

REPORT  
ON  
MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

JULY, 1984 TO JUNE, 1985  
AYESHA ABED  
BRAC  
66, Mohakhali C.A, Dhaka-12

BANGLADESH RURAL ADVANCEMENT COMMITTEE  
66, MOHAKHALI C/A.  
DHAKA-12

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MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

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Glossary of acronyms/terms

- AAF - Ayesha Abed Foundation
- CI - Corrugated Iron
- FEC - Functional Education Course
- FP - Family Planning
- Khas - Unused Government land and waters
- MIP - Manikganj Integrated Project
- UCC - Union Coordination Committee
- UZCC - Upazila Coordination Committee
- VO - Village Organisation
- VGf - Vulnerable Group Feeding

# MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

Annual Report  
1984-85

## 1. Introduction

The Manikganj Integrated Project (MIP) began operation in 1976, as BRAC's 2nd integrated project. It now covers its total target area of 182 villages. MIP's goal is to transfer skills and knowledge to the target groups to encourage self-reliance.

### 1.1 Group Formation

FEC is the foundation through which group solidarity and conscientisation take place. The course is participatory in methodology, and basic numeracy and literacy materials, designed by BRAC, are the vehicle for communicating ideas and analysis of village social and political reality. A volunteer with basic formal education is trained by MIP as local teacher (shebik/shebika). Completion of at least part of the course has been made a precondition for participation in other activities run by MIP.

BRAC's target population are those without access to the means of production - landless and marginal farmers, fishermen and artisans without implements and raw materials, labourers, destitute women. Functional education graduates from these social categories are organised into men's and women's groups in order to carry out activities that can benefit them. With 20-25 members, the group sets up a Group Savings Fund with members' weekly contributions, and individuals are selected for training as leaders, paramedics, etc. to organise social and economic activities for the group.

### 1.2 Group Activities

All MIP groups are engaged in organisational, income generating (economic), social development, and resource mobilisation activities, mostly on a collective basis.

#### 1.2.1 Institution Building: Village Organisations and Union Coordination

Since 1983, different groups have been joined together in the village to form Village Organisations (VOs), in order to both share ideas, and to increase class solidarity among the poorest. VOs meet monthly to discuss socio-economic issues (dowry, divorce, gambling, irrigation problems and participation in Food For Work Programmes), to organise, plan and evaluate economic activities and social action plans, and to take part in the local shalish (village judicial council).



An important recent development in village organisation has been the formation of men's and women's Union Coordination Committees (UCCs) as the logical step towards federation and unity among VOs at the Union level. UCCs hold monthly meetings to discuss issues which cannot be resolved by VOs - wage bargaining, political representation, protest action, pressure for local government services - with MIP staff present. Combined men's and women's UCC meetings are now beginning to take place, a promising sign of integration, solidarity and political awareness among groups traditionally segregated by sex.

### 1.2.2 Economic Activities

Using Group Savings or loans from MIP, groups undertake many kinds of agricultural activities mostly on Khas (government) land leased for the purpose by the groups. Among crops cultivated are sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco, onions, peanuts, wheat, mulberry, jute and vegetables.

MIP has been innovative in giving the landless control over an important factor in agricultural production - irrigation. Groups are assisted in acquiring low-lift pumps and deep and shallow tubewells, and they organise irrigation command areas and sell water to the farmers. BADG has made pumps available, and the Bangladesh Krishi Bank provides loans for the project, which so far comprises 22 irrigation schemes (of which 17 shallow tubewells).

Seri and ericulture has been undertaken in this area as a new activity for women, with assistance from the B'desh Sericulture Board, which buys silk cocoons from MIP and provides subsidies to mulberry growers. Women group members rear cocoons at home and spin the silk into hanks which are sold to the weaving groups, who sell the cloth for block printing and tailoring to the women of the Ayesha Abed Foundation in Manikganj. The AAF operates a women's training centre to teach the techniques of rearing, spinning and weaving, so that women can work in their villages. 8 village handicraft sub-centres operate under the 5 MIP camps (3 at Betila, 2 at Balirtek and 1 each at Gorpara, Krishnapur and Manikganj). After training in blockprinting, weaving and embroidery at AAF, about 215 women now produce handicrafts at the subcentres, which are then delivered to AAF for marketing.

Poultry rearing has proved a reliable source of additional family income and MIP provides training (mostly to women) on breeding, feeding, housing and vaccination practices. Key rearers become extension agents in their villages, promoting HYV egg distribution and the setting up of mini poultry farms.

Fishculture is an activity encouraged to enrich the diet and make use of derelict ponds, drains and ditches. BRAC provides the necessary training and distribution of fish fry for cultivation.

### 1.2.3 Social Development

Training is provided to different group members on many subjects and at many levels. BRAC's Training and Resource Centre (TARC) designs and carries out these programmes, both in Human Development (organisational skills, leadership, participation, management etc.) and in Occupational Skills (irrigation, fisheries, agriculture, handicrafts etc.), either at its centre in Savar, or in the field.

Health and Family Planning is crucial in development, and health workers who emerge from the groups are given training on 10 common diseases in rural B'desh. This comprises prevention (sanitation, immunization), cure (inexpensive, preferably locally available drugs), and FP (to be integrated in the FEC course).

MIP operates a Mother and Child Nutrition and Welfare Centre at Betila where severely malnourished children are brought for treatment, while their mothers stay with them and are trained on health and nutrition, as well as learning skills such as poultry rearing and horticulture.

Midwife (dai) training is also an important component of MIP's health work, and includes principles of hygiene, pre-natal and post-natal care. 'Dai Kits' are distributed, and refresher courses held from time to time.

