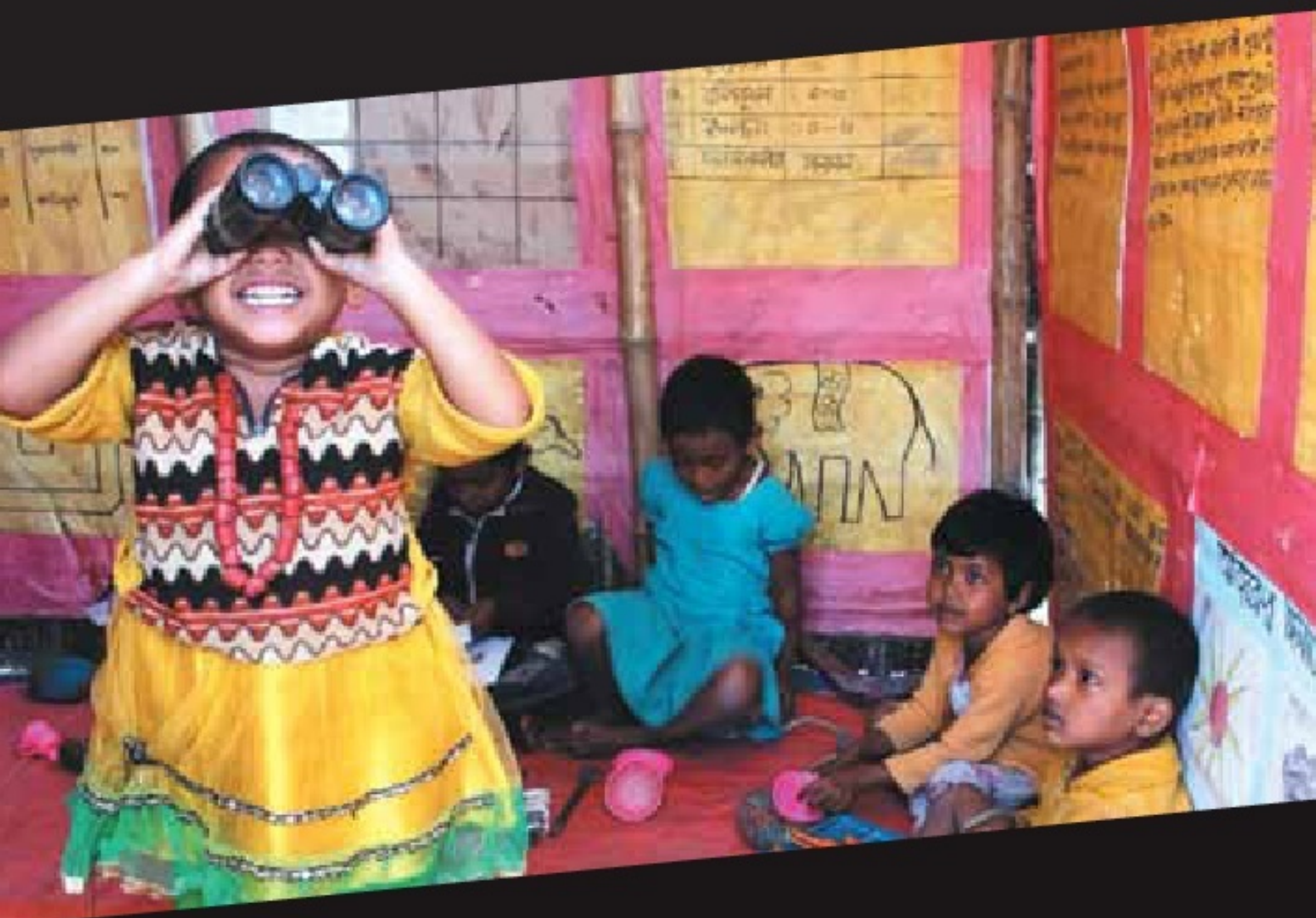


# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2015-2016



Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO)

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

ESDO seek an equitable society free from all discriminations.



## 2015-2016 Annual Report

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS

BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BBA	Bangladesh Bridge Authority
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BJRI	Bangladesh Jute Research Institute
BQ	Black Quater
CBTREE	Community Based Training
CCCP	Community Climate Change Program
CCMG	Contact Centre Management Group
CFW	Cash for Work
CHP	Community Health Promoter
CMC	Center Management Committee
CRHCC	Comprehensive Reproductive Health Care Center
CRT	Center Resource Team
CSBA	Center for Strategic Budgetary Assessment
CWAC	Community Wash Action Committee
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DCoP	Division of Counseling Psychology
DCRM	Disaster & Climate Risk Management
DMF	Disaster Management Fund
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR-CCA	Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation
EC	Executive Committee
EDBM	Entrepreneurship Development & Business Management
EKATA	Empowerment Knowledge and Transformative Action
EPs	Entitlement Persons
ER	Enhancing Resilience
ESDO	Eco Social Development Organization
FCFA	Food and Cash for Assets
FCFT	Food and Cash for Training
FF	Flash Flood
FFS	Farmer Field School
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSP	Financial Services for the Poorest
GCA	Garden Centre Association
GO	Government Organization
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
HEB	High Energy Biscuit
HFL	Housing Finance Limited
HS	Hemorrhagic Septicemia
ID	Information Details
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILRP	Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan
IRAP	Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan
IYCF	International Youth Conference Fair
JDP	Jute Diversified Products
JDPC	Jute Diversify Producer Centre
LDC	Little Doctors Club

JDPC	Jute Diversify Producer Centre
LDC	Little Doctors Club
LGI	Local Government Institutions
LIL	Learning and Innovation Loan
ME	Micro Enterprises
MEL	Micro Enterprises Landing
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoJT	Ministry of Jute & Textile
MPC	Multipurpose Centre
MSA	Monthly Subsidiary Allowance
MSW	Municipality Solid Waste
MSWM	Municipality Solid Waste Management
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHPS	National Hygiene Promotion Strategy
NNPC	Nari Nirjaton Protirodh Committee
PAC	Post Abortion Care
PKSF	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation
PMBP	Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project
PMSD	Participatory Market System Development
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTA	Parents & Teacher Association
PUC	Para Unnayan Committee
RMC	Rural Micro Credit
ROSCA	Rotating of Savings and Credit Association
RS	Resettlement Site
RTI	Right to Information
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAWR	South Asia Wash Result
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SL	Seasonal Loan
SLEWP	Strengthening LGI to Eradicate WaSH Poverty
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small & Marginal Entrepreneur
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TFD	Theater for Development
TOT	Training of Trainers
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committees
UMC	Urban Micro Credit
UMS	Urea Molasses Straw
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WBA	Well Being Analysis
WFP	World Food Programme

## Message from the Chairman



ESDO over the last more than two and half decade has established itself as an organization committed towards welfare and empowerment of the under-privileged segment of the society. The organization has worked with multiple stakeholders: governmental bodies, media, private sector, international and national NGOs and multilateral organizations to create an enabling environment and an understanding towards this marginalized and voiceless section of the society. Taking impetus from its previous work ESDO this year articulated and highlighted issues of integrated development efforts including Livelihood development, food security, economic empowerment, Health, WASH & Nutrition, child labour reduction, rights for ethnic minorities, education and skills development at the almost half of the country. To ensure opportunities of education, health, nutrition, play and survival it was thus necessary to work with the Government and private sector. ESDO therefore led consultations with the Local government and private sector. All these activities made it possible for ESDO to highlight a few issues at the national level.

The annual report of ESDO for the year 2015-16 opens up yet another chapter of unmatched success in the field of socio- economic development for the poor people, majority of whom are underprivileged segment of the society. The broad spectrum of activities and their success rate speak volumes about dedicated work taken up by the staff members of ESDO under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Md. Shahid Uz Zaman, Founder Executive Director of ESDO. ESDO has made gigantic strides since its inception in the year 1988. The organization is marching ahead - each year being more eventful than the previous one.

I congratulate family members of ESDO for continuous best efforts and delivered the quality services for the poor.

(Md. Shafiqul Islam)  
Chairman  
Executive Committee  
ESDO

## From the Desk of Founder Executive Director

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to announce that ESDO has completed 27 years in 2015-2016 successfully. The recent enactments have demanded the sector to be more transparent and show good governance. However, this is also a testing time for real grass roots organizations to show their worth and come out with a clean image. ESDO continues to be responsible in grooming more than thousands of professionals from the country's most economically and socially backward areas to become leaders in their own areas of operation. It is only with a rich experience at the grass roots level that ESDO is acting today as a most successful implementing organization.



From our humble beginnings in 1988 in extreme northern part of the Bangladesh Thakurgaon, we have continued to play the role of a catalyst in mobilizing and empowering the marginalized communities through increased range of programmes and activities to address the root causes of issues like poverty, deprivation, exploitation and abuse that hamper the realization of their civic and human rights.

It has been a successful year and this annual report outlines our progress in Economic Development ( Food Security, Agriculture, IGA, Market development, Technology Transfer), Social Development (Human Rights, Women Empowerment, Education, Governance), Health and Nutrition (Health, Hygiene, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation), Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation & Microfinance Program. However, the issue of sustainable livelihood improvement and creating the enabling environment for the under-privileged people, we have been working through a systematic approach to empower communities to access their rights and entitlements.

I take this opportunity to convey our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to our development partners: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), HEKS-EPER, Save the Children, Water Aid-Bangladesh, Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)-Bangladesh, Max Foundation-Netherland, CARE-Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation(MJF), PLAN-International Bangladesh, , Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh, Padma Multipurpose Bridge- Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA)- GoB, Directorate of Primary Education-GOB, IDCOL, UPHCSDP-GOB, Steps towards Development (STD), BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD), Trust Bank Limited, Uttara Bank Limited & Mutual Trust Bank Limited –for sharing our collective dream and contributing their precious time, resources and thoughts towards its realization.

I would also like to thank the members of General Committee & Executive Committee of ESDO for their guidance and support over the years and our team of staff for their commitment and hard work.

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)  
Founder Executive Director



## 1. About ESDO

### 1.1. Establishment

3rd April 1988

### 1.2. 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: 110801, Registration No: 111181020536
- EuropeAid ID Number: BD-2008-EVA-0712824261
- D-U-N-S Number: 731578014

### 1.3. Vision

We seek an equitable society free from all discriminations.

### 1.4. 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 the organizational capacity carries importance to ensure quality of its services. Extending its services to the ultra poor is its main manifesto.

### 1.5. Strategic Objectives

ESDO conducted its strategy planning for the period from 2013 to 2017. All of ESDO's programmes and projects are guided and implemented mainly by 5 strategic objectives which were identified by strategy planning workshop. The identified strategic objectives are as follow:

**Strategic objective 1:** *To develop quality human resources targeting children, women and vulnerable people*

**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*

**Strategic objective 3:** *To improve the quality of basic services (health, nutrition, education, agriculture and financial) for the disadvantaged and vulnerable poor people*

**Strategic objective 4:** *To promote human rights of children and marginalized people*

**Strategic objective 5:** *To enhance organizational capacity and leadership for programming excellence*



## 2. Governance and Management system

ESDO has a 3-tier management system i.e. General Body, Executive committee and Core Staffs.

General Body	: 18 members
Executive Committee (EC)	: 7 members
Staffs	: 3091 members

### 2.1. General Body:

ESDO organizes Annual General Meeting in each financial year, where all member 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 head on behalf of the executive director present their yearly progress and provide answer to the general body if required. Yearly budget also review and budget for next year is approved in the AGM.

### 2.2. Executive Committee:

General Body elects a 7-member Executive Committee (EC). 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, Executive Director organize monthly meeting and all agendas including problems of the participants which are collected from field level are discussed in the meeting and the executive committee take decision on behalf of organization and send to the field. In this process two way techniques (Bottom to up and Up to Bottom) are maintaining in decision making. List of EC member given below:

SI	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	Honorable Chairman, Parliamentary Steering Committee, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Bangladesh; Collegepara, Thakurgaon. Mobile: +88-1740839080	Social Worker
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: +88-0173-210488	Executive Director, ESDO

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



### 2.3. Staff

A total of 3091 staffs are working on permanent and project basis for ESDO. Among them 1677 are male and 1414 are female. Within reporting period, total 436 staff have newly joined, 19 staffs promoted, 41 staffs terminated and 123 staffs resigned. Staff structure at a glance presented below:



### 2.4. Financial Management System

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

#### 2.4.1. Internal Audit System

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.

#### 2.4.2. External Audit System

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.

### 2.5. Networking

#### 2.5.1. National:

Child Labour Elimination Action Network (CLEAN), Networking for Inclusion and Empowerment of Dalits and Adibashis in North-West of Bangladesh (NNMC), Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), Early Childhoods Development network (ECDN), Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB) Credit Development Forum (CDF), Food Security Cluster-Bangladesh, CSA for SUN- BD, Market Development Forum (MDF), Center for Women and Children Studies(CWCS), Mass Campaign for Good Governance(SUPRO), Educate the Children International.

#### 2.5.2. Global:

Educate the Children International, Global Microcredit Summit-USA. The World's Children's Prize-Sweden.

### 2.6. On-Going Development Partners

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), HEKS-EPER, Water Aid-Bangladesh, Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)-Bangladesh, Max Foundation-Netherland, CARE-Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation(MJF), PLAN-International Bangladesh, , Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh, Padma Multipurpose Bridge- Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA)- GoB, Directorate of Primary Education-GOB IDCOL, UPHCSDP-GOB, Steps towards Development (STD), BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD), Trust Bank Limited, Uttara Bank Limited & Mutual Trust Bank Limited

## 2.7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

### 2.7.1. 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.

### 2.7.2. 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.

### 2.7.3. Reporting

Weekly, monthly and quarterly reporting systems are established. ESDO is able to produce and provide report to the donor as per their requirements.

## 2.8. Coverage (area and population)

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) started its journey in 1988 in Thakurgaon District and now it has expanded its offices in 23 districts. Coverage information presented at a glance below:



### 2.8.1. Working Area Detail

Sl.	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

Sl.	Name of district	No. of Upazila	Name of Upazila
10	Rajshahi	09	Bagha, Bagmara, Charghat, 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	Gopalganj	03	Kotalipara, Tungipara, Kashani Upazila
18	Munshigonj	06	Gazaria, Lauhajonj, Munshiganj Sadar, Sreenagar, Tongibari, Sirajdikhan Upazila
19	Manikgonj	07	Manikgonj Sadar, Daulatpur, Harirampur, Saturia, Shivalaya, Singair, Ghior Upazila
20	Narayangonj	05	Araihazar, Rugganj, Bandar, Sonargaon, Narayangonj Sadar Upazilla
21	Rajbari	05	Baliakandi, Goalanda, Pangsha, Rajbari Sadar, Kalukhali Upazila
22	Sariatpur	06	Bhedarganj, Damuddya, Goshairhat, Naria, Shariatpur Sadar, Janjira Upazilla
23	Madaripur	01	Shibchar
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>133</b>	

### 2.8.2. Working area Map



### 3. ESDOs Activities at a Glance

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) is a national development organization in Bangladesh started its work in 1988 and already crossed more than 28 years of development journey with a noble vision to stand in solidarity with the poor and marginalized. Being a peoples' centered organization, ESDO envisioned for a society which will be free from inequality and injustice, a society where no child will cry from hunger and no life will be ruined by poverty. Towards creating an equitable society free from poverty and in-justice, ESDO programming is mandated for holistic development of rural development in the areas of food security, livelihoods, health, education, water and sanitation, nutrition, mother and child care services, women empowerment and human rights promotion. Over near about three decades of relentless efforts to make this happen, ESDO has embraced new grounds and opened up new horizons to help the disadvantaged and vulnerable poor people to bring meaningful and lasting changes in their lives. During this long span, ESDO has adapted with the changing situation and provided the most time-bound services especially for the poor and disadvantaged. A community focused and people centered approach has been adapted by ESDO while consideration was given to the national policy and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its guiding principle.

ESDO have more than 25 years working experience with different donors. Since 1991, ESDO has been implementing activities with support from different donors. Almost all of the reputed donors have worked with ESDO providing different project. During the reporting period ESDO has implemented activities under 44 projects. These projects contributed in the fields of health, education, value chain, agriculture, water and sanitation, nutrition, hygiene, environment, climate change, livelihood etc. Besides, ESDOs programmes on different continued.

ESDO has activities with different types of population such as women and children, children with disabilities, day labors, rickshaw pullers, very small grocers, Dalits and Ethnic Minorities etc. Dalits and Ethnic Minorities include different types such as rural Dalits and urban Dalits. Urban Dalits include mainly the sweepers/toilet cleaners. Similarly rural Dalits include low cast people such as potters, cobblers, snake charmers, bamboo handicraft makers, drum bidders, barbers, blacksmith etc.

During the reporting period ESDO has implemented activities under a total of 44 projects or programmes. Some of the projects have been implemented for long time while some have just started. The projects which have just started only confined with preparatory activities or project set up activities. Here in this report the information of projects / programmes included only the name of the donors, major activities, major successes or achievements and success stories. However, the new projects don't have success stories and therefore not depicted here. Besides, ESDO completed implementation of a total of 132 projects or programmes. However, this list contains those also which continued at different times with different phases meaning the same project but started at different times with different areas and budget.

Besides the projects and programmes, ESDO has regular microfinance programme which is the biggest among the activities which is described at the end part of the report.

#### 4. Programmes and Projects

ESDOs programmes and projects fall under the following strategic objectives

Projects/Programmes	Strategic Objectives
Quality Inclusive Education and Skill Development Program (QIESDP), Developing a Model of Inclusive Education (DMIE) and Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP)	<p><b>Strategic objective 1:</b></p> <p><i>To develop quality human resources targeting children, women and vulnerable people</i></p>
Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of Poor Households Towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH)	
Program Initiative for Monga Eradication (PRIME)	
SWITCH-Asia Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production of Jute Diversified Products project	
Poverty elevation through vermi compost production from homestead waste	
Strengthening Women's ability for productive new opportunities (SWAPNO)	
Planning and Implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan & Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan	
Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP)	
SHOUHARDO II Programme (Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities-II Program)	
Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU)	
Enhancing Resilience to the Natural Disaster and the Effect of Climate Change (ER) Programme	
Learning and Innovation Fund to Test New Ideas (LIFT)	
Organic Livestock Farming of Chitmahal Villagers	
Promoting Agricultural Commercialization and enterprises (PACE) Project	
Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP)	
Sustainable Solid Waste Management Project	
Ultra Poor Programme (UPP) Ujjibito Component of Food Security 2012 Bangladesh – Ujjibito	
Where the RainFalls-Community Based Adaptation (WtRF-CBA) Project	
Enhancing Resilience and Livelihood Protection of Extreme Marginalized Community from flood hazards through integrated Community based Approach	
Solar Home System (SHS) Program	



Model School Health Programme	<p><b>Strategic objective 3:</b></p> <p><i>To improve the quality of basic services (health, nutrition, education, agriculture and financial) for the disadvantaged and vulnerable poor people</i></p>
Human Resources for Health (HRH) project	
Advancing Adolescent Health (A2H)	
Urban Primary Health Care Service Delivery Project (UPHCSDP)	
ESDO Mother and Child Hospital	
Strengthening LGI to Eradicate WaSH Poverty (SLEWP) Project	
South Asia WASH Result Project (SAWRP)	
Disseminating the National Hygiene Promotion Strategy (NHPS) 2012 and Building Awareness of health and Education Workforce on Hygiene and Sanitation	
South Asia WASH Result Program (Dhaka & Rangpur Division)	
Max Value for WASH in Urban Slum Project	
School Feeding Programme under Country Programme	
School Feeding Programme at Poverty-Prone Areas	
Micro-Finance Program	
Promotion of Rights for Ethnic Minority and Dalit Improvement Programme (PREMDIP)	
Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Project	
Child Labour Elimination Actions for Real Change in Urban slum areas of North-western Bangladesh (CLEAR).	
Strengthen Movement to Advance Women's Rights and Gender Equality	
Public Procurement Monitoring and Accountability Mechanism under Social Accountability Component of Public Procurement Reform Project-II (PPRP-II)	<p><b>Strategic objective 5:</b></p> <p><i>To enhance organizational capacity and leadership for programming excellence</i></p>
Special Program for Aged	
Amader Bazar	
ESDO Training and Resource Center	
Eco Institute of Technology (EIT)	
ESDO Popular Theater	
Lokayan: Livelihood Museum	
Aroni Handicrafts	

**4.1. Project / Program Title: Quality Inclusive Education and Skill Development Program (QIESDP), Developing a Model of Inclusive Education (DMIE) and Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP)**

**4.1.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Plan International Bangladesh  
 Working Area: Hatibandha Upazila under Lalmonirhat district  
 Number of Participants: 11528  
 Project Duration: January'2013 to March' 2018

**4.1.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the project is to 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 and awareness rising on secondary education.

