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GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH - UNICEF
RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

1992 - 93

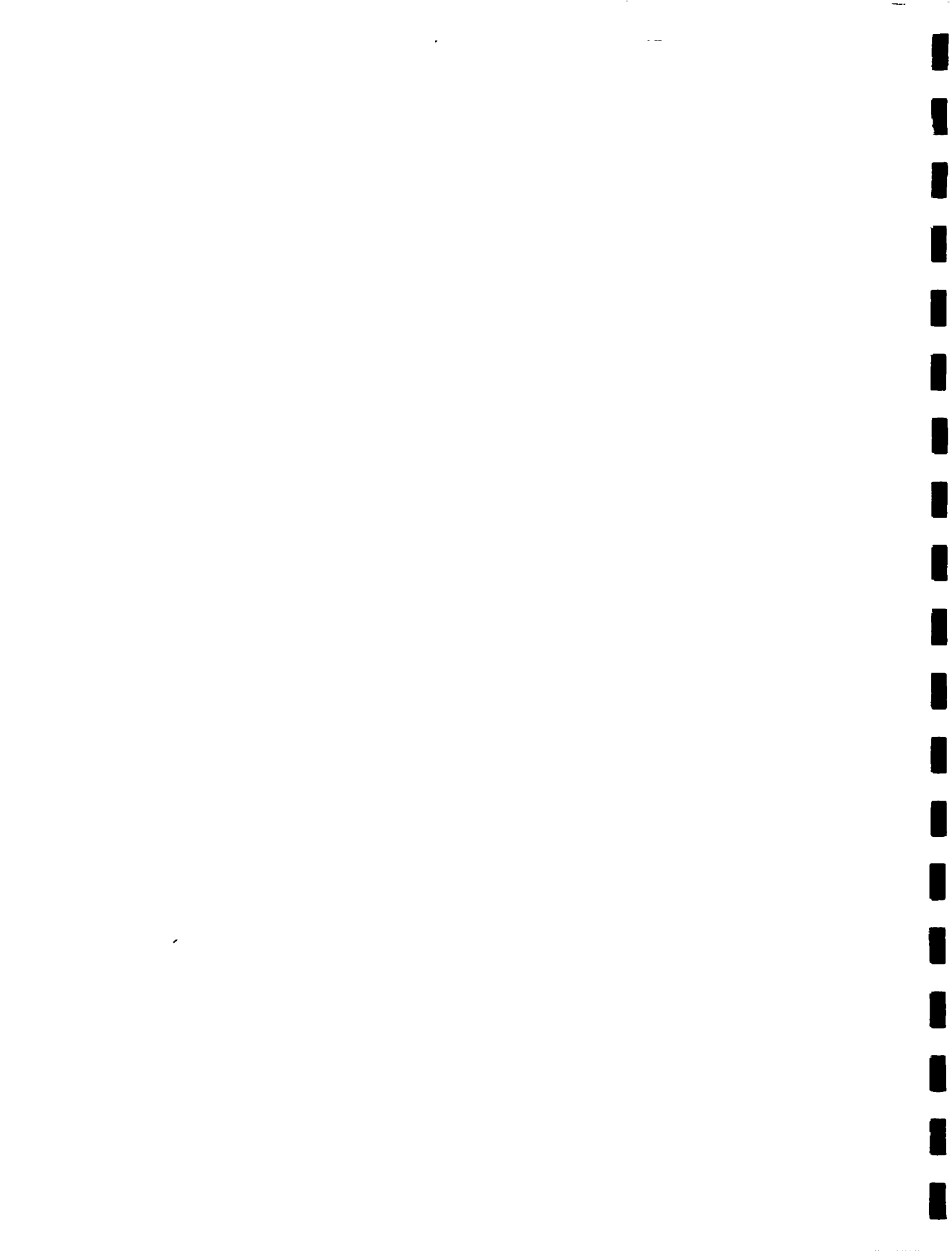
ANNUAL PROGRAMME REVIEW

AND

REPORT TO DONORS

Water and Environment
Sanitation Section
UNICEF
Dhaka

October 1993



LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Programme
CSD	Child Survival and Development
CTF	Caretaker Family
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DTW	Deep Tubewell
EE	Executive Engineer
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
HWT	High Water Table
IA	Integrated Approach
IRP	Iron Removal Plant
JGUAG	Joint Government-UNICEF Advisory Group
LWT	Low Water Table
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMIDP	National Minor Irrigation
PD	Project Director
PPM	Parts per million
PSF	Pond Sand Filter
R&D	Research and Development
SAE	Sub-Assistant Engineer
SDE	Sub-Divisional Engineer
SE	Superintending Engineer
SST	Shallow Shrouded Tubewell
SWT	Shallow Water Table

*No member in
report on communities
themselves.
only technical data
having data - But
what are effects?
only events +
better water.*

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TWM Tubewell Mechanics
VSST Very Shallow Shrouded Tubewell
WATSAN Water and Sanitation
WES Water & Environmental Sanitation (Section)
ZRC Zonal Review Committee

V& Village Sanitation Centre

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the reporting period, high priority for sanitation was maintained, and focus has been given to the continued improvement of the programme quality, particularly with respect to programme sustainability, quality control, technology, training and information, education and communication. In addition, monitoring and evaluation of field activities were undertaken to assess performance and make adjustments as necessary.

The installation of water supply systems as per the 1992-93 ADP removal of latrine subsidy has been largely met. Against a rural target of 14,500 water systems consisting of 14150 tubewells and 200 ring wells and 150 pond sand filters, 14427 systems were installed, thus serving a rural population of 2.4 million. This includes the installation of 150 newly developed Tara II tubewells, which has a lift of 25 metres, in the Rajshahi, Dhaka and Chittagong Hill Tract circles where groundwater declines substantially at the peak of the dry season.

The disparity in services in the different hydrological belts has reduced; the population per operating tubewell served are 215,77 and 388 respectively for the coastal belt, high and low water table.

In the urban sector, 957 tubewells were provided against a target of 1025, thereby benefitting a population of 122,000. With respect to rehabilitation works on tubewell and platform improvement, 70% of the works was achieved. The major constraints were the lower priority given by DPHE and the reluctance by some users to contribute to rehabilitation costs.

The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) also installed a total of 24095 tubewells in the coastal, low and high water table area using Government of Bangladesh (GOB) funds. The guidelines on site selection and users' contribution were followed. Caretakers training for Tara pumps is underway. However, DPHE did not make any provision for training to caretakers of No. 6 pumps. UNICEF has requested DPHE to provide training of the caretakers in 1993-94 ADP.

The quality of site selection, conformity to guidelines, and the quality of installation was monitored by UNICEF staff on a sampling basis. Improvements were observed in the installation of Tara tubewells; deficiencies were observed in shrouded tubewell installation and in site selections.

About 60% of the training of caretakers have been completed, with the remainder to be completed by October 1993. Over 80% of the Sub-Assistant Engineers (SAE) and Tubewell Mechanics (TWM) of DPHE participated in the annual refreshers course. Technical field



staff (Mistries) of contractors assigned for the installation of Tara tubewells were given training in 20 districts. Their performance as evaluated against those not yet given the updated training, was found to be very satisfactory.

The annual monitoring of ground water table by DPHE was undertaken. Based on preliminary analysis of data, 16% of the unions had water table below the suction limit of 8 metres, compared to 25% of unions affected in the previous year due to the heavy pre-monsoon rains which provided irrigation needs and replenished the aquifers in many areas.

The mini Tara designed to rehabilitate No. 6 (suction) pumps affected by declining water table was evaluated by a consultant and the Research and Development committee, following completion of laboratory tests. The mini-Tara will be field tested in late 1993 under close monitoring before consideration for wider application. Another technological option to rehabilitate affected suction tubewells which is also being tested, is the modification of No. 6 suction pump to increase its suction lift.

The increased users' contribution to the installation costs of water systems did not affect the new installation; however, this was reported to be a factor contributing to the lesser accomplishments in the rehabilitation works.

Preliminary data on a pilot study to transfer the maintenance of No. 6 (suction) hand pump to the community, scheduled for completion at end 1993, showed that the community members are capable to undertaking the task, including the purchasing of all necessary spare parts.

High priorities have been assigned to the intensification of sanitation activities, as outlined below. A proposal on social mobilization for sanitation has been prepared for which funding is being sought.

A survey using a Rapid Assessment technique was carried out on a district-wise basis to monitor annually Child Survival and Development (CSD) indicators. The findings indicated that the national rural sanitation coverage has increased from 26% in 1991 to 33% at mid-1993, which is marginally short of the GOB target of 35% by 1995. About 15% of mothers wash hands with water and soap and another 60% use water and ash/soil after defecation. Over 90% use tubewell water for drinking, while 43% and 26% use tubewell water for washing of utensil and clothes respectively.

The IA seminars were conducted to involve more allies for sanitation promotion. The participants totalled about 84300, out of which 41% were women; women participation recorded a significant increase compared to 18% in the preceding year. 101 seminars were also conducted specially for women.

The number of waterseal latrines sold by DPHE was 204,716 sets against a production/sale target of 200,000. With a stock of about 240,000 sets accumulated from low sales in earlier years in certain production centre, the sale could have been much higher with a more active marketing/promotion drive. A total of five mobile centres were operated in Dhaka and Khulna Divisions. More comprehensive guidelines on operation of mobile centres have been prepared by DPHE, in collaboration with UNICEF, and will be followed in the 1993-94 ADP.

A study is being commissioned to investigate the status of all latrine producers, including the private sector, and the market situation with a view to assess the future role of the various latrine producers.

Several needs assessment studies have been completed. Some findings have been, while others are in the process of being incorporated into programme implementation. An evaluation of the do-it-yourself (homemade) latrines was completed; the preliminary data analysis showed regular usage although use by children under 10 years is about 64%, an area which requires attention. About 70% of the user families have at least one member with a primary or secondary education; about 43% spent less than US\$ 2.5 on construction.

New partnerships was formed to promote sanitation. A 2-day national seminar for 1150 Imams was held to orient them on basic education, health and sanitation, and motivate them to promote these issues with community members. The Bangladesh Scouts are collaborating with UNICEF and DPHE to increase sanitation awareness amongst its own members and neighbours. NGOs have extended their collaboration in field implementation of sanitation activities.

In addition to the national sanitation thrust, several districts have been taken up to intensify sanitation coverage through social mobilization and information transfer to the community. It is anticipated that, with a high proportion of the community practicing good hygiene and keeping the home environment clean, the health benefits can be enhanced. The lessons learnt will provide the basis for wider scale application.

The supply of materials by UNICEF was timely. UNICEF has initiated the procurement of materials for 1993-94 ADP. However, it was observed that the bidding behaviour of the manufacturers was not proper. UNICEF is giving serious attention to the matter to ensure that prices are competitive and would resolve the matter at the earliest so that implementation does not suffer.

Collaboration with other allied agencies continued in the field of Research and Development works, and in planning and strategy formulation. UNICEF took the initiative to establish an informal donors' forum to interact on issues related to policies and

strategies with the aim of achieving common understanding and approaches. The water and sanitation programme particularly the latter, has been studied by visiting team from China, Pakistan and Nepal. The mobilization of various allies for promoting sanitation and the range of low cost sanitary latrine options were seen as key strategies that could be replicated.

The priorities for the 1993-94 ADP will include and the strengthening of the communication and training package, and more intensive transfer of information to the community, particularly on the sanitation and hygiene components. In addition, emphasis will be placed on the assessment of the role of private sector in sanitation, continuous feedback of field implementation through surveys and studies, development of low cost solutions to rehabilitating suction tubewells affected by declining water table, and mechanical drilling of tubewells in hardrock areas.

2. ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING REPORTING PERIOD

The accomplishments in terms of the physical targets set under the 1992-93 ADP has been analyzed for this period. However, with respect to the qualitative aspects and certain software activities, the reporting period extends to August 1992. Village Sanitation and Social Mobilization are dealt under one section, but will be described under different sections in future reports when an expanded Social Mobilization Project is initiated. Some of the broader issues relevant to the overall programme have been more comprehensively dealt with in Section 3.

Since January 1993, the country has been divided into five administrative Divisions, namely Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna and Barisal. However, the data analyses were carried out on the basis of the earlier four Divisions, which also coincide with the four UNICEF Divisional offices.

2.1 Coastal Belt

Water Supply Installation: All the 2500 deep tubewells (DTW) planned have been installed. In addition, the GOB, with its own resources, installed 2130 deep tubewells (Table 1). DPHE has reported that the guidelines were followed (Section 3.). The progress indicated that the increase in users' contribution from Tk 1000 to Tk 2000 per tubewell installed was not a constraint.

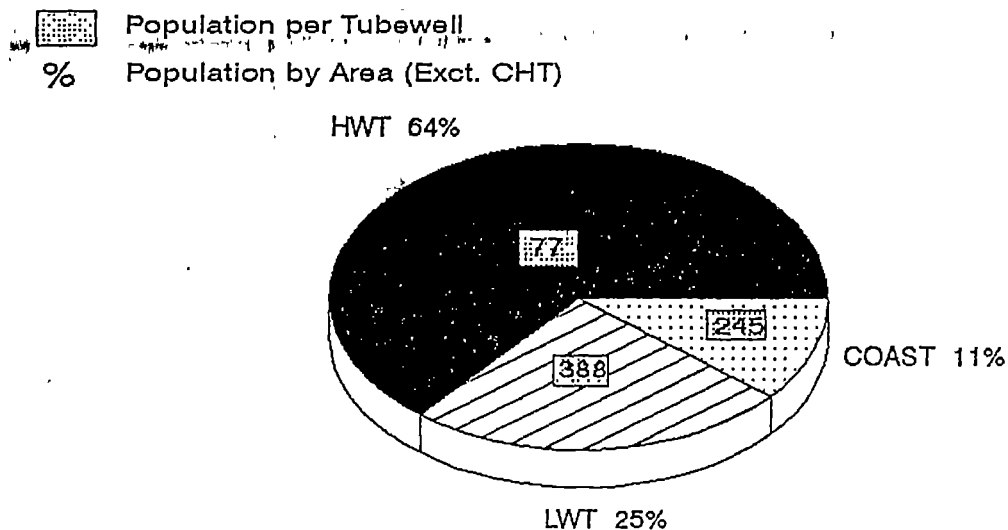
	ADP Target	Achievement	
		Number	Percentage
DTW	2500	2500	100
SST	260	257	99
VSST	240	212	88
PSF	150	151	100

Out of 500 Very shallow shrouded and shallow shrouded tubewells (VSST/SST) planned for areas where the traditional deep or shallow tubewells were not feasible due to salinity problems, 469 (94%) VSST/SST were installed. Users' contribution per tubewell were raised from Tk 350 to Tk 700 with no significant adverse effect on progress.

All the 150 Pond Sand Filters (PSFs) planned were installed in areas where no tubewell was feasible due to saline ground water.

Following the installation of various types of handpump system (DTW, VSST/SST, PSF) in the coastal belt, the water supply coverage has improved from 242 persons per operating tubewell in 1992 to 215 persons per operating tubewell in 1993. It should be noted that the calculation of the previous year was based on an incorrect higher number of deep tubewells. The calculations were carried out based on the population distribution depicted in figure 1; it is assumed that 90% of the tubewells were in operation, and the shallow tubewells were not considered since certain numbers are saline.

Figure 1: Area-wise Rural Coverage & Population per Operating Public Tubewell at 1993



Average Population served per Tubewell 91.

The conclusions reached on population served per operating tubewell for all hydrological belts are different from calculations carried out by DPHE due to different assumptions made. A more comprehensive analysis of the population to tubewell ratio for each hydrological belt will be carried out by DPHE on union-wise basis prior to the formulation of the year 1995-2000 GOB plan.

Field Quality Monitoring: UNICEF field staff checked the sites selected for 189 DTW, 52 SST & VSST and 87 PSF, and the quality of installation of 87 DTW, 12 SST & VSST and 27 PSF. The sampling for quality checks was done, guided by sites where performance was likely to be questionable. The findings showed that 18% of the DTW sites, 88% of SST & VSST and 38% of PSF sites were rejected largely due to lesser than the design population and closeness to existing

public tubewells. Slight improvement was observed for DTW, compared to 27% in the previous year, but the high rejection rate of SST & VSST was alarming. This issue has been raised at ZRC meetings and in review meetings with DPHE, Dhaka.

About 8% of the installed DTW had deficiencies compared to 23% in previous ADP, largely due to defective platform construction and salinity of water; all SST & VSST had one or other deficiencies related to salinity and defective platform construction. According to the 1991 national Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) Survey (Mitra Study 1992) 70% of the platforms constructed were good. About 25% of PSF had defects related to inadequate thickness of filter bed, and leaks from tank and collecting pipe. The deficiencies were reported to DPHE field engineers for remedial measures.

The weak areas identified in site selection and installation of all water supply systems will be discussed as part of the agenda for the SAE and TWM annual refresher course of 1993-94 ADP.

It had been reported that the performance of the VSST/SSTs undergo seasonal variation, particularly, with respect to salinity and discharge. A monitoring programme was initiated in April 1993 and will continue till the end of 1994, to collect data over different seasons. An interim evaluation will be carried out at the end of 1993 followed by the final report at the end of 1994.

Exploratory Works: Following the systematic test-drilling programme initiated in 1991, when 50 bore holes were drilled to identify pockets of fresh ground water, a further 45 test bore holes were sunk in the Barisal and Khulna Circles in 1992-93 using electrical logger. Preliminary analysis indicated that 16 bore holes (36%) struck fresh water aquifers. The data will be fully analyzed to identify the areas where tubewells are feasible for the underserved population which would be covered during the 1993-94 ADP.

In the saline belt, alternative technologies such as reserved pond systems, incorporating PSFs, would be provided to extend the services to the unserved population. The viability of rain water harvesting will soon be studied in terms of acceptance and economic feasibility.

Updating of Union Maps: The union maps of the coastal Thanas which were prepared in 1988 would be updated by the inclusion of the latest information. A guideline has been issued in this respect by DPHE to all its Executive Engineers (EEs) concerned to undertake the task. The Research and Development (R&D) division will hold several workshops in September-October 1993 to help finalize the maps, which will provide a sounder basis for more appropriate and effective interventions.

2.2 High (Shallow) Water Table area (HWT)

All the 4000 shallow tubewells (SWT) planned were installed in the underserved pockets, as identified by field surveys undertaken by DPHE field engineers and subsequently checked at random and approved/modified by a joint DPHE-UNICEF-WHO team (Table-2). The reservations earlier expressed by DPHE, that the increase in users' contribution per tubewell from Tk. 350 to Tk. 700 would discourage applications, did not materialize.

	ADP Target	Achievement		Remarks
		Number	Percentage	
STW	4000	4000	100	
Ring Well	200	157	79	

In addition, DPHE also installed, using GOB funds, another 19839 tubewells. DPHE reported that the guidelines related to users' contributions and the site selection criteria were followed. However, DPHE did not carry out caretakers training but agreed to do so.