### 1.2.4 Resource Mobilisation

BRAC in general, and MIP in particular, encourage the village groups to avail themselves of government resources to which they are entitled, but normally have no access. These include productive resources such as khas land and ponds for collective cultivation and pisciculture, and services such as human and animal vaccination supplies, drinking water tubewells, agricultural inputs etc. MIP helps to bridge the communication gap between village groups and government officials responsible for these resources and services, and mutually beneficial results have often ensued.

## 1.3 Field Organisation and Personnel

MIP operates from a number of field 'camps'. Manikganj camp is the main office, and sub-offices have been set up at Betila, Krishnapur, Balirtek and Gorpara (see map). Coordination is maintained through regular staff meetings.



## 2. Institution Building

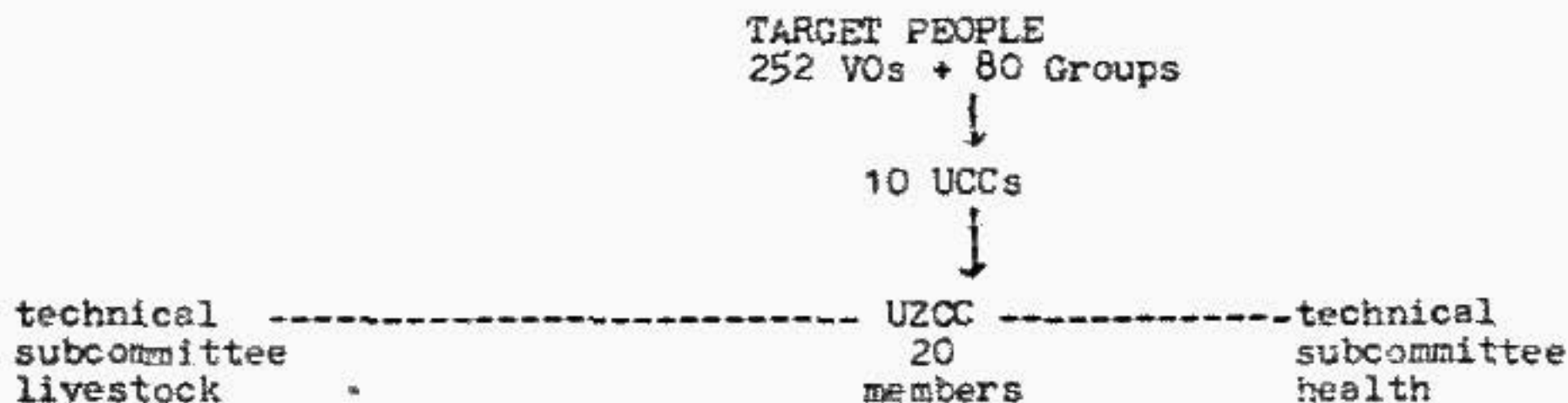
During the reporting year, July 84 to June 85, functional education courses continued with a lower drop-out rate than usual; an average of 19 out of 25 finished the course, whereas only 15 out of 25 finished last year (see Table-1).

The federation of groups into village organisations (VOs) continued at a higher level than last year (see Table-2), leaving fewer non-federated groups. The main criterion for village organisation is that the group membership be over 50% target people (see 1.1 above).

Human Development training continued, this year with a higher concentration on skill and management workshops; as the groups mature, the need for leadership and basic orientation courses is declining (see Table-3).

### 2.1 Upazilla Coordination Committee (UZCC)

An experiment to develop an Upazilla Coordination Committee (UZCC) is the most important institution building exercise this year. The diagram below illustrates how the UZCC links with the rest of the group organisation network.



Two delegates from each VO (one man and one woman) belong to their local Union Coordination Committee (UCC), which has 40-60 members from 20-30 villages of a union. There are 10 UCCs, and one man and one woman from each are selected by consensus to comprise the 20 member UZCC. The purpose of the UZCC is to further consolidate the organisation of the poor, allowing the most skilled and articulate members of groups to represent them in their demands for the government services they are entitled to, to monitor village projects and other work being undertaken by BRAC groups, and to serve as a communication conduit between the official administration and the village groups. It can also serve as a kind of court (shalish) to handle legal and other contentious matters that cannot be resolved by the UCCs. The 20 members of the UZCC have equal status but different functions such as accounting (rural credit etc.), communications, technical matters etc. and the convenor ('Ahbwayok) is appointed by consensus of the 20. In addition, 2 technical subcommittees of the UZCC are being formed, for health and for livestock.

The purpose of these is to facilitate access to technical assistance for the VOs, calling on outside expertise when necessary. Other technical committees are planned: for women's affairs, agriculture, and income/employment generation.

UCCs meet regularly between the first and tenth days of the Bengali month; the UZCC meets on the 20th of the Bengali month, to receive feedback from the UCC meetings, and take any necessary action.

### 3. Economic Activities

At the start of the reporting year, most activities were severely affected by the heavy flooding in the Manikganj area. Crops were lost, and many group activities came to a standstill for some time.

#### 3.1 Agriculture

Most agricultural schemes continued, but investment was down 50% on the previous year because of flood setbacks. More members are involved now, however, which is an encouraging sign of increasing employment (see Table-4). Women are now engaged in sugar cane cultivation as a normal activity; when they began to do this work in 1981, it was considered outrageous by some.

##### 3.1.1 Irrigation

During this period, 13 groups worked 15 shallow tubewells over an area of 163 acres, which is 5 groups and 4 STWs less than the previous year. The STWs are purchased by the group on credit, and are more important for generating employment (agricultural labour) than for cash profit. Only 2 lowlift pumps worked 54 acres this year (3 LLPs worked 48 acres last year). There is 'competition' from other wells and pumps in the same command area, which creates some conflict.

