Technology (BARI)	1x4=4	1
Farming System Research (BAU)	1x4=4	1
Irrigation and Water Management (BAU)	1x4=4	1
Agricultural Economics (RDA)	1x4=4	1
Rural Sociology (BAU)/Rural History (DU)	1x4=4	1
Rural Planning (BARD)	1x4=4	1
Programme Monitoring (RDC Div., MoLGRDC)	1x4=4	1

(Revised)**A. Bangladesh Task Force (BTF) :**

	MM	No.
Farming System Research (BAU)	1x4=4	1
Rural Planning (BARD)	1x4=4	1
Rural Sociology (RDA)	1x4=4	1
Institution Building (BRDB)	1x4=4	1

B. Bangladesh Counterpart Team (BCT) :

Farming System Research (BAU)	1x4=4	1
Agricultural Economics (BAU)	1x4=4	1
Fisheries (BARD)	1x4=4	1
Economics (BARD)	1x4=4	1
Agricultural Economics (BARD)	1x4=4	1
Agronomy (RDA)	1x4=4	1
Programme Monitoring (RDC Div., MoLGRDC)	1x4=4	1
Rural Planning (Planning Commission)	1x4=4	1

Formation and Involvement of Bangladesh

Task Force and Counterpart Team :

Bangladesh Task Force (BTF) is comprised of researchers from various disciplines as specified above, who works on a short-term basis. The Task Force is assigned:

- (a) To give hints to the farmer group regarding workable "key clues" for implementation at the initial stage, and closely monitor the changes that take place resulting from the experimentation and redirect the strategies for further implementation as and when needed; and
- (b) To analyze and document the whole process of the implementation and outcomes thereof.

Bangladesh Counterpart Team (BCT) is comprised of mid-level researchers from the relevant organizations to work in the field level along with the Japanese long term and short term experts under the close supervision of Task Force Members.

They are required to prepare periodical progress reports and other component wise research reports for the project. They have to assess the field level activities in different project sites.

REASONS FOR REVISION :

There was a decision in the Advisory Committee Meeting held on 9.1.93 that the Bangladesh Task Force (BTF) would be formed with expert personnel from the relevant organizations. In the light of the above decision representatives from BARI and DU were excluded and in its place the representatives from the BRDB was included in BTF.

Bangladesh Task Force was divided into Bangladesh Task Force and Bangladesh Counterpart Team (BCT). Counterpart Team was formed to work with Japanese Experts in the field level. One member from planning commission was included and members from BARD and RDA has been increased owing to the need of expansion of research activities to meet the objectives of the project.

Training : A training course abroad for the Bangladesh Counterpart Team and members of the Bangladesh Task Force and an officer from Agriculture Division of Planning Commission (Rural Institution Wing) will be arranged and financed by JICA training programme for this project.

C. Japanese Task Force (JTF) :

	Original MM	Revised MM	No.
1. Expert (Rural Development)	10	10	1

2.	Expert (Crop Science)	20	10	1
3.	Expert (Farming System Research)	10	30	1
4.	Expert (Agricultural Economics)	12	6	1
5.	Expert (Rural Sociology)	12	20	1
6.	Expert (Rural Urban Interaction)	10	6	1
7.	Expert (Irrigation and Water Management)	18	10	1
8.	Expert (Institution Building)	10	8	1
9.	Expert (Agricultural Development)	10	10	1

Japanese Task Force (JTF) acts as counterpart of Bangladesh Counterpart Team (BCT) and helps BAT and JAT in performing their duties.

The total man-months of the Japanese Action Team and Japanese Task Force has remained unchanged while the duration of individual members has been adjusted.

(Original)

Project Advisory Committee

Chairman : Additional Secretary in-charge, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division, Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives.

Members : BARD, Comilla, Director General

RDA , Bogra, Director General

BRDB, Dhaka, Director General

Planning Commission, Joint Chief of Rural Institution Wing

M/o LGRDC, Deputy Chief of Rural Development and Co-operatives Division

Embassy of Japan, First Secretary

JICA Bangladesh Office, Resident Representative

Project Director (Bangladesh Team Leader)

Project Director (Japanese Team Leader)

Project General Manager

Two Bangladeshi Experts and one Japanese Expert in the relevant field to be nominated by RDCD

(Revised)

Project Advisory Committee

Chairman : Secretary, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division, Ministry of LGRD and Co-operatives.

Members : BARD, Comilla, Director General

RDA , Bogra, Director General

BRDB, Dhaka, Director General

Planning Commission, Joint Chief of Rural Institution Wing
M/o LGRD, Joint Secretary, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division
Embassy of Japan, First Secretary
JICA Bangladesh Office, Resident Representative
Director (Project) BARD
Project Director (Bangladesh Team Leader)
Project Director (Japanese Team Leader)
Project General Manager
Two Bangladeshi Experts to be nominated by RDCD

- Terms of Reference:** (a) To provide necessary guidance for effective implementation of the project.
(b) To meet twice a year to review the performance of the project.
(c) To recommend modification/changes in the operation of the project.

REASON FOR INCLUSION OF DIRECTOR (PROJECT), BARD AND EXCLUSION OF ONE JAPANESE EXPERT FROM THE PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE :

The Director (Project), BARD is entrusted with the responsibility of coordination with the Administrative Ministry, Economic Relations Division, Planning Commission, National Board of Revenue and the project. As such it is proposed to include the Director (Project), BARD in the Project Advisory Committee. In the original TAPP there was a provision of nominating two Bangladeshi and one Japanese expert by RDCD. Practically two Bangladeshi experts were nominated but no Japanese experts was nominated as yet. Therefore it is excluded from the revised TAPP.

ERD	TACCMIS	PAGE 11
TAPP PART D-2	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	(29)

A. General Objectives :

The general objectives of the project are to pursue more problem solving and action oriented experimental approach by identifying the key needs and issues. Through community participation for integrated rural development and implementing the need based activities in the sample villages will have demonstration effects in the neighbouring villages. The ultimate objective is thus to build up a model of rural development for Bangladesh through experimentation on the key issues and questions identified in the first phase of JSARD project during the period of June, 1986 to June, 1990.

B. Specific Objectives (Core Components)

- (a) Some experimental components include the following :

-To motivate and train villagers in Farm Management including farm household

- planning activities, accounts keeping, etc.
 - To construct some infrastructure facilities at the village level.
 - To guide the villagers of the experimental and neighbouring villages for self sustaining development.
 - To promote village-based development groups/organisations linking (I) Farm household (for farm management activities) and (II) Village Community for infrastructure facilities.
 - To develop, demonstrate and disseminate some appropriate farming technologies in co-operation with the villagers.
 - To identify and implement non-farm activities for production and income and employment generation for the poor and poverty alleviation of the target population.
- (b) To establish stronger links among the village-based organisations / development groups and Union administration and Thana for (1) co-ordinate planning and (11) facilitate access to Union Parishad and Thana level organisations i.e. Bank, Thana Agriculture Office, Thana Live Stock Office, Thana Fisheries Office, Thana Central Co-operative Association etc.
- (c) To strengthen the capacity of research and planning of BARD, RDA, BRDB, and Rural Development Division of the Ministry of LGRDC.
- (d) To strengthen the ties and research capabilities of both Bangladeshi and Japanese counterparts through JICA's Counterpart training programme in Japan.
- (e) To publish reports and manuals on:
- Methodological and analytical procedures for Bangladesh rural development.
 - Individual reports on Bangladesh's agro-ecology, farming technologies, institutional and administrative bases of agriculture, economy, methodologies of field work that are related to rural development.
 - Geographical and statistical accounts of the localities.

CONSEQUENCES IF NOT APPROVED (30)

If the proposed project fails to be approved, there will be no additional inputs in the models, framework and appropriate guidelines of rural development that put main focus on improved "Linkage" between village organisations and Union/Thana-level administrative services.

LINKAGE TO OTHER PROJECTS / ORGANIZATIONS (31)

(Original)

Linkages are maintained with the "Comprehensive Village Development Programme" and "Community

- (a) Some experimental components include the following :

- To motivate and train villagers in Farm Management including farm household planning activities, accounts keeping, etc.
 - To construct some infrastructure facilities at the village level.
 - To guide the villagers of the experimental and neighbouring villages for self sustaining development.
 - To promote village-based development groups/organizations linking (I) Farm household (for farm management activities) and (II) Village Community for infrastructure facilities.
 - To develop, demonstrate and disseminate some appropriate farming technologies in cooperation with the villagers.
 - To identify and implement non-farm activities for production and income and employment generation for the poor and poverty alleviation of the target population.
- (b) To establish stronger links among the village-based organizations / development groups and Union administration and Thana for (1) coordinate planning and (11) facilitate access to Union Parishad and Thana level organizations i.e. Bank, Thana Agriculture Office, Thana Live Stock Office, Thana Fisheries Office, Thana Central Cooperative Association etc.
- (c) To strengthen the capacity of research and planning of BARD, RDA, BRDB, and Rural Development Division of the Ministry of LGRDC.
- (d) To strengthen the ties and research capabilities of both Bangladeshi and Japanese counterparts through JICA's Counterpart training programme in Japan.
- (e) To publish reports and manuals on:
- Methodological and analytical procedures for Bangladesh rural development.
 - Individual reports on Bangladesh's agro-ecology, farming technologies, institutional and administrative bases of agriculture, Information and Planning System" projects of BARD and BRDB's new project on the "Homna- Daudkandi Model Rural Development Project, Phase-I" financed by the Government of Japan. During the implementation of the proposed project, linkages also be maintained with relevant government and non-government organizations especially at Union/Thana levels. Research, workshops and advisory committee meetings help maintaining linkages with the researchers and resource persons of different institutions in the country and abroad.

(Revised)

Linkages are maintained with the "Comprehensive Village Development Programme" and with relevant government and non-government organizations especially at Union/Thana levels. Research, workshops and advisory committee meetings help maintaining linkages with the researchers and resource persons of different institutions in the country and abroad.

**TAPP PART E PROJECT OUTPUT (IN QUANTITATIVE OR QUALITATIVE TERMS)
(32)****Project Output:**

- Better rural development activities in the five action- research villages.
- Better physical, administrative and psychological linkages between the action research villages and the respective Union/Thana administration.
- Ten research reports on Bangladesh's agro-ecology, farming technologies, institutional and administrative bases of agriculture, society, economy; methodologies of field work, such as target group approach and formal group approach, that are all related to rural development; and geographical and statistical accounts of the localities
- *One evaluation report.
- Two international workshops.
- An appropriate rural development "framework" for Bangladesh.
(A Statement on Project Output is enclosed to Appendix - I).

ACTION EXPECTED AFTER COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT (33)

It is expected that the proposed project will build up an appropriate model or framework for rural development that is based on proper linkage between village-based people's organizations and Union/Thana-level administration. These will help government policy planners and decision makers in formulating suitable plans and programmes in the area of rural development.

* IMED will be involved in the evaluation of the project. The evaluation is expected to commence in September - October, 1995.

