

**annual
report
2009-2010**



Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO)

www.esdo-bangladesh.org



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A message from the Executive Director



Since its inception in 1988, ESDO has been putting strong efforts to enhance capacity as a people centered organization. In achieving its goals and vision, ESDO engaged in integrated development approaches with efficient combination of different programmes. Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) has passed a fairly successful year 2009-2010 in terms of maintaining the pace of its growth. And it was possible due to the fact that it was able to foresee the possible consequences of the crisis and take appropriate measures to face the crisis.

During this reporting year, ESDO has successfully entered into some new geographic areas with new projects. Sincerity and dedication of the dynamic teams of ESDO and the sincere cooperation of the development partners and beneficiaries helped ESDO maintaining the trend of its growth which deserve high appreciation.

With a view to update its approaches and initiatives with the changing development trends, ESDO has established and reinforced strong network and collaboration with different relevant organizations and stakeholders, so that the organization can continue enhancing the capabilities of the disadvantaged and vulnerable people in the areas of Micro-Finance, Social Development, Food Security and Disaster Management, Agricultural Development, Rights and Governance, Education, and Health, Nutrition and Environment, and empowering them to solve the problems that affect their lives. To sustain the positive results in true sense, ESDO has been ensuring synergistic efforts of the community allies through participation of all sections of people in every step of the development process.

ESDO express its deep gratitude to all development partners with its dynamic policy formulation body and dedicated team members for their sincere cooperation to develop the quality partnership with ESDO that was helpful to build up our organizational capacity.

We deliver thanks to ESDO General Committee and Executive Committee for their sincere and cordial technical and management support for achieve organizational mission. I also extend my cordial gratefulness to GoB for their continuous support. We pay our cordial gratitude to all of our program participants, VDC, SDC, Staffs, who played effective role to successfully completion of the program.

We extend our congratulations to all who paid coordinated efforts in preparing this report. It is being expected that, the reflection of this report will be helpful to take further development initiatives for marginal people of Bangladesh.

Our best cooperation will be continued to work with all development partners, GOB and others development actors in future to overcome the poverty.

Wishing a peaceful life for all and looking forward to a society free from inequity and all form of discriminations.

Mehonoti Manusher joy Hok

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shahid Uz Zaman'.

Dr. Md. Shahid Uz Zaman
Executive Director



**Executive
Summary**

A group of young social workforce of Thakurgaon District initiated ESDO primarily in order to support the 1988 flood victims. Afterwards the close association and involvement with the community especially with the disadvantaged section of the society inspired them to feel and realize that a planned and organized effort is imperative to change the fate of landless and the poorest people in general and the women in particular. Out of the urge and their heart-felt realization, ESDO emerged as a Social Institution in Northern part of Bangladesh

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) continuous its mended for holistic development of rural populations in the areas of livelihood, skill development, health, education, water and sanitation, nutrition, mother and child health care services, kitchen gardening, growth monitoring, immunizations, arsenic mitigation and the developing needs of marginalized people of Bangladesh from its inception 1988. At the same time ESDO has been continuing micro credit, social development, food security, disaster management, agricultural development, livestock, fisheries, water resources management, hazardous child labour reduction, counter trafficking intervention, human rights, adult education, child education, skill development activities for ensuring equitable society free from poverty in ESDOs working area.

ESDO managed mentioned programs in 242 slums, 657 unions, 112 upazilas and 20 districts of Bangladesh, directly reaching more than 4.5 million poor and vulnerable people. Different need-based programs are aimed to enhancing the capabilities of deprived people in terms of social development, disaster facina, food security, agriculture, gender, nutrition, micro finance, health, environment, rights and governance, education and human development, and with empowering them to solve the problems that affect their lives and to cooperate with each other to resisting oppression and exploitation. The undertaking of such self-initiated and autonomous actions is an important achievement in a context where the deprived people are dependent for their livelihood and social security.

For last two decade, ESDO has been serving with untiring efforts to bring forth and optimum development situation in Bangladesh. During this long span of time ESDO has been intent to adapt with the changing situation and provide the most time-fitting services especially for the poor and disadvantaged. The comprehensive software & hardware support package has been dedicated to ensure, skill development activities ,social development, food security, disaster management, agricultural development, livestock, fisheries, water resources management, micro credit ,hazardous child labour reduction, counter trafficking intervention, human rights, adult education, child education, health and nutrition, hygienic sanitation and personal hygiene for the grassroots people while focusing on community motivation and empowerment of people. A community focused and people centered approach has been adapted by ESDO while considering the national policy and millennium development Goal (MDG) as its guiding principle.

For the sake of bringing sustainable food security, skill development, livelihood development, ESDO provides demand-driven and bottom-up services, instead of supply-driven and top-down services, ensuring community participation in every step from planning, through decision-making to implementation and monitoring and follow-up as well as cost sharing by community people. Maintaining this process ESDO has succeeded in creating a sense of ownership of the programmes among the community. This approach has contributed greatly to the sustainability of the program success.

ESDO initiate formation of groups through a systematic empowerment of the people of a certain area to achieve the set goal. Under micro finance programme, up to June 2010 a total of 9199 groups has been formed comprising 1,17,810 Members. A total of Tk. 424, 88, 05,500.00 was disbursed during this period.

ESDO has long realized that fact that only credit services cannot bring a sustainable change towards improved lifestyle among the beneficiaries. Therefore, it started different integrated development package.

ESDO started its agricultural development programme with an aim towards contributing to self-sufficiency of the country in agriculture sector through production of more crops using appropriate methods, technologies and apparatus. During this period, 44133 farmers constituting 1252 groups were enrolled. Among them, 44133 farmers received different types of training and 33844 farmers were benefited from the supply of inputs and technical assistance. A total amount of 77,71,000.00 Tk. Was disbursed as loan among 33844 farmers considering their categories.

To make the village women financially sound, ESDO started poultry & livestock programme from the very beginning. In this regard, Tk. 86,04,08,000.00 was disbursed among 20,286 beneficiaries. ESDO has also providing technical assistance quality breed and marketing linkage. Moreover, a total of 8,50,000 poultry birds and about 1,56,000 cattle was vaccinated during the period.

ESDO started its education programme back in 1988 by providing formal and non-formal education along with vocational training to improve their knowledge and skills under DNFE, ILO, Manusher Jonno, Oxfam, Directorate of Labour and Plan-Bangladesh. In this connection, ESDO awarded as a Best Non-Government Organization in Non-Formal Education at 1996 by Government of Bangladesh.

ESDO has made advocacy programmes having major components like gender awareness and women rights, social mobilization, legal aid services, hazardous child labour reduction movement, disaster management, social assistance to Adibashis and extreme minorities, counter trafficking etc. along with various promotional activities.

ESDO Training & Resources Centre (ETRC) provided various types of training courses considering the category and capability of the recipients. During the period, 203572 Beneficiaries received different types of training. ETRC is well equipped with all sorts of facilities such as OHP, Multimedia, Projector, Sound System and many modules. A group of well experienced and dedicated trainer providing continuous services to the beneficiaries through ETRC's own training plan. Due to changing context of the development sectors as well as the emergent need to build the capacity of the development workers in facing the new challenges in the development field, ESDO provided different types of trainings to its staff at country and abroad level. As the outcome of the staff development initiative, the staff that received training and participated in the development process became competent and skilled in their concern working area. They became capable in relation to effective programme planning, implementation, programme and organizational management and contributed effectively in solving problems relating to their professional responsibilities.

Considering the health implications and requirement of good nutritional status, ESDO set forth its health, nutrition and environmental development programme. ESDO provided various types of reproductive, child and general health services by operating a total of 100 satellite and static clinics through Development of Community Support Groups for Maternal and Neonatal Care and Services through Community Development Interventions (ComSS), Community Managed Health Care Initiative (CMHCI), ESDO Community Hospital (ECH) and). Through these projects ESDO is contributing towards improving the health and nutrition status of the people within the intervention areas through NMR / MMR reduction, family planning, immunization, TBA training, distribution of Vitamin A capsule, Primary health care services, WATSAN, health education etc. Under these projects, 81,000 community people have so far been benefited. Being aware about the risk factors during delivery and pregnancy, 98% delivery cases were done safely by ESDO's qualified persons Besides more than 62% delivery was done by ESDO's trained TBAs. On the other hand, a total of 2,10,000 under one year were immunized under ESDO's health intervention. As regards to family planning services, ESDO provided various types of clinical and non-clinical services to its beneficiaries. ESDO provided various types of safe water, sanitation and hygiene education services under the projects Enhancing Environmental Health of Community Organization

(EEHCO), Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project, Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B). Through these projects, ESDO is contributing towards improving the safe water, sanitation and hygiene education of the people within the intervention areas. Under these projects, a total of 37,05,275 community people have so far been benefited. Being aware about the safe water and sanitation, 1,63,090 no. of tube-well screen for arsenic mitigation, 17,682 no. of tube-well installation 60,320 no. of sanitary latrine installation and more than 90% people aware about hygiene education.

ESDO has been conducting Community Nutrition Initiative (CNI) and National Nutrition Programme (NNP) with the support of World Food Programme (WFP) and GOB-WB. The activities according to objective were highly satisfactory and significant change has been occurred. A good number of children were covered by the growth monitoring & promotion activity through regular follow-up, supervision & monitoring. A huge number of underweight newborn infants have been substantially improved from the status of severe malnutrition.

ESDO regularly conduct three types of planning for project activities. These are: (i) Strategic Plan (ii) Business Plan (iii) Yearly Plan.

ESDO facilities monitoring considering it as an essential tools for its programme management to measure the effectiveness of ESDO programmes both on quantitative and qualitative aspects. The effective facilitation of regular monitoring also enables the ESDO management take necessary correctively measures on its programme interventions at the right time. ESDO's all project activities are monitored monthly and quarterly basis by the respective project supervisors besides this ESDO has a group of experienced monitor team under the guidance of team leader. The monitor team has monitored the project activities quarterly and submits report to the Executive Director as well as in monthly coordination meeting. According to the monitoring findings, the ESDO management undertook action to improve the planned activities.

For ensuring qualitative and quantities programme ESDO's all project activities periodically and regularly 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 coordinators ensure to meet-up their lacking or shortfall within require period.

ESDO regularly evaluated ESDO's programmes and projects through different period. Mid-term evaluation and final evaluation is mandatory for each programme.

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

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

ESDO believes that efficient staff is a significant parameter of organizational strength. ESDO consider them as the most valuable resources. 4890 staff has been working with ESDO, among them 1817 are male and 3073 are female. Of the total staff, 104 are working in the central office and the rest 4890 are working under the regional and branch offices.

Vision

ESDO seek an equitable society free from all discriminations.

Mission

Reduction in income poverty and human poverty of the people in ESDO's working area through undertaking massive income generation activities, literacy program, nutrition and health program, human rights and good governance program 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, economical, 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.

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-2008)
- Registered with the Directorate of Family Planning in 2000, Registration No. A-149/2000
- Licensed with Directorate of Health Services (for Hospital), License No. 1983
- Registered with the Micro-credit Regulatory Authority, No: MRA-0000204
- Tax Identification Number (TIN)-280-300-0100/Circle-47

Participants selection criteria

- Poor & disadvantaged people , especially women and children
- Who earn livelihood by selling manual Labour
- Extreme Minority, Ethnic group and Indigenous people.

Networking

Child Labour Elimination Action Network (CLEAN), Credit and Development Forum (CDF), Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE), Consumer Association of Bangladesh (CAB), Early Childhood Development Network (ECDN), Indigenous Education Forum (IEF), Educate the Children International.

Development Partners

World Food Programme (WFP), European Commission/SRDI-GoB, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, International Organization For Migration (IOM), Food & Agricultural Organization (FAO), HYSAWA Fund, PLAN-Bangladesh, CARE-Bangladesh/USAID/DFID/EC, HEKS-Switzerland, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), NGO Forum for DWSS/ Water Aid, Bangladesh NGO Foundation, Bureau of Non-Formal Education-GOB, Local Government Engineering Department-GOB, Department of Public Health Engineering-GOB, Directorate of Women Affairs-GOB. National Nutrition Programme (NNP)/World Bank.

Recognition

- ESDO awarded by Govt. of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh as a "Best Organization in Non-Formal Education Sector-1997"
- ESDO awarded by Citibank N.A. (USA) as a "Best Microfinance Institution of the year-2006"

Management

A General Body governs ESDO. 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.

Working Area

ESDO has operated its programs in a total of 102 upazilas under 20 districts in the country in 2008- 09, which were as follows:

Sl#	Districts	Upazilas
1.	Thakurgaon	Thakurgaon Sadar, Pirganj, Baliadangi, Haripur and Ranishankail (5)
2.	Panchagarh	Panchagarh Sadar, Tetulia, Debiganj, Atowari and Boda (5)
3.	Dinajpur	Dinajpur Sadar, Birganj, Kaharole, Bochaganj, Fulbari, Hakimpur, Birampur, Birol, and Parbotipur (9)
4.	Nilphamari	Nilphamari Sadar, Domar, Saidpur and Dimla (4)
5.	Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar, Hatibandha, Patgram, and Kaliganj (4)
6.	Kurigram	Kurigram Sadar (1)
7.	Rangpur	Rangpur Sadar, Kaunia and Pirgacha (3)
8.	Gaibandha	Gaibandha Sadar, Sadullahpur, Fulchari, Sundarganj, Shaghata, Gobindaganj and Palashbari (7)
9.	Bogra	Bogra Sadar (1)
10.	Jamalpur	Jamalpur Sadar, Dewanganj, Sharishabari, Melandah, Islampur, Matherganj, and Bokshiganj (7)
11.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh Sadar, Trishal, Valuka, Gouripur, Ishwarganj, Nandail and Halughat (7)
12.	Sherpur	Sherpur Sadar, Nalitabari, Jhenaigati, Sreebardi and Nakla (5)
13.	Rajshahi	Durgapur, Bagha, Bagmara, Charghat, Mohanpur, Puthia, Tanore, Paba and Godagari (9)
14.	Natore	Natore Sadar, Bagatipara, Baraigram, Gurudashpur, Lalpur, and Singra (6)
15.	Chapai Nawabganj	Chapai Nawabganj Sadar, Shibganj, Gomstapur, Nachole and Bholahat (5)
16.	Sirajganj	Sirajganj Sadar, Ullapara, Kazipur, Tarash, Chowhali, Royganj, and Kamarkhand (7)
17.	Pabna	Ishwardi (1)
18.	Dhaka	Hazaribag, Dhanmandi, Demra, Gulshan, Mirpur, Mohammadpur and Motijheel (7)
19.	Barisal	Hizla, Mehendiganj, Barishal sadar, Babugonj, Bakergonj
20.	Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar, Galachipa, Kalapara, Dumki, Dashmina, Bauphal and Mirzaganj (7)





About ESDO



Organizational Development

Planning

Planning means the process of setting goals, developing strategies and outlining tasks and schedules to achieve the goals. To ensure that expected results are achieved, ESDO always follows a 3-stage systematic planning process, which includes:

1. Strategic Plan.
2. Business Plan and
3. Yearly/Annual Plan.

Strategic Plan

Strategic plan is a long-term plan by which the organization determines and plans its strategic activities for a longer period, based on the results of a comprehensive review of its past experiences, current status of the organization and the development trends of the country and the world. ESDO considers following steps in developing strategic plan.

- Use of ESDO's constitutional mandates as the basis and guiding tools to formulate activities and strategies.
 - Analysis of past experiences including successes, failures and key lessons learned
 - Analysis of the current strengths and weaknesses of the organization
 - Analysis of the current development trends of the country and opportunities and
 - Outlining the process of making strategic choices in respect of development fields/sectors.
- Active participation of representatives of all stakeholders including project beneficiaries, participants, staff and partners is ensured in developing the strategic plan of the organization.

ESDO's current strategic plan is developed for a five-year period which included the following:

- Major choice of the development sectors/fields (Food Security and Disaster Management, Micro Finance, Training etc.)
- Specific target groups
- Specific instruments (financial service versus non financial service)
- Institutional choices
- Expansion versus maintaining size
- Financing choices

Business Plan

ESDO's Business plan is developed at an interval of every three years, which helps to operate the activities of the organization smoothly. ESDO's current business plan has been developed through the following major steps:

1. Review of the strategic plan
2. Review of past performance
3. Review of opportunities
4. Plan for designated period
5. Financial plan and fund raising strategy
6. Documentation

Annual Plan

ESDO's yearly plan is developed every year taking into consideration of the strategic plan as well as business plan and the priorities for the particular year for which the plan is developed. The yearly plan includes the following components:

- Project wise activity plan
- Sector-wise activity plan
- Organizational development plan
- Financial plan



Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and supervision is an important set of assessment process, that enable the program implementers and the relevant stakeholders in the field of development to judge whether the programme and its intervention are on the right track to reach the set goal. Hence, monitoring and supervision is critical on way to assess the impact and outcome of development interventions in line with those.

ESDO facilitates monitoring and supervision considering it as an essential tool for its programme management to measure the effectiveness of existing programmes both on qualitative and quantities aspects. The effective facilitation of regular monitoring and supervision also enable the ESDO management take necessary corrective measure on its program intervention at the right time.



Based on its programmatic approach ESDO follows participatory monitoring methods. This participatory monitoring methods it is conducted in three level as follows:

- Monitoring by the personnel of ESDO
- Monitoring by the representative of the community people.
- Monitoring by the special joint team, collaboration different stakeholders (ESDO, GO, LG and Projects Participants).

With a view to keeping confer meeting with the programme implementation approach, ESDO facilitates its monitoring package to check the status of both hardware and software support. In line with the monitoring system is facilitated focusing on ESDO's sectoral programmes:

Rights and governance, education, Micro finance, Health Nutrition and Environment, Social Development, disaster management and food security, Agricultural development, and human development and ESDO enterprise. Both qualitative and quantities data are collected following different participatory methods, such as, interview observation, field visit, chart, mapping, etc. As part of running the monitoring on regular basis. The collected data are processed using computer-based programme, and regular quarterly monitoring report is submitted to concern decision-making authority (ED/Both).

ESDO followed the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) system is used as a management tool to track ESDO inputs process, outputs and activities to monitor whether these are being in line within the operational guideline and expectation of the ESDO management. Moreover, ESDO has in-house MIS unit to track project progress effectively and efficiently.

To ensure effective designing, planning, facilitating and implementing community level interventions, ESDO closely working with community people, CBOs, Govt. Officials, Local Govt., Civil Society and Private sectors. At present ESDO is directly working with more than 400 union Parishad for effective and sustainable development.

Both qualitative and quantitative data are collected using various participatory monitoring tools such as interview, observation, field visit, etc. as part of regular regular monitoring. Activities of all projects are monitored on monthly and quarterly basis by the respective project supervisors (manager, coordinator). Besides this ESDO has a skilled and experienced monitoring team. This team monitors the project/program activities quarterly and submit report to the Executive Director and places the same to the quarterly coordination meeting. The meetings review and discuss the monitoring findings and based on that management undertakes necessary actions to improve the planned activities.

Financial Management System

ESDO emphasizes the importance of a good accounting system and substantial work has been done in maintaining the standards of accounts. International Accounting Standards (IAS) is followed in account keeping and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are used in all reporting ESDO.

ESDO has its own transparent financial management system that's also comply with donor's requirements. ESDO maintain both accrual and cash basis accounting and follow the double entry accounting system. Keep accounts both the way of manually by software also.

Reporting System

Weekly, monthly and Quarterly reporting system is in practiced. ESDO is able to produce and provide report to the donor as per their requirements. Analytical report including financial and situational report is the regular practice in the management system of reporting.

ESDO Internal Audit Team: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

ESDO External Audit Team

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.



ESDO Resource Generation and Mobilization



এ বি সাহা এন্ড কোং
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Chartered Accountants

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AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the annexed Financial Statements of Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) as on 30th June, 2010 with the books, vouchers, registers and other relevant papers and documents as maintained and produced to us at the time of our audit.

The Preparation of these Financial Statements is the responsibility of ESDO Management. On the other hand, our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the Financial Statements based on our audit.

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

Subject to our separate report to the Board of ESDO, 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 Organization as required by law has kept proper books of accounts so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- 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 June, 2010 and the result of its activities for the year ended on that date according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of account of the organization; and
- iv) In our opinion, Books of Account of the organization have been maintained properly.

