



**BANGLADESH RURAL
ADVANCEMENT COMMITTEE**

**3, NEW CIRCULAR ROAD, MAGHBAZAR
DACCA-17 BANGLADESH**

SULLA PROJECT
PHASE III

S U L L A P R O J E C T
P H A S E I I I

INTRODUCTION

Having operated an integrated development programme in the Sulla project area over the last four years (see Sulla Project Phase II Report) BRAC is launching its final set of integrated development programmes in Phase III, beginning the 1st January, 1976. Over the past years BRAC has employed innovative methods and tested new strategies for development. A base has been created with integrated programmes covering the important aspects of Social and Economic life of the Community. It is to consolidate the gains of the past endeavours and to bring about self-generating growth tending to a more equitable social order that BRAC would like to address its Phase III programmes.

STRATEGY:

BRAC does not believe in the neo-classicist approach of a self-equilibrating system where a basic harmony of interest exist among the individual and groups who comprise the system. Our view is that the interests are in conflict and that this conflict can seldom be eliminated and therefore, correct choice of policy and strategy is very much a value judgement that depends upon which group one wishes to favour. As in the past BRAC will continue to work for the majority the landless, small farmers and fishermen who are poor, powerless and exploited.

BRAC believes that the reason for under-development lies not so much in the inadequate technology as in the inadequate institutions and poor public policy. The explanation for the latter in turn lies not in the ignorance of those who govern but in the powerlessness of most of those who are governed. BRAC strategy therefore, is to organise and develop appropriate village and local level institutions, in order to effectively involve the masses of rural population in mobilising the communities resources for their own development and to provide services to those whose needs are presently being ignored.

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

The Phase III of Sulla project will cover a period of three years beginning 1st January 1976 to 31st December, 1978. During this period a large section of the rural population will be involved in a process of concientization leading to subsequent development action. From these activities a number of village level organisations such as youth organisations, women's associations and cooperative societies are expected to emerge which will be linked to the Thana and project level institutions to be developed for providing supporting services.

Health Care services provided under a Group Health Insurance Scheme covering 12% of the population at the end of Phase II will be expanded to include at least 50% by the end of Phase III. Immunization and other preventive health services will be provided to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity.

Clinical and non-clinical family planning services will be provided and the present family planning acceptance rate of 11% will be increased to 25% of the couples within the reproductive age group by the end of Phase III. As a result the present population growth rate in the project area of 2.5% will be reduced to 1.8% per annum.

Programmes designed especially for the benefit of the disadvantaged and exploited groups - the landless, the women and the fishermen - will be implemented to advance equity and social justice.

Basic agricultural extension activity - providing information and teaching farmers the best practices through method demonstrations will continue. Additionally, seed multiplication for high yielding varieties of rice will be undertaken and storage facilities created.

Under an animal husbandry programme, cultivation of fodder crop will be intensified and paramedics will be trained to provide veterinary care to the cattle population. In order to promote poultry and duck rearing a regular immunisation programme will be undertaken to reduce mortality.

FIELD ORGANISATION

BRAC organisation structure in the Field is expected to remain the same in Phase III as at the end of Phase II. (see Chart).

Further development of the Health Programme and the introduction of veterinary services will warrant the services of an increased number of paramedics. 15 female paramedics will be recruited and trained to augment the present strength of 31 male paramedics. Activities in the women's sector will be revitalised by the introduction of female Field Motivators (F.M.). 10 University educated women will be recruited and trained to replace an equal number of male Field Motivators presently numbering 42.

Regular Staff training and refresher courses will be continued to upgrade skills and maintain motivation at a high level.

CAPACITY BUILDING
AND
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

No genuine development can be possible without the people actively participating on their own behalf. The recent history of South Asia is replete with examples of unsuccessful development efforts on behalf of the people. Most of these programmes were conceived and planned by central bureaucracies and international agencies and were implemented through local institutions and organizations controlled and manipulated by the rural elite. The participation of the masses did not materialize and the benefits accrued to those who controlled the programmes.

