Development Organisation of the Rural Poor - DORP

Annual Report 2013

Pioneer of Maternity Allowance & SAPNA Package of 5 Rights
27th Annual Report
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ডুর্প এর প্রতিষ্ঠার ২৭ বছর পার করে একটি দৃঢ় ভিত্তির অবস্থানে পৌঁছেছে। বছরের আর্থরতার এর অগ্রগতি প্রশংসনীয়।

যেকোনো সংস্থা হিসেবে ডুর্প অনেক পথ পার করে এসেছে। এর কার্যক্রম মূলতঃ পিছিয়ে পড়া নারী ও পুরুষদের সার্থক উন্নয়ন, খনিজরতা, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, পুষ্টি, পরিবেশ, নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন, কৃষিক্ষেত্র, দায়িত্ব বিমোচন এবং পুনরুদ্ধারের ব্যাপক ক্ষেত্র। জাতীয় পর্যায়ের পাশাপাশি ডুর্প আন্তর্জাতিক পর্যায়গত কর্মের উদ্দেশ্য নিজে। এর মধ্যেই ডুর্প জাতীয় স্বল্পস্থায়ী পাশাপাশি অনেক আন্তর্জাতিক স্বল্পস্থায়ী অর্জন করেছে। ২০১৩ সালে জাতিসংঘের পানি বিষয়ক পুনরায় অর্জন করেছে। এটি পুরুষ ও আলোকী। ডুর্পের সেক্টরটি জেনারেল এক্সিকুলেটিভ নোমান আন্তর্জাতিক গুটি পিস গ্রাইজ ইন্টারন্যাশনাল লাভ করছেন। ডুর্পকর্মকারীরা আন্তর্জাতিক ও আন্তর্জাতিক বিভিন্ন সেমিনারে বিশেষ করে স্বাস্থ্য, পানি ও সেন্টারশন বিষয়ক সেমিনারে ও সভায় অংশ নিয়ে সত্যির ভূমিকা ও অবদান রাখছে।

ডুর্পের এই অর্জন ও ভূমিকায় সত্যির অবদান রেখেছে সংস্থার কার্যকরী পরিষদ এবং সকল প্রতিষ্ঠানের কর্মী-কর্মকর্তা। তাদের প্রচেষ্টা ও অবদানকে সাধারণ এবং সকল আন্তর্জাতিক মোবারকৃদ্ধ জানাই। আমার প্রত্যাশা তাদের এই প্রচেষ্টা আরো বেশি হবে।

আমি নীরব কল ডুর্পের সমস্ত প্রতিষ্ঠাতা হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করেছি। বিবিধ তিনি কারণে ২০১৪ সালের দিকে সে পথে থাকা সহজ নয়। কার্যকরী আমি ডুর্পের অগ্রগতি সাধনার প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়েছি। কার্যকরী পরিষদের আমার সহকর্মীরাও অনেক শ্রম দিয়েছেন। আমি ডুর্পের আজীবনের সাথী হয়ে থাকব এবং এর যাত্রায় ভূমিকা রাখব ইন্ডিয়ান।

আমার বিশ্বাস, নব নিবারিত্ত কার্যকরী পরিষদ এ সংস্থার বিষয়ক গতিকে আরো বেশি করবে। সেক্টরটি জেনারেল এক্সিকুলেটিভ নোমান-কে আন্তর্জাতিক ভাবে জানাই যার গতিশীল নেতৃত্বে ডুর্পের সকল অর্জন। পরম কর্মসমায় ডুর্পের পথ চালকে আরো গতিশীল ও সকল করে দিন।

ডাঃ সাইফুল আলম
সভাপতি, ডুর্প

Development Organization of the Rural Poor—DORP
This Annual Report of 2013 is of a Joyous year for DORP. This year DORP received ‘Water for Life: best practices award from United Nations (UN). I also was awarded with Gusi International Peace Prize on Poverty alleviation & Humanitarianism in Nov.’13 at Manila. DORP Public Private Poor Partnership (PPPP) concept is included South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation– SAARC Country’s Conference on Sanitation-SACOSAN Kathmundu declaration 2013. Thanks both Ends of The Netherlands for supporting to participate at Nepal water events.

Besides, added new projects are under the name & style of 1. Ma-Moni Health Services Strengthening (HSS) at four sub-districts of Coastal Noakhali ii) Strengthening Partnerships, Results and Innovations in Nutrition Globally –SPRING Bangladesh, a thousand days lactating mothers nutrition centered homestead gardening research oriented project at Bhola island district of seven upazila of SCI, Magura & Narail district of HKI & IFRI iii) WASH Plus of Water Aid at 8 remote unions of Charfashion of Bhola island district. All theses three are back support by US-AID IV. Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGD) of Women & Child Affairs Ministry of Laksmipur district. v. Agricultural Credit financed by National Credit & Commerce Bank Ltd.-NCC integrating PKSF Micro Credit support project.

Our ongoing activities are 1. UNIQUE quality education for child at Bhola at 130 centres lead by DAM and supported by EU. 2. Primary School at the village where there is no school. 3. Health village to WASH monitoring perspective supported by SIMAVI 4. Plantation & Social Afforestation in the Railway track & distribution of saplings to the PAPs of 99 km Jamuna Bridge Railway Link Project. 5. Rural Micro-Credit Financed by PKSF-an apex credit provider. 6. Implementation of Resettlement plan of Bakrabad Siddirgonj Gas Transmission Pipe Line Project back support by World Bank fund.7. Implementation of Resettlement plan of Tongi-Bhariab Bazar Double Line Project of M/o Railway credit support by ADB 8. Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Project WASA
(Resettlement) and 9. Voice raising platform Ma-Sangasad (mother’s parliament) focused on WASH supported by SIMAVI, The Netherlands, are running. Besides some are in pipeline to start & some are completed. For sustainability, credit activities are the reply & some non-profit business venture is under planning though uncertainty & risks prevails.

We are facing challenges to manage the projects mainly from some of the international funding/supporting organisation as those are not providing any sorts of management or overhead cost rather impose & press for contribution.

We care accountability & transparency & mean working together. We value Media and Linking Networking Training & Capacity Strengthening is other important track we care. Lobbing & advocacy for governance, poverty alleviation fulfilling basic rights, centering the poor mothers are our pipelined integral part, channeling either distinctly or integrating with ongoing activities. Mobilization & movement are the key to make the activities sustainable engaging the project partners, community, local & central Govt. National & International partners-platforms, Media for establishing Humanitarianism as a whole & in particular which DORP earning recognition.

Atlast, we place our sincere thanks & gratitude to our partners, Government, Non-Government development partners of the country, Advisory body, General body, Executive members, DORP family members, well wishers for their selfless support & promotion.

AHM Nouman
CEO & Member Secretary
DORP
Introduction to the Organisation

1.1 Genesis of DORP
Development Organisation of the Rural Poor-DORP a national Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) has been working in the development field for more than 2 decades in Bangladesh. The experiences of the organisation are not confined to specific field, rather diverse in action. The pioneer and founder of the organisation is the first generation development activist in the country, along-with his companions who have also long experience in different areas of development.

In 1970, just before the liberation war of Bangladesh, a devastating cyclone caused havoc and about 1 million people died in the coastal area. During that time some youths of Ramgati Thana under Laksmipur district (one of the severely cyclone affected areas) were organised to help the victims through relief and rehabilitation program. After completion of the works, it was realised that relief could only solve the immediate problems of the affected people but much more is needed for self-reliance. Based on this realization, they started a cooperative movement ensuring the participation of the affected people under the name of Ramgati Central Cooperative Association. After starting the work, a new concept about rehabilitation was drawn in the minds of the organisers in the frame of creation and development of Cluster Village. The World Bank Christmas Party Fund supported the program under the name of Bishaw Gram and that was the ever first Cluster Village in the country set up at Ramgati, during 1970-71.

Thus, the present Secretary General and Founder of DORP, AHM Nouman was directly involved in relief and rehabilitation program and Bishaw Gram project as a pioneer and architect. Later on, realizing the importance and indispensability of self-help and self-reliance in promoting the sustainable development, he along with a few other pioneers, established the well-known Swanirvar Bangladesh, one of the leading self-reliance promoting NGO of the country. Working with this mission for a long time, they realised the change of social and economic situation of the country and felt to transform development sector through bottom-up approach, while people from rural areas of the country were the focal group of development. Eventually, in 1987, AHM Nouman with other like-minded professional rural development established DORP for achieving sustainable development actives through self-reliance.
Thus, DORP became an organisation of a set of social workers with adequate educational and technical expertise including grass root people, with local level experiences in the areas of integrated development. Its participatory approach was method of practice from the very beginning of the organisation. In DORP’s evolution process, it has experimented out various approaches and undertaken some action-oriented research to identify direction of its programs with active participation of people specially the poor, women and riverine belt inhabitants as program partners.

1.8. Legal Status of the Organisation
DORP is a non-governmental voluntary development organisation registered the following GOB authorities with:
• Department of Social Service (DSS) vide registration No Dha- 02499 dated 22 October 1990, Renewed on 14 February 2008.
• NGO Affairs Bureau vide registration No. FDR-682 dated 02 February 1993, Renewed on 2 February 2008, and

1.2 Vision, Mission, Objectives

1.2.1 Vision
DORP visualises poverty free, just society that is right-based, ecologically balanced, accountable, transparent, democratic and economically productive.

1.2.2 Mission
The mission of DORP is to empower the poor socially, economically, culturally and environmentally to exercise their human rights and live in the society with dignity and gender sensitivity.

1.2.3 Objectives
The major objectives of DORP are as follows;

1. Reduce Poverty for improving quality of life;
2. Empower the poor both socially and economically;
3. Resist/thwart environmental degradation;

1.3 Core Values of the Organisation
Willingness to work with the deprived women and families of the coastal and riverine regions, comprising ethnic and religious minorities, people of pro-active attitude and non-violent social action recognising good work at all levels.
DORP uphold core values

» Secular Behavior and Mutual Respect
» Discipline and Team Work
» Gender sensitivity and Human Dignity
» Transparency and Accountability
» Commitment and Cooperation
» Cost-consciousness and Participatory Approach.

1.4 Policy & Management Approach
DORP has been performing the role of a facilitator among the program partners/target people to form and develop the people’s organisations with autonomous character since its inception. DORP follows bottom up approaches for its
planning and programming. The general body of DORP determines the principles and broad outlines of all programs, in the light of which, the Executive Committee (EC) details the work plan, undertakes implementation and monitors the progress through participatory method. In EC meeting the status of program including problems with probable solutions are discussed and appropriate decisions are taken in presence of senior management staff of the programs. This top to bottom and bottom to top system has confirmed the participatory approach of the program planning. Similar participatory methods are practised for planning, decision-making and implementation strategies.

The Executive Committee (EC) meets 6 times a year to review the activities and provide necessary guidance to the Secretary General for smooth functioning and better implementation of the organisation activities. Service rules, staff development plan, resource person utilization policy are practiced effectively. Desk managers with a small secretariat monitor and coordinate each desk through a central coordination process by the central Coordinator and also finally by the Secretary General. Project managers, supervisors, field workers at grass root level are responsible for chain run, decision-making and implementation as per project design and demand. The opportunity of flexibility to cope with target people will need participation for their ownership over the resources and management.

1.5 Development Approach
DORP believes in the promotion and development of program excellence that produces leaders, volunteers, social catalyst, management catalyst and skilled workers with competence and professional commitments to participate and contribute in the sustainable development of the disadvantaged society. And keeping the said development views ahead, DORP has set forth and established the following approaches as means for achieving its development goal and objectives

- Facilitate and support the process of self-reliance through ensuring the proper and optimum utilisation and mobilisation of all kinds of local resources.
- Assist in enhancing institutional development of people’s organisation for sustaining the development process in absence of any external support.
- Facilitate and ensure people’s participation in community need assessment, activity planning, program review, management and controlling their own development.
- Promote and encourage the local voluntarism to serve as a core group of development catalyst. Facilitate the stimulation of human potentials towards self-actualisation.
- Mediate among the donors, Government and other development organisations as a part of policy advocacy for bringing positive changes and social reforms.
- Develop strong network of organisations for sharing ideas, experiences and views on the sustainable development.
- Initiate and develop demonstration projects, test innovative ideas, undertake action research for replication of the same in other areas.
- Facilitate organised group members to raise social awareness to realise their place and recognition in the society.

1.6 Target people/Beneficiaries:
DORP creates opportunities for those, could not meet basic living facilities, unable to attain their choices and establish their rights in the society. On the other hand, they are abhorred as the burden of the society most of the time. DORP has clearly identified the specific needs and rights of these people by selecting them according to its vision.

1.6.1 Selection criteria of target peoples/beneficiaries:
- Landless families or owning less than half acre (50 decimal.) of land;
- Poor Women;
• Widows with no earning sources;
• Divorced/ separated women;
• School going children having less access to educational facilities due to poor earning of their parents;
• Adolescents having less knowledge on Reproductive health due to social stigma;
• Physical disabilities of the principal earning persons of poor families;
• Poor families having no seed money for income generation activities;
• Poor working community or individuals who have the capacity to develop entrepreneurship skills;
• Poor community having less knowledge & capacity to solve the Health, Water & Sanitation related problems;
• The ethnic and religious minority groups; and
• Gender equality is the core value in the selection process.