The two deep tubewells, sub-let in previous years from the 'Traditional Farmers' Group' (well-off landholders), who rent them from BADC, were not available in this period. It appears the TFG decided against it, being aware of the power accruing to the groups through control of this resource, which undermined their own. In view of government policy to privatise, or remove subsidies on irrigation, the purchase of 2 DTWs from BADC is now under negotiation. The American NGO CARE has opened an office in Manikganj and BRAC is negotiating with them to obtain technical support in irrigation management for the groups. Pump management and mechanical training was given to a number of group members this year (see Table-4a).



### 3.1.2 Pisciculture

BRAC decided to reduce the extensive size of its fishculture programme in this period, because groups were dropping out of the activity for lack of technical support. 121 people were trained (only 51 in the previous year); the number of mini-ponds worked was reduced to 93 (from 116), but a few more large ponds were worked (24, but 18 in previous year). Fish fry distribution increased from 14,000 to 23,330.

### 3.2 Animal Husbandry

This activity saw a number of innovations this year, mainly in the realm of training 'para-vets' called village veterinary workers (VWVs), who receive a basic 7 day course in disease prevention and basic cure techniques. The best VWVs go on to become rural veterinary surgeons (RVS) after a further set of three 15-day training courses, interspersed with three 15 day periods of practical work (see Table-5).

The VWVs and RVS, who are all MIP group members, as well as advising women's groups on small scale cow and goat-rearing, serve the whole MIP area, both BRAC and non-BRAC people, giving treatment and medicine (see Table-5a). They also organise and carry out cattle vaccination programmes (see Table-5b). For these services they obtain fees, plus some small profit from medicine sales, which constitute their income, which averages Tk.166 a month.

### 3.3 Women's Activities

Gradually, purdah is being eroded because of economic necessity, and women are becoming active in areas that would have been unthinkable 10 years ago. As well as home-based income generating activities like paddy husking, handicrafts, spice grinding, and livestock rearing, women are working in the fields, in teaching, in health, and as income earners, their status is going up.

During this period, training for women in off-farm skills continued (see Table-6). Training was given for the first time in the construction of a fuel efficient stove (chula), in which ideas about the importance of economising fuel, both for personal (economic) and for national (ecological) reasons could be conveyed. Bee-keeping training was also new, and experiments will be conducted with technical information and services from the Apiculture Institute in Dhaka.

#### 3.3.1 Income and Employment Generation

The programme continued with a wide variety of activities (see Table-7). Particular emphasis was laid on tailoring and weaving, in response to an increasing demand for cloth, saris and ready made garments from BRAC's Aarong shops.

### 3.3.2 Seri and Eri culture

Production of cocoons suffered a setback because of flooding and destruction of mulberry and castor trees and bushes on which the silkworms feed. New seeds were distributed, and recovery is in sight. More and more women have adopted spinning and rearing as a part or full time activity: 1425 women are now involved, a large increase on the previous year (673). Most of the increase is in ericulture, which is more popular and easier than sericulture, and the demand for eri silk is increasing very fast (see Table-8, 8a and 8b).

Silk production is also a family activity, involving many processes from tree and bush cultivation on roadsides or in family compounds, to worm rearing, cocoon production and processing, spinning, weaving, dying or printing, and finally, tailoring. MIP is maximising the potential of seri/ericulture for higher family income and employment generation, especially in view of the high demand for silk. Average income per month per family is Tk.150-200.

Special training was set up this year on spinning wheel mechanics - the answer to a constant problem in which the charka (wheels) would often break down and the women be idle, waiting for an MIP worker to come and repair it. From now on, spinners can have more independence in their work.

### 3.3.3 Poultry Programme

In this period there has been a more than threefold increase in the number of women involved in poultry rearing: now 6,716 women group members are rearing poultry, up from 1,921 last year. This is in conformity with MIP's objective that every woman should adopt this activity, and a large increase in interest and activity has been perceived outside MIP groups as well (see Table-9). Average income from this activity is about Tk.88 per month.

MIP's poultry worker now trains one 'advanced' worker in each village to give technical advice to women group members, and also to coordinate and carry out vaccination programmes, distribution of cocks, hens, chicks and HYV eggs (see Tables-9a, 9b, 9c and 9d).

One of the keys to the success of this programme is the vaccination campaign which has reached whole communities, and restored confidence in poultry rearing as a low-risk venture. 167 workers averaged Tk.27 income each in vaccination fees (Table-9a), which is very little, however. The poultry stock has been greatly improved by distribution of HYV, and more and more rearers are setting up mini-farms (22 hens + 3 cocks).



### 3.4 Group Funds and Credit

The 332 VOs and groups held a total of Tk.1,871,546 in June 1985 comprising the following:

	<u>Tk.</u>
a) group savings from subscriptions	395 669
b) group general fund from income/collection	30 929
c) profits from group economic activities	179 202
d) BRAC funds (credit outstanding)	<u>1 265 746</u>
Total:	1 871 546

This year, MIP has attempted to institute strict accounting and financial discipline among the groups. All funds are now kept in bank accounts, and four members have joint responsibility for keeping the books in order. Credit is given to men's groups mainly for irrigation projects, and to women's groups for cow-rearing and handicrafts. Disbursement in 1984-85 decreased from the previous year, but repayment was higher (see Table-4b) because of better organisation and financial discipline.

## 4. Social Development

Most social development activities in this period have been concerned with health care. Health education continued at the Betila Child Welfare and Nutrition Centre (see Table-10a). Sanitation work included the distribution of 28 tubewells from UNICEF for domestic purposes, and groups provided the labour for their installation. The Family Planning programme suffered through the shortage in government supplies, so that only ligation operations continued normally (see Table-10).

### 4.1 Health

The number of active health workers has increased from 148 in the previous year to 224 by June 1985, and training has been extended and consolidated for longer standing health workers (see Table-11).

