

CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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3-1 Implementation Plan

3-1-1 Implementation Concept

This project shall be implemented under the Government of Japan's grant aid cooperation after the signing of an Exchange of Notes by the governments of both countries, subject to the Government of Japan's approval for it at a Cabinet meeting. Basic matters in implementation of the Project are described as below.

(1) Construction Period

The Project includes the construction work of a building with a floor area of approximately 6,600m² and the equipment work, which is to procure and install equipment. Necessary period for both construction work and equipment work is concluded to be 18 months in consideration of contents and scale of each work, condition of the project site, local construction situation, required construction technology.

(2) Contracting System

Judging from the size of both construction work and equipment work as well as the relations between works, it is appropriate to contract the two works separately. Contractors for each work shall be selected among Japanese companies through conditional public tender.

(3) Implementation System of the Bangladesh Government

The Project is to be implemented under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Directorate of Family Planning of the Ministry will be the party to be responsible for implementing the Project. The Directorate will also take necessary measures

for importing construction materials and equipment such as customs clearance as well as allocation of budget for customs duties. Joint Chief of the Ministry will be in charge of necessary procedures such as consultant contract, construction contract and banking arrangement of the Project. Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI), to which the Project will be extended, will be in charge of providing necessary information and technical advice and will execute the Bangladeshi side work.

Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance is the agency representing the Bangladeshi side to be in charge of implementing grant aid projects.

Regarding building permit which is required for building construction in Dhaka, Rajdhani Unnayan Katripakkha (RAJUK) will give instructions as well as suggestions in terms of facility planning to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(4) Execution system

1) Consultant

Immediately after signing of the Exchange of Notes between both governments, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will conclude a design and supervision contract with a selected Japanese consultant and have the agreement verified by the Government of Japan. The consultant is to prepare detail design drawings based on the contents of this study report and then carry out tenders as well as construction supervision.

2) Contractors

Contractors for both the construction work and the equipment work are to be selected from among qualified Japanese companies through public tender. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is to conclude both

construction contract and equipment contract with the successful tenderers respectively and have the contracts verified by the Government of Japan. It is possible for Japanese contractors to utilize local subcontractors in recruiting labors, procurement of local materials, customs clearance etc. Though it is not necessary to dispatch engineers for supervision of specific works from Japan, dispatching engineers from the third countries such as Singapore should be taken into consideration.

3-1-2 Implementation Conditions

Following points shall be noted in implementation of the Project

(1) To minimize the period while MCHTI leases temporary facilities

MCHTI will rent houses during construction of this project to continue their activities. MCHTI is planning to find houses and to complete shifting as soon as possible so that site preparation shall be done by commencement of construction work. It is expected that these would cause MCHTI considerable inconvenience in operation. Therefore, it is necessary to minimize the period while MCHTI has to operate at temporary facilities.

(2) Procurement of materials in the Third Countries

Construction materials which can be procured in Bangladesh are sand, gravel, bricks, concrete block, cement, steel bars etc. Cement and steel bar are produced in the country but price is high. Though the price is high, it would be necessary to procure them locally for foundation work since they are necessary immediately after the commencement of the construction. Customs clearance takes time in case those materials are imported.

With the background stated above, brick, aluminum windows, paint, cement and part of steel bar will be procured locally. On the other hand considerable quantity of materials will be imported from Japan or the third countries.

Therefore, it is necessary to work out a procurement plan in consideration of procurement condition in the third countries, transport method, packing method, customs clearance and required time for procurement.

3-1-3 Scope of Works

(1) Scope of Works

The Project is to be implemented through close cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of Bangladesh within the framework of grant aid extended by the Government of Japan. It is reasonable for the Governments of the two countries to undertake scope of works as shown below.

1) The Work to be done under Japan's Grant Aid

1. Facilities

- Construction of the buildings described in this study report
- Electrical, mechanical and sanitary installations

2. Equipment

- Equipment procurement work
- Equipment installation work

3. Infrastructure

- Substation
- Water supply and drainage work within the premises
- Telephone exchange system

4. Exterior works

- Roads and parking lots within the premises

5. Other works related to the above work

- Transportation of equipment and materials from Japan and third countries to Bangladesh
- Necessary procedure for transportation

2) The Work to be done by the Government of Bangladesh

1. Site and exterior works

- Securing the site for the project
- Removing existing structures, trees and so on from the project site and leveling of site
- Construction of access roads to the project site
- Construction of exterior structures including fence
- Planting and gardening

2. Infrastructure

- Supply of electricity up to the site
- Installation of telephone lines up to the MDF
- Water supply up to the reservoir and connection of the drainage line

3. Preparatory work

- Provision of sites for temporary construction site office, workshops and material storage places
- Installation of temporary electricity supply and telephone lines

4. Fixtures and furniture

- Fixtures, curtains, furniture, etc. other than those supplied under the grant aid of the Government of Japan

5. Procedural work and its expenses borne by the Bangladesh side

- Banking arrangement expenses
- Tax exemption procedure expenses
- Prompt action related to customs clearance and inland transportation
- Necessary measures for exempting the Japanese nationals engaged in the implementation of the Project from customs duties, domestic taxes and other fiscal levies in accordance with the verified agreement

- Arrangement to expedite acquisition of visas, customs clearance, and any other formalities that may be necessary for the entry of Japanese nationals engaged in the implementation of the project
- Maintenance and management expenses for ensuring that the facilities constructed and the equipment installed are operated properly and effectively
- Expenses for the construction-related procedures

Cost estimation borne by the Bangladeshi side is attached in the appendices.

3-1-4 Consultant Supervision

In accordance with Japan's grant aid system, the Japanese consultant firm will conclude a consultant agreement with the implementing organization of the Government of Bangladesh. After concluding the agreement, the consultant will work out detail design documents and supervise the construction work in compliance with the provisions of the consultant agreement. Construction supervision is aimed at ensuring that the construction work will be carried out in accordance with the design documents, and at providing direction, technical advice and coordination throughout the term of services from a fair point of view for the proper implementation and quality control of the construction work. The construction supervision service includes the followings.

1. Assistance in tendering

The consultant shall prepare the documents necessary for tendering the construction work and the equipment procurement/installation work, and assist the client in carrying out tasks such as the public announcement of invitation to tender, acceptance of applications, prequalification, distribution of documents to the tenderers, acceptance of tender, evaluation of the tender results. And the consultant also advise the client on concluding the contract.

2. Instruction, advice and coordination to the contractor

The consultant shall examine the construction schedule, construction plan, the building materials procurement plan and the equipment procurement/installation plan, and shall give the instruction, advice and coordination to the contractors.

3. Examination and approval of shop drawings and manufacturing drawings

The consultant shall examine and approve the shop drawings, manufacturing drawings and other relevant documents submitted by the contractors.

4. Confirmation and approval of building materials and equipment

The consultant shall confirm the consistency with the contract documents of the building materials and equipment which the contractors propose to procure, and shall approve their adoption.

5. Plant inspection

The consultant shall inspect the building materials and equipment at the manufacturers' factories to ensure their quality and performance.

6. Reporting on progress of the construction work

The consultant shall grasp the actual conditions of the construction site and progress, and report them to both Governments.

7. Completion inspection and test operations

The consultant shall inspect the completed facilities and the installed equipment, and make a test run of each piece of equipment, in order to ascertain that all the works of facilities and equipment are completed in compliance with the provisions of the contract documents, and shall submit the Inspection Certificate to the Bangladeshi side.

8. Training in operation of the equipment

Some equipment installed under the Project will require considerable operating skills as well as good knowledge of their maintenance. For this reason, it will be necessary to have the engineers of the Bangladeshi side receive on-site training in proper equipment operation and troubleshooting techniques during the installation/adjustment/test-run period. The consultant shall give instruction and advice concerning the training programme.

Judging from the scale of the Project, it is advisable that, in carrying out the aforementioned tasks, the consultant shall station one architect/engineer to Bangladesh throughout the term of works. The consultant shall also dispatch necessary engineers to the site at relevant occasions for inspection, instruction and coordination, and at the same time assign necessary engineers in Japan to establish a communication and backup system. The consultant shall report the progress of the works, payment procedures, completion of the construction of the facilities and installation of the equipment, and any other relevant matters to the competent agencies of the Japanese Government.

3-1-5 Procurement Plan

(1) Guidelines for Procurement of Building Materials

Materials and equipment for use in this project are to be procured in accordance with the following guidelines.

1. Local procurement

In principle, building materials for this project should be procured in Bangladesh so that they can be easily repaired, managed and maintained by the Bangladeshi side after the completion of the facilities.

