Development Organisation of the Rural Poor - DORP

Annual Report 2012

মাতৃত্বকালীন ভাতা ও স্বপ্ন প্যাকেজ প্রবর্তনকারী সংগঠন

Pioneer of Maternity Allowance & SAPNA Package of 5 Rights
26th Annual Report
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ডোপ দেশের প্রথম সারির এনজিওদের অন্যতম। প্রতিষ্ঠার ২৫তম বার্ষিকী পার করে এর সাফল্যের অগ্রগতি অব্যাহত রেখেছে।

মাতৃত্বকালীন ভাব ও ব্যপ্য গ্যাসের ওপরের উদ্বাক্ত প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে ডোপ ব্যাপক পরিচিতি, সুনাম ও সীমিত অর্জন করেছে। মাতৃত্বকালীন ভাব প্রকল্পটি সরকারী সীমিতী এবং বাজারে অসীম হয়ে দরিদ্র মানুষের জন্য সহায়ক কর্মসূচি হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত। এ কর্মসূচির মাধ্যমে ২০ বছর মেয়াদী এক গ্রুপ বিভিন্ন দাতিদের হিমাচল কর্মসূচি নিয়ে ডোপ এখন লব এডোকেন্সি করছে। সরকারী বাজারে অসীমীর মাধ্যমে এর ব্যাপারের আমরা আশাবাদী।

প্রতিষ্ঠার পর থেকে ডোপ পিছিয়ে পড়া মানুষের অনুষ্ঠিত সরকারী, সমস্ত, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য, পুষ্টি, খুল্লান, পরিবেশ, নারীর কৃষকতায়, পুনর্নবীন ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রম সফলতার সাথে সম্পাদন করে জাতীয় অধ্যায়ে বড় ভূমিকা রেখেছে। এসময়ে বিশ্বীরতা ডোপ-কে জাতীয় অধ্যায়ে আন্তর্জাতিক অপেক্ষা পদচারণার সামগ্রিক যুক্তি যুক্তি হয়েছে। তিনি সরকারের আমন্ত্রণে সেবান কাজ করতে যাওয়ার বিষয় বিবেচনা করছে ডোপ। স্বাস্থ্য, পানি ও সেন্টেনশন বিষয়ে আমরা কাজ করার সময়কে দেখা দিয়েছে। ডোপ সেখানেও সফলতার পথে রাখতে দুঃখ প্রতিষ্ঠা।

পিছিয়ে পড়া অবহেলিত মানুষের কল্যাণে ডোপের এ যাবতীয় অর্জিত সাফল্যে আমরা পরিচিত ও আন্তর্জাতিক। এ জন্য আমি সকল দাতা সংস্থা, কর্তৃপক্ষ, সরকারি ডোপের সেক্টরের জেনারেল এবং সকল স্তরের কর্মী ও কর্মকর্তাদের আন্তর্জাতিক অভিনন্দন ও অভিজ্ঞ জানাচ্ছি। আমাদের মানব কল্যাণে পথে চলার শক্তি দান করন।

নম্ন.

ঝং সাইফুল আলম
সভাপতি, ডোপ
Stock Taking – Accountability in the Year 2012

This 26th Annual Report is the reflection of the activities administered by DORP covering Jan-Dec. 2012. The completed 5 projects of this calendar year are; i. ‘Social Assistance Program for Non-Asseters- SAPNA funded by AECID, Spain, ii. Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development-PLCEHD-2, in Chandpur district, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, with loan from Asian Development Bank-ADB and grants from SDC, iii. Food Security for Haor Dwellers--Soil Management in Kishoregonj, Netrokona & Hobigonj districts, Ministry of Agriculture, funded by EU, iv. Advocacy for Human Resource in Health (HRH) in Bangladesh funded by WEMOS, The Netherlands, v. Vulnerable Group Development-VGD (Bauphal, Patuakhali) under M/O Women and Child Affairs. We are happy that, we could complete the mentioned projects by achieving their objectives & output, up to the desired level. New engagement in the year 2012, the project titled is ‘Strengthening Partnerships, Results and Innovations in Nutrition Globally’–SPRING funded by Save the Children, HKI & IFRI in Bholo inland.

We feel confident that we could further our mutual trust & attract the fund providers, donors, partners, national & international through committed efforts, negotiations & dialectical process for engaging DORP to work more. Hence to cope our valuable & benevolent partners, we had to reset by revisiting our working style & environment, governance to gain further worthiness.

At present, continuing (8) projects are noted here, a. Health Village: WASH Monitoring Perspective funded by SIMAVI, The Netherlands. b. Tongi-Bhairab Bazar Railway Double Line Project, M/O communication with loan from ADB, c. Bakhrabad Siddirgonj Gas Transmission Pipe Line Project, M/O Energy, back loan from World Bank, d. Unique Intervention for Quality Primary Education (UNIQUE-II), lead by DAM funded by European Union e. Strengthening Health Services at Grass root level (community clinic), funded by CORDAID, The Netherlands, f. Health Monitoring and Advocacy on Safe Motherhood funded by CORDAID, The Netherlands, g. Jamuna Bangabandhu Railway Link Project track side 99 km plantation, h. Strengthen Rural Health at Grassroots level of Bangladesh assisted by Nova Consultancy Bangla etc.

We must also fulfill the targeted tasks to finish the running project as per terms & conditions set by both side. The special lobbying & advocacy with our Bangladesh Govt, for issuing a. Health, Nutrition & Family Planning Card, b. Education & Culture Card, c. Housing for Maternity Allowance recipient poor mother still waiting with Ministry & Bangladesh Bank respectively. Hopefully, Education & culture card will soon be accepted & shall come for implementation at least covering 5 SAPNA Package areas as Pilot (accepted). This will show the path of ‘Education for all’ in Bangladesh
involving mother, farther & children themselves by their own. Public Poor Partnership (PPP) shall be exercised with this tools of self-help. Voice raising platform ‘Ma- Sangsad’ (Mother’s Parliament) is going to be piloted at Fakirhat of Bagerhat district combining WASH activities, focusing water & sanitation as central with local Govt. (Union Parishad) as bottom Self- Governed tier of the Government, supported by SIMAVI.


However, the above Projects are indicative to focus DORP’s work at Multi dimensional sectors and thus the integrated approach for poverty alleviation from Bangladesh addressing basic right, like Health, Education, Housing, Employment etc. Well wishers and readers will be happy to know that DORP has awarded with ‘Water for Life 2013’ award by United Nations (UN) for best innovative concept and practitioner. All Credit goes to the team members of our Research, Evaluation & Monitoring Division including those who wish DORP to proceed selflessly. We pay thanks to them.

We systematically reorganised the Micro-Credit Desk as the team failed to bring the change for success of the program. We have released all the central & some field staff, replacing with a goal oriented experienced capable staff. We expect with the technical support & regular fund flow by PKSF, we shall overcome the lapses and gapses, as well stand on our own feet. We run only 15 branches spreading over four districts of Sirajgonj, Tangail, Borguna & Chittagong. We have only 6 crore taka outstanding, which need to reach minimum 10 crore taka covering 10 thousand members only by the year 2013-2014 financial year. We shall do so, ‘With’ the people we are working ‘For’ the people together voicing, mobilising, advocating, organizing for field practices with skill & professionalism, emphasizing sustainability of the worker & organization, establishing ‘Right’ partnership with powerless disadvantaged group and people.