Participation by the rural masses implies enhanced capacity to perceive their needs, formulate their demands, organize to promote their legitimate interests, and play a major role in the management of their own affairs. BRAC believes that the prevailing social and economic conditions in rural Bangladesh discourages the masses from actively participating in development efforts on their own behalf. Unless the masses can be made critically aware of the reality of their situation, and can be voluntarily drawn into changing that situation, genuine development will continue to remain unrealized.

In order to raise the critical consciousness of the masses BRAC plans to conduct its conscientization programme through functional education and village workshops.

BRAC has already developed an innovative methodology and tested and revised materials for functional education which has proved to be an excellent vehicle of conscientization. Functional education classes will be organized for disadvantaged homogenous groups such as the landless, the women, the share croppers, fishermen etc., in order to organize them for action programmes to realize their creative potential. During Phase III, 150-200 courses will

women in this conscientization process.

A series of three workshops of three days duration will be organized and conducted in each of the larger villeges in the project area. In the first of the series of Workshops separate groups of men and women will be involved, through dialogue, in a critical analysis of socio-economic structures and major contradictions, community problems and formulation of action plans for social change.

BRAC staff and local youth group members will be trained to act as organizers and facilitators in the conscientization programmes. They will monitor the progress of the action programmes undertaken by the villagers and provide critical support. The second and third workshops held at an interval of six months will involve participants in the analysis and evaluation of their activities.

As a result of these activities, village level organizations such as youth organizations, women's associations and cooperative societies are expected to emerge. Each of these village level organizations will be supporting and complementing the others in their separate functions. The broader community development activities such as provisioning health care, nutrition, environmental sanitation, education, family planning services etc., will be the responsibility of the Village Development Committee composed of adequate representation from each of the organizations.

Thana level organizations of cooperative societies called Thana Central Cooperative Association (TCCA) have already been formed in both Sulla and Derai Thanas, and were actively functioning at the end of Phase II. Adequate representation of women and landless peasants cooperative societies will be promoted to safeguard their interests.

Thana level central associations of youths and women will be formed to coordinate the activities of member villege organizations and to provide a forum for information sharing and policy formulation.

Members of youth and womens organizations will be given training in skills as needed within and outside the project area. The members trained will serve as extension agents within their localities in addition to engaging themselves in productive activities.

The impact of the Sulla Project is critically dependent on the success of this programme. When awareness is heightened and human capacities are enhanced through training and education, when participation within an organizational framework can ensure an equitable share of benefits, development can be a self generating growth process. As BRAC withdraws from the project area at the end of Phase III, the Health Care Programme it is developing can only be fully sustained if the village organizations can mobilize community resources; its Training and Education Programme will be continued if the community organizations can provide adequate support; womens activities in furtherance of their economic and social emancipation will be sustained if their own organizational base can be created.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET

	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
<u>I. Functional Education</u>			
A. Education Materials 5,000 Learners x Tk.40		200,000	
B. Teachers Training 200 Teachers x Tk.100		<u>20,000</u>	
Total Functional Education			220,000
<u>II. Training</u>			
A. Human Development Training (Concentration, leadership, programme planning, commun- ications etc.)			
200 persons x Tk. 200		20,000	

Budget (continued)

<u>II. Training (continued)</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
B. Skill Training (women, youths, landless in agriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, duckery, poultry etc.)			
100 persons x Tk. 600		<u>60,000</u>	
Total Training			80,000
<u>III. Village workshops</u>			
100 Workshops x Tk.200 x 3 cycles			60,000
<u>IV. Staff Salaries</u>			
A. Field Motivator 15 x Tk.700 x 36	378,000		
B. Area Managers 3 x Tk.900 x 36	<u>97,200</u>		
Salaries		475,200	
C. Travelling and Transportation 20% of Salaries		<u>95,040</u>	
Total staff Salaries and Travelling			<u>570,240</u>
Total Capacity Building and Institutional Development			<u>930,240</u> =====

HEALTH CARE, PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND FAMILY PLANNINGSERVICES PROGRAMME

This programme, started in Phase II, has been receiving increasing attention of national and international health planners. However, BRAC considers this programme to be still experimental. Further development of this programme will be initiated and completed during Phase III.

