EDITOR
MOZIBUR RAHAMAN

CO-EDITOR
KAMROUL HASAN

SCRIPT
MD. TAZUL ISLAM
TAPAN KANTI DEY
MD. NOBIUL ISLAM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
SDS DOCUMENTATION CELL

PHOTOGRAPH
SDS DOCUMENTATION CELL

PLANNING & DESIGN
MD. TAZUL ISLAM

GRAPHICS
JAMAL UDDIN

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Executive Summary

The social workers, involved with the establishment of Shariatpur Development Society, possess extensive experience in extending relief and rehabilitation activities in the event of natural disaster in the starting area of the lower Meghna and the last part of the river Padma. According to the poverty Map, developed by the WFP in 2005, the working areas of SDS are treated as poverty zone, and in accordance with the Department of the Agriculture Extension, it is also defined as food deficiency area. Moreover, according to the GOB, Shariatpur district, the core working area of SDS, is one of the poorest districts out of 12 in Bangladesh.

Disaster management and emergency response is one of the major programmes of SDS since its inception. SDS has allocated 5 lakh BDT fund of its own income as risk reduction fund. The overall objectives of the project is to aware the affected people in reducing the losses of disaster and to safeguard the people from the threat of losing life and asset.

SDS provides education and livelihood support programme for the children of the rural disadvantaged people. This organization also affords essential health and nutrition services to the children. SDS also works with government primary school to ensure the quality education through Amader School Project (ASP), funded by Concern World Wide. SDS, however, has already proved its excellence in providing education to the drop out children.

River Basin programme, anothe main programme of SDS funded by Oxfam-GB , began in 1998. Main objective of the project is - sustainable development through creating coping capacity with disaster, of poor men and women living in river basin areas. In that time, River Basin Program (RBP) was phase out. SDS and community put their effort to make design for another scaling up of project base on further scope and potentiality of RBP. However, Capacity building of Ultra Poor projects another livelihood program of SDS funded by Oxfam Novib began in 2007. In 2010, SDS initiated a two year piloting project, name Regenerative Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihood for Vulnerable Ecosystems (RESOLVE), funded by Oxfam Novib, to make communities more resilient towards adverse impacts of climate change and increasing food security in Goshairhat Upazila of Shariatpur district. Micro Finance support is another major programme of the SDS. The goal of the micro finance is to improve the socio-economic status of the poor people who are living in the below poverty line. As part of micro finance programme, SDS provides them loan in exchange of minimum interest. 54729 peoples are member under this program and 42795 members are present borrower. Total disburse
amount is 311.69 crore taka (BDT) and outstanding 46.22 crore taka (BDT). With regard to the sanitation issues, SDS derived experience in working with NGO Forum for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation. Furthermore, the component of the sanitation issue is also adhered by the others project under SDS such as River Basin Program (RBP), Capacity Building of Ultra poor (CUP), Building Community Resilience to Floods in Central region of Bangladesh (DIPECHO-V).

Lobbying and advocacy is one of the important components of SDS. It always adheres to advocate the pro-poor issues like PRSP, MDG, Khash Land, climate change, gender & domestic violence, agriculture, education, health, & sanitation, good governance, women empowerment issue etc at local and national level. Moreover, SDS also works for strengthening the local government on governance issues. This year, SDS has launched right base Non State Actors (NSA) Project which is funded by Oxfam GB.

We are putting our sincere efforts to create awareness on disaster management and crisis mitigation through different intervention by empowering the village disaster management committee, gender awareness and establish women’s rights through social mobilization and media campaign, legal aid services and functional assistants to the victim of violence.

This report was sincerely documented under the guideline of SDS, and highlighted the achievements during the year 2010.

We express our sincere thanks and gratitude to all the stakeholders, development partners, well-wishers for being with us. We are looking forward to receive their cooperation, encouragement and guidance in the coming days.
Background of the SDS:
Shariatpur Development Society, (SDS), a nongovernmental and non political organization, was established with a view to empowering the disadvantaged people and to bring about overall change in the life of rural poor, especially women in collaboration with the like minded Red Cross workers, Lawyers, Journalist and business people. According to the poverty Map of the WFP, the Shariatpur district is treated as poverty zone and treated food deficiency area by the Department of Agriculture Extension. After the devastating flood of 1987 and 1988, the initiative was taken by the founder of the organization to form the organization. However, SDS started its journey on September 1, 1991 and continuing its effort with the collaboration of the Donors, INGOs, GOBs, LGs, and grass roots partners.

SDS Vision:
SDS envisions a social justice, gender equity and sustainable development of the community to ensure equity and justice for all.

SDS Mission:
The mission of SDS is to facilitate the initiative to work with the poor people to uplift from their present situation and condition. SDS also committed to collective actions towards establishing economic, social, cultural, political and environmental rights as well as to bring about accountable and transparent governance system at all spheres of the society.

SDS Values:
SDS committed to the values of equity, justice, transparency, democracy, accountability, integrity and inclusion.

Strategies of Programmatic issues:
- Design program with challenges context
- Organizational learning with implementation of different contextual project.
- Innovation
- Reduce vulnerability of disaster prone community people
- Disaster management
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Capacity building
- Livelihood promotion
- Agriculture development
- Environment promotion
- Gender equity
- Right base activities promotion.

SDS strategic issues
- Sustainability of organization
- Performance base management
- Human resource development
- Effective use of resources
- Scaling up of own capacity

Working Methodology:
Grassroots mobilization, community participation, community let targeting process, local government involvement for transparent implementation and participatory assessment.
SDS strength:
- Thinking locally
- Skilled staff
- Participatory decision making process
- Collective work and coordination
- Collectively involve for design development innovation
- Local government participation
- Working experience on disaster management

Objectives of the Organization:
- To organize the marginalized rural community
- To enhance skill through training and education
- To lead the target people to take initiative for the establishment of the human rights
- To improve health situation through PHC service.
- To endeavor changes in respect of gender relation in the family & Society.
- To improve WATSAN situation
- To reduce loss of the people caused by the disaster
- To increase family income of the poor community through IGA
- To motivate / trained the local government and community people on climatic change
  Adaptation and its consequences management

Main Concern of SDS:

Focus on women empowerment: SDS is working with disadvantaged and distressed women, widow, abandoned women, women headed household, small and marginal holders in central region of the Bangladesh through Micro Credit program

Focus on Outreach women and children: SDS works with poor and climatic vulnerable women and children who are subject to be affected by poverty and return climatic hazard. They are living in outreach riverbank (char land) areas and deprived of mainstreaming support services and also have limited access to development support due to challenges working environment. In this development context, SDS is implementing some specialist integrated livelihood program for women and children empowerment and also addressed their rights.

Disaster management and Climate Change Adaptation:
Frequent Disaster and Climate change are one of the interlinking reasons of poverty in our country context. SDS is implementing development and support services to vulnerable climate change affected and disaster prone areas for disaster preparedness, response, recovery, disaster risk reduction and climate change related adaptation.

Governance of SDS:

The General body of SDS consists of 50 members. One third of the members of the general body are female. For every two years, general committee elects 9 members executive committee for two years terms who are democratically elected. Furthermore, advisory committee consisted of 5 members duly
selected by the executive committee for every two years. Executive Director acts as the general secretary of the organization.

**Working Target**

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<th>Social Development</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
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<td>- Ultra poor development</td>
<td>- Women Empowerment</td>
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<td>- Livelihood Promotion</td>
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<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td>- Sexual Reproductive Health Rights of men, women &amp; adolescent</td>
<td>- Non Formal Primary Education for outreach children</td>
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<td>- Response, Recovery</td>
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<td>- Risk reduction</td>
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<td>- Climate change adaptation</td>
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**Program Implemented by SDS in 2010**

SDS implemented its all programs by two major sectors; these are Program sectors and Micro finance sectors. Other relevant Administration & finance, Audit and HR sectors always provide necessary support to these sectors for the smooth functioning of activities.

**During the period 2010 SDS implemented following program/projects:**

- Building Community Resilience to Floods in Central Region of Bangladesh (5th DIPECHO Action Plan), Supported by Oxfam GB
- Capacity Building of Ultra Poor (CUPII) project, Supported by Oxfam Novib
- Regenerative Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihood for Vulnerable Ecosystems (RESOLVE), Supported by Oxfam Novib
- WECAN campaign, Supported by Oxfam GB
- Non State Actor (NSA) project, supported by Oxfam GB
- Strengthening preparedness and response capacity in flood and cyclone prone areas in Bangladesh, supported by the Save the Children-UK and UNICEF
- Amader School Project (ASP), supported by Concern World Wide
- WASH project, Supported by Concern World Wide
- ENRICH a household centered integrated development initiatives to reduce poverty, Supported by Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
- Natural Domestic Biogas & Manure Program, Supported by IDCOL, Bangladesh
- Micro Finance Program (MF), financing by Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
- SDS Academy, supported by SDS
We Are Prepared For Disaster - 5th DIPECHO Action Plan
Building Community Resilience to Floods in Central Region of Bangladesh

5th DIPECHO Action Plan base project is funded by Oxfam GB and European Commission for building community resilience to frequent flood prone district of Shariatpur. The project is designed to create awareness among the villagers for their effective response against disaster like “We Are Prepared for Disaster”.

Project operational area statistics:
Number of village: 6 villages, Union: Kunderchar, Upazila: Janzira under Shariatpur district.
Total beneficiaries: 5015
Characteristics of Beneficiaries: Landless, marginal holders depend on agriculture, fishing, day labor.
Livelihood mode: Char livelihood.
Implement Approach: Implemented through forming of Village Disaster Preparedness Committee (VDPC).

The following expected results were planned to achieve under this project:

- Increased awareness of communities to cope with the affects of floods and other natural hazards;
- Enhanced capacity of communities to cope with the affects of floods and other natural hazards;
- Increased capacities within the communities and at district level to mitigate the affects of floods through small-scale mitigation measures;
- Strengthened Institutional linkage and coordination effort on DRR issue among relevant stakeholders evident at local and national level:

Following programs carried out under this project to address the expected planned results:

Increased awareness of communities to cope with the affects of floods and other natural hazards;

There are many awareness buildup related activities are implemented like trained local folk artist and organize folk shows on Disaster Preparedness and WATSAN using those trained artists, Video show at community level Organize folk song competition on DP awareness, Publication of a booklet on best folk songs, Awareness Campaign on climate and Natural Campaign at school level, Art, essay, poetry competition on DP for school students, Disaster Risk Reduction Fair at community level, Observance of Days like International Women's day observed at village level through lighting the 100 candles, National Disaster Preparedness Day observed at community level, Organize Mock drill at community level, Effective use of IEC materials.

Disability mainstreaming with the technical support of Handicap International: As a part of the disability mainstreaming in this project Handicap International representative visited the working area and given some recommendations to implement the project activities.
Enhanced capacity of communities to cope with the affects of floods and other natural hazards;

**Formation of Village Disaster Preparedness Committee:** Total six VDPC are formed at six villages. Total 30 members are for each committee. These committees were formed at first time of the project period. Local UP member of the concern union are president of the VDPC while vice president are female person for each committee. VDPC are the recognized as a Community Based Organization (CBO).

**PVCA conduction with validation workshop at union level:** Conduction PVCA at six villages of Kunderchar union. Through the PVCA identified the risk and resource through risk and resource map including Venn diagram, seasonal calendar, trend analysis, mobility map of the community as well as develop an action plan which is reducing the existing risk of the community.

**Flood information and Resource Center (FIRCs):** Flood Information and Resource Center are established in six villages of the Kunderchar Union. According to the design of the Flood Shelter Information Centre in the targeted six villages, six FIRCs decorated. Community Risk and Resource Map, Risk Reduction Action Plan are demonstrated in the FIRCs. Carom boards are distributed in the FIRCs to increase the community people in the FIRCs.

**Capacity Building Training:**
In this project various capacity building training are provided like Basic and Refreshers Training on Search & Rescue and First Aid and Search & Rescue and First Aid kits provided to community, Basic & Refreshes Training for community volunteers on water, sanitation and hygiene, Basic and Refreshers Training for community volunteers on Early Warning and Mitigation, Formation of village level sub committees (WATSAN, S&R and First Aid, Early Warning and Mitigation), Basic Training on women leadership building, Basic and Refreshers Training for UDMC & SMC members on Disaster Preparedness:

**Increased capacities within the communities and at district level to mitigate the affects of floods through small-scale mitigation measures:**

**Raised new common earthen ground for flood shelter:** One flood shelter was constructed during project period at Hawlader Kandi village of Kunderchar Union. The length of the shelter is 200 feet and breadth is 165 feet. Total 150-180 households will be sheltered including their livestock, shed, necessary materials and others essential goods in this flood shelter during flood. In this flood shelter has also a big ramp so that the disability person could be to use it easily and another bamboo railing there for disable person. Total 5 tube wells are installed on the flood shelter with platform. One tube well specially installed for disable friendly that person with disability use the tube well comfortably. Total 17 latrine are installed on the flood shelter while 10 for female and 7 for male. Total 5 urinal and 5 bathing corner are installed on the flood shelter for the female so that they are used these maintenances the privacy. One management office house is constructing on the flood shelter.
During flood time about 180 families can take shelter in this flood shelter and save their wealth and property.

**Repair and renovate school ground:** Two school fields are raised in the Kunderchar union one is Saral Kha Kandi Government Primary School field and another one is 14 no. Bandukmara Government primary school fields. Due to raise the field school are continue the study as well as students playing in the field during flood time where before these school was close during normal monsoon period.

**Repair and renovate shallow Hand Tube wells:** Meeting with VDPC TW materials for repair and renovation of 24 TWs at the project area. After meeting the VDPC members along with purchase committee members collect quotations from Vendors and select one for supplies of materials. Mechanic is contacted and already 24 TWs are renovated and repaired and including the Platform is completed. Each Tube-well uses about 10-15 household. For this reason children and women were suffered from water born diseases. Now about thousand families use clean drinking water and water born diseases are reduced in the action areas.

**Boat for search and rescue:** One search & rescue boat is constructed under this project for the targeted vulnerable community. During disaster period these boats rescue to flood affected people and safe lives and wealth for Char dwellers.