In this event of year ending, we do extend our sincere thanks & gratitude to our partners, government, non-government, development partner of the country & abroad, well wishers, Advisory, Executive & General Body members of DORP etc. as we want to be involved with you, with work or feeling but by heart & soul to be all together for all time to come.

AHM Nouman
Founder & Secretary General
DORP
Chapter- 1
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, Goal, 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
Williness 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, voluteers, 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, Educaton, 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
Chapter- 2
Health Program

a. HEALTH VILLAGE : WASH Monitoring Perspective

Introduction
The Health Village: WASH Monitoring Perspective Project has been started from March 2011 and it will be completed February 2014. This project is supported by simavi, 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.

Supportive Objective
SO1: Empowered communities, specifically women and girls, demand and achieve access to and use of safe water, sanitation and hygienic living conditions.
SO2: Relevant service providers in public sector, local government & civil society cooperate to address and respond to the water & sanitation rights through WASH Budget Monitoring at upazila level and National level
SO3: Policy makers and key actors will take affirmative steps for the RTWS (Right to Water and Sanitation) through their policies, programs, and allocation and utilization of WASH Budget at Upazila and National level.

Project Intervention Area
This project has been implementing 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</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male participation in social mobilization</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Bi monthly Health Village Committee meeting</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>Four monthly Schools Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Monitoring Session</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Day Observation</td>
<td>3</td>
<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>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Booklet on Wash Monitoring Perspective</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</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>
<td>12</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Consultation meeting</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1) Union Education, Health &amp; Family Planning and 2) Water, Sanitation &amp; Sewage Standing Committee Meeting</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Advocacy meeting</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Public Health Education to Village Doctors (VDs)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>One to one Meeting(DGHS, FP &amp; DPHE)</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Newspaper Cutting and Filling for Health, Family Planning &amp; DPHE (Quarterly)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sticker (1000)</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1600</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Newspaper Cutting and submit it to UHFPO, UFPO and DPHE (Quarterly)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Filling WASH Monitoring Formats</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Open Budget Session at Union Parishad</td>
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<td>Baseline survey</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Advocacy training for WASH Budget Monitoring</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Documents/Book Collection</td>
<td>continue</td>
<td>continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>WASH Implementation news by local media</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Local Level WASH Network Meeting</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Coordination Meeting with Wash Alliance in Bangladesh</td>
<td>continue</td>
<td>continue</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>12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ventilated Improved Pit VIP Latrine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Pre-Budget Session at Union parishad</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Hearing**

Different recommendations and findings from the Pre-Budget Session, Open Budget Session, and Consultation and Advocacy meetings have given emphasized to conduct Public Hearing. In such a situation, Public hearing has been organized among WASH related service providers and local people on 19/11/2012- 27/11/2012 in 6 working areas. Different WASH related stakeholders like upazila vice chairman, UHFPO, UFPO, Assistant Engineer of DPHE, Mechanic, Mason, Sanitary Inspector, Health Inspector, SACMO, FWV, journalist, NGO representatives, teacher,
student, Traditional Birth attendant and community people. A key note paper was presented in the meeting. The subject matter of the meeting were ADP 20% budget allocation and utilization for sanitation, inadequate manpower of DPHE, DPHE budget for water and sanitation, Water and Sanitation budget of union parishad . In open discussion session, participants expressed their opinion and asked different questions to relevant person according to their needs and demands. Total participants were 390, where 273 female and 117 male.

**VIP Latrine**

Ventilated improved pit (VIP) Latrine has been installed with instant water supply for the female students in 6 areas, to improve the Menstrual Hygiene in Secondary school. The school authority will take the responsibility to ensure the latrine clean and functional. The student’s forum on WASH Monitoring will monitor the functions, availability of Water, hygiene condition and outcome of the latrine as well as maintenance.

**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.

**Way Forward**

This WASH budget monitoring initiative has got the appreciation from the government and civil society and international WASH related organization. For example, This WASH Budget Monitoring process has got the appreciation from the Nepal Govt, where WASH related Organizations were very much interested about this process. In this connection, Budget Monitoring Process of DORP and experience was shared by Mr. Zobair Hassan in Aug, 2012 in Nepal. The budget monitoring process can be effective tool for increasing WASH budget at upazila and downwards level.
b. Strengthening the Rural Health Service at Grassroot Level of Bangladesh

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, Penicillin, Benzyl Benzoet ointment, Hyoscin, 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
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).

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.

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

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).
- At present SPRING is working in 40 Upazillas and will work in another 40 Upazillas in next phase.
- The duration of Project is October 2011 to September 2016.
- SPRING have made a contract with DORP up to 30 December 2012 and hopefully will extend to 12 months more.
- At field level we are operating through 40 Union Facilitator and 3 Cluster Focal Person in 10 Upazilla based offices.

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 sub-district 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.
Chapter- 3  
Education Program

a. Unique Intervention for Quality Primary Education UNIQUE-II

Background

DORP has been working on Formal and Non-Formal education with the financial assistance of BNFE and other Donors since 1993. DORP has made 1,46,063 people literate through 5311 centers of 47 Upazila in the country during the last 19 years. DORP has been implementing different types of Non-Formal Education Program as follows

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 and registered primary schools. At present 370 no. of CLC of 1st phase under UNIQUE II Project will be handed over to community on 17-22 November 2012 and 130 no. of new CLC under UNIQUE II project will be started on December 2012. The project will be ended on December 2017.

Project structure

10 Area Managers, 10 Technical Officers, 10 Admin & Finance Assistants, 37 Union Supervisors, 370 NPFE Tutor, 30 Pre-school Tutor and 10 peons cum guard are working at 10 Area Offices.

Project Objectives

- Provide primary and pre primary education to disadvantaged children from the target geographically susceptible upazilla
- Develop institutional collaboration and horizontal learning mechanism between formal and non formal primary education providers
- Document and disseminate effective practices and lessons

Major Activities performed during the reporting period

1.1 Community mobilization
1.2 Operating 370 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 30 pre school centers
1.7 Conducting skill development meeting with community at LRC level on livelihood
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 Organized quarterly stakeholder meeting
1.12 Conducting competency based assessment
1.13 Organized quarterly meeting with SMC, UEC, LRC & CMC members
1.14 Establishing linkage of the poor parents for better livelihood

A Success Story of UNIQUE Project

Kamrun Nahar’s parents were not aware her problem of Intellectual Disability. UNIQUE team included her in ‘Baro Natya Bari CLC’ of Raipur Upazilla. Kamrun Naher lives with parents in Bashipur villages under Raipur Upazilla. Her father Shawkhat Hossain is working in a fishing boat; mother Mariyam Begum is house wife. Kamrun is a girl with Intellectual Disability. Since her enrollment, she was provided with special care from the beginning of the class. Through the tutor didn’t have special training on disability, but she tried her best to give more emphasis to her as she is understandably a slow learner. Kamrun started her education only with very minimum competencies in different subjects. Since her enrollment, she has improved a lot in subject wise competencies. Before enrollment in the school, she was too introvert and didn’t share anything with others. Now she speaks, smiles, plays and learns to read and write. Her teacher Hanufa Begum said that, ‘UNIQUE school made a great change in her life; it is not only education, but also in her mental growth.