Dated, Dhaka;

5 DEC 2010


A B SAHA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

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

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30TH JUNE, 2010

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>2009-2010</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>2008-2009</u>
<u>PROPERTY AND ASSETS:</u>			
FIXED ASSETS LESS DEP.	4	134,131,031	101,624,356
<u>INVESTMENTS:</u>			
FDR on PF, Workers Insurance & Pathshala	5	8,471,691	7,462,991
FDR Savings	6	38,553,417	35,269,451
FDR Surplus	7	651,782	9,602,335
Investment on FDR (Gratuity)	8	1,855,751	1,708,688
Loan Loss Provision Investment (LLPI)	9	33,959,301	19,016,750
Depreciation Fund Investment (DFI)	10	6,127,155	4,728,712
Disaster Management Fund Investment (DMFI)	11	4,918,775	3,991,419
<u>CURRENT ASSET:</u>			
Risk Fund Investment (RFI)	12	1,252,066	3,543,817
Loan Paid to Beneficiaries	13	541,677,841	511,655,761
Staff Vehicle Loan Account	14	14,618,411	9,779,073
Advance to Staff	15	1,529,709	1,776,454
Advance for Office Rent	16	785,658	821,158
Program Advance	17	422,156	40,445
PF Loan to Staff	18	1,858,145	1,000,389
Receivable Account	19	107,755,104	46,845,909
Stock in Materials	20	6,309,909	6,112,802
Cash and Bank Balances	21	146,870,902	134,977,844
	Tk.	<u>1,051,748,804</u>	<u>899,958,354</u>
<u>FUND AND LIABILITIES:</u>			
Fund Account	22	38,590,234	73,112,815
Saving Fund Account	23	158,372,654	137,025,708
Staff Security Fund Account	24	12,383,795	8,423,035
Staff Gratuity Fund Account	25	2,179,991	1,613,244
Loan Loss Provision Account (LLP)	26	70,220,358	19,031,910
Disaster Management Fund Account (DMF)	27	4,812,547	3,756,355
Member Loan Insurance Account	28	2,035,188	2,032,369
Worker's Insurance Fund Account	29	1,985,195	1,392,974
Provident Fund Account	30	11,315,249	8,595,470



CURRENT LIABILITIES:

PKSF loan account	31	511,341,135	535,234,883
Temporary Loan	32	222,438,212	95,091,250
Provisions for Expenses	33	260,701	157,000
Performance security	34	14,438,000	12,320,000
Risk fund	35	1,375,545	2,171,341
		<u>Tk. 1,051,748,804</u>	<u>899,958,354</u>

As per our annexed report of even date


Executive Director, ESDO


Finance Coordinator, ESDO


A B SAHA & CO
Chartered Accountants

Dated, Dhaka

5 DEC 2010

ECO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION ESDO
COLLEGE PARA, THAKURGAON

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2010

SL NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT 2009-2010	AMOUNT 2008-2009
INCOME:			
1	Service charge	103,274,986	102,089,257
2	Admission fee	629,865	700,819
3	Sales of loan Form and Pass book	2,575,133	902,549
4	Tuition and other fee	2,453,522	2,289,347
5	Enterprise Account	3,035,695	3,254,802
6	Traning, venu and dormitory Account	4,630,980	5,961,496
7	Ambulance and vehicle Rental Account	1,673,276	1,942,056
8	Lab,indor and outdoor fees	1,947,055	1,113,126
9	Members subscription	9,000	128,900
10	Donation	48,790	70,395
11	Manusar jonno	739,331	18,087,311
12	DWA/EC/WFP	266,224	3,906,481
13	WFP	25,976,681	40,618,461
14	HEKS	3,817,930	3,631,817
15	UNDP	51,605,319	19,575,104
16	SDF/WB	2,097,148	3,321,792
17	LGED/ADB	411,655	1,095,657
18	LGED/Pawrosava	-	1,132,167
19	Hysawa	3,075,450	2,541,150
20	Plan Bangladesh	11,853,279	12,673,097
21	Care Bangladesh	30,634,240	29,778,817
22	IOM	1,800,000	6,665,000
23	FAO	1,508,104	-
24	BNFE	18,437,471	15,742,048
25	NGO Forum/Water Aid	4,739,000	3,738,787
26	NGO Foundation	1,110,362	200,000
27	STD	151,000	-
28	Unicef	5,812,400	-
29	GOB/Unicef/DPHE	4,083,969	3,997,964
30	Ministry of labour / Education	149,138	1,197,346
31	Ministry of Health & Faimly Welfare	81,828,200	-
32	LGED/GTZ	145,600	-
33	Reimbursement Fund from PRIME	23,425,788	12,686,945
34	Reimbursement Fund from PLDP	653,300	1,292,072
35	Reimbursement Fund from MFMSFP	242,129	642,337
36	Reimbursement Fund from UPP	1,248,733	8,143,656
37	Reimbursement Risk Fund	1,215,000	455,300



38	Bank interests		
39	Interests on investment	438,096	268,412
40	Bank interests FDR Savings	1,653,623	1,944,670
41	Miscellaneous income	1,781,635	2,201,912
42	Grant Received from PLDP-II / RISK FUND	344,832	400,631
43	VAT & TAX	1,080,000	-
44	Provision for Income:	133,958	260,725
45	WFP-VGD		-
46	WFP-ER	3,291,300	3,229,110
47	WFP-CNA	3,869,484	2,587,500
48	WFP-MFU	5,452,530	1,830,375
49	WFP-EMOP	3,824,782	3,236,276
50	WFP-CFW	37,633,484	17,316,009
51	LGED Pouroshava-UGIIP	-	576,960
52	SETU	496,700	1,094,600
53	UNDP- Family Shelter	-	359,333
54	Receivable FDR Interest	40,926,534	-
		2,344,566	2,763,246
		Tk. 500,577,277	347,645,815

EXPENDITURE

1	Base line Survey		
2	Bank charge and comission	3,597,320	1,011,325
3	Salary and allowance	2,767,573	962,636
4	Travelling and conveyance	196,820,997	151,940,025
5	Travel and Perdiium	5,917,544	5,898,644
6	Printing and stationary	-	1,658,911
7	Fuel,Repairs and Maintenance	5,449,267	5,818,737
8	Traing and Dormitory Expense	5,893,410	6,135,365
9	Training Cost beneficiaries & Staff	6,833,361	3,554,835
10	Office rent / Warehouse rent	34,804,629	47,401,926
11	Office Overhead	6,236,074	7,299,414
12	VAT & TAX and Source TAX	-	321,644
13	Telephone / Mobile bill/ Communication	309,445	289,153
14	Electricity and gas bill/Water Bill	1,197,415	1,417,365
15	Entertainment	1,435,934	1,109,115
16	Daily Showroom Expense	326,931	591,520
17	Materials supplies/Cleaning	-	55,473
18	Interest paid on savings	-	33,956
19	Miscellaneous	6,008,067	5,613,245
20	Monitoring & Final evaluation	1,376,848	684,784
21	Lab, Indor & outdoor expense	181,159	998,154
22	Advocacy & influence	944,948	147,402
23	Center Establishment	126,580	-
24	Community Empowerment	-	21,831,959
25	Center Operation	308,997	-
26	Day / Month observation	1,878,500	2,745,166
27	Video Show / Street Hearter Show	633,805	547,151
28	Folk music Show	269,500	76,000
29	Campaign	-	147,000
		23,693	35,000



30	Tea satll Secssion		18,900
31	Administrative Expenses	6,350,260	3,557,989
32	Operating Expenses	45,120,604	15,529,259
33	Environmental Sanitation	793,459	120,074
34	Meeting, Workshop & Seminar& Cross Visit	139,592	1,822,060
35	Family Shelter	92,531,853	20,726,160
36	Food/Cash for Work & Inputs for Beneficieres	10,705,904	-
37	Educational Materials	14,709,104	651,134
38	Audit Fees	22,500	70,000
39	Infrastructure	-	492,155
40	Risk fund Paid to UPB	1,215,000	455,300
41	Stipend Account	-	267,000
42	Crockeries	48,652	5,553
43	Seavice Charge Paid to PKSf	18,344,281	13,877,731
44	Plan Bangladesh	-	417,216
45	Fund refund to Doner	2,659,909	-
46	Office Equipment/Camera	56,700	16,590
47	LLPE	51,188,448	4,630,549
48	DMFE	1,056,192	1,067,438
49	Depreciation	6,554,702	7,353,225
	<u>Provision for Expenses:</u>		-
51	Telephone Bill	20,815	15,127
52	Electricity & Gas bill	39,886	21,873
53	Audit Fees	200,000	120,000
	Total Expensess	535,099,858	339,561,238
	Surplus/Deficit	(34,522,581)	8,084,577
	Tk.	500,577,277	347,645,815


Executive Director, ESDO


Finance Coordinator, ESDO


A B SAHA & CO
Chartered Accountants

ECO SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (ESDO)
COLLEGE PARA, THAKURGAON

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 2010

SL. NO.	<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>2009-2010</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> <u>2008-2009</u>
	<u>OPENNING BALANCE:</u>		
	Cash in hand	134,977,844	81,054,178
	Cash at Bank	1,220,828	179,417
		133,757,016	80,874,761
	<u>RECEIPTS:</u>	2,066,890,407	1,888,195,788
1	Service charge income	103,274,986	102,089,257
2	Admission fee	629,865	700,819
3	Sales of loan Form and Pass book & Gunny	2,575,133	902,549
4	Tuition and other fee	2,453,522	2,289,347
5	Sales materials	16,916,245	15,528,103
6	Income from Enterprise	3,035,695	3,254,802
7	Income from training, venue and dormitory	4,630,980	5,961,496
8	Income from ambulance and vehicle	1,673,276	1,882,861
9	Income from van	-	59,195
10	Income from lab, indoor and outdoor	1,947,055	1,113,126
11	Members subscription	9,000	128,900
12	Donation	48,790	70,395
13	Manusar jonno	739,331	18,087,311
14	DWA/EC	266,224	3,906,481
15	WFP	54,752,911	40,618,461
16	FAO	1,508,104	-
17	HEKS	3,817,930	3,631,817
18	UNDP	51,605,319	19,575,104
19	SDF/WB	2,097,148	3,321,792
20	LGED/ADB	933,689	1,095,657
21	LGED/Pawrosava	572,566	1,132,167
22	Hysawa	3,075,450	2,541,150
23	Plan Bangladesh	11,853,279	12,673,097
24	Care Bangladesh	30,993,573	29,778,817
25	IOM	1,800,000	6,665,000
26	BNFE	18,437,471	15,742,048
27	NGO Forum / Water Aid	4,739,000	3,738,787
28	NGO Foundation	1,110,362	200,000
29	STD	151,000	-
30	Unicef	5,812,400	-



31	GOB / Unicef / DPHE	4,083,969	3,997,964
32	Ministry of Education	149,138	1,197,346
33	Ministry of Health & Faimly Welfare	81,828,200	-
34	LGED / GTZ	145,600	-
35	Rembursement Fund from PRIME	26,096,350	6,462,515
36	Rembursement Fund from PLDP-2	1,349,185	1,141,450
37	Rembursement Fund from MFMSFP	389,550	646,112
38	Rembursement Fund from UPP	1,761,610	8,529,021
39	FDR Interest Received	2,763,246	1,996,358
40	Bank interest	438,096	268,412
41	Interest on investment	1,653,623	1,944,670
42	Bank interest on FDR Savings	1,781,635	2,201,912
43	Miscellaneous income	344,832	400,631
44	Loan Account	329,406,345	141,582,123
45	VAT & TAX	133,958	260,725
46	Loan Received from PRIME	-	492,155
47	Staff Advance	1,345,013	2,505,258
48	Advance office Rent Realized	367,500	339,750
49	Program advance Realized	3,177,598	33,189,792
50	Staff vehicle Loan Realized	3,410,030	3,357,561
51	PF Loan Realized	1,906,194	1,249,982
52	Fund Received from PKSF	244,189,000	364,330,562
53	Members Loan Realized	874,438,820	857,959,784
55	Saving collection from Members	125,049,236	135,122,637
56	Members Loan insurance	2,585,986	2,832,879
57	Member Risk Fund	214,844	-
58	Provident Fund Account	3,092,049	2,453,559
59	Gratuity Fund Account	595,600	559,790
60	Staff security Fund Account	5,691,560	3,092,000
61	Staff insurance fund account	913,745	560,215
64	FDR surplus	9,224,962	-
65	FDR Risk Fund	3,500,269	3,204,533
66	Purformance/ security/ Retantaion Money	2,118,000	8,005,757
67	Grant Received from PLDP-II / RISK FUNI	1,284,360	-
68	Provisison /Accrued/Accrul/ Receivable A/C	-	1,621,796

Tk. **2,201,868,251** **1,969,249,966**

PAYMENTS:

1	Base line Survey	2,054,997,349	1,834,272,122
2	Bank charge and comission	3,597,320	1,011,325
3	Salary and allowance	2,767,573	962,636
4	Travelling and conveyance & Perdium	196,820,997	151,940,025
5	Travel and Perdium	5,917,544	5,898,644
		-	1,658,911



6	Printing and stationary	5,449,267	5,818,737
7	Fuel,Repairs and Maintenance	5,893,410	6,135,365
8	Traing and Dormitory Expense	6,833,361	3,554,835
9	Training Cost beneficiaries & Staff	34,804,629	47,401,926
10	Office rent / Warehouse rent, Show Room Re	6,236,074	7,299,414
11	Overhead Expenses	-	321,644
12	VAT, TAX & Source TAX	309,445	289,153
13	Telephone / Mobile bill/ Communication	1,197,415	1,417,365
14	Electricity/ gas bill/Water Bill	1,435,934	1,109,115
15	Entertainment	326,931	591,520
16	Daily Showroom Expense	-	55,473
17	Materials supplies/Cleaning	-	33,956
18	Interest paid on savings	6,008,067	5,613,245
19	Miscellaneous	1,376,848	684,784
20	Monitoring & Final evaluation	181,159	998,154
21	Lab, Indor & outdoor expense	944,948	147,402
22	Advocacy & influence	126,580	-
23	Community Empowerment	308,997	-
24	Center Establishment & Community Constr	-	21,831,959
25	Center Operation	1,878,500	2,745,166
26	Day / Month observation	633,805	547,151
27	Video Show / Street Hearter Show	269,500	76,000
28	Folk music Show	-	147,000
29	Campaign .	23,693	35,000
30	Tea satll Secssion	-	18,900
31	Administrative Expenses	6,350,260	3,557,989
32	Operating Expenses	45,120,604	15,527,153
33	Environmental Sanitation	793,459	120,074
34	Meeting,Workshop & Seminar& Cros Visit	139,592	1,822,060
35	Family Shelter	92,531,853	20,726,160
36	Food/Cash for Work/Inputs for Beneficiaries	10,705,904	-
37	Phursase of Materials	17,113,352	16,503,177
38	Educational Materials & Continueing Skill	14,709,104	651,134
39	Audit Fees	22,500	70,000
40	Infrastructure	-	492,155
41	Risk fund Paid to UPB	1,215,000	455,300
42	Loan disbursed to member	904,460,900	927,680,200
43	FDR	1,008,700	5,942,434
44	FDR Savings	3,283,966	3,454,241
45	FDR Surplus	274,409	990,250
46	FDR Gratuity	147,063	1,056,310
47	LLPI	14,942,551	4,611,676
48	DMFI	927,356	1,302,502



49 DFI	1,398,443	988,728
50 RFI	1,208,518	3,017,406
51 Staff Advance	1,098,268	948,680
52 Advance Office Rent	332,000	460,950
53 Program Advance	3,559,309	31,719,456
54 Loan Account	202,059,383	82,728,575
55 Staff Vehicle Loan Account	8,249,368	4,352,100
56 Stipend Account	-	267,000
57 Loan to Amader Bazar	-	12,858,714
58 Loan to Shukher Thikana	-	2,264,697
59 Land & Land Development	4,780,000	1,779,569
60 Building Construction	18,443,255	28,549,264
61 Press Phursase	1,250,000	-
62 Machinery & Equipment	9,550	145,595
63 Furniture & Fixture	2,480,452	1,432,144
64 Vehicle/Motorcycle/Bicycle Phurchase	12,004,489	2,206,368
65 Computer & Accessories	183,600	38,000
66 Crockeries	48,652	5,553
67 Fund Refunf to PKSf	268,082,748	247,021,652
68 Fund refund to Doner	2,659,909	-
69 Savings Refund to members	103,702,290	114,585,830
70 Seavice Charge Paid to PKSf	18,344,281	13,877,731
71 Performance Security	-	5,644,365
72 Plan Bangladesh	-	417,216
73 Members Loan Insurance Fund Account	2,583,167	2,684,500
74 Provident Fund Account	372,270	121,868
75 PF Loan Paid to staff	2,763,950	1,473,500
76 Staff security Fund Account	1,730,800	1,127,400
77 Woekers Insurance FundAccont	321,524	231,051
78 Gratuity Fund Account	28,853	-
79 Office Equipment/Camera	56,700	16,590
80 Provisison Paid	157,000	-
CLOSING BALANCE:	146,870,902	134,977,844
Cash in hand	328,182	1,220,828
Cash at Bank	146,542,720	133,757,016
Tk.	2,201,868,251	1,969,249,966

As per our annexed report of even date


Executive Director, ESDO


Finance Coordinator, ESDO


A B SAHA & CO
Chartered Accountants

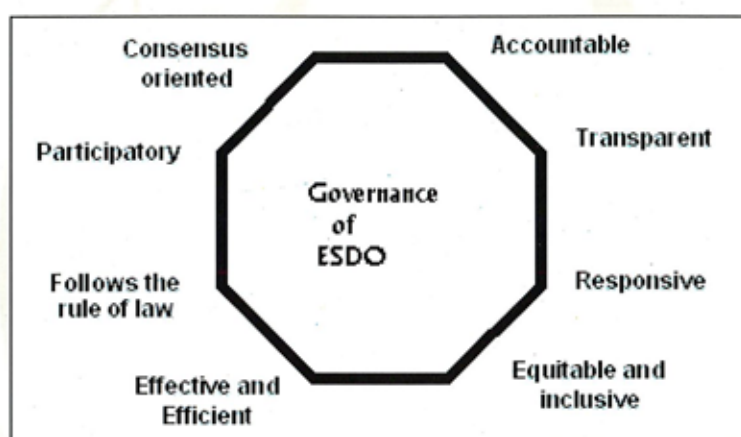




Governance

General Body governs ESDO. 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 Direction 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. Beside 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. In ESDO's AGM there are various stakeholders invited like public representative, member of civil society, media man, officer of the social welfare, member of the beneficiaries group, Go NGO personnel, staff etc.

ESDO Governance Characteristics:



ESDO'S Executive Committee

Sl.	Name	Designation	Address
01.	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Chairman	Hazipara, Thakurgaon-5100 Phone: +88-0561-61134, Mobile: 0172-4044562
02.	Mrs. Nazma Akther	Vice Chairman	32, Jorpur Len, Tipu Sultan Road, Dhaka-1100 Phone: +88-02-7248469, Mobile: +8801911033437
03.	Babu Romesh Chandra Sen	Member	Honorable Minister, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Bangladesh. House # 24, Baily Road, Dhaka Tel: +8802-9341516 Mobile: +88-01740839080
04.	Begum Sereza Banu	Member (Finance)	Islam Nagar, Thakurgaon Road Thakurgaon Mobile: +88-01713149209
05.	Mrs. Selima Akther	Member	Collegepara, Thakurgaon-5100 Mobile: +88-01711457820
06.	Mrs. Momotaz Begum	Member	Asrampara, Thakurgaon-5100 Mobile: +88-01915826939
07.	Md. shahid Uz Zaman	Member Secretary & Executive Director	Collegepara, Thakurgaon-5100 Phone: +88-0561-52149 (Office), Fax: +88-0561-61599 Mobile: +88-0173-210488 E-mail: zamanesdo@gmail.com



Human Resource Management

Human Resource development system

To ensure good governance ESDO weaves general and financial management with a perfect blend for the development and sustenance of the organization with a view to promoting its entire activities in a realistic approach. ESDO rightly mobilizes its human and financial resources to have a stable workforce it recruits right people and establish clearly defined roles for them.

Due to the changing context of the development sector as well as the emergent need to build the capacity of the development workers in facing the new challenges in the development field, ESDO provided different types of training to its staff at country and abroad level within its limited resources. The key training contents are Project Management, Institutional Development and Organizational Strengthening, Accounts and Office Management and so on. Alongside the training programme, orientation of the new staff and discussion meeting as well as sharing of knowledge and information on the organizational issues regularly organized to build up the capacity of ESDO staff. Besides these programmes, senior level staff of ESDO participated in different seminars, workshop, and symposia at National and International level.

As the outcome of the staff development initiatives, the staff that received training and participated in the development process became competent and skilled in their concern working area. They became capable in relation to effective programme planning, implementation, programme and organizational management and contributed effectively in solving problems relating to their professional responsibilities.

Decentralization and delegation are two marked features of ESDO's human resources mobilization. To make these true, the organization take extensive efforts to establish more root level field offices at the doorstep of the community for producing the intended results more efficiently. The central level staff for monitoring, supervising and managing the programmes activities do frequent field visit. Continuous feedback from such visits helps to take corrective measures and making realistic annual plan.

Under the dynamic leadership of ESDO management, 2958 staff members assigned to Head Office, Regional & Branch Offices. Out of 2958, staffs 1620 are male and 1379 female are working in ESDO. About more than 90% of the total staff are field based. ESDO proves to be a gender sensitive organization having about 47 % of female staff.

Adequacy of Human Resources Development System:

ESDO has well established Human Resource Development (HRD) Sector where, Life skill trainer, IGA skill trainer, master trainer, are conducting training to develop GO/NGO staff as well as participants. ESDO's human development sector develops various training module, manual on various training courses, training materials, poster leaflets based on the demand of the participants. It has numbers of well equipped and well furnished residential and non residential training center at it's working area to provide residential, non residential and on job training. ESDO always follows participatory method of training and ensure lively environment during training conduction.

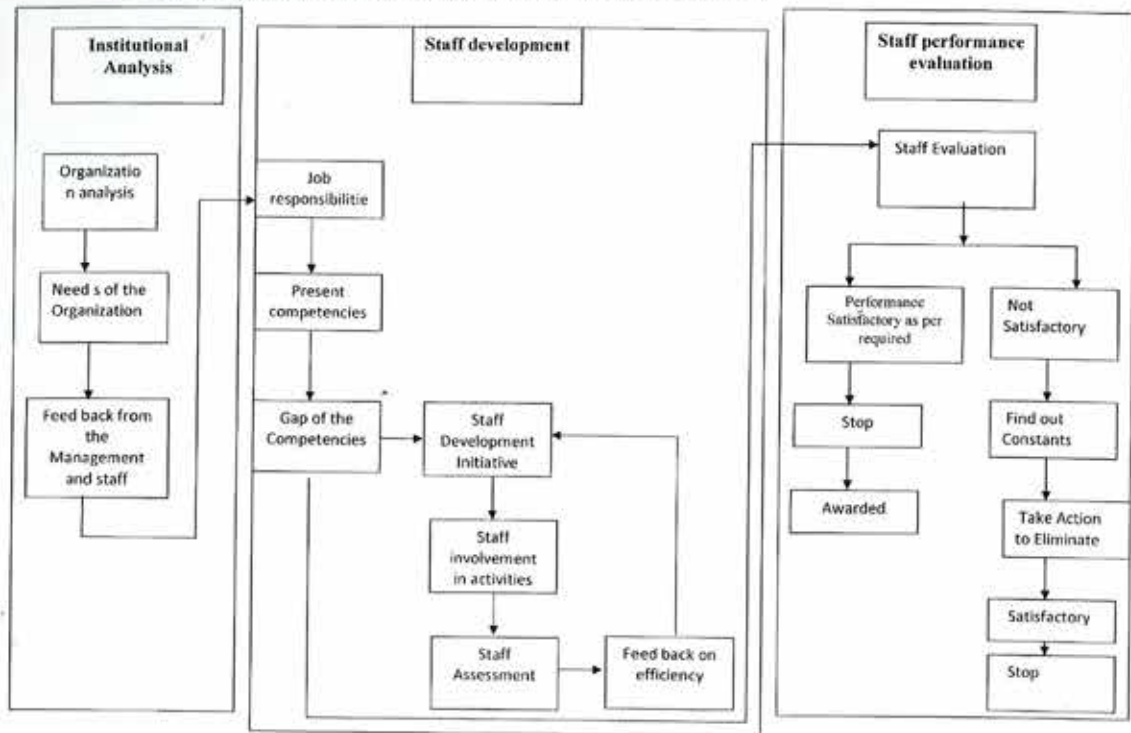
Details of Human Resource Development System (HRD)

ESDO undertake different activities to develop its own staff as well as other development organization. ESDO has a group of highly qualified efficient and experienced trainer to disseminate message / technology to conduct training courses. ESDO has also long-term plan to develop its staff. To develop its staff it has three types of system these are as bellows:

Institutional Analysis

HRD has been assisting continuously for institutional diagnosis by its own resources. The institutional analysis is implemented among all level staffs of ESDO through workshops. Based on the feedback of workshops, action plan workshop is conducted for staff Development

1. Institutional Analysis 2. Staff development and 3. Staff performance evaluation



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Staff Development:

The most valuable resources of ESDO are its staff. ESDO puts the staff development issue on top priority. As regards, it undertakes necessary measures for improvement of their skill and capacity for effective organizational management, programme planning, implementation and solving problems. ESDO enhance skills and capacity of staffs through imparting different training courses staff are imparted with in-house training at country level as well as training in abroad.