**Construction of new raised offset twin pit latrine:** Total no. of 24 twin pit latrine was constructed in the six villages with Y junction. Each twin pit latrine will be used by minimum 5 family members. Each village installed 4 latrines. All latrines were installed according to planned of the project design. Beneficiaries were selected considering their need. All beneficiaries were selected who couldn't install latrine by themselves. Most of the beneficiaries were widow, abandoned women, disable person, hardcore poor and divorced women. By using these latrines water born diseases are reduced. Peoples leave ton latrine. As a result attendance of School has been increased and environment make clean.

**Skill building training of community volunteers on flood resilient latrine construction and providing them hand holding support (VSC):** 5 day long training was held on 14-18 March at Kunderchar DIPECHO local office. Total 12 Participants received the training while 6 male and 6 female participants from 6 VDPC. Mr. Mominul Islam, Project Engineer from VERC was the key facilitator and Mr. Shakaurat Hussain, DPHE, Janjira, Mr. Mizanur Rahman, PHE Oxfam was the co facilitator of the training.

**Support equipments of to community (such as megaphone, life jackets, ropes, radio etc.) for effective flood response:** Support equipments are provided to the community for effective flood response. During pre monsoon community people are using the megaphone as early warning messages disseminations. Radio are
using for hearing the bulletin during monsoon and other disaster situation. The community people are using the life jacket, bouya, ropes for search and rescue purpose during massive floods occurred.

**Strengthened Institutional linkage and coordination effort on DRR issue among relevant stakeholders evident at local and national level:**

**District level advocacy workshop with relevant government officials for sharing of risk reduction planning and Post monsoon project consolidation and advocacy workshop at district level:** Local level advocacy workshop was held on 22 March and 02 November at DC conference room. Different govt. officials, NGO representatives, journalist, VDPC members were attended in the workshop. VDPC members are shows their problem in the areas due to disaster. Govt. officials are committed to the community for different service provided.

Due to advocacy workshop consciousness of different stakeholder are increasing. Media people involvements are increase. Government officials visit char. Health officer, DPHE and livestock officer visit char areas is increasing.

**Organize govt. officials’ visit to project areas at partners’ level:** Mr. Ahsan Zakir, Director General of the Disaster Management Bureau (DMB) visited the working area and visited the different activities of the project. DG of the DMB visited the activities on 17 April 2010.

**Key achievements and good practices:**

- Through FSMC orientation, the members are directly involved in measuring the Earth Work, for cash Pay and also the daily monitoring issues at Flood Shelter, Saral Kha Primary School and at 14 No.Bandukmara Primary School.
- During current monsoon community people are prayers Eid-Ul-Fitr namaz at 14 no. Bandukmara government primary school field due to inundate the area.
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- During flood time about 300 families can take shelter in the flood shelter and two school fields and save their wealth and property.
- By using the twin pit latrines water born diseases are reduced. Peoples leave ton latrine.
- Now about thousand families use clean dinking water and water born diseases are reduced in the action areas.
- Through regular meetings VDPC are aware on Monsoon Preparedness and taken necessary steps to cope up with the disaster on their own. After these meetings they are increased their awareness to protect them and other locality from disaster. Due to door to door campaign community people are aware about disaster preparedness and health & hygiene at personal and family level they are practice. Community are now preserved the survival kits, portable oven, dry foods, food grains, fire wood, savings, regular hand wash after latrine using and before eating.
- After received the search & rescue and first aid training one participant to save the one new born baby through first aid knowledge at Sharal kha kandi.
- After hit the tornado some trained people who are received the search & rescue and first aid training they rescued some community people who became blocked in the house.
- During Monsoon period early warning committee member regular hearing the bulletin through radio and collect the messages and disseminates to the community.
- Through the local level advocacy construct the road from Babur char Bazar to Yousuf Madbarer bari. About 2/1 Kilometer road are newly construct and some repairing.
- Through the local level advocacy developed Contingency Plan at upazila level by UNO of the other upazila under Shariatpur district and submit to Deputy Commissioner.
- In the targeted villages farmers are got agriculture support materials card.

Challenges:

Through an overview on the DipEcho-V, project the following challenges found in implement areas:

- Char people are more deprived from Govt. services.
- No road communication and only river way communication
- Inadequate self empowering development initiatives
- Land sites are government khasland
- Poor agriculture production due to sandy soil.

Lesson Learnt:

- Entertainment forms (video shows, folk drama, DRR fair, mock drill) of large group intervention and intervention is culturally relevant and most effective approach to community awareness creation.
- It is little bit easier to evolve different stakeholders in different events if adequate resources are available.
- Conducting community mobilization through creating village volunteer group proves effective.
- Community people don’t able to provide adequate time to project work due to their work pressure and poverty.
- There are risks of forgetting the knowledge and skill of the trained SR & F Aid volunteers as they have very limited opportunity to practice their learning.
Adequate time needs to be required for proper analysis of problems and opportunities during PVCA exercise.

Disability integration in DRR is a social issue which concise and aware in family and community level.

It is not easy to integrate DRR in UDMC and UZDMC contingency plan because their focus is mainly emergency response.

Cooperation of government officials was helpful for project activity implementation.

Involvement of local government bodies in program, increase community participation to implementation of project activity.

- Poor road communication structure in char areas which is one of the most important causes for not getting govt. service / facilities.
- The Standard Operating Procedure some where (not all) does not match with the local context.

Coordination with District and sub-district level government, Union Parishad, Community during implementing the project: During implementing the project activities there were close coordination with district and sub-district level government, union parishad. Before the every event inform the concern district, sub-district level government officials as well as local union parishad to ensure their direct involvement and support.

Community involvement and their contribution: Community involvement was the significantly effective in this project through community active participation in all of the events of this project. All kinds of Cash For Work in 10% contribution of the community like flood shelter construction through earth work, school field raising. 10% contribution for this reason community participation was actively and ownership grows of the communities.

Recommendations: SDS will implement the project with active participation of community, targeting to transfer the ownership to community as well as to the union parishad. After the phase out the project the committee, established on disaster management and continue their activities. Awareness of community, they raised dam and through the community based disaster management committee for manage services from providers. As well as the government mechanism of that project area are established responses to the natural emergencies. Global warming and climate change context, that kind of project need to longer term implementation in the natural hazard prone areas for sustainability of community perception and knowledge toward reduce the risk of different hazards.

Adequate time needs to be allocated so that community people has opportunity for deeply analysis the problems. Techniques & methodology for sustain the CBO’s need to be incorporated in the community planning. Contingency plans need to be developed to bridge the gaps between one project to another project which reduce staff turnover from the project.
Capacity Building of Ultra Poor (CUPII) project

Project Background of CUP

The Oxfam Novib funded CUP project concerns capacity building of ultra poor women in the several charlands of Shariatpur, aiming to improving the livelihood situation of the families. Main components of the programme are mobilisation, awareness raising, advocacy, promotion of livelihood, disaster preparedness, and non-formal primary education.

The first phase of the CUP project was two year pilot phase from 2007 to 2009. The second phase of CUPII project will be implemented for 34 month that was adjusted with SDS fiscal year. The second phase will continue till June 2012.

Goal:
Capacity building of disaster prone vulnerable people through promotion of livelihood, develop life skills, resource mobilization, and to create resource provision.

Objective:
- Building capacity
- increasing livelihood options
- preventing domestic violence against women
- creation of measure for mitigating disaster

Mobilization:

During reporting period from 01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010 -According to the yearly action plan of cup 2nd phase, outputs are following:
- Inception workshop with sub district authority official, line department and local government representatives
- Union level group federation
- Conduct Group level sessions
- Formation of 20 new ultra poor groups.
- Developed a group appraisal tools for monitoring purpose.

Inception Workshop with sub district authority official, line department and local government representative:

Inception workshop of CUP-2 project was held on 17th January 2010 with various stakeholders of subdistrict. In this inception workshop, CUP team invited relevant stakeholders by formal invitation letter. Various important stakeholders participated in this inception workshop. The stakeholders are Upazila Chairman, Upazila vice Chaiman (women), Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Department chief of officer of upazila administration and all union parishad chairman of Goshairhat Upazila. A total of 58 (M-1, F-57) participants participated in this inception workshop.

The Executive Director of SDS, made the conclusion of the inception workshop, and provided his feed back on the pannel discussion remarks, and expressed the limitation of project. Executive Director
of SDS has given assurance to share with the donor about their some special requirements which was remarked by stakeholders.

**Insight briefing of Union level group federation:**
In accordance with the action plan, we formed 5 Unions level group federations in the last week of June 2010. Till to date, a total of 85 ultra poor groups were federated by 5 unions of CUP project working areas.

Source of guideline is Trinamul Janasangatan Nirman and Management by SAVE Addyan, Research and publication (Grassroots People Organization building and its management by SAVE Study-Md. Rezaul Karim). According to the guideline, Chairperson and Secretary/Treasurer participated from each village based ultra poor group.

**Formation of 20 new group at the village Level**
In accordance with the plan of Year-2, it has formed 20 new groups which included 630 ultra poor women in the five unions of Goshairhat and Damuddya upozella. At the stage of mobilizing the group, consultation process was executed at the village level with the local government representatives, (UP Chairman, UP, Member) and the local people. (Locally respected person)

**Developing a group appraisal tools:**
With the purpose of measuring the group level performance at the village level, CUP project developed a group appraisal tools based on the 16 issues of the session guide provided by CUP project, and it is also comprised of several questions and indicators. The session guide contains different development issues that are discussed at the group level weekly session by the field facilitators. However, actually this tool is intended to view the outcome of livelihood development in the family of the ultra poor group members as the consequence of group session of the CUP Project.

**Advocacy:**
In an effort to facilitate at the advocacy level for the ultra poor women, CUP project has mobilised 3000 women so far through formation of the 105 groups under this reporting period. Moreover, SDS cup project trained the people to raise their voice, demanding services from local government. Executive Director of SDS submitted an application to the head of the civil surgeon for the permanent immunization camp in Majer char land and Charjanpur char land to ensure health services for the isolated people in remote areas. Following this advocacy initiatives, civil surgeon office declared and ordered a office letter to sub district authority to establish and continue the EPI camp in remote char island name majer char and charjanpur.

**Under the advocacy component following activities were carried out:**

**Day observation:**
As part of advocacy level activities, the CUP project observed 10 international national day namely, World Women Day on 8th March, 10, World Environment Day, 5th 10, National Primary Education Week on 13 January, 10, National Disaster Preparedness Day on 31th March, 10, International Disaster Mitigation Day on 13th October 10, World Rural Women Day on 15th October 10, and World Poverty Eradication Day on 18 October 10, in five unions of Goshairhat and Damuddya upozella respectively. Besides, it also observed World AIDS Day, National Independent Day 26 March and International Mother Language Day on 21 February jointly with district authority of Shariatpur. With a view to marking the day, special rally was brought out at the five unions respectively in which local government representative was present.
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During these day observations a total 1429 (male- 272, Female-1097, Children-60) group members and villagers are participated. The total number of participants=880 (Male93 and female787)

**Media Campaign on pro poor issues of char land people:**
Media campaign focused on education, health services, agriculture and climatic risk issues for the charland people. Media campaign was organized for focusing the plight of the char people who are deprived of government facilities. This campaign was held in Char Janpur, a remote char land, under kuchaipotti union where all district correspondence of National daily print media, local print media, along with local government representatives participated. The journalist groups physically observed Oxfam Novib support in char areas, and made interview with char peoples.

**Outcome:**
This Media campaign opinion was published in local print media to ensure this char poor people basic rights as citizen of the country. Picture shows that local government representative provides speech during media campaign in CharJanpur with media personnel.

**Union Disaster Management Committee Meeting (UDMC): Standing order of disaster (SOD) at local Government:**
Part of this UDMC meeting a total 5 nos of SOD issue meeting organized in CUP working unions. The following table is SOD meeting dated and participants information:

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<tr>
<th>Name of local government SOD</th>
<th>Meeting date</th>
<th>Participants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Goshairhat</td>
<td>22/05/10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kodalpur</td>
<td>15/05/10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Alaulpur (Gariberchar)</td>
<td>18/05/10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kochaipatti</td>
<td>25/05/10</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Purbadamuddya</td>
<td>19/06/10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>88 ( Male-88, Female-10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Awarness Raising:**
Awarness raising activities of the CUP project are carried out at the village level by the field facilitator under the supervison of the project team management. Various development issues are discussed at the group level meeting in the village such as gender which include violence against women, reproductive health of women(safe delevary and family planning), primary health care, child and mother health, dowry, early marriage, disaster preparedness and management, early vegetable cultivation and homestead gardening, income generating activities, livelihood asset protection and kashland mobilization and procedure.

**Training on kash land mobilization and procedure:**
A day long training program on Kash Land Mobilization procedure was arranged at the Kodalpur Union parisad of Goshairhat Upazila on 24th February and 8th November, 2010 by the CUP project. The two training was comprised of 15 landless leaders. The total 30 landless leader participated in the training. The objectives of the training are following:
- To create awareness among the landless leader with regard to the right for getting the government kash land.
- To provide the information on the process and procedure for getting the kash land.
- To make the poor active for kash land
The following agenda were focused at this training:

- Concept of kashland
• Who are landless?
• Procedure for claiming the kash land by landless family
• Union and upazila wise kashland and legal rights in kashland.

Folk songs (VAW, other gender issues):

With a view to focusing the awareness on various development issues such as early marriage, dowry, HIV/AIDs and hygiene behaviors etc, this project arranged folk song program on five working unions.

Conduct training on reproductive health, family planning, HIV-AIDs, safe delivery, and hygiene behavior for project participants:

As part of awareness raising activities, the CUP project executed day long training program on Reproductive Health for the ultra poor women beneficiaries in four unions of Goshairhat and Damuddya upazila respectively on 14th March and 22nd, 26th, 28th & 30th, September, 2010. The training on reproductive health is facilitated for ultra poor women in CUP working union. The training is facilitated by CUP training officer, Health supervisor and doctors of sub district health complex.

Training on Basic Service for the Char People:

As part of awareness raising activities, CUP project arranged a day long training session on 14th December, 2010 at the Goshairhat union parisad for the community leader of the char people. The training was accompanied by 35 participants out of 40 (14 Female & 21 Male). However, this training aimed at disseminating the information to the char people through the community leader about basic service provided by the government.