At the end of Phase II only 13,000 people, out of 120,000 people in the project area, were covered by the BRAC Group Health Insurance Scheme. The salient features of the Scheme are:

- a. A group must consist of at least 75% of the population of the village with a minimum of 175 people to enter the scheme.
- b. Annual premium of 4 kg. of paddy per person must be paid in advance.
- c. The insured must accept and cooperate with BRAC's preventive health and sanitation programmes.
- d. BRAC provides weekly paramedical curative health services to the group including referral to doctors, when necessary, without further cost.

Development of curative health care services in Phase III under the Group Health Insurance is expected as set out below:

A new cadre of village based Shaystha Shebikas (female health workers) will be recruited in each of the insured villages and trained initially to provide care for the following diseases: Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Scabbies, Fever and Intestinal Worms. A disease pattern analysis within the project area indicates that these diseases account for 60% of all ailments presently being handled by the paramedics.

The Shaystha Shebikas training will be provided by the paramedics who will supervise and service her weekly.

The introduction of the village based Shaystha Shebika will ensure the services for the most common ailments within the village at all times rather than having to wait for the weekly paramedical call, or having to travel 3/4 miles to the paramedics clinic at a specific hour. The Shaystha Shebika is expected to be a much more effective communicator to the village women on health, nutrition, etc., than the male paramedics.

In order to improve health and nutrition education and to provide services in certain gynaecological problems, a group of 15 female paramedics will be recruited and trained. The training of the female paramedics will include midwifery, mother and child care and certain common women's diseases which are excluded from male paramedical training syllabus. The female paramedics will also be trained in IUD insertion and tubal ligation which is expected to further reduce BRAC's dependence on qualified doctors.

The Mothers Clubs started in a number of villages in Phase II will be organised in all the villages in the project area. Mother and child health programmes and health and nutrition education classes will be conducted fortnightly in the Mothers Club meetings. Education materials (posters, health workers guides etc.) are being developed by BRAC for use in the Mothers Club meetings. With the growth of women's organizations in the villages, this forum is expected to take on a greater importance in planning and implementing environmental sanitation and preventive health programmes.

The male paramedics having lost some of their functions to female paramedics and Shaystha Shebikas will be trained and inducted to multisectoral activities. It has been long standing demand that BRAC provide veterinary services to the project area

cattle and goat populations. It is also felt that a poultry and duck raising programme cannot succeed without planning an immunization programme. BRAC therefore, plans to additionally train the male paramedics in veterinary services to treat certain common diseases of cattle and goats and to provide immunization services for poultry and ducks.

The present health insurance premium of 4 kg. of paddy (value Tk.6.00) per person per year only covers 50% of the cost of medicine (3.3 consultations per person/year at an average cost Tk.3.50 per consultation). The premium was set in 1975 when the price of paddy was almost three times the present depressed price level. Although the price is not expected to be as high as that of 1974-1975, it is expected to rise to level commensurate with the cost of production, which will be about Tk.100.00 per maund. The value of 4 kg. is therefore, expected to rise to Tk.10.00 i.e., 80% of the cost of medicine.

BRAC feels that financing the entire cost of the health programme which includes cost of medicines, salaries and other expenses is not beyond the resources of the community. But because of the inequitable distribution pattern within the community, payment of a greatly increased premium to cover the entire costs will be beyond the resources of a large section who are poor. It has therefore, been decided to increase insurance premium gradually over the Phase III period to cover at least the cost of medicines. Salaries and expenses of village level health workers - the paramedics and Shaystha Shebikas will be required to be borne by the Village Development Committee who will receive grants from the Cooperative Society. The cost of administration and Doctors salaries will require funding from outside sources. Net income from productive resources developed by BRAC in the project area could contribute substantially towards this cost.