The HRD unit also encourages staff participation in organizational management and decision – making processes, mainly by creating opportunities to share and exchange their ideas and viewpoints in core team and core group meetings. This collaborative decision – making process creates a platform for mutual learning, and has developed a positive impact on their morale, which in turn increases their commitment and enthusiasm for their work.

Staff Performance Appraisal System:

The performance appraisal system has been intensified by adopting four standard rating systems for appraisal, and by overcoming doubts and query of the staff. This system has facilitated in bringing about more clarity about the key performance areas of each staff, understanding the difficulties encountered by staffs and accordingly providing timely support to overcome them. The system has also encouraged openness and enhanced trust within the team.

ESDO staff at a glance

Project Name	Level	Sex		Placement	
		Male	Female	Office based	Field based
HEAD Office	Top Management	16	1	17	0
	Mid Management	25	18	43	0
	Grass Roots Level	28	15	43	0
Total		69	34	103	0
National Nutrition Program (NNP)	Top Management	5	0	0	5
	Mid Management	33	9	0	42
	Grass Roots Level	22	1500	28	1494
Total		60	1509	28	1541
Community Nutrition Program (CNA)	Top Management	1	0	0	1
	Mid Management	5	0	0	5
	Grass Roots Level	14	1	4	11
Total		16	1	0	17
Provision of Development Support Services to women under the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program	Top Management	4	0	3	1
	Mid Management	18	1	0	19
	Grass Roots Level	80	72	19	133
Total		102	73	22	153
Enhance Resilience (ER) Activity under Country Programme	Top Management	2	0	1	1
	Mid Management	4	0	0	4
	Grass Roots Level	23	1	4	20
Total		23	1	0	24
Empowerment of Las and NSAs in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities Project	Top Management	1	0	1	
	Mid Management	5	2	0	7
	Grass Roots Level	9	6	3	12
Total		15	8	4	19
Promotion of Rights for Adibashis and DALITS Improvement Programme (PRADIP)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	7	2	3	6
	Grass Roots Level	29	20	2	47
Total		37	22	6	53
Prevention and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking in Bangladesh	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	2	0	0	2
	Grass Roots Level	2	0	0	2
Total		5	0	1	4
Pre-School Program for Younger siblings of Adibashis/ DALITS Community.	Top Management	0	0	0	0
	Mid Management	2	0	1	1
	Grass Roots Level	2	8	0	10
Total		4	8	1	11

Herbal Medicine	Top Management	0	0	0	0
	Mid Management	1	0	1	0
	Grass Roots Level	2	0	0	2
Total		3	0	1	2
Protection and Promotion of Women Human Rights (PPWHR)	Top Management	0	0	0	0
	Mid Management	1	0	1	0
	Grass Roots Level	0	0	0	0
Total		1	0	1	0
Micro-Finance Programme (MF)	Top Management	18	0	3	15
	Mid Management	126	2	0	128
	Grass Roots Level	572	196	316	452
Total		616	198	219	595
Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	7	3	3	7
	Grass Roots Level	22	55	1	76
Total		30	58	5	83
Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	4	0	4	0
	Grass Roots Level	42	40	1	81
Total		47	40	6	81
Development of Community Support Groups for Maternal and Neonatal Care and Services through Community Development Interventions (ComSS)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	4	2	0	6
	Grass Roots Level	11	322	5	328
Total		16	324	6	334
Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	2	1	1	2
	Grass Roots Level	7	5	1	11
Total		10	6	3	13
Strengthening Poorest and Vulnerable Households Capability to Improve Food Security in Northwest Bangladesh (SHIFT) Project	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	8	0	1	7
	Grass Roots Level	13	11	1	23
Total		22	11	3	30
Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2)	Top Management	2	0	2	0
	Mid Management	21	0	5	16
	Grass Roots Level	176	181	6	351
Total		199	181	13	367
Eco Pathshala	Top Management	1	2	3	0
	Mid Management	2	1	3	0
	Grass Roots Level	48	41	89	0
Total		51	44	95	0

ARONI	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	2	5	7	0
	Grass Roots Level	16	16	32	0
Total		19	21	40	0
ESDO Community Hospital (ECH)	Top Management	2	1	3	0
	Mid Management	1	1	0	2
	Grass Roots Level	3	9	0	12
Total		6	11	3	14
Community Managed Quality Health Services (CMQHS)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	2	2	0	4
	Grass Roots Level	3	34	1	36
Total		6	36	2	40
Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	7	0	0	7
	Grass Roots Level	98	390	2	486
Total		106	390	3	493
Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP-II)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	14	1	0	15
	Grass Roots Level	0	0	0	0
Total		15	1	1	15
Emergency School Feeding Program	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	13	3	0	16
	Grass Roots Level	8	0	8	0
Total		22	3	9	16
ESDO Training and Resource Centre (ETRC)	Top Management	1	0	1	0
	Mid Management	2	2	4	0
	Grass Roots Level	10	3	13	0
Total		13	5	18	0
ESDO	Top Management	76	4	54	26
	Mid Management	356	64	101	319
	Grass Roots Level	1385	3005	610	3780
Total		1817	3073	765	4125
Total		1817	3073	765	4125

List of technical staff

Sl. No.	Technical Discipline	No. of Staff
01.	Agriculturist	25
02.	Vatenerion	12
03.	Animal Husbandry	14
04.	MBBS Doctor	08
05.	Para Medics	67
06.	Diploma in Agriculture	162
07.	Diploma in Livestock	126
08.	Diploma in Fishery	12
09.	B.Sc. Engineer	32
10.	Diploma Engineer	12

Human Resource

ESDO believes that efficient staff team is a significant parameter of organizational strength. It considers them as the most valuable resources. A total of 4890 staffs were working with ESDO during the year 2009-2010. Among them 3073 female and 1817 were male. A total of 1997 staff were recruited newly in 2009-2010, while 198 staff left the organization (131 have resigned voluntarily and 67 were separated by the ESDO management).

Recruitment in 2009-2010

A total of 1351 personnel were appointed throughout the reporting year. Among them 400 were recruited on regular basis and, 939 as project staff and 12 were recruited on contract basis. Among the recruited staff 607 were female and 744 were male. ESDO always practices a transparent and competitive recruitment process to ensure that fair selection is done and appropriate & real competent people are selected.

During the year 2010-11, ESDO implemented programs in 104 upazilas under 20 districts, reaching over 2.80 million poor and vulnerable people directly. Several need-based programs have been implemented aiming to enhancing the capabilities of the poor and vulnerable people in the area of micro finance management, food security & disaster management, agricultural development, health, nutrition and environment development, rights & governance and education & human development, with a view to enabling these people to identify the problems that affect their lives and take appropriate measures to address those problems.

Total Staff	:	4,890
Male	:	1,817
Female	:	3,073
□ Male:Female Ratio	:	37:63
□ Annual Budget (2009-2010)	:	Tk. 2,98,73,35,073.00

Programmes of ESDO

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) continuous its mended for holistic development of rural populations in the areas of livelihood, skill development, health, education, water and sanitation, nutrition, mother and child health care services, kitchen gardening, growth monitoring, immunizations, arsenic mitigation and the developing needs of marginalized people of Bangladesh from its inception 1988. At the same time ESDO has been continuing micro credit, social development, food security, disaster management, agricultural development, livestock, fisheries, water resources management, hazardous child labour reduction, counter trafficking intervention, human rights, adult education, child education, skill development activities for ensuring equitable society free from poverty in ESDOs working area.

Programmes of ESDO: 2009-2010

Food Security Programme

1. Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO)
2. Strengthening Poorest and Vulnerable Households Capability to Improve Food Security in Northwest Bangladesh (SHIFT) Project
3. Emergency School Feeding Programme
4. Provision of Development Support Services to women under the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program
5. Emergency Operation (EMOP-10788.0) NI, FCFW, CFW
6. Milling Fortification Unit (MFU)
7. Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU)

Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Programme

1. Empowerment of Las and NSAs in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities Project
2. Enhance Resilience (ER) Activity under Country Programme
3. Family Shelter Construction Project
4. Herbal Medicine

Microfinance Programme

1. Rural Micro Credit (RMC)
2. Urban Micro Credit (UMC)
3. Participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP)
4. Micro Enterprise Landing (MEL)
5. Financial Services for the poorest (FSP)
6. Ultra Poor Program (UPP)
7. Micro Finance For Marginal and Small Farmers Project (MFMSFP)
8. Seasonal Loan
9. Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP)
10. Housing Credit
11. Slum Improvement Project
12. Micro Finance Support Intervention for FSVGD & UP Beneficiaries Project.
13. Agricultural Microcredit

Agricultural Development Programme

1. Strawberry Cultivation
2. Home Gardening for Improving the Nutrition as well as Livelihood Status of the targeted ultra-poor households
3. Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP-II)

Education Programme

1. Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP)
2. Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2)
3. Pre-School Program for Younger siblings of Adibashis/ DALITS Community.
4. Rural Information Center

Health and Nutrition Programme

1. Development of Community Support Groups for Maternal and Neonatal Care and Services through Community Development Interventions (ComSS)
2. Community Managed Quality Health Services (CMQHS)
3. Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B)
4. Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project
5. Enhancing Environmental Health of Community Organization (EEHCO)
6. Community Nutrition Activities (CNA)
7. National Nutrition Programme (NNP)

Rights and Governance Programme

1. Promotion of Rights for Adibashis and DALITS Improvement Programme (PRADIP)
2. Child Labour Elimination Action Network (CLEAN)
3. Prevention and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking in Bangladesh
4. Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP)
5. Promotion of Women Rights
6. Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (RIIP-2)

ESDO Enterprise

1. Eco Pathshala
2. Amader Bazar
3. ESDO Community Hospital
4. Lokayan
5. Aroni



**Food Security Program:
Strategies to coping with
food crisis and natural disasters**

Food insecurity is a complex phenomenon in Bangladesh with several underlying causes. Some of these causes are technical and can be addressed by improved technologies, training and inputs. But the deeper causes are mostly non-technical. Though ESDO's food security strategies encompass both types, the non-technical causes tend to be more challenging, as they are linked with deeply-rooted rights and governance issues.

Taking into active consideration of the fact that about 50% of the total population of Bangladesh take only one meal in a day for about 5 months in a year, ESDO has put very strong emphasis to develop and implement a good number of projects under this program with the aim of improving food security by increasing availability of food and daily intake of nutritious food / balance diet by the households members for acquiring requisite calories and improvement of their quality of life

a) Provision of Development Support Services to women under the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program:

The VGD project was started in November 2007 with the financial assistance from WFP & implemented in 19 Upazials of seven districts namely Thakurgaon, Gaibandha and Jamalpur targeting a total of 39861 beneficiaries..The key achievements of VGD project were as follows:

- Each 39861 of the selected vulnerable women received 25Kgs of Atta or 30 Kgs of Rice every month. As a result, all of them have improved their consumption pattern of food, which contributed to the improvement of their (including other members of their families) nutritional status, contributing to reduction of medical expenses. Many of these women have increased their assets like domestic animals, poultry birds etc. However, due to death of a total of 95 beneficiaries, total number of beneficiaries ended with 95,587.
- A total of 39861 women have received life skill training and 36305 women have received IGA training. Also, a total of 37836 women have received entrepreneurship training from the project. A total of 37255 women received refreshers on life skill training. Almost all the trained women have been practising their newly gained skills. The activities they undertaken include rearing of domestic animals, poultry birds, homestead gardening etc. A total of 35611 fruit trees and 35714 timber trees have been planted by the beneficiaries of the project.
- Because of receiving training on various health and social issues like primary health care, personal hygiene, disaster management, negative effects of early marriage, dowry, legal aid, roles of the local government etc, the attitude of these women has been changed and many of them have started talking about what to do from their end. Practice of personal hygiene and cleanliness has been improved significantly among the beneficiary families. While awareness on social issues improved in general, the social status of the beneficiary women has also been enhanced due to improvement of their knowledge and skills and involvement with productive activities. Some of them have installed sanitary latrines and hand tube-wells.
- All the VGD women are saving Tk. 10 per week to build-up a capital for future use in productive fields. 39861 VGD women have accumulated an amount of Tk. 19682111.00 as savings, which is a huge capital for investing in the productive schemes.

New Intervention

Taken two new initiatives one is Vegetable Cultivation and another is Tree Plantation, through Jamuna Eco Mohila Shamity by leasing 0.75 Acor land from Doulatpur Union Parishad at Pirgonj Upazila under Thakurgaon District.

Case study-1 : Morzina live in swing by Khatha

Morzina live in Modhapara in Chilarang Union under Thakurgaon District. Her husband Rahim Uddin is a Van puller. She has one daughter and one son, only her husband earn in the family so, they live poverty life. In this connection they quarrel together time to time. So that, Morzina always passed her time disharted. Her husband did not work regularly, so his mind always angry and do not take responsibilities to his family. Some time he beat his wife Morzina a little thing.

Morzina come to her father's house with her child for torture by husband. Her father is a very poor man and he disharted by this happed. Morzina earn some money by swing khatha and give some money to her fathers for family maintains so they live poorly. Morzina was a VGD member so she monthly came to union parishad at Sultana appa (trainer) for awareness training and knowing many thins. In the training session discuss that if any female wish to earn in house they can do it. Female are maintain their family by the swing khatha, poultry rearing, bamboo work etc. Morzina hope that she maintains her family by swing khata. She also hope that she learn her child so she swing khatha regularly as a business. Now she has no money problem. Now she earns 2000/- (two thousand) taka every month and her children go to school. Morzina think that anybody can do it and establish herself and maintain her family by swing khata.

Lesson learn:

- VGD women get social dignity/acceptance and they involved decision making of their family issue after completion the women empowerment training.
- After complete the life skill training, now their behavior change in the area of food habit, cleanness, hygiene & sanitation, child education, disadvantage of early marriage, dowry, HIV/AIDS etc
- The VGD women reverie to change their economic status by gaining knowledge from IGA training
- The technique of combined market is increase.
- To fulfill the nutrition deficiency from increasing vegetable gardening
- After achieving IGA (Livestock) training the VGD women are treatment their cattle in livestock hospital
- The VGD women enlarge their empowerment, so that they are going to market to sale their products
- Fortified atta improved their nutritional status of the VGD family member.

b) Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU) Project:

ESDO-SETU project has starts its journey from March 2009 with the financial support of CARE-DFID. It is important that the project continues beyond this time to ensure sustainable graduation out of poverty for the poorest people. So during this period ESDO-SETU project have been committed to work at 03 unions respectively Polashi, Kakina and Chalbala under Aditmari and Kaligonj Upazilas of Lalmonirhat districts covering 150 communities with 2400 extreme poor HHs. With the view, ESDO has come forward with support from CARE-Bangladesh in the mentioned areas in order to bring positive changes of the extreme poor.

Objectives of the project: Women and men of 2400 extreme poor households in Northwest Bangladesh are empowered to collectively address the causes of their economic, social and political exclusion that keep them in extreme poverty

Expected out put of the project:

Output 1: Extreme poor women and men are mobilised to actively engage in processes of community-led development defined by self-determined needs and priorities. (Social inclusion)

Output 2: Extreme poor women and men are supported to participate in and benefit from the economic opportunities through improved access to markets and dignified employment. (Economic empowerment)

Output 3: Union Parishads are supported to develop improved capacity, downwards accountability and responsiveness for engaging with and meeting the development needs of extreme poor women and men. (Pro-poor governance)

Output 4: The capacity of project stakeholders for working with the extreme poor and for influencing wider policy-making processes is increased. (Learning and influencing)

Target group: Primary beneficiaries: At the community level the project's primary target group are the rural extremely poor women, men and children who are economically active or dependent, and highly marginalised and vulnerable due to factors of economic, social and political exclusion which place and sustain them in the bottom 10-15% of society. The SETU project have a particular focus on the most marginalized women and their dependents. Main characteristics of these groups are include completely landless households (i.e. those lacking access even to homestead land), female-headed households, households that are primarily dependent on agricultural day labour, begging or work as domestic maid-servants, as well as people from marginalised ethnic and occupational groups. Within this primary target group the project is paying particular attention to promoting the economic and social empowerment of extremely poor women, in recognition of their particular vulnerabilities and potential for contributing to change in the living conditions of their families and communities. The economically dependent extreme poor (i.e. the elderly and disabled who are unable to work) is getting benefit from the project's implementation as a result of collective action by the wider community and changes in the social relations within and between communities. The PUCs and community interest groups is supporting to find innovative ways to involve the economically dependent extreme poor in their activities.

Target and Achievement 2009-2010

SI No	Name of the Activity	Plan	Achievement
4.1	Union history collection and selection	3	3
4.2	Para history collection and selection	63	63
4.3	Social mapping and ignition session conducted	36	36
4.4	100% sanitation achieved community	45	45
Output 1: Community Mobilization			
4.5	Well- being and dependency analysis	45	45
4.6	Seasonal Calendar	45	45
4.7	Pot Analysis	45	45
4.8	IGA skill analysis:	45	45
4.9	Community Action Plan (CAP)	45	45
4.10	Community Action Plan review (CAP review)	9	9
4.11	Para Unnayan Committee formation	45	45
4.12	Savings group formation	45	45
4.13	EKATA group formation	9	9
4.14	Cash for work	175	175
4.15	Mass gathering for para spread	9	9
Output 2: Economic Empowerment			
4.16	Economic Development & Business Management training for Natural Leaders	30	10
4.17	Assemble market established	01	01
4.18	IGAs and small-scale rural enterprises established through using SHIREE inputs	333	78
4.19	Para-vet developed & received training and input support	2	2
Output 3: Pro-Poor Governance			
4.20	Inception workshop facilitated with UP	2	2
4.21	UP members involved in analysis and planning of community led process	13	13
4.22	Training provided for the UP members/chairman	2	2
4.23	Open budget sharing conducted by UP	1	1
Output 4: Capacity of Project Stakeholder			
4.24	Participated in All staff learning, sharing workshop	4	4
4.25	SETU beneficiaries selection	1039	1039
4.26	HH profile/baseline survey	1039	1039
4.27	Community profile preparation	45	9
4.28	Union profile completed	1	1
4.29	Upzilla inception session conducted	1	1

Case study-2 : Established Tutorial Coaching Center

Namuri Hindu para is a community of Polashi union. Most of the people of this community are poor and extreme poor and it is a tertiary para in the context of power. The poor & extreme poor people of Namuri Hindu Para is comparatively vulnerable then the other communities of this word (Word #02). Most of the people of this community are day labourer or agriculture day labourer .Community peoples live in an unexpected and disappointed situation. SETU team has facilitated a self-realization process and people have taken decision for executing collective actions to bring changes in their social, economical and political lives. In the CAP session they identified a problem that is children dropout from school and low enrollment. At that time they feels encourage to take collective action for reducing dropout and increasing enrollment. They decided to establish a tutorial coaching center But they have not enough money to bear the salary of tutor and make a class room. Two young man of that community namely Ripon and Jogodish have raised their hand to work as tutor of the coaching center and another young lady namely Rahima Begum has raised her hand to give the class room. In this way they established a tutorial coaching center. There are 51 school going children in this community have involved with the coaching center. Out of them most of the children are come from poor and extreme poor HH. The children are reading regularly here and PUC are monitoring the center regularly.

We hop that, the coaching center will contribute to get stipend of the students from school which selects based on result and enrollment. Now the peoples of Namuri Hindu Para believe that we can do anything if we work together. They dream their children will complete education successfully and their children will become an educated person in Bangladesh. The Community is now mobilized. Now the time has come to take the mobilization forward for 'total eradication of extreme poverty'. Community is ready to take the challenge, and solve their problem.

Lesson learnt:

- Involvement of the PUC and natural leaders is essential for establishing business.
- Strong facilitation skill is necessary for increasing social inclusion and support by community advisor is effective for building social solidarity.
- Strong social mobilization can play the remarkable role for implementing community led collective initiatives.
- We have leaned a huge from the community when we conducted an ignition session on de-warming, The community people have asked us some question like - will the pregnant women can take de-warming tablet, will the sick people can take de-warming tablet, is it necessary to take vitamin syrup/tablet after taking de-warming tablet ? we could not answer their question . It is our great learning that if we go for any technical issue ignition in the field we have learn all the challenges and barriers regarding the issue.

c) Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO):

ESDO has been implementing this project with the financial support of CARE-USAID in 50 villages and 10 Slums in Lalmonirhat Sadar, Kaligonj, Hatibandha and Patgram Upazilas including Lalmonirhat pourashava. since 2005. The goal of the project is to reduce chronic and transitory food insecurity of 14738 poor and extreme poor vulnerable households of Lalmonirhat district. The program selected the poor and extreme poor (PEP) categories of households through conducting well being analysis.

Program Goal

Sustainably Reduce Chronic and Transitory Food Insecurity of 14,738 Vulnerable

Strategic Objectives

- SO1- Improved availability/economic access to food through strengthening livelihoods, securing entitlements and enhancing accountability of service providers
- SO2- Sustainable improvement in the health and nutrition of project participants
- SO3- Enhanced empowerment of 14,738 women and girls targeted vulnerable Households
- SO4- Targeted communities and institutions are better able to prepare for mitigate and respond to natural disasters

Prepare Ward level Risk Resource Mapping	No.	126	126	Community people prepare Risk Resource mapping at Ward level
Prepare Union Risk Resource Mapping	Map	14	14	UDMC, Union Disaster Volunteer and Local elite person prepare Union Risk Resource Mapping
Digital Bill Board on Risk & Resource	No.	14	14	14 Bill board installation for awareness build up on risk & resources of community people
Prepare Contingency Plan	No.	14	14	UDMC, Union Disaster Volunteer and Local elite person prepare Union Contingency Plan through their Risk Resource Mapping
Tree Plantation with stick (Community place, Road, Flood shelter, etc)	No.	0	38000	# Of tree planted by the community place, roadside and flood shelter and protection of natural disaster

Lessons Learnt

During the implementation of SHOUHARDO Program, ESDO has gained some lesson learnt from the field. Some of them are stated below:

- Community ownership increased significantly if program implement through community led approaches.
- By involving the community in CAP preparation they become proactive problem solver.
- Cow rearing/fattening is more feasible in char context and it is easy transferable to the safe place during disaster.
- Community level non formal education forum like EKATA is very effective tools to make grass root level women empowerment.
- After conduction of issue base rights related session in EKATA group, they became empowered, resulting they raised their voice on different issues like VAW, Dowry, Early marriage etc.
- The community ownership was found more in case of child education like- ECCD, CRC. As a result 20 ECCD is continuing by community own initiatives after program exit.
- Khash land allocation is easier while the UP, Upazila administration and local elites played proactive role to make settlement of landless in newly emerge char.
- It was found more ownership of community on LCS made infrastructure rather than contractor made infrastructure.
- For such a diversified complex and multi dimensional program four years implementation is not enough for sustainability.
- Local advisory and coordination forum like USCC and DSCC created more ownership and participation of GoB service provider and UP in program implementation.
- Early warning system made community to take more preparation to save HH resources from flash flood. It was also created a positive mentality of community on SHOUHARDO Disaster management intervention.
- It was easy to mobilize community by introducing result demonstration on a particular crop like Sweet Gourd cultivation in sandy char area. After 1st year of demonstration sweet gourd cultivation intensity increased 4 times more by community own initiatives than 1st year.

d) Strengthening Poorest and Vulnerable Households Capability to Improve Food Security (SHIFT) Project:

Shift has started its journey from January 2010 in Aditmari and Lalmonirhat sadar upazila under Lalmonirhat district with the financial support from CARE-Bangladesh-European Union. The aim of the project is to uplift 6552 ultra poor household considering food security and ensuring accessibility to different services as well as contribute to reduction of poverty and hunger from northwest region of Bangladesh.