Especially, heavy building materials such as bricks and terrazzo tiles, which are to be used in large quantity, should be procured in the country from the standpoint of advantage in transportation. In case of equipment, which require periodical maintenance services by the local distributors such as X-ray machine and photo copier, imported one should be procured from local distributor.

2. Import

Those materials and items of equipment which are not available in Bangladesh, which can be procured locally but are judged to be defective in terms of quality or which are in short supply and expensive in Bangladesh should be procured in Japan or other third countries.

(2) Materials/Equipment Procurement Plan

Materials and equipment to be used in the project are planned to be procured as listed in the following table.

1) Materials Procurement Plan

Table 3-2 Procurement Plan of Building Materials

Work	Material/Equipment	Countries			Remarks
		Bangladesh	Japan	Third country	
Building Construction	Cement	○			Procurable locally
	Sand	○			Ditto
	Gravel	○			Ditto
	Reinforcing bar	○	○		Japanese made is advantageous in price but locally procured will be used for foundation work since importation will take some time.
	Form	○			
	Brick	○			Common in Bangladesh
	Waterproofing	○			Local method (Lime terracing) is employed.
	Terrazzo tile	○			Common in Bangladesh
	Ceramic tile	○			Ditto
	Glass	○			Imported materials are available.
	Timber	○			Procurable locally
	Aluminum windows	○			Imported materials are available
	Steel, stainless doors			Singapore	Singapore-made is advantageous in terms of cost
	Wooden doors	○			Procurable locally
Hardware			Singapore	Not available locally	
Paint	○			Local products are advantageous for maintenance	
Mechanical Sanitary Work	Pump		○		Advantageous in price
	Fan		○		Ditto
	Sanitary fittings	○			Imported items are available
	PVC pipe			Singapore	Advantageous in price
	Galvanized steel pipe		○		Quality and price are advantageous
	Water tank			Singapore	Quality is alright and inexpensive
	Hose reel			Singapore	Ditto
Fire extinguisher	○			Imported items are available	
Electrical Work	Distribution panel			Singapore	Quality is alright and inexpensive
	Generator			Singapore	Ditto
	Transformer			Singapore	Ditto
	Lighting fixture	○			Imported items are available
	Telephone exchange	○			Ditto
	Fire alarm system			Singapore	Ditto
	Wiring conduit	○			Ditto
Wire		○		ditto	

1) Equipment Procurement Plan

Table 3-3 Procurement Plan of Equipment

Equipment	Countries			Remarks
	Bangladesh	Japan	Third country	
<Medical Equipment>				
Gadged bed with mattress	○			Available locally
Practical pregnant model		○		Quality, durability and procurement are advantageous
Operation table		○		Ditto
Ultrasonic diagnostic unit		○		Ditto
Delivery monitor		○		Ditto
Delivery table		○		Ditto
Anesthetic machine		○		Ditto

Equipment	Countries			Remarks
	Bangladesh	Japan	Third Country	
Shadowless light (four bulbs)		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Incubator (infant)		○		Ditto
E.C.G. machine		○		Ditto
Ventilator for neonate		○		Ditto
Pulse oximeter		○		Ditto
X-ray machine		○		Ditto
<Administration/Training equipment> Overhead projector	○			Imported items are available locally
Slide projector		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Typewriter (Bengali)	○			Imported items are available locally
Personal computer system	○			Ditto
Video deck and TV monitor	○			Ditto
Photocopier	○			Ditto
Incinerator		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Epidiascope		○		Ditto
<Furniture>				
File cabinet	○			Imported items are available locally
Locker (for 6 persons)	○			Ditto
Wire shelf (600x1800)		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Doctor's chair and Doctor's desk	○			Imported items are available locally
Instrument cabinet		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Work table for lecture (900x1800)	○			Imported items are available locally
Blackboard a type (wall mount type)		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Work table	○			Available locally
Equipment table		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Laboratory table		○		Ditto
Sink unit		○		Ditto
Bench	○			Available locally
Trainee's chair with board		○		Quality, durability and procurement are certain
Storage shelf	○			Available locally
Infant bed with mattress	○			Ditto
Book shelf	○			Ditto

3-1-6 Implementation Schedule

When the Exchange of Notes concerning the implementation of the Project is concluded between the Government of Japan and the Government of Bangladesh, the construction and equipment works will be implemented with the following procedures.

1. Detail design

The consultant shall prepare the design documents such as detailed design drawings, specifications and tender documents based on the contents of the study report after the conclusion of the consultant agreement. The consultant shall also obtain approval on the above-mentioned documents from the Bangladeshi side after consultation with them. The time required for completing the procedure is estimated at three months.

2. Tendering

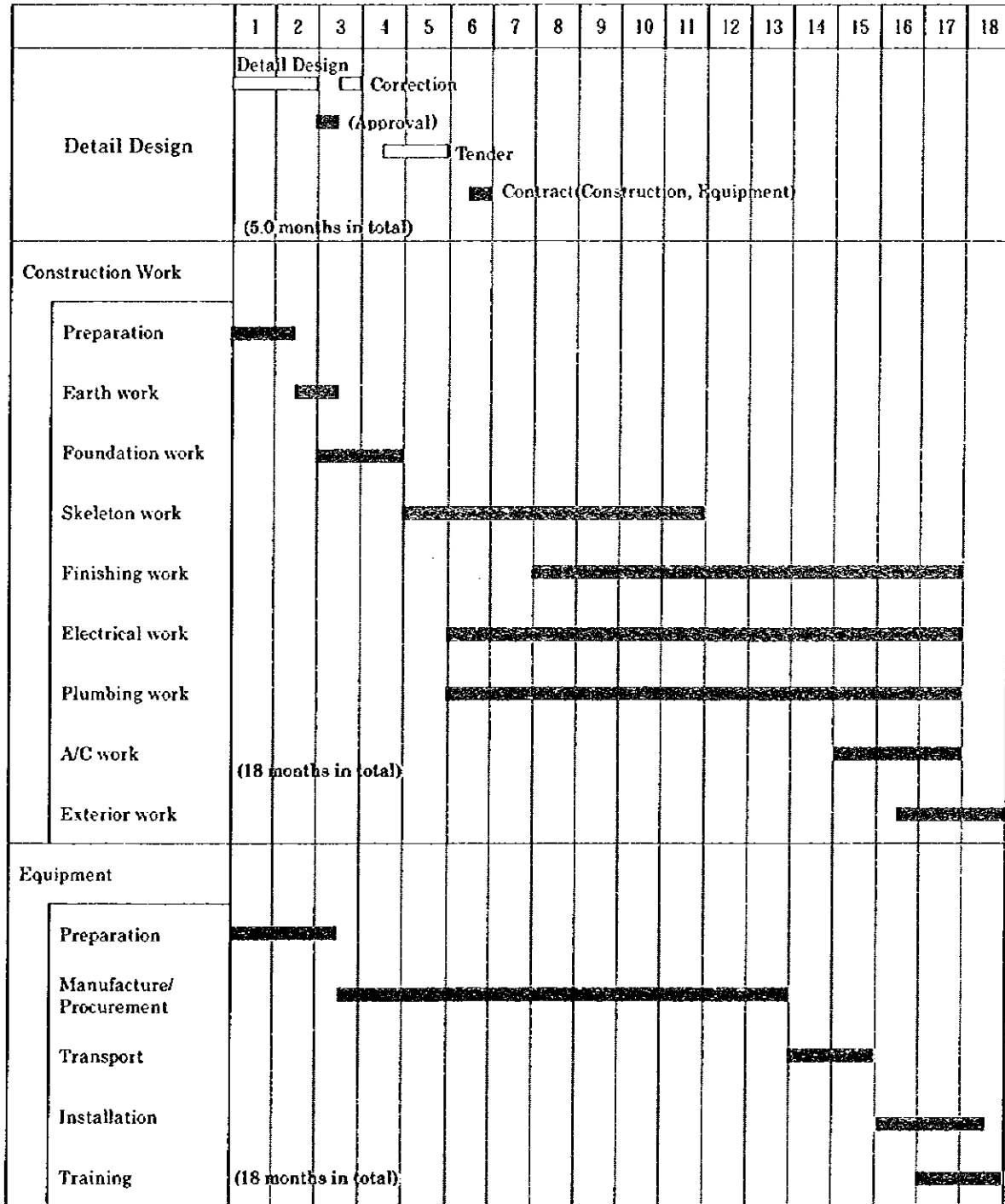
The contractors to take charge of the construction work and the equipment works will be selected separately by tender. The tender work includes tender announcement, prequalification, acceptance of tenders, evaluation of the tenders, designation of the contractors and conclusion of the contracts. The time required for completing this procedure is estimated at three month.