Promotion of Livelihoods:

In accordance with the plan year-2, from January 2010 to December 2010, the following related activities related to promotion of livelihood are performed by CUP II project team:

Livelihood assets transfer: Cow support to the project participants as livelihood option
A total 20 project participant who received training on cow rearing and management, were provided 20 cows for increasing their income and wealth.

Training on Cow Rearing and Management Training:

With a view to enhancing the knowledge and technique on cow rearing and management, day long training program was carried out at Kodalpur union parisad in 24-11-2010 in which 19 out of 20 ultra poor women from different groups participated.

Goat support to the project participants as livelihood option:
A total 40 project participant who received training on cow rearing and management, were provided 40 cows for increasing their income and wealth.

Training on Goat Rearing and Management:

A day long training program on Goat rearing and Management was held at the Kodalpur Union Parisad of Goshairhat Upazila on November, 23, 2010, which aimed at enhancing the knowledge and technique on goat rearing and management. It included 30 ultra poor women from different groups of five unions.
Training on duck rearing:
With a view to enhancing the knowledge and technique on duck rearing and management, day long training program was carried out in five unions respectively of Goshairhat upazilla and Damuddya upazilla in (15 Feb to 18 Feb) February and December, 2010 (19 Dec to 22 Dec) which included 279 ultra poor women from different groups of these unions. In the February the total number of participants was 159 and in December 120. After duck rearing training, all trained participants received 4 number of duck chicks for rearing.

Training on Poultry Rearing and Management:
Day long training program was arranged, for improving the technique and knowledge on poultry rearing and management, in five unions respectively of Goshairhat upazilla and Damuddya upazilla in January (19 Jan to 20 Jan), 2010 and December, 2010 (26 Dec to 19 Dec) which included 240 ultra poor women from different groups of these unions. The total number of participants was 120 in February and 120 in December.

Training on IGA (based on local feasibility):
16 ultra poor adolescent & women received two weeks long training for IGA skill on Shari stitching locally called Shari-Chumki for generating the income. The first batch training was completed with 7 ultra poor adolescents dated from 25th May to 8th June 2010 and 2nd batch training was completed with 9 ultra poor adolescents dated from 9th June to 23rd June 2010 in Khagoir cluster village under Goshairhat union parishad.

Training on Early Vegetable Cultivation:
In an effort to improve the income status of the ultra poor women belongs to CUP-2 project under SDS, day long training on Early Vegetable Cultivation was arranged in five unions respectively under Goshairhat and Damuddya upazila from 27th September to 30th September, 2010. In addition, at the end of the training session, six verities of winter vegetable seeds, which included celery, radish, pumpkin, spinach, tomato and datashak, were provided to the ultra poor women who participated in the training. A total 120 project beneficiaries participated this training sessions

Goal of the Training: To facilitate as to the livelihood development of the ultra poor by providing the training on Early Vegetable Cultivation.

Objective of the training:
- To increase the income, and meet the demand of nutrition status.
- Ensuring high standard/ proper use of the abandoned land.
- To increase profit with less investment
- To create the opportunity for collecting the environment friendly seeds.

Fishing net distribution:
CUP project took initiative to support 6 fishing net within the budgeted frame instead of targeted 5 fishing net.
Before selecting the type of fishing net, a FGD was conducted with fisherman. After FGD, a fishing net option came out for them which is locally called “Cheowa Jal” fishing net. This year CUP team distributed such kind of seasonal fishing net to ultra poor fisher folk family for increasing seasonal income.
During the distribution of fishing net, sub distric fisheries department officer, community leaders and local government representatives were present and delivered their motivational spech to beneficiaries.
Annual Report 2010

**Demonstration Plot:**

With a view to promoting crop diversification for climate change adaptation, 12 demonstration plots have been set up in the five unions; Gosheirhat-2, Kodalpur-3, Kochaipotti-3, Alaulpur-3 and Purbo Damuddya-1. The demo recipient beneficiaries were provided seeds, fertilizer, fencing net, water pot, spray machine, signboard and others necessary small agricultural inputs.

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change:**

**Training on early warning and preparedness for the community leaders- (organize at Upazila level):**

This training arrange at Goshaihat union parishad hall room on 25th March 2010. A total 31 community leaders participated in this training comprised of 2 women and 29 men.

![Welcome speech by Local government Chief –Goshairhat UP](image1)

![Training facilitated by: Training officer](image2)

This training was facilitated by national level disaster specialist Mr. Ezabath Ullah.

**Training on disaster preparedness for the school Teachers:**

CUP project organized day long training for 30 secondary and primary school teachers from 5 working unions. Training officer of CUP project facilitated this training.

**Bill board on disaster preparedness and early warning messages:**

Two bill boards were set up in CUP working union to awareness of the people on disaster preparedness. One bill board was set up in Kodalpur Bazar adjacent with kodalpur high school, and another one bill board was set up in Goshairhat Upazila head quarter market.

**Training on disaster preparedness for the project participants:**

A total 120 ultra poor group women participated in this training under 5 batches. The training instruments are contents schedule, attendance sheet, and conveyance sheet for participants and training banner. Training contents are; what is disaster, disaster and vulnerability, Vulnerability, Risk, Existing GOB warning systems & signals, duties before disaster, duties during disaster, action planning for disaster preparedness etc.

![During disaster preparedness training.](image3)
Orientation for local market/bazaar committees on disaster preparedness:
With a view to enhancing awareness on disaster preparedness and early warning of market committee members, the training was arranged at Goshaihat union. A total 20 Market committee members participated in this training.

Cell phone for program participants:
Objectives:
- Build communication chain before, during and after disaster
- Other normal time, they will sale call services towards getting some extra income for their livelihood.

Cell phone distribution:
Ten cell phones were distributed to the ten program participants. Most of project participants were selected from more hazards vulnerable areas for making quick communication with government, local government and programmes staff during the crisis moment. Besides, the average income was estimated 450 BDT.

Access to safe drinking water: Installation of tube well with Raised platform:
Objectives:
- Flood & tidal surge resilience safe drinking water option for outreach riverian community

Total 4 raised tube wells were installed for making easy access to safe drinking water for the ultra poor. All raised tubewells were set up in the most vulnerable char areas in view of frequent flood and tidal surge. After installation of tube well the outcomes were- access and availability to safe drinking water among the ultra poor, reduce hardship and time for water collection and makes water points availability in ultra poor groups. During disasterb period, this water point will serve whole of the community in the catchments areas of water points. Directly a total 135 poor families were benefited by those water points.

Installation of latrine with superstructure:
Towards reduce morbidity and safe disposal of excreta, total 100 sets of Hygiene latrines were installed in the house of ultra poor group members. Total 100 ultra poor families were covered by this facilities.

Homestead raising for the Ultra Poor:
Due to geographical composition, this aria is vulnerable to flood and tidal surge. Therefore, CUP project has taken initiative to raising homestead considering Climatic Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issue. Total 45 homestead was raised under the 5 working unions which are mostly flood and tidal surge prone villages.

Workshop on DRR & Climate change adaptation for the community people:
The workshop comprised of 26 community leaders from CUP working unions under Goshairhat Upazila and Damuddya Upazilas.
Non formal primary School (NFPE)

CUP project is continuing 11 non formal primary schools in the five working unions. The total numbers of students are 528. The following outcomes were achieved in 2010:

- A total 174 students were graduated from the six schools in class-III that comprised of 71 boys and 103 girls. Out of total 174 students 167 (boys-66, Girls-101) students were enrolled in government school for class-IV. Only 7 (boys-5, Girls-2) students did not enrolled in the government school. Moreover, these six schools again continued the enrolment process for class-I, and enrolled (including Charjanpur) 270 students (boys- 138, Girls-132).
- Number of Class-II level schools are one, and the number of students are 71 (boys-38, girls-33) including charjanpur
- Number of class-3 level schools are six, and the number of students are 185 (boys-78, girls-107) including charjanpur
- Due to the lack of government primary education service in the Majherchar, this CUP project initiated two shift in the one school at the request of sub district authority. New shift starts at 12:00pm for the class-IV which comprised of 22 students (Boys-8,girls-14)
- Total number of students covered various level 548 (boys 262 , girls-286)

Regarding the output, “50% students of the NFPE School will enroll in Government Primary Schools”, This reporting period, 174 out of total 180 students from 6 schools sucessfully graduated in class-III. Among the 174 students, 167 ( almost 96%) students enrolled in Government Primary School.

Community Mobilization to end Violence against Woman Project

WECAN campaign

Project Background:
Shariatpur & Madaripur are the most neglected districts in Bangladesh. The literacy rate of these two districts is poor comparing to other district in Bangladesh. On the other hand, frequent disaster like flood, river erosion is common phenomenon to the people belong to this area. Relatively, women of these districts are more vulnerable at either normal period or the disaster period. Girls are suffocated at their houses. They are mostly dropped out before completing their primary education. Most of them married off at age of early thirteen. After marriage, they beget children. As a result, the rate of morbidity is high. Moreover, socially they are not allowed to participate any in decision making process either in the family or in the society. They have to depend on their husband. The women are often beaten by their husband. The rate of Divorce is also high.

All sorts of violation against women such as domestic violation, dowry related violence, women trafficking, rape, high risk of pregnancy, victimized by Fatwa, acid violence are prevailing in this area. Moreover, the phenomenon of adolescent & women migration in urban also take place. The violation of women rights also takes place due to living with other land.

Peoples mobilizations:

Mass Campaign:
To celebrate the “Declaration of 100 years international women’s day” this year international women’s day was observed across the country, particularly in Barishal to Dhaka via South region districts by the means of road show with Mobile van campaign. Last 3rd March, 2010, in opening “WECAN alliance to end Domestic Violence” road show was famous and memorable place of begum Sufia kamal, s of Barishal- Saiestabad. The road show were decorated by colorful two pickup vans (Truck) where fifteen Change Maker (3 female and 12 male) from different We can network Partners & media personnel were present to raise their voice to uphold the women rights related to international women day.

When this road show reached in the Takerhat of madaripur district on the 6th March,2010, it was warmly received by the teachers and the students of Teker hat Popular school & College After completed the programmed in the Tekerhat, the road show team came in the Madaripur district at independence square at 11 am. At the independence square the team made discussion and performed different cultural show about the women emancipation to observe these days. At the end of the journey, the road show team arrived at national mausoleum of Shariatpur town on 6th March at 4 pm. Shariatpur District alliance & Shariatpur Development society (SDS) embraced to the team and made discussion meeting along with cultural show, subsequently in the eve of sunset, all participants blazed candle and celebrated the 100 years of international women’s day.

To disseminate the massage of Campaign in all kinds of grassroots level; Peoples mobilization activities played a crucial role for raising awareness against violence. Through the activities, we can reach near about all kinds of people focusing project goal and objectives. Under this activity, there are some initiatives have been taken during the campaign period like as Mobile van campaign, Day observations, Cultural activities conduction. Under the March’2010 campaign period. Moreover, some activities were also taken in that period which includes the Road show celebration, SMS campaign, Court yard meeting, Door to door campaign, School campaign, College campaign, International Woman’s day observe and advocacy with GOB and NGOs level.

Mobile van campaign:
Mobile Van Campaign is a significant and surprising assignment of Community Mobilization to end violence against women project. For that reason we arranged Mobile Van Campaign in working area especially in the old area. This colorful and gorgeous Mobile Van Campaign has been inaugurated by convener district alliance. This mobile van campaign moved at different places; especially in the places where maximum people generally gathered for long time with singing folk song and deliver many more awareness message about the violence against women. In the spot, we chanted various slogans that are very much popular in the community. During the campaign time Change Makers delivered the message among the community people. They want to establish the women right and ensure empowerment process through this campaign. Mobile van campaign was successfully done in 02 sub districts in Shariatpur, Madaripur. From this van campaign old Change Maker reactivated the We Can Campaign. About 300 people have directly received this awareness message from this campaign.

November Campaign (16 days Campaign)
To disseminate the massage of campaign in all sorts of level; we can reach near about all kinds of people focusing project goal and objectives through our activities. Under these activities there are some initiatives have been taken during the 16th day campaign period (25th Nov-10th Dece) like as Mobile van campaign, Change Maker Songsoshod, World AIDS Day, International Disable day, Rokeya Day & Human Right Day. Cultural activities conduction. Under the 16days Campaign 2010.

Cultural activities
To make the gender sensitive, male, female and community as a whole disseminated the message of organization’s goal about gender issues. Awareness sessions like spot show were conducted during
the campaign period in project areas. They have received the message, history of victim people through session and changed their behavior to lead their life. This cultural program has facilitated to implement our program successfully. We also organized one folk song activities in Campaign period.

Pohela Boisak
SDS observed Pohela Boisak (Bangla New Year-1416) Shilpo kola premises at Shariatpur and Shadinota Angon at Madaripur on 14th April, 2010. At the Boisaki Fair, SDS set up stalls through the We Can Campaign project. Our stall kept the leaflets, materials, posters on D.V. and VAW. sojiber Bododoy leaflets are distributed by change Makers at the stall. Visitors came and took the We Can Campaign materials as new dimension at the fair. The fair enhance the activities of Change Makers.

SMS Campaign:
To focus the awareness of violence against women, and build up women empowerment platform, this campaign delivered Mobile phone SMS among connector change maker. Project staffs delivered SMS regarding awareness toward Change Maker. The SMS was delivered on 8th March considering the international woman day. In this way a long chain was build up among connector change makers.

Court yard meeting, Village/Para, Door to door Campaign:
Connector Change Makers conducted these types of activities. When they make discussion with other, they narrates the concept of domestic violence, and why and how it needs to addressed. They use DV leaflets, postures and message of campaign in order to conduct Campaign session. Under these activities, 41 numbers of Campaign sessions were conducted in working areas by Change Makers.

Enrollment & Reengagement of Change Makers
New Change Maker Enrolled
This activity is a kind of focusing on Change makers enrolled. Under this activity Two districts like Shariatpur, Madaripur adopt various activities; total 8500 Change Maker was enrolled January to December, 2010.

