

Eco Social Development  
Organization (ESDO)

# Annual Report 2014-2015



# 2014-2015 Annual Report



Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO)

[www.esdo.net.bd](http://www.esdo.net.bd)



সমস্তের আদিবাসীদের জন্য পৃথক স্বাধীন জমি কমিশন গঠন করতে হবে।  
**৩০ শে জুন প্রতিষ্ঠাস্থিত জাতীয় বিদ্রোহ দিবস**  
র্যালি, আলোচনা সভা, সাংস্কৃতিক প্রদর্শনী ও তীর প্রতিযোগিতা  
আয়োজনে : জাতীয় আদিবাসী পরিষদ, ঢাকা  
জিও প্রেমদীপ প্রকাশনা

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## Chairperson's Remarks

It gives me immense pleasure to write a message for ESDO's Annual Report. I would like to convey my heartiest congratulations to our dynamic Executive Director Dr. Md. Shahid Uz Zaman for his excellent leadership and people-centered initiatives for creating an enabling environment for our target audience.

The annual report of ESDO for the year 2014-15 provides an overview of ESDO activities. This report also provides an overview of a summary of key collective achievements in 2014-2015. It reflects upon key operational challenges and our endorsed strategic response.

This has been a busy and productive year for us and I would like to thank my fellow board members for their time and commitment for working together to achieve our strategic objectives. On behalf of the Executive Committee - I would like to thank again to our Founder Executive Director and his team for their dedication, commitment and hard work.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank our partners- our donors, Government of Bangladesh and the networks for their continuous efforts, cooperation and support.

Finally, I congratulate the participants of ESDO for tremendous success on the field of poverty reduction and promotion of human rights. I wish ESDO and all to have more and more success in years to come.

(Md. Shafiqul Islam)  
Chairman  
Executive Committee  
ESDO



## Message from the Executive Director

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to announce that the Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) has completed twenty sixth year in 2014-15 successfully. It's incredible to see the work that has been done by ESDO over the past year, supporting millions of vulnerable people including women, ethnic minority and child through our innovative and tireless work.

It has indeed been a successful year and this annual report outlines our progress in Food Security, Rights & Governance, Health, Hygiene, Nutrition & Sanitation, Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation, Agricultural Development, Education, Micro Finance and ESDO special Initiatives.

I take this opportunity to convey my heartfelt thanks and gratitude to thank to our partners – Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), World Food Programme (WFP), UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO-UN Joint Initiative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Water Aid-Bangladesh, Max Foundation-Netherland, European Union/Directorate of Women Affairs-GOB, European Union/CARE-Bangladesh, MacArther Foundation/CARE-Bangladesh, PLAN-International Bangladesh, WSUP Bangladesh, Save the Children, CARE-Bangladesh/USAID, HEKS-EPER, DFID-Maxwell Stamp/PLC, Padma Multipurpose Bridge, Bangladesh Bridge Authority, GoB, Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), Bangladesh NGO Foundation, Local Government Engineering Department-GOB, Directorate of Health-GOB, Directorate of Primary Education-GOB, Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), Steps Towards Development (STD), CSA SUN BD, Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) and HYSAWA Fund for sharing our collective dream and contributing their precious time and thoughts towards its realization.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the executive & general board members of ESDO for their continued support as well as guidance in successfully implementing the project activities as planned.

Our talented and creative team have worked incredibly hard this past year, on strengthening and developing our work and services and projects; as well as on improving our operations, including extension in new geographic and thematic areas. I would like to assure you of our commitment to provide quality service to local rural and urban vulnerable communities and cater to their information, views and service needs. So far we have been consistent in maintaining high standards of performance and I assure all that we shall continue to maintain the same in the times to come. Needless to say, irrespective of the hardships and multifold challenges, whatever we have achieved today is not because of one person but the entire team of ESDO. Without their support nothing would have been possible.

Finally, I expressed my heartiest gratitude & warm congratulation to our great participants- who are successfully fighting against poverty and all sorts of discrimination .

We shall overcome.

( Dr. Md. Shahid Uz Zaman )  
Executive Director

# About us

## VISION

We seek an equitable society free from all discriminations.

## MISSION

Reduction in income poverty and human poverty of the people in ESDOs working area through undertaking massive integrated development program for the poor and marginalized community through service delivery and rights based approach. Income generation literacy programme nutrition and health programme human rights and good governance programme giving proper importance to environmental protection and regeneration. ESDO firmly believes and is actively involved in promoting human rights, dignity and gender equality through people's social, economic, political and human capacity building. Women in general and children are the core and central focus of its activities. Strengthening organizational capacity carries importance to ensure quality of its services. Extending its services to the ultra poor is its main manifesto.

## LEGAL STATUS

- Registered with the Department of Social Service in 1988, Registration No. DSS/440/88
- Registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau in 1993, Registration No. 694/93 (Renewed-2012)
- Registered with the Micro-credit Regulatory Authority, No: MRA-0000204
- Registered with the Department of Family Planning in 2000, Registration No. 32
- Licensed with Directorate of Health Services (for Hospital), License No. 1983
- Tax Identification Number TIN)-597328140198/Circle-90(Companies)
- Vat Number: Area Code: 60302, Registration No: 6131020432

## NETWORKING

Child Labour Elimination Action Network (CLEAN), CAMPE, ECDN, IEF, ADAB, CDF, Educate the Children International, Global Microcredit Summit-USA, District Rights Information Committee, Food Security Cluster-Bangladesh, CSA for SUN, BD, Market Development Forum (MDF).

## ON-GOING DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

World Food Programme (WFP), UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO-UN Joint Initiative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Water Aid-Bangladesh, Max Foundation-Netherland, European Union/Directorate of Women Affairs-GOB, European Union/CARE-Bangladesh, MacArther Foundation/CARE-Bangladesh, PLAN-International Bangladesh, WSUP Bangladesh, Save the Children, CARE-Bangladesh/USAID, HEKS-EPER, DFID-Maxwell Stamp/PLC, Padma Multipurpose Bridge, Bangladesh Bridge Authority, GoB, Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), Bangladesh NGO Foundation, Local Government Engineering Department-GOB, Directorate of Health-GOB, Directorate of Primary Education-GOB, Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), Steps Towards Development (STD), CSA SUN BD, Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) and HYSAWA Fund.





## GOVERNANCE OF ESDO

A General Body governs ESDO. The General Body elects a 7-member Executive Committee (EC). The EC provides policy guidelines. The Member Secretary of the EC guides the team/staff members in order to accomplish the day to day activities, as Executive Director of the organization. As member secretary of the organization, the Executive Director organizes monthly meeting and all agendas including problems of the participants encountered at the field level are discussed in the meeting and the executive committee take decision on behalf of organization and send to the field for execution. In this process two way techniques (Bottom to up and Up to Bottom) are maintained in decision making. In addition to that, ESDO organizes Annual General Meeting in each financial year, where all the members of general body attend the meeting. As the executive committee is accountable to the general body so in this meeting all agenda of the year are discussed. All sectoral heads on behalf of the executive director, present their yearly progress and provide answers to the queries of general body if required. Yearly budget is also review and budget for next year is also approved in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

## PRESENT STRUCTURE:

General Body : 18 members








Executive Committee (EC) : 7 members



## LIST OF ESDO'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SI No	Name	Designation	Address	Occupation
01.	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Chairman	Hazipara, Thakurgaon -5100; Phone: +88-0561-61134; Mobile: 0172-4044562	Teaching
02.	Mrs. Nazma Akther	Vice Chairman	32, Jorpur Len, Tipu Sultan Road, Dhaka - 1100; Phone: +88 -02 -7248469, Mobile: +8801911033437	Teaching
03.	Babu Romesh Chandra Sen	Member	Collegepara, Thakurgaon-5100 Tel: +88-02-9341516 Mobile: +88-1740839080	Honorable Member of Parliament Thakurgaon-1
04.	Begum Sereza Banu	Member (Finance)	Islam Nagar, Thakurgaon Road Thakurgaon, Mobile: +88-01744-777227	Social Worker
05.	Mrs. Momotaz Parveen	Member	Sarkerpara, Thakurgaon -5100, Mobile: +88-01719541912	Teaching
06.	Principal Md. Khalilur Rahman	Member	Hajipara, Thakurgaon-5100, Mobile: +88-01720803202	Retired Principal
07.	Dr. Md. Shahid Uz Zaman	Member Secretary & Executive Director	Collegepara, Thakurgaon Phone: +88 -0561-52149, (Office), Fax: +88 -0561 -61599, Mobile: +88 -01713-149333	Executive Director, ESDO

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

	<b>Md. Shafiqul Islam</b> Chairman		<b>Mrs. Nazma Akther</b> Vice Chairman
	<b>Babu Romesh Chandra Sen</b> Member		<b>Begum Sereza Banu</b> Member (Finance)
	<b>Mrs. Momotaz Parveen</b> Member		<b>Principal Md. Khalilur Rahman</b> Member
	<b>Dr. Md. Shahid Uz Zaman</b> Member Secretary & Executive Director		

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### Financial Management system

ESDO has its own transparent financial system as well as comply with donors requirements. ESDO maintain both accruals, cash basis accounting, and follow the double entry accounting system. Keeping accounts both way manually and by software.

## REPORTING SYSTEM

Weekly, monthly and quarterly reporting systems in on-going practice. ESDO has regularly published Annual Report.

## MONITORING

The monitoring team monitored the project activities quarterly basis and according to the monitoring findings ESDO management undertake action to improve the planned activities.

Internal and External Audit Systems: Internal Audit Systems: For ensuring qualitative and quantitative program ESDO's all project activities are regularly and periodically audited by ESDO's internal audit team. A professional group regularly audited ESDO's entire project under the direct supervision of Executive Director. As per audit findings, the concern sectoral coordinator(s) ensure to meet up their lacking or any short fall within required time-frame. After received the report from concern project officials internal audit team again conduct follow up audit for ensuring quality and quality as per project requirement. Staffs assigned for Internal Audit: 20 staffs assigned for ESDO Internal Audit Team. External Audit Systems : In accordance with the relevant section of the constitution of ESDO, general body of ESDO appointed yearly basis external auditor for overall auditing ESDO's all sorts of accounts.

## EVALUATION

ESDO regularly evaluated ESDO's programs and projects through different time-frame. Mid-term evaluation and Final evaluation is mandatory for each and every program.

## EXISTING STAFF STATUS OF ESDO

ESDO has started its journey in 1988 in Thakurgaon district and now it has expanded its offices in 26 districts and a total of 4158 staff are working on permanent and project basis. Among them 1595 male and 2563 female are serving in ESDO. Within reporting period, Total 393 staffs have newly joined, 45 staffs promoted, 49 staffs terminated and 105 staffs resigned.

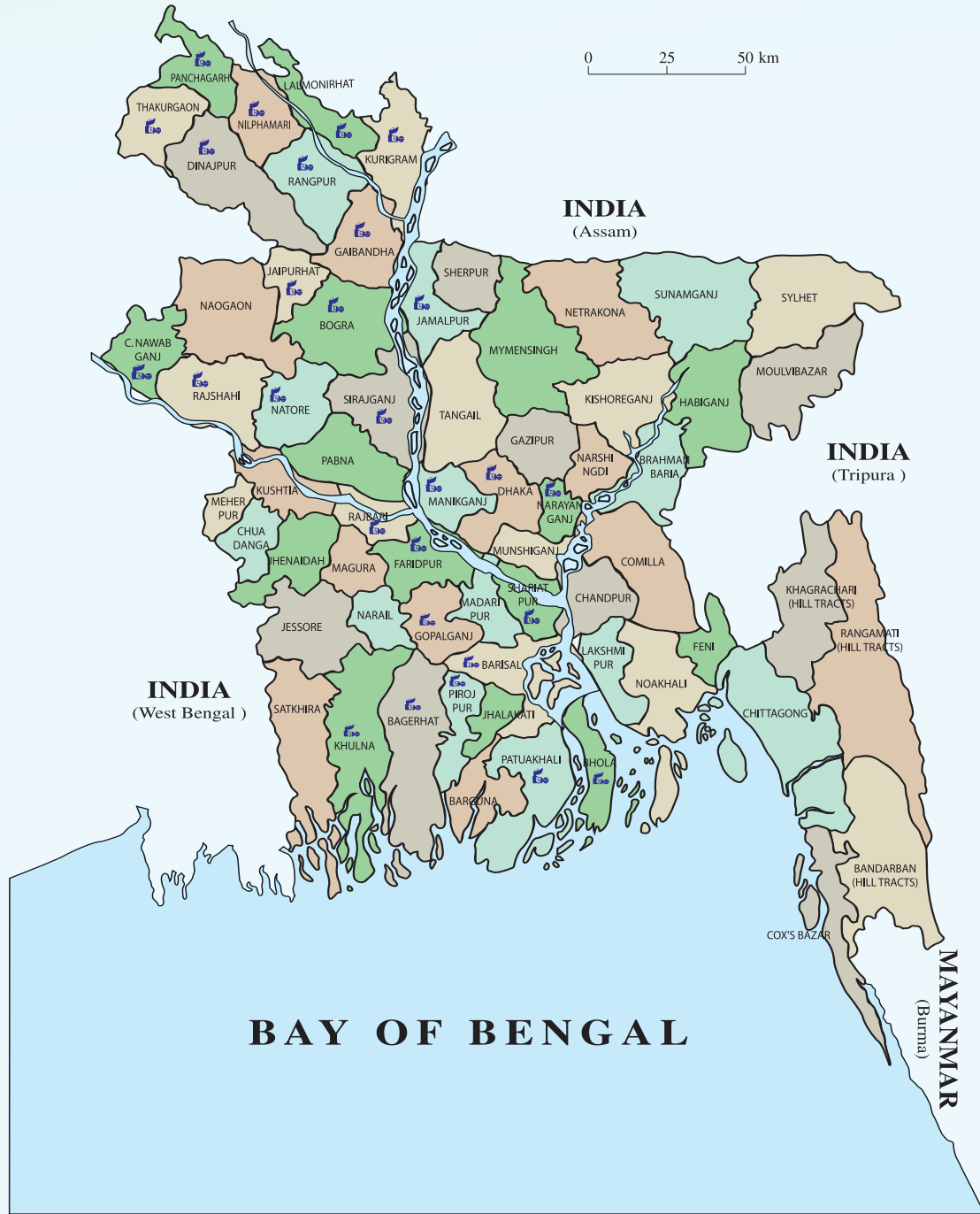
## SUMMARY OF ESDO'S AREA COVERAGE, STAFF AND BUDGET

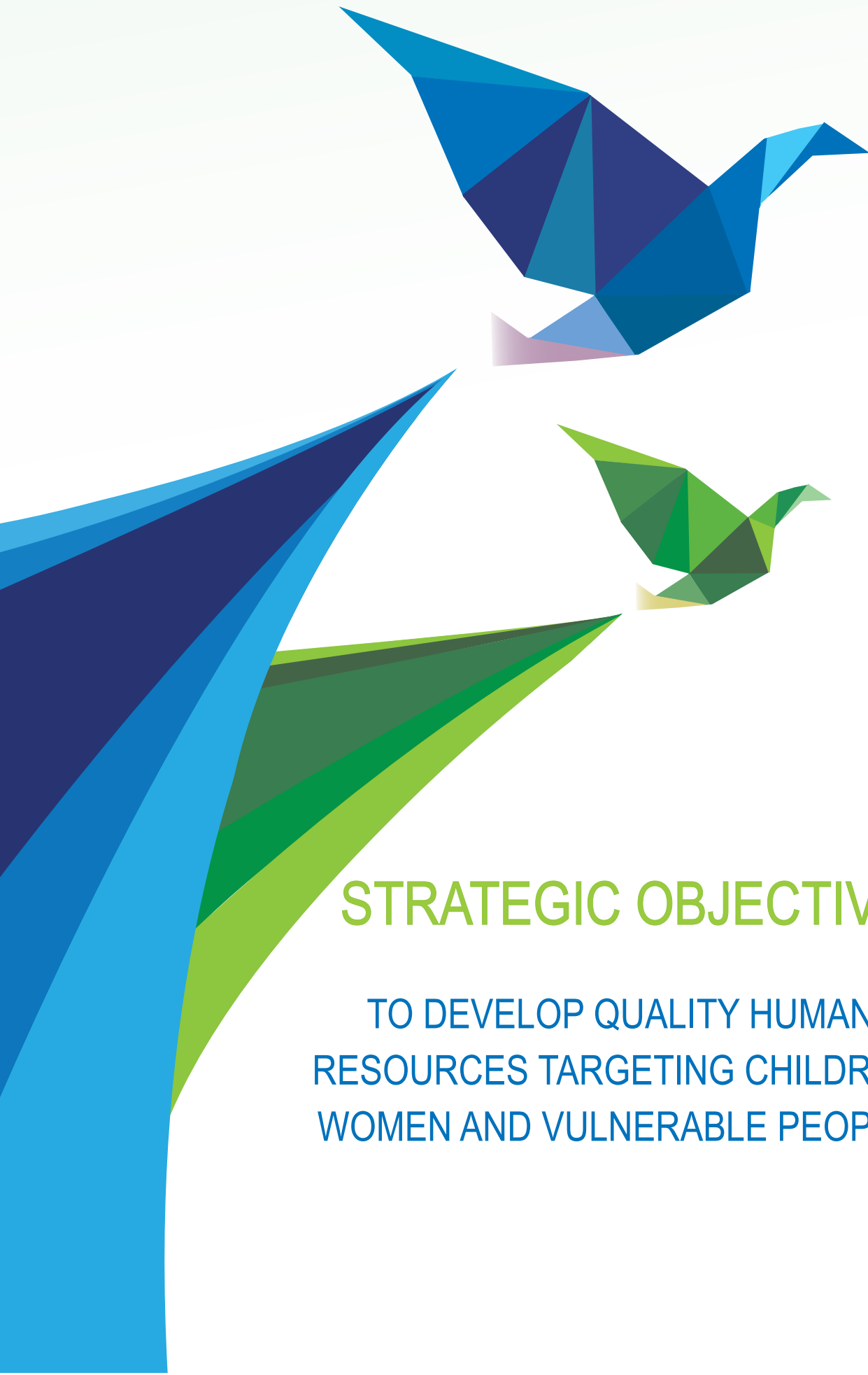
- Regional / Branch Offices: 231
- Total households covered: 12,85,613
- Total population covered: 65,80,086
- District Covered: 26 districts
- Upazila Coverage: 140 Upazila
- Total Staff: 4158
- Male-1595 Female-2563
- Volunteer Staff: 202
- Annual Budget (2015-2016): Revenue Budget : 1138497047.00



Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of Upazila	Name of Upazila
01	Thakurgaon	05	Thakurgaon Sadar, Pirganj, Baliadangi, Haripur and Ranishankail Upazila
02	Panchagarh	05	Panchagarh Sadar, Tetulia, Debiganj , Atowari and Boda Upazila
03	Dinajpur	09	Dinajpur Sadar, Birganj, Kaharole, Bochaganj, Fulbari, Hakimpur, Birampur, Birol and Parbotipur Upazila
04	Rangpur	07	Rangpur Sadar, Mithapukur, Gangachara, Badargonj, Pirgonj, Kaunia and Pirgacha Upazila
05	Gaibandha	07	Gaibandha Sadar, Sadullahpur, Fulchari, Sundarganj, Shaghata, Gobindaganj and Palashbari Upazila
06	Bogra	02	Bogra Sadar & Sherpur Upazila
07	Nilphamari	05	Nilphamari Sadar, Domar, Saidpur, Kishoregonj and Dimla Upazila
08	Lalmonirhat	05	Lalmonirhat Sadar, Hatibandha, Patgram, Aditmary, and Kaliganj Upazila
09	Kurigram	09	Kurigram Sadar, Bhurungamari , Rajibpur, Chilmari, Fulbari, Nageswari, Rowmari, Rajarhat, Ulipur Upazila
10	Rajshahi	09	Bagha, Bagmara, Charchat, Mohanpur, Puthia, Tanore, Paba and Godagari Upazila
11	Natore	06	Natore Sadar, Bagatipara, Baraigram, Gurudashpur, Lalpur, and Singra Upazila
12	Chapai Nawabganj	05	Chapai Nawabganj Sadar, Shibganj, Gomstapur, Nachole and Bholahat Upazila
13	Sirajganj	09	Sirajganj Sadar, Ullapara, Kazipur, Tarash, Belkuchi, Chowhali, Royganj, Shahjadpur and Kamarkhand Upazila
14	Jamalpur	07	Jamalpur Sadar, Dewanganj, Sarishabari, Melandha, Bokshiganj, Islampur and Mathergonj Upazila
15	Dhaka	08	Dhaka City Corporation, Savar, Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Dhanmondi, Tejgaon, Gulshan, Matijheel, Demra Thana
16	Barishal	02	Bakergonj and Mehendigonj Upazila
17	Bhola	03	Sadar, Burhanuddin and Dowlatkhan upazila
18	Pirozpur	03	Pirojpur sadar, Nazirpur, Nesarabad
19	Gopalganj	03	Kotalipara, Tungipara, Kashani Upazila
20	Munshigonj	06	Gazaria, Lauhajonj, Munshiganj Sadar, Sreenagar, Tongibari, Sirajdikhan Upazila
21	Manikgonj	07	Manikgonj Sadar, Daulatpur, Harirampur, Satura, Shivalaya, Singair, Ghior Upazila
22	Narayangonj	05	Araihazar, Rupganj, Bandar, Sonargaon, Narayangonj Sadar Upazilla
23	Rajbari	05	Baliakandi, Goalanda, Pangsha, Rajbari Sadar, Kalukhali Upazila
24	Sariatpur	06	Bhedarganj , Damuddya, Goshairhat, Naria, Shariatpur Sadar, Janjira Upazilla
25	Madaripur	01	Shibchar
26	Faridpur	01	Char Bhodrason Upazila
Total	26	140	

 **WORKING AREA MAP**





## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:

TO DEVELOP QUALITY HUMAN  
RESOURCES TARGETING CHILDREN,  
WOMEN AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (SECP) AND INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ICDP) PROJECT

Donor: Plan International Bangladesh

Project Period: July 2013 to June 2018

Working Area: Seven unions under Hatibandha upazila of Lalmonirhat District

Project Budget: BDT: 9,08,14,906.00

**GOAL OF THE PROJECT:** Strengthening capacity and improve attitude of duty bearers towards creating access to Early Childhood Development and completion of primary education with quality for girls & boys.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY2014-2015

- 99.87% children enrolled in age wise learning intervention like SBK, Preprimary and primary school including children with disabilities, minority group, first generation, marginalized and girl children.
- 11193 Students have got quality education support through 185 SBK, 47 Pre-primary and 33 primary school interventions
- Parents and caregivers gained child psychology sensitivity, knowledge and skill on parenting, SBK and pre-primary education.
- 1338 students out of 1340 (99.85%) students passed the primary education completion examination with remarkable grade scale in the year of 2015
- 1338 students of 1338 (100%) of primary school completers have enrolled in secondary education both School and Madrasha
- 259 program associates are capacitated for smoothly operating the program interventions applying proper knowledge and skills
- 20 resource teachers from 10 government primary schools received the first ever training on sign language and Braille for supporting children with hearing and visual impaired.
- 10 of children with disabilities got access to learning in primary school through medical checkup and assistive device support.
- 71.1% learners are practicing their personal hygiene in school
- Children can access to give their self opinion to the teacher and SMC in non threatening atmosphere
- 95% School teachers are made aware on cooperative teaching learning pedagogy that reflected in the classroom and gained capacity on assessment reformation instead of traditional system. They also been have showing positive attitude towards inclusive education.

- School Implementation Plan is implementing in 33 primary schools
- The stakeholders like CBO, education standing committee and SMC are actively participated in program implementation and monitoring by managing 185 SBK venues, human and financial resources. This year community mobilized tk. 146291.00 for this project.
- Established the inclusive atmosphere in 10 primary schools by providing renovation and capacity building supports.
- Increased supporting mentality and ownership of the government line department like Upazila and District education office and vigorously participated in the program implementation process.

### MOST SIGNIFICANCE:

ESDO & Plan International has given outmost opportunity to demonstrate leadership scale through a leadership conference in Dhaka where we obtained first position and are awarded. Consequently the day is most important and remarkable for the head teachers for availing more inspiration. "We have got a new window from the conference for enriching our leadership strength as a responsive manner"- Reflection of the head teachers.

*"It was very painful day for my life due to loss of one foot of my right leg before five years, now I am seven. I could not attend in my school depending on one leg and I was enormously depressed to my future life. Now I am going to school like a normal student by getting rt. foot prosthesis as assistive device that has turned to me from hurting to bright life." Shantona Katun, student of class-II, Amena Khatun govt. primary school.*



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**ENHANCING RESOURCES AND INCREASING CAPACITIES OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS TOWARDS ELIMINATION OF THEIR POVERTY (ENRICH)**

Working Area: Auliapur Union of Thakurgaon Sadar Upazilla & Bachore Union of Ranisankail Upazilla of Thakurgaon District  
Donor: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)  
Project Period: January 2012 to December 2017  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Project Budget: BDT: 1,90,31,393.00

**GOAL OF THE PROJECT:**

To create an integrated microfinance model of PKSF for employment creation and poverty alleviation contributing to sustainable rural development. The key elements of ENRICH are: best possible utilization of available resources and capabilities at the household level; the capabilities of the household members; and enhancing the resource base of the households

Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of Poor Households towards Elimination of their Poverty (or ENRICH) conceptualized and encouraged by the Chairman of the PKSF, Dr Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad, is an integrated approach to poverty eradication and sustainable development. ENRICH operational approach focuses on education, skill training, technology, information, health services, food security and nutrition, awareness raising, asset creation, social capital formation, infrastructure, climate change adaptation, insurance services, market linkages and so on, along with appropriate levels of funding to implement their agreed socio-economic activities.



**MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN FY 2014-2015:**

- Union Parishad-led and people-centered planning and implementation model is being adopted covering the whole community of the union.
- Union Parishads are becoming popular as a pro-poor and local-level responsible institution.
- Health, sanitation and nutritional status have significantly been increased through static, satellite clinic, health camp, eye camp, health awareness meeting, and continuous health services.
- Mother and child health scenario has significantly been improved through the Satellite clinic, community clinic and health camp. The health status has remarkably improved.
- Food and nutritional security significantly increased; as a result, severe malnutrition has decreased (In both pregnant, lactating mother and children).
- Wage employment ensured for 417 un-employed youth through job fare.
- The average HHs income has increased through wage employment and self employment activities and most time fitting micro finance services.
- Targeted households are now self-employed in their various initiatives like goat, poultry, duck rearing, beef fattening, *vermi-compost*, *karchupi* works, tailoring and commercial vegetable cultivation.
- Through the micro credit and technical support, self-employment has increased and advance labor sale, skipping of food on lean season has reduced and happens rarely.
- 100% eligible children enrolled in school without any dropout through education centers and motivational campaign.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## PROGRAM INITIATIVE FOR MONGA ERADICATION (PRIME)

Donor: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)/DFID

Project Period: 2006 to June, 2016

Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015

Working Area: 523 villages in 43 Unions of 8 Upazillas under 4 districts in Rangpur division (Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Nilfamari and Rangpur)

Project Budget for 2014-2015: BDT: 2,30,86,500.00

### GOAL:

Creating a sustainable environment for benefiting the Monga-stricken people so that they can find more opportunities to improve their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

### OUTPUT:

- Total 52391 Monga HHs have been organized
- A amount of 108,77,30,000 taka for Flexible Micro Credit (FMC) & 129,54000 taka for Emergency Loan (EL) disbursement
- A total of 4000 trainings has been conducted
- About 337682 persons have received Primary Health Care (PHC) support
- About 87982 people have received various seed, 87944 animals come under vaccination and total 98320 cows and goat is come under dew arming as Technical support.

### OUTCOME:

- The average HHs income has increased from BDT: 1500taka/month at start in 2007 to BDT: 8500 taka/month by 2015.
- 90% of the targeted people are now self employed in their various initiatives like goat, poultry, duck rearing, beef fettering, varmi-compost, carchopi works, tailoring and commercially vegetable cultivation.
- Earning members from each HHs is now increased since the volume of initiatives is comparatively big.
- Income of input supplier, buyers and some transported persons has been remarkably increased.

### IMPACT:

- Food and Nutritional Security significantly increased and as a result, severe malnourished scenario has decreased (In both pregnant, lactating mother and Child) and Student's enrolment has remarkably increased.
- The traditional practice of food consumption has changed and tried to maintain the ideal food consumption and as a result, they are less affected from diseases and become healthy.

- Advance labor sale, skipping of food on lean season has reduced and rarely happened and as a result Migration & Asset erosion on lean period significantly reduced.
- Beneficiaries are now more skilled on taking their initiatives and gain more knowledge on communication.
- Social status and dignity of the targeted beneficiaries has been increased.
- Strong local level alliance has developed for appropriate service delivery mechanism (vaccination for poultry & live-stock, quality seed & fertilizer etc.)
- Participants have gained confidence and they are capable to operate their own business.
- Improved trainer's technical knowhow and appropriately use this e.g. management of goat/poultry/duck/beef farming/varmi-compost.



### MAJOR SUCCESS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF PRIME

- Model IGAs have been successfully continuing through 18675 program participants.
- Out of 52391 members under the PRIME, almost 85% have upgraded themselves through integrated PRIME interventions (In terms of economical and social indicators)
- Level of empowerment of the targeted ultra-poor exposed to Monga increased significantly in terms of access to basic services. Their opinion at family level is respected while social acceptance noticed.
- Level of confidence tremendously improved (We must be able instead of my bad luck what can I do)
- Food and Nutritional Status significantly increased and as a result severe malnourished scenario has decreased (In both pregnant and lactating mother and child).
- Improved social bondage and family peace.

## CASE STUDY:

## Afroza in the stair of success

Rangpur is one of the most poverty prone (Monga) district among the most five poverty prone district of Bangladesh. An extreme poor day laborer Fulu Mia lives at Khoillapara village under Sadar Upazila of Rangpur District. Due to an extreme hunger situation in the family, once father/mother migrates in Dhaka from the native village, keeping teenager daughter as yearly contact maid servant to the neighbor house for searching earning opportunity.



In 2005, Fulu Mia got married Afroza Begum daughter of Altab Mia in nearest Boikonthopur village without preparing no own house/ residence, thus they started new marriage life of his uncle's broken house. From the beginning Afroza starts new life with stragglng & facing tremendous scarcity of food, sometimes no food intake in a day with living illiterate/day laborer husband. Unfortunately, her father/mother in law came back from Dhaka as they unable to manage very minimum earning opportunity at Dhaka. The then Afroza was passing very hungry & embarrassing helpless environment with her husband & father/mother in law. In this crucial hungry situation, Fulu Mia left yearly contact laborer and starts day laborer that was very much difficult/ impossible to manage sufficient food for 4 family members. To manage little food, sometimes Fulu Mia sold advance labor with minimum wages and receives high rated loan from the Mohajon/Dadon business men. In this hungry condition, Afroza works as maid servant to the neighboring house, takes little bit loan, in spite of that she unable to manage daily require food for all family members.

In December 2008, Eco Social Development-Polli Kormo Sohayok Foundation (PKSF) launches Comprehensive initiatives program to economic assistance for Monga (Extreme poverty) reduction at Rangpur district. As Monga affected member of this program, Afroza Begum selects, who bears number-40. Later in January'2009, she co-opts as a member of Kodam Eco Mohila Sommitte under ESDO Chandonpat Branch. After having little savings, in 24 February'2009 1st stage she receives loan 4,000/- taka and starts to rearing 50 nos. Ducks, rotationally 2nd stage -8,000/- taka, 3rd stage 10,000/-taka, 4th stage 20,000/- taka, 5th stage 29,000/-taka respectively cumulative receives total 71,000/- taka. From the 50 ducks multiply during this period & at present 250 ducks are existing her and daily lay an eggs minimum 200 nos. Every day she sold 200@9/-per egg=1800/- taka and monthly sold 54,000/-taka, excluding costing net income is 24,000/- per month, which is obviously remarkable income of Afroza. Thus, 200 Ducks lay an eggs for 9 months e.i Afroza will get 2,16,000/- taka from duck rearing project. In 2012, also her husband Fulu Mia undertakes lease 104 decimals pond for fish culture, where utilizes 45,000/-Tk. In the mean time, from selling fish they earned 37,000/- taka and planting 110 Banana sucker on the plinth of the pond, 1st stage they earned 5,000/-taka from banana selling. At present 110 Banana plant are existing on the pond's plinth. Afroza is presently rearing 3 cows and 7 goats in adapting case method. After success they have taken lease 58 decimals land for 1st time cultivating sweet gourd. For getting success of the events, Technical & IGA Officer of ESDO is providing close assistance to them.

Afroza no more stay of others house, she lives now own homestead/house. Now they are using own hygienic latrine and installed hand tube-well for safe drinking water. Now Afroza is not extreme poor, society respect her and neighbors invites them in marriage ceremony, village shalish and others social occasions and they participate as well. A son of Afroza Akash is a student of class one of local school.

Afroza able to manage actual wages based employment opportunity of her family members. Fulu Mia involves in fish & banana cultivating, she involves with duck rearing, mother in law busy in cow /goat rearing without sparing leisure time. In spite of that they can't finish daily task, so some times they hire laborers to accomplish the daily tasks. Once a family had need to search an employment at house to house, today they creates an employment opportunity for others poor through their tremendous efforts/commitment that difficult to believe without physically watching. But the behind of unbelievable success of Afroza, ESDO as development organization is responsible and committed to provide back up support for uplifting social, livelihood, economic growth & change life style of Afroza/others, so that poverty (Monga) never can't grip/mouthful in future that ESDO successfully done.

Afroza Begum has changed her life, also changed future life of her husband & children. Although few years back Fulu Mia was an agri day laborer but now he fully engaged in duck farming, fish culture, banana gardening, cow & goat rearing activities. The dream of Fulu Mia, his children will do not work at others house yearly contact in hand to mouth rather he (son) will become a bright men in the society with having real education. Fulu Mia wants to establish a farm and become a successful person, so that following him no existence of unemployed youth & adolescents in the society.

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

TITLE OF THE PROJECT: SWITCH-ASIA JUTE VALUE CHAIN (PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION OF JUTE DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS) PROJECT.

Working Area: 10 unions under 2 Upazilas of Kurigram district  
Project Period: June 01, 2013 – July 31, 2016  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: European Union/ CARE Bangladesh.  
Project Budget: BDT. 2, 28, 69,789.00

## GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

**Overall Goal:** To contribute to pro-poor economic growth through social business promotion with an emphasis on sustainable agricultural sector growth and poverty reduction in Bangladesh (MDGs 1 & 7)

**Specific Objective:** To strengthen the exports competitiveness of Bangladesh through promotion of environment friendly jute diversified products

## MAJOR SUCCESS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF FY 2014-2015

- 4000 Jute farmers involved with this project through 160 groups.
- 500 Jute Diversified Products worker improved their livelihood through skill training and jute based product.
- 15 organic fertilizer producers are now in the regular process of producing Organic Fertilizer in order to increase income.
- Regular monthly meetings, conducted learning sessions with these groups regularly and holds discussions on different relevant topics based on project issues.
- 1500 new Jute farmers have attended the training session titled "intercultural operation, Pest management and irrigation of Jute Cultivation
- Linkage and coordination Workshop with EKATA, VDC groups and other stakeholders has created a sustainable change of communication platform. Moreover, Objective of the project has been shared in the workshop in a large scale.
- 500 Small Medium Entrepreneur (SME) benefitting from Jute Diversified Products through 25 days training and they are able to making basket, money bag, shopping bag, coin bag Jute slipper. Now in the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase they are having training on designed shika, ladies bag, fancy bag, and garden net, home decorating net, fruit basket, and wine bag.



## CASE STUDY:

## Abdul Jobbar

Abdul Jobbar is a traditional farmer of about 50 years old from Tapur Char village of Holokhana union under Kurigram SadarUpazila in Kurigram district. Since the beginning of his farming life he cultivated jute following traditional methods. Over the last 10 years he has never been able to cut a good profit in jute fiber sale as the quality of his jute fiber was not up to the mark. He did not know how to cultivate jute systematically following modern techniques. He did not get proper advice how to deal with different problems of jute cultivation. He did not know what should be the right method of jute retting. Earlier he used to hire agri-laborers for land preparation and seed sowing at high price which cost him much higher than the final income made at the end of jute sale. 3 years back, he could produce only 12 mounds of jute fiber by cultivating jute in his 75 decimals of land. For all these difficulties and ignorance, he became the victim of loss in jute cultivation every year. Finally, being hopeless, he gave up jute cultivation over the last 3 years. Right at this moment, when ESDO-SWITCH-Asia JVC Project started working in his area in 2013, his name was included in the list of project participant as a regular Jute Producer. In fact, he was selected as the leader of a group formed in his village named Tapur Char Jute Farmer group. After formation of the group, he received a 3-days training on "Modern methods of jute cultivation, Marketing and Leadership Development" from the project. He came to know a lot of new things about jute cultivation techniques, marketing systems and leadership from the training which motivated and inspired him to jute cultivation again. In fact, it was like a spark of ignition. He felt a new sensation in him for jute cultivation. Some days later, he again received training on "Modern methods of jute cultivation, harvesting and retting technique" along with all other members of his group. The discussions of the training contents were elaborately discussed in their monthly meetings as well. Besides, continuous effort of the project officers and the concerned Field Facilitator of ESDO also worked as a great inspiration in him to restart jute cultivation. His upset mind was reignited now. Finally he took decision to cultivate jute in his 75 decimals of land thoroughly following the modern techniques learnt from the trainings he received. However, this season he has sowed jute seeds in all 75 decimals of land following line sowing method.

Now, with an excellent green growth his jute plants have turned 12-14 inches whereas jute plants in other people's fields are only 10 inches high. Till this stage he has used only 12 KGs of fertilizers. Seeing the jute plants in his field, other farmers of his community now speak to him with a different gesture and agree with him to cultivate jute following line sowing method next time. He is also taking preparations to adopt all other modern techniques for harvesting, retting and marketing with his group mates. All the members of his group cordially followed his decision of seed sowing and other techniques of line sowing in jute cultivation. He told the SWA JVC project staff, "Once I hired a total of 35 day laborers to weed my jute field of 75 decimals but recently after seed sowing following line sowing method I weeded this jute field hiring only 22 day laborers and with a half-day work payment for them." Now, seeing the growth of his jute plants, there is a smile of satisfaction on Abdul Jobbar's face.

He pays his heartfelt respect to SWA JVC project because of its pragmatic implementation of the modern techniques of jute cultivation. He is also respectful to the sincerity of the project staffs who always attended by him whenever his group needed them.

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## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH VERMI COMPOST PRODUCTION FROM HOMESTEAD WASTE

Working Area: Thakurgaon Municipality of Thakurgaon District  
Project Period: June , 2015 – June, 2016  
Reporting Period: June, 2014  
Donor: Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF)  
Project Budget: BDT. 4.70.000.00

### GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

#### Overall Goal

Demonstrate the use of vermi composting technology to manage market waste

#### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

1. Infrastructure and system set up for production of vermi compost
2. Increased knowledge and understanding on the feasibility of medium scale vermi composting in Thakurgaon Municipality
3. Enhanced capacity of municipal staff and other key stakeholders on vermi composting
4. Increased awareness on waste minimization and vermi composting
5. Strategy for marketing vermi compost
6. Manual on vermi composting

### MAJOR SUCCESS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF FY 2014-2015

Due to the first month of the period of the project considered under the FY 2014-2015, the initial work conducted within this reporting period:

01. Staff Mobilization and Orientation.
02. Site Selection and preparation for Vermicompost Production.
03. Finalization of Participant's selection.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S ABILITY FOR PRODUCTIVE NEW OPPORTUNITIES (SWAPNO)

Working Area: 72 unions and 09 Upazillas of Kurigram District.  
Project Period: September, 2014 to September, 2016  
Reporting Period: October 2014 to June 2015  
Donor : Local Government Division (LGD) of MLGRD&C, GOB and UNDP  
Project Budget: BDT: 20,16,61,8900.00  
Total # of Beneficiaries: 2592

### GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

#### OVERALL GOAL

The overall objective of the project is Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO) is "Economic growth is achieved in a more inclusive manner, with economic opportunities reaching rural poor women, and vulnerable groups are protected against shocks".

Specific Objective · To creating productive employment, enhancing employability and skills.

- To creating a pathway for graduation from extreme poverty for destitute & vulnerable women in the coastal belt and Monga prone areas and other poverty pockets of Bangladesh;
- To formulate SWAPNO as a sustainable project and will contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas and mainstreaming women into development programmes;
- To undertake a comprehensive strategy which contributed and indicated in the Government of Bangladesh's Poverty Reduction Strategy, and Bangladesh's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

#### PROJECT COMPONENTS

- (a) Public Works/Employment Component: Public works employment for Poor and vulnerable women including training for future employability
- (b) Basic Service Delivery through Block Grants: Improvement of a particular service Delivery mechanism at the UP level.
- (c) Climate change adaptation program through Block Grants: Creation of seasonal Employment for the poor casual laborers.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD:

- Completed 79 staff recruitment and provide foundation training.
- Conducted training for 521 UP chairman's Secretary and Family Dispute Resolution women & Children Welfare Standing Committee members of 72 union of Kurigram district.
- Conducted 72 Meeting with UP bodies for orient about project concept, participant's selection criteria, and details process of the project.
- 72 meeting with the standing committee with family dispute regulations women & child welfare of relevant UPs about the participant's selection process and criteria of SWAPNO project
- Through 7500 leaflet, 8000 poster distributed in 72 union areas (market, tea stall, hat, public place, UP etc), and social mobilization through increasing publicity, miking, civil society meeting, Personal & individual contact ensured Preliminary activities for Participant Selection.
- 2592 women beneficiaries have been selected in 72 Union Parishad have completed participant's selection process through the appropriate process.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (ILRP) AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (IRAP) UNDER PADMA MULTIPURPOSE BRIDGE PROJECT.

Working Area: 03 districts (Munshiganj, Madaripur & Shariatpur) and 4 Upazila (Lohojong, Sreenagar, Shibchar & Jajira).

Project Period: May 2015 to April 2025

Reporting Period: May 2015 to June 2015

Donor: Bangladesh Bridge Authority of Bangladesh Government.

Project Budget: BDT: 13,15,09,176.00

Total # of Beneficiaries: 15400

## GOAL & OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

### OVERALL GOAL

The main objective of the ILRP is to enhance or at least restore the income level of the income and livelihood-affected people in the post relocation periods. The ILRP is intended to promote employment, production, marketing, businesses and organization building for the affected persons through lobbying and advocacy. It targets the unemployed and under-employed youths and economically active members from the affected families both male and female to enhance their skills and link them with market demand and supply chain including employers and markets. ILRP will finally restore and/or enhance income to the affected families and facilitate them to cope with changed economic setting during and after construction of the bridge.

Specific Objective · Identify potential livelihood opportunities that the target population can explore;

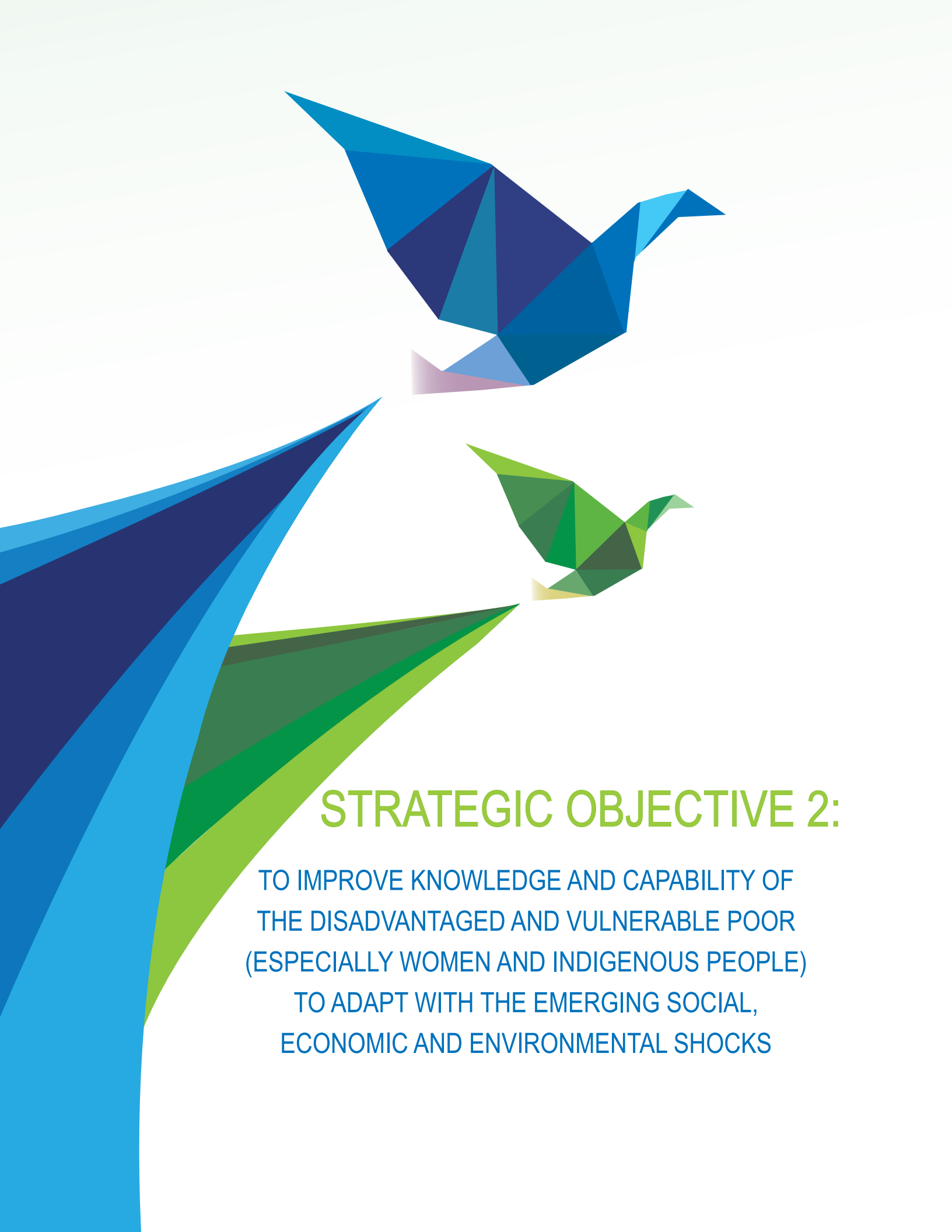
- Identify actions to help the target population access these opportunities;
- Facilitate likely partnerships between target population, local NGOs and the public and private sector. Organizations for skills training wage employment, access to production and marketing.

- Facilitate capital support for undertaking income generating activities by the target population.
- Provide technical support for business planning, management and operation by the target population.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT WITHIN THE REPORTING PERIOD:

1. Completed office setup for the Project
2. 41 Staff Deployed
3. Arrange Logistics for the Project Office
4. Document Take over from CCDB and BBA
5. Communicate with GoB and LEBs
6. Survey at RS site (7 RS at project Location)
7. Staff orientation all Deployed staffs person are oriented the period
8. Preparation of payment files (CCL collection, Papers Collection, statement preparation,
9. ID card preparation about 99 Ep's.
10. Liaison with DC office LA Branch (Munshiganj, Madaripur, Shariatpur.





## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:

TO IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE AND CAPABILITY OF  
THE DISADVANTAGED AND VULNERABLE POOR  
(ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE)  
TO ADAPT WITH THE EMERGING SOCIAL,  
ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SHOCKS



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## CHARS LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME (CLP)

Donor: Department for International Development (DFID), UK and Australian Government (Aus AID)  
Project Period: July' 2011 to March'2016  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Working Area: Dewangonj Upazila under Jamalpur district  
Project Budget: BDT: 33,04,16,646.00  
Total # of Beneficiaries: 1932

### GOAL OF THE PROJECT:

To improve the livelihoods, incomes and food security of at least one million extremely poor and vulnerable women, children and men living on reverie chars islands of northwestern Bangladesh.

A country crisscrossed by hundreds of rivers, Bangladesh has innumerable chars (strips of sandy lands rising out of riverbeds) in almost every part of the country. In most cases, the lives of the people living in chars are characterized by a constant struggle against natural calamities, poverty and hardship. In view of this, ESDO has been implementing the Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP) with the main focuses of the program is to create livelihood opportunities, particularly for the women-headed households and to build and improve partnerships to facilitate enterprise development.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- 109 SD groups were formed and developed through weekly issue based meetings.
- 20 Adolescent boys and girls group formed and developed through training and meeting.
- 10 VDC were formed and developed through training and meeting
- 94,479 person-days of core participants training were held on weekly basis.
- 3 Community Fairs were organized
- 109 Community Safety net services (CSN) were completed
- 4 Annual General Meetings of VDC (Village Development Committee) and AG (Adolescent Group) were held
- 191 Incapacity and Vulnerability Grants was provided (IEP SN)
- 10 open defecation-free villages were established
- 188 birth registrations were facilitated
- 17 marriage registrations were ensured
- 19 early marriages were stopped
- 14 dowry cases were stopped
- 9 illegal divorces were stopped
- 172 family/social conflicts resolved
- Social problems stopped (Gambling/Playing dice) in 6 villages
- 118 groups formed and training held for VSL (Core and Non core group)
- Khas lands were provided to 41 poor people (land - 3.90 acre)
- 377 Maternal, 1,890 children, 14765 adult health services and 1279 family planning services were facilitated.

- 28387 IFA (Iron folic acid) tablets and 5634 de-worming tablet were distributed.
- 260 plinth raising-IEP (Infrastructure Employment Project) season (September-December), 630 plinth raising (January-June) and 14 HFL (Highest Flood Level) pillar installation were completed
- 166 tube wells were installed and 290 tube well platforms were constructed and 1554 hygiene latrine installed.
- 1244 core participants households received assets, 2341 households received family income support stipend, 1244 households received assets maintenance support stipend, 1244 households received vegetable seeds and compost training, 1121 households received tree saplings and 700 households established compost pits.
- 1000 households received fertilizer, 902 households received spices, and 933 households received poultry feed and vaccination support and different IGA training received by 1244 households.

### LESSON LEARNT:

- Chars area is more suitable for profit income on bull rearing. This year we have Profit in bull sold, average Profit BDT16522/= on an average duration 8 month is quite better than others IGA in island char areas.
- The aim of the CLP is to provide necessary support to the excluded people on several specific aspects who are actually lived in vulnerable conditions in Island chars. The project package services received among the participants has made some positive impacts to the beneficiaries and the whole communities. Actually they believe that ESDO-CLP is thinking about them.