1.7 Selection criteria of target areas
• Disaster prone areas due to recurrences of calamities like Cyclone, Sidr and tidalwave, flood and river erosion causing widespread devastation and miseries. DORP’s slogan is “creation from devastation”.
• Urban Slum areas.
• Comparatively backward areas in communication, literacy and economic activities.
• Ethnic and religious minority areas.

1.7.1 Working Areas of DORP:
DORP is operating in 50 Upazilas of 20 Districts in coastal, plain, hill-districts and other parts of Bangladesh. The major thrust of action is on Health, Water & Sanitation, Education, Micro credit, HIV-AIDS Prevention, Resettlement & Rehabilitation, Agriculture, Afforestation, Gender issue, Environment, Human rights and rights of the minority people, etc which are further elaborated later.

1.10. Management Structure & Operation System:
DORP practises participatory management system from its inception. Participatory decision making process is ensured by the management in decision making, program planning, program implementation, by forming various committees, sharing with all staff in staff meeting, sectional meeting, etc. The DORP has 3 (three) Management Division and Several Program desk as follows. (1) PPI Division (2) MFA Division (3) REM Division


  b. Human Resource Development

  c. Administration

  d. Finance and Accounts

  e. Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

  f. Management information system (MIS)

  g. Professional and Management.

2. Institutional Strengths of DORP:
DORP involves the deprived people in the society; especially poor, women, coastal belt inhabitants, people with disability and ethnic and religious minorities for improving their resources, capacity development, institution building and facilitating them to stand on their own feet enabling them to be self-sustained with dignity and rights through continued growth & development. DORP has 39 years experienced personnel, who have profound experience in
development works of the urban slums and rural people as the founder of the first generation development worker. Over the period of time DORP has developed competency and efficiency in smooth implementation of welfare and development activities.

DORP has a competent, experienced, trained, skilled and educated fleet of professional staff. All the staff have proper academic background and training and they have the capabilities in planning, designing, managing and implementing development programs and other initiatives. The Research Section of DORP has been undertaking research activities on the on-going programs and providing future dimension of planning and rectification of present process. The research section is also doing advocacy and lobbying programs with the government and international policy makers especially in health sector aiming to improve governance system, and the accessibility of health service to the poor at primary level.

The monitoring and evaluation section supports the activities of the research section. Besides, DORP has well-equipped MIS section that is engaged in data input and analysis and help the management by providing analytical feedback to make the program dynamic and result-oriented. DORP has sound financial and accounting management system at all levels of financial dealings. DORP has the financial Manual that is followed in the whole accounting system. Internal audit is an in-built system of the organisation. Chartered Accountants Firm as per contract agreement and government guidelines conducts external audits of all projects.

1.9. Affiliated/Partnership with other apex bodies/ network/ forum:
- Federation of NGOs in Bangladesh - FNB
- People’s Health Movement - PHM Bangladesh Circle.
- Bangladesh WASH Alliance
- Network on Health in-PRSP
- Coordinating Council for Human Rights in Bangladesh-CCHR
- Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum
- Global health workforce alliance
- Health Workforce Advocacy Initiative
- Coastal Fisher Folk Community Network-COFCON
- Voluntary Health Services Society-VHSS
- Credit Development Forum-CDF
- PKSF partner - Organisation
- STI/ AIDS Network of Bangladesh
- Forum for Non-Formal Education Program-FONEP
a. HEALTH VILLAGE : WASH Monitoring Perspective

Introduction
The Health Village: WASH Monitoring Perspective Project has been started from March 2011 and to be completed February 2014 Supported by Simavi, The Netherlands.

General objective
Poverty reduction through community empowerment, increase access to and use of safe water and sanitation services and improved hygiene practices for women and marginalized and establishing 22 agenda of Health Village Model.

Project Intervention Area
Six sub-district of Bangladesh, which are Barguna Sadar Fakirhat, Ramgati, Sirajgonj Sadar, Kuliarchar and Bhuapur.

The Approach of Project
The project has been implementing through five approaches, which are Social Mobilization, Lobby and Advocacy, WASH Monitoring, Wash Budget Monitoring and Capacity Strengthening. 40 activities have been executed under the five approaches in each year.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male participation in social mobilization</td>
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<td>486</td>
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<td>540</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wash Related Banner Display During/Before/After Union Meeting per standing committee</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>144</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Booklet on Wash Monitoring Perspective</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4 Monthly Agenda Based Meeting with FWC (Availability of Obstetric first Aid)</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>Sticker (1000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
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<td>Newspaper Cutting and submit it to UHFPO, UFPO and DPHE (Quarterly)</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Coordination Meeting with Wash Alliance in Bangladesh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Annual (Exchange Sharing) Meeting of all WASH Budget Monitoring Clubs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Refreshers Training</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Public Hearing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ventilated Improved Pit VIP Latrine</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pre-Budget Session at Union parishad</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Health Message by Rickshaw</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Challenges of WASH Budget Monitoring:

- Union Parishad WASH budget is not received timely from the relevant department / ministry and the received WASH budget is not properly utilized by union parishad.
- Community people demands are not fulfilled through the union parishad WASH budget because of insufficient budget allocation.
- WASH related service providers are not fully oriented on implementation (Budget) of Sector Development Plan (SDP) according to their commitment at upazila and downwards level.
- WASH budget allocation and WASH materials are not available from the DPHE for the community people and the role of DPHE to the community is not clear.

Ways Forward:

WASH budget monitoring initiative has got the appreciation from the government and civil society and international WASH related organization. WASH Budget Monitoring process has got the UN Best Practice Award 2013 “Water for Life” by selecting the project “Health Village: WASH Monitoring Perspective” as one of the finalists for category of two best participatory, communication, awareness raising and education practices. This recognition created an enormous encouragement and spirit in our budget monitoring work, and made us more responsive for this field. We feel this is the achievement of field workers and community groups who has been involved in the communication process, awareness raising initiatives and linking with other stakeholders as well as platforms where DORP has facilitated. The modalities of WASH budget monitoring includes the involvement of various stakeholders as well as community who has less voice raising capacity or get less attention from the decision makers particularly for WASH services. Therefore this award gave positive recognition of community engagement and multi-stakeholders participation.
Introduction: In 2009 Cordaid organized a partners’ consultation meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to share and discuss the draft policy and Strategic Plan (2011-2015) of Cordaid for Bangladesh with their partner organizations in Bangladesh and to take their input. Key issues in health sector were identified and prioritized in this workshop for future strategy development for the Health and Well-being program in Bangladesh. At the end of the workshop a network called ‘Health Network’ was formed with the partners of Cordaid working in health sector. The members of Health Network are NCB, DAM, RDRS, CUB, VARD, ADD, PHREB, SPD, VERC and DORP. It was decided that NCB would act as Secretariat and lead the network. We are implementing in two unions. We have two fields Facilitators in these two unions. This project is being looked after by REM Division, especially progress, process and outcome. This is very small initiative under Health Program.

Goal: To establish health rights of rural community through improving governance of community clinics, by increasing access to quality health services and reducing child and maternal mortality.

Objectives:
- To improve quality, accessibility, availability and affordability of health service delivery by strengthening the governance of the 54 community clinics management committee and 18 standing committee of the Union Parishad in selected rural areas of Bangladesh
- To aware community people, especially the women and other marginalised people on Community Clinics and its services especially on 3D i.e. Delay in access to information, Delay in reaching health care, and Delay in delivering health care in 18 unions of 9 upazila.
- To document lessons learned and good practices to disseminate and
- To conduct Lobby-advocacy jointly with other networks on TRIPS and to improve the quality of service delivery of CC to contribute to the MDG Goals 4 and 5.

Functional Status of Community Groups (CG):
The Community Group (CG) is mandated to steer for the proper implementation of CC project. CG is the local management group for Community Clinic. This group is created for monitoring the management of Community Clinic, ensuring active participation of community in running CC. Besides these, Community Group is meant to provide broad arena of services, such as to provide security, maintain cleanliness of Community Clinic, supervision of community Clinic, participate in LLP (Local Level Planning) by identifying local resource, form area based Support Group, and encourage people to receive services from Community Clinics.

Awareness about ANC and PNC service:
Most the patients now know about services available for pregnant mothers from the community clinics except DORP areas as Health Assistant (HA) and Family Welfare Assistant (FWA) were found irregular. The community groups also found weak to play their role. Overall, the mass people were found less aware about the ANC and PNC services.
Supply of Medicine:
As per operational manual, 28 type of medicines are available in the community clinics. These are Paracetamol, Histacine, Sulbutamol, Vitamin B-complex, Iron tab. Calcium tablet, ORS, Zink tablet, Metronidazole, Amodis, Albendazole, Amoxicillin, Antacid, Zinc Dispersible Chloramphenicol, Penicilin, Benzyl Benzoet ointment, Hyoscine, Erythromycin, ferrus Sulphet etc. It was also confirmed by the patients. Where supply of medicines is less than demand. The community demanded to increase the quantity of medicine. Due to increase in population per union the ratio of 1:6000 HH is no longer applicable it is strongly recommended that medicine should be allocated based on demand of the different areas.

Frequency of Patients visits to Community Clinics:
As community clinics are established at the door steps of the rural people, both new and old patients visit the CC on a regular basis. It was found that the confidence growing among the patients about the services received from community clinics. Many patients are now visiting CC. The following graph showed that 836 patients visited the CC frequently. Due to better services and campaigning the CC is attracting more patients.

Sustainability of the Community Clinics:
For the sustainability of community clinics the following suggestions were made:- collective initiatives of the community, local resource mobilization and management, proper functioning of Community Groups, more qualitative service by the service providers, active cooperation from LGI, proper monitoring by UH&FPO and UPFO. Regarding local resource mobilization collection of seasonal crops, local donation, zakat collection, membership fee, donation from elected representative, nominal service fee from patients, contribution from local elites and influential persons, from LG annual development fund etc.
c. Strengthening Partnerships, Results and Innovations in Nutrition Globally-SPRING

Goal of SPRING Bangladesh:
Improve nutritional status of women and children in order to decrease the prevalence of stunting among children in Barisal and Khulna divisions between 2011 and 2016 through increasing knowledge on nutrition and hygiene (ENA/EHA) and increasing access to nutritious foods (HFP).

SPRING Approach:
- Social and Behavior Change Communication.
- Nutrition education.
- Increasing household access and utilization of diversified foods through farmer field schools (FFS).

Target Population:
- Using the 1000 days approach.
- Households with pregnant and lactating women.
- Households with children under two.
- Average of 6,000 households in each of 10 sub-districts.

Role of DORP:
- DORP is working in SPRING project as an Implementing Partner out of five organizations.
- We are working in Ten (10) Upazilla’s of two Divisions, Khulna & Barisal.
- The districts are, Bhola (7 Upazillas), Narail (2 Upazillas) & Magura (1 Upazilla).
- The duration of Project is October 2011 to September 2016.
- SPRING have made a contract with DORP up to 16th October 2012 to 15th April 2015.
- At field level we are operating through 80 Union Facilitators and 4 Field Supervisors & 2 Focal Persons in 10 Upazilla based offices.

Intermediate Results (IR):
**IR 1.1:** Country-specific SBCC programs strengthened and scaled up:
**IR 1.2:** Country-specific approaches to improve dietary quality and diversity advanced:
**IR 1.3:** Country-specific scale up of evidence-based nutrition interventions supported:
**IR 2.1:** Policy and advocacy efforts to support food and nutrition policies and programming strengthened:
**IR 2.2:** Evidence-based learning, monitoring, and evaluation for effective approaches to scale up nutrition services expanded:
DORP will work with various SPRING partners and stakeholders, in close coordination with SPRING staff, to implement SPRING project interventions at the household, village, union and Upazila levels.

DORP’s staff will
• Identify and engage directly with project beneficiaries;
• Coordinate FFS activities and ensure support for homestead food production and nutrition messaging;
• Coordinate with government health workers and health facilities to provide training and support for improved routine nutrition counseling; and
• Reinforce nutrition and hygiene messages at the home, village and union levels through interpersonal communication and broad SBCC activities engaging different community groups (e.g. community clinic management committee).

Monitoring & Reporting
• Monitor and supervise field implementation at local level and liaise with SPRING Upazila Coordinator and Divisional Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist on data collection;
• Report to SC/SPRING on project progress & expenditures;
• Collect information for documentation purpose e.g. success story, case study; and
• Prepare and submit project progress and expenditure reports to SPRING project Division Manager/ monthly/ quarterly/annual as required.
d. Addressing Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in South Western Bangladesh (WASH plus Project)

Right to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is a basic entitlement for life and dignity of every individual in a civilized society. Access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and better hygiene practices are minimum fundamental requirements to transform lives and human dignity. With sustainable WASH access, people are able to minimize their domestic hardship, avoid disease burden, focus more on livelihood opportunities, manage safe waste management and lead a moderately healthy life in a sustainably healthy environment. Water-Aid believes that poverty, marginalization, safe environment and human dignity are inextricably linked with access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, and the intensity of desired hygiene practice at personal, household and community level.

**Specific objectives:**
- Integrated Coverage of WASH services and behavior among poor through the use of locally appropriate approaches and technologies.
- Improve community and LG capacity to: target the poor, operate and maintain WASH facilities and open community contributions to ensure sustainability and impact.
- Strengthen evidence base and guidance for integrated WASH and Nutrition program.

**Project period:**
**April, 2013 to 15 May, 2015**

**Funded by:**
**Water Aid Bangladesh**

**Working Area:** 8 Unions namely Aminabad, Osmangonj, Ewajpur, Kukri Mukri, Charmanika, Dhalchar, Rasulpur, Hazarigonj under Charfassion Upazilla of Bholas district.