ROSC : Village where no School- Health Village Primary School

- Reaching out of school children (ROSC) program has been started in Charfashion upazila of Bhola district from January 06 with 700 learners in 20 schools.
- DORP has established school in the villages where there was no school at all. DORP established one at Mehidigang upazila of Barisal district and another one at Hazariganj of Charfashion upazila of Bhola district. In the mean time DORP Hazariganj primary School has been affiliated by the Ministry of Primary Education. At present 635 boys and girls are reading in this school.
- DORP has established a formal primary school at health village of kalakopa at Ramgati upazila of luxmipur district where the people resettled there from river erosion area. Considering the issue DORP established a school by own initiative, as there was no school in the surrounding area. At present 700 boys and girls are reading in this school.
b. Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development Project-2 (PLCHED- 2)

PLCEHD-2 was a unique program for 3 cycles since 2009-2012 of the combination ‘livelihood & education’ to reduce poverty; initiated by Bureau of Non-Formal Education (BNFE) under the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) and implemented by Development Organisation of the Rural Poor- DORP with other 28 INGOs. DORP associated three (3) NGOs Centre for Human Development-CHD, Nari Maitree and PRDS following the General Conditions of Contact (GCC). The project formally ended in April 2012.

By product: This program contributed achieved nutrition, sanitation, safe drinking water, recreation, decision making at family level, education for the kids, ensure savings, etc.

Objectives

• to improve the learners’ acquired basic literacy skills, encourage them to get regularly involved in post literacy activities and become aware of their rights and responsibilities;
• to motivate the learners to apply their skills at individual, family and group levels;
• to develop awareness among the learners about the availability of Government and non-Government facilities and to prove them with the information- to have access to and derive benefits from these facilities;
• to organize training, to develop livelihood skills among the learners at the local level considering;
• to enhance the social standing of the neo literate by helping improve their living conditions and livelihood;
• to achieve productive citizenship among the learners in order to eliminate gender disparity and establish social equitability expediting women empowerment.

At a glance (percentage) in graphic form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>59%</th>
<th>11%</th>
<th>11%</th>
<th>19%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Droup out during the learning period</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment by others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Result: Status at a glance in numeric & graphic form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Droup out during the learning</td>
<td>2680</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>4622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>4547</td>
<td>1533</td>
<td>6080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Employment</td>
<td>14628</td>
<td>17592</td>
<td>32220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment by others</td>
<td>2625</td>
<td>3413</td>
<td>6038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total :</td>
<td>24480</td>
<td>24480</td>
<td>48960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Out of 48,960 learners 4622 were drop out (2680 were males & 1942 were females), 6080 were unemployed (4547 were males & 1533 were females), 32220 were self employed (14628 were males & 17592 were females) and 6038 were employed by others organizations (2625 were males & 3413 were females). i.e. 11% were drop out, 19% were unemployed, 59% were self employed and 11% were employed by others organizations.

**Trade based employment (percentage) in graphic form:**
Total 11 trades were selected for the learners for their livelihoods training. But, almost learners were linked in tailoring, house wiring and fish culture. In the tailoring female learners were linked 99%, on the other hand in the house wiring male learners were linked 100% and in the fish culture male learners were linked 100%.

**Comparative analysis between males & females in numeric & graphic form:**
We see here, 55% female learners and 45% male learners were employed out of 38,258 learners.
Chapter- 4
Economic Program

Micro Credit Program

Introduction
DORP Micro credit is an important program of the organization. The program is being implemented in 503 villages of 15 Upazilas under 6 districts with PKSF and Non PKSF fund. In these two Micro Credit program total members of staff are 64. Achievements of these credit program up to June, 2012 are stated below:

Component wise achievement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL No</th>
<th>Component/Product</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Savings</th>
<th>Borrower</th>
<th>Disbursement</th>
<th>Field Outstanding</th>
<th>Overdue</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Rural Micro Credit</td>
<td>9270</td>
<td>14833462</td>
<td>7346</td>
<td>439239000</td>
<td>43215778</td>
<td>12806206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Micro Enterprise</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>1321178</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>50076000</td>
<td>6091756</td>
<td>3469550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Seasonal Loan</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>27320000</td>
<td>5193094</td>
<td>144094</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>DML</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>4003000</td>
<td>481375</td>
<td>481375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>EFRRAP</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>3004500</td>
<td>951828</td>
<td>951828</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Ultra Poor</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>219811</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>2559000</td>
<td>1129424</td>
<td>8036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>JMBA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30682000</td>
<td>82318000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON PKSF</td>
<td></td>
<td>3771</td>
<td>3813030</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>174660985</td>
<td>10919685</td>
<td>1657272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13687</td>
<td>20186881</td>
<td>9963</td>
<td>731544485</td>
<td>67982940</td>
<td>19518361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revolving loan fund information and analysis

Revolving loan fund information is given below in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL NO</th>
<th>Name of the Components</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>PKSF</td>
<td>99000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Rural Micro-Credit</td>
<td>24000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Micro-Enterprise</td>
<td>27100000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Seasonal Loan</td>
<td>4000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>DML</td>
<td>3000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>EFRRAP</td>
<td>2500000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Non PKSF</td>
<td>159600000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>DROP Own Fund</td>
<td>14844939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Micro-Credit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>PKSF+NON PKSF</td>
<td>17444939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fund received from PKSF and savings from members of the samiti during 2011-2012
Productivity Ratio Analysis (PKSF & Non PKSF)
### A Case Study of a Successful Loanee

Sonara Begum, husband is sarwar, Upazila Serajganj. District Serajganj. She is a member of DORP samiti, samiti No-21 member No-398, Sonara Begum joins as a member in 29th November 2005. She has taken 1st loan Tk. 8000, 2nd loan Tk. 12000 and 3rd loan Tk. 20000. After that she received last loan of Tk. 29000 It is running now. Her savings is Tk. 8990

Before joining DORP credit program she had no land. Her husband was rickshaw driver. Now she has a grocery shop. Her capital in the shop is Tk. 150000/- now. Sonara begum has two sons. They are going to school.

### 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 2012-2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Target 2012-2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Member Admission</td>
<td>13687</td>
<td>5500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Borrowers increase</td>
<td>9963</td>
<td>4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Loan Disbursement</td>
<td>731544485</td>
<td>143200000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Loan outstanding</td>
<td>67982940</td>
<td>82875740</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hope 2012-13 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.
Chapter- 5
Integrated Safety net & Poverty Alleviation

a. 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 & Komolinagor of of Lakshmpur 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 are to
1. Better the living conditions of the poorest women, Maternity Allowance receipient 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.

মাতৃত্বকালীন ভাতা কেদ্রিক স্বপ্ন প্যাকেজ বাজেটে চাই স্পীকার, ‘মা সংসদ’
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.
b. Vulnerable Group Development Program - VGD

Introduction
The Vulnerable Group Development (VDG) program is the largest social safety net program of the Government of Bangladesh that exclusively targets ultra poor households. A contract has been signed between Department of Women Affairs (DWA) and Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) on 1st February 2012 at Department of Women Affairs Office for Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) program for 2012 cycle.

