

annual report  
eco social development organization (esdo)



reporting period  
july 2010- june 2011





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# Special Achievement by Executive Director of ESDO

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২০১০ সনের ৩০ ডিসেম্বর, তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত সিন্ডিকেট সভার আদেশ।

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সমাজ কল্যাণ ও গবেষণা ইনস্টিটিউটের অধীনে মোঃ শহীদ উজ্জ আমান (MD. SHAHID UZ ZAMAN) কে তাঁহার রচিত "A Study on Monga : The Hunger Grip in Northwestern Bangladesh" শীর্ষক অভিসন্দর্ভের জন্য পিএইচডি, ডিগ্রী প্রদান করা হইয়াছে।

প্রশাসনিক ভবন,  
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।  
ঢাকা-১০০০।


  
(মোঃ বাহালুল হক চৌধুরী)  
পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রক  
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

সংখ্যা নং ৩৭০ /শা-২/প.

তারিখ ০৪/০২/২০২০

সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য ধন্যবাদসহ নিম্নোক্তদের নিকট অনুলিপি প্রেরিত হইল :

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- ৪। প্রোগ্রামার, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫। পরিচালক, জনসংযোগ দপ্তর, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ঢাকা (বহুল প্রচারের অনুরোধসহ)।
- ৬। সকল পরীক্ষা উপ- নিয়ন্ত্রক, সহকারী পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রক, সেকশন অফিসার, পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রকের অফিস, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ঢাকা।

  
(মোঃ বাহালুল হক চৌধুরী)  
পরীক্ষা নিয়ন্ত্রক  
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

"চিন্তা"  
Ph.D. Result



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## About ESDO

Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) continuous its mandate 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 in 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 and skill development activities for ensuring equitable society free from poverty in ESDOs working area.

## 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 programme, human rights and good governance programme giving proper importance to environmental protection and regeneration. ESDO firmly believes and is actively involved in promoting human rights, dignity and gender equality through people's social, 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

## Development Partners

World Food Programme (WFP), European Union/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/EU, 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 Primary Education- 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"



## A message from the Executive Director



Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) started its journey in 1988 with a noble wish to stand in solidarity with the poor and marginalized. Being a peoples' centered organization, ESDO envisioned for a society which will be free from inequality and injustice, a society where no child will cry from hunger and no life will be ruined by poverty. In our 23 years of relentless efforts to make this happen, we have broken new grounds and opened up new horizons. We have been tireless in our efforts to help the disadvantaged and vulnerable people find a way to support themselves and bring meaningful and lasting changes in their lives. We have continued our journey against great odds, and have pursued our dreams and goals.

The reporting year 2010-2011, marks a whole range of new endeavors and many new achievements for ESDO. ESDO implemented programs in 102 upazilas under 21 districts, reaching over 5 million poor and vulnerable people directly. We have not only stepped into new geographic areas, but have also formed new and stronger alliances and partnership with development agencies from home and abroad – all with the singular aim of serving more disadvantaged and marginal people and adorning their lives with self-belief, hopes and inspirations. We have been assisted in our efforts by the ESDO family members – whose dedication and dynamism, care and commitment have always proved vital for our success. The sincere cooperation and unstinted support of our development partners and beneficiaries also have played a pivotal role in achieving our goals.

In this age of globalization, people have been facing many new challenges concerning their livelihood and their quest towards development. ESDO feels that, those who are termed as 'vulnerable' and 'marginalized', hold great potential to change their fate if they can join their hands together and receive necessary assistance from government agencies, national and international development organizations, public representatives and the larger-cross sections of people. Our endeavors and achievements in the last 23 years in the fields of social development, food security and disaster management, agricultural development, rights and governance, education, health, nutrition, environment and microfinance and entrepreneurship development have transformed the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in building their capacity and attain self-confidence, leading to self-reliance. We are immensely proud of this achievement and vow to continue our humble efforts to bring smile to the face of many more disadvantaged people in the coming days.

We would like to express our thankfulness and gratitude to the development partners from home and abroad who have assisted us to continue our journey. We look forward towards strengthening this partnership for the benefit of the people living in hunger, poverty and hardship.

Our thanks go to ESDO General Committee and Executive Committee for their unfaltering support in achieving organizational goals. We also extend our gratitude to all of our staff, programme participants, community platforms, partners, Union Parishads and government authorities for their sincere contribution, I would like to congratulate the people who have put their time, efforts and talent in preparing this report. I hope this report will give us a proper indication of the path we should take for making our programmes more successful.

People in poverty and marginalization will remain our priority- we will maintain a firm focus on tackling poverty and social inequality. We will reinforce partnerships with diverse stakeholders contributing to the reduction in income and human poverty towards making an equitable society free from all discriminations.

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

**Dr. Md. Shahid Uz Zaman**  
Executive Director



## Executive Summary

Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) has passed yet another year of learning, progress and achievements. The period July 2010-June 2011 has been a memorable one for ESDO itself as well as for its friends, partners and beneficiaries. This report gives a glimpse of the wide ranging activities and initiatives that ESDO has carried out, for ensuring sustainable livelihood development of the people it works for.

Since its formation in 1988, ESDO has been tirelessly pursuing the goal of comprehensive livelihood development of the underprivileged people through awareness raising, capacity building, networking and self-help initiatives. Over the years, ESDO has explored new horizons and innovated new grounds with an aim to benefit more and more people who have been grappling with the menaces of poverty, illiteracy, superstition, exclusion, corruption and underdevelopment. We have been making considerable efforts in the fields of livelihood and skill development, health, education, gender, human rights, fisheries and agriculture, water and sanitation, disaster management, nutrition, mother and child care, homestead gardening, immunization, arsenic mitigation, environmental protection and allied fields based on the needs of the changing disadvantaged people.

In the period covered under this report, we have strengthened our capacity to serve an increasing number of beneficiaries and also to work with new partners and stakeholders. In this period, our multifarious programme activities covered new geographical areas and people. We managed our programmes in 6500 communities, 580 Unions, 102 Upazilas and 21 districts of Bangladesh, directly reaching more than 5 million poor and vulnerable people. Sensing the need for strengthening our capacity for providing our beneficiaries with quality services, we have equipped our central and field offices with a skilled and competent workforce and state-of-the-art technologies. We also engage considerable time and resources in research and development to cope up with the increasing demands of a changing time.

Promotion of collective and collaborative efforts has always been at the centre of ESDO's activities. We form groups through systematic empowerment of the people of a certain area to achieve the set goal. Under microfinance programme, up to June 2011, a total of 8654 have been formed comprising 115535 members. A total of 1286993500 BDT was disbursed during this period. With an aim to pursue an integrated approach towards sustainable development, we have diversified our efforts by combining microfinance initiatives with a whole range of activities covering many different fields.

As mentioned earlier, capacity building, sensitization and linkage creation of the poor and vulnerable people in the fields of health, agriculture, human rights, education, disaster management, etc. have been major focuses of ESDO's programme activities in the reporting period. Within this reporting period, we have provided food security related services to 297137 beneficiaries, 18732 beneficiaries got rights and governance related services 2000000 beneficiaries got health, nutrition and sanitation related services, 29589 people benefited from agriculture related projects, 20404 beneficiaries got education related services, 156344 beneficiaries got microcredit support.

ESDO has been running a vigorous formal and non-formal education program for more than two decades. In this effort, it has been collaborating with a number of national and international stakeholders including DNFE and Plan-Bangladesh. In recognition of its achievements in this regard, ESDO was awarded as the Best Non-Government Organization in Non-Formal Education at 1996 by Government of Bangladesh. ESDO human rights, advocacy, legal aid service and policy lobbying programs have been benefiting hundreds and thousands of Adibasis and extreme minorities, women and men by assisting them realize their constitutional rights and ensuring their access to vital resources and services.

As it is evident from this report, ESDO's health, nutrition and sanitation programmes have played a wider significant impact role in fulfilling the health needs of the vulnerable segment of the society. In a wide geographical focused area. Within this fiscal year, ESDO provided various types of reproductive, child and general health services by operating a total of 166 satellite and static clinics through development of Community Support Groups for Maternal and Neonatal Care and Services. ESDO's ongoing and recently completed projects on health, nutrition, water supply and sanitation have helped approximately 3165215 people reduce their health risks and enjoy a better health and sanitation status, directly impacting their livelihoods. To ensure unhindered growth and development of the new born and infants, ESDO carried out a comprehensive growth monitoring and promotional activity through regular follow-up, supervision and monitoring. This has contributed in combating malnutrition and raising hopes for a better and healthier future for our new generations.

In order to ensure effective and timely completion of its programme activities, ESDO has a time-fitting monitoring and evaluation system in place. Every component and sub-component of ESDO programmes are monitored continuously and necessary steps are taken to ensure smooth implementation of these programmes. ESDO regularly evaluates its programmes and projects through different period. Mid-term evaluation and final evaluations are being taken on a regular basis for its programming. It also regularly conducts three types of planning for project activities: i) Long-term project duration plan, ii) Business plan and iii) Yearly plan.

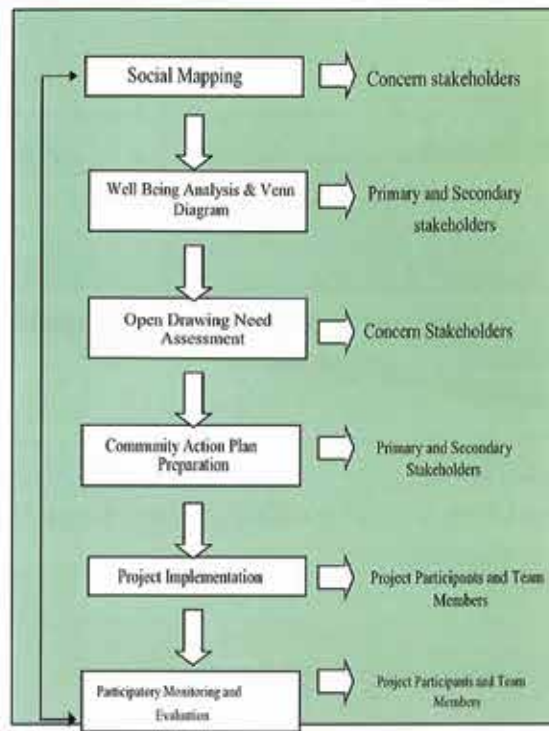
For ensuring qualitative and quantitative accountability, all project activities of ESDO are periodically and regularly audited by ESDO's Internal Audit Team. A professional group regularly audited ESDO's entire project under the direct supervision of Executive Director. According to audit findings, the concerned sectoral coordinators ensure meeting-up the lacking or shortfall within required period.

ESDO has its own transparent financial system and also complies with donors' requirements. ESDO maintains both accruals, cash basis accounting, and follow the double entry accounting system. It keeps accounts both manually and electronically. Monthly and quarterly reporting systems are followed rigorously. ESDO is able to produce and provide report to the donor as per their requirements.

ESDO has a rich pool of dedicated and skilled staff. Its total staff strength is 5196; among them 2097 are male and 3099 are female. Of the total staff, 105 are working in the central office and the rest 5091 are working under the regional and branch offices.



## Programming Cycle of ESDO





## Programmes of ESDO: 2010-2011

### Programmes of ESDO : 2010-2011

Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO) continuous its mandate 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 has been implementing different programme through sectoral approach. Different programmes are implemented under the following 8 sectors.

1. Food Security Programme
2. Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Programme
3. Microfinance Programme
4. Agricultural Development Programme
5. Education Programme
6. Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Programme
7. Rights and Governance Programme
8. Special Programme

### 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. Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU)
4. School Feeding Programme under BEHTRUWC
5. School Feeding Programme under Country Programme
6. Emergency School Feeding Programme
7. Provision of Development Support Services to women under the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program
8. Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program
9. Emergency Operation (EMOP-10788.0) NI, FCFW, CFW

### 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. Enhancing Resilience (ER) Programme 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 Programme (LRP)
10. Programmed Initiative for Monga Eradication (PRIME)
11. Agriculture Sector Microcredit Project (ASMP)

## Agricultural Development Programme

1. Food Security Programme 2006: Soil Fertility Component Project: Empowering small & Marginal Farmers Improver food Security.
2. Strawberry Cultivation

## Education Programme

1. Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP)
2. Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2)
3. 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. Community Nutrition Activities (CNA)
4. National Nutrition Program (NNP)
5. Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B)
6. Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project

## Rights and Governance Programme

1. Activating Village Court in Bangladesh Project
2. Promotion of Rights for Adibashis and DALITS Improvement Programme (PRADIP)
3. Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP)
4. Child Labor Elimination Action Network (CLEAN)

## Special Programme of ESDO

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



# LOOKING BACK

## Programme-wise Activities and Achievements of ESDO in 2010-2011

### 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. Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU)
4. School Feeding Programme under BEHTRUWC
5. School Feeding Programme under Country Programme
6. Emergency School Feeding Programme
7. Provision of Development Support Services to women under the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme
8. Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme
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# Strengthening Household ability to Respond to Development Opportunities II (SHOUHARDO II)

Development partner: USAID, Government of Bangladesh, CARE Bangladesh

Project area: Kazipur Upazila of Sirajganj district (ESDO part)

Project period: March 2011 – February 2015

**Bringing the poor and marginalized people out of the shackle of poverty requires concerted efforts from all quarters, including the poor and marginalized themselves, the concerned GOs and NGOs, and also the larger cross sections of people. Sustainable improvements in the livelihood of the poor and marginalized could be made possible through their capacity building, enhancement of scopes and opportunities for receiving essential services and resources and also by building the capacity of concerned government agencies and local government bodies to respond to the urgent needs of these people. With this view, ESDO has been carrying out multifarious program activities in Kazipur Upazila of Sirajganj district under the 'Strengthening Household ability to Respond to Development Opportunities II (SHOUHARDO II)' project. Through a comprehensive approach of sensitization, linkage creation and capacity building, this project is expected to have far-reaching impacts on the lives of poor and marginalized people and also on the ability of the GOs and NGOs to work for these people's empowerment.**

## Goal and Objectives

### Goal

Transform the lives of 370,000 Poor and Extreme Poor (PEP) households in 11 of the poorest and most marginalized districts in Bangladesh by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity.

**SO 1:** "Availability of" and "access to" nutritious foods enhanced and protected for 370,000 PEP households.

**SO 2:** Improved health, hygiene and nutrition status of 281,000 children under 2 years of age.

**SO 3:** PEP women and adolescent girls empowered in their families, communities, and Union Parishad.

**SO 4:** Local elected bodies and government service providers' responsiveness and accountability to the PEP increased.

**SO 5:** Targeted community members and government institutions are better prepared for, mitigate, and respond to disasters and adapt to climate change.

## Major activities and achievements

- 24 EKATA spot selections and completion of 95 CAP analysis .
- Implementation of entry point, quick win and identification of natural leaders are being made.
- Formation of 95 Village Development Committees and 95 Village PICs .
- 12 awareness campaigns on water and sanitation were conducted.
- 95 CAPs are developed.



**A reconstructed road brings new hopes for the people of Kunkunia**

Kunkunia is a picturesque small village located in a remote area of Maizbari Union in Kazipur Upazila under the district of Sirajganj. A narrow, unpaved road links Sardar Para and Pramanik Para – two main parts of the village. It is the sole medium of communication between approximately 2000 inhabitants of these two Paras. Even a light drizzle submerged road in many places, leaving it inaccessible; which caused much discomfort for the villagers. Naturally, when the implementation of SHOUHARDO-II program started in the area and the villagers attempted to identify major problems of their village by using PRA tools, the sorry state of the road was highlighted as one of the most serious problems faced by the villagers. Consequentially, the villagers decided to solve this problem through concerted efforts. They formed a committee which decided that, the road will be reconstructed on the basis of community consultation and voluntary works by the villagers. Accordingly, the reconstruction work started on 14 June 2011 with the participation of 300 women and 280 men. They used local resources like soil, banana tree, bamboo, rings, ropes, baskets and spades. With everybody's spontaneous participation, it took 9 hours to reconstruct the 250-meter long road. They also installed a ring (supplied by the local Union Parishad) by the roadside for allowing free flow of water.

Reconstruction of the road has been very beneficial for the people of the locality. Apart from the inhabitants of Sardar Para and Manik Para, thousands of people from the nearby villages of Thekuria, Beelchetan, Dattapara, Chalavara, Beltoil, Shishulda, Pukuria, Vandarpar and Chakpara are now using the road to communicate among themselves and perform various other activities. Besides, it has enabled various service providing organizations to perform their activities much easily. The road has infused new hopes and inspirations in the hearts of the villagers. They are now confident that they can solve any problem with the help of collective efforts.