25,698 consultations were given by the HWs (see Table-11a) and Tk.81,870 worth of medicine was sold (up from Tk.32,820 the previous year) at a small profit margin. BRAC supplies 22 types of preventive medicine to the programme.

A new development is the establishment of a Health Committee, which has set up a fund of Tk.14,000 from VOs to purchase medicines. Weekly meetings are held to discuss medicine supply and distribution, which is managed by the health cadres themselves.

Dai/midwife training continues (see Table-11b), and traditional practices and superstitions are slowly being replaced by safer modern methods.



#### 4.1 Immunization

Last year, MIP's immunization programme was confined to BRAC organised groups. This year, however, the goal was mass immunization in all 182 villages of MIP, including non-BRAC people, using government vaccines (see Table 11c). The programme began in April 85, and was carried out in the villages, according to schedules arranged by the health workers. Despite problems maintaining the cold chain, and the communication difficulties of the monsoon period, already 75% of the target have been immunized, namely under 2 year olds for DPT, 2-9 year olds for DT, and women of childbearing age for TT.

##### 4.1.2 TB coverage

TB control is a new area of work for MIP this year. MIP paramedics/health technicians attended a one month's training course in Dhaka at the National TB Control Board (NATAB). Back at MIP, they have begun an education campaign among the groups about early TB detections, testing and treatment (see Table 11d). A mini-laboratory has been set up at Betila Camp for testing sputum samples, and government supplies have been obtained for treating patients.

#### 4.2 Tree Planting

Despite its renowned fertility, even the soil of Bangladesh is suffering from over-pressure, especially erosion from fuel wood cutting. MIP is now encouraging tree plantation and providing education on deforestation to the groups. 6,903 plants for both fruit trees (guava, lemon, papaya etc.) and fuel wood trees (ipil ipil, bokayon, etc) have been distributed in the reporting year to 468 members in 115 VOs. Trees are planted on roadsides, in compounds, and around fish culture ponds.

#### 5. Local Resource Mobilisation

Table 12 lists the resources obtained for use by MIP groups. Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) public supplies were obtained for destitute women and the mothers and children of the Betila Nutrition Centre from the World Food Programme; such supplies are not normally available to indigenous NGOs. Obtaining supplies of vaccines is enabling MIP to have a significant effect on human and animal health in the area. Using idle resources like khas land, road sides, ponds and canals will also have a positive ecological effect in the long term.

#### 6. Group Solidarity and Social Action

Group solidarity is often sounded during incidents of conflict. The resolution of these conflicts is the test of the effectiveness of rural institution building and the ability of organised groups to become power

blocks recognised by the traditionally more powerful. The latter can no longer threaten and intimidate as they once could, and rural social justice is beginning to emerge.

### 6.1 Women's Solidarity wins out in Rajibpur

Anwara belonged to the Rajibpur Sromojiby Mohila Shokti (Women Workers' Committee), and like many of its members, earned income from rearing silkworms and spinning silk thread. She left the group when she married Abul, an agricultural labourer who also owned a small piece of land. When their first child was 2, Abul married again and went to live with his second wife's family in a village 5 miles away from Rajibpur. Anwara, thus neglected, rejoined the women's group and took up her previous work again.

At a UCC meeting some months later, the women were discussing their problems under dowry, divorce and polygamy, and decided to form an action committee to support each other in these matters. Then Anwara told of how her husband had left her and their child, and the women determined to try to help. One day, 50 women rallied together, walked to the village where Abul was living, and brought him back to Rajibpur with them. He apologised for what he had done, and begged Anwara's pardon. He brought his second wife to Rajibpur, and she, Anwara and Abul are now said to be living quite happily together.

\* (Although disagreeing on principle with polygamy, the compromise solution found for Anwara was considered better than no solution at all).

### 6.2 Combatting corruption in Hatipara

In January 1984, the VGF (Vulnerable Group Feeding) programme came to Hatipara, targetted at lactating mothers, who were to obtain cards from the Union Chairman\*, in order to claim a monthly ration of wheat for 6 months. After some time the women started complaining in group meetings about the Chairman's administration of this programme, as well as other matters for which he was responsible. The grievances were:-

- i) The Union Chairman charged Tk.8-10 for the (free) ration cards; alternatively, a date palm woven mat was demanded.
- ii) Each woman's monthly VGF ration of 33 seer of wheat was always 5 - 7 seer short.
- iii) The Chairman obliged each cardholder to give one day's free labour per month in earth digging work in the area.
- iv) Tubewells provided for general access had been installed for private use at the Chairman's relatives' and elites' houses.



- v) Relief materials (CI sheets etc.) provided for distribution to flood victims had been sold off by the Chairman, or else given as gifts to his relatives and retainers.

After discussion in BRAC groups about their rights, the women set up a special 12 member committee and prepared a letter to the Chairman demanding explanations and redress for their grievances. The Chairman at first refused to receive the letter, but it was finally forced on him by the 12. There was no response. Then the Chairman stopped the transportation of wheat to the village, which obliged the women to collect their own rations from the godown 4 miles away. He continued to claim the transport charge, however. 30 women then went to complain to the Chairman about this, but in vain.

The women then took all these problems to the men's groups, and a new committee of 8 (4 men and 4 women) was formed on 18 March 1985 to deal with them. The committee's first success was to obtain the Chairman's agreement to drop charges for ration cards. The committee calculated approximately how much this Union Chairman had embezzled in a year from the VGF programme alone:-

1) for ration cards	Tk. 16,320
2) for earth digging salaries claimed	4,900
3) for selling VGR wheat	<u>43,200</u>
	64,420

The committee of 8 then invited a few members of the local elite to come to the Chairman's house with them to discuss the matter. The Chairman made excuses about wheat losses from spillage in weighing out several times, and inaccurate scales. He confessed to collecting money for ration cards and earthdigging salaries, but said that the money from wheat sales was intended for the setting up of a home-based industry to benefit women.

