

CRGs – Summary of Eligible Expenditure Menu

Pillar	Purpose	Indicative activities/investments
Pillar 1: Health interventions	(a) Stopping COVID transmission; (b) ensuring health service delivery; and (c) protecting vulnerable households' access to preventive and essential health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of community hand wash, climate resilient public toilets, sanitization, cleaning, and masks in municipality operated markets, burial grounds and crematoriums, churches, pagodas, schools, and public offices • Community awareness programs on COVID protocols, vaccines, climate change and health outbreak risks • Improved access and provision of municipality operated health service facilities, support for vaccine distribution and community counselling including GBV services especially in low-income areas, slums and high-risk areas exposed to disease outbreak climate change impacts
Pillar 2: Protecting the poor and vulnerable	Provision of: (a) essential services, and (b) paid employment for the able-bodied poor and vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction, rehabilitation, and operations & maintenance of schemes to ensure essential public service delivery/ infrastructure/-facilities (e.g. roads & drainage, water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, drainage, public parks, cleaning, and streetlights), especially in low income areas, slums, and high-risk areas exposed to disease outbreaks and climate change impacts * • Labor-intensive public works** repair and construction/reconstruction schemes
Pillar 3: Ensuring sustainable economic re-development	Local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading/rehabilitating municipality owned wet/informal markets, including access infrastructure such as separate toilets for women, and child-care facilities* • Information Communication Technology ICT network and digital technology
Pillar 4: Strengthening institutions	Institutional, Pandemic, Disaster and Climate Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal revenue generation and collection improvements • Measures to improve emergency response services • Climate and flood proofing municipality operated health centers and schools including use of renewable energy (solar/ wind) to manage power disruptions
Technical and other support costs (up to a maximum of 5% of CRG allocation)	Use of consultants and other inputs for planning, design, costing and supervision of interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant services, incremental operating costs

*To the extent possible, any new infrastructure and facilities or any upgrading and rehabilitation under the project will consider inclusive development targeting low-income areas, and considering disaster and climate risks to develop safe spaces and facilities for women, children and disable population, and build resilience from flooding and climate impacts.

** To ensure that public works are pro poor and inclusive, the identification, registration and verification of beneficiaries will be coordinated with relevant national departments. Daily wages will be based on the prevailing local rates and rates used by nationally-managed public works schemes. A major focus will be on involvement of women workers in public works schemes.

Table XX: CRGs – Detailed Eligible Expenditure Menu and explanatory notes

Pillar and purpose	Eligible expenditures	Detailed description (and examples)
1: Saving lives <i>(a) Stopping COVID transmission;</i> <i>(b) ensuring health service delivery;</i> <i>(c) protecting vulnerable households' access to preventive and essential health services.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of community hand wash, climate resilient public toilets, sanitization, cleaning, and masks in municipality operated markets, burial grounds and crematoriums, schools, and public offices Community awareness programs on COVID protocols, vaccines, climate change and health outbreak risks Improved access and provision of municipality operated health service facilities, support for vaccine distribution and community counselling including GBV services especially in low-income areas, slums and high-risk areas exposed to disease outbreak climate change impacts 	<p>The expenditure under this pillar will focus on activities that will directly play a role in restricting COVID-19 transmission and ensuring access to essential health services. The expenditure items can include, but are not limited to the following list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute masks and sanitizers in ULGI operated markets and public spaces Provide disinfectants in, burial grounds and crematoriums, schools, markets and public offices Spray disinfectants on public roads and walk-ways Install hand washing booths, public toilets and disinfecting tunnels in different densely populated locations and public spaces, such as schools, markets and public offices, bus stations Awareness campaigns through leaflets, billboards, and loudspeakers Create isolation centers for COVID-19 patients <p>All public health-related sub-projects/actions/schemes must be discussed and agreed with local public health authorities.</p>
2: Protecting the poor and vulnerable <i>Provision of essential services & paid employment for poor and vulnerable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction, rehabilitation, and operations & maintenance of schemes to ensure essential public service delivery/ infrastructure/- facilities (e.g. water supply, sanitation, drainage, public parks, cleaning, and streetlights), especially in low income areas, slums, and high-risk areas exposed to disease outbreaks and climate change impacts 	<p>The expenditure under this pillar will entail activities related to:</p> <p>(1) <u>Construction, rehabilitation, and operations & maintenance of schemes</u></p> <p>ULGIs can use their CRGs to finance the construction, rehabilitation and operations/maintenance of infrastructure and services that are of direct benefit to local people and are within the mandate of the ULGI. Such schemes can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply Sanitation Roads & Drainage