Objective
The project aimed to improve the socio-economic status of VGD women. The main objectives are to build the income-earning capacities of VGD women and to socially empower them through training on awareness raising and income generating activities (IGAs), provision of credit and other support services during and beyond the food assistance period. VGD women shall graduate into the core development program of NGO after completion of the period.

Duration of project
Project duration period is from: 1st February 2012 to 31 December 2012 according to the agreement.

Program area of coverage
The vulnerable group development (VDG) program is being implemented by DORP in 14 unions of Bauphal Upazila under Patuakhali district. Total No. of 12 VGD staff are engaged for operation.
About 2432 ultra poor beneficiaries are getting support services like -
1. Monthly food ration
2. Training (Life skill and IGA),
3. Savings management
4. Access to credit (If necessary) to VGD women.

Monthly food ration
VDG beneficiaries receive Atta/rice from Union Parishad. VGD field Facilitators as well as Upazila Coordinator reach the food distribution place (Union Parisad) before starting the food distribution. They have to visit the entire food distribution centers regularly and monitor the activities properly. The Facilitators also assists the Chairman, Member & Secretary of Union Parisad at the time of food distribution (rice).

Training (Life skill and IGA)
Total 2432 beneficiaries received life skill and IGA training on different module. The modules are as follows:


Conclusion
At this moment rest IGA training and savings activities are going on. After receiving this training the beneficiaries will be able to achieve a positive change in their socio-economic status. Their savings will help them in this regard.
c. Food Security for the Haor Dwellers

“Development of Soil Management Tool to Improve Food Security of Haor Dwellers” is a project of Food Security Program – 2006, Soil Fertility Component with financial assistance from European Union (EU) / Govt. of Bangladesh (GoB) under direct supervision of Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI). Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) in association with SERAA, ICDC and SADO has implemented the project activities in the Haor areas of Lakhai (Hobigonj), Derai (Sunamgonj), Nikli (Kishoregonj) and Mohongonj (Netrokona) from July 2010 to till update.

Objective
To improve food security of marginal and small farmers of Haor areas through sustainable soil management of latest NARS technologies which is environment friendly as well as enhancement of access to nutritious food.

Major tasks of the project

1. TOT for the Office Associates
2. Baseline Survey
3. Skill development of TGs through Group Meeting of CBO & UFF
4. Mechanization of Agriculture (Procurement & Distribution of Farm Inputs) for boost up crop production
5. Preparation and distribution of Fertilizer Recommendation Card (FRC) in sustaining soil health resulting higher crop production
6. Preparation of Compost/Quick Compost/Vermi Compost
7. Minimization of knowledge gap through Training, Campaigning for TGs
8. Dissemination of New Technologies through FT / Demo
9. Proper Utilization of Homestead fallow land for better livelihoods
10. Participation in Income Generating Activities (IGA) through Off-Farm Activities
11. Strong linkages with GO & NGO for sharing of ideas through Rallies / Seminar / Field visit / Field days / Workshop / Conference etc
12. Creation of awareness through visibility activities (Posters, Leaflet, Billboard, News letter, Krishi Prujakti boi), Jarigan, Pathonatok and Media coverage etc
13. Printing of Festoon & Union Guideline etc.
Progress of the Project Activities

1. **Base Line Survey**: Project activities were identified through Baseline Survey on the target oriented farmers and efforts were given to implement timely.

2. **Farmers’ Group Formation**: The CBO / UFF were formed from the target groups (TGs) which helped to consolidate the groups. Through these groups they share their ideas and knowledge to gain higher productivity and income. The total number of CBOs are 160 and Union Farmers Forum are 8.

3. **Procurement and Distribution of Farm Machineries & Input**: A good number of Farm Machineries (FM) & Farm Inputs (FI) were procured & distributed to the target beneficiaries (TGs) through CBO/UFF from the projects fund in ensuring food production. The Farm Machineries were Power Tiller (60), Power Thresher (24), Low Lift Pump (40), Applicator Machine (40), Spray Machine (160), Rice Widder (4000), Hand Widder (4000) and Farm Inputs (Seeds, Fertilizer, Saplings, Guti Urea, Mashroom etc.) distributed among 4000 target beneficiaries.

4. **Block Demonstration/Field Trials**: A good number (1000 nos) Field Trials/Block Demonstration were completed within the period 2012. The tested crops for the demo were rice (BRRI Dhan 28 & 29), wheat (Bijoy, Prodip, Shatabdi, BAARI Gom 26), Mustard (BARI Sharisha 11,14,15), Groundnut (Maizehar), Cauliflower (BARI Fulcopy 2), Cabbage (Hybrid), Tomato (BARI Tomato 2,3,5,6,14 & 15), Brinjal (BARI Begun 4,5,8 & 10), Potato (Diamond), Bottle Gourd (BARI Lau 2,3), Sweet Gourd (BARI Mistikumra 1, 2), Amaranthus (OPV), Lalsak (BARI Lalsak 1), Chilli (Hybrid, Barsha), Radish (BARI Mula 1), Dhania (Hybrid), Khira (OPV), Country Bean (OPV), Yard Long Bean (OPV), Red Amaranths (OPV) and Cucumber (OPV) etc.

5. **Benefit of deep placement of Guti Urea on Rice (BRRI dhan 28 & 29) Production**: During the cropping season of 2010-2012, the demonstrations also tested with deep placement of Urea Super Granule (USG) to promote its application in rice cultivation. A total no. of 1300 no. FT/ Demo of Guti Urea were completed the period. After application of Guti Urea in the rice fields, it was not only gave higher yields (8.4 ton/ha) but also minimizes the production cost. Use of Guti Urea (USG) reduced the quantity of N fertilizer compared to use of pilled urea.

6. **Utilization of Homestead Land**: 4000 Farmers utilizing their homestead land for Pit vegetables production round the year by which they were able to change their livelihood & nutrition as well as increasing their household income. As these farmers are now treated as a model farmer among their locality; many of them are being inspired and started using their own homestead land. As a result, targeted households are having a better life in the haor areas

7. **Fertilizer Recommendation Card Preparation & Distribution**: A total of 2200 FRC were distributed to the TGs farmers through colorful ceremony to encourage and make them understand about its benefit to use it for their crops in the fields.

8. **Savings**: TGs Farmers are now taking initiatives to attend in the group meeting to share their views and ideas about the project activities as well as encourage the farmers about savings.

9. **Training**: HRD Training was provided to the TGs farmers for Capacity builds up on Food security. The project had trained 3500 target farmers’ through140 batches at four upazila (i.e., eight unions) to develop their knowledge on food security during July 2010 - June 2012.

10. **Other Activities**:
   a. Plant Compost: 4000 no. Quick Compost: 1440 completed
   b. Saplings: 12460 no. distributed
   c. Duck Chick: 5600 no. distributed
   d. Plant Nursery: 20 no. raised
**Success Stori**

**“Mosharraf’s Victory over Poverty” Through Cauliflower cultivation**

Mosharraf Mia is a poor farmer of Haor Area of Barotali (S/O- Abdul Haq, Village- Ulukanda, P.O.- Barotali, Union- Barotali, Upazila- Mohongonj), Netrokona. He could not complete the high school education but hoped one day he would be able to achieve self-sufficiency through his efforts. He is a small farmer having land of 150 decimals from which a lion share is in the haor area, where only a single crop (Boro rice) is grown in a year. He used to faces a great problem to sustain his family of 5 members with his limited income. Fortunately he joined & became the member of ‘Food Security Program-2006.’