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Mr. AHM Nouman proposal clauses 5’vii ...Raise awareness at all levels to foster demand and build capacity for sanitation and hygiene including but not limited to youth led movements, pro-poor public private partnerships and the media... have been adopted in Kathmandu Declaration Dated 22nd-24th October 2013.

Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Md. Rezaul Karim giving prize of Global Hand washing day at Ewajpur Union on dated 22.10.2013
### Progress report: April, 2013 to December, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Activities with target</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Inception activities:</strong> Office establishment (9 no.), Recruitment &amp; selection of Staff (41 no.), Foundation Training for PNGOs key and Front line staff, Inception Workshop at Upazila level (1 no.), Organized project sensitization meeting (8 no.)</td>
<td>Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Analysis and Planning:</strong> Update UP profile with PRA exercise and coverage information (8 Unions) Conduct community situation analysis (CSA) to identify extreme poor, marginalized and people with disabilities (460 no.)</td>
<td>Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Addressing sanitation and Hand washing:</strong> Teachers orientation on basic hygiene promotion (8 no.), Campaign at school and catchment areas using hand washing demonstration (8 no.)</td>
<td>Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Raise awareness and Build Capacity of Communities, Local Partners</strong> Orientation of LGI officials on WASH on their role (8 no.) Union Watsan committee meeting (Quarterly) Union Social welfare &amp; Disaster management standing Committee meeting (Quarterly) Conduct regular coaching for Community WASH Volunteers</td>
<td>Done On going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Strengthen Capacity of Local Government</strong> Organize and conduct leadership and advocacy training for CDFs (72 no.) Training for community volunteers and other promoters (8 Unions) Staff Meeting (Monthly), Ceasing open defecation through community participation (Tea stall meeting) per ward fortnightly in 72 ward Developing and mobilize Whistle blowing Group (72 groups) Whistling blowing group session Conduct issue based training for staff of PNGOs (Water quality, health and safety, GPS etc.)</td>
<td>On going Done On going Done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Advocacy to Prioritize WASH, mobilize additional resources</strong> Sanitation month (8 Unions) Global Hand washing day (8 Unions)</td>
<td>Done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e. District Health Services Strengthening-DHSS

**Project Goal:**
District Health Services Strengthening-DHSS project goal is to improve utilization of integrated MNCH/FP/N services.

**Project Objective:**
To increase availability and quality of high-impact interventions through strengthening district-level local management and health systems.

**Intermediate Results:**
**IR.1** Improve service readiness through critical gap management;
**IR.2** Strengthen health systems at district level and below;
**IR.3** Promote an enabling environment to strengthen district-level health systems; and
**IR.4** Identify and reduce barriers to accessing health services.

**Program Activities:**
- Capacity Building: Train field workers, Supervisors & service providers
- Critical Gap management to ensure services in low performing areas
- Strengthening oversight of local government (LG) for MNH-FP-N
- National Immunization Day (NID) Observation
- Community Engagement with Health System
- Community Action Group (CAG) Meeting
- World Breastfeeding Week Observation
- Mass BCC Activities to raise awareness
- Hand Washing Day Observation
- Strategic facility preparedness
- Family Planning Counseling
- Ham-rubella Campaign
- Media Dark Campaign
- Vitamin A+ Campaign
- Bill board Installation
- Satellite Clinic Visit
- ANC-1 Service
- PNC Service
Training & Orientation at a glance:

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<tr>
<th>Training/Orientation</th>
<th>Total Batch</th>
<th>Start Date (Day)</th>
<th>End Date (Day)</th>
<th>Duration (Day)</th>
<th>Participant</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>23.09.13</td>
<td>24.10.13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>113</td>
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<td>ANC &amp; PNC</td>
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<td>06.10.13</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>16.11.13</td>
<td>28.11.13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td><strong>31.01.14</strong></td>
<td><strong>8493</strong></td>
<td><strong>20089</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Target Group:
- Pregnant Mother’s
- Up to 5 yrs children
- Community people
- Eligible couple
- Mother’s

Financial Supported by: USAID
Technical Supported by: Save the Children
Implemented by: DORP
Working Area: Noakhali Sadar, Subarnachar, Chatkhil, Sonaimuri Upazila under Noakhali District

Total Number of Staff: 70
Project Period: June ’13–December’13
Chapter 3  Education Program

a. Unique Intervention for Quality Primary Education (UNIQUE-II)

DORP has been working on Formal and Non-Formal education with the financial assistance of BNFE and other Donors since 1993. DORP has made 1,49,963 people literate through 5441 centers of 47 Upazila in the country during the last 20 years.

Unique Intervention for Quality Primary Education (UNIQUE II) Project:
Introduction: DORP is implementing UNIQUE II is a six year project started its activities in January 2012. The Project is being implemented with the financial support of the European Union and Dhaka Ahsania Mission is a lead Organisation. The major objective of the Project is to impart quality primary education to out-of-school and drop-out children particularly from the disadvantaged group through the multigrade teaching learning approach. It also intends to provide pre- school as well as subject based remedial services to the slow learners of targeted Government primary schools. In the meantime above
Major Activities performed during the reporting period:

1.1 Community mobilization
1.2 Operating 130 NPFE centers
1.3 Conducting monthly CAG and CMC meeting
1.4 Conducting bimonthly parents meeting
1.5 Developing of need-based curriculum and supply of exercise materials
1.6 Operating 24 CAMP centers for slow learners
1.7 Plantation of 8884 samplings at community level under social safety net Program.
1.8 Conducting jointly meeting with formal Primary School Management Committee (SMC) members & Center Management Committee (CMC) members
1.9 Conducting quarterly meeting with Union Education committee (UEC)
1.10 Developed localized curriculum and indigenous learning material
1.11 Organizing quarterly stakeholder meeting
1.12 Conducting competency based assessment
1.13 Establishing linkage of the poor parents for better livelihood.

Success history of UNIQUE II Project:

Jannat has come from a very poor family of char Lalmohon village of lalmohon union and lalmohon upazila under Bhola district. Her father name is Ohidur Rahman who is a day labour and her mother Shahinur Begum is a rural housewife. She is the younger one among her two brothers and sisters. She got no opportunity for school enrollment till she was 8 years old. The main reason for her non enrollment with school because of poverty and school was far distance from residence.

DORP established a Children Learning Center (CLC) under UNIQUE Project. In 2007, DORP was conducting baseline survey for identifying drop out and out of school children. Jannat was one of them. Her mother contacted with Ms. Maynur Begum, tutor of the children learning center and she came to knows that children will be enrolled and they will be provided NCTB books along with exercise reading material. Her mother discussed about the learning center facilities with her father. They have decided to send Jannat for schooling in Dr. Alauddin Miar Bari CLC premises. After enrollment she found serious and committed learning lessons and she also participate cultural and co-curricular activities. In the course of time, she achieved the competency upto grade – iv. Afterwards, she got admission in east Lalmohon Govt. primary school in class- v in 2012. She completes her course of class v and she set for the primary school final examination in 2012 and succeed with GPA 5. At present, she is studying in class vi in Lalmohon Asraf Ali High School. She has planned for her carrier to be a lawyer in future.
b. Circular of Ministry of Primary & Mass Education regarding Education & Cultural card of Maternity Allowance Centered SAPNA Package

Translation:

DPRP Annual Report 2013

Development Organization of the Rural Poor—DORP

Page 25
Rural Micro Credit

Introduction: DORP Micro credit is an important program of the organization. The program is being implemented in 503 villages of 15 Upazilas under than 6 districts with PKSF and Non PKSF fund. In these two Micro Credit program total members of staff are 52. Achievements of these credit program up to June, 2013.

1. Component wise achievement for 2012/2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Component/Product</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Savings</th>
<th>Borrower</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
<th>Cumulative Disbursement</th>
<th>Principal Outstanding</th>
<th>Overdue</th>
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<td>Rural Micro-Credit</td>
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<td>13946208</td>
<td>6591</td>
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2. Revolving loan fund information analysis is given bellow:

Revolving loan fund: Revolving loan fund information is given below in the table.

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<tr>
<th>SL NO</th>
<th>Name of the Components</th>
<th>Total fund Received</th>
<th>Fund Refund</th>
<th>Fund Balance</th>
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<td>01</td>
<td>PKSF</td>
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<td>02</td>
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<td>03</td>
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<td>164933333</td>
<td>38666667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organization Loan</td>
<td>1014260</td>
<td>1014260</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total PKSF</td>
<td>204612600</td>
<td>165947593</td>
<td>38666667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non PKSF</td>
<td>39450000</td>
<td>2287998</td>
<td>1657002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>208559260</td>
<td>168235591</td>
<td>40323669</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Case Study of a Successful Loanee:
Mrs. Asiron, Husband is Md. Abdullah, Upazila Bhuapur, District Tangial. She is a member of Polsiya DORP samati. Code is 14, member no is. Her husband is a farmer. Mrs. Asiron joins as a member in 30th June 2009. She has taken 1st loan Tk. 10000 for vegetable cultivation, 2nd loan Tk. 15000 for vegetable cultivation and 3rd loan Tk. 20000 for cow rearar. 4th loan 25000 Tk for vegetable cultivation and 20000 signal loan for beef fattening. After that she received last loan of Tk. 29000. It is running now. Her savings is Tk. 4246. Before joining DORP credit program, she had no land. Her husband was a small farmer. Now she has an own land, three cows and 50 decimal vegetable cultivator land. She is model vegetable cultivator and Model cow rearer. Mrs. Asiron has two sons. They are going to school. Now they are happy.

Fund received from PKSF and savings from members of the samiti during 2012-2013 Productivity Ratio Analysis (PKSF & Non PKSF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Number of branch</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Numbers of Credit Officer</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Number of members</td>
<td>13403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Number of Borrowers</td>
<td>11828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Loan outstanding</td>
<td>84713422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Average member per CO</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Average borrower per CO</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Average loan outstanding per CO</td>
<td>2289552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Average loan outstanding per branch</td>
<td>4983142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2012-2013 Loan disbursement</td>
<td>115979000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>One Time Realization(OTR)</td>
<td>98.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cumulative Realization rate(CRR)</td>
<td>97.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Surplus/Reserve</td>
<td>1717438</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Impact of the Credit program
Employment facility is being created by the Credit Program for the borrowers and their family members.

Action Plan for the year 2013-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Target 2013-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Member Admission</td>
<td>13403</td>
<td>3811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Borrowers increase</td>
<td>11828</td>
<td>3500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loan Disbursement</td>
<td>115979000</td>
<td>134013200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loan outstanding</td>
<td>84713422</td>
<td>110221055</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hope 2013-14 will be a year of increasing income and reducing over due. Now DORP Management is giving top priority for Micro-Credit Program. We hope, overall achievement will be more in 2013 due to special emphasis and drive of the management.
Social Assistance Program for Non-Asseters [SAPNA]

Introduction: SAPNA is an integrated social safety net model, based on FIVE pillars (Figure 1) for the Maternity Allowance recipient mothers. The nation will get rid of the poverty trap through its implementation by 20 years of a generation. This SAPNA model, has been implementing on pilot basis in four Upazila namely: Ramgoti & Komolnagar of of Lakhsmipur District, Chatkhil of Noakhali District and Kaligonj of Gazipur District with the generous support and patronage of the “Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo-AECID” (Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development). This Project, involving 442 Maternity Allowance recipient mothers as direct beneficiaries, started in 30 December 2010 and accomplished in September 2012.

Goal: To improve the living conditions of the poorest women of Bangladesh promoting their access to basic rights, such as health, education, housing and livelihood support and to accelerate the Government’s commitment regarding poverty reduction through lobby and advocacy for the creation of a Social Safety Net, based on five pillars: 1. Health 2. Education 3. Housing 4. Livelihood Development Seed Money and 5. Access to Micro-credit, which will cover these women first and then progressively to the entire population of Bangladesh.

Objectives:
1. Better the living conditions of the poorest women, Maternity Allowance recipient mothers, promoting their access to basic rights like: health, Education housing and livelihood support.
2. Facilitate, through lobby and advocacy activities for an increased allocations of Maternity Allowance in the National Budget and the creation of a Social Safety Net, based on the Five Pillars, for the allowance recipient mothers.
3. Prepare a follow-up mechanism of the distribution of Maternity Allowance done by the governmental institutions.
4. Conduct a study that will facilitate (a) to understand the real benefits and effects of Maternity Allowance on the poor women for poverty alleviation and (b) to formulate a Safety Net plan for 20 Years Future Vision.

Activities and Achievement

Improvement of Living Conditions of the Beneficiaries
- Health and Education cards have been distributed to 442 Mothers.
- A total of 416 fortnightly non formal education sessions for the beneficiaries have been accomplished.
- education session 3 for the couples have been conducted.
- Gender training for the 104 couples have been conducted.
- Total 442 houses have been refurbished including the installation of sanitary latrine.
- Total of 442 full livelihood packages have been handed over to the beneficiaries.
- 1 orientation meeting on micro-credit has been held in 26 Unions.
**Development Organization of the Rural Poor - Lobby and Advocacy**

- Advocacy materials, project magazines, have been published (4).
- GO-NGO meeting at local level in four Upazila have been organized (1).
- International Mother Day has been observed with rally and discussion meeting at each area.
- International Women Day has been observed with discussion meeting at each area.
- Press conferences at central level have been organized (2).
- Meeting with stakeholders has been accomplished at each area (1).
- Seminars at national level have been organized (2).
- Multi-media presentation on SAPNA in the publication ceremony of the study report on Maternity Allowance.
- Multi-media presentation on SAPNA in the seminar arranged by DORP with Go.NGO, local and others stakeholder persons at BARD, Comilla.