Out of 200 ring wells planned in the stony area, 157 wells (79%) fitted with Tara pumps were installed, with users' contribution of Tk 1000 for each well costing about Tk. 40,000.

Based on the tubewells installed by DPHE and an estimated 1.6 million private tubewells (Mitra, 1992), it was estimated that the population served per operating tubewell was 77 (figure -1). The calculations were based on revised data related to the number of tubewells, and 90% of tubewells in operation.

Field Quality Monitoring: A sample of about 6% (251 Nos.) of the shallow tubewell sites, which was selected with bias towards areas likely to be lacking, was checked by UNICEF field staff. About 25% were rejected largely due to closeness to existing public tubewells, compared to 10% in the previous year. This has been reported to DPHE field staff for remedial actions, and will also be discussed at the forthcoming SAE and TWM annual refresher course. With respect to installation, less than 4% of the 91 tubewells visited had deficiencies, mainly due to defective platform construction. Six ring wells sites and installation respectively were inspected; the sites were all satisfactory while two installations had deficiencies related respectively to improper well cover and the use of a Tara pump instead of a suction pump.

Alternative technology for stony area: In the Chittagong Hill Tracts where a vast area is rocky and not conducive to manual tubewell sinking, a "Down-The-Hole" (DTH) drilling rig is being procured and expected in late 1993/early 1994. The procurement package includes training of DPHE staff to handle the equipment. In the meantime, the Geological Survey of Bangladesh is helping to map out, through geophysical sounding, suitable areas with ground water potential; the study will be completed by end 1993.

Presently, the hilly unprotected streams (locally known as chara/chari), which often dry up during the dry seasons, are generally used as traditional water sources by the people. To improve the water quality of these charas/charis by a very simple method, a pilot study was undertaken, whereby infiltration galleries, incorporating slow sand filters, were installed in the bed of 4 chara. The water quality was tested for the first unit and was found satisfactory. This technology is being monitored for subsequent replication on a wider basis.



IMPROVED WATER FROM INFILTRATION GALLERIES IN STREAM BED IN CHITTAGONG HILL TRACT

2.3 Low Water Table Area (LWT)

All the 7000 Tara tubewells planned were installed (Table-3). In addition, the GOB, using its own resource, installed 1739 Tara tubewells. Raising the users' contribution money from Tk 350 to Tk

1000 per tubewell was not a constraint. In addition, all the 150 Tara II tubewells were installed as planned.

Following the installation of Tara and Tara II tubewells, the population served per operating tubewell was 388 (figure - 1). The calculation was based on 25% of the rural population as being the target group, and 90% of tubewells in operation; the incorrect higher tubewell numbers used in previous year's computation were amended. A more comprehensive calculation, on a union basis, will be carried out by DPHE and used as inputs to the formulation of the year 1995-2000 GOB programme.

The monitoring of the lowest ground water table continued. Preliminary findings based on data received so far from 2996 unions (67%) indicated that 16% of the unions experienced ground water table below the suction limit of 8 metres (25 ft.) during the period late April/early May 1993. The higher water table compared to the previous year, when 25% of the unions were affected, was due to intense pre-monsoon rains. (also see section 3.)

Table 3: Low Water Table - Water Supply Targets				
	ADP Target	Achievement		Remarks
		Achievement	Percentage	
TARA	7000	7000	100	
TARA II	150	150	100	

Field Quality Monitoring: Fifteen percent (1048 Nos.) of the Tara tubewell sites and 7% of the installations, selected with bias towards areas likely to be deficient, were inspected by UNICEF staff. 31% of the sites were rejected largely on account of selection of Government premises, closeness to existing public tubewells and lesser than the design population, while 20% of the installations had deficiencies related to poor quality of platform and seepage of water into pump rod, compared to 14% and 15% respectively during the previous reporting period. The findings on quality of installation based on a separate random checks by an external agency is discussed below. These findings will be discussed at the forthcoming SAE and TWM annual refresher course.

In order to improve the quality of the Tara tubewell installation, a 2-day updated training was imparted to 220 mistries of private contractors, 55 SAEs and 122 TWMS in 20 districts, prior to the installation works during this ADP. The performance of these mistries compared with those not provided with the updated training was evaluated by a consulting firm, covering a random selection of 300 tubewells in 10 districts. The findings showed that the

quality of installation by the recently trained mistries was better overall, particularly with respect to tubewell sinking, installation, and pump rod connection; 97% of pumps were properly installed by the trained mistries compared to 92% by the other mistries, while joint leakage was 12% compared to 21% by those who did not receive the training. Trainings will be provided to all remaining mistries of contractors involved in installation of Tara tubewells.

The individual pumping rod is presently sealed at one end with a plug. It is intended that the other open end will be sealed by the next connecting rod. However, improper jointing in the field leads to joint leakage. Tests are currently being undertaken to plug both ends of the rods in the factory thereby eliminating seepage of water into the rod.

2.4. Rural water supply, maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading

The accomplishments during the 1992-93 period as against the ADP is summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Upgrading				
	ADP Target	Achievement		Remarks
		Number	Percentage	
Resinking STW	20,000	14,073	70	
Rehab. of DTW	150	99	66	
Construction of Platform	8050	5710	71	Works included reconstruction and enlargement of Platforms.
IRP Rehabilitation	1094	576	53	
Replacement of No. 4 & old No. 6 Pumps	3500	3500	100%	

The resinking of STW against the ADP target ranged from 71% in Chittagong Division to 86% in Khulna Division, yielding an overall national value of 78%. The major constraint was that the users considered their contribution was as high as that for a new tubewell and therefore, were reluctant to participate. In addition, in the Chittagong Circle, the DPHE staff took a negative attitude requesting DPHE Headquarters to reduce users' contribution, and did not make adequate efforts initially to motivate the people. Following a decision to provide some necessary spare parts from the users' contribution, the progress accelerated.

With respect to platform reconstruction, the achievements ranged from 65% for platform enlargements to 84% for platform replacement, with performance ranging from 57% to 100% within Divisions; Chittagong Division showed the worst performance due to low priority given. The main constraint reported was the reluctance of the users to provide their labour and materials, apart from the cement supplied by the project, and the lack of interest since that the water is available. DPHE also did not give adequate priority to motivate the community to improve the pump surroundings, and facilitate water collection. } o c

Out of 1094 Iron Removal Plant (IRP) planned for repair/rehabilitation, based on surveys of all IRPs, only 576 (53%) were accomplished. It was an important activity but was given low priority by DPHE field staff despite reminders from DPHE Headquarters and UNICEF Divisional offices. The Executive Engineers (EEs) also reported the difficulty to engage contractors for small works scattered over large areas. As a result, workers were engaged on daily work basis. The incomplete works will be undertaken in the 1993-94 ADP.

Several studies were initiated/planned related to maintenance and rehabilitation. The study initiated in 1991-92 in 7 Thanas to assess the viability of transferring No. 6 tubewell maintenance to the community continued. A comparison of the findings of the baseline survey of August 1992 and the survey of May 1993 during which the services of DPHE TWMs were withdrawn, indicated that the percentage of hand pumps in operation were very similar at 84% and 82% level respectively. Over 55% of the pumps had breakdowns which were attended to by the users themselves (82%), private mechanics (13%) or DPHE TWM (5%). The participation of women in repair and maintenance was minimal (1.3% of cases); ~~this issue will be further investigated.~~ Spares were bought largely from the private sector (96%) with cost of spares per repair exceeding Tk 10 in 78% of cases. The preliminary results are encouraging and the study will be concluded by end 1993.

A study on the feasibility of desanding choked-up shallow tubewell is underway with the objective of determining the cost effectiveness/feasibility of desanding. The field work covering 7 Thanas, one in each DPHE Circle has been completed. Analysis of

data as well as preparation of draft report is expected to be completed by end of October 1993. The initial observations from 2 Thanas of Khulna Circle showed that out of 346 TWs attempted, 187 numbers (54%) were revived and desanding was found successful in cases of shallower tubewells with depths less than 17 metres (50 ft). The provisional average cost for desanding a tubewell was approximately Tk. 200/- which included carriage, spare parts and labour cost.

A recent study to determine the cost effectiveness of withdrawal of tubewell component of choked-up shallow tubewells was initiated in 5 Thanas of each DPHE Circle. Collection of data as well as cross checking will be completed by end September 1993. WHO, with the assistance of DPHE and UNICEF, will prepare the final report by October 1993.

2.5 Urban Slums and Fringes

The accomplishments against the 1992-93 ADP are summarized in table - 5.

	ADP Target	Achievement	
		Number	Percentage
STW	739	691	94
TARA	235	235	100
DTW	31	31	100
STW resinking	180	158	88
LATRINE PRODUCTION/ SALE	6600	2782 (Production) 1307 (Sale)	42 20

Of concern is the very poor achievements in the sanitation sector where only 34% of the ADP production and 14% of the sale targets were achieved. The major constraint was the low priorities given by many pourashovas which have not yet started production of latrine parts, although training was imparted to masons and helpers, and the necessary tools and seed materials were provided. Another factor was the fact that, in certain cases, several projects assisted by different donors are being implemented in the same pourashovas with different strategies. This has been found to be counterproductive. Following discussions with the LGRD Ministry, a study is being sponsored by UNICEF to help formulate a

pragmatic national policy for the urban slums and fringes.

Each project pourashova signed an agreement to the effect that it would fulfil its part of the project requirement, but in reality, many are ignoring their commitment. All the project pourashovas were provided with tubewell register, latrine production/sale/stock registers, monthly progress report formats etc. as required. The Project Director (PD) sent a check list to be followed by DPHE staff during their visit to pourashovas - which was seldom used. The office of the PD is also understaffed, which resulted in inadequate supervision by the PD's office. A closer and more effective supervision is necessary; UNICEF has raised the matter with DPHE on frequent occasions as well as at the Joint Government-UNICEF Advisory Group (JGUAG) review meeting.

Out of 33 seminars planned at the pourashova level for sanitation promotion, 25 were achieved and the remainder would be completed soon. These seminars were participated by the poura chairmen, ward commissioners, all pourashova staff, elites of the town, high level Govt. officials, NGOs, etc. According to the reports received, the participants found the seminars informative and useful. The seminars also explained the purpose of the project, its salient features including lessons learnt, and the role of various agencies to overcome constraints.

Field Quality Monitoring: 46 sites (20%) of the Tara tubewells and 51 sites (7%) of the STW sites were checked by UNICEF staff; 57% and 24% of the sites were respectively rejected due to non-conformity of guidelines related to location. Many pourashovas installed tubewells outside the project areas although project area maps had been prepared. Tubewells were also installed in the inner compound of private houses having connection from piped water system, thus defeating the main purpose of providing services to the poor. These matters were raised with DPHE for greater care in the future. Of the 2 Tara and 12 STW installation inspected, all were found to be satisfactory.

A study based on existing reports and data, is underway to assess the status of the water supply and sanitation of the slums and fringes of each pourashova; this will provide the basis for the preparation of the year 1995-2000 GOB plans.

2.6 Village Sanitation and Social Mobilization

A Divisional seminar was held in Barisal with the participation of six diarrhoeal-prone southern districts in order to enlist allies for the promotion of sanitation and implementation of measures to control diarrhoeal outbreaks. The participants included cadres from various Government departments and NGOs. Seminars were held in both Barisal and Jhalakati districts and at several Thanas to mobilize allies and intensify activities for the whole district.

The Union Parishad and the school network were the main allies of DPHE in four Thanas to promote sanitation among families within the Thanas and the school catchments. A total of about 32,000 families were reported to have constructed sanitary latrines.

In the Dhaka Division, special efforts were directed at Narsingdi district where the Deputy Commissioner was highly motivated to promote sanitation. A district seminar was held to forge alliances, for intensification of sanitation in the whole district. A plan was formulated to enlist key allies, including NGOs, school network, health workers, religious leaders, in each of the Thanas.



A SANITATION RALLY TO MOBILIZE COMMUNITY

DPHE/NGO jointly motivated practically all families in the Kushura Union of Dhamrai Thana in Dhaka Division under 100% sanitation coverage mainly through women's involvement and the transfer of know-how and information to the community. The outcomes are being monitored and the activities are being expanded to construct and use sanitary latrines, and improve hygienic practices throughout the Thana.

In Chittagong Division, one of the four Thanas (Ramgoti) of Lakshmipur district was taken up for intensive sanitation promotion by an NGO with UNICEF support. Through motivation of the community

members by house-visits, and group meeting, the use of sanitary latrines and practice of hand washing with soap/ash after defecation has increased to about 50% and 62% respectively from a level of less than 5% in both cases about 12 months earlier. Plans are underway to take up the whole district for intensive sanitation promotion.

A study tour was arranged for 32 officials of DPHE Chittagong Circle (SAE/SDE/EE) who visited Barisal to study the strategies followed in the promotion of sanitation. The participants investigated how the multi-sectoral approach was effective and what role the DPHE officials had played to improve the sanitation situation. On return, the SDEs/SAEs of Chandpur, Chittagong, Sylhet and Comilla took initiatives to intensify their sanitation activities.

New partnership was formed to promote sanitation. A 2-day national seminar for 1150 Imams was held in May 1993 to orient them on basic education, health and sanitation, and motivate them to promote these issues with community members. The Bangladesh Scouts are collaborating with UNICEF to increase sanitation awareness amongst its own members and neighbours, and to take up some community development projects. Training of 190 scout leaders will be completed in October 1993; education materials and proficiency badges on WATSAN are under development.

A diarrhoeal epidemic broke out in early 1993, affecting predominantly the coastal areas. UNICEF has supported the Government initiatives to raise sanitation awareness; this included the planning of campaigns, funds for miking and provision of education materials ('Joruri Shastha Barta', leaflets, cinema slides, posters). The sanitation logo have also been widely disseminated.

A ^{school} new sanitation project supported by UNICEF was launched in late 1992 covering 1090 primary schools in 16 districts. Lack of sanitation facilities at schools was reported as a deterrent to high girl attendance. The completed project included the provision of a sanitary latrine-cum-urinal complex and water supply, where needed, and the orientation of faculty members, students and school management committee members to ensure proper usage of the facilities; the teachers would also give more attention to sanitation education in classes. Preliminary field observations indicated good usage and maintenance; a systematic monitoring of the performance is underway. This activity is being expanded to cover another 450 schools.

NGO forum, with UNICEF support, initiated work in 7 Thanas of Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi Divisions to promote sanitation, personal hygiene and all purpose use of tubewell water. They will cover 20 Thanas in a 3-year phase. To-date, the baseline surveys have been completed and the data will be analyzed by October 1993.

The field staff have been recruited and trained; out of 140 workers, about 44% are females. Flip charts and posters are being developed for use by the field workers to motivate the community members.



MOTIVATING FAMILIES TO ADOPT SANITARY LATRINE USING A MODEL

Out of training/retraining of 100 masons/labourers planned, none was achieved, but this will be completed by September 1993. The planning was partly affected by the closure of 100 production centres by DPHE at the request of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD), thereby causing certain uncertainty on the composition of the mason work force.

DPHE Village Sanitation Centres (VSC)

The production and sale of waterseal latrines by DPHE Village Sanitation centre (VSC) is shown in figure - 2. Against an ADP production/sale target of 200,000 sets, the sale was marginally higher. The production was purposely curtailed to take into account the existing stocks, and could have been further reduced. The stocks, as at June 1993, amounted to 232,544 sets with the highest in Dhaka Division. The restriction on the sale of only one ring per slab, with additional rings to be bought from private

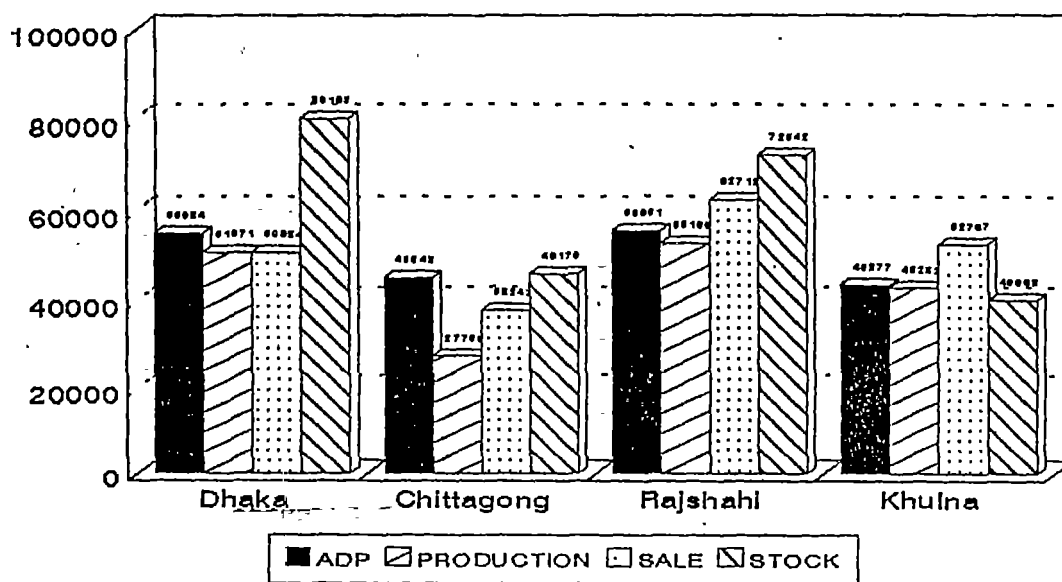
producers, was relaxed in February, 1993, thus resulting in increased sale. The ratio of slab to rings sold was 1: 1.4. Each centre was allowed to produce at the maximum ratio of 1:3.



TRANSPORTATION OF WATERSEAL LATRINE PARTS IN RURAL AREAS

It was also reported that some NGOs were selling latrine parts at low prices or giving them free. UNICEF will be taking up this issue with the NGO Affairs Bureau to promote a more sustainable strategy by the NGOs.

Figure 2. DPHE Production, Sale and Stock of Latrine Sets Division-wise 1992-93



Although the sale targets were reached, a more active marketing drive by DPHE could have enhanced sale and reduced stocks. Furthermore, reallocation of the targets from the poor to better performing centres could have been effected. This factor has been noted for the 1993-94 ADP.

UNICEF staff visited 531 of the 1000 VSCs for quality checks, using predesigned proformas. About 15% were found to have certain deficiencies, primarily related to quality of latrine parts, and discrepancies between records and actual stocks. As in the previous year, Khulna Division registered the largest proportion of VSCs with deficiencies.

The DPHE has undertaken quality checks, using proformas for the first time, on 15 VSCs located mostly in Pabna and Rangamati Districts. It was observed that 60% had demonstration latrines, while only 33% had price boards. The quality of the slab, ring and pan was either good or average. In one centre, the mason was not trained, and the products were of average quality.

The VSCs have accumulated a sum of US\$ 1.44 million. The funds will be utilized by the Territorial Executive Engineers to purchase materials for the manufacture of latrine parts, including chicken wire mesh and mild steel wire, following Government procedures.