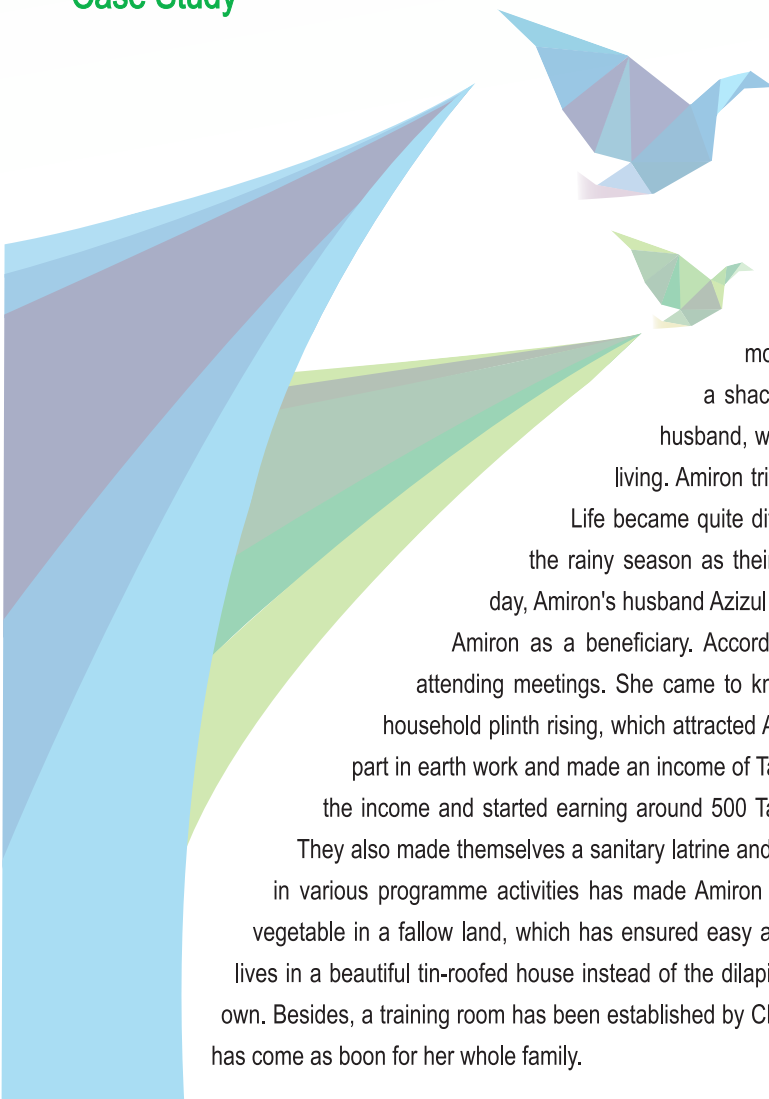


- The project participants are fully landless, sometimes they cannot manage their sufficient earth. That time laborer could not work regularly. So it's difficult to achieve plinth work as per project plan otherwise some activities cannot run on properly due to their Home state space limitation like as Home gardening, Tube-well Hygienic latrine sapling etc.
- It's very important to have cordial communication with Govt officials and other stake holders. If we have smooth communication and build up relation with govt. official we can do some remarkable success, like as khas land. This year we have provide 41 HH khas land to the poor people.



## Case Study

## CLP: a life-changer for Amiron



Amiron lives in Char Bahadurabad Pashcim Para village under Dewanganj Upazilla of Jamalpur district. She got married to Abdul Aziz of neighboring Khatiamara village 15 years ago. Around three years ago, they lost their household because of river erosion. Amiron, her husband and their three children moved to Char Bahadurabad Pashcim Para village. They built a shack on other people's land and started living there. Amiron's husband, who was a day-labourer, had to struggle hard to earn even a living. Amiron tried to manage a job as domestic help, but failed frequently. Life became quite difficult for them. Their hardship became more severe during the rainy season as their tiny shack was regularly submerged by flood water. One day, Amiron's husband Azizul learned about ESDO CLP programme and decided to enlist Amiron as a beneficiary. Accordingly, Amiron was enlisted in the programme and started attending meetings. She came to know that, there is a component in the CLP programme for household plinth rising, which attracted Amiron and her husband immensely. Amiron's husband took part in earth work and made an income of Taka 40,000 from earth work. Azizul bought a horse-cart from the income and started earning around 500 Taka a day. They made a modest saving from their income. They also made themselves a sanitary latrine and received a tube well from the CLP Programme. Taking part in various programme activities has made Amiron and her husband health conscious. Amiron has cultivated vegetable in a fallow land, which has ensured easy availability of vegetables all the year round. The family now lives in a beautiful tin-roofed house instead of the dilapidated shack. The cow given from the CLP is now Amiron's own. Besides, a training room has been established by CLP at Amiron's household. Altogether, Amiron feels that CLP has come as boon for her whole family.

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## SHOUHARDO II PROGRAMME (STRENGTHENING HOUSEHOLD ABILITY TO RESPOND TO DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES-II PROGRAM)

Donor: CARE-Bangladesh/USAID  
Project Period: March 2011 to February 2015  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to February 2015  
Working Area: 100 villages under Kazipur Upazilla of Sirajganj districts  
Project Budget: BDT: 216138825.00

### GOAL OF THE PROJECT:

To 'Transform the lives of 370,000 Poor and Extreme Poor (PEP) households in 11 of the poorest and most marginalized districts in Bangladesh by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity' ESDO implemented this program in 100 villages at 12 Unions in Kazipur Upazila of Sirajganj district aim to "Transform the lives of 26,824 Poor and Extreme Poor (PEP) households in the poorest and most marginalized people of Kazipur to reduce their vulnerability to food insecurity by 2015". ESDO covered a total of 26,626 HHs. The project targeted poor and extreme poor category people according to well being analysis made through participatory approach.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- 6000 household received agricultural support
- 8127 households received Comprehensive Homestead Development support.
- 11505 households received IGA support.
- 994 households received fisheries support.
- 57 VDCs savings group were engage to enhance their income and employment through technical support of the project.
- An effective linkage and collaboration have established with health and family planning department
- 7227 pregnant and 1992 lactating mother received ration support
- 38 ECCD center and 37 EKOTA Center have graduated 3660 children and 2455 children have enrolled in Government primary school.
- For ensured mass awareness ESDO organized different types of day observance such as World Health Day, Safe Motherhood Day, Global Hand Washing Day, International Breastfeeding Week, International Women Day, National Preparedness Day and World Literacy Day.
- 22 landless beneficiaries get access to 6.49 acres of Kash land for 99 years.
- 60 landless beneficiaries get access to cluster village of Government and get 2 rooms and 3 decimal of land each.
- 86 poor and extreme poor households are incorporated in different union standing committee.
- ESDO developed 368 positive deviant mother and 72 positive deviant farmers.

- 8 union disaster management committee activated by ESDO and received early warning equipments.
- Distributed 3200 blanket for 1738 in cold wave affected households.
- 2000 vulnerable households received different types of support in disaster period. food item received by 1500 flood affected households, cash and hygiene kits with health and hygiene session received by 1800 flood affected households, 900 households received dry food and 13752 households received cash and input support.
- Through this project 4 community resources center, 2 community latrine, 68 homestead plinth raising, 7 school renovation, 23 tube well installation, 265 tube well platform maintenance, 4 school cum flood shelter construction and 151 low-cost latrine installed.
- Through implementation of the program community become aware on different technologies like vegetable & field crop cultivation techniques, bed preparation, pit preparation, composting, perching, line transplanting, hand washing practice, use slipper in latrine, 6 hygiene practice, cooking feeding practice for children, ANC-PNC check up by pregnant & lactating mother etc.



## INITIATIVES OF BIR SUVOGACHA VDC INSPIRES ALL

Bir Suvogacha village under Suvogacha union of Kazipur Upazila is one of the vulnerable & river erosion prone villages under ESDO- SHOUHARDO II Program's working area. The program is working for reducing of food insecurity & vulnerability for the poor & extreme poor people of the village. The village is in the South Eastern side 6 km far from Kazipur Upazila. The village is not safe from the aggressive mode of Jamuna River. Continuous river erosion is the full time accompany of the villagers. Length of Bir Suvogacha village is 2 km & spacious is 1.5 km. There are 189 poor & extreme poor families with 215 household lives in the village. The Non Government organization ESDO implements SHOUHARDO II Program in the village from March-2011. For the effective implementation of the program some symbol of development are visible in the village. Most of the villagers are conscious about Citizen Charter, responsibilities of service providers, roles & responsibilities of Union Parishad & major safety net programs. Besides, this the village development committee member are able to identify their own problems and tries to solve the problem with their own initiative.



Considering the volume of the village there are 11 members of the VDC. The main responsibility of VDC is- to contribute for the overall development of the village, Beneficiaries selection for training, regular monthly meeting, action plan preparation, implementation & review, linkage with up, participate in different committees of union parishad including standing committee.

ESDO arranged a leadership development for VDC members in June'2012 where some VDC members of Bir Suvogacha village were present. In the time of training they become aware about their main responsibility to linkage with various institutions like Union parishad, Upazila parishad & other stakeholders. The VDC committee believes that it is not possible for them to improve their present situation without help of others institutions. So they started communication with Union parishad, service providers and local NGOs.

In the mean time the VDC get scope to attend in Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) meeting with the assistance of ESDO SHOUHARDO II Program. They regularly attend in the meeting and raised their problems in those meetings.

The earthen connecting road between Suvogacha UP to Upazila was damaged & broken down due to recent flood. As a result the communication with UP and village level become hampered. In that time the VDC of Bir Suvogacha village arranged poll made of tree with their own initiative from which temporary communication was continued and approximately 600 people were benefited. After finishing of flood VDC arrange earth filling of the road by community led initiative as a result the road again become ready for easy communication.

Besides this VDC makes effective linkage with UP for incorporating PEP in different safety net programs & other different service providers for sustainable development of their village. VDC used to arrange vaccination campaign for domestic husbandries and improve quality seed for better cropping.

The VDC of Bir Suvogacha village is also working to stop early marriage; dowry & women violence and they are also working for disaster risk mitigation in their village and providing their helping hand to all. For maintaining the development stream in their village the VDC of Bir Subhogassa village is working restlessly.

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF THE ULTRA POOR (SETU)

Working Area: 3 union of Aditmary and Kaligonj upaizla under Lalmonirhat district.

Project Period: Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015

Donor: CARE Bangladesh (GOB/SHIREE/UK AID/SDC)

Project Budget: 1<sup>st</sup> March 2009 to 15th December 2015

Total budget: BDT: 5,94,78,856.00

Total # of beneficiary: 2400

### OVERALL GOAL:

The purpose statement for the Shiree Challenge Fund provides the long-term Goal of the project: Government of Bangladesh MDG targets 1 and 2 on income poverty reduction and hunger achieved by 2015.

Major Achievement within the Reporting Period:

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHT:

- Develop 436 households base Business plan for start up new business
- Distributed 55, 73,575 taka to the 395 beneficiary HH.
- 658 new IGAs and small scale enterprises were established
- 61 Economic Assessment Sessions were organized
- 378 blankets were distributed to the 200 BHHs during last cold wave
- 3 open budget sessions, 27 pre-budget sessions were conducted by the Ups and 3 workshop was organized for UP capacity building
- 28 savings group AGM were conducted
- 150 Counseling & demonstration for breastfeeding promotion
- 1756 Community level group meeting with pregnant & lactating mothers were conducted with support of 32 CPKs
- 1761 Community level groups meeting were conducted with adolescent girls for improving personal hygiene Gender and nutritional status with support of 32 CPKs. 938 Adolescent girls received day long special orientation on Gender and Nutrition.
- Oriented 685 HHs Key male member (Husband/Father) on Nutrition and special care of <2 child and Pregnant & Lactating mother (day long)
- Distributed 2,25,932 IFA tablets, 12,901 De-worming tablets, 525 bottle De-worming suspension and 65,040 packet MNP to the 2973 Nutrition HHs.
- Conducted 8 batch Business skill training for BHHs on small business management and simple accounting, ( 199 BHHs, 2 days).

### MAJOR CHALLENGES AND OVERCOME PROCEDURES:

1. Serious political unrest during the peak period of project implementation. To overcome the situation we move in to the field in early morning and avoid main highway for field movement, Organized most of the field event inside of the house, take support from UP bodies for organizing any big event. Many of the days was used instead of motorcycle.
2. Make sure timely data updating, report preparation and others document preparation work in time without the support of M&E and Project Officer (post deleted) . To overcome the problem management recruit an experienced and skilled PM, trained two of CFOs on computer and distributed the work among the PM and CFOs .
3. Maintain activity implementation track within the regular staff drop out/position during vacant period. To overcome the situation regularly seated with team, quickly revised activity plan as per field demand and monitor staff wise target vs. achievement every day.
4. Avoid social, institutional and political pressure to select cash input distribution HH. To overcome the situation we finalize the primary list with the support of our each Para Unnayan Committee (PUC) through a general meeting and attached the meeting minuetts with approval paper and send it donor.



### Beneficiary Details:

Name: Md. Rostom Ali, Age: 52 years, Father: Late Karim Box, Village: Madonpur Mosjidpara, ID no: 552027720233, Union: Polashi, Upazila: Aditmari, District: Lalmonirhat.

### Introduction:

Polashi union is situated in the North West part of Bangladesh under the administrative area of Aditmari upazila, District: Lalmonirhat. It's a less developed and very ultra poor porne area. There is no medium or big industry, everybody depends on agriculture. Most of the year flash food hit in this area and damages huge crop, houses and livestock's. Rostom lives in the village of Madonpur Mosjid para of Polashi union. He has four members family. Very simple and ultra poor Rostom continue his fight against poverty and hunger. Without homestead he has no mentionable asset. He is a day labor and depends his family only for his few wages, sometimes he could not manage work and passed the day starving. As a result all the family members suffered in malnutrition. Nobody gives him cash or food in credit. At that time ESDO-SETU project start their work in Polashi union with the support of CARE Bangladesh (GoB/Shiree/UK AID and SDC). Rostom Ail's family was select SETU member, as because he identified as a very ultra poor family through wealth ranking process. Within the few days he got involved different development activity with SETU team through Para Unnayan Committee (PUC). During that time he felt that he could do something more and something different and he would be able to change his destiny by himself. He realizes that one hand is not enough to manage at least three times food, cloth and others cost of four members family. It is always risky to depend on single source of income. So he decided that now they work together with his wife and fight poverty to make a happy life.

### Support From Esdo-Setu Project:

After assessing his working skill SETU project trained him on Nursery business and provided 6997/- taka cash input support to start his business dated February 2011. In the same time and same para others two members were also given support on the same IGA. Rostom, Shahidar and Hasen planned to work jointly in nursery business. After six months, they got benefit from nursery. To increase family income Rostoms wife start work in the nursery as a helper. Poverty comes down slowly from their family. As their daily income increased they enrolled their child in the nearest Govt. primary school Now their child regularly goes to school. By this time her daughter having been grown up, marriage proposal came from different area. Finally in October 2014 with support of community and selling his all asserts, he arranged his daughter Moyna's Marriage. For Daughters marriage he spends near about 80-90 thousand taka. Just after daughters marriage he full in bed due to Asthma. To manage daughters marriage cost and his own treatment he lost his all capital. Again he full down in extreme poverty line. To manage food he starts day daily labor work. On the hand for reducing capital in Nursery business his monthly benefit falls dawn 200-300 taka per month.

In this situation Rostom sits with PUC and SETU CFO in a meeting. He explains how and why he falls down and lost his all assets. PUC advices him to communicate with UP chairman for immediate support, they also try to do something for Rostom. Just after one month SETU management declare an opportunity to provide "Additional Input Support" for unsuccessful BHHs or who lost their capital due to different valid reason. Rostoms family gets chance to receive "Additional Input Support" by the recommendation of PUC. He again got 14000/- (Fourteen thousand) taka for Nursery business dated 19.06.2015. After receiving the new support he again starts nursery business with new two partners (Land owner Milion and Shamsul) in larger scale. They setup their nursery on 67 decimal lands. remaining 50% share with two others Rostom and Shamsul. On an average now he got 12000 to 13000 thousand taka per month as benefit from the nursery.

To meet up the nutritional demand and ensure future safety net he plant some Mango, Jackfruit, Litchi, Neem and Mehogoni tree in the boundary line of his homestead and set up a multi verity homestead vegetable garden with Papaya tree. He also earns some money by sealing vegetables. By this he bought a three wheel Van @ tk 10,000/- from his savings and uses it in nursery as rental basis. Purchased one cow and two goats also. His wife Morzina also works in different sides as pay labor. Now their monthly income goes to 14000/- to 15000/- taka. After fulfill the family needs they saved on an average 4000/- to 5000/- per month.

Rostom now becomes a successful business man. Due to his excellent skill on nursery, grafting and others nursery related works many of new initiator came to his nursery for learn learning by doing model. Wife Morzina is now elected PUC chairman. Everybody come to his house for any problem, counseling, advising and mentoring. Everybody respects this family for their tremendous success and successful return from 2<sup>nd</sup> time fall down position which they achieved by their hard work and honesty. Rostom said earlier who didn't believe him and didn't give any loan due to his poor condition, now come to his family for loan. He said, he forgot everything and try to help everybody as he can. My family respect increase day by day, increase and develop relationship with all relatives and neighbors. Not only that increase connectivity with all social stakeholders like UP, UP member, Local Mosjid Committee and different social institutions.

### Self Confidence and Future Planning:

Rostom, the model of changing maker of life who once upon a time passed his many days starving. Now he boldly said 'I am happy man. He have a happy family. I invest my more and more to educate my child so that nobody call him illiterate like me'. Now his dream to set up his own nursery (minimum 75-80 decimal land area) within next two or three years by increasing his income and savings and build a big strong Tin shade house for leaving. He expresses his gratefulness to CARE/SHIREE/UK AID/ GoB as well Co implementing partner ESDO to provide him financial and technical support through Social and Economical Transformation of the Ultra poor(SETU) project to have the opportunity to fight with poverty and till now.

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## ENHANCE RESILIENCE (ER) ACTIVITY UNDER COUNTRY PROGRAMME & ER PLUS PROGRAMME

Working Area: Sarishabari, Dewanganj, Islampur, Melandha, Bakshiganj and Madarganj Upazilas under Jamalpur District and Gaibandha Sadar, Saghata, Fulchari, Sundarganj, Polashbari and Gobindaganj under Gaibandha district.

Project Period: May'2007 to December'2016

Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015

Donor: Government Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) & World Food Programme (WFP).

Project Budget:191609340.00

### OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:

- Build the resilience of households and communities vulnerable to extreme natural hazards and the effects of climate change.
- Improve food and nutrition security of ultra-poor households in their communities.
- Improve economic resilience in targeted ultra-poor households.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

As a result of the project activities, the resilience of the participants to disaster has substantially increased. Their knowledge and awareness for managing and responding to disaster has grown and there is a growing consciousness among the participants about health, sanitation and nutrition. Participation of women in decision making at the family level has increased. Life skill training provided under the programme has created scopes for self dependence which has resulted in increased level of social security for the project participants.

#### DURING THE PERIOD OF JUNE 2014 TO DECEMBER 2014:

- A total of 20,000 participants attended in FCFT 2014 in
- 25 training sessions on awareness raising on climate change,
- Awareness raising on Climate Change, Natural Disaster and Enhancing Resilience training- Module 01- (10 weeks)
- Awareness raising on Climate Change, Natural Disaster and Enhancing Resilience training- Module 02- (05 weeks)
- Nutrition- (03 weeks)
- Women empowerment training - (03 weeks)
- IGA - (04 weeks)
- Total amount BDT 77820722.0 has been distributed among the participants, each participant received on average BDT 3891.

### IMPACT OF FCFT COMPONENT

- Training Session on awareness raising on climate change, natural disaster and enhancing resilience, food and nutrition, life skill with woman empowerment and IGA Training were carried out under the FCFT component. From the training sessions, the beneficiaries gained knowledge for managing disaster and also for improving their families' nutritional status. All the presidents of the participants groups and participant committee were chaired by women and they are responsible for all sorts of food and cash wage distribution. This active engagement of women led to women's political and economic empowerment.

#### DURING THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 2015 TO JUNE 2015

A total of 20,500 participants attended FCFA 2015 earth work activities and 50 schemes were implemented, which included 14 embankments, 04 road cum embankment, 31 roads, and 01 canal.

Cash BDT 126854869.0 was distributed among 20,500 beneficiaries and each participant received on average BDT 6188 tk.

A total saving of BDT 11521175.0 has been made by the beneficiaries.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## ENHANCE RESILIENCE (ER) ACTIVITY UNDER COUNTRY PROGRAMME & ER PLUS PROGRAMME

Working Area: Sarishabari, Dewanganj, Islampur, Melandha, Bakshiganj and Madarganj Upazilas under Jamalpur District and Gaibandha Sadar, Saghata, Fulchari, Sundarganj, Polashbari and Gobindaganj under Gaibandha district.

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A total saving of BDT 11521175.0 has been made by the beneficiaries.





**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT(SWMP)**

Working Area: Thakurgaon Municipality of Thakurgaon District.  
Project Period: April'2014 to March 2023  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: Thakurgaon Municipality  
Project Budget: BDT:5000000.00

**OVERALL GOAL & OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:**

The goal of effective MSWM services is to protect public health, the environment and natural resources (water, land, and air). An effective MSWM service can be achieved only by improving the efficiency of MSWM activities, thereby leading to the reduction of waste generation, separation of MSW and recyclable material, and recovery of compost and energy.

- Establishing an integrated and self-contained operating framework for MSWM, which would include the development of appropriate means and technologies to handle various waste management activities?
- Enhancing the ability of Municipality/ESDO to provide effective waste management services to their citizens.

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES:**

- Carrying out the waste management activities (collection, transportation, treatment and disposal) in a manner, which is not just environmentally, socially and financially sustainable but is also economically viable.

**MAJOR SUCCESS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF FY 2014-2015**

- i) Near about 5000 household under Thakurgaon Municipality have already covered under this project.
- ii) Personal Health, Hygiene awareness has significantly increased.



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**ULTRA POOR PROGRAMME (UPP) UJJIBITO COMPONENT OF FOOD SECURITY 2012 BANGLADESH – UJJIBITO**

Donor: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), with the financial support from European Union  
 Project Period: November'13 to April'2019  
 Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
 Working Area: Rajshahi, Sirajgonj & Natore district.  
 Project Budget: BDT: 4,082,873.00

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:**

Sustainable reduced hunger and poverty in Bangladesh.

**SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:**

- Sustainable graduation of 7,900 vulnerable women headed households from ultra-poverty.
- Food access of ultra poor, particularly women and their dependents.
- Nutrition, health status and improved better food utilization.
- To improve awareness about the rights, access to assets etc.



**Skills development training**

Sl. No.	Name of Training	Targeted number of participants	Participants present
1	Goat rearing	400	399
2	Homestead gardening	224	224
3	Beef fattening	100	100
4.	Vermi compost	100	100
5.	Sewing	75	75
6.	Bamboo work	25	25

**Community Events**

		Target	Achievements
1	World Health Day Observance	1	1
2	International Women's Day Observance	1	1

**Technical Support**

Sl. No.	Name of vaccination	Target	Achievements
1	PPR	200	200
2	RDV	400	400
3	BCRDV	400	400

**Grant for establishing IGA, especially for more vulnerable people**

Sl. No.	Name of IGA	Target	Achievements
1	Goat rearing	18	18
3	Vermi compost	18	18

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## WHERE THE RAINFALLS-COMMUNITY BASED ADAPTATION (WtRF-CBA) PROJECT

Working Area: 2 Unions of Kurigram Sadar Upazilla, Kurigram District  
Project Period: April'2014 to December'2017  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: PRINCE ALBERT II OF MONACO FOUNDATION /CARE-Bangladesh  
Project Budget: 7164300.00

### GOAL OF THE PROJECT:

The overall goal is 'To improve the resilience of targeted vulnerable communities to the increasing consequences of rainfall variability by promoting adaptive agricultural practices & efficient water resource management.

Specific Objective:

#### SG1: To improve crop systems for vulnerable rainfed farming households:

- To introduce adaptive varieties/crops
- To ensure sustainable water management system
- To establish intensive new adaptive patterns

#### SG2: Build institutional capacity for Community Based Adaptation at village, UP and district levels

- To build effective linkage among FFS & stakeholders
- To sensitize male FFS farmers with gender issues
- To build capacity of UP & DAE on CCA

#### SG 3: Learning and dissemination

- To share the learning's through FFD & mass gatherings
- To arrange awareness raising activities on CCA
- To participate in knowledge sharing workshops & fairs.

### MAJOR SUCCESS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF FY 2014-2015

- Climate Vulnerability & Capacity Analysis (CVCA) conducted.
- Two days capacity building training on community based adaptation organized at Holokhana and Panchgachi union for up members.
- Organized 5 awareness raising programs on project working area.
- Selected 275 small and marginal farmers formed 11 Farmers Field School (FFS) within five working villages in association with 2225 same well being class of farmer have 10 to 247 decimal lands.
- Conducted of FFS learning sessions at 15 days intervals. FFS members learnt how to, implement adaptive activities, evaluate & discussed findings in these sessions.
- Introduced 5 adaptive Aman varieties in 2 seasons during the project period. The varieties were categorized in two: short duration drought escaping 2 early varieties for adaptive cultivation in high lands with sandy soils & flood tolerant 4 varieties to address flood.
- WtRF project took an initiative to cultivate short duration high yielding mustard variety in the community & successfully introduced Bina Sharisha 4 therefore.

- An initiative was taken by WtRF project to utilize those fellow lands for cultivation with an alternative crop. As a consequence, Mung Bean was cultivated for the first time in the project working area. Again, Mung Bean was also chosen for improving soil fertility status through microbial activity of nodule forming bacteria in root zone.
- WtRF project had explored the opportunity to work for the community people and some promising initiatives were taken at each FFS for ensuring adaptive & sustainable agriculture regarding successful rice cultivation in Boro season.
- WtRF project working area was highly climate vulnerable flood & erosion prone area with the soil properties like: presence of more sand portion, lower fertility, maximum leaching loss & minimum moisture holding capacity etc. In such situation, WtRF took some initiatives for sustainable water management system and incorporating green manures into soil was one of them.
- Two new adaptive cropping patterns T.Aman- Mustard-Boro- Green manure and T .Aman- Mustard- Pulse were successfully established in project working area. Cropping intensity in both low & high land of these areas was confirmed as 300.
- An attempt was taken by the project to develop Year Round Vegetable Production at Homestead in a total of 11 FFS of Holokhana & Panchgachi union.



- Initiated sustainable water management system as well as improving soil structure, soil fertility & soil water holding capacity the project took an initiative to prepare & use of pit compost and vermin compost.
- The project introduced adaptive cultural practice including Dry seed bed, Line Sowing: Parching & Use of Pheromone Trap.
- WtRF project successfully introduced some adaptive varieties within the locality and set up Seed Preservation at Community Level, organize field days etc.
- For ensuring gender rights the project rolls out the gender adaptation plan and conduct Gender analysis sessions.
- The project have developed, established appropriate linkage with local government. DAE, Research institutions like BINA, BRRI etc.