Major Activities

Develop win-win collaboration and linkages with private sector and input suppliers (seed, fertilizer, and livestock):

ESDO SHIFT project organized an initial workshop with the interested suppliers and buyers (beneficiary) to discuss on develop working modalities and signed a MOU with Ispahani Agro Ltd for the purpose of seed production and marketing.

Establish linkages with pharmaceutical companies and engage 350 HHs (men and women) in medicinal plant cultivation and nursery development:

ESDO SHIFT Project provided training on field crop cultivation for 116 participants and trained on medicinal plant cultivation. All participant starts to prepare their land for field crop and plantation medicinal plant.

Beside these project assisted to 34 beneficiaries by training and input for nursery development. With the said assistance 34 nursery participant develop their nursery and continuing to produce seedling/saplings.

Develop and institutionalize assemble markets in strategically selected locations of rural communities to create sustainable access to markets and fair prices for rural producers

ESDO SHIFT Project conducted a feasibility study and 2 sites for new Assemble Markets and 1 site for existing Assemble Market were selected accordingly. Plinths raised for 2 new assemble markets. 3 general meetings were arranged and 3 ad-hoc committees formed. A 2 days residential training was organized, where 26 members from 2 ad-hoc market management committees participated. Organized 2 cross visit for 7 MMC members from 2 Market. In these assemble market 37 participants are employment created.

Technology transfer and facilitation to smallholder producers on production of high economic value crops; such as pumpkins and strawberry

During this reporting period total 279 smallholder producers adopted HEV crops production. Where 215 participants for pumpkin cultivation, 64 participants for ash gourd cultivation.

Facilitate enabling environment for better service provision and market governance for agricultural productivity and income

During this reporting period ESDO SHIFT Project organized 6 meetings with market committee, representative from VDC and EKATA to promote demand driven service and market opportunities.

Review and update Community Action Plans (CAP) as developed by VDCs/PUCs and initiate selected activities related to income generation of the landless and extreme poor

19 Village Development Committee (VDC) and 54 Para Unnyan Committee (PUC) reviewed and adjusted their CAPs with support of SHIFT project and SETU project of CARE Bangladesh

Identification of viable IGAs in the agriculture value chain and capacity development for men and women (landless and extreme poor) to engage in identified IGAs (training in maintenance of agro machinery, seed production, marketing, pera-vet and vaccination)

In this reporting period 23 participants received training on agro tools, 14 participants received shallow machine, 46 participants received training & input on seed production & marketing and 13 participants received training on pera-vet.

Engage extreme poor landless women as rural sales agents in marketing of agricultural inputs in rural communities and as rural entrepreneurs in organic fertilizer production

51 rural women received training on selling agricultural inputs, 8 women received training and input on set up shops in rural assemble markets and 86 received training and input for organic fertilizer production and marketing. After received training and input the participants involved in income activities.

Capacity building, facilitation and small asset transfer to women on Comprehensive Homestead Development (CHD)

Targeted 987 women received 3-day technical training on CHD package. After completion the training 987 women received seeds, saplings, fencing-nets and watering cane (Jhahhri). Besides this inputs out of 987 women the 169 women received Poultry, 579 women received goat and 239 women received cow.

Develop rural collectors for collection, distribution and marketing of agricultural products

64 extreme poor people have been selected as rural collectors in a participatory process, where community structures and other local institutions were involved. After selection they received training on rural collector.

Capacity building of men and women (landless and extreme poor) to improve skills as land laborers (techniques for high economic value crop cultivation)

290 extreme poor men and women have been selected for improving technical capacities on HEV crop cultivation. In this regard 214 participants received training on technical capacities on HEV crop cultivation.

Capacity building of VDC, EKATA groups and natural leaders on financial management, business and market literacy, support for business development for community based collective IGAs; support for self-help savings group members to invest and engage in IGA

During this reporting period 104 natural leader and 108 men and women from EKATA and VDC groups selected for capacity building training and conduct different project activities properly.

Raise 3 market places, 14 kilometres of connective road and 860 household plinths

In this reporting period 3 market places selected and plinth raising of 2 markets place have been completed and 8 shops established. 2425 poor & extreme poor people got income & employment opportunities through market and HH plinth raising and rural market link road repairing. 2.31 km market link road repaired and and 495 HHs plinths raised above flood level.

Organize community based learning and sharing and promote best practice to local government bodies, market actors and the communities for improved inclusive market governance and business environment

30 learning sharing meeting have been organized at community level.

Case study-3 : Success in Akber's life

Md. Akber Ali lives in Madhuram village in Rajpur Union under Lalmonirhat sadar Upazila under Lalmonirhat district. Six members live in his family. Akber involve his family's accountability from his age is 23. It can't possible to continue his education due to his family poverty.

Akber got 3 decimals homestead land and 6 decimals cultivable land from his father. He is continuing his family accountability with his mother after his father died. In this time his mother wants to give his marriage for continuing his family properly. Akber's hoped that he complete marriage after recovered his family poverty, but he can't it for his mother's requirements. He agreed with his mother for complete marriage. After 2 years of his marriage he lost his cultivable 6 decimals land by Tista river erosion. He was thinking how to carry his family's expenses. He starts work as a day labor. When he didn't get work, can't eat properly.

ESDO start different intervention with 320 nos. poor and extreme poor family under SHIFT project in Madhuram village. This project financed by European Union and assisted by CARE Austria. All intervention conducts by Village Development Committee (VDC). In a meeting of Madhuram Village Development Committee select as a labor under Income and Employment Opportunities (IEO) activities for Akber based his opportunities. He works as a labor 30 days and received 3,600 Taka. In this amount he purchase input for tea stall by 2,800 Taka and start tea stall on open field inside of road. The rest of amount 800 Taka deposit as savings, beside this he deposit from daily income from tea stall. Next time he works 30 days as a labor and received 3,600 Taka also. With this amount previous savings 800 Taka and 1,800 Taka profit from tea stall he construct a shop. He expenses total 10,000 Taka for tea stall. Now he is earning around 350 Taka per day from tea stall. In this earning money 250 Taka expenses for raw materials of tea stall and 100 Taka expenses for his family. Akber Ali planned to establish this tea stall in larger scale.

Akber thanked to ESDO, CARE - Bangladesh and European Union for this change in his life.

Lesson learnt

Community become more aware and program implementation will be more easier if we involve them in to program activities in every stage of the program (from planning to implementation).

Limitation/ Recommendation

Limitation: Due to heavy rain fall ash gourd cultivation and CHD crop damaged Recommendation: Sweet gourd cultivation by the participant and early winter crop cultivation by CHD participants.

Limitation: Road repair work didn't achieve as per target due to delay of starting Recommendation: Early starting of next year targeted earth work and give priority on road repair activities.

Limitation: NL involvement delayed due to finalize the modalities.

Recommendation: Need to give priority for NL involvement and their capacity development.

e) Milling Fortification Unit (MFU):

ESDO has been implementing Milling Fortification Unit (MFU) project in 4 districts. The districts are Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Sirajganj, Sherpur and Jamalpur. The project has a target of 23,064 vulnerable women for distribution of 25 Kg of nutritious fortified wheat flour per month. As of June 2010, the project has distributed a total of 3459.6 MTs of fortified Atta to the beneficiaries.

f) Emergency Operation through Employment Generation (EG), Nutrition Intervention (NI) and Cash Grant Support:

With a view to address the negative effects of the price hike of the recent past on the life of the extreme poor households, World Food Programme (WFP), Bangladesh has started a country-wide programme in the name of Emergency Operation (EMOP-10788.0) in April 2009. The programme has number of components like Employment Generation (EG), Nutrition Intervention (NI) and Emergency School Feeding Programme (ESFP). ESDO is the largest partner of WFP implementing the programme in several districts. Employment Generation component of the programme has been implemented in Patuakhali, Jamalpur, Rajshahi, Sirajganj and Chapainabganj districts with an objective of providing a total of 102964 extreme poor households opportunity to be engaged with various infrastructure development schemes during the period of the year when availability of income earning opportunity becomes scarce in the rural areas. There are two types of EG activities. In some selected upazilas, the project provides only cash to the beneficiaries against their daily works in the approved schemes at a rate of Tk. 150 per day. In a few upazilas, beneficiaries are getting both cash and food at a rate of Tk.75 and 3 Kg of rice respectively per day. Payments are made on two-weekly basis after measuring the volume of works accomplished by each group. Part of the selected extreme poor beneficiaries will receive a cash grant of Tk. 14,000 each. As of June 2009, the project has completed execution of a total of 3261 of schemes. and has distributed 14179.04 MTs of rice to the beneficiaries as wages.

Name of District	Name of Component	Period	Phase	Beneficiaries			# of Scheme	Distribution									
				Male	Female	Total		Food				Cash					
								BF	Rice	Pulse	HEB	Total	Wages	Cash Grant	Total		
Barisal	Employment Generation (EG)	August'8 to Feb'09	Pilot	8732	10668	19400	2957		2214				2214.000	34501200		34501200	
Sub total				8732	10668	19400	2957	0	2214	0	0	2214	34501200	0	34501200		
Nawabgonj	Employment Generation (EG)	March to July'09	1st	5331	2599	7930	48		272.433				272.433	20443275		20443275	
Rajshahi				10033	2954	12987	30		721.173				721.173	24381075		24381075	
Sirajgonj				1944	1957	3901	14						0.000	12345300		12345300	
Jamalpur				1513	2767	4280	11		362.07				362.070	9051750		9051750	
Barisal				3530	2498	6028	37		72.276				72.276	6846975		6846975	
Sub total				22351	12773	35124	140	0	1427.952	0	0	1427.952	73068075	0	73068075		
Nawabgonj	Employment Generation (EG)	August to June 2010	2nd	9429	5387	14813	62		1268.5				1268.500	98602305		98602305	
Rajshahi				12102	7702	19804	52		2454.45				2454.450	112069240		112069240	
Sirajgonj				2225	2259	4484	9		797.715				797.715	23703335		23703335	
Jamalpur				1589	2691	4280	8		414.033				414.033	10303825		10303825	
Barisal				4451	3877	8328	33		551.1				551.100	64177500		64177500	
Sub total				29793	21916	51709	164	0	5485.798	0	0	5485.798	30889205	0	30889205		
Rajshahi	Cash Grant	August to June 2010			2833	2833							0.000	39602000		39602000	
Nawabgonj						1794	1794							0.000	25116000		25116000
Potaakhali						2307	2307							0.000	32298000		32298000
Sub total				0	6934	6934	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97076000	0	97076000	
Nawabgonj	Nutrition Intervention (NI)	March to Sep'09	1st	898	1921	2819		148.008	102.900	10.290			261.198			0	
Rajshahi				911	1200	1811		95.091	69.300	6.930				171.311			0
Sirajgonj				1354	2307	3661		152.206	170.940	17.094				360.240			0
Gaibandha				790	2332	3122		153.912	155.400	15.540				334.852			0
Thakurgaon				239	537	776		40.747	34.860	3.486				79.093			0
Jamalpur				536	1484	2000		90.000	40.680	4.068				134.748			0
Barisal				734	4462	5196		233.620	228.960	22.896				485.676			0
Sub total				5162	14223	19385	0	863.774	803.04	80.298	0	1847.112	0	0	0		
Rangpur	Targeted Relief (TR)	Oct to December '09			28484	28484			1424.2				1424.200			0	
Jamalpur						56481	56481			2824.05				2824.050			0
Sub total				0	84965	84965	0	0	4248.25	0	0	4248.25	0	0	0		
Dhaka City	ESF	March'09 to June'10		36026	38432	75358						957.233	957.233			0	
Sub total				36926	38432	75358	0	0	0	0	0	957.233	957.233	0	0	0	
Grand Total				102964	189911	292875	3261	963.774	14179.04	80.298	357.233	16180.346	416568480	97076000	513634480		

Nutrition Intervention (NI): The NI component of EMOP programme of WFP is being implemented by ESDO in Patuakhali, Barisal, Jamalpur, Mymensingh, Sirajganj, Rajshahi, Thakurgaon, Gaibandha and Chapainawabganj districts with an objective that the nutritional status of the selected malnourished pregnant and lactating women and children (6-24 months) does not get deteriorated and could be improved through distributing supplementary food and micro-nutrient powder. A total of 19,385 pregnant, lactating women and children aged 6-24 months have been benefiting by the project. Each of the selected malnourished pregnant and lactating women are receiving an amount of 7.5 kgs of fortified blended food as general food distribution, while the selected extreme poor households with one or more severely malnourished children of 6-24 months of age are receiving additional food rations of 400 grams cereal (rice) and 40 grams pulse per head per month together with micro-nutrient powder. In addition to food and MNP distribution, the project will be helping the beneficiaries to grow vegetables and fruits in the homesteads with a view to create own supply source of nutritious foods by the beneficiaries. As of June 2009, the project has distributed a total of 963.774 MTs of fortified blended food, 803.04 MTs of rice, 80.298 MTs of pulse to a total of 19385 pregnant & lactating women and malnourished children.

g) Emergency School Feeding Programme (ESFP):

The ESFP of WFP has been implemented by ESDO in 7 thana areas of the Dhaka city corporation. A total of 75,358 students have been enrolled from 364 primary and pre-primary schools, of which 112 are government primary schools and the remaining 252 are NGO run schools. In order to response the grave situation, ESDO undertook Emergency School Feeding Programme as Cooperating Partner of WFP under WFP assisted emergency operation (EMOP 10788.0) with an overall goal to complement the Government of Bangladesh safety net programmes to alleviate the impact of high food prices particularly through targeted relief assistance, nutrition interventions (NI), school feeding and employment generation. The school feeding Programme are designed in respect of increasing enrollment, daily attendance in the school and gradually improvement of recent class results, reducing dropt out rate through the daily distribution of a packet of 75gm HEB which reduce the short time hunger as well as improving the status of nutrition of school going students in 112 Govt Primary Schools and 252 NGO learning Centers of 7 Thanas (Demra, Motijheel, Gulshan, Tejgaon, Mirpur, Mohammadpur and Dhanmomi) in Dhaka city.

Project Implementation

After signing an agreement on 18.3.09 between ESDO and WFP, ESDO has implemented school feeding programme as Cooperating Partner NGO of WFP with the collaboration of DPE of Govt. of Bangladesh. It has created a greater impact in the community level especially primary education sector in the project areas in the respect of daily attendance in the school, improving the level of nutrition of school going students and fulfill the short time hunger and decreasing the dropout rate. Besides, a greater reflection is shown in the school management committees and teachers conduct their scheduled SMC meeting and discuss on the achievement of the schools through school feeding programme and the problem of schools of different issues and how to mitigate it. The respective fields' monitors of ESDO visited the schools regularly discussed with teachers on the implementation problems of ESF programme, cleanness, safe drinking water, good storage of HEB, daily maintenance of stock register etc. and suggest or help them to solve the problem through implementation strategy.

Beneficiary Information:

In 2009 ESDO started to implement this programme in Dhaka city with 75,358 students and after 1 year implementation of this programme, in current year we have got actual enrollment figure which is 80,518 in 2010 under 7 thana areas under Dhaka city. It is remarkable that in this year enrollment figure of Govt. Primary School is increased 10% against enrollment figure of previous year. Thana basis comparable statement is given below:

Sl.	Name of Thana	Type of School	Enrollment Figure					
			In 2009			In 2010		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dhanmondi	GoB	1,961	2,029	3,990	2061	2169	4230
	Sub-total		1,961	2,029	3,990	2061	2169	4230
2	Mohammadpur	GoB	2,801	3,146	5,947	3028	3087	6115
		Surovi (NGO)	816	1,004	1,820	776	944	1720
		Proshika (NGO)	152	183	335	-	-	-
	Sub-total		3769	4333	8102	3804	4031	7835
3	Tejgaon	GoB	2,370	2,522	4,892	2355	2594	4949
	Sub-total		2,370	2,522	4,892	2355	2594	4949
4	Mirpur	GoB	3,948	4,477	8,425	4810	5295	10105
		Proshika (NGO)	171	220	391	-	-	-
		GSS (NGO)	712	778	1490	718	787	1505
		Surovi (NGO)	524	606	1130	500	580	1080
		DAM	583	692	1275	545	655	1200
5	Motijeel	GoB	4,601	5,161	9,762	4960	5629	10589
		Surovi (NGO)	687	788	1,475	658	742	1400
	Sub-total		5,288	5,949	11,237	5618	6371	11989
6	Demra	GoB	9,654	11,066	20,720	11036	12515	23551
		Proshika (NGO)	134	166	300	-	-	-
	Sub-total		9788	11232	21020	11036	12515	23551
	Grand-total		35,640	39,718	75,358	38276	42242	80518

Food Transport:

ESDO has contracted with the transport company to delivery HEB in the basis of required in all schools/respective area to maintain the proper document for smooth and safety operation of the programme. After getting approval of delivery plan from WFP, ESDO delivers the required quantity of each school by covered van.

Distribution Modalities:

It is one of the major tasks to ensure the proper distribution of HEB in 1st hour of the school time. Each class teachers distribute the biscuits among the students in the first period of the class after maintaining the attendance register and attendance card and ensure consuming full packet at school time.

Monitoring:

During this period, 7 (seven) numbers of field monitors make visit in 112 no. of GoB's school and 252 no. of NGO's CLCs and talked with the students, teachers, SMC members regarding the Programme issues. During monitoring they check the attendance card with the attendance register, stock register with the physical stock of HEB, distribution in the first period, storage condition of HEB, hygiene environment of schools, cleanliness of students, case study on drop out, condition of safe drinking water, condition of sanitary latrine etc and they fill up the monitoring check list as required of WFP including the following information: problem of biscuits, biscuit distribution time, student enrollment and attendance, storage information, hygiene and cleanness, water facilities, student interview etc.



Coordination Mechanism: A close coordination was maintained among DPE office, WFP, ESDO, NGO and SMC to smoothly operation of the progemme. Project Coordinator/ Assist Project coordinator maintained communication with DPEO, TEO and WFP officials and disseminating information with them regularly, submission distribution plan, submission monthly report and get feedback from the DPEO, TEO and WFP officials and take action on basis of feedback. The field monitors regularly communicated with TEO, School Teachers and SMC member, NGO and disseminated information regarding the activities, receive feedback and provide it to the project coordinator for undertaking action. As received information from WFP and DPE, Project Coordinator would share with all staffs in the weekly meeting. To strengthen the programme 2 way communication would maintain to continue effective coordination.

NON Food Item: Although Emergency School Feeding Programme is a food aid related programme, some non Food Item like poster, pencil, eraser, cutter etc was distributed among the CLC participants. And to ensure accountability and transparency WFP provided attendance cards, Way bills, stack cards, pallets and posters that ESDO utilized at office and school level. Another non food item like stock register in each school/area office, and MUR for each month is provided by ESDO.

Inter-Educate Magic Show Conduction: ESDO conducted Inter-Educate Magic Show for students of selected GoB schools organized by WFP to disseminate the messages on School Feeding Programme activity. Through displaying magic show by K S Foundation students are informed regarding benefit of HEB, for promoting the benefits of schooling, importance of sanitation and hygiene practice through display poster as well as encouraged to intake vegetables for good health as well as pleasure to student. In this reporting period we organized 31 magic shows at Govt. Primary School under Dhanmondi, Mohammadpur, Demra, Gulshan, Mirpur & Motijeeel thana. Mr. Ulfat Kabir of K S Foundation displayed his magic at GPS for disseminating the message on SFP and Health & Hygiene among the students. The student of the respective school enjoyed the magic and provide their commitment to utilize the message in their daily life.

Operational Difficulties:

Heavy rain fall: Unexpected heavy rain fall at night on 27.7.09 in Dhaka city entered into the schools and created water logging which damaged 0.219 mt. biscuits in different schools and some schools were closed due to water log that's why some students did not intake the biscuit and during rainy season our monitors faced problem to meet the monitoring plan.

Road Access: Though it's an Urban School Feeding Programme but some location of the school area in slum and catchments are where there is no access to Track Communication. In that cases ESDO used Micro or rickshaw van, or boat for carrying HEB.

Achievements and Limitations

The ESF programme has been implemented in food insecure area where the parents are fighting against recent price hike. Students are suffering from malnutrition and other diseases due to lack of food. Field findings show that more than 50% came to school without having breakfast. After starting the programme, the teachers, school management committee, parents, slum people became very happy. The students are going to school regularly and becoming sound health. The schools are attaching them and concentration to learning is increasing. Though it was short term project but it gained tremendous achievement, some of them are:

Attendance rate: To increase daily attendance rate is one of the major objectives of the programme. After 16 months of ESF intervention, it is noticed that the daily students' attendance rate is increasing gradually. The attendance rate of 7 Thanas is around 75%. On the other hand, students' attention in lesson learning has been increased as they alleviate their appetites consuming HEB at school time. That is why; they feel interest to go to the school regularly. But our expectation was more than achievement. We have identified some factors after discussion with the teachers and guardians as constraints towards achieving the target. These are:

Dropout rate: The other major objective of the programme is to reduce the dropout rate of the students of schools/centers. After 15 months intervention of ESF programme it is observed that students are interested to attend the schools regularly for in taking the biscuits and the drop out rate decreased remarkably. In the view of field findings the parents of the students did not make so replacement of their house that in the past year.

Health condition: Through this programme the nutritional level as well as health condition of the students is being increased which helps the students to increase the learning capacity. As nutrition status has been increasing, the seasonal and skin diseases are decreased. The students are maintaining their individual and family health and sanitation.

Clean Environment: The clean and healthy environment of the school is one of the major pre-conditions for improving health situation of the student as well as a part of learning. We discuss the health issue with the teachers, students and SMC members to clean the school premises and they maintain it. Now all students preserve poly bag of biscuit in a waste bin to keep school premises clean.

Safe drinking Water: To drink Safe water is necessary for good health after consuming HEB and it is major task to motivate the students to drink safe water. We would like to mention that we are successfully enough to motivate ensuring safe drinking water that they are bringing safe water form their house.

Use of hygiene latrine: It is not possible to ensure the better health of the peoples without having hygiene latrines and it is found that 90% schools have hygiene latrines, 10% are some are not used properly. Motivation is going to develop this situation.

Good storage facilities: It is one of the main considerable issues to keep the biscuits in a separate good store at the school level for maintaining the quality of the HEB. Maximum schools/centers maintain the proper storage of HEB. But there is no capacity to store the HEB in some NGO center. In this circumstance, the teachers of NGO center keep the biscuit in their house and they carry the required biscuit daily from their house.