Certain infrastructure development for the administration

of a larger health insurance programme will have to be undertaken during Phase III. Paddy collected as insurance premium during harvesting period fetches a very low price if sold immediately. The paddy has to be stored for 4 - 5 months to command a higher price. A 5,000 maund storage godown of pucca construction will be built either in Derai or Markuli to provide safe storage and to increase the premium income.

Family Planning:

The family planning programme centres around the village based female workers called the Lady Family Planning Organizer (LFPO). She receives a one week's initial training and frequent refresher courses for developing her skill as a family planning worker. She is supervised and supported by the paramedic responsible for her village.

The LFPO's function consists of registration of all couples of child bearing age in her area of operation (100-150 couples); house to house motivation for enrolling family planning clients; seeking services of paramedic in case of complications and side effects; referral of clients wishing to have IUD, tubal ligation and vasectomy to one of the three BRAC clinics providing these services; collection and recording of data; organizing Mothers Club in her village and assisting the paramedics during Club days.

A total of 110 LFPOs have been trained, of which 87 were working in their home villages at the end of Phase II. BRAC proposes to increase the number of LFPO to 150 to cover the entire project area during Phase III. The present coverage of 11% of the couples within the reproductive age range will be increased to 30% during Phase III by offering tubal ligation and IUD insertion facilities in BRAC clinics, improving and expanding MCH and health education in the mothers clubs and by involving

the village women's organizations in population control activities. The present population growth rate of 2.5% in the project area will be reduced to 1.8% if the target for Phase III is achieved.

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

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BUDGET

<u>I. Training and Refresher Courses</u>	<u>T a k a</u>	<u>T a k a</u>	<u>T a k a</u>
A. Female Paramedics 15 x Tk. 400 x 6		36,000	
B. Shaystha Shebika 200 x Tk. 150		30,000	
C. Lady Family Planning Organizer (LFPO) 75 x Tk. 120		<u>9,000</u>	
Total ... ..	...	...	75,000
 <u>II. Medicine for Curative Service</u> (Under Health Insurance)			
A. 1st Year 15,000 Clients @ Tk.12.00	180,000		
Less: Insurance Contribution 50%	<u>90,000</u>	90,000	
B. 2nd Year 30,000 Clients @ Tk.12.00	360,000		
Less: Insurance Contribution 70%	<u>252,000</u>	108,000	
C. 3rd Year 60,000 Clients @ Tk.12.00	720,000		
Less: Insurance Contribution 100%	<u>720,000</u>	---	
D. Base Stock Building to 34 Months Consumption		<u>180,000</u>	
Total ... ..	...	...	378,000
 <u>III. Storehouse (Insurance Paddy)</u>			
A. Land Development		20,000	
B. Building Construction		<u>120,000</u>	
Total ... ..	...	...	140,000
 <u>IV. Other Supplies</u>			
A. Contraceptives and Clinical Supplies		150,000	
B. Vaccines: T.T., B.C.G., D.P.T.		100,000	
C. Health Education Materials		<u>20,000</u>	
Total ... ..	...	...	270,000

Health and Family Planning Budget (continued)

<u>V. Salary and Expenses</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
A. 2 Medical Officers (M.B.B.S) 2 x Tk.2,000 x 36	144,000		
B. 2 Assistant Medical Officers (National) 2 x Tk.1,000 x 36	72,000		
C. 31 Male Paramedics 31 x Tk. 950 x 36	502,200		
D. 15 Female Paramedics 15 x Tk.400 x 24	<u>144,000</u>		
Total Salaries		862,200	
E. Travelling and Transportation 20% Salaries		172,440	
F. Shaystha Shebika 150 x Tk.35 x 20		105,000	
G. Lady Family Planning Organizers (LFPO) 150 x Tk.35 x 20		<u>157,500</u>	
Total Salaries and Expenses			<u>1,297,140</u>
Total Health and Family Planning Budget		Taka	<u>2,160,140</u> =====

FOR
DISADVANTAGED AND EXPLOITED GROUPS

The effect of most development programmes, despite contrary intentions, tend to benefit the well-to-do and influential rather than the poor and powerless. BRAC has been measuring, from the beginning of Phase I as to how far its programmes served the cause of equity, and has carefully avoided involvement in those activities whose effect would actually widen the gap between the rich and poor. BRAC plans to undertake in Phase III, programmes in support, and for the benefit of specific disadvantaged and exploited groups. Without these programmes the benefits of Sulla project would substantially bypass them. BRAC identifies these groups as the women, the landless peasants and the fishermen.