#### GENERATE AND DOCUMENT ON BEST PRACTICES:

WtRF is a research project in nature. FFS farmer practices 18 different demonstrations out of 09 are technology and 09 are adaptive varieties with a view to find out best adaptive crop cultivation system. We have tried to introduce to the farmers through FFS 1. Homestead Vegetable Gardening Year Round Family Nutrition with Extra Income. 2. Dry Seed Bed: Safe Seedlings in Adverse Climatic Condition. 3. Pit Compost: For Sustainable Water Management. 04. Pheromone Trap: Economic & chemical free Vegetable Production. 05. Green Manures: For Soil Amendment. 06. Line Sowing. 07. Parching. 08. Vermicompost. 09. Seed Preservation this 9 technologies farmers have practiced to their field and others 9 adaptive varieties 1. BINAdhan 7 Short Duration High Yielding Early Variety. 2. BINAdhan 11 & 12: Flood tolerant variety. 3. BINAdhan 14: Short Duration High Yielding Late Boro Variety.

4. BRRIdhan 28: Short Duration Early Variety. 5. BRRIdhan 58: High Yielding Variety. 6. BINAdhan 5: High Yielding Variety. 7. BINASHorisha 4: Short Duration High Yielding Mustard Variety. 8. BINASHorisha 4: Short Duration High Yielding Mustard Variety. 8. BINA Mug Bean 8: An alternate crop. 9. BRRI dhan 33: Short Duration Aman Variety. This adaptive varieties and technologies farmers used for cost minimize and high production of their land.

#### LEARNING

- Numerous sessions on CVCA and gender analysis made farmer bored.
- Flood tolerant varieties survived even after recurrent flood only in well drained lands where water logging was minimum.
- Drought escaping short duration HYV variety favored intensive cropping pattern.
- Year round vegetable gardening was not sustainable in project working area.
- Demo farmers were not better performing when they were repeated to next interventions.
- Dry seed bed was a new and very good adaptive technology to grow Boro seedlings instead of wet seed bed.
- Line sowing and parching practice made cultural management easy for the farmers.
- Use of sex pheromone trap was cost effective, eco friendly & ensured maximum returns.
- Farmers were positive & spontaneous to made ideal compost pit.



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**ENHANCING RESILIENCE AND LIVELIHOOD PROTECTION OF EXTREME MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY FROM FLOOD HAZARDS THROUGH INTEGRATED COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH**

Working Area: 2 Unions in Kishoreganj Upazilla of Nilphamari district  
 Project Period: 01 February'2014 to 30 September'2016  
 Reporting Period: July '2014 to June'2015  
 Donor: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)  
 Project Budget: BDT: 2,33,25,850.00

**OVERALL GOAL:**

To improve access to services and adaptation capacity on flood related shocks for disadvantage and marginalized group and enhance support system in the Upazila of Kishoreganj of Nilphamari District.

Specific Objective: Strengthen adaptive capacity of highly flood insecure communities to response the impact of climate change, including variability in the targeted households of two unions in the Kishoreganj of Nilphamari District and in the basin of the river Tista, BuriTista, Dhum, Jamunasherwai and Noutara.

**MAJOR PLAN ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT ON JULY 2014 TO JUNE 2015:**

Sl	Name of the Main Activities	Total Target	Plan for 2014 -15	Achievement 2014 -15
1	Slatted housing for goat/sheep with technical support	900	630	728
2	Sanitary latrine Installation	400	240	165
3	Installation of Tube -well with platform	143	55	58
4	Improved oven installation	800	800	800
5	Bas ak sapling	600	600	531

**Case Study**

**Save Honor by Tube-well**

Our country is surrounded by green in nature. Nilphamari is situated in the northern site of Bangladesh. Kishorgonj, a neglect upazila under the Nilphamari district, is affected or familiar as a hazardous area by flood. ESDO is implementing Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) from last February 2014 with the financial support of PKSF. In this continuation, climate change related group “Eco women group” of the Ghapapara under the village South Durakati which is situated near the bank of the Charalkatha Rivers that flowing through the bahagali union. Most of the villagers are lived in poverty. As a result they are leading their life in a very usseable life. Through the CCCP projects intervention, group meeting of ECO Women group – they are able to be aware about hygiene and water borne diseases in the unhygienic tube-well water. A group member, Most.Nurjahan , along with her husband named Abdul Khalak, is day labour, and was leading their life in a very adverse environment. There is no tube well in the norjahan house or near the Noor Jahan house. Meanwhile a deep tube well with platform has been installed in her house from the ESDO-CCCP project. Along with Norjahan, three/Four family members and other local peoples are now continuously drinking and using safe water from this tube well. Before they have no places for bathing but now they can easily take bath. Before install the tube-well, took bath in the charal kata river and often suffering various water related diseases like diaherria, eczema and skin disease etc. Even when the women were bathed in the river some bad boys were stay on the bank of the river with bad intension. As a result women used to feel insecure for bathing in the river. Most of the year the river dried up during dry season, women were going to neighbor village for taking the bath. After the installing of tube well, these women are not neglected by others. So the people within the village grateful to the initiatives of thanks to PKSF.



Working Area: Chapainawabganj Sadar, Gomostapur, Nachole, Shibgonj, Bholahat upazila under Chapainawabganj district.

Project Period: February 2012 to October 2014

Reporting Period: July '2014 to October'2014

Donor: European Union (EU) and Department of Women Affairs (DWA)

Project Budget: BDT.495418000.00

**OVERALL GOAL:**

The project is addressing the challenges related food and nutrition security that the poor and ultra-poor people face. By providing all out assistance to the marginalized people under a comprehensive framework, the project has succeeded in bringing sustainable changes to their food and nutrition security as well as improving their livelihoods.

**PROJECT PROGRESS AS PER OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVI)**

- By reaching a total of 20,480 (ultra poor women and marginal and sharecropper final beneficiaries) ultra poverty in 5 Upazillas of Chapainawabganj district has been reduced by more than 15%
- More than 20% children (under 5) reduced their underweight status.
- Food consumption score is more than 65% as per the tools and methods of WFP.
- Ethnic community membership increased by 30% in social institutions.
- 65% participants diversified their trade.
- More than 95% school aged children attended school regularly.
- More than 70% households cultivated at least 3 types of crops promoted by the project.
- At least 87% participants involved in homestead vegetable gardening.
- 95% have 3 meals per day by the end of the action.
- 92% households consumed at least 3 food items rich in carbohydrate, protein or fat at least three days a week by the end of 2014.
- At least 72% households involved in improved cooking process.
- More than 62 % households practiced hand washing in 6 critical times.
- 100% participants have practiced savings.
- 100% participants invested their received cash for input or cash for asset on their selected productive asset by the action period.
- More than 92% participants involved in more than one earning sources.

- 65% participants adopted disaster risk reduction initiative to reduce shocks.
- More than 90 % participants increased their asset through their livelihood development.
- Around 73% sharecroppers received services from different service providers.
- More than 80% share cropper arranged their share as per Government ordinance.
- More than 32% sharecroppers shifted their farming from share cropping to leasing by the end of the project.
- More than 85% practiced appropriate technology by the end of the project.
- Productivity increased by 25% due to use of improved technology.
- More than 27% farmers produced high value crop.
- 25% beneficiaries organized in self help groups and others in the process to form self help group.
- 75% beneficiaries acquired numeric skill.
- More than 85% participants aware regarding on human rights.
- 45% participants participation in community activities.
- More than 62% beneficiaries raised their voice for claiming their legal rights.
- 54 self help groups operated functionally and others are in the process.



## Case Study

### Vegetables Contribute to Self Solvency



I am Abdul Motin. could not continue my education so after lass V. left my school and involved in day labour and share cropping. I have 5 children and wife, he could not maintain my large family with such inadequate income and even could not take 3 meals in a day , he also arranged early marriage for he older daughter due to poverty though he know that early marriage who unethical. I was selected as member of the project by the FLS committee and got subsistence allowance 400 taka per month that helped his to improve my food security. I also got cash for input 4100 taka and cash for asset sum of taka 6500 and committed this opportunity utilizes in favor of my financial solvency. I got 90 decimal lands as share cropping and cultivated Tomato and Brinjal. I got training on improved vegetable cultivation from FLS and used that gained knowledge in my field. Production of vegetable was above my expectation and I got net profit 18000 taka from selling vegetables I have another season in my hand and I am expecting that my initiative will be continued and I need not loan from other. I am maintaining my family with solvency. My all children are now goes to school going and I hope that their education will be run without any financial difficulties. I feel myself as lucky as I was selected FLS member and I would like to thank FLS for its valuable contribution to the vulnerable community.



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**SOLAR HOME SYSTEM (SHS) PROGRAM**

Working Area: Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Natore, Rasjhahi, Chapainawabgonj, Sirajgonj, Jamalpur district.  
Project Period: June 2015 to till now  
Reporting Period: June 2015  
Donor: Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)

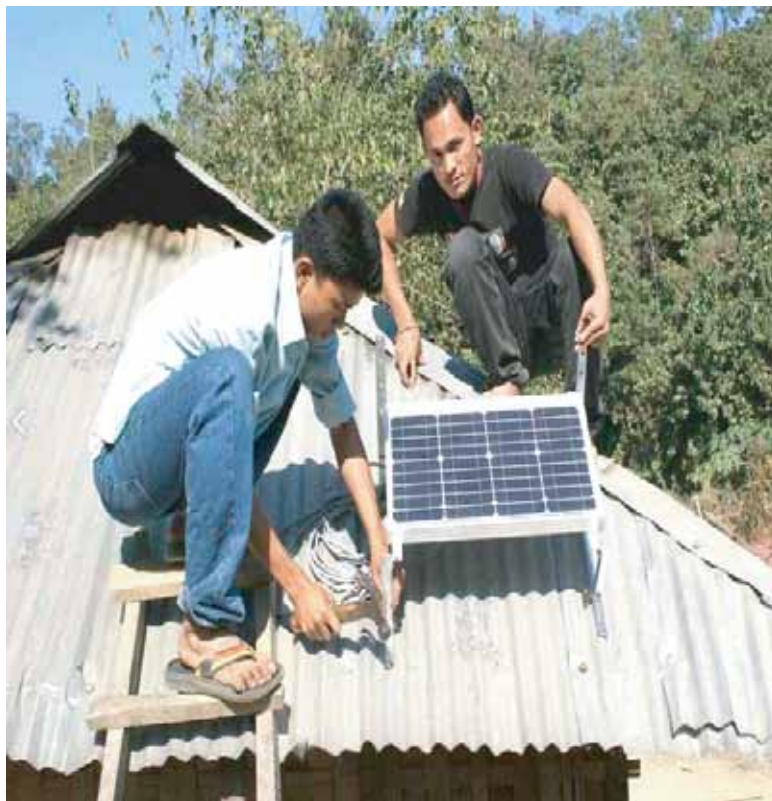
**OBJECTIVE:**

- Main objective of participating in the project is to fulfill the Basic Electricity Requirement of 10000 beneficiaries under microfinance programme.
- To improve economic status of the beneficiaries through reducing fuel cost.
- Improve environment through reducing utilization of Kerosene oil.

**MAJOR SUCCESS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF FY 2014-2015**

Due to 1st month of the project, the following initial work has done:

01. Staff deployment/Recruitment
02. Office Set Up
03. Staff Orientation
04. Work Plan Finalization





## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## ENHANCING RESILIENCE PROGRAMME-ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD-AFFECTED PEOPLE IN NORTHERN BANGLADESH (CP-200243)

Working Area: Gaibandha Sadar and Fulchari upazila under Gaibandha district & Nagesshori and Vorungamai upazila under Kurigram district and Islampur and Dewangonj upazila under Jamalpur district

Project Period: 22 September'2014 to 25 November'2014

Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015, Donor: World Food Programme (WFP)

Project Budget: BDT:

Total # of beneficiary: 6240

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of the programme is to assist people whose homes and livelihoods were severely affected by the devastating floods in the northwest of Bangladesh in August last(2014).

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

- Staff deployment and orientation.
- Through a selection process identified and 7240 most vulnerable and flood affected households selected for unconditional cash transfer through
- With the collaboration of Dutch Bangla Bank Limited (DBBL) and mobile network partner Grameen Phone(GP) 7240 Mobile bank account open for unconditional cash transfer.
- Transfer Unconditional cash to the participants account: The value of transfer per household is the same; each family is provided with unconditional cash transfers of 9,000 Tk (US\$116) divided into three rounds of 3,000 Tk. Under the programme; we successfully completed three rounds unconditional cash transfer among the 7240 participants. Total distributed amount tk 65,160,000/-(Six core fifty one lac sixty thousand) only.
- Monitoring & Follow Up: ensured beneficiaries cash withdrawn from DBBL Cash point through strong monitoring and follow up and provide all necessary support.



### CONSTRAINTS & LIMITATIONS –

- Short time frame for participation selection and list approval procedure;
- Did not cover all affected community due to resource limitation;
- Poor communication system in some area of Kurigram and Gaibandha.

### STRENGTH: SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED 3 ROUNDS TRANSFER ACCORDING TO PLAN

- 0% Leakage /Damaged in distribution process
- Using digital technology
- Mobile cash transfer
- Involved 7240 participants with Mobile Banking technology within short period
- Distribution process appreciated by all sectors
- Effective Involvement of GoB and LG representative with the program.
- Strong central and local level monitoring both WFP and partner side
- Timely reporting.
- Strong and effective functional coordination with all stakeholders (GP, DBBL, ESDO and WFP).



A line of previous year ESDO has successfully completed and continued a significant number of disaster management program. The details information are given below:

**Strengthen Road cum Flood protection Embankment**

Name of Donor: Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)

Project Duration: November'13 to July'15

Working area: Patikapara and Sindurna Union under Hatibandha upazila of Lalmonirhat district

Budget: BDT: 1,18,47,607.00

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES:**

Strengthen Flood Protection Embankment of 3506m at Patikapara union and 4460m at Sindurna unions of Hatibandha Upazila under Lalmonirhat District

**Plinth rising of Cluster housing on Govt. khas to rehabilitate 105 landless ultra poor families**

Name of Donor: Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)

Project Duration: November'13 to July'15

Working area: Purbo Satnai union of Dimla Upazila of Nilphamari District.

Budget: BDT: 10872330.00

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES:**

Plinth raising of Cluster housing on Govt. khas to rehabilitate 105 landless ultra poor families at Purba satnai who are living the embankment side and Flood Resilient Habitat project.

- Earth raising for 105 families
- habitat 50 house
- Latrine-105 nos.
- STW with platform-15 nos. at Purba Satani Union under Dimla Upazila of Nilphamari District.

**Homestead Raising of 292 HHs for making Flood free Habitat 292 nos Toilets and 49 nos Tube well platform and 2000m of Embankment**

Name of Donor: Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP)

Project Duration: November'13 to July'15

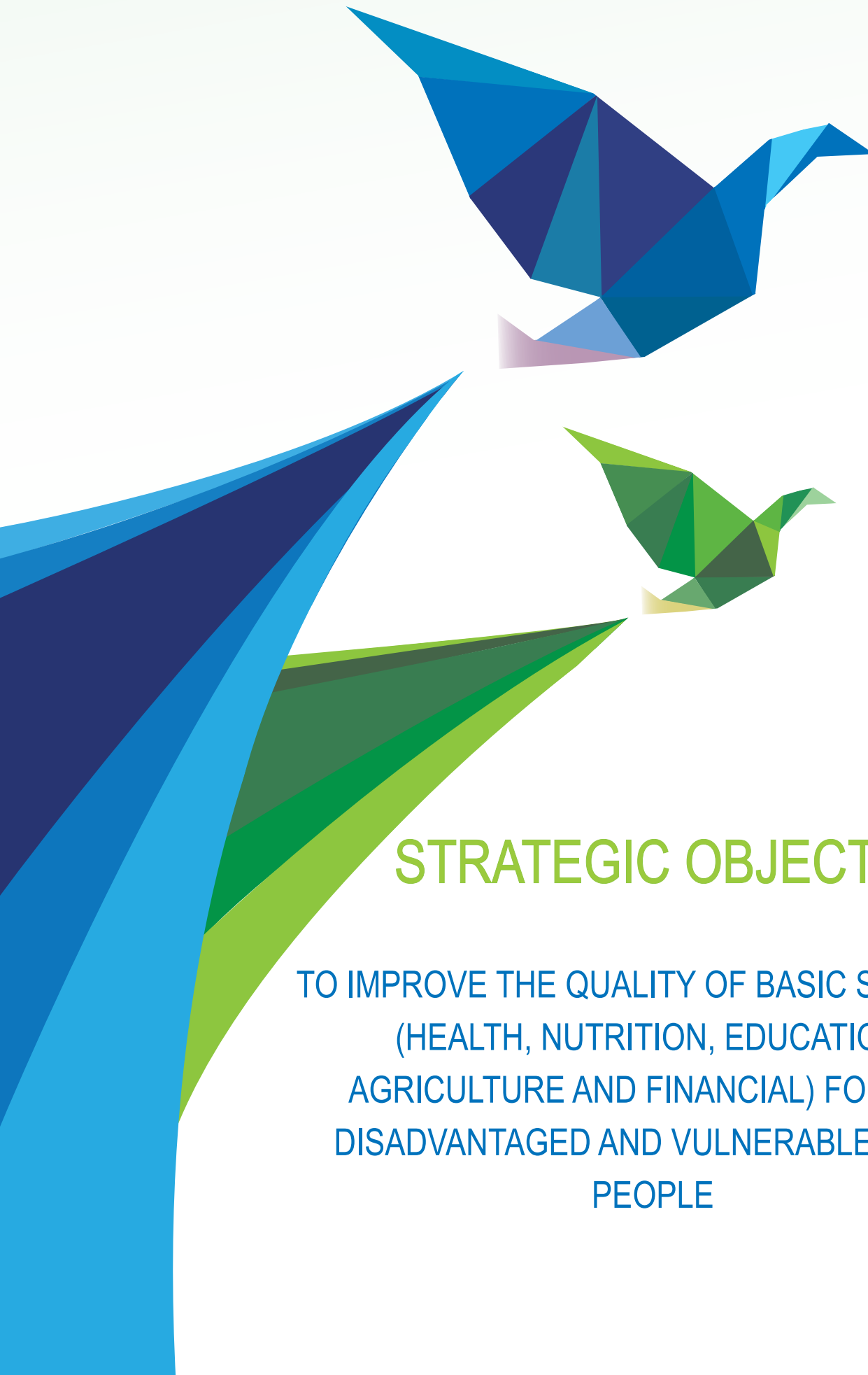
Working area: Shaghata upazila under Gaibandha district.

Budget: BDT: 15194684.00

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES:**

Homestead Raising of 292 HHs for making Flood free Habitat, 292 nos Toilets and 49 nos Tube well platform and 2000m of Embankment.





## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:

TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF BASIC SERVICES  
(HEALTH, NUTRITION, EDUCATION,  
AGRICULTURE AND FINANCIAL) FOR THE  
DISADVANTAGED AND VULNERABLE POOR  
PEOPLE

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## HEALTH EDUCATION & PROMOTION MODEL SCHOOL

Working Area: Islampur High School & Kingjalla Govt. Primary School in Islampur upazila under Jamalpur district.

Project Period: 1st April, 2014 to September'2015

Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015

Donor: Bureau of Health Education, DGHS-GOB

Project Budget: BDT: 553360/-

Total # of beneficiary: Open

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:

#### Goal and Objective of the Project:

- Create health awareness on non- communicable disease and their risk factor as well as few communicable disease prevention among the students
- Develop healthy habit among the students
- Develop healthy living environment and children friendly school
- Involve teachers in developing healthy lifestyle
- Families in developing healthy lifestyle
- Protection from disease
- Promotion of a healthy school having the provision of a safe, secure and stimulating Environment.

### PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

- Planning & review meeting with Bureau of Health Education (BHE) conducted.
- For smooth operation 03 staff recruited according to ESDO recruitment policy for conducted.
- Training of enumerators for baseline survey conducted.
- Conduction of Baseline Survey: A structured format has been used for conducting the student survey in these schools. 59 students in Kingjalla Govt. Primary School and 335 students in Islampur High School were respectively brought under the student survey.

- Organized Stakeholder meeting with school teachers, civil society and health sectors government officials focusing on Model School Health Project objectives, project outcomes and activities to be implemented.
- Activated School health education committee through regular meeting.
- Conduct Teacher's orientation/training regarding school health education conducted. During this orientation/training session, discussion on different non-communicable was made including use of safe water and sanitary latrine, how to increase insufficient physical activity, reduction of tobacco use among high school students, insuring sound and healthy school environment etc.
- Regular Special class held on school health education and promotion and discussed with the class students about Non-communicable disease. We discussed how to increase hand washing, nail cutting, tooth brushing etc, how to reduce extra salt use, how to Increase use of safe water and sanitary latrine, how to increase insufficient physical activity, reduction of tobacco use in school students, how we can insure Sound and healthy school environment etc. After end of special class we practically showed them how to do hand wash.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## HUMAN RESOURCES FOR HEALTH (HRH) PROJECT

Working Area: Sadar, Aditmary, Kaligonj, Hatibandha & Patgram upazila of Lalmonirhat district.  
Project Period: July 2012 to March 2016.  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: Plan International Bangladesh  
Project Budget: BDT: 20602245.00  
Total # of beneficiary: Open

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:

- Community skill birth attendants trained.
- Skill birth attendant service promoted at the community level.
- Referral linkage for maternal and newborn complications developed.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS:

**Union fair (Bou-Sasurimela):** 28nos union fair (Bou-sasurimela) held in 28 union under 3 Upazila of Kaligonj, Hatibandha and Pangram successfully. Through this events community awareness and CSBA acceptance and performance have significantly been increased. The day long schedule included Inauguration session, Discussion on safe motherhood, TFD shows, Quiz competition for Bou and Sasuri, best CSBA, ideal mother and ideal sasuri award distribution in each fair. In each fair on an average 8 stall (Health, family planning, NGO,s, Blood grouping, Union information and service centre, village court, CSBA, sanitation) displayed their activities and disseminated the information to all of visitors.

**Yearly progress sharing meeting with UP:** 33 yearly progress sharing meeting completed with UP successfully. The major agenda were- yearly target & achievement, performance of CSBA, contribution of union parishad as well as community, safety net support and referral etc. Total participants 1342 of which male-966 and female-376 the UP bodies, CG&CSG representatives, Health & family planning of respective union attended in the meeting.

**Join monitoring visit with Health Department Government Officials & Plan International Representatives:** Joint monitoring visit held at Kaliganj & Aditmary Upazila for Checking different documents and their practical knowledge regarding ANC, PNC and delivery. Maximum CSBA proved their capacity but few number of CSBA performance is low. According to the field findings, project improved the status within a short period.

**Workshop with service providers at district level for strengthening referral system:** With the active participation of Civil Surgeon, Deputy Director-FP, UH&FPO, RMO, Senior staff nurse, MO,s and Plan BCO and ESDO representatives reviewed the existing facilities and some excellent steps have done through the workshop. Specially: All referral slip preserve at UHC, MCWC & District Hospital and documented

at Register, FWV will prepare a CSBA monthly meeting schedule and submission to UH&FPO &UFPO, Keep emergency mobile number in CC, FWC and respective CSBAs, Identified Pregnant Women list preserve at file including EDD, LMP, risk and how many mothers was our supervision, Numerical information of pregnant women to hang at Community Clinic (CC) and FWC and UHC and Distribute total pregnant women among the CSBA,s through EDD checking.

**CSBA coordination committee meeting at upazila level:** 20 quarterly CSBA program coordination committee meeting of 5 upazila were conduct during this year.

**Conduct New CSBA introducing program:** For ensuring CSBA's acceptance and increase their performance this event has done successfully.

**Monthly CSBA performance review & reporting meeting:** 540 monthly CSBA performance review & reporting meeting at FWC level done within this reporting year.

#### Major challenges and overcome procedures:

Shortage of human resources at the referral center and EOC services was not available at all UHC level.

MOMCH post are vacant at Upazila level.

Confliction between BRAC and private CSBAs

CSBA services without any service charge from community.

### OVERCOME PROCEDURE

Hardship follow-up and highly motivation with reference to social responsibilities.

Linkage with Union Parishad and community clinic and Advocacy with Govt. health department.



Working Area: Sadar and Aditmary upazila under Lalmonirhat district  
 Project Period: January 2012 to June 2015.  
 Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
 Donor: Plan International Bangladesh  
 Project Budget: 1,05,84,498.00

### GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT:

Community Managed Health Care would contribute in achieving MDG 4 and 5 especially for the disadvantages poor under 5 children and women through establishing community managed health care system by strengthening the 65 CGs, in 2 upazilas of Lalmonirhat district and functioning CCs in Sadar and Aditmary upazila through working jointly with formal health system by June 2014.

#### Specific objectives of the project:

- To improve access to quality primary health care services through functioning community clinic and strengthening referral linkage between community to CC to UH&FWC to UHC.
- To increase number of functional CGs through formation/reformation, training and advocacy with community, local government and local health department in Lalmonirhat district by Jun 2014
- To increase number of functional CGs through formation/reformation, training and advocacy with community, local government and local health department in Lalmonirhat district.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS:

#### Quarterly CG & CSG coordination committee meeting:

36 CG of sadar, 29 CG of Aditmary total 65 CG arranged the quarterly support groups' coordination committee meeting regularly. The yearly meeting number is 260 and near about 76% members were presence in the meetings. Major discussion issues were: committee reformation, community clinic development, community clinic establishment, day observation, resources mobilization, save delivery unit established. The Other important decisions are fund raising, tree plantation, support group formation, regularly monitoring the cc activities, problem identification, referral, day observation, support group orientation, Accounts and book keeping training, exposure visit for learning sharing etc. Not only conducted quarterly coordination committee meeting but also documented the meeting minutes properly.