TAPP PART F-1		PROJECT INPUT PERSONNEL					
EXPATRIATE CONSULTATIONS (34)	MAN MONTHS		NO OF CONSUL TANTS	COST/MAN MONTH Tk. in Lakh		TOTAL COST Tk. in Lakh	
	Original	Revised		Original	Revised	Original	Revised
A. JAPANESE ACTION TEAM / LONG TERM EXPERT							
1. Expert (Rural Development) (General Manager)	48	40	1	0.60	3.00	28.80	120.00
2. Expert (Agricultural Economics)	36	39	1	0.60	3.00	21.60	117.00
3. Expert (Community Development)	36	43	1	0.60	3.00	21.60	129.00
B. TASK FORCE/SHORT TERM EXPERT							
1. Expert (Rural Development) (Team Leader)	10	10	1	0.60	3.00	6.00	30.00
2. Expert (Crop Science)	20	10	1	0.60	3.00	12.00	30.00
3. Expert (Farming System Research)	10	30	1	0.60	3.00	6.00	90.00
4. Expert (Agricultural Economics)	12	6	1	0.60	3.00	7.20	18.00
5. Expert (Rural Sociology)	12	20	1	0.60	3.00	7.20	60.00
6. Expert (Rural Urban Interaction)	10	6	1	0.60	3.00	6.00	18.00
7. Expert (Irrigation and Water Management)	18	10	1	0.60	3.00	10.80	30.00
8. Expert (Institution Building)	10	8	1	0.60	3.00	6.00	24.00
9. Expert (Agricultural Development)	10	10	1	0.60	3.00	6.00	30.00
TOTAL	232	232	12			139.20	696.00
TOTAL COST (REVISED) (Tk. in Lakh) : 696.00							

TASKS AND QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED (35)

A. Long Term Expert (Japanese Action Team)

1. Expert in Rural Development (General Manager) :

The General Manager cooperates the Project Director in terms of technical and advisory services. He remains responsible for :

- Recruitment and management of the locally recruited project personnel in consultation with the Project Director.
- Supervise and coordinate the activities of Japanese Long Term and Short Term Experts.

- Plan for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project activities in collaboration with Project Director.
- Prepare progress report, technical and other reports of the project activities.
- Take responsibility of accounting the project Aid component of the budget consisting of both F/E and RPA components.
- Perform any other relevant duties and responsibilities.
- Submit monthly, quarterly and annual statement of expenditure to the government of Bangladesh in the specified format for preparation of project aid expenditure statement.

Qualification: An experienced person having B.Sc. degree, with more than 8 years experiences in rural development activities. He should be capable of leading a multi-national team and to work with government officials both at central and local levels.

2. Expert in Agricultural Economics

Under the supervision of the PD and GM and in close cooperation with Bangladesh and Japanese experts, the expert entrusted with the following responsibilities :

- Assist organization, management and implementation of the project.
- Supervise implementation and monitoring of the action research at project sites.
- Assist the PD and GM in preparation of progress, technical, final and other reports.

Qualification: M.Sc.(Agri.) in agricultural economics and with good knowledge of Bangladesh rural economy and with experiences in Bangladesh rural development studies and activities.

3. Expert in Community Development

Under the supervision of the PD and GM and in close cooperation with Bangladesh and Japanese experts, the expert entrusted with the following responsibilities :

- Assist organization, management and implementation of the project.
- Supervise implementation and monitoring of the action research at the project sites.
- Assist the PD and GM in the preparation of progress reports, technical and other reports.
- Assist the GM in managing the project-budget accounting.

Qualifications: M.Sc./M.A. in Community Development and /or Regional Development, with good experiences in community development activities.

B. Short Term Expert (Japanese Task Force)

1. Expert in Rural Development (Team Leader)

The expert assumes, substantially, the Team Leader for Japanese team. He represents the Japanese team in matters related to consultation with the Bangladesh Government authorities and the Project Advisory Committee. He is also assigned to take overall responsibility in the project implementation and monitoring. He is required to be of highest calibre both in academic career and field experiences in the related discipline of rural development.

Qualifications: Ph.D./M.Sc. Degree with good knowledge in Bangladesh rural economy and experiences in Bangladesh rural development studies and activities.

2. Expert in Crop Science.

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at Tangail project site. He is required to have professional knowledge in crop science and experiences in field studies in the related discipline.

Qualification: M.Sc.(Agri.) in Crop Science with experience of 3-4 years in the related fields .

3. Expert in Farming System Research

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at the project site. He is required to have professional knowledge in Farming System Research and experiences in field studies in the related discipline.

Qualification : M.Sc.(Agri.) with experience of 10 years in the related field.

4. Expert in Agricultural Economics

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at Comilla (Panchkitta) project site. He is required to have professional knowledge in Agricultural Economics and experiences in field studies on the related discipline.

Qualifications : M.Sc. in Agricultural Economics with experience of 3-4 years in related fields.

5. Expert in Rural Sociology.

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at Comilla (Austodona) project site. He is required to have professional knowledge in Rural Sociology and experiences in field studies in the related discipline.

Qualifications : Ph.D/M.A. Degree with the experience of 3-4 years in the related field.

6. Expert in Rural-Urban Interaction

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at project site. He is required to have professional knowledge in Economic Geography and experiences in field studies in the related discipline.

Qualifications : M.A. Degree with experience of 3-4 years in the related fields.

7. Expert in Irrigation and Water Management.

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at Austodona project site. He is required to have professional knowledge in irrigation and water management and experiences in field studies in the related discipline.

Qualifications : Ph.D/M.Sc in Agricultural Engineering and Water Management with 3-4 years experience.

8. Expert in Institution Building

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at project sites. He is required to have professional knowledge in Institution Building and experiences in field studies in the related discipline.

Qualifications: A senior person having a Ph.D/M.Sc.(Agril) degree and experiences in the related fields.

9. Expert in Agricultural Development

The expert is assigned to conduct action research and monitor the project implementation at project sites. He is required to have professional knowledge in Agricultural development and experiences in field studies in the related discipline.

Qualifications : A senior person having a Ph.D/M.Sc(Agril) degree and experiences in related fields.

LOCAL CONSULTANTS (36)	MAN MONTHS		NO. OF CONSULTANTS		COST / MAN MONTH (Tk. in lakh)			
NIL	NIL		NIL		NIL			
ERD			TCC/MIS		PAGE 14			
PROJECT PERSONNEL GOB (38)	MAN MONTHS		NO. OF PERSONNEL		COST / MAN MONTHS (Tk. in Lakh)		TOTAL COST (Tk. in Lakh)	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
1. Project Director (Specialist in Project Management)	48	35	1	1	0.13	*0.17	6.24	6.12

2. Specialist in Institution Building	48	34	1	1	0.13	*0.17	6.24	5.78
3. Specialist in Irrigation Management /Land Use	36	x	1	x	0.13	x	4.68	x
4. Specialist in Crop Science / Farming System Research	36	x	1	x	0.13	x	4.68	x
TOTAL	168	70	4	2			21.84	11.90
TOTAL COST (REVISED) (Tk. in Lakh) : 11.90 (This amount is being paid from GOB fund)								

* As per actual.

REASONS FOR REVISION :

As per the decision of the meeting of the Advisory Committee held on 9-4-92, two Bangladesh Action Team Members have been appointed in the project in place of four proposed in the original TAPP. Moreover Bangladesh Action Team Members could not join the project for full time work since the inception. The salary of two members of BAT increased as per their actual salary. But the total of cost GOB has been reduced as the number of members in BAT has been reduced from four to two only.

Tasks and Qualifications of Project Personnel (GOB)

1. Project Director (Specialist in Project Management):

Under the guidance of the Project Advisory Committee, and in close cooperation with the Japanese GM, the PD is entrusted with the following responsibilities :

- Take overall responsibility of the project implementation and monitoring.
- Remain responsible for accounting of the GOB part of the project budget.
- Take overall responsibility of necessary liaison among the administrative ministry and other government institutions, and JICA Bangladesh office.
- Act as the member-secretary of the Advisory Committee.
- Prepare, in cooperation with the GM, all necessary reports of the Project.
- Perform any other duties related to the Project.

Qualification: An experienced person having advanced degrees, with more than 10 years experience in the related field. He/she must be capable of leading the multi-national team and work closely with government officials both of Bangladesh and Japan.

2. Specialist in Rural Institution Building:

Under the supervision of the PD and GM, the specialist remains responsible for:

- Assisting the PD and GM in implementing and monitoring the project, especially in organizing villagers' groups and setting up rural institutions.
- Supervising the project implementation and monitoring at the project sites.

Qualifications: M.A in relevant field of social sciences, with more than 10 years experiences in institution building and implementation of rural development projects at local level.

NO. OF STAFF AVAILABLE (39) PART-TIME	NO. OF STAFF AVAILABLE (40)	NO. OF STAFF TO BE RECRUITED (41)
Nil	Nil	30

TASKS AND QUALIFICATION (42)				
	Designation		Qualification	Task
	Original	Revised		
1. Regional Project Co-ordinator	Nil	1	Masters in Social Science	To co-ordinate the project activities of 3 sites of Comilla and Chandpur.
2. Assistant Manager (Administrative)	1	1	H.S.C. Passed with 10 years experience	To assist PD in project management and perform all administrative work of the project
3. Secretary	1	1	H.S.C. Passed with typing speed of minimum 40 WPM both in English and Bangla and with experience in Secretarial service	Type all kinds of letters and reports.
4. Computer Operator	1	2	Minimum Graduate having experience in Word Processing and Data entry.	To operate and enter data in the computer as per requirement of the project.
5. Research Assistant	2	-	Minimum Graduate	To help PD as and when necessary in the field of research
6. Clerical Assistant	1	-	Minimum Graduate	To help PD and Assistant Manager as and when necessary
7. Peon	1	3	Class Eight pass with some experiences	Serve all the orders of PD, GM & Assistant Manager
8. Driver	3	3	Minimum two years driving experience with valid driving license.	To drive the transport
9. Union Project Manager	5	-	Graduate or Master's in any subject	To assist PD/ Task force member/Counterpart members & Experts in

				different sites.
10. Village Project Manager	5	5	Graduate or Master's in any subject	To assist PD/ Task force member/Counterpart members & Experts in different sites.
11. Village Project Assistant	10	10	H.S.C. Passed or Graduate	To assist PD/Village Project Manager/ and Task force members, Counterpart members & Experts in different activities.
Total	30	26		

Note: All the appointment was given by the General Manager appointed by JICA.

PROJECT PERSONNEL, OTHERS (43)	MAN MONTHS		NO. OF PERSONNELS		COST / MAN MONTHS		TOTAL COST (Tk. in lakh)	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
1. Regional Project Co-ordinator, Comilla	Nil	34	Nil	1	Nil	0.190	Nil	6.460
2. Assistant Manager (Administrative)	56	42	1	1	0.042	0.150	2.352	6.300
3. Secretary	56	42	1	1	0.028	0.065	1.568	2.730
4. Computer Operator	56	84	1	2	0.025	0.050	1.400	4.200
5. Research Assistant	112	-	2	-	0.025	-	2.800	-
6. Clerical Assistant	56	-	1	-	0.025	-	1.400	-
7. Peon	56	126	1	3	0.015	0.03	0.840	3.780
8. Driver	168	130	3	3	0.030	0.045	5.040	5.850
9. Union Project Manager	280	-	5	-	0.030	-	8.400	-
10. Village Project Manager	280	210	5	5	0.030	0.045	8.400	9.450
11. Village Project Assistant	560	420	10	10	0.020	0.035	11.200	14.700
TOTAL	1680	1088	30	26	-	-	43.400	53.470
Total Cost (Tk. in Lakh) Original 43.40, Revised 53.47								

REASONS FOR REVISION :

In the original TAPP there was no post of Regional Project Co-ordinator. Subsequently a Regional Project Coordinator was appointed to coordinate the project activities of three villages in Comilla and Chandpur site. The appointment was issued by the General Manager. Regional Project Coordinator remains responsible for liaising and coordinating with Task Force and Counterpart Members from BARD, Comilla and relevant agencies. The posts of Research Asstt., Clerical Asstt. and Union Project Manager were not filled up as these were not found necessary. In the original TAPP the number of post of peon was 1 (one) only. The same has

been increased to 3 (three) as per need.

In some positions personnel were not recruited but in other positions a number of personnel was recruited as per the need of smooth functioning of the project activities. The man month cost of the personnel increased due to the raising of salary of the project personnel with the increase of cost of living.