The major objective of the project is to create an accessible environment in primary school for all children and capacity building of relevant stakeholders for ensuring quality education through primary school and community outreach program.

Specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Skill development of Parents and Caregivers to practice critical IECD issues with a focus on early intervention;
- Skill development of Parents, Caregivers and Teachers to practice early learning & school preparedness for children aged 3-5 years;
- Enroll children especially marginalized & excluded groups participating school activities;
- Increase participation of student's, especially of girls' at risk of drop out in school activities;
- Increase participation of drop out students, especially girls' at risk in education of Secondary and TVET school;
- Engage students, parents and school authorities in child friendly school activities;
- Motivate local education authorities to make them skilled in managing quality inclusive education activities effectively.

#### **4.1.3. Major Activities:**

- Annual planning workshop at upazilla level;
- Survey and campaign for 100% children enrollment;
- Teachers training (Basic & refresher) for Parents Group Facilitator, SBK Facilitator, Pre-primary Para Teacher & Primary school teacher);
- Special training: Braille & Sign language for Resource Teacher;
- School micro planning workshop;
- Internal exposure visit for school level stakeholders;
- Provide learning and play materials;
- Day Observation: Int. Literacy Day, World Teacher's Day and Global Action Week;
- Multidisciplinary assessment for children with disabilities;
- Provide assistive device to children with disabilities;
- Cultural event;
- CRT and SMC orientation;
- Student Council & Children Circle orientation;
- Center based material development workshop;
- Exposure visit for LGI;
- Establish a child friendly learning space as an emergency response;
- Program mentoring & reflection: By Upazila Resource Pool and Local government;
- CSP-IV sharing with the stakeholders;
- School renovation;
- Meeting with UP education standing committee, Parents, Student Council and CMC.

#### **4.1.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

- Remarkable Involvement of duty bearers of in ESDO's Program;
- 31 children out of 36 are multidisciplinary assessed on 18 May 2016 at Ramonigonj government primary school campus by district disability service and support center, Lalmonirhat with an effective coordination of ESDO;
- The technical team has intensively diagnosed the children with disabilities and made prescription to the individual children. They were advised in two segments like assistive device and therapy both physic and speech;
- Upazilla Education Office becomes very much concerned to provide assistive device from govt. fund for children with disabilities;
- Children with disabilities produced excellent results in primary completion examination and 100% enrolment is confirmed at schools.

#### **4.1.5. Success story of Mamun Islam**

Mamun is a student of Class 5 of Rafat Jalil Memorial Govt. Primary School. He is a visually impaired boy and could not see well. But he overcame the problem. He is struggling a lot and believes he would achieve success. In the last class final exam he got the 7th position. Because of his performance in school, he has been selected as the leader of the Students Council. He has been performing this responsibility very well. Mamun got assistive device from the project.

He has one sister. His father Lal Chand Miah is also a physically disable person. Because of his disability and being a member of a very poor family, Mamun was unable to move further despite his eagerness to achieve success. At one stage in 2014, ESDO came to him with education programme and provided him assistive device as support from special needs of education and life skill development programme. He was given Unifocal glass for his impairment. Mamun's family members and also the teachers were provided with orientation through which the teachers and parents become aware of this disability and their responsibilities to handle this boy. Because of special care and attention this boy of his family members and teachers, Mamun started a new life. Now he can see well and regained his confidence. He is very much interested to study more. The boy who in the past got very poor marks in the final exams bearing roll numbers 39, 33, 27 and 17 in Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively, did very well in Class 5 and got 7th position in the final exam among 52 students. This success made the teachers and parents happy. Mamun sees himself as a respectful citizen of this country and wish to become a resource person. Opinions of his teachers reflected in the statement made by his teacher.



*"Mamun's ability in education and participation in extra-curricular activities increased significantly after he received assistive devices from project and we hope he would do very well in the primary school completion exam".*

*Teacher of Mamun*

#### **4.2. Project / Program Title: Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of Poor Households towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH)**

##### **4.2.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Palli Karma-Shahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Working Area: Thakurgaon district: Sadar and Ranisankail upazila under

Number of Participants: 56000

Project Duration: May'2012 to July 2019

##### **4.2.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to create an integrated microfinance model of PKSF for employment creation and poverty alleviation contributing to sustainable rural development.

The main objectives of the project is 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

Specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Union Parishad-led and people-centered planning and implementation of activities;
- Make Union Parishads popular as a pro-poor and local-level responsible institution;
- Improve Health, sanitation and nutritional status;
- Improve Mother and child health;
- Increase food and nutritional security;
- Wage employment of un-employed youth;
- Increase average HHs income.

##### **4.2.3. Major Activities:**

- Monthly static Clinic Operation;
- Satellite Clinic Operation;
- Health Camp Arrangement;
- Eye Camp Arrangement;
- Follow up ENRICH Education centre;
- Vermi Compost Establishment through Motivation;

- Follow up Basok Cultivation;
- Ring Culvert Construction;
- Tube-well Installation;
- Beggar Rehabilitation;
- Family sanitary latrine and Community latrine installation.

#### 4.2.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- A total of 736 Static Clinics operated;
- A total of 184 Satellite Clinics operated;
- Eight (8) Health Camps organized and 1 Eye Camp organized;
- Eleven (11) Vermin Compost plant established;
- Fifteen(15) Ring Culverts constructed;
- Thirty one (31) tube-wells installed;
- Two (2) beggars were rehabilitated;
- One hundred (100) family sanitary latrines installed;
- Twenty (20) community latrines installed.



#### 4.2.5. Success story of Abdul Khoka

Md. Abdul Khoka is a member of a poor family at Kazipara of Thakurgaon. Khoka has 2 brothers and 1 sister. His family depends on agricultural activities. His father works in the fields for production of vegetables. He sells vegetables in the village markets. He did not earn enough to maintain the family 6 members. Once Abdul Khoka met with the staffs of ENRICH project and become motivated to cultivate vegetables. He started cultivable of vegetables and sells those in the market. Alongside, he got orientation on the use of vermin compost fertilizer and started using it. This year Abdul Khoka cultivated vegetables in 10 decimals of land with production cost Taka 3000. In the meantime, he already made profit at amount of Taka 8000 selling only one item of vegetables. Other vegetables will be sold later and expect to make big profit. Another 16 decimals of land used for cultivation of another vegetables locally called as Lafa. In this case production cost stood at only Taka 2000 and he already sold 2 times and each time earned Taka 5000. Besides, he cultivated onion in 27 decimals of land. He has been using this field for seed production. This way, Abdul Khoka becomes a solvent farmer being a person from a poor family. He is now known as a successful farmer.



### 4.3. Project / Program Title: Programmed Initiative for Monga Eradication (PRIME)

#### 4.3.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) / DFID

Working Area: Lalmonirhat District: Lalmonirhat Sadar, Nilphamari District: Dimla, Nilphamari Sadar & Domar Rangpur district: Rangpur Sadar, Gaibandha district: Sundargonj, Sadullahpur & Gobindagonj

Number of Participants: 47503, Project Duration: May 2006 to June 2016

#### 4.3.2. Goal and Objectives:

The Goal of the project is to prevent the consequences of monga and monga-like situation.

The Objectives of the project are as follow:

- To generating income through wage & self-employment opportunities for the monga-affected people throughout the year;

- To generating income through wage and self-employment opportunities for the monga-affected people for the specific monga seasons. Wage earner based job creation and self employment through all over the year;
- To provide need based Loan with flexible terms and conditions through all over the year;
- To provide loan during the Monga period;
- Employment generation in Monga period;
- To assist people to build capacity to fight Monga;
- To provide technical support for agricultural work and livestock development or management;
- To provide primary health care service;
- To provide training to Income Generation Activities (IGA).

#### 4.3.3. Major Activities:

- Group formation;
- Flexible loan disbursement;
- Emergency Loan distribution in Monga period;
- Primary health care service;
- Vocational training for the Monga Victim;
- Skill development training;
- Assistance to technical service;

#### 4.3.4. Major Success / Achievement:

- Model IGAs have been successfully containing through 8470 program participants;
- Significant empowerment process achieved in terms of access to services, family decision making process and social acceptance;
- Level of confidence tremendously improved;
- Food and Nutritional Status significantly increased as a result severe malnourished scenario has decreased (In both pregnant and lactating mother and child);
- Migration significantly reduced due to creation of diversified employment opportunity;
- Student's enrolment increased;
- Advance labor sale, skipping of food on lean season has reduced and rarely happened;
- Significantly reduced asset erosion on lean period;
- Strong local level alliance developed for appropriate service delivery mechanism (vaccination for poultry & livestock, quality seed & fertilizer etc.);
- Participants have enough confident and capability to operate their own business;
- Improved trainers' technical knowhow and appropriately use this e.g. management of goat/poultry/duck/beef farming/varmi- compost.



#### **4.4. Project / Program Title: SWITCH Asia/Promoting Sustainable Consumption and Production of Jute Diversified Products Project**

##### **4.4.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Funded by EUROPEAN UNION, Technical assistance by CARE Bangladesh

Working Area: Sadar and Ulipur upazila under Kurigram district

Number of Participants: 4515

Project Duration: June'2013 to December 2016

##### **4.4.2. Goal and Objectives:**

Overall Goal of the project is to contribute to pro-poor economic growth through social business promotion with emphasis on sustainable agriculture sector growth and poverty reduction in Bangladesh (MDG 1 & 7) and to strengthen the exports competitiveness of Bangladesh through promotion of environment friendly Jute Diversified Products (JDPs).

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- To help farmers come out from traditional ways of cultivation of jute;
- To motivate farmers and show them practical knowledge compare with the traditional system to make them realize;
- To introduce the farmers with line showing and modern method of jute juck;
- To Increase jute production and reduce cost.

##### **4.4.3. Major Activities:**

- Jute Farmers' Learning Session;
- JDP Workers group Meeting;
- Provide group development and value chain facilitation training to selected jute producer group farmer leaders (2nd year refresher);
- Training for smallholding Jute producer groups on Modern Jute Cultivation, Retting and Harvesting technique ;
- Linkage Workshop with Private and Public Agro-dealers and extension service providers;
- Develop local level organic fertilizer growers and establish linkages between them and producer groups;
- Develop self help savings strategies amongst jute producer groups for better acces to capital for improved jute variety production;
- Develop mutually beneficial market linkages between jute producer groups, local traders/ intermediaries, and jute mills;
- Mobilize semi-skilled men and women workers for workplace orientation and technical skills development training in JDP production and develop in-community master trainers;
- Master Development Training;
- Develop consortium of local JDP entrepreneurs, national exporting JDP entrepreneurs and business intermediaries;
- Inspection visit for compliance /standard assessment;
- Assist consortium members to strengthen existing JDP factories for improved production and social and environmental compliance standards;
- EDBM Training for SME;
- Develop linkages between consortium and selected market/business intermediaries to ensure quality raw materials and JDP business development services;
- Market development/access meetings between SMEs on consortium and local/district level buyers and private sector;
- Linkage and coordination workshop with EKATA, VDC Groups other stakeholders.

#### 4.4.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Farmers have continuous involvement and cooperation received from different sectors and institutions such as DAE, BADC, BJRI, MoJT and JDPC. In the project time 409 farmers received 487 kg jute from MoJT in free of cost. As a result jute farmers established a relationship with Govt. service provider department and have their easy access.
- Now the Jute farmers are following line showing and modern method of jute jack. (52.2% farmers have adopted line showing method) As a result production increased 18% per Bigha and production cost reduced 25%.
- 500 JDP workers have successfully finished 1st, 2nd and 3rd phase skill development training on JDP production and through Master Development training. Fifty (50) selected JDP workers trained as master trainer. They have started production. As a result out of 500 workers 38% of JDP workers' income increased Taka 200-1500/.
- Strong linkage established among Jute farmers, VDC and EKATA and other stake holders. As a result 100 JP groups have been linked with EKATA and VDC platform. Farmers can disseminate their knowledge within the community through this platform.
- 59% of producers report to use eco-friendly organic fertilizers. Out of 4,000 JP farmers, 2,360 farmers use eco-friendly organic fertilizer. By following modern method of jute cultivation production and income increased in farmer levels. As a result use of inorganic fertilizer reduced 5%.
- One hundred and eighty (180) savings groups established by depositing amount of Taka 1,847,448/- in the bank. As result they are now familiar with bank transaction system and the savings amount supports them in the lean season.
- Fifteen (15) Organic producers successfully completed training and established pit compost at household level. As a result their annual production stood at 2,250 kg per producers and yearly average income stood at Taka 1600-1800.



#### 4.4.5. Success story of Alauddin

Alauddin is an inhabitant of Amvadrappara a village in Pandul union under Ulipur Upazila which stands at 12 kilometer away from Kurigram Sadar Upazila. He engages himself in agriculture since his boyhood. His has five members' family. He is the only earning person of his family. The main source of income comes from agriculture. He bears the expenses of his three daughter's education from his small income.



From a long time he is cultivating rice wheat maize and Jute. He took a good care of jute but could not get good quality jute fiber. His jute fiber is often dark and sometimes blackish. He often mislays his faith to see the jute fiber. ESDO SWITCH Asia Jute

value chain project started work in Pandul union on jute value chain. Farmer Alauddin was interested on the activities and engaged himself in Amvadrappara Krishok Dal as a member. He regularly attended the meeting. From the group he received some training on modern jute cultivation techniques. He implemented his learning in his field.

This year he sowed jute seed in a line and obtains a good production. Like the previous year he did not follow traditional juck system for his jute bundle instead he followed modern techniques of jute Juck process. He first ties up his jute bundle with a bamboo pole and use hyacinth and straw. After a few days his entire jute bundle goes under water. He washed his jute fibre when they are properly rotten.

After drying those fibres he felt a great pleasure to see the colour of his jute fibre. It is golden! He sold 3 mounds of jute at a rate of Taka 1,900 per mound. And rest 6 mounds he stored in his house. He is expecting to have a good price.

Now Alauddin realized the mistakes of his past in cultivation. He is now aware about the modern technology of jute cultivation. He is planning to grow more jute in his fields and have a good harvests as well as price and with the amount he will be able to continue his daughter's education properly.

#### 4.5. Project / Programme Title: Poverty Alleviation through vermin compost production from homestead waste

##### 4.5.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF)  
Working Area: Thakurgaon District: Thakurgaon Sadar Upazila  
Number of Participants: 150  
Project Duration: June 2015 to June, 2016  
Reporting Period: July 2015 to June 2016

##### 4.5.2. Goal and Objectives:

The overall goal of the project is to demonstrate the use of vermi composting technology to manage market waste

The objectives of the project are as follow:

- Infrastructure and system set up for production of vermin compost;
- Increased knowledge and understanding on the feasibility of medium scale vermin composting in Thakurgaon Municipality;
- Enhanced capacity of municipal staff and other key stakeholders on vermin composting;
- Increased awareness on waste minimization and vermin composting;
- Strategy for marketing vermin compost;
- Manual on vermin composting.



#### 4.5.3. Major Success/Achievements:

- In total 150 people provided with technical knowledge on production and marketing of vermin compost materials.
- A plant was set up in community areas.
- These people also received cash support for the purpose and established their business.

#### 4.6. Project / Program Title: Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO)

##### 4.6.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: United Nations Development programme (UNDP)

Working Area: Kurigram District: Kurigram Sadar, Bhurungamari, Rajibpur, Chilmari, Fulbari, Nageswari, Rowmari, Rajarhat, Ulipur upazila

Number of Participants: 2592

Project Duration: September'2014 to September'2017

##### 4.6.2. Goal and Objectives:

The Goal of the project is "to achieve economic growth in a more inclusive manner, reaching rural poor women with economic opportunities, and protect vulnerable groups against shocks".

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- To make beneficiaries households able to move out of poverty permanently;
- To develop human capital that build confidence and awareness, boosts resilience to shocks and adverse trends, and reverts previous social exclusion and thwarts intergenerational transmission of poverty;
- To improve poor households accesses to essential services and at the same time improve the quality of supplied service delivery;
- To maintain and develop public assets to promote local economic regeneration, improve social conditions and enhance environmental conditions for the benefit of the poor participating rural communities;
- To address the challenges and vulnerabilities posed by climate change and reduce risks associated with natural disasters;
- To promote good governance in implementing social transfer programmes and pro-poor service delivery with respect to accountability, responsiveness and inclusive development;

##### 4.6.3. Major Activities:

- SWAPNO beneficiaries selection;
- Working tools distribution;
- Inception of public works;
- TOT on live skills training;
- Life skills training on Leadership development, Rights & entitlement, Primary Health Care & Nutrition, Gender & Development, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender & Development;
- TOT on CBTREE;
- Financial management training for UP's;
- TOT on gender sensitivity;
- Upazila SWAPNO cell formation;
- Beneficiaries profile preparation;
- Wages distribution;
- ROSCA (Rotating of Savings and Credit Association).

#### 4.6.4. Major Success / Achievements:

•96% right targeting of beneficiaries' selection; • 80% beneficiaries started IGA from their savings money; •2592 beneficiaries received six live skills training; •Financial Management trainings for Union Parishads conducted in 72 unions; •TOT life skill training, CBTREE and Gender Sensitivity were attended by a total of 133 participants; •Community based monitoring system established; •Leak proof wages payment system introduced.

#### 4.6.5. Success story of Khurshida

Khurshida Begum is one of the beneficiaries of SWAPNO project at Kathalbari Union, Kurigram of Sadar, Kurigram. Her husband abandoned her six years ago. She had five daughters and mother in law to look after. She was helpless and in utter despair. She struggled a lot to maintain her family of seven members. Then she got in touch with ESDO SWAPNO project. This project has assisted her rebuild her shattered life and live with dignity. She is very happy working for the project.



#### 4.7. Project / Program Title: Planning and Implementation of Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP) & Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (IRAP) Under Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (PMBP)

##### 4.7.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA), Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges, Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh.

Working Area: Srinagar and Lauhajang Upazila of Munshigonj District, Janjira upazila of Shariatpur district and Shibchar Upazila of Madaripur District

Number of Participants: 15,400

Project Duration: May 2015 to April 2025

##### 4.7.2. Goal and Objectives:

The project has two main components i.e. Income and Livelihood Restoration Plan (ILRP) and Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (IRAP)

###### ILRP:

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 specific objectives of the project include the following:

- 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.

###### IRAP:

The objective of this short term Implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (IRAP) is basically to provide compensation for lost assets and direct outlays of affected businesses at full replacement cost and other as short-term income restoration measures according to RAPs. The RAPs included entitlement matrix of the provision of compensation payment, additional grants including resettlement benefits and assistances to directly and indirectly Project Affected Persons (PAPs). The entitlement matrix mainly comprised of;

- Provision for compensation payment for lost of assets through payment of Cash Compensation under the Law (CCL) by the Deputy Commissioners,
- Provision for Additional Grant (AG) for all EPs by PMBP-BBA to reach at replacement value (RV) on top of DC's CCL of the lost assets.
- Other resettlement benefits such as dislocation allowance, Transfer grant Reconstruction grant, Special assistance, etc.
- Provision for housing plots in resettlement sites by BBA as the priority basis

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- Other resettlement benefits such as dislocation allowance, Transfer grant Reconstruction grant, Special assistance, etc.
- Provision for housing plots in resettlement sites by BBA as the priority basis

#### **4.7.3. Major Activities:**

- Identification of EPs and issuance of ID Cards;
- Assist BBA for distribution of plots among the EPs in the Resettlement Sites;
- Assist BBA for distribution of Vita Unnyan Sahayata (Land Development) among the EPs;
- PRA Training to enumerator and supervisor for household survey;
- Inception Workshop at three Cluster levels;
- Information Dissemination Workshop at Union levels;
- Conduct Census and Collect baseline data of EP's;
- Ensure the proper management of the infrastructure facilities in all Resettlement Site (RS) through involvement of community through group formation, motivation and development initiatives;
- Conduct consultation meetings with dwellers at all RS.