School & Collage Campaign
To reduce violence against women and disseminate the November Campaign’10” massage, School Campaign sessions were conducted among school going students, teachers and their parents. During this time there are 5 numbers of school and 2 Collage session were conducted in project working area by the project staffs and local connector Change Makers

Connector Change Maker exchange visit:
To make an aware on domestic violence, it puts effort to build up capacity and activate of Change Maker. Some connector change maker visited and shared with other Connector Change Makers activities and their areas, and learn how to materialize their activities and their process. As a result connector change makers increase their organizing capacity through Exchange visit.

Connector Change Maker Orientation: To stimulate and enhance empowerment process of women against violence for Connector point, Change Makers Orientation was conducted in field level by project and activity related staffs. In this meeting participants shared about there problems they faced from their society, culture. At last, they tried to find out the solution on how to improve our women in Bangladesh.

Institutionalization
School level debating
Debating is stronger than the weapon to deliver the awareness message in the target group. In collaboration with school teacher’s of Faridpur district, one school debates was held at two districts and the main subject was: family environment is the barrier of women education. Through the debate, the participant school student, teachers and the whole of the school student received awareness message and arguments about the debating speech.

**Student forum orientation**
Schools students are fresh intelligence, and they are eager to receive new innovation. Therefore, at school level SDS formed 10 student forums in Shariatpur, Madaripur district. Each student forum contains 38 students. During the forum formation details discussion was made about we can project and its campaigns strategy. Besides, campaign materials were distributed among the student forum so that they can easily take initiative to protect violence against women within family and community. Behind the formation of students' forum, every school teachers were informed and encouraged their student for the better implementation of the project,

**Alliance Building and Networking**

**Change maker conference in union & Upazilla level:**
To focus and spread out of “Community Mobilizing to End All Violence against women” Change Makers Conference in Union level were arranged in 19 numbers of Union levels in this Project duration. Through this meeting, Projects staffs liaison with union level for materializing Campaign Conduction and aspect their kind cooperation to implement the Campaign successfully. Our management and project staffs introduced to them about project activity, goal and objectives of Campaign conduction. They said, “Already we have tried to involve the gender sensitive activities in our every implemented working activity. So it is nothing new to us. We want to contribute ourselves with other development organization in order to focus and aware on gender discrimination in our locality. Through our united assiduity, we can build up awareness our locality people and remove violence from our society. As a result, we can remove of all domestic violence against women. So coordination is the best policy of us to implement the Campaign activity.

**Quarterly meeting and orientation with professional change maker group:**
To develop alliance of project’s and build up active Change Maker in various level, meeting and orientation is materialized specially with rickshaw puller in various Change Maker level under the project period. In this Meeting, Organizational management, Project staffs were organized those meeting with different Change Makers and attend the meeting. Both coordinated with each other and they committed to deliver the message of gender issues.

**Workshop with Legal Aid Service provider:**
To disseminate the campaign massage of domestic violence and to establish the women right and empowerment including make up a cycle with other Legal Aid service, this project arranged workshop. This workshop was intended to reduce domestic violence in integrated approach in a large extend through this policy.

**Couple group orientation:**
To regenerate and increase empowerment of women against violence, 11 batches orientation were conducted in field level. In this orientation; participants shared about their faced problems they faced from their family, society and culture.

**Women leader training:**
Leadership; particularly women leadership is considered necessary for encouraging change for the social order. In favor of this reason, SDS & RPDS endowed leadership training. At first we,
this project formed group with potential and self endeavor activist those who are working in community to reduce violence against women. After forming this group, they were provided training. Through this training, the leader will be aware of their duty and responsibility and willing to active role play on different social events related to women and gender issues.

Program Visibility

Festoon preparation and display:
It is especially easy to create awareness among the community people by displaying festoon. For that reason, we set 350 festoons at two places. After setting the festoon at various places, we found that people are discussing about our festoon.

Wall painting
To visualize the program message, goal and responsibilities and program sustainability 8 walls were painted in municipal area. Focusing the painted wall, publicity and awareness of people and project is increased. As a result, there are building a women empowerment platform our area.

Reflective dialogue with change makers:
To develop their skill & find out the practice of reducing violence four meeting was held among 15 connector Change Makers each dialog who are kept their skill to reduce violence. A man raise some questions among participant’s gender, project, opinion etc related. They answers through their personal experience which they faced in their field contest. In this way, these types of meeting is materialized by project staffs.

Challenges:
- Staffs are inadequate for this project
- Some community member are not willing to participate at the meeting
- People are impatient to expend more time in Para campaign
- People are not interested to attend the non budgetary activities.
- Some people are not interested to attend the non budgetary activities.
- Some people are not aware about CMEVAW for their socially adopted male dominated Society

Lesson learns:
- Local song should be promoted because local peoples very much interested and easily received awareness message from this folk song.
- Through the We Can project, secretariat provided materials; staff are gathering knowledge and to help to successfully implement the project.

Conclusion:
In concluding lines, we can say that; there have been build up a co-operative relationship between GOB, NGOs, community and social organization through materializing these activities. As a result, it has build up active change maker in our society and they take an initiative movement against women violence. In this way, people are becoming aware. That is why, we can say that, this program will be the mirror of the equality of man and women in future, and it will help to make violence free and equal society Bangladesh.

Amader School Project (ASP)
Background:
SDS, Amader School Project is working at Bhedargonj Upazila in Shariatpur District with 50 Government and Non Government Registered Primary School. In the baseline, we found Shariatpur is a low performing district in Primary education. Primary indicator shows that it is ranked as 62 out of 64 districts in Bangladesh. Along with that the pass rate of the poorest student is low. A lot of reasons were found behind the low performance of the poor students. Some of reasons are given below:

⇒ High student’s teacher ratio.
⇒ Teacher shortage.
⇒ There are lots of skill teachers existing but they did not exercise skills in classroom.
⇒ SMCs are not seen as educational leaders in this area.
⇒ Less interest of SMC and PTA members in Classroom observation.
⇒ Lot of out of school children exist in catchments area.
⇒ Guardians are not aware of their children education.
⇒ Many of teachers can not identify any SMC member (Also parents).
⇒ PTA was in pen and paper.
⇒ SMC and PTA members’ doses not know their roles and responsibilities.
⇒ SMC and PTA member was not introduced with SLIP.
⇒ There was no community participation and contribution for school development.

Project Goal
To contribute to ensuring that all extremely poor and excluded girls and boys complete the full cycle of quality primary education.

Project Purpose
To highlight the positive role of SMC and PTA in providing quality education for girls and boys through evidence based advocacy.

Outcomes:
1. Improved pass rate on a standardized test for poorest children rising to 40% from 28% by the end of the project.
2. Increased enrolment to 98% from 94% in primary school by the end of the project.
3. Increased retention rates to 55% from 43% in primary schools by the end of the project.
4. 50% of School Management Committees and Parents Teachers Associations involvement in development and implementation of School Level Improvement Plans by the end of the project.

Working area:
Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) is working Bhedargonj Upazila under Shariatpur district in 14 Unions with 50 Schools where 40 Government Primary Schools and 10 Registered Non- Government Primary Schools

Direct participants:
Students : Total-17020, Boys-8097, Girls-8923.
School Managing Committee (SMC) : Total- 600, Male- 368, Female-232.
Parents Teacher Association (PTA) : Total-500, Male- 292, Female-208.
Teachers : Total-188, Male- 87, Female-101.

Indirect participants : Total- 1537, Male- 7296, Female- 8022.
Major activities:

1. To increase capacity School Managing committee (SMC) and Parents Teacher Association (PTA).
2. To support poor and underperforming student through Potential Volunteers activities.
3. To increase enrolment out of School children identify and return through SMC, PTA, and teachers.
4. To increase retention awareness build of guardians and community people through Open School, Mother assemblies, IGA and ear and vision test activities.
5. Advocacy with local and national level
   - To ensure stipend for 100% poorest student.
   - To increase 40% female and 30% poor in SMC.
   - To established contest based seasonal calendar.

Project progress based on outcome for this year:

Outcome-1: (Improved pass rate on a standardized test for poorest children rising to 40% from 28% by the end of the project).

To achieve first outcome in this reporting period we have organized and facilitated QCRO refreshers in 28 schools with 115 (female-49) SMC, PTA members and teachers. According to follow up and study 23% SMC members visit classroom twice in a month. As a result of follow up environment of class room and out side of class room has changed. Interactive teaching technique, homework peer to peer support and learning achievement increased. Poor and underperforming children are getting need based support. On the other hand students are asking any question to teacher without fair. After observation class room of SMC, PTA they are providing feedback to teacher with positive approach. As result some negative attitude and physical punishment was reduced. Now a days, teacher is not used to keep in stick in the classroom. According to our follow up, 90% teachers were against the corporal punishment. Use of teaching aids in class room has increased. According to our follow up 50% teachers are using teaching aid in class room. And 70% teachers want to allow access SMC, PTA to class room. Last year we have phased out 25 schools. In wrap up meeting SMC, PTA prepared an action plan for the next time. In this reporting period we have organized 02 batches material development workshop with 42 (Female-20) potential volunteers, teachers, SMC, PTA. Those session facilitated by potential SMC, PTA members, teachers 07 types of teaching aids produced from this workshop. Upazila education office acknowledged those teaching aids and expressed it is contributing to quality primary education. And over all we have conducted materials development workshop in 45 schools. All the teaching aid is used in classroom at teaching period. To recover teacher shortage problem total 63 potential volunteers (female-33, poor-51) is working in 33 schools through SMC, PTA. As a result 3779 (girls-1999) poor and underperforming student is getting extra support and reduced student teachers ratio to 1:38. Here SMC and PTA play a vital role to sustain volunteers. In this reporting period they have mobilized 187600/= in taka (types-pen, paper, volunteers honorarium, school dress) from community to support volunteers and supported student. Also they have planed in future that they will increase honorarium, formed well fare fund, ensure community contribution. In this reporting
period 10 (female-05) potential volunteers also appointed by SMC, PTA. To build up teaching technique capacity of potential volunteers SDS provided a three days basic training and one day refreshers training to all volunteers. In this reporting period, We have organized and facilitated 04 batch refreshers training with 65 (female-32) potential volunteers. Now all the volunteers’ teachers are more positive and take well care of their centre student. Overall learning achievement of the poorest children is 28.50%. And pass rate of all student is 90%.

Outcome-2(Increased enrolment to 98% from 94% in primary school by the end of the project):
In this year SDS team find out 53 (Boys-31, Girls-22) out of school children from 43 schools through SMC, PTA. On the other hand 112 (Boys-71, Girls-41) out of school children return through SMC, PTA from 25 schools. Only 6 out of school children are eligible at this year. According to our analysis 71% excluded children of a catchments area enrolled in primary school where 40% excluded children is retain at school. Total status of out of school children is shown in the below table:

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<td>7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To ensure three advocacy issues SDS team keep continue dialog with SMC/PTA, Teacher, Union Parishad, Local elite, Social leader and Upazila and national level govt. officials through meeting, workshop and training session. In this reporting period a change happened to stipend. In Bhedargonj Upazila 50% poorest children is getting stipend. According to our study 50% poor, 49% extreme poor, 09% medium and 0% rich are getting stipend in this year. So we can say our local level advocacy is showing optimistic result.

Up to last year we have done a lot of advocacy for increasing female member at school and Upazila administration level. This year school formed their SMC. According to our analysis both SMC and poor member enhance in SMC. At present 39% female and 30% poor exist in SDS working 50 schools. Here baseline and present status of SMC is shown in a graph. At present we are working for empowerment of female SMC. On the other hand we are doing evidenced based advocacy at national level for context focused school calendar. Local people has sensitized for context focused school calendar. Within very short time we hope a change will happen regarding the above issue. Total enrolment rate for this year is 96%.

Outcome-3(To increase enrolment out of School children identify and return through SMC, PTA, and teachers):
In this period, we have organized and facilitated 25 Open School events through SMC/PTA initiative for 2nd time. Total 552 poor mothers and their children who are read in class-I attended in those events. Through this activity increased mother awareness on their children education
like- 85% mothers know about stipend criteria, they send their children regularly in school, reducing students involvement in household work, 75% mothers can say school holyday and examination time. 40% poor mothers regularly come to school and communicate with teachers to follow up their children progress, 76% mothers can explain objective of their children education. Also now they realize importance of education. As well as this year we have completed mother assemblies at 20 schools with 2250 mothers, IGA activities at 12 schools with 60 poor mothers and ear and vision test at 06 schools with 1500 students and their guardians. According to our analysis after receiving IGA training about 60% mothers are involved home stated garden like papaya, steam vegetable, Bottle-ground, Puishak, Snake-gourd, Cucumber etc. As a result, they filled up their family their nutrition need as well as they have saved some money and they can fill up their children learning materials need. Through this activity, it has increased mother awareness on their children education like- 85% mothers know about stipend criteria, they sent their children regularly in school, reducing students involvement in household work, 75% mothers can say school holiday and examination time. 60% poor mothers regularly come to school and communicate with teachers to follow up their children progress, 76% mothers can explain objective of their children education. 40% poor mothers follow up their children’s study at home. Besides, guardians correspond with teachers have increased. According to our analysis 20% mothers involve in school level event, 75% mothers are sensitized on girl’s safety and security, 36% guardians can explain 03 means of transmission & protection HIV/AIDS, 80% mothers regularly attended at mother assembly also 20 mothers visit school and talk with teachers about children’s progress in each school per month. At present, they have realized importance of education which resulted in the high attendance rate that is 83%.