---

**Sowing the seeds in the seed beds in advance**

*The seedling are in the field when winter comes*

*Haor is filled by green vegetables*

*Both money and nutrition are in the hand of farmers*

*Lives have been changed and became smoother*

*Haor lives are now better.*

---

Being owner of a small piece of land, Mosharraf was passing a very miserable life, but he is not a man to be subdued easily. However, last year (October, 2010) he was trained up by DORP resource persons about crop technologies, compost preparation etc. Then he started cultivating according to the advice of FS-SFC project staffs. After receiving training & inputs (Seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and farm machineries etc.) from the project, he started cultivating cauliflower in his small land of 40 decimals. He used his own prepared compost and other inorganic fertilizers which were provided by the project. He took the technology of production & produced a good number of cauliflowers in his small land. He earned an amount of Tk. 75,000/- from where his net profit stands Tk. 55,000/- only for 3 months time. This is the way how his life has been dramatically changed. This kind of initiatives to become economically solvent has made him an ideal example among all other people in the society of Haor areas.
d. Gender & Human Rights

Introduction
Development Organization of the Rural Poor-DROP has been working on Gender, Human rights, and Socio-Economic Development of hardcore poor since its establishment. DROP has been following its Gender Policy prepared in 2001 and revised in 2009. DROP believes in gender equality. The DROP arranged a training program on “Gender and development” at Anukul Foundation Dhaka. The training was conducted by the experts of the Foundation in two batches. For both the batches duration was three days. No. of total participants was 32. Staffs of GB-SAPNA Centered in Maternity Allowance, Local government representatives and DROP Central staffs participated in the course. Total 884 participants (Maternity Allowance recipient Mothers with their husbands) of GB-SAPNA project have received training on “Gender and Development” in the field level, conducted by SAPNA facilitators.

Topics of the training were
1. Gender conception and gender role
2. Gender need, condition and position
3. Social system, effectiveness of social system on male and female
4. Women empowerment and women rights.

DROP always has given more emphasis on Gender issues like balanced staff recruitment, beneficiary selection etc. In 2012. New 12 female staff have been recruited are female the SPRING project out of total 44 Staffs (26%). On the other hand female staff in the central office is 13 out of 44 staff (29.54%).

DROP provided house and livelihood support to 20 Maternity Allowance recipient mothers in Nawgaon district from its own fund.

Recommendation
❖ Female staff should be recruited about 30% in the Central office.
❖ One room is needed for women and children to enforce gender/children rights issue in the central Office for female staffs.
❖ Gender Training is required for all Staffs of Central Office each year.
Chapter- 6
Resettlement Project

a. Bakhrabad-Siddhirganj Gas Transmission Pipeline

Introduction: The project titled “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 (under construction) by constructing a 30 inch diameter and 60 km long (approx.) gas transmission pipeline from Bakhrabad to Siddhirganj and associated facilities as part of the Siddhirganj Peaking Power Project with join financing by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the World Bank (International Development Association). The project will create an opportunity to meet the gas demand of existing power plants as well as the power plants to be implemented in future at Meghnaghat and Haripur, and to supply gas to industrial, commercial and other consumers of Narayanganj area including Adamjee EPZ under TGTDCCL franchise area. This pipeline would also be the source for extending gas supply to the southern part of the country through the proposed Padma Bridge at Maowa. The Project is scheduled to be completed by December 2012.

The project will primarily use existing right of way (ROW), an estimated 113.69585 acre (approx.) land will be acquired and 225.83 acre (approx.) land of agriculture, house and commercial plots will be required for construction of the Pipeline. A socio-economic survey has been conducted by the feasibility study consultant as per World Bank guideline (OP 4.12) to assess the overall project impact, collect baseline data on land acquisition, requisition, loss of assets, and livelihoods and for resettlement planning. The feasibility study consultant has submitted a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that was approved by World Bank. The RAP broadly stated mitigation of losses and restoration of socio-economic status of the PAPs. 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. Both resettlement policy and its implementation are discussed in details in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). As per World Bank’s policy of resettlement, the livelihood of the affected persons’ should be better, if possible at least maintain the previous economic status. The RAP has been designed in such a way that the affected persons’ economic condition will be much better after intervention of the project. Total 911 PAPs will be both permanently and temporally affected as pipeline will pass through their 1443 plots.

A contract between GTCL and Development Organization of the Rural Poor (DORP) was signed on January 19, 2011 to implement Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and assisting in Land Acquisition and Requisition for the project affected persons in accordance with directions of WB resettlement policy OP4.12 and rehabilitation guideline of GoB. Services from DORP will be required for reviewing, finalization and implementation of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and assisting in land acquisition & requisition under the Bakhrabad-Siddhirganj Gas Transmission Pipeline Project.

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

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

Resettlement activities revolve round the above items. We have been implementing the tasks keeping in mind the schedule time.

PROJECT PHYSICAL PROGRESS:

The physical progress of the Resettlement Program achieved up to October 2012 is 61.28 % and 2.36 % during the reporting month considering the target up to January 2013 as mentioned in the table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Physical Progress of Activities as of October 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>Item weight in %</th>
<th>Achievement in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Recruitment, training and deployment</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Assist in Land Acquisition Activities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.91</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>4.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7)</td>
<td>Assist APs in Relocation</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>Identification of EPs</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td>Participation in GRCs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10)</td>
<td>Technical Services</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11)</td>
<td>Assist EPs in the process of Resettlement</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>11.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12)</td>
<td>Supervision and Monitoring</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>61.28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B: Overall progress is satisfactory.

CONCLUSION: The task of implementation of RP was delivered to DORP as implementing agency by GTCL with a direction to complete the resettlement activities within time schedule. The task is a sacred trust and we are bound to be faithful to that charge. What is needed most is confidence that is the substance of things hoped for. We have confidence to implement resettlement work as per provisions of RAP and ToR and achieve the target within time schedule. Accordingly we have been thinking and working in harmoniously with the GTCL, DCs, other departments, PAPs and stake holders to achieve the target.
b. Tongi-Bhairab Bazar Double Line Project- TBDLP

**Introduction**: Tongi – Bhairab Bazar Double Line Sub-project 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). This project has been designated as Tongi–Bhairab Bazar Double Line Project (TBDLP) and taken up for implementation on priority basis. The project, when implemented would reduce the travel time and increase the volume of passengers and freights. It is expected that the volume of economic activities in the zone would increase. The project will be implemented on the Dhaka - Chittagong main line and it requires 104.66 ha land where 86.52 ha belongs to BR and remaining private owned 18.14 ha requires acquisition, 7311 persons will be displaced for implementation of the project. The project passes through Narsingdi, Gazipur and Kishoregonj districts that cover 6 Upazila- Kaligonj, Ghorashal, Gazipur Sadar, Narsingdi Sadar, Raipura, Palash and Bhairab. An Upgraded Full Resettlement Plan (UFRP) was approved in August 2011. For implementation of Resettlement Plan DORP entered into an agreement with Bangladesh Railway on 13 October 2011 for 2 years and started work from 20 October 2011, submitted inception report on 23 November 2011.

