

ANNUAL REPORT

1999-2000



ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)

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Annual Report 1999-2000

Organizational Background

MANAGEMENT

General body governs ESDO. The general body elect a 7 members executive committee for a period of 5 years. The executive committee provides policy guide their and formulated operational strategy. The Executive Director along with his professional and make necessary follow up strategy and later policy decisions. The Executive Director important those decisions with his professional staff.

BACKGROUND

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) is a national NGO. The Organization was formed by a group of social activists in 1988. It is registered with the social service department NGO Affairs Bureau of Government of Bangladesh bearing the registration number D.S.S-Thakur/440/88 NGO bureau 694/93.

PHILOSOPHY

ESDO is an action oriented organization and is endeavoring to improve the socio-economic conditions of the disadvantaged people of the rural areas in Bangladesh and empower the women through generate employment opportunities.

OBJECTIVES:

- a. To ensure empowerment among the rural poor, through human resource development with special reference to women technical education and appropriate technology for development.
- b. To improve the social-economic status of the disadvantage women through access to credit, education, health and sanitation and skill development training.
- c. To ensure empowerment and self-reliance of women through creation group concept and mutual co-operation.

Operational Strategy

The broad strategy of ESDO includes:

- i. A non-formal balanced approach.
- ii. Establishing relationship with the target people.
- iii. Integration of its activities.
- iv. Flexibility and innovation.

Staff Position

ESDO recruits professional staff for smoothly running its program.

Total key staff of ESDO'S Male -388, Female -466 Total -854 ratio Male - 45.44%, Female -54.56%.

Beneficiaries:

- A. Who earn by selling manual labor.
- b. Who on maximum 01 acre of agriculture land or the total property, tangible and intangible equivalent to cost of 1 acre of agricultural land.
- c. Specially women.

Legal Status:

- a. Department of Social Service: DSS Thakur-440/88
- b. NGO Affairs Bureau: 694/98
- c. DFP-A-149/2000.

Membership Status:

- a. ADAB: 17.12.94
- b. FORUM: 10.04.95
- c. NAOW: 1.10.98

ACTIVITIES

The whole activities of ESDO in general could be categorized into:

- i. Empowering the poor for poverty alleviation.
- ii. Health and environmental development.
- iii. Employment and income generation.
- iv. Non-Formal Adult & Primary Education Program.

DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

ESDO is concerned how best it can organize an integrated approach to development that can sufficiently improve the conditions of target people.

ESDO underscores the need of a two-pronged approach towards realizing the long term goal of poverty alleviation. The first approach directly addresses the problem of lack of access to the resources for the vulnerable and the mistrust and disunity prevailing among them. This is done through organizing the disadvantaged into

groups, helping them to mobilize their own resources, to develop their institutions.

The second approach recognizes that while allowing the disadvantaged to bear most of the responsibility for their development will ensure some degree of sustainability of the development process, the level of development will nevertheless be limited unless adequate service delivery support is provided. Such support will also ensure that the benefits are diffused throughout the whole community allowing the development of greater trust and understanding between the disadvantaged and the less vulnerable and thus provide access to social and economic resources to all. These two approaches, the Sommiti program (institution building) and service delivery support, constitute the main development approach of ESDO.

ESDO has been working with sectoral development activities in its urban and rural projects. To achieve the rural objectives, the whole activities have been categorized into:

- i. Empowerment of the poor.
- ii. Employment and income generation.
- iii. Health and Environmental development.
- iv. Non-Formal Adult Education & Primary Education.

Besides normal activities, ESDO also responds to any crisis pertaining to natural disaster in its working areas.

Geographical Area Coverage (All areas where presently working)

Name of District	Name of Thana	No. of Union	No. of Village
Thrakurgaon	1. Thakurgaon Sadar	20	150
	2. Baliadangi	3	30
	3. Ranisankail	2	8
	4. Pirgonj	2	9
	5. Horipur	4	25
Panchagarh	6. Atwary	6	30
	7. Boda	1	6
	8. Debigonj	2	8
	9. Tetulia	5	10
Dinajpur	10. Birgonj	2	12
	11. Kaharol	2	13
Rangpur	12. Gangachara	3	26
	13. Taragonj	3	26
Kurigram	14. Ulipur	1	10
Bogra	15. Sariakandi	2	13
Rajshahi	16. Rajshahi City Corp.	2	16
Khulna	17. Khulna City Corp.	2	16
Dhaka	18. Dhaka City Corp.	2	16
Natore	19. Natore Paurashava	1	9
	20. Borigram	1	17
Jamalpur	21. Deowangonj	1	19
Panchagarh	21	67	469