**Data Collection and Monitoring**

- Total 26 committees have been formed to supervise the situation of the housing and improvement works.
- Data of 442 mothers and their families have been collected.
- Follow-up mechanism of Maternity Allowance distribution has been developed.
- Evaluation is currently conducting by third party.
- A Safety Net plan with 20 years Vision has been completed.
- “Public-Poor Partnership Agreement” has been completed in each area.

**Impact of SAPNA**

*The SAPNA service package reflect impacts are as follows-*

1. Safe motherhood and health, nutrition, education and adequate growth and development of the children are ensured.
2. The beneficiaries are being able to use their available skills through livelihood package for the socio-economic development of the society.
3. Women’s status in the family has improved through their empowerment. Socio-economic development of the families are being accelerated on the basis of gender equity.
4. Different types of malpractice like: dowry, child early marriage, violence against women etc. are being reduced gradually.
5. The sense of ownership is being infused into the poor to stimulate confidence for breaking poverty trap. As a result, SAPNA Mother have been over coming the poverty culture and their right of self-determination is being established. And the establishment of self-control is the first step towards sustainable development.
Chapter 6
Resettlement Program

a. Bakhrabad-Siddhirganj Gas Transmission Pipeline- GTCL

Bakhrabad Siddhirganj Gas Transmission Pipeline Project was approved by ECNEC on March 01, 2008 with a view to supply natural gas to the 2X150 MW Siddhirganj Peaking Power Plant by constructing a 30 inch diameter and 60 km long (approx.) gas transmission pipeline from Bakhrabad to Siddhirganj and associated facilities with joint financing by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the World Bank.

The core component of the RAP is to provide institutional and financial assistance to the PAPs to replace their lost resource such as land, residential/commercial structures, trees, and losses of business/employment opportunities. As per policy of resettlement, the livelihood of the affected persons’ should be better, if possible at least maintain the previous economic status. 1534 EPs will be both permanently and temporally affected as pipeline will pass through their 1443 plots.

A contract between GTCL and DORP was signed on January 19, 2011 to be ended April 2014 to implement Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and assisting in Land Acquisition and Requisition for the project affected persons.


The specific tasks of INGO as per the Terms of Reference (TOR) are to:

- Assist GTCL in LA process preparation and updating of Resettlement Plans.
- Conduct Baseline Socio Economic Survey/Verify the joint verification survey computerize.
- Identify Eligible APs for Entitlement.
- Assist EPs in Receiving CCL and Collect Award Books issuance of ID Cards for EPs to open Bank Accounts.
- Ensure Service of Acquisition Notices.
- Pursue DCs to Expedite LA process.
- Assist in Grievance Redress mechanism & in receiving Resettlement Benefits and EPs in Relocation/Resettlement.
- Hold Information Campaign.
- Develop CMIS and Prepare reports etc.
- Prepare EP Files and ECs.
- Supervise & Monitor Resettlement activities.
- Conduct the livelihood restoration program.

Physical Progress of Activities as of November 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Item weight in %</th>
<th>Achievement in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Recruitment, training and deployment</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Cumulative 3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Assist in Land Acquisition Activities</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Preparation and Updating of RAP</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Participation in Joint Verification</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>Property Assessment and Valuation</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6)</td>
<td>Information Campaign</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>Assist APs in Relocation</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>Identification of EPs</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>12.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td>Participation in GRCs</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>Technical Services</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>Assist EPs in the process of Resettlement</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>23.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>Supervision and Monitoring</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>91.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Tongi-Bhairab Double Line-TBDLP

Tongi – Bhairab Bazar Double Line Construction Sub-project, (TBDLP) is one of the sub-projects under the Bangladesh Railway Sector Investment Program. Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the Co-Financier and Bangladesh Railway is the Executing Agency (EA). The project, when implemented would reduce the travel time and increase the volume of passengers and freights. According to UFRP the project requires 104.66 ha land where 86.52 ha belongs to BR and the remaining private owned 18.14 ha requires acquisition, 7311 persons would be displaced physically from the Row and total affected persons identified was 14,512 for implementation of the project. Though the positive impact of the project is expected to be enormous, yet many people would be affected losing their homesteads, agriculture land, trade/business, sources of income etc. Harmonizing GOB Law and the ADB policy of involuntary resettlement the affected people are entitled to get compensation for their lost land, damaged crops, structures, trees etc. and to protect them from dipping below the livelihood level they were on. DORP entered into an agreement with BR on 13 October 2011. DORP has been assisting the persons affected due to acquisition of land to get compensation from the DC and other resettlement benefits from the Bangladesh Railway.

The Program

The program includes processing acquisition of land, assessment and valuation of affected properties, determination of individual losses and entitlements, payment of cash compensation and resettlement benefits and assisting the affected people in the relocation, rehabilitation and livelihood restoration.
Assistance to EPs
As a part of the scope of work DORP has been assisting the affected persons that are mentioned below:

1. Ensure issuance of notice u/s 3, 6, & 7 for land acquisition, target 1288, achievement 1288;
2. Assist EPs in receiving compensation, target 1876, achievement 1577;
3. Assist EPs in receiving compensation, target 1876, achievement 1577;
4. Maintain close liaison with DC offices for payment of CCL, target 1288, achievement 1261;
5. Motivation of EPs for relocation, target 3000, achievement 1641;
6. Payment of Resettlement Benefits, target 3000, achievement 2030;
7. Assist EPs in process of relocation, target 3000, achievement 1199;
8. Preparation of EP files & ECs, target 3000, achievement 550;

Information Campaign
1. Distribution of Information Brochure, target 10,000, achievement 6017.
2. Distribution of leaflets, target 10,000, achievement 6998.
3. Personal contact, target 15,000, achievement 16476.
4. AP Consultation Meeting, target 200, achievement 133.
5. Publicity by loud speaker, target 400 hours, achievement 353 hours.

DORP started implementation of the Resettlement Plan of the TBDLP from October 2011 with a target to complete the work within October 2013. Due to delay in payment of compensation the BR extended the contract period up to October 2014 with a skeleton manpower. DORP is trying to accomplish the responsibility successfully in cooperation with BR.
c. Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development- DWSSDP

Based on the successful completion of project proposal assessment by WASA-PMU, DMC/ADB, DORP has been awarded **DWSSDP-2.5(MODS ZONE-10)** with effect from November 1, 2013 to January 2016. DORP is equipped through orientation training, staff meeting, field level supervision and guidance including implementation guidelines. Regular review, clarification, demonstration field visit of project related issues for the staffs are arranged by the DORP Team Leader including office attendance and field level record keeping.

- **Project Duration**: November 2013 to January 2016.
- **Project Staffs**: 6.
- **Project Area**: DMA-1001 to 1010 (Rokeya sharoni to Mirpur-12)
- **Project Budget**: 38,08,400.00 (Including VAT & Tax)

**Specific objectives of the assignment and activities are:**

1. Act as the information source centre for community interaction with the project
2. Manage the sensitization effort
3. Prepare the list of the potential APs and issue ID cards
4. Prepare a video record of the project roads/ alignment one week ahead of the start of works.
5. Prepare the entitlement of the APs in the case of the road which will be blocked temporarily for not more than 5 days.
6. Ensure compensation payment to each APs as per RF
7. Support the grievance redress activities from time to time during implementation of the works
8. Maintain liaison between Community, Contractor and DWASA during the execution of the works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Project staff recruitment and placement</td>
<td>06 persons including TL</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Project orientation training</td>
<td>05 completed</td>
<td>Organized by DMC and DORP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Project related meeting held</td>
<td>04 meetings completed</td>
<td>Including 02 weekly staff meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Field visit work plan/activities</td>
<td>12 days at 1006 DMA</td>
<td>TL &amp; Supervisor visited field work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Worker met/aware household level</td>
<td>about 100 families &amp; 400 community peoples</td>
<td>To support contractors HH connection survey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resettlement Workers are visiting home for data collection.

Contract signed between DORP & DWASA on 13 October 2013
DORP’s has a Unique Media, Communications and Publications Section. These activities are working to spread to everyone. From this section of DORP do momentous Printing of publications and organizes various events. Moreover, especially DORP has intensive involvement of the media world. From this desk activities of DORP Periodically published home and abroad through electronic and print media. This year (2013) exception did not occur, this year DORP media section has publishing many news and features about activities of DORP and arrange many T. V Talk show On various important topics. Some notable media coverage’s are given below:

- South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN-V), Nepal: South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN-V), held on October 22, to 24, 2013 Khatmundo, Nepal. South Asian Eight country’s representatives attended this program on behalf of DORP media desk and our honorable Secretary General Mr. AHM Nouman also attended with Bangladeshi representative group, and covers all news and photography for publishing print and online news portal.

- Gusi Peace prize International Award Ceremony, Philippine: Gusi Peace prize International Award Ceremony - 2013, Philippine, held on November 27, 2013. Attended this program in favor of media desk of DORP with 1st Bangladeshi award laureate AHM Nouman Secretary General DORP for covering all news and photography for publishing print and electronic media and online news portal.
More allocation for poor expectant mothers sought

SAPNA (Society for Advancement of Professional Nursing Agency) is urging the government to increase the budget allocation for social safety net programmes so that the health of expectant mothers can be ensured.

Praising the existing programme, SAPNA chairman said: "The government has already initiated the programme for expectant mothers. It is necessary to increase the budget allocation for this programme."

Call to ensure rights of poor mothers

Speakers at a discussion on Sunday stressed the need for increasing social investment to ensure rights of the poor mothers.

‘More social investment needed for poverty alleviation’

AKRAM HOSSAIN

DHAKA, AUG 3: Social investment is needed to be increased in order to alleviate poverty added thereby sustainable development as the poor people is not ensured due to such lack of co-ordination among the working groups.
TV Program

Meeting

Publication
a. Administration, HR & Training

DORP in last 27 years, working in development field, have achieved an excellent position in the NGO's arena. All these are due to a dynamic leadership & commitment of staffs of the organization. The deep-rooted vision of the organization is ‘poverty alleviation’.

At present DORP is working in 44 Upazilas of 17 districts. 11 projects are being implemented in those upazilas. Number of staff of the organization is 327 among which 42 are in the central office & 285 in the field offices. More than 6000 volunteers are also working with DORP. The number of field offices is 47. Among others Administration, Human Resource & Training are three important areas of DORP.

Administration
Administration department plays a vital role in running an organization with its rules, regulations & discipline. The department administer day to day actions, problems and discipline in different fields.

DORP administration runs its functions based on five important principles like: 1. Planning, 2. Organizing, 3. Staffing, 4. Monitoring & Directing & 5. Controlling. The principles are followed strongly to achieve the goal & objectives of the organization. It ensures the discipline and effective management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Working Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Organizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Staffing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Monitoring &amp; Directing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Controlling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Working area                                       District 17, Upazila 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>No. of Project                                     11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Project awarded in 2013                             04 (VDG, DHSS, WASH Plus, DWSSDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Total working staff                                327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Total No. office                                   Central + 47 Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>EC meeting held in 2013                             06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h.</td>
<td>Weekly meeting held                                Regularly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Human Resource

Human Resource is the main strength of an organization. It keeps organization fit & active all the time. It produces leaders and workers of high skill, capacity, commitment and sincerity.