VIII. Story worth telling: There are so many successful stores we have, by which we can establish example in favor of achievement some of these are as bellow:

Case Study-04 : Md. Bappy

School : Surovi Children Learning Center

Class :Two

Thana : Mohammadpur

District :Dhaka

Md Bappi, a student of Surovi CLC borns in big family. He has 4 sisters and 2 brothers. He is a child of broken and distressed family. His father Jakir Hossain, a taxi driver divorced her mother and got second marriage with other. In this situation, his safe shelter should be in his mother but their life is in unbearable grief when his mother who did not think about her childrens, got second marriage. 10 years old child Bappi and his other brothers and sisters live with his father and step mother whose do not take care them even they do not receive two meals daily. He faces always a struggle life to meet hungry appetite. For searching food he would work at garments factory as a day labor. Teacher of Surovi CLC requested his parents and she admitted in her school. Now he is a student of class II. He has good performance in the class. He comes to school regularly and takes one packet of High Energy Biscuit by which he meets short time hunger and he is more attentive to his lessons than past. One day Bappi comes with his younger sister in the CLC and requests to teacher for admission her sister. Teacher is pleased on him and admits his sister in this CLC. Now they (Bappi and his sister) come to school regularly and receive one packet of biscuit. WFP assisted Emergency School Feeding Programme helps to increase enrollment figure in the school.





Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Programme



Natural disasters are defined as events (shocks) that are triggered by natural phenomena or natural hazards (such as flood, cyclone etc.) In recent years, there has been renewed interest on natural disasters and their management. In considering appropriate responses and strategies, ESDO has under taken emergency rehabilitation activities with the support of different donors and development partners. ESDO has followed some important issues for implementing emergency rehabilitation activities in combination with good analytical work, information systems and appropriate targeting.

ESDO has been implementing four projects for building capacity of local institutions and vulnerable communities on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Under these projects, the organization is focusing on institutional capacity building of Union Parishads, locally available different platforms (EKATA, VDC) at the same time ESDO is also emphasizing on capacity building of local vulnerable communities' especially poor and extreme poor men and women.

In order to capacitate the target groups and final beneficiaries, the projects identified LAs and NSAs to know locally available services, their availability, utilization, service providing system, service receiving mechanisms etc. In this connection the organization also analyzed the present status of services through Venn diagram (a tool of PRA).

In order to address climate change effects, the organization is organizing trainings for local institutions, platforms and IGA beneficiaries on climate change effects and adaptation mechanisms. At the same time, the organization is providing training on disaster risk reduction issues and coping mechanisms for all target groups and final beneficiaries

a) Empowerment of LAs and NSAs in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities Project:

In partnership with CARE-Bangladesh, Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) has been implementing "Empowerment of LAs and NSAs in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities Project since March 2010 with the financial supports of European Union (EU), Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and CARE. CARE-Bangladesh has been providing technical assistance in smooth implementation of this project. The project has an official name e.g. PRODUCE. ESDO is assigned to implement the project in 17 unions of 3 upazilas under Kurigram and Nilphamari district.

Objectives of the Project

Overall Objective: To contribute to the promotion of participatory inclusive governance to broaden the scope of economic opportunities for the poor and marginalized in rural communities (MDG1)

Specific objective: Improved conditions for cooperation between Union Parishads (UPs), local actors and communities (men and women) to collectively address economic and climatic vulnerabilities in 17 Unions in the Northwest of Bangladesh (Districts of Kurigram and Nilphamari).

Target group(s): The target groups are UPs, civil society organizations and networks, community based organizations, women organizations, and the private sector engaged in market promotion and economic activities.

Final beneficiaries: The final beneficiaries will be around 47,000 extremely poor people (men and women) in targeted rural areas; they do not have sustained livelihood options and face economic and climatic vulnerabilities. They are trapped in a set of unequal power relations, do not have round the year income opportunities, and are not able to enjoy equal socioeconomic rights nor to cope with shocks.

Estimated results:

Result 1: Improved capacities of 17 UPs and LAs accelerate their pro-poor and gender sensitive service delivery mechanisms and poor and marginalized communities, especially women, are empowered to negotiate their interests and to take responsibilities in accessing services.

Result 2: Networking and collaboration mechanisms established among different actors and participatory planning and collective actions undertaken to effectively promote pro poor, gender sensitive economic activities.

Result 3: Participatory learning and action mechanisms established to empower communities (extreme poor men and women) to actively engage in policy reform and implementation processes.

Main activities:

Activities for Result 1: Capacity building of LAs and NSAs, specifically UP capacity on participatory poverty analysis, market and value chain analysis, assessment of climate vulnerability and capacity; capacity building for CBOs, poor men and women on IGA development.

Activities for Result 2: Facilitation of cooperation, dialogue and linkages between NSAs and LAs to foster improve participatory planning.

Activities for Result 3: Develop a comprehensive learning, documentation and reflection system. Publications and organize year round learning sharing events.

To achieve the objectives the organization has undertaken the following activities in collaboration with CARE-PRODUCE authority:

Setting up Project and Team Offices: After finalization of upazilas, the project has set-up its Project and Team Offices. Kurigram Sadar team is working with Project office and other team offices of Ulipur and Nilphamari are working individually in rented building.

Design data collection format and data collection for union selection: On 4th May 2010 we had a meeting with CARE and ESDO-PRODUCE team at Nilphamari. In the meeting we decided to collect data from all unions of selected upazilas in view to select 17 working unions for project implementation. Based on recommendations of the meeting ESDO-PRODUCE project designed a data collection format and finalized that incorporating suggestions and recommendations of CARE-PRODUCE team. The project completed data collection and analyzed data for union selection.

Orientation on Gender Equity and Diversity (GED): CARE-Rangpur office organized an orientation session on GED on 20th May 2010 at CARE-Rangpur office in order to incorporating gender issues in PRODUCE project. Project Manager on behalf of the project participated in the orientation session. The GED Advisor of CARE-Bangladesh facilitated the session.

b) Enhance Resilience (ER) Programme

The ER Activity project was started in mid March 2008 in eight upazilas of Gaibandha and Jamalpur (four upazilas from each) districts with funding support from WFP. The project is working with a total of 16000 ultra poor participant households with an aim of enabling them to enhance their life skills, income earning capacity and resilience to natural disaster by creating human and physical assests. Activities accomplished so far include staff recruitment and placement, office set up with necessary materials and equipment, introductory meetings with LGED and upazila adminitration, staff orientation, conduction of TOT for trainer cum supervisors, conducting household survey and selected participants, formation of groups for executing FFA & FFT, opening bank account for FFA execution & savings management, selection and execution of schemes, conduction of life skills training for all 6000 paticipants on various social issues like- food & nutrition, health, health & sanitation, disaster and risk reduction management, legal rights, savings management, group formation & leadership development, etc. formation of ER committee, formation of user group & user committee, identification of FFT & implementation of FFT activities, accumulation of savings by the participants, credit disbursement to the participants and conduction of regular and periodic monitoring. An amount of Tk. 3,47,44,351.00 has been accumulated by 16000 participants in two districts as of June 2010 as savings. A total of 1468 schemes were identified of them 1468 were approved by LGED and finally 1468 schemes have been executed. Against implementation of various schemes by the beneficiaries, a total 5376.089 MTs of food and an amount of Tk. 8,06,41,422.00 cash have been distributed to the beneficaireis.

Long term objective: To enable ultra poor household /communities to enhance their life skill, income earning, capacity and resilience to natural disaster by creating human and physical assets in Gaibandha & Jamalpur District.

Immediate objective: Improve household/community based infrastructure to benefit the ultra poor, minimizing the negative impact of natural hazards including agricultural production through activities, such as homestead raising, construction / reconstruction of flood and cyclone shelters, embankments, excavation/re-excavation of drainage and irrigation canals, emergency livestock paddocks, protection of drinking water sources, rural road construction, nursery development and tree plantation, pond excavation for fish culture and the alike, Provide social awareness training to improve quality of life and develop knowledge of the ultra poor community on their basic live factors including disaster preparedness and response.

Activities was completed during the reporting period: July, 2009 to June,2010.)

- Office setup with full logistic.
- Communicate with LGED and UNO office.
- Staffing.
- Staff Orientation on ER Programme.
- Prepare work plan.
- TOT course to trainer cum supervisor.
- Prepare training plan on Life skill & IGA
- Develop survey form and approval.
- Conduct household survey for Finalization of Project Participant and Approval of participants list.
- Group formation.
- Bank Account opening.
- Facilitation of identification and approval of viable and appropriate scheme by FFA participant.
- Execution of FFA scheme.
- Facilitate the formation of ER committee.
- Facilitate formation of user group and user committee.
- Identification of FFT.
- Prepared training plan.
- Implementation FFT activities.
- Savings Management
- Credit to the beneficiaries.
- Monitoring.

Strength of the project:

- The impact of the activity is remarkable up on the project participants have gained economic development.
- The activities have enhanced the knowledge and changed the behaviors habits of the projects participants positively.
- knowledge and practices have improved their lives. The medical expense of the households has decreased.
- Awareness raising (Life skill) training session was imparted to the project Participants.
- All the topics were life-oriented and very important requirement for a healthy life .
- They not only have gained the knowledge but also have started to practice in their daily lives.

Lessons learned :

- The tropics of the life skill are more effective, because of gathered knowledge are practicing in their practical life .They have kept record at field.
- We observed that the participation of the participants has been increased for implementation of any activity.
- It is a good opportunity for the project participants for their sustainable development through the FFA & FFT component.
- The huge number of HCP have exist till now in the project area, so need to create scope of enrollment.

Output and result:

- The project participants by this time completed FFA work satisfactory. They have worked and received food and cash as per work volume. So they are going to economically solvency. Every month they are savings little bit from her save money.
- It is positive sign for project intervention.
- The user committee is now more capable for doing their jobs.
- The imparted training is very effective. They are applying in their practical life.
- Social responsibility & acceptability has been increased for decision making.
- On an average savings 1528/=TK. are deposited by the participants up to this quarter.

Case study-05: Now Beauty took 3 times meal in a day

Name: Mrs. Beauty Begum
Husband Name: Yeasin Ali
Char Chatrabari Shalik Eco User Group
Horipur, Sundorgonj, Gaibandha.

Char Chatrabari is a village in Horipur union at Sundorgonj Upazila under Gaibandha District. This village is located at the char of Tista River. Whole village are char area. At the flood period the village are sank in the Tista River. Beauty begum lives in this village. When she married her old is 14. She passed her days in very hard. Most of the day she took food 2 meals in a day. Beauty reads in class five. After completion class five, she did not continue her study due to poverty.

Her dreamt that she was very well in her husband's house. But she never faces the flood situation in her father's house. Firstly in 1997, Beauty faces frightful flood at her husband's house. In that time quarrel always stay with her husband. At the flood period, she sold assets (chicken, duck, goats) in lower prices. Savings money is spent to meet her needs.

At the flood time she gathered some new experience when she lived flood shelter. She thought that what is the way to relief this situation? If her homestead become raised, flood never been attacked and cultivated some vegetables in her homestead land.

In 2008, the trainer of ESDO visited her house and she came to know her name, condition and family status. Beauty begum also heard about ER activities. She expects that she will be a member of user's group and enrolled by the assistance of the election committee. She thought that one day her homestead would be raised & will get from wages. She became a member of ER project through PRA process. She was a regular participants received training food and nutrition, blindness, dowry, primary health care, safe drinking water, sanitary latrine, EPI and personal hygiene.

Later on a user group is proposed to raise her homestead through ESDO's trainer with the assistance of WFP. User group starts her homestead raising through the special allocation of WFP assistance. Totally, 10 days and 60 labours are engaged to work this scheme. After completing this scheme, she chooses to cultivate vegetables on her yard. She started to save some money for build up a little bit capital from FFT component. In the meantime, she received the disaster preparedness training and gathered learning- what should we do at the period of flood time. Once Beauty began received IGA training, entrepreneurship development training. She received food and cash against FFT and FFA. She started to cultivate as like sweet guard, pumpkin, garlic etc. Some of extra income earn from this intervention. She starts to omit her some family crisis through the extra income. Not only that she regularly save 60/- per month for savings money. Tk. 600/- savings money is deposited in her group. She says "Now I am happy from ER project because, I took 3 times meal in a day. Our family income has been increased." She will take initiative to cultivate more vegetable to take loan from ESDO in coming year through to take lease of land

c) Family Shelter Construction Program

Bangladesh is the Developing country of 3rd world. These are very natural climate happened in every year as like as others countries. For the reason Bangladeshi people have lost their house, crops, livestock etc by natural Disaster. So we can say the 15th November of-2007 is a very dangerous night for the inhabitant of coastal area. Patuakhali is the District of southern part in Bangladesh. 'SIDR' was every memorable and pathetic scene of this district because for the 'SIDR' they are many inhabitants of Patuakhali district has lost their close neighbor relative & family members etc. For the victims of 'SIDR' in Patuakhali district they are very National & International Organization has been sent their relief besides the govt. United Nations was the best of all Organization. For the some Nation under the United Nation Development Programme & the fund of DFID has been made the One Thousand & Five hundred house (1500).for 'SIDR' affected family in the two Upazila of Bauphal & Galachipa under the Patuakhali district. The Core Family Shelter Construction Programme has been successfully completed by Organization Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO). For this reason the victim of 'SIDR' people. They are living peacefully & very friendly environment.

With the financial support from UNDP, ESDO has constructed a total of 300 family shelters for 300 households in two unions of Bakergonj Upazila under Barishal district and 1500 shelter in Bauphal and Galachipa upazila under Patuakhali districts. The cost of constructing each of the houses was Tk. 28,655 for Bakergonj Upazilas and 1, 04,000.00 for Bauphal and Galachipa Upazilas. Again, selection of the deserving beneficiaries was a challenge and ESDO team could do the work very efficiently with the assistance of local administration, local government and community representatives



Goal:

Construction of shelter home for the poorest, which are affected by the Cyclone "SIDR"

Objective:

- Construction 1500 shelter home in 6 union at Bawphal and Golachipa Upazila under Patuakhali district
- Ensure upgrade the living condition of target beneficiaries and
- Ensuring the secured dwelling for the target beneficiaries

Major Activities:

- Identification of beneficiaries as per the UNDP baseline
- Construction materials mobilization
- Site selection for shelter home construction
- Checked the all relevant documents of beneficiaries to finalized before construction
- Find out the spot to struck the construction materials
- Way out to carrying the construction materials
- Staff deployment
- Contract with construction labor and mesons
- Contract with suppliers
- Regular progress report send to donor as well as ESDO
- Regular monitoring
- Materials transportation
- Communication with Upazila administration , concern UP and relevant other stockholders

Lesion Learned

- a) Team Work Activities.
- b) Motivation.
- c) Proper decision making.
- d) Proper Reporting.
- e) Communication infrastructure not supported.
- f) Seasonal crisis.
- g) Different mode of transport.
- h) Communicational co-ordination with donor & consultant.

Herbal Medicinal Plant: With the financial assistance of Bangladesh NGO Foundation ESDO has been continuing herbal medicinal plant from this financial year. The primary objective of the project is to preserve and restore the herbal medicinal plant of the northern Bangladesh as well as extension of herbal medicinal plant at household level for promoting medicare services as well as ensuring economic empowerment of vulnerable household specifically extreme minority groups (Adibashis).

Through this project 300 species of herbal medicine has already planted in ESDO Lokayan Premises and 40 species already transfer to 200 households. At present, climate change vulnerability is one of the burning issue in draught prone northwestern Bangladesh. Through this project, we are very much hopeful that reducing and eliminating climate change vulnerabilities.



Micro Finance Program : A successful strategy to fight Poverty





**Micro Finance Program :
A successful strategy to fight poverty**

Micro-credit is the largest program of ESDO in perspective of staff, financial involvement and belongingness which was started since 1991 during the era of early beginning of journey and has now being winged with 10 sister project to supplementing and complementing income earning scope and opportunities lying at the different strata of business approaches both at the rural and urban community for eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and to foster dignity and quality of life of poor, vulnerable, down trodden especially women and men with the partnership of PKSF in the 12 district of Bangladesh.

a) Rural Micro Credit (RMC):

It has started in 1991 specially designed for rural women and poor by organizing group and establishing savings scheme; including loan distribution for their income-earning activities like different agro-based enterprises small businesses. Up to June 2010, the project has supported 30396 participants of this project have received credit. The project is being implemented in 09 districts. As of now the participants of this project are engaged with 77 trades with skill and practical knowledge. The project is being funded by PKSF in order to increase the income of urban poor through providing required microcredit support to the urban poor and vulnerable with skills, knowledge and regular follow up support. A total amount of TK. 867544000/- has disbursed by ESDO for Rural Micro Credit Program.

b) Urban Micro Credit (UMC):

The UMC project has been implemented in Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Rangpur and Lalmonirhat Pourashavas since 2001 covering a total of 8504 participants up to June, 2010 has received credit support for income generation activities. Accordingly, all these 8504 participants have invested the credit in various IGAs. The project is being funded by PKSF in order to increase the income of urban poor through providing required microcredit support to the urban poor and vulnerable with skills, knowledge and regular follow up support. A total amount of TK. 706768000/- has disbursed by ESDO for Urban Micro Credit Program.

c) Participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP-2):

This project has been implemented since 1998 in Thakurgaon Sadar, Ranisankail, Baliadangi, Pirgonj and Haripur upazilas of Thakurgaon district and Boda, Debigonj and Tetulia of Panchagarh district with the financial support of PKSF and Asian Development Bank. The Prime objective of the project is to enable poor and vulnerable increasing productivity and income by receiving microcredit support and required skill training for cow and poultry rearing, beef fattening and breeding. A total of 21083 rural poor and vulnerable families have been served through this project. In 2009-2010 a total of 21000 participants have received training on enterprise development and provided with credit support for investing in new enterprises. A total amount of TK. 94844400/- has disbursed by ESDO for Participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP-2).

d) Micro Enterprise Lending (MEL):

This project is developed and implemented with a view to providing knowledge, skill, information and requisite credit support to the small entrepreneurs for creation of self-employment and increase of their income through improving the quality of the products and developing functional linkage with the relevant market actors (buyers). The project is being implemented in 9 districts of Bangladesh with funding support from PKSF since 2001. A total of 1700 entrepreneurs have been served through this project up to June, 2010. A total amount of TK. 467540000/- has disbursed by ESDO for Micro Enterprise (ME).

e) Financial Services for the poorest (FSP):

This project has its specialty in supporting the poorest of the ultra core poor, destitute and extreme poor by providing minimum financial support with facilitative follow-up, training and package support for raising their income and improving the livelihoods. The project is being implemented in 11 unions of Thakurgaon Sadar upazila only with funding support from PKSF since December 2002. The project has served a total of 1198 extreme poor participants while a total of 1957 extreme poor participating households of this project was graduated and entered into Rural Micro Credit project. A total amount of Tk. 47947000/- has disbursed by ESDO FSP.

f) Micro Credit for Ultra Poor Program (UPP):

This is also a special project for the ultra poor to gauge how they are earning income financially and meliorating livelihoods. This project has been implemented at Thakurgaon Sadar, Ranisankail, Baliadangi, Pirgonj & Haripur of Thakurgaon, Boda, Debigonj, Tetulia, and Panchagarh Sadar & Atowary of Panchagarh and Birgonj & Bochagonj Upazila of Dinajpur district, Nilphamary Sadar, Domar & Dimla of Nilphamari district, Lalmonirhat Sadar of Lalmonirhat district and Sadullahpur, Dhaperhat and Sundargonj of Gaibandha district with the financial support of PKSF. The Project was started in 2004 and only in 2009-2010, it has entered into three new districts namely Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Gaibandha, while expansion was also made in Panchagarh and Dinajpur districts. While a total of 52540 participants were served up to June 2010 by this project, 25280 of them have received skill development training on different trades and received credit support and disbursed Tk.1137078500/-.

g) Micro Finance For Marginal and Small Farmers Projects (MFMSFP):

This project is just to provide agricultural technical assistance and soft loan to the marginal farmers who can't afford requisite expenditure during cultivation of agricultural crops with a view to enable them increasing their production. The project is being implemented in all five upazilas of Thakurgaon district with a total of 4413 marginal and small farmers with financial support from IFAD and PKSF since 2006. In 2009-2010 a total of 3825 marginal and small farmers have received training, technical support and credit facilities and total amount of disbursement money Tk. 169195000/-.

h) Seasonal Loan:

This seasonal loan project is being implemented in Thakurgaon Sadar, Baliadangi, Pirgonj, Haripur and Ranisankail upazilas of Thakurgaon district, Panchagarh Sadar, Atwary, Boda, Debigonj and Tetulia of Panchagarh district, Birgonj & Bochagonj of Dinajpur district and Nilphamari Sadar, Domar and Dimla of Nilphamari district. The project has started in 2006 and funded by PKSF and has reached to a total of 498 participants. Based on the demand of the participants, the project has provided credit support to a total of 498 farmers and disbursement amount Tk. 24407000/-

i) Livelihood Restoration Project (LRP):

The LRP has been implemented in all five upazila of Thakurgaon district, all five upazila of Panchagarh district, Nilphamari Sadar, Domar and Dimla of Nilphamari district and Lalmonirhat sadar of Lalmonirhat district since 2007 with the financial support of PKSF. the project is working mostly with the poor people who have been affected by various natural disasters. In the reporting year, the project has worked with a total of 10640 households received credit support from the project for various purposes like purchasing consumables, medicine, house-repairing, tube well repairing etc. And disbursement amount Tk. 32087600.00

j) Programmed Initiative for Monga Eradication (PRIME):

The PRIME is a specialized project designed and implemented to address the unique critical issue of Monga in the north-western districts. The project is being implemented in 19 upazilas under Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Gaibandha districts with a target of 46,909 households. In 2009-2010, the project has provided skill development training to a total of 25280 participants on different trades and then provided credit on easy terms and conditions.

k) Agriculture-Sector Microcredit Project (ASMP):

With a view to help the poor and marginal farmers to increase the productivity of their land, ESDO with the financial support from PKSF started a project called ASMP in 2 upazilas of Panchagarh and Lalmonirhat districts as a pilot project. In 2009-10, the project has provided credit support to a total of 132 poor and marginal farmers through 4 branch offices.