ESDO'S Staff Status:

Sl. No	Name of the Program	Designation	Staff Position		
			Male	Female	Total
1.	Head Office:	Executive Director	1	-	1
		Director (Admin)	-	1	1
		Program Coordinator	1	-	1
		Finance Coordinator	1	-	1
		Credit Coordinator	1	-	2
		Regional Coordinator	2	-	2
		Coordinator(PLDP)	1	-	1
		Coordinator(Planning)	1	-	1
		Coordinator(Gender)	-	1	1
		Development & Communication Coordinator	1	-	1
		Office Secretary	1	-	1
		Computer Operator	2	-	2
		Internal Auditor	5	-	5
Supporting Staff	5	3	8		
2.	Income Generation Program (IGP)	Area Manager	8	-	8
		Assistant Manager	1	-	1
		Accountant	5	2	7
		Area Organizer	6	-	6
		Field Organizer	43	06	49
		Service Staff	5	4	9
3.	Participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP)	Area Manager	2	-	2
		Program Organizer(Tech.)	3	-	3
		Program Organizer(Credit)	3	-	3
		Accountant	3	-	3
		Program Assistant	22	02	24
		Driver	1	-	1
		Service Staff	3	-	3
4.	Non-Formal Adult Education Program	Coordinator(Education)	1	-	1
		Regional Manager	2	-	2
		Thana Coordinator	20	-	20
		Supervisor	51	-	51
		Teacher	532	533	1065
5.	Non -Formal Child Education Program	Associate Education Coordinator	1	-	1
		Supervisor	-	2	2
		Teacher	-	30	30
6.	EDO SHABGE Project	Unit Manager	-	1	1
		Field Trainer	4	-	4
7.	EDO GO-Interfish Project	Program Officer	2	-	2
		Field Organizer	3	3	6
8.	Pond Re-excavation Program	Assignment Officer	1	-	1
9.	Re-Generative Agriculture Program	Program Associate	1	-	1

10.	Hard to Rich for the Urban working Children (HRD)	Coordinator	1	-	1
		Supervisor	3	3	6
		Teacher	-	120	120
11.	Training Center	Training Officer(Incharge)	1	-	1
		Training Manger	1	-	1
		Service Staff	4	3	7
12.	Net-work against oppressed women(NAOW)	Coordinator	-	1	1
		Moderator	-	1	1
		Supervisor	-	3	3
13.	Gender Development Program	Supervisor	1	2	3
14.	Post Literacy and continuing education (PL&CE)	Resource person cum supervisor	1	-	1
		Supervisor	1	-	1
		Teacher	2	2	4
15.	Occupational Skill Development Training (OSDP)	Coordinator	1	-	1
		Supervisor	3	-	3
16.	Agriculture Technology Transport Project (ATTP)	Supervisor	1	-	1
17.	Solid waste management Project	Coordinator	1	-	1
		Supervisor	2	-	2
18.	Eco-Agriculture Farm	Farm Manager	1	-	1
		Supervisor	-	1	1
		Service Staff	3	-	3
19.	Housing Project	Manager	1	-	1
		Supervisor	1	-	1
20.	Agriculture service Innovation and reform Project(ASIRP)	Livestock Officer	1	-	1
		Supervisor	1	-	1
21.	Chamak Garments Enterprise	Sales Officer	1	-	1
		Sales Man	1	-	1
22.	Water & Sanitation Project	Supervisor	1	-	1
		Field Worker	2	-	2
23.	Social Forestry	Coordinator	1	-	1
		Supervisor	3	-	3
24.	School establishment at schoolless village	Coordinator	1	-	1
		Head Teacher	2	-	2
		Assistance Teacher	3	3	6
	Total		793	727	1520

NB: Female = 47.83%

Male = 52.17%

CURRENT PROJECTS AT A GLANCE:

Project Title	Duration	Major Components	Working Area (by Thana, District)
1. Income Generation Program (IGP)	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group formation • Savings realization • Social Awareness raising • Loan disbursement • Loan Realization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar • (19 U.P) • Pirgonj (Thakurgaon)- • Horipur (Thakurgaon) • Atowary (Panchagarh) • Debigonj (do) • Birgonj (Dinajpur)
2. Participatory Livestock Development Project.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Livestock • Loan disbursement and realization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baliadangi • Ranisankail • Pirgonj
3. Non-Formal Adult Education Program (NFAEP)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar • Baliadangi • Horipur • Taragonj (Rangpur) • Gangachara (Rangpur) • Boraigram (Nawgaon) • Ulipur (Kurigram) • Sundargonj (Gaibandha) • Sariakandi (Bogra) • Dhunat (Bogra) • Kazipur (Shirajgonj) • Shahjadpur (-do-) • Ullapara (-do-) • Birgonj (Dinajpur) • Kaharole (-do-) • Dewangonj (Jamalpur)

4. Non-Formal Primary Education Program (NFPE)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar
5. Labour Contracting Society-Female Earth Work Maintenance (LCS-FEM)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road maintenance • Women Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horipur(Thakurgaon) • Atowary(Panchagarh) • Gomostapur(Chapai Nawabgonj) • Niamatpur (Nawgaon)
6. Pond Re-Excavation Program	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Culture • Inter Fish • Women development • Poverty elevation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar • Baliadangi
7. Eco Agriculture Farm	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paddy cultivation • Beef Fettering • Nursery • Interfish • Chick Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar
8. Re-Generative Agriculture Program	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-Generative Agriculture • Vegetable Gardening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar
9. Gender Program	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group formation • Awareness raising • Legal Aid • Popular Theatre • Credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar
10. Solid Waste Management Program	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hygienic education • Road sweeping • Dustbin cleaning • Drain cleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natore Pourashava
11. Basic Education Program for Urban Child	On going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic education • Vocational Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajshahi City Corp. • Dhaka City Corp. • Khulna City Corp.
12. Net-work against oppressed Women(NAOW)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation • Organized group and workshop • Stage popular theater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon sadar

13. Post literacy and continuing education program (PL&CE)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey • Establishment of center • Training • Orientation • Monitoring & evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horipur
14. Occupational Skill Development Training Program (OSDP)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Skill Development Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tetulia, Panchagarh
15. Agriculture Technology Transfer Project(ATTP)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology Transfer on beef cattle fattening. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar
16. Housing Project	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide housing facilities among the rural people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon Sadar
17. Agriculture service Innovation and reform project (ASIRP)	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide innovation technology among the rural people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranisankail
18. Chamak Garments Enterprise	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration, Sale, Training and production garments product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon sadar
19. Water & Sanitation Project	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sanitation coverage. • Motivation on safe drinking water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon sadar
20. Social Forestry Project	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Plantation • Supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thakurgaon • Horipur • Pirgonj
21. Go interfish proejct	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Plantation • Supervision • Vegetable cultivation. • Rice cum Fishculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baliadangi • Pirgonj

22. SHABGE proejct	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Plantation • Supervision • Vegetable cultivation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pirgonj
23. Register primary school strengthen program	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Supervision • Motivation • Meeting • Workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baliadangi
24. School establishment at schoolless village	on going	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School building construction. • Staff recruitment. • Implement school program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadar Upazila

ESDO PROGRAM BRIEF

1. INCOME GENERATION PROGRAM (IGP) :

ESDO has learnt through experience that credit is an important tool in alleviating poverty. ESDO has clear credit policy. The policy gives emphasis on income and employment generation.

In this context ESDO has created a revolving loan fund to run a credit program for its Somitti members. The credit is provided to the groups and the group's responsibility remains with regard to profitable investment and regular repayment. The credit program has covered almost all Somiti by rotation.

With this support of Pally Karma Sahayak Foundation(PKSF) ESDO started its IGP Program from 31st October, 1991.

AREA COVERED ON IGP

Name	Numbers	Name of District & Thana
District	03	Thakurgaon, Panchagarh & Dinajpur.
Thana	07	Thakurgaon Sadar, Baliadangi, Pirgonj, Ranisankail, Atoary, Devigonj & Birgonj.
Union	29	
Village	147	

6. PARTICIPATORY LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PLDP):

ESDO implemented participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP) from 1998 and up to date. At northwest Thana's Baliadangi, Ranisankail & Pirgonj under Thakurgaon district. This project executed by department of livestock services (DLS) implemented by PKSF & ESDO. Technical assisted by Danish Rural Development Consultant (DARUDUC) and sponsored by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Danish International Assistant (DANIDA).