The GOB has requested DPHE to close down 100 VSC; those selected by DPHE were the VSCs located at the District towns and the remainder were located at the other Thana and union centres with lesser performance. UNICEF discussed with DPHE, the possibility of providing on loan to the retrenched masons and helpers the moulds and other tools, which have been largely depreciated, so that they can set up their own private centres; DPHE has agreed to the proposal.



SALE OF LATRINE PARTS CAN BE A LUCRATIVE ENTERPRISE

DPHE also reported that the GOB planned to close down another 400 VSCs by the end of 1995. This decision may be beneficial to the growth of the private sector; the study being commissioned to look at the market situation of latrine producers should provide an information base on the viability of the GOB proposition. The future role of the VSCs will also require careful assessment, following the study.

Mobile Centres

Three mobiles centres were operated in the Sherpur district of Dhaka Division with a production of about 40 sets each. The carrying cost of materials and tools from the DPHE production centre was borne by the local elites/NGOs/Administration. In Khulna Division, two mobile centres operated in Kushtia and Barisal districts respectively, catering for about 60 families. In Rangpur circle another two mobile centres were operated where 150 sets were sold. In all cases, the buyers had to place the money to the DPHE in advance.

A draft operational guideline has been developed by DPHE, in collaboration with UNICEF, outlining the steps to be taken to operate mobile centres. The guideline has been shared with DPHE field staff and will be followed during the 1993-94 ADP; it will be improved as necessary, based on the experiences to be gained.

Information Education and Communication: Following feedback from earlier studies carried out to assess sanitary latrine performance, a training manual and two brochures on the construction, use and maintenance of waterseal and do-it-yourself (homemade) pit latrines have been developed after field testing. The final products are expected by the end of September 1993, following which DPHE TWMs will be provided copies and given training on the use of these materials. The publication will be made available to other field level workers in project areas; copies will also be shared with other allies. In addition, several posters on the theme of increased use of tubewell water for domestic needs, latrines use by children, and hygiene, were produced and distributed to DPHE field staff across the country.

The study on the Needs Assessment for Sanitation, commissioned in 1991-92 was completed. It covered an assessment of the knowledge, attitude and practices of the community and change agents, and of the strengths and weaknesses of the on-going activities. The findings indicated that knowledge of sanitation was generally poor except in areas where special programmes such as Integrated Approach (IA), and NGO projects were implemented/being implemented. Messages on hygienic latrines were disseminated more than those on personal hygiene. Villagers mainly got their information from DPHE workers, followed by NGO and health workers. Safe Disposal of infants/children's faeces was not given due consideration. Furthermore, lack of knowledge, poverty and landlessness were

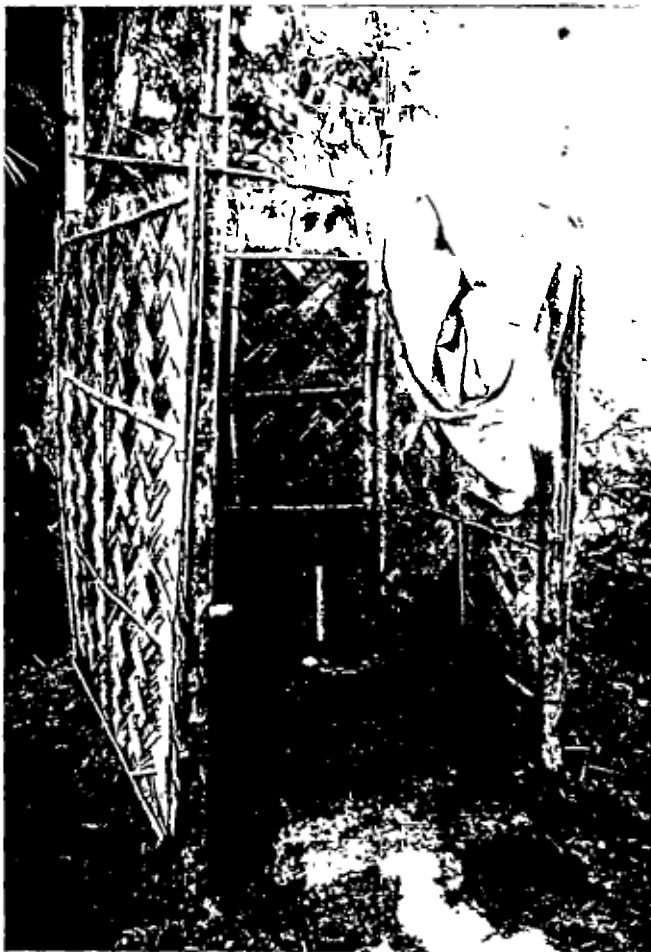
reported to be barriers for certain families. The findings have been incorporated in the preparation of a proposal on Social Mobilization for Sanitation, and are also being reflected in the current programme implementation.



HANGING ASH POT FOR HANDWASHING AFTER LATRINE USAGE

The review of existing sanitation training curricula and materials produced by various agencies promoting sanitation, initiated last year, has been completed. The study showed that more intensive training and improved communication techniques are required at all levels, with preference on participatory methodology. Good training and communication materials were found lacking. It was observed that community members generally preferred audio-visual methods for information transfer and sharing. The findings will be incorporated in the forthcoming updating of training curricula.

Do-it-yourself sanitary latrine: UNICEF-DPHE has commissioned a study to assess the performance of the do-it-yourself (home made) latrines. The study, carried out by (WHO) covered a sample population of 238 families all across the country. The survey data are being analyzed. The preliminary information indicated that about 70% of these families, who are mostly farmers, have at least one member with a primary or secondary education, and 30% reported annual savings exceeding Tk. 2000. Practically all the construction materials used were available in the home, with 43% of families spending less than Tk 100 for the construction of the latrine. About 94% of the latrines were of the direct - pit type, while the remainder had an offset pit. Located in soil types ranging from silty to sandy, most pits (80%) were constructed with depth exceeding 1.7 metres, and were located 10 metres from water sources in 73% of the cases. About 70% used the latrine for privacy and convenience while 30% stated the health benefits as primary reason for use. All the latrines are reported to be utilized while 25% were used by all family members. The use by children under ten is 64%. A comprehensive analysis with more detailed information will be contained in the final report being prepared.



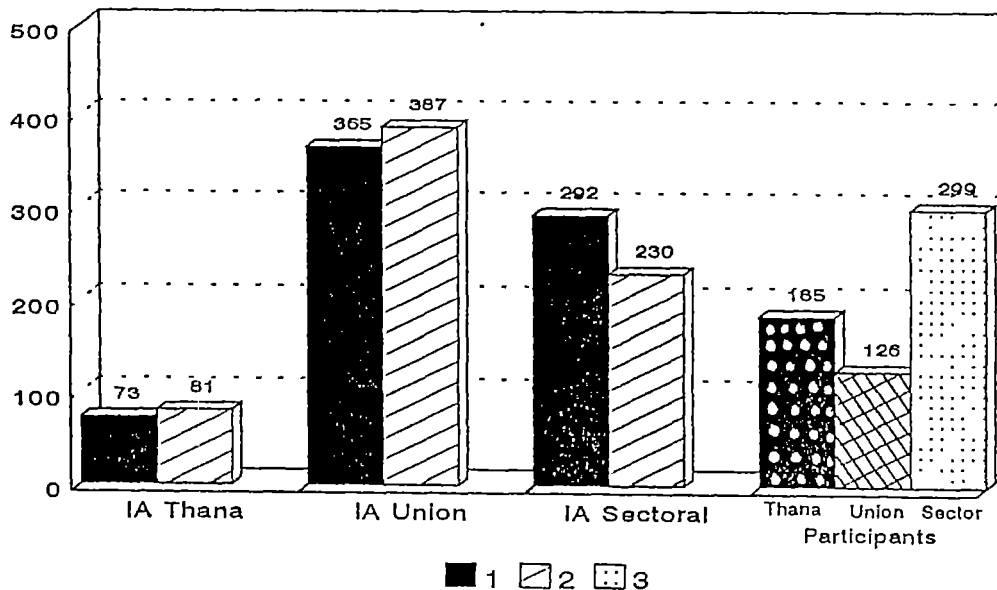
HOME MADE LATRINE WITH RAISED PLINTH AND LID

Following the recent rains and floods in certain parts of the country, UNICEF field staff have initiated the collection of basic data on the performance of the do-it-yourself latrines under these weather conditions. The data collection and analysis will be completed in October/November 1993.

2.7 Orientation, Training and Seminars

Integrated Approach (IA): The IA strategy aimed at promoting sanitation and hygiene education simultaneously with the provision of water supply, was expanded to cover an additional 73 Thanas during 1992-93, thus bringing the total IA Thanas to 355. The recently concluded Needs Assessment study (section 2.6) indicated that IA seminars led to greater sanitation awareness among the community. A total of 81 seminars at the Thana level, followed by 387 at the union level were held as shown in figure 3. The seminars included those that were not accomplished during the previous ADP. In addition, 230 sectoral seminars took place with the participation of field level workers from such sectors as health, family welfare, education, NGOs, etc. A total of 101 women seminars were also held attracting the participation of about 23,000 persons. Excluding the women seminars, the female participants constituted 19% which is an improvement on the 13% participation recorded in the previous ADP period. UNICEF staff participated as resource persons to all the IA seminars for women and those held at the Thana level. In addition, their participation at the sectoral and union seminars was about 13%.

Figure 3. Integrated Approach Seminars 1992-93

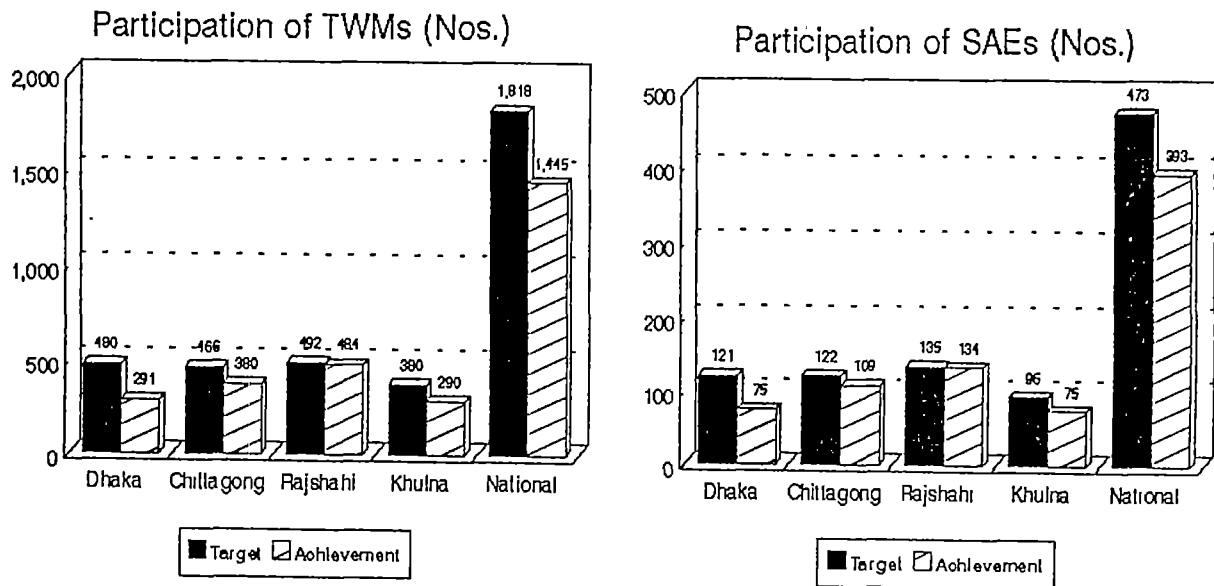


- (1) Seminars Planned (Number)
- (2) Seminars Implemented (Numbers)
- (3) Participants Expressed In Hundreds

In an attempt to obtain direct feedback on the impact of IA seminars, a simple proforma has been shared with participants of selected seminars. The size of feedback, through the forms is being analyzed.

Training of DPHE staff: Out of 1818 TWMs and 473 SAEs planned for attending the annual refreshers courses, 1445 TWMs and 393 SAEs participated respectively, with details given in figure 4. The shortfalls in the SAE and TWM participation were largely in the Dhaka and Khulna Divisions which registered only 62% and 61% participation for Dhaka, and 79% and 76% for Khulna. The performance will be discussed in the SAE and TWM annual refresher course.

Figure 4: SAE and TWM Annual Briefing (1992-93)



Prior to the installation of Tara II tubewells, 3-day training was provided in 3 batches to 67 mistries of private contractors covering 9 districts. The training was also attended by 20 SAEs and 80 TWMs of DPHE.

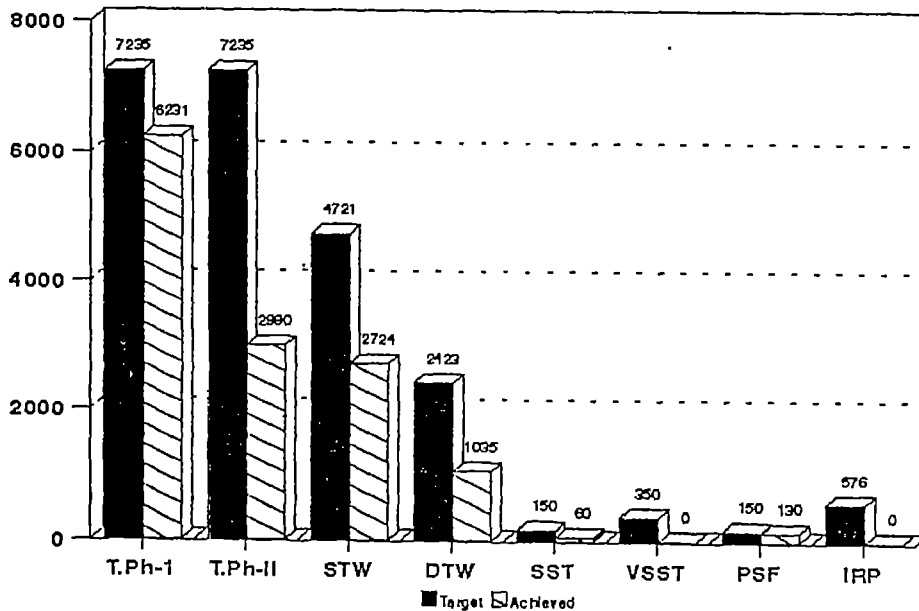
In addition, 2-day training courses IN 9 batches were conducted for 220 mistries of private contractors in 20 districts, in order to

improve the quality of Tara tubewell installation. The training sessions included the participation of 55 SAEs and 122 TWMs of DPHE. The impact of the training was positive, as discussed in section 2.3, based on an evaluation study.

Caretaker Family (CTF) Training: The status of the CTF training as at end August 1993 is shown in figure 5. The progress for the different types of water systems is quite variable. DPHE anticipates that the training will be completed by October 1993.

At the request of DPHE and UNICEF, WHO has visited a sample of the training sessions and evaluated the performance of the backlog trainings which were cleared in 1991-92 using predesigned proformas. The findings on the Tara Phase-II training indicated that 68% of female and 84% of male caretakers participated, which showed an increase of 19% and 4% respectively compared to the first part of the programme. The average duration remained about 4 hours, and practical demonstration was given high priority.

Figure 5: Caretaker Family Training (1992-93)



Note: (1) Progress recorded as on 31 August 1993.

(2) The training is scheduled to be completed by End October 1993.

With respect to other training carried out at pump sites, over 30% of PSF and VSST/SST trainings were postponed, and many caretakers did not receive the necessary tools. The training at the site of the water supply system lasted about one hour. The key findings particularly with respect to weaknesses, have been highlighted and discussed with DPHE, Dhaka in order to improve future trainings.

The evaluation of the 1992-93 training was carried out by UNICEF field staff covering 11% of some 530 camps for Tara Phase II training conducted to-date. The data showed that the average duration was 5 hours, with practical demonstration in 85% of the camps. The female and male participants were 55% and 94% respectively, with slight decrease in the female participation compared to the previous year. About 72% of the female and 82% of the male participants felt confident about maintenance of the pumps after the training.

UNICEF staff also evaluated 108 Phase-I on-site training sessions comprising of 6 sessions for DTW, 7 for STW and 95 for Tara handpumps. The female and male participants were 7.3 and 6 per training session respectively. The duration of training was on average 1.5 hours for DTW, 2.5 hours for both STW and Tara handpump.

In order to improve the overall quality of the CTF training programme, and encourage more participatory approach, a consulting agency has been contracted to review and update the Tara Phase II training module, in consultation with DPHE and UNICEF staff, including discussions with caretakers. The materials are expected to be completed by end 1993 and will be used as from the 1993-94 ADP.

3. OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMME ISSUES

3.1 Programme Sustainability and costs

During the 1992-93 ADP, the programme sustainability has been further enhanced through reduction of subsidies, increase in user's involvement and in the role of the private sector. The implementation performance, as analyzed in section 2, indicated that users are capable to meet the increased financial contribution to the installation of water supply facilities.

A mechanism to transfer the maintenance of No. 6 handpumps to the community is being tested in 7 Thanas and due for completion by end 1993. The preliminary findings as detailed in section 2.4 indicated that community members are capable to maintain the No. 6 pump on their own. Spare parts for both Tara and No. 6 pumps are sold to the users; DPHE has reported sale of spares amounting to US\$ 13300, excluding purchases by users in the open market. The sale proceeds are kept in a revolving fund. DPHE is working out modalities to transfer the proceeds from the Thana level to the four Divisional Store, which would replenish the stock.

UNICEF has initiated discussions with DPHE on analyzing the maintenance of Tara hand pumps since the switch over from free distribution to sale of spare parts. A format could be developed for data collection in sample areas.

The cost effectiveness of desanding choked-up tubewell, as described in section 2.4 and that of withdrawal of shallow choked-up tubewells which could not be rehabilitated are being studied. In the latter case, the cost-benefit of retrieving materials from the ground by DPHE as compared to selling of the tubewell at site to interested persons/mistries will be investigated.

UNICEF has commissioned a study to look into the components of the installation cost of water and sanitation facilities using a module (WESCOST) developed by UNICEF Headquarters. The study will be completed by end October 1993. The programme will be used as a tool to monitor the trend in the cost of the various components over time. Presently, according to DPHE data, the installation of tubewell by contractor, including the carriage cost, varies from an average of as high as Tk.3647 for shallow to Tk.4670 and Tk.26,600 for Tara and deep tubewell for the 1992-93 ADP. The study would throw light on the the cost components of the various types of installations.

Following discussions with UNICEF, the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) will establish national standards for the widely popular No. 6 suction pump and the low lift Tara pump by end 1994. Since two out of every three suction pumps are purchased and installed by individual families, it is expected that the community at large will have access to pumps of better quality.