#### Yearly progress sharing meeting with UP:

During reporting period we have arranged progress sharing meetings with 17 union in this reporting year Aditmary and Sadar. All the respective Chairmen were presence in these meetings. Through these meetings, CSBA selection, CC progress, fund status & CG reformation have discussed. The Community Group president, Vice president, cashier, CHCP and health and family planning department staff were presence in the union level progress sharing meeting. Through this meeting, strong linkage between CG, health and family planning department has established and as a result major portion of community clinics problems solved.

#### Upazilla level Progress sharing meeting:

Arrange 4 Upazilla level progress sharing meeting in the reporting year at Sadar & Aditmary upazila of Lalmonirhat District under the community managed health care (CMHC) project of ESDO-Plan Bangladesh. Participants were present Upazilla chairman, Upazilla Nirbahi Officer, Vice chairman of upazilla parishad, Upazilla family planning officer, union parishad chairmen, all presidents of community clinics, Health inspectors, Family planning inspectors, reporters and social elites. Through this meeting reviewed details activities including cc, capacity of cc, primary health support from cc and routine activities.

#### Major challenges and overcome procedures:

- Long time political crisis hartal, blocked day.
- Last quarter where Community Mobilizer and Technical office reduced from project. The respective staffs were mentally upset.

#### OVERCOME:

- Team follows development techniques like hardship, local way travel, establishing linkage, ensure high standard motivation and new ideas to overcome challenges.
- Linkage with union parishad and community clinic
- Advocacy with Govt. health department.

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN'S HEALTH (WATCH)

Working Area: Hatibandha Upazila under Lalmonirhat district.

Project Period: January 2012 to April 2015

Reporting Period: July 2014 to April-2015

Donor: Plan Bangladesh through Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Project Budget: BDT: 3,66,57,281.00

Total # of beneficiary: Open

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:

- The project's overall goal is to improve maternal, neonatal and child health for underserved populations in Hatibandha Upazilas of Lalmonirhat District which will contribute to achieving MDG 4 and 5, Building the capacity of communities (men and women) to recognize MNCH issues while seeking and accessing MNCH services at the household and community levels.
- To improve the quality of health care services through increasing accountability of duty bearers and community people. The project activities to implemented with the joint collaboration of GO-NGO Local Government and community to achieve its target.

### MAJOR PLAN ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT ON JULY 2014 TO APRIL- 2015:

- The main accomplished activities of this project were conduction of PRA session, quarterly meeting with the organization of same vision, quarterly meeting with MNCH committee, monthly self help group meeting, Monthly meeting with CG and UH&FWC management committee, bio-monthly meeting with union health, education & family planning standing committee and quarterly reflection session for Community Mobilizer.
- There was organized 08. quarterly meeting with Community Support Group (CSG) and representative of primary health care facilities (CC& UH&FWC). 87 number of monthly Community Group (CG), 24 numbers of Union Health & Family Planning Welfare Center Management Committee (UH&FWCMC) and 24 numbers of bi-monthly meeting with union standing committee meetings were conducted to develop capacity and accountability among the said committees.
- The Community Health Workers (CHW) conducted 4655 number of courtyard sessions and they did 94341 individual counseling of child bearing aged women and men by paying households visit.
- It was provided logistics and necessary equipments at 8 UH&FWC for doing ANC, PNC services and conducting 24 hours normal delivery. A total of 153 monthly meeting of self help were held to provide support of pregnant mothers and children.

- The project has given emphasis to ensure cleanness, safe drinking water, and hygienic latrine at the community level facility center and executed it in the facility center by involving community people.
- The CHW has gained enough skills to facilitate courtyard session and individual counseling. Now they are directly involved in providing community based services through conducting courtyard session and individual counseling on MNCH issues. In the courtyard session, they disseminated messages on MNCH issues related to maternal and neonatal care; danger sign of pregnant women, birth planning, and safe delivery took place, family planning, breast feeding, additive food, diarrhea management and gender.
- The trained CHW visit household to enroll pregnant women, newborn and under 5 children and provide antenatal information, counseling on essential newborn care and danger sign for newborn and mothers. The workers also assist birth registration and counsel on caring practices and refer children to the health facilities as needed. They have prepared last twelve months community and facilities MIS report keeping accuracy.
- The CG and UH&FWC management committee are capable enough to mobilize fund for their CC &UH&FWC development. They have developed self accountability to monitor their facility center. As a part of capacity development of CG and UH&FWC management committee, the CG and UH&FWCMC mobilized fund TK.54057 and TK.297825 respectively for development of CC and UH&FWC during the reporting period. The fund is doing utilization of facility center development and quality services.
- Quarterly reflection sessions of Community Mobilizes and held ensured participation of all 15 CM (Male-52 & F-8) of this Year.
- There are 20 to 25 groups under each CHW. One CHW conducted one BCC session in each group per month. The CHW conducted 4655 courtyard sessions (Female session-3742, Male session-913) with the presence of 60590 female and 11821 male.

- There are 51 Self Help Group in Hatibandha Upazila. Each group is consisted of 10 members. A total of 153 Self Help Group meeting were held during the reporting period with ensuring the participation of 1474 women of 15 to 49 years age to raise awareness on MNCH issues of pregnant women and encourage them to take health care services from the facility centers. Average 96% members of the group were present in the meeting.
- Link and establish partnerships between Community Support Groups (CSGs) and satellite clinics, CCs, UH&FWCs and Union Parishad established to access government resources i.e.
- 08 quarterly meeting with Community Support Group (CSG) and representative of primary health care facilities (CC& UH&FWC and UP) of 12 Union under Hatibandha Upazila were organized ensuring the participation of 179 female and 266 male members of CSG and service providers.
- 1123 Revitalize and support Community Clinic Management Groups (CG), 87 CG meetings were held at CC level with ensuring participation of 448 female and 697 male. Average male and female members' participation in the meeting were found 76.63% and 74.87% respectively.
- 1124 Organize Union Parishads' (UP) Education, Health and Family Planning (EHFP) Standing Committee
- 24 bi-monthly Union Standing committee meeting out of 24 were held with the participation of 47 female and 91 male at Union level. Average male and female members' participation in the meeting were found 52.30% and 87.03% respectively.
- 8 UH&FWC of Hatibandha Upazila were provided logistic, medicine and equipment supply four times to perform ANC, PNC and normal delivery.
- A total of 4655 courtyard sessions (Female session-3742, Male session-913) were conducted with the presence of 60590 female and 11821 male. It was discussed in the session on gender equality, gender role, growth of children, supplementary food for children & nutrition, worm, Vitamin-A, disease for iodine deficiency and family planning method.
- 926 husbands and 926 wife of newly married couple were given counselling by male and female CHW respectively. It was discussed on birth planning and family planning methods during their paying visit at newly married couples' house. Male counterpart of pregnant women and new couples are also counseled by male CHWs. The male CHW counseled about 22199 male counterparts of women paying household visit.
- International Women day was observed through rally, discussion session with the participation of service provider of GO, NGO and community people. There was 01 events observed at 12 spots in the community of 12 Unions with the participation of 1074 female and 178 male.
- Each UH&FWC was provided 1 refrigerator to maintain cool chain of emergency medicines. The service provider of UH&FWC are keeping emergency medicine and vaccine in the refrigerator. On the other hand, 8 UH&FWCs were established with functional hand washing facility in the delivery room to ensure hygienic environment of labor room. Now the service providers who are performing delivery activity in the labor room are able to wash their hand and required equipments staying at the same room.
- 8 Van Ambulances were purchased for 8 UH&FWC for carrying patients from community to UH&FWC. The Van Ambulances provided transportation services to the pregnant women and children for taking health care services from UH&FWC and CC. The Van Ambulances will be run and maintained by UH&FWC management committee.
- ANC, PNC and institutional delivery rate have significantly increased (4 ANC-57%, 2 doses of Tetanus-39%, PNC within 72 hours-42% and institutional delivery-39%) to January to December'14 (4 ANC-78%, 2 doses of Tetanus-94%, PNC within 72 hours -68% and institutional delivery-55%). Raising awareness among the women has occurred used and increasing access to relevant services at UH&FWC has been ensured. The self help group and change maker groups are also contributing to increase ANC, PNC and institutional delivery.
- Increasing trend of ANC, 2 doses of Tetanus, PNC within 72 hours and institutional delivery rate of Hatibandha Upazila.

#### MAJOR CHALLENGES AND OVERCOME PROCEDURE

Institutional delivery is one of the major challenges for hard to reach area. Van Ambulance has been purchased for each UH&FWC to solve the transportation barrier to some extent. Beside this, continuous mobilization through courtyard meeting, home visit, individual counseling and influence by self help and change maker group increased the rate of ANC, PNC and institutional delivery. It is also a big challenge to get 24 hours accompany of Government FWVs to perform delivery as the FWVs do not stay 24 hours at the residence of UH&FWC. The project staff makes liaison with Deputy Director of Family Planning and UFPO for making them staying at UH&FWC residence. Strengthening referral system from UH& FWC to Upazila Health Complex is still a gap due to shortage Men power at Upazila Health complex.



## CASE STUDY

### Purchased Van Ambulance with the own fund of UH&FWC management committee

ESDO is implementing women & their children's health (WATCH) project in Hatibandha upazila of Lalmonirhat district with the support of Plan International Bangladesh. The management committee of 08 UH&FWC of Hatibandha upazila were reformed as per government guideline so that all UH&FWC become well functioning. ESDO provide different types of training to UH&FWC management committee like as Leadership training, basic clinic management training etc. for strengthening their capacity under WATCH project.

As a result of these activities, Management committee of Bhalaguri UH&FWC and Gotamari UH&FWC mobilized fund and purchased auto ambulance for carrying patients specially women from different corner of union to UH&FWC so that they can receive quality service in UH&FWC. Bhalaguri UH&FWC management committee mobilize fund amounting 5000/= Taka from marriage registration, 8000/= Taka from education institution, 8000/= Taka from elite persons, 6000/= Taka from their own fund, 35000/= Taka from WATCH project and 78000/= Taka from Union Parisad. They mobilized total fund of 140000/= Taka for purchasing the auto ambulance. They provide the auto ambulance to a skill driver in rent for 23 days of a month & he will pay 350/= Taka per day to management committee from his daily income. He will carry pregnant & lactating mothers from different point of the union to UH&FWC for check up & delivery in 07 days of a month. Above all, he will carry pregnant mothers for performing delivery in UH&FWC at any time of a month.

On the other hand, Gotamariri UH&FWC management committee mobilized fund amounting 10000/= Taka from two community clinic, 11000/= Taka from other NGOs, 19500/= Taka from elite persons, 7000/= Taka from their own fund, 35000/= Taka from WATCH project and 57500/= Taka from Union Parisad. They mobilized total fund of 140000/= Taka for purchasing the auto ambulance. They provide the auto ambulance to a skilled driver in rent for 23 days of a month & he will pay 500/= Taka per day to management committee from his daily income. He will carry pregnant & lactating mothers from different point of the union to UH&FWC for check up & delivery in 07 days of a month. Above all, he will carry pregnant mothers for performing delivery in UH&FWC at any time of a month.

It is a good initiative of management committee of UH&FWC. These auto vans will be used for carrying patients carrying at UH&FWC. As a result, mothers will not fall in life threatening process at home delivery and perform safe delivery at UH&FWC very easily. Besides this, it will be a income source of UH&FWC management committee



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

DEVELOPING COMMUNITY SUPPORT SYSTEM (COMSS) FOR "ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS MATERNAL AND NEONATAL MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY REDUCTION" UNDER JOINT UN MNHI IN THAKURGAON AND PANCHAGARH DISTRICTS)

Working Area: Thakurgaon Sadar, Pirganj, Ranisankail. Baliadangi & Haripur of Thakurgaon district and Panchagarh Sadar, Boda, Debiganj, Atowary & Tentulia of Panchagarh district.  
Project Period: 25 March 2013 to 24 March 2015. Reporting Period: July 2014 to 24th March 2015  
Donor: UNICEF, Bangladesh Project Budget: BDT: 5,91,24,526.00  
Total # of beneficiary: Open

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) has been implementing Community Support System (ComSS) Project since May 2009 under joint GoB-UN MNH initiative for 'Ensuring Maternal and Neonatal Health Care' with technical and financial support from UNICEF. The project covers 241 Community Clinics under 94 Union, 10 Upazillas of Thakurgaon and Panchagarh districts. ESDO has successfully completed the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th phases of the project. The project has been extended up to 24 March 2015 including Panchagarh district as new project area along with Thakurgaon district effective from March 2013.

Goal: Improve Maternal and Neonatal Health Services and ensure quality Maternal and Neonatal Care particularly among the poor households of Thakurgaon and Panchagarh district.

### PURPOSE

Increase demand for MNH care and services through community participation.

### OUTPUT/ RESULT:

Planning: District and Sub district health MNH plans developed, implemented and monitored by District MNH Team with the participation of communities.

Supply: Increased access to quality continuum of MNH care and services through effective referral system.

Demand: Increases demand for MNH care and services particularly by the poor and excluded.

Rights: Increased equality participation and accountability for MNH interventions.

### PROGRESS AGAINST KEY INDICATORS AT THAKURGAON ON FY 2014-2015

- 10617 number of women delivered baby.
- 7750 (73%) PW received at least 4 ANC services from a trained provider.
- 7683 (72%) deliveries were attended by skilled personnel.
- 7245(68%) PW received PNC by a trained provider within 2 days.
- 8640 (81%) PWs filled up Birth Planning Card.
- 10535 live births took place in this quarter.
- 9146 (87%) newborn received thermal care within 10 minutes.
- 8818(84%) newborn received delayed bathing.
- 9538 (91%) newborn were initiated to breast feeding within 1 hour of birth.
- 315 (95%) sick newborn babies received care by trained provider/skilled health personnel.

- 2022 pregnant women with complication were treated.
- 1994 (99%) pregnant women received care for maternal complications.
- 151 community groups were formed.
- 151 (100%) community support groups in the Union were functional.
- 930 (88%) women from poor and vulnerable groups participated in development and implementation of CG Action Plan.

### PROGRESS AGAINST KEY INDICATORS AT PANCHAGARH ON FY 2014-2015

- 4242 number of women delivered baby.
- 2630 (62%) PW received at least 4 ANC services from a trained provider.
- 2712 (64%) deliveries were attended by skilled personnel.
- 2261 (53%) PW received PNC by a trained provider within 2 days.
- 2874 (68%) PWs filled up Birth Planning Card.
- 4155 live births took place in this quarter.
- 3713 (89%) newborn received thermal care within 10 minutes.
- 3595 (87%) newborn received delayed bathing.
- 3794 (91%) newborn were initiated to breast feeding within 1 hour of birth.
- 104 (95%) sick newborn babies received care by trained provider/skilled health personnel.
- 391 pregnant women with complication were treated.
- 371 (95%) pregnant women received care for maternal complications.
- 90 community groups were formed.
- 90 (100%) community support groups in the Union were functional.
- The total number of community group members was 1,080.
- 491 (91%) women from poor and vulnerable groups participated in development and implementation of CG Action Plan.

### SUCCESS:

In Thakurgaon & Panchagarh district Upazila Parishad has allocated 51 metric ton rice and 22, 00,000 taka for seating arrangement of Community Clinic for community people like chair, waiting shed, boundary wall. Water facility, electric facility, nebulizer machine etc.

Family Planning corner established at ESDO-Shisu Hospital. Now the CHV's has getting incentive for Family Planning permanent method from ESDO-Shisu Hospital.

C-SBAs have getting incentive for ANC, PNC at DSF Upazilas of both districts.

Community Support Group member help to the main groups.

CHVs has been popular to community people

Challenge, learning & success

### CHALLENGES:

2 Effective birth planning is our great challenge.

2 Before delivery the PW has visited their parent's house as their traditional system at Baliadangi and Horipur Upazila of Thakurgaon district. .

2 Ensure ANC, PNC checkup at the Satellite Clinic by FWV.

2 Effective birth planning is our great challenge.

### LEARNING:

2 Local health problem can be solved with the participation of community people.

2 CC fund has utilized referral services for poor pregnant women



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**MAMONI HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING PROJECT**

Working Area: Pirozpur sadar, Nazipur and Nesarabad Upazila under Pirozpur district and Bhola Sadar, Burhanuddin and Daulatkhan upazila under Bhola District.  
Project Period: 16 April 2014 to 31 December 2014, Reporting Period: July 2014 to 31 December 2014  
Donor: Save the Children  
Project Budget: BDT: 32893930.00  
Total # of beneficiary: Open

**GOAL:**

To improve utilization of integrated Maternal, Newborn, Child Health, Family Planning and Nutrition (MNCH/FP/N) services.

**MAJOR PLAN ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT ON JULY 2014 TO APRIL- 2015**

**CONDUCT SENSITIZATION AND ADVOCACY MEETING IN UPAZILLA:**

The project inauguration in Upazila level has been completed through Upazila level sensitization and Advocacy Meeting. The significant numbers of participants including government health department officials, local government representatives and concern other stakeholders of the respective three upazilas participated in the program.

**CONDUCT SENSITIZATION MEETING IN UNION LEVEL:**

Advocacy meeting in all union have completed. Most of the advocacy meeting was successful. The participants were Union Chairman, UP members,, FWA, FWV, HA, AHI, HI, HI, Social Elites, School Teacher, Village Police, NGO Representatives. The materials used like Flip Chart, hand note, poster etc. After the advocacy in Union level it becomes very easy to work with Local govt. (UP) and with rural community.

**OBSERVED WORLD POPULATION DAY:**

In order to create awareness regarding Control of population MaMoni HSS project & MOHFW has observed “World Population Day 2014” through organizing Rally and discussion meeting.

**Observed World Breastfeeding Week 2014**

World Breastfeeding Week 2014 is being observed from 1-7 August aiming to create awareness among people about the benefits of breastfeeding.

Establish BCC Unit; dark area demarcation and Video Show: BCC Dark area demarcation has completed. Primarily dark areas have marked as a dark area. This helps us to identify the backward area to work with more priority. BCC video shows have already been completed and BCC show have completed in dark areas one time. Through this show the aponjon network also introducing to the Mothers. Through this activity the population is now aware about the health and family planing matter. This activity also helps us to show our activity to root level. Family planning and health department of Bhola highly appreciate this activity.

**Conduct Round 1 Training of new CVs (two days)**

This training is conducted in Union Perished Hall room. The materials used in CV training are module, schedule, flipchart, marker, white paper and so on. CVs have provided Broun Paper, file, Sign pen, travel bill and lunch. This activity helps CVs to know about the MaMoni HSS project and their role in our performed area.



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**ESDO MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL (50 BED HOSPITAL),**

Working Area: Thakurgaon & Panchagarh

Project Period: April 2013 and ongoing.

Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015

Donor: Embassy of Japan, ESDO Microfinance Program and many other local donors

Project Budget: BDT: 96,96,227.00 BDT

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES**

- Procurement of medical equipment
- Installation of medical equipment
- Appointment of Doctors, Nurses and staffs
- Operating of ESDO Shishu Hospital:
- Outdoor service
- In door service
- Counselling
- Follow up
- Linking with existing health services:
- Prepare inventory for local level health facilities and services
- Issue base (for health services) collaboration with GO/NGO health service providers
- Promoting community ambulance for ensuring rapid health services
- Coordination meeting with health service providers
- Collaboration with health service providers



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## STRENGTHENING LGI TO ERADICATE WASH POVERTY (SLEWP)

Working Area: Boda upazila under Panchagarh district.  
Project Period: 01 April 2013 to 31 March 2016  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to 31 March 2016  
Donor: WaterAid Bangladesh  
Project Budget: BDT. 5,90,00,000

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

- To strengthen capacity of Union Parishad (Local Government Institution) through providing WaSH relevant technical and financial assistance to create access of the poor to safe drinking water, safe sanitation and improved hygiene;
- To form and capacity building of Community Development Forum (CDF) to promote community-led total sanitation.
- To promote greater decentralization of local financing mechanisms at local government institutions in regard to hygiene, sanitation and water supply development.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS ON FY 2014-2015

- Open budget declaration session took place in Six Unions of Boda Upazilla. ESDO-SLEWP project provided necessary technical and financial supports to the respective UPs for arranging this programme.
- Installed 3 water options and Repair/ renovated 2190 water options.
- 7 School latrine constructed by the project and 4 school latrine renovated.
- 1560 household level latrine installed and 5000 household level latrine renovated.
- Conduct different trainings for local LE including tubewell mechanics, missionaries etc. conducted and widen advocacy campaign through day observance, school wall painting, folk song, courtyard session, etc.
- 2250 hand washing devices installed at household level.
- 3830 solid waste disposal system established.
- 355 adolescent groups formed and oriented regarding Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).
- 36 community situation analysis and 54 CSA review have completed.
- 36 VDC formed and activated .
- Ensured 108 Union Standing meeting and 6 annual inter-face gathering between UP and VDC.
- Ensured linkage and collaboration different meeting conduct with education department and health department.
- Different training for Union Parishad Representative and VDC leaders conducted.
- Mobile based monitoring system has been introduced in SLEWP project, which may result in radical change in project monitoring

- During the reporting period 5031 numbers Sa To Pan have been provided to different Union Parishad for using in latrine which has changed a serious problem of the latrine that causes increase the eagerness of the common people for latrine use.
- During the reporting period Tk 952148/-(Nine lac fifty two thousand one hundred forty eight) has been collected by the VDCs which might be used for the promotion of Water and sanitation coverage.

### MAJOR CHALLENGES:

- Due to network problem and inexperience of WaSH Promoter, timely data posting by mobile phone set was a big challenge;
- Sometimes conflict between UP Chairman and Members create problem for smooth implementation of project activities.
- Political unrest in the third quarter of the financial year created severe problems to complete the construction work of Water and sanitation facilities of Secondary Schools.
- Price hike and increased carrying cost of construction materials due to political unrest create problem to complete the ongoing construction work within the stipulated budget.
- In some cases biasness of UP authority to some staff is a challenge to maintain harmonic relation for smooth implementation of activities.
- In last quarter of the financial year high staff turnover was a major challenge to complete the planned activities smoothly.



## CASE STUDY

### Maidandighi is an open defecation free Union

Introduction: Maidandighi Union was situated in Boda Upazila, under Panchagarh district. Area of the Union is 7.55 sq km. Panchagarh- Thakurgaon highway goes across the union. The situation of the union is almost in the mid of the Upazila, 6 Km from Boda Upazila Parishad to the north. Population of the Union is 24449, among these 12432 are male and 12017 are female. Literacy rate of this Union is 68%. There are 19 villages as per CSA, conducted by ESDO-SLEWP Project. Among the population 42% are poor and 26% are ultra poor. Condition of safe drinking water, sanitation and practicing improve hygiene of the union was worse than the present condition. With the financial and technical assistance of WaterAid Bangladesh, ESDO-SLEWP Project has been working for the promotion of safe drinking water; sanitation and practicing improve hygiene from April 2013 in Boda Upazila. Achievement of the project is almost up to the desired level in all the union. In spite of this achievement in Maidandighi Union is an exceptional. Owing to the severe attempts of the UP Chairman, Members and VDC leaders the project has become success abstain people from defecation in the open space.

Condition of WaSH situation at the start of the project:-As per the conducted CSA from April- 2013, condition of safe drinking water, sanitation and practicing improve hygiene was very poor and are stated below:

- 90.26% households used latrine;
- 10.72% households had no latrine and defecated in the open place;
- There were 3348nos latrine of which 39.84% were hygienic and 60.16% were unhygienic;
- There were 3772nos tube wells used for drinking water and other domestic purpose;
- Only 22.6% tube well had constructed platform;
- 5.5% households used to manage their domestic wastes properly;

Several times dysentery, diarrhea, loose motion, typhoid, other water born and contagious diseases break out very frequently in the area due to the above mentioned undesired situation. As a result common people have to pay a significant amount of money in every year for the treatment of the diseases which is a big barrier for their socio-economical development.

The Main causes for lagging behind of WaSH situation in the area are ignorance, traditional value and custom. For the promotion of safe drinking water and sanitation Union Parishad has taken several attempts but desired results is not harvested. At the time of conducting CSA it was found that in every year, Union Parishad has supplied huge numbers of water sealed latrines from the ADB and LGSP

fund to the inhabitants of the UP. The latrines were distributed through the Members of the Union Parishad and are not distributed properly to the desired household. So many times poor people are ignored for latrine distribution but there are some well to do families who has capacity to purchase latrine are selected for free of cost latrine. These households use these latrines as a manger instead of latrine. Besides this there are some households who have received latrine more than one time and they keep it haphazardly. Regarding this UP Chairman of Maidandighi told that there are about 4800 number households but he has distributed more than 5000 sets of water seal latrine and still there are more than 10% households without latrine.

On the other hand although there are some poor households who have gotten latrines from Union Parishad but due to ignorance about hygienic latrine they break the water seal as it require more water for cleaning and makes the latrine unhygienic. It is true that after breaking the seal it requires less water but a bad smell come out from inside the hole and some people use to defecate in the open place due to the bad smell.

How does Maidandighi Union become an Open defecation free Union:- ESDO-SLEWP Project has initiated several development program for the promotion of safe drinking water, safe sanitation and practicing improve hygiene in Boda Upazila from April 2013. In continuation to this, the Project has started working in Maidandighi Union from the same time.

At first Community Situation Analysis has been done in Maidandighi Union to understand about the condition of Water, sanitation and hygiene. Besides this a series of discussions were held with the community people of Maidandighi union to find out a way for the promotion of poor WaSH situation.

For the participation of the inhabitants 9 CBOs were formed in every Ward of the union i.e. nine numbers of CBOs formed in the union. In the union CBOs are called as VDC (Village Development Committee). There are 11 to 13 members in each VDC. Concern UP Member is the advisor of the VDC as ex-officio.

A three years action plan has been prepared for the development of the situation.

Promotional activities are chalked out and are being implemented.

All the actions are performed under the leadership of Maidandighi Union Parishad. ESDO-SLEWP Project has extended necessary technical and financial assistance to run the activities smoothly. UP Chairman and Members take part actively in all the activities.