3. Construction work and equipment work

Judging from the contents and scale of the work and the actual situation of the local construction industry, it will take 18 months to complete the entire project, including the equipment work, provided the procurement of building materials and the customs clearance of imported articles proceed smoothly.

The overall implementation schedule from the conclusion of the Exchange of Notes to the completion of the project which includes above-mentioned factors will be as shown in table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Implementation Schedule



3-1-7 Obligations of Recipient Country

It was agreed in the Minutes of Discussions that the following necessary measures shall be taken by the Government of Bangladesh on the condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

1. To secure lots of land necessary for the Project including temporary stockyard;
2. To clear and level the site for the Project prior to the commencement of the construction;
3. To provide a proper access road to the Project site;
4. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, telephone trunk line and drainage and other incidental facilities outside the site;
5. To undertake incidental outdoor works, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting, and other incidental facilities in and around the Project site, if necessary;
6. To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid at ports of disembarkation in Bangladesh;
7. To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal levies which may be imposed in GOB with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts;
8. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Bangladesh and stay therein for the performance of their work;

9. To bear commissions, namely advising commissions of an Authorization to Pay (A/P) and payment commissions, to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement (B/A);
10. To provide necessary permissions, licenses, and other authorization for implementing the Project, if necessary;
11. To ensure that the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and
12. To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Japan's Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.

3-2 Operation and Maintenance plan

Total cost for the future operation and maintenance of MCHTI, when this Project is completed and staff members increased to 293, is estimated as below.

Item	Cost estimate
Personnel expense	14,589,095 TK/year
Consumable expenses	8,290,524 TK/year
Medical contingency	(6,542,428 TK/year)
Diet	(1,124,500 TK/year)
Equipment maintenance	(595,025 TK/year)
Others	(28,571 TK/year)
General expenses	4,290,200 TK/year
Electricity	(1,705,800 TK/year)
Telephone	(193,800 TK/year)
Water	(157,000 TK/year)
Gas	(136,000 TK/year)
Medical gas	(440,000 TK/year)
Elevator maintenance	(57,600 TK/year)
Others	(1,600,000 TK/year)
Total	27,169,819 TK/year

1) Personnel expense

The total amount of salaries for 293 staff members is calculated on the basis of the salary structure shown in Table 1-9. Salary increase in the future is not considered in the calculation.

2) Consumable expenses

Consumable expenses are calculated based on the present expense and increase of patients.

① Medical contingency

The rate of increase of patients and the number of delivery is 10/7.

$$4,579,700 \times 10/7 = 6,542,428 \text{TK/year}$$

② Diet

The rate of increase of outpatient and the number of delivery is 173/100.

$$650,000 \times 173/100 = 1,124,500 \text{TK/year}$$

③ Maintenance of medical equipment

X-ray machine	consumables	171,300 TK/year
	Maintenance contract	36,000 TK/year
Ultrasonic diagnostic unit	consumables	323,000 TK/year
	Maintenance contract	5,000 TK/year
Fatal detector	consumables	10,725 TK/year
Anesthetic machine	consumables	48,000 TK/year
Total		594,025 TK/year

④ Other contingency

The rate of increase of out patient and the number of delivery is 10/7.

$$20,000 \times 10/7 = 28,571 \text{TK/year}$$

3) General expenses

① Electricity cost

a. Estimate of capacity

- Lighting fixture, outlets $3\text{W/m}^2 \times 6,600\text{m}^2 = 198\text{kW}$
- Air conditioning (15% of floor area)
 $(6,600\text{m}^2 \times 0.15 \times 200\text{kcal/h}\cdot\text{m}^2 \div (860\text{kcal/h} \times 2.5)) = 92\text{kW}$
- Ventilation system $5\text{W/m}^2 \times 6,600\text{m}^2 = 33\text{kW}$
- Sanitary equipment $5\text{W/m}^2 \times 6,600\text{m}^2 = 33\text{kW}$
- Medical equipment 105kW
- Others (10% of the total for above items)
 $461\text{W} \times 0.10 = 46\text{kW}$

Total 507kW

b. Estimate of electricity charge

- Number of days of use of facilities per month
30 days/month
- Number of hours of use of facilities per day
18 hours/day
- Daily rate of demand
0.15
- Maximum load ratio
0.7
- Tariff
3.00TK/kW
- Load charge
35TK/kW
- Service charge
400TK/month
- Tax
0.15TK/Kwh
- Annual electricity consumption
 $507\text{ kW} \times 30\text{ day/month} \times 8\text{ h/day} \times 0.15 \times 12\text{ month/year}$
 $= 492,804\text{ Kwh/year}$
- Annual electricity charge
 $492,804\text{ Kwh/year} \times 3.0\text{ TK/Kwh} \approx 1,478,000\text{ TK/year}$ ①
- Annual load charge
 $507\text{ kW} \times 0.7 \times 35\text{ TK/kW} \times 12\text{ month/year} \approx 149,000\text{ TK/year}$ ②
- Annual service charge
 $400\text{ TK/month} \times 12\text{ month/year} \approx 4,800\text{ TK/year}$ ③
- Annual Tax
 $492,804\text{ TK/Kwh} \times 0.15\text{ TK/Kwh} \approx 74,000\text{ Tk/year}$ ④
- Annual electricity cost ①+②+③+④ = 1,705,800tk/year

② Telephone charge

On an assumption that telephone use will increase 1.7 times as number staff increase 1.7 times.

$$9,500\text{ Tk/month} \times 1.7\text{ times} \times 12\text{ month/year} = 193,800\text{ TK/year}$$

③ Water charge

a. Water consumption

Water consumption per bed at local standard is 200 ℓ

$$173\text{beds} \times 200\ell/\text{beds}\cdot\text{day} = 34,600\ell/\text{day}$$

Water consumption per personnel at local standard is 120 ℓ

$$293 \times 120\ell/\text{person} = 35,160\ell/\text{day}$$

$$\text{Other (20\% of above)} = 13,952\ell/\text{day}$$

$$\text{Total} \quad 83,712\ell/\text{day}$$

$$\div 85\text{m}^3/\text{day}$$

b. Estimate of water/sewage charges (the sewage tariff is the same as the water tariff)

• Monthly water consumption 85m³/day

• Number of days of use of facilities per month
30day/month

• Monthly rate of demand 0.7

• Tariff 3.67TK/m³

• Annual water/sewage charge

$$85\text{m}^3/\text{day} \times 30\text{day}/\text{month} \times 0.7 \times 12\text{month}/\text{year} \\ = 21,420\text{m}^3/\text{year}$$

$$21,420\text{m}^3/\text{year} \times 3.67\text{TK}/\text{m}^3 \times 2\text{times} = 157,000\text{TK}/\text{year}$$

④ City gas charge

a. City gas consumption

Cooking meals requires 100kcal/meal on average at present

Ward $173\text{beds} \times 3\text{meals} \times 1,000\text{kcal}/\text{meal} = 519,000\text{kcal}/\text{day}$

Others $5,000\text{kcal}/\text{h} \cdot \text{No} \times 15\text{Nos} \times 3\text{h}/\text{day} = 225,000\text{kcal}/\text{day}$

$$\text{Total} \quad 744,000\text{kcal}/\text{day}$$

b. Calculation of city gas charge

- Daily consumption 744,000kcal/day
- Number of days of use 30day/month
- Monthly rate of demand 0.9
- City gas calorific value 9,255kcal/m³
- Tariff 5.21TK/m³
- Annual city gas charge
(744,000kcal/day × 0.9 × 30days/month × 12months/year ×
5.21TK/m³) ÷ 9,255kcal/m³
≒136,000TK/year

⑤ Medical gas charge

- Medical gas consumption

Judging from the future plan to increase caesarian section and legations, future consumption will be three times as large as the present consumption (O₂: 20.4m³/month, N₂O: 21.5ℓ/month).