#### **4.7.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

- Plot allocation target was 800 by Project Level Plot Allocation Committee, up to 30 June 2016, 804 plots allocated;
- Distributed BDT. 56,07,89,959.81 as Additional Grant to the 3,005 EP's;
- Conduct Baseline survey on ILRP activity for 6,534 HH.



#### **4.8. Project / Program Title: Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP)**

##### **4.8.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Department for International Development (DFID), UK and Australian Government (Aus AID)

Working Area: Dewangonj Upazila under Jamalpur district

Number of Participants: 1932

Project Duration: July 2011 to May 2016

##### **4.8.2. Donor:**

UK Government (the Department for International Development) DFID & the Australian Government (Aus AID) and also govt. of Bangladesh.

##### **4.8.3. Goal and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is 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.

The objectives of the project are as follow:

- Enhance social development activities at community levels;
- To make char people knowledgeable and aware on social development issues;
- Promote Village Savings and Loan (VSL);
- Primary Health Care and Family Planning Project;
- To integrate and implement primary health care and family planning project interventions at the community level;
- To improve the nutrition status of extreme poor households, specifically pregnant and breastfeeding women, U-2 children and adolescent girls, living on Reverie Island chars;
- To improve livelihood status of the most vulnerable char dwellers;
- To reduce the vulnerability of the char dwellers from the shocks of flooding and health hazards;
- To ensure access to khas land for the CLP core participants and other poor landless people of the chars for both homestead and agriculture.

##### **4.8.4. Major Activities:**

- Provide asset to beneficiaries for income generation activities;
- Provide access to clean water and a sanitary latrine;
- Construction of a plinth to raise homestead above the highest known flood level;
- Payment of stipends for 18 months (Cattle feed support 350 & FIS-400);
- Formation of groups for village saving and access to loans;
- Formation of a social development group (comprising between 20 and 25 core participants) comprising a modular course lasting 18 months;
- Provide various livelihoods training and inputs;
- Provide beneficiaries access to health services;
- Provide beneficiaries khas land.

##### **4.8.5. Major Success /Achievement:**

- Formation & development of 169 SD groups;
- Formation of 30 Adolescent groups & arrangement of meeting;
- Formation & development of 15 VDCs;
- Orientation for 2,840 couples on Gender Sensitivity;
- Opinion Leader Training provided to 75 beneficiaries;
- Community Mela for social awareness building among chars community organized for 11 times;

- Fifteen (15) villages declared open defecation free;
- Birth registration cases stood as 3,897;
- Marriage registration support provided to 69 families;
- Thirty-four (34) cases of early marriages and 48 cases of dowry stopped ;
- Three hundred and twenty-five (325) Core & Non Core VSL Group formed;
- Seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-one (7,371) members enrolled in VSL groups;
- Khas Land provide to 59 poor people;
- Satellite Clinic Operated for 1632 times;
- Referral services received by 188 patients;
- Thirty RMPs received Training;
- Thirty-six (36) CBAs received training;
- Coordination meeting with GO,NGO held for 41 times;
- Three (3) batches of village doctors trained;
- CCMG orientation on IYCF held for 4 times;
- Relief materials distributed to 910 households;
- IEP Safety net grants provided to 656 households;
- Emergency grants distributed among 30 households;
- Community Safety net covers 241 households;
- Plinth of 2,345 homestead raised under dry Season;
- Installation of HFL Pillar for 36 households;
- Hygienic Latrine installation for 5,875 households;
- Four hundred and twenty-seven (427) tube wells installed and 1051 platforms constructed;
- Asset Transferred to 3,666 CP households;
- Training on Livestock provided to 3,666 CPHHs;
- Training on Home Gardening provided to 3,666 CPHHs;
- CPHHs Training on Model Poultry provided to 278 CPHHs;
- Two hundred and seventy-eight (278) Poultry Model House established;
- Twenty-three (23) LSP selected & developed;
- Home Gardening input support provided to 3,666 households;
- Stipend (Family & Asset) distributed to 3,666 households;
- AI Support provided to 1,099;
- Vaccination Campaign With GOB arranged for 32 times;
- Veterinary support ( De-worming, Anthrax, FMD, BQ, HS, PPR) provided to 3,576 households;
- Poultry Feed & Vaccine Support provided to 2,749 households;
- Cattle husbandry and fodder demonstration took place for 78 times.

#### 4.8.6. Success story of Begum Khatun

Char Bahadurabad is a Village of Bahadurabad union under Dewanganj Upazila at Jamalpur District which is severely affected by natural disasters like flood, flash flood, cold-wave, river-erosion etc. A lot of landless people live in this village. Most of them start days with lots of uncertainties. Begum Khatun is one of those poor women who used to lead life working at other's house and sewing clothes. She had passed her day with difficulties with 03 girls and 02 sons. Sometimes they had to starve eating once or twice a day. Sometimes she had to pass days without eating as she could not find work. Her assets included only a few chickens and a one share goat. She never had readily available food at her house. Sometimes she had to go for donation of rice from Local Government as she could not afford to buy rice from local market.



Chars Livelihood Programme (CLP) came to her village to serve the poor people. Begum Khatun heard about CLP from the village people but she thought, she would have to go to Union Parishad Chairman, member or local elite persons and pay money to become enlisted as in many cases it is practiced in her village. She was very much surprised to find that her name already included in the list of CLP participants. Being participant, Begum Khatun came to know that CLP would work for the extreme poor dwellers at chars to help them with livelihood development opportunities.

In 2011, Begum became the member of Megna Eco-Mohila Samiti. Being the member of the group of Chars Livelihood Programme (CLP) she was able to change her life. She lived in khas lands sharing with others. As the char lands are very low, it is usually flooded by water every year. With support from CLP Infrastructure Development Project she raised her plinth level at a cost of Taka 17,500. The project helped her to build house on raised land and make a garden. She received various types of seeds from Markets & Livelihoods unit of ESDO-CLP and cultivate. She made excellent pit and bet crops in her land.

Now she sells vegetables in markets after consumption. Her husband also earns some money by plinth labour. Begum participated in the village savings Loans (VSL) group, a CLP initiative which provides a safe place to save. She is making savings through VSL. From this she is able to know how to give or admit loan and the process of buying shares. She takes loan without interest from VSL groups and properly utilizing the money. She received Taka 16,000 from project for asset purchase. Adding her personal savings, she purchased a bull at a cost of Taka 20,500. After 6 months period she sold the bull at a price of Taka 43,000 and had a net profit of Taka 22,500. With this profit amount she purchased 2 more bulls. She received stipend of Taka 350 per month from CLP Monthly Stipend scheme for 18th months and also received assets maintains amount of Taka 300 for 6 months. All these supports changed her life a lot. She doesn't have to look back and think about daily meal. She became sincere about her responsibilities. She takes care of her cattle. She attends the health clinic with HNE sessions. She passes the messages in her family and neighbors. She established a sanitary latrine with support of CLP. Timely ensuring cattle health condition support by Local Service Providers. A training shed established in her house in which weekly issue bases social trainings taken place. She is now aware about social environment, rights, health and sanitation, dowry, early marriage, family planning, birth registration, child education, family conflict etc. She is able to eat three times a day, drink clean water, and no longer practice open defecation. Most importantly her children are happy and they are going to school regularly.

#### **4.9. Project / Program Title: Strengthening Household Abilities to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO) III**

##### **4.9.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: USAID and GoB through CARE Bangladesh  
Working Area: Jamalpur District: Bakshiganj and Islampur Upazilla  
Number of Participants: 17,222  
Project Duration: January 2016 to June 2020

##### **4.9.2. Donor:**

USAID and GoB through CARE Bangladesh

##### **4.9.3. Goal and Objectives:**

Improved gender equitable food and nutrition security and resilience of the vulnerable people living in the Char and Haor in Bangladesh by 2020

Specific objectives of the program are as follow:

- Increase equitable access to income for both women and men, and nutritious food for women, men, boys and girls;
- Improve nutritional status of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls;
- Strengthen gender equitable ability of people, households, communities and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from man-made and natural shocks;
- Increase women's empowerment and gender equity at family and community level;
- Increase utilization of public services (i.e. Local Elected Bodies & Nation Building Departments) for communities especially for Poor and Extreme Poor (PEP).

#### 4.9.4. Major Activities:

The followings are the major activities under the project

- Program participant selection as per guideline;
- Develop the capacity of Community Agriculture Volunteers;
- Provide skill development training and input support;
- Establish Farmer's Field and Business School (FFBS);
- Inclusive Value Chain Analysis on different crops;
- Demonstration on new technology and observe Field Day on field crops and fish culture;
- Linkage with different service providers;
- Linkages to local micro-nutrient supplement suppliers, community clinic and others health related service providers;
- Develop the capacity of Community Health Volunteers;
- Organize upazila & district level planning and performance review workshop to establish referral linkage with upazila and district level Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) and other NGOs in order to strengthen MoH&FW and other NGOs supports in service accessibility and utilization by community, especially poor and extreme poor;
- Reform/reactivate of Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) and provide training to them on Disaster & Climate Risk Management (DCRM);
- Identification of school for School Based Teen Brigade (SBTB) and develop capacity through training and meeting;
- Provide Search and Rescue (SAR) Equipment to Union Disaster Management Committee(UDMC);
- Formation of EKATA at village level to facilitate women empowerment issues.
- Community Empowerment Volunteers capacity developed;
- Facilitate VDCs to practice Social Audit in community led expenditure;
- Facilitate sports and cultural events for the youth groups;
- Facilitate Youth group as Civic Action Platform;
- Formation of LCS for infrastructure activity.
- Established local level structure (U-drain, Community Resource Center), Household Latrine, Household plinth rising through CFW.

#### 4.9.5. Major Success / Achievements:

ESDO SHOUHARDO III started in January 2016. According to the list of participants the number of beneficiaries for this phase of project stood at 17,222. Achievements of the project during the period from January 2016 (From Inception) to June 2016 are as follow:

- Union vulnerability assessment completed at Bakshiganj & Islampur upazila;
- Operational union through union vulnerability assessment finalized at 04 unions in Bakshiganj & 05 in Islampur upazila;
- Village Vulnerability Assessment completed at 9 unions;
- Finalization of operational villages completed at 70 villages. Out of 70, 46 in Bakshiganj & 24 in Islampur upazilla;
- Staff orientation on PRA process, Census process completed;
- Trainings completed on financial management, knowledge management, advocacy and documentation, disaster and climate risk management, agriculture and livelihood etc.

#### 4.9.6. Success story of participants selection

ESDO is implementing SHOUHARDO III Program at Bakshiganj and Islampur upazila under Jamalpur district from January 2016 with the partnership of CARE Bangladesh through financial assistance of USAID & Government of Bangladesh.

WBA Session Bangal Para\_Bakshiganj, Jamalpur  
Sample Social Map (Left) & WBA Category (Right)

In the initial stage of Program, working area as well as beneficiary selection is the most important activity of ESDO.



ESDO and CARE conducted the upazila level FGDs for Unions Vulnerability Ranking in the mentioned 02 upazilas in order to select unions where all upazila level GoB officials including upazila Chairmen participated. Program finalized at 09 unions (05 in Islampur & 04 in Bakshiganj upazila) through the FGDs based on most high vulnerability.

The selected UPs are low land and flood prone. HHs are scattered in some areas, livelihood status is poor, less access with hygienic facilities & safe water, high food insecurity & malnutrition, violence against women & early marriage exists, highly eroded land and less access of service.

After finalization of unions, ESDO facilitated village vulnerability ranking matrix at selected UPs and individual villages in order to select operational villages. During village vulnerability matrix ESDO considered the following indicators-

- Food insecurity & malnutrition;
- Lack of access to safe water, sanitation facilities/hygienic latrine;
- Lack of employment opportunity year round;
- Violence against Women & early marriage;
- Inadequate access to GoB/NGO/ PVO services;
- Devastating Flood/ Flash flood/Erosion;
- Remoteness /Disrupted communication;
- Households only with homestead and people cultivate in others land;
- Advance crop sell system exists.

ESDO selected 70 villages (46 in Bakshiganj & 24 in Islampur upazila) for WBA process based on tentative number of households after completion of village vulnerability assessment. After that ESDO facilitated WBA process through PRA method to select 70 villages using different PRA techniques (transact walk, FGD, social map, wealth being analysis etc.) at community levels with participation of various potential peoples from different corner / occupation / sex who would be provided different valid information of the village as well as villagers. Through WBA process, ESDO got in total 32,223 Households where 19,823 were PEP (Poor and Extreme Poor). Then, ESDO conducted Census Survey with 19,823 PEP households and finalized 17,222 PEP as program participants.

#### **4.10. Project / Program Title: Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra-Poor (SETU)**

##### **4.10.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: CARE Bangladesh, EEP Shreee (UKaid/SDC/GOB)

Working Area: Lalmonirhat district: Aditmari and Sadar upazila under

Number of Participants: 2,400

Project Duration: August 2009 to August 2016

##### **4.10.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to achieve the MDG target 1 and 2 of Bangladesh Government on income poverty reduction and hunger by 2015.

The purpose of the project is to empower the 5,063 extreme poor households of Aditmari and Kaliganj Upazilas of Lalmonirhat district economically, socially and politically

The specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Economic empowerment through sustainable income/livelihoods of targeted extreme poor beneficiaries' households;
- Social inclusion of extreme poor beneficiaries through a process of "Community-led Development process;
- Develop improved capacity; downwards accountability and responsiveness of union parishads and govt. service providers for engaging with and meeting the development needs of extreme poor women and men;
- Economic solvency of the most marginalized groups through special supports;
- Improved nutritional status of extreme poor households.



#### 4.10.3. Major Activities:

- Cash Input Support for Business Start up, recovery and additional need;
- Financial support through Natural Leader Organization(NLO) Seed Fund and Union Parishad Matching Fund;
- Savings group for business start up;
- Cash for Work(CFW);
- Capacity building training for leaders;
- Establish Pro-poor rural market system (Assemble Market);
- Open budget programme and Pre-budget meeting;
- Need-based emergency humanitarian support;
- Special Support to most Elderly/differently able person through caretaker model;
- Special Support to most Elderly/differently able person through Cash for Work;
- Counseling & demonstration for breastfeeding promotion;
- Community level group meeting with pregnant lactating mothers;
- Community level groups meeting with adolescent girls;
- Medicine distributed among the nutrition Beneficiaries households(BHHs);
- Social mobilization workshop with Traditional Birth Attendant(TBA), Up Members, Village Doctors and Religious Leaders;
- Micro health insurance support to project beneficiary households.

#### 4.10.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Beneficiary selection through well-being analysis process;
- Average monthly income increased to nearly 8 times from the baseline;
- Ensured access to participation of ultra poor segment in UP budget preparation process as the result increased allocation for ultra poor in UP budget year by year;
- 96% Beneficiaries households (BHHs) have been reported as "GRADUATED" out of extreme poverty through cash input support of BDT 4,85,84,459 for business start up;
- Increased access to the GoB allocation like VGD, VGF, Disable, and Elderly allowance etc.



#### 4.10.5. Success story of Salma

Salma Begum is the first child of Khobir Uddin of Wapdar Paar Purbo Para in Kakina Union. She was the eldest among 7 children of her parents. Although her father had some lands and resources, they all had to pass a miserable life because of large size of the family. She somehow availed the opportunity to study up to class V from Kakina School. Salma's husband Abul Hossain became addicted to gambling and at one stage sold out all valuable belongings of the family. Salma tried to stop him but could not succeed. She was beaten by her husband. In 10 years of family life full of sorrows and pains because of tortures and violence, Salma gave birth to 4 daughters and 1 son.



To mitigate the demand of family Salma's family was forced to sell land properties and got 3 daughters married one by one. After her daughters' marriage, a deep dark cloud of sadness came upon Salma's life when wants and poverty jointly took the shape of an all-engulfing creature in her family. Husband Abul fell in a trap of another village girl and went away to Dhaka wasting rest of the family resources leaving his wife and the whole family back in complete emptiness. Salma lost all possible ways for survival. Losing her husband and wealth altogether, a complete helplessness compelled her to leave the house. She then somehow made a small hut at a corner of the barrage and started living there. She also started working as a maid-servant at other people's house only for the sake of her children's survival.

She passed days remaining often half-fed and often totally unfed. As the children grew up gradually, they also started a life of their own full of darkness, pains and suffering. They also started living here and there like the nomad. ESDO-SETU Project started working in Kakina Union union in 2010. Wapdar Paar community was identified as monga-prone area in the second phase of the project. Salma Begum's family was identified as extreme poor and was included in the list of Project beneficiaries. Salma was given BDT. 7,350 from project on 22 April, 2012 to start up rice business utilizing her previous experience. Buying rice from market, she husked them into rice and then sold them from home and often ferrying them door to door. Gradually, her income became better from this business. Her only son was not much attentive to his studies, so Salma introduced him with a group of Mason as a day labour. Within only 1 year the boy learnt to work well and sincerely and started working by himself. Mother and son now started earning BDT. 400 – 500 daily. After meeting all the daily expenses, she saved BDT. 100 daily. As her business expanded, she completely gave up the works of maid servant at other people's household.

She again invested BDT. 10,000 in business from her savings. As a result, amount of profit also increased. With the change of her life, she changed her residence. In place of the hut, she built a large 2-room tinshed house spending about BDT. 40000. On the other side, her son's reputation also spread as a skilled mason. One year later, Salma leased 54 decimals of land at BDT 80,000. Salma's husband returned home and helping her in business which doubled profit in business. After a few months, Abul Hossain went back to Dhaka with his elder son and started business of repairing rickshaw. Later on Salma returned the leased lands and gave her son an amount of BDT. 100,000 for business expansion. Her husband and son jointly took a rickshaw garage on lease for 5 years in Dhaka and now earn BDT. 700 – 800 daily. Salma also started fish cultivation in a local canal with 20 other members of her community. From this enterprise, she gets fish for eating and BDT. 2000 – 3000 in cash monthly. At present, she has been depositing money in 2 accounts of NGOs. Besides, she has been sincerely rendering the role of a Cashier at the local Savings Group for the last five years. In fact, Salma has found out her address of happiness and the pleasure of living with dignity. She has got the ray of hope. Her only daughter reads in class VIII. Everybody in the community now respectfully calls her Salma Apa or Salma Boo. Salma is planning to change the business track and establish a grocery shop at the center point of her community. She also dreams to educate her daughter highly and get her married so that her daughter might not wander around the blind alleys of life.

#### **4.11. Project / Program Title: Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disaster and the effects of Climate Change (ER)**

##### **4.11.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Government Peoples Republic of Bangladesh (GoB) & World Food Programme (WFP)  
Working Area: Jamalpur District: Sarishabari, Dewanganj, Islampur, Melandha, Bakshiganj and Madarganj Upazilas, Gaibandha District: Gaibandha Sadar, Saghata, Fulchari, Sundarganj, Palashbari and Gobindaganj & Kurigram Sadar, Bhurungamari, Rajibpur, Chilmari, Fulbari, Nageswari, Rowmari, Ulipur Upazila  
Number of Participants: 37,947,  
Project Duration: May 2007 to April 2017

##### **4.11.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of project is to build the resilience of ultra poor household and communities vulnerable to extreme natural hazards and the effects of climate change, increase their food and nutrition security and economic resilience.

The specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Increase food security of vulnerable groups;
- Increase community and institutional level knowledge & awareness on disaster risk, risk reduction and disaster management;

- Increase knowledge and awareness of community people especially the women on daily food habit;
- Increase mobility of the women;
- Increase dignity of women members at family level and create scope to participate in decision making process;
- Increase social dignity of beneficiaries at community level;
- Reduce disaster risk and save life from disaster related unexpected deaths;
- Reduce the risk of lost of livestock;
- Increase purchasing capacity of beneficiaries and increase the standard of daily life style;
- Create trained work force in partner NGOs to manage disaster related project;
- Increase communication facilities and reduce transport cost.