The Union Chairman was advised by his elite peers to return the money from wheat sales, which was possible as it had been sold in bulk, but to forget the rest. Hearing this, the indignant committee of 8 called a special UCC meeting on 6 April to resolve the whole affair by demanding the Chairman repay the full amount. No concrete resolution was reached at this meeting, however.

Finally, on 6 August, an Upazilla Coordination Committee (UZCC) meeting (see 2.1 above) took place at the Ayesha Abed Foundation in Manikganj, with BRAC staff present. The two Hatipara members presented the whole story, and support was pledged from groups union-wide. An action group



was set up to bring the matter to a final conclusion, and an agreement reached that the Chairman should immediately repay money embezzled from wheat sales; repayment of the rest is still under negotiation, however.

Union Chairmen are normally locally established businessmen, teachers, farmers, etc., and receive a monthly honorarium of Tk.1000 and some expenses. Most government resources for local distribution pass through the Union Chairman's office. They are "elected" to office.

(This case is a testing ground for the new UZCC, which is hoped to have the ability to both arbitrate and resolve potential legal disputes, thus avoiding formal litigation with its lengthy and cumbersome procedures and high costs).

## 7. Summary and Conclusion

MIP's programme has made some significant progress in this period. In institution building, the Upazilla Coordination Committee is of interest in terms of its potential as a forum covering an extensive area, for communication from the grassroots upwards, and for linking UCCs and their common problems. It should thus be an action committee.

In women's activities, both sericulture and poultry rearing have made further steps in providing greater opportunities for female income and employment. It is likely that both will continue to grow.

In animal health, the impact of the para-vets is yet to be gauged, but it seems likely to be positive, if it is to follow the example of the poultry programme.

In human health, MIP is breaking new ground with mass vaccination campaigns and the TB programme. MIP has been the 'field laboratory' for many of BRAC's pilot or experimental schemes, and its pioneering vaccination programme has paved the way for an innovation in BRAC's Oral Rehydration Therapy Extension Programme (OTEP), which is shortly to institute TT immunization as part of its work.

Also of significance has been the local influence of MIP in reaching beyond its own target groups. The community as a whole benefits from vaccination campaigns; private individuals and families have begun to engage in sericulture, poultry and other activities, after MIP's example. In this sense MIP has the makings of an advisory service on many issues, and can see its activities being replicated spontaneously. Therefore, this year has been one in which systematisation of all operations has been important among the MIP staff, and the improvement of structures, feedback, organisational discipline and regularity has been paramount.

Finally, and most importantly, has been the informal feedback to MIP about the way in which the traditional elites have perceived the gradual accumulation of power by the organised poor. The latter can no longer be overlooked.

Table - 1

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION

(1) July 1983 - June 84

(2) July 1984 - June 85

	No. of Centres Opened			No. of Learners Enrolled			No. of Centres Completed			No. of Graduates			No. of Centres Dropped		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1)	26	34	60	221	679	900	25	32	57	201	689	830	1	2	3
2)	17	33	50	443	798	1,241	13	30	43	251	549	800	4	3	7



Table - 2

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
VILLAGE ORGANISATIONS/GROUPS

(1) 1983 - 84

(2) 1984 - 85

No. of Village Covered	No. of V.Os			V.O. Members			No. of non-federated Groups			Non-federated Group members		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1) 184	51	78	129	2,051	3,139	5,190	110	101	211	3,560	3,136	6,696
2) 182	96	156	252	3,844	6,918	10,762	55	25	80	2,255	769	3,024

Table - 3

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
 TRAINING (HUMAN DEVELOPMENT)

July'84 - June'86

Name of Course	Group/V.O.			Group Members			Sponsored by
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Basic Orientation	28	39	67	67	106	173	MIJ & TANG
Leadership	18	67	85	27	140	167	-do-
Management	38	58	96	68	123	191	-do-
Workshop	90	125	215	487	850	1,337	-do-
Total	174	189	463	649	1,219	1,868	-do-

Table - 4a

**MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
AGRICULTURAL SKILL TRAINING**

July '84 - June '85

Type of Training	N . of V.Os/Groups involved			No. of Members involved			Sponsored by
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Irrigation	7	-	7	9	-	9	BRAC - MIP
Pump-Management	11	-	11	13	-	13	BRAC - MIP
Pump - Mechanics	-	-	7	7	-	7	Mirpur Technical School
Paddy - Cultivation	6	-	7	11	2	13	BRAC - MIP
Horticulture (Tree Planting)	-	42	42	-	163	163	MIP - TARC
Pisciculture	10	2	36	12	58	70	MIP - TARC
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>275</b>	



Table - 4

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
AGRICULTURE SCHEME

July'84 - June'85

Schemes	No. of V.O/ Groups involved	No. of Members involved	Total land (in acre)	Total invest- ment in Taka
Sugarcane	8	171	15	65,145
Irrigation	13	524	217	199,064
HYV	7	25	9	10,800
LYV	45	636	59	98,185
Potato	48	654	34	186,379
Robi crop	8	25	6	9,400
Onion	3	46	3	8,600
Wheat	3	5	1	1,500
Mulberry	74	399	33,000 Trees	14,215
Jute	6	37	7	11,500
Vegetables	29	263	-	10,725
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>615,513</b>