Year	ESTIMATED PERSONNEL COST (44) (Tk. in Lakh)		EXPATRIATE CONSULTANTS		PROJECT PERSONNEL GOB		PROJECT PERSONNEL OTHERS	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
1991-92	26.15	1.20	18.00	1.20	2.73	-	5.42	-
1992-93	57.11	206.70	40.80	192.00	5.46	1.20	10.85	13.50
1993-94	55.91	198.00	39.60	180.00	5.46	3.00	10.85	15.00
1994-95	43.31	205.70	27.00	184.50	5.46	4.70	10.85	16.50
1995-96	21.96	149.77	13.80	138.30	2.73	3.00	5.43	8.47
TOTAL	204.44	761.37	139.20	696.00	21.84	11.90	43.40	53.47

REASONS FOR REVISION :

- In the original TAPP the experts' salary structure was estimated much lower than the JICA's salary structure. So the cost of the expatriates' salary increased.
- Number of Bangladesh Action Team reduced to two from four and they were not appointed from the beginning of the project.
- The salary of other project personnel had to be raised due to raising of the salary with the increase of cost of living.

ERD	TACC/MIS		PAGE 15	
TAPP PART F - 2	PROJECT INPUT EQUIPMENT			
SPECIFICATION OF ITEMS (45)*	QUANTITY		COST (TK.)	
	ORIGINAL	REVISED	ORIGINAL	REVISED
1. Wagon-Type Jeep	2	2	32.50	23.00
2. Pick-up Truck	1	1	6.00	12.00
3. Hand Tractor	3	3	0.50	1.80
4. Low-lift Pump	1	1	0.50	.50
5. Personal Computer (Desk Top)	3	3	3.00	4.00
6. Personal Computer	1	1	0.50	1.00
7. Laser Printer	1	1	1.00	1.00
8. Dot Impact Printer	1	1	0.50	0.50
9. Photocopier	1	1	1.00	2.00
10. Facsimile Machine	1	3	1.50	1.50
11. Motor Cycle	8	8	3.50	7.50
12. Manual Type Writer (Beng. & Eng.)	2	1	0.50	.20
13. Experimental Equipment			1.00	3.29
TOTAL COST :			52.00	58.29

- Transport, machinery and equipment will be procured from local market so CDST will not be required and after completion of the project these equipment will be handed over to BARD the government executing agency.

ANNUAL PHASING OF ESTIMATED COSTS (46)	IN TAKA TOTAL	
	Original	Revised
1991-92	52 00	24.64
1992-93	-	33.65
1993-94	-	-
1994-95	-	-
1995-96	-	-
TOTAL	52.00	58.29

Note: The equipment were bought by the General Manager appointed by JICA.

REASONS FOR REVISION :

The cost of equipment increased a little due to price hike and devaluation of Tk. with U.S. dollar.

ERD		TACC/MIS		PAGE 16
TAPP PART F-3		PROJECT INPUT TRAINING		
SPECIFICATION (47)		INSTITUTION (48)	NO. (49)	COST (50) (Tk.)
Training abroad for Bangladeshi Counterparts and members of Bangladeshi Task Force will be arranged and financed by the JICA training programme for this project.				
ANNUAL PHASING OF ESTIMATED COSTS (51)				
F/Y - 1	F/Y - 2	F/Y - 3	F/Y - 4	TOTAL (Tk.)
ERD		TACC/MIS		PAGE 17
TAPP PART F - 4	PROJECT INPUT OTHERS			
SPECIFICATION (52)	COSTS (Tk. in Lakh)			
	ORIGINAL		REVISED	
1. Travelling Allowances of Bangladeshi Officials	7.20		17.79	
2. Over time allowances for Project staff	0.96		2.45	
3. Contingency	2.60		6.47	
4. Oil, Fuel, maintenance of equipment				
- Gasoline	3.60		8.95	
- Films and Stationers	5.54		13.77	
- Machine parts for experiment	15.25		37.45	
5. DPE and Photo copies	2.00		5.00	
6. Local Communication and Transportation	2.70		6.70	
7. Miscellaneous expenses at villages	6.05		14.95	
8. Honorarium / Remuneration for Bangladesh Task force	4.14		10.25	
9. Others	2.50		6.22	
TOTAL COST :	52.54		130.00	

Note: The responsibility of disbursement of allowances, honorarium and other cost are remain with General Manager.

ANNUAL PHASING OF ESTIMATED COSTS (53)	TOTAL TAKA (Tk. in Lakh)	
	Original	Revised
1991-92	6.57	16.15
1992-93	13.13	32.56
1993-94	13.13	32.56
1994-95	13.13	32.56
1995-96	6.58	16.17
TOTAL :	52.54	130.00

REASONS FOR REVISION :

- (a) As the number of Bangladesh Task Force and Counterpart Members increased from 9 to 12 the travelling allowances and honorarium for them increased consequently.
- (b) With the increase of project component and activities in the project villages the costs for fuel, film, stationary and spare parts of machine increased. The local communication and transportation costs also increased as the experts need to go to the villages more frequently than estimated earlier.
- (c) Operating costs of photocopier machine and cost of chemicals also increased with the increase of volume of reports prepared regarding project activities.

PROVISION IN FIVE YEAR PLAN (54)	PROVISION IN ADP / ATAP (55) Included in ATAP in 1994-95
NO. ENCLOSURES	SIGNATURE OF RECOMMENDING AUTHORITY (56)

4. Minutes of the Advisory Committee: Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project

1. 9th April, 1992

1. A meeting on Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment Project was held on 9th April, 1992 in the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division (RD & CD). Mr.A.H.M. Abdul Hye, Secretary, RD&CD presided over the meeting. List of participants is annexed.

2. Welcoming the participants the Chairman stated that this would be an informal meeting of the Project Advisory Committee because at the time of issuing the notice for the meeting the TAPP was not formally approved and the Advisory Committee was not Constituted. He, however, said that minutes of the meeting would be duly recorded and decisions taken would give due importance. He then gave a brief resume of the project and said that this was an experimental study project aimed at evolving an appropriate model for rural development by way of suitable linking the village based people's organisation with organisations at Union and higher levels. To achieve this objective the key clues and questions identified during the first phase of JSARD project would be put training in farm management, accounts keeping, promotion of village based development groups, identification of non-farm activities for income generation and infrastructure facilities in a limited scale would be undertaken in the experimental villages.

3. With these introductory remarks the Chairman invited discussion on the basis of the draft agenda circulated in the meeting Mr. Kazuo Ando, on behalf of Japanese delegation, presented an outline of project components related to administrative linkages. While explaining a link model of the services of line agencies and village level needs, Mr. Ando spoke of 4 tiers i.e. Village Development Committee as the lowest tier, then WARD group, Union Project Advisory Committee and Upazila Advisory Groups at higher levels. These Committee/Groups according to him were expected to provide necessary linkages for effective implementation of development activities and coordination among governmental services and the project programme. A one-page handout was also distributed in the meeting on the subject.

4. Making his initial observation on the model the Chairman said that this would be a lengthy and complicated process and might be functional because of two many tiers. He also expressed the view that village plan should be the combination of group based plans. Chairman suggested that a three tier system i.e. village, Union and Upazila/Thana would be more effective for working purposes. He then invited comments on the structure introduced by Mr. Ando from the participants, DG, BARD agreed with the chairman's views and said that the tier WARD was unnecessary. He suggested that in case of Upazila/Thana Committee UNO could act as officiating chairman until further decision is take by the government with regard to local government set-up at Upazila/Thana. DG, RDA, also commenced that it would be better to follow a simple procedure so that poor people can go through it easily. Representative of the Planning Commission also agreed with the view of the Chairman.

5. With regard to the Composition of the Advisory Committee it was suggested that in addition to the provision made in the TAPP, two more experts/experienced persons on rural

development should be included in the Advisory Committee. It was proposed that Prof. Ashraf Ali Khan, Vice Chancellor, BAU, and Dr. Altaf Ali, former Division Chief of Planning Commission would be requested to attend meetings of the Advisory Committee. The meeting also suggested that the proposed Project Director would act as Member-Secretary of the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat services would be provided by the project office.

6. As regards the staffing of the project it was pointed out that the Action Team which will be responsible of overall implementation and monitoring of the project provides for full time personnel of different duration. The Chairman said that it would be very difficult to get persons who would render their services in addition to their existing duties. Thus only the Project Director who has been proposed to be appointed from BARD and another person from BRDB to be deputed on full time basis could be finalised. The appointment of the remaining two specialists of the Bangladesh Action Team as per the TAPP would be considered in future depending on assessment of their needs and availability. There was consensus on this view. As per the list furnished by the Japanese delegation it was mentioned that Mr. A.K.M. Obaidullah, Director, BARD, proposing to work as specialist in project management and Project Director and another official Mr. M. Akkas Ali from BRDB proposing to work as Specialist in institution building would be included in the Action Team at present.

7. In respect of Task Force composition, the Japanese delegation submitted a panel of 12 persons for working as member/Counterpart members in the Task Force. It was pointed out that the approved TAPP provided for 9 experts as members of Task Force to work for a total of 36 man-months(M/M) during the project period if such the total M/M should be kept unchanged. The representative of the Planning Commission suggested that the panel of persons should only indicate M/M and area of specialization. The selection of persons, would be done by the Project Director later on in consultation with the Japanese expert approval of the RD&CD. The Japanese delegation mentioned that although there was provision for 9 members in the Bangladesh Task Force, for the interest of the project this member could be increased to 12 keeping the M/M same as 36. The meeting reached consensus on this proposal.

8. While discussing the issue of financial management of the project the Japanese Team Leader informed that contribution of Japanese Government (GOJ), to this project would be channelised through JICA and money would be spent by the project manager of this project. It was pointed out that fund for the project would be provided under a bilateral agreement between the GOJ and the GOB, hence utilization of funds should adhere to the provisions of the aid agreement to be signed between the two Government. It was agreed that ERD would be consulted in this respect.

Conclusion :

After threadbare discussions the following decisions were taken in the meeting :

- i) A three-tier system linking village, Union and Upazila would be the appropriate institutional framework for rural development.
- ii) One representative from each group in the village would represent the Village Development Committee and they would elect their Chairman and so the Union groups.

- iii) Traditional groups already existing in the villages be considered for work. However, in cases where such groups are not available, formal groups may be organised.
- iv) Actual activities under the project would be worked out keeping in view the provisions as laid down in the approved TAPP, Project Director will act as Member1-Secretary in the Project Advisory Committee.
- v) At present only two full-time members from Bangladesh will be appointed (one from BARD and another from BRDB) in the Action Team Involvement of the other two would be considered in future if the need for them is felt and suitable persons are available.
- vi) Salary of the full-time members of Bangladesh Action Team will be paid by GOB and allowances from project budget.
- vii) There will be 12 specialists in the Bangladesh Task Force as members and Counterparts members, but their total duration would be limited to 36 M/M, Task Force members will be appointed in consultation with the Japanese experts and BARD and with the administrative approval of the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division.

The Chairman thanked all present in the meeting for their active participation and fruitful discussions.

Sd/-
(A.H.M. Abdul Hye)
Secretary

2. 9th January, 1993

1. A meeting of the Advisory committee of Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment Project was held on 9th January, 1993 in the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division (RD & CD). Mr. A.H.M. Abdul Hye, Secretary, RD&CD, presided over the meeting. The list of participants is annexed.

Discussions :

2. Welcoming the participants the Chairman stated that this would be the first formal meeting of the Project's Advisory Committee. He further said that it was significant that Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida, who is also the Team Leader of the Japanese Task Force, was present in this meeting. He then requested Mr. A.K.M. Obaidullah, ex.-Project Director to present the progress of the project, particularly under four heads, namely employment of Action Team/Task Force members of the project, office establishment, progress of activities mainly in terms of institution building and procurement of equipment.