## Strengthening Poorest and Vulnerable Households Capability to Improve Food Security (SHIFT)

Development partner: European Union, with support from CARE Bangladesh

Project area: Lalmonirhat Sadar and Aditmari Upazilas (Lalmonirhat district)

Project period: 1 February 2010 – 15 September 2011

**Soaring prices and unavailability of essential food items have contributed in the deepening of poverty and hunger among the underprivileged and vulnerable people of Bangladesh. Strengthening Poorest and Vulnerable Households Capability to Improve Food Security (SHIFT) project aimed at ensuring food security of the ultra poor people in some selected localities in northern Bangladesh. The project primarily focused on two determinants of food security - availability of and access to food. ESDO implemented the project in selective areas of Lalmonirhat district. With a combination of direct inputs, linkage creation and capacity building, the project contributed significantly in the reduction of poverty and hunger for the most vulnerable households and also in bringing them out of the cycle of poverty.**

### Goals and Objectives

#### Overall objective

To contribute to the reduction of poverty and hunger for the poorest and most vulnerable households in the Northwest of Bangladesh.

#### Specific Objective

To improve local facilities and to empower and engage 6552 targeted households in agricultural productivity, income and employment towards improving their basic food needs in the districts of Lalmonirhat.

### Major activities and achievements

- Small asset transfer and capacity development to 92 beneficiaries on medicinal plant cultivation, nursery development.
- Technology transfer (seeds, training) and facilitation to 343 smallholder producers on production of high value economic crops such as pumpkin, strawberry, ash gourd, capsicum cultivation .
- Development and institutionalized 3 assembled markets.
- Linkage developed with the local government officials, market actors, service providers and representatives to rural communities.
- Agricultural value chain based IGAs developed through shallow machines distribution, paravet service development, seed production and marketing and other IGAs.
- 51 extremely poor landless women engaged as rural sales agents, 12 engaged as rural entrepreneurs and 86 engaged in organic fertilizer production.
- Capacity building, facilitation and small asset transfer to 1287 women on Comprehensive Homestead Development (CHD) .
- 169 women engaged in poultry and duck rearing, 774 women engaged in goat/lamb rearing and 344 women engaged cow rearing.
- 64 persons developed as rural collectors for collection, distribution and marketing of agricultural products.
- 928 households and 3 marketplaces were raised to protect them from flooding.



## Success story

### Shefaly's days of hunger and hardship are over

Falimari is a remote little village situated in Mogolhat Union under the Sadar Upazila of Lalmonirhat district. Shefaly Begum lives in this village with her husband Shafiqul and her little son. Shefaly and Shafiqul got married five years ago. A landless rickshaw-Puller, Shafiqul's meager income has never been adequate to run the family. Shafiqul used to drive a rented van, and, after paying off the rent of the van, he did not have much left to buy daily commodities at the end of the day. His small income had always been a cause for concern for the couple. When their son was born, the family expenditure increased substantially, and



Shafiqul and Shefaly really started struggling to have both ends meet. The starting of the SHIFT project came as a boon for the family. Their household was categorized in the extreme poor category after the well-being analysis conducted by the local Village Development Committee. Subsequently, Shefaly was selected as a beneficiary for the CFW intervention. She worked for 60 days in CFW intervention and received 7200 Taka. This income enabled Shefaly to buy essential foods and fulfill immediate requirements of the family. She spent 1200 Taka for food, purchased a rickshaw-van at 4000 Taka and saved the rest 2000 Taka. Shafiqul started riding their own van, which proved to be quite beneficial for the family. He didn't have to pay any rent to the van-owner, which meant increased income and savings. Soon, they saved another 2000 Taka and with the total savings of 4000 Taka, took 1 acre of land on lease. Shefaly cultivated the land and, after fulfilling their own needs, sold the remaining crops in the market. Shafiqul's increased income from the van and the money coming from the sale of crops boosted the family income substantially. Now they can not only buy essential foods and commodities, but can also save money for their son's education. Shefaly and Shafiqul are now planning to buy an agricultural land so that they cultivate crops more conveniently. They can now dream of a bright future for themselves and for their son.





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

Development partner: DFID and GoB (SHIREE), with support from CARE Bangladesh

Project area: Aditmari and Kaliganj Upazilas of Lalmonirhat district

Project period: March 2009 to February 2012

The large majorities of the ultra poor people of Bangladesh are deprived of even the most basic facilities and are forced to live a life full of misery and hardship. ESDO has been implementing the Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU) project over the last three years with an aim to build capacity of the ultra poor people to bring positive and lasting changes in their livelihood and also to facilitate the local government bodies and other stakeholders for supporting the efforts of the ultra poor people towards social, economic and political empowerment leading to improved livelihood outcomes. So far, the project activities have achieved considerable success in building the capacity of the ultra poor and creating an enabling environment for their further development.

### Goals & Objectives

#### Goal

Government of Bangladesh MDG target 1 and 2 on income poverty reduction and hunger achievement by 2015.

#### Objectives

To empower 20,000 (ESDO part - 2083) extreme poor households in Northwest Bangladesh to collectively address the causes of their economic, social and political exclusion that keep them in extreme poverty.

### Major activities and achievements

- 44 Paras/communities have achieved 100% sanitation.
- 50 social and resources maps, well-being analysis, seasonal calendar, pot analysis and dependency analysis completed.
- 50 collective actions have triggered through community mobilization.
- 94 Community Action Plan (CAPs) developed.
- 50 Para Unnayan Committees formed.
- 49 Fistful Rice Groups and 18 EKATA Groups formed.
- 9 Economic Assessment sessions completed.
- 587 IGAs and small-scale rural enterprises established.
- 111 participants involved by SEED fund, 50 participants involved by apiculture, 43 participants involved by RBC, 35 participants involved by matching fund and 25 participants involved by Karchupi.
- 4 Paravets developed and received training and input support.
- 3 open budgets and 27 pre-budget sharing conducted by the UPs.
- 36 community profiles developed.



## Success story

### Self-help leads to self-reliance for the fishing community of Machua Para

The fishing village of Machua Para is located in the Polashi Union of Aditmari Upazila under the district of Lalmonirhat. The life of the people of Machua Para is characterized by extreme poverty. Most of them are engaged in fishing related activities, small business, and agricultural day-labour. Although they work from dawn to dusk, the people of Machua Para can hardly ever fulfill their basic necessities. When the SETU project started in the locality, the fishing communities of Machua para were facilitated to bring positive changes in their livelihood. Assisted by the project staff, the fishing community of the village prepared the CAP with wholehearted support from all cross sections of the community. They identified all public private ponds in the para and took initiative for fish farming. They leased four ponds from wealthy villagers in exchange of approximately 45,000 Taka. The ponds had a total area of about 200 decimals. The participating fishermen then formed fisheries groups, each comprising 26 members. Assisted by the natural leaders, they formed a working relationship with government fisheries officers. Local fisheries officer paid frequent visits to the fish ponds and gave suggestions on various aspects of fish farming. By April 2011, fingerling stocks had grown in the ponds and had been properly nursed by the fishing communities. In just two to three months, they sold fishes worth 20,000 Taka and again stocked different species of fingerlings.



The collective exercise has infused new hopes in the hearts of the underprivileged people of Machua Para, especially the fishing community. They believe that hard work and self-confidence have played an instrumental role in their success. Every member of the fishing groups had toiled hard in the pond. They had shared their experiences with others and had overcome all obstacles through determination and self-belief. Now they are having a good time and they feel that it will be much better in the future. The whole community is now mobilized and developed their self confidence in undertaking their own path of changes.





## School Feeding Programme under BEHTRUWC Programme

Development partner: World Food Programme (WFP)

Project area: Dhaka district (24 Thana), Gazipur District (2 Thana) and Narayangonj District (5 Thana)

Project period: December 2010 to November 2011

With the aim of reducing hunger in the classroom as well as to promote school enrollment and attendance rates the School Feeding Program (SFP) under BEHTRUWC has been launched in food-insecure areas of Bangladesh. ESDO has been implementing BEHTRUWC programme for urban working children with the aim to increase enrollment, daily attendance and reduction of dropout rate in the learning centers. Through this programme, each student received a packet of 75gm HEB for attending in the class room which help to reduce the short time hunger as well as improving nutritional status of school going students in 2006 learning Centers in Dhaka city.



### Goals and objectives

#### Goal

To strengthen the attendance and completion of stage 3 and stage 4 learners of the BEHTRUWC project

#### Objectives

- To Increase enrollment.
- To increase attendance rate.
- To reduce dropout rate.
- To reduce hunger in class room.
- To crate attentive in lesson through reducing hunger in class room.
- To improve cognitive ability to learn through reducing male new nutrition.

#### Major activities and achievements

- Distribution of 286.629 mt High Energy Biscuit (HEB) to 44636 students.
- Teachers, supervisors and CMC member orientation.
- Preparation of delivery plan.
- Organizing 115 batch community mobilization workshops where 3450 participants attended.
- Regular monitoring by 25 Field Monitors in 2006 schools/clcs.

#### Case study

##### Taslima- a blooming Flower

Name : Taslima  
Father's Name : Meher Uddin  
Mother's Name : Rubia  
Siblings : 5 sisters, 1 Brother  
Home District : Narayangonj

Taslima was born at a historic place Sonargaon in Narayangong. The life history of Taslima is very zigzag. She had passed her early life at his grandfather's house at Sonargaon. After passes away of her grandpa they became houseless and came to Dhaka. Her father is an asthmatic patient. He can't join in any hard work. Taslima's elder brother working in a motor garage and three sisters working in a garments factory. She is working with her mother as a baby sitter for only 300 taka which helps them a lot. She very much interested to study in a school though it is tough to run as mainstreamed children. So she is studying at UDPS learning center. The real fact is that she was not regular in her class. At this moment World Food Programme started their programme which has shown a great impact on her attitude. According to her teacher' she had not perfect attention in class. But from the beginning of school feeding programme she become more attentive and enjoying her study. Taslima expose her gratitude to World Food programme for this project.



## School Feeding Programme under Country Programme

Development partner: World Food Programme (WFP)

Project area: Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Dhanmondi, Tejgaon, Gulshan, Motijheel and Demra of Dhaka city.

Project period: August 2010 to December 2011

Bangladesh is committed to achieve the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for development and poverty eradication. To achieve Universal Primary Education, as well as to promote school enrollment and attendance rates, WFP and Government of Bangladesh launched the School Feeding Program (SFP) under Country Programme in Dhaka City. ESDO is implementing school feeding programme as Interface Partner NGO of WFP with the collaboration of the Govt. of Bangladesh. The School Feeding Program (SFP) under Country Programme is specially designed to increase enrollment, daily attendance in class room and aim to spreading education through the daily distribution of a packet of 75gm High Energy Biscuit (HEB) which reduce the short time hunger as well as improving nutritional status of school going students.



### Goals and objectives

#### Goal

To complement the Government of Bangladesh safety net programmes to alleviate the impact of high food prices particularly through school feeding.

#### Objectives

- To Increase enrollment.
- To increase attendance rate.
- To reduce dropout rate.
- To reduce hunger in class room.
- To crate attentive in lesson through reducing hunger in class room.
- To improve cognitive ability to learn through reducing male new nutrition.
- Capacity building of SMC on Social Mobilization and Advocacy.

### Major activities and achievements

- Distribution of 543.722 MT High Energy Biscuit (HEB) to 83777 students.
- Staff recruitment and orientation
- 7 (seven) numbers of field monitors make visit in 112 no. of GoB's school and 189 no. of NGO's CLCs
- Organizing 21 magic shows at Govt. Primary School under Dhanmondi, Mohammadpur, Demra, Gulshan, Mirpur & Motijeel thana.
- Organize 12 workshops on 6 essential packages regarding Food For Education (FFE) Programme.

### Case study

Name: Most. Rifa Akhter

Father's Name: Md. Amanullah

Mother's Name: Most. Salina Begum

Age: 11

Rifa comes from a poor family. At one time, the family lived in Parai village of Munshiganj district. But due to poverty, her father could not afford to support the family properly. So they again migrated to Dhaka to get better opportunity. Her father rented a room in Millat Camp at Mirpur and became a rickshaw puller. Sometimes he worked as day laborer also. However, he did not go to work everyday and, as a result, the families economic owes intensified. Rifa's mother then started working as a housemaid. In her words, 'My husband earns so little that he can't afford to support the family. So, I have to work as a maid in different houses to feed my family members'. At the very beginning, Rifa went with her mother to help her. Rifa was interested to continue her study, but could find no way to do so. At one point, at her insistence, her mother got her admitted in Surovi school. Although there were many difficulties, she continued her study. Her school was listed for School Feeding Programme of World Food Programme (WFP). Now everyday Rifa receives WFP's biscuit. Rifa says, "I can not take my breakfast at my house and this biscuit fulfills my need for breakfast. I like this biscuit as it contains nutritious materials which are beneficial for health". Her mother says "I want to educate my daughter, so that she can do a good job and then I will marry her off to a suitable person. I hope one day she will be a government employee". However, Rifa wants to be a teacher.



## Emergency School Feeding Programme (ESFP)

Development partner: World Food Programme (WFP)

Project area: Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Dhanmondi, Tejgaon, Motijheel and Demra thana of Dhaka city

Project period: March 2009 to July 2010

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 respond to 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 dropout 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.



### Goals and objectives

#### Goal

To complement the Government of Bangladesh safety net programmes to alleviate the impact of high food prices particularly through school feeding.

#### Objectives

- To increase enrollment.
- To increase attendance rate.
- To reduce dropout rate.
- To reduce hunger in class room.
- To crate attentive in lesson through reducing hunger in class room.
- To improve cognitive ability to learn through reducing malnutrition.
- Capacity building of SMC on Social Mobilization and Advocacy.

### Major activities and achievements

- Distribution of 1217.569 MT High Energy Biscuit (HEB) among the students.
- Regular monitoring in 112 Govt. Primary Schools and 252 NGO School.
- After the project completion, enrollment figure of Govt. Primary School is increased 10% against previous enrollment figure.
- Field monitors make visit in 112 no. of Govt's school and 252 no. of NGO's CLCs.
- Organizing magic shows at school level.
- Organizing SMC meeting.

### Case Study

Name: Happy

School: B.K. Aftab Model Government Primary School

Class: Four

Thana: Tejgaon

District: Dhaka

Happy was born in a very poor and big family. She has got 8 brothers and sisters. She is number in 7. Poverty enchained their family like octopus. 9 members are living in a small shabby room in near B.K Aftab Model Government Primary School. Happy's father, Hossen Ali and mother, Shefali Begum both work together to survive their family but it becomes tough. Nevertheless, Happy's mother wants to educate her daughter.

Happy's parents both work in municipality. They go to their work at 10.00 am. Their work is to collect and carry dust and waste, garbage, from each house in his area and keep them in a certain place. They earn only 3000/ per month doing this job. In the afternoon, Happy's mother go for domestic work to add more in their income. But how she can manage huge family with the small earning! Happy is a student of class four. She is an irregular student identified by the teacher. Whenever, she was asked to know the cause of her irregularity, she said that she feels hungry at school time and does not feel interest in lesson. Again, she is to help her father to push rickshaw van in order to carry wastages or garbage. So sometime hunger and sometime engage with father's work is responsible for her irregularity.

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) started Emergency School Feeding (ESF) Programme for the primary school going children with the support of World Food Programme (WFP). When Happy heard that her school is giving a sachet of biscuit among students which is very nutritious and her classmates do not feel hungry at school time. From curiosity, she comes to school and receives biscuit. She observes that she is not feeling appetite. From the very next day, she starts to come to school. Due to motivation of teachers and staffs, she turns a regular student from irregular and is doing well in class. She says that Emergency School Feeding programme changes her life.



## Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme

Development partner: World Food Programme (WFP)

Project area: Thakurgaon and Gaibandha district

Project period: April 2009 to January 2011

**Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) is a safety net programme of World Food Programme (WFP) is targeted at poor and vulnerable women in Bangladesh. The ultimate goal of the programme is to bring sustainable improvement to the lives of ultra-poor households. VGD aims to reach ultra-poor rural women with complementary inputs that will improve their nutrition and enhance their livelihoods and self-reliance. The VGD programme covers 133 unions of Thakurgaon and Gaibandha district. 28829 participants were enlisted in VGD Programme and got direct benefit from this programme.**

### Goals and objectives

#### Goal

To strengthen the attendance and completion of stage 3 and stage 4 learners of the BEHTRUWC project

#### Objectives

The main objectives are to build the income generating capacities of VGD women and to socially empower them through training on awareness raising, provision of training on variety of Income Generating Activities (IGAs), provision of credit and other support services during and beyond the food assistance period. VGD women shall graduate into the core development programme of NGO after completion of the contract period.