#### 4.11.3. Major Activities:

- Training and field assessment of community people for Local level DRR planning;
- Disaster management training for community people;
- Training on DRR-CCA for Local Institutions;
- Arrangement of Meetings of Upazilla and Union Disaster Management Committees;
- Preparation of DRR Plans;
- Scheme Selection and implementation;
- Cash distribution under Food and Cash for Training (FCFT) as wage;
- Cash distribution under Food and Cash for Asset (FCFA) as wage;
- Preparation of Business Plans;
- Training on Income Generating Activities (IGA Skills);
- Monthly Subsidiary Allowance (MSA) distribution;
- Cash Grant distribution.

#### 4.11.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Successfully completed targeted 124 schemes to reduce disaster risk in 47 working unions under Jamalpur, Gaibandha and Kurigram district;
- Completed 1,250 Groups (32,500 members) training under FCFT on 25 different issues like awareness rising on climate change and natural disaster, disaster management, health & nutrition, women empowerment and income generating activities;
- Distributed BDT. 34,65,74,806 as cash wage under ER FCFA & FCFT activity;
- Distributed BDT. 1,74,90,000 among 1166 beneficiaries as one time cash grant and monthly subscription allowance;
- Prepare 47 Union wise Local Level Plans (LLP) for effectively managed disaster and disaster risks;
- Completed two days community level training on disaster and disaster risk mitigation for 423 batches;
- Prepared ward and union wise social maps, Hazard maps and resource maps for easily identification of main disaster risks and resources to manage disaster vulnerability.



#### 4.11.5. Success Story of Shamsunnahar

Poverty is a curse. But Shamsunnahar seems poverty is a blessing because it gives her opportunity to be a proud beneficiary of the ER program of WFP. Also poverty inspired her to defeat it. Shamsunnahar was born in an ultra poor family of Patadhoa village of Rowmari upazila. She inherited poverty by born. Starvation, malnutrition etc. were her daily fellow. Her father never fed her satisfactorily. So they arranged her marriage at an early age. She agreed to marry with a hope to have a good food and clothing. But all her hope nipped in the bud.



Her husband also was a day laborer and could not meet both ends. She was seriously oppressed by her husband. By this time she gave birth to a male child. Nahar thought that the Almighty Allah blessed her. But alas! After some years her husband flew away keeping her in vulnerable situation. She compelled to work as a maid servant to feed her only child. Meanwhile in 2015 the ER program of WFP launched beneficiary selection in her village. Nahar became a beneficiary by fulfilling all criteria. She inspired to live and to work. In 2015 she worked in the earthen roads of ER program and got handsome wage.

She leased 30 decimals of land and got 20 mounds of paddy per year. Also she bought 5 goats and some chickens. She received about Taka 10 thousands by selling goats and chickens. In 2016 she again worked in the earthen roads of ER program and got about Taka 12 thousands. Now she has decided to build a semi pucca house. She also produces pumpkin, bean etc. in her yard. Thus she found multilateral source of income. Her socio-economic condition has been improved remarkably and she becomes a unique model of development in her village. She is no longer poor women now. She has defeated poverty by dint of her firm determination and proper assistance she has received from WFP & ESDO. Shamsunnahar's comment regarding her earlier marriage was "Married life is very painful especially when the life partner becomes selfish. Happiness flew away from my life immediately after married him. There are many tragedies in the world like this. Life is made up of smiles, sobs and sniffles with sniffles predominating".

#### 4.12. Project / Program Title: Learning and Innovation Fund to Test New Ideas (LIFT)

##### 4.12.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF)  
Working Area: Thakurgaon District: Thakurgaon Sadar  
Number of Participants: 300  
Project Duration: February 2016 to January 2019

##### 4.12.2. Goal and Objectives:

The goal of the project is to preserve the genetic code of Black Bengal Goat and its productivity and increase the family and breeding centre for poverty reduction.

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- To create sustainable employment opportunity, increase income and improve the life style of poor and very poor people through Goat rearing;
- To preserve genetic code of Black Bengal Goat through hygienic management;
- To contribute in the development of rural economic by goat rearing through modern platform system;
- To extend the Black Bengal Goat rearing in village by providing technical and economical assistance/support;
- To extend the pure breed of Black Bengal Goat into poor people community by establishing goat breeding farm;
- To earn money from foreign country by collecting skin of goat;
- To create employment opportunity for rural female.

#### 4.12.3. Major Activities:

- Establish breeding farm;
- Recruit the employees;
- Buy necessary equipments;
- Produce kids and supervise the farm;
- Selection of beneficiaries;
- Training;
- Provide flexible loan for goat rearing;
- Supervise loan;
- Follow up after training;
- Provide treatment;
- Regular monitoring;
- Realization of loan;
- Record keeping;
- Reporting;
- Exchange experience sharing;
- Workshop;
- Refreshers training.



#### 4.12.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Model goat rearing IGAs have been successfully containing through 125 entrepreneurs;
- Out of 1,000, a total of 441 entrepreneurs under LIFT project have upgraded themselves through integrated LIFT interventions (In terms of economical /commercially and social indicators);
- Significant empowerment process has achieved in terms of access to services, family decision making process and social acceptance;
- Improved social bondage and family peace;
- Produce kids in goat breeding farm.

### 4.13. Project / Program Title: Organic Livestock Farming of Chitmahal Villagers

#### 4.13.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Trust Bank Limited

Working Area: District: Panchagar, Upazilla: Debigonj , Union: Chilahati, Name of Chitmahal :Dohola Khagrabari and Balapara.

Number of Participants: 60

Project Duration: November 2015 to June 2016

#### 4.13.2. Goal and Objectives:

The goal of the project is to reduce poverty level significantly among the Chitmahal dwellers of poor farmer through Organic Livestock Development project.

The objective of the project is to improve livelihood status of the most vulnerable Chitmahal poor farmer through increasing income by providing productive assets on livestock and related training.

#### 4.13.3. Major Activities:

- Inception Workshop at Upazila/Union Level;
- Orientation meeting for villagers;
- Baseline survey for baseline and identify and divide the project category;
- Basic orientation and skill development training;
- Input supplies (cow, Vermo compost, Solar Home System);
- Demonstration of good practices.

#### 4.13.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- In the 2 corridors each of the 20 extreme poor families received cows each worth BDT. 20,000 as cash grant for livestock development support;

- Each of the 20 extreme poor families received BDT. 15,000 each for installation of solar system at household level;
- Each of the 20 extreme poor families was supported with cash grant of BDT. 10000 for establishing vermin compost plant at household level;
- Each of the 20 extreme poor families were given training on management of vermin compost plant;
- Each of the 20 families was provided with training on beef fattening;
- Because of vermin compost plant establishment, use of chemical fertilizer in this area reduced significantly;
- These families have been able to improve their economic condition through selling vermin compost fertilizer.

#### **4.14. Project / Program Title: Promoting Agricultural Commercialization and enterprises (PACE) Project**

##### **4.14.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)/IFAD

Working Area: Thakurgaon District: Thakurgaon Sadar

Number of Participants: 4,400, Project Duration: April 2016 to March 2019

##### **4.14.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the project is to improve the lifestyle of beneficiaries by year round Beef Fattening Program

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- To increase the production of meat by creating beef fattening entrepreneurs;
- To increase the income of beef fattening entrepreneurs;
- To create sustainable employment opportunity;
- To decrease the deficiency of meat;
- To create the strong connection among the different market actors through suitable management of beef fattening entrepreneurs.

##### **4.14.3. Major Activities:**

- Base line Survey ;
- Star-UP Workshop;
- Staff Development Training;
- Entrepreneur selection;
- Skill development training;
- Bull shed preparation;
- Assistance to technical service ( Bull Purchase);
- Flexible loan disbursement;
- Linkage with different market Actor;
- Value chain & Supply Chain Development;
- Vaccination Campaign;
- UMS Displaying;
- Fodder Cultivation Training;
- Local Service Providers training;
- Material collector Seminar /Workshop;
- Model Khamer Selection;
- Measuring tap Delivers;
- Expenditure and Income Register delivers;
- Farmer Card delivers;
- Waste Management;
- Cattle Insurance Orientation;



#### 4.14.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Model IGAs have been successfully containing through 879 Entrepreneurs;
- A total of 4400 entrepreneurs Out of 1750 Entrepreneurs under the PACE have upgraded themselves through integrated Pace interventions (In terms of economical /Commercially and social indicators);
- Significant empowerment process has already achieved in terms of access to services, family decision making process and social acceptance;
- Improved social bondage and family peace;

#### 4.15. Project / Program Title: Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP)

##### 4.15.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)/ADB/Bangladesh Government Finance Ministry  
Working Area: Thakurgaon, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamary, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Sirajgonj, Bogra district  
Number of Participants: 2,000  
Project Duration: December 2015 to Jun 2017

##### 4.15.2. Goal and Objectives:

The goal of the project is to develop skilled workforce through skills training and therefore placing them in productive self and wage employment which will in turn improve their sustainable livelihood.

The main objectives of the project are;

- Impart skills training linked to gainful wage or self employment;
- Increase access for targeted poor (both male and female) people to market responsive skills; development training programs;
- Ensure job placement of the trainees after training; and
- Increase income of the trained trainees.

##### 4.15.3. Major Activities:

- Provide access for targeted poor (both male and female) people to market responsive skills development training programs;
- Provide skill development training to the selected trainees in technical trades (as per market demand);
- Impart skills training linked to gainful wage or self employment;
- Job placement of the trainees.



##### 4.15.4. Major Success / Achievements:

One batch of 26 trainees of "IT Support Service" under SEIP program has successfully completed training and there was no dropout during the 6 months training and 100% of them are employed.

#### 4.15.5. Success Story of Julfikar

Md. Julfikar Ali was born in a poor family. His family live in a village named Uttar Bari, which is situated 6 k.m. from Dimla Upazilla of Nilphamari district. He is the elder son of Md. Golam Rabbani and Mst. Nilufa Begum. Julfikar's Father Md. Golam Rabbani is a very poor daily labor. It was not easy for him to arrange food and other basic needs for his family members. Though Zulfikar's father was very needy, he never wanted his children to be a daily labor like him, he always dreamed that his children would be literate and did every possible thing to help them getting higher education. Still it was becoming very hard for him to carry the cost of his two sons and at a point Julfikar had to stop his study when he was in



the second year of his bachelor degree. Julfiqar was very eager to finish his graduation but realizing the fact planned to have a job, so that he can earn some money to help his father and also carry on his study.

Julfikar tried a lot, went many places for a job but couldn't manage one, as the HSC certificate wasn't enough to get a good job in this competitive job market. Besides, he hadn't any technical skill. Being frustrated he started thinking to become a daily labor like his father. In such situation he had seen a ray of hope. A field officer of ESDO visited Julfikar's house and talk to his father Md. Golam Rabbani. By that Field Officer Md. Golam Rabbani came to know about ESDO's Skill Development Training for the unemployed youth. He also got information that the trainees do not have to bare any cost for training. Additionally, they get food and living facility during the training period and their contribution is only 10% of the total food and living cost. Julfikar's father became very glad to know about such training and send Julfikar to ESDO for "IT Support Service" Training under Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP).

After joining the training Julfikar became very inspired by the cordiality he received from ESDO and Eco Institute of Technology (EIT) management, staffs and teachers. Also the well disciplined lifestyle at EIT Hostel, cultural programs and voluntary works and most importantly quality training he received from EIT completely changed his life. After successfully completed the 06 months training julfiqar became well skilled in IT Support Service and got a job as a computer operator at ESDO-WASH RESULT project. Julfiqar's job brought smiles on the faces of his poor parents, as well as brings the financial solvency of their family.

#### 4.16. Project / Program Title: Sustainable Solid Waste Management Programme (SSWMP)

##### 4.16.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Thakurgaon Municipality

Working Area: Thakurgaon District: Thakurgaon Municipality

Number of Participants: 6,000

Project Duration: April 2014 to March 2023

##### 4.16.2. Goal and Objectives:

The goal of the project is to operate effective services to protect public health, the environment and natural resources (water, land, and air) through 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.

Objectives of the project are as follow:

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



- To establish 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;
- To enhance the ability of Municipality/ESDO to provide effective waste management services to their citizens.

#### 4.16.3. Major Success / Achievements:

- Around 5,000 households under Thakurgaon Municipality area have been covered by this project;
- Significant improvement in the status of personal health, hygiene and awareness.



#### 4.17. Project / Program Title: Food Security 2012 Bangladesh-Ujjibito

##### 4.17.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Palli Karma-Shahayak Foundation (PKSF)/ European Union  
 Working Area: Rajshahi, Sirajgonj & Natore district  
 Number of Participants: 7,650  
 Project Duration: November 2013 to April 2019

##### 4.17.2. Goals and Objectives:

The overall goal of the project is sustainable reduced hunger and poverty in Bangladesh.

Specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Sustainable graduation of vulnerable women headed households from ultra poor poverty status;
- 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.

##### 4.17.3. Major Activities:

- Skills development training for vulnerable extreme poor women;
- Vegetable seed disbursement;
- Technical Support;
- Grant for establishing IGA especially for more vulnerable people.

##### 4.17.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Model IGAs have been successfully continuing through 621 program participants;

- Out of 8,250 members under the Ujjibito , almost 50% have upgraded themselves through integrated ujjibito interventions.( in terms of economical and social indicators);
- Level of empowerment of the targeted ultra-poor exposed to ujjibito increased significantly in terms of access to basic services .Their opinion at family level is respected while social acceptance noticed;
- Food and nutritional status significantly increased and as a result severe malnourished scenario has decreased particularly in case of in both pregnant and lactating mother and child;
- Students' enrollment remarkably increased;
- Strong local level alliance developed for appropriate service delivery mechanism (vaccination for poultry & livestock, quality seed & fertilizer etc.);
- Improved trainer's technical knowhow and appropriate use of this knowhow in the management of goat/poultry/duck/beef farming/vermin-compost.



#### 4.17.5. Success story of Rehana Begum

Rehana is the 2nd among 4 brothers and 2 sisters. From her childhood she was brought up in her fathers poor family being deprived and neglected. She was not fortunate enough to go to school. At the age of 15, she was forced to get married. Her husband did not have any land for living. So she had to stay at her father's house from the beginning of her married life. Her husband did not want to take to her father in laws house. After sometime she got information that her husband had another wife and family. Afte sometime, her husband went to his other wife leaving her. Being abundant, she became again the case of negli gence. Finding no other option, she started work in others house as maidservant. After sometimes, she gave birth to a son. Being a mother she had to look after her son and was not able to work outside for which her sufferings were increasing day by day. After 1 year, her husband returned to her and become sick. But she did not have money for treatment of her husband. So she took Taka 2000 as loan from a money lender for her husband's treatment. Her husband got treatment with that amount but she started bearing the burden of interest of that loan amount. Rehana's life went on with the burden and anxiety. Once Rehana got information of women group of ESDO Ujjibito project and talked to the President of the group. Later on she became a member of Belly Eco Women Group and started savings as other women members. She took loan at an amount of Taka 5000 and purchased 2 goats. From these 2 goats, within 1 year, she became the owner of 6 goats. She sold 4 of the goats and took again Taka 10000 to purchase a cow. With this cow she she become involved in cow fattening activities. As a member of the group, she got vegetable seeds 2 times per year and



started homestead gardening activities. She got training on beef / cow fattening. Received advice from staff of project on homestead gardening. Selling vegetables in the market after fulfilling the family demand she earns money. She also earns money selling cows at the end of each production cycle of 4 months. Being motivated and advised by the project staffs she installed sanitary latrine at her house and renovated the plinth of tubewell. She received grant amount from the project and built a house. She is also rearing pigeon and sells those in the market. She started poultry farming at house and sells chicken and eggs in the market through which she earns a lot of money. Taking advice from ESDO staff, she started production of tape worm in a two-ring plant as natural fertilizer which is also her earning source. She established a vegetable farm near her house which also gives her a handsome amount. Rehana does not need to work in others house any more as maidservant. Her husband started a small grocery shop in house with the help of her income. Her husband now helps her in work. Rehana's younger son now attends class 6 in the school. Her elder son works for others as he could not study due to her hardship at that time. However, he is taking training to become a motor mechanic. Rehana's husband does not leave her any more. Rehana is now living a happy life.

#### **4.18. Project / Program Title: Where the Rain Falls Project (WtRF)**

##### **4.18.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation/CARE-Bangladesh

Working Area: Kurigram district: Sadar upazila under

Number of Participants: 6,500

Project Duration: April 2014 to November 2018

##### **4.18.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to improve resilience of targeted vulnerable communities in 20 villages of Kurigram district, increase variability of rainfall patterns by promoting adaptive agricultural practices and sustainable water resource management.

The objectives of the project are as follow:

- To select at least 50 %women in new areas as FFS member;
- To ensure at least 25% of women farmers participation in the project;
- To develop capacity of 100 % FFS farmers and UP members to explain the objectives and importance of demo plots;
- To ensure that 100% FFS farmers use learning in their own fields;
- To implement agricultural practices by 4,000 farmers;
- To ensure attendance of at-least 400 farmerson field days;
- Community based adaptation to the impact of climatic vulnerability explained to 50% of stakeholders.

##### **4.18.3. Major Activities:**

- CVCA session;
- FFS formation;
- Established the Demonstration;
- Farmers Field Day;
- Awareness session;
- Assessment of gender draft plan;
- Roll out of gender adaptation plan;
- Adaptive gender analysis session;
- Undertake the assessment of S.P.;
- CBA training and mobilize DAE and UP;
- Knowledge product;
- Documentation of best practices.



#### **18.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

Two (02) seed banks established at the Panchgachi and Holokhana Union of Kurigram district.

#### **4.18.5. Success story of Dulali Begum**

Dulali is a poor farmer of Araji Kadamtalo Dharlarchar Para village under Panchgachi Union of Kurigram district. She is around 30 years old. There are 6 members in her family. She has in total 70 decimals of land of 15 decimals used for living purpose while the rest 55 decimals used for cultivation. In the past she used to cultivate Aman paddy but in recent times, the water from two rivers i.e. Brahmaputra and Dharla often inundates the area and often destroy the crops. When it happens, people in the area suffer a lot due to scarcity of food. During this period, Dulali's husband goes to Dhaka (city) for work as a day labor. When he comes from Dhaka, he spends all his money to purchase rice. He has to sell livestock to mitigate the demand of food. In 2014, Dulali became the member of the project named "where the rain falls" and started attending the meetings of project. Being the member of the Krishak Math School, she received trainings on different problems which are faced by the farmers. There she received different techniques and methods of cultivation. Because of the learning from the trainings of the project she is now able to cultivate mustard plant/soil named Bina-4 even after destruction of Aman fields by the water. This year she received 10 mounds of mustard and therefore her sufferings for want of food slightly lessened. A part of the plants are kept for next year to use as seed. The amount of money earned through selling of 9 mounds of mustard is very much helpful to mitigate demands of food and other items in the family. Seeing the success of her own, she plans to advise others to cultivate mustard in their lands. Because of her success in cultivation of mustard, some people in her area call her "The Champion".

#### **4.19. Project / Program Title: Enhancing Resilience and Livelihood Protection of Extreme Marginalized Community from flood hazards through integrated Community based Approach**

##### **4.19.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Working Area: Nilphamari district and Kishoreganj upazila

Number of Participants: 1,200

Project Duration: February 2014 to December 2016

##### **4.19.2. Goal and Objectives:**

Goal of the project is 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.

The main objective of the project is to 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.

Specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Enhance resilience of the livestock (goat/sheep) to climate change;
- Community mobilization and participation for total sanitation in the village areas;
- Promotion of environment friendly and health hazard free cooking system;
- Ensure safe drinking water for climate vulnerable poor people.

##### **4.19.3. Major Activities:**

- Slatted housing for goat/sheep with technical support;
- Installation of Improved oven;
- Installation of Tube-well with platform for safe drinking water;
- Installation of sanitary latrine.

#### 4.19.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- 100% achievement in Climate Change Adaptation Group Meeting arrangement;
- One thousand (1,000) beneficiaries under 40 batches received training on slatted housing system for goat/ sheep rearing;
- 1,000 Slatted housing for goat/sheep;
- Installation of 875 numbers Improved Oven;
- Installation of Tube-well with platform of 143 numbers;
- Installation of 499 Sanitary Latrines.