BRAC is aware that the development programmes for the poor and exploited can easily degenerate to relief programmes which foster a mentality of dependence. Only mature development workers can distinguish the elusive line that divides programmes for self-reliance from that of relief. BRAC feels that its field workers have acquired, over the years, the maturity and understanding required to undertake this programme.

The basic programme strategy will be to involve these groups in a conscientization process through functional education and group discussions.

Landless Peasants: Development programmes designed to increase the productivity of land or to introduce new agricultural technology for raising its output fail to benefit the landless peasants. 34.01% of the heads of households in the Sulla project area are landless peasants and they constitute approximately 8% of the population.

BRAC has already organized a number of landless groups into cooperatives and is working with them in planning their own development programmes. More of these groups will be organised into cooperative societies throughout the project area and involved in self-reliant development efforts.

Suitable programmes for the benefit of the landless outside agricultural sector is difficult to develop because of the remoteness of the project area and other resource constraints. Cultivation of fallow land being distributed by the Government to the landless cooperatives provides the best opportunity. Most of the fallow land needs to be levelled, and irrigation facilities created before they can be brought under cultivation. Furthermore, inputs and one season's labour has to be invested before a crop could be harvested. The investment required is considerable and mostly beyond the resources of the landless. As a result they have to borrow from the money-lenders at usurious rates which they find difficult to repay and are gradually forced to sell off or lose control of their land.

BRAC intends to support those landless cooperatives, which have been able to obtain possession of the land allocated to them, with grants for land development and loans for inputs and labour repayable over two to three years. In all Phases of activities BRAC workers will be involved in supporting and counselling these groups for the ultimate objective of attaining self-reliance.

BRAC will make suitable arrangements with a commercial bank to extend credits to these groups as required, against a fund deposited by BRAC as collateral with the Banks Dacca Head Office. Neither the Bank's local Manager nor the groups will be aware of the nature of BRAC's liability to the bank. This arrangement will also be kept confidential from BRAC field workers who will be recommending the loans.

Fishermen: Since fishing is a group activity requiring nets, boats and royalty payments, most fishermen in the project area are already organised into cooperative societies. These societies are financed and exploited by non-fishermen money-lenders who provide credits at usurious rates in addition to claiming a share of the catch. As a result the fishermen remain one of the poorest and most exploited communities in Sullia.

BRAC has supported these societies with boats and nylon twine for fishing nets in Phase II and feels that to date these programmes have had only peripheral impact. BRAC feels that unless the societies' dependence on the money-lenders can be completely removed, the fishermen will be unable to extricate themselves from this vicious cycle of exploitation.

An average fishermen's cooperative society of 150 members requires an estimated Tk.100,000 - 120,000 working capital to fish in water bodies leased for 1 - 2 year period. BRAC would like to advance loans to a number of fishermen's cooperatives for which similar financial arrangements as proposed in respect of landless peasants, will be made with a commercial bank.

In order to help the fishermen community to take control of the fish marketing operations which are presently in the hands of middlemen, a number of fishermen will be trained and supported to engage in marketing activities. A Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Society will be organised around these activities to ensure that the fishermen as a group will benefit from the marketing operation.

Women: The inferior social status of women in Bangladesh is due mainly to their complete economic dependence. Although a number of studies on rural women have found that the average woman works longer and harder than her male counterpart, she is relegated an inferior position mainly because her primary activities have no commercial value.

The recent interest in women among development groups have produced a large number of programmes for their benefit. Most of these programmes suffer from the planners stereotyped view of women. They are thought to be capable of performing only limited and peripheral functions in the world dominated by men. As a result the creative potential of women is never allowed to surface.