3.2 Women's Involvement

Involvement of women was intensified. 101 women IA seminars to promote water and sanitation were held with the participation of 23000 women, representing almost a 4-fold increase from the previous year. In NGO sanitation projects supported by UNICEF, 157 female Village Sanitation Motivators are working, constituting 58% of the work force. Their performance was found to be highly effective.



SANITATION AND HYGIENE EDUCATION AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

For the first time, DPHE has appointed 6 female tubewell mechanics; UNICEF has requested DPHE to impart special job-related training to these new recruits.

UNICEF WES staff and DPHE counterparts including the women focal person for WID issues in DPHE, participated in a training on "Gender and Development." The course which included topics on identification of gender issues, problem identification and empowerment framework, is aimed at reducing gender imbalance in programme formulation and planning.

3.3 Research & Development Works

R&D activities have been primarily focussed on the following:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|---|
| Water Supply: | (i) | Mini-Tara and Modification of No. 6 pump. |
| | (ii) | Tara II |
| | (iii) | Iron-free aquifer |
| Sanitation: | (i) | One-inch thick concrete lining ring |
| | (ii) | SANPLAT |

Mini-Tara handpump: This pump is being developed to rehabilitate existing No. 6 (suction) pumps rendered inoperative by water table declining below the suction limit (8 metres). Following the accelerated test, under laboratory conditions, of 2 Mini Tara for an equivalent of 2 years' field operation, a consultant has evaluated the laboratory findings supported by field visits to 8 operating mini Tara pumps. The consultant pointed to the need for an improved foot-valve/holder to reduce slippage and to facilitate maintenance, and expressed his concern about the abrasion of inner pipe surface due to buckling of pump rod. The extent of buckling was also supported by theoretical calculation, which subsequently was revised due to wrong data inputs; later calculations showed that the use of 2-metre rod section instead of 3 metre length would reduce buckling to an acceptable level. The difficulty of jointing PVC pipe to existing pipe at 20 feet below ground without allowing contaminated water to seep into the casing pipe was also highlighted.

The foot-valve/holder has since been substantially improved and tested in the laboratory and under limited field conditions. Jointing of pipes at 20 feet below ground was been tried under laboratory conditions and the joints tested for leakage by Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC). The eight pipe joints showed that there was no leakage or separation of joints at pressures several times higher than the pressure developed during pumping.

As from November 1993, 100 pumps will be installed for rigorous field testing and monitoring in Gazipur district under the coordination of the R&D committee. Concurrently, two mini Tara and one Tara pump will be shortly tested by Consumer Research Laboratory in UK for performance, particularly with respect to buckling.

Modified No. 6 Handpump: Ten sets of No. 6 pumps have been modified to locate the piston assembly 3 metres below ground level, thereby increasing the lift to about 11 metres. Five pumps were fitted with Tara piston assembly while the remaining five used the existing piston assembly but literally lowered. The findings were encouraging, and based on the experiences gained, 50 sets will be modified and tested rigorously by the R&D Division in late 1993.

The modified No. 6 would be applicable to areas where water table is within 11 metres while the mini-Tara would be operational to lift of 17 metres. It is anticipated that, if the mini-Tara proves to be effective, it will be the preferred option.

TARA II: While 150 Tara II pumps with No. 6 lever handle were installed during the current ADP as part of the programme following field testing, tests are also being carried out using a modified Afridev pump head to investigate further improvement of the pump head. The laboratory test conducted for 2000 hours indicated good

performance. The R&D Division plans to instal 10 sets for close field testing and monitoring in early 1994.



TARA II TEST PUMP WITH TARADEV HEAD

Iron-free aquifers: Water containing iron concentration less than 5 parts per million (ppm) is acceptable to the community and described as "iron-free." A review of the iron problem areas showed that 158 Thanas had iron content in the range of 5 to 10 ppm while in 29 Thanas, the concentration was more than 10 ppm. About 1230 unions belong to iron problem areas.

The DPHE field engineers in the 187 Thanas with iron concentration in excess of 5 ppm have been requested by their Headquarters to analyze the borehole data of 10 Government and 10 private tubewells in each of the affected unions. The data were to be collected by end June 1993. The field survey by the respective DPHE field offices resulted in the receipt of survey report from 45 Thanas so far (about 399 unions). The delay was due to the non-availability of testing kits; supply of new kits have recently arrived from abroad and will be cleared by DPHE shortly.

The received data have been reviewed and the acceptable iron free depths (Fe<5ppm) survey are being incorporated in the Unionwise Rural Water Supply Depth book; in addition, the revised depths will be used for future programme implementation.

Preliminary analysis showed that data from about 85% of the Thanas with iron content exceeding 5 ppm revealed iron free aquifers generally at greater depths (additional 6-10 metres) although in the Dinajpur districts, shallow depths can yield iron-free water.

R&D Division will conduct exploratory drilling during the next ADP in areas where iron free layer could not be identified by the field survey of DPHE field offices.

One inch thick Reinforced concrete ring: 21 VSCs located in 6 DPHE Circles were recently provided with a total of 60 moulds to manufacture concrete rings of one-inch thickness compared to the 1.5 inch thickness currently produced. Operational/practical problems of manufacturing will be recorded by the VSCs and will be addressed by the R&D committee. The acceptance of the rings by the community will be monitored by the R&D Sanitation Committee.

SANPLAT Technology: Three private producers, one each from Kushtia, Chandpur and Rajshahi district, were selected and trained for six days on the manufacture of SANPLAT (concrete latrine slab with key-hole for discharge of excreta) in early 1993. The manufacturers are selling each set at Tk 80 to Tk 100 and it is reported that only 30 sets have been sold. The reasons for purchasing SANPLATs included the non-availability of waterseal latrines, and less water requirement for use and maintenance. However, the reluctance of children to use the latrine for fear of falling into the pit and foul smell from SANPLAT were also reported.

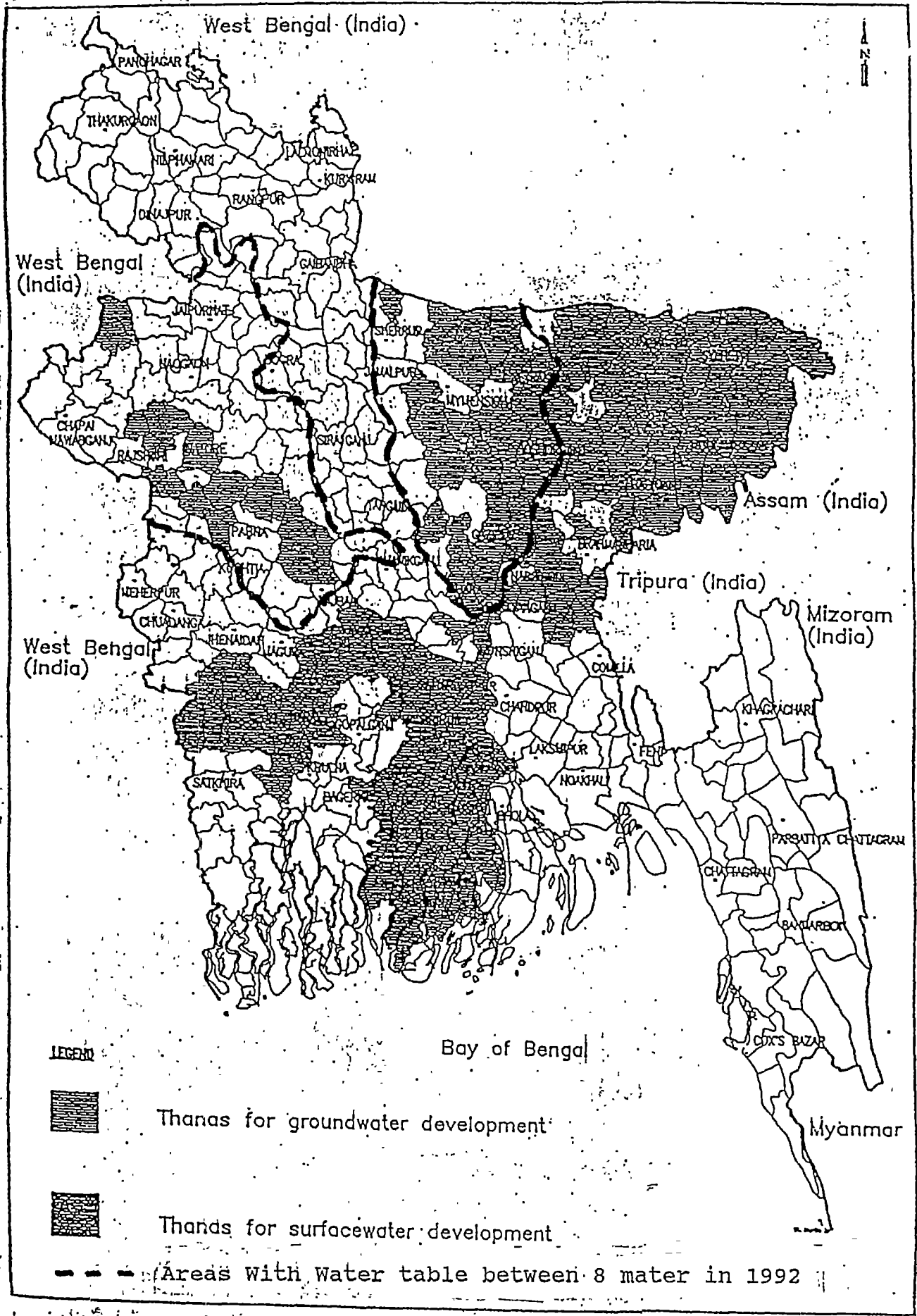
The SAEs stationed in Thanas where the private producers operated, helped these producers to publicize the new products through leaflets (produced by UNICEF Divisional offices) and miking. The R&D Sanitation committee will evaluate the progress at the end of 1994.

3.4 Lowering of Ground Water Table

The preliminary data analysis on the lowest ground water level measured in late April/early May 1993 (see section 2.3) showed that about 17% of the unions had water table below suction level, compared to 25% in the previous year. In order to predict the likely ground water trend in the future, as a result of increasing irrigation abstraction, consulting firms have been requested to submit a proposal on ground water modelling of the aquifer for different magnitudes of water abstraction. The proposals are currently being reviewed and it is expected that the study, scheduled for a period of 6 months, would be initiated in October/November 1993.

A National Minor Irrigation Development Project (NMIDP) funded by EEC/World Bank was recently initiated. The project areas as indicated in figure 6 coincide to a fair extent with regions where water table recedes to below the suction limit in the peak of the dry season, and No. 6 drinking water supply tubewells become

Figure 6: NMIDP areas in relation to Low Groundwater table.





inoperative. The 7-year project, ending by the year 2000, includes the establishment of Irrigation farms where deep tubewells would be installed. The project provides for compensation to drinking water tubewells affected by irrigation abstraction. UNICEF and DPHE had preliminary discussion with NMIDP staff on issues related to declining water table, compensation and existing DPHE guidelines for installation/rehabilitation of public tubewells. Close contacts would be established with MNIDP as the project gets off the ground.

3.5 Economic Benefits of Tubewell Water

A simple study was carried by UNICEF out to assess the economic benefits derived from hand pump tubewells, apart from domestic water use. Through a survey of 293 sample families located in 90 villages and 21 districts all across the country, using predesigned questionnaires, it was observed that 54% of the respondents use tubewell water beside domestic needs. The majority (43%) use tubewell water for livestock, 27% for boiling paddy (parboil) before husking, 6% for home vegetable gardening for home consumption and a limited number for processing raw jute. The survey also showed that about 37% of the families reported making earnings from livestock.

3.6 DPHE Organizational Study.

The study was commissioned in July 1993 with the objective of assessing the overall capacity of DPHE in meeting the current and future needs of the domestic water supply and sanitation sector. The Terms of Reference was finalized jointly by DPHE -UNICEF with the participation of Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD), Danish Embassy and Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). In collaboration with DPHE, UNICEF has contracted Matrix Consultants of Netherlands as the lead agency in partnership with Associated Consulting Engineers of Bangladesh, following UNICEF procedures.

The team is currently carrying out the study through discussions with key personnel from LGRD, DPHE and other agencies involved in the WATSAN Sector, intensive data collection, field visits as well as participatory workshops for various cadres of personnel. The study will be completed by the end of October 1993.

3.7 Linkages with other UNICEF-assisted Projects

Materials for 758 tubewells, comprising of 370 shallow, 91 deep and 297 Tara were allocated to the Slum Improvement Project. The release of materials has been significantly hampered due to the fact that DPHE had utilized materials purchased by UNICEF to

implement the tubewell programme funded by GOB. This unfortunate unilateral action by DPHE was brought to the attention of LGRD and DPHE during the Quarterly Review meeting when DPHE committed to replace the materials by September 1993.

Since one of the factors attributed to low girl attendance in schools was the lack of sanitary latrines, and schools also provide a good avenue to promote sanitation and hygiene, UNICEF has initiated, in late 1992, a sanitation project in primary schools covering 1090 schools in 16 districts as described in section 2.6. In addition, the school network has been used to promote sanitation among the students, their families and neighbours in several project areas (see section 2.6). Water and sanitation themes are also included into Child-to-Child approach promoted in selected Primary Schools on experimental basis. This encourages children to understand and practice the subject through peer group interaction and subsequent promotion to parents.

3.8 Collaboration with other Agencies

UNICEF took the initiative to establish an informal donors' forum to interact on issues related to policies and strategies, with the aim of achieving common understanding and approaches among the donors. The group meets on a bimonthly basis with more frequent meetings as necessary.

UNICEF and UNDP are jointly assisting the Government in preparing a Situation Analysis of the water and sanitation sector for both rural and urban areas, scheduled for completion in late 1993. This will provide the basis to formulate a National Programme Document outlining the strategies, priorities, resource needs, etc. for the next GOB 1995-2000 Five Year Plan. The National Programme document will be finalized in early 1994.

Support to 21 NGOs was given for the installation of tubewells and setting up of one VSC. The tubewell comprised of 7 deep, 5 Tara and 187 shallow ones. NGO Forum has been contracted to promote sanitation in 22 Thanas; 7 Thanas have been taken up in the first phase which included the training of village sanitation motivators, base line survey and the preparation of flip charts. In addition, NGOs have been involved to support Government initiatives in some parts of the country.

Collaboration with UNDP/World Bank, WHO, and other agencies continued in the field of R&D works, and monitoring/evaluation studies, as elaborated in earlier sections.

The water and sanitation programme, in particular the latter, was studied by visiting teams from China, Nepal and Pakistan. The mobilization of various allies for promoting sanitation and the range of low cost sanitary latrine options were seen as key strategies that could be replicated.

3.9 Water and Sanitation Activities by DPHE Beside the UNICEF-supported Programme

During the 1992-93 ADP, DPHE installed 23888 tubewells funded by GOB. These comprised of 19839 shallow, 2310 deep and 1739 Tara tubewells. DPHE reported that site selection criteria were followed, and that the norms for users' contribution to meet the partial cost of installation were adhered to. UNICEF has included the caretaker family training component for the Tara installation in the UNICEF supported activities. DPHE did not make provision for CTF training for No. 6 handpumps. UNICEF/DPHE has requested to undertake to provide training to the caretakers in 1993-94 ADP. The GOB financial input to the programme was US\$ 2.95 million.

UNICEF has provided the services of Inspection Agents to check the quality of the Tara tubewell/handpump components; quality control was included by DPHE as a clause in their purchasing order. This has prompted DPHE to advocate quality control to its other donor in the urban sector which subsequently introduced its own quality control for pumps procured by DPHE.

For the 1993-94 ADP, DPHE will implement their tubewell installation projects, namely the GOB two-year (1992-94) project, emergency flood project and Saudi Government Project, totalling 17,340 Shallow, 1080 Deep and 1260 TARA tubewells.

3.10 Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring of the quality of sites, installation, physical works and training was undertaken throughout the reporting period by the UNICEF field officers. 11.5% of the water supply sites and 5% of the installations in the rural areas were checked compared to 3.5% and 2.5% respectively during 1991-92. 6% of the SWT tubewell sites and 7% of the Tara installations were inspected. In the urban sector, 10% of the proposed sites and 2% of the installation were checked (detailed in section 2). The findings were brought to the attention of DPHE field offices and discussed at Zonal Review Committee (ZRC) meetings. The information will also be discussed at the next SAE and TWM annual refresher course.

The caretakers training programme was monitoring by UNICEF staff who evaluated the performance at 56 training camps (11%) for Tara II and 108 sessions for Phase I as described in section 2.7.

In order to highlight the importance of training of caretakers, DPHE has, for the first time, included this activity in the ADP workplan, and hence should receive more attention during DPHE programme monitoring.

26 of the planned 28 ZRC meetings were held compared to 17 in the preceding reporting period. This has provided an effective forum to discuss field level constraints and innovations, and to make quick adjustments to improve the quality of programme implementation.

Monthly meetings to review progress and address emerging issues were held regularly with Chief Engineer of DPHE. Furthermore, quarterly reviews were held with Joint Secretary, LGRD and DPHE key staff, besides the quarterly JGUAG Review meeting.

Qualitative assessment of programme inputs included the evaluation of the performance of do-it-yourself (homemade) pit latrines and the installation of the Tara tubewells through surveys (sections 2.6 and 2.4). Studies have been initiated to assess the performance of SST and VSST.

An evaluation of the sampling procedures for monitoring of physical works and training was undertaken by a consultant. Based on the size of the activities, (e.g. number of installations, training sessions) and the proportion of positive response, (e.g. percentage of satisfactory installation) a sampling guideline has been developed for monitoring major activities. This procedure will be followed for future monitoring.

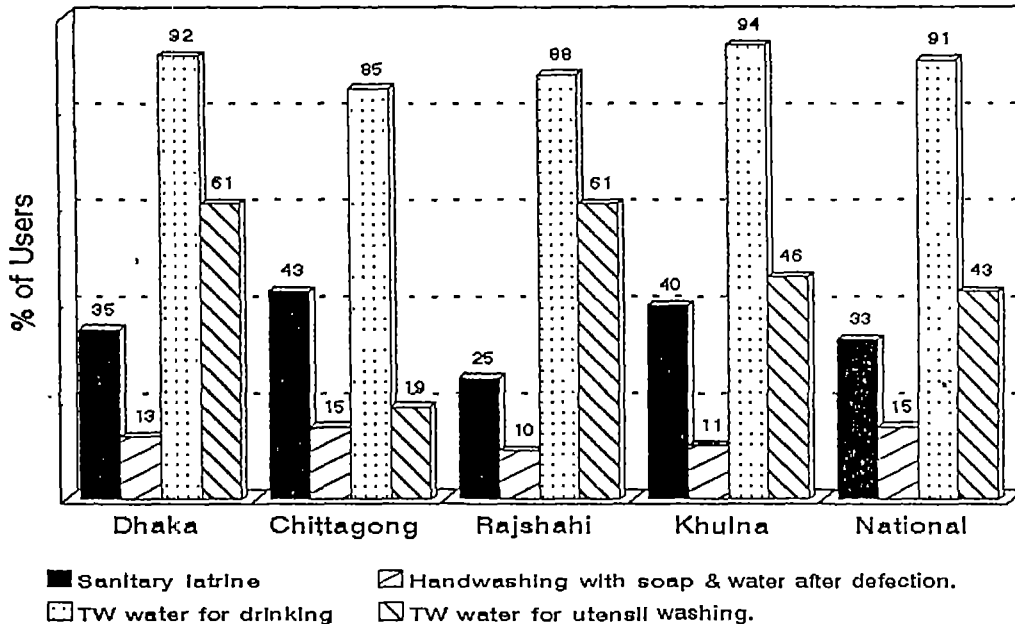
A consulting firm has been contracted to review and strengthen the WES section monitoring system of UNICEF. The various indicators, both physical and process, have been identified; monitoring formats are being updated, and a perspective plan for WES monitoring and evaluation system was drafted. The work is on-going with possible expansion of the activities.