#### 4.19.5. Success story of Maya Begum

Bangladesh is a land of river. There are adverse effects of climate change in different areas of ESDO working areas. With the financial support of PKSF, ESDO is implementing Community Climate Change Project (CCCP). Maya Begum of Kobirajpara of South Durakoti village of Bahagali union was one of 600 selected members and formed a group named "Tista Eco women group". This group was formed to operate climate change related activities. Her husband Md. Sahabul Islam is a day labourer and she is a housewife. She has a family of 5 members including her 3 daughters. Sahabul is only one earning person. Their family was maintained with very difficulties because of poverty. Maya Begum received an Improved Cooking Stove (Bandhu Chula) from the project.



This was a dream for Maya because she was having waist pain because of cooking with the mud stove. Because of pain Maya used to lie on bed for long time. Due to lack of money she did not take the treatment properly. Her waist pain was reduced after using the Improved Cooking Stove (Bondhu Chula). The stove had different advantage such as non-spreading black smoke, does not make the utensils/commodities black, takes less time and less fuels for cooking, good for hands, all kind of fuels even dry leaves can be used etc. Having the stove she became very happy. Improved Cooling Stove was new in that community. Not only that Maya Begum was able to recover from waist pain, but also others got benefit.

#### 4.20. Project / Program Title: ESDO Solar Program

##### 4.20.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)

Working Area: Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Natore, Rasjhahi, Sirajgonj, Jamalpur district.

Number of Participants: 2,900

Project Duration: June 2015 to ongoing

##### 4.20.2. Goal and Objectives:

The Goal of the project is to fulfill the basic electricity requirement of beneficiaries throughout the country. Other objectives of the project are:

- Improve economic status of the beneficiaries through reducing fuel cost;
- Improve environment through reducing utilization of Kerosene oil;
- Develop and implement solar home system (SHS) for off- grid and on- grid households ;
- Develop consumer awareness of SHS and their potential for rural lighting.

##### 4.20.3. Major Activities :

- Sell and implement solar home system in working area;
- Provide technical support and user friendly instruction about solar home system to beneficiaries;
- Provide softer based monthly report to IDCOL;
- Monthly inspection of the installed solar home system;
- Collect installment;
- Face IDCOL monthly technical inspection;
- Provide technical training to staff.

##### 4.20.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- ESDO Solar program implemented 729 number of solar home system in working areas;
- The program ensured the regular facilities such as technical support, user friendly instruction about the solar home system etc. among beneficiaries;
- Cost effective solar street lamp designed;
- For ensuring community safety, the program fruitfully setup 110 number of solar street lamps for beneficiaries; • Increased customer awareness of energy use in working areas;
- Customer satisfaction with outcomes of the project;
- The program achieved a positive feedback from both ESDO internal Audit and the IDCOL Audit;
- The program received a very well organized and proper technical support system by its previous monthly technical inspection from IDCOL;
- The program first introduced the Solar Pico system in the north bangol and received positive comments from Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SEDA).



#### 4.21. Project / Program Title: Health Education & Promotion Model School

##### 4.21.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Bureau of Health Education, DGHS-GOB

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

Number of Participants: Open

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

##### 4.21.2. Goal and Objectives

- 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 health lifestyle
- Families in developing healthy lifestyle
- Protection from disease
- Promotion a healthy school having the provision of a safe, secure and stimulating Environment

##### 4.21.3. Major Activities:

- Conduct planning & review meeting with Bureau of Health Education (BHE);
- Conduct Training of enumerators for baseline survey;
- Conduct of Baseline Survey;
- Organize Stakeholder meeting with school teachers, civil society and health sectors government officials focusing on Model School Health Project objectives, project outcomes and activities;
- Formation and activated School health education committee through regular meeting;
- Conduct Teacher's orientation/training regarding school health education;
- Conduct regular Special class on school health education and promotion and discussed with the class students about Non-communicable disease.

##### 4.21.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- For smooth operation 03 staff recruited according to ESDO recruitment policy;
- A structured format used for conducting the student survey in 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.



#### 4.22. Project / Program Title: Human Resources for Health (HRH)

##### 4.22.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Plan International Bangladesh

Working Area: Kaliganj and patgram Upazila under Lalmonirhat district.

Number of Participants: Open

Project Duration: July'2012 to December'2015

##### 4.22.2. Goal and Objectives:

The goal of the project is to improve maternal and neonatal health status of poor women, girls and boys.

Objectives of the Project are as follow:

- To develop skill of the community birth attendants through training;
- To promote skilled birth attendant service at community level;
- To establish referral linkage for maternal and newborn complications.

##### 4.22.3. Major Activities:

- Safety net Support for referral of poor patients;
- Quarterly CG and CSG coordination committee meeting;
- Quarterly meeting with UP education, health & family planning standing committee;
- CSBA clinical performance review & reporting meeting at upazila level;
- TFD Show; • Best CSBA performance Award ceremony at Upazila level;
- Monthly CSBA performance review and reporting meeting at FWC level;
- Quarterly CSBA program coordination committee meeting at Upazila level;
- Skill lab for low performing CSBA's at Upazila/District hospital;
- Observation of breast feeding week (1st Week of August);
- Quarterly joint monitoring visit by government officials, Plan & partners;
- Quarterly CSBA program coordination committee meeting at District level;
- Meeting with TFD group/ Refresher.

##### 4.22.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Best CSBA award ceremony held at 5 Upazilas;
- Thirty Three (33) Yearly progress sharing meetings were held with Union Parishad in which 1342 participated;
- Four (4) joint monitoring visits at Kaliganj & Patgram Upazila;
- District level workshop with service providers for strengthening referral system held;
- Fifteen (15) quarterly CSBA program coordination committee meetings held at 5 upazilas;
- New CSBA introducing programs arranged by the respective UH&PO lalmonirhat District;
- 138 private CSBAs developed and supervisory and reporting model system for CSBAs services established in 5 Upazila of Lalmonirhat district;
- 5 phase out planning sharing workshop each Upazila in lalmonirhat district; • Five hundred and forty (540) monthly CSBA performance review & reporting meeting at FWC level;





#### **4.23. Project / Programme Title: USAID-Advancing Adolescent Health (A2H)**

##### **4.23.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: USAID/Plan International Bangladesh

Working Area: Rangpur District: Taragonj, Pirgonj, Mithapukur & Badargonj

Number of Participants: 174306

Project Duration: January 12, 2016 to November 11, 2018

##### **4.23.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to "Improve Adolescent Health and Wellbeing".

The objectives of the project are to

Improve adolescent health and well-being through interventions at the supply and demand sides of service in a supportive community environment including:

- Delivering health and life skills programming to married and unmarried adolescents (10- 19 years of age) in both an in-school and out of school setting.
- Strengthening youth friendly health services in existing health service sites (public, private and NGO).
- Engaging key stakeholders in the target areas to become champions of delaying child marriage and pregnancy and encouraging increased utilization of the improved health service sites.

##### **4.23.3. Major Activities:**

- Conduct Life Skills session for adolescents;
- Provide orientation to gatekeepers (Community Elders, Parents, Teachers, Journalist, NGO representative, Govt. Officials, Match maker, SMC members) on delay age at marriage;
- Provide orientation to School Management Committee members and Teachers on delay age at marriage;
- Coordination meeting with UDCC Committee members on delay age at marriage and first birth and birth spacing;
- Coordination meeting with Union Education Health and Family planning Standing committee;
- Awareness message dissemination for 'delaying age at marriage through local cable network'
- Create platforms to conduct training and orientation;
- Establish help line service center for adolescent;
- Organize sessions on Puberty and ASRH through Upazila Health and Family Planning department;
- Provide 2 days training to Adolescent Leaders to build capacity on ASRH, AFHS, and FP commodities; • Refer Adolescents to Health facilities for receiving service;
- Provide counseling and information to married & unmarried adolescents, husbands of married adolescents, in-laws and elders to promote delaying age at first birth and healthy birth spacing by CF's Home visit healthy birth spacing by CF's Home visit;
- Advocacy Meeting on Project theme at Upazila and Union Level (Project Inception);
- Provide gift basket to newlywed couples containing FP commodities and information;
- Provide orientation to positive deviant married adolescents to promote delayed first birth and spacing;
- Orientation to Change Agents on FP method to reach married adolescents;
- Health service facilities visit by adolescent through exposure visits;
- Implement referral system in all upazilas;
- Orientation on Referral Slip to Community Facilitator and AL's;
- Conduct training for clinic based health care providers;
- Conduct training on AFHS for outreach providers (GoB, SMC, Smiling Sun);
- Distribute booklets and printed materials to adolescent;
- Theater for Development (TFD) group formation with adolescents;
- Joint Monitoring Visit at Upazila & District level (Civil Surgeon, DDFP, UNO, UH&FPO and UFPO);
- Quarterly Coordination meeting with FWC management committee.

#### 4.23.4. Major Success/Achievement:

The project started in April 2016 and upto June 2016 only the preparatory activities completed. During the period the project has launched very successfully in working areas, all staffs have been recruited and all Upazila Offices and District Office have been set up.



#### 4.24. Project / Program Title: Urban Primary Health Care Services Delivery Project (UPHCSDP)

##### 4.24.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: ADB, SIDA, UNFPA & GOB

Working Area: Sirajganj district: Sirajganj Municipality, Number of Participants: 68506

Project Duration: July 2015 to December 2017

##### 4.24.2. Goal and Objectives:

The project aims to improve access, equity, quality, utilization and institutional sustainability of Urban Primary Health Care (PHC) services in the municipality area particularly for the poor and women and children.

The specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Increase contraceptive prevalence rate;
- Increased modern method of contraceptive(CPR);
- Increase use of modern, long acting and permanent method;
- Reduce unmet needs for family planning;
- Increase number of births attended by skilled health personnel;
- Increase facility level delivery;
- Increase coverage of ANC and PNC;
- Increase protection of child at birth from tetanus;
- Increase coverage of immunization from measles;
- Increase percentage of children received VAC and fed with appropriate IYCF;

- Reduce prevalence of underweight among children below 5 years of age;
- Reduce under 5 child with symptoms of ARI seeking care;
- Increase exclusive breastfeeding practice.

#### 4.24.3. Major Activities:

Followings are the activities (Reproductive Health Care / Maternal Care) accomplished during the reporting period.

- Antenatal care services to 10,829 pregnant women with red card for 2,550 women;
- Delivery care (NVD) and Delivery Care (CS) services for 410 and 574 women respectively with 61 and 100 red cards;
- Post Natal Care and Neo Natal Care services for 3,104 and 1,540 women with 617 and 239 red cards respectively;
- Services for Menstrual Regulation (MR) of 165 women;
- Post Abortion Care (PAC) for 30 women with red cards to 4 women;
- Family planning services for 8,675 women with 1,761 red cards;
- Pill, condom injection and TL for a total of 13,952 women;
- Emergency contraceptive pill for 139 women with 76 red cards;
- Maternal Nutrition support to 6,844 women with 44 red cards;
- Adolescent Reproductive Health Care 4,970 and red card 1915; RTI/STI Care and Other Reproductive Health Care (ORHC) for a total of 5,848 women with 2887 red cards;
- Immunization Programme (EPI and NID) for 4,864 children and women;
- Services for Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), Diarrhea and Measles to 6,737 with 3,183 red cards;
- Child Nutrition support, medicine for Vitamin A deficiency and Iodine deficiency to 1,114 persons and 659 red cards;
- First Aid for Injuries and Emergency Care to 1,866 persons with 1,062 red cards;
- Emergency transportation services provided to 507 cases with 312 red cards;
- Minor Infection Treatment provided to 25,057 persons with 12,488 red cards;
- Primary Eye Care services provided to 253 persons with 218 red cards;
- Health education session and counseling session conducted for 33,800 persons with 12,967 red cards;
- In total 50,451 persons received Reproductive Health Care (Maternal Care) from the project;
- In total 68,506 patient has received health service and 18,882 patient were free services;
- A total amount of taka 28, 63,040 provided free by services;
- A total amount of taka 5, 06,308 provided free by medicine.

#### 4.24.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Enlisted new couple from catchment area;
- Provide health message by BCC session;
- Provide health services from satellite center;
- 30% Red Card holder receive free health services and free medicine support from Satellite center, Primary Health Care Center (PHCCs) and Comprehensive Reproductive Health Care Center (CRHCC);
- Strong Referral service by Ambulance;
- Provide ANC, PNC & ENC services;
- Conduct D & C, PAC service from CRHCC;
- Provide primary treatment to general patient;

- Provide Nutrition to mother & child;
- Provide support with Health department for immunization & Vitamin A campaign;
- Conduct MR services from CRHCC & PHCCs;
- Conduct Tubectomy, Vasectomy & Lygation;
- Conduct Normal Delivery & Caesarian Section;
- Provide Health services to Adolescent Boy & Girl;
- Support Violence Against Women.



#### 4.24.5. Success Story of Rushia

UPHCSDP project under Ministry of Local Govt., Rural Development and Cooperation has been providing health services in Sirajganj Poursava since July 2015. Health services for pregnant women, mothers of new born babies, lactating mothers, adolescents, reproductive health services, emergency services, child health services, health services and legal services for violated women etc. are provided by the project. This project has been playing a major role in health development of poor and marginalized population especially of the women and children. ESDO has been providing health services at doorsteps of the people of Sirajganj Poursava to ensure hygienic environment and increase awareness.

The City Health Centre, not only provide the treatment but also provides the health services, legal advice, social justice and local arbitration system for distressed women. Rushia is one of these distressed women. She is 26 years old. Rushia got married to Md. Salahuddin. On 30 Sept. 2013, Rushia received red card from City Health Centre # 3 at Rahmatganj Kather Pool.

Rushia's husband maintains his family through earnings from pulling van or rickshaws. His hardship continues for long time as his employment is not regular. He lives hand to mouth. The economic condition of her father is laws house is better. In the house there are number of cattle, rooms etc. But they don't give importance to Rushia. They didn't even give her a room for living. Rushia was given a piece of low land behind the house and was asked to fill the land for making her house. Rushia worked very hard and filled the land with soil for leveling. But giving the land was just a trap of her mother in law. One day, Rushia saw that her mother in law started making cow shed. Rushia could not tell anything to her husband. Rushia's mother in law started torturing her. At one stage, Rushia's husband rented a house somewhere else and started living with wife and children. On 19 March 2016, Rushia's mother in law went there and tortured her. At one stage, neighbors and village people protest the act of her mother in law. The Service Promoter of Urban Primary Health Care Centre got information about the incident. They communicated with the Women Councilor. They told everything about Rushia and requested her to do something for her.

Then with the help of health workers of city health centre and women councilor Rushia got chance to live in the house of mother in law near the rail lines. On 24 April 2016, she started making house again on the land she was given. He husband is trying to do something for living. He no more avoids work. He goes to city health centre for treatment, take free medicine. Rushia lives very well now being received victim support from the centre. Her mother in law doesn't beat her anymore. She got mental peace. Rushia feels very happy to make the hut. She has a new life

#### 4.25. Project / Program Title: ESDO Mother and Child Hospital (50 bed hospital)

##### 4.25.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh

Working Area: Thakurgaon district: Thakurgaon Sadar Upazila

Number of Participants: Open

Project Duration: April 2013 to till now

##### 4.25.2. Goal and Objectives:

The goal of the project is to reduce child mortality rate in Thakurgaon and Panchagarh district and its adjacent districts to achieve the MDG-4;

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- To improve existing scenario of child health through service delivery within proposed working areas;
- To improve mass awareness regarding child disease;
- To improve Neonatal and Child Health Services;
- To ensure Quality Neonatal Care Particularly among the Poor household specially Dalits and Indigenous community child of Thakurgaon and Panchagarh District.

##### 4.25.3. 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;
- Counseling and 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.



#### 4.25.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Infant mortality rate are reducing gradually at the catchment area due to health service provided by the hospital;
- Maternal mortality ratio is also reducing in this area for ensuring institutional delivery which will contribute the positive impact on mortality national ratio. Community Health Volunteer are involved in community campaign with active participation mother group for popularization in institutional delivery and MNH health services under SHISHU hospital;
- The poor people are affording the necessary health service from this hospital in minimum cost for issuing health card;
- This hospital has created an enabling environment for the poor people to get best service at their doorsteps;
- Community people are aware importance of Child health care and they consider shishu hospital as their reliable health service center;
- Accessibility of Marginalized people including Dalits and Indigenous community and extreme poor, vulnerable population has significantly increased;
- Awareness among the mass people regarding child disease gradually improving;
- Improved situation of Neonatal and Child Health Services for poor people especially the Dalits and Ethnic Minority people of Thakurgaon and Panchagarh district;
- Ensure Quality Neonatal Care ensured for poor households specially the Dalits and Ethnic Minority people.

#### 4.25.5. Success stories of ESDO Shishu Hospital

Following are some information of success of ESDO Shishu Hospital

- The hospital provided services to a total of 3, 89,675 children of ages below five years of which 2, 36,321 from Thakurgaon and 1, 53,354 are from Panchagarh;
- A total of 4,37,926 children of age range from 6 to 12 years of which 2,40,082 are from Thakurgaon and 1,97,844 from Panchagarh;
- The hospital provided treatment to a total of 8,508 Dalit children of which 6,692 are from Thakurgaon and 1,816 from Panchagarh district;
- The hospital provided treatment to a total of 72,138 Ethnic Minority children of which 42,320 are from Thakurgaon and 29,818 from Panchagarh district.

#### 4.26. Project / Program Title: Strengthening LGI to Eradicate WaSh Poverty (SLEWP)

##### 4.26.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Water AID Bangladesh

Working Area: Panchagarh district: Boda upazila under.

Number of Participants: Open

Project Duration: April 2013 to March 2016

##### 4.26.2. Goal and Objectives:

Goal of the project is "to contribute to improved human wellbeing and dignity of the disadvantaged rural poor in Bangladesh through WaSH access"

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- 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.

#### 4.26.3. Major Activities:

- Installation of safe/improved water facility;
- renovation/rehabilitation of Water facility at household levels;
- Support school with safe water and sanitation facilities;
- Installation of hygienic/improved latrines at household levels;
- Renovation / up gradation of latrines at household levels;
- Support schools with safe water and sanitation facilities;
- Organize campaigns for hygiene promotion in the community;
- Organize campaigns for hygiene promotion at school;
- Organize session at community level with the women on hygiene promotion;
- Organize session/orientation in community with adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene management;
- Organize session/orientation at school on menstrual hygiene management;
- Support school with menstrual hygiene management facilities;
- Installation of hand washing facilities/devices at households;
- Development of solid waste disposal pits at household levels;
- Installation of waste water drainage systems at water facilities;
- Organize Training & Orientation on Right to information, WaSH to UP bodies, Entrepreneurship on WaSH material;
- Community situation analysis & review of community situation analysis;
- Regularization of UP Standing committees;
- Organize UP Level open budget declaration;
- Formation of Village Development Committee;
- Management Training for the VDC Leaders;
- Regularization of UDCC;
- Regularize Ward Level Meeting;
- Day observance;
- Annual interface gathering between UP & VDC.

#### 4.26.4. Major Success /Achievement:

- During the project period in three years SLEWP project has become success to achieve water beneficiaries' coverage from 17% to 45%, Sanitation beneficiaries 42% to 62%, reducing open defecation from 13% to 1.83%;
- Apart from this other achievement in context to the target of three years our achievement in case of Solid waste Management 108%, Liquid waste Management 128%, Hand washing practicing 86% and Hygiene beneficiaries coverage 89% and MHM 99%;
- In the project area total 90 numbers of CBOs have been formed and going very effectively;
- During the project period Sa To Pan, a new type of devise for hygienic latrine has been introduced in the project area which has caused a radical and positive change in the field of latrine promotion;
- During the reporting period the project has become to motivate the concern Ups to organize Open budget declaration as per the Govt. Circular with a qualitative change in all Unions;
- In two batches, 22 numbers local entrepreneurs have been trained on preparation of WaSH material, which might enrich the quality of rural latrine;
- In two years Total Taka 1518181/ (Fifteen lacs eighteen thousand one hundred eighty one) have been collected as community contribution in the VDCs of the project; • UP Standing Committee on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Environment and Education as well as UDCC have been reactivated in all the Unions of Project area.