ERIC believes that if the women were relied on and supported as subject in their own development, significant change in their present condition could be affected. ERIC therefore, proposes to involve women in a process of developing their own programmes for their economic emancipation and self-realisation.

Cooperative women's groups will be involved in a series of group discussions in order to identify programmes and then plan all phases of the activities. They will be provided inputs in cash and kind, as required, to undertake programmes in agriculture, horticulture, duck raising, food processing and retail marketing and any other activities. These programmes will be organised on commercial lines and the effective control of all phases of work will be exercised by the women.

DISADVANTAGED AND EXPLOITED GROUPSBUDGET

<u>I. Landless Groups</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
(15 Groups 20 Members in each Group 20 acres land holding in each group)			
A. Land Levelling and Development Grant 300 Acres x Tk. 500		150,000	
B. Loan for Input and Subsistence			
	<u>Cost per Acre</u>		
1. Tilling	Tk. 150		
2. Fertilizer	180		
3. Water	160		
4. Seeds	40		
5. Other Input	20		
Total Cost per Acre	<u>550</u>		
6. Subsistence	<u>300</u>		
Total Cost per acre Tk. 850			
300 Acres x Tk. 850	255,000		
Recovery During Plan Period @ 80%	<u>204,000</u>		
Outstanding Loans	...	<u>51,000</u>	
Total Landless Groups	...	...	201,000
 <u>II. Fishermen Cooperatives</u>			
(3 Cooperatives 150 Members per Cooperative)			
A. Loans			
3 Cooperatives x Tk. 100,000		300,000	
Recovery during Phase III @ 80%		<u>240,000</u>	
Outstanding Loans			60,000
 <u>III. Women's Groups</u>			
(50 Groups 10 Women per Group)			
Grants 50 Groups x Tk. 2,000			100,000

Disadvantaged and Exploited Groups - Budget (continued)

	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
IV. <u>Supervision</u>			
A. Field Motivators 15 x Tk. 700 x 36	378,000		
B. Area Managers 3 x Tk.900 x 36	<u>97,200</u>		
Total Salaries		475,200	
C. Transportation and Travelling 20% of Salaries		<u>95,040</u>	
Total Supervision			<u>570,240</u> .
Total Disadvantaged and Exploited Groups			<u>931,240</u> =====

A G R I C U L T U R E

Substantial work has been carried out during Phase II in the improvement of agricultural productivity in the project area, including the introduction of nutritionally advantageous crops not previously grown (see Phase II Report). Basic agricultural extension activities - providing information and teaching farmers the best practices through method demonstrations will continue in Phase III. Additionally, BRAC plans to undertake a seed multiplication and an Animal Husbandry programme in Phase III.

Rice Seed Multiplication: The quality of seed is an important factor in determining the quantum of crop yield. The Government seed farms presently produce only a fraction of Bangladesh's requirements. As a result farmers use rice no better than those used for consumption as seed. To avoid this situation, and to improve crop yields BRAC has been able to buy substantial quantities of quality seed rice from Government farms throughout Bangladesh and transport them to Sulla for distribution to interested farmers during the Phase II. The procurement of good quality seeds is beyond the ability of most farmers without BRAC assistance. It would, therefore, be an extremely worthwhile venture to attempt a seed multiplication and storage programme within the project area.

This programme will be carried out by training and supporting a number of enthusiastic model farmers to undertake seed multiplication. Best quality first generation seeds will be procured and supplied to these farmers. A price guarantee will be provided to these farmers and their fields supervised by a qualified agronomist to ensure disease and pest control.

Proper storage of seeds poses a problem in Bangladesh with its extremely humid climatic condition. Ferro Cement storage bins or Pusa Bins will be constructed in a number of locations within the project area to store and protect seed from loss and deterioration.

Animal Husbandry:

Cattle constitute the most important livestock in the Sulla project area. Agriculture is almost totally dependant on cattle for draught power. Problems faced by the farmers with regard to their cattle in Sulla are two-fold: (a) the problems of feed, and (b) paucity of veterinary care.