O ₂	61m ³ /month
N ₂ O	65ℓ/month

- Tariff

O ₂	50TK/month
N ₂ O	518TK/month

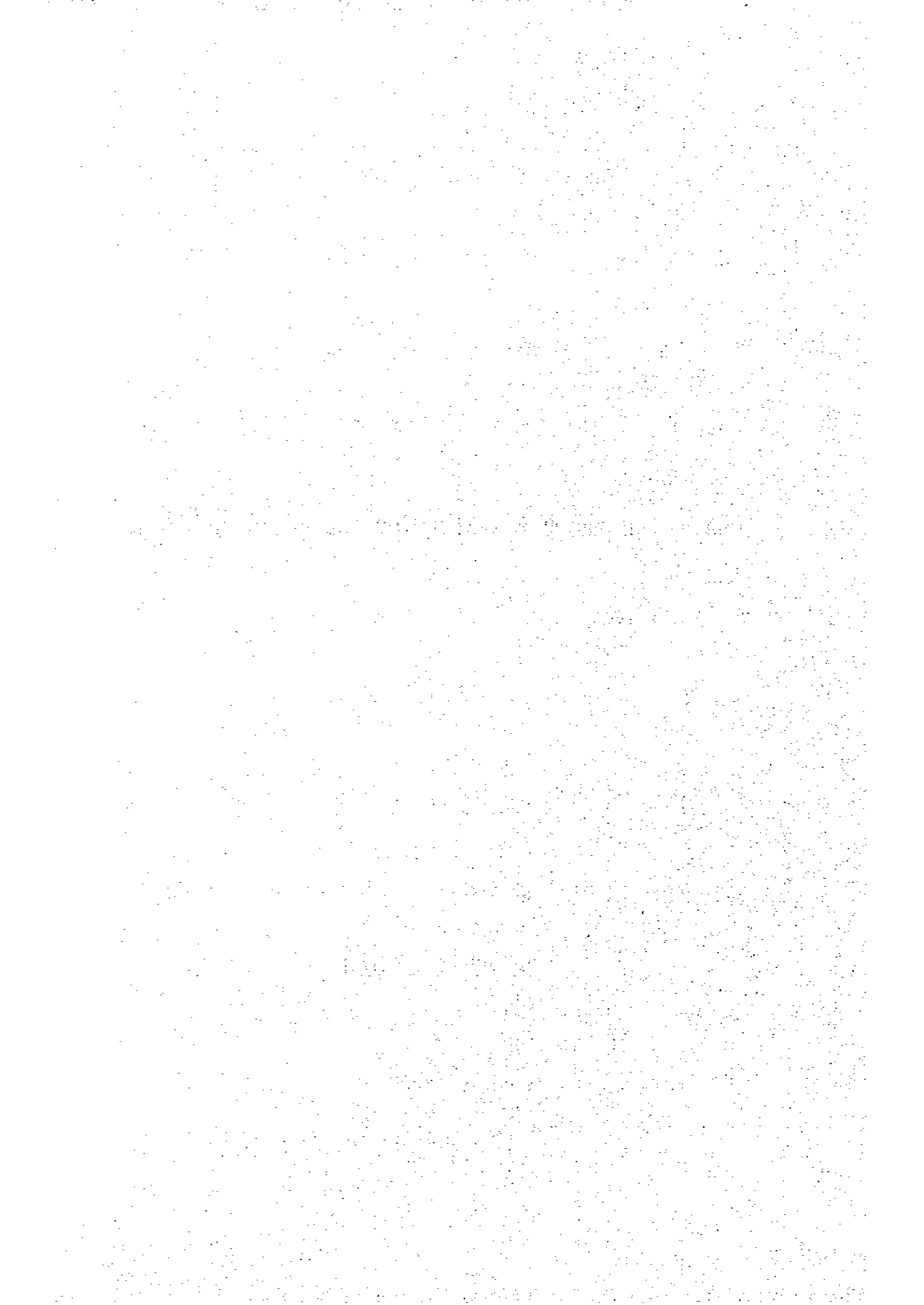
- Monthly medical gas charge

$$(61\text{m}^3/\text{month} \times 50\text{TK}/\text{m}^3 + 65\ell/\text{month} \times 518\text{TK}/\ell) \times 12\text{months}/\text{year} \approx 440,000\text{TK}/\text{year}$$

⑥ Maintenance of Elevator

$$4,800\text{TK}/\text{month} \times 12 = 57,600\text{TK}/\text{year}$$

CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4-1 Verification of the Appropriateness and Expected Positive Effects of the Project

(1) Expected Positive Effects of the Project

It is expected that the implementation of this project and the subsequent proper operation and management by the Bangladeshi side of the facilities and equipment procured under this project will result in the following improvements and positive effects.

1) Positive Effects as a Training Institute

MCHTI accepts trainees for clinical training from National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT) and Family Welfare Visitor Training Institute, Dhaka (FWVTI, Dhaka). Clinical training accounts for 60 percent of the training programmes implemented by NIPORT headquarters and FWVTI, Dhaka. However, the two institutions have to conduct clinical training at any of Mohammadpur Fertility Services and Training Center (MFSTC), Radda Barnen, the Bangladesh Family Planning Association of Bangladesh (FPAB) and MCHTI since they don't have clinical training facilities. However, only MCHTI is the national institute to offer in-service clinical training and all the other institutions accept trainees only when they can afford. On the other hand, the training facilities of MCHTI have not been expanded since it was founded and there is a limit to its ability to accept trainees. All this makes it difficult for NIPORT and FWVTI, Dhaka to secure places for the clinical training. When training facilities of MCHTI are expanded by the implementation of this project, it will become possible for NIPORT and FWVTI, Dhaka to conduct all clinical training at MCHTI, which in turn will maintain

consistency in training programmes. In the course of the study for implementation review of this project, a common policy was agreed by NIPORT, NIPSOM and MCHTI to establish closer working collaboration. In accordance with the policy, MCHTI is not only to provide a place for clinical training but also to be actively involved in the process of working out training programmes as an institution specializing in clinical training. In other words, the technical know-how of MCHTI is to be incorporated into the clinical training curriculum, which is to be drawn up by NIPORT and implemented by the FWVTIs and the Regional Training Centres (RTCs), thereby contributing to the training of MCH personnel on a nationwide scale.

2) Positive Effects as a Clinical Institute

It is estimated that there are about 200,000 deliveries a year in the Dhaka metropolitan area. The combined total number of ward beds of the obstetric facilities in the area is approximately 2,000. MCHTI is operating with 100 beds and there are 3,500 deliveries a year. Judging from these facts, it can be said that there is a shortfall of more than 3,000 obstetric beds in the Dhaka metropolitan area.

This project is designed to enable MCHTI to deal with the annual number of 5,000 deliveries by increasing the number of ward beds from 100 to 173. As such, this project is expected to make good the shortfall of beds and thereby produce immediate positive effects on maternal and child health services in the Dhaka metropolitan area.

(2) Verification of the Appropriateness of the Project

In light of the results of the verification of the following factors, it is judged appropriate to implement this project.

1) Positioning of the Project in the Government Plan

The fifth five-year plan includes a goal to increase the ratio of deliveries attended by trained delivery personnel from 14 percent to 80 percent in order to reduce the maternal mortality rate. For this reason, the central government plans to increase the number of FWVs stationed at the Health and Family Welfare Centres from one to two. In case this plan is approved, more than 3,000 FWVs are to be trained in five years. It will therefore be necessary for MCHTI to accept trainees to receive basic FWV training in addition to the training of nurses, doctors and FWVs (refresher). It is difficult for MCHTI to accept all these trainees since its capacity is already limit at present. Therefore, it is judged appropriate to implement this project, which is aimed at expanding training function of MCHTI.

2) Feasibility of Facility Operation and Management

① Personnel

When this project is implemented, MCHTI is to increase the total number of its employees from 174 to 293 as of the time of completion of the project. Of the additional 119 employees, 22 will be officers of Class I to be appointed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Class II to be appointed by the Directorate of Family Planning. These officers are to be transferred to MCHTI from their respective posts in the ministry. But the number of these employees represents only 0.2 percent of the total number of officers of the ministry and therefore there will be no problem with their recruitment. The additional 97 staff of Class III and IV are to be hired by MCHTI. Since in the case of recruiting employees of these classes, the number of applicants always exceed numbers of positions, there will be no

problem with the recruitment of these employee, either. It is therefore judged possible for the Bangladeshi side to operate and manage with its own personnel after implementation of the Project.

② Budget

In case MCTHI is to deal with 5,000 deliveries a year, necessary increase of its operating expenses is estimated to be 27,341,091 takas, which is equivalent to 1.73 times its total budget for fiscal 1996-97 of 15,8941.200 takas, or 0.5% of the budget for 1996-97 of Directorate of Family Planning.

The amount of the annual budget of MCHTI has increased by 1.64 times over the past five years reflecting the special emphasis has been placed by the central government on MCH. The special emphasis on MCH is continued in the Fifth Five Year Plan as well. It can thus be said that the implementation of this project, which is expected to require annual budget to be increased by 1.73 times, will not result in a drastic increase in its annual budget. It will be possible for the Bangladeshi side to operate, maintain and manage the facilities and equipment procured under this project with its own funds.