Agricultural Development Program: A pathway towards fulfillment of the dream of the marginal farmers



Agriculture remains the mainstay of the Bangladesh economy, with nearly 80 percent of the rural population working in the agricultural sector. However, more than 50 percent of all farmers own less than one acre of land and the number of landless sharecroppers is increasing day by day. Although Bangladesh is virtually self-sufficient in rice production, agricultural productivity remains low as a result of overcultivation in some areas and inefficient land use in other areas. A typical rural family consumes only a fraction of the recommended amount of vegetables and fruits, leading to mineral deficiencies and malnutrition.

a. Small Scale Water Resource Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP-II):

The Small Scale Water Resources Development Sector Project (SSWRDSP-II) has been implemented with the assistance of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) since December 2002 in 5 Districts namely Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Cox's bazar and Netrokona. Local stakeholders-driven and resultant community managed small-scale water resources subproject is seen as an effective means to reduce poverty. The SSWRDSP-II envisages improving on the existing participatory process in establishing community-based Water Management Association (WMA). The objective of the SSWRDSP-II is to reduce poverty through increase of sustainable agricultural and fishery production.

b. Homestead Gardening Programme:

As part of the disaster response ESDO has implemented FAO-WFP homestead gardening programme (OSRO/BGD/901/WFP) with the assistance of FAO-WFP in Patuakhali, Barishal, Gaibandha, Rajshahi, and Sirajgonj district during the period of 1st October 2009 to 31st December 2009 to develop skills on disaster preparedness and survival during crisis and post disaster period through vegetable gardening, risk management of natural disaster and others and reinforce household food securities, participated by 8775 beneficiaries especially vulnerable women.

c. Strawberry Cultivation:

As part of the agricultural development, ESDO has promoted new economic crop strawberry cultivation in 5 upazilas under Lalmonirhat district with the financial support of Bangladesh NGO Foundation and close collaboration with district administration Lalmonirhat and department of agriculture extension, Lalmonirhat.

Main activities

- i. Farmer selection (500 farmers)
- ii. Introduce of new variety
- iii. Farmers training
- iv. Mother nursery establishment
- v. Plantation in farmer level (42 acre)
- vi. Technical support
- vii. Crop harvesting
- viii. Marketing

Lesson Learnt

- i. New crops are always financially viable and commercially benefitable for farmers.
- ii. Appropriate technology transfer and quality seed / plant is one of the pre-condition for any agricultural extension programme.
- iii. Marketing is one of the considering issue for any new crop.
- iv. Proper market linkage creates successful impact at farmer level as well as macro level.



Rights & Governance Program: A vigilant guard for protecting human rights in every stage.



Rights are inalienable, inherent and intolerant which are not negotiable with others and foster everything requires for every men, women and children recognized by the national and international instruments and charters. ESDO puts especial attention towards rights oriented activities for establishing human rights, legal rights, family, laws, women rights and gender rights and nurses the following projects under this program:

a) Promotion of Rights for Adibashis and DALITs improvement program (PRADIP)

To improve human rights status of 58 DALITs and 941 Adivashi (Total 999) households with a total population (beneficiaries) of 4,435 (2252 male & 2183 female) and improve economic condition of 225 vulnerable households through advocacy, skill training and support services, ESDO has been implementing the PRADIP project since January 2007 as a pilot project for one year and then with the technical assistance from HEKS – Zurich from 2008. The project is being implemented in Thakurgaon Sadar & Pirganj upazila of Thakurgaon district and Bochaganj upazila of Dinajpur district.

The major achievements are –

- Worker development has been completed to better implementation of the project and they have committed to contribute towards the development of Adibashis and DALITs;
- Importance of education have been understood by the parents and students, 167 (Boy 74, Girl 93) Children are regularly receiving teaching in the school;
- Health and Hygiene practice have been continuing by the school learners;
- Teachers are capable of session plan preparation, session conduction, SMC meeting Conduction and Parents meeting Conduction and to run schools smoothly by which students will be mainstreamed to the formal school.
- The Government officials and the Local Government representatives have given their Commitments to contribute their knowledge, labor and service to develop the Adibashis and DALITs .
- A script and a performer group has been developed who are regularly performing drama regarding Adibashis and DALITs rights and culture at the community level, so the awareness level is being increasing day by day;
- The mainstreamed peoples have been sensitized regarding their role and responsibility towards development and ensuring rights of the targeted community which will contribute to mainstream them.
- Watchdog committees have been working in rights violation of Adibashis and DALITs, they regularly organize meeting and identify problems, share the experience and make decision.
- Rights have been claimed to the service providers such as monetary support from social welfare department, tube-well and latrine, food for work, VGD support from local Government Department by the (VDC) Village Development committees.
- 215 households have been covered under tree plantation at least 02 trees per household and 100 household have covered under homestead gardening by which Nutrition level and economical status have been increased;
- Through the vaccination program, Rapport has been built up between livestock department and participant.
- 247 participants have been skilled on IGA training and they are practicing it in daily life which is directly effects on their daily income earning;
- Through health camps, participants have received treatment and medicine support which is directly contributing to better health and economic;
- The participants have been practicing reproductive health care issues, Immunization, Nutrition Food Habit, and Sanitation.
- The service providers are providing support to the participants more than before;
- The attitude of the civil society has been changed towards the minority people;
- Participants aware through the observation of various days (Santal revolution day, World Indigenous day, World Human Rights day);
- 51 no. of extreme minority get legal aid support and our concern people know how to get legal aid support through the dist. Legal aid committee;
- 79 no. of school learners have been mainstreamed in govt. primary school;
- Attending in various meetings(VDC, Villagers, HRPC, Interaction, RFC, A&DUF) participants aware in various issues, now they can raised there voice in deferent's forum.

Case Study-06 : Prodhan Mardy got his land after 10 years/ an outcome of 10 years waiting

Prodhan Mardy- A tribal, living with his happy family at biliampara village of 10 no Jaborhat Union in Pirgonj Upazila under Thakurgaon district. That afterwards a group of swindler targeted him to occupy their ancestral 1 acre land by using a fake land deed. Mr Mardy had fallen in extreme haphazard. Adivashies, the minority community of that area tried to adjust this problem. But they couldn't success to solve it. As a result thus Mr Mardy had in profound depression. He contacted with development worker of ESDO's PRADIP programme. A case was filled at union parishad on 08th February, 2010 after the decision of VDC meeting of programme which organized by development worker of ESDO. After failing to sum up the problem by Union Parishad, a case had filled at Chief Magistrate court on 14th April, 2010 by legal aid support of programme under 144 clause of penal code. ESDO's PRADIP programme started advocacy and lobbying to establish justice. After that the court gave a notice to show cause against accuse persons and an order to officer in charge of Pirganj Police Station to keep peaceful condition in conflicted land. It follows that the swindler group gave threat by verbally to PRADIP programme worker. Afterwards fraud group were trying to force to dismiss the case by support of some corrupted political leaders and elite people. Then in that case the cutting time of "Amon" had nearer on that conflicted land. Mr Mardy cut the crop from the field on 05th June, 2010 by the order of OC of Pirgonj police station. After that he ploughed the land for harvest and the land has occupied by him. Jaba Kisku, wife of Mr Mardy says emotionally "We have passed a crucial moment with anxiety for these swindlers but it has returned by the help of ESDO's PRADIP programme. She exposes her gratefulness to ESDO's Programme. Mr Maino Baske, General Secretary of ESDO's PRADIP programme says, we were in extreme insecure position but now living peacefully and without any tension with support of PRADIP programme. He has shown his gratitude to ESDO's PRADIP and donor organization HEEKS-Switzerland.



b) Prevention & Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking in Bangladesh"

The PPVHT-B project has been started in 2007 in 6 (six) upazilas of Mymenshingh (Fulpur, Haluaghat and Dhobaura) and Sherpur (Nalitabari, Jhinaigati and Sreedordi) districts with the financial support from IOM. The project has served a total of 24952 beneficiaries of whom 20682 are male, 1946 are female and the rest 2294 are children during the reporting year.

Objective Of the Project:

Prevention:

- Raise awareness of the general public as well as specific targeted groups in various districts.
- Assists in creating income-generating opportunities for the vulnerable people to prevent them from being trafficked.

Protection:

- Reduce the vulnerability of children, adolescent girls and women from being trafficked.
- Improve public, private and NGO services for the survivors of trafficking for their reintegration in the society/families as well as for potential victims.

Prosecution:

- Strengthen the capacity of the judicial and LEA Officials to manage trafficking cases.

Target Group of the Project:

Primary Target Groups-

Children, adolescent girls and women at risk and saviors of trafficking/potential victims

Secondary target groups-

Law enforcement agency (LEA), government officials, community people, teachers, religious leaders, local elected bodies (LEB), local elite and NGO officials

Result:

The following results have been achieved during the reporting period:

- A total of 13 (11 male & 2 female) Union Parishad Chairman & Members were sensitized about the issue of human trafficking and how they can help to prevent human trafficking.
- A total of 14440 (12028 male & 752 Female children 1660) community people were made aware of the issue of human trafficking through Bazaar meeting.
- A total of 420 (396 male & 24 female) local leaders were aware about the issue of human trafficking and their role in preventing human trafficking.
- A total of 453 (427 male & 26 female) members of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) were informed about the issue and their role to prevent human trafficking.
- A total of 119 (54 male & 1284 female children 84) parents and children were made aware about the issue of human trafficking and their role in preventing human trafficking through Courtyard meeting.
- A total of 4780 (950 male 2600 female and 1230 children) community people were made aware about the issue of human trafficking and their role in preventing human trafficking through community based cultural show.
- A total of 407 (372 male 35 female) Upazila Counter Trafficking Committee (CTC) members were made aware and sensitized about the issue of human trafficking and their role in preventing human trafficking.
- A total of 109 (85 male 24 female) GoB officials sensitized and made aware to support and care of trafficked victims through GoB officials training.
- A total 480 (135 male 290 female and 55 children) beneficiaries, Gob officials, journalist, local people were made aware and disseminate the message near about 10,000 community people through observation international migrant day.

Lessons Learned

- Through the project, we have got the opportunity to jointly work with the various department of Bangladesh government
- The relationship between stakeholders and ESDO has been improved due to implementation of the project.
- We have learnt regarding trafficking of poor people by name of Migration
- We can collect the data of trafficking from the grassroot level because of performing the activities of the project at the working area.
- We have learnt regarding trafficking and kidnap
- Extreme poverty, polygamy, early marriage, divorce, separation, abandoned wife, unemployment, movement of disguise traffickers in the locality are the main cause of human trafficking in Sherpur and Maymensingh district.
- Before undertaking project community had no clear conception on trafficking and treated as it as child lifter.
- Awareness campaign is a strong tool to disseminate message among the mass people and sensitize them to protect and prevent human trafficking.
- Conscious people do not touch the trap of trafficker.
- Public representative have a vital role to create movement against trafficking.
- Coordination among the law enforcement department, local government, local administration and public representative is very essential to improve trafficking situation.
- Teacher training makes student's aware regarding human trafficking and they will take future responsibilities to prevent and protect human trafficking.
- Ensuring livelihood support can protect the trafficking.

c) Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP):

With the funding support from LGED and ADB, ESDO has been implementing UGIIP in Panchagarh Sadar of Panchagarh district and Ishwardi municipality of Pabna district since 2009 with the aim of enhancing the capacity of the municipalities for fulfilling the basic needs of the urban poor, ensuring participation of the poor urban people in development activities through organizing them into groups and enhancing their awareness, enabling the poor urban women to be self-dependent by reducing the dependency on borrowing money and encouraging the poor people to seek and secure access to public services and facilities. Total target beneficiaries of the project is 300 . Key accomplishments of the reporting year are shown in the table below:

Sl.#	Activities	Target	Achievement
1	SIS group formation	67	67
2	Training of SIS group members	135	135
3	Training of health workers	18	18
4	Teachers training	06	06
5	Skill development training	120	120
6	Home visit by health workers	900	900
7	Organizing courtyard sessions	381	381
8	Establishment of schools	06	06
9	Admission of students	204	204
10	Credit distribution to members	510	510
11	Amount of credit support	1,140,000	1,140,000

Protection and promotion of Women Human Rights (PPWHR):

To protect and establish women's rights and promote Urban and Rural Governance, ESDO has been implementing the PPWHR project in Thakurgaon Sadar and Baliadangi upazilas of Thakurgaon district since 2004 with financial assistance from Steps towards Development and Thakurgaon NGO cell. Objectives of the project are to ensure access of women in community services, activate the rural governance to ensure women rights and to prevent violence against women. A total of 8,366 beneficiaries (6,275 female and 2,091 male) are being served through this project. The key activities implemented during the reporting year include arrangement of 3 discussion meetings and community campaign on prevention of domestic violence, negative consequence of early marriage and prevention of early marriage with 2400 participants; arrangement of 3 school-based sports and cultural functions, orientation of social entrepreneurs and learner volunteers for 88 persons, orientation of 49 women entrepreneurs and survey on drop-out of students from high schools. Key results achieved include reduction of domestic violence, eave teasing and early marriage and signing of a MOU with concern government department, local government and marriage register for not to register early marriage.

e) Palli Thatha Kendra (PTK):

Every day we learn new idea and system for information collection through computer, not only that computer facility now available in mobile phone. Covering the rural community under information technology through modern communication technologies and fulfill the Digital Bangladesh commitment of Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh ESDO established a Palli Tatthya Kendro(PTK) from 14th July 2009 at Nackmorod union of Ranishankail upazilla under Thakurgaon district with the support of Bangladesh NGO Foundation. Connecting rural communities to information super highway ESDO-PTK played a vital roll.

Activities

Change rural community's livelihood and ensuring information rights through information technology and played a vital roll to poverty reduction. Services under PTK are:-

- a) Agriculture related information and advisory service.
- b) Health related information and advisory service.
- c) Education related information and advisory service.
- d) Law and Human Rights related information and advisory service.
- e) Non Agricultural initiative related information and advisory service.
- f) Sustainable technology related information and advisory service.
- g) Disaster Management related information and advisory service.
- h) Awareness Raising related information and advisory service.
- i) Job related information and advisory service.
- j) Photograph and printing, daily newspaper and magazine reading, computer composing and printing, computer training, e-mail service, Admission form printing of different university, DV application service, photocopy, laminating and different IGA related information service.

Lesson learnt

- a) Need dedicated and technical person for this post
- b) Poor campaign one of the important reason for less achievement
- c) People need information, but we don't know how to deliver the information.

Fundamental Training for LCS Women: ESDO has started implementing the fundamental training for LCS women project in March 2009 with the partnership of Second Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project/ LGED in Thakurgaon District.

Major Achievement

- Organized and implemented the fundamental training courses for LCS women
- Provide teaching aids
- Evaluation of the training
- Creates enable the women to increase their living standard byond their LCS contract, and thereby contribute to alleviate rural poverty especially among women.
- 163 LCS women have successfully completed their training and involved with different IGA activities

f) Child Labour Elimination Action Network (CLEAN):

In order to create greater alliance to protest against child labour as well as promoting child rights a network called 'Child Labour Elimination Action Network (CLEAN) has been formed with participation of the same objective-oriented NGOs working in greater Rangpur and Dinajpur Districts in the year 2006. The purpose of CLEAN is to reduce child labour through raising collective voice against child labour and aware people about the child rights. Including ESDO, a total of 40 organizations are the member of the network as of now. The network organizes workshops, seminars, shares information and sensitizes Govt. Departments for taking responsibility of child rights promotion.



**Education Program:
A movement for making
enlightened human being**

ESDO considers 'education' as one of the topmost priority issues of the country and has undertaken number of initiatives to boosting quality education and universal education. ESDO is merely the pioneer in the sector of introducing education for all and dissemination of quality education strategies and approaches in the northwest region of the country for which ESDO was recognized as the best performer in the non-formal education in the country in 1996 and got the president's Award. Under this program umbrella, ESDO is implementing the following projects:

a) Eco Pathsala:

Eco Patshala is a benchmarked Pre Primary (Kindergarten) to Junior Secondary School (KG1-8 grade), based in Thakurgaon, Bangladesh. It was established by Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) in the year 2002 at Thakurgaon district headquarters with a total of only 27 students with the aim of raising the benchmarks for education and delivering value to the entire learning community. Eco-Pathsala has expanded its branches in three other places- Shibganj, Ruhia and Pirganj. In 2009-10, these four branches of the patshala were running with a total of 1036 students, 52 teachers and 32 other staff members.

We recognise the challenges of an inter-dependent and competitive world and the need for our children to adapt and excel in it. We believe in an education system that stimulates children to use their multiple faculties and think in connected ways, and can better prepare them for success. To that end, Eco-pathsala has developed a highly experiential and contextual curriculum based on interdisciplinary teaching methods. Our motivated faculty interprets this dynamic learning model using the appropriate tools, apparatus and facilities available in the school. By adopting a creative and collaborative approach to learning, we provide children with opportunities to realise their full potential and excel anywhere.

Key achievements of the year 2009-10: Include new students admission-681, Government scholarship obtained by 3 students where 2 student getting talentpool scholarship. 41 students participated Government primary closing examination and all of them successfully passed and out of them 35 student getting 1st division. For the first time, 3 student attend SSC examination and successfully passed. The students of all four branches of Eco-Pathsala have participated in the 'scholarship examination' arranged by the Bangladesh national Kindergarten Association in 2009 and a total of 78 students have been awarded with scholarship in various grades like 33 in grade-A. One of the student of class-One Nusrat Amira achieved 3rd position within this country in Kindergarten Scholarship Examination.

Eco-Pathshala has successfully getting top award from district administration on occasion of independent day programme.

b) Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD)-

The PLCEHD-2 project has been started in January 2008 in 5 upazials, namely Chapai Nawabganj sadar, Shibganj, Gomstapur, Nachole and Bholahat under Chapai Nawabganj district. The project is funded by BNFE. The project has already established a total of 170 Continuing Education Centre (CEC), in which a total of 10,200 newly literate/dropout persons have been enrolled, who have completed their basic learning course of 72 days to enhance their skills in reading, writing and counting. Out of the total 10,200 learners, 10,156 have been successful while the remaining 44 could not succeed. Following skill development training have been provided to the learners during the reporting year. The training was continued for 120 days.

Objective of the project :

The project's long-term sectoral objective is to reduce rural poverty through investments in human development and it is aimed at empowering the rural poor by providing them with literacy, life skills, and income-generating skills. The project aims to establish a community-based and need-oriented PLCE course Programme and a supporting organizational framework for 1.6 million neo-literates in 29 districts. The specific objectives are.

- To develop human rescuers of the country.
- To include about 1.6 million neo-literates in post literacy programs to consolidate, maintain and upgrade the literacy skills they have acquired previously.
- To eliminate gender disparity and establish social equitability through expediting women empowerment.
- To Involve the target population in a life-long educational process to develop them as enlightened and productive citizen.
- To prepare a long-term planning for human resource development. and
- To strengthen the capacity of BNFE and other agencies involved in NFE

At a Glance Activities of the Program (2009-2010):

SL#	Activity	Target	Achievement	Remarks
01	Post literacy (PL) course conduct	72 days	72 days	Chatona-1, 2 & 3
02	Training need assessment	340 Batch	340 Batch	
03	Trainer recruitment	340 person	340 person	
04	Provide Skill training	120 days	120 days	10200 person
05	Learners evaluation test	3 times	3 times	
06	Mid term review(District level) work shop	1	1	
07	Mid term review (Upazila level) work shop	5	5	
08	International Literacy Day Observation	1	1	
09	Social mobilization rally & discussion meeting	20	20	
10	CMC meeting	2040	2210	
11	Identity card Preparation and distribution	10200	10200	
12	Linkage session	340 batch	340 batch	
13	Monthly meeting	12	12	
14	Activity monitoring			As per project guide line
15	Issues base discussion by selected Resource person (Family planning, Environment, Health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Sanitation, Legal aid, Drug abuse, Gender, Arsenic, Natural disaster, Birth registration, Early marriage, Dowry, Savings, Women and child trafficking, Adolescent health, Role and responsibilities of a good citizen, Tree plantation est.	6800 session	6800 session	20 session per shift (mainly selected GOB officials conduct this session)
16	Fixed deposit center sustainability money	170	170	Each FDR taka 5000/=
17	First cycle certificate distribution	10200	10200	

08. Information on Trade(Skill training) :

SI No.	Name of the Trade	Numbers of Learners		
		Male	Female	Total
01	Screen, Block, Batik print, Tai-dai & hand embroidery and Tailoring.	-	5070	5070
02	Livestock	2400	30	2430
03	Sallow Machine reappearing.	150	-	150
04	Radio, TV & Mobile reappearing	120	-	120
05	Vegetable gardening	60	-	60
06	Fish culture	240	-	240
07	Electric house warring	2130	-	2130
Total :		5100	5100	10200

Major achievement:

- a) Provide 120 days long skill training of all learners in different IGA (07 subjects).
- b) Create positive attitude in GOB sector about ESDO.
- c) Established a local resource pool.
- d) 50% more learners already involved in different IGA.
- e) Signed 3rd cycle project agreement based on the success of 2nd cycle year actives.
- f) Successfully faces all GOB visit
- g) Provide 170 colors television for each center
- h) Complete 170 FDR taka 5000/= for each center as center sustainability cost.

Lessons learnt:

- a) To ensure learners attendance centre opening schedule must be revised as per learners need.
- b) Electricity use (If possible) minimize centre Fuel cost within the budget and provide better lighting. It's also more effective for elder learner.
- c) To continue regular learners attendance IGA must be selected as per learners need, otherwise participants day to day they lose their interest.
- d) Lack of skill facilitator and resource person is the main barrier of the program.
- e) Select similar aged learned person as a facilitator is better than regular student.
- f) Non Govt./NGO resource persons are more effective than GOB resource person.
- g) Female learner comparatively more success of IGA implementation.

Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP):

ESDO has been implementing SECP at Hatibandha upazila under Lalmonirhat district with financial support from Plan Bangladesh since February 2006. The major interventions are parenting, Sishu Bikash Kendra, pre-schooling sopan etc. implemented with a view to promote sustainable education through community participation.

Goal : 'Increase participation of children, parents & community in early childhood care & development & promote quality primary education.'

Objective of the Project:

- Support ESDO capacity building on innovative teaching-learning processes demonstrated by Plan and expand the initiatives in quality education (ECCD and BE) in new areas
- Increase knowledge of pregnant and lactating mother on early childhood care taking for developing in healthy situation.
- Develop and strengthen capacity of Community Based Organizations so that they takeover the ECCD and BE initiatives to continue
- Increase community participation in planning, monitoring and supervision of development activities.
- Create opportunity for children (5-6 years) for school preparedness,
- Develop and strengthen capacity of community to manage local educational Activities through technical assistance.

Working Area:

ESDO-SECP project is working in 04 (Nowdabash, Gotamari, Barakhata, Singgimari) union in Hatibandha upazilla under Lalmonirhat district.