Outcome-4(50% of School Management Committees and Parents Teachers Associations involvement in development and implementation of School Level Improvement Plans by the end of the project):

In this reporting period, we have organized and facilitated 12 batches SMC R&R training at 16 schools with 222 (female-76, poor-45) participants. It was very effective training. After receiving this training, now SMC is playing vital role for school development. Now, they are well aware of their roles and responsibilities. According to our analysis 45% SMC can clearly explain their roles and responsibilities. 70% SMC member regularly attend in SMC meeting. They discussed according to agenda and taken decision collectively like those agenda, Corporal punishment reduce, school annual and toilet repairing, annual sports, and next action, Stipend list prepared, appointed volunteer teacher and extra time support arrange for poor and under performing students. SMC provides the honorarium to the volunteer teacher by using the local resources. About 43% SMC members are involved in local resources mobilization process. We have made follow up 22 SMC meetings. According to our follow up, 80% SMC actively participated at 80% percent schools. Moreover, this year, we followed 13 SMC/PTA join meeting. They discussed according to agenda and taken decision collectively those agenda such as reduction of corporal punishment, school building, and toilet repairing, annual sports, and next action, stipend list prepared, appointed volunteer teacher and extra time support arrange for poor and under performing students. According to study, 50% SMC, PTA actively involved in stipend list prepare and distribution. On the other hand, 30% SMC member can explain HIV/AIDS (what/why) and 15% SMC members contributed awareness rising related to HIV/AIDS and 90% SMC members contributed protecting
SRGBV. To activate PTA last year we organized and facilitated 49 PTA Roles and responsibilities training. Total 492 participants (Female – 248) participated in the training session. And in this year rest training was completed with 10 PTA members. After receiving training 60% members are playing their active role. Like as, they are regularly participated in meeting, develop welfare fund, come to school and discuss with teacher about children education, attend any school level program, provide need based contribution at for school development and playing active role to prepare stipend list. According to our analysis 60% PTA actively participated at 80% schools, 45% PTA can explain their major roles and responsibilities, at least 03 physical meeting organized by PTA in a year, 60% PTA members participated in each meeting, they participated at least 60% school events, at least two PTA members conducted home visit at 40% schools in a month, 20% PTA developed welfare fund as well as 10% PTA discussed about SRGBV in formal meeting. This year, every school prepared school level improvement plans (SLIP) and hangs in the teachers’ room. As our follow up result, all school prepared the plan collectively where 70% SMC member and 60% PTA had participated in SLIP development session. SMC & PTA continue followed up the plan in their monthly meeting and they have taken initiative according to plan. Arranging extra support for poor and underperforming students, Appointment volunteer teachers, develop attractive school environment, extra classroom, link road and arrange school dress for poor students and arrange cookeries for entertainment. According to our analysis, in an average 95% plan was achieved in each school where 55% SMC and 50% PTA were involved in implementation process. In this year, SMC, PTA and teacher mobilized total 574950/= community contribution for school development. As a result, in our working area 54% school was made as well decorated with sufficient chair, table, wall picture etc. Last year, we have organized exposure visit with 48 school’s teacher, SMC and volunteer teacher. Total 134 (Female-40) participants attended in the visit. Also in this year our 11 potential SMC, PTA members and teachers participated in external exposure visit. After the visit, they appointed volunteer teacher, arranged extra support for the poor students, and made initiative for developing attractive school environment. According to our follow up, child friendly environment was created at 45% schools.

Learning:
- Without involvement of potential volunteers to accomplish our annual monitoring way was really difficult.
- However, we are implementing WASH for Schools Campaign project but still now there is a lot of demand of new latrine at ASP working schools as we could not work there due to mandatory condition of Charity Water.
- Though we are providing SMC R&R training and refreshers to SMC, but there is lot of opportunity to work with them for capacity building and empowering of female SMC.
- Honesty, sincerity, team effort, well planning & willingness is the main weapon to be on target.

Problem/Challenge:
- Change of Upazila education officials.
- Heavy rain and seasonal moon hampered our some activities.
- SMC formation and some new members.
- School vacation without Government calendar.
- Some new recruited staff.
- Fund crisis.

Overcoming strategy:
- Collaboration and networking enhanced with education office.
- Plan reviewed and provided SMC R&R training & refreshers training to new SMC members.
- New recruited staff tried hard with sincerity to accomplish his responsibilities.
- Took loan from head office as much as possible to overcome fund crisis situation.
- Each staff tried hard to reach the target.
I) Recommendation:
- Need to take extra initiative for empowering of new female SMC members.
- Need to search opportunity again like WASH funder to ensure separate toilet for girls and boys.
- Need to arrange some capacity building training to some new recruited staff.
adverse impact of climate change and to ensure food security, the RESOLVE programme aimed at implementing a pilot project in Kuchaipotti and Nolmuri Union of Goshairhat Upazilla under the Shariatpur districts, for the duration of 2 years (October 2010 to December 2012) which will follow another two programme phases of 3 years each; phase 1 (2013-2015) and phase 2 (2016-2018). In each phase the model will be replicated and scaled up in phase 1 and in phase 2. Since a graduation cycle of a household generally takes 3-5 years, therefore each new phase will start replication and/or scaling up keeping continuation with existing beneficiaries through a phase out strategy.

**Project Goal**
To make communities more resilient towards adverse impacts of climate change and increasing food security

**Project Objectives**
1. To demonstrate food secured adaptive agriculture to climate change
2. To diversify livelihood options for reduction in poverty of the climate vulnerables giving more emphasis on women headed households
3. To strengthen community resilience to absorb, recover and reorganize to, and from, climatic shocks
4. To increase pro-poor and pro-development responsiveness of the government to the climate change
5. To amplify linkages, learning through research based advocacy on cross boarder (regional and international) actions for reduction of impacts of climate change, and low carbon development pathways

**Cross cutting objective**
6. To establish adaptive management through learning by doing for scaling up (practicing resilience theory)

### Progress in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Staff Recruitment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Office Setup</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Union Cluster office under process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Foundation Training</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Unnayan Onneshan organized the training session at Dhaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Right holders selection</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Small holders-100, Landless-100, Women headed HHs-50, Fisherman-50.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>400</td>
<td>Control-300 &amp; Uncontrol-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Base line dada entry &amp; send to UO</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Upazila Launching Program</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Union Launching Program</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Group formation</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Training workshop to</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Training provided in two batches. Per</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NSA project, funded by European Union, started its work in four upazila of Shariatpur district from September, 2010.

**Duration:** 36 Months

**Overall objective:** To strengthen civil society and community-based organization to enable the most vulnerable, marginalized, economically, socially & geographically excluded women and men to have sustainable access to essential services and economic opportunities.

**Specific objective:** To facilitate a comprehensive community development approach, which creates social and economic opportunities for the targeted population to identify and bring about changes in their socio-economic status.

**Target group:** The target group of this project comprised of: (i) excluded and marginalized communities of rural and urban setting (ii) small and marginal farmers (iii) women headed households (iv) people with disability (v) small community based organizations etc.

**Main Activities:**

- Organise Socio-Economic mapping in selected UPs; Organise consultation meeting at Union Level and form UDC; Identify the priority issues and develop UDC’s plan of action; organise inception workshop with the local government representatives and service providers; training for the NSA and UDC leaders on Leadership, Local Resource Mobilisation, Negotiation, Advocacy, Social Mobilisation and Basic Accounting; organise public hearing to create mass awareness amongst the target group about the availability and accessibility of services.

- Organise Participatory Vulnerability Community Assessment (PVCA) & Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) study; lobbying meeting with the service providers based on the PVCA & KAP study findings; Organise special orientation and campaign for raising awareness and rights of women, marginalized & excluded community; Develop list of available resources, services and service providers and share with the targeted communities; participate in local government budget preparation process and provide technical support; Promote yearly report card on local level service delivery, governance issues including budget tracking.

- Develop database of the labour forces; market study on potential employment forces and employment opportunities; organise events to improve the working condition and respect of the labour forces; Organize dialogue with UP standing committees and concerned NGOs on food security schemes; Supporting local Union Parishad in implementation of food security schemes; Identify potential youths and link them with government and private sector youth training and employment scheme; Promote the idea of domestic food storage process; promote families to sell their product at local markets along with basic marketing orientation.

- Organise bi-annual coordination meeting at Upazila, City & Municipality level; Organise training and capacity-building events for local government representatives and selected NSA & UDC leaders; Conduct study on identified services regarding macro-micro policy implementation; Organise round table discussion and national conventions on the identified issues and services on macro-micro linkages; Mobilise National Media on essential services;
documentary in print & electronic media, publish case stories; Conduct numbers of small study and research on priority issues and innovations.

**ENRICH Project**

PKSF managing committee has decided in the meeting on 28 February 2010 to take an experimental program to reduce the poverty. This experimental program implementation was primarily started in 21 disadvantaged unions through selected 21 partner NGOs in November 2010. SDS has selected kanchikata union of Bhedorgonj upazila under Shariatpur district for implementation this project. Slogan of this project to ensure utilized of existing resources & capacity of the one family and to take the initiatives to increase the resource and capacity. SDS looks for challenges family wise integrated development to create the employment for poor community of the Kanchikata union funded by PKSF to implement this ENRICH project. There is an agreement among the development expertise who is involved in the development sector that microfinance cannot be the only way to reduce the poverty. Therefore, in case of poverty alleviation, health, education, nutrition, human rights including gender need to be integrated with the livelihood related development program for poor community. ‘ENRICH’ project was developed following the integration of these aspect.

Objectives of the project:

1. To empower the poor family who participated in this program so that they can be able to reduce the poverty and take the step on the way of development.
2. Ensuring the access to health, education and nutrition of the poor community (especially women and children).
3. To make effective system for local people and concern organizations who are working in together on natural disaster and to take necessary step so that poor families can contribute in the next rehabilitation activities.
4. To disseminate the cooperation of the GOB/NGO & local people to the grassroots level for the sustainable poverty alleviation and integrated development process implementation.

**Implementation Strategy:**

This programs are implemented with the help of local government and field level concern and the cooperation from the others organizations. Goal of this program is to free the family from poverty to make contribution to alleviate the poverty. It also aimed to uncover the hidden capacity of the poor family members so that they can make their development by their own efforts.

**Progress of this project up to 2010:**

- During the month of July-August, 2010 PKSF team and SDS have jointly completed the survey in this union and made a complete report on survey submited to the Foundation.
- Manpower recruited has already completed.
There are continuing the effort rapport building with LEB, local elite person, teacher, imam, arbitrators and business man from last November 2010.

PKSF and GTZ are jointly organized the training for concern Executive Director and Project manager on hygienic and environment friendly ‘Bandhu Chula’ at Training center of people’s health center, Savar.

Total 3 participants attended in the 3 days training on making ‘Bandhu Chula’ on 07/12/10 to 09/12/10 at Training center of people’s health center, Savar.

At present, Campaigning on the ‘Bandhu Chula’ is continuing in the area. For campaigning on the ‘Bandhu Chula’ related CD from people’s health center sending to the project area.

Conclusion:

We hope that, we will be able to make poverty free families under this program by the next 5 years. With regard to implementation this program, micro credit provider organizations roles to be more visible to alleviate the poverty and creating employment opportunities.

Renewable Energy  (Biogas Project)

Our environments are tremendously harmful by adverse impact of climate change. As a result, different activities are facing obstacle and environments are getting unbalanced. Livelihoods quality of the poor communities is still remaining in low position. At this circumstance, we need an appropriate technology which will protect the environment from the disaster, and create employment. Biogas plant is the same as appropriate technology.
There is need to develop the sustainable development on agriculture, food security as well to develop the quality of livelihoods to cope with natural disaster. Following this goal, SDS are actively working for poor community, who are in the vulnerable position by the adverse effect of climate change, through the ensuring of appropriate technology supported by United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) & IDCOL, SNV Netherland, KFW Germany.

SDS installed total 20 Biogas plant though target are not achieved due to natural disaster.. Biogas plant activities are continuing to implement for the motivated the client. It also focuses customer awareness orientation, poster including leaflet distribution organize the Baoul song (folk song). As a result, interest of the clients on biogas plants is increasing. It will reduce the harm of health.

After produce the gases, remains garbage exist in the biogas tank (biogas residue or slurry) contains high quality full compost. These fertilizers can be used in the crop field for more production and if it uses in the pond the production of fishes can be increased. In this way, clients can profit by selling these fertilizers.

**WASH for school campaign project**

**Background**
Shariatpur is one of the most disaster porn and a vulnerable district in Bangladesh as well as education performance of this district is very low. SDS Amader School Project funded by Concern Worldwide is working in here since October 2006 in Bhedargonj Upazila under Shariatpur district. The goal of the project is to contribute to ensure that all extremely poor and excluded girls and boys to complete the full cycle of primary education. To achieve this goal, Amader School Project has provided lots of software and some hardware actives. This project has not enough opportunities for hardware support to schools. On the other hand, lack of water and sanitation facilities is one of the
main barriers for ensuring quality education. It directly hit to attendance and retention rate to schools. So, we were searching opportunities to overcome from this problem. At last, we succeed and stated WASH for Schools Campaign Project from February 2010. This project will drastically benefit Amader School Project (ASP) working primary schools’ in the Shariatpur District to address quality, access and retention issues through School Management Committees and Parent Teacher Associations. Advocacy at the local, district and national levels is a major part of the project to engage the attention of policymakers. The main objective of the project is to contribute to quality education by ensuring a safe, healthy and sanitary Primary School environment.

**Project duration:** One year (February’10-Jan’11)

**Project Goal and Objectives:**
- To contribute to quality education by ensuring a safe, healthy and sanitary primary school environment.
- To contribute to the attainment of Millennium Development Goal 7 by addressing Target 3: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

**The specific objectives:**
- To increase school attendance, especially of girl students.
- To ensure water supply at the schools with basic sanitation and use them as entry points for the promotion of sanitation and hygiene in the wider communities.
- To improve the health and hygiene knowledge and behavior of students, their families and communities, reducing the incidence of water-borne, water-deficit and vector-borne disease.
- To advocate for policy formulation to construct sufficient and user-friendly institutional water sources and latrines.

**Expected results:**
- Increased percentage of population with access to sustainable, clean water in surrounding school communities.
- Improved hygiene habits at school and community level.
- Reduction in levels of communicable disease among school children.
- Fewer incidences of harassment and abuse of girls.
- Increased school enrolment and attendance and reduced drop out, reduce violence particularly of girls.