### Major activities and achievements

- 1142 VGD groups formed, each group consists of 25-30 VGD women.
- Developed IEC materials for training and distributed to the VGD participants.
- Conducted Basic Life Skill training, refreshers training, IGA training to the participants.
- Provide credit support to 18852 participants.
- Tk. 21215279.00 saving generated by the participants in their respective bank accounts.
- 35330 nos. tree plantation was made by the participants.

## Provision of Development Support Services to Women under the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme

Development partner: Department of Women Affairs (DWA)-Government of Bangladesh

Project area: Bakergonj & Agoiljhola upazila of Barisal district

Project period: January 2011 to December 2011

**In Bangladesh, over half of the population lives below the poverty line (defined as the inability to consume a minimum of 2100 Kcal per person per day). Out of these, 30 million ultra poor people live below the absolutely poverty line and eat less than 1800 kcal per day. The burden of poverty falls disproportionately on women, adolescent and children among whom chronic malnutrition nutrient deficiencies prevail. Chronic food insecurity and poverty compounded by natural disaster reduce the chances of children and adolescents from ultra poor households to develop to their full potential. Considering the need of the poor people, Government of Bangladesh has started the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme targeting ultra poor households. Through this project ultra poor participants received monthly food ration as well as life skills, income generation skills training. ESDO has been implementing the VGD programme in 19 unions of 2 upazilas of Barisal district.**

### Objectives

The main objectives are to build the income-earning capacities of VGD women and to socially empower them through training on awareness raising, provision of training on variety of Income Generating Activities (IGA), provision of credit and other support services during and beyond the food assistance period. VGD women shall graduate into the core development program of NGO after completion of the VGD cycle.

### Major activities and achievements

- Selection of 3913 beneficiaries.
- Formation of 133 VGD groups each group consists 25-30 VGD women.
- Distribution food ration to respective beneficiaries.
- Opening bank account for savings generations.
- Provide life skill training to 3913 beneficiaries.
- A total of 353790 Tk. saving generated by the participants in their respective bank account.



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

Development partner: World Food Programme (WFP)

Project area: Patuakhali, Jamalpur, Rajshahi, Sirgajgong & Chapainawabgonj District

Project period: April 2009 to July 2010

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). Employment Generation component of the programme has been implemented in Patuakhali, Jamalpur, Rajshahi, Sirajganj and Chapainababganj districts. 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.

### Major activities and achievements

- Provide support 292875 beneficiaries
- 3261 schemes have implemented through this project
- 16180.345 MT food distributed among the beneficiaries
- 513634480 TK distributed among the beneficiaries.





# LOOKING BACK

Programme-wise Activities and Achievements  
of ESDO in 2010-2011

## 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. Enhancing Resilience (ER) Programme under Country Programme
3. Family Shelter Construction Project
4. Herbal Medicine

**ESDO Disaster Management Cell**  
In 2011, ESDO has established a Disaster Management Cell to provide support to the people who are extremely disadvantaged segment of the society. This cell is successfully running under the direct supervision of Executive Director. This cell aims at giving support in any emergency situation as well as conduct disaster related research for the betterment of the society. In 2011, ESDO Disaster Management Cell has decided to provide support to the destitute people specially women, age old people, disabled people, Dalits and Adhibasis. In 2011, ESDO has selected as a Disaster Focal of World Food Programme (WFP) funded emergency response programme of 18 districts.

### স্বদেশীয় উৎসেদে প্রথম আলো

সাক্ষরতা



গুটিয়ায় মদন উৎসেদে 'স্বদেশীয় উৎসেদে' গ্রন্থের আলাপ চলে। লুৎফুল চর চর থেকে পুঁচি কুমড়া ও ছবি: কংকন মল্লিক

## মিষ্টি কুমড়ার চাষে মিষ্টি হাসি

সুফি খান, কুড়িগ্রাম

মুখকুমার নামের পানের দু'খু বালাচরে এখন সবুজের গ্রোভ। তেঁতুল, পাতার ছড়িয়ে বিস্তীর্ণ এলাকাজুড়ে বিভিন্ন পোড়ে মিষ্টি কুমড়ার লাভ। পাতার মাঝে ছোট-বড় নানা আকারের কুমড়ার সারি। তার কোনো কোনোটি থেকে তেঁতুলের তেঁতুল থেকে উঁকি দিয়ে লাগতে বস্তুর আঁটা। দেখলে চোখ জুড়িয়ে যায়। চরের নাম প্রথম আলো চর। মিষ্টি কুমড়া এই চরের মানুষের মুখে ফিরিয়ে আনছে মিষ্টি হাসি।

বেসমান করে পাকিত্ত অকনো বাবুচর এমন মিষ্টি কুমড়ার ভণ্ডে উঠল, জানতে চাইলে মুখকুমার সন্তোষ উসলায় বললেন, "আমরা কোনো দিন জানবার পাই নাই, অকনো বাবুর মধ্যে কুমড়া হইবে। দুই বছর আগে মুখকুমার নামে বাবু পুড়ি বিশাল চর জাগি করে। চর আব্বাদের উপযোগী হয় না। একদিন এক আপা আসি কথা, আপাতত এই চরে কুমড়া লাগলে। আমরা বিশ্বাস করে নাই। তারপর

আমানতের নিয়ম তিনটা নদীর চরাক সাহ। বাবু দেখি কি, কুমড়া আনান হইবে। উৎসাহ পাষ্টলাম। তারপর ওয়া।"

**চরের অবস্থান:** কুড়িগ্রাম সদর উপজেলায় যোগেশ্বর ইউনিয়নে প্রথম আলো চর। চরে সাড়ে তিন শ পরিবারের বাস। হস্তশিল্প অবস্থা। মধ্যমামান্য চামালা ও মাজ মরা তাদের জীবিকা। মুখকুমার নাম মূল উৎসেদে থেকে এই চরকে আলাদা করে রেখেছে। দুই বছর আগে মূল চরের পূর্ব পাশে বাবু পড়ে আরও একটি বিশাল চর কেটে গুটে। কিন্তু আনাদের উপযোগী হয়নি। চরের ওয়াই পরিবার আনবহুত এই বাবুচরে মিষ্টি কুমড়ার চাষ করে সফল হয়েছে। এই মিষ্টি কুমড়া হাসি ফুটিয়েছে তাদের মুখে।

বেসবকানি সংস্থা ইকো সোসাইটি ডেভেলপমেন্ট (ইএসডিও) কর্মী রেহানা বেগম জানালেন, প্রথমে তিনি বাবু বাবুচরে কুমড়া চাষের কথা বলেন, কেউ বিশ্বাস করতে পারেনি। যে বাবু মধ্য পাশে ও এরপর পৃষ্ঠা ২১ কলাম ৫



## Empowerment of LAs and NSAs in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities

Development partner: European Union, Austrian Development Cooperation, CARE Österreich

Technical Support: CARE Bangladesh

Project area: Kurigram Sadar and Ulipur (Kurigram district), Nilphamari Sadar (Nilphamari district)

Project period: March 2010 – December 2012

**Focused on promoting participatory inclusive governance for creating scopes and opportunities for poor and marginalized people in the northern districts of Kurigram and Nilphamari, this project has brought about considerable changes in the lives of thousands of rural poor. Through extensive exercises of networking, knowledge sharing and capacity building, this project has been largely successful in improving the capacity of the stakeholders and beneficiaries to combat economic and climatic vulnerabilities.**

### 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 29 Unions in the Northwest of Bangladesh (Districts of Kurigram and Nilphamari).

### Major activities and achievements

- Capacity development of Union Parishads and Local Authorities completed successfully.
- Capacity development exercises of change agents, natural leaders and para-professionals completed successfully.
- Capacity development of 288 extremely poor men/women on value chain based business promotion.
- Received training on IGAs and entrepreneur to 188 underprivileged women.
- Sandbar cropping and cross visits for IGA beneficiaries on best practices of sandbar cropping completed successfully.
- A mini garment has established for destitute women.
- Network and alliance building with local authorities and private sector institutions for combating climate change and natural disasters .
- Promotion and sharing of field experiences and best practices with partners and wider cross sections of people.



### Tobizan wins her victory over UP election

The village of Char Prothom Alo the then Char Rasul Pur is a backward, neglected village of Ghogadaha union under Kurigram Sadar upazila. It stands on the estuary of river Dudhkumar and Brahmaputra. 1200 people live in this village in destitute condition in constant fear of various natural disasters. The health, hygiene, education and nutrition status of the people of Char Prothom Alo is really poor and, like most of the rural and far-flung areas of the country, the condition of women is much worse than that of men. A wave of change came in this distant locality when the activities of SHOUHARDO program started. It brought great changes in the lives of the underprivileged people of Char Prothom Alo, one of whom is Tobizon. A destitute woman, Tobizon was selected as the president of the newly formed Village Development Committee (VDC) under the SHOUHARDO program. But when she started visiting various households to discharge her duties as the president of VDC, her own family members became annoyed. Failing to cope with the mounting protests from her family, Tobizon decided to resign from her post as president of VDC. However, sensitized and motivated by the project personnel, Tobizon's family came to realize their mistake and, instead of discouraging her, became supportive of her role in the VDC. Tobizon resumed her activities and soon engaged herself fully in various pro-poor activities including attending seminars and idea sharing sessions and cross visits in different places. Her activities made her very popular among the larger cross sections of people. When the PRODUCE project started, Tobizon, as a successful natural leader, became actively involved in the implementation of project activities. She extended all out supports towards LAs & NSAs mapping, social mapping and CAP preparation through CVCA. Considering her popularity, community people urged her to compete in the UP election for reserved women seat. Although unwilling and a bit nervous at the initial stage, Tobizon finally decided to run in the election and secured a resounding victory in the election. Now she has engaged herself fully and wholeheartedly for the wellbeing of the disadvantaged people. She feels that, as an elected Union Parishad member, now it will be easier for her to stand beside the underprivileged and destitute people and help them to improve their livelihood.





## Enhancing Resilience (ER) Programme

Development partner: World Food Programme (WFP) and Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)  
Project area: Sarishabari, Dewanganj, Islampur, Melandha, Bakshiganj and Madarganj Upazilas (Jamalpur district) and Gaibandha Sadar, Saghata, Fulchori, Sundarganj, Polashbari and Gobindaganj Upazilas (Gaibandha district)  
Project period: November 2010 – December 2011

**Bangladesh has been grappling with various natural and man-made disasters which seriously undermine the development potentials of the people of Bangladesh. In view of this recurrent threat of disasters, this project aims to build the resilience of vulnerable communities through a wide variety of pre and post disaster interventions. It has enabled ultra-poor households and communities to build physical assets and enhance family income and awareness through life skill and IGA training.**

### Goals and objectives

**Long term objectives:** To build the resilience of the communities vulnerable to extreme natural hazards and the effects of climate change.

#### Immediate objectives:

- Building, restoration and maintenance of community assets such as embankments, road-cum embankments, flood shelters, drainage/irrigation canals and other similar infrastructure for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- Training of program participants, communities and local institutions on disaster risk reduction planning and climate change adaptation.
- Building the capacity of community and local institutions to manage and mitigate disaster risks.

### Major activities and achievements

- 17 Roads and 80 embankments have been reconstructed.
- 4 canals have been excavated.
- 23 grounds and cluster homesteads have been raised.

### Success story

#### Khotaja's Golden House

Khotaja got married 22 years ago with Md. Abdul Mannan. They lived in Boyali village of Boyali union in Gaibandha Sadar Upazila under Gaibandha district. They passed their life from hand to mouth. They were not happy couple. Quarrel with each other in their house had shown regularly. Neighbors were reluctant to meet up their problem because of its quantity. Mannan could not bear family expenses due to low income. They had no land to cultivate, no knowledge to generate their income. At this worst situation, Khotaja became listed as vulnerable after starting the Enhance Resilience program, assisted by WFP & LGED in their community as per project participant's selection criteria. She got Food for Training (FFT) and Food for Asset (FFA) from this program. In this sequence, Khotaja saved a little part of her earning and motivated her husband to do work. Her husband Mannan attached with construction work as helper. Besides this, Khotaja began homestead gardening which became another source of income and build a permanent resident by support of ESDO. The situation was changing day by day. They are feeling the enjoyment of life. Her husband Mannan says "We had no peace in conjugal life, we were not able to lead a normal life due to poverty but peace has come in my golden house by support of this Enhance Resilience program". Khotaja is grateful to ESDO's ER programme and donor agency WFP & LGED in this regard. We have pleased to see the golden moment of Khotaja's house.





## Family Shelter Construction Project

Development partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Project area: Bauphal & Galachipa Upazila of Patuakhali District.

Project period: September 2009 – October 2010

**Bangladesh is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. Every year, the country is hit by a number of natural disasters. People lose their houses, crops, livestock, etc. by different kinds of natural disasters. SIDR, a massive cyclone, left a trail of devastation in a large area of the country and caused unspeakable misery in the lives of a large number of people. Patuakhali, a coastal district was one of the hardest hit areas. To help the Sidr affected people of Patuakhali, UNDP has started a shelter construction programme. With the financial support from UNDP, ESDO has constructed a total 1500 shelter in Bauphal and Galachipa upazilas of Patuakhali district.**

### Goals and objectives

#### Goal

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

#### Objective

- Construction 1500 shelter home in 6 unions of Bauphal and
- Golachipa Upazila under Patuakhali district.
- Ensure the upgrading of living condition of target beneficiaries.
- Ensure secured dwelling for the target beneficiaries.

### Major activities and achievements

- Construction 1500 shelter home in 6 unions of Bauphal and
- Golachipa Upazila under Patuakhali district.
- Ensure the upgrading of living condition of target beneficiaries.
- Ensure secured dwelling for the target beneficiaries.



## Herbal Medicinal Plant

Development partner: Bangladesh NGO Foundation

Project area: ESDO Lokayan Premises, Thakurgaon.

**Climate change vulnerability is one of the burning issues in draught prone northwestern Bangladesh. With the financial assistance of Bangladesh NGO Foundation, ESDO has been continuing herbal medicinal plant in Thakurgaon district at ESDO Lokayan premises**

### Objectives

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).

### Major activities and achievements

- 300 herbal medicine species have been planted.
- 40 species has transferred to 200 households.



# LOOKING BACK

## Programme-wise Activities and Achievements of ESDO in 2010-2011

### Microfinance Programme

- a. Rural Micro Credit (RMC)
- b. Urban Micro Credit (UMC)
- c. Participatory Livestock Development Project (PLDP)
- d. Micro Enterprise Landing (MEL)
- e. Financial Services for the poorest (FSP)
- f. Ultra Poor Program (UPP)
- g. Micro Finance For Marginal and Small Farmers Project (MFMSFP)
- h. Seasonal Loan
- i. Livelihood Restoration Programme (LRP)
- j. Agriculture Sector Microcredit Project (ASMP)
- k. Programmed Initiative for Monga Eradication (PRIME)





## Micro Finance Programme : A successful strategy to fight poverty

Development partner: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Project area: Rangpur, Thakurgaon, Panchagarh, Dinajpur, Nilphamari, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Natore, Sirajgong, Rajshahi & Bogra.

Project period: 1991- till now.

**Micro-credit is the largest programme of ESDO in perspective of staff, financial involvement and belongingness which started in 1991. The program has now been scaled-up and is winged with 10 sister projects to supplement and complement income earning scope and opportunities both at the rural and urban community. Main aim of this intervention is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and to foster dignity and quality of life of the poor, vulnerable and downtrodden people, especially women.**

### 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 2011, the project has supported 39963 participants. The project is being implemented in 15 upazilas under 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 rural poor through providing required microcredit support to the rural poor and vulnerable with skills, knowledge and regular follow up support. A total amount of TK. 1301251000 has disbursed by ESDO for Rural Micro Credit Programme.

### b) Urban Micro Credit (UMC)

The UMC project has been implemented in Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Rangpur, Gaiban, Bogra and Lalmonirhat Pourashavas since 2001 covering a total of 9485 participants up to June, 2011 has received credit support for income generation activities, Accordingly, all these 9485 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. 870131000 has disbursed by ESDO for Urban Micro Credit Programme.

### 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 20319 rural poor and vulnerable families have been served through this project. In 2010-2011 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. 1120887400 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 8 districts of Bangladesh with funding support from PKSF since 2001. A total of 2777 entrepreneurs have been served through this project up to June, 2011. A total amount of TK. 739171000. 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 03 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 1198 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 Programme (UPP)**

This is also a special project for the ultra poor to gaze 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. While a total of 38650 participants were served up to June 2011 by this project, 25280 of them have received skill development training on different trades and received credit support and disbursed Tk. 1341873500.

#### **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 2010-2011 a total of 3988 marginal and small farmers have received training, technical support and credit facilities and total amount of disbursement money Tk. 197343000.

#### **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 421 participants. Based on the demand of the participants, the project has provided credit support to a total of 498 farmers and disbursement amount Tk. 26530500.