For the promotion of sanitation, community people are being motivated. Latrines of those households are unhygienic due to the broken water seal. They are advised to replace the latrine slab and a list has been prepared by the concern VDC for those household having no latrine and defecating the open place and have no capacity to purchase any latrine with their own money. The list is being forwarded to the UP Chairman to provide latrines free of cost from the ADB and LGSP fund. RFL SaTo Pan plays a good role for the promotion of latrine as it needs less water for push down the human excreta. Poor and extreme poor households are being selected by the VDC have tube well without constructed platforms. The list of household selected for platform construction is duly scrutinized by the UP Standing committee and then approved by the Union Parishad. Before starting construction work of platform, sanitary latrines are being ensured for the beneficiaries haveing tubewells without constructed platform.

For hygiene promotion in the community, hygiene messages are provided Folk song and Court yard meeting were being held to impart the hygiene messages. WaSH Promotors and Union Facilitator, SLEWP Project of Maidandighi Union conducted the court yard meeting across the union. Besides this hygiene messages are imparted to the dwellers of the union through folk song in an easy and humorous way so that community people learn through entertainment.

After continuous endeavor for two years Maidandighi Union becomes the open defecation free union along with significant progress of safe drinking water and practicing improve hygiene. For better understanding a glimpse of present situation of WaSH in Maidandighi Union is stated below: -

- 100% population use latrine and there is no open defecation;
- 58.5% latrines are hygienic and 41.5% are unhygienic;
- There are 3835nos tube wells are being used for drinking water and other domestic purpose;
- Only 34.2% tube wells are with constructed platform, previously it was 22.6% only;
- 13% households use to manage their domestic wastes properly, previously it was only 5.5%

#### MAJOR OBSTACLES FACED TO IMPLEMENT THE WASH ACTIVITIES:-

- At the beginning of the project many people think that this type of work is unnecessary, so they didn't cooperate properly;
- In some areas objection has been raise to stage folk song by the fundamentalists;
- At the beginning of the project many women didn't like to seat in the session of court yard meeting and unwilling to speak about hygienic issue;

#### WHO EXTENDED MAJOR ASSISTANCE TO THE INTERVENTION:-

- UP Chairman and the Secretary of the union, VDC leaders and village dwellers extended major assistance to the project implementation; besides this UNO Boda and SAE of DPHE also help in many ways for the project implementation.

#### MAJOR LESSON LEARN:-

- Creating MHM facilities in School, attendance of girl's student increase significantly.
- If UP bodies and other service providers take any initiatives in a body, achievement of any activities will be ensured.





## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## WASH RESULT PROJECT

Working Area: 18 unions of Debiganj Upazila under Panchagarh district & Baliadangi Upazilla of Thakurgaon District  
 Project Period: 1 May, 2014 to 31 March, 2018  
 Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
 Donor : Water Aid Bangladesh  
 Project Budget: BDT: 9,33,27,849.00  
 Total # of Beneficiaries: 319825

### PROJECT GOAL

The broad goal of this project is to contribute to the improvement of human well-being and dignity through context-specific and scalable water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in low service coverage areas in Bangladesh. The goal will contribute to the national goal for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and WASH-related SDGs.

### PROJECT OBJECTIVE

WASH Challenge Project is to increase the number of people with sustainable access to WASH Services in low income (LIC) and low coverage sub-districts in Bangladesh, thereby making a significant impact on the SDG on water, sanitation and hygiene.

### MEASURES AND INDICATORS FOR THE PROJECT

- 1: 100% of beneficiaries continue to use safe drinking water sources.
- 2: 90% of beneficiary households continue to use and maintain their toilet, 70% of households in target Communities' use improved latrines.
- 3: Physical evidence and presence that ensure improved hand washing practices among target Population.
- 4: 80% of Union Parishads continues to co-ordinate and monitor WASH activity across their entire.

### ACTIVITIES SUMMARY:

Name of the Activities/ Intervention	Target	Achievement		Remarks
	Beneficiaries	No. of intervention	No. Beneficiaries	
Basiclatrine Installation	1052	160	852	Our target is beneficiaries wise not option wise.
Improved Latrine installation	30061	5825	30400	
Latrine Renovation	13611	2973	15719	
Shared Latrine installation	4507	670	5533	
<b>Total</b>	<b>49231</b>	<b>9628</b>	<b>52504</b>	

According to our consortium plan we have achieved the water beneficiary through WAB Subsidy, motivation and ignition at eighteen unions in Debiganj and Baliadangi Upazilla under Panchagarh and Thakurgaon District.

### CATCHMENT AREAS.

Approaches of the Project

1. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
2. Payment by Result.

### SPECIALTY OF THE PROJECT:

Mobile Based Management Information System (mPMIS)

Major plan activity and achievement on July 2014 to June 2015:

### SANITATION ACTIVITIES

According to our consortium plan ESDO has achieved the sanitation beneficiary through WAB Subsidy, motivation and ignition at eighteen unions in Debiganj and Baliadangi Upazilla under Panchagarh and Thakurgaon District. This project has covered 52504 beneficiaries in sanitation during this reporting period through our support and motivation. Finally we are able to achieve +3273 beneficiaries than our target.

We have covered 24029 beneficiaries in safe drinking water during this period through our support and motivation. We are able to achieve +1174 beneficiaries than our target.

#### ACTIVITIES SUMMARY:

Name of the Activities/ Intervention	Target	Achievement		Remarks
	Beneficiaries	No. of intervention	No. Beneficiaries	
Safe water facilities Installed at Household	1268	85	1255	Our target is beneficiaries wise not option wise.
Water facilities renovation at household(Platform Construction)	21587	1960	22774	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22855</b>	<b>2045</b>	<b>24029</b>	

According to our consortium plan we have achieved the Hygiene beneficiary through WAB Subsidy, motivation and ignition at eighteen unions in Debiganj and Baliadangi Upazilla under Panchagarh and Thakurgaon District.

We have covered 61989 beneficiaries in hygiene during this period through our support and motivation. We are able to achieve +11839 beneficiaries than our target.

#### ACTIVITIES SUMMARY:

Name of the Activities/ Intervention	Target	Achievement		Remarks
	Beneficiaries	No. of intervention	No. Beneficiaries	
Hygiene Message dissemination through C aampaign(Folk song/Popular theater) in the community	50150	408	61989	Our target is beneficiaries wise not option wise.
Hand washing device installed at Households	12500	2500	13750	Not counted
<b>Total</b>	<b>50150</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>61989</b>	Counted event with beneficiaries.

#### ACTIVITIES ON GOOD GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONALITY

ESDO regular maintains to work for good governance. We advocate improving WASH situation on regular basis. We conduct Ward WASH Standing committee meeting, Union WATSAN committee meeting, and regular basis advocate with them.

In output phase we are focused on autonomous active UPS, WATSAN committee, CWAC, CBO, Local entrepreneur and others NGOs for their involvement, strengthening and spontaneous participation with like work so that after completing our journey they will carry on this and ensures its continuation.



SL	Name of the Activities/ Intervention	Target	Achievement
1	Union WASH Standing Committee Meeting	172	167
2	Monthly Meeting Village WASH Committee (CBO)	1452	1452
3	CWAC Meeting	9714	9714
4	CSA Review	1302	1302
5	LGI & Community Meeting (Quarterly)	48	48
6	Meeting with GOB Officials (Quarterly)	8	8

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- Arranged Launching workshop at Upazilla and Union level very first of the project.
- Complete MOU with Union Parishad at the starting period of the project.
- 1 community has declared 100% Hand Washing Device Community.
- 4 communities have declared free from open defecation (ODF).
- 2973 unhygienic Latrines renovated as hygienic latrine through motivation.
- 3785 improved Latrines have been installed through WAB subsidy
- 2040 improved Latrines have been installed through motivation.
- 670 shared Latrine have been installed through motivation
- 160 basic Latrines have been installed through motivation.
- Installed 15 new water point through WAB subsidy and 70 new water point from others stakeholders.
- 1940 Platforms has renovated through WAB subsidy.
- 103 Platform has renovated through motivation.
- About 2500 Hand Washing Device Installed at House holds level.
- Conducted orientation & Activate of UP standing committee (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) at 18 unions.

### MAJOR CHALLENGES

- Very short time to conduct CSA is very difficult to maintain appropriate information.
- Mobile based monitoring and reporting due to staffs advanced skill and high network problem.
- In MPMIS Reporting system transformed from manual to Mobile based and throughout this period was network problem which created a severe problem for timely Report submission.
- Pressure to fill up quarter wise beneficiaries target and completing all hardware activities in due time.
- To get community contribution within short time and also as per target is very difficult.
- It is too hard to maintain Sanitary Inspection to install latrine because of land limitation of poor community people.
- Hold community interest for platform renovation is very tough. Because our platform design (4'-0" x 4'-0") is not appropriate according to community demand. All people expect larger platform than now. During construction of platform they are very interested but after construction they express their negative attitude regarding small size.

- Ensuring sustainability of hygienic latrine is very hard.
- Difficult to maintain enough water use after latrine using.
- Staffs drop out.
- Extreme poor people and poverty.
- To maintain enough time to Local Govt. for their busyness in other works.

### LEARNING'S OF THE PROJECT

- Without proper plan it is difficult to achieve any expected result.
- Ignition is a powerful methodology to motivate people
- For sustainable positive change community participation is very important.
- Local government is a vital shareholder to make the work easy.
- Campaign is very fruitful method for distribution hygiene message but practical session with this in community may be more effective.
- Sato Pan is very important element for ensuring hygienic latrine and sustainability.
- Union Facilitator needs to be strengthened in terms of communication and facilitation skill for the smooth operation of the project at field level.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## DISSEMINATING THE NATIONAL HYGIENE PROMOTION STRATEGY (NHPS) 2012 AND BUILDING AWARENESS OF HEALTH AND EDUCATION WORKFORCE ON HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Working Area: All Primary & secondary school of Baliadangi Upazilla under Thakurgaon District, Debigonj & Boda Upazila under Panchagarh district.

Project Period: April, 2015 to March, 2016

Reporting Period: April, 2015 to June, 2015

Donor : Water Aid Bangladesh

Project Budget: BDT: 11,019,728.00

### OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the national Hygiene promotion Strategy is to promote Sustainable use of improved water Supply & Sanitation Infrastructures and to create an enabling environment ensuring comprehensive Hygiene promotion & practices to reduce water and sanitation related diseases

**Measure and indicators for the project:** All of the school in project area improved water Supply & Sanitation Infrastructures and an enabling environment ensuring comprehensive Hygiene promotion & practices is created.

### UPAZILA WISE SCHOOL INFORMATION

Sl#	Name of Upazila	# of School		Total	# of Studen				Total		G. Total
		S.School	P.School		S. School		P. School		Boys	Girls	
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
1	Baliadangi	61	132	193	10620	10612	11974	12265	22594	22877	45471
2	Boda	78	171	249	10393	14297	14027	13188	24420	27485	51905
3	Debegonj	68	136	204	9581	11090	14078	14180	23659	25270	48929
<b>Total</b>		<b>207</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>30594</b>	<b>35999</b>	<b>40079</b>	<b>39633</b>	<b>70673</b>	<b>75632</b>	<b>146305</b>

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- 03 upazila level workshops have been conducted with the active participation of different Government Officials including UNO, Health and Family Planning Officials, Representatives from different schools, media, and concern other stakeholders. A fruitful discussion was held in light of National Hygiene Promotion Strategy (NHPS) 2012.
- Upazila Level coordination meeting have successfully been completed with all relevant stakeholders.

Under this program 646 primary and secondary schools covered for improved water Supply & Sanitation Infrastructures and has been created an enabling environment ensuring comprehensive Hygiene promotion & practices.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## SOUTH ASIA WASH RESULT PROGRAM (DHAKA & RANGPUR DIVISION)

Working Area: 58 Upazillas of Narayanganj, Manikgonj, Shariatpur, Munshigonj, Thakurgaon, Panchagar, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur and Gaibandah district.  
Project Period: January 2015 – December 2017, Reporting Period: March 2015 – June 2015  
Donor: WSUP Bangladesh.  
Project Budget: BDT: 23741666.00  
Total # of Beneficiaries: 1195104.00

### OBJECTIVE:

The objective of the programme is to promote School WASH facilities, hygiene awareness and practices of 41,64,342 children in the 16,000 primary schools under 33 Districts of Bangladesh and enable to sustained use of hygienic; and implement an intensive hand washing campaign in primary schools of low-income areas in Bangladesh.

### MEASURE AND INDICATORS FOR THE PROJECT:

Result 1: School database delivered capturing critical information on WASH behaviors & facilities in schools to provide data for advocacy at national, regional & local level.

Activity 1.1-Design and development of School WASH database

Activity 1.2- Data analysis and reporting in intervals

Activity 1.3- Database and report dissemination

Result 2: Hand washing behavior improved in 5% of the So5 intervention schools through betterment of hand washing facilities and supporting activities

Activity 2.1 Operationalization of IPO and intensive follow-up

Activity 2.2 Hand washing with soap improvement support activities in 1600 identified schools

Activity 2.3 Installation of low-cost hand washing facilities in the 800 selected schools

Result 3: Leveraged support and collaboration from local stakeholders in all districts where So5 carried out for smooth implementation of WSUP's interventions.

Activity 4.1: District and Upazila Engagement

Activity 4.2: Improvement/ Development of School WASH facilities through support and collaboration from local stakeholders

Result 5: Reinforced best practice approaches for hand washing with soap at critical times in the School curriculum and teachers training

Activity 5.1: Regional and National level advocacy efforts (linked to outcome level delivery)

Activity 5.2: Consolidation of learning, documentation and dissemination

### OUTCOME INDICATOR

There are three outcome indicators in this project.

Hand washing agent (Soap) is placed at hand washing spot in the School.

Hand washing device is functional.

Project supported Hand washing Device is in place.

### MAJOR PLAN ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT ON MARCH 2015 – JUNE 2015

#### PROJECT INCEPTION MEETING AT DISTRICT LEVEL:

In the project period our great achievement was Inception Meeting at eleven Districts. During inception meeting there was political unrest all over country. But we successfully handle this carefully. For introducing the South Asia Wash Result Programme we have arranged project inception at 11 district levels with different type of selected stakeholders like DC, ADC, DPEO, NGO representative, DDLG, Local media etc. This Inception programme is a great success because during political unrest working with different stakeholder is a big challenge. After completed Inception meeting, the smooth operation is going on successfully.

#### PROJECT INCEPTION MEETING AT SUB DISTRICT LEVEL:

For introducing the South Asia Wash Result Programme we have arranged project inception at 58 sub-district levels with different type of selected stakeholders like UNO, UEO, AUEO, Upazilla Chairman, Upazilla vice chairman, UH&FPO, Union Chairman, NGO representative, Instructor, Local media etc. This Inception programme is a great success of this period because working with different stakeholder is a big challenge. Through the Inception meeting at sub-district level, operational procedures including goals, objectives of the project were discussed all selected stakeholders and creating favorable environment for implementing the program at the field level.



### INTRODUCE TIPPY TAPS (INCLUDING HAND WASH):

To increase hand wash practices amongst the students of the selected schools we are continuing practices introduce tippy taps activity beside our regular work. Not only student but also the teachers of the schools contributas are enjoying this activity very amusing way. As a result, hand wash practice promptly in achieving our goal.

### CARRY OUT FGDS WITH HEAD TEACHERS, SMC, PTAS AT SCHOOL LEVEL (WITH KII):

We have magnificently finished our rest focus group discussion (FGDs) at school level and upazila level in this reporting quarter with Head teachers, SMC, PTAs, GOB. We have successfully achieved FGDs at school and selected Upazillas.

### MOTHERS GROUP MEETING:

Mother's group meeting is 1-2 hours meeting which was held beside of the school area with the sensible mothers. In this reporting quarter we have arranged freshly 84 mothers group meeting. DHO's physically conducted this meeting to improve mother's hand washing existing circumstances. After practicing by DHO's they are now practicing their hand 5 critical time with soap regularly.

Upazilla Selection for 10% Intensive supported School: This is the on-going process and maximum upazilla selection have already been completed.

- Sub district meeting/workshop with Stakeholders (Engage with Head teachers & Education officers through quarterly / half yearly Upazilla meetings):
- Within this reporting period, almost 40% Sub district meeting/workshop with Stakeholders have been achieved.



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**HYGIENE, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY (HYSAWS) PROJECT**

Working Area: Gobindagonj, Sundargonj upazila under Gaibandha district, Bodorgonj upazila under Rangpur district.  
Project Period: June July' 2013 to July 2015  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: HYSAWA Fund  
Project budget BDT. 20241000.00

**GOAL:**

To improve sanitation and hygiene practices and safe water supply in the rural areas through community participation in the local government.

**MAJOR SUCCESS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF FY 2014-2015**

Millions of people in the rural areas of Bangladesh are deprived of safe water supply and proper sanitation facilities. This has resulted from lack of access to sanitation and water supply facilities which are exacerbated by a lack of knowledge about the importance of hygienic living. The 'Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA)' project aims to sensitize and mobilize rural communities and build their capacity and other stakeholders for promoting proper sanitation and hygiene practices and ensuring safe water supply for them. The project has largely been able to achieve the target through the wholehearted and spontaneous participation of community people in project activities.

**PROJECT PROGRESS AT FIELD LEVEL**

3,098 CDFs were constructed comprising 348,819 of whom 171,544 were male and 177,275 female.

6,905 new latrines were formed and 6,704 latrines were renovated.

540 tube wells were approved and 360 new tube wells were installed.



## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME UNDER COUNTRY PROGRAMME

Working Area: 25 administrative thana under 8 Education Thana Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Motijheel, Tejgaon, Demra, Gulshan and Savar under Dhaka City.  
Project Period: June April 2009 to December 2016. Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: World Food Programme  
Project budget BDT. 10562646.00  
Total # of Students: 93302

### OBJECTIVE:

- To increase Student Enrollment
- To Increase attendance Rate
- To reduce Dropout Rate
- To reduce Hunger in Class Room
- To Create attentiveness to lesson through reducing hunger in classroom

### MEASURES AND INDICATORS FOR THE PROJECT:

- 100% student enrolled.
- 8% attendance increased.
- 97% completion rate.
- 95% students nutrition status Improved.
- 10% drop out reduced.

### Major plan activity and achievement on July 2014 to June 2015:

- 832.126 Mt HEB distributed among 94319 students.
- 94319 student enrolled in 2015 an increase of 1.01% enrollment as compared with 2014
- 16 workshop organized where 503 school's Head teacher, SMC Member and participated.
- 9 Field monitor regularly visited 114 Govt. school and 514 NGO operated learning centres.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHT:

The School Feeding Programme under Country Programme has created a great impact in disseminating message among the community people and school going children in favor of education for all with a view to increasing enrollment, reducing daily attendance, and attentiveness in the school and fulfilling the short time hunger and decreasing the dropout rate. As a partner NGO, ESDO delivered 985.435 Mt HEB to respective schools and NGO offices. Moreover respective 9 Field Monitors, (FM) of ESDO visited the centers on regular basis and talked with teachers, SMC member and learners on the importance of HEB for the learners health, cleanliness, safe drinking water, good storage of HEB, daily maintenance of stock register etc. and provided suggestions if required. A remarkable impact we found during our monitoring in new student enrollment that a great demand

has been created among the community to enroll their children in school, as a result there were 92884 enrollment / students at government and NGO learning centre school in 2014 but in 2015 there were 94319 students enrolled in GOB school and NGO operated learning centre an increase of 1.01% enrollment as compared with 2014. To ensure community participation in school development activities ESDO organized 16 workshop where TEO, ATEO, WFP representative SMC Member was present and Brief discussion were held on water and sanitation, Hygiene and cleanliness, safe drinking water vegetable gardening in school yard, more involvement of women in School Management committee.





## Case Study

Name: Ayesha Akter Jhilik  
Father's name: Hannan Islam  
Mother's Name: China Begum  
School Name: 8 No Puabosti CLC  
Class: Four  
Roll No: 23  
Age: 13 Years  
School: Dhanmondi 1no Govt Primary School.  
Thana: Dhanmondi



Hannan and his wife China Begum came in Dhaka with their 2 daughter for searching activities . But Hanan was unhappy on her wife and not careful to his children as they were born consecutive and he did not like his wife . In that situation she gave a son but her father could not maintain his family requirement and once he left his wife and 3 children . Her mother took shelter in Dhanmondi slum with 3 children. To save her children she had no other means but to work as maid servant.

She started working from door to door and earned a small amount but it was really difficult to maintain all expenses including house rent , food, clothing of children. Everyday her mother moves to her work in early morning without food arrangement for her children and return in the afternoon that contributes to make her children malnourished. But Jhilik was very much interested to gat admitted in school like her other friends. Her mother also had a dream to educate her children and establish them. But she had no breakfast to take in the school . In the mean time Jhilik informed that school feeding programme is ongoing in Dhanmondi 1no Govt Primary School. She gat admitted and started her education with full mental strength. She gets one packet High Energy biscuit every day, provided by World Food Programme that she takes as breakfast and reduces her short term hunger. Jhilik is now very much healthy and attentive in class. She also gained knowledge on nutrition and sanitation practices in her daily life . She expresses her gratitude to WFP and Jhilik has a dream to be a teacher.

Working Area: Tungipara, Kotalipara & Kashiani upazila under Gopalganj district, Bakergonj & Mehendigonj upazila under Barisal district, Gongachara, Kawnia & Badargonj upazila under Rangpur district, and Parbotipur upazila under Dinajpur District.  
Project Period: June July 2010 to June 2017. Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: Government of Bangladesh (GoB), Technical support World Food Programme (WFP).  
Project budget BDT. 11,67,50,675.00  
Total # of Students: 320539

#### OBJECTIVE:

Longterm:

- Contributed to achieve universal primary education policy of GoB and United Nation Millennium Development Goal-2.
- Proportion of children completing primary education cycle.

#### SHORTTERM:

- Increase enrollment in the primary school.
- Increase daily attendance rate in the primary school.
- Reduction of dropout rate in the primary school.
- Reduce the short time hunger as well as improving nutritional status of school going children.

#### MAJOR PLAN ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT ON JULY 2014 TO JUNE 2015:

The School Feeding Programme in poverty prone area has created a great impact in disseminating basic education for children with a view to reduce daily attendance, increase enrollment and attentiveness in the school and fulfill the short time hunger and decreasing the dropout rate. As a partner NGO, ESDO delivered HEB to respective schools. Moreover respective Field Monitors (FM) of ESDO visited the centers on regular basis and talked with teachers and learners about the importance of HEB for the learners health, cleanness, safe drinking water, good storage of HEB, daily maintenance of stock register etc. and provided suggestions if required. Apart from this social mobilization workshops were conducted with the active participation of different stakeholders in different venues.

The first result focuses on increasing attendance rate in primary school. The children will get HEB and improve their attentiveness and attendance. Children's health and nutrition status has improved and this impact will help disseminate among the neighbor and children to inspired to attend in school. Push and Pull factor will effect in increasing attendance, because parent will send their children to get the opportunity to reduce food cost that each children will take biscuit as their breakfast. On the other hand enrolled children will pull the classmate to attend in school. The programme will intensively train SMC member, Teacher on social mobilization and a social movement will be created by which

the parent will send their children in school. The intention is to create an effective demand for education among the parent and brings about positive changes attitude among the SMC members as well as teacher to increase attendance in their respective school. Creating mass awareness on education for the entire programme will undertake campaign programme to observe national days, Rallies, Workshops, and Seminars etc. Initially the trained SMC members, Teacher, parents are expected to deliver messages on education, Health, Nutrition and only enrolled household is not going to get benefit but also at later stage poor whole community as a whole will be benefited in targeted slum area. In this process HEB distribution, pull and push factor and campaign programme will contribute to achieving the result one that attendance rate will be increased up to 90%.

Monthly M&E system will be developed keeping in mind that this can generate information and data for programme learning. To assist monitoring various means of verification like attendance card, distribution register, monthly utilization report and monitoring checklist will be need.

#### RESULTS:

Result 1: Attendance and attentiveness rate will be increased up to 90%

Result 2: Completion rate will be increased (up to 90%).

Result 3: Dropout or rate will be decreased (up to 10%).

Result 4: Absenteeism will be decreased (up to 20%).

Result 5: Health and Nutrition of the student of the project areas will be increased (up to 25%).

Result 6: Women community participation in the SMC will be increased up to 25 %



## MAJOR CHALLENGE & OVERCOME PROCESS:

Chall enge	Contingency Plan
<p>01. Disaster :</p> <p>SFP Areas are disaster prone especially cyclone sidor affected area. There is a risk to deliver biscuit at the school. During disaster stocked biscuit at School store may be damaged. There is possibility to destroy school building during disaster period.</p>	<p>The proposed action would effectively support communities to take actions collectively and individually to mitigate risk. The project intend to activate disaster risk reduction committee that exists at union level. The proposed action will facilitate functional linkage between community and different relevant institutions to mitigate risks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social mobilization workshop will be organized on disaster preparedness so that they can develop plan to continue schooling and save biscuit with quality.</li> <li>2. Alternative transport will be used during disaster.</li> <li>3. During short period mother school will be selected so that teacher can carry HEB as per requirement from the mother school.</li> </ol>
<p>2. Security :</p> <p>Yes, as per procedure ESDO will deliver HEB at Final delivery point with security and quality. But there is risk in Missing HEB at school level,</p>	<p>Community participation will be ensured through, workshop, coordination meeting and rapport building so that they will feel getting ownership on the project and take measure to protect biscuit.</p>
<p>3. Mainstreaming:</p> <p>Human rights, gender and environment situation may be deteriorated.</p>	<p>Social Mobilization works will be organized on Human rights, gender and environment situation which will contribute in improving awareness among the mass people regarding the mentioned issues.</p>



Working Area: Nargun union of Thakurgaon Sadar Upazila under Thakurgaon District  
 Project Period: November' 2014 to December' 2014.  
 Reporting Period: November' 2014 to December' 2014.  
 Donor: CSA SUN  
 Project budget BDT: 200000.00

#### GOAL:

To promote sustainable improvement in nutritional status of adolescents, women and children of Bangladesh using '1000 Days Approach' through creating a strong, coordinated and vibrant civil society constituency alliance to support development and implementation of the Nutrition agenda under the leadership of National Nutrition Services and MOHFW.