**Working areas:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Upazila</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>No of schools</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shariatpur</td>
<td>Bhedorgonj</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>GPS-13, RNGPS-06, Madrasha-08.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sadar</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>GPS-11, RNGPS-07, CPS-11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>02 Upazila</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Direct Beneficiaries:**
Students: 15830, Teachers: 225, SMC: 672, PTA: 560
**Indirect Beneficiaries:**
Community people: 3000 (Approximate)

**Major Activities:**
To ensure quality school sanitation and hygiene the program aims to guarantee:
- Improve water and sanitation facilities
- Practical hygiene education for students
- Training for students and teachers
- Orientation for WASH committees
- Proper use and maintained facilities

**Plan and progress based on quantitative part:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upazila level launching meeting</td>
<td>Upazila covered</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>School based inception meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;R training to WASH committee</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Events</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caretaker selection</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training to caretaker on maintenance</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Construct water sources at 36 schools;
- Rehabilitate water sources at 20 schools;
- Rehabilitate latrines at 43 schools;
- Build 20 new latrine blocks;
- Provide hygiene education at every school;
- Build sustainable water quality testing and hygiene clubs through PTAs.
### Progress against expected result:

1. **Increased population with access to sustainable, clean water and sanitation (looking at reduced walk and wait time, reduced users/source etc)**

   In the baseline, we found that Shariatpur is a low performing district in Primary education. Primary indicator shows that it is ranked in 62 position out of 64 districts in Bangladesh. A lot of reasons found behind the low performance of the poor students. One of the reason is lack of pure water and sanitation facilities at school level. Without pure water and sanitation facilities to ensure quality education is impossible. If there is no water facilities in a school the other hand if there are no sanitation facilities at school level then they had gone other place. It also hampers there lesson. There were no water and sanitation facilities at SDS working 56 schools (Bhedargonj-27, Sadar-29). To ensure water and sanitation facilities we have installed 36 new Deep Tube-well at 36 Schools (Bhedargonj-13, Sadar-23) as well as repaired 20 Tube-wells (Bhedargonj-14, Sadar-06) and constructed 20 new double block latrines at 20 Schools (Bhedargonj-15, Sadar-13) according to our design as well as repaired 43 old toilets at 27 Schools (Bhedargonj-09, Sadar-18). Before installation and construction we have conducted an inception meeting at each School and form a committee called WASH committee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Events</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>06</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poor</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>School</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
through SMC, PTA, Teachers and local elite. After that we have provided roles and responsibilities training to all WASH committee. Then they have selected spot for installation and construction. In this aspect WASH committee has considered some criteria like: 1) High land label 2) Easy to access etc. At the installation time WASH committee, SMC, PTA follow up the total activities and take well care of in every part like they have arranged food and accommodation for labor. They have provided lot of cow-dung for smooth installation. Before our project Students and Teachers had to collect water from others place like- neighbor house, Mosque, at the opposite of canal, in some case long distance from School. After completion our WASH project activity 100% Schools are getting water and sanitation facilities from the School premises. According to our calculation 70% community people are also using water from those Schools. On the other hand, 95% students feel platform design of new tube-well is easy to use for them and 100% girls student feel partition wall of new latrine is appropriate for them. And 90% WASH committee has given authorization to the community people to use their School water source.

2. Improved hygiene habits at school and community level (increased knowledge base and active hand washing etc)

In this district, the community people is not aware of their health and hygiene habits. As a result, students are also not aware of that. To improve hygiene habits at school and community, we have provided health education to students at 56 Schools. All sessions covered personal health and hygiene education, hand washing method, adolescent menstruation period, safe water etc. we have provided above information to the mothers of the students. Moreover, we have organized and performed 15 events Pot and Dram through the technical assistance of Rupantar. From that Pot song and Drama, we have provided lot of massages about health and hygiene education. Consequently, knowledge and practice have increased at School and community level. According to our calculation 90% students can explain and also practice personal health and hygiene education, 90% students can explain hand wash method, 100% students use footwear at toilet time, after use of latrine 90% students keep neat and clean toilet through using enough water and 100% students wash their hand according to rule through soap. Moreover 80% adolescent girls are aware of their menstruation period and the problem. Now they also take extra care on that period to keep well themselves. On the other, hand awareness at community level has also increased. About 70% mothers took initiative for personal health and hygiene, 80% mothers can explain hand wash method, 98% mothers wash their hand according to rule through soap. And according to our observation all School keep clean their inside and surrounding side of toilet, keep container, brash, cleaner in toilet to clean toilet, they keep soap in the toilet for hand wash, students use separate toilet for boys and girls also they keep clean tube-well and surrounding area of tube-well. Each School has arranged proper drainage system at the tube-well. Before 20% students and community people went to quack doctor, Ayurvedic practitioner, fakir/mendicant ascetic for treatment. At present only 3% students and community people goes to their.

3. Reduction in levels of communicable disease among children (collecting information from household, as well as area clinics)
Communicable disease is a problem for the School student. If any student is attacked by communicable diseases then it has a big risk to spear out the whole School. According to our record, 20% students and community people were suffering from communicable, water born and vector born diseases. To improve this situation, we have provided health and hygiene education on that to students and mothers at our 56 Schools. Consequently, this situation has changed. According to our analysis, 70% students can explain the reason of communicable diseases. At present, 5% students are suffering from communicable diseases.

4. Fewer incidences of harassment and abuse of girls (collecting information from students, households and teachers)

Most of Primary Schools belong to remote area. Before the project intervention, water and sanitation facilities were not sufficient at school level, so, students had to go others place for water and toilet. Several incidences related to the harassment and abusement of adolescents School girls occurred at outside of school premises. About 80% SMC, PTA, WASH committee is committed to prevent any kind of harassment and abuse of girls related to water and sanitation facilities.

5. Increased School enrolment and attendance, and reduced drop-out, particularly of girls as related to poor environmental health on school property (collecting information from schools)

Education performance of Shariatpur district is very low. Attendance rate of was very low, drop out rate was very high. A lot of reason was behind that. One of the reasons was insufficient pure water and sanitation facilities at School level. Especially girls student face severe problem due to insufficient pure water and sanitation facilities. As a result, School environment lost its attraction. Students do not feel pleasure to go School. To improve this situation, we have arranged water and sanitation facilities at 56 Schools through installation 36 new deep tube-wells and repair tube-well 20 old tube-wells as well as construction 20 new double block latrines and repair 43 toilets at 56 Schools. Student attendance rate increased two percent than before as well as reduced drop out rate.

Advocacy:
This project has an advocacy issue which is given below:
- Advocacy with the government agencies as for ensuring an appropriate ratio of latrines and water points for per student in each of the school of the working area.

However, we have installed 36 new deep tube-wells, repaired 20 old tube-wells, constructed 20 new double block latrines and repaired 43 old toilets at 56 Schools that was minimum requirement for the Schools. According to our analysis, minimum arrangements were not sufficient for the students. Students, WASH committee and teachers think they need one deep tube-well for 100 students and one latrine for 50 students. But according to our project design, we lack that opportunity. So, we have made linkage among schools with DPHE, UP, Education Office.

Sustainability:
To deal with the question of sustainability, we made follow up on realistic plan for long-term sustainability of both hardware (operation and maintenance) and software (behavior change). As this project was formed under the existing Amader School Project schools which have strong and dynamic school community;
therefore, sustainability is not a problem. Community peoples were involved in each of the activities. So, ownership belong to the student, WASH committee, SMC, PTA, teachers which is the key for long-term sustainability. Both the latrines and tube-wells have constructed above the previous flood level height. For future maintenance of tube-well and latrine, each WASH committee has created a fund. Already each School has deposited 1000-1500/= BDT. This is the big indicator of sustainability. On the other hand each School has two caretakers. They have received training on tools kid and maintenance. Also we have provided roles and responsibility training to all WASH committee. According to our analysis, 90% members of WASH committee have actively playing their roles and responsibility.

**Community Participation and Contribution:**

We have implemented a lot of activities within one year like-installed 36 new deep tube-wells, repaired 20 old tube-wells, constructed 20 new double block latrines and repaired 43 old toilets, WASH R&R training to WASH committee, Health education to students, 06 batches Caretaker training, 15 events Pot Song, water test at 56 Schools. Without community participation and contribution that was quite impossible to accomplish those above mentioned activities. Community people spontaneously participated in our all activities. Sometimes they contributed according to their ability. Since the inception meeting they are standing beside us. At the installation and construction time, they have arranged accommodation for the labor and increased some food. Community people provided a lot of cow dung for smooth installation. They made regular follow up activates and provide feedback to us. With regard to the Pot song and Drama performance, each WASH committee have prepared stage and invited to surrounding school and community people to see the activity. As a result, we have served our purpose. We have no budget for earth work. But this is a mandatory work for construction. Each WASH committee has done this work as where it was required. It was very difficult for us to facilitate all the session of Health and Hygiene to all students especially adolescent girls students. In this regards, each school teacher (both men & women) has facilitated Health and Hygiene session at the class.

**Monitoring & Evaluation:**

Monitoring is big part of this project. Before starting our work we have collected baseline information of old tube-well and latrines through skilled technical person. Also we have collected cases studies, three types of photos respectively previous condition, ongoing work and after complete work highlighting the benefit of the infrastructure, specifically tying the infrastructure to some tangible impact on a life of a student through GPS expert of donor. At ongoing time of installation and construction we have monitored closely the work. Moreover WASH committee closely monitored the all activity. At the mid time of project of have revised our some activity according to need. Also we have Collected GPS location of the resources and we have prepared School wise individual report and submit to donor. Moreover we have developed a complain response mechanism from starting time of this project. We have provided a complain box in working place where mobile no. of Audit coordinator, Project Manager, Project Officer (Donor part) is available there for any complain, query or recommendation and we have opened that
box after every three days with the WASH committee. After that necessary action was taken according to complain or recommendation. To ensure transparency and accountability we have displayed an information board at near of working place where community people can easily notice. From the board community people can easily know the activities, budget, and actual cost.

**Strengthening preparedness and Response Capacity in Flood and Cyclone Prone Areas in Bangladesh**

*Project support by Save the children-UK and UNICEF.*

**Background:**
SDS has signed an agreement with the SC-UK to implement the project *Strengthening Preparedness and Response Capacity in Flood and Cyclone Prone Areas in Bangladesh* in Shariatpur Sadar, Goshairhat and Dammudya Upazillas of Shariatpur District among the poor and vulnerable people of disaster affected areas for their awareness raising on disaster risk reduction, and technical skill development, early preparation through mass awareness raising, technical skills dissemination, early information dissemination, early preparation, resource storage, upraising School ground, contingency plan developed, rescue equipment collection etc. by which their disaster risk reduce and save resources from disaster. After signing, the organisation has been taken initiatives to implement the project activities in the project areas among the poor and vulnerable disaster risked people through involving skilled and experienced staff members and SMC, parents under the guidance of the related stakeholders and the following activities have been done up to the reporting period according to terms of references and guidelines of the project activities’ implementation: in the south west part of the dangerous river Padma and Meghna, which is highly disaster prone due to high rate of flood, river erosion, cyclone, surge water and heavy rain fall etc., where many school under vulnerable conditions. The names of the Upazilla are:

i) Shariatpur Sadar Upazilla Parisad

ii) Goshairhat Upazilla Parisad.

iii) Dammudya Upazilla Parishad
1. **External environment:** Any adverse external environment during the reporting year not faced by us.

2. **Activities progress and key achievements:**

**Developing School Contingency Planning workshop:** 70 (Seventy) school contingency plan was completed of ten unions under three upazila (sadar, damudya, Gosairhat). SMC members and student were involved with the contingency plan process. A day long "school contingency Planning workshop “ was organized by Shariatpur Development Society- SDS at 70 schools on January of 3 upazila.

**District level Workshop on Education in Emergency Project:**
Workshop with the district level stakeholder (District Education Forum) held on January 26, 2010 in Deputy Commissioner's Conference room, in Shariatpur. This was presided over by the Additional Deputy Commissioner (Revenue), Distinguished officials of district level departmental head of different Government Offices, member of teacher association committee and member of district disaster management committee, NGO official, Press club president with their representatives and civil society members took part in the workshop.

**Mina books distribution:** In this Year, education in emergency project distributed Mina books among grade -4 and grade -5 students’. Unfortunately, grade -2 and grade -3 students did not get personal Mina books because of inadequate supply. Considering this problem,, SDS EiE project provided 7000 pcs Mina books for a primary school and madras.

**Follow up monitoring:** In this year, we monitored the 100 schools following the format provided by the Save the Children.

**Education in Emergency training at Union Levels:** During this year, total 20 batches of training on education in emergency was arranged at different Union levels for two days. Each training course was attended by 24-35 participants and the participants were: SMC members, teachers, UDMC members/Education Committee members etc. Total 410 members participated and among them male-271 persons and female-139 persons. The main discussions were: disaster preparedness and management, how to reduce disaster risks, etc. and how to raise education standard. UNICEF representative, Executive Director of SDS, TEO, and Project Coordinator were present at the training courses and monitored the training sessions.

**Education in Emergency training at Upazilla Levels:**
Total of 3 batches of training on education in emergency was arranged at three Upazillas like Shariatpur Sadar, Damudia, and Goshairhat for two days. Each training course comprised of 20-21 participants and the participants were: TEO, ATEO, URC,PIO, UP Chairmen, Journalists, NGO leaders, teachers, Member of Upazilla Teachers Association, UWDO, etc. Total 61 participants participated which included 59 male and 2 female.

**Education in Emergency training at District Level:**
We have completed the training on Education in Emergency Training at District Level at SDS training center, shariatpur on 1-2 November 2010. District Education Forum shariatpur organized the training. SDS and SCUK provided financial and technical support. Training course was comprised of 17 participants and the participants were: ADC, DPEO, ADPEO, DEO, DRRO, LGED Engineer, NGO leaders, President of Teachers Association, PWDO, Convener of district Press Club, etc participated actively in the train.

**Education program MIS Software installation and use:**
An orientation on data Input installation and MIS software use was arranged by SDS for the DPEO and one assistant. One staff of SDS made orientation to the participants.

**Bi-monthly Meeting:**
We have organized total 3 bi-monthly meeting in 2010 at the Office of the ADC General, Shariatpur district. The district Primary Education Officer was the convener and District Additional Deputy Commissioner was the Advisor of the meeting. The participants were honorable DRRO, DEO, NGOs, Chairman of the Teachers’ Association and others. Major discussion issues were

How to continue primary school education during disaster period:

- How to make education cluster effective for continuing education during disaster and responsibilities and duties of education cluster.