AREA COVERED BY PLDP:

District	Thana	No. of Union	No. of Village
Thakurgaon	Ranisankail	07	49
Thakurgaon	Baliadangi	07	36
Thakurgaon	Pirgonj	08	31
1	3	22	116

3. ESDO'S NON-FORMAL EDUCATION PROGRAM:

Background:

Bangladesh predominantly is a country of rural setting and about 80% of its population live in rural area. The country is still struggling to fulfill the basic needs of its population. Education being one of key human needs is recognized as essential by the government and the people. Since the state is not in a position to ensure primary education for all due to resource constraints, the literacy rate is still very low in the country. 80 percent of children in Bangladesh started school but less than 25.% of them complete fifth grade.

The overall literacy rate of the population (7 years and above) is 32.4 according to the population census 1991. Since majority of the people lives below the poverty line. Expenditure on education comes much letter than that for food, shelter and another essentials. Education for girl is considered as less important than male children, due to cultural and social barriers. Considering the high level of illiteracy, the allocation for education sector in the fifth five year plan has been increased. The national plan of action on education (1991-2000) sets the following targets about adult.

- # Raising adult literacy rate from 35-62 .
- # Increasing female literacy rate from 24-50

Education is one of the major program of ESDO. To create awareness and to bring about changes in the life of the disadvantage people there is no alternative of education. Education program is sectoral program of ESDO. ESDO implemented this program through two dimension, 1. Non-formal Adult Education, 2. Non-formal Primary Education.. In current year ESDO implemented 1065 Adult Education Center, 30 Primary Education Center and 120 Hard to Reach Primary education for the urban working children.

BACKGROUND OF ESDO'S NON FORMAL PRIMARY & CHILD EDUCATION

PROGRAM

Bangladesh is one of the over populated under develop and illiterate country in the world. Illiteracy is the negative factor to the underdevelopment. The government of Bangladesh also take initiative time to time such as free and compulsory primary education to all children and another step is education for all by 2000.

And the government and NGO's tried to achieve the goal. But some problem faced the program. 80% of its population live in rural area. 80% of children of Bangladesh started primary school but less 20% of them complete fifth grad. Majority of the people lives below poverty line. Expenditure of education comes much letter than that for food, shelter and another necessities. Education for girl is consider as less important than male children due to cultural and social barriers.

Another problem may be mention able the retention rates in education are very low. There are various kinds of reason but low per capita income is key reason. Other may be, teacher student ratio, lack of education materials, distance of school, accommodation of school, unauthorized fees and charges etc.

LABOR CONTRACTING SOCIETY- FEMALE EARTH WORK MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME(LCS-FEM):

In May 8, 97 collaboration with the Integrated Food Assisted Development Project (IFADEP) sub project-3 ESDO has undertaken to provide services to destitute women involve in earth work maintenance on a Growth Center Connecting Roads (GCCR) under LGED. ESDO provides services to destitute women through training and involved in Income Generation Project (IGP) for their sustainable development.

4. ECO-TRAINING CENTER:

ESDO'S main objectives are human development and economic upliftment. The training program has been designed on the basis of these objectives. The broad categories of training program are human development and skill development. Human development training includes consciousness raising, leadership development, group project planning, Accounts keeping .etc. Occupation skill development training includes Tailoring, embroidery work, candle making, bamboo works and food processing etc. To achieve these objectives ESDO established a self-sufficient training center named Eco Training Center. An experienced and training committed team use its own participatory approach that has evolved from years of experience and tested application in the field. Some of current training modules or courses being conducted includes.

7. POND RE EXCAVATION:

ESDO implemented fish culture program from 1992 and up to date. Sponsored by IFADEP -SP-2 under Baliadangi & Sadar Thana Thakurgaon District.

Importance and significance:

Once upon a time maximum fish produce in the natural source. But at present maximum land use for paddy or another crop cultivation. Sluice gate and other water control structure were installed and fast maturing high yielding varieties of rice were introduced to increase acreage under rice cultivation. The result has been tremendous growth in rice production. The control flood associated with rice farming has however contributed to the decline of the fish population in rural Bangladesh. These factors in addition to increase in commercial fishing and the drainage of shallow ponds and canals led to the deterioration of the open water fishery in Bangladesh.