3. Mr. A.K.M. Obaidullah made a presentation on the progress of the project. About staffing of the project, Mr. Obaidullah reported that as per the decision of the first meeting held

on 9th April, 1992, two long term Action Team members, one from BARD and the other from BRDB, were to be employed in this project. Accordingly, Mr. Obaidullah was employed as the Project Director but he could work only for about two months in this capacity, after which he went on Leave Preparatory to Retirement (LPR) as required under the existing rules. Mr. Akkas Ali, an officer of BRDB, also now under LPR, could not join the project for the same reason. They would only join the project on contract basis, if approved by the competent authorities. It was learned that such approval was rejected. Though three Japanese long-term Action Team members have been working in the Project since its inception, the project has no Bangladeshi Action Team members since the departure of Mr. Obaidullah in the end of November 1993.

4. The chairman stated that though the proposal for the counterpart appointment of these two gentlemen were not approved, the project needed the services of personnel well experienced in project management and implementation.

5. With regard to Bangladesh Task Force members, Mr. Obaidullah reported that a list of the members involved in this project from different participating institutions was submitted to the RD&CD for approval and notification. The Chairman suggested that the list should be finalised and a notification should be made as early as possible.

6. It was further reported that the Japanese Task Force members have been working in the project as per schedule. A total of seven Japanese Task Force members have been participating in five project villages, five of whom are still working in their assigned villages. During the reporting period, one exposure trip to Japan was conducted under the provision of JICA's Counterpart Training in Japan.

7. As regards office accommodation, it was reported that the JSRDE Project Office has already been set up in Dhaka. Besides, one sub-office at BARD, Comilla and three accommodation facilities in three villages have been set up to facilitate field work.

8. Mr. Obaidullah reported that the following equipment were procured during the reporting period (as of December 31, 1992) :

Pick up Truck	- 1
Land Cruiser	- 1
Motorcycle 125 cc	- 5
Motorcycle 50 cc	- 1
Personal Computer	- 1
Laser Printer	- 1
Computer-related equipment	- 1 set
Experimental equipment	
Luxmeter	
Auto-level	
Transit	
Digital Balance	
Actiomograph	
Generator	

9. Mr. Obaidullah then presented the village-wise progress report. It was reported that in all the five villages, some surveys were conducted, first to identify the changes that took place in the study villages after the first phase of the project and secondly, to specify the fields of intervention. The Chairman observed that most important aspect of intervention was to build up appropriate sustainable institution at village level through which other interventions could be effectively made. The Chairman further observed that progress of activities needed to be reviewed that respect to the quantitative targets set for each of the activity. For qualitative assessment, analysis of the survey activities has to be made. It was reported that except Fanishair and Austodona, Village Development Committees were formed in the rest of the three villages. In Fanishair and Austodona villages, Comprehensive Village Development Type cooperative societies were formed by the villagers. All these institutions were, however, under the observation of the JSRDE Project.

10. The Chairman observed that the government has a plan to set up village level Development Committees under the reorganization programme of Local Government Organisations. The JSRDE should take note of it and see that the structural framework of the JSRDE's committees do not contradict with the reorganised committees. The whole focus of the project is on institutions building in the villages. All kinds of institutions formed under the project should have well described guidelines to order to prepare these guidelines (hand book), a committee was suggested to be formed with representatives from BARD, Comilla, RDA, Bogra and JSRDE. The functions of the Village Development Committees should meet the needs of the villagers and these should be linked with the local government institutions and government agencies. The village people should also be kept informed of the services that might be available from the government sources.

11. It was informed that action plan for each village was under preparation. The Chairman further observed that regardless of the kinds of interventions in different project villages, a need-based uniform Action Plan should be prepared by June, 1993 indicating the resources required, and where these resources would be available.

12. It was reported that in all the project villages, attempts were being made to establish linkages with government and non-government agencies at the Union and Thana level for obtaining available services. The Chairman observed that the Action Plan should reflect the linkages with these agencies. The Thana level GOB offices should be informed of the project activities.

13. While referring to the issue of signing an agreement between the JICA and the ERD about financing of the project, Mr. Shiro Akamatsu, General Manager, JSRDE, informed that he had received a letter from ERD asking for a monthly statement of fund received from JICA and the amount spent on project activities. The Chairman observed that if ERD was satisfied with the furnishing of such monthly reports, the issue might be considered resolved.

14. The Director General, BARD raised the issue of approving 5 percent of the GOB fund for contingency needs of the Bangladesh Action Team members.

Decisions :

After detailed discussions, the following decisions were taken :

- i) Well experienced personnel should be employed as long-term Action Team members from Bangladesh as soon as possible. Employment of long-term Action Team members from Bangladesh should be finalised by January 1993.
- ii) The RDA, Bogra would propose the name of replacement of Dr. W.M.H. Jaim, Post Doctoral Fellow, to work as a Task Force member.
- iii) Formation of Bangladesh Task Force and Counterparts should be finalised within January 1993.
- iv) Oil and fuel cost of any vehicle used for JSRDE project by BARD, Comilla, and RDA, Bogra would be borne from the project fund.
- v) In future the review of the project activities would be made in the form of a matrix showing targets, achievements, etc.
- vi) Since the government is planning to reorganise the local government bodies, the JSRDE should carefully consider the formation of Village Development Committee (VDC) so that it does not come into conflict with the government plan and create confusion in the village. There may be variations in the formation of Village Development Committees, Cooperatives of functional groups in order to explore the appropriate type of village level institutions. However, the existing local institutions may be used as far as possible.
- vii) Well-described rules and regulations should be prepared for proper functioning of the village level institutions.
- viii) A hand book would be prepared for the guidance of the field workers. A committee would be formed with representative from Comilla, RDA, Bogra and JSRDE to prepare the hand book.
- ix) A need-based uniform Action Plan indicating the resources required, availability of resources and target of activities would be prepared by June 1993.
- x) The plan of linkage with various agencies at different levels be incorporated in the Action Plan.
- xi) In order to meet the contingency needs from GOB funds, the project may send proposal for consideration of RD&CD.
- xii) The next meeting of the Advisory Committee of the JSRDE Project would be held in RDA, Bogra in the month of June, 1993.

The Chairman thanked all members present in the meeting for their active participation and fruitful discussions.

Sd/-
(A.H.M. Abdul Hye)

3. 14th July, 1993

1. The meeting of the Advisory Committee of Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project was held on the 14th July, 1993 in the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. Mr. Md. Mahe Alam, Secretary Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives presided over the meeting
2. The list of members and participants present in the meeting is attached to Annex-"A".

Discussions :

3. Welcoming the members of Advisory Committee the Chairman placed the minutes of the last meeting and invited comments from the members on the correct recording of the minutes in the light of the discussions in the last meeting. The members confirmed the minutes without any changes. Afterwards the Chairman requested the Member-Secretary to relate the objectives of the project and progress made so far against the targets set in the work plan. It was stated that as per TAPP the project was to start in January, 1992 but in reality the project began in April, 1992. Questions cropped up whether this project should follow the financial year or the calendar year. It was agreed that it should be convenient and in line with time frame of other projects this one should be implemented in conformity with the financial year. It was discussed and agreed that the first three months of April, 1992 - July, 1993 would be treated as the separate entity. In other words the first year of the project. As regards the selection of study villages it was stated that in the first phase of the project eight villages were studied and out of which four villages were selected. Aira village of sherpur Thana was selected anew instead of Tetulia village of the same thana for the reason that it did not reflect the features of the majority of Bangladesh villages. The V.C. of BAU narrated back ground and procedure of the selection of the project villages. Prof. Kaida of Kyoto University said in response to a question of the type of organizational structure followed in the project, that the organizational structure might be formal or informal depending on the opinion of the villagers. The organization of the village is called village committee. Since current reporting system of the project did not cover many vital information and other aspects of the project, the members suggested framing an appropriate Management Information System (MIS) so that relevant information will be reflected for the improvement of management of the project. It is also suggested that in preparing action plan of the project adequate frameworks (Matrices) should be developed. DG, BARD would help to prepare one and monitoring should be done through this new one. Prof. Kaida said that the activities of the project needed to be discussed in the review workshop so that the operational aspects of the project will further be strengthened and he proposed that two workshops might be held for this purpose in December, 1993. One workshop would be two days' duration. The 1st workshop to be held on 4th & 5th December, 1993, would be attended by the members of Task Force Committee, Counterpart members,

village workers, TRDOs of BRDB and other local government officials and the total number of participants would come to around 100. The second one would be held in the 3rd week of December, 1993. The first one might be called workshop and the second one seminar. It was agreed that the Overview Paper and an Issue Paper would be prepared by the Project Director which will be placed before the workshop for discussion. The final version of these two papers will be discussed in the Seminar. It was agreed that the number of participants should be reasonable so that it might not become unwieldy. It was agreed that the venue of the workshop would be at RDA, Bogra and that of the seminar in Dhaka.

Decisions :

After threadbare discussions the following decisions were taken :

- i) Minutes of the last meeting held on 9.1.93 was confirmed. The rural institution of the project villages would be named as "Village Committee".
- ii) The project would follow financial year for its operational purpose from 1st July - 30th June.
- iii) The organisational framework would be determined in accordance with the decision of the village Advisory Committee. An appropriate MIS is to be developed by BARD for monitoring project activities.
- iv) The village-wise action plan is to be drawn up for the year 1993-94 with quarterly break up. This should be submitted to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee within one month. In the plan targets and expected outputs should be reflected. The plan for the next year will also be prepared in this line.
- v) Progress of the project activities for the year 1992-1993 is to be prepared in the form of a matrix showing quantified targets, achievements etc. This would also be in five separate tables for five villages.
- vi) The workshop would be held at Bogra on the 4th and 5th December, 1993. No of participants would be around 100.
- vii) The seminar would be held at Dhaka in the 3rd week of December 1993. No of participants of this workshop would be around 20.
- viii) The Overview Paper and the Issue Paper would be prepared by the Project Director. This must be ready by the end of November, 1993. The Overview Paper of the progress of the project would be based on the findings of the workshop.
- ix) A steering committee would be formed for organizing the workshop and seminar.
- x) The expenditure of the workshop and seminar would be borne by the JSRDE Project.

The Chairman thanked all the participants present in the meeting for their active participation and fruitful discussion.

Sd/-
(Saleha Begum)
Project Director
&
Member Secretary
JSRDE Project Dhaka

Sd/-
(Md. Mahe Alam)
Secretary
Rural Development & Coops. Division.
and
Chairman
Advisory Committee
JSRDE Project Dhaka.

4. 23rd December, 1993

1. The meeting of the Advisory Committee of Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project was held on the 23rd December, 1993 in the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. Mr. Md. Mahe Alam, Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives presided over the meeting.

2. The list of members present in the meeting is attached to Annex -A.

Discussions:

3. The Chairman welcomed the members of the Advisory Committee. The committee expressed its sorrow at the sudden death of DR. Ashraf Ali Khan, Vice-Chancellor, Bangladesh Agricultural University and a member of the committee and conveyed condolence to the members of the bereaved family. The members recalled his contribution with gratitude to the project. The minutes of the last meeting held on 14th July, 1993 was confirmed.

4. The committee discussed the draft recommendations of the workshop held on 7 & 8 December at Bogra and Seminar held on 22nd December in Dhaka. The members opined that the idea of having any one institution in a village might not be feasible when the village was a big one. So there should be flexibility in this respect. The proposed village linkage system between local bodies and the government departments should be reviewed further highlighting the current weakness of the system and specific suggestions to strengthen the proposed design of the village system so that it could be made more effective and efficient in respect of service delivery system at the lowest tier.