### **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 6936 households received credit support for various purposes like purchasing consumables, medicine, house-repairing, tube well repairing etc. The total disbursed amount is Tk. 32764600.00

### **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 2010-11, the project has provided credit support to a total of 149 poor and marginal farmers through 4 branch offices.

### **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 43 unions, 08 upazilas under Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur & Nilphamari districts with a target of 56054 households. In 2010-2011, the project has provided skill development training to a total of 13350 participants on different trades and then provided credit on easy terms and conditions.

### **Sucess Story**

#### **Amena Beuwa won against Monga through goat rearing**

Nilphamari is a Northern district of Bangladesh which is severely affected by natural disasters like Monga, flood, cold wave, etc. Amena Bewa lives in a Dhoholpara village of Khograbari union of Dimla upazila under Nilphamari district with her husband Shafiur Rahman. They have lost all of their property by the river bank erosion of Teesta. Finding no other way to support themselves, they resorted to begging. However, it was very difficult to make both ends meet from begging and, as a result, they stayed hungry most of the times. They found the rainy days particularly difficult because they could not get out on the street for begging in rainy days. Their condition worsened when Amena became pregnant. She had to remain bedridden most of the times and could not get out for begging. Shafiur started to lose his temper and at one point, he divorced Amena. After a few months, she gave birth to a child. Amena continued begging, and found it doubly difficult to support herself and the new member of the family. Around that time, her small hut was damaged. An International donor agency rebuilt her homestead but no one provided her any cash support for her livelihoods and she continued begging.

With the financial support from PKSF, ESDO conducted a baseline survey in 2007 and Amena was selected as a participant of the project. She took part in earth work for 45 days and with the new income, she could support herself and her child comfortably for some time. However, she lost her work after 45 days and went back to begging.

On 18 May 2008, she enlisted her name in Gandhoraj Eco Mohila Samity of ESDO and saved 2-5 Taka everyday. She took a loan of 1000 Taka from Gandhoraj Eco Mohila Samity and bought 2 goats at 800 Taka and dried fish with the rest amount. She sold dried fish to the villagers and, upon advice from ESDO staff, she started rearing two goats. After a few months, the number of her goats increased to six. She sold off two goats and received 3000 Taka. She paid off the first installment of the borrowed money and after taking an additional loan of 1000 Taka from the Gandhoraj Eco Mohila Samity, she bought two more goats. From the proceeds of the selling of a few more goats, she subsequently purchased a cow at 10,000 Taka. She also paid off all her outstanding loans.

Encouraged by her own success, Amena kept on taking loans from the Samity and now she has got nine goats, worth approximately 20-25 thousand Taka. The current market price of her cow is approximately 16,000 Taka.

Amena no longer begs, rather, she is ashamed of her days of begging. The Prime project has enabled her to achieve self sufficiency. She said, 'I will take another loan from this project and will establish a goat farm. I am planning to buy another cow from the profits of the goat farm. I hope to pay off all my outstanding loans by selling the milk of the cow. I am sure that I will be able to avoid any kind of trouble during the upcoming Monga season.'

In 2010, Amena made an important achievement. She was awarded as the Best Member of ultra poor group. PKSF awarded a 50,000 Taka cheque to Amena and a certificate.



# LOOKING BACK

Programme-wise Activities and Achievements  
of ESDO in 2010-2011

## Agricultural Development Programme

1. Food Security Programme 2006: Soil Fertility Component Project: Empowering small & Marginal Farmers to Improve Food Security.
2. Strawberry Cultivation





## Food Security Programme-2006, Soil Fertility Component Project

### Empowering Small & Marginal Farmers to Improve Food Security

Development partner: Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI), Ministry of Agriculture with European Union.  
Project area: Balladangi (Thakurgaon district), Boda and Tetulia (Panchagarh district), Birganj and Kaharol (Dinajpur district) and Domar and Dimla (Nilphamari district).  
Project period: July 2010 – December 2012

**Utilization of quality food is increasingly becoming more and more challenging for the poor and marginalized. The marginal and disadvantaged people bear the brunt of this challenge because of limited resource and lack of access to public resources, lack of knowledge and organizational capability. Soil Fertility project addresses the issue of food insecurity by promoting sustainable soil management practices, diversification and enhancement of crop production, awareness raising and networking. Through a combination of activities, the project strives to build capacity of the marginalized people and to sensitize other stakeholders to contribute in ensuring food security.**

#### Goal and Objectives

##### Overall objectives

To improve food security of the families-poor, small and marginal farmers in agro-ecologically disadvantaged (Piedmont plains or Foot hill) areas of Thakurgoan, Panchagarh, Dinajpur and Nilphamari districts under Rangpur division.

##### Specific objectives

The following are the specific objectives:

- Improving soil health by promoting sustainable soil management practices in target areas;
- Diversify crop production by introducing nutritious vegetables and fruits as field crops as well as crops grown in land and around homestead;
- Increase yields of major crops grown in target areas by improving target farmers' knowledge on adoption/adaptation of improved production technologies and practices and facilitating functional linkages between small holders with sources of innovations such as mainstream service provision and good quality input suppliers e.g. agricultural nursery;
- Increase consumption of nutritious food by women and children in target households by raising awareness on nutrition value of different food items, improved cooking practices and supporting women and children addressing gender discriminatory practices that have implications on intra household food distribution; and
- Contribute to effective management of FS-SFC by participating in management training, documenting and disseminating programme findings, best practices and lessons learnt, attending and contributing to holding national workshops and seminars and implementing M&E at enhanced level and ensuring EU visibility.

#### Major Activities and achievements

- 350 soil sample collections and 870 demonstration plots completed.
- 3 linkage development workshops with relevant stakeholders and 1 annual learning sharing workshop conducted.
- 14 agricultural fairs organized.
- Raised awareness on sustainable soil management practices, diversification and enhancement of crop production through publication of 2000 copies of newsletters, 2000 posters, 6000 leaflets.
- 1000 flip charts and 7000 crop calendar for training purposes on soil fertility, food security and nutrition have been produced.
- 200 training sessions were conducted for the local resource farmers on soil fertility and productivity management.
- 200 training sessions to local resource farmers on improved farming and corporation system conducted.
- 105 Farmers Field Days organized.
- 7000 Participants received orientation trainings on health and nutrition conducted.



## Success Story

Shamsuddin's smiling face  
Group name: Gourab Eco Krishi Dol  
Nursery name: Minara nursery  
Father's name: Late. Rahman Ali  
Address: Dhannagoch, Tentulia, Panchagarh.



Shamsuddin (70) is a farmer. He has two sons and five daughters. He has 50 decimal of lands. However, since he has to support a big family, the income from this land is not enough.

After the inception of ESDO-FS-SFC project, Shamsuddin was selected as a farmer under the project. With the support from the project, he established a nursery with pit compost. He named it 'Minara Nursery'. Soon, he grew quite fond of the nursery and passed most of his time there. He planted 25 species of plants in the nursery including mango, litchi, jackfruit, chili, papaya, guava etc. When asked what changes has the nursery brought to his life, Shamsuddin said, 'My nursery is very close to my heart and I am proud of it. I have received strong support from the project. The project staff always provided their support regarding vegetable cultivation, plant selection, crop production, nursery management, soil test, adulterate fertilizer, pesticides, insecticides, organic fertilizer etc. In addition to these, the project also provides me different types of seeds, pit compost, saplings, including modern agricultural tools. I have received a demo plot from this project and by using the pit compost in the land, which has brought about a significant change to my land. Productivity of the land has increased. Now I have established new compost and through the support of the project staffs I can extend my nursery.' He added, 'The project people have provided me seeds, modern nursery equipment, organic fertilizer, tubewell etc. Although I have started my nursery with 10 decimal of land, now it extends to 30 decimal. Now I can earn around 100,000 Taka a year from my nursery by selling the saplings.' Shamsuddin expressed his deep gratitude to FS-SFC project and termed it as the 'main architect' for changing his life.

## Strawbary Cultivation

Development partner: Bangladeshi NGO Foundation

Project area: Lalmonirhat

Project period: September 2010 - February 2011

**As part of the agricultural development, ESDO has promoted new economic crop strawbary cultivation in 5 upazilas under Lalmonirhat district with the financial support of Bangladesh NGO Foundation .**

### Major Activities and achievements

- Selection of 500 farmers.
- Introducing new species of strawbary.
- Providing training to farmers.
- Establishment of central nursery.
- 42 acre land has cultivated.
- Provide technical support to farmers.
- Crop harvesting.
- Market development activities.



# LOOKING BACK

Programme-wise Activities and Achievements  
of ESDO in 2010-2011

## Education Programme

1. Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP)
2. Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2)
3. Palli Tatthya Kendro (PTK)





## Sustainable Education Through Community Participation (SECP)

Development partner: PLAN Bangladesh

Project area: Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat

Project period: February 2006-Continue

**Aimed at promoting quality education through active involvement of community based organizations and community people, this project has been able to open windows of opportunities for rural children to avail themselves of quality education. Through extensive exercises of capacity building and human resource development, this project has resulted in a sustained effort to ensure early childhood care and promote educational excellence.**

### Goals & Objectives

#### Goal

Increase participation of children, parents and community in early childhood care and development and promote quality primary education.

#### Objectives

- Strengthen capacity of ESDO on innovative teaching-learning process of project and expand the initiative in quality education (ECCD& BE) in new areas.
- Develop and strengthen capacity of Community Based Organizations so that they can take over 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.

### Major activities and achievements

- All training programs for teachers, para-teachers, facilitators and staff completed successfully.
- All targeted workshops completed successfully.
- All targeted 6+ children Enrollment Programs in 4 Unions completed successfully.
- All targeted Learn without Fear Campaigns completed successfully.

### Success story

#### Tahmina overcomes learning difficulties

Tahmina Begum (10) hails from North Singimari village under Singimari Union in Hatibandha Upazila of Lalmonirhat. Her day laborer father cherished high hopes about Tahmina, enrolled her in North Singimari Government Primary School in 2010. Tahmina had learn difficulty, that's why she could not learn her lessons as easily as her other classmates could do. Her handwriting, too, was quite bad. She found great difficulty in reading simple texts and could not even identify Bengali and English alphabets. Likewise, she was poor in mathematics also. Because of her learning difficulty and very poor performance, she was ridiculed by her classmates. Feeling depressed and isolated, Tahmina stopped coming to school at one point. Her parents were heartbroken; they couldn't decide what they should do to help their daughter overcome her learning difficulties. It was around that time that ESDO implemented the SECP Program at the North Singimari Government Primary School in collaboration with a local CBO through camp activity. The camp program is aimed at students who have learning difficulties. Tahmina's parents enrolled her in camp-III where interactive teaching-learning processes are applied by the community teacher. It came as a boon for Tahmina, who showed signs of improvement just after a few days at Camp-III. The joyful learning environment and interactive teaching-learning process helped her gradually overcome her learning problems. Tahmina could not only read Bengali and English texts fluently- she also made considerable improvements in mathematics as well. The biggest surprise came when, at the end of the year, Tahmina was placed seventh in her class in the annual examination. Her parents were ecstatic. They are now proud of their daughter and hope that Tahmina will carry her good performance over to the upcoming Primary School Certificate (PSC) Examination as well.





# Post Literacy & Continuing Education for Human Development Project-2 (PLCEHD-2)

Development partner: BNFE, ADB and SDC.

Project area: Sadar, Shibgonj, Gomostapur, Nachole and Bholahat Upazilas (Chapainawabganj district)

Project period: February 2002- Continue

**In order to bring sustainable qualitative changes in the lives of disadvantaged people, it is not possible to ensure unhindered socio-economic development of the country. Gender disparity, inequality, lack of essential life-skills and widespread illiteracy are some of the major challenges faced by the disadvantaged people of Bangladesh. The PLCEHD-2 project endeavors to reduce rural poverty through human development and empowerment of rural poor. Through a combination of IGA training, literacy campaign, sensitization and network building, the project has been able to create scopes and opportunities for thousands of underprivileged people of rural Bangladesh to acquire education and essential life skills which would steer them forward to improve their livelihood in a sustainable manner.**

## Goal and objectives

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 program and a supporting organizational framework for 1.6 million neo-literates in 29 districts.

### Specific objectives

- To develop human resources 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 help develop their life pattern by increasing their incomes through providing technical skills training;
- 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.

## Major Activities and achievements

- 72 days of post literacy courses completed for 10200 people.
- 120 days of skill training conducted for 10200 people.
- 6800 issue base discussion sessions conducted.

## Success Story

### Sultana achieves self-reliance

Babupur is a remote village in the Shyampur union under Shibgonj upazila of Chapainawabganj district. Sultana lives in this village with her husband Yusuf Ali, and brother and sister-in-laws. Sultana's husband Yusuf Ali is educated but unemployed. Her husband's unemployment has always bothered Sultana and it was a cause of unhappiness for the whole family. Under the circumstances, Sultana herself decided to look for some sort of employment or income. Fortunately, she didn't have to wait for long and was enrolled in the assessment of learner section by ESDO.

Subsequently, she took admission into Jagoron Eco-Learning Centre (Code-23) for a nine-month course. Sultana was eager to utilize this opportunity. She came to the centre regularly and besides her study, successfully completed a vocational course of 120 days on screen print, block boutique, tie-dye, hand-embroidery and tailoring. On completion of the course, she took a loan of 4000 Taka from BRAC and bought a sewing machine. She started working from home by taking orders from people and also joined Jagoron Eco-Learning Center as a trainer. On average, she earned 1200-1500 Taka a month. This earning has enabled her to overcome her economic problems. Sultana's financial contribution has helped her family a lot. She can now dream of a better and brighter future for herself and her husband.





## Palli Tatthya Kendro (PTK)

Development partner: Bangladesh NGO Foundation  
Project area: Ranishankail Upazila of Thakurgaon District  
Project period: July 2009- July 2011

With the aim of covering the rural community under the umbrella of information technology through modern communication technologies and fulfill the Digital Bangladesh commitment of Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh, ESDO has 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. This project has contributed in connecting rural communities to information super highway.

### Major Activities and achievements

- Provide support to rural communities on agriculture, health, education, law and human rights, non agricultural related information, sustainable technology, disaster Management, awareness raising, job related information etc.
- Provide support to rural communities on 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.

# The laptop revolution



The Daily Star  
Sat 21st October  
Dhaka, February 2010

## The laptop revolution

The lady with the laptop computer has already covered eight villages in Nekmorod Union and established eight rural information centre societies, where about 200-300 women get their problems solved on a daily basis using this software. The alternatives, such as visits to health centres or agricultural extension officials, would cost as much as Tk. 100.

### ABOUT BIKAS

**C**HONDON Chakur, an area under the name Shonol area of Thakurgaon district, is a typical village located near the border, which lacks basic access to electricity and good roads. Most of the villagers are farmers but the people there are well off in terms of having proper meals. This is because of the growth of HYV and hybrid rice, maize, and wheat cultivation with substantial yield gains over traditional varieties.

Of late, this village (and a few other villages around) has been witnessing the presence of laptop computers in the front yards of their houses. The technology has been taken there to help villagers keep up with the information revolution.

Given the situation where most of the villagers in Bangladesh hardly know about the existence of the computer era itself, the arrival of the laptop in a village seemingly surprises all their constituents. And this is how a 'total revolution' of that kind has taken place.

Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF) has been providing local NGOs with financial support in the pursuit of their social development programs. It has so far supported 1,000 or so partners all over the country. Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) of Thakurgaon is one of their partners who receive a modest amount for the establishment of a rural information centre.

In fact, this amount is 10 per cent of the total estimated cost. A priori reasoning would tell us that the money would be spent in establishing local shops to provide access to telephone, computer, and fax facilities, that is, really, the majority of the officials of ESDO seemingly regard it as a revolution.

Laila Anjum (25) was trained for using the software called *Bees* that contains a package of information related to crops, poultry/livestock, plantations, fishery, health, human rights, etc.

Laila has formed a group of women in the village who get together in the school at a house every week. Females come there with complaints and questions, which are addressed by using the laptop.

Basically, the laptop displays the diseases that, say, poultry birds could be plagued with and instantly provides the solutions. Likewise, it displays various problems that might affect paddy production or livestock population and the ways to cure them.

When we reached the Chondon Chakur villages, 15-20 females had already started using their problems in Laila - the lady with the laptop. An octogenarian woman, now having some problems with her eyes and she was prescribed medicine. Another woman complained that some of her vegetables were being attacked by pests. Laila turned to the laptop to find solutions for her as well.

If solutions in the software fail to address any of the problems, Laila takes a note of that and after consulting appropriate experts on that she conveys the message the very next day or uses mobile phone for instant replies to the concerned woman. But we were told that most of the answers are available through the software under the aegis of the laptop.