SL#	Activity	Target	Achieve	Deviation	Remarks
01	Training:				
a)	TOT on Parenting: 2 batch	44per	40per	04	Community Resource not Available
b)	SBK(Basic Training):	247per	214per	33	Community Resource not Available
c)	Pre-School(Basic Training-37per, Acedamic-1 & 2@ 37per)	74per	74per		
d)	Sopan(Basic Training): 4batch	66per	66per		
e)	Camp(Self & Self Learning & Basic Training):	56per & 68per	56per & 68per		
f)	SIP(Basic Training & Self & Self Learning)	12per	12per		
g)	School Teacher(6 time)	60per	60per		
h)	CLRP 2 batch	32per	32per		
02	Refreshers Training				
a)	Parenting Facilitator (4batch)	80per	80per		
b)	SBK Facilitator	214	214		
c)	Pre-School (8 time)	37	37		
d)	CLRP ECCD (11 time)	26	26		
e)	Sopan (5 batch 7 time)	68	68		
f)	Camp (8 batch 7 time)	129	129		
g)	SIP with Camp, Sopan, School teacher,4Time 3batch	30	30		
i)	CLRP –BE 11time	34	34		
03	Training Received:				
a)	Partner's Financial & Adm. Guideline (Khanshama@ PC & Acc.)	2	2		
b)	CCCD Training 1-3 phase(PC, ATO & RT)	9	9		
c)	QMTS Training(khansama PU) ATO & RT -ECCD	2	2		
d)	RT Development Training BE	5	5		
e)	Professional Development Tran. on ECCD ATO & RT	2	2		
f)	TOT on Child Protection PC & ATO - ECCD	2	2		
g)	Professional Dev. Training – Coord.& PC - SECP	2	2		
h)	CCCD Reflection PC - SECP	1	1		
i)	Psychosocial Protection & Care 2 nd phase ATO- BE	1	1		
j)	Reading Guarantee Initiative	9	9		
k)	Special Training ECCD & BE 4 batch	37per	37per		
04.	Workshop:				
	Materials Development Workshop 12 batch	475per	475per		
05.	Parents Contribution :				
	SBK	60384	15922	44462	Manga
	Pre-School	67600	32347	35253	Do
	Sopan	49800	22227	27573	Manga & Disfavor of Education Department
	Camp	96800	59590	37210	Do
06	Parents Meeting				
a)	SBK	2076	1758	318	Parents involved in Work
b)	Pre-School	425	418	07	Do
c)	Sopan	230	175	55	
d)	Camp	490	392	98	
07	SUC Meeting	294	210	84	Community involved in Work
08	SMC Meeting	376	290	86	
09	CBO Meeting	228	106	122	CBO not Arranged Meeting

Highlights in the terms of sustainability: Awareness raising of community regarding quality education increasing & coordination, cooperation improving among NGO, CBO, SMC, UP, School teachers and Parents.

Community role for the community development increasing: Community based organization are capacitated to prepare their CLP yearly planning, resource planning, resource recruitment and monitoring of the activities. Schoolteachers, SMC and CBOs are organizing school micro planning and implementing the program.

Children are capacitating: In the Day observation program like; International Literacy Day and campaign, rallies children took part in the folk song, drama, art and various cultural competitions. As a result community awareness about quality education and children enrollment increased.

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g)	Professional Dev. Training - Coord.& PC - SECP	2	2		
h)	CCCD Reflection PC - SECP	1	1		
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Health, Nutrition & Environment Development Programme : A battle to fight against malnourishment of the mothers and children

Unsafe water, lack of sanitation, and poor hygiene cause diarrheal diseases, a leading cause of death for children below five years of age. Both in the urban and rural areas, poor sanitary environment exacerbates the effects of poverty and malnutrition by increasing the expenses of medical costs. Besides mother & child healthcare services, the developing needs of adolescents of the Northwest region of Bangladesh have been receiving increased focus. The table below shows the list of individual projects implemented by ESDO in 2008-09 under the portfolio of health, nutrition & environment development programme.

a) Community Managed Quality Health Services (CMQHS) Project

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) a national level renowned Non -Government organization based in Thakurgoan, a northern part of the country works since the year 1988 in front of the mission 'Poverty free just society where all people lives with full of dignity'. At Hatibandha Upazilla under Lalmonirhat district ESDO has been implementing the Community Managed Quality Health Service (CMQHS) Project since 5th August '07 with the partnership of Plan Bangladesh.

Goal: All Children and Mothers, especially the poor have improved health through Community Managed Quality Health Service to contribute to achieve the following Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and to contribute to achieve national targets.

- Ø Reduce child mortality-Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.
- Ø Improve maternal health-Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.
- Ø Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases-Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Ø Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.
- Ø Ensure environmental sustainability-Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.

Objectives:

- Ø To ensure access to quality health services (availability of services, service providers and affordability).
- Ø To develop capacity of the community for utilization of the existing health resources.
- Ø To strengthen capacity of the community to address their health problems, through meaningful participation.
- Ø To strengthen capacity of the community to manage and service the health care facilities in the project site.
- Ø Increase use of basic sanitation facilities and practice of hygiene behavior.

Project Location: Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) has been implementing the Community Managed Quality Health Service (CMQHS) Project in Nawdabash, Gotamari and Barakhata unions at Hatibandha Upazilla under Lalmonirhat District.

Major Activities of CMQHS project Under 2009-2010:

Sl. No.	Activities	Planned services
01	Pre-natal	ANC at least 4 visits, some lab. Tests, TT immunization, BCC, counseling, Treatment and Referral.
02	Anti Natal	Institutional delivery will be encouraged. Referral mechanism will be established with Govt. for the purpose. TTBA and skilled Birth Attendants, if available will be encouraged to provide services at HH level. TTBA training, continuous linkage and development.
03	Post Natal Care	One visit by trained volunteers within 24 hours, one visit by Technical staff within 72 hours Follow- up visit by health workers, Exclusive Breast Feeding , Vitamin-A supplementation, screening for FP methods, counseling, Treatment and Referral.
04	0-2 years child	Birth weight recording, Birth Registration. EPI for 0-1 years, ARI, BCC session, Treatment, severe case Referral.
05	3-6 yrs child (SBK& Pre-School).	Quarterly health check-up, de worming, Vitamin-A capsule distribution, Referral.
06	Nutrition Education	Growth monitoring of 0-2years, counseling and referral of third degree, linkage with appropriate programs and organizations for increased home based production of food.
07	General Health Service	Limited curative care, Referral, and Hospitalization support.
08	Referral Service	Upazilla Health Complex, Rangpur Medical Collage, Lalmonirhat District Hospital and ESDO Community Hospital, Thakurgoan.

Case Study-07: Community Making the Difference

Adarsha Gotamari Union is a remote union of Hatibandha Upazila near Bangladesh -India border under Lalmonirhat district where about 20797 population lives. The only health service facility there was a two- storied government Health and Family Welfare Centre (FWC). The FWC was almost abandoned due to bad condition of the building, scarcity of human resources, lack of equipments and supplies. A family planning field worker(FWV) used to provide only family planning methods two days a week from there. The community people identified poor maternal and child health is one of the major problems through a participatory process called Child Centered Community Development Approach (CCDA) facilitated by



Blikis with her child

ESDO & Plan Bangladesh. The community also identified the solution that was making the existing Health and Family Welfare Centre equipped and functional for providing quality services. To turn it in reality, they organized a planning workshop with support from ESDO Partner of Plan Bangladesh involving the community leaders, teachers, GoB health service providers and Union Parishad. A FWC Management Committee was formed including representation of women and adolescents. The Management Committee took the responsibility and discussed with the Upazila level government health authority for making the FWC functional. Based on the community request ESDO & Plan Bangladesh provided financial support to renovate the FWC and equipped the centre with facilities for safe delivery. To ensure maternal and child health services six days in a week additional human resource was provided. Now to ensure safe motherhood delivery service remains open 24 hours a day. Regular monitoring by the FWC Management committee and maintaining the books of accounts ensured transparency and accountability to the community. The committee has opened bank account and mobilized fund from contribution of the community and Union Parishad. The fund is being utilized for repairing the boundary wall and providing salaries of Aya and cleaner thereby ensuring the security and cleanliness.

Now everyday average 50-60 mothers and children receive health services from the FWC. Each month average 18-25 deliveries are conducted. One of them is Bilkis Begum (age 25 years) of 'Doikhaoya' village. It was her second pregnancy. The first child was born in home and delivery was conducted by a neighborhood TBA. This time her labor pain started at mid night. Her sister in law called a neighborhood TBA. In the mean time the CHW (community health worker) Zohura of Plan Partner NGO ESDO came there and talked with the husband and mother in law for taking her to FWC instead of conducting the delivery at home. They agreed and take her to the SDU of FWC where she gave birth to a girl. Now she is six months old and healthy. Bilkis states "Before going to Doikhaoya medical I was afraid. But the good behavior of the Doctor Apa and seeing the delivery facilities there I was assured. As the good delivery facilities are available close to our home poor women like me can avail that easily free of cost." Bilkis herself and many others like her are now encouraging the mothers in Gotamari Union to go the FWC for delivery. Their efforts will definitely help in improving the safe motherhood there.

Key Lessons learned

- Without support of CBO cannot achieve program sustainability. So existing CBO may be reform as per need.
- Selection of CHW is most important, because they are the Key roll player of the project.
- BCC session time flexibility is needed for the achievement of the project goal.
- For providing better support trained up all medical assistant on Safe delivery is needed.
- Create a healthy nation provide support children first, and birth registration is the first step to achieve the target.

b) Sanitation Hygiene and Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B):

Sanitation Hygiene and Water Supply Project is being implemented at Tetulia Upazila under Panchagarh district since January 2007 with the assistance of Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE). The project has ended in February 2009. The key activities accomplished during July 2008-February 2009 include formation of 1135 VDCs and same number of courtyard groups, training of 07 union WATSAN committees and 63 ward WATSAN committees, foundation training for 86 staff members, skill development training for 86 staff members, installment of 60 tube-wells, construction of 1545 tube-well platforms, conduction of 34650 courtyard sessions and 252 tea-stall meetings, conduction of 1764 Ward level WATSAN committee meetings and 196 Union level WATSAN committee meetings and establishment of 1620 hand washing devices. A total of 118,675 beneficiaries have been served by the project in 2008-09

c) Enhancing Environmental Health by Community Organization (EEHCO):

EEHCO project has been started by ESDO with the financial support of WaterAid/NGO Forum in Thakurgaon district from April 2009 with an aim of sustainable development of health and livelihoods of rural poor. Main activities are: VDC formation, Sanitation Behavior Change, Uthan Baithak, institution building, Sanitary latrine installment, Tubewell installation, Community plan development, Ward WATSAN Training and meeting, School sanitation program implementation etc.

EEHCO-Goal: Quality of life of the poor and disadvantaged people living in rural and urban communities enhanced.

EEHCO-Objective: Reduction in exposure to water and sanitation risk, sustainable improvement in hygiene behavior and empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged towards achieving WASH rights.

• **Output-1:**

Poor and disadvantaged communities in selected rural and urban areas have access to and control over a) safe and adequate water b) environmental sanitation facilities and c) are improved to raise their voice to demand water and sanitation services.

• **Output-2:**

Poor and disadvantaged people in selected rural & urban areas a) adopted improved hygiene practices and b) empowered to raise their voice to demand improved hygiene services.

• **Output-3:**

Poor and disadvantaged people and their organizations empowered to assert their WASH rights and claim services from Government and other institutions.

• **Output-4:**

Responses from Local Govt. institutions, Service Agencies, Partner NGOs and WAB increased towards sector reform and sustainable improvement in WASH service delivery.

• **Output-5:**

Water supply, environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion policy and programmes of national and local government included priority for the poor and disadvantaged communities.

Key Achievements:

Most of the activities of this reporting period were completed according to work plan. Most of the activities were related to community level. Community Facilitator & Assistant Community Facilitator were rapport building of community level, community mobilization. We have completed a huge number of CSA Assessments, CBO Assessments, VDC reform, Hand Washing Day Observation, District CSO Meeting, UCAC, WCAC, USTF, WSTF, VDC Meeting, H/P Observation training, HP Facilitation Training, Imam Training, Rooted Advocacy Training, Teachers Training, CBO Management & Leadership Training, T/W Mechanics Training, Construction & Repair School Latrine, Install DAP Latrine, Install Tube well, Platform repair and Faze out meeting of EEHCO Project.

Major activity's of the project :

- Community mobilization
- Community situation analysis (CSA)
- Community development Fourm (CDF) formation
- CDF orientation
- Community action plan (CAP) development
- Organized CDF meeting
- Catalyst training
- CDF/CF' management training
- SMC orientation
- Data collection process
- Staffing/HR issues/Gender

Hardware installation :

- Repair/Upgrade Platform
- New Latrine installation
- Latrine Renovation
- Shallow T/W installation
- Single pit Latrine installation
- Twin pit Latrine installation
- Water quality testing
- Water Supply

Software activities :

- Hygiene promotion
- Status of hygienic promotion activities
- Courtyard meeting
- School sanitation
- Rally
- Union sanitation task force committee meeting
- Ward sanitation task force committee meeting
- Child group session
- Teachers training
- Religious lieder orientation.

·Rooted advocacy :

- Community voice
- Budget monitoring
- Community participation with LGI.

· d) Sanitation Hygeine and Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B)

Sanitation Hygiene and Water Supply Project is being implemented at Tetulia Upazila under Panchagarh district since January 2007 with the assistance of Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE).. The key activities accomplished during the project period include formation of 1135 VDCs and same number of courtyard groups, training of 07 union WATSAN committees and 63 ward WATSAN committees, foundation training for 86 staff members, skill development training for 86 staff members, installment of 210 tube-wells, construction of 336 tube-well platforms, conduction of 13620 courtyard sessions and 912 tea-stall meetings, conduction of 756 Ward level WATSAN committee meetings and 84 Union level WATSAN committee meetings and establishment of 2100 hand washing devices. A total of 118,675 beneficiaries have been served by the project in 2009-2010.

e) HYSAWA Project:

With the aim of improving sanitation and hygiene practices and safe water supply in the ruraql areas through community participation in the local government, ESDO has been implementing this project in 3 upazilas namely Paba, Puthia and Bagha of Rajshahi district since October 2008 wth a total target of 22398 households.

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Sl. #	Activities	Target	Achievement	Deviation	Remarks
1.	CDF Meeting	1920	1915	05	Staff Training
2.	W WC Meeting	432	430	02	do
3.	Menstrual Hygiene Session	105	98	07	do
4.	Repair upgraded Platform	296	296	0	
5.	UWC Meeting	48	48	0	
6.	Court Your Session	1550	1185	365	Staff Training
7.	To Discuss Eith Women	1110	1105	05	do
8.	School Session	384	370	14	do
9.	Discuss at mosque	48	48	0	
10.	Hardwar	740	378	362	
11.	Tea Stall Session	384	384	0	
12.	Bets Meeting	48	48	0	
13.	School Hygiene Session	184	178	06	Staff Training
14.	Folk Song	04	04	0	
15.	Relly	12	12	0	
16.	Cross visit	08	08	0	

f) ESDO Community Hospital:

ESDO has established this community hospital in 2004, which is a 10 bedded non-profit hospital at Thakurgaon. The hospital is committed to serve the underprivileged communities of Thakurgaon, Panchagarh and Dinajpur district irrespective of their caste, creed, race and religion. However, the hospital also provides services to the well of people, if they go there. ESDO Community Hospital provides comprehensive health and development services to the beneficiaries of ESDO projects as well as the staff members of ESDO, without targeting any particular number of population. Services include primary health care, preventive and curative care. The table below shows the services provided by the hospital during 2009-10;

Key achievements of ESDO Community Hospital during 2009-10:

Sl #	Activities accomplished	Number of people received the service
01	Health services to the card-holders	1942
02	Health services to non-card holders	1693
03	Ambulance Service	217
04	Pathology services	3070
05	Operation Theatre services (Surgery)	333

g) Community Nutrition (CN) Activity:

ESDO has been implementing Community Nutrition Activity (CNA) since May 2007 at four Upazila under Gaibandha district and completed 6 (six) cycle successfully until June 2010. The project has been expanded on the basis of community demand with additional 1 (one) Upazilla namely Sundargonj. ESDO has been undertaken the activities i.e. staff orientation, baseline survey, project participants selection, storage of food, handling and distribution of FBF, conducting community level nutrition education and promoting home gardening, home visit, monitoring and reporting. The project has created a positive impact at the locality to improve the nutritional status of the malnourished mother and children as well as they have improved their awareness regarding health, sanitation, food and nutrition. Considering the selection criteria a total of 20,000 project participants from five Upazila in Gaibandha district has been covered during fifth cycle and they are benefited from project interventions.

Objectives of CN Programme:

- To improve the dietary intake of malnourished children specially 6-24 months, adolescent girls (12-17 years & unmarried) and pregnant & lactating women of the food insecure households (under VGD or similar status) through the provision of a micro nutrition fortified blended food supplement.
- To increase the level of participation of children, adolescent girls and pregnant & lactating women in preventive nutrition and health care interventions.
- To improve nutritional practices, status and psycho-social skill through a community based continuing education / training for behavior change of the beneficiaries through

Impacts Reflection: The activities have enhanced the knowledge and changed the behaviors/habits of the projects participants positively. The knowledge and practice have improved their lives. The medical expense of the households has decreased substantially. Incidents of diarrhea have decreased drastically. The incidents of child and maternal mortality and morbidity have decreased as health care seeking behavior of the beneficiaries changed. Status of the women in the family as well as in the society has also increased due to knowledge regarding rights issues. 40 hours awareness rising training session was imparted to the project participants. All the topics were life-oriented and very important requirement for a healthy life. They have not only gained the knowledge but also have started to practice in their daily lives. And through the practice, they have found good results. According to the participant's opinion, most of them heard about the topics but did not have in-depth knowledge or practice in their daily lives. Through the awareness sessions they have gained in-depth knowledge and utilize in daily life and disseminated the gained knowledge among the neighbor. Under this project 1,10,624 pregnant and lactating mother and malnourished child has getting different services, including 4257.59mt blended food.

Health & Sanitation: The project participants have learned about immunization, diarrhea, ORS, personal hygiene, sanitation, family planning, etc. issues. They have ensured immunization of their children. They can articulate causes of diarrhea and 90% of them can demonstrate preparation of ORS (sugar, salt and water solution). About 78% of the project participants is practicing personal hygiene (3 issues) i.e. going to toilet wearing Sandal, washing hand with soap/ash after defecation and before meal and using safe water in all household activities.

Table: Health and Sanitation

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SI #	Particulars	Indicators	Knowledge	Practice Level
01	Immunization	Name of 6 killer diseases	98	95
		Safely Toilet use	99	97
02	Personal Hygiene	Importance of hand washing after defecation and before meal	97	91
		Using Safe water for all household purpose	95	93
03	Diarrhea	ORS making and using.	96	90

Food and Nutrition: Food intake habit changed the nutritional status of the project participants. Participants have been motivated to cultivate vegetables using their homestead land. As per field experience more than 80% participants have developed homestead garden. They are very much happy to produce vegetables and fruits which are covered their daily nutrition. The participants of the CN project also became habituated to take vegetables in their regular food. For vegetables consumption in the beneficiaries no night blindness cases were found in the targeted households. Besides establishing vegetable garden, some target households can meet their normal needs through selling it into market. It is found that the nutrition status has improved; Consumption of vegetable has increased that indicates the overall success of the project. And the project participants have learned about nutrition and health.

Table: Food and Nutrition .

Table: Food and Nutrition

Sl	Particulars	Indicators	Knowledge	Practice Level
01	Food and Nutrition	Food for babies (6 to 24 months)	86	83
		Food for Pregnant Woman	96	91
		Food for Lactating Mother	95	90
02		Vegetable consumption	20000	18977

Direct Benefit of the Project Participants:

Decreased malnutrition: Intake of nutritious food among the project participants and their family members has increased. They had no capacity to avail two meals in a day. Due to intervention of the project their capacity has increased. Some of the families started to rear poultry and cow and established kitchen gardening to improve their livelihood. As a result consumption of vegetable and other low cost nutritional rich foods increased. For this, the rate of malnutrition decreased.

Incidence of Diarrhea: The incidence of diarrhea has dramatically improved due to knowledge about the cause of diarrhea. Now they can prepare sugar-salt solution (ORS) and maintain personal hygiene. They drink safe water as well as use tube well water for all household purposes.

Medical Expense decreased: Preventive behavior has increased among the project participants and their family members. Due to maintain of personal hygiene, waterborne diseases like diarrhea have decreased dramatically. As a result the well being situation of the family member has been improved. That is why the medication expense of the most of the families has decreased moderately.

Home gardening activities: The main objective of the CNA Programme is to contribute to an integrated life cycle approach for improving the nutritional well-being and to make local supplementary food and to behavioral change for in taking food. Most of the beneficiaries are living under poverty in the project area. Their income source is very low and their daily incomes are low too. Most of the beneficiaries have no homestead land and live in Char area or embankment of the river. They have no source to maintain their nutritional demand. Within the 6 months in each cycle , beneficiaries have got a fixed quantity supplementary blended food from CNA project with the assistance of WFP. But there is no source to fulfill their sustainable nutritional demand. That is why Village Nutrition Promoter (VNP) s have provided the beneficiaries the following trainings i.e. awareness raising, nutrition, homestead gardening, kitchen gardening etc. Homestead gardening/kitchen gardening training is the best of them. The trainer of ESDO and VNP have elaborately discussed about the vegetable cultivation among the 20,000 participants. After receiving those training, 9079 beneficiaries has started vegetable cultivation with own initiatives. They have cultivated various types of hybrid vegetable like creeper, red amarendam, lady's finger, karalla etc. In the project area some of non-participants have understood that homestead gardening is one of the perfect strategies to meet their daily nutritional demand. Most of the people in the working area have started to cultivate vegetable garden as a secondary income generating activity. In result, the people of the project area have changed their behavior regarding food intake in daily life.

Table-Home Gardening Information

Sl	Upazila	# of Beneficiaries	# of Beneficiaries initiated home gardening
01	Fulchori	2798	2563
02	Shaghata	3990	3791
03	Polashbari	3591	3404
04	Gobindagonj	3591	3387
05	Sunderganj	6030	5832
Total		20000	18977

Referral services:

VNPs identified some problems during home visit of project participants such as irregular check up; traditional approach in delivery; fever of newborn baby; pneumonia; diarrhea; chest pain; absence of immunization including health complication of the adolescent girl. In most complication cases, when they could not provide any suggestion then they referred to the nearest health clinic.

Strength:

1. Health status of the participants has been improved due to blended food consumption that we measured by monthly assessment.
2. 18609 participants out of 20000 established vegetable garden by inspiration of VNP training supply of seeds. It contributed to improve their nutrition status.
3. Participation of adolescents, pregnant and lactating women has been increased in preventive program of Government and Non government sectors.
4. Nutritional status of the beneficiaries in working areas have been increased through conduction of community based nutritional education, gained knowledge and behavioral change.
5. Enlarge the quality and quantity of dietary intake in age group 6-24 years children, adolescent, pregnant and lactating women from ultra poor and food unsecured family by providing blended food.
6. Beneficiaries became aware by VNP training as per developed schedule by action plan.
7. Monthly allocated blended food was not distributed in November,09 & December,09 due to unavailability of blended food.