Table - 4

B R A C

MANIKGONJ PROJECT

CREDIT POSITION

Balance		Disbursement		Repayment		Outstanding	
Period (As at)	Amount (Tk.)	Period	Amount (Tk.)	Period	Amount (Tk.)	Period (As at,	Amount (Tk.)
30th June 1963	1289453	1st July 1983 to 30th June 1984	279720	1st July 1983 to 30th June 1984	165740	30th June 1984	1383433
30th June 1984	1383433	1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985	184820	1st July 1984 to 30th June 1985	302507	30th June 1985	1263746

Table-5

**MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT**  
**Animal Husbandry: Veterinary Workers**  
**July 84 to June 85**

Camp	No. of V.V.W. Trained	No. of V.V.W. Active	No. of R.V.S. Trained	No. of R.V.S. Active	No. of Kits Distributed	No. of Villages Covered
Manikganj	20	20		9	6	54
Kapilnagar	1	11		3	3	30
Gorpara	11	13		5	5	30
Betila	1	12		5	5	35
Fairteck	2	15		5	5	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>71</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>86</b>

1. V.V.W. + Village Veterinary Workers  
 2. R.V.S. + Animal Veterinary Workers

Table-5a

**MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT**  
**Animal Husbandry: No. of Animals Treated and Medicine Sales**  
**July 84 to June 85**

Name of Camp	Covered Village	No. of R.V.S	No. of V.V.s	No. of Case Treated	Medicine Sale Tk.	Profit from Medicine	Visit Charges
Manikganj	54	9	2	1972	28,912/=	2,838/=	11,832/=
Krishnapur	30	3	1	1006	22,140/=	2,315/=	7,112/=
Gorpara	30	5	15	1021	23,400/=	2,340/=	11,469/=
Belita	35	5	15	1168	27,926/=	2,742/=	7,657/=
Balirtek	33	5	0	592	14,458/-	1,420/=	9,225/=
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5759</b>	<b>1,16,838/=</b>	<b>11,655/=</b>	<b>47,295/=</b>



Table-5b

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

Animal Husbandry: Cattle Vaccination Programme  
July 84 to June 85

Name of Camp	Dose/ Amp	Anthrax	B.C	H.S	G.T.	F.M.D	Vaccination Fees (Taka)
Manikganj	Dose Amp	1477 1	132 4	1475 42	201 7	240 7	5716.00
Betila	Dose mp	227 25	11 5	589 19	111 5	- -	4530.00
Gorpara	Dose mp	1301 1	123 5	980 29	101 3	40 1	2927.00
Balirtak	Dose mp	45	20 3	366 10	9 1	40 1	3348.00
Krishnapur	Dose Amp	26	6 1	852 23	- -	- -	2804.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>372</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>4262</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>19325.00</b>

MAHIGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECTOFF FARM SKILL TRAINING

July'84 - June'85

Type of training.	GROUP/V.Cs			GROUP MEMBERS			SPONSORED BY
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Block print	-	20	20	-	35	35	MSMS - AAP
Weaving	5	20	25	15	53	68	do
Tailoring	2	9	11	2	23	25	do
Embroidary (Needle)	-	33	33	-	104	104	do
Embroidary (Sri)	-	3	3	-	6	6	do
Ericulture	-	69	69	-	446	446	Do/BRAC
Silk Thread production.	-	2	2	-	2	2	Do/BRAC
Vegetable Dye	-	6	6	-	6	6	Do
Oven making	-	17	17	-	18	18	Do
Spinning wheel mechanics	-	22	22	-	22	22	Do
Bee keeping	-	12	12	-	13	13	Do
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>745</b>	

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

Women's Income & Employment Generation  
Programme  
(Cumulative figures up to June 1995)

Programmes	Total No. of villages covered.	Total V.O./Groups involved.	Total No. of members involved.	Remarks.
Animal Husbandary	36	37	94	For one year
Agriculture	25	25	650	
Bamboo & Cane	1	1	4	
Block-Printing	58	58	72	
Bidi-Making	4	4	93	
Chanachur-Making	1	1	9	
Ericulture	109	114	965	
Sericulture	91	91	460	
Embroidary (Needle)	41	43	169	
Embroidary (Eri)	4	6	6	
Horticulture	95	115	513	
Jute works	1	1	16	
Net making	3	3	75	
Pickle making	3	3	13	
Poultry	182	168	6716	
Paddy Husking	6	6	73	
Pisculture	37	38	402	
Spice grinding	1	1	18	
Pulse/Oil seed crushing	1	1	10	
Tailoring	27	23	60	
Weaving	59	45	249	
Oven making	17	17	17	
<u>Service delivery:</u>				
Health & F. Planning worker	182	148	218	
Poultry worker	182	167	167	
Birth Attendant	182	189	461	

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

ERICULTURE PROGRAMME

July'84 - June'85

Name of Camp	No. of Vill- age cover- ed	No. of V.O./ groups invol- ved	Total women invol- ved in spin- ning & rear- ing	Charka distri- buted to spin- ners	Rearer not invol- ved in spin- ning	Cocoons produced			Hanks produced	No. of family involved in Eri- programme	Total No. of benefi- ciaries
						In ser- vice centre	In vil- lages	Total			
Manikganj	32	32	375	275	3	75,568	45,258	120,826	55,736	278	1,946
Gorpara	19	19	139	129	4	14,925	33,552	48,477	27,332	133	931
Betila	18	18	120	109	4	68,810	72,692	141,502	32,054	113	791
Krishnapur	18	18	157	157	7	52,312	57,346	109,658	28,582	164	1,148
Balirtak	19	19	155	94	1	34,086	41,416	75,502	27,674	95	665
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>245,701</b>	<b>250,264</b>	<b>495,965</b>	<b>171,408</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>5,481</b>