In DORP Human Resource Development is a vital agenda as it focuses on the performance of staff within the organization. This process involves Human Resource Planning, Recruitment, Orientation, Training, Performance appraisal, Communication, Compensation & Safety. DORP has its own Human Resource Manual and action plan for quality improvement and proper management of its staff. HR unit follows above mentioned result oriented effective methodologies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.</th>
<th>Human Resource Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Management Methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Recruitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Orientation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e) Regular Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) Supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g) Performance appraisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h) Reward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Total Manpower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>327 (Male 254, Female 73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>New Recruitment in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Following Manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HR Manual 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Training

Training is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills and competence. DORP take it as the top most priority agenda to develop quality of its human resources. DORP's training courses are conducted to:

1. Make them effective workforce,
2. Develop their personal confidence,
3. Make them committed to the job,
4. Improve their morale,
5. Enhance their competence

During the year 2013, organization undertook different orientation, training and seminar programs for its staff with the aim to develop their skill in different fields, particularly in respective project activities. Training (including orientation) was imparted to 177 staff of different projects at DORP Home, field offices and other training institutions. Weekly staff coordination meeting helped the Senior Staff members for their up-gradation in different project activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.</th>
<th>Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Aim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Making an effective, competent and Committed workforce for the organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Smooth implementation of the respective Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Training &amp; Orientation (staff) in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>177 (Indoor &amp; outdoor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Training Volunteer in 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### b. Financial Turnover By Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Annual Turnover (in Taka &amp; US Dollar)</th>
<th>Major Sources of Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>TK. 15,58,03,171</td>
<td>GoB, PKSF, PLCED-ADB, WEMOS, AECID, SIMAVI, AGRI-FOOD EU, DAM-EU, Bangladesh Railway, USAID, Save the Children, GTCL-WB, CORDAID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>TK. 15,41,36,883</td>
<td>GoB, PKSF, PLCED-ADB, WEMOS, AECID, SIMAVI, AGRI-FOOD EU, DAM-EU, Bangladesh Railway, USAID, Save the Children, GTCL-WB, CORDAID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>TK. 16,34,32,488</td>
<td>GoB, PKSF, ADB, WEMOS, AECID, UNICEF, SIMAVI, BWDB-ADB, EU, WB, Bangladesh Railway, Save the Children, GTCL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>TK. 12,27,99,836</td>
<td>GoB, PKSF, ADB, WEMOS, AECID, UNICEF, SIMAVI, BWDB-ADB, EU, WB.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>TK. 10,60,10,747</td>
<td>GoB, PKSF, ADB, WEMOS, AECID, IDRIF, UNICEF, Manusher Jonno, SIMAVI, BWDB-ADB, EU, WB.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>TK. 6,50,07,844</td>
<td>GoB, PKSF, JBRLP, ADIP, CORDAID, WEMOS, HAPP-UNICEF, SDF-WB, Manusher Jonno, SIMAVI, BWDB-ADB, SOCIAL WELFARE-UNDP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>TK. 1,72,63,748 US$ 2,97,650.83</td>
<td>GoB, JMBA-PKSF, JBRLP, ADIP, CORDAID, BKB, IFDC, WEMOS, SDF-WB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>TK. 1,83,94,445 US$ 3,17,145.60</td>
<td>GoB, JMBA-PKSF, DFID, CORDAID, WFP, BKB, IFDC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>TK. 2,73,27,961</td>
<td>GoB, JMBA-PKSF, DFID, CORDAID, WFP, BKB, IFDC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>TK. 4,56,90,699.31 US$ 9,13,814</td>
<td>GoB, JMBA-PKSF, DFID, CORDAID, WFP, BKB, IFDC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>TK. 5,55,87,380 US$ 11,11,747.6</td>
<td>GoB, JMBA-PKSF, DFID, MEMISA, BILANCE, WFP, BKB, IFDC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>TK. 4,12,41,294 US$ 8,24,825.88</td>
<td>GoB, MEMISA, BILANCE, CORDAID, Japan Embassy in Bangladesh, DFID, JMBA-PKSF etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>TK. 1,64,72,433 US$ 329,448.6</td>
<td>GoB, MEMISA, BILANCE, CORDAID, Japan Embassy in Bangladesh, DFID, JMBA-PKSF.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>TK. 82,99,173.5 US$ 1,65,983.47</td>
<td>GoB, MEMISA, BILANCE, France Embassy in Bangladesh, ADB.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994 &amp; 1995 (Combined)</td>
<td>TK. 1,56,27,370 US$ 3,12,547.4</td>
<td>CEC, GoB, WFP, ADB, MEMISA, CEBEMO, UPDP, UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>TK. 36,00,506 US$ 72,010</td>
<td>CEC, GoB, WFP, France Embassy in Bangladesh, UNDP, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92 (July 91-June 92)</td>
<td>TK. 2,06,203 US$ 4,124.6</td>
<td>GoB, WFP, UNICEF</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## c. Report on Audit Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No.</th>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Audit year</th>
<th>Name of Audit Firm &amp; Audit Time</th>
<th>Govt. Audit(AG) &amp; Audit Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>DORP-Consolidated Accounts of all Project including Central Accounts</td>
<td>July 2012 – June 2013</td>
<td>Kazi Zahir Khan &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>PLCEHD-2</td>
<td>July 2012–June 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>AG-Audit (Foreign Aid Section) Md. Abdul Hannan (Audit &amp; Accounts Officer) Date: 07.03.2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auditors’ Report to the Executive Committee of
Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)
for the period ended 30 June, 2013

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP), namely, Balance Sheet as at 30 June, 2013 and related Income & Expenditure Account, Receipts & Payments Account and Notes thereto for the period ended on that date. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards required that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the financial values of transactions and their disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 purposes of our audit, and made due verification thereof;
(b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law were kept by Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP) so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
(c) the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account; and
(d) in our opinion, the said financial statements, prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), bear a correct reflection of the financial status of Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP) at the said date and of its operational results for the period ended on that date.

(Abdulla-Al-Mahmud FCA, FCMA, FCS, LL.B)
Partner
KAZI ZAHIR KHAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
Dated: Dhaka
26 January, 2014
## Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)

### Consolidated Balance Sheet

**as at 30 June, 2013**

**KAZI ZAHIR KHAN & CO.**
Chartered Accountants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property &amp; Assets</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>30-06-2013</th>
<th>30-06-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Taka</td>
<td>Taka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50,505,442</td>
<td>51,807,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revolving Credit</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>92,503,134</td>
<td>78,325,418</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster Management Fund Investment (DMFI)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>510,711</td>
<td>510,711</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advances against Salary</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24,651</td>
<td>117,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Loan (Motor Cycle &amp; Bi-Cycle)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>353,445</td>
<td>565,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4,242,481</td>
<td>12,203,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7,663,307</td>
<td>10,606,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>155,803,171</strong></td>
<td><strong>154,136,883</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Represented by:**

### Fund & Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund &amp; Liabilities</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>30-06-2013</th>
<th>30-06-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>32,785,371</td>
<td>41,375,321</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revaluation Reserve</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,816,516</td>
<td>34,816,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>DORP Participatory Fund-DPF</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,513,346</td>
<td>3,998,395</td>
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<td>Staff Security Fund</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,060,050</td>
<td>901,050</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group Savings</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,552,354</td>
<td>25,883,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan from PKSF, Bank &amp; Others</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47,431,921</td>
<td>34,950,043</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Fund</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,288,784</td>
<td>2,136,065</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seasonal Loan Risk Fund</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>423,140</td>
<td>303,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Loss Provision (LLP)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,259,359</td>
<td>9,206,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Management Fund (DMF)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>672,330</td>
<td>566,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>155,803,171</strong></td>
<td><strong>154,136,883</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The accounting policies and other notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

---

**Finance Manager**

- 

**Secretary General**

- 

This is the balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

**Dated: Dhaka**

26 January, 2014

KAZI ZAHIR KHAN & CO
Chartered Accountants
চাপ্টার ৮

অধিগম্যতা বর্ষবিশ্বাস সভায় কার্যক্রমী ও সিদ্ধান্তাধীন

তারিখঃ ০৭ ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৩

১. জুলাই ২০১৩ সাল থেকে ০৩ টার্টম বর্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় কার্যক্রমী ও সিদ্ধান্তাধীন

সভার ভূমিতে জনাব আজহারুল আলী তালুকদার কর্তৃক ৬ ডিসেম্বর '১৩ দিন অফিসার সাবেক রাষ্ট্রপতি দেনসন মেডিয়ার মূল্যায়ন প্রাঙ্গণ জনাবকে ১ মিনিট নিরবত পালনের প্রতিক্ষা প্রক্রিয়া ১ মিনিট নিরক্ষিত পালন করা হয়।

আত্মপ্রকাশ করা হয় যে, ডরপের সেক্টরারি জেনারেল জনাব একই একই দেনসন 'দাবিত্ত বিমোচন ও মানবব্যবস্থাপনা' কার্যের জন্য 'ওনি আন্তর্জাতিক পিস গ্রাইজ' এর মূল এবং ২৫ নভেম্বর মেইয়ারুস এর নাম দেনসন প্রাঙ্গণ করেন।

২. এলাকায় স্থানীয়:

ক. ২১তম বর্ষিক সাধারণ সভা ২০১২-এর কার্যক্রমী পাঠ ও অনুমোদন।

খ. ভূমিপ্রায় সাধারণ বাণিজ্যিক প্রতিষ্ঠান উপস্থাপন।

গ. আইডি বিবির্থারো ২০১২ উপস্থাপন।

ঘ. ২০১৪ সালের মার্কিন নির্দেশনা এবং বিবির্থারো ২০১৪ উপস্থাপন।

৩. স্বাভাবিক সাধারণ প্রতিষ্ঠান

সাধারণ উপস্থাপন সমন্বিত সমাবস্থাপন এবং স্বাধীনতা অধিনায়কের ক্ষেত্রে জনাব, ও সেক্টরারি জেনারেল শেষ সর্বসম্মতিতে ২১তম সাধারণ সভায় কার্যক্রম শেষ করেন।

৪. সেক্টরারি জেনারেল জনাব এ একই একই দেনসন ২১ তম সাধারণ সভায় কার্যক্রমী পাঠ করেন। বিস্তারিত এলাকায় শেষ সর্বসম্মতিতে ২১তম সাধারণ সভায় কার্যক্রমী অনুমোদন করা হয়।
5.1 Development Organization of the Rural Poor
5.2 Water-Aid
5.3 Power point presentation
5.4 Chartered Accountants
5.5 Development Organization of the Rural Poor
5.6 Water-Aid
5.7 Power point presentation
5.8 Chartered Accountants
5.9 Development Organization of the Rural Poor
5.10 Water-Aid
5.11 Power point presentation
5.12 Chartered Accountants
5.13 Water-Aid
JANVAN MIXÉ 2013

2.5 Financial sustainability

2.1 Target

2.3 Business

3.1 Public Private Poor Partnership- PPPP

3.3 Trade

3.5 Basic Rights

3.7 Human Rights

5.1 Poor

6.1.1 Module

6.1.3 Raising

6.1.2 Basic Rights

6.1.4 Rights

6.2 Development

6.3 Development

6.4 Development

6.5 Development

6.6 Development

6.7 Development
Chapter 9
Annexure

a. Our Honorable Friends & Visitors

1. It is an honor to visit DORP again.

*Sara*
14/06/2013

2. I visited DORP at the end of June, 2013 with a tentative and overambitious research goal to quantitatively assess the Maternity Allowance Program.

Nouman & his colleagues were incredibly inviting and through their support I was able to put my research plans to action.

During my time working at DORP I got a great inside look at the work they do. They carry out their development practices with aplom’s and passion. I am grateful & honored to have worked with them.

Bangladesh has many problems but I am reassured when I see NGOs that are committed to development like DORP is.

*Thanks,*

*Qayam Jetha*
Canadian Student
3rd Sep 2013.

3. Dear DORP,
It is a pleasure to come to your office and see DORP activities. I wish you all the best of luck and hope to see you are successful in bringing changes in Childrens life in Bangladesh.

*Regards,*

*Preety*

4. It is my pleasure and honour to work with DORP. DORP has been providing good support to the poor people in rural areas by ensuring rights and raising there voice. Local Government institutions are actively involved with DORP programme implementation. Budget tracking of has been considered an effective tools within WASH alliance programme. I hope budget tracking will be scaled up to all development areas.

*Thanks,*

*Alok Majumder*
Country Coordinator
WASH Alliance Bangladesh
12 November 2013

5. Dear People of DORP
It is an honour for me to visit the office of DORP. This is a/c already positively work with your organization for which I have much respect for what has been reached already. Especially on like subject of the right to Water and Sanitation. We have reached considerable success through many openings and events.

The facilitation was a great success and I hope that we continue in this way at least for the next 2 years but hopefully also further in the future.

*Thank you very much for all your work and support.*

*Remi Kempers*
Both ENDS
Netherlands
12 November 2013
Sub: DORP Annual Report 2012
Atten: Mr. AHM Nouman
Founder and Secretary General

Congratulations for bringing out the DORP Annual Report 2012. The Report is a well-documented and comprehensive profile of the organisation. It not only depicts the development activities of the immediate past year, it also offers a projection for the on-going/forthcoming development activities. Of course, to broaden the view of the reader, it also mentions: vision, mission, goal, objectives, etc. of the organisation along with an organogram, an introduction to the Advisory Committee and Executive Committee Members.

I am proud to say that was from RDA, have professional exchanges in the areas of Maternity Allowance Programme (MAP) and others. We’d like to keep that on.

Thank you for sending the Annual Report 2012. Please keep me posted. Kindest regards and best wishes

Tariq.

22nd December 2013

It was a great pleasure for me to visit DORP today with my colleague Mahbubul Islam and to meet with Mr Nouman and a number of journalists, human rights workers and concerned citizens of Bangladesh. It was wonderful to learn in detail about the work of DORP and to realize the synergy and harmony of the concepts behind DORP with the concepts behind the World Constitution and Parliament Association (WCPA). I congratulate all the people working at DORP in their wonderful contributions to humanity.

Dr. Glen T Martin
President
World Constitution & Parliament Association (WCPA)
Gusi Peace Prize International Award-2013 Laureate.

Congratulations

To
Mr. AHM Nouman
On winning
Gusi Peace Prize International Award 2013

Dear Mr. AHM Nouman,

Our sincere congratulation to you for your achievement in Gusi Peace Prize International Award 2013.

Words really fail to express our joy at the news of your selection as a laureate of Gusi Peace Prize international Award 2013. You’ve been recognized today as a man of peace in the world. It’s really a great moment for JAHR (Journalist Association for Human Rights & Welfare) to congratulate you. We are also proud that you made the country honored.

As on selection of Poverty Alleviation and Humanitarianism Award (Gusi Peace Prize International Award 2013) is the recognition of your work in the past time. JAHR hope that it will continue with a new speed for the development of human of the whole world. We hope, you will show us the path way and inspiration to us to do the same effort in our activity.

JAHR (Journalist Association for Human Rights & Welfare) believes the philosophy of good will for human and it will force us to do the work together in upcoming days. Hope we will meet in every humanitarian activity with you in the form of friendship.