#### OBJECTIVE:

- To ensure a functional sustainable civil society alliance in Bangladesh, aligned with national priorities and the global SUN movement
- To partner with SUN counterparts in the Government of Bangladesh and donor agencies, in order to sensitize policy makers for country-led scale up of nutrition in all relevant policies and programs.
- To advocate for revisiting and revitalizing the policy and program for improving and scaling up nutrition
- To document and disseminate evidence-based best practices in scaling up nutrition for adaptation and action at the national level.

#### MAJOR PLAN ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT ON NOVEMBER' 2014 TO DECEMBER' 2014.:

**Staff recruitment:** After signing the agreement ESDO'S Human Resources Department (HRD) has completed the recruitment/deployment of capable, skilled and talent staffs who have skill on Nutrition and research work. Total 06 staffs worked with CSA for SUN activity, the following staffs.

**Staff orientation:** As per set work plan just after staff deployment the team was sent to the project site for general eye survey and meet with local Union Parishad team. After that two days staff orientation was organized. In the orientation session we share Social mapping, Rapport building, importance of first 1000 days, how to fill up the questioner and some nutrition issues. Team leader and Technical Coordinator of ESDO IMCN program facilitated the orientation session.

**Community Mapping:** From 29<sup>th</sup> November to 3<sup>rd</sup> December Community Mapping was conducted at the Poschim Nargun and Shree Krishnopur village of Nargun Union of Sadar Upazila under Thakurgaon district. Total 564 HH covered under the mapping activity where 61 HH are Adibashi. Detail XL soft copy of community mapping are attached with the report.

**Conduct awareness session:** Based on the social mapping data 12 groups were formed for conducting community awareness meeting through Courtyard session. Pregnant women, lactating mother, under two child mother, mother in law and adolescent girl was given priority as participants for the awareness meeting. In the gap day of meeting personal counselling session for weak participants were conducted. Per group size 25 to 30 members. One group for each meeting area, consider 45 to 50 Household per meeting area. **Awareness Campaign:** For increasing community awareness on nutrition and the importance of first 1000 days we also organize cultural program/Popular theatre show were also organized. Under the program we organized two street dramas and two folk song show with the assistance of ESDO Popular theatre Team.

**District Level Workshop:** District level Workshops have been organized for presenting the information of social mapping and sharing the importance of first 1000 days role of civil society as well as the goal and objective of SUN movement. The workshop was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2014 and different district level officials including DC, Civil Surgeon, DD-Family Planning, Civil society representatives actively participated in the said workshop.



**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**MICRO-FINANCE PROGRAM**

Donor: Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)  
 Project Period: October, 1991 to On-Going  
 Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
 Working Area: 104 upazilas of Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Natore, Rajshahi, Sirajgonj and Chapainawabgonj district.  
 Total # of participants: 98134

Total Loan Received Amount from PKSF up to June, 2015: BDT: 339,39,95,128.00  
 Total Grant Amount Received from PKSF up to June, 2015: BDT: 21,18,84,229.00  
 At a Glance: Key Information of ESDO Micro Finance program in the reporting period  
 Cumulative disbursement: BDT 1308,99,70,000.00  
 Cumulative recovery: BDT 1182,14,71,852.00  
 Recovery rate: 99.54%  
 Loan outstanding: BDT 126,84,98,148.00  
 Savings outstanding: BDT 50,57,37,763.00  
 Total number of members: 98134  
 Total number of borrowers: 81692  
 Total number of branches: 101  
 Total number of groups: 7722  
 Total staff: 617



Bangladesh is home to millions of underprivileged people who, in spite of holding great potentials, fail to fulfill their dreams in life because of different kinds of vulnerabilities. They are mostly handicapped by financial inabilities which undermine their prospects of living a decent life. The microcredit program assists the disadvantaged people in meeting their basic demands like food, education, shelter, cloth and Medicare. Microcredit has been the largest program of ESDO in terms of staff, financial involvement and belongingness. The program, which began in 1991, has now been scaled-up and winged with different sister projects to supplement and complement income earning scopes and opportunities of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged people, especially women living both in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh. With support from PKSF, the project has been focusing on increasing the income of rural poor through providing required financial support to the rural poor and vulnerable people with skills, knowledge and regular follow up support.

JAGORON (Rural Micro Credit & Urban Micro Credit)  
 Under JAGORAN addressed the Rural and Urban credit services.

**ESDO MICROFINANCE PROGRAM STANDARD**

Sl. No	Eligibility Criteria	Standard	Audited Figure or compliance Financial Year 2014 -2015
1.	Cumulative Recovery Ratio	95%	99.54%
2.	On Time Realization (OTR)	92 -100 %	98.18%
3.	Liquidity Ratio	10%	13.67%
4.	Current Ratio	2:1	1.44:1
5.	Capital Adequacy Ratio	10%	16%
6.	Debt. Service Charge Cover Ratio	1.25:1	1.11:1
7.	Debt. Capital Ratio	9:1	5.23:1
8.	Rate of Return on Capital	1%	27.25%



Rural Microcredit (RMC) is a loan programme of primary nature that broadly focuses on rural development. The initial idea of the programme is to provide credit in favor of off-farm activities with the objective of diversifying the income opportunities of the rural poor. With gradual expansion of RMC, on-farm activities have also been incorporated within the programme. It is difficult for the majority of the rural poor to access any formal financial organization. The target group of RMC is the rural poor who own an arable land of less than 50 decimals or a total asset worth not more than the value of one acre of land. Under RMC, the rural microcredit borrowers are enabled to undertake family-based Income Generating Activities (IGAs). People from identified economic strata having confidence and trust on each other are regularly motivated to be organized to form a group with a solidarity approach. The loan repayment is easy and borrower-friendly.

Urban Microcredit (UMC): Poor people of municipality areas are defined as the urban poor. In general, urban microcredit borrowers are distinct from the rural borrowers in a number of ways. They are the landless squatters living in slums or make-shift shacks. They usually take loan for small trading. In Bangladesh, the number of urban poor is gradually increasing in the last few years because of forced migration due to limited employment opportunities in rural agriculture sector and recurrence of several natural disasters. Therefore, urban poverty continues to increase, affecting urban life and general development. The extension of micro-finance outreach is more feasible in urban areas because of the lower transaction cost compared to rural micro-finance. Women's participation in UMC is also higher in comparison to RMC since they have higher access to the labor market and material resources, more freedom of movement and greater influence in household decision-making affairs. Moreover, the urban poor are generally considered as safe borrowers since urban economic environment provides dynamic and diversified portfolio of economic opportunities. Target members of UMC must be residents of some urban or semi-urban locality for at least three years. People who have business even of a temporary nature with a good record in handling the previous loans are also covered under UMC.

Under the JAGORON (Rural Micro Credit & Urban Micro Credit), A total savings worth BDT 29,27,75,856.00 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 569,81,85,000.00 cumulative recovery: BDT 510,44,67,096.00 and total loan outstanding BDT 593717904.00

#### **BUNIAD (Ultra Poor Programme)**

BUNIAD is designed to include the poorest people within the conventional micro-finance network to help them move out of extreme poverty. With the support of PKSF started UPP as its mainstream micro-finance service in 2004 after the implementation of the experimental project in 2002 for the hard core poor which was known as Financial Services for the Poorest (FSP) under Learning and Innovation Loan (LIL) of the World Bank. Under UPP, distinctive flexibilities have been allowed to the ultra poor borrowers in deposit, withdrawal of savings, loan repayment and attendance in group meetings, minimum savings requirement for a fresh loan. People of lower socio-economic strata such as disabled women, rural people living in remote areas and difficult environments, migrants or people displaced due to river erosion, beggars, daily laborers, casual laborers, domestic assistants, floating sex workers, female-headed households with no alternative source of income are the target people of UPP. These people are not homogeneous but most of them face similar challenges. The biggest challenge that the ultra poor face is the lack of a stable income. UPP is providing financial support to the income generating activities of the ultra poor with lower service charges. With this support, ultra poor members are now getting involved in sharecropping, small enterprise, food processing, tailoring and various types of income generating activities for some secure income. As on June 2015 A total of 20,611 ultra poor people were served through BUNIAD (Micro Credit for Ultra Poor (UPP) program of which 20611 received skill development training on different trades and credit support. A total savings worth BDT 5,37,15,053.00 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 197,49,23,500.00 cumulative recovery: BDT 188,19,24,306.00 and total loan outstanding BDT: 929,99,194.00.



### AGROSOR (Micro Enterprise Lending)

Migration from microcredit to microenterprise distinctly demonstrates a dimensional change in the execution of MF programmes as well as providing new ways for the poor to positively change their lot. This is one kind of diversification that offers the poor people appropriate confidence and at the same time it helps to bring out the latent entrepreneurial talent of them. MEL seeks to expedite economic growth through employment generation and reduction of poverty. This would be achieved through the implementation of immediate project objectives of expanding existing microenterprises and establishing new ones in the country. According to the present ME policy, entrepreneurs receive financial support from BDT 50,000 to BDT 10,00,000 as per requirements. Apart from progressive borrowers of microcredit programme, potential individual entrepreneurs are eligible to receive loans for their enterprises. Working capital loan to meet seasonal demands of the entrepreneurs is available under ME programme. As on June 30, 2015 ME loan consists of 8,411 members who are engaged in 47 trades. A total savings worth BDT 15,08,65,366.00 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 350,16,32,000.00 cumulative recovery: BDT 304,07,86,442.00 and total loan outstanding BDT: 46,08,45,558.00.

Micro Finance for Marginal and Small Farmer Project (MFMSFP): The expansion of financial services to the poor community is increasingly becoming very important to poverty reduction interventions. Some areas of the country still lack the access to financial support. Agricultural sector is one such area to which the financial service providers are not much inclined. High degree of risk involved in this sector may be one of the main reasons of this aversion. In view of the demands and constraints of this particular sector, with the support of PKSf, ESDO started Micro Finance for Marginal and Small Farmer Project (MFMSFP). A total of 133 marginal and small farmers have received training, technical support and credit facilities under the MFMSFP. Cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 23,42,34,000.00, cumulative recovery: BDT 23,42,34,000.00.

SUFOLON(Seasonal Loan (SL): A Seasonal Loan (SL) programme is one of the groundbreaking initiatives of ESDO by PKSf loan basket. SL has very attractive repayment flexibility that matches the repayment of the loan with the income flows of various seasonal activities connected with loan investment. Since its inception, SL has contributed significantly and successfully to various Income Generating Activities (IGAs) such as crop cultivation and processing, livestock, fisheries, agro-forestry, agro-processing etc.

The provision of repaying the loan in one single installment after the sale of the product has made it very popular and convenient among the borrowers, especially those engaged in beef fattening and crop cultivation. Under SL programme, ESDO which began in 2006 is now covering 5481 participants. A total savings worth BDT 71,82,522.00 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 42,14,80,500.00, cumulative recovery: BDT 32,32,37,643.00 and total loan outstanding BDT 982,42,857.00.

Livelihood Restoration Project (LRP): A total of 6734 households received credit support under the LRP for various purposes like purchasing consumables, medicine, house-repairing, tube well repairing etc. A total of 6734 households received credit support under the LRP for various purposes like purchasing consumables, medicine, house-repairing, tube well repairing etc. A cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 3,35,89,600.00, cumulative recovery: BDT: 190,20,374.00 and total loan outstanding BDT 1,45,69,226.00

SAHOS (Disaster Management Fund): 1763 poor and marginal farmers received credit support under the DMF in the reporting period. Cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 3,16,65,000.00 cumulative recovery: BDT 2,81,55,184.00 and total loan outstanding BDT 35,09,816.00.

ENRICH: A total of 153 households received credit support under the ENRICH. A total savings worth BDT 989782.00 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 5556000.00, cumulative recovery: BDT 942407.00 and total loan outstanding BDT 4613593.00.





## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4:

TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS OF  
CHILDREN AND MARGINALIZED PEOPLE



Working Area: Sadar and Pirganj Upazilas of Thakurgaon

District and Bochagonj Upazilla of Dinajpur District.

Donor: HEKS/EPER

Project Period: January 2008 to December' 2016, Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015

Project Budget: BDT: 5,63,88,589.00 Total # of Project participant: 1786

### GOAL OF THE PROJECT:

The social inclusion of Dalit and Ethnic Minority communities in Thakurgaon and Dinajpur districts of Bangladesh.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- 164 ethnic and Dalits pre-primary students are mainstreamed in 22 different Government primary schools which have facilitated their adaptation to the mainstream students.
  - Through advocacy with government, 0.6 acre khas land was distributed among Ethnic minorities families by following established rules and procedures, which has not only given them a permanent address and land ownership, but has also helped them to make financial gains, which will ensure a better future for them and for their children.
  - 140 ethnic students received stipend from the Government and their has enabled the students to continue their studies.
- Targeted 1,600 Dalit and Ethnic Minority households received various rights related information, which have contributed to their livelihood development and socio-economic empowerment.
- 63 Village Development Committees (VDC) were formed, who received leadership development trainings which enabled the committee members to make informed decisions for developing the community.
- 31 HRPC Committees formed at Municipality, Upazilla and Union level have received training on human rights issues which has created critical consciousness among the HRPC members about the rights of the Ethnic and Dalit communities which would contribute towards the empowerment and greater social inclusion of the Ethnic and Dalit people.
- 3 Adibashi and Dalit Unnayan Forums were formed which are actively functioning for ensuring the realization of the rights of the Adibashi and Dalit communities.
- 5560 community people realized the real situation of the ethnic minority and Dalit communities through 20 drama shows organized under the project.
  - 950 persons including mainstream people have been made aware of gender and rights based issues through 7 campaigns conducted under the project.

- Separate bank accounts have been opened for 47 mothers' groups where all bank transactions were made by the members of the groups.
- 20 persons for electric house wiring, 15 persons for televisions and mobile repairing and 20 persons for CHV course, i.e. a total of 55 persons are receiving vocational training in different selected institutions/workshop that is increasing their knowledge and skill on these respective trades.
- Target 71 VDC's leaders have received the training on leadership and management that have increased the knowledge on leadership and management capacity also.
- A total 26 bull have been sold from the first piloting VC activities that have already skilled the selected PooC on the VC field in one site, on the other site economically develop and make them a significant role in case of decision making of the family.
- Through the advocacy and lobby with Government, total 3 brick houses including latrine and tube well have been received by our 3 PooCs and 6 vans for 6 vulnerable PooCs from the special fund of Prime Minister Office under the shelter Program-2. The total value of these assets is 7, 55,082 taka. These supports have provided a new hope to the recipient PooCs for living and permanent earning.
- Through proper communication of our PREMDIP staffs with upazila administration, a total 45,000 taka has been received by 9 PooCs each of 5,000 taka from the social welfare department that have helped them lead their life in the crucial situation.





- One solar panel which costs is 30,000 taka from TR under safety net program and 50,000 taka from Asian Development Bank has been received by our PooCs for repairing and enlightens their community center that shows the visibility of getting the facilities from the government.
- Under health support activities, 107 pregnant mothers linkage with hospital or clinic, 3150 person received health support through health camp, emergency health support 56, family planning 122, 1006 children under E.P.I (Polio), 275 person linkage with hospital or clinic that will make the community people aware as well as improve their health status.
- Through the advocacy of Union Parishod, 1098 PooCs have received the VGF card, 59 people VGD, 9 PooCs aged card, 6 person disable card, 2 person window card and 2 person mother card that have helped them to survive in crucial environment and improve their economic situation.

## Case Study

### Few words of Baha Tudu's successful life

#### Introduction:

Baha Tudu (38), Husband- Sufal Mormu, Village: Pariya, 6no. Pirgonj, Pirgonj, Thakurgaon

Previous Situation: Baha Tudu is married with Sufal Mormu in more than 20 years ago i.e. in 1995 in the village Pariya of 6 no. Pirgonj Union

Parishad under Pirgonj Upazila of Thakurgaon district. At the time of marriage, Sufal Mormu was day labour, at that time they (husband and wife) together lived in roypur village of 7 no. Rator Union Parishod under Ranisonkai upazila of Thakurgaon district. Near about 3 years ago before the marriage, Sufal Mormu with his parents and brother and sister was dislodged by the villager from his homestead and village blaming them as a witch.



Sufal Mormu said to Baha Tudu that she had homestead and agriculture land in the Pariya village. By hearing this, Baha Tudu thought to collect the land related documents firstly. Then by selling four cows with the amount of 25000/-, she prepared and collected the land related papers/documents. Baha Tudu and Sufal Mormu had come again with father-in-law, mother-in-law from Roypur to Pariya village and built a house in the land of Manik Hembrom. Baha Tudu was leading her family with her husband and father-in-law. A son came into their family after the 5 years past of their marriage. They named their son "Sibu Mormu" whose present age is 15 years old. Sequence Baha Tudu has born three children. Second one is daughter named "Sukor Mormu" whose present age is 13 years old and the third one is "Suboj Mormu" whose present age is only 6 years old. Baha Tudu had been spending six year with her family member in the land of Manik Hembrom. She was kept silence with the document and record paper of their land.

In 2008, ESDO-PRADIP programme started in the pariya village after conducting a household level survey within 23 HH of that village. Baha Tudu did not say anything about their land. Habel Mormu, a village person, was discussed with CF of PRADIP about the land of Baha Tudu. CF said to Baha Tudu to attain in the VDC meeting. Through attending in that meeting, Baha Tudu said that my father-in-law has land in this village but we could not capture our land even conducting an arbitration meeting by the Panchayet. Then ESDO-PRADIP programme opened a case in the court to get the Baha's land. This case was going on near about one year with the legal aid supports from ESDO-PRADIP programme. After one year, the opposition understood that Baha Tudu might win this case and got the land. Then they proposed to dismiss this case through locally in arbitration procedures. In April'2013, Baha Tudu got 32.50 decimal land including homestead through arbitration conducted in 6no Pirgonj Union Parishod with the assistance of ESDO-PRADIP. The present market value of these land is about 850000/-, Jal no-143 memo-65. In 2014, again 1.58 decimal lands get by Baha Tudu as a subsequence degree of the opened case. The market value of these land is near about 1800000/-.

Present Situation: Now Baha Tudu's family members are five including with their 3 child. Her husband is day labour. Sibu Mormu, their elder son, could not read more, only read to class five, due to the previous poverty of their family. Now sibu works in brick making factory. Sibu's income is now 6,000/- and Sufal Mormu's earn 5000/- per month. Baha Tudu is now busy in home work. In present, she has 2 cows, 2 goats, 1 pork and she is also working in their agricultural land. Her daughter is now read in class 8 and younger son in class 2. There are now 2 houses, 4 mongo trees, 2 jackfruit and also vegetable garden in their 5 decimal homestead land. Now the saving of Baha Tudu is 15000/-.

Social Status: Many people of their society are now discussing with Baha Tudu regarding their various problems and she can give them instantaneous solution or ways to find out or solving the problems. The local people are going to various service providing institutions along with Baha Tudu. Now Baha Tudu is known by one name and also the significant/magnitude is increased in her family. Now in one site, Baha Tudu can speak in various places for her rights and at the same time play an important role for getting others rights. Baha Tudu seems herself as a skill, brave person in case of communicating of various service providing agencies.

#### Future Planning:

In future, Baha Tudu wishes that she will be to manage jobs for their children after finishing their studies. She also wants to build a house with brick and purchase the agriculture land.

Baha Tudu and Sufal Mormu express their gratitude and thanks to the ESDO-PREMDIP programme and its donor HEKS Switzerland's for helping them to recover their land.

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

## ACTIVATING VILLAGE COURTS IN BANGLADESH PROJECT (AVCB)

Working Area: Rangpur Sadar, Gongachara, Pirgacha, Mithapukur upazila under Rangpur district, Nilphamari Sadar, Domar, Sayedpur, Kishorgonj upazila under Nilphamari district, Lalmonirhat Sadar, Aditmari, Kaligonj, Hatibandha upazila under Lalmonirhat district.

Project Period: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2010 to 30 November, 2015, Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015

Donor: European Union and UNDP Bangladesh., Project Budget: BDT: 18,26,04,759/-

### GOAL:

The project aims at strengthening a system of alternative dispute resolution in 500 unions Parishads (UP) through the establishment of Village courts. It intends to improve access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups and enhance human rights systems and processes in Bangladesh

### OBJECTIVE:

- To empower women, the poor and disadvantaged groups to seek remedies for injustice, and to enable justice institutions to be responsive to claims
- To promote and protect human rights security through a human rights based approach to development in programming and delivery
- To empower citizens to resolve their disputes at the local level in a expeditious, transparent and affordable manner
- To strengthen local government institutions to be responsive to local needs and other approach legal service through well functioning village courts

### MAJOR PLAN ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENT ON JULY 2014 TO JUNE 2015:

#### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT:

- 88 Unions of 13 Upazila are well functioned and every Unions are able to Operate the village courts following the VC act procedures.
- During the reporting period 6545 people have submitted their disputes to the village court and 550 number cases has referred from District court to the Village Court.
- Total 7235 cases have resolved directly by the Village Court verdict.
- Total 15 cases forwarded to Village Courts through concern criminal & civil courts:
- Total 5422 number of people has got benefit directly by the village court verdict.
- Total amount of money received as compensation 22590654 BDT and 1575.00 decimal amount of land recovered through the Village Court verdict.
- 2393 women members were able to take participation as penal members.

- Incentives were provided to 842 Village Police, Chaukidars and Dafadars.
- Capacity Development of 147 UP elected Representatives and CBO members.
- A total of 88 CBO meetings were undertaken.
- Knowledge and understanding of the communities on laws and village court (VC) were developed through 8297 courtyard meetings.
- Coordination between NGO and GOB officials has been developed through the GO and NGO coordination meetings and sensitization workshops.

### LESSONED LEARNT:

- When works available in the rural level, conflict is less than other time.
- Due to close motivation at Union level, UP Chairman has started to write down in details in their regulation book during monthly coordination meeting.
- Through the central CBO meeting, Chandanpat UP Chairman of Rangpur District has given declaration that who will do local traditional salish in the community/ para level, if further occurrence happened centering the salish systems he will be responsible for that. On the other hand legitimacy step will be taken against them.
- More experience and learning will be exchanged through the active participation in any workshop/ seminar.
- Mass people especially women are able to inform regarding village courts message through the observation of international women day.
- Awarding systems is the best practice for the smoothly operation of the project.



## CASE STUDY

## Pervin Begum



Pervin Begum got proper justice through the village court verdict.

Ms. Pervin Begum (25) wife of Md. Jillur Rahman, residence in 1 no. Balapukur village, Saptibari Union under Aditmari Upazila of Lalmonirhat District. She has a five years old daughter. Her husband drives auto rickshaw by rent and her mother-in-law do domestic work of other house. They live their lives with her husband & mother-in-law's income. On the other hand Md. Abdus Sattar (47) living in the same village as her neighbor. In relation she is his untouched relative nephew's wife.

Md. Abdus Sattar is a wicked person. He often proposed abusive language to his nephew's wife. During her movement he shows bad abusive sign to her. The petitioner Ms Pervin cautions him several times. But the defendant didn't stop to harass her. The petitioner informed her family and other neighbors about the defendant abusive attitudes then they alert him not to do such behavior again. The defendant becomes more ferocious and on 30 July 2015, tentative time at night 8 O'clock he barricade her way when she was returning from her other neighbor home and forced her to go the bank of pond. Seeing no option the petitioner began to shout for help and hearing her shout her mother-in-law and other neighbor come out and caught the defendant red handed. During that time the wife and elder brother of the defendant came out and they promised to punish him for the crime he has committed and leave the defendant from there. But they didn't take any steps further. After passing few days and getting no justice Ms. Pervin Begum went to the Saptibari UP and filed a case against the defendants Md. Abdus Sattar, Md. Abdur Rahman his elder brother and his wife Obiron Nessa on 5<sup>th</sup> August 2015 and the case number is 69/15. As soon as the UP Chairman see the application he took it seriously and take prompt action. Following the VC procedure the VC panel members' verdict 5:0 in favor of the petitioner in absence of the 1<sup>st</sup> defendant and verdict to pay 25000 taka as compensation on the same date to the petitioner. After the verdict defendants pay the compensation on same date.

After getting the compensation Ms. Pervin purchased a cow for future better livelihood of her family.

The petitioner says that "I am very happy with the decision but he should be punished more so that he could not do the same attitude with other."

## TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

CHILD LABOUR ELIMINATION ACTION FOR REAL CHANGE IN URBAN SLUM AREAS OF RANGPUR CITY CORPORATION AND THAKURGAON MUNICIPALITY OF NORTHWESTERN BANGLADESH (CLEAR)

Working Area: Rangpur City Corporation and Thakurgaon Municipality.  
Project Period: October 2014- December 2016  
Reporting Period: October 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)  
Project Budget: BDT: 2,75,51,884.00  
Total # of beneficiary: 5000

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:

- To withdraw children from GoB listed hazardous workplaces.
- To create conducive working environment for the working children who are lawfully eligible to work in non-hazardous works.
- To protect vulnerable children entering into labor market.

### PROJECT HIGHLIGHT

- Mainstreamed 1199 children's where Hazardous child labor 94 and Vulnerable children 1105.
- 77 Employers have released their child employee from hazardous work.
- 1395 Children got access to first aid and primary treatment facilities.
- 39 Children re-assigned from hazardous to non hazardous tasks within the same workplaces.
- 2049 Children's are informed about the negative consequence of Hazardous Child Labour.
- 1199 Children's are receiving school preparation session from Multi Purpose Centre to enroll at formal schools where Hazardous child labor 548 and vulnerable children 651.
- 1355 Parents are sensitized to send their children to schools instead of jobs
- Program visited by different level duty bearer Like Mayor Rangpur City Corporation & Thakurgaon Municipality, Deputy Commissioner- Rangpur and Thakurgaon, Additional Deputy Commissioner, District Primary Education Officer, District Child Affairs Officer, Assistant Director- Labour Department, Rangpur.
- Provided school bag and school dress to 1199 mainstreamed childrens.
- Celebrated World day against Child Labour at 08 districts under Rangpur division
- Child Labor Elimination Action Network (CLEAN) is going to be functioning through ESDO CLEAR Project.