#### 4.26.5. Success story of Maidandighi Union as open defecation free Union

Maidandighi Union situated in Boda Upazila, under Panchagarh district. Area of the Union is 7.55 sq km. Panchagarh - Thakurgaon highway goes across the union. The union is located almost in the mid of the Upazila, 6 Km from Boda Upazila Parishad to the north. Population of the Union is 24,449, among these 12,432 are male and 12,017 are female. Literacy rate of the 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 unions. In spite of this achievement Maidandighi Union is an exceptional. Owing to the severe attempts of the UP Chairman, Members and VDC leaders, the project has become success to eradicate open defecation in the Union.

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 3348 latrine of which 39.84% were hygienic and 60.16% were hygienic;
- There were 3772 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 great barrier for their socio-economical development.

At the time of conducting CSA it was understood 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 not distributed properly to desired households. Many times poor people were ignored for latrine distribution but some well to do families had capacity to purchase latrine and they were selected for free of cost latrine. These households used latrines as a manger instead of latrine. Besides there were some households who received latrine more than one time. Regarding this UP Chairman of Maidandighi told that there were about 4800 number households but he distributed more than 5000 sets of water seal latrines and still there were more than 10% households without latrine. On the other hand although there were some poor households who got latrines from Union Parishad but due to ignorance they broke the water seal as it requires more water for cleaning. After breaking the seal people used to defecate in open place due to bad smell.

The project initiated several development programs for promotion of safe drinking water, safe sanitation and practicing improved hygiene in Boda Upazila from April 2013. At first Community Situation Analysis was done in Maidandighi Union to understand the condition of water, sanitation and hygiene. Besides a series of discussions were held with community people to find ways for promotion of WaSH situation.

Nine CBOs were formed in every Ward of the unions i.e. nine numbers of CBOs were formed in the union. CBOs are called 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 was prepared for development of the situation. Promotional activities were chalked out and implemented. All actions were performed under leadership of Maidandighi Union Parishad. Project extended necessary technical and financial assistance to run activities smoothly. UP Chairman and Members took part actively in all activities. For promotion of sanitation, community people were motivated. Latrines of those households were unhygienic due to broken water seal. They were advised to replace the latrine slab and a list was prepared by the concern VDC for those households which have no latrine and members defecate in the open place as they don't have capacity to purchase latrine with own money. The list was forwarded to the UP Chairman for free of cost latrine from ADB and LGSP fund. RFL SaTo Pan plays a good role for the promotion of latrine as it needs less water for pushing down the human excreta. Poor and extreme poor households which have tube wells without constructed platforms were selected by the VDC. The list of households selected for platform construction was duly scrutinized by the UP Standing Committee and then approved by the Union Parishad. Before starting construction work of platform, sanitary latrines were ensured for the beneficiaries.

For hygiene promotion in the community, folk songs and court yard meetings were held to impart hygiene messages. WaSH Promoters 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 songs in an easy and humorous way so that community people learn and enjoy the session. After continuous endeavor for two years Maidandighi Union became an open defecation free union along with significant progress of safe drinking water and practicing improved hygiene.



#### **4.27. Project / Program Title: South Asia WASH Result Project (SAWRP)**

##### **4.27.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: WaterAid Bangladesh

Working Area: Debiganj upazila under Panchagarh district; Baliadangi upazila under Thakurgaon District.

Number of Participants: 2, 08,500

Project Duration: May 2014 to March 2018

##### **4.27.2. Goal and Objectives:**

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 MDGs.

The specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Raise consciousness of people about appropriate and hygiene use of sanitary latrines;
- Raise consciousness of people about safe drinking water;
- Develop hygienic behavior and practice among people in the working areas;
- Sensitization of local government of their responsibilities regarding safe drinking water and sanitation facilities;
- Reduce open defecation practice among people in the rural areas;
- Reduce effects of Feces and Water borne diseases like Diarrhoea, shigellosis, typhoid, cholera and some respiratory infections;

##### **4.27.3. Major Activities:**

- Conduct CWAC meeting;
- Conduct Ward WATSAN Committee meeting;
- Conduct Union WATSAN committee meeting;
- Conduct UP standing committee meeting (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) at 10 unions;
- Conduct Court Yard Meeting with various group of people;
- Conduct Stakeholder Coordination Meeting;
- Declaration of 100% Hand Washing Device Community;
- Declaration of communities free from open defecation (ODF);
- Motivation of people for renovation of unhygienic Latrine;
- Installation of improved latrine through WAB subsidy;
- Motivation for installation of improved latrine;
- Motivation for installation of shared latrine;
- Motivation for installation of basic Latrine;
- Installation of new water points through WAB subsidy;
- Platform renovation through WAB subsidy;
- Installation of Hand Washing Device at household level;
- Water Quality Testing;
- Campaign for Hygiene Promotion.

##### **4.27.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

- A total of 15624 CWAC meeting conducted;
- A total of 1620 Ward WATSAN Committee meeting conducted;

- A total of 72 Union WATSAN committee meetings conducted;
- A total of 162 UP standing committee meeting (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) at 18 unions conducted;
- Three (3) communities declared with 100% Hand Washing Device;
- Fifty Three (53) communities declared free from open defecation (ODF);
- A total of 808 unhygienic latrines renovated as hygienic latrine;
- A total of 4,857 improved latrines installed through WAB subsidy;
- A total of 1,844 improved latrines installed through motivation/community initiatives; • A total of 247 shared latrine installed through motivation;
- A total of 134 basic latrines installed through motivation;
- A total of 16 DAP latrine installed;
- Two (2) School Sanitation Complexes established;
- Three (3) new water points installed;
- A total of 2,262 Tube-well / Latrine Platforms renovated;
- A total 336 Campaign sessions conducted for Hygiene Promotion;
- About 6000 Hand Washing Devices installed at household levels.

#### 4.27.5. Success story of Rashida

Rashida Begum was the first daughter of her father. She is blind. Her two brothers are also blind. In the past they used to live in a village named Telipara far away from the place they live now. Blindness was considered a curse for them. They were evicted from the place by the people of the community saying that "Borne blind spread out all". They were not allowed to enter there. Her father managed to buy a small piece (2.5 decimal) of land taking money from others as loan. Now they are living altogether there in a single room. It is a marshy land. They did not have latrine or toilet facilities at home. Therefore they all had to go to the open fields nearby in the marshy lands for urinal or defecation purposes. As she is blind, her mother assisted her to go out for the purposes. As a girl she felt very shy and embarrassed / uncomfortable defecating in open place with the fear that someone would see her. Her mother insisted her to do quickly. Because of this situation, sometimes she felt that it was better for her if the God offer her death. Life went on with suffering as her father was not able to earn enough money through selling cigarette in a small shop and carrying through markets. Sometimes they did not have chance to eat food for 3 times a day. Her father did not have the ability to install sanitary latrine at home. Once he tried to communicate with Union Parishad member to get support for installing a latrine but his efforts went in vein. After that ESDO-WASH Result Project (funded by Water Aid Bangladesh) reached to their doorsteps. With the assistance of the project, a hygienic latrine was installed in their house which was a long cherished desire for all members of her family. Now Rashida doesn't need to go out for defecation feeling embarrassed. Her shyness is now a matter of past. She is grateful to the project with support for differently able persons like her.



**4.28. Project / Programme Title:Disseminating the National Hygiene Promotion Strategy (NHPS) 2012 and Building Awareness of health and Education Workforce on Hygiene and Sanitation**

**4.28.1. Nutshell Information:**

Working Area: All school of Baliadangi Upazilla under Thakurgaon and Debigonj and Boda Upazila under Panchagarh district.

Project Period: April 2015 to March 2016

Donor: Water Aid Bangladesh

**4.28.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the project is to ensure comprehensive Hygiene promotion & practices to reduce water and sanitation related diseases.

The objective of the project is to promote sustainable use of improved water supply & sanitation infra-structures and create an enabling environment

**4.28.3. Major Success /Achievements:**

- Three (03) upazila level workshops were conducted with 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 held in light of National Hygiene Promotion Strategy (NHPS) 2012;
- Upazila Level coordination meeting have successfully completed with all relevant stakeholders;
- Six hundred and forty-six (646) primary and secondary school covered for improved water supply & sanitation infrastructures;
- Six hundred and forty-six (646) primary and secondary school teacher trend about five hygiene issues.



#### **4.29. Project / Program Title: South Asia Wash Result Programme (SAWRP)**

##### **4.29.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor (WSUP)

Working Area: Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Panchagarh and Thakurgaon, Munshigonj, Manikgonj, Narayanganj, Sariatpur Districts of Bangladesh

Number of Participants: 1,195,104

Project Duration: January 2015 to November 2017

##### **4.29.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the project is to promote School WASH facilities, hygiene awareness and practices of 41,64,342 children in the 14,120 primary schools under 32 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.

Major Objectives of the project are as follow:

- To ensure that hand washing agent (Soap) is in place at hand washing spot in the School;
- To ensure that hand washing device is in place and functional;
- To ensure that hand washing stations and toilets are clean;
- To form active Schools Health clubs/ Little Doctors club;
- To enforce the primary health and hygiene related activities in the schools;
- To strengthen the hand washing & hygiene related activities in relation with the general activities of the school;
- To ensure that Head teachers with Education officers are aware of hand washing and cleanliness of students;
- To make Members of School management committee and parents teacher association responsible in hand washing practice in school level, family and community level.

##### **4.29.3. Major Activities:**

- Provide knowledge of hand washing with soap among school students;
- Setup of Low cost hand washing device/ facilities in schools;
- Observe Global Hand washing Day at school levels;
- bserve Global Hand washing Day at Upazilla and district levels with GoB and other stakeholders;
- Arrangement of Exchange visit at school level;
- District Coordination meeting with DC/ADC, Department of Primary Education, DPHE and Department of Health;
- Upazilla level meeting with Head teachers of schools & Education officers;
- Distribution of Hygiene manuals & Posters in Schools;
- Arrangement of District and Upazilla level inception meetings attended by available respective government officials including DC, ADC, DDLG, DPEO, UNO, UEO etc.

##### **4.29.4. Major Success / Achievements :**

- Global Hand washing day observed at division level, district, upazilla and school levels;
- School Brigade/ school health clubs in 283 schools are oriented on hand washing & hygiene related activities;
- Health Teacher/SMC/PTAs of 283 schools are oriented on hand washing & hygiene related activities;
- Stakeholders of 58 Upazillas are oriented on the importance on hand washing & hygiene related practices;
- Celebration of Hygiene ceremony with annual sports as like Quiz competition, art competition, debate etc. in 55 schools;
- GoB officials and journalists of 11 districts participated in meeting/workshop/learning sharing visit;

- Low cost hand washing devices established in 64 schools;
- Thirty four Health Assistants are making efforts to strengthen hand washing & hygiene related activities;
- A large number (1,316) of schools are introduced with Tippy Tape presentation;
- Certificate collected from 7 District Commissioners.



#### 4.29.5. Success story of Khalilpur Shauni Government Primary School

At one stage the implementation worker from Unilever Bangladesh "school of 5 approaches" teaches the students on how to wash hands in 5 critical times, but it remained in teaching but not practicing. No activities found in practice in the school. Then sometimes passed and on 27 August 2016, ESDO SAWR Programme team conducted an orientation in the school regarding responsibility of SMC, PTA and LDC. After orientation, large significant changes found in the school regarding hand washing & cleanliness practice. Teacher & SMC jointly fixed a place for hand washing and arranged a water container with tapes.



Md. Moniruzzaman Babu, a member of LDC led the team. His regular activities to ensure availability of water in the container and soap in the hand washing place. He also took care of cleanliness of the class rooms, school fields, toilets and latrines. At present total students number of this school is 227 of which boys' number 116 and girls 111. Head Teacher of this school is very happy and commented saying "Before students were oriented, they did not aware regarding cleanliness and suffered a lot by diseases. Sometimes students were absent in the school and attendance rate was around 89 % to 90%. After leading the LDC team by Md. Moniruzzaman Babu, school attendance rate rose to 96% to 97%. The school is located in a remote area of Parbotipur Upazila under Dinajpur District. There was no toilet and hand washing facilities as well as the students didn't know how to wash hand in five critical times. There was no awareness regarding health Hygiene. As a result, they suffered by hygiene related illness and school's attendance rate was very poor. Student's performance in the exams was very poor.

#### **4.30. Project / Program Title: Max Value for WASH in Urban Slum Project**

##### **4.30.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Max Foundation, the Netherlands  
Working Area: Kurigram Municipality under Kurigram district  
Number of Participants: 31465  
Project Duration: April 2015 to March 2018

##### **4.30.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The goal of the project Reduce child Mortality in Kurigram Municipality

The specific objectives of the project are as follow:

- Provide access to safe water for the citizens of Kurigram Municipality through business driven piped scheme;
- Increased access to safe sanitation in Kurigram Municipality through sanitation marketing;
- Improved access to safe maternal health care services and prevention stunting, especially for the poor women households in Kurigram Municipality;
- Increased nutrition security for Garment Worker family.

##### **4.30.3. Major Activities:**

- Conduct baseline survey and prepare village/ward maps;
- Advocacy meeting on Health referral system establishment;
- Advocacy Meeting with Municipality for Sweeper and dumping ground management;
- Community ignition and demand creation meeting on WASH;
- Community Action Plan development;
- Observation of days (World Water Day, Safe Motherhood Day, Global Hand washing Day, World Breast-feeding week, World Toilet day);
- Demonstration for promotion of Hand washing practices, Food and water Hygiene;
- Courtyard meeting;
- Folk media/ theater group development and best performance awarding conducted;
- SG/VDC/WHDC etc/SWHDC Training/Capacity building of CSG/VDC/WHDC etc/SWHDC;
- Training of Local Leadership on WASH, Hygiene Promotion, Water Safety Plan;
- Training and microfinance linkage for Local Entrepreneurs / SaniMarts on WASH technologies;
- Sensitization and planning workshop with education department, SMC, Teachers and parents;
- Arrangement of Health camp/periodical satellite clinic;
- House hold receive ANC/PNC support from project subsidies;
- Mobile phone based health service;
- Participated on review workshop on present SRHR and gender programs with stake holders;
- Caregivers received training on awareness;
- Readymade Garment (RMG) worker families received training on IGA for nutrition security;
- Installation and repair of shallow hand Tube Well;
- Construction of cluster piped water in the slums;
- Installation of single Off set pit latrine and conversion of direct pit latrine to off pit latrine;
- Women bathing chamber, kitchen waste recycler / composting pits etc.;
- Formation or activation of school WASH committee / School Brigade;
- Development of School WASH materials developed in line with government circular/instruction;
- Repairing of shallow hand tube well and Latrine at school.

#### 4.30.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Baseline survey conducted and maps prepared in 27 wards/slums;
- Staff received Foundation Training;
- Four advocacy meetings on health referral system establishment;
- Twenty seven meetings for community ignition and demand creation on WASH conducted;
- Community Action Plan developed in 27 wards / slums;
- Courtyard meetings held for 1108 times;
- Sixty demonstration sessions conducted on promotion of Hand washing practices, food and safe water;
- WASH situation survey conducted in 24 schools;
- A sensitization and planning workshop on education conducted;
- Health camps at community level organized for 64 times;
- Eighty nine patients (mothers) referred from Health camps at community to hospital for ANC/PNC;
- Safe delivery plan developed in 27 communities;
- Nine ANC/PNC Councilors received TOT on safe motherhood.



#### 4.30.5. Success story of Dolly Begum

Dolly Begum, wife of Md. Hossain Ali lives in the slum named Char Horikesh of Kurigram Municipality. She rears a grandson of her daughter who works in the garment factory, Dhaka. As a beneficiary of ESDO Max Value for WASH in Urban Slum project, she attended courtyard meeting and become informed about hygienic issues and the importance of hand washing. In the past she and her other family members used to wash hands with only water, sometimes with ash or soil. They didn't think about the harmful effects of these practices. Now she understands that those practices were unhygienic. Dolly Begum introduced a hand washing device in the kitchen so that everybody of her family can wash hands very easily before taking meal. The Community Health Promoter (CHP) of ESDO project assisted them on the set-up and use of hand washing device.

*"I am delighted that family members practice hand washing continuously. As result we are healthy. I will continue to use it to keep my family healthy. I will advice others to set up the hand washing device at their homes".*



Before



After



#### 4.31. Project / Program Title: School Feeding Programme under Country Programme

##### 4.31.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: World Food Programme (WFP)

Working Area: Dhaka City: Savar, Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Dhanmondi, Tejgaon, Gulshan, Matijheel, Demra

Number of Participants: 93,302

Project Duration: March 2009 to March 2017

##### 4.31.2. Goal and Objectives:

The Goal of the project is to contribute to the Government's goal of achieving universal primary education by improving access to basic education of school-aged children, particularly those living in poverty prone areas

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- Increase primary school enrolment, attendance and retention;
- Improve attention span and learning capacity of students through addressing short-term hunger;
- Strengthen capacities of local communities and the Government to operate a school feeding programme.

##### 4.31.3. Major Activities

- School monitoring;
- Community Mobilization workshop;
- Enhanced Women Leadership workshop;
- Quarterly Coordination Meeting;
- Vegetable garden establishment;
- Attend in SMC Meeting;
- Nutrition and Sanitation Session;
- De- worming tablet distribution campaign.

##### 4.31.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- One thousand, one hundred and ten (1110) metric tons of High Energy Biscuit distributed among the students.
- Fifty one (51) vegetable gardens establishment;
- Eight (8) Community Mobilization workshop held;
- 1022 Nutrition and Sanitation Session held;
- De- worming tablet distribution campaign held for 2 times;
- Enhanced Women Leadership workshop held for 8 times;
- In total 156, 866 students received de-worming tablet in two times;
- In total 225 participants attended Community Mobilization workshop;
- Enhanced Women Leadership workshop attended by 224 participants.



#### 4.31.5. Success story of Moni Akhter

Moni Akhter, 10 year old younger daughter of Md. Azizul & Laila Begum. They have four daughters and one son. Due to lack of employment opportunity Md. Azizul migrated from Nilphamary district to Mirpur, Dhaka. Md. Azizul is sick for long days. In order to save family from want of food, his wife Laila Begum joined in a Garments factory and earned near about seven thousands taka per month. With this amount she bears all expenses of her family of 7 members. But it was difficult to maintain the family in an expensive city like Dhaka. As Azizul had no regular income, they had to starve sometimes. Due to lack of food at home Moni was suffering from diseases including malnutrition related problems.



Though Moni Akhter was interested to become enrolled in school seeing others nearby going to school but did not have opportunity. Afterwards, she become enrolled in BRAC Primary School but was not attentive and regular as often she was forced to go to school without having breakfast at home. She was not able to take Tiffin to school. Her mother even was not able to bear educational expenses. Then after some day passed in these way, once she become supported under Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) started School Feeding (SF) Programme as ESDO started this support for the primary school going children with the assistance of World Food Programme (WFP). School started to provide HEB biscuits to the students on regular basis. This support helped her a lot. She became happy and gradually become attentive and regular in her class. Now Moni Akhter dreams of becoming a teacher in future.

#### 4.32. Project / Program Title: School Feeding Programme in Poverty Prone Areas

##### 4.32.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Government of Bangladesh (GoB), Technical support World Food Programme (WFP)  
Working Area: Gopalganj: Tungipara, Kotalipara, Kashiani upazila, Barishal: Bakergonj, Mehendigonj upazila, Rangpur: Kaunia, Badorgonj, Gongachara upazila, Dinajpur: Parbotipur upazila  
Number of Participants: 320,634  
Project Duration: July 2010 to June 2017

##### 4.32.2. Goal and Objectives:

The Goal of the project is to contribute to achieve universal primary education policy of GoB and United Nation Sustainable Development Goal.

The specific objectives of the project are as follow:

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

##### 4.32.3. Major Activities:

- Distribution of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) in schools for children;
- School Monitoring;
- Monthly Coordination Meeting;
- Quarterly Coordination Meeting with Upazila level DPE Officials;
- Vegetable gardening at school level;

- Distribution of water pot among children for ensuring safe drinking water;
- Distribution of Tiffin Box among children;
- Ensure good storage at school level;
- Attend in SMC Meeting;
- Nutrition and Sanitation Session;
- De- warming tablet distribution campaign;
- Reporting;

#### 4.32.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- Attendance rate in primary school increased;
- Attentiveness of children in classes increased as they don't feel hungry;
- The status of nutrition of children also improved;
- Neighbors of children become informed about support for children in schools and they become inspired to send their children;
- Drop- out rate reduced and completion rate increased;
- Attitude of School Management Committee (SMC) members changed;
- Women participation in SMC increased.