Congratulations you again and take care.
22nd Dec.2014

Journalist Association For Human Rights & Welfare
### b. DORP Ongoing Projects - 2013

#### Annex-2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL no</th>
<th>Project/Program</th>
<th>Budgeting/Duration</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activities/Major works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Maternity Allowance Centered- SAPNA</td>
<td>From May 2005 to Continue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ramgati, Lakhimpur</td>
<td>• Lobbying, Advocacy &amp; Monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Unique Intervention for Quality Primary Education- UNIQUE II</td>
<td>Amounting Tk. 4,22,00,458 (Two year budget) From January 2012 to November 2017</td>
<td>European Union (EU)</td>
<td>13 Upazila of - Bhola, Noakhali, Laksmipur, Feni.</td>
<td>• Organize community Managed Children Learning Center (CLC) at coastal area, Base line Survey &amp; Social Mapping Community mobilization Conducted pedagogy Training, Enrolled the drop out and out of school children for non formal primary education, Developing an equivalency framework for mainstreaming of NFPE learners Organize School preparedness programme Organize School Improvement Program in primary school Developing contingency plan for disaster management Documentation and dissemination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Education

- Organize community Managed Children Learning Center (CLC) at coastal area,
- Base line Survey & Social Mapping
- Community mobilization
- Conducted pedagogy Training,
- Enrolled the drop out and out of school children for non formal primary education,
- Developing an equivalency framework for mainstreaming of NFPE learners
- Organize School preparedness programme
- Organize School Improvement Program in primary school
- Developing contingency plan for disaster management
- Documentation and dissemination.

#### Health WATSAN & Hygiene

- Provide Training,
- Provide sanitary latrine & tube-well
- Provide MCH care,
- Formation of budget club
- Activate the UP standing committees
- Reproductive health for the adolescents
- Hygiene promotion
- Awareness buildup
- Community mobilization & capacity building of community people, munity people.