**EiE MIS data collection and Entry:** In this year, EiE Project, has completed EiE MIS data collection and Entry. 100 nos. of schools was covered for EiE MIS data collection and Entry.

**Revised School Contingency:**
100 nos. of Revised School Contingency Plan have been completed in this year. For developing Revised School Contingency Plan, Project staffs arranged 100 individuals workshop where teachers, SMC members, guardians and students participated actively.

**Workshop on School Friendly Early Warning Dissemination Mechanism at District Level:**
We have completed the Workshop on School Friendly Early Warning Dissemination Mechanism at District Level at SDS training center, shariatpur on the 8 December 2010. District Education Forum shariatpur organized the workshop. SDS and SCUK provided financial and technical support. Near about 35 no. of relevant govt. and non-govt. higher officials of district and upazila, Members of District Education Forum, district teachers’ leader, , district Press Club, Editors of local daily news papers participated actively in the workshop.

**Remarkable Decision and recommendation:**
01. To organize such type of workshop at policy level specially with the advisors of prime minister.
02. To use local language by local people to disseminate early warning message.
03. To form a team or group for providing early warning message.
04. During disaster electronic media, mobile network and electricity may be disabled. So UP chairman and counselor, religious leaders, cooperative leaders, businessmen leaders can take part to disseminate early warning message. Because maximum teachers come from long distance.
05. To keep special care for most vulnerable school.
**VGD Program**

**Background:**

SDS is implementing VGD program as per agreement with Department of Women Affairs of GoB since May, 2010 at 3 Upazilas in Shariatpur district (Sadar, Damudda and Gosairhat). There are 2803 VGD cardholders under 26 unions, who are in vulnerable position to live on depending on day labor and DWA’s assistance monthly ration. At first SDS collection VGD card holders list from Upazila PIO office then recruit staff and organized inception meeting on VGD program held on 5 June, 2010 at SDS training auditorium with appointed staff & SDS’s senior management.

At a Glance on achievements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Name of Activity</th>
<th>Description of Activity</th>
<th>Means of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Communication, &amp; sharing for rapport building regarding the project</td>
<td>Issue letter and contact physically with UNO, PIO, UWAO,DWAO of Shariatpur district &amp; UP chairman of 26 unions.</td>
<td>Received copy personal interview office copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Staff recruitment</td>
<td>Programme Manager-01 &amp; Facilitator 11 appointed.</td>
<td>Appointment letter Salary sheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Card holders list collection</td>
<td>2803 card holders list collected from PIO office in 3 Upazila.</td>
<td>Preserve list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Orientation /Inception meeting</td>
<td>One day orientation meeting held on 17 May, 2010 at SDS training auditorium.</td>
<td>Meeting minutes. Attendance sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Union wise group formation</td>
<td>Total 100 groups formatted at 26 unions under 3 Upazilas.</td>
<td>Regulation book training plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Savings cards print &amp; distribution</td>
<td>Total 3000 savings card print and 2915 card distribution from stock provided by SDS general fund.</td>
<td>Preserve card of VGD card holders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Refreshers/Coordination meeting</td>
<td>Total 1 coordination meeting held on June, 2010 at SDS training auditorium.</td>
<td>Meeting minutes. Attendance sheet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Saving Collection</td>
<td>Total collection of taka 31680./- from 100 groups at 26 unions in 3 upazilas.</td>
<td>Savings register. Bank certificate. Accounts report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Conduct ToT for Facilitators</td>
<td>3 days residential ToT on life skill modules held on 15th to 17th June, 2010 at SDS training auditorium.</td>
<td>Attendance sheet. Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Provide training (Life skill module) for VGD cardholders.</td>
<td>Provide training on life skill module with total 2171 card holders at different 100 centre in 26 unions under 3 upazilas</td>
<td>Training register. Progress report. Personal interview.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Staff recruitment:**
Firstly publish manual advertisement, around 23 interesting candidates submitted their application and call only 18 candidates for interview. The candidates qualified by faced both written and viva voce. The written and viva voce test held on 18th May, 2010 and selected qualified incumbent formally joined from 20th May, 2010. 1 Project Coordinator & 11 facilitators (6 female & 5 male) appointed for 26 unions in 3 Upazilas under this program.

**Inception/Sharing meeting:**
After signing the agreement & recruited staffs, SDS conduct 1 day long Inception/orientation meeting with different positional senior staff and recruiting staff for better implementation on VGD program held on 22nd May 2010 at SDS training auditorium.

**Group Formation:**
After collection union wise VGD cardholders women, facilitator contact & sharing with UP bodies about mobilize, date & place for group formation. Accordingly chairman and members committed date facilitator organize a formal meeting with cardholders. First time facilitators explain about goal, objectives & function of group. Than positive concern of all present members’ facilitators’ formation group & select group leaders & group name with democratically. This meeting records in regulation book. SDS VGD program formed 100 women group with VGD cardholder in the different area (Sadar, Damudda and Gosairhat) under Shariatpur district. Each group consists of 20-30 members. A few no of groups formed with 35 or above 35 members because most of the cardholder living closely around training venue and rest of cardholders in impossible forms a group. SDS strives for above 90% of the total VGD member's attendance and 95% active participation in the group.

**Training:**
During this quarter SDS provided life skill training for selected VGD women. At first SDS conduct 3 days long ToT for staff (facilitator) on life skill modules held on 15th to 17th June, 2010 at SDS training auditorium. Last day of ToT prepared training action plan through workshop/group work. Training provides is continuing accordingly action plan. During this quarter attendance rate around 77% as per training attendance register, is satisfactory level. Some places communication is disturbed and project started delay is main cause of deviation. Limited training materials (e.g. flip chart, story book, story card) is some problem for provide training but SDS use materials from his insufficient stock. The below table shows the module basis participants:

Varieties centre use as tanning venue for those training. Venue selected by democratically through open discussion in group formation meeting. Facilitator facilitated to only assist their decision but not domination. Distance, communication, facilitators reach to the centre, sufficient light and fresh air environment, sanitary latrine, safe water for drinking and use, spacious enough the participants to
move easily and seat capacity under consider for venue selection. The below table shows the training venue scenario:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Upazila</th>
<th>Number of Union</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
<th>No of Batch</th>
<th>Batch basis training venue in various points/construction</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sadar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22 UP Hall Room, 22 School/Collage/Madrasa, 22 House Yard, 22 Others</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goshairhat</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53 UP Hall Room, 53 School/Collage/Madrasa, 53 House Yard, 53 Others</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2803</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100 UP Hall Room, 100 School/Collage/Madrasa, 100 House Yard, 100 Others</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Some times arrange training others sweet-able place according to the VGD women’s requirement.

**Management of Savings Scheme:**
SDS VGD Programme formed 100 women group with VGD card holder in the different area under Shariatpur district. Each group consists of 25-33 members who are savings deposit in weekly basis per head per week Tk. 10. SDS opened a separate Bank account for each Upazila in the name of VGD savings account where deposit collection savings money from VGD women in actual time. SDS will be return as cash to each VGD women her deposit savings money pursuant to record of passbook with equal bank interest on their savings deposit. The savings money will be reimbursed to each with bank interest within two weeks of the completion of this contract period.

**Commitment:**
SDS is implementing the VGD Programme (2010-2011 Cycle) as per program planning and procedure. The period is shorter due to start in delay. We have included all activities and trainings in action plan savings achievement is 14.13% only because VGD card holder omen were not habituated in weekly savings, also savings delayed up to receiving their due (wheat) but it will increase gradually. Training achievement is 77% and it will also be increased to 95%.

**Recommendation:**
We received only training module. But for better implementation we need necessary training materials like flipchart, flash card, game care etc. So, please provide training materials for better implementation.
We received 1st installment Tk, 218003/- and please arrange to release of 2nd installment as soon as possible.
Non-Formal Primary Education (NFPE) Project under DRR & VLHs Programme

Funded by Oxfam GB

The district of Shariatpur has 6 upazillas, 65 unions and 1,230 villages with an average density of 1,653 people per square kilometer. Shariatpur is one of the most disadvantaged districts in Bangladesh. In the Char areas many children are socially excluded and deprived from primary education. Through this NFPE programme these excluded children are getting primary education facilities.

In the Shariatpur district 14 villages of 6 unions under Naria, Bhedorgonj and Janjira upazila 14 NFPE schools continuing at different Chars in the project working areas. In the Char areas education facilities are very poor. There are no educational institutions. Due to bad communication and maximum people are poor of the char areas they are not able to continue studied their children to the mainland. SDS starts the NFPE School in the Char area for excluded children who are deprived from primary education since 1995 through River Basin Program (RBP) supported by Oxfam-GB. NFPE was a part of the River Basin Programme. After completion the RBP, NFPE Program are continuing the individually in the same area. Each and every school has 30 students while 20 are girls and 10 are boys.

Total 420 students enrolled in the NFPE Schools. Total 9 school students are completed in class three out of 14 while 5 school students are completed in class two. All students will mainstream in the government primary school to complete the rest of the primary education through support of the SDS (when admission to the govt. primary school). In the Char areas if continuing the NFPE School excluded children are get opportunity to receive the primary education.

At a glance NFPE School:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Number of School</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual sports programme are organize at the school premises in every year. As a part of the school sports programme there are organized a sports event at Charatra Azizia high school field, Charatra under Naria upazila of Shariatpur district. Total 14 school students are participated in the sports program while total 250 students are participate in the final event. All students are divided by four categories like boys-a, boys-b and girls-a, girls-b. All categories students are participated in the different event. At the end of the event distributed the prize among the winners.

After completion of 3 years course students will be admitted to the government Primary Schools or mainstreaming. Refresher training was organized in every month. Total 9 refresher training was
organized for NFPE teachers during project period. In the refreshers training discussed regarding how to improve the quality education, presence of the students regular, regular SMC meeting etc. Regular SMC meeting and parents meeting are organized every month. Total 14 teachers are attended in the refreshers training.

Lessons Learnt
- Cooperation with government officials makes smooth implementation of the programme.
- Involvement of local government bodies in programme implementation ensures better result.
- Government officials are appreciating the project activities.
- Char areas people are interested to study their children in the NFPE schools.
- Char areas people are want to continue the NFPE School in the char areas so that excluded children are get opportunity to study.

Conclusion:
In char areas government facilities are very low. Even char people are more deprived from different Govt. Support and they always Straggle their life with different natural calamities specially flood and river erosion. There are not available the primary school and education facilities as well as not available the teacher. Through the NFPE programme help the excluded families’ children to continue their study. So guardian of the NFPE School students wants to continue the NFPE School so that excluded and deprived children are get opportunity to receive the primary education through these school.
Women Empowerment through Micro Credit Program

Background:
SDS has been implementing a Project titled “Women Empowerment through Micro Credit Program” that has been designed to empower the women through micro credit support. PKSF is the funding agency of the Project. It is being implemented in nine different programs. A total of 201 unions of 16 Upazilas in Shariatpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj Faridpur and Monshigonj district have been selected as the area of operation under the project. The women empowerment through Micro Credit Project is being implemented effectively and efficiently with active participation of the target beneficiaries.

Target Group:
The target group of this project is the disadvantaged and distressed women, widow, abandoned women, female headed households, ultra poor, small and marginal farmers of the SDS working area.

SDS, since its inception, has been working towards improving the livelihood of the people living under poverty line. Objective of this program is to improve socio-economic status of the people of such segment. SDS started the program from Char Areas of Shariatpur district. In course of time, it has now been implementing in 219 unions of 16 Upazilas in Shariatpur, Madaripur, Gopalganj Faridpur and Monshigonj district. PKSF, the micro finance support authority in Bangladesh is providing financial support at a low interest rate since 1993.

A magnitude of the target Population lives below poverty level. Micro-credit support inspires them to improve their status of living and helps them getting self-reliant. This support emancipates them from getting loan at high interest rate from the local moneylenders doing credit business. SDS’ Micro-credit Program aims at assisting the disadvantaged people in income generation activities. Interest at the rate of 12.5% on flat rate basis is charged on the disbursed credit amount.

The women empowerment through Micro Credit Project is being implemented effectively and efficiently with active participation of the target beneficiaries. SDS organizes its members in groups and offers service package including training on IGA and awareness rising.
## Working Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL NO</th>
<th>Name of District</th>
<th>Name of upzilla</th>
<th>No of Branch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Shariatpur</td>
<td>Sadar upzilla</td>
<td>5 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Naria upzilla</td>
<td>4 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Zangira upzilla</td>
<td>5 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Bhadorgonj upzilla</td>
<td>6 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Damudda upzilla</td>
<td>3 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Gosharhat upzilla</td>
<td>2 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Madaripur</td>
<td>Sader upzilla</td>
<td>1 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Shipchar upzilla</td>
<td>3 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Rajir upzilla</td>
<td>1 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gopalgonj</td>
<td>Moksadpur upzilla</td>
<td>3 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Faridpur</td>
<td>Bhangga upzilla</td>
<td>3 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Saderpur upzilla</td>
<td>2 nos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Sader upzilla</td>
<td>1 nos</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Lowhawjang</td>
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**Total** | **05** | **16** | **42**

Under this program SDS is implementing nine sub programs. These are:

1. Rural Micro Credit Program (RMC)
2. Micro Finance and Technical Support (MFTS)
3. Micro Entrepreneur Credit (MEC)
4. Ultra Poor (UP)
5. Livelihood Restoration Project (LRP)
6. Seasonal Loan
7. Agriculture Sector Micro credit
8. Rehabilitation of SIDR affected Coastal Fishery, Small Business & Livestock Enterprises (RESCUE)
9. Special Assistance for Housing of SIDR affected borrowers (SAHOS)
10. Emergency 2007 Flood Restoration and Recovery Assistance Program (EFRRAP)

### Rural Micro Credit Program (RMC)

Rural Micro Credit plays the most useful and effective role to serve the rural poor with special focus on widow, distressed, abandoned women, ultra poor and female headed households. SDS has been...
implementing the program having received fund from PKSF. Members received loan from this component has been striving for livelihood improvement through adoption of proper and relevant income generating initiatives. Improving the socio-economic status and sustainable development is the objective of the sub components of this program. SDS implements the program through 1953 groups of 36 branches in its operational area. Total No of members are 40475. Total 32628 members have so far received loan out of 40475 that is about 80.61% of the total members. Cumulative disbursed amount of loan under this program is Tk.1799788500. The Cumulative recovery 1511050412 and present loan balance 288738088 that is being operated through 36 branch offices of SDS.