Table - 8a

## MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

## ERICULTURE PROGRAMME

Eggs Produced, Charka Training

July'84 - June'85

Name of the Camp	Cycle	Quantity of egg produced in sub-centre (in total)	No. of worm shades made	No. of women trained in Charka mechanics	Total quantity of worm seeds planted (in pounds)
Manikganj	7	176	54	6	4 " 30 "
Zalirtak	6	91	31	2	1 " 15 "
Krishnapur	6	187	31	2	1 " 30 "
Betila	5	249	28	1	1 " 15 "
Gorpara	5	37	35	2	3 " 20 "
Total	30	740	180	22	1 " 15 "

Table - 8b

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

SERICULTURE PROGRAMME

July'84 - June'85

Name of Camps	Total Plots	Total Land	No. of Rearers	Cocoons produced	Silk thread production	Mulberry Tree	
						No. of plants distributed	No. of growers
Manikganj	45	45 Bigha	80			6,500	67
Gorpara	20	20 "	40	800	75	6,000	68
Betila	8	8 "	12	Kahon	lbs	6,000	113
Krishnapur	10	10 "	12			8,000	84
Balirtek	10	10 "	6			6,000	67
Total	93	93 Bigha	150	800 Kahon	75 lbs	32,500	399

Table - 9

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

POULTRY WORKERS, KEY REARERS' REARER

July '84 - June '85

Name of Camp	Total vill-ages covered	Poultry rearing progra-mes in villa-ges	Total Keyrea-rers trained	Total model rear-ers	Total poul-try work-ers by vill-age	Rear-ers inside groups	Rearers outside groups	Total	Total birds		Average income per Key rearer per month	Mini farmers
									HYV Birds	Cross breed birds		
Manikganj	54	48	539	30	48	1,586	2,536	4,122	3,165	6,905	95/-	111
Gorpara	30	30	250	11	30	960	1,205	2,165	1,321	5,227	99/-	30
Balirtal	33	23	230	12	26	909	1,487	2,396	987	4,329	85/-	38
Betila	35	33	350	13	33	932	1,180	2,112	1,102	4,123	82/-	34
Krishnapur	30	26	251	9	30	467	875	1,342	957	3,671	77/-	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>12,137</b>	<b>7,542</b>	<b>24,255</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>244</b>



Table - 9a

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
POULTRY VACCINATION PROGRAMME

July'84 - June'85

Name of Camp	Dose/Amp	BCRDV	RDV	Fowl pox	Fowl cholera	Vaccination Fees (in Taka)
Manikganj	Dose	23,545	41,414	13,827	6,723	12,816.00
	Amp	520	472	106	81	
Balirtak	Dose	11,327	33,128	7,321	-	9,528.00
	Amp	294	432	65	-	
Gorpara	Dose	31,082	41,032	11,070	9,773	12,878.00
	Amp.	612	475	88	107	
Betila	Dose	11,713	23,431	5,013	1,629	9,755.00
	Amp	288	306	63	18	
Krishnapur	Dose	11,705	27,123	13,129	1,578	9,013.00
	Amp	292	344	94	24	
Total	Dose	89,372	166,128	50,360	19,703	53,990.00
	Amp.	2,006	2,029	416	230	

Table - 9b

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

POULTRY: COCK, HEN & CHICK DISTRIBUTION

July'84 - June'85

Name of Camp	Villages	Cocks	Villages	Hens	Villages	Chicks	Villages	No. of poultry sheds
Manikganj	54	494	3	11	52	1,248	54	225
Go. para	1	37	-	-	25	465	18	100
Batila	33	174	-	-	33	324	291	126
Krishnapur	1	2	-	-	23	293	23	115
Balirtak	19	175	-	-	20	280	20	125
Total	108	882	3	11	153	2,610	144	691

Table - 9c

## MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

POULTRY: HYV EGG DISTRIBUTION

July '84 - June '85

Name of Camp	No. of Eggs received from Savar TARC	No. of Eggs distributed	No. of villages involved	No. of Receipts	No. of Eggs hatched
Manikganj	7,081	6,326	54	427	3,900
Balirtak	2,186	2,086	33	201	1,085
Betila	3,402	3,135	35	310	1,832
Gorpara	3,230	3,010	30	325	2,021
Krishnapur	4,932	3,932	30	376	2,033
Total	20,831	18,489	182	1,639	10,951



Table - 9d

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
POULTRY: HYV EGGS PRODUCED IN VILLAGES

July '84 - June '85

Name of Camp	No. of villages	Total HYV Egg producers	Total HYV Eggs produced	Total Rear-ers receiving services	Total Egg distribution for hatching	No. of Eggs hatched
Gorpara	13	65	15,038	845	8,500	6,725
Manikganj	46	182	43,630	1,394	23,680	16,938
Betila	24	84	15,120	825	9,230	6,450
Krishnapur	12	38	13,050	875	9,670	5,360
Balirtak	19	48	14,972	628	7,528	4,146
Total	114	417	101,860	4,557	58,608	39,619

Table - 10

## MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

FAMILY PLANNING REPORT

July'84 to June'85

Upto June 1984			New acceptors			Dropouts		Present position		
Pill	Condom/ Emko	Ligation	Pill	Condom/ Emko	Ligation	Pill	Condom/ Emko	Pill	Condom/ Emko	Ligation
458	88	1,161	-	-	262	291	11	207	77	1,423

Table - 10a

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE, BETILA

YEARLY PATIENT REPORT: 1st July '84 to 30th June '85

Patients from 30th June '84			Admission 1st July '84 to 30th June '85			Total patients			Discharges			Referred (a)			Deaths (b)			Total (a+b)			Patient position 30th June '85		
B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M	B	G	M
7	3	9	136	132	236	143	135	245	135	121	327	2	3	5	-	2	-	2	5	5	6	9	13