(a) Feed:

For six months during the monsoon period when the grazing fields remain flooded, the cattle population is confined in the cow pen. Water Hyacinth is the major feed during these months together with a limited amount of rice straw. Few farmers can afford to provide oil cakes, pulses etc. as nutritional feed supplements. The situation improves during the dry winter months when the cattle are allowed in the fields to graze. But the grazing acreage available is also shrinking every year as more fallow land is brought under cultivation.

Cultivation of Guinea Grass, Alfa Alfa and other varieties of fodder crops were introduced in the project area in Phase II. BRAC plans to make a renewed effort in motivating farmers and supporting fodder crop production to alleviate the problems created by the declining grazing land acreage.

In order to improve the quality of feed during the monsoon season BRAC plans to introduce silage as supplementary feed. Extension work in the method and techniques of silage production will be carried out with interested farmers.

(b) Veterinary Care:

BRAC proposes to train the paramedics to undertake veterinary care in addition to their activities in health care and preventive medicine. Diagnosis and treatment of the most common diseases of cattle, poultry ducks etc. will be taught, and each paramedic will be given responsibility of the veterinary care of livestock in his five village unit. In addition to conducting a basic curative programme for the livestock, he will be responsible for regular vaccination of ducks and poultry.

AGRICULTURE

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BUDGET

<u>I.</u>	<u>Rice Seed Multiplication</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
	A. Farmers Training 20 x Tk.500		10,000	
	B. Seed Purchase at Guaranteed Price Recovery 100%	150,000 <u>150,000</u>		
	C. Ferro Cement or Pusa Bins		<u>90,000</u>	
	Total Rice Seed Multiplication			100,000
<u>II.</u>	<u>Veterinary Services</u>			
	A. Vaccines and Medicines Recovery @50%	200,000 <u>100,000</u>		
	Cost of Vaccines and Medicines		100,000	
	B. Equipment		<u>30,000</u>	
	Total Veterinary Service			130,000
<u>III.</u>	<u>Staff Salaries</u>			
	A. Agronomist 1 x Tk.900 x 24	21,600		
	B. Field Motivator 10 x Tk.700 x 36	252,000		
	C. Area Managers 2 x Tk.900 x 36	<u>64,800</u>		
	Total Salaries		338,400	
	D. Travelling and Transportation 20% of Salaries		<u>67,800</u>	
	Total Staff Salaries and Transportation			<u>406,080</u>
	Total Agriculture Budget Tk.636,080

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FIELD ADMINISTRATIONBUDGET

	<u>Taka</u> <u>Per Month</u>	<u>Taka</u>	<u>Taka</u>
I. <u>Staff Salaries</u>			
A. Field Coordinator	2,000		
B. Accounts Assistants (Four)	2,600		
C. Stores and Procurement Assistant (Four)	1,500		
D. Courier	400		
E. Watchmen (Four)	<u>1,200</u>		
Total Salaries		7,700	
F. Travelling and Transportation 20% of Salaries		<u>1,540</u>	
Total Salaries and Travelling			9,240
II. <u>Recurring Expenses</u>			
A. Stationary and Postage		2,500	
B. General Expenses		1,500	
C. Speedboat Running		<u>2,000</u>	
Total Recurring Expenses			<u>6,000</u>
Total Monthly Cost			<u>15,240</u>
Cost during Phase III - Tk. 15,240 x 36 Months			548,640 =====

FIELD ESTABLISHMENTBUDGET

I. Cooks 12 cooks x Tk. 300		3,600	
II. Camp Maintenance 12 Camps x Tk. 150		1,800	
III. Camp Lighting 12 Camps x Tk. 120		<u>1,440</u>	
Total Monthly Cost			<u>6,840</u>
Cost During Phase III - Tk. 6,840 x 36 Months			246,240 =====

ORGANIZATIONAL REQUIREMENTSBUDGET

I. Johnson Speedboat Engine		16,000	
II. Furniture and Equipments		<u>34,000</u>	
Cost During Phase III			50,000 =====