The lady with the laptop computer has already covered eight villages in Nekmorod Union and established eight rural information centre societies, where about 200-300 women get their problems solved on a daily basis using this software. The alternatives, such as visits to health centres or agricultural extension officials, would cost as much as Tk. 100.

Besides, the women could save a lot of time and devote themselves to other work. There is also a spin-off effect that needs to be mentioned. For example, their husbands, children and relatives have far-flung areas also benefit from the knowledge these women have gained.

As we drove out of the village, a simple calculation struck my mind. If Tk. 27 crore could be allocated as capital cost, then all villages could be covered with this technology (one laptop per ten villages).

In addition, 6,000 women could be employed at a yearly cost of Tk. 40 crore (at Tk. 6,666 per month). In and large, an allocation of Tk. 60 crore could change the shape of rural livelihoods outside a very short period of time. This could go a long way towards fulfilling the dream of establishing a digital Bangladesh.

I understood that the sum of money required to spread this technology might seem many of us. It is obvious since we have limited resources but unlimited demands, and resources have their opportunity cost.

Why not then put forth a modest beginning by covering a few more villages across the country? Or can we not perhaps provide such facilities to our health or agricultural extension officials so that they are updated with recent solutions to the emerging problems of the rural residents?

Dr. Bikas is Professor of Economics, Dhaka University.

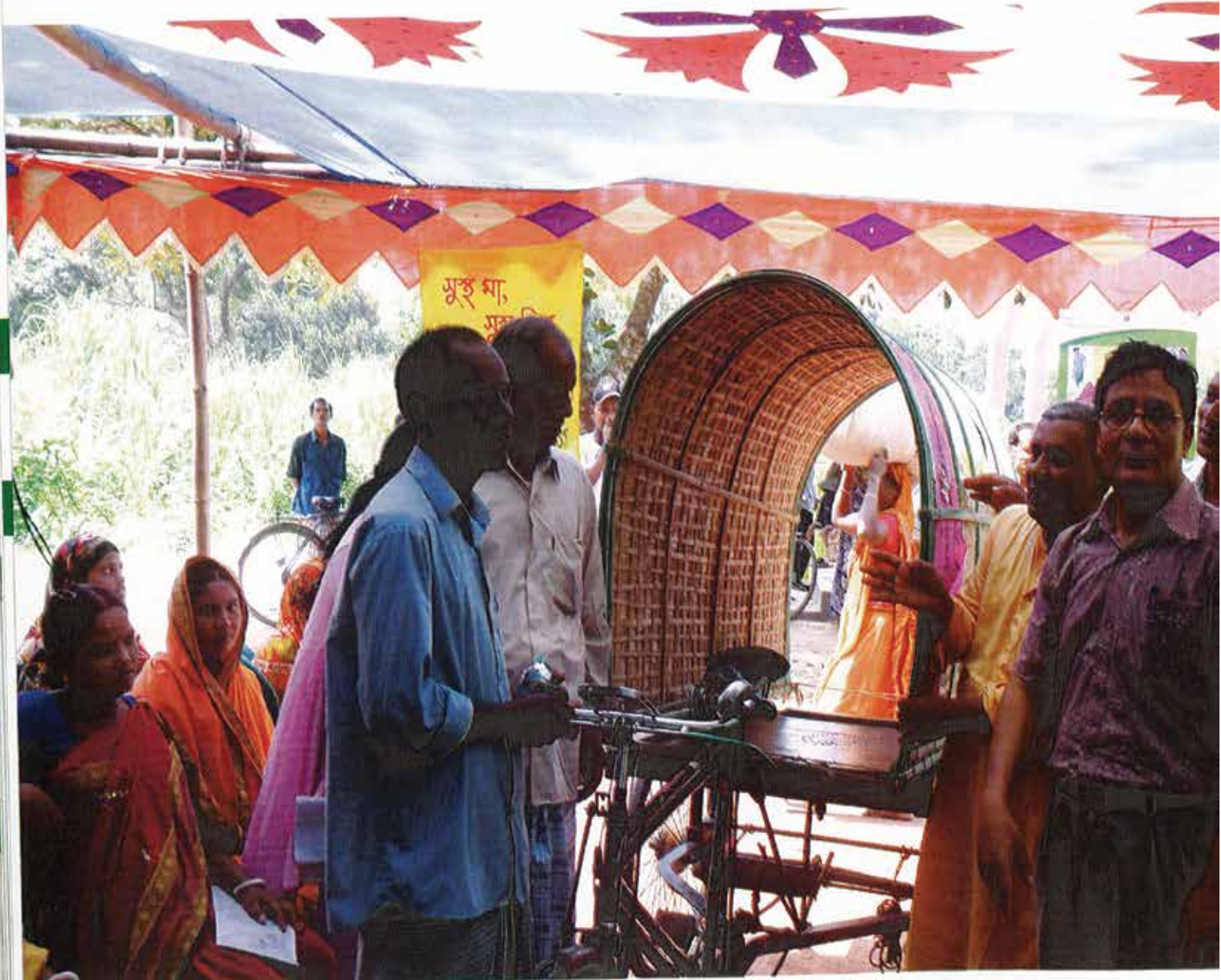


# LOOKING BACK

## Programme-wise Activities and Achievements of ESDO in 2010-2011

### Health, Nutrition and Sanitation 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. Community Nutrition Activities (CNA)
4. National Nutrition Programme (NNP)
5. Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B)
6. Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project





## Provide Support to Facilitate Quality Planning, Implementation and Monitoring of Community Support System (ComSS) under the DFID and EC supported joint GoB-UN project at Thakurgaon district

Development partner: UNICEF/ UNFPA/ GOB

Project area: Thakurgaon Sadar, Baliadangi, Ranisankail, Pirgonj and Haripur Upazila of Thakurgaon district

Project Period: June 2009 - December 2011

Bangladesh is one of 16 countries on course to achieve their Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for reducing child mortality. Committed to achieving the MDG 5, Bangladesh's targets are to reduce the maternal mortality ratio to 143 per 1000,000 live births by 2015, and to increase skilled attendance at birth to 50 percent by 2010. In addition to these, the government has a commitment to achieve MDG 4. Bangladesh's target is to reduce Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) to 48 and Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) to 31 by 2015. Towards achieving the MDG, ComSS project is especially designed to gear the community clinics through community support groups which will create long term sustainability of the project as well as fulfill the requirement of MDG.

### Goal, Purpose and Outputs

#### Goal

Reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity in Bangladesh through mobilizing community support groups and undertaking Community Clinic Management Committee Interventions.

#### Purpose

To develop Community Support System (ComSS) for maternal & neonatal health care by undertaking community Clinic Management Committee interventions.

#### Outputs

- The pregnant and newborn mothers are well known about five danger signs
- Pregnant mothers are taking birth planning practices
- Home delivery removed and institutional delivery increased
- The pregnant and newborn mothers take three time ANC services
- Established emergency fund and effective referral service
- Community Group members are functional.

### Major activities and achievements

- 10783 Pregnant mothers received ANC checkup.
- 6041 pregnant mother and there family members tested their Blood Group.
- 11329 People were aware about danger sign, birth planning practice, immunization, thermal care to the newborn, referral system, three delays etc.
- 23 staff of ComSS project has received knowledge on gender equality issues.
- 23 staff has got the knowledge on ComSS project and its goal, objective, expected result and interventions.
- 159 CHVs received refreshers training of this project for the successful implementation of ComSS project.
- 64 pregnant mothers delivered their child at community clinics.



## Success story

### Shanu has taken MNHI facility from community clinic

Shanu lived with her husband in Badhpara. In 2010, she became pregnant. She did not know about the available MNHI facilities in her community. But after her pregnancy, Ms. Merina Begum, CHV of ComSS project, registered Shanu's name in Mother Group. Suggested by Ms. Merina, Shanu regularly attended the Mother Group meeting. In these meetings, she learnt about various MNH issues. She learnt about the danger signs during pregnancy, four checks up during pregnancy, institutional delivery, supplementary food required during pregnancy, iron and folic acid, birth planning, newborn care, delay bath, thermal care, breast feeding within one hour, referral place and its system, emergency contact number and many other things. Not only Shanu but also her family received information regarding MNH issues through BCC sessions in courtyard meetings. Shanu's expected delivery date was 2nd May 2011. On 4th May, at around 2 p.m. Shanu felt labor pain. Immediately, her husband communicated with the CHV Ms. Merina. Ms. Merina is a well-trained and highly skilled birth attendant. When Shanu's husband contacted Ms. Merina, she advised him to take Shanu to Mujabonni Community Clinic without any delay. Shanu was promptly taken to Mujabonni Community Clinic and there she gave birth to a baby at around 10 p.m. with the help of CHV Merina. Shanu and her family were overjoyed to see the face of the new born and they were very pleased because they did not have to pay any service charge for this purpose. Shanu expressed her deep gratitude to MNHI service providers as well as ComSS project.





## Community Managed Quality Health Services (CMQHS) Project

Development partner: PLAN Bangladesh

Project area: Gotamari, Nawdabash, Barakhata, Fakirpara and Saniajan Unions of Hatibandha Upazila (Lalmonirhat district)

Project period: August 2007– June 2012

**Maternal and child health continues to be the major concerns for Bangladesh. These concerns are exacerbated by the threat posed by various other diseases including HIV/AIDS and malaria. In absence of adequate number of health service providing agencies in the rural areas, the poor and vulnerable people have been struggling to receive Medicare at times of need. In view of this, the 'Community Managed Quality Health Services (CMQHS)' project has been extending a range of clinic and field-based health services for children and mothers in selected areas of Lalmonirhat district. Through direct input, capacity building, social mobilization and awareness raising, this project has ensured quality healthcare services for the mothers and children and increased ability of the local people to manage the services in a sustainable manner.**

### Goals & Objectives

#### Goal

To improve the health status of all children and mothers, especially the poor through Community Managed Quality Health Services contributing to achieve the following Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and to contribute to achieve national targets -

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

#### Objectives

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

#### Major activities and achievements

- Awareness and campaigns were organized among targeted communities in the project areas about health education and healthcare.
- 12,679 mothers and 407 males received health education through BCC session.
- Growth monitoring and promotion of 11384 children were completed.
- 2036 children were provided support to EPI program with government health workers.
- Colostrums feeding of 1698 children after birth were ensured.
- Birth registration of 1694 children was ensured.
- 1694 pregnant women received antenatal and 947 women received postnatal care.
- 1590 women were assisted in taking vitamin capsule after delivery.
- 6877 women (15-49 age group) were assisted in taking TT vaccine.
- 56,362 people received support from government health and family planning workers on contraception and family planning.
- 9330 people received limited curative services of general diseases through satellite clinics.



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## Success Story

### Community Making the Difference

Adarsha Gotamari Union is a remote Union of Hatibandha Upazila under Lalmonirhat district near Bangladesh-India border. It is home to about 30,000 people. The only health service facility in the area was a two-storied government health and Family Welfare Center (FWC). The FWC was almost abandoned due to poor condition of the building, scarcity of human resources, lack of equipment and supplies. The centre was run by the Family Planning Worker (FWV) whose activities were limited to providing family planning services only one day a



week. After the initiation of the CMQHS project in the Union, the community people identified poor maternal and child health as two of the major problems faced by the local people through a participatory process called 'Child Centered Community Development Approach' (CCDA), which was facilitated by ESDO and Plan Bangladesh. They also devised a solution to the problem – making the existing Health and Family Welfare Centre functional to provide quality health service. They organized a planning review workshop with support from ESDO involving the community leaders, teachers, GOB health service providers and Union Parishad. An FWC Management Committee was formed with the participation of women and adolescents. The committee consulted the Upazila level government health officials for making the centre functional again. Urged by the committee, ESDO and Plan Bangladesh provided financial support to renovate the FWC, acquire necessary equipment and recruit health workers. With the spontaneous participation of all concerned, the FWC started its new journey. Now it remains open 24 hours a day. Responsiveness and accountability of the centre to the community have been ensured through regular monitoring and supervision by the committee. The committee has also organized a workshop with the participation of the local civil society and community leaders to mobilize local resources for serving the vulnerable communities. Thanks to monthly donation of the workshop participants, a total of 350,000 Taka have been collected so far. This fund has been utilized for repairing the boundary wall, establishing a community pharmacy, installation of solar panel and pay the salary of the staff members. The community pharmacy inaugurated by the State Minister of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. Ultra poor people receive medicine free of cost from the community pharmacy. ESDO also provides medicine to the pharmacy on a continuous basis. On average, 50 to 60 mothers and children receive healthcare services from the FWC everyday and 20 to 25 deliveries are conducted every month. The people of Gotamari Union are thankful to ESDO and Plan Bangladesh for their contribution in the renovation and restructuring of the FWC. This centre has proved that, people can solve any critical problem if they stand united



## Community Nutrition (CN) Project

Development partner: World Food Programme (WFP)

Project area: Fulchari, Saghata, Polashbari, Gobindaganj and Sundarganj (Gaibandha district)

Project period: May 2007 – July 2011

**Health status of the poor and vulnerable communities of Bangladesh is in a precarious condition. In order to ensure universal health and nutrition services and build the capacity of the vulnerable people to receive preventive healthcare and nutrition services, multifarious activities are being carried out under the Community Nutrition (CN) project. Based in five Upazilas of Gaibandha district, this project also focuses on behavioral change of the disadvantaged communities on health and nutrition issues through education and training.**

### Goals & Objectives

- 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 community nutrition education and home gardening.

### Major activities and achievements

- Health screening of 43,000 beneficiaries completed.
- Nutrition education on 42 topics was provided to the beneficiaries.
- 1420.793 mt of blended foods distributed among the beneficiaries.
- 40,079 home gardens/vegetable gardens established.
- Nutrition status (bi-monthly anthropometric assessment) of 43,000 beneficiaries completed.

### Success story

#### CN Project Changes Laily's Life

Laily lives with her husband Abdul Mannan at Kanchipara Union under Fulchari Upazila of Gaibandha district. Mannan is a rickshaw Puller. With his meagre income, Mannan found it increasingly difficult to provide quality food to his wife and two daughters. Poverty and hunger became a way of life. Laily and her two children constantly suffered from various diseases and malnutrition. Mannan started abusing Laily physically and mentally. Life became almost unbearable for Laily. She was particularly worried about her younger daughter Ayesha. She was severely malnourished and, although 18 months old, weighed only 8.1 kilograms. A little relief came when



Ayesha was selected as a beneficiary under the CN project. With the help of respective VNP and Union Parishad member, Ayesha was enlisted to receive assistance as a malnourished vulnerable child under the project. In January 2010, Nazma, the local VNP of ESDO, visited Laily's house and assessed Ayesha's nutrition level. It was found that Ayesha was not only severely underweight, but also suffering from chronic malnutrition. The child was brought to the Village Nutrition Centre and given 6 kilograms of blended food twice a month. Nazma suggested Laily to give the supplement food every day alongside normal food. After receiving the supplement for two months, Ayesha's health improved and she weighed 8.8 kilograms. Everybody was happy to see Ayesha's improvement. Laily was extremely happy. She started attending the VNC regularly and learned the messages provided by the VNC by heart. She also tried to apply the lessons in her daily life. She took to home gardening and started a homestead garden in a small land nearby her house. Soon, she was getting a good supply of foods from her garden and started feeding vegetables to Ayesha alongside blended supplementary food. After 6 months, Ayesha weighed 10.9 kilograms. Ayesha's improved health and regular supply of nutritious foods from the home garden have regained the happiness of the family. Laily is now passing a joyful life with her husband and children. The project has also helped her in getting access to various health institutions and clinics. Now whenever Laily looks at her daughter Ayesha or at the beautiful home garden in her backyard, her heart fills with joy and a deep sense of gratefulness to the CN project. She believes that the project has changed her life completely.



## National Nutrition Programme (NNP)

Development partner: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with the financial support of World Bank.  
Project area: Thakurgaon Sadar, Baliadangi, Ranisankail, Horipur, Pirganj (Thakurgaon district), Birganj, Fulbari (Dinajpur district)  
Project period: August 2009 - May 2011

**Health and nutritional status of large majority of people of Bangladesh is quite low. Most of these people belong to underprivileged communities whose livelihood potentials are severely challenged by their precarious health and nutrition status. In view of this, NNP aims to improve the health and nutrition status of vulnerable groups in selected areas by influencing adoption of new behavior and use of appropriate nutrition services focusing on children's services, maternal nutrition services, protection, promotion and support services, newly married couple nutrition services and nutrition services for unmarried adolescent girls.**

### Goal and Objectives

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

#### Specific Objectives of NNP Package

1. Reduction of severe PEM among <2y to 5%.
2. Reduce moderate PEM among <2 y to 30 %.
3. Increase pregnancy weight gain to 9 kg or more in 50% of pregnant women.
4. Reduce the incidence of Low Birth Weight (LBW) to 30 %.
5. Reduction of anemia among Adolescent girls and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) by 1/3.
6. Sustain the prevalence of night blindness among 1 to <5y to 0.5%.
7. Reduce the prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) by 50%.