- Provide Training and Credit.
- Build awareness
- Women Empowerment
- Increase Income generation activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)</td>
<td>Ammounting Tk. ?? From ?? to ??</td>
<td>Ministry of Woman &amp; Children Affairs - WFP</td>
<td>Baupal of Patuakhali</td>
<td>• Provide Training and Credit. Build awareness Women Empowerment Increase Income generation activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>WASH plus</td>
<td>Ammounting Tk. 8,65,00,000 1st April 2013 to 15 May 2015</td>
<td>US. Aid &amp; Water Aid Bangladesh</td>
<td>Charfashon, Bhola</td>
<td>• Safe Drinking Water Improve Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL no</td>
<td>Project/Program</td>
<td>Budgeting/Duration</td>
<td>Funding Agencies</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Activities/Major works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 06    | District Health Services Strengthening-DHSS        | Amounting Tk. 3,46,49,881 15 Jun 2013 to 31 January 2014 | US. Aid                   | Noakhali-Sadar Sonimuri Chatkhil Subarnachar | ▪ Improved service readiness through critical gap management through Maternal and Newborn Health, Family Planning and Nutrition (MNHP-N) intervention  
▪ Strengthened health systems at district level and below  
▪ Enabling environment promoted to strengthen district-level health systems  
▪ Barriers to health service accessibility identified and reduced   |
| 07    | Strengthening Partnerships, Results and Innovation in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) | Amounting Tk. 2,29,03,184 From October 2012 to October 2013 | Save the Children          | Kalia, Magura Sadar, Narail Sadar, Bhola Sadar, Daulatkhana, Lalmon, Tajumuddin, Borhanuddin, Char Fashion and Monpura                      | ▪ Formation of FFS for HFP and EBA/EHA  
▪ Conduct planned home visits to FFS members  
▪ Conduct for training on ENA/EHA for FWAs, HAs, CHCPs  
▪ Mentoring and supportive supervision of delivery of key ENA/EHA messages during MOA Contacts and home visits  
▪ Distribute seeds and other agricultural inputs in accordance with planting, Establishment of homestead gardens and appropriate poultry practices for SPRING FFS households  
▪ Upazila level monthly meetings between SPRING and implementing partners and partner NGOs and government counterparts  
▪ Monthly progress and expenditure report to SPRING                                                                 |
| 08    | Strengthening the Rural Health Service at Grass Root Level of Bangladesh | Amounting Tk. 9,48,480 From February 2012 to January 2013 | CORDAID The Netherlands    | Bhuiapur                          | ▪ CC management committee meeting  
▪ Union Health Standing Committee Meeting  
▪ Meeting of community WATCH group  
▪ Public Hearing  
▪ Folk Talent Group on Maternal and Child Health, Violence against Women, Gender  
▪ Public gathering  
▪ Dialogue with concerned District officials                                                                 |
| 09    | Health Monitoring and Advocacy on Safe Motherhood   | Amounting Tk. 13,74,843 From July 2011 to June 2012 | CORDAID The Netherlands    | Sirajgonj Sadar                   | ▪ Facilitate UPSC for organizing regular monthly meeting and monitoring Data analysis.  
▪ Meeting between UPSC, CBO and service provider on monitoring finding  
▪ Consultation meeting  
▪ CBOs meeting  
▪ Day observation  
▪ Public Hearing with Health service providers  
▪ Meeting with Upazila and District level                                                                 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL no</th>
<th>Project/Program</th>
<th>Budgeting/Duration</th>
<th>Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activities/Major works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10    | Plantation & Social Afforestation in the Railway Track & Distribution of Saplings to the PAPs of JBRLP | Amounting Tk. 92,45,000 From Jun’01 – Dec’ 10 & Continuing | JBRLP – BR               | 8000 PAPs of Bhuapur-Jalalpur           | • Plantation of 100 km railway track both side, distribution of saplings  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Conducting training  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Awareness build up for nursery development                                           |
| 11    | Rural Micro Credit Program                                                       | Amounting Tk. 3,50,00,000 From August 2004 ongoing      | PKSF                     | Bhuapur, Kalihati of Tangail, Shirongoni  | • Provide skill training to the poor and hard core poor  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          | Shabhal of Chittagong                     |   • Provide credit for income generation  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Provide micro-enterprise credit to the entrepreneurs.                                 |
| 12    | Low Cost Housing for the Rural Poor                                             | Amounting Tk. 43,00,000 From November 2003 ongoing      | Bangladesh Bank- GoB     | Kularchar Katiadi Ghatail, Kalihat Gopalpur | • Resettlement                                                                           |
| 13    | Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Project (DWSSDP)                          | Amounting Tk. 38,08,400 1st November 2013 to 31st January 2016 | ADB & Government of Bangladesh (WASA) | Modes Zone-10, Mirpur                    | • Resettlement                                                                           |
| 14    | Implementation of Resettlement Plan of Bakrabad Siddirganj Gas Transmission pipeline Project | Amounting Tk. 41,56,000 From February 2011 to January 20?? (Extended) | World Bank & GTCL       | Sonagao & Bandar Upazila of Narayanganj, Gazaria of Munshiganj and Muradnagar & Daudkandi Upazila of Comilla District | • Information campaign  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Implement Resettlement Action Plan for the PAPs  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Conducting socio economic survey and land market survey for EP identification  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Prepare EP, EC file and entitlement card  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Develop customize CMIS for smooth implementation of RP  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Including ensure compensation of the PAPs,  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Conducting Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) meeting for finalized Property Valuation  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Assist GRC for setting the dispute  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Assist to resettle in suitable places, grievance readdressing etc.                   |
| 15    | Implementation of Resettlement Plan of Tongi Bhairab Double line Project        | Amounting Tk. 1,63,70,000 Form October 2011 to September 2014 | ADB & BR                 | Kaliganj Upazila of Gazipur & Palash of Narisingdi | • Information campaign  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Implement Resettlement Action Plan for the PAPs  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Conducting socio economic survey and land market survey for EP identification  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Prepare EP, EC file and entitlement card  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Develop customize CMIS for smooth implementation of RP  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Including ensure compensation of the PAPs,  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Conducting Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) meeting for finalized Property Valuation  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Assist GRC for setting the dispute  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Assist to resettle in suitable places, grievance readdressing etc.                   |
| 16    | Dhaka Water Supply Sector Development Project-DWSSDP                            | Amounting Tk. 38,08,400.00 From November 2013 to January 2016 | WASA-PMU, DMC/ADB        | Dhaka Metropolitan Area 1001 to 1010 (Rokeya sharoni to Mirpur-12) | • Information campaign  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Implement Resettlement Action Plan for the PAPs  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Conducting socio economic survey and land market survey for EP identification  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Prepare EP, EC file and entitlement card  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Develop customize CMIS for smooth implementation of RP  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Including ensure compensation of the PAPs,  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Conducting Property Valuation Advisory Team (PVAT) meeting for finalized Property Valuation  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Assist GRC for setting the dispute  
|       |                                                                                 |                                                          |                          |                                           |   • Assist to resettle in suitable places, grievance readdressing etc.                   |
### c. DORP Completed Projects - 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Funding/Agency/Donor</th>
<th>Period &amp; Position</th>
<th>Nature of work in brief</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Development of Soil Management Tool to improve Food Security of Haar Dwellers</td>
<td>Derali of Sunamganj, Mohanganj of Netrokona, Lakhai of Hobijganj and Nidil of Kishoregang</td>
<td>European Union (UE)&amp; Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>From July 2010 to December 2012</td>
<td>• Conducting Base line survey                                                                 • Formation of farmer groups                                                                 • Conducting training to farmer group                                                                 • Distribution of Farm input, Agriculture machinery and seeds                                                                 • Block Demonstration                                                                 • Organize rally, workshop                                                                 • Exchange visit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)</td>
<td>Baupal of Patuakhali</td>
<td>Ministry of Woman &amp; Children Affairs - WFP</td>
<td>From February 2012 to December 2012</td>
<td>• 15 Provide Training and Credit.                                                                 • Build awareness                                                                 • Women Empowerment                                                                 • Increase Income generation activities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gender Based - Social Assistance Program for Non Assets - centered in Maternity Allowance (GB-SAPNA)</td>
<td>Kaliganj Upazila of Gazipur, Ramgati &amp; Kamalnagar Upazila of Lakshmipur and Chatkhil Upazila of Noakhali District</td>
<td>AECID (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development)</td>
<td>From December 2010 to September 2012</td>
<td>• Base line survey and end line survey                                                                 • Provided training on health care, maternal &amp; neonatal health, Sanitation, livelihood                                                                 • Organized mothers group and orient them for developing institution                                                                 • Provided housing material with sanitary latrine                                                                 • Provided health and education card                                                                 • Provided livelihood support to 450 mother in the form of materials and kind not cash                                                                 • Lobby &amp; Advocacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Advocacy for Human Resource in Health</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Wemos Foundation</td>
<td>January 2012 to December 2012</td>
<td>• Advocacy with different ministries of Government of Bangladesh                                                                 • Organize dialogue, seminar, workshop, roundtable etc.                                                                 • Prepare position paper on midwives &amp; CHCP for advocacy purpose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Primary School at the Village where no school</td>
<td>Charfassion of Bhola Mehenidgonj of Basial and Ramgati of Lakshmipur</td>
<td>Directorate of Primary Education - World Bank</td>
<td>From 2007 to</td>
<td>• Construct primary school building in the village where there is no primary school and provide primary education from class I to class V.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Unique Intervention for Quality Primary Education- UNIQUE II</td>
<td>Chadpur District</td>
<td>ADB-SDC &amp; BNFE</td>
<td>From June 2009 to April 2012</td>
<td>• Baseline Survey                                                                 • Learner selection                                                                 • Operating Post Literacy Course for 11-45 year aged learners                                                                 • Provide trade material                                                                 • Conducting Skill development training.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human development (PLCEHD-2) Project</td>
<td>14 Upazila of Bholu, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Feni.</td>
<td>European Commission-EC</td>
<td>February 2007 to December 2011</td>
<td>• Organise community Managed Children Learning Center (CLC) at coastal area,                                                                 • Base line Survey &amp; Social Mapping                                                                 • Community mobilization                                                                 • Conducted pedagogy Training,                                                                 • Enrolled the drop out and out of school children foron formal primary education,                                                                 • Developing an equivalence framework for mainstreaming of NFPE learners                                                                 • Organise School preparedness programme</td>
<td>6-12 aged drop out &amp; out of school children, 5+ aged children and targeted areas formal primary school slow learners of class III-IV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SI No</strong></td>
<td><strong>Name of the Project</strong></td>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td><strong>Funding/Agency/Donor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Period &amp; Position</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nature of work in brief</strong></td>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Reaching out of School Children - ROSC</td>
<td>Charfashion upazila of Bhola.</td>
<td>Directorate of Primary Education - World Bank</td>
<td>January 2006 to December’11</td>
<td>Organize education center for drop out of Children, ensure children learning environment, supervision and monitoring</td>
<td>1050 drop out learners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Agricultural Diversification &amp; Intensification Project (ADIP)</td>
<td>Kotiaidi, Kuligarchar, Mithamoin Kishoreganj</td>
<td>DAE – IFAD</td>
<td>Form 1998 to 2006</td>
<td>Group Formation, Training, Motivation for Crop Diversification, Creation of Job Opportunity to Landless farmers, small, marginal landless farmers (total no of 6410 beneficiaries) through Income Generation Activities through Credit</td>
<td>6410 beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rural Women Employment Creation Project – RWEC</td>
<td>Raipur of Laksmipur</td>
<td>Dept. of Women Affairs GOB,BKB,ADB</td>
<td>From Oct’ 93 to June’11</td>
<td>Imparting Training &amp; disbursing loan to 6000 rural unemployed and poor women as IGA.</td>
<td>6000 vulnerable women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Community Based Appropriate Employment Generation Scheme</td>
<td>Barguna Sadar, Barguna</td>
<td>BMET-Upazilla - PAC ILO – Japan</td>
<td>June ’94 to June’11</td>
<td>Skill Dev. Training &amp; Materials input for small farmers, like mechanized cultivation, nursery, &amp; homestead gardening</td>
<td>300 Poor Men &amp; Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rural Employment Generation Scheme</td>
<td>Laksmipur Sadar Laksmipur</td>
<td>BMET-Upazilla PAC ILO-Japan</td>
<td>Aug ’95 to Dec’11</td>
<td>Training, Sanitation, Credit for Rural unemployed beneficiaries</td>
<td>400 Poor Men &amp; Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Low Cost Rural Housing Project (Revolving Credit)</td>
<td>• Ramgati, • Raipur, • Laksmipur sadar</td>
<td>Mo/LGRD &amp; Coop-UNDP</td>
<td>From 1996 – 2007</td>
<td>Constructing of 358 low cost houses for the rural poor completed but revolving credit ongoing.</td>
<td>600 Poor women &amp; man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Training, Credit &amp; Employment of PAPs of JMBA</td>
<td>Bhuapur, Kalihati of Tangail &amp; Sirajganj sadar</td>
<td>JMBA – PKSF</td>
<td>From Feb. ’98 to Dec’2004</td>
<td>▪ Group formation ▪ Training (Occupational Skill Development &amp; Human Resource Development), ▪ Provide Credit for income generation disbursement ▪ Create Employment</td>
<td>6000 Poor women &amp; man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Health Village</td>
<td>Lohagara, Raipur, Ramgati, Kuligarchar, Sirajgonj Sador, Bhuapur, Narail Sadar and Borguna</td>
<td>SIMAVI- The Netherlands</td>
<td>January 2008 to December 2010</td>
<td>▪ Provide Training ▪ Provide sanitary latrine &amp; tube-well ▪ Provide MCH care ▪ Formation of budget club ▪ Activate the UP standing committees ▪ School Sanitation ▪ Reproductive health for the adolescents ▪ Make linkage with other nation</td>
<td>6000 Poor women &amp; man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Social Assistance for Non Asseters (SANPA)</td>
<td>Kamalnagar, Ramgati &amp; Laksmipur Sadar of Laksmipur district</td>
<td>AECID (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development)</td>
<td>January 2009 to September 2010</td>
<td>▪ Base line survey and end line survey ▪ Provided training on health care ▪ Maternal &amp; neonatal health ▪ Sanitation ▪ livelihood ▪ Organized mothers group and orient them for developing institution ▪ Provide housing material with sanitary latrine ▪ Provided health and education card ▪ Provided livelihood support to 450 mother in the form of materials and kind not cash ▪ Lobby &amp; Advocacy.</td>
<td>6000 Poor women &amp; man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS Intervention Services (HAINS) Project for the Street Based Sex Workers</td>
<td>Dhaka City, Chattogram City, Sylhet City &amp; Bhola</td>
<td>Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare of the GOB and financed by World Bank</td>
<td>December 2009-December 2010</td>
<td>▪ Mapping and census of the street based sex workers ▪ Outreach activities by the Peer like meet the sex workers in groups and individually ▪ Condom promotion among sex workers and their clients ▪ Provide treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and other general disease and provide medicine ▪ Provide training on rights and legal issue to the sex workers ▪ Organize Street Cultural show for sex worker awareness ▪ Print and project poster ▪ sticker and booklet</td>
<td>6000 Poor women &amp; man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL No</td>
<td>Name of the Project</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Funding/Agency/Donor</td>
<td>Period &amp; Position</td>
<td>Nature of work in brief</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Road side tree plantation project</td>
<td>Feni Ramgati</td>
<td>LGED - CARE</td>
<td>1998 – ’99</td>
<td>Organize maintenance group of women in consultation with union parishad, plantation of trees and maintenance, dose coordination with union parishad</td>
<td>8 nos women beneficiary groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Homestead gardening</td>
<td>Kishoreganj</td>
<td>ASSP - DAE</td>
<td>Jan'98-Dec'98</td>
<td>Organize women groups, provide training on homestead gardening, provide agro input</td>
<td>300 women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Non Formal Education Project -2</td>
<td>Jajira, Hatiya, Matoba, Lalmonoh, Sonagagi, Mirershanai, Doulatpur, Banskhali, Lama, Borhanuazadin, Khagacchari, Rangamati Banderban, Rawanchari</td>
<td>DNFE - GOB UNICEF</td>
<td>March ’98 - Nov. 00 Completed</td>
<td>Education for adult, adolescent</td>
<td>11-45 years age group male &amp; female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS Targeted Intervention (HATI)</td>
<td>Barisal, Chittagong &amp; Sylhet Division 12 Urban Area</td>
<td>Ministry Health &amp; Family Welfare &amp; UNICEF/ WB</td>
<td>January 2007 to December 2008</td>
<td>Aware the sex workers on HIV/AIDS and provide STI Treatment; Condom Promotion and Campaign</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 23    | Rights Based Program for Social Harmony                 | Banskhali & Satkhania of Chittagong                                      | Manushar Jonno Foundation-MJF, DFID | September 2006 to August 2009.    | • Education for Social harmony  
• Legal Aid support for torture women  
• Mediation (Alternative dispute resolution– ADR)  
• Training & Technical support                                                                                                                                                                                      |               |
| 24    | WATSAN Program for the Poor                             | Shajgunj, Sadar Bhuapur of Tangail, Kalanchar-Kishoregonj, Noakhali-Rampal of Lakshmipur, Lohagara of Chittagong | SIMAVI- The Netherlands | January 2005 to December 2007    | • Village selection  
• Base line survey,  
• Group formation,  
• Training.                                                                                                                                                                                                             |               |
• Conducting socio economic survey and land market survey for EP identification  
• Prepare EP, EC file and entitlement card  
• Develop customized CMIS for smooth implementation of RP  
• Including ensure compensation of the PAPs  
• Conducting Property Valuation Advisory Team                                                                                                                                                                          |               |
| 26    | Maternal & Neonatal Health (MNH) Rights Initiative for Accountability | 8 Upazilas of Jamalpur & 7 Upazilas of Moulivibazar                     | UNICEF with WHO & UNFPA [UK Aid (DFID) & European Union (EU)] | January 2009- December 2010      | •Conduct advocacy  
•Consultation, public hearing  
•Exit interview  
•Organize inter school debate  
•Formation of Health Service Users Forum (USUF)  
•Upazila consultation  
•Organize Day observation  
•Lobby & Advocacy                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |               |
| 27    | Capacity Building Project                               | DORP Central Office                                                      | Wemos, The Netherlands       | January 2010- December 2010      | • Capacity building of staff members of DORP  
• Strengthening of DORP as an institution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |
| 28    | Urban Governance Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP) | Savar, Shahjerdpur, Moulivibazar Pourasha                                | LGED- GOB and ADB            | 2006 –2010                       | • Organize The Urban Poor,  
• Provide Training Both Awareness And Skills Along With Micro Credit.  
• Provide Health Education,  
• Non-Formal Education for the Children and Adults.                                                                                                                                                                      |               |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Funding/Agency/Donor</th>
<th>Period &amp; Position</th>
<th>Nature of work in brief</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)</td>
<td>Laxmiour Sadar, Raipur, Ramgadi, Kamalnagar, Ramgonj</td>
<td>Ministry of Woman &amp; Children Affairs- WFP</td>
<td>January 08 to December 08</td>
<td>Provide Training and Credit • Build awareness • Women Empowerment • Increase Income generation activities</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)</td>
<td>Chathkhil of Noakhali</td>
<td>HYSAWA Management Fund.</td>
<td>January 12 to December 12</td>
<td>• Provide Training and Credit. • Build awareness • Women Empowerment • Increase Income generation activities</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Hygiene Water &amp; Sanitation (HYSAWA)</td>
<td>Karmohor of Lakshmipur, Lohagota of Narail, Kazirhatkhol of Gazipur, Kampond of Moulibazar &amp; Bakarganj of Barisal &amp; Sirajganj</td>
<td>The WEMOS Foundation – The Netherlands</td>
<td>January 2009 to December 2010</td>
<td>• Awareness creation on the importance of Health • Sanitation and safe drinking water through CLTS approach.</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Integrated Health Care Reaching the Poor (IHCRP)</td>
<td>Banskhali of Chittagong</td>
<td>CORIDAID, The Netherlands</td>
<td>Jan'11- Dec'11</td>
<td>• Health Care • Livelihood Skill • Education • School Student's Stipend • Sanitation • Water (Arsenic Free Tube well Installation) Income Credit • Disaster Management • West Management • Health Sector Monitr.</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Meghna Dhanagoda Irrigation Project (MDIP) under (CAD )-A</td>
<td>Matlab-Chandpur</td>
<td>BWDB - GOB Funded by ADB</td>
<td>Aug.'98 -Dec. '2000</td>
<td>Farmers and stakeholders training on 08km of irrigation structure cost recovery.</td>
<td>4230 (Farmers, Board &amp; Female Members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Low Cost Rural Housing Project (Revolving Credit)</td>
<td>Ramgati, Raipur Lakshmipur sadar</td>
<td>MoRD &amp; Coop UNDP</td>
<td>Jan '96 - '00 Completed</td>
<td>Constructing of 358 low cost houses for the rural poor completed but revolving credit ongoing.</td>
<td>400 poor families both male &amp; female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Training of MSS &amp; BSS members of BRDB</td>
<td>Kustia Jessore (greater) Sirajgonj</td>
<td>BRDB - ADB</td>
<td>'96 - '97 Completed</td>
<td>Training on group graduation and skill development</td>
<td>10,000 Female, age group 16-50 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Need Assessment Survey on HIV/AIDS &amp; STDs</td>
<td>Kathalbagan- Dhaka</td>
<td>HASAB AIDS Alliance</td>
<td>Jul-Dec'95 Completed</td>
<td>Survey for targeted area about HIV/AIDS &amp; STD &amp; ensure better health to target group</td>
<td>100 low income vulnerable male &amp; female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Jute Mills Workers Re-training Project</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>CDRB</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Training on bamboo &amp; cane, nursery, mini mechanic poultry</td>
<td>30 jobless male worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Compartmentalization Pilot Project – CPP</td>
<td>Tangail</td>
<td>BWDB</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Embankment maintenance</td>
<td>300 direct &amp; 500 Indirect beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Social Investment Program Project</td>
<td>Poor segment of the Community and community as a whole of Jamalpur district.</td>
<td>SDF (Ministry of Finance) &amp; World Bank</td>
<td>2003 to 2007</td>
<td>• Village Dev. Committee, • PRA, • Village Planning, • Training and Small infrastructure • Project Implementation. • Involve Union Parishad in campaign program and awareness building</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS Prevention Program for the Street based Sex Workers</td>
<td>• Barisal, Chittagong &amp; Sylhet Division 12 Urban Area</td>
<td>Ministry Health &amp; Family Welfare &amp; UNICEF/WB</td>
<td>August 2004-Dec 2007</td>
<td>• Aware the sex workers on HIV/AIDS and provide STI Treatment, • Condom Promotion and • Campaign</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>Jamal Sadar , Islapurn, Melandha</td>
<td>SDF (Ministry of Finance) &amp; WB</td>
<td>Dec'06-Dec'07</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Mother &amp; Child Care Project</td>
<td>Jamalpur</td>
<td>SDF (Ministry of Finance) &amp; WB</td>
<td>September 2004 to August 2007</td>
<td>• Provide health care to the mother • children and elderly people through community participation</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl No</td>
<td>Name of the Project</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Funding/ Agency/Donor</td>
<td>Period &amp; Position</td>
<td>Nature of work in brief</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Capacity Building Poverty Alleviation &amp; Sustainable Livelihood of the Socially Disadvantaged Women &amp; their Children</td>
<td>• Socially disadvantaged Women 325 &amp; children 58 in Shamyol (Zone-2) - Dhaka</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Welfare - UNDP</td>
<td>Dec’00 – June 2007</td>
<td>• Creche, • Pre - Formal &amp; Non-Formal Education, • Boarding Facilities, • Vocational Training, • Healthcare Services, • Job Replacement, • Admission Of The Formal Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>PRSP &amp; Health Monitoring through Networking</td>
<td>Less privileged segment of the population and as a whole primary health sector of 6 Upazila of 6 Division.</td>
<td>CORDAID – The Netherlands</td>
<td>January 2007</td>
<td>• Organise Civil Society Network, • Activate GoB Upazila Health Advisory Committee, • Data collection of service delivery of GoB health services, • Involve local government specially Union Parishad for mass awareness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Post Literacy, Continuing Education and Human Development (PLCEHD)</td>
<td>Raigonj of Shiraigonj and Mithamoino of Kishorgonj</td>
<td>BNFE</td>
<td>December 2007</td>
<td>• Provide continuing education to the neo-literates and provide skill training on different marketable trades for income generation for their livelihood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Project for the Flood Victim</td>
<td>• Jamalpur • Tangail, • Kishorgonj, • Laksmipur &amp; • Dhaka city</td>
<td>CORDAID The Netherlands</td>
<td>September 2004 to August 2006</td>
<td>• House building • Arsenic free tubewell installation, • Distribute sanitary latrine, • Distribute vegetable seeds • Land rising for house building.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Relief, Rehabilitation &amp; Community Development Program for the Cyclone hit Family</td>
<td>Charsharef of Bhola Banshikhal of Chittagong</td>
<td>GK, VHSS</td>
<td>Jul’91 - Jun’92 Completed</td>
<td>• Provide relief to the cyclone victim • remove contaminated water from ponds • distribution paddy seeds • group organization • savings &amp; credit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Women Employment Project</td>
<td>Nandankadan under Bondar Upazila of Narayanaj</td>
<td>ASHA - France</td>
<td>‘93 - ‘94 Completed</td>
<td>• Group formation &amp; savings • Non-formal education • distribution sanitary latrine • credit for income generation</td>
<td>Destituted women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Self Sustained Embankment Maintenance Pilot Project</td>
<td>Charfashion of Bhola</td>
<td>BWDB - ADB</td>
<td>‘96 - ’97 Completed</td>
<td>Survey, group formation, savings, training on O&amp;M of employment, non-formal education, lease of BWDB kasba land</td>
<td>Embankment settler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Mymensingh Aquaculture Extension Project- MAEP</td>
<td>7 upazillas of Kishorgonj district</td>
<td>Dof - DANIDA</td>
<td>May ’98 - Apr’99 Completed</td>
<td>• Training of fish farmers, • Fish traders and group graduation, • provide credit</td>
<td>7000 fishers family of 7 Upazilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>North - East Minor Irrigation Project – NEMIP</td>
<td>Kishoregang</td>
<td>DAE - ADB</td>
<td>Sep’96 - April ’98 Completed</td>
<td>Improve knowledge on crop diversification, Agriculture input promotion and farmer training and campaign</td>
<td>Small and marginal farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Fisher folk Livelihood Project</td>
<td>Charfashion of Bhola Raipur &amp; Laksmipur of Laksmipur District</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Nov’98 - ‘00 Completed</td>
<td>Provide revolving credit to the fisher folk poor community</td>
<td>700 fisherfolk families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation for the Flood Victim</td>
<td>Laksmipur, Raipur, Ramgati</td>
<td>Embassy of Japan, Dhak</td>
<td>‘98 - ’99 Completed</td>
<td>Provide agriculture input like power tiller, Tube - well and seed, sanitation latrine</td>
<td>270 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Relief &amp; Agriculture Rehabilitation Program</td>
<td>Tangail, Kishoreganj, Raipur, Laksmipur, Ramgati, Chandpur</td>
<td>ASSP - DFID</td>
<td>Oct’98 - Dec’98</td>
<td>Provide seed &amp; tube-well, cash to the flood victim marginal and small farmers</td>
<td>3000 families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>WFP Assisted Afforestation Scheme</td>
<td>Charfashion, Ramgati, Laksmipur Sadar, Tarail-Kishoreganj &amp; Larna</td>
<td>FD - GOB - WFP</td>
<td>1992 to on going</td>
<td>Plantation &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>4025 (79% female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>WFP Assist Pond Re-excavation project</td>
<td>Tangail, Kishoreganj, Bhola, Barguna, Amalt &amp; Laksmipur</td>
<td>DoF - GOB - WFP</td>
<td>‘93 - ’00 Completed</td>
<td>Pond re-excavation, fish culture, group formation, savings &amp; credit.</td>
<td>728 vulnerable male &amp; female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Crop Diversification Project – CDP</td>
<td>Kishoreganj, Sreepur, Magura &amp; Ramgati</td>
<td>DAE - CIDA</td>
<td>1992 - 1994 Completed</td>
<td>Training support to marginal &amp; landless farmers for crop diversification</td>
<td>3 union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Adarsa Gram Phase – 1</td>
<td>Chittagong (Anwara, Kheirhatnwa, Lohatpara, Chittagong, Kishoreganj, Matthanjai, Ramgara)</td>
<td>MoLand - CEC</td>
<td>1992 – 96 Completed</td>
<td>Integrated development of the rootless families of 17 clustered village supplying tube-well, re-excavation pond, homestead gardening, training, income generation program, and non-formal education.</td>
<td>17 clustered village about 600 families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. DORP Working Areas