5. Under the present taxation system the payment of taxes and dues paid to local bodies and government was very low. So there was scope for increasing taxes in the villages to undertake repairs and maintenance but the question was whether it would be adequate enough to undertake any visible infrastructural development works from increased taxes with additional developmental grant from the centre and be sustainable in the long-term. The committee requested the project to look into the matter deeply. With regard to agricultural research it was felt necessary that research capabilities be decentralised and strengthened at the

thana level to solve local problems. These would increase productivity and educate the farmers to gradually deal with their own problems arising at the field level. The project look into cultural constraints to development effort and be given serious thought while developing the development model under JSRDE Project. the other recommendations appeared reasonable and would be modified and refined with further researches as the project moved on.

6. The committee welcomed Dr. Shah Mohammed Faroque, Vice-Chancellor, Bangladesh Agricultural University and would act as member of the committee.

Decisions :

- i) In the light of the discussions and suggestions draft recommendations of the workshop and seminar on Mid-Term Review of JSRDE Project would be reviewed and finalised.
- ii) Dr. Shah Mohammed Faroque, Vice-Chancellor, BAU would be the member of the Advisory Committee.
- iii) Separate Mid-Term Evaluation of the project was not necessary.
- iv) Draft reports of the Mid-Term Review and Seminar would be prepared as early as possible preferably before 31 January, 1994.
- v) Quarterly News Letter's would be published by the project.

The Chairman thanked all the members present in the meeting for their active participation and fruitful discussions.

Sd/-

(MD. Mahe Alam)

Secretary

Rural Development & Co-operatives Division

Ministry of LGRD & Co-operatives

and

Chairman

Advisory Committee

JSRDE Project.

5. 24th September, 1994

1. The meeting of the Advisory Committee of Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. Mr. Md. Mahe Alam, Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives presided over the meeting.

2. The list of members present in the meeting is attached to Annex-A.

3. The Chairman welcomed the members of the Advisory Committee. He introduced Mr. Haruo Noma who joined JSRDE Project as General Manager on 22nd August, 1994.

4. The minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee held on the 23rd December, 1993 was confirmed without any change.

Discussions:

5. Discussion was held about evaluation of the project activities. About distribution of the working paper well ahead of the meeting was discussed. Annual report of the project villages were presented by Ms. Saleha Begum, Project Director, JSRDE project. The report was prepared showing achievement against recommendations of the seminar held on the 22nd December, 1993 in Dhaka. After her presentation discussion was held on the report. The committee suggested for improvement of the report which would be more transparent so that every body can know what has been happening in the villages. It should contain impediments problems and constraints in working of the project. It should be more structured and paramedical shape. In this pyramid a clear picture of the activities should be depicted. Moreover, need for skill development training and external credit should have been mentioned. There was also suggestion that analysis of the report should be such that would lead to a model for rural development in Bangladesh. Further discussion was held that agenda of discussion in this meeting should have been examined by the joint meeting of the Members of the Task Force Committee and Counterpart members. Suggestion was also made for inviting the Task Force Members in the Meeting of the Advisory Committee.

6. Meeting was informed that Financial Statement of RPA and F.E. cost is not submitted. Moreover, the expenditure in the above components are far above the allocation in the TAPP. It was felt by the committee that the TAPP should be revised immediately.

7. Discussion was held regarding formation of an editorial board for the JSRDE News letter. The issue of submission of the advance tour programme by the counterpart members to the P.D. was also raised.

Decisions:

i) In the light of discussions and suggestions, Annual Report for the Year 1993-94 and other reports in the future would be prepared.

ii) Agenda, working paper for the meeting of the Advisory Committee would be finalized after discussion in the meeting of Task Force Committee.

iii) Members of the Task Force Committee would be invited to the meeting of the Advisory Committee.

iv) Working paper of the meeting would be distributed to the members with the notice of the meeting.

- v) Evaluation of the project activities would be done by local consulting firm in the month of September-October, 1995.
- vi) PP would be revised keeping relevance with the actual expenditure incurred/to be incurred in the project.
- vii) An editorial board for JSRDE News Letter would be formed with the following officials:
- (a) Dr. M. Solaiman, Director (Admn.), BARD, Comilla.
 - (b) Mr. Md. Khabirul Hoque, Dy Chief, RDCD, Dhaka.
 - (c) Mr. S. M. Waliullah, Joint Director (A&I) BRDB, Dhaka.
- viii) Action Plan of the Counterpart members for the month mentioning dates of visit should be submitted to the concerned Task Force Members which would be forwarded to the Project Director for information. But Tour Dairy should have to be submitted to the Project Director as noticed earlier.

The Chairperson thanked all the members present in the meeting for their active participation and fruitful discussions.

Sd/-
 (Ms. Saleha Begum)
 Project Director
 JSRDE Project
 Member-Secretary,
 Advisory Committee,
 JSRDE Project

Sd/-
 (Md. Mahe Alam)
 Secretary
 and Rural Development and
 Co-operatives Division,
 M/o LGRD and Co-operatives
 and
 Chairman, JSRDE Project.

6. 18th July, 1995.

1. The Advisory Committee meeting of Bangladesh-Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project was held on the 18th July, 1995 in the Rural Development and Cooperative Division. Mr. Md. Mahe Alam, Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives presided over the meeting.
2. The list of members present in the meeting is attached to Annex - A
3. The Chairman welcomed the members present in the meeting. The minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee held on the 24th September, 1994 was confirmed.
4. In the beginning of the meeting the Chairman briefly pointed out that the four-year experimental project was going to be completed in coming December, 1995. It was expressed from the Japanese side that they were willing to work in the third phase of the project. The Chairman expressed his opinion that the third phase would be the implementation phase in a form of a pilot-project.

5. The working paper was presented the Chairman by the Project Director, MS. Saleha Begum and Japanese Team Leader, Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida. The Project Director presented the year-wise achievements of the project from its inception including the cumulative achievements. The achievements were presented under four basic approaches of the project. It was pointed out that the physical and quantified achievements were not considered very important for the project rather the changing behaviors and increasing trend of economic activities were considered important. The lessons learnt from this experimentation were also mentioned in her presentation. The recommendations of the workshop held from 9 to 11 July, 1995 were placed before the members of the Advisory Committee.

6. Japanese Team Leader Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida in his presentation described the concept of the rural development model identified from the experimental project. He also threw the idea how this concept could be used in implementation of the project in future. He explained linkages of the village institution with the Union Parishad and Thana level line departments for smooth and efficient service and information delivery mechanism. The responsibility of coordination at the Union level may be on ARDO or Union Development Organizer to be appointed by the project.

Discussions :

7. It was opined by the members that in describing achievement if gradual increasing trends could be shown it will be easier to understand.

8. The linkages should be both in horizontal and vertical. The village level NGOs activities also need to be brought in the streamline of linkage.

9. There were difference of opinion about coordination in the Union level. One opinion was that the coordination could be done by the government official and the other was responsibility of coordination could be given to the Union Parishad Chairman. The problem in coordinating by Union Parishad Chairman was discussed elaborately. Finally, it was to be decided that before finalizing the future project design it has to be decided who would act as coordinator. A brain-storming session was proposed involving relevant project persons (Task Force members, Counterpart members) to discuss the issue and come up with specific idea.

10. It was appreciated that for service delivery system the focus was given to the Union Parishad.

11. The village institution was identified as important vehicles for rural development. Therefore, in the Union coordination meeting representation from village institution should be ensured.

12. Importance of community participation, social mobilization in rural development were discussed.

13. The service centre in the Union level might be set up in the Union Parishad office or Family Welfare Centre or a new complex may be set up as this aspect was needed to be future examined.

14. The existing services of the Nation Building Departments needed to be examined and necessary additional services needed to be identified.

15. Through skill-training a group of workers/promoters might be trained up in the villages, eventually they would deliver the services to the villagers and an opportunity for earning income would encourage them to work in the village. The services to be delivered needed to be identified.

16. A fund should be kept in the project for minor physical infrastructure, sanitation and health improvement and skill-training for the village-youth.

17. The earlier decision about selection of Local Consulting Firm for evaluation of the project was reviewed and a six member evaluation team was formed with the representative from relevant organizations. The formation of the evaluation team will be as follows :

Convener	Jt. Secretary (De.)RDCD, M/o LGRD and Cooperatives
Member	Representative from IMED
Member	Representative from BARD
Member	Representative from JICA
Member	Representative from BRDB
Member	Representative from BAU

It was decided that the evaluation team would submit the report within one month of the notification on formation of the team.

18. The Final Seminar of the Project would be held in Dhaka on 11th and 12th November, 1995.

Decisions :

i) It was decided that in designing the future project serious thought should be given on the following issues :

- (a) The linkages should be both horizontal and vertical amongst different NBDs/NGOs and different tiers of organizations/institutions.
- (b) It was to be decided who would act as coordinator in the Union level and where the service center in the Union level be set-up. A brain storming session would be arranged to discuss the issues raised and to finalized and to finalize the future plan with relevant project persons.
- (c) Community participation and social mobilization needed to be emphasized in the project objective.
- (d) A fund should be kept in the project for minor physical infrastructure, sanitation, health improvement and skill training for the village youth.

ii) An evaluation team will be formed with the representatives from relevant organizations. The team will be as follows :

Convener	Jt. Secretary (Dev.)RDCD, M/o LGRD and Cooperatives
Member	Representative from IMED
Member	Representative from BARD
Member	Representative from JICA
Member	Representative from BRDB
Member	Representative from BAU

It was decided that the evaluation team would submit the report within one month of the notification about formation of the team.

iii) The Final Seminar would be organized in Dhaka on 11th and 12th November, 1995.

The Chairman thanked all the members present in the meeting and conclude the meeting.

Sd/-
(Saleha Begum)
Project Director
and
Member Secretary
Advisory Committee
JSRDE Project
Dhaka.

Sd/-
(Md. Mahe Alam)
Secretary
Rural Development & Coops. Divn.
and
Chairman
Advisory Committee
JSRDE Project Dhaka.

7. 26th November, 1995

The last Advisory committee meeting of Bangladesh -Japan Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project was held on 26th November, 1995 in the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. MR. Md. Mahe Alam, Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Ministry of Local Government , Rural Development and Cooperatives presided over the meeting.

The list of the members presented in the meeting is attached to Annexure - A.

The Chairman welcomed the members in the meeting. The minutes of the meeting of the Advisory Committee held on 18th July, 1995 was confirmed.

Discussions and decisions :

1. It was reported that the Evaluation Team formed in the last meeting started their work a bit later because of the transfer of Joint secretary (Dev.) of RDCD. By this time they visited two villages of Comilla and on 29th they would visit the village in Tangail. The team would submit the report within 15th December, 1995.

2. The project was going to be completed on 31st December, 1995. The schedule of departure of Japanese short-term and long-term experts was shown. As per schedule all the experts except Prof. Haruo Noma would leave before 31st December, 1995. Prof. Haruo Noma would leave the country on 5th January, 1996. The final wind-up of project would be done by him. The Bangladeshi experts Ms. Saleha Begum and Mr. Mazharul Islam would join their respective organization on 1st January, 1996.

The five project sites would be closed on 20th December and the Head Office at Dhaka on 31st December, 1995. A request was placed to Director General, BRDB to Continue the project activities in the field through his field staff.

3. It was reported that the ministry would write a letter to JICA Bangladesh to Hand-over the transports and other equipment to the ministry. The distribution list of vehicles and equipments was attached to Annexure - B.

4. It was reported that the total number of participants in the Final Seminar were ninety-two. The recommendation of the seminar were briefly described by the Project Director. She mentioned that the JSRDE project has tried to promote multi-faceted community interest, rather than individual economic interest of villagers in assisting their own development efforts. The community interest could be cultivated through the village institution and Union be basic development unit for integrating government's efforts in rural development. In order to carve out a workable model from their alternative approach, the JSRDE project suggested this 'Link system' would be tested on a pilot scale involving all unions in at least two Thanas in different ecological zones. Any deficiencies inherent in the 'Link System' would be monitored, evaluated, improved and made up in the course of Pilot Project implementation. Some important components would be included in the Pilot Project as per the recommendations of the seminar participants. These were : women in development, formal and informal education, primary health care, sanitation, nutrition, etc. The members of the Advisory Committee recommended to include three in the next Pilot-phase instead of Two Thanas.