Promoting pisciculture in rural areas may enable the rural poor to gain access to an important resource, improve the nutritional status and preserve fish biodiversity in Bangladesh. However, to achieve these objectives, issues surrounding the ownership of the water bodies and the proper selection of species for fish culture must be resolved. In this project three owners were selected. (a) Landlord (b) Beneficiaries group (c) NGO. To develop the pisciculture sector, improve nutritional status and to financially improve the beneficiaries ESDO re-excavated 6 ponds under the project during the current year.

WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT:

To keep healthy people must be able to keep themselves clean and to do this they need a good supply of safe water for drinking as well as for personal hygiene and a sanitary way to dispose of feces. In order to benefit from the increased coverage of water supply, the vicious cycle of bacterial contamination has to be broken by introducing some form of safe disposal of domestic waste including human excreta.

In the rural areas only 36.9% of the population have acceptable sanitary systems for safe disposal of excreta (source the 5th five year plan). This creates a number of problems in the area of environment, water supply and sanitation. Better health for people in Bangladesh requires:

- Good personal hygiene
- Use of sanitary latrine
- Use of clean water

Realizing this situation ESDO initiated to implement water and sanitation project with the active participation of local people as a partner NGO funded by NGO Forum.

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ECO-AGRICULTURE FARM:

Thakurgaon is a northern district of Bangladesh. 83% of the people of the district are depend on agree Economy. And nature of occupations are day labor, land less, marginal & small farmers. The majority community people of the area are very poor. They remain unemployment for want of job what over. The land is medium & high and best for cultivation of rice, cow,/ poultry rearing, fish culture, nursery and plantation. Malnutrition, poverty high population density and illiteracy are the scenario of the area.

Realizing this practical situation ESDO initiated agriculture development project by 5 agricultural component funded by itself in the current year. The components are as follow:

1. Eco Agriculture farm.
2. 2.Participatory Livestock Development Project.
- 3 Inter fish.
- 4 Re-regenerative agriculture.
- 5 Pond re-excavation & fish culture.

Community Re-regenerative / Sustainable Agriculture:

Introduction:

80 % of people of Bangladesh are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. The importance of the agriculture in the national Economy can not be over- emphasized. The rate of agricultural production in this country, already overburdened by an excessively vast population is not by any measure satisfactory.

Present global environmental and developmental need as for alternative agricultural methods. Which fit better-with the Economic, ecological, social and cultural condition of the farming community and ensure the sustainable use of the natural resources. ESDO is implementing community re-regenerative agriculture project as a partner organization of established alternative agricultural method.

Continuous use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides in our agriculture gradually rendering the fields unproductive and destroying ecology.

ESDO has been concerned about this disastrous practice for long now and has committedly been engaged in popularizing this alternative agricultural method which is sustainable, productive, equitable yet retains bio-diversity. It takes into the whole ecology of which human being is a part.

Form 1996, ESDO began spreading ecological practiees among its group members by growing varieties of seasonal vegetables with the support of BARRA.

Project Area:

The project of CRAP is show bellow taken:

Number of Village	Number of Union	Number of Thana	Number of District
120	20	Thakurgaon Sadar	Thakurgaon
10	03	Pirgonj	-do-
01	01	Ranisankail	-do-
02	01	Haripur	-do-
03	01	Atwari	Panchagarh
01	01	Bachagonj	Dinajpur
137	27	6	3

Total loan distributed amount Tk. 1,00,000/-

Total loanees 50 Nos.

NETWORK AGAINST OPPRESSED WOMEN (NAOW):

ESDO is implementing & Network Against oppressed Women (NAOW) project supported by Proshika. ESDO puts great emphasis on organizing shomitee members to protest against any kinds of injustices and to establish their just fundamental rights. The worst sufferers of the society are the women. Although physical violence on women is decreasing in the project area due to intervention of ESDO, disparities between men and women are still there. The women could not yet establish their rights in all spheres of life. Still they are subject to men and they can not decide anything by themselves.