B = Boy

G = Girl

M = Mother



Table - 11

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

HEALTH WORKERS

Name of Camp	Total No. of villages	No. of Health Workers			No. of Health Worker Active		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manikganj	40	17	56	73	12	46	58
Gorpara	28	2	56	58	2	39	41
Krishnapur	22	5	36	41	4	23	27
Betila	31	4	58	62	1	47	48
Balirtak	26	9	48	57	6	44	50
Total	147	37	254	291	25	199	224

Table - 11a

**MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT**  
**TREATMENT REPORT**

July'84 - June'85

Sl. No.	Name of the Disease	No. of Patients						Total	No. of cases referred	Emergency calls
		Within Group			Out of Group					
		Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Ch. Id.			
1.	Diarrhoea	249	275	307	196	239	219	1,485	18	15
2.	Worms	703	713	1,329	653	754	871	5,023		
3.	Scabies	460	535	518	455	418	440	2,826	4	
4.	Anaemia	55	488	36	103	556	58	1,296	3	5
5.	Dysentery	365	405	286	311	466	251	2,084	6	
6.	Facillary Dysentery	264	290	172	211	291	209	1,437	5	8
7.	Fever	1,242	1,160	1,266	705	493	1,156	6,422	27	11
8.	Night Blindness	55	69	259	41	80	212	716	2	
9.	Pneumonia	91	102	281	60	95	236	865	16	5
10.	Eczema	82	152	59	116	96	76	581		
11.	Hookworm	12	31	10	15	26	17	111		
12.	Concivitities	86	246	156	106	161	120	715		
13.	Wound in mouth	156	207	164	118	158	207	1,010		
14.	Others	260	281	112	208	177	89	1,127		

Table - 11b

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

DAI/MIDWIFE ACTIVITIES

Name of Camp	No. of working villages	Number of health attendants (Dai) identified in covered villages	No. of birth attendants trained	No. of birth attendants active	Dai Kits distributed	No. of births Live Births	attendants still births
Manikganj	40	160	134	97	60	992	77
Gorpara	25	85	85	68	43	1,091	25
Krishnapur	30	48	47	38	6	374	9
Betila	35	123	123	95	49	505	7
Balirtak	33	89	89	89	49	791	40
TOTAL	163	505	478	387	207	3,753	158

Table - 11c

## MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT

HEALTH: HUMAN IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMME

July'84 - June'85

Name of Camp	No. of villages	DPT			WT		DT	
		1st shot	2nd shot	3rd shot	1st shot	2nd shot	1st shot	2nd shot
Manikganj	6	297	179	154	1,423	1,111	1,275	1,008
Gorpara	8	104	26	-	815	134	528	185
Krishnspur	9	145	52	-	332	275	571	215
Betila	6	134	-	-	628	-	725	-
Balirtak	6	196	65	-	936	423	844	403
TOTAL	35	876	322	154	4,634	1,943	3,943	1,811



Table - 11c

MANIKGANJ INTEGRATED PROJECT  
HEALTH: TB PROGRAMME

Upto June '85

Name of Camp	Total No. of sputum samples collected	No. of positive cases identified	No. of patient treated	No. of resistant patients	No. of patient dropouts	No. of TB patient who died
Manikganj	140	19	15	2	1	1
Gorpara	85	4	4	-	-	1
Krishnapur	34	2	2	-	-	-
Betila	52	14	14	4	2	2
Balirtak	101	9	8	2	1	-
Total	15	48	13	8	4	

Table - 12

## MANIKGAM INTEGRATED PROJECT

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

July'84 to June'85

Resources	Quantity/No.
1. Khas land	3 Acre
2. V.G.F* programme	Wheat 245.67 metric ton Vegetable oil 299 Kg.
3. Livestock vaccines	17,407 doses (cattle) 325,563 doses (poultry)
4. Human vaccines	13,683 doses
5. Tube well	28 Nos.
6. Road side plantation sites	24 miles
7. Pond/Canal for pisciculture	3 acres = 18 Bighas

\* V.G.F. = Village Government Fund.

B R A C

Project-V, Manikganj (Phase-III)  
Receipts and Payment Statement  
From April 1982 to June 1985.

Head of Accounts	From April '82 to June '85.
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**RECEIPTS:**

Surplus Fund Phase-II	4,00,076
Donation Received from Bread For the World	31,82,185
Donation Received from EZE	30,75,752
Interest on Co-operation Loan	<u>1,64,851</u>
	69,22,864

**PAYMENTS:**

1. <u>MEDICAL PROGRAMME</u>	
1.1.1. Salaries and Benefits	5,55,979
1.1.2. Travel and Transportation	88,531
1.1.3. Training of V.H.W. and Dais	3,23,386
1.1.4. Equipment for village health Workers	2,88,389
1.1.5. Child Welfare running cost	2 25 222
1.2. <u>FUNCTIONAL &amp; PRIMARY EDUCATION</u>	
1.2.1. Materials and Follow-up materials cost	62,280
1.2.2. Teacher's Training	33,612
1.3. <u>EMPLOYMENT GENERATION</u>	
1.3.1. Salaries of Technical Field workers	4 22 503
1.3.2. Training of groups	9,16,517
1.3.3. Inputs and working capital for gr.	4,75,517
1.3.4. Irrigation cash guarantee of Bank	62,321
2.1. <u>FIELD ORGANISATION &amp; COORDINATION</u>	
2.1.1. Salaries and Benefits	18,15,725
2.1.2. Travel and Transport	4,98,745
2.1.3. Office and General maintenance	12,36,619
2.1.4. Motorcycle, Bicycle, Furniture and other equipment	<u>1,52,144</u>
Total Expenditure	Tk. 71,60,691
Balance of Fund (unfavourable)	<u>(3,37,827)</u>
Total :	Tk. 68,22,864 *****