4-2 Recommendation

The implementation of this project will result in the improvement of the quality of the facilities and equipment of MCHTI and the expansion of its clinical functions, as well as its training function. As a consequence, the goal of 5,000 deliveries a year will be achieved and clinical training for FWVs and other MCH personnel will be improved both in quantity and quality.

And all this will lead to the improvement of the quality of MCH services in the Dhaka metropolitan area. Those who receive practical training at MCHTI are expected to contribute to the enhancement of the technical level of health workers in rural areas, which in turn will contribute to the improvement of MCH services in Bangladesh.

As is clear from the above description, this project is expected to produce great positive effects on human resources development in the field of MCH in Bangladesh and at the same time contribute to the enhancement of the quality of MCH services, which are indispensable for promoting the MCH/FP policy of the Government of Bangladesh. For this reason, it is judged appropriate to implement this project with the Government of Japan's grant aid cooperation. The following recommendations are made so that the objective of this project may be attained through its early implementation and the effective operation of the facilities and equipment procured under this project.

(1) Establishment of Collaborative Relationships with Other Training Institutions

During the study for the implementation review of this project, a direction to establish collaborative relationship concerning training among NIPORT, NIPSOM and MCHTI was agreed. If the technical know-how of MCHTI in clinical

training is incorporated into these training programmes and is utilized at training institutes all over the country, this project will produce nationwide positive effects. It is necessary, therefore, that the close collaborative relationships shall be established among NIPORT, NIPSOM and MCHTI, and that MCHTI should be more actively involved in training of MCH personnel.

(2) Early Securing of Temporary Facilities

When this project is implemented, MCHTI is to continue its operations at temporary facilities throughout the term of work. The Bangladeshi side has a full understanding of the need to secure temporary facilities, to shift to such temporary facilities and to complete the work to remove the existing facilities prior to the start of the construction work under this project. And therefore the Bangladeshi side is in the process of drawing up a shifting plan not to cause hindrance to the start of the work to be carried out by the Japanese side. However, it is expected to be difficult for the Bangladeshi side to secure temporary facilities into which whole the medical institution with 100 beds is to shift in a short time. In addition, renovation will be needed with such temporary facilities before shifting in. It is imperative, therefore, for the Bangladeshi side to secure temporary facilities as soon as possible. In this context, it is of vital importance for the Bangladeshi side to work out a relocation plan for the operations at the temporary facilities.

(3) Maintenance and Management of the Facilities and Equipment Procured under

This Project

When this project is implemented, MCHTI will be required to recruit a sufficient number of employees to cope with the possible expansion of its clinical functions, as well as its training function, and to maintain and

manage the facilities and equipment procured under this project. It is necessary, therefore, that the Government of Bangladesh secure a sufficient operating budget and recruit a sufficient number of employees for the operation and management of MCHTI after the completion of this project.

(4) Monitoring

When this project is implemented, buildings will be constructed and necessary equipment will be procured for MCHTI to expand its functions. However, initial objective of the project will not be achieved without efforts for improvement made by the Bangladeshi side.

Therefore, the Bangladeshi side is required to monitor the operation of MCHTI by means of using indicators such as number of inpatients and outpatients, number of patients transferred to the referral hospitals and training achievements.

Table 4-1 Annual Data/Performance of MCHTI

	ITEM	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Outpatient Clinical Activities										
	1) Number of Outpatient (M)										
	2) Number of Outpatient (C)										
	3) Number of Antenatal care										
	4) Number of Postnatal care										
	5) Number of Family Planning										
	6) Number of Immunization (M)										
	7) Number of Immunization (C)										
	8) Patient Satisfaction Test*										
2	Inpatient Clinical Activities										
	1) Number of Inpatient (M)										
	2) Number of Inpatient (C)										
	3) Number of Delivery										
	4) Number of Caesarean section										
	5) Number of Low Birthweight										
	1,500~2,500g										
	1,000~1,500g										
	<1,000g										

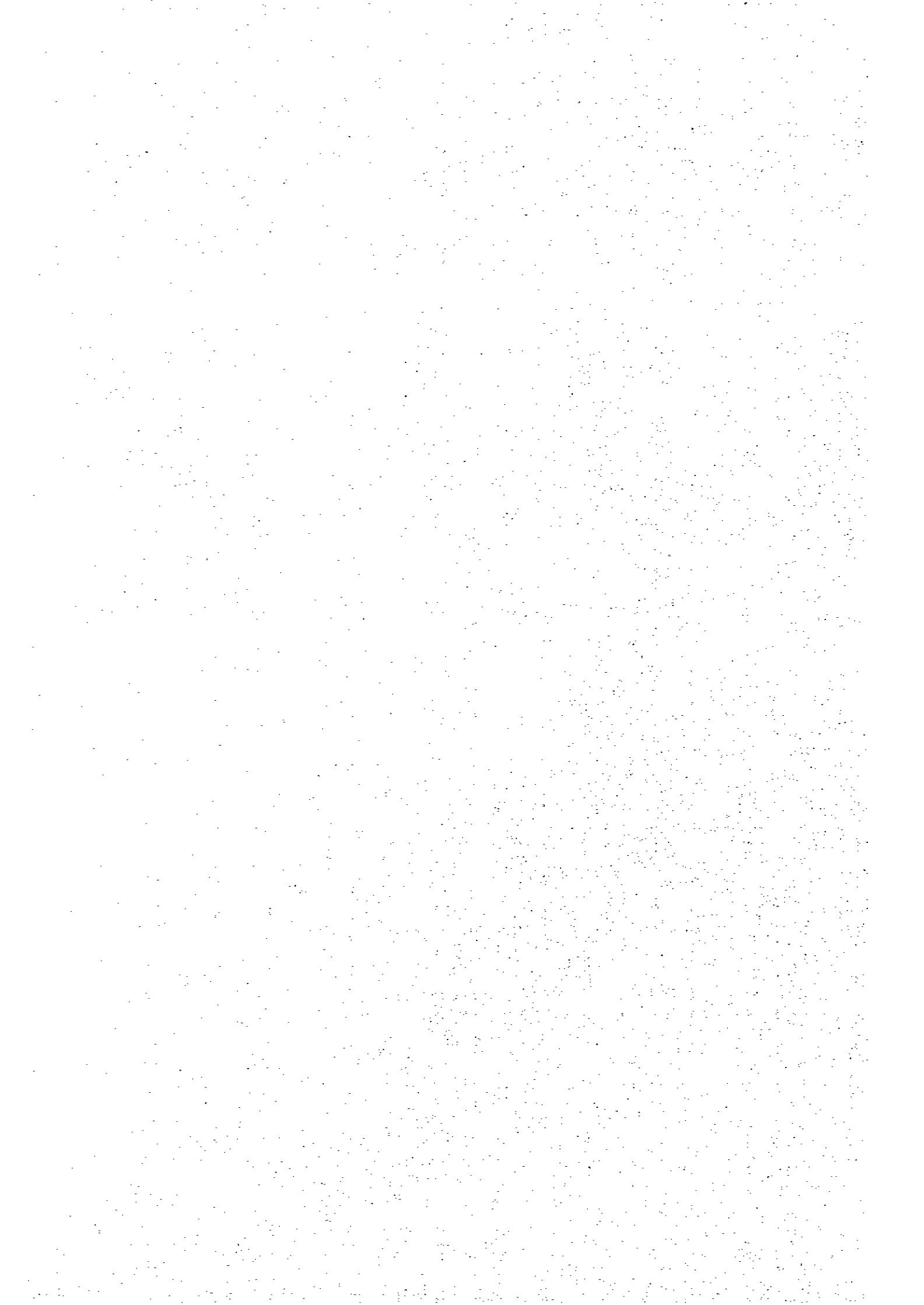
	ITEM	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
3	Referred Cases to Other Hospital										
	1) Number of Referred (M)										
	2) Number of Referred (C)										
	3) Number of Referred Neonate										
4	Mortality										
	1) Number of Maternal Death										
	2) Number of Child Death										
	3) Number of Stillbirth										
	4) Number of Early Neonatal Death (less than 8 days old)										
	5) Number of Neonatal Death (less than 29 days old)										
5	Training Activities										
	1) Number of Training Courses										
	2) Number of Trainees										
	3) Number of Clients										
	4) KAP test of trainees * (FW, Doctor, Nurse)										
	5) Field Research Study about Achievement of trainees #*										

(Note) (M)=Mother (C)=Child

* These study should be designed and planned by MCHTI in cooperation with NIPORT.

Comparative study (about MMR, ANC, KAP, IMR, Perinatal MR, and so on) between the areas where the trained and untrained personnels are serving.