#### 4.32.5. Success story of Sheuli

Sheuli is a student of class 4 of Badarpur Govt. Primary School under Mehendiganj upazilla of Barishal district. Her father Nuru Islam Bepari and mother Parvin Begum. She has two younger brothers and one sister. Since her father died 5 years ago, her mother migrated at Barisal town with her brothers and sister and took shelter at in a rich man's house at Badarpur where she involved as a maidservant. It is very fortunate that the owner of the house is very much interested in education and allowed her to go to school. But as a maidservant she has to do a lot of household activities such as preparing and serving food to all members of the house, cleaning /washing plates and dishes, cleaning/washing clothes,



assist women in cooking, feeding cattle etc. Because of these hard-work, when she was in Class 1, she not only failed to concentrate in study but often become sick and even sometimes senseless. Because of hard work at home, she became hungry and the food provided at her house was not enough for her. she was not attentive in class and sometimes used to sleep. Sometimes she could not even go to school. At that time, school feeding programme started at her school. Under the programme, the students are given a packet of biscuits in each schooling day. These biscuits made her happy because her demand of food fulfilled at school and these biscuits increased her interest to go to school on regular basis. Sheuli said the biscuits are very tasty and she is now attentive in studies and able to compete with others in the class. Sheuli wants to study more and get a job in future so that she can lives with her mother, bother and sisters. She conveyed her thanks to the authority (i.e. Bangladesh Govt. and WFP) for this initiative and promised to continue with education.



#### 4.33. Project / Programme Title: Microfinance Program

##### 4.33.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: Palli Karma Shawak Foundation (PKSF)

Working Area: 60 upazilas of Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Natore, Rajshahi, Sirajgonj and Chapainawabgonj districts.

Number of Participants: 123981

Project Duration: October 1991 to On-Going

##### 4.33.2. Goal and Objectives:

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.



##### 4.33.3. Major Activities:

**JAGORON** : It 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.

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. 37,67,49,800.00 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT. 822,82,67,400; cumulative recovery: BDT 745,61,16,302.00 and total loan outstanding amount is BDT. 72,21,51,098.

**BUNIAD** : 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 2016 a total of 28,535 ultra poor people were served through BUNIAD (Micro Credit for Ultra Poor UPP) program of which 28535 received skill development training on different trades and credit support. Total savings worth BDT. 5,20,02,703 mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT. 217,02,16,100 cumulative recovery: BDT. 208,09,34,863 and total loan outstanding BDT. 8,92,81,237.

**AGROSOR** : Migration from microcredit to microenterprise distinctly demonstrates a dimensional change in the execution of microfinance 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 requirement. 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, 2016 ME loan consists of 16,425 members who are engaged in 47 trades. A total savings worth BDT 27,83,97,653 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 483,56,73,000 cumulative recovery: BDT 401,31,59,734 and total loan outstanding BDT: 82,25,13,266.

**SUFOLON:** 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 9202 participants. A total savings worth BDT 963,254 have been mobilized and cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 93,29,56,500, cumulative recovery: BDT. 76,65,49,521 and total loan outstanding BDT 16,64,06,979.

**SAHOS :** In total 1,535 poor and marginal farmers received credit support under the DMF in the reporting period. Cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT 3,91,50,000 cumulative recoveries: BDT. 3,54,44,483 and total loan outstanding BDT 37,05,517.



**ENRICH:** A total of 1,027 households received credit support for various purposes like purchasing consumables, medicine, house-repairing, tube well repairing etc. A cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT. 3,84,45,000, cumulative recovery BDT: 197,49,202 and total loan outstanding BDT. 1,86,95,798.

**LIFT:** A total of 158 households received credit support. A cumulative disbursed loans amounting to BDT: 26, 25,000.00, cumulative recovery: BDT: 3,83,263.00 and total loan outstanding BDT 22,41,737.00

#### **4.33.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

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 compliment income earning scopes and opportunities of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged people, especially women living both in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh.

Success and Achievements under microcredit programme shown below at a glance.

- Total number of members: 1,23,981
- Total Loan Received Amount from PKSf up to June, 2016: BDT: 3,83,37,17,128
- Total Grant Amount Received from PKSf up to June, 2016: BDT: 3,20,90,49,323
- Cumulative disbursement: BDT 16,24,73,33,000
- Cumulative recovery: BDT 14,42,23,37,368
- Recovery rate: 99.72%
- Loan outstanding: BDT 1,82,49,95,632
- Savings outstanding: BDT 71,53,69,984
- Total number of borrowers: 83,581
- Total number of branches: 101
- Total number of groups: 6529
- Total staff: 645

#### ESDO Microfinance Program Standard

Sl. No	Eligibility Criteria	Standard	Audited Figure or compliance Financial Year 2015-2016
1.	Cumulative Recovery Ratio	95%	99.71%
2.	On Time Realization (OTR)	92-100%	99.63%
3.	Liquidity Ratio	10%	12%
4.	Current Ratio	2:1	2.71:1
5.	Capital Adequacy Ratio	10%	15%
6.	Debt. Service Charge Cover Ratio	1.25:1	1.13:1
7.	Debt. Capital Ratio	9:1	5.78:1
8.	Rate of Return on Capital	1%	24.34%

Source: External Audit Report: A B Shaha & Co. Chartered Accountant (FY 2015-2016)

#### 4.34. Project / Program Title: Promotion of Rights of Ethnic Minority and Dalit for Improvement Program (PREMDIP)

##### 4.34.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: HEKS/EPER

Working Area: Thakurgaon: Thakurgaon Sadar, Pirganj and Dinajpur: Bochaganj Upazila

Number of Participants: 11260

Project Duration: January'2013 to December' 2016

##### 4.34.2. Goal and Objectives:

The goal of the project is social inclusion of Dalits and Ethnic Minorities in Thakurgaon and Dinajpur districts of Bangladesh.

The objectives of the project are:

- Creation and Implementation of Inclusive Policies for Dalits and Ethnic Minorities;
- Stronger Dalit & Ethnic Minority Communities Claiming their Rights;
- Increased Regular Income of Dalits and Ethnic Minorities;
- Increased Access to / Ownership of / Control over land.

#### 4.34.3. Major Activities:

- Establishment of solar panel at household and community level to enhance education of children and increased security of women;
- Pre-primary schooling for children;
- Health and hygiene support for school children;
- Health support to community people through direct health camp at community or referral to hospitals;
- Educational and recreational materials support for school going children;
- Health, education and rights based awareness service;
- Advocacy workshops and consultation workshops with duty bearers, local admin officials and journalists for promotion of human rights, land rights and legal rights;
- Formation of community level committees for project monitoring and promotion of human rights;
- Legal aid support to individuals and communities to access their rights according to the need;
- Promotion of participation /inclusion of Dalits and Ethnic Minorities in disaster management committees;
- Networking and collaboration with Barendra Multipurpose Development Authority for roadside plantation and irrigation in the lands of Dalits and Ethnic Minorities;
- Legal aid support to Dalits and Ethnic Minorities for recovery of land documents or possession of lands.

#### 4.34.4. Major Success / Achievements:

The remarkable achievements of which some are mentioned below:

- Recovery of 97 acres of lands from the land grabbers;
- Arrangement for allocation of 2.03 acres of khas lands among 17 beneficiaries from Govt.;
- Mainstreaming of 263 Dalits and Ethnic Minority community students in Government Primary Schools after completion of Preprimary education school that provided under the project;
- Lobbying and advocacy for a total of 550 students for one time stipend from office of the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO);
- Increase income of families through vocational training for 75 adolescents and arrangement of self employment and wage employment for 45 and 47 adolescents respectively;
- Establishment of 60 solar systems at household levels for enhanced education of opportunities for children and increased security of women for free movement at night;
- Advocacy with government to provide 58 most vulnerable people from the ethnic communities BDT 5,000 each for continuation with livelihood opportunities;
- Arrangement for allocation of 23 vans for beneficiaries from local government for increase of their income;
- Health services to a total of 9,360 persons have received health services;
- After school coaching support for 378 students from Dalits and Ethnic Minority communities.





#### 4.34.5. Success Story of Aroti Mardi

Aroti Mardi, 7th daughter of Nores Mardi and Rani Murmu from the Fotabari village of Salandor Union under Thakurgaon district. Her father was a day labourer. He was leading his family with very hardship. Aroti mardi did not go to school because her father was not capable to spend the money to send her to school for study. Due to poverty, he arranged her daughter's marriage with Filip Hasda from Kohor Para village of Nargon union under Sadar Upazilla of Thakurgaon district. Filip Hasda is a day laborer. He led life hand to mouth.



Sometimes there was no food because of unavailability of job. Aroti Mardi's life remained the same as it was in her father's house. Finding no way, she also started working as a day laborer with her husband. Soon, the family members' number increased with their 3 children (1 daughter 2 sons). The income of Filip Hasda and Aroti Mardi was not enough to maintain a family of 5 members. In 2008, PRADIP (previous name of project) project of ESDO showed them the light of hope. They became the member of the project. During the phase of PREMDIP project from 2013 to 2016, Aroti Mardi was involved in different activities of the project and received various trainings. She becomes informed about her rights. She became capable to speak about her rights and handle activities of project. Aroti Mardi became a member of beef fattening producer group. Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) approach and right based interventions initiated jointly by PREMDIP project of HEKS/EPER and Practical Action Bangladesh remarkably changed the life of Aroti Mardi. Because of the PMSD approach of value chain, the negative influences of middle man in every steps of the business reduced while the benefits to the producers increased. This increased income made Aroti able to purchase beef 4 times each with a cycle of 4 months. First time she took loan from ESDO microfinance programme and purchased beef with an amount of Taka 21,000 and sold with net profit of Taka 7000. Being successful in returning the loan amount, she was able to take loan again and purchased 2 beef with an amount of Taka 53,900. After the cycle of 4 months, she sold the beefs with a net profit of Taka 14,000. Then again she took loan and made profit Taka 14,500. At the time of reporting, she took loan again and purchased beef. In the course of time, she become skilled and was able to do business staying at home and receive service in comparatively low prices due to combined efforts in purchasing medicine, feed, vaccination and others. His income also increased due to less production cost, new technology of grass cultivation, use of UMS technology etc. At the time of reporting, Aroti Mardi has made a net profit of Taka 35,500 from her beef fattening. Aroti Mardi feels that beef fattening activities can bring huge success if commercially operated farm established following the Value Chain or PMSD approach. It is possible to earn a net benefit of Taka 32,000 by rearing 4 beefs in each production cycle of 4 months. Aroti mardi wants to consider herself as a beef fattening farmer, not as a housewife or Ethnic Minority women. She doesn't want to work anymore as a day laborer.

#### 4.35. Project / Programme Title: Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Project

##### 4.35.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: European Union and UNDP Bangladesh.

Working Area: Rangpur Sadar, Gongachara, Pirgacha, Mithapukur, Nilphamari Sadar, Domar, Sayedpur, Kishorgonj, Lalmonirhat, Lalmonirhat Sadar, Aditmari, Kaligonj, Hatibandha upazilas

Number of Participants: Open

Project Duration: September 2010 to November 2015

##### 4.35.2. Goal and Objectives:

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

#### **Objectives of the project are as follow:**

- 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;

#### **4.35.3. Major Activities:**

- Conduct courtyard meeting;
- Conduct Community workshop at UP level;
- Organize experience Sharing meeting with UP;
- Day Observance;
- Assist UP representatives in conducting the functions of village courts;
- Assist UPs in maintaining proper VC records;
- Facilitate coordination among all parties concerned;
- Monitor the Village Court sessions in view of assessing the Performance of the panel of judges (UP Chairman, Member and nominated community members) and provides technical support accordingly;
- Monitor the Village Court sessions in view of assessing the Performance of the panel of judges (UP Chairman, Member and nominated community members) and provides technical support accordingly;
- Monitor satisfaction of petitioners and respondents;
- Provide Incentive to Village Police as per Government Order already provided to NGOs.

#### **4.35.4. Major Success / Achievement:**

- 88 Unions under 13 upazilas are active now;
- UP Chairman and members are now less interest about local salish;
- UP Chairman and Members are trained up now regarding village court operation;
- Reducing district level Case filing;
- Due to functioning village court, district court transferring disputes which are under village court jurisdiction;
- Women are being empowered and they are participating in Village Court trial session as a panel member;
- Maximum Community People in working area are aware;
- CBO members are working as a pressure group;
- Now the community people are not interested to go to district court for their filing and resolving case under Village Court jurisdiction;
- Now the Community people are being village court oriented;
- Community People specially women are getting now legal judgment through village court without harassment; • Reducing offence in rural level;
- Creating reconciliation between applicant and contestant;
- Social equity are being established;
- Laxmichap and Sangalsi UP Chariman circulated a official circular for not to organize local Salish;
- Village court issues has been discussed in the law and order meeting at Upazila and District level on monthly basis;
- Community people are getting judgment through Village court without more spending money.
- Total 4102 cases reported directly in Village court and through the village court verdict total number of 4330 cases resolved. Total BDT. 1, 13, 36,477 and 75 decimal land recovered as compensation and handed over to justice seeker. District court has referred total 280 cases to Village court for resolving.



#### 4.35.5. Success story of Sahida Begum

##### **Sahida Begum got justice through Village court verdict.**

Mst. Sahida Begum is a inhabitant of Baro Sangalsi Mazirpara village under Sangalsi union of Nilphamari Sadar Upazila, Nilphamari. Her economic condition is not well off. She and her husband is day labor and they live hand to mouth by hard laboring. They are four member of the family. In spite of poor people they have acceptance in the local community. Approximately they earn 6000/- Taka per month.

On the other hand Md. Babu, Md. Ohidul, Mst. Rahima Begum and Mst. Hasi Khatun (Contestants) they are well off. They have cultivated land by cultivation they lead their lives. They are the six member in their family. They are the farmer and housewife in occupation. They earn 15,000/- Taka per month.



Last 17th May 2105 at 1.00 am while Mst. Sahida Begum(Applicant) has started to dry the straw in the road at the side of her house Mst. Rahima Begum forbidden her and once upon a time they are involving in quarrel to each other. During quarreling Rahima Begum assaulted Mist Sahida Begum. On that time Rahima's Son Md. Babu Physical assaulted her by the sticks(Bangkua of Paddy). In the time of incident, Sahida's nose Ring has been lost. Being poor and helpless Petitioner Sahida Begum did not protect them. She shared this happening fact with UP member, name of Kahinur Islam. After hearing that fact She advise for filing a case to Village court. As per advice of UP member, Petitioner Mist. Sahida begum move to Union Parshad and file a case against Rahima and others on 18 May 2015 which case number is 71/2015.

After filing this case Chaiman reviewed all documents and as per Village court act procedures Village court formed comprising five members. Last 11 June 2015 final court hearing was held and verdict was (5:0) that contestant will give 1000/- taka within 7th days as compensation through Union Parshiad. Showing respect to Village court verdict Contestant paid that money on that day and at same day verdict has implemented.

Reaction of petitioner : Getting proper judgement from village court the petitioner felt satisfied and told that within a short time I have got my justice and also said that if village court run in tis way, Our commu-nity poor people will get many benefit.

Reaction of Contestant : In Reaction, the contestant told that, I realized my offence and I also penitent for that.

#### **4.36. Project / Program Title: Child Labour Elimination Action for Real Change in urban slum areas of Rangpur City Corporation and Thakurgaon Municipality of Northwestern Bangladesh (CLEAR)**

##### **4.36.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)

Working Area: Rangpur District: Rangpur City Corporation and Thakurgaon District: Thakurgaon Municipality

Number of Participants: 5000

Project Duration: October 2014 to December 2016

##### **4.36.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to establish hazardous child labour free Bangladesh.

The objectives of the project are as follow:

- Inform children about negative consequence of hazardous child labour;
- Increase enrolment of children to formal education centers (schools);
- Sensitize parents regarding health hazards of children and importance of education;
- Develop skill of children to engage themselves in health and environment friendly jobs;
- Create health friendly environment for children at their workplaces;
- Sensitize employers on negative consequences of hazardous child labor and rights of children.

##### **4.36.3. Major Activities:**

- Organize meeting with Children;
- Establish Database of Children;
- Develop and distribute Newsletter and Poster cum Calendar;
- Establish Multi Purpose Centers (MPC);
- Provide school preparedness session for vulnerable children and admission of children in formal schools;
- Provide school preparedness session for working children and mainstream them in formal schools;
- Organize cultural events/sessions/class and recreational activities for children;
- Provide Tutorial Service for mainstreamed children;
- Organize parent's meeting/community meeting/meeting with stakeholders;
- Organize meeting /open dialogue with employers;
- Awareness raising sessions on MCH for mothers of child workers;
- Organize Vocational Training for children;
- Job placement of child workers who have completed vocational training;
- Reassignment of working children from hazardous to non hazardous works by creating conducive environment at work places;
- Develop & distribute Code of Conducts to create conducive environment for child workers at work places;
- Health card preparation and distribution among children;
- Check up and treatment of children;
- Establish linkage with health service providing organizations;
- Organize blood grouping of children;
- First aid box development and distribution;
- Observe World Day against Child Labour & Yearly Sports and cultural events;
- Organize Learning/important place visits for children.

##### **4.36.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

- A total of 4,215 children has been informed about negative consequence of hazardous work;
- A Total of 2,630 Children's received school preparation session from Multi Purpose Centre to enroll at formal schools where Hazardous child labor 1388 and vulnerable children 1,242;
- Mainstreamed 2,879 children's where hazardous child labour number was 1,081 and vulnerable children number was 1,798;
- In total 2,983 Parents have been sensitized to send their children to schools instead of jobs;
- In total 403 Employers released their child employee from hazardous work;
- Total 192 children have replaced their job from hazardous to non-hazardous trade after receiving vocational training;

- Total 829 Children re-assigned from hazardous to non hazardous tasks within the same workplaces;
- Total 407 employers complied the Code of Conduct to ensure conducive working environment for children;
- Total 3,071 Children got access to first aid and primary treatment facilities;
- Program visited by different level duty bearer like Additional Secretary-Ministry of Labour & Employment, Deputy Secretary-Economic Relation Department, Mayor Rangpur City Corporation & Thakurgaon Municipality, Deputy Commissioner- Rangpur and Thakurgaon, Administrator ,Zila Parshad, Additional Deputy Commissioner, UNO, District Primary Education Officer, District Child Affairs Officer, District Women Affairs Officer, Assistant Director- Labour Department, Deputy Inspector-Industry & Factory Rangpur and Councilor of City Corporation & Municipality;
- Celebrated World day against Child Labour through Child Labor Elimination Action Network (CLEAN) at 08 districts.



#### 4.36.5. Success story of Laxmi Rani

Laxmi Rani lives at Sador Hospital Colony in Rangpur City Corporation area. She was born in a Dalit family. She is the youngest of seven daughter of her father. Laxmi's father and mother both worked at Rangpur Medical College Hospital as cleaner. Both of her parents retired from work and her father had died by paralysis. Laxmi's mother was sick and she got pension Taka 3000/- (Three thousand) per month. With this amount it was very difficult for her mother to bear the family expenses. So, Laxmi Rani stopped her education when she was in class four. Finding no other option to earn money, Laxmi was



bound to involve herself in hazardous work. She got involved in brick breaking work. In Rangpur City Corporation, employers appoint children in brick breaking work as they (children) sell their work in cheap rate. Broken bricks are used for building construction work. Laxmi passed one year in this job. At his moment Laxmi Rani was listed as a child involved in hazardous jobs through a survey conducted under ESDO CLEAR project. After that she was enrolled for school preparation sessions in Honumantola ESDO CLEAR Multipurpose Centre (MPC). At that time, she attended child meetings and become known about hazardous child works and its bad effects. Laxmi's mother also got awareness through participation in the same sessions. Laxmi was very much interested on education and therefore improved very fast. Being prepared for formal school education through attending the MPC sessions, Laxmi Rani was admitted to Rangpur high school at class five where she obtained 505 marks out of 600 in the 1st term examination. Laxmi Rani wishes to continue her study and become a doctor. Because of her success in education being a daughter of a cleaner, Laxmi got attention of Mr. Abul Kashem, the President of Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Thakurgaon. Mr. Kashem has taken responsibility to bear the cost of Laxmi's education and has been providing Taka 400 per month.