**Safeguard Requirement**: As a policy of involuntary resettlement the affected people will be given compensation for their lost land, damaged crops, structures, trees etc. But to protect them from dipping below the livelihood level they were on, they would be awarded with additional grants under the title resettlement benefit by Bangladesh Railway. The DORP is to assist the persons affected due to acquisition of land to get CCL from the DC and other resettlement benefits to the titled and non-titled displaced persons 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 CCL and Resettlement Benefits and assisting the displaced people in the relocation, rehabilitation and livelihood restoration.

**Land Acquisition**: Bangladesh Railway goes for acquisition of 15.914 ha private land, abiding by the Land Acquisition ordinance of 1982 as amended in 1993-94. For the implementation of TBDLP Resettlement plan four LA Cases have been instituted separately to acquire 15.914 ha private land.

**Table-I: Land acquisition and progress in payment of CCL up to December 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Area in Acre</th>
<th>LA Estimate in Taka</th>
<th>Payment in Taka</th>
<th>Financial Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gazipur Dist</td>
<td>20.5570</td>
<td>532,249,476.39</td>
<td>944,840,226.44</td>
<td>64.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Narsingdi Dist.</td>
<td>18.7506</td>
<td>352,366,199.27</td>
<td>266,724,471.31</td>
<td>75.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39.3076</td>
<td>884,615,675.66</td>
<td>1,211,564,697.75</td>
<td>70.24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Payment of Resettlement Benefits: All displaced persons titled land owner or squatters are entitled to get compensation and resettlement benefits as per entitlement matrix of the Resettlement Plan.

Total Number of NEPs: (Gazipur Dist- 200, Narsingdi Dist- 940) = 1140 EPs.

Total Number of TEPs: (Gazipur Dist- 923, Narsingdi Dist- 1340) = 2263 EPs.

Status of Information Campaign: From the very inception DORP started consultation and disclosure about the resettlement plan to the displaced persons and the stakeholders.

Assistance to EPs: DORP has been assisting the EPs to understand their entitlements of compensation for acquired properties and resettlement benefits for the titled and non-titled displaced EPs. Assistance to EPs in brief is shown in table 2.

Table 2: Assistance to EPs up to December 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major items of action</th>
<th>Specific actions step (Sub-items)</th>
<th>Planned Up to September 2013</th>
<th>Progress in quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Up to the month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist in land</td>
<td>Ensure issuance of notice u/s 3, 6, &amp; 7</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition activities*</td>
<td>Assist EPs in receiving compensation</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>1396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintain close liaison with DC offices for payment of CCL</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>1064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist EPs in relocation</td>
<td>Motivation of EPs for relocation</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payment of Transfer Grant</td>
<td>1150</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assist EPs in process of relocation</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assist EPs in process of relocation</td>
<td>Preparation of EP files &amp; ECs</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payment of Entitlement as per RPs</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assist Vulnerable EPs in Relocation</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring: Implementation of Resettlement Plan of TBDLP by DORP is in progress up to satisfaction. ADB Review Mission visited project sites on May 2012, another mission from BRM visited the sites on 20 October 2012. The Project Director and other officers of BR visited the sites and monitored the RP implementation several times. Moreover, the professionals of DORP constantly supervise and monitor the implementation process. The impression about implementation of Resettlement Plan of all the monitoring officers is good.

Success Story:

The Entitlement Matrix has been prepared in such a way that the displaced persons after implementation of the project would not be economically worse of than they were before the displacement. If the EPs do not misuse the resettlement benefits they can improve their economic status. One non-titled vulnerable EP named Alimun aged about 35 years had been residing at BR land near Pubail Rail Station for long. Her husband left the country about 10 years ago and cut off communication with Alimun. Alimun has one son and a daughter. Alimun worked as domestic help to different families. She was displaced from BR land; she got Taka 21,600.00 as resettlement benefit. DORP provided Alimun with a job under the consulting firm SMEC in Gazipur. Alimun has improved her economic status and livelihood than that of her pre-project level. Some other EPs have been engaged in temporary civil works under the contractor of the project and an Income and Livelihood Restoration Program is under process of implementation for the poor and vulnerable EPs where 392 EPs opted for training under the program. Thus it is expected that implementation of Resettlement Plan of the TBDLP will improve the livelihood status of most of the displaced persons.

Conclusion:

The central office and both the field offices of DORP are working hard for implementation of the Resettlement Plan of TBDLP. The Project Director, Chief Resettlement Officer and other officers of BR, Land Acquisition Officers and staff of Gazipur and Narsingdi, local people’s representatives, the displaced persons and other stakeholders are cooperating fully for resettlement and rehabilitation of the displaced persons. The implementation of the Resettlement Plan is expected to be completed by DORP successfully during the contract period.
Chapter- 7
Human Resource, Administration & Finance

a. HR, Administration & Finance

DORP believes in the promotion and development of program excellence that produces leaders, volunteers, social catalyst, manage capable and skilled workers with competence and professional commitments to participate and contribute in the sustainable development of the disadvantaged society. In this context, DORP believes in human resource development for its smooth and effective functioning. It has own manual entitled Manual of Human Resources Management 2009. On the basis of the Project Implementation Policy and HR Manual, the DORP formulates programs & implements them properly in the field level.

Administration
Administration department plays a key role to administer organizational factions and solve related problems. It is likely to include and mobilize efficient staff and other resources in the organisation so as to direct activities towards common goals & objectives. It ensures the discipline and effective management of the organization. DORP’s Admin Department runs its functions based on five important principles like: 1. Planning, 2. Organizing, 3. Staffing, 4. Directing & 5. Controlling. DORP’s Administration strongly follows these principles to achieve the goal of the organization.

Human Resources Development
Human Resources Development is a vital agenda and function as it focuses on the performance of staff within the organization to achieve its objectives. This process involves human resources, planning, recruitment, orientation, training, performance appraisal, communication, compensation & safety. DORP has its own action plan for quality improvement of its staff following the above result oriented effective methodologies.

Training
Training is the process of acquiring knowledge, skills and competence. It is the result of the teaching of vocational or practical skills and knowledge that relate to specific useful competences. DORP’s training courses are conducted to:

- Make them effective workforce,
- Develop their personal confidence,
- Improve their morale,
- Enhance their competency &
- Make them committed to the job.

During the year 2012, DORP undertook different training and seminar programs for its staff with the aim to develop their skill in different fields, particularly in respective project activities. Training was imparted to 105 staff of different projects at DORP Home and other training institutions. Weekly staff coordination meeting helped the Senior Staff members a lot for their upgradation in different project activities. Those training programs were arranged to meet the requirement of the DORP and at the same time either on requirement of the respective projects, or on individuals requirement.

Field Operation
In 2012, DORP has been implementing 13 projects in 54 Upazilas under 20 Districts of the country. It has 64 field offices, 372 regular staff and 834 volunteers. During the reporting year, 65 staffs were selected & deployed in the field. DORP was awarded with 2 projects, namely 1) Vulnerable Group Development-VGD & 2) Strengthening Partnerships, Results and Innovations in Nutrition Globally –SPRING . This was simply possible for DORP’s previous experiences in the field of Women and Child development including food & nutrition. And this was also possible for a team of talented staff working in DORP. DORP completed three projects namely PLCEHD-2, Food Security and HRH with full satisfaction of the concerned authorities.