APENDICES



1. Member List of the Survey Team

1	MD. Katsuhiko Yoshitake	Team Leader	Bureau of International Cooperation, International Medical Center of Japan, Ministry of Health and Welfare
2	Ms. Eiko Koharazawa	Technical Advisor	Nursing Department, St. Barnabas' Hospital
3	Mr. Kazuhisa Ito	Grant Aid Planner	Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
4	Ms. Yukari Ono	Technical Cooperation Planner	First Medical Cooperation Division, Medical Cooperation Department, JICA
5	Ms. Yuko Ishizawa	Project Coordinator	First Basic Project Study Division, Grant Aid Project Study Department, JICA
6	Mr. Kunihiro Inadome	Project Manager	Yamashita Sekkei Inc.
7	Mr. Masayoshi Masuzawa	Construction, Facilities and Electric Planner	Ditto
8	Mr. Yoichi Sugiura	Equipment Planner	Ditto
9	Mr. Masashi Togashi	Cost and Procurement	Ditto

2. Survey Schedule

No.	Date	Schedule
1	Sept.26 (Fri)	• Lv. Tokyo
2	Sept.27 (Sat)	• Arr. Dhaka (Inadome, Masuzawa, Sugiura, Togashi)
3	Sept.28 (Sun)	• Meeting at JICA office
4	Sept.29 (Mon)	• Arr. Dhaka (Yoshitake, Koharazawa, Ito, Ono, Ishizawa) • Meeting at JICA office • Courtesy call on Embassy of Japan
5	Sept.30 (Tue)	• Courtesy call on ERD • Courtesy call on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare • Meeting at MCHTI
6	Oct. 1 (Wed)	• Meeting at Directorate of Family Planning • Meeting at NIFORT
7	Oct. 2 (Thu)	• Leave for Jessore (Yoshitake, Koharazawa, Ito, Ishizawa, Ono, Ono) • Meeting at MCHTI • Research of the local market
8	Oct. 3 (Fri)	• Survey medical institutes in Jessore • Analysis of collected data
9	Oct. 4 (Sat)	• Arr. from Jessore • Research of the local market
10	Oct. 5 (Sun)	• Meeting within the team
11	Oct. 6 (Mon)	• Meeting at ERD
12	Oct. 7 (Tue)	• Signing of Minutes of Discussions (ERD) • Meeting at NIPSOM
13	Oct. 8 (Wed)	• Lv. Dhaka (Yoshitake, Koharazawa, Ito, Ono, Ishizawa) • Meeting at MCHTI
14	Oct. 9 (Thu)	• Meeting at MCHTI
15	Oct. 10 (Fri)	• Analysis of collected data
16	Oct. 11 (Sat)	• Lv. Dhaka (Masuzawa, Togashi) • Meeting at MCHTI
17	Oct. 12 (Sun)	• Meeting at MOHEW • Survey at the Municipal Corporation
18	Oct. 13 (Mon)	• Research at FWVFI, Dhaka
19	Oct. 14 (Tue)	• Report to JICA office • Meeting at MCHTI
20	Oct. 15 (Wed)	• Lv. Dhaka (Inadome, Sugiura)
21	Oct. 16 (Thu)	Arr. Tokyo

3. List of Party Concerned in the Recipient Country

(1) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Mr. Salahuddin Yusuf	Minister
Mr. Luqueman Ahmed	Joint Chief
Mr. Md. Osman Ali	Deputy Chief
Ms. Dilruba Yasmain	Assistant Chief

(2) Directorate of Family Planning

Mr. Md. Shirajul Islam	Director General
Dr. A.S.M. Kamal	Director
Dr. Jahir Uddin Ahmed	Director
Dr. Md. Ziaul Karim	Assistant Director
Mr. Mokshed Ali	Assistant Chief

(3) Maternal and Child Health Training Institute

Dr. Rahima Ali	Superintendent
Dr. Nazneen Akhter Banu	Senior Consultant
Ms. Mashura Hossain	Medical Social Officer
Ms. Mahmuda Akhter	Assistant Matron
Ms. Monira Khanom	Nursing Instructor
Mr. Kazi Faizul Hohee	Administrative Officer
Mr. Syed Hamidul Haque	Accountant

(4) ERD

Mr. Suhel Ahmed	Additional Secretary
Mr. S.C. Khan	Deputy Secretary
Mr. Fakrul Ahsan	Deputy Chief
Mr. Eakub Ali	Assistant Chief

(5) National Board of Revenue

Mr. Md. Saiful Islam	Second Secretary
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(6) Bangladesh Planning Commission

Dr. Mohammed A. Mabud	Joint Chief
Mr. Shamsuz Zaman	Deputy Chief

(7) NIPORT

Dr. Md. Akhter Hossain	Act. Director
Ms. Mahmuda Begum	Deputy Director
Ms. Syeda Sufia Begum	Senior Instructor
Ms. Dil Ara Banu	Senior Instructor
Dr. G.N.A. Rashid	Senior Instructor
Ms. Z. Fatema	Senior Instructor
Ms. Razia Begum	Associate Advisor

(8) NIPSOM

Dr. Shahjada Chowdhury	Director
Dr. Hamida Khanum	Associate Professor
Dr. A.Z.M. Iftikhar Hussain	Assistant Professor

(9) Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh

Mr. Yoshikazu Kaneko	Ambassador of Japan
Mr. Hitoshi Sanada	First Secretary
Mr. Koji Tomita	Second Secretary

(10) JICA Bangladesh Office

Mr. Morimasa Kanamaru	Resident Representative
Mr. Masaaki Matsushima	Deputy Resident Representative

4. MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
STUDY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW
OF
THE PROJECT FOR STRENGTHENING OF
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH TRAINING INSTITUTE, AZIMPUR
IN
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

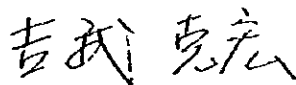
In response to a request from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Study for the Implementation Review on the Project for Strengthening of Maternal and Child Health Training Institute, Azimpur (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), and entrusted the study to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA dispatched to Bangladesh a study team, which is headed by Dr. Katsuhiko YOSHITAKE, Bureau of International Cooperation, International Medical Center of Japan, Ministry of Health and Welfare, and is scheduled to stay in the country from September 27 to October 15, 1997.

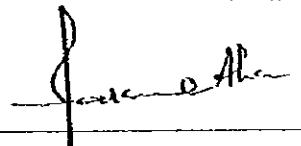
The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Bangladesh and conducted a field survey at the study area.

In the course of discussions and field survey, both parties have confirmed the main items described on attached sheets. The team will proceed to further works and prepare the report of the Study for the Implementation Review.

Dhaka, October 7, 1997



Dr. Katsuhiko YOSHITAKE
Leader
Study Team for the Implementation Review
JICA



Mr. Fakrul Ahsan
Deputy Chief
Economic Relations Division
Ministry of Finance



Mr. Luqueman Ahmed
Joint Chief (Planning)
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective

The objective of the Project is to contribute to the improvement of maternal and child health services by strengthening the function of the main center of Maternal and Child Health Training Institute(MCHTI), which conduct the clinical training in the field, through the provision of necessary facilities and equipment.

2. Project site

The Project site is located at Azimpur, Dhaka, as shown in ANNEX-I.

3. Responsible and Executing Agencies

Directorate of Family Planning, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for the administration and execution of the Project.

4. Items requested by the Government of Bangladesh

The following items were finally requested by the Bangladesh side.

1) Construction of the facilities as described in ANNEX-II

2) Provision of the equipment as described in ANNEX-III

However, the final components of the Project will be decided after further studies.

5. Japan's Grant Aid System

(1) The Government of Bangladesh has understood the system of Japan's Grant Aid explained by the team.(See ANNEX-IV)

(2) The Government of Bangladesh will take necessary measures, described in Annex-V for smooth implementation of the Project on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

6. Schedule of the study

(1) The team will proceed to further study in Bangladesh until October 15, 1997.

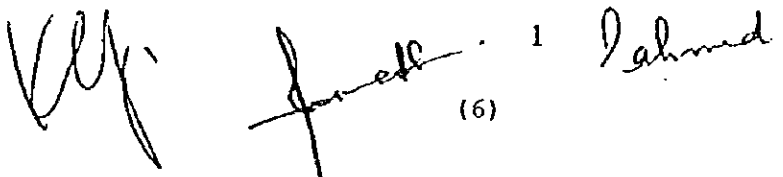
(2) JICA will complete the final report and send it to the Government of Bangladesh around December 1997/January 1998.