### MAJOR CHALLENGES AND OVERCOME PROCEDURES:

- Time allocation by owner for non formal education of hazardous child worker
- Enrolment of over aged children.



- Stay of Child labor in MPCs as well as Mainstreamed school.
- Smooth entrance in big factory and information hide by them.
- Service disrupted to working children due to migration

### OVERCOME PROCEDURES:

- Meeting and more interaction is the key strategy to sensitized owner for allocating time for child worker. On the other hand MPC has established in near of child work place that help to children attend in school easily.
- Close supervision and providing tutorial service is a technique to enrich the children performance which will be motivated teacher to enroll over aged child worker.
- Counseling and motivated to child labor and parents for staying at MPC.
- Strong relations build up with Labour department and city corporation as well as institution owner.
- Monitoring the migrate children and tracking their new address.



## CASE STUDY

### Teacher will bear cost of Salam's Education



"I am very glad to see salam's progress where he had lived with fireworks at hotel. He has good potentialities but it had gone to misused due to appropriate supports. So I am willingly taken responsibilities of salam's education cost." Stated Mrs. Monzila Khatun, Head Teacher of Rampura Zahurul Islam Pouro Primary school.

Salam is an eight years old. He lives in Rampura slum under Rangpur City Corporation. His mother Mst. Reziya Begum is a widow and lives with one son and one daughter. Actually Salam's native district is Kurigram. After passed away of Salam father his mother migrate from Kurigram to Rangpur for finding any jobs to bear family needs. Reziya Begum works as a maid servant and sometimes day labour to bear family cost. But it is impossible to fulfill minimum requirements of family. Event she could not manage minimum food for her kids. In this worst situation salam has bound to involved with hazardous work when he was five years old. He had done fire work at Sharif hotel. Though Salam had heartiest will to continue education and do better job in future but it had going to diminish by fireworks. Even he did not get opportunities to enjoy childhood. He could not find out positive meaning of life .He could not match between childhood need versus family needs.

In the meantime ESDO enters in this area with CLEAR project and identified him as a hazardous child worker. ESDO staff has discussed with parents and employer the objective of the project. They have also discussed negative consequences of hazardous work. Project staff listed him as a student of Multi Purpose Center (MPC) and provided education support to mainstream in formal school. After getting enrolled at formal school he is going to school regularly. School teacher is very pleased to see his concentration and performance. On the other hand Salam has taken this option as a great opportunity for developing brightening future. So he is very excited to her new life and attends school regularly. At this moment Salam's head teacher Mst. Monzila Khatun has taken responsibilities to bear his education cost for his pro-activeness. Salam's Mother expresses gratefulness to this project for helping her children for continuing education.

**TITLE OF THE PROJECT:**

**STRENGTHEN MOVEMENT TO ADVANCE WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY**

Working Area: Baliadangi upazila under Thakurgaon district  
Project Period: February 2004 to till now  
Reporting Period: July 2014 to June 2015  
Donor: Steps towards Development (STD)  
Project Budget: BDT: 2,95,624.00

**MEASURES AND INDICATORS FOR THE PROJECT:**

Women of Bangladesh are subjected to various kinds of discrimination in every sphere of life. The social, economic, political and other rights of women are violated routinely and a large portion of these violations go unnoticed and unpunished. ESDO has undertaken the 'Strengthen Movement to Advance Women's Rights and Gender Equality' project in collaboration with Steps towards Development (STD) to ensure equal rights, opportunities and benefits of women, especially women coming from vulnerable communities. Now in its 9<sup>th</sup> year, the project has brought about significant improvements in the condition of women in the project areas and has inspired women and women-focused organizations working in other areas to replicate the success of this project.

**PROGRAM THEMES:**

- Gender equality to ensure equal rights, opportunities and benefits of men and women.
  - a) Gender responsive planning and budgeting
  - b) Gender responsive instructions and laws
  - c) Gender responsive media.

- Women's Human Rights to Ensure Justice, respect and enjoyment of equal rights
  - a) Violence Against Women including Domestic Violence
  - b) Sexuality and sexual harassment
  - c) Early marriage
- Women's political participation to eliminate/ reduce discrimination and patriarchy
  - a) Women representation: in local government and political process
  - b) Gender responsive governance


**PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS**

- 38 meetings with Nari Nirjaton Protirodh Committee (NNPC), Local Government, Village Police, Sufia Kamal Fellows and gender responsive team were held.
- 34 view exchange meetings with local service providers, SMCs, Teachers, Guardians, SKFs, GCAs, legal aid committee members and stakeholders were held.
- 18 campaigns and cultural shows were arranged.
- 16 Caravan Campaigns against sexual harassment were organized.
- 4 complain boxes and information boards were provided at school level.



# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5:

TO ENHANCE  
ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY  
AND LEADERSHIP FOR  
PROGRAMMING



Enhancement of organizational capacity and leadership for programming excellence is a central idea, which is ingrained in all ongoing and future program interventions of ESDO. ESDO firmly believes that, unless organizational learning and innovations are encouraged and a knowledge-intensive organizational ecosystem could be developed, no program intervention would be successful in the long run. Therefore, building of staff capacity, sharing and promoting a knowledge-culture and encouraging leadership development among all staff members constitutes the basis of the 'ESDO Way', a philosophy which is shared by all ESDO staff and which focuses not only on ensuring excellence in all ESDO programs, but also in sharing our achievements with our beneficiaries, stakeholders and the larger cross-sections of the society. ESDO keeps on promoting these principles and making them a central theme in all its present and future program interventions.





## AMADER BAZAR

Amader Bazar (an Enterprise for providing permanent place for floating Micro Entrepreneurs): As part of the various micro-finance projects implemented by ESDO since 1991, many poor households in rural and urban areas in various districts of Bangladesh have emerged as micro-entrepreneurs. In recognition of this outstanding achievement and with a view to provide a solid socio-economic foundation to a total of 140 floating micro-entrepreneurs of Thakurgaon town,

PKSF has agreed to fund for constructing a three-storied building with a total of 186 spaces on 30 decimal of land at the central place of Thakurgaon town.

In addition to 140 member micro-entrepreneurs, a total of 46 spaces will be sold/rented to non-member but pro-poor good entrepreneurs. Construction of the building is on progress. It is expected that this particular initiative will create an example of sustainable entrepreneurs' development and will open up a new dimension of micro-finance program





## ESDO TRAINING AND RESOURCE CENTER (ETRC)

Information dissemination, learning and training have long been a central tool used to improve quality of life in poor communities. The need for training and access to more and better information for use in development initiatives is increasing, not only because of the huge scale of poverty to be addressed, but also because ways of managing the urban environment are constantly changing. Training and capacity building are extremely important for the success of any intervention. Sensing that, a trained and skilled manpower is indispensable for the success of the organization as well its program activities, ESDO has established four training centers for capacity building of the ESDO team. The first ETRC was established in 1991 at College Para of Thakurgaon. After a few years, ESDO set up three other training centers at Lalmonirhat Sadar, Rangpur and Hatibandha

ESDO TRAINING AND RESOURCE CENTER (ETRC) established People Development Training Center in the year 1991 with a motto of 'investing in people'.

### Objective of ETRC

To share the wealth of knowledge and experience gained over two decades in implementing sustainable development programs and to enhance the skills and capacities of development agents. Training programs organized at ETRC are sponsored mainly by ESDO's different development partners. Over the past more than two decade, ETRC development training programs and methodologies have helped more than 8000 development agents .





## ESDO POPULAR THEATER

ESDO Popular Theater Team consists of 12 members (in combination of folk singers, drama performers, and musicians) and 1 well equipped (musical Instruments, generator, mobile stage, sound system etc.) covered mobile pick-up van has been successfully performing in ESDO's working area. UNDP and ILO have already provided funding support for ESDO Popular Theater.

### OBJECTIVES OF ESDO POPULAR THEATRE

- ◆ Enhancing access to information and awareness of grassroots communities on various socio-economic issues, rights, resources and services through infotainment
- ◆ Promoting the voices of the poor and disadvantaged, especially women
- ◆ community participation in local development and developing popular theatre performers as grassroots human rights activists

- ◆ Exploring indigenous folk culture, traditions, and creative arts and utilizing them for the development of rural communities

### IMPACT OF POPULAR THEATRE

Popular Theatre is collectivizing and transforming rural communities and unites them to address social injustice and exploitation. Popular Theatre also promotes women's empowerment. Women are being exposed to new information and ideas through plays, which they did not have access to before. Watching shows as a community is increasing their mobility in society, allows for gender-mixing, and provides a platform for contributory discussions. Women develop a higher confidence level as their voices and opinions are heard in the participatory discussions after the play. Simply watching a play becomes a vital form of communication since it creates sustainable and gradual shifts in perceptions without directly threatening local culture and traditions.





## LOKAYAN: LIVELIHOOD MUSEUM

Lokayan Livelihood Museum is the grassroots voice initiative on the context of climate change adaptation and peoples centered disaster management. The primary objective of establishing 'Lokayan' is to preserve and restore the traditions, cultures and experience of coping strategies on climate change adaptation and disaster management. Through this initiative employment opportunity has also been created for a good number of poor and marginal people, particularly women and indigenous communities.

Generally, the word 'museum' is used for places where historical artifacts are preserved, which give some idea about the lifestyle of the people of certain time period (maybe of a ruling period of a famous emperor or king) but not a complete idea of the livelihoods of the people (general mass) for that particular period. The northern part of Bangladesh inherits a huge wealth of folk traditions that reflect the lifestyles of people with various professions, ethnic groups, indigenous communities, people with various religious, caste, race, etc. 'Lokayan' has been established by ESDO with the noble intention to go a bit beyond the limitations of the traditional museums. By filling in the gaps of these traditional museums, 'Lokayan' intends to capture a complete picture of the livelihoods of all categories of people living in the northern part of Bangladesh for hundreds of years. Although the initiative started earlier, 'Lokayan' was officially launched in April 2008.

'Lokayan' is a Bengali word created by the innovators of this initiative, with an intention to mean something more than a museum that preserves and restores the folk traditions and cultures of all cross-sections of people of a particular human habitation during a particular period of time, focusing largely the rural setup. It is located within the campus of the eco-farm in the Thakurgaon town. 'Lokayan' has already accumulated a good collection of various folk traditions of the northern Bangladesh.

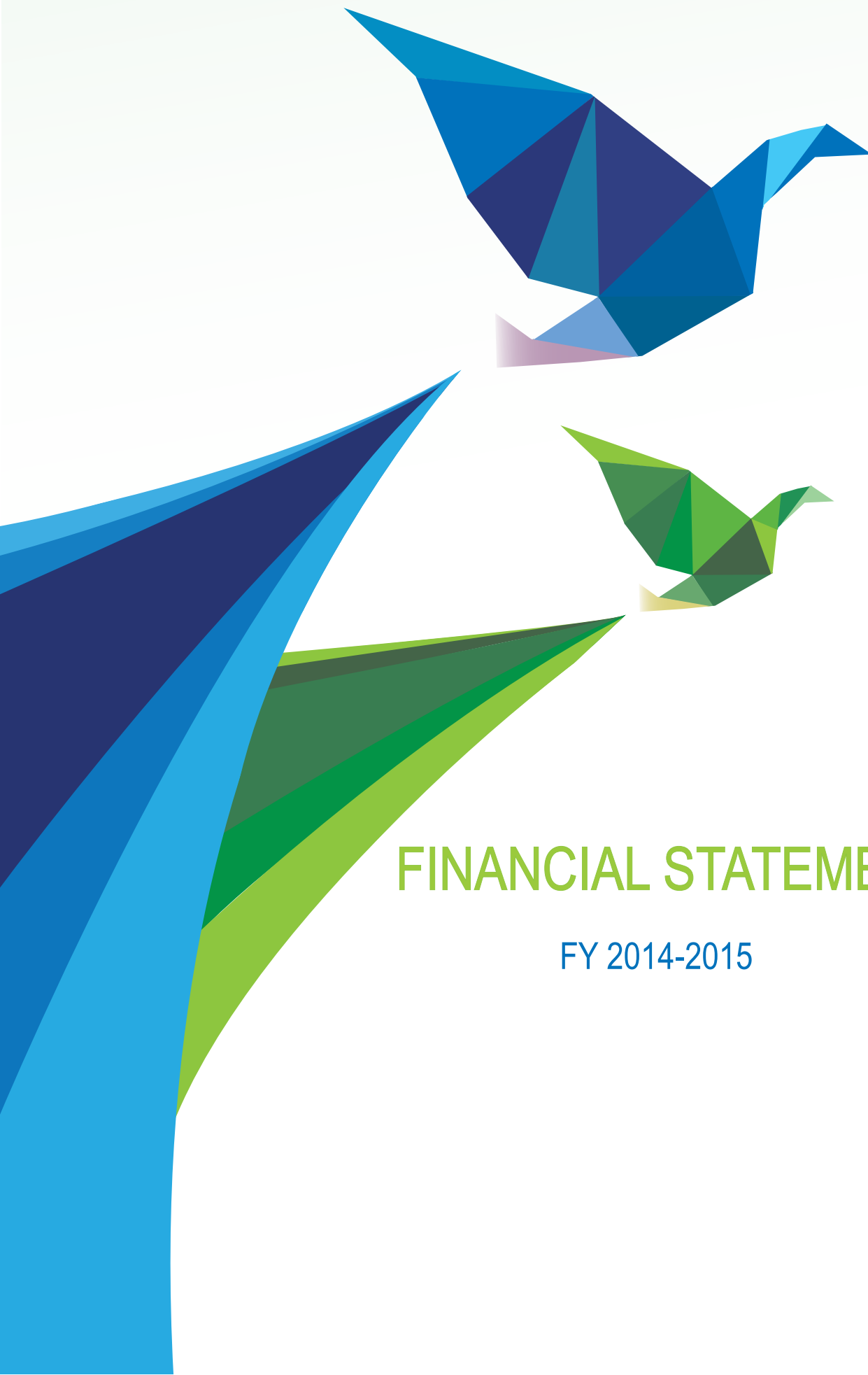
While the primary objective of establishing 'Lokayan' is to preserve and restore the traditions and cultures of the northern Bangladesh, it is expected that the initiative will create employment opportunity for a good number of poor and marginal people, particularly the women and indigenous communities. As of now a shed for lokayan, two thresh-roof houses, a open platform/stage, a road, a six-corner tin roof house and a house of village leader (Morol) have been constructed and a total of 3000 traditional tool and materials of different types have been collected and preserved. More than a thousand of timber trees, fruit trees, ornamental trees and medicinal plants have been collected and planted in the garden.



For ensuring employment in Monga period ESDO has established a different handicrafts programme named Aroni. Every year the extreme poor households in northwest Bangladesh face a very critical time from mid September to mid November. During this period, poor people don't find work to earn their food in the locality. No employment means any income and a result starvation is a common phenomenon in Monga period in marginalized households. In order to overcome Monga and creation of employment opportunities, ARONI has evolved as an enterprise of ESDO in 2005. It has brought about a considerable change for the poor in their livelihood through creating access to income generating activities for the women throughout the year.

ARONI is a bangla term, which means glittering stone by means of which fire is created. The fire is the symbol of light and hope. ARONI has already achieved considerable success in reducing Monga through implementation of rural handlooms and handicrafts projects. ARONI has got its own skilled designers, trainers and quality control sales to support these groups in enhancing their occupational capacity and maintaining the quality of their products. Women are making rural handicrafts such as Nakshi Kantha, Bags, Decorated Bed Sheets, Cushion Cover, Mats etc. and ensuring proper market linkage within the country and abroad.

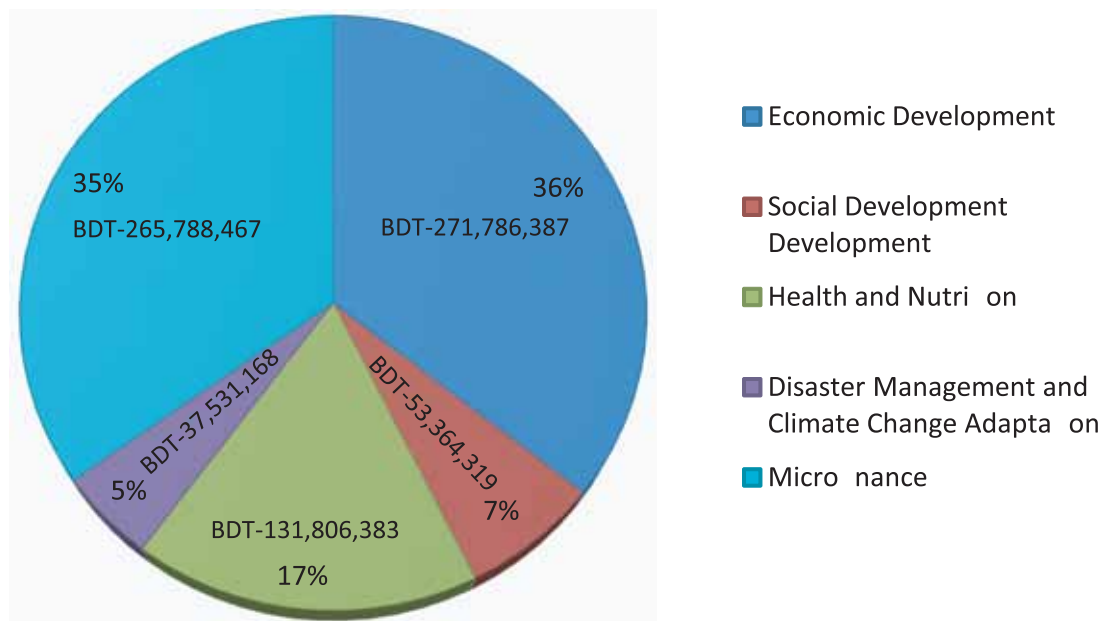




# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FY 2014-2015

## Sector Wise Expenditure (BDT) FY 2014- 2015



Source: Organizational External Audit Report



এ বি সাহা এন্ড কোং  
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Chartered Accountants  
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: absaha415@gmail.com

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## AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the annexed Financial Statements (Consolidated) **ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)** of College Para, Thakurgaon for the period from 01 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 with books, vouchers and other relevant papers and documents as maintained and produced to us at the time of our audit.

The Preparation of the Financial Statement is the responsibility of the organization management. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the Financial Statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free of material misstatement. Our audit includes examining on test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. Our audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall Financial Statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

We report as under:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations which we required for the purpose of our audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief these are adequate and satisfactory.
- ii) In our opinion, the annexed Financial Statements have been drawn up in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles;
- iii) The Financial Statements which are in agreement with the books of account exhibit a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015 and the result of its activities for the year ended on that date according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account of the organization; and
- iv) In our opinion, books of account of the organization have been maintained properly.

Dated, Dhaka

**07 SEP 2015**

  
**A B SAHA & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants



**ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)  
COLLEGE PARA, THAKURGAON**

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS ON 30 JUNE, 2015**

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> 6/30/2015	<u>AMOUNT</u> 6/30/2014	
<b><u>PROPERTY AND ASSETS:</u></b>				
<b>A</b>	<b>FIXED ASSETS LESS DEP.</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>233,151,215</b>	<b>219,509,444</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>INVESTMENTS:</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>83,977,815</b>	<b>69,407,294</b>
<b>C</b>	<b><u>CURRENT ASSET:</u></b>		<b>1,390,129,818</b>	<b>1,181,149,099</b>
	Loan to Beneficiaries	<b>6.00</b>	1,282,669,411	1,047,510,039
	Staff Loan (Vehicle)	<b>7.00</b>	23,437,602	22,127,602
	Advance	<b>8.00</b>	5,347,355	4,764,793
	Receivable (Donor)	<b>9.00</b>	27,358,436	27,924,993
	Cash and Bank Balances	<b>10.00</b>	51,317,014	78,821,672
<b>TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>		<b>Tk.</b>	<b>1,707,258,848</b>	<b>1,470,065,837</b>
<b><u>FUND AND LIABILITIES:</u></b>				
<b>D</b>	<b>FUND ACCOUNT</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>452,143,691</b>	<b>392,036,645</b>
	Capital Fund	<b>11.01</b>	437,073,974	362,343,404
	Unspend Fund	<b>11.02</b>	15,069,717	29,693,241
<b>E</b>	<b>RESERVE AND OTHER FUND</b>		<b>113,682,291</b>	<b>94,385,236</b>
	Security & Gratuity	<b>12.00</b>	28,969,582	27,461,735
	LLP & DMF Reserve	<b>13.00</b>	60,372,311	50,124,579
	Bima/Insurance (Staff & Bene.)	<b>14.00</b>	24,340,398	16,798,922
<b>F</b>	<b>PKSF LOAN</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>635,539,241</b>	<b>602,099,984</b>
<b>G</b>	<b><u>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</u></b>		<b>505,893,625</b>	<b>381,543,972</b>
	Savings Fund	<b>16.00</b>	505,737,763	381,342,177
	Provisions for Expenses	<b>17.00</b>	155,862	201,795
<b>TOTAL (D+E+F+G)</b>		<b>Tk.</b>	<b>1,707,258,848</b>	<b>1,470,065,837</b>

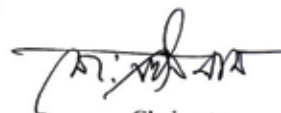
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.



Executive Director  
ESDO



Member (Finance)  
ESDO



Chairman  
ESDO

As per our annexed report of even date

Dated, Dhaka;

07 SEP 2015



  
**A B SAHA & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants

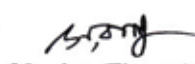
**ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)  
COLLEGE PARA, THAKURGAON**

**STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2015**

Particulars	Amount 2014-2015	Amount 2013- 2014
<b>INCOME</b>		
Donor Fund	544,767,094	673,999,864
Service Charge (Microfinance)	274,756,514	270,065,256
Member Subscription	9,500	9,500
Bank Interest	593,429	476,917
Other Income	257,233	309,952
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>820,383,770</b>	<b>944,861,489</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Economic Development	271,786,387	483,469,832
Social Developmen	53,364,319	55,164,933
Health and Nutrition	131,806,383	78,446,663
Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Programme	37,531,168	30,001,296
Microcredit Program	236,837,947	205,567,859
Provision for Expenses	155,862	201,795
LLPE	7,695,571	22,184,596
DMFE	2,552,161	2,331,752
Depreciation	18,546,926	15,730,848
<b>Total Expenditure:</b>	<b>760,276,724</b>	<b>893,099,574</b>
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	60,107,046	51,761,915
<b>Total Taka:</b>	<b>820,383,770</b>	<b>944,861,489</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

  
Executive Director  
ESDO

  
Member (Finance)  
ESDO

  
Chairman  
ESDO

As per our annexed report of even date

Dated, Dhaka;

07 SEP 2015

  
A B SAHA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants



**ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)  
COLLEGE PARA, THAKURGAON**

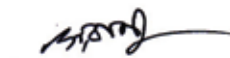
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 2014 TO 30TH JUNE, 2015**

Particulars	Amount 2014- 2015	Amount 2013-2014
<b>RECEIPTS</b>		
<b>Opening Balances</b>		
Cash in Hand	438,783	182,175
Cash at Bank	78,382,889	82,016,914
Donor Fund	517,408,658	635,288,098
Service Charge	274,756,514	270,065,256
Member Subscription	9,500	9,500
Bank Interest	593,429	476,917
Other Income	257,233	309,952
Bill & Interest Receivable Received	27,924,993	66,193,059
Loan Received from PKSF & Others	495,067,396	307,000,000
Loan Recovery from Bene.	2,004,137,778	1,843,841,764
Savings Received from Bene	525,208,019	282,415,853
Insurance Received from Bene.	16,449,443	13,410,348
Loan Recovery from Staff	1,350,000	6,786,661
Loan Recovery from Inter Project	39,362,482	32,078,374
Loan Received from GF	62,821,312	46,915,681
Staff Security Received	1,716,680	2,693,750
Gratuty	2,861,812	2,656,726
FDR Encashment	20,682,830	9,583,620
Advance	11,234,456	12,145,525
Suspense A/C	-	1,150
<b>Total Taka:</b>	<b>4,080,664,207</b>	<b>3,614,071,323</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>		
Economic Development	271,786,387	476,837,220
Social Developmen	53,364,319	55,164,933
Health and Nutrition	131,806,383	78,446,663
Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Programme	37,531,168	30,001,296
Microcredit Program	236,837,947	205,567,859
Loan Disburesment	2,239,296,000	1,899,299,000
Loan Refund to PKSF & Others	456,745,738	394,924,047
Loan to Inter Project	62,821,312	85,592,760
Loan Refund (General)	63,233,110	12,841,692
Staff Security Refund	1,934,500	1,862,300
Gratuty Refund	286,145	63,862
Savings Refund to Bene.	400,812,433	229,153,004
Investment to FDR	25,470,629	6,101,363
Loan to Staff	2,660,000	2,875,647
Insurance Paid to Bene.	8,907,967	7,758,980
Staff Insurance (SWI)	711,271	794,715
Provision for Exp. Payment	136,170	154,923
Donation to Hospital	-	9,196,149
Advance	2,817,018	4,739,024
Performance Security	-	455,000



<b>Capital Expenditure:</b>		
Land & Building	8,009,239	27,051,223
Vehicle	7,097,693	1,009,947
Furniture & Fixture	3,134,045	1,092,140
Computer	1,624,853	3,684,699
Photocopier	20,176	19,469
Generator	98,000	6,050
Office Equipment	12,204,690	555,686
<b>Closing Balances</b>		
Cash in Hand	223,462	438,783
Cash at Bank	51,093,552	78,382,889
<b>Total Taka:</b>	<b>4,080,664,207</b>	<b>3,614,071,323</b>

  
Executive Director  
ESDO

  
Member (Finance)  
ESDO

  
Chairman  
ESDO

As per our annexed report of even date

Dated, Dhaka;

07 SEP 2015

  
A B SAHA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants



Note :

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## Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO)

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