#### **4.37. Project / Programme Title: Strengthen Movement to Advance Women's Rights and Gender Equality**

##### **4.37.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Steps towards Development (STD)  
Working Area: Thakurgaon district: Baliadangi upazila under  
Number of Participants: 13520  
Project Duration: February 2004 to December 2017

##### **4.37.2. Goals and Objectives:**

The goal of the project is to ensure equal rights, opportunities and benefits of women, especially women coming from vulnerable communities.

Objectives of the programme are as follow:

- Gender equality to ensure equal rights, opportunities and benefits of men and women;
- Women's Human Rights to Ensure Justice, respect and enjoyment of equal rights;
- Women's political participation to eliminate/ reduce discrimination and patriarchy.

##### **4.37.3. Major Success / Achievements:**

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

#### **4.38. Project / Program Title: Public Procurement Monitoring and Accountability Mechanism under Social Accountability Component of Public Procurement Reform Project-II (PPRP-II)**

##### **4.38.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD)  
Working Area: Rangpur District: Mithapukur & Rangpur Sadar Upazilla  
Number of Participants: Open  
Project Duration: February 2016 to ongoing

##### **4.38.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the project is to build capacity of the citizens as the third party to monitor procurement of a number of public goods services and works.

Objectives of the project are as follow:

- Ensure participation of CSC members in identification of problems and decision making.
- Make the CSC members aware of project activities and also the PPR amendment act 2008.
- Ensure local people engagement in monitoring of procurement of public goods and services and construction activities.

##### **4.38.3. Major Activities:**

- Selection of citizen stakeholder and youth group member;
- Formation of Citizen stakeholder committee & youth group committee;
- Arrangement of TOT for the Committee members;
- Upazila Level Monthly Meeting of Citizen Stakeholder Committee & Youth Group committee;
- The Committee Monitoring of Book distribution at primary school;

- Monitoring of Post Book Distribution;
- Monitoring of School Construction;
- Monitoring of Medicine Distribution at Upazilas & Union Levels;
- Monthly Report to UNO & DC Office.

#### 4.38.4. Major Success / Achievement:

- During monitoring of Project related activities Positive impression notified within the Citizen Stakeholder Committee members;
- Ownership is being created about the project within the CSC members;
- Good communication and coordination are being developed in between Concern GoB officials and CSC member, ESDO staffs day by day;
- The local level concern GoB officials are starting to think that one pressure group has been created to monitor the relevant activity;
- The scheme site local committee members are visiting frequently where construction is going on;
- A vibrant respond is created within the scheme site;
- Due to awareness the local level committee member are getting interested to follow up ongoing project site activity;
- Due to close monitoring and observation the contractor are starting to rectify the defaults;
- At different stages of construction work poor quality construction materials (such use of different sized brick chips, normal soil instead of sandy soil, big sized stone instead of small size etc.) were identified and the Contractor had to change those.



#### **4.39. Project / Program Title: Special Program for Aged**

##### **4.39.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Working Area: 8 villages and 1 union under Thakurgaon Sadar Upazila of Thakurgaon District;

Number of Participants: 1669

Project Duration: January 2016 to December 2016

##### **4.39.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the project is to ensure the rights of elderly people of employment with appropriate wages considering quality, efficiency and entitlements; ensure their rights to take rest, rights of poverty free life with social security and dignity.

The main objective of the project is to increase their social dignity through ensuring their participation in social activities.

##### **4.39.3. Major Activities:**

- Conduct survey to assess the status of aged people in the area;
- Formation of committee of elderly people;
- Provide training on monitoring, leadership, communication etc.;
- Old age allowance distribution;
- Provide special assistance;
- Provide senior citizen award for their contribution towards society and also for success of their children in different areas of development;
- Skill development training on IGA;
- Support for burial activities.

##### **4.39.4. Major success / achievement:**

- A total of 1669 aged /elderly people have been identified of which 872 male and 797 female;
- To implement activities in the field, a committee formed at union level with 21 members. Besides, 9-member committees have been formed in each of the 9 wards, and at village level, 12-member committees formed in 8 villages;
- Two-days training organized on responsibilities of committees, activities of govt. and non-govt. organizations, communication, leadership, monitoring etc.;
- Monthly meetings of committees have been held on regular basis;
- Fifty elderly people received monthly allowance at a rate of BDT. 500. Upto December 2016, a total of BDT. 1, 75,000 distributed;
- As special assistance, warm clothes worth BDT. 35,000 have been distributed among distressed aged people;
- Eleven (11) persons received crest and an amount of BDT. 25000 each for contribution towards society and a total of BDT. 275,000 awarded;
- As per govt. declaration, 1 person received crest and BDT. 25000 as senior citizen;
- Five young persons received BDT. 2000 each for performing roles towards their parents and also for their involvement in social activities;
- Upto December 2016, 4 persons received BDT. 1500 each for burial activities;
- On 1st October 2016, international day for elderly people was observed with befitting manner and organized rally, human chain, discussion meeting, distribution of awards etc.



#### **4.40. Project / Program Title: Amader Bazar (an Enterprise for providing permanent place for floating Micro Entrepreneurs)**

##### **4.40.1. Nutshell Information:**

Donor: PKSf and ESDO

Member Entrepreneurs: 104

Number of spaces for entrepreneurs: 136

Project Duration: Year 2008 to 2019

Number of land area covered: 33 decimal

##### **4.40.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the project is to provide a solid socio-economic foundation to floating micro-entrepreneurs of Thakurgaon town.

The objectives of the project are to

- Recognize the outstanding achievements of floating women micro entrepreneurs;
- Provide them a safe place to operate business for pro-poor good entrepreneurs;
- Provide a solid socio-economic foundation to the women micro entrepreneurs.

##### **4.40.3. Major Activities**

- Constructing a three-storied building; with a total of 136 spaces on 33 decimal of land at the central place of Thakurgaon town;
- Sell and provide on rent to pro-poor good entrepreneurs;
- Support women entrepreneurs with finance from microfinance programme.

##### **4.40.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

- Construction of the building is almost completed;
- A number of 34 women entrepreneurs have already been incorporated in the programme;
- Microfinance support provided to a total 104 entrepreneurs;

#### **4.41. Project / Program Title: ESDO Training and Resource Center (ETRC)**

##### **4.41.1. Nutshell Information:**

First training centre was established in 1991 in Thakurgaon;

Later 3 more training centres established in Lalmonirhat Sadar, Rangpur and Hatibandha.

Sponsored mainly by ESDO's different development partners.

##### **4.41.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the programme is to invest in people and to improve quality of life in poor communities

The objectives of the program is to

- Share the wealth of knowledge and experience in implementing sustainable development programs;
- Enhance the skills and capacities of development agents;
- Disseminate information;
- Learn.

##### **4.41.3. Major Activities**

- Provide training to staffs of ESDO;
- Provide training to other organizations staffs on demand;
- Provide training to beneficiaries of different projects and programmes;
- Support people with resources and materials;
- Provide accommodation and food facilities to participants of trainings.

#### **4.41.4. Major Success / Achievements:**

- Over the past more than two decade, more than 8000 development agents were helped through development training programs and methodologies;
- Four training centers established at different area for capacity building of the ESDO team.

#### **4.42. Project / Program Title: ESDO Popular Theater**

##### **4.42.1. Nutshell Information:**

ESDO Popular Theater Team consists of 12 members  
Team composed with folk singers, drama performers, and musicians  
Well equipped with different types of musical Instruments, generator, mobile stage, sound system etc.  
Transported by a covered mobile pick-up van  
The team performs in ESDO's working areas  
UNDP and ILO have already provided funding support for ESDO Popular Theater.

##### **4.42.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the programme is to address social injustice and exploitation through performance based on local culture and tradition.

Objectives of ESDO Popular Theatre are:

- 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;
- Promoting 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.

#### **4.43. Project / Program Title: Aroni Handicrafts (a different handicrafts programme)**

##### **4.43.1. Nutshell Information:**

ARONI is a bangla term, which means glittering stone by means of which fire is created  
Evolved as an enterprise of ESDO in 2005

##### **4.43.2. Goal and Objectives:**

The Goal of the programme is to ensure employment of women in Monga period.

The objectives of the programme are to

- Overcome Monga and creation of employment opportunities;
- Bring change for the poor in their livelihood;
- Create access to income generating activities for the women.

##### **4.43.3. Major Success / Achievements:**

- Achieved considerable success in reducing Monga through implementation of rural handlooms and handicrafts projects;
- 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.

#### 4.44. Project / Program Title: LOKAYAN- The Livelihood Museum

##### 4.44.1. Nutshell Information:

Donor: ESDO

Location: East Akcha, Thakurgaon

Project Budget: BDT. 5675023

Number of staffs: 5

Officially Launched in: April 2008

Complex structure: A shed, two thresh-roof houses, a open platform/stage, a road, a six-corner tin roof house and a house of village leader (Morol)

##### 4.44.2. Goal and Objectives:

The Goal of the programme is to preserve and restore the traditions, cultures and experience of coping strategies on climate change adaptation and disaster management.

The Objectives of the programme are to

- Create employment opportunity for a good number of poor and marginal people, particularly women and indigenous communities;
- Capture a complete picture of the livelihoods of all categories of people living in the northern part of Bangladesh for hundreds of years.

##### 4.44.3. Major Activities

- Preserve traditional agriculture materials of different times;
- Preserve traditional living and livelihood materials of different times;
- Preserve traditional musical instruments used by different types of people at different times;
- Preserve different types of plants.

##### 4.44.4. Major Success / Achievements:

- 'Lokayan' has already accumulated a good collection of various folk traditions of the northern Bangladesh;
- 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.

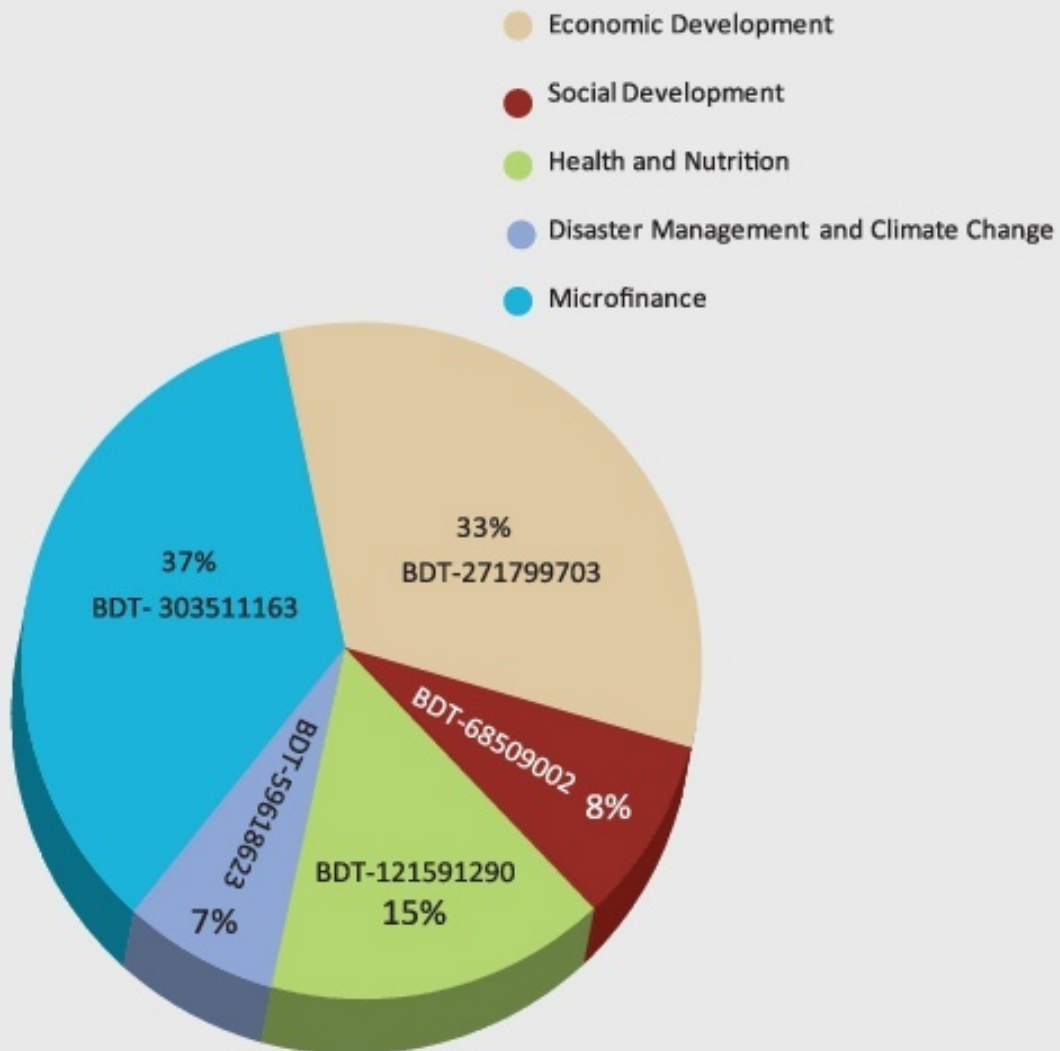




# Financial Statement

FY 2015-2016

## Sector Wise Expenditure (BDT) FY-2015-2016



Source: Organizational External Audit Report (A B SAHA & CO.) FY: 2015-2016



এ বি সাহা এন্ড কোং  
**A B SAHA & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
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: absaha415@gmail.com

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the annexed Financial Statements (Consolidated) **ECON-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)** of Collegepara, Thakurgaon for the period from 01 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 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 Bangladesh Standard on Auditing (BAS). These 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 2016 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.

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

Dated, Dhaka

**14 AUG 2016**


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

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS ON 30 JUNE, 2016**

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>NOTES</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>4000016</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>4000015</u>
<b><u>PROPERTY AND ASSETS:</u></b>			
<b>A. FIXED ASSETS LESS DEP.</b>	4.00	290,297,682	230,151,215
<b>B. INVESTMENTS:</b>	5.00	434,671,534	83,977,815
<b>C. CURRENT ASSET:</b>		1,340,993,527	1,390,129,888
Loan to Beneficiaries	6.00	1,239,069,161	1,282,669,411
Staff Loan	7.00	32,467,482	23,437,482
Advance	8.00	2,409,115	5,347,355
Receivable (Donor)	9.00	35,143,057	27,358,436
Cash and Bank Balances	10.00	51,902,411	31,387,014
<b>TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>		<b>Tk. 2,334,962,743</b>	<b>2,707,258,548</b>
<b><u>FUND AND LIABILITIES:</u></b>			
<b>D. FUND ACCOUNT</b>	11.00	528,081,873	452,143,681
Capital Fund	11.01	585,228,100	437,873,974
Unspent Fund	11.02	21,852,969	15,049,717
<b>E. RESERVE AND OTHER FUND</b>		167,840,915	113,682,281
Security, Gratuity & PF Fund	12.00	80,131,990	28,969,582
LLP Reserve	13.00	56,732,582	40,372,311
Health Insurance (Staff & Donor)	14.00	41,676,343	24,340,398
<b>F. LOAN (PKSF &amp; BANK)</b>	15.00	902,290,762	635,529,248
<b>G. CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		715,549,084	505,882,623
Savings Fund	16.00	715,369,984	505,757,363
Provision for Expenses	17.00	180,000	125,862
<b>TOTAL (D+E+F+G)</b>		<b>Tk. 2,334,962,743</b>	<b>2,707,258,548</b>

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

  
Executive Director  
ESDO

  
Member (Finance)  
ESDO

  
Chairman  
ESDO

As per the annual report of our firm

Date, Dhaka:  
14 AUG 2016

  
A B SAHA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants



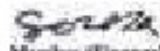
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**ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)**  
**COLLEGE PARA, THAKURGAON**  
**STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2016**

Particulars	Amount 2015-2016	Amount 2014-2015
<b>INCOME</b>		
Donor Fund	316,802,040	344,307,094
Service Charge (Microfinance)	426,428,811	274,254,214
Member Subscription	9,300	9,300
Bank Interest	792,375	393,629
Other Income	178,548	257,230
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>944,404,770</b>	<b>820,583,770</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Economic Development	271,299,781	271,786,387
Social Development	68,569,867	82,264,219
Health and Nutrition	121,299,290	131,806,383
Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Program	39,818,621	37,531,148
Microcredit Program	303,211,103	256,877,947
Provision for Expenses	180,000	155,862
LOPE	10,447,554	7,695,371
Savings Interest payable	9,876,104	1,552,161
Depreciation	20,952,369	18,246,025
<b>Total Expenditure:</b>	<b>868,467,869</b>	<b>746,376,724</b>
Excess of Income Over Expenditure	77,937,901	60,107,046
<b>Total Total:</b>	<b>944,404,770</b>	<b>820,583,770</b>

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

  
 Executive Director  
 ESDO

  
 Member (Finance)  
 ESDO

  
 Chairman  
 ESDO

As per our annual report of even date

Date, Dhaka:  
 17/4/2016

  
 A B SAHA & CO.  
 Chartered Accountants





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

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 2015 TO 30TH JUNE, 2016**

Particulars	Amount: 2015-2016	Amount: 2014-2015
<b>RECEIPTS</b>		
<b>Opening Balances</b>		
Cash in Hand	223,462	414,763
Cash at Bank	51,093,553	76,082,889
Donor Fund	495,291,983	317,408,618
Service Charge	426,428,911	274,756,314
Member Subscription	9,500	9,500
Bank Interest	782,275	393,429
Other Income	378,544	277,233
Div & Interest Receivable Received	1,193,782	27,924,993
Loan Received from PCSI & Bank	945,622,000	493,847,396
Loan Recovery from Bank	2,601,148,199	2,804,177,778
Savings Received from Bank	678,611,967	973,288,079
Insurance Received from Bank	26,942,269	64,449,843
Loan Recovery from Staff	15,794,335	1,350,000
Loan Recovery from Intra Project	39,864,947	39,342,442
Loan Received from GF	63,075,492	62,821,312
Staff Security Received	4,028,360	3,716,588
FP & Gratuity	13,278,339	3,861,810
FOR Equipment	18,588,337	20,642,830
Support A/C	82,538	
Advance	1,232,233	11,216,456
<b>Total Value:</b>	<b>5,287,583,452</b>	<b>4,090,844,287</b>
<b>PAYMENTS</b>		
Economic Development	278,789,713	271,786,347
Social Development	68,309,007	53,344,339
Health and Nutrition	121,591,298	131,808,343
Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Program	39,618,621	87,531,148
Microcredit Program	281,938,342	236,837,947
Loan Disbursements	3,157,363,000	2,239,290,000
Loan Refund to PCSI & Bank	599,692,888	436,745,738
Loan to Intra Project	39,864,947	62,821,312
Loan Refund (Donors)	63,204,350	63,223,110
Staff Security Refund	2,446,780	1,954,500
FP & Gratuity Refund	3,263,250	786,343
Savings Refund to Bank	448,283,740	400,817,413
Investment in FOR	48,418,850	21,430,029
Loan to Staff	18,134,962	2,660,000
Insurance Paid to Bank	9,571,849	8,987,267
Staff Insurance (SWI)	663,094	21,371
Provision for Exp. Payment	1,419,308	136,178
Advance	3,293,585	2,817,018



<b>Capital Expenditure:</b>		
Land & Building	21,890,038	8,099,279
Vehicle	2,292,688	2,297,647
Furniture & Fixtures	1,498,233	1,314,545
Computer	1,528,900	1,024,833
Photocopyer	20,178	30,176
Generator	-	18,000
Office Equipment	3,513,943	12,204,000
Closing Balance		
Cash in Hand	885,617	223,462
Cash at Bank	34,777,399	29,092,532
<b>Total Take:</b>	<b>3,267,583,852</b>	<b>4,899,668,297</b>

*[Signature]*  
Executive Director  
ESDO

*[Signature]*  
Member (Finance)  
ESDO

*[Signature]*  
Chairman  
ESDO

As per our approved report of even date

Date: 28/04/16

*[Signature]*  
A B SAHA & CO.  
Chartered Accountants





*We seek an equitable society free from all discriminations.*



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