### Major activities and achievements

- 1359 Women Groups consisting of 8154 women members have been formed.
- Extensive coordination with government officials including Deputy Commissioner (DC), Civil Surgeon (CS) and Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) has been ensured.
- Supplementary feeding program for ultra hardcore poor families continued successfully.
- Series of social mobilization and awareness raising sessions conducted in project areas.
- Special BCC interventions were staged in 7 Upazilas which included rallies, street drama, musical shows, discussion meetings etc.
- 96.5% of the registered pregnant women received ANC.
- 10.02% of the lactating mothers and 2.31% children below 2 years received food supplementation.
- 88.60% registered pregnant women received Iron Folate tablet. Almost 99% lactating mothers of new born babies received vitamin A after delivery.
- Almost 99% new born babies received colostrums at birth. About 72% babies received exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age.
- A total of 107594 adolescent girls of age 13-19 years were enlisted in seven upazilas in June 2010. 95.90% forums were held in which 94% adolescent girls participated and were counseled on basic nutritional facts. They were also provided with Iron-Folate supplement at the dose of two tablets per week and de-worming tablets at 6 month interval.
- 94% mothers of moderately malnourished children received counseling about child feeding and care.
- 7996 newly-wed couples were registered and 81% of the newly-wed couples were counseled about contraception delayed pregnancy, reproductive health. Iron-Folate supplement also served to them.
- Salt specimens from 375,370 households were tasted for Iodine. 95% samples contained iodine.



## Sanitation, Hygiene Education and Water Supply (GoB-UNICEF) Project

Development partner: UNICEF, DPHE, Government of Bangladesh

Project area: Tetulia (Panchagarh district)

Project period: February 2007 – December 2011

**Achieving 100% sanitation by the year 2013 is one of the main challenges that Bangladesh is facing. With a view to ensure overall livelihood development through universal sanitation and improved health practices, ESDO has been implementing 'Sanitation, Hygiene Education and Water Supply' project in the northern region of Tetulia with financial assistance from UNICEF and direct technical support from the Directorate of Public Health, GoB. Through an extensive exercise of social mapping and social analysis, identification of priorities, capacity building and awareness raising campaign, the project has been able to bring positive and sustainable changes not only in the health and sanitation sector of the region, but also in the mindset and capacities of the larger cross sections of people.**

### Goals & Objectives

#### Goal

The SHEWA-B project aims to contribute to government of Bangladesh (GOB) in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) relating to water and sanitation (MDG 7); and makes a significant contribution to the MDGs relating to under child mortality (MDG 4) and gender disparities in primary schools (MDG 3) particularly by providing water technology and separate sanitation facilities including menstrual management facility in schools.

#### Project objective

The objective of this project is to improve standards of hygiene behaviour on sustainable basis, and ensure adequate sanitation and safe water supply in un-served and under-served areas, particularly for the poorest of project areas by June 2012.

The project follows a demand driven approach and bottom up planning process where community is considered as the centre of all activities. The main focus of the activities is to built capacity in local government institutions (LGI) such as upazila parishads (UZP), union parishads (UP), Pourashavas (PS), in social mobilization for awareness building and social change and hygiene behavior change of mothers and care givers, to ensure the changes, brought about by the approach the benefits, to be achieved for around 2.5 million under five children and students of 8,412 primary schools will be sustained and built upon, with sanitation and hygiene behaviors spreading.

### Major activities and achievements

- A total of 1135 Community Action Plans (CAPs) and social maps have prepared in collaboration with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders.
- Communities have sensitized to stop open defecation and hygiene practice through tea stall, courtyard and community meetings as well mass awareness through popular media campaign. Open place defecation has been stopped completely.
- 60 ring wells and 11 shallow water pumps have been installed and 16 ring wells have been reconstructed. 1150 tube wells have been installed in 7 Unions of under personal initiative, while partial or full platforms of 2,137 tube wells have been set up.
- Student brigades have been formed in 67 primary and 67 secondary schools. 1300 adolescent girls received health messages regarding menstruation.
- Established 'Sanitation Information Centers' and those have been widely appreciated by the community people and the visitors.
- Hand-washing devices along with mirrors and combs have been installed in every primary school in the project area.
- ESDO's efforts towards environment-friendly sanitation management have appreciated by donor agencies. The donor agency has suggested other NGOs to follow in ESDO's footsteps for implementing similar interventions.



## Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project

Development partner: HYSAWA Fund

Project area: Paba, Puthia and Bagha Upazilas of Rajshahi district

Project period: October 2008 – September 2011

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

### Goals & Objectives

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

### Major activities and achievements

- Community mobilization and sensitization on sanitation and hygiene practices were conducted through 42 UWC meetings, 378 WWC meetings, 1614 CDF meetings, 265 tea-stall meetings, 822 courtyard meetings, and 791 hand-washing campaigns.
- Accessibility of safe water and practice, hygiene and sanitation promoted through installation of 338 tube wells, 4321 household and community latrines.
- 58,498 people were sensitized about improved hygiene practices through campaign and public awareness.

### Success story

Harina Uttar-Dakkhin Para (Harina North-South Para) is a remote village situated in Bausha Union under Bagha Upazila in the district of Rajshahi. The population of the village is 548 who live in 147 households. The number of women in the village is 226, while the number of men is 322. Majority of the people of Harina Uttar-Dakkhin Para are illiterate and a large percentage of them are ultra poor. Because of illiteracy and backwardness, the standard of living among the villagers was quite low. They lacked basic knowledge of hygiene, especially on the importance of safe water and proper sanitation. As a result, they suffered from various diseases and health hazards all the year round. With the support from GoB and DANIDA ESDO has started to implement the HYSAWA project in the region from 1 October 2008. It carried out a range of activities to make the community people health conscious. These activities included promotion of hygienic lifestyle, use of safe water and sanitary latrines. This campaign made the people aware of the importance of healthy living and hygienic lifestyle. Initially the practicing hygienic living was poor, but over the period it has increased- all of the people of Harina Uttar-Dakkhin Para now drink safe water and use sanitary latrines. The outcome has been very positive, because the number of people facing health hazards has already started to fall. The people of Harina Uttar-Dakkhin Para believe if the activities of HYSAWA project could be spread across the country- all the people of Bangladesh will be able to live a safe and healthy life.



# LOOKING BACK

Programme-wise Activities and Achievements  
of ESDO in 2010-2011

## Rights and Governance Programme

1. Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Project
2. Promotion of Rights for Adibashis and DALITS Improvement Programme (PRADIP)
3. Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP)
4. Child Labor Elimination Action Network (CLEAN)





## Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Project

Development partner: European Union and UNDP Bangladesh

Project area: Rangpur, Sadar, Gangachara, Pargacha, Mithapukur (Rangpur district), Nilphamari Sadar, Domar, Syedpur, Kishoreganj (Nilphamari district), Lalmonirhat Sadar, Aditmari, Kaliganj, Hatibandha, Patgram (Lalmonirhat district)

Project period: September 2010 – August 2013

**People living in the rural areas, especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, suffer from many kinds of injustices. Because of poverty, lack of knowledge and other vulnerabilities, the human rights of a large majority of rural people are violated. In absence of an impartial and equitable dispute resolution system, many disadvantaged people fail to receive justice and suffer constantly. 'Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh' project aims to create improved opportunities for the disadvantaged people to uphold their fundamental rights by resolving their disputes in a just manner. It also aims to create a favorable atmosphere where the judiciary and the agencies responsible for maintaining law and order are sympathetic towards the needs of the marginalized people.**

### Overall Objective

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

### Specific Objectives

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

### Major activities and achievements

- 880 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have formed in the project areas.
- 4645 courtyard and 3432 CBO meetings have conducted .
- 30 issue-based knowledge development training for women conducted.
- 13 Upazila level capacity building initiatives for Imams on local justice and village courts completed.
- 34 capacity building training for village polices conducted and 606 workshops conducted at community and upazila level.



## Village Court performance up to June 2011

Type of dispute	District Name	Total No. of disputes recorded	No. of disputes resolved through VC	No. of disputes resolved through Rule 33	No. of disputes forwarded from VC to concerned criminal courts	No. of petitions dismissed for default	No. of decisions implemented
Criminal	Nilphamari	194	39	40	03	25	76
	Rangpur	297	71	110	01	32	174
	Lalmonirhat	215	61	20	0	00	52
Sub Total		706	171	170	04	57	302
Civil	Nilphamari	151	24	17	12	24	38
	Rangpur	135	19	35	02	20	51
	Lalmonirhat	109	20	2	0	00	12
Sub total		395	63	54	14	44	101
Grand total		1101	234	224	18	101	403

### Success story

#### Village court brings back happiness for Rekha Banu

Rekha Banu lives in a predominantly Hindu neighbourhood in the village of Chalk Dublia under Sonaray union in Nilphamari Sadar Upazila under the district of Nilphamari. She and her husband Mohammed Jasiruddin have two sons and one daughter. The daughter is married, but lives with parents with her husband and child. A few months back, Rekha Banu's son-in-law lent some money to a man named Toshiruddin, who is a neighbour of Rekha Banu. However, when he wanted the money back, Toshiruddin refused to give the money back. Instead, he and two of his relatives - Motaleb and Khadija created a furor and, at one point, abused Rekha Banu physically. Since Toshiruddin was an influential man, Rekha Banu and her family members felt helpless. They couldn't understand how they would get justice.



A few days later, Rekha Banu came to know about the existence of village court from a neighbor. She heard that, this court resolves various kinds of disputes in an impartial manner. She contacted the VCA and FW of ESDO and learned about the activities of the village court. Subsequently, she lodged a case at the village court on 23 February 2011 for resolving the dispute with Toshiruddin. The Union Parishad Secretary and the VCA arranged for a hearing on the matter at the behest of the Union Parishad Chairman. The hearing took place at the village court on 12 March. After hearing from both parties, the court ordered Toshiruddin to pay 1000 Taka to Rekha Banu within seven days for physically assaulting her. Rekha Banu was happy at the court's ruling. She is grateful to the village court for ensuring justice. She is also thankful to ESDO for assisting her in receiving justice.



## Promotion of Rights for Adivashi and Dalits Improvement Programme (PRADIP)

Development partner: Heks Switzerland

Project area: Thakurgaon Sadar and Pirganj Upazilas (Thakurgaon district), Bochaganj Upazila (Dinajpur district)

Project period: January 2008 – June 2011

**Dalits and Adivasis (indigenous people) are counted among the most disadvantaged and underprivileged communities in the country. As a result of age-old social exclusion, backwardness and under development, a large majority of the Dalits and Adivasis live in desperate condition, deprived of their basic human rights. Through a combination of direct inputs, capacity building, advocacy and social mobilization, the 'Promotion of Rights for Adivasi and Dalits Improve Program (PRADIP) has been striving to bring sustainable improvements in the livelihood of the Dalits and Adivasis. By sensitizing the local government bodies and creating scopes for the Dalits and Adivasis to have better access to various services and resources, the program has been able to enhance their social inclusion and greater socio-economic empowerment.**

### Goal and Objectives

#### Goal

- Improve human rights status of 58 Dalits and 941 Adivasis (total 999) and economic status of 225 vulnerable household through advocacy, skill training and support services by December 2008.
- Reduce violation of human rights of Dalits and Adivasis by 75% and improve socio-economic status of 58 Dalits and 941 Adivasis by 2012.
- Empower the targeted extreme minority people to sustain the program activities by themselves.

#### Objectives

- 999 extreme minority's families, especially women members of Adivasis people and Dalits within Thakurgaon district will be introduced with their human rights, laws and other entitlements.
- 999 household will be capable of affording support services from Government Health complex, Department of Agriculture, Livestock's, Fisheries and Social Welfare, Public health, NGO services and services will be enhanced to the extreme minority communities.
- At least 999 families will improve their economic status through capacity building and undertaking Income Generating Activities (IGA).
- At least 284 Adolescent will received vocational training and engaged in non-hazardous work.
- 1 (One) Community Based Organization (CBO) will be established to continue their activities.

### Major activities and achievements

- 2249 persons have been linked with community service providers.
- Meetings with different stakeholders at the Upazila and Union level were conducted for greater societal acceptance and inclusion of the minorities.
- The targeted minorities were provided trainings on beef fattening and cow rearing, poultry and pig rearing, bamboo handicraft, and bicycle repairing, mobile and TV repairing, shallow machine repairing, motor cycle repairing, grocery shop business. Educational and recreational materials were distributed among 132 students.
- 86 children from the Adivasi and Dalit communities have mainstreamed into government primary schools.
- 4 health camps were organized where free medicine was distributed among the Dalits and Adivasi people.
- 63 latrines have been installed and 36 tube wells have repaired through linkage with the Union Parishads.



### Dreams in Rani's eye

Rani lives with her husband Bhutto Hasda and two children in the village of Dostompur in Sengaon Union under Pirganj upazila under the district of Thakurgaon. Rani's husband Bhutto Hasda has one acre and 30 decimals of land which he inherited from his father. Rani and Bhutto were not rich, but they were well-off and lived in peace and happiness. It all changed in July 2007, when a group of land grabbers grabbed their land illegally. This brought a lot of trouble and unhappiness in Rani and Bhutto's family. They pleaded with local community leaders to rescue their land, but failed. Helpless, Bhutto and Rani both started working as a day labourer to support the family. Life became miserable.

In January 2008, ESDO-PRADIP project started its activities in Thakurgaon district. Rani talked with the Community Facilitator Mr. Arun Chandro Shil of ESDO-PRADIP project. Mr. Shil assured Rani and her husband that ESDO-PRADIP project would provide necessary support to them for regaining their land from the land-grabbers. In March 2009, aided by ESDO PRADIP personnel, they filed a case to reclaim their land. After lengthy hearing, ADC Revenue Court gave its verdict in Rani and Bhutto's favor. The VDC and Field Facilitator of ESDO-PRADIP project contacted the Officer in Charge (OC) of Pirganj thana to implement the verdict and the OC acted immediately. Local police force evicted the land grabbers from Rani and Bhutto's land-they are happy and relieved to get their land back. They cultivated mustard in the land and yielded a good harvest. Rani and Bhutto are overjoyed to have their land back and cultivate it again. In their words, 'We never thought that we will be able to have our land back again. We are really grateful to ESDO-PRADIP project for their help and motivation.' The couple also expressed their deep gratitude to HEKS-Switzerland.





## Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP)

Development partner: LGED and ADB

Project area: Ishwardia of Pabna district

Project period: April 2009 - June 2010

With the funding support from LGED and ADB, ESDO has been implementing UGIIP in Panchagarh Sadar Upazila of Panchagarh district and Ishwardi municipality of Pabna district since 2009. The project is being implemented 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. It aims at enabling the poor urban women to be self-dependent by reducing their 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 are 300.

### Major activities and achievements

- 67 groups formed.
- Provided 135 nos. training to SIS group members.
- Provided 18 nos. training to health workers.
- Completed 6 teachers training.
- Conducted 120 skill development training.
- Conducted 900 home visits by health workers.
- Organized 381 courtyard sessions.
- 6 schemes established.
- 204 students admitted in school.
- Provided a total of 114000 tk credit support to 510 beneficiaries.

## Child Labour Elimination Action Network (CLEAN)

Project area: Rangpur & Dinajpur District

Project period: 2006- till now.

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



# LOOKING BACK

Programme-wise Activities and Achievements  
of ESDO in 2010-2011

## Special Programme of ESDO

1. Eco Pathshala
2. Amader Bazar
3. ESDO Community Hospital
4. Lokayan
5. Aroni
6. ESDO Training & Resource Center (ETRC)





## 1. Eco Pathsala

Eco Pathsala 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. Main aim of Eco Pathsala is raising the benchmarks for education and delivers value to the entire learning community. Eco-Pathsala has expanded its branches in three other places- Shibganj, Ruhia and Pirganj. In 2010-11, these four branches of the Pathsala were running with a total of 1077 students and 66 teachers.

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.

## 2. 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 in 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.

## 3. 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 populations. Services include primary health care, preventive and curative care.

## 4. 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 a common phenomenon in Monga period in marginalized households. In order to overcome Monga and creation of employment opportunities, ARONI has evolved as an enterprise of ESDO in 2005. It has brought about a considerable change for the poor in their livelihood through creating access to income generating activities for the women throughout the year.