5. Prof. Kaida described briefly the future plan which was very close to the recommendations of the seminar. It was opined that the BRDB might be considered as Executing Agency of the next project. A brief concept paper of future project would have to be prepared. It was proposed that the findings of Bangladesh and JICA Evaluation Team Leader in consultation with both Bangladesh Japanese Experts and Planning Division of BRDB. Concept paper would be submitted to the Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. M/o LGRD&C within shortest possible time.

On the occasion of this last meeting, Prof. Kaida, Japanese Team Leader, Vice Chancellor of Agricultural University, Director General BARD, Project Director JSRDE conveyed their heart-felt gratitude to all the concerned organizations and members for their co-operation.

Mr. Md. Mahe Alam, Secretary, RDCD in his concluding comments emphasized on production oriented components like - fisheries, livestock, agriculture, vegetables, health, sanitation, nutrition and education to be included in the phase of the project.

The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks to the members present by the chair.

Sd/-
(Saleha Begum)
Project Director
and
Member Secretary
Advisory Committee
JSRDE Project
Dhaka.

Sd/-
(Md. Mahe Alam)
Secretary
Rural Development & Coops. Divn.
and
Chairman
Advisory Committee
JSRDE Project
Dhaka

Annexure - B

No.	Name of Transport Vehicle and Equipment	Name of Organisation
1.	Land Cruiser (Toyota 4×4)	BARD
2.	Pick-up Truck (Toyota Hi-lux 4 wheel 2237cc)	RDA
3.	Micro-bus (Mitsubishi L-300)	BRDB
4.	Air Conditioner (General # ACG-18)	RDA
5.	Air Conditioner (General # ACG-24)	RDCD
6.	Air Conditioner (Daikin)	BAU
7.	Computer (Epson AX3s), Printer (Epson-7100)	BARD
8.	Computer (Compro), Printer (Epson LQ-1170)	RDA
9.	Computer (Compaq)	BAU
10.	Photocopy machine (Canon NP3325)	BRDB
11.	Motorcycle (Suzuki TS-125 out 7, (two are out of order) one each will be given to	BARD, BAU, RDA, JICA, BRDB
12.	Motorcycle (Honda C50Z, 50cc) one and it is out of order, it will be disposed up by the Project.-	
13.	Telephone (ISD)	JICA
14.	Telephone (analogue)	T&T Department
15.	Fax (Canon Fax-270S) total 3 and one each will be given to	BAU, RDA & BARD
16.	Power-tiller total 3 and two are out of order which are already sold out, one will be given to	Panchkitta village
17.	Experimental tools (Actimograph, Luxmeter, Rain gauge recorder, Digital electric balance, Thermo-hydrograph, Evaporation pan)	BAU
18.	Theodolite and auto level	BAU
19.	Honda generator	BARD
20.	Typewriter	Dakshin Chamuria village
21.	Low lift pump	Fanishair village
22.	Bicycle, one is out of order	

5. JICA Counterpart Training in Japan

Period	Name	Designation	Organisation Trained	Subject
15-10-92 to 23-10-92	Md Syed M. Morshed	Director General, BRDB	Kyoto University, Agricultural Structural Improvement Division, M/o Agr. Forestry and Fishery	Rural Development
28-03-93 to 03-06-93	Monowara Begum,	Research Officer, M/o LGRD & Co.	United Nations Center for Regional Development, Nagoya	Regional Planning
28-03-94 to 21-05-94	Md Mizanur Rahman	Assistant Director, BARD	United Nations Center for Regional Development, Nagoya	Regional Planning
28-03-94 to 21-05-94	Swapon Kumar : Dasgupta	Assistant Director, BARD	United Nations Center for Regional Development, Nagoya	Regional Planning
01-02-95 to 18-03-95	Saleha Begum	JSRDE Project Director, JSRDE; Director, BARD	Ochanomizu University, Tokyo	Women in Development
30-03-95 to 09-06-95	Md. Feroz Hossain	Joint Director, RDA, Bogra	Department of Protected Agriculture, National Institute of Vegetable, Ornamental Plants & Tea, Taketoyo Town	Vegetable Cultivation
28-03-96 to 10-09-96 (Planned)	Md. Mazharul Islam	Joint Director, BRDB	Local Autonomy College, Tokyo; Shiga Prefectural Office, Otsu; Hikone City Office; Hatasho Town Office	Local Autonomy
28-03-96 to 26-06-96 (Planned)	Md. Akhtar- zzaman Khan	Assistant Chief, Planning Comission	United Nations Center for Regional Development, Nagoya	Regional Planning

6. List of Related Agencies, its Personnel and Supporting Staff of JSRDE

6.1 Advisory Committee

6.1.1 Members of Advisory Committee

Chairperson:

Secretary, Rural Development and Co-operation Division, Ministry of LGRD and cooperation

1. Md. A. H. M. Abdul Hye
2. Md. Mahe Alam

Members:

BARD, Comilla, Director General

1. K. Tipu Sultan
2. Md. Saleuddin Ahmed
3. Md. Abdul Quddus

RDA, Bogra, Director General

1. Ashraf uddin Ahmed
2. A. Mannan
3. M. Solaiman

BRDB, Dhaka, Director General

1. Syed M. M. Murshed
2. Ayub Quadri
3. Mufazzel Hossain
4. Ayub Quadri

Planning Commission, Joint Chief of Institution Wing

1. Mir Mahfujul Hoque

M/o LGRD, Joint Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperative Division

1. Abu Saleh
2. Gule Afruz Mahbub
3. Md. Azizul Hoq Bhuiyan

M/o LGRD, Joint Secretary, Rural Development and Cooperative Division

Embassy of Japan

1. Toshitsugu Uesawa, First Secretary
2. Yukako Yoshimoto, Attache

JICA Bangladesh Office

1. Takeshi Imazu, Resident Representative
2. Hironao Suzuki, Resident Representative
3. Morimasa Kanamaru, Resident Representative

4. Yojiro Ishii, Deputy Resident Representative
5. Tetsuhiro Ike, Deputy Resident Representative
6. Masaaki Matsushima, Deputy Resident Representative

Director (Project) BARD
S. Mahbub-E-Ilah

Project Director (Bangladesh Team Leader)
Saleha Begum, BARD

Project Director (Japanese Team Leader)
Yoshihiro Kaida, Kyoto University

Project General Manager

1. Shiro Akamatsu, Development Specialist, JICA. Jun. 1992 - Jun. 1994
2. Haruo Noma, Nara Women's University. Aug 1994- Jan. 1996

Two Bangladeshi Experts to be nominated by RDCD

Special Invitees:

Vice Chancellor of BAU

1. Md. Ashraf Ali Khan
2. Md. Shah Mohammad Faroque

6.3 List of Members

Project director:

Saleha Begum, Director, BARD

Japanese Team Leader:

Yoshihiro Kaida, Professor, Kyoto University, Japan.

General Manager:

1. Shiro Akamatsu (Jun. 1992 - Jun. 1994), Development Specialist, JICA (Rural Development)
2. Haruo Noma (Aug. 1994 to Jan. 1996), Associate Professor, Nara Women's University, (Rural Development)

<Bangladesh Action Team>

Saleha Begum (Project Director), Director, BARD
Md. Mazharul Islam (Specialist, Institution Building), Joint Director, BRDB

<Japanese Action Team>

Shiro Akamatsu (General Manager), JICA Lon Term Expert, Development Specialist, JICA, (Rural Development),
Haruo Noma (General Manager), JICA Lon Term Expert, Rural Development, Associate

Professor, Nara Women's University, Japan.
Koichi Fujita (Mar. 1992 - Mar. 1994), JICA Long Term Expert, Associate Professor, Tokyo University, (Agricultural Economics)
Kazuo Ando (Oct. 1994 to Dec. 1995) JICA Long Expert (Agricultural Economics)
Keiko Itagaki (Jun. 1992 - Jun. 1994) JICA Long Term Expert , Technical Advisor, JICA (Community Development).
Kiichi Yajima (May 1994 - Dec. 1995) JICA Expert (Community Development)

<Bangladesh Task Force Members (BTF)>

S.M. Altaf Hossain, Professor, BAU (Farming System Research)
M. Solaiman, Director General, RDA; Ex-Director, (Rural Planning) BARD; Ex-Director, BARD.
M.A. Mannan, Manager, Rangpur Rural Development Project, BRDB, Rangpur; Ex-Director General, RDA (Rural Sociology)
Md. S.M. Waliullah. Joint Director (A&I), BRDB

<Bangladesh Counterpart Team (BCT)>

Muhammad Salim, Associate Professor, BAU (Farming System Research)
Habibur Rahman, Associate Professor, BAU (Agricultural Economics)
Masudul Hauque Chowdhury, Deputy Director, BARD (Fishery)
Swapan Kumar Dasgupta, Deputy Director, BARD (Economics)
Mizanur Rahman, Assistant Director, BARD (Agricultural Economics)
Feroz Hossain, Joint Director, RDA (Agronomy)
Khabirul Hoq, Deputy Chief, RDCD, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (Programme Monitoring)
Akhtaruzzaman Khan, Assistant Chief, Rural Institution Wing, Planning Commission, (Rural Planning)

<Japanese Task Force>

Haruo Uchida, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery, Kanonji, Japan, (Irrigation and Water Management)
Akinobu Kawai, Associate Professor, University of Air, Maebashi, Japan (Rural Sociology)
Koichi Usami, Assistant Professor, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, (Agricultural Economics)
Shiro Mukai, Research Fellow, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, (Farming System)
Keiko Yoshino, Researcher, Rural Life Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan , (Farming System)

<Associate Members>

W.M.H. Jaim, Professor, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, (Agricultural Economics.)
Ratan Lal Chakraborty, Professor, Dhaka University, Dhaka, (Rural History)
Keshav Lall Maharjan, Associate Professor, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan, (Agricultural Economics)
Md. A. Rashid, Assistant Director, RDA & Ph.D. Student, Kyoto University, Kyoto Japan, (Agronomy), Japan

6.4 Evaluation Team Members

6.4.1 Evaluation Team of Government of Bangladesh

1. Md. Azizul Hoque Bhuiyan, Joint Secretary (Dev.) RDCD. Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives; Convener.
2. Monwar Ahmed, Professor, Dept. of Entomology. BAU, Mymensingh.
3. S.M. Ilah, Director (Project), BARD, Comilla; Member.
4. S.M. Waliullah, Joint Director, Bangladesh Rural Development Board, Dhaka; Member.
5. Altaf Ali, Senior Advisor, JICA, Dhaka; Member.
6. Mujibur Rahim, Deputy Chief, Rural Institution Wing, Planning Commission, Dhaka; Member.
7. A.K.M. Joinal Abedin, Director, IMED, Dhaka; Member.
8. Nurul Islam Mollah, Assistant Chief, RDCD, M/o LGRD & Co.; Secretary.

6.4.2 Evaluation Team of JICA

1. Altaf Ali, JICA Senior Advisor; Convener.
2. Rezaul Islam, Consultant, North East Project; Member cum Secretary.
3. Dewan Aminur Rahman, Joint Director, BRDB; Member.
4. Shajahan Khan Chowdhury, Managing Director, Bangladesh Engineering and Technological Service; Member.