DORP is working in 54 Sub-Districts of 24 Districts including coastal belt and other parts of Bangladesh. The major thrust of action is on Health, Aforestation, Agriculture, Micro Credit, Education, Resettlement & Rehabilitation, HIV-AIDS, Gender, Environment, Human Rights, Water & Sanitation etc. cluttering to alleviate Poverty.

Bangladesh

Organisation on special focus:

- Maternity allowance for the poor mothers the gateway towards poverty alleviation providing a package of 5 rights-Social Assistance Program for Non-Asseters ‘SAPNA’ by the next 20 Years of a generation through Public Poor Partnership-PPP

- DORP is an experienced organisation in Budget Monitoring (Tracking) initiatives & WASH plus.
In Quest of Poverty Alleviation – a thought way

Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Assalamualaikum, Mabu Hai.

To-day I am in a mixed feeling that is, few days back there is a big havoc where thousands of life died in Philippines. In the same way in 1970, when I was very young I started the work in Bangladesh from where I am. There was too, thousand and thousands of people died in the cyclone, I started my work with the slogan ‘Creation from Devastation’ there & I become the product of that cyclone. And my mother was an inspiring one to be ‘with’ the community, not ‘for’ only, it should be with. So I remember my mother today and I dedicate my today’s Gusi Peace Prize to my mother, and not only my mother, it’s to all global mother’s community those who are disadvantaged & those who are deprived and those who are poor. (Hand claps & claps from the audiences).

Regarding peace, peace and the poverty. I do not want to be dare to say, this two cannot walk together. We must be selective, which one we should be, with the peace or the poverty? Which one should come first? Should we go for peace or the poverty? I will be with the poverty line. If we can’t cut the poverty then the peace will be absent and it will be the bypassing and it will be the ignoring, and it will be confusing to the future generation, as well as the present generation. So on behalf of poverty bias line and being a confident practitioner as a field worker from 1970 till to day, I want to say confidently with my experiences, we should revive, discover about the way of development process. Weather it’s a false process of development or we want to select the right one. And that discovery, I want to say we want to go back to our ‘mother’ and after God, ‘mother’ is the one whom we have to respect and honor and serve. So with this, centering the mother and from the 1st mother and the poor mother, for the discriminationless society, ‘we’ want to invest to the womb of the mother first. Then only we can minimize and mitigate their discrimination and go for peace. Reasons, the way I am placing for centering the mother, as this is the Bottom Line. We are working on many development activities like health, education, housing, livelihood and so on. It’s not a total-it’s project based, dividedly. I believe it should be a holistic approach. Without holistic approach we cannot go forward. So, not to have a divide & role policy, rather-have a holistic development approaches for long time a generation. It can be specialized but should have on the holistic approach, as a whole. And that should be the home grown, that in Bangladesh, we have already started. Our government is supporting & running, by providing the maternity allowance. Further, with the maternity allowance, health card, education card, and housing, livelihood & Micro-Credit are providing to them-a SAPNA Package holistic to the poor mother. Now they are peaceful, and they are very much harmonious between the husband wife & family with their totality-dreaming of a better generation.

So, with this day of my joyous with the experiences of 43 years, I emphasize to be again to say, we discovered both the system & the development approaches ‘centering the mother’ having Public-Poor-Private-Partnership (PPPP). Not only Public Private Partnership, it must be partnership with the poor also. So that, the mothers can come up, then we can have a dialogue, then we can proceed with the
process of a dialectical process to go to the end, to cut the poverty, from the earth, not only from my Country. And we have exercised in Bangladesh and it is evidenced based that we worked with one thousand mothers, putting all the basic human rights input to them. Now there is no divorce, no less than 20 years marriage, birth registration, marriage registration and there is no basic problem in their family. They feel happy, they have the house, and they have the good health, education, Nutrition etc. H.M Queen Sofia of Spain supported this innovative effort SAPNA-Social Assistance Program for Non-Asseters. And Canadian Toronto ombudsman Ms. Feona Crean was writing this that, Public Poor Private Partnership (PPPP) may be the ‘model for elsewhere in the world’. Last week in SACOSAN- South Asian Conference on Sanitation (a platform of SAARC Countries) was held in Nepal there on my proposal Public Poor Private Partnership was adopted by the Kathmandu declaration document- 2013.

So, I appeal to the audience and distinguish personality here, to the policy planner, those who are not only with the theory but also fight with the people in action, at field level. There should be a combination of both top down and bottom-up approach. There should be a match making, so the bottom-up and top-down initiative can work together, with peaceful way, it’s not a conflicting way. I must not be the revolutionary. We must have the solution with the process of peace and understanding and making us honor to each other.

However, to make it short, I want to buy one word from our honourable fellow laureate HE Prince Bandar Bin Khalid of Saudi Arabia that is ‘Thought way’, so I replace the name of my delivery of presentation- ‘In quest of poverty alleviation-A thought way’.

Finally, thanks, I am grateful to GUSI Peace Prize management committee and others and I want to appeal to the honorable Madam Dr. Evelyn Tantamco-Gusi to take the lead making the ‘Mother for Centre’ to have the poverty free world.

27th Nov. 2013
Philippines International Convention Centre (PICC) Manila, Philippines.

This speech is taken by Mr. Rizvi an internee to DORP from Independent University of Bangladesh from Audio-Video technology devices which Mr. AHM Nouman was delivered at the event after receiving Gusi Peace International Prize Award 2013 on Poverty Alleviation & Humanitarianism & as an instant feelings, as call.
Let Mother be the Centre

Dinner Speech:
As we are here for peace, I believe, that peace and poverty cannot walk together. We need to think about this point. We need to talk, about the way of elevating poverty & the other way about establishing the peace.

Both ways, we cannot have the concession for each other. We need to think of one thing, at this point that is, if we can alleviative poverty, peace will automatically come. Cutting the poverty will ensure the peace.

Project based development only ensures the short term development-piece mailing, but it is not the long term sustainable. This approach inherent a divide & role policy, Not ensuring the holistic approach. Projects may run but we also need to have a long term plan.

We should have to have a bottom line, to start the long term plan. On the other hand, we cannot count the stars in the sky, years together. There must be a specific bottom line to start the long term plan, to cut the poverty. I think ‘Mother’ should be the center for all the development activities and that should get the first priority. We need to work for the Poor 1st mothers to minimize the gaps. We need to develop an inclusiveness partnership with the poor that is, Public Poor Private Partnership (PPPP). This concept is adopted in SAARC Countries, SACOSAN-2013 Kathmandu (Nepal) declaration.

We should reform our thinking. We should proceed through centering ‘Mother’ Thank you.

26th Nov. 2013
Mainla, Philippines
Peninsula Mainla Hotel
Bottom Line is the MOTHER: Establish Poorer’s Democracy

Speech at Press Conference

Honorable chairman, members of International committee of Gusi Peace Prize Foundation, Honorable guests Ladies & Gentlemen, Assalamualaikum, Mabu-Hai and good evening. I thank and also I am grateful to the committee for selecting me to be a great with such honor. At this moment of recognition, I am in a mixed feeling, because in this month (November, 2013) thousands of people died a few days back due to Typhoon Haiyan in Philippines. Same thing happened in this month in Bangladesh from where I am. Thousands of people died on 12th November 1970, from that day to till now I have been with this people, started with the relief, then the rehabilitation then development, then human rights, then with all the socio-eco-development things that we are discussing today by all other honorable guests. So, one way it’s a pleasure for me, another way grief, 43 years had passed. My humble presentation to you all, what I have seen and learnt from last 43 years time? Regarding, development, to me, Bangladesh is come first, then South Asia then the Asia then global. We are telling sustainability, we are telling, we have to work, but from where to start? I think bottom line of the development must be the ‘mother’. It’s not education, housing, agriculture. We cannot count the starts in the sky, years together. So we have to have a bottom line. Development should start from ‘mother’. We have to invest all the efforts to the mother. All we have come from the mother, we have to honor mother. It’s a gift from God. God tells after Him we should honor mother (3 times). If we go against nature, against the will of the God we cannot improve. We are practicing Maternity Allowance to the Mother in Bangladesh. And government is providing this allowance, adding health, education, housing, livelihood, & savings-micro-credit. All the basic need- rights are there, investing to the mother. It’s holistic approach alternatively to the individualistic approach.

We have to come up with a logical argument with an experienced thing, from where to start, that should be the ‘mother’. Mother should be the centre. Development of politics should also be there for start up. Democracy should be for the people. Democracy should be peoples’ democracy, voter’s democracy, poorer’s democracy. That’s why we are advocating for establishing the ‘Election Caretaking Council’ (ECC) for universal acceptance. Thanks to all, for listening.

25th Nov. 2013
Mainia, Philippines.
DORP Advisory Committee

A.S.M. Shahjahan  
Chairman

M. Hafizuddin Khan  
Member

Dr. Pro. Zaheda Ahmad  
Member

Farid Ahmed Bhuiyan  
Member

Elias Kanchan  
Member

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Md. Azher Ali Talukder  
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Vice-Chairman

A.H.M. Nouman  
CEO & Member Secretary

Shamsun Nahar  
Joint Secretary

Meshkat Uddin Ahmed  
Treasurer

Alok Majumder  
Member

Ferdous Ara Begum  
Member
AHM Nouman, Founder DORP, won the Gusi Peace prize International Award-2013 for his outstanding contribution in poverty alleviation and humanitarianism. He is the country’s lone person who achieved the prestigious award. On November 27, 2013 AHM Nouman received the Award- at Manila International Convention Centre (PICC).