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

## 5. The Daily Lokayan

The Lokayan office is located at the Cooperatives Office in Thakurgaon. The program started on 12 June 2009 to improve the overall situation of Thakurgaon district by support of ESDO. This news daily has become familiar as voice of Thakurgaon community and achieved a lot of praises and acclamation for its neutral stance and realistic report. Its printing, compose, settings and distribution are conducted by ARONI printers and publications. A number of competent and hard working journalists and staff members are engaged in bringing out 1000 copies of the Daily Lokayan everyday.

## 6. ESDO Training & Resource Center (ETRC)

ESDO has established 4 training centers for capacity building of team ESDO. The first training centre was established in 1991 at College Para of Thakurgaon. After a few years, ESDO set up three other training centers at Lalmonithat Sadar, Rangpur and Hatibandha.



# GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE OF ESDO





## ESDO Governance

ESDO rigorously follows an open governance system where accountability and transparency are given utmost importance. It stresses organizational harmony and respects freedom and opinion. In order to ensure wider sharing of ideas and opinions, ESDO ensures free flow of information inside the organization and beyond. It actively promotes equality and justice and encourages the widest possible participation of staff, patrons, partners and beneficiaries in project design, management and implementation. Responsiveness to the felt and stated needs of project beneficiaries has been a core feature of ESDO's philosophy and it always maintains flexibility in its program approach in order to adjust to the changing needs of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders. ESDO vigorously work for upholding the rule of law and is against any form of discrimination, coercion and injustice.

A General Body governs ESDO. The 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. The Executive Director provides strategic guidance and stewardship of ESDO programming. ESDO organizes Annual General Meeting in each financial year, with the participation of all member of the general body. As the Executive Committee is accountable to the general body, all agenda of the year are discussed in this meeting. On behalf of the Executive Director, all sectoral heads present their yearly progress and provide answer to the general body if required. Yearly budget is reviewed and budget for the next year is approved in the AGM. Various stakeholders including public representatives, members of the civil society, journalists, government officials, members of the beneficiaries groups, Go-NGO workers, staff, etc. are invited in ESDO's AGM.



## 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: +88-01713149209
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: +8-01915826939
07.	Md. Shahid Uz Zaman	Member Secretary & Executive Director	Collegepara, Thakurgon 5100 Phone: + 88-0561-52149, (Office) Fax:+88-0561-61599 Mobile: +88-0173-210488 E-mail: zamanesdo@gmail.com



# WORKING AREA OF ESDO

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of Upazila	Name of Upazila
01	Thakurgaon	05	Thakurgaon Sadar, Pirganj, Baliadangi, Haripur and Ranishankail
02	Panchagarh	05	Panchagarh Sadar, Tetulia, Debiganj, Atowari and Boda
03	Dinajpur	09	Dinajpur Sadar, Birganj, Kaharole, Bochaganj, Fulbari, Hakimpur, Birampur, Birol, and Parbotipur
04	Rangpur	06	Rangpur Sadar, Mithapukur, Gangachara, Pirgonj, Badargonj and Pirgacha
05	Gaibandha	07	Gaibandha Sadar, Sadullahpur, Fulchari, Sundarganj, Shaghata, Gobindaganj and Palashbari
06	Bogra	01	Bogra Sadar
07	Nilphamari	05	Nilphamari Sadar, Domar, Saidpur, Kishoregonj and Dimla
08	Lalmonirhat	05	Lalmonirhat Sadar, Hatibandha, Patgram, Aditmary, and Kaliganj
09	Kurigram	05	Kurigram Sadar, Ulipur, Rowmary, Nagessory, Rajarhat
10	Rajshahi	09	Durgapur, Bagha, Bagmara, Charchat, Mohanpur, Puthia, Tanore, Paba and Godagari
11	Natore	06	Natore Sadar, Bagatipara, Baraigram, Gurudashpur, Lalpur, and Singra
12	Pabna	01	Iswardi
13	Chapai Nawabganj	05	Chapai Nawabganj Sadar, Shibganj, Gomstapur, Nachole and Bholahat
14	Sirajganj	09	Sirajganj Sadar, Ullapara, Kazipur, Tarash, Belkuchi, Chowhali, Royganj, Shahjadpur and Kamarkhand
15	Jamalpur	07	Jamalpur Sadar, Dewanganj, Sarishabari, Melandha, Bokshiganj, Islampur and Mathergonj
16	Gopalganj	02	Kotalipara and Tungipara
17	Dhaka	06	Dhaka City Corporation
18	Narayangonj	05	Naryangonj Sadar, Ruppogonj, Fatullah, Pagla, Siddirgonj
19	Gazipur	02	Tongi, Turag
20	Barishal	02	Bakergonj and Agailjhara
21	Potua khali	02	Galachipa & Bowfal
	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	





# HUMAN RESOURCES OF ESDO

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 concerned 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.

## 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 5196 staff were working with ESDO during the year 2010-2011. Among them 3099 female and 2097 were male.

## Recruitment in 2010-2011

A total of 352 personnel were appointed throughout the reporting year. Among the recruited staff 122 were female and 230 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.



## ESDO staff at a glance

Sl. No.	Project Name	Level	Sex		Placement		Total staff
			Male	Female	Office based	Field based	
1	HEAD Office	Top Management	17	1	18	0	18
		Mid Management	26	18	44	0	44
		Grass Roots Level	28	15	43	0	43
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>71</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>
2	Food Security Programme Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO II)	Top Management	1	0	0	1	1
		Mid Management	4	6	2	8	10
		Grass Roots Level	19	26	3	31	34
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>
3	Strengthening Poorest and Vulnerable Households Capacity to Improve Food Security in Northwest Bangladesh (SHIFT) Project	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	8	0	1	7	8
		Grass Roots Level	13	11	1	23	24
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>
4	Social and Economic Transformation of the Ultra Poor (SETU)	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	2	1	1	2	3
		Grass Roots Level	7	5	1	11	12
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>
5	School Feeding Programme under Country Programme	Top Management	2	0	0	2	2
		Mid Management	3	0	0	1	3
		Grass Roots Level	25	5	0	17	30
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>
6	School Feeding Programme under BEHTRUWC Programme	Top Management	2	0	0	2	2
		Mid Management	3	0	0	1	3
		Grass Roots Level	25	5	0	17	30
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>
7	Emergency School Feeding Programme (ESFP)	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	13	3	0	16	16
		Grass Roots Level	8	0	0	8	8
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
8	Provision of Development Support Services to Women under the Vulnerable Group Development Programme (VGD)	Top Management	1	0	1	1	1
		Mid Management	1	0	0	1	1
		Grass Roots Level	10	2	0	12	12
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>
9	Provision of Development Support Services to Women under the Vulnerable Group Development Programme (VGD)	Top Management	4	0	3	1	4
		Mid Management	18	1	0	19	19
		Grass Roots Level	80	72	19	133	152
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>102</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>175</b>
10	Emergency Operation (EMOP-10788.0) NI, FCFW, CFW	Top Management	5	0	5	0	5
		Mid Management	18	0	18	0	18
		Grass Roots Level	173	0	0	173	173
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>196</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation Programme</b>							
11	Empowerment of Las and NSAs in Responding to Economic Development Opportunities and Climate Change and Disaster Vulnerabilities Project	Top Management	1	0	1		1
		Mid Management	5	2	0	7	7
		Grass Roots Level	9	6	3	12	15
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>
12	Enhance Resilience (ER) Activity under Country Programme	Top Management	2	0	1	1	2
		Mid Management	4	0	0	12	4
		Grass Roots Level	23	1	4	32	24
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>
13	Family Shelter Construction	Top Management	2	0	1	1	2
		Mid Management	4	0	0	12	4
		Grass Roots Level	23	1	4	58	24
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Microfinance Programme</b>							
13	Micro-Finance Programme (MF)	Top Management	18	0	3	15	18
		Mid Management	126	2	0	128	128
		Grass Roots Level	572	196	316	452	768
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>716</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>914</b>
<b>Agricultural Development Programme</b>							
14	Food Security Programme-2006, Soil Fertility Component Grants Scheme	Top Management	3	0	0	3	3
		Mid Management	6	0	1	6	6
		Grass Roots Level	23	2	5	20	25
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>
15	Strawberry Cultivation	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	0	0	0	0	0
		Grass Roots Level	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>



Sl. No.	Project Name	Level	Sex		Placement		Total staff
			Male	Female	Office based	Field based	
16	<b>Education Programme</b> Sustainable Education through Community Participation (SECP)	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	7	0	0	7	7
		Grass Roots Level	98	390	2	486	488
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>106</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>496</b>
17	Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development (PLCEHD-2)	Top Management	2	0	2	0	2
		Mid Management	21	0	5	16	21
		Grass Roots Level	176	181	6	351	357
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>199</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>380</b>
18	Rural Information Center	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	0	0	0	0	0
		Grass Roots Level	0	1	0	1	1
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
19	<b>Health and Nutrition Programme</b> Development of Community Support Groups for Maternal and Neonatal Care and Services through Community Development Interventions (ComSS)	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	4	2	0	6	6
		Grass Roots Level	11	322	5	328	333
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>340</b>
20	Community Managed Quality Health Services (CMQHS)	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	2	2	0	4	4
		Grass Roots Level	3	34	1	36	37
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>
21	Community Nutrition Programme	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	5	0	0	5	5
		Grass Roots Level	14	1	0	4	15
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>
22	National Nutrition Programme (NNP)	Top Management	5	0	0	5	5
		Mid Management	33	9	0	42	42
		Grass Roots Level	22	1500	28	1494	1522
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>1509</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1541</b>	<b>1569</b>
23	Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply Project (SHEWA-B)	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	7	3	3	7	10
		Grass Roots Level	22	55	1	76	77
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>88</b>
24	Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	4	0	4	0	4
		Grass Roots Level	42	40	1	81	82
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>47</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>87</b>
25	<b>Rights and Governance Programme</b> Activating Village Courts in Bangladesh Project	Top Management	8	0	8	0	8
		Mid Management	29	9	22	16	38
		Grass Roots Level	122	77	26	173	199
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>159</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>245</b>
26	Promotion of Rights for Adibashis and DALITS Improvement Programme (PRADIP)	Mid Management	7	2	3	6	9
		Grass Roots Level	29	20	2	47	49
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>59</b>
27	<b>Special Programme of ESDO</b> Eco Pathshala	Top Management	1	2	3	0	3
		Mid Management	2	1	3	0	3
		Grass Roots Level	48	41	89	0	89
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95</b>
28	ESDO Community Hospital (ECH)	Top Management	2	1	3	0	3
		Mid Management	1	1	0	2	2
		Grass Roots Level	3	9	0	12	12
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
29	Lokayan	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	0	0	0	0	0
		Grass Roots Level	2	0	0	2	2
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
30	ARONI	Top Management	1	0	1	0	1
		Mid Management	2	5	7	0	7
		Grass Roots Level	16	16	32	0	32
<b>Sub- total</b>			<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>2097</b>	<b>3099</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>4453</b>	<b>5196</b>



# ESDO RESOURCE GENERATION AND MOBILIZATION







জামান হক অ্যান্ড কোং  
**ZAMAN HOQUE & CO.**

সিটিং অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

78, KAKRAIL (GR. FLOOR), DHAKA-1000, PHONE : 8317795, 8361902, e-mail : zhc@proshikane.com

৭৮, কাকরাইল (নীচতলা), ঢাকা-১০০০, ফোন : ৮৩১৭৭৯৫, ৮৩৬১৯০২  
New Phone & E-mail : 8316637, hmmd2009@yahoo.com

**Independent Auditor's Report to  
The Management of  
ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (ESDO)**

We have audited the annexed Financial Statement of the "ECO-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (ESDO) of College Para, Thakurgaon as at 30th June 2011 with the books, vouchers, registers and other relevant papers and documents as maintained and produced to us at the time of our audit.

**Respective responsibilities of Management and Auditors**

The preparation of the financial statements is the responsibility of the Echo Social Development Organisation's management. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on these Financial Statements, based on our audit.

**Basis of Audit opinion**

We have conducted our audit in accordance with International Standard on Auditing (ISA) as adopted in Bangladesh. Our audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the management in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Organisation's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations, which we considered necessary, in order to provide us sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements. In forming an opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements; we believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis of our opinion.

**Audit Opinion**

We also report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- The annexed Financial Statements have been drawn up as per books and records maintained by the organisation.
- The Financial Statements exhibit a fair view of the state of affairs of the project.

Date : 03 NOV 2011

Place : Dhaka

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ZAMAN HOQUE & CO.  
Chartered Accountants





**Eco-Social Development Organisation (ESDO)**  
Cllege Para, Thakurgaon

**Balance Sheet**  
as at 30th June, 2011

PARTICULARS	NOTES	AMOUNT (TK.) 30-06-2011	AMOUNT (TK.) 30-06-2010
<b>PROPERTY AND ASSETS:</b>			
FIXED ASSETS LESS DEP.	4	171,449,555	134,131,031
<b>INVESTMENTS:</b>			
FDR - Workers Insurance & Eco-Pathshala	5	2,974,653	8,471,691
FDR Savings	6	21,455,887	38,553,417
FDR Surplus	7	-	651,782
Investment on FDR (Gratuity)	8	3,338,503	1,855,751
Loan Loss Provision Investment (LLPI)	9	11,328,621	33,959,301
Depreciation Fund Investment (DFI)	10	5,384,932	6,127,155
Disaster Management Fund Investment	11	6,235,170	4,918,775
<b>CURRENT ASSET:</b>			
Risk Fund Investment (RFI)	12	1,295,995	1,252,066
Loan Paid to Beneficiaries	13	733,099,435	541,677,841
Staff Vehicle Loan Account	14	17,829,621	14,618,411
Advance to Staff	15	893,955	1,529,709
Advance for Office Rent	16	1,354,008	785,658
Program Advance	17	568,687	422,156
PF Loan to Staff	18	-	1,858,145
Receivable Account	19	48,375,097	107,755,104
Stock in Materials	20	7,126,332	6,309,909
Receivable Loan A/C	21	12,493,951	
Cash and Bank Balances	22	58,405,345	146,870,902
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,103,609,747</b>	<b>1,051,748,804</b>
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES:</b>			
Fund Account	23	61,184,071	38,590,234
Savings Fund Account	24	220,195,619	158,372,654
Staff Security Fund Account	25	12,856,063	12,383,795
Staff Gratuity Fund Account	26	2,996,020	2,179,991
Loan Loss Provision Reserve (LLPR)	27	77,862,062	70,220,358
Disaster Management Fund (DMF)	28	6,138,126	4,812,547
Member Loan Insurance	29	4,011,289	2,035,188
Worker's Insurance Fund	30	2,600,128	1,985,195
Provident Fund	31	-	11,315,249
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>			
PKSF loan account	32	528,094,095	511,341,135
Temporary Loan	33	171,311,525	222,438,212
Provisions for Expenses	34	230,041	260,701
Performance security	35	15,554,000	14,438,000
Risk fund	36	576,708	1,375,545
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,103,609,747</b>	<b>1,051,748,804</b>

Accompanying note forms integral part of this Balance Sheet

Authorized Signature

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date

Date : 03 NOV 2011  
Place : Dhaka

  
ZAMAN HOQUE & CO.  
Chartered Accountants



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**Eco-Social Development Organisation (ESDO)**

College Para, Thakurgaon

**Income & Expenditure Statement**

for the year ended 30. June, 2011

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(TK.) 30.06.2011	AMOUNT(TK.) 30.06.2010
<b>INCOME:</b>		
Service charge	129,555,164	103,274,986
Admission fee	908,318	629,865
Sales of loan Form and Pass book	1,280,772	2,575,133
Tuition and other fee	2,431,601	2,453,522
Enterprise Account	2,924,520	3,035,695
Training, venue and dormitory Account	9,087,165	4,630,980
Ambulance and vehicle Rental Account	1,416,414	1,673,276
Lab, indoor and outdoor fees	1,400,570	1,947,055
Members subscription	161,020	9,000
Management Cost BLTP	6,927,450	
Donation	925,006	48,790
Manusar janno	-	739,331
DWA/EC	443,707	266,224
WFP-VGD	9,266,350	25,976,681
WFP-ER	15,453,726	-
WFP-CNI	9,971,691	-
WFP-MFU	3,837,749	-
WFP-EMOP	4,013,594	-
UNDP Family Shelter	62,174,638	51,605,319
UNDP AVCB	34,693,558	-
European Commission /SRDI-GOB-FS-SFC	39,433,583	-
HEKS- PRADIP	3,905,845	3,817,930
SDF/WB	-	2,097,148
LGED/ADB	-	411,655
HYSAWA	542,810	3,075,450
Plan Bangladesh-SECP	10,040,304	11,853,279
Plan Bangladesh-CMQH	5,301,984	-
Care Bangladesh -SHIFT	44,750,447	30,634,240
Care Bangladesh-SETU	12,039,555	-
Care Bangladesh-PRODUCE	8,636,461	-
Care Bangladesh-SHOUHARDO-II	5,964,709	-
IOM	250,000	1,800,000
FAO	-	1,508,104
BNFE	31,167,069	18,437,471
NGO Forum/Water Aid	-	4,739,000
NGO Foundation	-	1,110,362
STEPS	332,200	151,000
UNICEF- Comss	5,384,981	5,812,400
Unicef/DPHE	4,375,855	4,083,969
Ministry of labour / Education	-	149,138
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	60,722,386	81,828,200
LGED/GTZ	168,000	145,600
Reimbursement Fund from PRIME	5,883,848	23,425,788
Reimbursement Fund from PLDP	-	653,300
Reimbursement Fund from MFMSFP	-	242,129
Reimbursement Fund from UPP	762,630	1,248,733
Reimbursement Risk Fund	855,060	1,215,000
Bank interests	686,057	438,096
Interests on investment	1,577,940	1,653,623
Bank interests FDR Savinas	1,508,322	1,781,635
Miscellaneous income	320,574	344,832
Grant Received for PLDP-II/Risk Fund	-	1,080,000
<b>Provision for Income:</b>		
WFP-VGD	-	3,291,300
WFP-ER	7,179,768	3,869,484
WFP-CNA	3,928,919	5,452,530
WFP-MFU	2,108,086	3,824,782
WFP-EMOP	-	37,633,484
WFP-SF	3,255,019	-
WFP-FFE	3,373,250	-
LGED Pouroshava-UGIIP	513,559	496,700
DWA-VGD	760,833	-

Cont.....





PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(Tk.) 30.06.2011	AMOUNT(Tk.) 30.06.2010
GTZ-RIP - 2	595,000	-
Ministry of Education (PADP-2)	999,060	-
UNDP- Family Shelter	-	40,926,534
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare-NNP	8,000,000	-
Care Bangladesh -SHIFT	850,809	-
BNFE-PL&CE-HD-2	5,576,610	-
European Commission /SRDI-GOB-FS-SFC	8,485,528	-
PKSF MFMSFP	40,258	-
PKSF PRIME	2,708,398	-
Receivable FDR Interest	-	2,344,566
<b>Total Taka:</b>	<b>589,858,730</b>	<b>500,443,319</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE :</b>		
Base line Survey	3,459,788	3,597,320
Bank charge and commission	1,701,914	2,767,573
Salary and allowance	200,946,360	196,820,997
Traveling and conveyance	9,733,441	5,917,544
Printing and stationary	16,269,159	5,449,267
Fuel, Repairs and Maintenance	7,263,951	5,893,410
Training, Meeting and Workshop	69,261,933	41,637,990
Office rent / Warehouse rent	8,749,038	6,236,074
VAT & TAX	106,992	175,487
Telephone / Mobile bill/ Communication	1,756,010	1,197,415
Electricity and gas bill/Water Bill	1,862,311	1,435,934
Entertainment	732,251	326,931
Interest paid on savings	8,233,111	6,008,067
Miscellaneous	810,256	1,376,848
Monitoring & Final evaluation	328,000	181,159
Lab, Indoor & outdoor expense	654,840	944,948
Advocacy & Influence	234,245	126,580
Community Empowerment	861,233	308,997
Center Operation	3,556,784	1,878,500
Overhead expenses	12,351,225	-
Day / Month observation	618,493	633,805
Video Show / Street Hearter Show	182,500	269,500
Campaign	150,024	23,693
Administrative Expenses	6,183,413	6,350,260
Operating Expenses	7,481,864	45,120,604
Environmental Sanitation	1,323,226	793,459
Seminar& Cross Visit	8,383,145	139,592
Family Shelter	49,602,166	92,531,853
Food/Cash for Work & Inputs for Beneficiaries	85,923,419	10,705,904
Educational Materials	19,661,444	14,709,104
Audit Fees	-	22,500
Risk fund Paid to UPB	855,060	1,215,000
Crockery's	139,773	48,652
Service Charge Paid to PKSF	18,448,243	18,344,281
Fund Refund to Donor	322,195	2,659,909
Office Maintenance	478,491	56,700
LLPE	7,641,704	51,188,448
DMFE	1,325,579	1,056,192
Depreciation	9,430,120	6,554,702
<b>Provision for Expenses:</b>		
Telephone Bill	5,000	20,815
Electricity & Gas bill	16,192	39,886
Audit Fees	220,000	200,000
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>567,264,893</b>	<b>534,965,900</b>
Surplus/Deficit	22,593,837	(34,522,581)
<b>Total :</b>	<b>589,858,730</b>	<b>500,443,319</b>

Authorized Signature

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date

Date : 03 NOV 2011  
Place : Dhaka

ZAMAN HOQUE & CO.  
Chartered Accountants





Eco-Social Development Organisation (ESDO)  
College Para, Thakurgaon  
Receipts And Payments Accounts  
for the year ended 30. June, 2011

PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(TK.) 30.06.2011	AMOUNT(TK.) 30.06.2010
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>Opening Balance:</b>		
Cash in hand	328,182	1,220,828
Cash at Bank	146,542,720	133,757,016
Service charge income	129,555,164	103,274,986
Admission fee	908,318	629,865
Sales of loan Form and Pass book & Gunny bag	1,280,772	2,575,133
Tuition and other fee	2,431,601	2,453,522
Sales materials	13,847,528	16,916,245
Income from Enterprise	2,924,520	3,035,695
Income of training, venue and dormitory	9,087,165	4,630,980
Income of ambulance and vehicle	1,416,414	1,673,276
Income from lab, indor and outdoor	1,400,570	1,947,055
Members subscription	161,020	9,000
Management Cost BLTP	6,927,450	-
Donation	925,006	48,790
Manusar jonno	-	739,331
DWA/EC	443,707	266,224
WFP-VGD	12,557,650	56,261,015
WFP-ER	19,323,210	-
WFP-CNI	15,424,221	-
WFP-MFU	7,662,531	-
WFP-EMOP	41,647,078	-
UNDP Family Shelter	103,101,172	51,605,319
UNDP AVCB	34,693,558	-
European Commission /SRDI-GOB-FS-SFC	39,433,583	-
HEKS- PRADIP	3,905,845	3,817,930
SDF/WB	-	2,097,148
LGED/ADB	-	933,689
LGED/Pawrosava-UGIIP	313,034	572,566
Hysawa	542,810	3,075,450
Plan Bangladesh-SECP	10,040,304	11,853,279
Plan Bangladesh-CMQH	5,301,984	-
Care Bangladesh-SHIFT	44,750,447	30,993,573
Care Bangladesh-SETU	12,039,555	-
Care Bangladesh-PRODUCE	8,636,461	-
Care Bangladesh-SHOUHARDO-II	5,964,709	-
IOM-PPVHTB	250,000	1,800,000
BNFE	31,167,069	18,437,471
NGO Forum/Water Aid	-	4,739,000
NGO Foundation	-	1,110,362
STEPS	332,200	151,000
UNICEF- Comss	5,384,981	5,812,400
Unicef/DPHE	4,375,855	4,083,969
Ministry of Education -PEDP-II	-	149,138
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare-NNP	60,722,386	81,828,200
LGED / GTZ-RIIP-II	168,000	145,600
Receivable Loan A/C	11,584	-
Reimbursement Fund PRIME	13,724,254	26,096,350
Reimbursement Fund from PLDP	609,491	1,349,185
Reimbursement Fund from MFMSFP	47,081	389,550
Reimbursement Fund from UPP	2,078,445	1,761,610
Receivable FDR Interest	2,344,566	2,763,246
Bank interests	686,057	438,096
Interests on investment	1,021,527	1,653,623
Bank interests FDR Savings	1,233,252	1,781,635

cont.....





PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(Tk.)	AMOUNT(Tk.)
	30.06.2011	30.06.2010
Miscellaneous income	320,574	344,832
Temporary Loan	404,044,041	329,406,345
VAT & TAX	233,329	133,958
Staff Advance	1,196,084	1,345,013
Advance office Rent Realized	321,650	367,500
Program advance	18,804,831	3,177,598
Staff vehicle Loan Realized	6,435,307	3,410,030
PF Loan Realized from staff	-	1,906,194
Fund Received from PKSF	313,260,000	244,189,000
Loan Realized from Members	1,095,571,906	874,438,820
Saving collection from members	174,103,313	125,049,236
Members Loan insurance	4,832,255	2,585,986
Member Risk Fund	191,813	214,844
Provident Fund Account	-	3,092,049
Gratuity Fund Account	817,869	595,600
Staff security Fund Account	2,596,500	5,691,560
Workers insurance fund account	1,129,573	913,745
FDR savings	22,242,962	-
FDR surplus	651,782	9,224,962
FDR Risk Fund	-	3,500,269
Performance/ security/ Retention Money	1,216,000	2,118,000
Grant Received from kinds/Cash	-	1,284,360
LLPI	23,225,958	-
DFI	1,075,115	-
Vehicle	1,570,000	-
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>2,881,515,898</b>	<b>2,201,868,251</b>
<b>PAYMENTS:</b>		
Bank charge and commission	1,701,914	2,767,573
Salary and allowance	200,946,360	196,820,997
Traveling and conveyance & Perdiem	9,733,441	5,917,544
Printing and stationary	16,269,159	5,449,267
Fuel, Repairs and Maintenance	7,263,951	5,893,410
Training, Meeting and Workshop	69,261,933	41,637,990
Seminar& Cross Visil	8,383,145	139,592
Office rent / Warehouse rent, Show Room Rent	8,749,038	6,236,074
Telephone / Mobile bill/ Communication	1,756,010	1,197,415
Electricity/ gas bill/Water Bill	1,862,311	1,435,934
Entertainment	732,251	326,931
Video Show / Street Hearer Show	182,500	269,500
Food/Cash for Work/Inputs for Beneficiaries	85,923,419	10,705,904
Base line Survey	3,459,788	3,597,320
Day / Month observation	618,493	633,805
Monitoring & Final evaluation	328,000	181,159
Administrative Expenses	6,183,413	6,350,260
Operating Expenses	7,481,864	45,120,604
	200,000	22,500
	3,556,784	1,878,500
Advocacy & influence	234,245	126,580
Overhead expenses	12,351,225	-
Community Empowerment	861,233	308,997
Campaign	150,024	23,693
VAT & TAX	340,321	309,445
Educational Materials & Continuing Skill	19,661,444	14,709,104
Family Shelter	49,602,166	92,531,853
Environmental Sanitation	1,323,226	793,459
Furniture & Fixture	3,275,141	2,480,452
Vehicle/Motorcycle/Bicycle Purchase	10,094,884	12,004,489
Computer & Accessories	1,541,223	183,600
Photocopier	433,700	-
Office Maintenance	478,491	56,700
Generator	375,000	-
Program Advance	18,951,362	3,559,309

cont.....



PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(Tk.)	AMOUNT(Tk.)
	30.06.2011	30.06.2010
Fund Refund to Donor	322,195	2,659,909
Temporary Loan	455,170,728	202,059,383
Interest paid on savings	8,233,111	6,008,067
Miscellaneous	810,256	1,376,848
Lab, Indoor & outdoor expense	654,840	944,948
Purses of Materials	14,663,951	17,113,352
Risk fund Paid to UPB	990,650	1,215,000
Loan disbursed to member	1,286,993,500	904,460,900
FDR	1,702,962	1,008,700
FDR Savings	5,145,432	3,283,966
FDR Surplus	-	274,409
FDR Gratuity	1,482,752	147,063
LLPI	595,278	14,942,551
DMFI	1,316,395	927,356
DFI	332,892	1,398,443
RFI	43,929	1,208,518
Staff Advance	560,330	1,098,268
Advance Office Rent	890,000	332,000
Staff Vehicle Loan Account	9,646,517	8,249,368
Press Purses	-	1,250,000
Land & Land Development	20,250,000	4,780,000
Building Construction	12,794,181	18,443,255
Machinery & Equipment	586,015	9,550
Crockery's	139,773	48,652
Fund Refund to PKSF	296,507,040	268,082,748
Savings Refund to members	112,280,348	103,702,290
Service Charge Paid to PKSF	18,448,243	18,344,281
Receivable Loan A/C	12,505,535	-
Performance Security	100,000	-
Members Loan Insurance Fund Account	2,856,154	2,583,167
Provident Fund Account	79,068	372,270
PF Loan Paid to staff	-	2,763,950
Staff security Fund Account	2,124,232	1,730,800
Workers Insurance Fund Account	514,640	321,524
Gratuity Fund Account	1,840	28,853
Provision Paid	100,307	157,000
<b>CLOSING BALANCE:</b>	-	-
<b>Cash in hand</b>	228,524	328,182
<b>Cash at Bank</b>	58,176,821	146,542,720
<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>2,881,515,898</b>	<b>2,201,868,251</b>

Authorized Signature

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date

Date : 03 NOV 2011  
Place : Dhaka

  
ZAMAN HOQUE & CO.  
Chartered Accountants





## District Offices of ESDO

### Barishal District Office

Sathi Nir (Ground Floor), CNB Road, Barishal  
Contact person: Md. Khairul Islam  
District Manager  
Mobile: +88-01724-679223

### Bogra District Office

West side of Samsunnahar Clinic, Dakhin  
Thanthatia, Bogra  
Contact Person: Md. Mostafizur Rahman  
Zonal Manager  
Mobile: +88-01748-999252

### Chapai Nawabgonj District Office

Chapai Nawabgonj District Coordination Office  
Borna Villa, Sarupnagar, Shahibag, Nawabgonj  
Sadar, Nawabgonj  
Contact person: Md. Ayub Hossain Sujon  
Coordinator, Mobile: +88-01718-864431

### Dhaka City District Office

ESDO House, Plot # 748,  
Road # 08, Baitul Aman Housing Society,  
Adabar, Dhaka-1207  
Phone : +88-02-8154857  
Mobile : +88-01713-149259

### Dinajpur District Office

Dinajpur District Coordination Office  
Balubari, Dinajpur Sadar, Dinajpur  
Contact person: Md. Shohiduzzaman  
Coordinator  
Mobile: +88-01713-149358

### Gaibandha District Office

Gaibandha District Coordination Office  
Holding No.745, V Aid Road (Mominpara),  
Gaibandha  
Contact person: Md. Saiful Islam, Area Manager  
Mobile: +88-01733-209240

### Gopalganj District Office

Fakir Monjil, 250 Nobinbag, Gopalganj  
Contact person: Md. Samsul Alom  
Project Coordinator  
Mobile: +88-01733-209250

### Jamalpur District Office

Jamalpur District Coordination Office  
Dakhin Kacharipara, College Road, Jamalpur  
Contact person: Hasan Zaman (Tutul)  
District Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator (DRRC)  
Mobile: +88-01713-149253

### Kurigram District Office

Sador Upazila Campus, Kurigram  
Contact person: Julficar Islam  
Project Manager  
Mobile: +88-01713-149286

### Lalmonirhat District Office

Lalmonirhat District Coordination Office  
Talukkhutamara, Banvasha More, Lalmonirhat  
Contact person: Nirmal Majumder  
Coordinator  
Contact No.: +88-01713-149222

### Natore District Office

Natore District Coordination Office  
Gulshan Villa, House # 133/4, Balaripara, Natore  
Contact person: Md. Abdul Mannan  
Assistant Credit Coordinator  
Mobile: +88-01733209277

### Nilphamari District Office

Nilphamari District Coordination Office  
Late Khayrat Hossain Road, Thanapara, Nilphamari  
Contact person: Md. Krishna Kumer Roy  
Zonal Manager  
Mobile: +88-01733-215927

### Panchagarh District Office

Panchagarh District Coordination Office  
Stadium Road, Paschim Jalashi, Panchagarh.  
Contact person: Md. Rafiqul Islam  
Zonal Manger  
Mobile: +88-01733-209216

### Rajshahi District Office

Rajshahi District Coordination Office  
House # 153, Sector # 02, Upasahor, Rajshahi  
Contact Person: Md. Mohiuddin  
Program Manager  
Mobile: +88-01733209288

### Rangpur District Office

Rangpur District Coordination Office  
Rashel Vila, House No.50, Road No.2/1,  
Lalkuthi, Dhap, Rangpur  
Contact person: Md. Aynul Haque Coordinator  
Mobile: +88-01733209233

### Sirajgonj District Office

Sirajgonj District Coordination Office  
Kazipur Road, Katherpool Road, Sirajgonj  
Contact Person: Abu Zafor Noor Mohammad  
Project Coordinator  
Mobile: +88-01713-149236

### Thakurgaon District Office

Collegepara, Thakurgaon-5100  
Contact Person : Md. Shameem Hossain  
Coordinator  
Mobile: +88-01713-149216





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# Eco Social Development Organization (ESDO)

## Head Office

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