7. Monitoring of the Project

(1) For smooth implementation of the Project, the Bangladesh side will inform the progress of the Project to JICA Bangladesh Office at every phase of their preparation activities, such as decision of shifting, advertisement for the temporary facilities, selection of it, and so on.

(2) To achieve the objective of the Project, the team suggested Bangladesh side to improve the management and administration of MCHTI.

The team requested MCHTI to monitor the project by the indicators shown in ANNEX-VI, and to report the data to JICA Bangladesh Office through Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the end of their fiscal year.


(6)

8. Technical Cooperation

The Bangladesh side requested technical cooperation to the Japanese side in the field of maternal and child health.

The both sides agreed to continue the discussions to decide possible field and scope of cooperation.

9. Other relevant issues

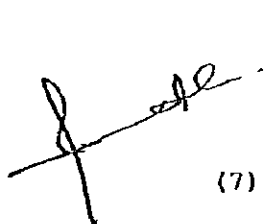
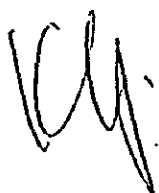
On condition that Japan's Grant Aid is extended to the Project;

1) the Government of Bangladesh will allocate the necessary budget and personnel to the Project for securing sustainable and proper operation and maintenance of MCHTI.

2) the Government of Bangladesh shall secure temporary facilities necessary for continuous operation of MCHTI during the construction period.

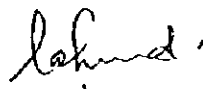
3) the Government of Bangladesh shall complete the shifting the temporary facilities demolition of the existing ones and relocation of the existing sewerage sufficiently in advance to commencement of the construction work by Japanese side not to cause any delay.

4) it is understood among Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Executing Agency, Directorate of Family Planning, that during the Project period, in case that exemption from custom duty, tax and other charges cannot be granted, such tax, duties, etc. should be borne by the Executing Agency.

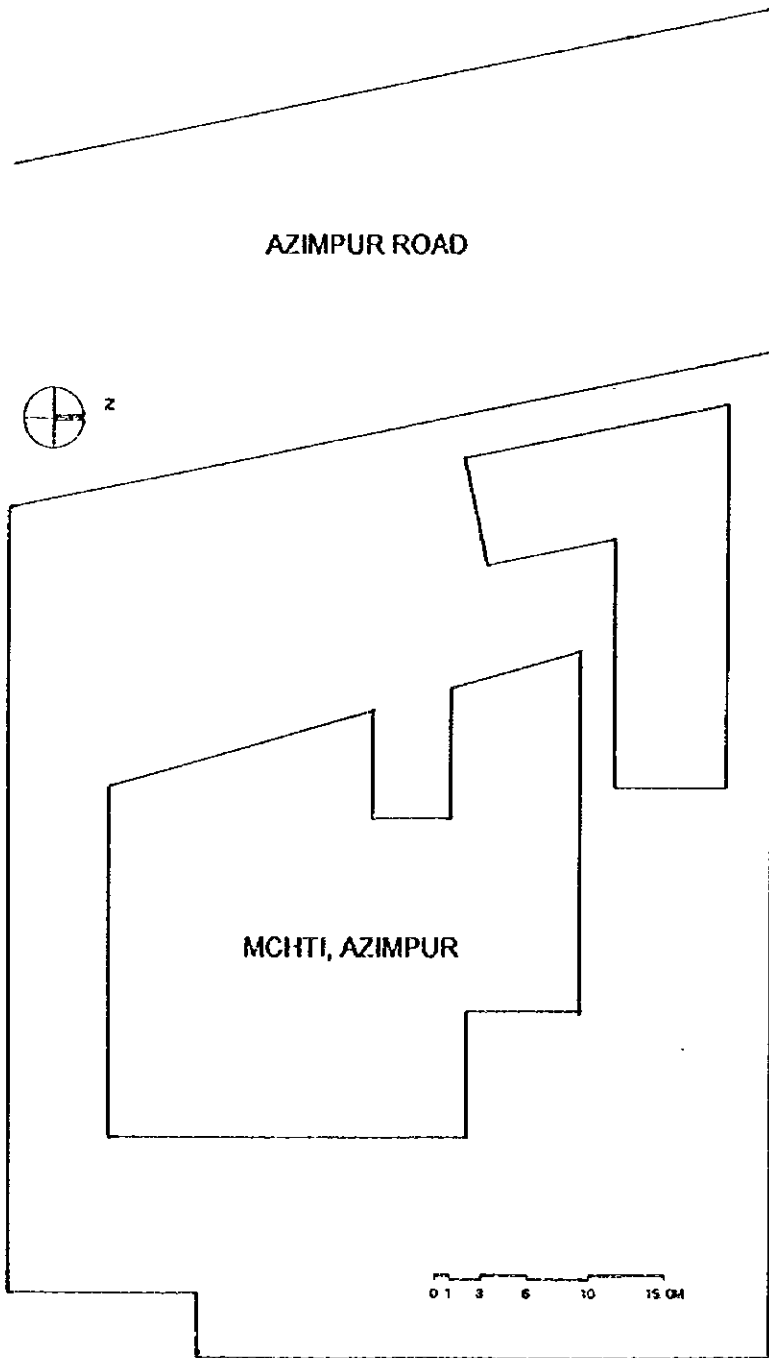


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ANNEX-I PROJECT SITE



K.P.

*for etc*³

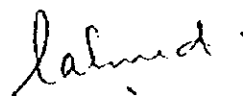
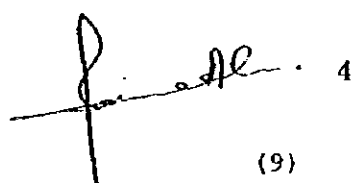
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ANNEX-II CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

Facilities to be constructed under the project shall include rooms and spaces necessary for the following functions.

- (1) Clinical service section
- (2) Inpatient section
- (3) Operation/Delivery section
- (4) Laboratory section
- (5) Administration/Service department
- (6) Training department
- (7) Common

As agreed through the discussions, function of the training department shall be more strengthened than the contents of the basic design made in 1992. In order to accommodate necessary space for training activities, number of ward beds will be deducted.



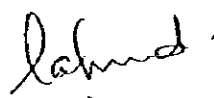
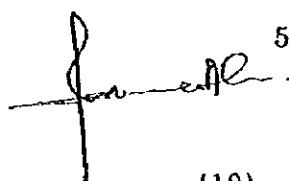
ANNEX -III PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT

The Bangladesh side requested following items in addition to the request submitted in November, 1996.

B-3-56	Incubator	2 units
B-3-57	Photo-therapy machine	2 units
B-3-58	Nebulizer	4 units
B-3-59	E.C.G Machine	1 unit
B-3-60	Ventilator for neonate	1 unit
B-3-61	Pulse oximeter	1 unit
D-49	X-ray Machine	1 unit
F-33	Computer with Printer	1 unit
F-34	Photocopier	1 unit
F-35	Teaching materials for Family planning	5 sets
F-36	Epidiascope	1 unit

However, following items of equipment were deleted from the list in the request.

E-8	Microbus	1
E-9	Ambulance	1



ANNEX-IV
JAPAN'S GRANT AID PROGRAM

1. Japan's Grant Aid Procedures

(1) The Japan's Grant Aid Program is executed by the following procedures.

- Application (Request made by a recipient country)
- Study (Preliminary Study / Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)
- Appraisal & Approval (Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by the Cabinet of Japan)
- Determination of Implementation (Exchange of Notes between the both Governments)
- Implementation (Implementation of the Project)

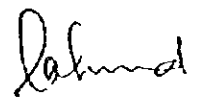
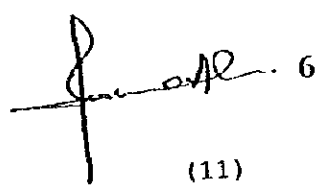
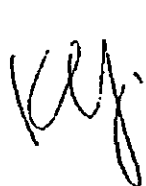
(2) Firstly, an application or a request for a project made by the recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid. If the request is deemed suitable, the Government of Japan entrusts a study on the request to JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

Secondly, JICA conducts the Study (Basic Design Study), using a Japanese consulting firm. If the background and objective of the requested project are not clear, a Preliminary Study is conducted prior to a Basic Design Study.

Thirdly, the Government of Japan appraises the Project to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Program, based on the Basic Design Study report prepared by JICA and the results are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Fourthly, the Project approved by the Cabinet becomes official when pledged by the Exchange of Notes signed by the both Governments.

Finally, for the implementation of the Project, JICA assists the recipient country in preparing contracts and so on.



