

### Box 10: Project Performance Report for the Bangladesh Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project

Bangladesh's urban governance and infrastructure improvement (sector) project aims to promote human development and good urban governance in secondary towns. More specifically, the project is assisting selected *pourashavas* (municipalities) to (i) enhance accountability in municipal management and strengthen their capabilities to provide municipal services; and (ii) develop and expand physical infrastructure and urban services to increase economic opportunities and reduce people's vulnerability to environmental degradation, poverty, and natural hazards. While the project is expected to benefit the entire urban community, some components focus on upgrading the conditions of the poorest and neediest groups in slum areas in particular. The project also promotes the active participation of women in municipal management and services as both agents and beneficiaries.

These considerations are reflected in part B of the project (urban governance improvement). DMF, which is the basis for PPMS, includes detailed targets and indicators for each key result area under part B, including (i) citizen awareness and participation, (ii) women's participation, and (iii) integration of the urban poor. These targets and indicators are being monitored through the project performance reports (see excerpts from February 2007 report below).

Design Summary	Targets and Indicators	Implementation Progress (as of 28 February 2007)
<b>Part B. Urban governance improvement</b> 1. Citizen awareness and participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formation of town-level committee (2003) and regular meetings thereafter (4/year),</li> <li>• preparation of participatory municipal development plan, and</li> <li>• publicity boards and information kits (2003).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• various committees established in all 22 <i>pourashavas</i>; and</li> <li>• mass communication cells are doing extensive public dissemination through various means, such as publicity boards, leaflets, newspaper notices, posters, public rallies in wards, electronic messages, and regular meetings of the committees. (Project performance report includes detailed information on each public dissemination strategy)</li> </ul>
2. Women's participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formation of a Gender and Environment Committee (2003),</li> <li>• development of TOR for female commissioners (2004),</li> <li>• implementation of activities related to the project GAP, and</li> <li>• introduction of GAP monitoring system (2005).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gender and environment subcommittees, chaired by FWCs, have been formed in all <i>pourashavas</i>. 140 meetings have been held wherein all aspects of environmental and gender issues were discussed;</li> <li>• TOR for female commissioners completed (2004);</li> <li>• 185 women have been recruited as FWCs;</li> <li>• 1,285 courtyard meetings have been organized by FWCs, assisted by community facilitators, to discuss issues regarding payment of household/other taxes, role of women in <i>pourashava</i> development committees and other committees, and awareness of health, hygiene, and sanitation; and</li> <li>• training programs have been organized on gender and development for <i>pourashava</i> staff/officers, FWCs, and community facilitators.</li> </ul>
3. Integration of the urban poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• development of PRAP (2004),</li> <li>• formation of Slum Improvement Committee (2004),</li> <li>• health and education program,</li> <li>• skills training, and</li> <li>• PRAP monitoring system (2005).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all <i>pourashavas</i> have finalized a PRAP for 15,900 families in phase 1 of project;</li> <li>• 51 NGO packages (each covering 300 families) have been contracted out and PRAP implementation is in progress, including community mobilization, microcredit, income generation, training, and delivery of health and education services;</li> <li>• NGOs have completed surveys of slum areas to identify beneficiaries;</li> <li>• formation of Slum Improvement Committee/Community Development Committee has been completed;</li> <li>• NGOs have started training and lending activities;</li> <li>• NGOs have appointed health workers for health program and schoolteachers for satellite schools in selected slum areas, establishment of satellite schools is in progress; and</li> <li>• PRAP monitoring system has been established.</li> </ul>

DMF = design and monitoring framework, FWC = female ward commissioners, GAP = gender action plan, NGO = nongovernment organization, PPMS = project performance management system, PRAP = Poverty Reduction Action Program, TOR = terms of reference.

Source: ADB.,2007. *Project Performance Report: BAN Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project*. Manila.