4. Status of key Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Indicators

In the context of monitoring the 1990s' goals on CSD indicators, including the water and sanitation components, UNICEF carried out a district-wise survey using a Rapid Assessment Technique. Each of the 64 districts was considered the universe for the survey and the random sample size per district was 130 respondents, thus yielding data accurate to $\pm 10\%$. The data, when aggregated on a Divisional and National basis, are estimated to be accurate to $\pm 3\%$ and $\pm 1.2\%$ respectively.

The WATSAN parameters related of safe water use for drinking, utensils and clothes washing, while sanitation included the use of sanitary latrines and hand washing practices after defecation. The key statistics are depicted in figure 7 on a district-wise and national basis.

Figure 7: Hygiene Practices of Rural Population (1993)



The rural sanitation coverage, with respect to sanitary latrine use, reached 33% in mid-1993, which is marginally short of the GOB target of 35% by the year 1995. The national survey of 1991 (Mitra, 1992) showed that over 90% of the sanitary latrines were used regularly, while the rest were sometimes used. The WHO survey (1993) on homemade sanitary latrines showed that all sanitary do-it-yourself (homemade) latrines used, although usage by children under ten was about 64%. The major findings, on a national basis, were:

- Use of sanitary latrine = 33%
- Tubewell water for drinking = 91%
- Tubewell water for utensil washing = 43%
- Tubewell water for laundry = 26%
- Hand washing after defecation by mothers using soap and water. = 15%
- Hand washing after defecation by mothers using soap and ash/soil. = 60%

The data have been shared with various agencies, including DPHE; this will be included in the agenda for SAE and TWM annual refresher course. The district statistics provide a good base for planning and advocacy tools to help the programme reach higher levels of achievement.

5. STAFFING

UNICEF: The sanitation unit has been expanded by the appointment of a consultant whose major task is to strengthen the communication components and to intensify the social mobilization drive. A company has been contracted to strengthen the WES monitoring system in UNICEF, Dhaka as well as in the four Divisional Offices. The Sanitation Coordinator's post is currently vacant; it is anticipated that a women professional will be appointed in late 1993. *hote*

With the reorganization of the four UNICEF Divisional Offices, effective January 1994, five multi-purpose field officers will be supporting all the implementing agencies of programmes UNICEF are supporting in Bangladesh. Two monitoring officers per Division will be recruited from the retrenched staff, as appropriate, to support and monitor the WATSAN activities. It is also envisaged that external personnel or agencies could be contracted to undertake both qualitative and quantitative monitoring of the programme implementation.

DPHE: As from early 1993, all the 64 DPHE Divisional Offices are headed by an Executive Engineer (EE); most of the EEs were promoted from Sub-Divisional Engineers. With the closure of 100 VSCs (section 2.6) by DPHE, about 200 masons and helpers were retrenched. UNICEF discussed with DPHE ways of assisting the retrenched staff to set up their own latrine production centres. DPHE agreed to provide on loan to the retrenched masons, moulds, tools and plants to help them set up their own operations.

Apart from the female Executive Engineer who is the focal person for WID issues, the senior female staff members are all in the rank of SAEs which include five women out of a total of 670 SAEs. Six women tubewell mechanics were recently recruited bringing the total TWM to 1765.

Three junior Hydrogeologists are attached to the R & D Division and working with the Danida Hydrogeologist seated at the DPHE, R & D Division.

5 Divisions
64 Districts headed by EE
670 SAEs
1765 TWMs

no mention made of HEs

6. SUPPLY & LOGISTICS

The materials required for the implementation of the 1992-93 ADP were provided in time, thereby facilitating the achievement of the physical targets. During the reporting period, DPHE also installed about 2000 shallow, 2310 deep and 1739 Tara tubewells, with funding from GOB. Due to reported delay in the procurement of the materials, DPHE utilized UNICEF-supplied materials without prior consultation with UNICEF. This issue has been raised with LGRD; DPHE has indicated that the materials will be replenished shortly, with the required quality control measures.

DPHE has reported that some cement supplied by UNICEF was not of desirable standard. This was largely due to sub-standard quality of the bags leading to easy breakage and/or hardening of the cement. The matter has been brought to the attention of our overseas supply section to ensure better quality control.

UNICEF has floated tenders locally for the supply of tubewell materials for the 1993-94 ADP from qualified manufacturers. It has been observed that the bidding behaviour of the companies were not to the desired level UNICEF is giving serious consideration to the matter to ensure that purchase prices are realistic and competitive and that the funds are fully utilized for the intended purposes. UNICEF expects the matter to be resolved without undue delay in order that progress of installation in the 1993-94 ADP is not adversely affected.

The GOB has withdrawn the tax exemption on materials purchased by UNICEF. Alternative arrangements for paying duties and taxes by DPHE have not yet been finalized; as a result, clearance of materials is problematic. UNICEF is following the matter closely with DPHE for an early settlement of the problem.

7. GOB Financial Contribution to WATSAN Programme

The GOB financial inputs to the different projects are summarised in table 6. A more detailed breakdown, as provided by DPHE, is given in table 7. It is observed that the carriage and storage cost for Shallow/Ringwells is high compared to other installations. Based on the WESCOST study currently being undertaken (Section 3.1), a more critical analysis of the various cost components will be undertaken.

The GOB contribution for the 1992-93 ADP is about 40% of the estimated GOB inputs of \$ 13.2 million to the total programme cost for the period 1992-95.

Tabel 6: GOB financial contribution to Projects		
Sl. No.	Name of Project	US Dollars
1.	RWSS in Coastal Belt	1,821,225
2.	RWSS in Low Water Table area	805,775
3.	RWSS in Shallow Water Table area	525,000
4.	Rural Water Supply, Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Upgrading.	1,162,275
5.	Village Sanitation	950,000
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation in Urban Slums and Fringes	69,600
TOTAL:		5,333,875

no SM/ME D

Table 7: GOB Allocation to Projects (Detailed date)

1. Coastal Belt

Major Items	Unit Taka	Taka in Lac	Achievment
DTW Sinking Cost	25000	625.00	2500
SST/V SST Sinking Cost	23000	34.36	151
Carriage, Storage & Supervision	L.S.	50.00	L.S
Total:		728.49	

2. Low Water Table area

Major Items	Unit Taka	Taka in Lac	Achievment
Tara Sinking cost	4000	268.36	6709
Tara-II Sinking cost	5300	7.95	150
Carriage, Storage & Supervision	L.S.	46.00	L.S
Total		322.31	

3. High (Shallow) Water Table

Major Items	Unit Taka	Taka in Lac	Achievement
STW Sinking	2394	95.56	3992
Ring well installation	40000	62.80	157
Carriage, Storage & Supervision	L.S.	51.64	L.S
Total		210.00	

4. Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Upgrading

Major Items	Unit Taka	Taka in Lac	Achievment
Resinking STW	3000	422.19	14073
Desanding/Reh.Deepset/Reh Deep T/W	6000	6.60	110
Rehabilitation of IRP	2800	16.12	576
Carriage, Storage & Supervision	L.S.	20.00	L.S
Total		464.91	

5. Village Sanitation

Major Items	Unit Taka	Taka in Lac	Achievment
Cost of Latrine	182	320.00	175252
Carriage, Storage & Supervision	34	60.00	
Total		380.00	

6. WSS in Urban Slums & Fringes

Major Items	Unit Taka	Taka in Lac
STW Sinking	0.00	0.00
Deepset well sinking	4000.00	8.80
Deep tubewell sinking	25000.00	7.75
SST Sinking	0.00	0.00
IRP installation	3600.00	0.00
Desanding of STW	105.00	0.00
Resinking of STW	3000.00	4.29
Latrine Production	0.00	0.00
Latrine Production Centre	00.00	0.00
Carriage & Storage	100.00	7.00
Total		27.84

8. UNICEF Financial Utilisation

See p 45
An analysis of the 1988-92 projectwise callforward/expenditure is given in table 8. The callforward/expenditure for the village sanitation project doubled. This has been largely due to the grater focus given to the sanitation sector, in realisation of the urgent need to improve hygienic practices related to both water and sanitation and to motivate families to use sanitary latrines. The physical achievements compared to the callforwards showed significant differences, particularly with respect to the low water table area and village sanitation projects, due to escalation costs and increased software activities.

The utilisation of funds by UNICEF for the 1992-93 ADP is given in Appendix-1

Table 8: Analysis of 1988-92 Project wise callforward/expenditure

Name of the Project	Planned allocation for 1988-93 (Us\$)	*Callforward/ expenditure upto Sept. 1992 (US \$)		Additional reimbursement	Total Callforward/ expenditure.		Estimated physical achievement of 1988-93 targets as of June 1992	Key explanation
		US \$	%		US \$	%		
RWSS IN Coastal Belt	9,094,000	5,935,958	65%	2,054,041	7,989,999	88%	90%	2/3rd sinking cost was planned for reimbursement, but actually 50% was reimbursed.
RWSS IN LWT area	9,798,000	11,030,548	112%	916,186	11,946,734	122%	67%	1) The sinking cost was originally estimated at US \$ 83 for each Tara, but actually it was about US \$ 115. 2) Additional manpower, such as works inspectors were hired to supervise works. 3) R & D cost was higher than planned 4) Additional training programmes were carried out.
RWSS IN SWT area	4,190,000	3,009,763	72%	-	3,009,763	72%	75%	Physical achievement is nearly proportional to expenditure
* As per 1992 reports to donors (all)								

Name of the Project	Planned allocation for 1988-93 (US\$)	*Callforward/ expenditure upto Sept.1992 (US \$)		Additional reimbursement	Total Callforward/ expenditure.		Estimated physical achievement of 1988-93 targets as of June 1992	Key explanation
		US \$	%		US \$	%		
RWS maintence upgrading rehab.	1,629,000	1,696,868	104%	-	1,696,868	104%	90%	Physical achievement is nearly proportional to expenditure.
Village Sanitation	3,460,000	7,721,203	223%	-	7,721,203	223%	153%	1) Greater thrust on sanitation: 2) IA related activities were added to the programme. 3) Cost of construction of VS centers was doubled because of enlarging of the size of workshed 4) Fund for seed materials were reimbursed which was not originally planned. 5) Cost of repairing old VS sheds were reimbursed which was not originally planned.
WSS in Urban Slums & Fringes	1,311,000	627,043	48%	68,605	695,648	53%	40%	Due to change in design the cost of latrine production centers increased
Total	29482000	30,021,383	102%	3,038,832	33,060,215			
** Total funds received during 1988-92 = \$ 31,044,690								
* Based on 1992 reports to donors (all)								

What does it include?

9. Plans for the 1993-94 ADP

The future priorities will include the strengthening of the communication and training package, more intensive transfer of information to the community, particularly on the sanitation and hygiene components, continuous feedback of field implementation through surveys and studies, development of low cost solutions to rehabilitating suction tubewells affected by declining water table, and mechanical drilling of tubewells in hardrock areas. The major planned activities to be implemented in the 1993-94 ADP are outlined below:

9.1 Installation and Production activities

The activities related to installation of water supply systems and production of latrine parts are given in table 9.

Table 9: Installation/Production Activities (Nos.)

Project	ADP Activities									
	DTW	SST	VSST	PSF	RING WELL	STW	IRP	TARA	PLAT-FORM	LAT-RINE SETS
1. Coastal Belt	2500	500	500	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 High Water Table	-	-	-	-	300	5000	1000 **	-	-	-
3. Low Water Table	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 (1) 150 (2)	-	-
4 Maintenance, Rehabilitation	150	-	-	-	-	20000 (6)	-	100	3500 (3) 4550 (4) 3500 (5)	
5. Urban * Slums & Fringes	25					750 (7) 350 (8)	10	125	-	6660
6 Village Sanitation										300000

FOOT NOTES:

* In addition to UNICEF agreed programme, the GOB has given additional ADP for Urban, Slam and Fringes. GOB's targets are DTW 295, STW 2250 and TARA 1105.

** This will be taken up after completion of rehabilitation of existing IRPs.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) TARA | (5) REPLACEMENT OF HANDPUMP |
| (2) TARA II | (6) RESINKING |
| (3) ENLARGEMENT | (7) NEW |
| (4) RECONSTRUCTION | (8) RESINKING |

What are
Women seminars ?

9.2 Training and orientation

51 IA Thanas will be taken up where seminars will be held, one each at the Thana level and 5 each at the union level; in addition, three sectoral seminars will be conducted per Thana. One women seminar per Thana will also be held.

The caretaker families for the proposed pumps/water supply systems will be imparted training on maintenance. They will also be motivated to improve sanitation and hygiene practices within the family and among their neighbours.

About 360 mistries of private contractors will be trained in 18 districts where Tara tubewells will be installed. Taking into account the earlier trainings in other districts, all the areas to be covered by Tara installations will have mistries with updated training.

DPHE field staff will be trained to improve their communication skills. They will also participate in workshop to discuss the implementation of the Social Mobilization for Sanitation project. The training will be carried out in phases, and will be initiated as soon as the funds for the social mobilization for sanitation project are received. Preparatory works have already been initiated.

9.3 Studies:

The following studies which have already been initiated will be completed:

- DPHE organizational study.
- Cost-benefit of withdrawal of tubewells.
- Feasibility and cost benefit of desanding.
- Transfer of maintenance of No. 6 hand pump to the community.
- Assessment of WATSAN programme cost (WESCOST).
- Performance of do-it-yourself (homemade) sanitary latrines.

The following major studies will be initiated during the 1993-94:

- Review of the status of water supply and sanitation access in urban slums and fringes.
- Formulation of a national policy on water supply, sanitation and hygiene in urban slums and fringes.
- Situation analysis of WATSAN in both rural and urban sector.
- National survey on market situation of sanitary latrine producers.
- Risk of ground water pollution from pit latrines and from use of fertilizers/pesticides which could affect domestic water supply.
- Identification of fresh groundwater sources in the Chittagong Hill Tracts through geophysical surveys.

9.4 Other major Initiatives:

The following activities as outlined in the GOB-UNICEF Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (1992-95) and the Project on Social Mobilization for Sanitation (to be funded shortly) will be undertaken:

- Establishment of core training teams at DPHE five Divisions, development of training packages and training of various categories of personnel.
- Development of communication packages for advocacy and for transfer of information at all levels.
- Expansion of the sanitation implementation by NGO Forum and other allies.
- Planning and formulation of strategies for the preparation of the GOB 1995-200 water and sanitation programme
- Various R&D activities, including exploration of the manufacture of plastic pans, rain water harvesting.

References:

1. Associate for Community and Population Research Need Assessment for the Sanitation Programme. May 26, 1993
2. AQUA Consultant & Associates Ltd. Evaluation of the Quality of Tara Tubewell Installation by trained and Not-Trained Mistries. August 1993.
3. Development Planners & Consultants Sanitation Training curricula Review/Needs Assessment. July 1993.
4. DPHE-WHO-UNICEF Performance of "do-it-yourself (homemade) latrines" - Under finalization. September 1993.
5. Md. Shuaib Study of Child Survival and Development Indicators: A Sub-National Data Base. Dhaka University. June 1993.
6. Sir William Halcrow and Partners Ltd. National Minor Irrigation Development Project.