6.5 Supporting Staff

6.5.1 Village Staff

(1) Aira Village, Bogra

- Md. Sheikh Shadi (Field Investigator)
- Md. Shahidul Islam (Field Assistant)
- Md. Khalilur Rahman (Field Assistant)

(2) Dakshin Chamuria Village, Tangail

- Md. Akkel Ali (Village Manager)
- Md. Shahidur Rahman (Assistant Village Manager)
- Md. Abdul Hamid (Field Assistant)
- Momotaz Begum (Typist cum Field Worker)
- Md. Raezuddin (Field Assistant)
- Md. Azimuddin (Field Assistant)
- Md. Shahidur Rahman (Field Assistant)
- Md. Abdul Salam (Peon)
- Maharani (Cook)

(3) Panchkitta Village, Comilla

- Md. Ruhul Amin Mozumder (Field Assistant)
- Md. Mukbul Hossain (Field Assistant)

Md. Habib Ullah (Field Assistant)
Md. Shah Alam (Field Assistant)
Laila Arjumand Banu (Tabulator)
Md. Jaherul Islam Bhuiyan (Field Investigation)
Md. Serajul Islam Bhuiyan (Field Investigator)
Md. Ruhul Amin Bhuiyan (Field Investigator)

(4) Austodona Village, Comilla

Md. Mohiuddin (Field Assistant)
Md. Mostak Ahmed (Field Assistant)
Md. Abdul Zail (Field Assistant)
Md. Mukhlesur Rahman (Field Assistant)

(5) Fanishair Village, Chandpur

Md. Belal Hossain (Field Investigator)
Md. Awlad Hossain (Field Investigator)
Md. Shahalam (Field Investigator)
Md. Ilias Hossain (Field Investigator)
Md. Ruhul Amin (Field Assistant)
Md. Delowar Hossain (Field Assistant, Cook)
Md. Abu Sayed (Field Assistant)
Md. Abul Khair (Village Manager)

6.5.2 Dhaka Office Staff

C.O. Md. Jahid Ahmad (Assistant Manager)
Md. Karim (Assistant Manager)
Mursheda Huda (Assistant Accountant)
Sahana Begum (Computer Operator)
Parvez Mostafiz (Computer Operator)
Kajol (Computer Operator) *
Authaliah Halder (Computer Operator) *
Sayeda Basarunnesa (Computer Operator) *
Md. Ahad Ali (Driver)
Md. Moju Miah (Driver)
Md. Akhtar Hossain (Driver)
Md. Anowar (Driver) *
M.A. Razzak (Driver) *
Md. Abdus Salam (Peon)
Md. Abdul Kaleque (Guard)
Kulsum Bibi (Sweeper cum Cook)
Md. Shah Alam (Cook)
Md. Shamsul Hoque (Account advisor)

* Temporary Staff.

6.5.3 Comilla Regional Office Staff

Md. A.K.M. Obaidullah (Regional Project Co-ordinator)

Md. S.Hoque Mojumdar (Regional Manager)

Amena Begum (Secretary)



Photo 1 Japanese / Bangladeshi Members and Supporting Staff of JSRDE Dhaka Office in December 1993



Photo 2 Japanese / Bangladeshi Members and Supporting Staff of JSRDE Dhaka Office in November 1996

7. Important Events of JSRDE

7.1 Period of JSRDE

Four years

5 January, 1992 to 6 January, 1996

Sealing date of Record of Discussion between Government of Bangladesh and JICA (R/D):
10 November, 1991

7.2 Date of Counterpart and Task Force Meeting (C/T) Meeting

Sixteen C/T meetings were held as follows.

1st meeting	15 April, 1993 (T/F)
2nd meeting	20 May, 1993 (T/F)
3rd meeting	13 July, 1993 (T/F & C/P)
4th meeting	2 September, 1993 (T/F)
5th meeting	12 October, 1993 (T/F & C/P)
6th meeting	17 December, 1993 (T/F & C/P)
7th meeting	9 February, 1994 (T/F)
8th meeting	16 May, 1994 (T/F & C/P)
9th meeting	16 June, 1994 (T/F & C/P)
10th meeting	21 November, 1994 (T/F & C/P)
11th meeting	12 January, 1995 (T/F & C/P)
12th meeting	13 April, 1995 (T/F)
13th meeting	8 May, 1995 (T/F & C/P)
14th meeting	6 July, 1995 (T/F & C/P)
15th meeting	24 September, 1995 (T/F & C/P)
16th meeting	26 October, 1995 (T/F & C/P)

T/F = Task Force Committee

C/P = Counterpart member

7.3 Date of Advisory Meeting

Seven Advisory Committee meetings were held as follows.

1st meeting	9 April, 1992
2nd meeting	January, 1993
3rd meeting	14 July, 1993
4th meeting	23 December, 1993
5th meeting	24 September, 1994
6th meeting	18 July, 1995
7th meeting	26th November, 1995

7.4 Date of Workshop and Seminar

1. Mid-Term Workshop at Rural Development Academy Bogra
7 - 8 December, 1993
2. Mid-Term Seminar at Sheraton Hotel, Dhaka
22 December, 1993
3. Final Workshop at Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla
9 -11 July, 1995
4. Final Seminar at Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka
21 November, 1995



Photo 3 Mid-Term Workshop at RDA Bogra in December 1993



Photo 4 Mid-Term Seminar at Sheraton Hotel in December 1993



Photo 6 Workshop on Final Review of JSRDE Project at BARD in July 1995



Photo 7 Final Seminar at Sonargaon Hotel on November 1995



Photo 8 Final Seminar at Sonargaon Hotel on November 1995

10. Publications (FY1986 - FY1995)

JSARD Working Paper Series (Published by CSEAS, Kyoto University)

- (1) *Review of Literature : Agricultural Development*, by W.H.M. Jaim. *Rural Development*, by M.Hazrat Ali. *Farming System Research*, by S.M.Altaf Hossain. *Water Development*, by Lutfur Rahman Khan. 51p. (August 1987).
- (2) *Review of Literature on Planning Studies in Bangladesh*, by Ameer-ul Huq. 105p. (August 1987).
- (3) *Review of Literature on Institution Building*, by M.Solaiman. 46p. (December 1987).
- (4) *Selections of Records on Agriculture, Land Tenure and Economy of Mymensingh District, 1787-1866*, by Haruo Noma and Ratan Lal Chakraborty. 135p. (December 1987).
- (5) *Goborchitra Village and Chandpur Irrigation Project*, by Toru Kumagai and Yoshihiro Kaida. 140p. (April 1988).

JSARD Publication Series (Series of Agricultural and Rural Development in Bangladesh, Published by JICA Bangladesh Office)

- (6) *Proceedings of the Mid-term Review Workshop of JSARD, January 24, 1988*. 391p. (October 1988).
- (7) *Goborchitra Village in Chandpur*, edited by Yoshihiro Kaida and S.M.Altaf Hossain. 172p. (October 1988).
- (8) *Jawar Village in Kishoreganj*, edited by Haruo Uchida, Yoshihiro Kaida and S.M.Altaf Hossain. 154p. (December 1988).
- (9) *Three Villages in Comilla*, edited by Hiroyuki Nishimura, Hiroshi Kumagai, Koich Usami, and M. Solaiman. 198p. (July 1989).
- (10) *Phanishair Village in Chandpur*, by Keshav Lall Maharjan. 156p. (March 1989).
- (11) *Evolution of Cropping System in Mymensingh and Comilla Regions*, by S.M.Altaf Hossain. 162p. (October 1988).
- (12) *Select Records on Agriculture and Economy of Comilla District, 1782-1867*, compiled by Ratan Lal Chakraborty and Haruo Noma. xxxix+318p. (July 1989).
- (13) *Agro-ecological Studies of Weed in Bangladesh : Morphology and Growth Characteristics of Common Weeds of Three Selected Villages in the Eastern Part of Bangladesh*, by A.Al Mamun. 142p. with 200 plates. (June 1989).
- (14) *Select Records on Agriculture, Land Revenue, Economy and Society of Noakhali District, 1849-1878*, compiled by Haruo Noma and Ratan Lal Chakraborty. xxxvii+375p. (March 1990).
- (15) *Tetulia Village in Bogra*, edited by Yoshihiro Kaida. (October 1990).
- (16) *Proceedings of the Second JSARD Workshop held on August 20-21, 1989*. (March 1990).
- (17) *A Review of Related Studies*, edited by Yoshihiro Kaida. 179p. (March 1990).
- (18) *JSARD Final Report*, edited by Yoshihiro Kaida, Hiroyuki Nishimura, Ashraf Ali Khan and S.M.Altaf Hossain. (June 1990).

- (19) *Agricultural and Rural Development in Bangladesh* (in Japanese). JSARD Publication No. 21. Kyoto : Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, edited by Yoshihiro Kaida. (December 1990).

JSARD Mimeograph Series (Printed at JSARD Bangladesh Office)

- (1) *Selection of Records on the Revenue Survey of Some Parganas of Greater Mymensingh*, by Ratan Lal Chakraborty. (April 1989).
- (2) *Flood Hazard in Bangladesh and its Impacts on the Rural Environment*. Reprint from paper for presentation at the International Seminar on Bangladesh Floods : Regional and Global Environmental Perspectives on 4-8 March 1989, by L.R.Khan. (April 1989).
- (3) *Daily Runoff Simulation of Haor Basin Using Tank Model*. Reprint from paper for presentation at the 33rd Annual Convention of the Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh on 27-30, March 1989, by L.R.Khan and Haruo Uchida. (April 1989).
- (4) *Oral Records on Farmers' Cropping Technology at Dakshin Chamuria Village : A Village of Floodplain in Bangladesh (from British Period to the Present)* (in Bengali), by Kazuo Ando, N.Gosh, M.M. Liqueat Ali and Md. A.Ali. (May 1989).
- (5) *Some Collections of Proverb of Austodona Village and Panchkitta Village in Comilla District* (in Bengali), by Kazuo Ando, Md. M.Rahman, Md.S.I.Bhuiyan and Md.F.Islam. (May 1989).
- (6) *A Case Study of Rural Occupational Structure in Bangladesh* (in Japanese), by Keshav Lall Maharjan. (June 1989). Reprint from original article published in *Journal of Rural Problem* 24(3): 28-35. (September, 1988).
- (7) *Documents on the Economic Life of Agricultural Population of the Late Nineteenth Century Dhaka*, by Ratan Lal Chakraborty. 57p. (June 1989).
- (9) *Hukumnamah-Thirst for Keak Document of Land : Select Cases of the Study Village of Haor in Greater Mymensingh*, by Haruo Uchida, Kazuo Ando, Md.S.I.Bhuiyan, L.K.Saki and Ratan Lal Chakraborty. 30p. (June 1989).
- (10) *Oral Records on Farmers' Cropping Technology of Austodona Village : A Village of Tripura Terraces in Bangladesh* (in Bengali), by Kazuo Ando and Md. Mokklesur Rahman. 150p. (June 1989).
- (11) *Revenue Survey of Bangladesh : A Source Study of Rural History*, by Ratan Lal Chakraborty and Kazuo Ando. 58p. (January 1990).

JSRDE Publication Series (Published by JICA Bangladesh Office and BARD)

- (1) *Report of the Seminar on Mid-Term Review of Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment Project, 22nd December 1993*. Edited by Saleha Begum. 110p. (June 1994).
- (2) *Report of the Workshop on Mid-Term Review of Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment Project, 7th and 8th December, 1993*. Edited by Md. Mazharul Islam, A.K.M. Obaidullah, S.M. Altaf Hossain and M. Habibur Rahman. 207p. (November 1994).

- (3) *Annual Report 1993-94 : Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment Project.* Edited by Saleha Begum, S.A. Altaf Hossain, M.A. Mannan, M.Solaiman, Haruo Noma and Mazharul Islam. 74p. (June 1995).
- (4) *Rural Development Experiment in Bangladesh* (in Japanese), Edited by Yoshihiro Kaida, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Japan. 140p. (June 1995).
- (5) *Report of the Workshop on Final Review of Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment Project, 9th to 11th July.* Edited by Md. Mazharul Islam, A.K.M. Obaidullah, S.M. Altaf Hossain. 149p. (November 1995).
- (6) *Report of the Final Seminar on Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project, 21st November 1995.* Edited by Yoshihiro Kaida and Saleha Begum. 115p. (December, 1995).
- (7) *Final Report on Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project.* Edited by Yoshihiro Kaida, Saleha Begum, Haruo Noma, A.K.M. Obaidullah. 410p. (December 1995).