Dowry in marriage is still a great threat to the existence of women. This is simply impossible to arrange a dowry free marriage in a rural society irrespective of rich and poor. The poor people are the worst sufferers of dowry system. The poor people lose their money and properties to arrange dowry for their daughters' marriage. Many parents can not find bridegrooms for their daughter, because they can not fulfil the demands of dowry. Every day, there are incidents of physical torture on women by their husbands for not giving dowry in accordance with the promise by the parents of the brides. In many cases husbands in collaboration with their family members kill their wives brutally for the same reason. Although there is law against dowry but it is not effective. ESDO believes that law is not enough to abolish dowry system from the society.

Therefore ESDO thinks that a social mobilization should be launched against dowry throughout the country. ESDO is doing a series of activities such as:

1. Motivation through personal contact.
2. Organize group meetings.
3. Organize workshops.
4. Stage popular theatre
5. Arrange dowry free marriage

Post literacy and continuing Education.

Introduction

Literacy will not achieve its objective until reached to an expected level. Basic literacy skill acquired by the neo-literate need to be sustained for improving their social and economic life. The purpose of the pilot project is to be consolidate and enhance their acquired literacy skills as well as to provide them skill training for a better life.

Thus the purpose of post literacy is to fine-tune the acquired skill of neo literate and that of continuing education is to provide them with skill training. In the post literacy phase the beneficiaries will be oriented with skill training so that in the continuing education phase, they can master the skill training. The post literacy phase will virtually work as a bridge between basic literacy and continuing

education and will facilitate the basic literacy completes to go for continuing education.

Continuing education is a broad concept which encompasses all learning opportunities. However, under this pilot project, continuing education will mean skill training as well as increased practice of basic literacy skills by the neo literate. The purpose of continuing education is to improve the quality of life of the learners through enhanced income and greater enlightenment.

The proposed PL and CE programme will be first carried out on a pilot basis based on proposals from the non-governmental/ government organizations selected by the GOB which will be evaluated against certain specific criteria that include educational experience, income generating programme(IGP), experience in post-literacy management and training capacity etc. An evaluation will be conducted at the end of the piloting with a view to assess the feasibility of replication of the pilot programme.

This frame work will provide activity-wise general guidelines to the selected agencies to implement the pilot post-literacy and continuing education project. The frame work is the outcome of several workshops, seminars/ discussions/ meetings and inputs of a Technical committee formed for this.

Target audience: Male and female members of the society with basic literacy skills.

Objectives:

- To help the learners to improve their acquired basic literacy basic literacy skills.
- To encourage them to get regularly involved in post literacy activities and become aware of their rights.
- To motivate the learners to apply their skills at individual, family and group levels.
- To make the learners aware of the availability of government and non-government facilities, and to provide them with the information about how to have access to and derive benefits from these facilities.
- To organize training to develop skills at the local level.
- To enhance social standing of the new literate by improving their living conditions and livelihood.
- To develop technical skills and capacity of new literate for getting involved in continuing education activities.

SOCIAL FORESTRY PROJECT

In any country, there should have 25% of its centre area under forestland in order to maintain a proper environmental balance. According to BARC and the Dept. of Environment (1990) there are 7.8% of forestlands in Bangladesh, but according to government account the area is 13.4%. And also according to Bangladesh Statistical Pocket Book-of 1996 and Bangladesh Economic Review (June 1997), the forest lands stand as 17%. Out of 64 districts in Bangladesh only in 7 districts, there exist minimum useful forestlands to maintain the environmental balance.

ESDO under take Social Forestry Program from 1994.

Goal & Objectives:

- 1) Promote in sustainable environment in pursuit of quality livelihood and alleviated poverty.
- 2) Promote in participatory, community based environmental resources management and environmental protection.
- 3) Promoting environmental friendly activities in Social Forestry.
- 4) Creating public awareness for participation in Social Forestry.

Occupational Skill Development Training:

Training is an approach to impart technique and knowledge to the individual or a group of professionals to develop their skill and efficiency in discharging their duties more effectively. ESDO has a training project under its Eco Training Center as like as others project. A group of skill and human development trainer implemented its training project. Occupational skill development training under FSSAP also conducted by its skill trainer.