2. **Micro Finance and Technical Support (MFTS)**

This is another PKSF assisted program designed for the progressive and experienced Micro Credit borrowers need large amount of credit to augment and diversify their existing IGA. It helps such borrowers who have entrepreneurial capacity to scale up their initiatives. The members receive, along with financial support, skill development training on poultry, duck, goat and cow rearing, beef fattening, mini hatchery and other IGA. Now beneficiary are established IGA on 7 Model Breeder, 8 Mini hatchery, 18 chick rearing, 26 Poultry keeper, 1296 Goat keeper, 5890 Cow rearing, 62 Beef fattening, 17 Buck stations, 39 Broiler firm, and 81 Homestead Gardening,

SDS is carrying out the program through 6 branches of Shariatpur district. No. of Groups formed under this program is 509 and No. of members enrolled are 10442, of which 7444 members have been covered under this loan component that is about 71.28% of total members. Cumulative disbursed amount of loan under this program is Tk.698609000 Cumulative recovery 605726073 and present loan balance 92882927 that is being operated through 6 branch offices of SDS.

3. **Micro Entrepreneur (ME)**

The program provides financial assistance to those who are planning to start Micro Entrepreneurship but could not set out because of scarcity of necessary working capital. It promotes their business initiatives as well as helps generating employment opportunity for the poor. The program is being implemented by SDS through 18 branches. Currently the No. of group are 442. No. of member are 1430 of which 1298 member have been covered under this program that is about 90.77% of total members. The Cumulative disbursed amount of loan under this program is Tk.197709000 Cumulative recovery 152851421 and present loan balance 44857579 that is being operated through 5 branch offices of SDS.

4. **Ultra Poor Project (UPP)**

This program has been tailored in such a manner that the ultra poor and hard core poor can have easy access to this program and utilize the micro credit effectively to increase their income level and to be benefited from this program. SDS has been implementing this program for the ultra poor living in the remote and char areas of Shariatpur district through 10 branches. Currently 132 groups are operating under the program. A number of 1694 members, out of 852 have received loan from this component and implementing small enterprise. The Cumulative disbursed amount of loan under this program is Tk.140392000 Cumulative recovery 136892772 and present loan balance 3499228 that is being operated through 10 branch offices of SDS.

5. **Livelihood Restoration Project (LRP):**

Shariatpur is among the most disadvantaged districts having disrupted communication. Every year, agriculture in the area faces severe threat of natural calamity. LRP loan is provided, at a low rate, to disaster torn people for giving them financial assistance. Beneficiaries of the above Programs are the
target people and granted support from this component. The program is being implemented by SDS through 23 branches, the cumulative disbursed amount of loan under this program BDT 2,01,40,500/= and cumulative recovery BDT 19988119 and its loan balance BDT 152381/=.

6. Seasonal Loan
The program provides financial assistance to those who are cultivating deferent’s seasonal crops like Tomato, Anion, Dale, and deferent vegetables. It promotes their cultivation initiatives as well as helps generating employment opportunity for the poor. The program is being implemented by SDS through 7 branches. The Cumulative disbursed amount of loan under this program is Tk.94135000 Cumulative recovery 82720000 and present loan balance 11415000 that is being operated through 7 branch offices of SDS.

7. Agriculture Sector Micro credit
This is new initiatives from PKSF; the program provides financial assistance to those who are defended to agriculture. It promotes their cultivation initiatives as well as helps generating employment opportunity for the poor. The program is starting by SDS through 4 branches. The Cumulative disbursed amount of loan under this program is Tk.24527000 Cumulative recovery 13088001 and present loan balance 11438999 that is being operated through 4 branch offices of SDS.

8. Rehabilitation of SIDR affected Coastal Fishery, Small Business & Livestock Enterprises (RESCUE)
The program provides financial assistance to SIDR affected households those who are lost their IGA by SIDR. It is promotes their IGA initiatives as well as helps and recovery their IGA. The program is being implemented by SDS through all 27 branches. The Cumulative disbursed amount of RESCUE loan under this program is Tk.101587500, Cumulative recovery 97426074 and present loan balance 4161426 that is being operated through all 27 branch offices of SDS.

9. Special Assistance for Housing of SIDR affected borrowers (SAHOS)
The program provides financial assistance to SIDR affected households those who are lost their IGA by SIDR. It is promotes their IGA initiatives as well as helps and recovery their IGA. The program is being implemented by SDS through all 24 branches. The Cumulative disbursed amount of SAHOS loan under this program is Tk.30000000, Cumulative recovery 27847519 and present loan balance 2152481 that is being operated through all 24 branch offices of SDS.

10. Emergency 2007 Flood Restoration and Recovery Assistance Program (EFRRAP)
The program provides financial assistance to Emergency 2007 Flood Restoration affected households those who are lost their IGA by Flood. It is promotes their IGA initiatives as well as helps and recovery their IGA. The program is being implemented by SDS through all 8 branches. The Cumulative disbursed amount of EFRRAP loan under this program is Tk.7017000, Cumulative recovery 4033450 and present loan balance 2983550 that is being operated through all 8 branch offices of SDS.
**SDS Academy**

**Background:**

_The contribution of education behind the evolvement of human civilization followed by social and economic development of the modern era can, in no way, be ignored. SDS has always believed that education can play a greater contributory role towards building a healthier nation by broadening vision, enriching knowledge base and widening outlook of the people._

SDS, apart from its other foreign aided Projects, has decided to establish a school that would be an archetype of schools and set an instance in the education arena of Shariatpur district. With a view to accomplish this, the Executive Committee of SDS has adopted a resolution in its meeting and accordingly established SDS Academy on January 22, 2007 to run entirely on its own fund. The curriculum of the school has been prepared keeping the view in mind that the students of this school would be made qualified in a way that they can dedicate themselves for the betterment of the people and the progress of the country. The objectives and aims of the school is masterminding the students to be the person of the age through putting stress on English learning, innovating moral values, computer education and cultural practices.

Now the SDS Academy is starting full showing with address all classes from Play group to class five. The students position are total 146 where boys 85 girls-61. In order to operate the school efficiently and to provide quality education to the students, candidates having Masters Degree, may be relaxed for experienced candidates, have been considered during appointment of teachers.

For arrangement of location of the school, the SDS authority made arrangement class room facilities for all class of students. Eleven teachers have been appointed where male-3 and female-8. All the teachers are requisitely qualified. SDS nurses a plan in mind to take the school forward to high school level in future. The activities of the school have been progressing according to plan of the school authority. For this reason, to upgrade the education level step by step properly, they have decided to start two new classes namely Nursery after Play Group and class four after three in the 2009 session.

The SDS authority is determined to ensure better educational atmosphere, with cooperation of the School Managing Committee, Guardians, Teachers and students, to bring into being a good and worthy citizen for the betterment of the country.
## Audit Report:

### Shariatpur Development Society (SDS)  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet**  
As at June 30, 2010

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<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>FY 2009-2010</th>
<th>FY 2008-2009</th>
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### Annual Report 2010

#### M A Quader Kabir & Co
Chartered Accountants

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<th>Particulars</th>
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<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>FY 2008-2009</th>
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<td>Others Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td>495,916,126</td>
<td>2,157,632</td>
<td>801,341</td>
<td>42,128,104</td>
<td>530,304,737</td>
<td>529,451,758</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annexed notes from 1.00 to 53.00 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed

Date: December 09, 2010

M A Quader Kabir FCA
Partner
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Stolen</td>
<td>55,459</td>
<td>116,413</td>
<td>127,592</td>
<td>1,127,127</td>
<td>1,371,132</td>
<td>1,076,714</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>2,550</td>
<td>1,012,125</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>99,000</td>
<td>33,116</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer Awareness Meeting</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biogas Week Boul Song Subsidy Exp.</td>
<td>33,116</td>
<td>33,116</td>
<td>33,116</td>
<td>33,116</td>
<td>33,116</td>
<td>33,116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan Subsidy paid to Beneficiaries</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason Training Expense</td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td>9,969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incentive to Supervisors</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for Expense</td>
<td>105,845</td>
<td>105,845</td>
<td>105,845</td>
<td>105,845</td>
<td>105,845</td>
<td>105,845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expense</td>
<td>379,159</td>
<td>379,159</td>
<td>379,159</td>
<td>379,159</td>
<td>379,159</td>
<td>379,159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Centre Expenses A/C</td>
<td>845,659</td>
<td>845,659</td>
<td>845,659</td>
<td>845,659</td>
<td>845,659</td>
<td>845,659</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead Expenses</td>
<td>75,042</td>
<td>75,042</td>
<td>75,042</td>
<td>75,042</td>
<td>75,042</td>
<td>75,042</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Paid to IDCOL</td>
<td>4,504,260</td>
<td>4,504,260</td>
<td>4,504,260</td>
<td>4,504,260</td>
<td>4,504,260</td>
<td>4,504,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Activities Cost</td>
<td>6,145,733</td>
<td>6,145,733</td>
<td>6,145,733</td>
<td>6,145,733</td>
<td>6,145,733</td>
<td>6,145,733</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expenditure</td>
<td>22,033,656</td>
<td>22,033,656</td>
<td>22,033,656</td>
<td>22,033,656</td>
<td>22,033,656</td>
<td>22,033,656</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>88,975,025</td>
<td>88,975,025</td>
<td>88,975,025</td>
<td>88,975,025</td>
<td>88,975,025</td>
<td>88,975,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annexed notes from 1.00 to 53.00 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Date December 09, 2010

M A Quader Kabir FCA  
Partner
### Shariatpur Development Society (SDS)
#### Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account
For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>FY 2009-2010</th>
<th>FY 2008-2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MF</td>
<td>OXFAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Charge Received</td>
<td>29.00</td>
<td>85,336,944</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Received</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,811,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>125,922</td>
<td>41,822</td>
<td>724,513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale Of Pass Book</td>
<td>184,380</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>184,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Form</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Centre Income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training Centre other Income</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP Correction</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID Grant A/C-MFTS</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>418,284</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biogas Week Baul Song Subsidy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Subsidy Received</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason Training Subsidy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27,900</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td>2,751,595</td>
<td>80,975,025</td>
<td>6,653,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **EXPENDITURE:**                   | 32.00| 10,985,289   | 2,718,440    | 2,740,669    | -             | 13,444,408    |
| Service Charge Paid to PKSF        | 32.00| 33,955,749   | 2,718,440    | 2,740,669    | -             | 33,955,749    |
| Salary & Allowances A/C            | -    | -            | 40,200       | 40,200       | 80,400        |
| Honorarium                         | -    | -            | 338,991      | 338,991      | 338,991       |
| Traveling & Convoyance A/C         | -    | 1,030,522    | -            | 1,030,522    | 1,030,522     |
| Telephone & Postage A/C            | -    | 407,192      | -            | 407,192      | 407,192       |
| Entertainment A/C                  | -    | 332,279      | -            | 332,279      | 332,279       |
| Office Rent A/C                    | -    | 1,265,600    | -            | 1,265,600    | 1,265,600     |
| Utility Bill A/C                   | -    | 189,944      | -            | 189,944      | 189,944       |
| Training, Expenses                | -    | 592,231      | -            | 592,231      | 592,231       |
| Fuel A/C                           | -    | 625,792      | -            | 625,792      | 625,792       |
| Repair & Maintenance A/C           | -    | 1,875,657    | -            | 1,875,657    | 1,875,657     |
| Lunch Subsidy A/C                  | -    | 1,387,322    | -            | 1,387,322    | 1,387,322     |
| Paper Bill A/C                     | -    | 122,339      | -            | 122,339      | 122,339       |
| Donation A/C                       | -    | 29,650       | -            | 29,650       | 29,650        |
| Communication and Postage          | -    | 1,941        | -            | 1,941        | 1,941         |
| Advertisement A/C                  | -    | 550          | -            | 550          | 550           |
| Audit Fee A/C                      | -    | 60,000       | -            | 60,000       | 60,000        |
| Consultancy fee                    | -    | 20,950       | -            | 20,950       | 20,950        |
| Bank Charge                        | -    | 404,916      | 1,994        | 404,916      | 404,916       |
| Loan Loss Provision Expenses       | -    | 6,435,786    | 1,291        | 6,435,786    | 6,435,786     |
| Depreciation Reserve Expenses      | -    | 504,159      | -            | 504,159      | 504,159       |
| Extinguisher A/C                   | -    | 4,876,903    | -            | 4,876,903    | 4,876,903     |
| Interest on Savings                | -    | 70,202       | -            | 70,202       | 70,202        |
| Surveys, Monitoring & Assessment   | -    | -            | -            | -            | -             |
| Fund refund to OXFAM               | -    | -            | -            | -            | -             |
| **TOTAL EXPENDITURE**              | 88,975,025| 6,653,365    | 10,413,206   | 88,041,606   | 134,137,806   |
Executive Director  
Shariatpur Development Society (SDS)  
Sadar Road  
Shariatpur  

Dear Sir,  


We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet of Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) registered with Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, NGO Affairs Bureau and Micro Credit Regulatory Authority for the year ended June 30, 2010 and related Income Statement, Receipts and Payments Statement for the year then ended. The preparation of the financial statements is the responsibility of Shariatpur Development Society’s (SDS) management. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA), which are consistent in all material respects with International Accounting Standard/International Financial Reporting Standards IAS/IFRSs as adopted in Bangladesh. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis to form our opinion.

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Receipts and Payments Statement, prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) as at June 30, 2010 and of the results of its operation for the year then ended and comply with all applicable laws and regulations including PKSF and other project guidelines.

We also report that:

a) 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 and made due verification thereof.

b) In our opinion, the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Receipts and Payments Statement dealt with by the report are in agreement with books of accounts maintained by the SDS.

c) Proper books of accounts have been maintained and kept by the organization.

Date: December 09, 2010

M A Quader Kabir FCA  
Partner