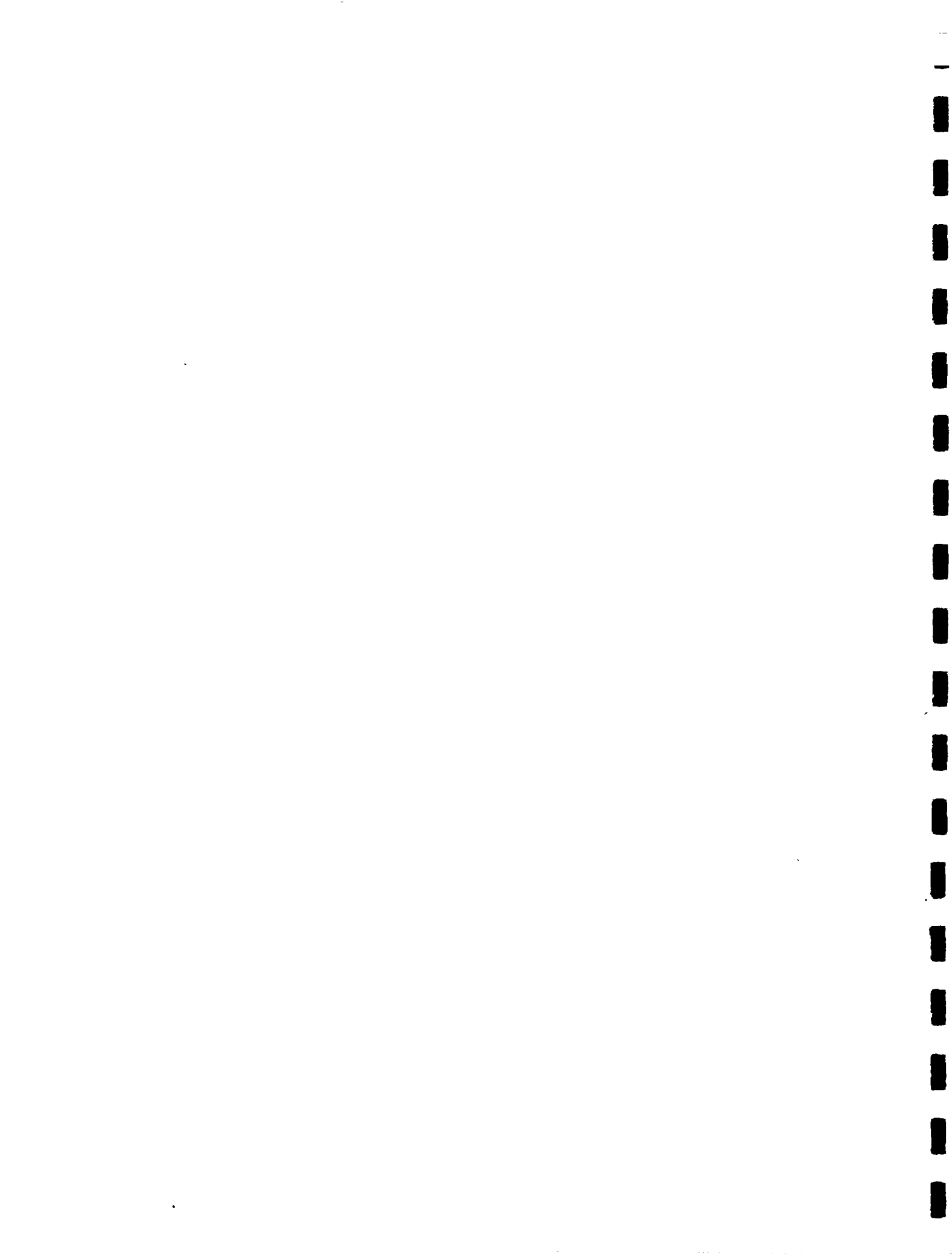
UNICEF - BANGLADESH

DANIDA

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993E/ICEF/P/L.9126

DANISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (DANIDA) HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/92/0631/1	10,794,776.90
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT YW208-01 COASTAL BELT RWSS</u>			
-	92/5195-1	Mini Tara Pump Components	20,318.00
-	93/5019-1	Construction of Pond Sand Filters	4,230.00
-	93/5040-2	Construction Materials	488,506.00
-	93/5056-1	Bicycles for TWMs, DPHE for project implementation	7,800.00
-	93/5129-1	Motorcycles for SAEs, DPHE for project implementation	53,820.00
-	93/5134-1	Installation of tubewells in coastal belts	25,908.00
-	93/5138-1	Installation of tubewells in coastal belts	1,975.00
-	93/5221-1	Mfg. of # 6 HP for installation on coastal areas	43,001.00
-	93/5225-1	PVC Pipe for installation of TWs in coastal areas	120,000.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			765,558.00
<u>PROJECT YW208-02: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS</u>			
93/0202	-	Thana/Union level seminars/sectoral briefing	14,640.00
93/0203	-	Training of SAEs and Tubewell Mechanics of DPHE	21,600.00
93/0204	-	Training of Caretakers Families	24,900.00
-	93/5018-1	Testing of tubewells water quality	36,950.00
-	93/5057-1	Bicycles for Tubewell Mechanics for project implementation	7,800.00
-	93/5058-2	Tara Handpumps	615,600.00
-	93/5062-2	PVC Pipe for Tara Handpumps	191,016.00
-	93/5063-2	PVC Pipe for Tara Handpumps	81,182.00
-	93/5064-2	PVC Pipe for Tara Handpumps	13,417.00
-	93/5077-2	Tools for Programme Monitoring	15,088.00
-	93/5080-2	PVC Well Screen	11,502.00
-	93/5128-1	Motorcycles for SAEs for project implementation	53,820.00
-	93/5143-1	Drilling Rig and Compressor	337,600.00
-	93/5180-1	Tools for Mini TARA Handpumps	3,562.00
-	93/5226-1	PVC Pipe for installation of Tara Handpumps	150,000.00
-	93/5231-1	Tara Pumps	598,500.00
-	93/5235-1	PVC Pipe for TARA Pumps	160,440.00
-	93/5239-1	PVC Pump Rod for TARA Pumps	68,187.00
-	93/5243-1	PVC Cylinder for TARA Pumps	11,269.00
-	93/5283-1	Pump Rod Threaded Connector for TARA Handpumps	1,560.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			2,418,633.00



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT YW208-03: SHALLOW WATER TABLE			
93/0205	-	Thana/Union level seminars	18,690.00
93/0206	-	Training of SAEs/Tubewells Mechanics of DPHE	18,690.00
-	93/5042-2	Construction materials	119,880.00
-	93/5059-2	TARA Handpumps	10,260.00
-	93/5081-2	PVC Well Screen	6,264.00
-	93/5085-2	Pig Iron for manufacturing Handpumps	36,858.00
-	93/5135-1	Installation of Tubewells in SWT Areas	41,890.00
-	93/5139-1	Installation of Tubewells in SWT Areas	3,360.00
-	93/5222-1	No.6 Handpumps for installation in SWT areas	86,658.00
-	93/5227-1	PVC pipe for installation of tubewells in SWT areas	129,600.00
-	93/5232-1	Manufacturing of TARA Pumps	11,400.00
-	93/5236-1	PVC Pipes for TARA Pumps	8,400.00
-	93/5240-1	PVC Pump Rod Connector for TARA Pumps	3,570.00
-	93/5244-1	PVC Cylinder pipe for TARA Pumps	590.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			496,110.00
PROJECT YW208-04: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION			
-	93/5007-2	Construction materials	163,650.00
-	93/5014-2	Materials for No.6 Handpumps	212,706.00
-	93/5020-1	Construction of Iron Removing Plant	51,890.00
-	93/5028-2	Transport for MTCE/Rehabilitation programme	32,660.00
-	93/5043-2	Construction materials	175,018.00
-	93/5076-2	Tools for programme monitoring	66,960.00
-	93/5078-2	PVC Well Screen	7,920.00
-	93/5082-2	PVC Well Screen	21,816.00
-	93/5086-2	Pig Iron for manufacturing Handpump	86,968.00
-	93/5130-1	Motorcycles for SAEs/DPHE for project implementation	107,600.00
-	93/5136-1	Resinking of choked up tubewells	9,920.00
-	93/5140-1	Resinking of choked up tubewells	12,120.00
-	93/5144-1	Mechanics Tools for maintenance of Tubewells	91,885.00
-	93/5162-1	Bicycles for Tubewell Mechanics for project implementation	15,600.00
-	93/5223-1	No.6 Handpumps	177,255.00
-	93/5228-1	PVC pipe for resinking/rehabilitation of Tubewells	81,000.00
-	93/5233-1	TARA Pumps	5,700.00
-	93/5237-1	PVC pipe for resinking/rehabilitation of Tubewells	5,040.00
-	93/5241-1	PVC Pump Rod Connector for TARA Pumps	2,142.00
-	93/5245-1	PVC Cylinder Pipe for TARA Pumps	354.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			1,328,204.00
PROJECT YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION			
-	93/5008-2	Construction materials	73,775.00
-	93/5024-1	Construction of Latrine Production Shed	8,650.00
-	93/5127-1	Bicycles for Tubewell Mechanics for project implementation	7,800.00
-	93/5131-1	Motorcycles for SAEs/DPHE for project implementation	53,800.00
-	93/5142-1	Tools for production of water sealed latrines	24,861.00
-	93/5161-1	Computer and Accessories	7,800.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			176,686.00



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT YW208-06: URBAN SLUMS & FRINGES			
93/0217	--	Training of Caretakers Families	2,700.00
93/0228	--	Seminars on Sanitation Promotion	6,850.00
93/0260	--	Attending WATSAN meeting at Kathmandu	1,000.00
93/0373	--	Refresher training of Pourashava staff	7,585.00
--	93/5009-2	Construction materials	8,173.00
--	93/5044-2	Construction materials	33,673.00
--	93/5055-1	Construction of IRP, PSF & latrine production sheds	6,860.00
--	93/5061-2	TARA Handpumps	15,390.00
--	93/5087-2	Pig Iron for TARA Handpumps	7,850.00
--	93/5133-1	Production of latrines for Urban Slums	4,716.00
--	93/5137-1	Installation of Tubewells in Urban Slums	7,090.00
--	93/5141-1	Installation of Tubewells in Urban Slums	705.00
--	93/5183-1	Administrative items	6,000.00
--	93/5224-1	No.6 Handpumps for installation in USF	15,428.00
--	93/5229-1	PVC Pipe for installation of Tubewells in USF	6,000.00
--	93/5234-1	TARA Pumps	12,825.00
--	93/5238-1	PVC Pipe for TARA Pumps	11,340.00
--	93/5242-1	PVC Pump Rod Connector for TARA Pump	4,819.00
--	93/5246-1	PVC Cylinder Pipe for TARA Pump	796.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			159,800.00
PROJECT YW208-07: PROGRAMME SUPPORT			
93/0211	--	Assist DPHE in quality control of materials	6,000.00
93/0227	--	Evaluation of quality of TARA Tubewells	4,750.00
93/0244	--	DPHE Organizational Study	120,000.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			130,750.00
PROJECT YW208-08: SOCIAL MOBILIZATION ON SANITATION			
93/0271	--	Seminar on Sanitation Promotion	5,800.00
93/0312	--	Social Mobilization for sanitation through NGOs	26,650.00
93/0385	--	Sanitation promotion activities	8,412.00
--	93/5168-1	Communication materials	3,400.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			44,262.00
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			5,520,003.00
BALANCE:			99.00 5,274,773.90



UNICEF BANGLADESH

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

DANIDA

PAGE 1

E/ICEF/P/L/8818

THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK (DANIDA) HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/89/0670/1	9,249,000.00
			6,824,000.00
		(including 6% Administrative costs) TOTAL:	16,073,000.00
		Programmable amount:	15,163,000.00
FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT(S)			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT XW130/YW208-01: FOR COASTAL BELT RWSS</u>			
OH 27	-	Consultancy for Pond Sand Filter	627.35
OH 56	-	Setting up DANIDA Hydrogeologists office	3,332.50
OJ 29	-	Reproduction of Union Maps	1,325.47
90/0045	-	Union Maps	1,675.06
90/0046	-	Printing Forms	11,606.30
90/0129	-	Telephone Connection	956.71
90/0287	-	Copying, binding union maps	4,663.15
90/0358	-	Training coastal belt mapping	1,105.74
90/0377	-	1900 Deep tubewell installation cost	1,107,770.88
92/0092	-	Workshop on Reh. of chokedup DTW.	1,169.76
92/0094	-	Project support	351.10
92/0415	-	Sinking cost of 618 TARA Tubewells	54,000.00
-	89/1206-1	4,800 tubes solvent cement	2,789.50
-	89/1207-1	10,000 bags, cement	21,000.00
-	89/1213-1	3,600 No. 6 Handpump	29,593.20
-	89/1218-1	3,600 set wrenches	8,489.92
-	89/1222-1	605,000 m 1-1/2" PVC pipe	306,247.49
-	89/1227-1	4,080 PVC Roboscreen	20,363.00
-	89/1242-1	Pajero Jeep	16,810.03
-	89/1270-1	30 nos. Suzuki Motorcycle	25,384.46
-	89/1290-1	1 computers	5,548.93
-	89/1299-1	30,000 bags cement	70,803.67
-	89/1307-1	6,000 No.6 Handpumps	82,589.49
-	89/1311-1	1,525,716 metres 1-1/2" PVC pipe	1,390,308.71
-	89/1317-1	12,000 nos. PVC screen/Adapter/End Tap	53,708.31
-	89/1322-1	20,000 tubes solvent cement	13,875.85
-	89/1326-1	2,100 sets wrenches	7,705.20
-	89/1342-1	5 nos. outboat engine	7,947.59
-	90/5013-1	Solvent Cement	13,706.90
-	90/5018-1	Pig Iron 130 MT	55,559.87
-	90/5023-1	Cement 13,000 bags	66,266.97
-	90/5050-1	Desanding Tools	14,689.86
-	90/5080-1	Water Testing Chemical	4,764.87



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
-	91/5009-1	Electric Logger 7 items	7,322.74
-	91/5065-1	Printing Materials	1,173.66
-	91/5103-1	Outboard Engine	7,251.91
-	91/5106-1	Fibre Glass Boat	7,080.00
-	92/5092-1	238,300 m 1½" PVC Pipe	113,308.00
-	92/5126-1	Printing Tara application form	1,613.13
-	92/5115-1	2 nos. Resistivity PROBE	700.77
-	93/5230-1	PVC Pipes	45,000.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			3,590,188.05

PROJECT XW131/YW208-02: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS

89/OH60	-	Printing of forms	13,564.65
90/0022	-	Work monitoring	19,855.90
90/0209	-	R&D	6,362.69
90/0228	-	Sinking cost	1,863.85
90/0302	-	TARA annual meeting	460.69
91/0044	-	Salary for VSO for TARA and TARA 2	4,326.70
91/0045	-	Salary for Work Inspectors	16,167.33
-	89/1301-1	25,200 bags cement	128,275.86
-	89/1313-1	2", 1-½", 1-¼" PVC pipe and 2" cylinders	376,955.62
-	89/1330-1	8,400 TARA handpump	569,879.11
-	89/1331-1	120 TARA hand Loose, 12,000 Kit A & 2,400 Kit B	82,817.06
-	90/5011-1	TARA pump	113,147.30
-	90/5011-2	TARA pump	136,441.88
-	90/5014-1	PVC pipes	438,664.82
-	90/5014-2	PVC pipes	294,665.17
-	90/5015-1	Solvent cement	13,770.85
-	90/5038-1	TARA pump	304,660.26
-	90/5038-2	TARA pump	400,488.41
-	90/5022-1	42,536 Bags cement	156,319.80
-	93/5215-1	TARA Handpump	39,000.00
-	93/5216-1	PVC Pipe	258,188.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			3,375,875.95

PROJECT XW132/YW208-03: SHALLOW WATER TABLE RWSS

OH 92	-	Rehabilitation of DPHE trucks	15,947.10
90/0061	-	Truck repair	8,858.69
90/0152	-	Stony layer sinking	177.48
90/0367	-	Truck repair	7,600.00
91/0009	-	Consultancy service for national survey on RWSS status	37,782.49
91/0197	-	Orientation of focal point s/m of zone offices	786.54
91/0222	-	Inspection fee - Crown Agent	12,000.00
91/0304	-	Training - RPA	5,000.00
92/0411	-	Pilot study on desanding of choked up Tubewells	2,367.25
93/0310	-	Inspection Fees	8,568.00
-	89/1066-1	91,360 m 1-½" PVC pipe	307,857.00
-	89/1203-1	10,200 tubes solvent cement	9,859.78
-	89/1208-1	22,800 bags cement	101,460.00
-	89/1214-1	12,600 nos. C.I. handpump No.6	140,906.78
-	89/1219-1	12,000 set wrenches	46,716.28
-	89/1223-1	354,000 m 1-½" PVC pipe	302,737.50
-	89/1228-1	13,200 nos. PVC screens etc.	68,794.63
-	89/1269-1	30 nos. motorcycles SUZUKI	25,384.46



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
-	89/1303-1	21,000 bags cement	106,896.55
-	89/1308-1	10,500 nos. C. I. handpump #6	117,392.61
-	89/1314-1	360,000 m 1-1/2" PVC pipe	327,605.58
-	89/1319-1	10,500 nos. PVC screens etc.	51,158.79
-	89/1324-1	12,000 tube solvent cement	6,703.91
-	89/1327-1	12,000 set wrenches	46,312.90
-	90/5012-1	Solvent cement	12,518.21
-	90/5019-1	85 M/T Pig Irgon	42,022.17
-	90/5019-2	40 M/T Pig Iron	18,757.52
-	91/5115-1	Printing of letters two Secretaries	4,480.00
-	93/5247-1	Hard Coke	30,835.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			1,867,487.22

PROJECT XW133/YW208-04: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION RWSS

90/0210	-	Logistics & truck repair	7,858.45
90/0229	-	Printing forms	10,442.31
90/0230	-	Truck repair	5,378.96
90/0269	-	Workshop	23.41
90/0334	-	Training & desanding	21,973.60
90/5027	-	PVC pipe	111,334.26
90/0342	-	Overhauling of DPHE Trucks	6,532.43
-	89/1204-1	7,000 tubes solvent cement	4,068.00
-	89/1209-1	18,000 bags cement	93,150.00
-	89/1215-1	5,040 nos. C. I. Handpump No.6	54,396.15
-	89/1220-1	5,040 set wrenches	18,648.00
-	89/1224-1	72,000 m 1/2" PVC pipe	63,180.00
-	89/1229-1	11,100 PVC screen etc.	56,785.00
-	89/1304-1	18,000 bags cement	91,625.62
-	89/1309-1	4,500 C. I. handpump No.6	49,707.69
-	89/1315-1	102,000 m 1-1/2" PVC pipe	92,859.07
-	89/1320-1	9,000 nos. PVC screens etc.	74,770.63
-	89/1325-1	15,000 tubes solvent cement	8,379.89
-	89/1328-1	9,000 set wrench	33,256.80
-	90/5008-1	Solvent cement	9,618.95
PROJECT TOTAL:			813,989.22

PROJECT XW134/YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION RWSS

89/OG47	-	Salary for Project Officer	63,833.66
89/OG61	-	Printing of forms	4,907.77
89/OG62	-	Salary for drivers	3,986.48
89/OH81	-	V S field workers salary	2,088.75
89/OH93	-	Rehabilitation of DPHE trucks	8,433.69
89/OJ43	-	RPA seed money for recycling system	333,709.76
90/0001	-	Salary	10,625.09
90/0002	-	Salary	5,630.12
90/0003	-	Salary	61,234.71
90/0017	-	V S integrated approach	63,653.29
90/0237	-	Printing forms	10,664.99
90/0247	-	Research & Development	226.63
90/0335	-	Construction new V S centres	494,350.00
91/0042	-	Salary Project. Off. (L-3)	69,894.07
91/0043	-	Salary Driver (G-2)	4,657.22
-	89/1202-1	14,500 rolls chicken wire mesh 580 M/T M S wire #10	391,831.51



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
-	89/1210-1	60,000 bags cement	267,000.00
-	89/1217-1	VS tools and plants	32,764.43
-	89/1268-1	30 nos. Suzuki motorcycles	25,401.46
-	89/1280-1	60,000 bags cement	240,000.00
-	89/1305-1	24,000 bags cement	123,185.85
-	89/1332-1	VS tools 500 sets	68,415.39
-	89/1383-1	C I sheet	374,232.04
-	90/5010-1	V S tools	190,853.82
-	90/5016-1	450 M/T of M.S. Wire and 45,800 rolls of chicken wire mesh	1,169,954.38
-	90/5032-1	60,000 bags cement	251,765.72
-	90/5087-1	Truck & jeeps	48,471.71
-	90/5150-1	Comm. materials	19,782.61
-	91/5121-1	2,100 Nos. M.S. Plate	66,431.35
-	92/5032-1	1,250 Nos. M.S.Mould	18,000.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			4,425,986.50
PROJECT XW135/YW208-06: URBAN SLUMS RWSS			
-	89/1205-1	6,800 Tubes Solvent Cement	921.55
-	89/1211-1	4,800 bags cement	16,800.00
-	89/1216-1	1,200 nos. C. I. handpump No.6	14,066.06
-	89/1221-1	2,000 set wrenches	5,822.40
-	89/1225-1	36,000 m 1-1/2" PVC pipes	52,650.00
-	89/1306-1	6,000 bags cement	23,601.23
-	89/1310-1	1,500 C. I. handpump No.6	16,119.23
-	89/1316-1	48,000 m 1-1/2" PVC pipe	40,723.20
-	90/5009-1	M S wire & C W mesh	30,000.00
-	90/5102-1	Computers	30,570.06
-	90/5102-2	Computers	10,857.16
-	90/5030-1	PVC pipe	74,230.56
-	90/5031-1	16,400 bags cement	68,000.00
-	90/5152-1	M S rod	22,049.88
-	92/5173-1	Kits for maintenance of TARA Handpumps	1,000.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			407,411.33
HEADQUARTERS ADJUSTMENT			
89/9RC03	-		140,823.65
89/9911B	-		351,279.23
89/OK04-1	-		336,623.81
92/2148	-		(599.74)
			828,126.95
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			15,309,065.22
BALANCE:			(146,065.22)