ESDO feel that essential to implementation of any program is a skilled manpower,. Organizational efficiency is measured by an efficient work force. Training play's a major role in achieving this efficiency. Since its emerges and nurtures the inherent qualities of a human being sharpens the intellect, develop skills, change behaviors and attitudes and important step in working with the community. Every years ESDO provides training to the Govt. & Non government personnel to help them in providing better service to the client. ESDP implemented occupational skill development training among the dropout girl's students under Female Secondary School Assistance Project(FSSAP).

Goal & Objectives:

- To developed skillness among the dropout girl's students
- Employment generation
- Awareness raising

HOUSING PROJECT

Housing is the one of the basic need of human life. But due to a poor country a numbers of people's are living without a quality housing. They are suffering from sun and rain and always feeling a in secured situation. Realizing this situation ESDO is implementing housing project sponsored by Bangladesh Government. ESDO provide credit facilities against the housing project.

Gender Development Program:

1.1 What is Gender ?

The conceptual distinction between sex and gender developed by Anne Oakley is a useful analytical tool to clarify ideas and has now been almost universally taken up. According to this distinction, sex is connected with biology, whereas the gender identify of men and women in any given society is socially and psychologically (and that means also historically and culturally) determined.

Biological and physical conditions (chromosomes, internal and External genitalia, hormonal states and secondary sex characteristics), lead to the determination of male or female sex. To determine gender, however, social and cultural perceptions of masculine and feminine traits and roles must be taken into account.

Gender is learnt through a process of socialization and through the culture of the particular society concerned. In many cultures boys are encouraged in the acts considered to display male traits (and girls vice versa) through the toys given to children (guns for boys, dolls for girls), the kind of discipline meted out, the jobs or careers to which they might aspire, and the portrayal of men and women in the media. Children learn their gender from birth. They learn how they should behave in order to be perceived by others, and themselves, as either masculine or feminine. Throughout their life this is reinforced by parents, teachers, peers, their culture and society.

Every society uses biological sex as one criterion for describing gender but, beyond that simple starting point, no two cultures would completely agree on what distinguishes one gender from another. Therefore there is considerable variation in gender roles between cultures.

1.2 Why gender is a development issue:

The issues concerning women and their part (or not) in the development process have been increasingly examined over the years. However, the ways of addressing these issues have varied as understanding of women's position in development, and of gender roles themselves, has grown. Although the principle of equality of men and women was recognized in both the UN Charter in 1945 and the UN declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the majority of development planners and workers did not fully address women's position in the development process. Several researchers have shown that development planners worked on the assumption that what would benefit one section of society (men) would trickle down to the other (women).

The ways of defining women's position in development were subsumed under the question of human rights, and women were viewed as objects to protect or make recommendations for but not necessarily to consult. UN conventions of particular concern to women included:

In 1985 the UN decade culminated in a conference in Nairobi which, after a period of intensive discussions involving women from all over the world, resulted in the adoption of the "Forward-looking strategies".

The forward-Looking Strategies look the main themes of the Decade for Women (equality, development and peace, with the sub-themes-health, education and employment), and set out the obstacles facing women in each of these areas: proposed general strategies for overcoming them, and made recommendations to governments and other bodies for creating greater opportunities for equality for women at all levels.

In response UN convention ESDO has been implementing gender development project since 1994 through the ESDO gender policy.

Agriculture Technology Transfer Project(ATTP):

Importance/significance

Thakurgaon is a northern district of Bangladesh. Most of the people of the Sadar thana of the district are day labourers, landless, marginal & small farmers. The major community of the area are very poor. They remain unemployed for want of job whatsoever. The land is medium & high and best for cultivation of rice. Most of the farmers are cultivating rice crop in this thana. Mal nutrition, poverty, high population density, and illiteracy are the scenario of the area.

Once upon a time, livestock was an integral part of culture and tradition of the people of this thana. It support the whole agricultural process on which more than 90% people of the thana depend for employment, income and survival. For nutrition security it support the egg, milk and meat. It also played an important role as a component of crop farming through providing draught power for plowing, threshing, and transport and also manure for soil fertility. The hides and skin also very essential for foreign exchange earnings. Besides, beef is the main source of animal protein and naturally most of the people are Muslim and habituated to it beef as meet. So beef has a tremendous demands and market price in the area. But in spite of its tremendous potential for growth and needs as supportive counter part to agriculture in live stock specially in beef has remained trapped in low level of equilibrium due to the causes of lack of quality feed, improved technology and management, improved breed, inadequate and weak extension services, open grazing field, capital and treatment etc.