JSRDE Research Monograph Series (Published by JICA Bangladesh Office and BARD)

- (1) *Agricultural Development in Bangladesh: Views and Review.* By W.M.H. Jaim. (December 1995).
- (2) *Rural Development in Bangladesh: Views and Reviews.* By A.K.M. Obaidullah. (December 1995).

JSRDE Mimeograph Series (Published by JICA Bangladesh Office and BARD)

- (1) *The State of Service Delivery by Thana Headquarters,* Edited by A.K.M. Obaidullah, Md. Mazharul Islam, 19p. (May 1995).
- (2) *Studies on Rural Development Used by Local Knowledge and Thought at Dakshin Chamuria Village I,* Edited by S.M. Altaf Hossain, 52p. (December 1995).
- (3) *Studies on Rural Development Used by Local Knowledge and Thought at Dakshin Chamuria Village II,* Edited by S.M. Altaf Hossain, 86p. (December 1995).

Journals, Books and Miscellaneous Publication

† Order is firstly chronologically, secondly alphabetically

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- Maharjan, Keshav Lall. 1988. A Case Study of Rural Occupation Structure in Bangladesh (in Japanese). Osaka: *Journal of Rural Problem* 24(3) : 28-35.
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- Ando, Kazuo; Tanaka, Koji; Maharjan, Keshav Lall; and Mukai, Shiro. 1990. Cropping Systems in Low-Lying Areas of the Bengal Delta : A Regional Comparison of Technological Changes and Development of Cropping System (in Japanese). *Southeast Asian Studies* 28(3): 24-40.
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- Noma, Haruo. 1990. Land Reclamation and Agriculture in the Bengal Lowland in the British Period : A Historicogeographic Sketch (in Japanese). *Southeast Asian Studies* 28(3): 59-91.
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**Workshop on
FINAL REVIEW OF JSRDSE PROJECT
Place : BARD. Comilla
Date : 9th July to 11th July, 1995**

Programme

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/Person
9.7.95	8:30-9:30 am	Registration	Ms. Morsheda Huda
.Sunday			
	9:30-11:15 am	INAUGURAL SESSION	
		Chairperson	Dr. Salahuddin Ahmed, Director General, BARD, Comilla
			Rapporteur : Mr. Mizanur Rahman
	9:30-9:35 am	Tilwat-e-Quran	
	9:35-9:45 am	Introduction to the Workshops by Ms. Saleha Begum Project Director	
	9:45-9:55 am	Address by Special Guest Mr. Hironao Suzuki Resident Representative JICA, Dhaka	
	9:55-10:05 am	Address by Special Guest Mr. Kenechi Yokoyama First Secretary Embassy of Japan, Dhaka	

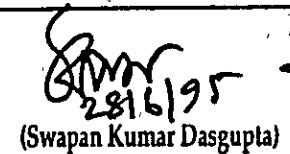
Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/Person
	10:05-10:15 am	Address by Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida Team Leader, JSRDE Professor of Development Studies kyoto university japan	
	10:15-10:30 am	Address and Formal Inauguration by the Chief Guest Mrs. Gule Afruz Mahbub Joint Secretary Rural Development and Co-operative Division, Ministry of LGRD and Coops	
	10:30-10:45 am	Address by the Chairperson Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed Director General, BARD	
	10:45-11:15 am	Tea	
	11:15 am - 2:00 pm	BUSINESS SESSION - 1 Chairperson : Dr. S. M. Altaf Hossain Professor BAU	Rapporteur : Dr. Habibur Rahman Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta Mr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhury
	11:15-11:45 am	Presentation of village report on Aira by Mr. Haruo Noma	
	11:45 am -12:15 pm	Presentation of the village report on Daskin Chamuria by Dr. Kazuo Ando, Dr. Muhammad Salim and Dr. Habibur Rahman	

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/Person
	12:15-12:45 pm	General Discussion	
	12:45-12:55	Discussion by the Village Representatives	
	12:55-1:00 pm	Chairperson's Speech	
	1:00-2:00 pm	Lunch Break	
	2:00-5:05	BUSINESS SESSION - II	
		Chairperson : Dr- M. Solaiman Director. BARD	Rapporteur: Md. Mazharul Islam, Dr. Muhammad Salim, Dr. Kazuo Ando
	2:00-2:30 pm	Presentation of village report on Panchkitta by Mr. Mizanur Rahman	
	2:30-3:00 pm	Presentation of village report on Austodona by Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta & Mr. Kichji Yajima	
	3:00-3:30 pm	Presentation of village report on Fanishair by Mr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhury & Mr. A. K. M. Obaidullah	
	3:30-4:15 pm	General Discussion	
	4:15-5:00 pm	Discussion by the Village Representatives	
	5:00-5:05	Chairperson's Speech	
10.7.95 Manday	8:30am-1:00 pm	BUSINESS SESSION - III	
		Chairperson : Mr Saleha Begum Project Director JSRDE	
	8:30-9:30 am	Introduction to Group Assignments by Mr. Haruo Noma	
	9:30- am- 1:00 pm	Group Work and Preparation of group reports	
	1:00-2:00 pm	Lunch Break	

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/Person
	2:00-5:30 pm	BUSINESS SESSION-IV Chairperson: Mr. Miqbul Ahmed Chowdhury Director BARD	Rapporteur: Md. Mazharul Islam, Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta,
	2:00-3:15 pm	Presentation of Group Reports	
	3:15-5:25pm	Discussion on Group Reports, Identification of Key Issues and Formulation of Recommendations	
	5:25-5:30 pm	Chairperson's Speech	
11.7.95 Tuesday	9:00-10:30 am	CONCLUDING SESSION Chairperson: Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed Director General BARD, Comilla Presentation of the key Issues and Recommendations by Ms. Saleha Begum Concluding Remarks by Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida Vote of Thanks by General Manager Chairperson's Concluding Speech	Rapporteur: Mr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhury, Mr. Mizanur Rahman


(Haruo Noma)

Workshop Co-ordinator


28/6/95
(Swapan Kumar Dasgupta)

Associate Workshop Organizer


(Md. Mazharul Islam)

Workshop Organizer

Joint Study on Rural Development Experiment (JSRDE) Project

Final Seminar

Place : Hotel Sonargaon, Dhaka.

Date : 21st November, 1995.

Programme

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/person
<u>21-11-95</u> Tuesday	08:30 - 09:00 hrs.	Registration	Ms. Morsheda Huda
	09:00 - 10:20 hrs.	<u>INAUGURAL SESSION</u>	Rapporteurs:
	09:00 - 09:05 hrs.	Tilwate-e-Quran	Dr. Habibur Rahman Dr. Kazuo Ando
	09:05 - 09:15 hrs.	Address of Welcome by Mr. Md. Abdul Quddus Director General-in-Charge, BARD	
	09:15 - 09:25 hrs.	Address by Mr. Morimasa Kanamaru Resident Representative JICA, Bangladesh	
	09:25 - 09:35 hrs.	Address by Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida Japanese Team Leader Professor, Kyoto University, Japan	
	09:35 - 09:45 hrs.	Address by the Special Guest Mr. Hideyuki Sakamoto First Secretary Embassy of Japan, Bangladesh	
	09:45 - 09:55 hrs.	Address by the Special Guest Dr. Shah Mohammed Farouk Vice Chancellor Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh	

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/person
<u>21-11-95</u> Tuesday	09:55 - 10:05 hrs.	Address by the Special Guest Mr. Md. Abdul Hye Hon'ble Deputy Minister Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	
	10:05 - 10:15 hrs.	Address by the Chairperson Mr. Md. Mahe Alam Secretary, Rural Development and Co-operatives Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	
	10:15 - 10:20 hrs.	Vote of Thanks by Ms. Saleha Begum Project Director, JSRDE	
	10:20 - 11:00 hrs.	Tea	
	11:00 - 12:50 hrs.	<u>WORKING SESSION-I</u>	Rapporteurs:
		Chairperson: Mr. Ayub Quadri Director General BRDB	Mr. Mazharul Islam Mr. Kichiji Yajima Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta Mr. Masudul Hoq Chowdhury
	11:00 - 12:25 hrs.	Presentation on Overview of JSRDE Findings by Ms. Saleha Begum	
	11:25 - 11:50 hrs.	Presentation on The JSRDE Model for Alternative Approach to Rural Development in Bangladesh by Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida	
	11:50 - 12:40 hrs.	Discussion on the Papers	
	12:40 - 12:50 hrs.	Chairperson's Speech	
	12:50 - 14:30 hrs.	Lunch	
	14:30 - 16:50 hrs.	<u>WORKING SESSION-II</u>	Rapporteurs:
		Chairperson: Dr. M. Solaiman Director General RDA	Mr. S.M. Waliullah Dr. Akinibu Kawai Mr. Feroz Hossain Mr. Shiro Mukai

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/person
21-11-95 Tuesday	14:30 - 14:50 hrs.	Presentation on Village Institution : Potentialities of Village Leaders and Community for Rural Development by Dr. Kazuo Ando	
	14:50 - 15:10 hrs.	Presentation on Linkage of Village with Local Administration through Union Parishad by Mr. Md. Mazharul Islam	
	15:10 - 15:30 hrs.	Presentation on Need-Based Appropriate Technologies for Rural Development by Mr. Kichiji Yajima	
	15:30 - 15:50 hrs.	Presentation on Off-farm Employment Opportunities for Income Generation by Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta	
	15:50 - 16:40 hrs.	Discussion on the Papers	
	16:40 - 16:50 hrs.	Chairperson's Speech	
	16:50 - 17:50 hrs.	Tea, Rest	
	17:50 - 19:10 hrs.	<u>WORKING SESSION-III</u> Chairpersons: Prof. Yoshihiro Kaida Japanese Team Leader, Professor, Kyoto University, Japan Dr. S.M. Altaf Hossain Professor Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh, Bangladesh	Rapporteurs : Mr. Akhtaruzzaman Khan Dr. Koichi Usami Mr. Mizanur Rahman
	17:50 - 18:20 hrs.	Presentation of Rapporteurs Report by Mr. Swapan Kumar Dasgupta Mr. S.M. Waliullah	
	18:20 - 19:00 hrs.	General Discussion and Formulation of Seminar Recommendations	
19:00 - 19:10 hrs.	Speech by the Chairpersons		
19:10 - 20:00 hrs.	<u>CONCLUDING SESSION</u> Chairperson: Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed Director General, NGO Bureau	Rapporteurs: Mr. A.K.M. Obaidullah Mr. Akhtaruzzaman Khan Dr. Haruo Uchida	

Date/Day	Time	Event(s)	Responsibility/person
<u>21-11-95</u> Tuesday	19:10 - 19:25 hrs.	Presentation of the Seminar Recommendations by Ms. Saleha Begum	
	19:25 - 19:40 hrs.	Discussion on Recommendation	
	19:40 - 19:55 hrs.	Chairperson's Concluding Speech	
	19:55 - 20:00 hrs.	Vote of Thanks by Mr. Haruo Noma	
		General Manager, JSRDE Project	
	20:00 - 21:30 hrs.	Buffet Dinner	

Sd/-
(Haruo Noma)
Seminar Coordinator

Sd/-
(Saleha Begum)
Seminar Organizer

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.

2. It is essential to ensure that all entries are supported by appropriate documentation and receipts.

3. Regular audits should be conducted to verify the accuracy of the records.

4. The following table provides a summary of the key findings from the audit.

5. The data indicates that there are several areas where improvements are needed.