Conclusion
DORP always work as an effective Non-Government Organization with dynamic management system. It strictly follows its HRM manual for effective administration to make its staff members efficient, effective & dedicated.
### 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>2012 (July to December)</td>
<td>TK. 15,41,36,883</td>
<td>GoB, PKSF, PLCED-ADB, WEMOS, AECID, SIMAVI, AGRI-FOOD EU. DAM-EU, Bangladesh Railway, USAID, The Children, GTCL-WB, CORDAID.</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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>TK. 3,60,24,014</td>
<td>GoB, JAMBA-PKSF, JBRLP, ADIP, CORDAID, BKB, WEMOS, HAPP-UNICEF, SDF-WB, Manusher Jonno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>TK. 1,72,63,748 USD 2,97,650,83</td>
<td>GoB, JAMBA-PKSF, JBRLP, ADIP, CORDAID, BKB, IFDC, WEMOS, SDF-WB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>TK. 1,83,94,445 USD 3,17,145,60</td>
<td>GoB, JAMBA-PKSF, DFID, CORDAID, WFP, BKB, IFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>TK. 2,73,27,961</td>
<td>GoB, JAMBA-PKSF, DFID, CORDAID, WFP, BKB, IFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>TK. 4,56,90,699,31 USD 9,13,814</td>
<td>GoB, JAMBA-PKSF, DFID, CORDAID, WFP, BKB, IFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>TK. 5,55,87,380 USD 11,11,747,6</td>
<td>GoB, JAMBA-PKSF, DFID, MEMISA, BILANCE, WFP, BKB, IFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>TK. 4,12,41,294 USD 8,24,825,88</td>
<td>GoB, MEMISA, BILANCE, CORDAID, Japan Embassy in Bangladesh, DFID, JAMBA-PKSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>TK. 1,64,72,433 USD 329,448,6</td>
<td>GoB, MEMISA, BILANCE, CORDAID, Japan Embassy in Bangladesh, DFID, JAMBA-PKSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>TK. 82,99,173,5 USD 1,65,983,47</td>
<td>GoB, MEMISA, BILANCE, France Embassy in Bangladesh, ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994 &amp; 1995 (Combined)</td>
<td>TK. 1,56,27,370 USD 3,12,547,4</td>
<td>CEC, GoB, WFP, ADB, MEMISA, CEBEMO, UPDP, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>TK. 36,00,506 USD 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 USD 4,124,6</td>
<td>GoB, WFP, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Report on Audit Activities

The Sponsoring Agencies carry out independent audit of the projects implemented by DORP. Beside DORP undertakes project wise annual audit of different projects by the audit firm. These audit report are then consolidated to prepare DORP’s central audit report. The audits of the following projects were conducted during the year 2012 with the assistance of all Desk Coordinators, Desk Managers & Project Managers specially by the Finance & Accounts Section. Internal audit system also is in practice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Audit year</th>
<th>Name of Audit Firm &amp; Audit Time</th>
<th>Covt. 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>January – June 2012</td>
<td>M/S Haque Shahalam Mansur &amp;Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Social Assistance Program for Non-Asseters (SAPNA)</td>
<td>January – September 2012</td>
<td>M/S Haque Shahalam Mansur &amp;Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Health Village: WASH Monitoring Perspective</td>
<td>March – 2012 February 2013</td>
<td>M/S Haque Shahalam Mansur &amp;Co</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Advocacy for Human Resource in Health(HRH)in Bangladesh</td>
<td>January – December 2012</td>
<td>M/S Haque Shahalam Mansur &amp;Co</td>
<td>AG-Audit-July-11 to June 12(Foreign Aid Section) Kazi ShamimHasan(Audit &amp; Accounts Officer) Date:22.04.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>January – December 2012</td>
<td>M/S Haque Shahalam Mansur &amp;Co</td>
<td>AG-Audit(Foreign Aid Section) Md.Abdul Hannan(Audit &amp; Accounts Officer) Date:07.03.2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>UNIQUE</td>
<td>January – December 2012</td>
<td>Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury &amp; Co.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>PLCEHD-2</td>
<td>July 2011 - June 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAQUE SHAHALAM MANSUR & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditors’ Report to the Executive Committee of
Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)
for the period ended 30 June, 2012

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP), namely, Balance Sheet as at 30 June, 2012 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
HAQUE SHAHALAM MANSUR & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
Dated: Dhaka
30 September, 2012
HAQUE SHAHALAM MANSUR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)
Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at 30 June, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property &amp; Assets</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>30-06-2012</th>
<th>31-12-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51,807,283</td>
<td>52,586,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving Credit</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>78,325,418</td>
<td>84,846,598</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disaster Management Fund Investment (DMFI)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>510,711</td>
<td>510,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances against Salary</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>117,441</td>
<td>229,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Loan (Motor Cycle &amp; Bi-Cycle)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>565,755</td>
<td>568,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12,203,700</td>
<td>13,216,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,605,574</td>
<td>11,455,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>154,136,883</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,432,488</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Represented by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund &amp; Liabilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fund</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>41,375,321</td>
<td>45,168,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revaluation Reserve</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>34,816,516</td>
<td>34,816,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DORP Participatory Fund-DPF</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3,998,395</td>
<td>3,650,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Security Fund</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>901,050</td>
<td>896,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Savings</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,883,388</td>
<td>28,019,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan from PKSF, Bank &amp; Others</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34,950,043</td>
<td>40,343,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Fund</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,133,055</td>
<td>1,778,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal Loan Risk Fund</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>303,140</td>
<td>230,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Loss Provision (LLP)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,206,333</td>
<td>8,018,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Management Fund (DMF)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>565,827</td>
<td>510,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>154,136,883</strong></td>
<td><strong>163,432,488</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Finance Manager

Secretary General

Dated: Dhaka
30 September, 2012

HAQUE SHAHALAM MANSUR & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ডুর্নর বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার কার্যবিবরণী ও সিদ্ধান্তাবলী

সূচনা
ডুর্নর ২১তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা ২৬ ডিসেম্বর, ২০১২ ডুর্নর হোম, কেন্দ্রীয় কার্যালয়, ৩৬/২ পূর্ব শেওড়াপাড়া, মিরপুর, ঢাকায় অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। সভায় সভাপতিত্ব করেন ডুর কার্যনির্বাহী কমিটির সভাপতি জনাব ডা. সাইফুল আলম। সভায় ডুর বার্ষিক সাধারণ পরিষদ ও কার্যনির্বাহী পরিষদের সদস্যবৃদ্ধি এবং ডুর কেন্দ্রীয় কার্যালয়ের সংশ্লেষ কর্মকর্তা ও কর্মীবৃদ্ধি উপস্থিত ছিলেন। সভার অর্থনৈতিক সভাপতির প্রস্তাবে ডুর সাধারণ পরিষদের সদস্য সভাপতি বেগম এর বিদেশী আসার গ্র্তি প্রদানের জন্য ১ মিনিট নিরসন পালন করা হয়।