2. Contents of the Study

1) Contents of the Study

The purpose of the Study (Preliminary Study / Basic Design Study) conducted on a project requested by JICA is to provide a basic document necessary for appraisal of the project by the Japanese Government. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- a) to confirm background, objectives, benefits of the project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for project implementation,
- b) to evaluate appropriateness of the Project for the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economical point of view,
- c) to confirm items agreed on by the both parties concerning a basic concept of the project,
- d) to prepare a basic design of the project,
- e) to estimate cost involved in the project.

Final project components are subject to approval by the Government of Japan and therefore may differ from an original request.

Implementing the project, the Government of Japan requests the recipient country to take necessary measures involved which are itemized on Exchange of Notes.

2) Selecting (a) Consulting Firm(s)

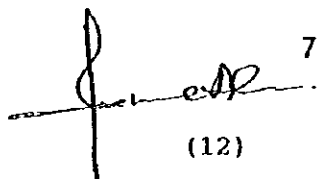
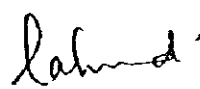
For smooth implementation of the study, JICA uses (a) consulting firm(s) registered. JICA selects (a) firm(s) through proposals submitted by firms which are interested. The firm(s) selected carry(ies) out a Basic Design Study and write(s) a report, based upon terms of reference made by JICA.

The consulting firm(s) used for the study is(are) recommended by JICA to a recipient country after Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency and also to avoid possible undue delay in implementation caused if a new selection process is repeated.

(3) Status of a Preliminary Study in the Grant Aid Program

A Preliminary Study is conducted during the second step of a project formulation & preparation as mentioned above.

A result of the study will be utilized in Japan to decide if the Project is to be suitable for a Basic Design Study


(12)

Based on the result of the Basic Design Study, the Government would proceed to the stage of decision making process (appraisal and approval).

It is important to notice that at the stage of Preliminary Study, no commitment is made by the Japanese side concerning the realization of the Project in the scheme of Grant Aid Program.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) What is Grant Aid?

The Grant Aid Program provides a recipient country with non reimbursable funds needed to procure facilities, equipment and services for economic and social development of the country under the following principles in accordance with relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not in a form of donation or such.

2) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

The Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Exchange of Notes by both Governments, in which the objectives of the Project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant etc. are confirmed.

3) "The period of the Grant Aid" means one Japanese fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the Project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedure such as Exchange of Notes, concluding a contract with (a) consulting firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and a final payment to them must be completed.

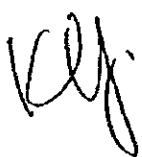
4) Under the Grant, in principle, products and services of origins of Japan or the recipient country are to be purchased.

When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant may be used for the purchase of products or services of a third country origin.

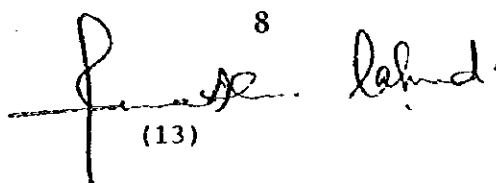
However the prime contractors, namely, consulting, contractor and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals". (The term "Japanese nationals" means Japanese physical persons or Japanese juridical persons controlled by Japanese physical persons.)

5) Necessity of the "Verification"

The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority will conclude into contracts in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. The "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese tax payers.



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(13)

6) Undertakings required to the Government of the recipient country

In the implementation of the Grant Aid, the recipient country is required to undertake necessary measures such as the following:

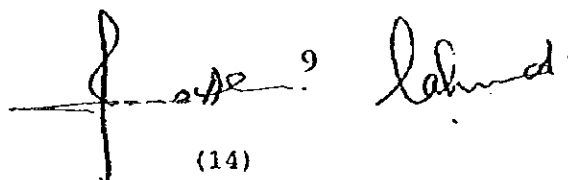
- a) to secure land necessary for the sites of the project and to clear and level the land prior to commencement of the construction work,
- b) to provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites,
- c) to secure buildings prior to the installation work in case the Project is providing equipment,
- d) to ensure all the expenses and prompt execution for unloading, customs clearance at the port of disembarkation and internal transportation of the products purchased under the Grant Aid,
- e) to exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which will be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts.
- f) to accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work.

7) Proper Use

The recipient country is required to maintain and use facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for their operation and maintenance as well as to bear all expenses other than those to be borne by the Grant Aid.

8) "Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid shall not be re-exported from the recipient country.



9) Banking Arrangement (B/A)

- (a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority shall open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in an authorized foreign exchange bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the contracts verified.
- (b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an Authorization to Pay issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

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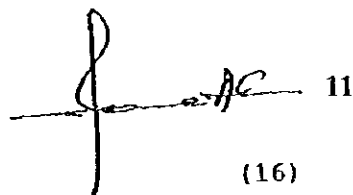
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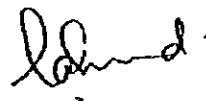
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ANNEX-V UNDERTAKINGS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

1. To secure lots of land necessary for the Project including for temporary stockyard;
2. To clear and level the site for the Project prior to the commencement of the construction;
3. To provide a proper access road to the Project site;
4. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, telephone trunk line and drainage and other incidental facilities outside the site;
5. To undertake incidental outdoor works, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting, and other incidental facilities in and around the Project site, if necessary;
6. To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid at ports of disembarkation in Bangladesh;
7. To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal levies which may be imposed in GOB with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts;
8. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Bangladesh and stay therein for the performance of their work;
9. To bear commissions, namely advising commissions of an Authorization to Pay (A/P) and payment commissions, to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement (B/A);
10. To provide necessary permissions, licenses, and other authorization for implementing the Project, if necessary;
11. To ensure that the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and
12. To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Japan's Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.



11



ANNEX-VI Monitoring Indicators

Annual Data/Performance of MCHTI

ITEM		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Outpatient Clinical Activities										
	1) Number of Outpatient(M)										
	2) Number of Outpatient(C)										
	3) Number of Antenatal care										
	4) Number of Postnatal care										
	5) Number of Family Planning										
	6) Number of Immunization(M)										
	7) Number of Immunization(C)										
	8) Patient Satisfaction Test *										
2	Inpatient Clinical Activities										
	1) Number of Inpatient(M)										
	2) Number of Inpatient(C)										
	3) Number of Delivery										
	4) Number of Caesarean section										
	5) Number of Low Birthweight										
	1,500-2,500 g										
	1,000-1,500 g										
	< 1,000 g										
3	Referred Cases to Other Hospital										
	1) Number of Referred(M)										
	2) Number of Referred(C)										
	3) Number of Referred Neonate										
4	Mortality										
	1) Number of Maternal Death										
	2) Number of Child Death										
	3) Number of Stillbirth										
	4) Number of Early Neonatal Death (less than 8 days old)										
	5) Number of Neonatal Death (less than 29 days old)										
5	Training Activities										
	1) Number of Training Courses										
	2) Number of Trainees										
	3) Number of Clients										
	4) KAP test of trainees * (FWV, Doctor, Nurse)										
	5) Field Research Study about Achievement of trainees # *										

Note : (M) = Mother (C) = Child

* = These study should be designed and planned by MCHTI in cooperation with NIPORT.

= Comparative study (about MMR, ANC, KAP, IMR, Perinatal MR, and so on) between the areas where the trained and untrained personnels are serving.

(17)

5. Cost Estimation Borne by the Recipient Country

Estimated Project costs to be borne by the Government of Bangladesh

• Temporal facilities lease and shifting	2,360,000TK
• Site preparation	
-- Removal of Existing buildings and obstacles and leveling of the site	2,127,050TK
-- Relocation of the existing sewer pipe	1000,000TK
• Temporary infrastructure supply for the construction work	
-- Temporary power supply	150,000TK
-- Temporary telephone (not needed provided existing lines can be used)	
-- Temporary water supply	245,000TK
• Permanent infrastructure supply	
-- Power supply	400,150TK
-- Telephone line	424,800TK
-- City water supply (not needed provided temporary lines can be used)	
-- Gas supply	102,000TK
• Exterior	
-- Fences, gutter and planting	250,000TK
-- Curtain, bedclothes for ward and misc. consumables	250,000TK
<hr/>	
Total	6,409,000TK

- Other than the items listed above, following expenses shall also be borne by the Bangladeshi side as required for the domestic procedures and the procedure of the grant aid cooperation system.

- Formalities of obtaining the building permit
- Customs duties on imported materials and equipment for the Japanese side work (estimated to be 41,000,000TK)
- Banking arrangement and other related charge.
- Internal taxes, value added tax and other fiscal levies.
(estimated to be 16,500,000TK)



JICA