UNICEF BANGLADESH

ANNEX 1

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

SWISS

E/ICEF/P/L.8818

PAGE 1

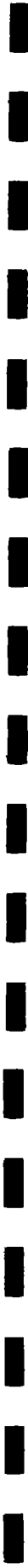
THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/91/0357-1	5,391,509.43
FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT(S)			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT YW208-01: COASTAL BELT RWSS</u>			
91/0302	-	Reimbursement of sinking cost for DTWs	465,000.00
92/0034	-	Assist in R&D Works in Coastal Belt	4,500.00
92/0035	-	Salary for Drivers	5,000.00
91/2035	-	Dummy NYHQ Adjustment	51,848.15
92/0034	-	Assist in Research & Development Works in Coastal Belt	3,928.08
92/0035	-	Salary for Drivers	6,073.37
92/0367	-	Reimbursement of Sinking Cost to the Government	355,800.00
92/0373	-	Reimbursement of Sinking Cost to the Government	424,600.00
-	91/5099-1	4,000 Handpump No.6	44,485.53
-	92/5010-1	Materials for RWS Project in Coastal Belt	9,387.90
-	92/5011-1	Provide materials for RWS Project in Coastal Belt	10,995.09
-	92/5009-1	Manufacturing H.P. for RWS Project in Coastal Belt	62,857.33
PROJECT TOTAL:			1,444,475.45
<u>PROJECT YW208-02: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS</u>			
91/0300	-	Reimbursement of Tara sinking cost for 1990-91	526,000.00
92/0041	-	Backlog CTF Training for Tara Pump	28,846.11
92/0068	-	Assist DPHE in qualitative installation of TARA Pump	18,826.08
92/0095	-	Laboratory & Field Testing of Mini Tara Handpump	8,720.65
92/0121	-	For Inspection of GOB procured materials	2,951.50
92/0036	-	Salary for R&D Officer	2,645.86
92/0369	-	Reimbursement of Sinking Cost to the Government	448,200.00
92/0410	-	To attend UNDP/World Bank International workshop	1,103.90
-	91/5114-1	17,500 Tube solvent cement	18,764.97
-	91/5114-2	52,500 bags portland cement	201,779.25
-	91/5116-1	7,500 TARA Handpump	814,791.00
-	91/5116-2	236 meter PVC Pipe	212.00
-	91/5152-1	Maintenance of Standard Tarapump	16,369.43
-	92/5012-1	Provide materials for RWS Project in LWT area	70,612.00
-	92/5013-1	Provide materials for RWS Project in LWT area	4,000.00
-	92/5014-1	Provide materials for production TARA pump in LWT area	10,674.85
-	92/5114-1	Materials for RWS Project in LWT area	23,000.00
-	92/5140-1	Acetone (chemical for cleaning of PVC pipes)	3,238.34
PROJECT TOTAL:			2,200,735.94



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT YW208-03: SHALLOW WATER TABLE RWSS			
-	91/5118-1	6,500 Handpump No.6	63,417.81
-	92/5016-1	Provide materials for RWS Project in SWT area	30,570.70
-	92/5015-1	Provide materials for RWS Project in SWT area	113,263.53
-	92/5017-1	Provide materials for RWS Project in SWT area	18,147.24
PROJECT TOTAL:			225,399.28
PROJECT YW208-04: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION RWS			
92/0300	-	CTF Training on maintenance of Different Handpump	2,784.15
92/0370	-	Reimbursement for training and Desanding	15,000.00
92/0417	-	Reimbursement of Sinking Cost to the Government	14,000.00
-	91/5119-1	7,000 Handpump No.6	49,296.91
-	92/5019-1	Materials for RWS MTCE, Rhabilitation & Upgrading Project	41,000.00
-	92/5094-1	Materials for RWS MTCE, Rhabilitation & Upgrading Project	15,833.62
-	92/5018-1	Materials for RWS MTCE, Rhabilitation & Upgrading Project	38,764.59
-	92/5020-1	Materials for RWS MTCE, Rhabilitation & Upgrading Project	14,944.79
-	92/5171-1	Maintenance Kits 'A' for TARA Deepset Tubewells	4,995.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			196,619.06
PROJECT YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION			
91/0250	-	Reimbursement to the Govt. expenditure for VS Project	296,864.99
92/0020	-	Salary and Common costs of Project Officer L-4	50,712.69
92/0037	-	Salary for Driver GS-2	3,743.43
92/0067	-	Social mobilization for Integrated Approach to RWS	98,252.51
92/0072	-	Advocacy for Sanitation for all	57,575.21
92/0112	-	Cost of Exp. Consultant to Review Sanitation Programme	11,198.09
92/0117	-	DPHE-UNICEF-Donors Workshop: 92-95 Proj.Proposal	1,383.48
92/0131	-	Social Mobilization activities of women (WISTAR)	631.17
92/0142	-	Feedback orientation, demonstration & evalun.on San.	3,800.51
92/0143	-	Feedback orientation, demonstration & evalun.on San.	3,505.71
92/0156	-	Mobilization of NGO's in Water Supply & Sanitation	3,000.00
92/0190	-	Divisional Conference on Sanitaion-Chittagong	5,948.36
92/0280	-	Needs Assessment Study on Sanitation Programme	5,708.45
92/0298	-	Research & Development Works	1,203.37
92/0350	-	Review of Trg Curricula & Needs Assessment of San.Prog.	2,960.60
92/0437	-	Needs assessment for Sanitation Soc.Mob.Programme	3,186.52
92/0438	-	National Sanitation Soc. Mob. Workshop for Imams	11,023.31
92/0439	-	Sanitation field trip of environmental journalists	620.21
-	90/5016-2	Amended to change from Local to Offshore etc.	275,307.97
-	90/5032-3	48,500 bags of portland cement	186,523.55
-	92/5033-1	Provide Tools to V.S. Centres	13,000.00
-	92/5036-1	Provide Tools to V.S. Centres	1,840.41
-	92/5065-1	Provide Tools to V.S. Centres	1,000.00
-	92/5068-1	Printing of Sanitation Logo, Stickers & Tin Plates	48,000.00
-	92/5079-1	Provide Tools for GOB & NGO Lat. Prod.centres	11,100.00
-	92/5085-1	WES programme monitoring, evaluation & management	9,736.82
-	92/5172-1	Printing materials for Village Sanitation	3,289.02
PROJECT TOTAL:			1,111,116.38

296,864.99
 50,712.69
 3,743.43
 98,252.51
 57,575.21
 11,198.09
 1,383.48
 631.17
 3,800.51
 3,505.71
 3,000.00
 5,948.36
 5,708.45
 1,203.37
 2,960.60
 3,186.52
 11,023.31
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 48,000.00
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 9,736.82
 3,289.02





UNICEF BANGLADESH

SWISS

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 31 AUGUST 1993

PAGE 1

E/ICEF/P/L.8818

THE GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/88/3850/1	3,000,000.00
			1,942,000.00
		(includes 6% administrative costs) TOTAL:	4,942,000.00
		Programmable amount:	4,662,263.00
FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT(S)			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT XW130/YW208-01: COASTAL BELT RWSS			
89/OG701	-	Coastal belt consultancy	1,181.19
89/OH591	-	Printing of forms	6,725.94
91/0319	-	RPA for sinking	27,000.00
-	89/1207-2	4,000 bags cement")	14,000.00
-	89/1213-2	1,440 nos. handpump No.6	20,207.25
-	89/1218-2	1,440 set wrenches	2,592.00
-	89/1222-2	242,000 m 1½" PVC pipe	206,212.50
-	89/1227-2	2,720 m PVC screens etc.	13,700.09
-	89/1299-2	12,000 bags cement	47,202.44
-	89/1307-2	4,000 C. I. handpump No.6	54,748.97
-	89/1311-2	1,017,144 m 1½" PVC pipe	926,871.19
-	89/1317-2	8,000 nos. PVC screen etc.	35,774.50
-	89/1326-2	1,400 set wrench	2,505.60
-	91/5100-1	15,000 solvent cement	15,443.79
PROJECT TOTAL:			1,374,165.46
PROJECT XW131/YW208-02: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS			
89/OG71	-	Work Inspectors' salaries	14,423.47
89/OG951	-	Consultancy of MAWTS	2,960.38
89/OH63	-	Consultancy of MAWTS	16,166.36
-	89/1272-1	30 Suzuki Motorcycles	25,401.46
-	89/1301-2	16,800 bags cement	85,517.24
-	89/1313-2	2", 1½", 1¼" PVC pipe	350,227.86
-	89/1330-2	5,600 TARA handpump	391,816.97
-	89/1331-2	80 Loose TARAs and Kit A and Kit B	55,211.37
-	89/1384-2	Cement	184,460.23
PROJECT TOTAL:			1,126,185.34



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT XW132/YW208-03: SHALLOW WATER TABLE RWSS			
89/OG43	-	Orientation meeting EE, SDE, SAE	2,912.22
89/OG60	-	Regional workshop	1,257.51
89/OH611	-	Printing of forms	13,744.15
-	89/1208-2	15,200 bags cement	59,789.76
-	89/1214-2	8,400 C. I. handpump No. 6	89,022.26
-	89/1219-2	8,400 set wrench	15,131.26
-	89/1223-2	236,000 m 1½" PVC pipe	203,580.00
-	89/1228-2	8,800 PVC screens etc.	45,902.25
-	89/1271-1	30 Motor Cycles	25,401.46
-	89/1303-2	14,000 bags cement	71,264.37
-	89/1308-2	7,000 C. I. handpump No. 6	76,095.98
-	89/1314-2	240,000 m 1½" PVC pipe	218,484.00
-	89/1319-2	7,000 PVC screens/adaptor/end cap	34,418.88
-	89/1324-2	8,000 tube solvent cement	4,469.27
-	89/1327-2	8,000 set wrench	14,342.40
PROJECT TOTAL:			875,815.77
PROJECT XW133/YW208-04: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION RWS			
89/OG961	-	Printing of forms	32,999.59
-	89/1209-2	12,000 bags cement	49,106.93
-	89/1215-2	3,360 C. I. handpump No. 6	37,696.14
-	89/1220-2	3,360 set wrench	6,048.00
-	89/1224-2	48,000 m 1½" PVC pipe	42,120.00
-	89/1229-2	7,400 PVC screen	38,140.19
-	89/1304-1	12,000 bags cement	61,083.74
-	89/1309-2	3,000 C. I. handpump No. 6	33,065.14
-	89/1315-2	68,000 m 1½" PVC pipe	57,691.20
-	89/1320-2	6,000 PVC screen etc.	28,633.69
-	89/1328-2	6,000 Wrench pips	10,886.40
PROJECT TOTAL:			397,471.02
PROJECT XW134/YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION			
89/OG691	-	Integrated Approach	27,715.32
-	89/1202-2	Chicken wire mesh and M.S. wire #10	257,128.41
-	89/1210-2	40,000 bags cement	178,000.00
-	89/1217-2	V S tools and plants	20,960.72
-	89/1280-2	40,000 bags cement	157,341.48
-	89/1305-2	16,000 bags cement	81,444.99
-	89/1332-2	Tools and plants	44,843.68
-	89/1367-1	225 Sets of Flip Chart	1,842.06
PROJECT TOTAL:			769,276.66
PROJECT XW135/YW208-06 URBAN SLUMS/FRINGES WSS			
-	89/1211-2	3,200 bags cement	11,200.00
-	89/1216-2	800 C. I. handpump No. 6	7,888.41
-	89/1225-2	24,000 1½" PVC pipe	22,606.21
-	89/1230-1	1,700 PVC screen	8,891.32
-	89/1306-2	4,000 bags cement	15,734.15

CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
-	89/1310-2	1,000 C. I. handpump No. 6	10,814.24
-	89/1316-2	32,000 m 1½" PVC pipe	17,963.00
-	89/1321-1	2,500 PVC screen	11,878.97
-	90/5048-1	Tools for latrine production centres	12,533.60
PROJECT TOTAL:			119,509.90
<u>HEADQUARTER ADJUSTMENT</u>			
91/8177	-	HQ adjustment	(161.62)
PROJECT TOTAL:			(161.62)
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			4,662,262.53
BALANCE:			0.47



UNICEF – BANGLADESH

ANNEX – 1
UNICEF – 1

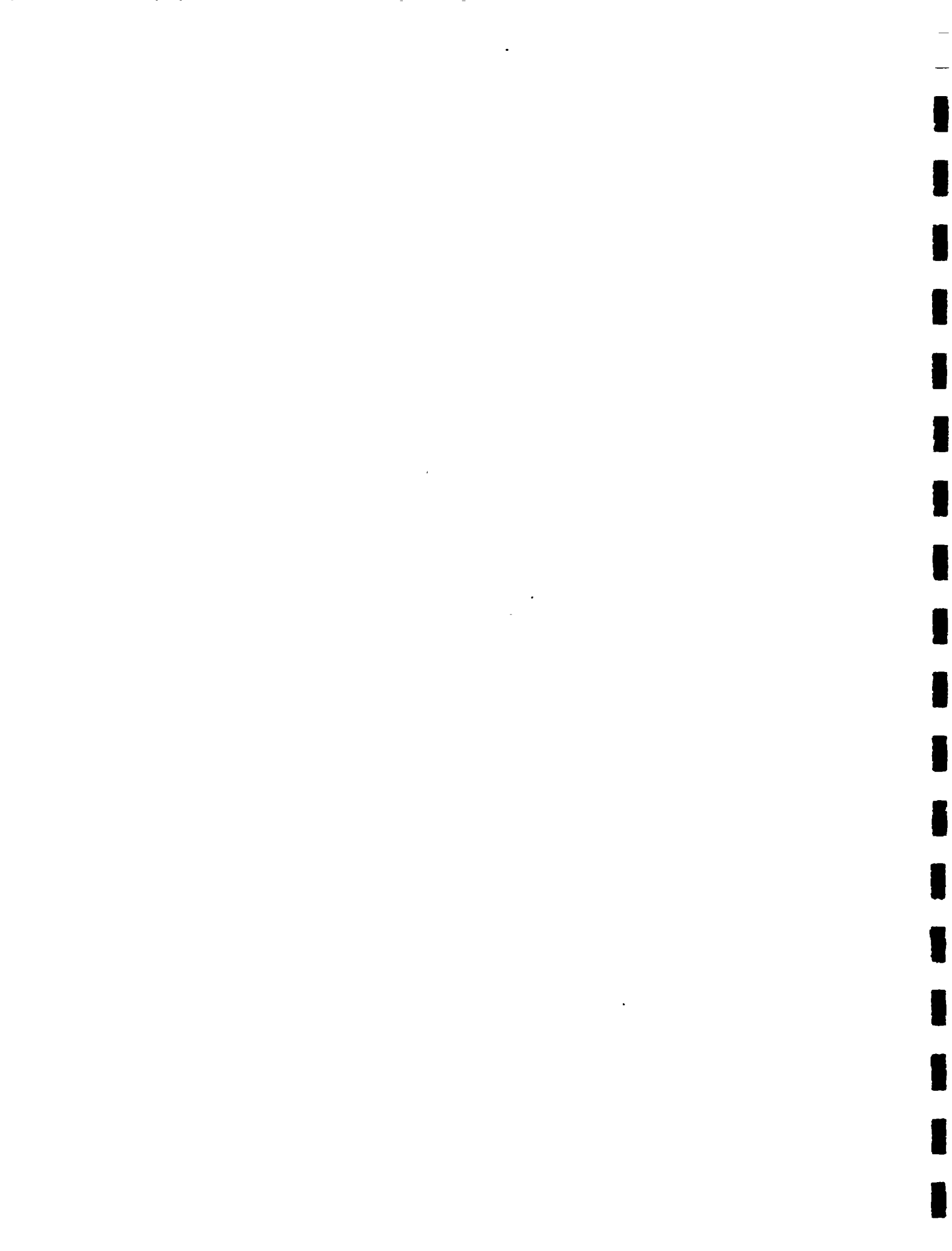
SDC

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

E/ICEP/P/L.9126

SWISS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (SDC) HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/92/0561/1	7,401,735.85
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT YW208-01: COASTAL BELT RWSS</u>			
93/0134	--	Training of Caretakers Families	4,400.00
93/0135	--	Refresher Training of SAEs & Tubewell Mechanics	15,000.00
93/0136	--	Seminars and orientation on Integrated Approach	7,600.00
--	93/5004-1	Construction Materials	53,204.00
--	93/5012-1	No.6 Handpump for Installation in coastal areas	86,003.00
--	93/5025-1	Transport for Coastal Belt Project	32,660.00
--	93/5038-1	Tools for programme monitoring	7,475.00
--	93/5040-1	Construction Materials	325,670.00
--	93/5045-1	Tools for programme monitoring	13,107.00
--	93/5049-1	Boats for programme monitoring	12,500.00
--	93/5066-1	Tools for programme monitoring	9,265.00
--	93/5079-1	PVC Well Screen	10,620.00
--	93/5084-1	Pig Iron for manufacturing of Handpumps	35,922.00
--	93/5092-1	Transport for programme monitoring	28,290.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			641,716.00
<u>PROJECT YW208-02: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS</u>			
93/0137	--	Research and Developmnet	25,000.00
93/0138	--	Training of Caretakers Families	16,600.00
93/0139	--	Refresher Training of SAEs & Tubewell Mechanics	14,400.00
93/0140	--	Seminars and orientation on Integrated Approach	9,760.00
93/0284	--	Modules for Caretakers Families	6,300.00
93/0287	--	Training of DPHE Personnel and Private Mistries	1,600.00
--	93/5005-1	Construction materials	140,407.00
--	93/5026-1	Transport for LWT project	32,660.00
--	93/5039-1	Boat Engine for programme monitoring	7,590.00
--	93/5041-1	Construction materials	319,170.00
--	93/5058-1	TARA Handpumps	410,400.00
--	93/5062-1	TARA Handpumps for installation in LWT areas	127,344.00
--	93/5063-1	TARA Handpumps for installation in LWT areas	54,121.00
--	93/5064-1	TARA Handpumps for installation in LWT areas	8,944.00
--	93/5065-1	TARA Handpump components	8,250.00
--	93/5073-1	Transport for programme monitoring	28,290.00
--	93/5077-1	Tools for programme monitoring	10,059.00
--	93/5080-1	PVC Well Screen	9,879.00