Case Study-09 : Shampa Release from Negative Criticism "Shukni"

A small village Majhi Para stands on the river basin area under Fulchori upazila of Gaibandha district. Oshna live in a small coratge with a few home state lands. She spends her life with husband and two sons with very poor condition. Her husband's occupation is fishing and he is the only earning member in this family. Fishing is the only income source of Oshna's husband and in case of unavailability of fish they can not arrange food and other necessary. Most of the time, they could not arrange quality food/meal for their children. As a result children are facing malnutrition. Especially the youngest daughter age 16 months was suffering by severe malnourished disease and poor health. Due to poor health and very thin physical condition she was called "Shukni" by the other neighbor's. But his actual name is Shampa. On first week of July, 2009 a survey team headed by village nutrition promoter (VNP) conduct survey to identify the severe malnourished child. As per criteria Shampa known as "Shukni" selected one of them. Though Shampa was 16 months old but her weight was 7.6 KG which indicate severe malnourished as "weight for age" chart. Shampa than include one of the beneficiaries in Community Nutrition (CN) project. Shampa's mother received different type of nutrition education for last 06 months. In the same time she got 06 KG fortified blended food (Wheat Soya Blended - WSB) per month for last 06 months for his daughter. After receiving blended food by Shampa, she became change gradually and began to walking. Formerly, Shampa do not know how to walk due to very poor health condition. Shampa's mother feel encourage to see the change of her daughter. She received training on vegetable gardening side by side the nutrition education and internalized the importance about those training. ESDO-CNA Project provided vegetable seeds for vegetable cultivation. She has a small plot of homestead land. She cultivated different types of vegetables like Red Amaranth, Indian spinach, Ladies Finger, Eggplant in her homestead plot and utilize properly. She began to collect vegetables for their daily uses and fulfill their nutrition status and earn money from selling of excess vegetables. Both the support blended food and consumption of fresh vegetable increase the nutritional status of her child and now (end of the project 31/01/2010) the weight of Shampa is 11.1KG which indicate a full and sound healthy child compare with weight for age chart. Shampa's mother changes their food habit from her training experience. Now she gave lots of thanks to ESDO CN project and WFP for changing her child nutritional status as well as a healthy child and changing her behavior regarding food intake in daily life. Now she called as Shampa instead of "shukni" and release from negative criticism.



h) National Nutrition Programme (NNP)

We know that investments in improving nutritional status at community level can set the stage for long-term sustainable development. Malnutrition easily makes the community people vulnerable to ill-health, lethargy and unenterprising. Consequently, they are unable to put best effort in shaping their well-being. So to widen development effectiveness in true sense, ESDO is enhancing its efforts to advancing development continuously through executing nutrition project like NNP at field level. National Nutrition Program (NNP) is a program of Ministry of Health & Family Planning Welfare with the financial support of World Bank. This program commenced on August 2009 with the vision to reduce malnutrition, particularly among woman and children, to the extent that it ceases to be a public health problem. Their goals is to develop and strengthen communities' capacity to access, and analyze the causes of their malnutrition problems and to make better use of family, community and external resources to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. Food insecurity is not only cause of malnutrition, behavior, social attitudes and a lack of understanding and knowledge of nutritional needs tend to be associated with this. Since September 2006 NNP has been working under HNPSp.

Annual report from 2009 -2010 is prepared on the basis of performed activity, Performances and progresses. National Nutrition Program has been implementing by ESDO since August 2009 in 07 Upazilas under the package no. 33 which is the namely Thakurgaon Sadar, Baliadangi, Ranisankail, Horipur & Pirganj of Thakurgaon district, Birganj & Fulbari of Dinajpur district.

Under the 7 upazilas a total of 1359 Community Nutrition Centers (CNC) are providing services covering 68 Unions (the development work of a union is suspended by High Court) and 4 Municipalities where 1359 Community Nutrition Promoters (CNP) operate CNC activities for acquisitions the objectives set by Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program (HNPSp). Since now under 7 upazilas 1359 CNC's are operating all out activities in full swing.

Overall Objectives of the Programme

To achieve achieve a sustainable improvement in birth weight and nutritional status of vulnerable groups through adoption of new behavior and through appropriate use by individuals and households of Nutrition services that are increasingly managed by local communities.

Core ABCN services

1. Children's Service:

- Birth weight recording –Within 72 hours of birth of a baby.
- Arranging immediate special care for LBW (Low Birth Weight: birth weight less than 2.5 kg) babies.
- Birth registration for the new bone babies within 7 days of birth.
- Monthly Growth monitoring and promotion activities (GMP) of children under 2 years of age.
- Supplementary feeding to severely malnourished children.
- Helping for vitamin A and immunization schedule.

2. Maternal nutrition Services

- Monthly Monitoring of weight gain of pregnant women
- Supplementary feeding to pregnant women with BMI less than 18.5 and lactating mothers daily from 4th month of pregnancy till delivery and continuing for another 2 month after delivery.
- Micronutrient supplementation with Iron tablet for pregnant women:1 tablet daily from 4th month of pregnancy till delivery(maximum 150 days)
- Micronutrient supplementation with one Vitamin-A capsule for lactating mothers.1 capsule (200.000 UI) within 6 weeks or 42 days of delivery.
- Micronutrient supplementation with Iodized salt for pregnant, lactating women and children: Ensuring by monthly testing of households for using iodized salt.
- Referral of pregnant women and lactating mothers with complications or illness to health care center.

3. protection, promotion and support service

- Initiation of colostrums feeding within half an hour delivery for a newborn baby.
- Promotion of optimum and Exclusive Breastfeeding(EBF) for first six month(180 days)
- EBF followed by introduction of Appropriate Complementary Feeding (ACF) on completion of six month.
- Mother support activities up to CNC level for ANC, PNC, EBF AFC and maternal nutrition.

4. Newly married couples nutrition service
 - Monthly nutrition counseling of newly married couples
 - Monthly awareness building for FP service and delayed conception.
 - Monthly awareness building for normal weight gain and pregnancy.
 - Micronutrient supplementation by Iron-folate tablet: 2 days per weeks till 2 years after marriage or till conception within this time period.
5. Nutrition Service for unmarried adolescent girls(13-19 years)
 - Monthly nutrition education forum.
 - Micronutrient supplementation by Iron-folate tablet:2 days per week till the age of 19
 - 6 monthly De-worming by Albendazole(400mg) tablets.
 - 6 monthly weight monitoring.
6. **BCC Forums**
 - Monthly forum for Adolescent Girls.
 - Monthly forum for newly-wed couples.
 - Monthly forum for Mothers moderately malnourished children.

Methodology

The report is mainly based on the monthly progress report (MPR) of core activities. Data entry formats has developed by using MS Excel Package.

Monitoring and Supervision

There are seven management staff have been deployed in additional of five key professional staff to supervise the activities, to ensure the quality of work and timely completion of all ABCN activities at the field level. Those are Assistant Programme Coordinator (APC), Senior Coordinator (Audit & Monitoring), Training Coordinator supported by Senior trainers, Internal Auditors and Monitoring officer and the key professionals are Team Leader, Coordinator, Nutritionist, Finance Officer and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer.

In additional the Executive Director of ESDO and others head office-based staff have been providing usual support to the effective implementation of NNP at the grassroot i.e Upazila to community level as and when necessary.

CNO,CNPs and others information

A total # of 135 CNOs, 1359 CNPs have been engaged for as the cutting-edge of ABCN execution in all union of seven upazilas (Thakurgaon Sadar,Bali adangi,Horipur,Pirganj,Ranisankail,Birganj and Fulbari). Upazila wise information have been shown in table

of Union,CNO,CNP covered by Upazila:

Pac k #	Districts	Name of upazila	Union	Municipality	CNO	CNP
33	Thakurgaon	Thakurgaon Sadar	19	-	39	391
		Baliadangi	8	-	15	148
		Ranisankail	8	1	17	171
		Horipur	6	-	11	112
		Pirganj	10	1	19	188
	Dinajpur	Birganj	10	1	21	217
		Fulbari	7	1	13	132
Total			68	4	135	1359

Coordination with Deputy Commissioner (DC), Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and other Government officials

As part of coordination regularly and physically were coordinated and briefed to the newly joined and advent officers from other upazilas about National Nutrition Program as well as on role about ESDO to implement the program.

Side by side the ESDO-NNP staff and other concerned high officials has been maintaining coordination, communication and liaison with the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Civil Surgeon (CS), UNO, UHEO, ULO, AUFPO, UFPO, UHFPO, MOMCH, MODC, RMO as well as newly posted govt. officials in terms to aware them about NNP activities and their role and responsibilities for achieving the program mission and vision in the life of target stakeholders as well as on the other hand NNP objectives can be achieved in collaboration with them for eliminating different types of malnutrition from the upazila. In relation so far their involvement and activeness in this regards is quite satisfactory. Mean while especially DC, UNO, CS and other concerned Govt. officials are visiting program areas.

Prepared Household Profile:

To prepare household Profile survey was conducted by involving surveyor and CNO, CNPs. Survey report has already been submitted to the NNP. On regular basis CNP are updating household survey and on the basis of the household information, the household profile of 7 upazilas preparation is in the process.

Indicators	Thakurgaon Sadar	Baliadangi	Ranisankail	Horipur	Pirganj	Birganj	Fulbari	Total
# of Union	19	8	8	6	10	10	7	68
# of CNC	391	132	171	112	188	217	132	1359
# of HH	108165	40845	43907	29177	54385	61723	37168	375370
# of Population	457276	165550	227587	136740	249204	261389	153493	1651239
#of Severe Malnourished Child	3033	712	1015	878	2480	701	497	9316
#Moderate Malnourished Child	3312	980	1474	834	2874	1940	886	12300
# Normal Malnourished Child	4241	1057	3879	1684	3484	2481	760	17586

Conduction of DNMC, UZNM, UZTC UNMC, CNCMC Meeting:

District Nutrition Management Committee (DNMC): District Nutrition Management Committee is a supreme committee at NNP activity which is assisting to implement this program in field level so that earlier established DNMC conducted meeting during the period which is stated as Thakurgaon-4, Dinajpur-3. At total # of 07 DNMC meeting have been conducted in this period.

Upazila Nutrition Management Committee (UZNM): Upazila Nutrition Management Committee is a supreme committee at NNP Upazila level activity which is assisting to implement this program in field level so that earlier established UZNM conducted meeting during the period which is stated as Thakurgaon Sadar-7, Baliadangi-8, Ranisankail-9, Horipur-8, Pirganj-9, Birganj-10 and Fulbari-7. At total # of 58 UZNM meeting have been conducted in this period.

Upazila Technical Committee (UZTC) and its meeting: 7upazilas UZTC meeting has been conducted during the quarter in such a way Thakurgaon Sadar-7, Baliadangi-8, Ranisankail-8 Horipur-7, Pirganj-8, Birganj-9 and Fulbari-7. A total # of 54 UZTC meetings conducted in the period. Where upazila manager played role as member secretary and upazila health and family planning officer presided over the meeting. Generally need based discussion made over the meeting.

Municipality Nutrition Management Committee (MNMC): The staff member of NNP-ESDO program have been conducted Municipality Nutrition Management Committee meeting during the reporting period in such as way Ranisankail-03, Pirganj-8, Birganj-8 and Fulbari-7. At total # of 23 MNMC meeting have been conducted in this period.

Union Nutrition Management Committee (UNMC): In this reporting period the staff member of NNP-ESDO program have been conducted Union Nutrition Management Committee meeting during the reporting period in such as way Thakurgaon Sadar- 175 ,Baliadangi-68 , Ranisankail-69 ,Horipur-53, Pirganj-93, Birganj-95 and Fulbari-69. At total # of 1069 UNMC meeting have been conducted in this period.

Community Nutrition Center Management Committee (CNCMC): In this reporting period the staff member of NNP-ESDO program have been conducted Community Nutrition Center Management Committee meeting during the reporting period in such as way Thakurgaon Sadar-1127 ,Baliadangi-763 , Ranisankail-985 , Horipur-652,Pirganj-1087, Birganj-1273 and Fulbari-763. At total # of 6650 UNMC meeting have been conducted in this period.

Orientation of Women Groups: Women group are formed in each CNC consisting of 6 members. Already 1359 groups were selected and formed in 7 upazilas consisting 8154 women members. All the women members received training on food preparation, packing, preservation, distribution and food bill payment system. Two members of the women groups perform the task of food preparation for 15 days. All the members of the group are doing this work in a rotational way.

Orientation Training of CNO-CNPs: The staff member of NNP-ESDO conducted 2 days long Orientation training at upazila level office to smooth implementation of the project. A total # of 60 training batch completed. Total # of 1494 CNO-CNPs were participate at the training. Upazila level GoB personnel was facilitator.

Continuing Supplementary feeding program to the selected beneficiaries at CNC level: Considering the domestic status of nutrition, NNP decided those <2 children and CED pregnant women are belongings under ultra-hard-core poor family would get preference for having supplementary feeding program. The ultra-hard-core poor family are considered as daily income less than One US dollar, less than 50 decimals of land at rural area, depend on manual labor and utmost helpless or most vulnerable. Estimating the criteria's seven to twelve months of babies get one single food packet (153 gm) and thirteen to twenty four months of babies get two single food packets (306 gm) per working day up to twenty four months of age on the contrary CED women BMI<17 are allowed for four sing food packets (612gm) per day up to one fifty days from starting SFP during the four months of pregnancy. It is noted that fourteen (14) SF packets in each CNC in every working day under package No.33 Following the NNP-SFP guide lines ESDO started SFP under 1359 CNC's after having the decision and to habituate the system special agenda in this regard included in the CNP-CNO refreshers.

Social Mobilization: Under Social Mobilization a series of awareness raising forum, gathering and meeting were held in the community on so many Nutritional and Health issues among different level of community people during the reporting period at 7 upazilas. These were conducted and organized by the ESDO staff along with the CNOs and CNPs. Specially noted that adolescent boys and girls, newly wed women and husband, pregnant women and husband, <2 children mothers, lactating mothers and mothers & father-in-laws forums have been organized very effectively and is being emphasized to strengthen them so that they can aware about health & nutrition issues, at the same time they grow homestead vegetables and rear poultry for reducing malnutrition in family members and also getting additional income from the sources.

BCC Intervention: Special BCC interventions were staged in 7upazila from August 2009 to June 2010 during the period. In regard day observance, rally, street drama, musical show, discussion meeting etc. was the issues. Apart from as regular intervention in CNC level ESDO implemented 7 upazilas is organizing Folk song, street theater, reciting poetry and other different events in community level to aware people on health and nutrition aspect so that they can reduce malnutrition from their life.

Measuring Weight of pregnant women: In June 2010, over 98 women's weight were monitored among the registered pregnant ones. Only 6.41% pregnant women gained above 9 kg. About 96.65% pregnant women received ANC (from different sources including Govt. NGO Privet sector) in 7 upazilas.

Supplementary Feeding for Women and Children: About 15.68 % of pregnant women having BMI below 18.5 were brought under food supplementation in June 2010. Total 10.02% lactating mothers received food supplementation during the same period. About 2.31 % children's less than 2 years were brought under food supplementation.

ANC and Micronutrient Supplementation: In June 2010, 96.65% of registered pregnant women received ANC. In the same month more than 88.60% of registered pregnant women received Iron Folate tablet. Over 99% lactating mothers giving birth to new born babies received vitamin A supplementation after delivery.

Breastfeeding: In this reporting period more than 99% new born babies received colostrums at birth. About 72% babies received exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age.

Adolescent girls Forum: Total 107594 adolescent girls of age 13-19 years were enlisted in seven upazilas in June 2010. Total 95.90% forums were held in which 94% adolescent girls participated and were counseled about basic nutritional facts, reproductive health, life skills, delayed marriage, antry dowry motivation, etc. They were also provided with Iron-Folate supplementation at the dose of two tablets per week and de-worming tablets at 6 month interval.

Forum for mothers of moderately malnourished children: A total of 94% mothers of moderately malnourished children received, Counseling about child feeding and care through 99% against the target in June 2010.

Newly-Wed Women: Total 7996 newly-wed couples were registered as of June 2010 and 81% of the newly - wed couples were counseled about contraception delayed pregnancy, reproductive health. Iron-Folate supplementation at the dose of two tablets per week was also served to them.

Use of Iodize salt: In June 2010, salt specimens from 375,370 households were tasted for Iodine. 95% samples were found to have Iodine qualities.

General and Specific Success of NNP: Experiences from implementation of the NNP Programme obviously have some positive impacts, which is worth recording for the benefit of the programme. Positive experiences or good lessons are as follows:

General:

- CNOs, CNPs and Women Groups are become an essential supporting force in implementing the national level programme. They have been playing pivotal role in observing days especially health, population & nutrition related issues.
- Male participants rate in the forums is significantly accelerated and their interest regarding nutritional aspects mostly encourageable. Surprisingly, a 5/6 year old children know the CNP (Pusti Apa) or CNC (Pusti Kendra) location. Those events ensure that whole community peoples are being concerned and have conclusive approach about nutrition programme and its necessity.
- A portion of community women have been deployed with this programme and have some regular earning, some of them are mostly depends on this earnings.

Programmatic

- The low birth weight rate is slowly decreasing in NNP intervened ESDO run upazilas.
- Weight gain rate during pregnancy period is increasing.
- Most adolescents are becoming conscious regarding their future role.
- The primary beneficiaries of the programme are the pregnant women, lactating mother, <5 children, adolescent girls and boys, newly wed couples, husband of pregnant women, mother and father in laws. It is interesting that the male's (who normally dominate the rural scenario) participation rates have been appreciably increasing as well.
- Colostrums and exclusive breast feeding practices among mothers in the NNP-ESDO upazilas have increased ever before.



**ESDO Enterprise:
Innovative Approaches for
Organizational Development**



With a view to contribute to the generation of financial resources of the organization for its sustainable development as well as use of potential scopes and opportunities and to encourage staff to innovate new things, ESDO has incorporated the following projects under this program umbrella:

a) aroni:

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

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

b) 'aroni' Production & Sales Centre:

aroni production and sales centre is established in 2005 with an aim of ensuring marketing of different handicrafts produced by poor women participants and children of ESDO projects. The project has provided technical training to the beneficiaries and created self-employment for many women who have been engaged in producing different handicrafts/hand loams etc. It has created full time employment for a total of 150 ultra poor women

c) 'aroni Printers & Publications:

This wing has officially launched in December 2007 at Thakurgaon town with a view to composing, printing and supplying all type of tools and materials that are required by ESDO. Supplying of the good quality tools and materials in the shortest possible time is the main objective of the initiative. A total of 12 staff members are full time employed by the project. However, it doesn't restrict other people to benefit from this enterprise. Production and printing of banner, festun, ID card, visiting card, diary, poster, register etc. are the major works, arani printers and publications has been doing at the moment. From June 2009, aroni printers and publications has started publishing a daily bengali newspaper in the name of 'Doinik Lokayan', which is the first daily newspaper published from Thakurgaon district. A total of 9 full time staff have been employed by this wing of the project. 1000 copies of newspaper are published and supplied daily at the moment.

d) 'aroni' Kids:

As Thakurgaon is a backward district with very limited facilities for the entertainment of the kids (children), ESDO has taken an initiative to establish a 'sales centre' as a sub-project of 'aroni' in Thakurgaon town to supply garments and toys for the kids with fair price. A three member team is working in the sales centre as regular staff.

e) Chamak Fashion:

Chamak Fashion was established in 2002 for the youths of the Thakurgaon district, where varieties of latest designed dresses of the youths are stored and sold. 2 full time staff are employed by the project.

f) Amader Bazar

As part of the various micro-finance projects implemented by ESDO since 1991, many poor households in rural and urban areas in various districts of Bangladesh have emerged as micro-entrepreneurs. In recognition of this outstanding achievement and with a view to provide a solid socio-economic foundation to a total of 140 floating micro-entrepreneurs of Thakurgaon town, PKSF has agreed to fund for constructing a three-storied building with a total of 186 spaces on 30 decimal of land at the central place of Thakurgaon town. In addition to 140 member micro-entrepreneurs, a total of 46 spaces will be sold/rented to non-member but pro-poor good entrepreneurs. Construction of the building is on progress. It is expected that this particular initiative will create an example of sustainable entrepreneurs' development and will open up a new dimension of micro-finance program.

g) ESDO Training & Resource Center (ETRC)

A group of young social workforce of Thakurgaon District initiated ESDO primarily in order to support the 1988 flood victims. Afterwards the close association and involvement with the community especially with the disadvantaged section of the society inspired them to continue their social duties. In that time ESDO have no skill man power for strongly facing or recover the social need. So ESDO management feels that they need a strong training division for capacity building of team ESDO. To fulfill this demand ESDO start a training centre in 1991 at College Para of Thakurgaon. After few years we Open another three training centre at Lalmonirhat Sadar, Hatibandha, Gaibandha and Dhaka.

Goal:

We made committed work force for social development

Objectives

- To identify the existing staffs Training need through TNA process
- To prepare newly recruited staffs for taking challenges of Development activities
- Established a knowledge bank for social workers and
- Human capacity building for on going development activities

Strength:

- a) Two own training center out of three ETRC
- b) All three ETRC run in Profit (Low profit)
- c) Well equipped (Multimedia, Sound system, est.)
- d) Capacity to manage any National and International event (ETRC-1)
- e) 10 well Furnished 1st class AC room
- d) Full time electricity support(ETRC Thakurgaon and Lalmonirhat)

Lesson learnt:

- a) Possible to reduce regular cost by close supervision
- b) Loose management made an organization financially looser

h) Lokayan (Livelihood Museum):

Generally, the word 'museum' is used for the places where historical traditions are preserved, which give some idea about the lifestyle of the people of certain time period (maybe of a ruling period of a famous emperor or king) but not a complete idea of the livelihoods of the people (general mass) for that particular period. Northern part of Bangladesh is with huge wealth of folk traditions that reflect the lifestyles of people with various professions, ethnic groups, indigenous communities, people with various religious, caste, race etc. "Lokayan" has been established by ESDO with the noble intention to go a bit beyond the limitations of the traditional museums. By fill in the gaps of these traditional museums, "Lokayan" intends to capture a complete picture of the livelihoods of all categories of people living in the northern part of Bangladesh for hundreds of years. Although the initiative started earlier, "Lokayan" has been officially launched in April 2008. "Lokayan" is a Bengali word created by the innovators of this initiative, with an intention to mean something more than a museum that preserves and restores the folk traditions and cultures of all cross-sections of people of a particular human habitation during a particular period of time, focusing largely the rural setup. It is located within the campus of the eco-farm in the Thakurgaon town. "Lokayan" has already accumulated a good collection of various folk traditions of the northern Bangladesh.

While the primary objective of establishing "Lokayan" is to preserve and restore the traditions and cultures of the northern Bangladesh, it is expected that the initiative will create employment opportunity for a good number of poor and marginal people, particularly the women and indigenous communities. As of now a shed for lokayan, two thresh-roof houses, a open platform/stage, a road, a six-corner tin roof house and a house of village leader (Morol) have been constructed and a total of 300 traditional tool and materials of different types have been collected and preserved. 133 timber trees, 21 fruit trees & 11 ornamental trees have been planted, and 78 medicinal plant are collected and planted in the garden.

ii) The Daily Lokayan

The Lokayan office located at Samobay office in Thakurgaon. This program started on June 12th 2009 to develop of overall situation of Thakurgaon district by support of ESDO. This news daily has become familiar as voice of thakurgaon community and locally achieved a lot of praises and admiration for its neutral stance and realistic report. It's printing, Compose, settings and distribution conducted by ARONI printers and publications. Some competent correspondents and 9 hard worker contiguous with this program and 1000 copies published on daily basis.



We Seek an equitable society free from all discriminations



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