But as the area is a single crop area and rice is only one main crop, so there is a lot of straw. If those straw can process/ treated through the use of Urea and Molasses it will be a very quality feed of cattle mainly bull/ calf it is possible to increase the production of beef twice or three times more than present with in a nine months. On the other hand, if those calf can be fattened by the involvement of poor rural women, there will be creating an employment opportunity as well as income sources. It will also be a very profitable as well as sustainable and income generating project for the poor women beneficiaries of the area. It also will be easily manageable for poor women and environmentally sound.

Realizing the potentiality and needs of the proposed technology, ESDO has initiated to undertake the proposed project in the 2 unions of Thakurgaon Sadar thana under the district of Thakurgaon with the active participation and management of 08 selected poor women beneficiaries for the broad objective of empowerment of poor women and ensure the nutrition security through the implementation and transfer of the proposed improved technology in the mentioned area.

Basic characteristics of the technology is low cost and easy to prepare. Feed shortage is the major constraint in developing a profitable cattle fattening program. Emaciated, old, and infertile cattle can be profitably fattened by urea-molasses-straw feeding. Underlying principle in the technology is that the straw is enriched with urea (3% of straw DM) and molasses (15% of straw DM) which ensure favorable rumen

environment in terms of availability of ammonia-N and CHO and maintenance of rumen pH for straw utilization, producing more microbial protein than feeding straw alone and reducing methane production in the rumen. UMS, being a simple feeding technique, gives a profitable response to cattle fattening. The technology may also be used for feeding milch cows and rearing weaned calves.

Production Guidelines/Materials and Methods are as follows:

For preparation of UMS in the cattle fattening program urea, molasses and straw is mixed at the ratio of 3:15:82. However, depending in the birch content, molasses may be added upto 32 kg. per 100 kg. of straw.

In preparing the UMS, the required amount of straw is weighed and spread either on a pacca floor or a floor covered with polythene sheet or banana leaves seven. Measured amounts of urea (3% of straw DM) and molasses (usually 21-24%) are dissolved in water. Depending in the moisture content of the straw about 50-70 liter of water is required for 100 kg of straw. Then the mixture of urea and molasses in water is spread over the straw in such a way to impregnate the whole straw thoroughly. The UMS thus prepared can be fed immediately or can be stored for 4-5 days. While storing, UMS should be protected from rain or the sun.

The specific objectives are as follows:

- ◆ To increase the income and employment opportunity for the rural poor women with in a short time and minimum investment.
- ◆ To increase the production and consumption of beef.
- ◆ Use of local resources (straw & Molasses) as quality cattle feed.

To develop the technical know how & management capacity of the rural poor for transferring the proposed technology among the neighbors. People of its working area. ESDO has been performing all of its activities through participatory approaches.

SHABGE project

ESDO is implementing SHABGE project with the partnership of CARE. The goal of this project is to improve the livelihood of poor and marginal female and male farmer of 3 district. The objective of this project is to increase the homestead production of 7200 poor farmer through vegetable and fruits cultivation. Output of this project is increase capacity of 7200 poor women and male farmers to manage the homestead. Major activities of this project are farmer field school group formation, conduct learning session, local entrepreneur development, training, develop secondary adopter, staff garden establishment, capacity building for NGO, publication, research.

GO -Interfish project

ESDO is implementing Go-Interfish project with the partnership of CARE. The goal of this project is to improve the livelihood of poor and marginal female and male farmer of 3 district. The objective of this project is to increase the fish and rice

production of 11400 poor farmer through vegetable and fish cum rice cultivation. Output of this project is increase capacity of 11400 poor women and male farmers to manage the homestead.

Major activities of this project are farmer field school group formation, conduct learning session, local entrepreneur development, training, develop secondary adopter, study plot, capacity building for NGO, publication, research.

Register Primary school strengthen program

ESDO is implementing register primary school strengthen program with the partnership of OXFAM. The goal of this project is to improve the quality of primary education increase student enrolment, teacher's training, school management committee training, workshop etc.

School establishment at school less village

ESDO is implementing school establishment at school less village program with the partnership of GOB. The goal of this project is infrastructure development. Teacher's recruitment, student enrolment, implement school program through own resource. To improve the quality of primary education increase teacher's training, school management committee training, workshop etc.