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
-	93/5077-1	Tools for programme monitoring	10,059.00
-	93/5080-1	PVC Well Screen	9,879.00
-	93/5099-1	Acetone for cleaning PVC pipe	5,204.00
-	93/5181-1	Printing of forms	2,886.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			1,238,864.00

PROJECT YW208-03: SHALLOW WATER TABLE

93/0141	-	Training of Caretakers Families	5,900.00
93/0143	-	Refresher's training of SAEs and Tubewell Mechanics	12,640.00
93/0144	-	Seminars/Orientation on IA of field workers	12,640.00
-	93/5006-1	Construction materials	83,950.00
-	93/5013-1	No.6 Handpumps and components	133,926.00
-	93/5042-1	Construction materials	79,920.00
-	93/5046-1	Tools for programme monitoring	20,410.00
-	93/5059-1	TARA Handpumps	6,840.00
-	93/5067-1	Tools for programme monitoring	14,428.00
-	93/5081-1	PVC Well Screen	5,380.00
-	93/5085-1	Pig Iron for manufacturing Handpumps	24,263.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			400,297.00

PROJECT YW208-04: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION

93/0145	-	Desanding of Shallow Tubewells	4,000.00
-	93/5007-1	Construction materials	109,135.00
-	93/5014-1	Materials for No.6 Handpumps	141,804.00
-	93/5028-1	Transport for MTCE/Rehabilitation programme	32,660.00
-	93/5043-1	Construction materials	116,678.00
-	93/5047-1	Tools for programme monitoring	36,421.00
-	93/5060-1	TARA Handpumps	11,400.00
-	93/5068-1	Tools for programme monitoring	25,744.00
-	93/5074-1	Transport for programme monitoring	56,580.00
-	93/5076-1	Tools for programme monitoring	44,640.00
-	93/5078-1	PVC Well Screen	5,280.00
-	93/5082-1	PVC Well Screen	18,576.00
-	93/5086-1	Pig Iron for manufacturing of Handpumps	57,979.00
-	93/5178-1	Water Treatment equipment	11,990.00
-	93/5184-1	Water Treatment equipment	30,822.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			703,709.00

PROJECT YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION

93/0201	-	Selection, collection and fanlization of articles	390.00
93/0309	-	Training of Masons	6,000.00
93/0374	-	Repairing charges for 5 projectors and 5 generators	2,251.00
-	93/5008-1	Construction materials	748,767.00
-	93/5034-1	Transport for Village Sanitation programme	32,660.00
-	93/5075-1	Transport for programme monitoring	28,290.00
-	93/5179-1	Tools for Government/NGO latrine production centres	8,240.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			826,598.00



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT YW208-06: URBAN SLUMS & FRINGES			
93/0156	-	Training of Masons and skilled labourers	2,300.00
93/0218	-	Training of Pourashava staff on TARA Handpumps	415.00
93/0283	-	Reimbursement of cost of construc. for 4 latrine prod. centres	35,160.00
-	93/5009-1	Construction materials	5,449.00
-	93/5015-1	Materials for manufacturing No.6 Handpumps	30,857.00
-	93/5044-1	Construction materials	22,448.00
-	93/5048-1	Tools for programme monitoring	6,387.00
-	93/5061-1	TARA Handpumps	10,260.00
-	93/5083-1	PVC Well Screen	3,249.00
-	93/5087-1	Pig Iron for manufacturing of Handpumps	5,358.00
-	93/5182-1	Printing and supply of forms	499.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			122,382.00
PROJECT YW208-07: PROGRAMME SUPPORT			
93/0131	-	Consultancy for sample survey	520.00
93/0132	-	Strengthening monitoring system	8,000.00
93/0223	-	Booklet on salient features	4,300.00
93/0243	-	DPHE Organizational Study	80,000.00
93/0285	-	Research and Development	1,114.00
93/0288	-	Assessment of status of water and sanitation in Urban Slums	4,950.00
93/0316	-	Preparation of rough visuals/layouts	1,425.00
93/0324	-	Preparation of cost analysis report	9,214.00
93/0333	-	Consultant for supporting Sanitation Unit	1,555.00
93/0379	-	Attending Collaborative Council Meeting at Rabat	4,500.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			115,578.00
PROJECT YW208-08: SOCIAL MOBILIZATION ON SANITATION			
93/0199	-	Need Assessment Study on sanitation programme	320.00
93/0200	-	Pretesting of national sanitation poster	4,200.00
93/0220	-	Reporting formats for latrine production	212.00
93/0258	-	Social mobilization activities	7,670.00
93/0259	-	Translation, artists' payment	11,230.00
93/0290	-	Supporting sanitation activities	30,000.00
93/0305	-	Workshop for Scouts	320.00
-	93/5208-1	Printing and supply of manuals and posters	18,760.00
-	93/5209-1	Printing of booklets on sanitation messages	1,000.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			73,712.00
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			4,122,856.00
BALANCE:			3,278,879.85



UNICEF - BANGLADESH

JCU/FUJI

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

PAGE 1

E/ICEF/P/L.2124

THE FUJI NETWORK THROUGH JAPAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/84/0550/1	100,000.00
			158,682.44
			108,000.00
			179,053.88
			297,213.70
			262,870.54
			300,751.88
TOTAL:			1,406,572.44
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT YW208-1: COASTAL BELT RWSS			
89/OC85	-	RPA deep tubewell sinking	244,761.72
89/OF53	-	Staff costs for Research & Development	6,096.08
-	89/0366-1	400 M/T of cement	1,917.01
-	89/0366-2	400 M/T of cement	1,917.01
-	89/1163-1	Water testing kit	4,042.78
PROJECT TOTAL:			258,734.60
PROJECT YW208-02: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS			
89/OA65	-	Inspection fees	1,433.62
89/OA80	-	Costs for 3 Works Monitors	3,471.93
89/OC16	-	Training of Storekeepers	820.10
89/OC22	-	Printing of DPHE forms	2,567.97
89/OC84	-	RPA deepset tubewell sinking	114,580.91
89/OF38	-	Training for TARA pump	11,524.56
89/OF52	-	Printing of forms	15,095.47
90/0376	-	Installation of Tube Well LWT area	269,701.05
90/0384	-	Installation of Tara Handpump	1,622.67
91/0010	-	Familiarization course on TARA HP	12,955.33
91/0070	-	R&D works for TARA	4,774.74
-	89/1002-1	900 PVC well screen	4,052.26
-	89/1007-1	1,500 rubber centralizer for TARA pumps	1,511.77
-	89/1146-A	Purchase of 500 Duplex Board	10,195.14
-	89/1245-A	5 nos. motorcycle Suzuki	4,520.73
-	89/1246-A	5 nos. motorcycle Suzuki	4,501.56
-	90/5025-1	5,000 PVC screen and plug	9,720.00
-	91/5013-1	Printing of 4,260 books	4,918.20
-	91/5064-1	Printing of books and forms	2,098.59
PROJECT TOTAL:			480,066.60



CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT YW208-03: SHALLOW WATER TABLE RWSS</u>			
89/OD05	-	RPA training of caretaker	12,096.08
89/OF40	-	Repair of DPHE trucks	19,866.16
-	89/1066-3	PVC pipe	104,305.07
-	89/1244-A	6 nos. motorcycle Suzuki	5,432.06
PROJECT TOTAL:			141,699.37
<u>PROJECT YW208-04: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION RWSS</u>			
91/0305	-	Training Cost (RPA)	8,200.00
-	92/5095-1	2350 C.I.Handpump	30,787.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			38,987.00
<u>PROJECT YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION</u>			
89/OD04	-	RPA Village Sanitation	24,493.97
89/OF371	-	Printing of DPHE forms	9,745.12
-	89/1098-1	Cement	178,731.90
-	89/1098-2	Cement	178,731.90
-	89/1098-3	Cement	41,751.77
-	89/1098-4	Cement	41,751.77
-	89/1243-A	4 nos. motorcycle Suzuki	3,672.38
PROJECT TOTAL:			478,878.81
TOTAL CALL FORWARD:			1,398,366.38
BALANCE:			8,206.06



UNICEF – BANGLADESH

ANNEX 1

JCU/FUJI

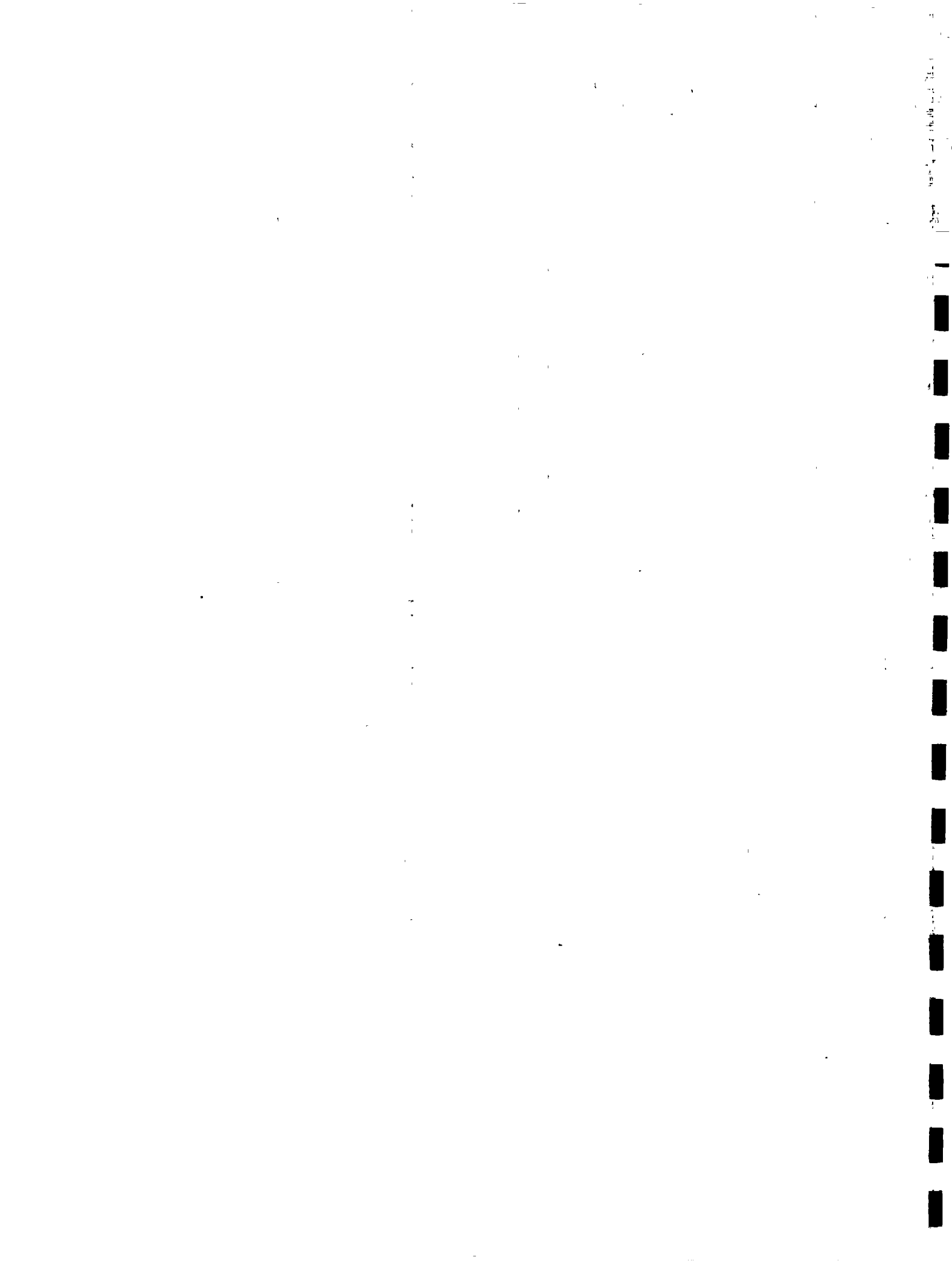
UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

PAGE 1

E/ICEF/P/L.9126

THE FUJI NETWORK THROUGH JAPAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/91/0346-1	757,248.51
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
PROJECT YW208-2: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS			
92/0380	-	Reimbursement of Sinking cost to the Government	68,400.00
93/0372	-	Inspection fees	5,000.00
-	91/5107-2	2,425 Tube Solvent Cement	2,600.00
-		7,275 Bags Portland Cement	27,997.76
-	91/5109-2	2,425 Nos. TARA Handpump	292,941.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			396,938.76
PROJECT YW208-5: VILLAGE SANITATION			
93/0056	-	Text and design on booklets	1,430.00
93/0057	-	Need Assessment for Sanitation	13,000.00
93/0058	-	Planning workshop on sanitation for project schools	500.00
93/0059	-	Training on sanplat technology	2,500.00
93/0070	-	Advertisement in newspapers for organizational study	800.00
93/0090	-	WES Administrative Cost	500.00
93/0099	-	Fees for Consultant on Imam Conference	650.00
93/0133	-	Campaing in diarrhoea prone areas	2,271.54
93/0231	-	Newspaper coverage on sanitation situation	1,500.00
93/0242	-	Sanitation promotion through educational institutions	5,000.00
93/0367	-	Sanitation survey in Chittagong Division	5,064.00
-	93/5094-1	Booklets/Posters for health education	5,292.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			38,507.54
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			435,446.30
BALANCE:			321,802.21



UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

JCU

E/ICEF/P/L.8818

JAPAN COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/91/0092-1	318,153.85
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT YW208-1: COASTAL BELT RWSS</u>			
92/0375	-	Reimbursement of Sinking Cost to Government	4,000.00
-	90/5026-2	8,200 PVC Screen	18,345.63
PROJECT TOTAL:			22,345.63
<u>PROJECT YW208-2: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS</u>			
92/0378	-	Reimbursement of Sinking Cost to Government	9,900.00
-	90/5025-2	10,000 PVC Screen	20,847.30
-	91/5067-1	Kits and Chemicals	18,396.66
PROJECT TOTAL:			49,143.96
<u>PROJECT YW208-4: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION RWSS</u>			
92/0198	-	Training of Caretakers Families	117,644.64
PROJECT TOTAL:			117,644.64
<u>PROJECT YW208-6: URBAN SLUMS & FRINGES</u>			
92/0381	-	Reimb. of latrine prod. centre const. cost to Government	2,400.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			2,400.00
<u>PROJECT YW208-8: SOCIAL MOBILIZATION FOR SANITATION</u>			
93/0232	-	Social Mobilization activities	10,000.00
93/0241	-	Reporting formats	700.00
-	93/5267-1	Logo Stickers	20,000.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			30,700.00
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			222,234.23
BALANCE:			95,919.62



UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

KUROYANAGI

E/ICEF/P/L.8818

PAGE 1

TETSUKO KUROYANAGI, JAPAN HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/91/0323-2	750,000.00
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT WY208-2: LOW WATER TABLE RWSS</u>			
92/0379	92/0379	Reimbursement of Sinking cost to the Government	89,200.00
-	91/5107-1	2,575 Tube Solvent Cement	2,300.00
		7,725 Bags Portland Cement	32,341.10
-	91/5109-1	2,575 Nos. TARA Handpump	239,973.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			363,814.10
<u>PROJECT YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION</u>			
90/5032-2	-	101,000 Bags Portland Cement	388,430.50
PROJECT TOTAL:			388,430.50
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			752,244.60
BALANCE:			(2,244.60)



UNICEF BANGLADESH

UNCDF

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993E/ECEF/P/L.2124

THE UN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/88/1540/1	2,501,000.00
TOTAL:			2,501,000.00
FOR THE FOLLOWING PROJECT(S)			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT XW131/YW208-02 FOR LOW WATER TABLE RWSS</u>			
OK031	-		74,834.16
91/0258	-	R&D works for Mini Tara Handpump	3,015.73
91/0301	-	Reimbursement of 555 Tarapump for 1990-91	54,458.67
92/0133	-	Tara CTF Training	3,287.75
92/0377	-	Reimbursement of Sinking cost to Government	33,200.00
-	89/1137-1	2", 1½", 1¼" PVC pipe, 2" cylinder	281,638.37
-	89/1139-1	2", 1½", 1¼" PVC pipe, 2" cylinder	175,792.26
-	89/1141-1	12,000 bags cement	48,000.00
-	89/1142-1	2,500 set TARA handpump	152,685.78
-	89/1143-1	4,000 set TARA handpump	278,404.00
-	89/1144-1	7,500 bags cement	30,000.00
-	89/1200-1	4,600 tubes solvent cement	2,649.46
-	89/1201-1	100 TARA pump and spares Kit A and Kit B	39,743.62
-	89/1212-1	14,000 bags cement	56,000.00
-	89/1226-1	125,000 m 1½" PVC pipe	106,397.22
-	89/1231-1	6,000 nos. PVC screen	28,483.00
-	89/1300-1	18,000 bags cement	91,625.62
-	89/1312-1	2", 1½", 1¼" PVC pipe	514,966.07
-	89/1318-1	20,000 nos. PVC screen	88,633.75
-	89/1323-1	20,000 tubes solvent cement	11,173.18
-	89/1329-1	6,000 set TARA handpump	397,872.38
-	91/5080-1	20,000 Tube Solvent Cement	21,300.00
-	91/5081-1	Printing of forms	4,727.00
-	91/5144-1	Fishing tools for Tara Pump	375.05
-	93/5217-1	PVC Pipe	19,994.00
PROJECT TOTAL:			2,519,257.07
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			2,519,257.07
BALANCE:			(18,257.07)



UNICEF - BANGLADESH

CUC/CIDA

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

PAGE 1

E/ICEF/P/L.2124

THE CANADIAN UNICEF COMMITTEE/CIDA HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/88/3760-1	466,954.92
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT YW208-05: VILLAGE SANITATION</u>			
91/0223	-	Inspection fees for PVC Casing Pipe	16,913.13
-	90/5153-1	5,000 M/T of Cement	448,388.24
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			465,301.37
BALANCE:			1,653.55

NOTE: The balance amount will be called forward before the end of December 1993



UNICEF - BANGLADESH

UKCU

UTILIZATION REPORT AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

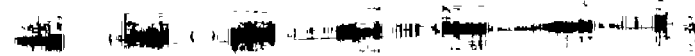
PAGE 1

E/ICEF/P/L.8818

UNITED KINGDOM COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF HAS PLEDGED

DONOR CODE		PBA NUMBER	VALUE IN US\$
		SC/90/0502-2	18,582.68
FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
CALL FORWARD NO.		DESCRIPTION	VALUE IN US\$
CCF	SCF		
<u>PROJECT YW208-01 COASTAL BELT RWSS</u>			
92/0374	-	Reimbursement of Sinking Cost to Government	11,400.00
-	90/5026-1	6,200 PVC Screen	12,517.62
TOTAL CALLED FORWARD:			23,917.62
BALANCE:			(5,334.94)





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