Pillar and purpose	Eligible expenditures	Detailed description (and examples)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labor-intensive public works: repair and construction schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streets • Public parks • Solid waste management • Street lighting <p>ULGIs are strongly encouraged to focus on the implementation of these schemes in low income areas, slums, and high-risk areas exposed to disease outbreaks and climate change impacts.</p> <p>ULGIs are expected to ensure that any new construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure and facilities is undertaken in ways that are climate-resilient or climate-proofed and in ways that strengthen the resilience and durability of infrastructure and facilities.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any drains that are to be built or repaired should be designed to handle more frequent and higher levels of flooding; • any buildings that are constructed or repaired should be located in areas that are less likely to be flooded or built in ways that strengthen their ability to withstand flooding, monsoons and high winds. • climate resilient infrastructures/buildings should be made up of materials that have the ability to withstand the various types of changes caused by climate-impacts and disasters. One example of this could be the use of use of renewable energy (solar/ wind) to avoid power disruptions. <p>(2) <u>Use of labor-intensive approaches and methods in construction, rehabilitation and operations/-maintenance of schemes</u></p> <p>ULGIs are encouraged to use their CRGs to finance the construction, rehabilitation, operations & maintenance of the above-mentioned schemes through the use of <u>labor-intensive public works</u> (LIPW) methods. Labor-intensive public works are repair and construction activities that require a lot of labor and manpower to implement.</p> <p>Labor-intensive public works mean that schemes are selected and implemented which rely as much as possible on the use of labor-based inputs. Although the use of labor-based inputs is more or less common practice in Bangladesh, ULGIs are encouraged to maximize the extent to which</p>

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		<p>works are undertaken with labor rather than machines or equipment.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rather than using excavators or back-hoes to clean out or dig drains, the work can be done by hiring daily laborers. • Rather than using dumper trucks, building materials (such as sand or gravel) can be moved by head load by laborers <p>Where possible and on an <u>indicative</u> basis, contractors can be asked to use the following labor/machine ratios in undertaking municipal works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction/repair of buildings: 80/20 (80% labor, 20% machines/equipment) • Metaled/asphalt road construction: 50/50 • Concrete road construction: 80/20 • Road maintenance: 90/10 <p>LIPW means targeting the able-bodied poor, women, residents of low-income and informal settlements for employment in public works schemes, with the aim of providing such disadvantaged and vulnerable people with wages (in cash) to help them pay for basic needs (food, subsistence, rent, etc.). A major focus needs be on involvement of women workers and poor persons in these public works schemes.</p> <p>Some examples of labor-intensive public works (repair and construction activities that require a lot of labor and manpower to implement) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations & maintenance (repair/re-construction/upgradation) schemes of roads, public parks, canals, drainage, kitchen markets, walk-ways, etc. • New construction of infrastructure, public building and facilities, roads, public parks, canals, drainage, kitchen and regular markets, walk-way, etc. • Basic training to workers (including women and persons with disabilities) on environmental and occupational safeguards. <p>ULGIs are strongly encouraged to use LIPW approaches in low income areas, slums, and high-risk areas exposed to disease outbreaks and climate change impacts.</p>

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3: Ensuring sustainable economic re-development <i>Local economic development and recovery from COVID-19 impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading/rehabilitating municipality owned wet/informal markets, local industrial parks, special economic zones including access infrastructure such as separate toilets for women, and child-care facilities Information Communication Technology ICT network and digital technology 	<p>The expenditure under this pillar will focus on activities that help the local economy to recover and re-develop itself from the impacts of COVID-19. ULGIs can invest in some of the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of infrastructure that facilitates local economic activities and encourage consumers/vendors/suppliers/producers. Examples include shopping malls, kitchen markets, artisanal centers, car parking systems, public toilets and child care facilities in markets, food corners. Develop mobile apps/ICT platforms and remote connectivity which facilitate access to and the use of commercial, industrial and artisanal areas
4: Strengthening policies, institutions and investments <i>Institutional, Disease outbreak, Disaster/Climate Preparedness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal revenue generation and collection improvements Measures to improve emergency response services Climate and flood proofing municipality operated health centers and schools including use of renewable energy (solar/ wind) to manage power disruptions 	<p>The expenditure under this pillar will focus on activities that strengthen the ULGIs' disaster preparedness and the overall institution as a whole. Some examples of possible activities under this pillar have been listed below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT based own-source revenue management and training: To automate the OSR collection system for ULGIs Functional committees to deal with COVID-19 response and surveillance, and similar disease outbreaks/disasters Improved warning and response capacities for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real time surveillance of disease outbreaks, disasters Connecting with citizens during emergencies
Technical and other support costs (up to a maximum of 5% of CRG allocation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of consultants and other inputs for planning, design, costing and supervision of interventions 	<p>The ULGIs will be able to spend to a maximum of 5% of their CRGs for consultant services and other support costs. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a ULGI needs the services of consultants/experts to develop, design and prepare sub-projects, it will be allowed to hire and pay them using its CRG. If a ULGI needs a computer, printer, photocopiers, and/or scanners to handle financial management, reporting, or other activities, it will be allowed to procure such items out of its CRG. <p>However, the total amount of money spent (in any six-month period) on these kinds of technical and support items must not exceed more than 5% of the ULGI's six-monthly CRG allocation/tranche.</p>

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		<p>For example, if a ULGI has a six-monthly CRG allocation of BDT 500,000 worth of CRG, the ULGI will be able to spend up to BDT 25,000 on consultants/experts, ICT equipment, etc.</p> <p>TO BE DISCUSSED: CAN ULGIs SPEND MORE THAN 5% OF ONE 6-MONTHLY TRANCHE ON ICT EQUIPMENT – AS LONG AS THIS PROVES TO BE LESS THAN 5% IN ONE YEAR</p>