সভার আলোচনাসূচী
১. ডুর বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার (২০১১) কার্যবিবরণী পাঠ ও অনুমোধন।
২. ডেক্স/প্রোজেক্ট অনুযায়ী বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন উপস্থাপন।
৩. অডিট রিপোর্ট ২০১১ উপস্থাপন।
৪. ২০১৩-২০১৪ সালের অডিটর নির্বাচন।
৫. ২০১৩-২০১৪ সালের বাজেট উপস্থাপন।
৬. সমান্তর সদস্য/অতিথিব্রদ্ধের আলোচনা।
৭. বিবিধ

সভাপতি কর্তৃক স্বাগত জাপন
সভাপতি ডা. সাইফুল আলম উপস্থিত সকলকে স্বাগত ও বিনোদনের জন্য সভার কার্যক্রম শুরু করেন। সভাপতির অনুমৃতিক্রমে ডুর ম্যানেজার প্রশাসন জনাব ডা. হায়েন আলিয়ার ও ডুর বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার কার্যবিবরণী পাঠ করেন। বিভিন্ন অংশগ্রহণের শেষে সমসময় কর্তৃক ২০তম সাধারণ সভার কার্যবিবরণী অনুমোধন করা হয়।
জেনারেল ভিত্তিক মাতৃস্বাস্থ্য নাটকের ক্ষেত্রে কৌশল

মূল সর্বোচ্চ হলো অধিকাংশ মানুষ যাঁরা সাম্প্রতিক নামকরণ করেন পৃথিবীর পয়েন্ট উপস্থাপন করা হয়। বিভিন্ন প্রকারের যোগ্যতা ও আলোচনার হয়।

জেনারেল ভিত্তিক মাতৃস্বাস্থ্য নাটকের ক্ষেত্রে কৌশল

মূল সর্বোচ্চ হলো অধিকাংশ মানুষ যাঁরা সাম্প্রতিক নামকরণ করেন পৃথিবীর পয়েন্ট উপস্থাপন করা হয়।

নোংরা ৩ অক্টোবর সংখ্যা ২: আলাপে হোসেন কুটুর স্বল্প প্রকাশ্চনকে তার নিজের একাকী পাইলট আকারে তাদের চেয়ে বেড়া রয়েছে।

জন্ম একান্তর সময় এই প্রকারের কার্যক্রম চলবে। এমন সরকারের চেয়ে নতুন ছাত্রের জন্য এই প্রক্রিয়া উপন্যাস করা হয়েছে।

জন্ম শাহাদী যার মধ্যে উভয়ের ভাষা মানুষ হয়েছে, একসংখ্যায় প্রসঙ্গকর্তা ও মহাবিদ্যালয় উপন্যাসের খালিদ হতে থাকে। মানুষ দুর্বলতার দিশায় তবে এ চরিত্রে একাকী সংখ্যায় প্রসঙ্গবিদ হয়ে যায় এবং ভাষার সংখ্যা দৃষ্টি পেরি প্রতি ৪০০০০ থেকে ১,০২,৫০০ এ উন্নত হয়েছে।

স্বপ্নিত নিদর্শন নাটকের প্রকাশ্চনকে একটি মঞ্চ হিসেবে আকার করার এবং এ সেরা চালু করার জন্য অনুষ্ঠান করে।
ইউনিক-2 প্রকল্প
জানাব ইকবাল হোসেন ইউনিক-2 প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম উপস্থাপন করেন। তিনি বলেন, এই প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে ৪টি জেলার ১৩টি উপজেলার ৬৮টি ইউনিয়নের কাজ চলেছে। প্রকল্পটির পর্বে জানাব আজহার আলী তালুকদার সরবরাহ দ্বারা উপজেলার মাধ্যমে ব্যয়পরিমাপ করা হয়েছে এন্ড মাইন্ডস্ট্রাকচারের কাছে কিছু কিছু দূর্ঘটনা উত্তীর্ণ হয়েছে। বর্তমানে ডিপা ডোট এফ এর হার ৮%।
জানাব জুলফক ইলেকট্রানি সিলিকনের বাণিজ্যের বিষয়ে জানাব চাইল জানাব বলা হয়েছে, ৩০টি সিলিকন এবং ৩০টি এলাস্টাইন কমিউনিটি পর্যায়ে হস্তান্তর করা হয়েছে। এ শিশু কেন্দ্রগুলো সিলিকন/সিলিকন/এলাস্টাইন ও স্থানীয় পণ্যমূল ব্যবিলন এবং উপজেলা প্রশাসন এর বৌদ্ধিক সাহায্য তাঁদের মাধ্যমে চালনা করেন।

হেলথ ভিডেল ওয়াস মনিটরিং পার্সেপ্টিভ
জানাব মোলারর হাসান সক্রিকে বস্তু জানাব জিজিল হেলথ ভিডেল ওয়াস মনিটরিং পার্সেপ্টিভ প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম উপস্থাপন করেন। তিনি বলেন, বাজার বিভাগে ইন্ডিয়ান প্রস্তুত যাতা দেখাই হব এ প্রকল্পের কাজ।

রাজিনাই দেখানো বলেন, একটি যোগোলোক সালাম প্রকল্পের মাধ্যমে জানাবেন।

শিল্পসিইএইচডি-২
জানাব মারফত বলেন শিল্পসিইএইচডি-২ প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম উপস্থাপন করেন। তিনি বলেন, এ প্রকল্পে এ প্রকল্পের আওতায় প্রশিক্ষণ প্রাপ্ত ৪৮৯৫০ জন বিভিন্ন সম্মান স্বরূপী করে কাজের সাথে যুক্ত হয়েছে।

বাঁকুরের বিদ্যার্থী গাজে লাইন রিসেটেমেন্ট
জানাব মোলারর হাসান বলেন, এ প্রকল্পের প্রকল্পের প্রতিপন্ন উপস্থাপন করেন।

ঝুঁকি কর্মসেবা
জানাব পার্ক সাবার কুর্ল প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম উপস্থাপন করেন।

ইউপিএক্সআই হাইড্রেন ই একাডেমি, তাদের মাধ্যমে ২৫০ টি এলাস্টাইন এর মধ্যে ৫টি প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক নির্বাচন করেছে, তার মধ্যে একটি হচ্ছে বর্গ।

কর্মকর্তা-কর্মিকা নিয়োগ করে ১০টি অক্ষের মাধ্যমে প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করেছে।

Annual Report 2022
ব্যাপক উন্নয়নের জন্য ব্যাপক উন্নয়নের জন্য ব্যাপক উন্নয়ন করেন।

সেক্টরের জন্য

সমাপ্তির বছর, সেক্টরের জন্যনেতা বলেন, আপনারা সবাই ভাবে আমাদের প্রশ্নগুলি ও সাপেক্ষে দিয়ে তাঁদের আমার দায়িত্ব আরো বেড়ে যায়।

আমি আমার ক্রেডিট প্রোগ্রামের সময় দিয়েছি। এখন এতটাই সময়ের উপর নির্ভর করা আমার প্রতিক্ষা হয়। তিনি বলেন, যারা প্রোগ্রামে কাজ করেন তাদের সাথে ক্রেডিটের প্রস্তাবনার জন্যে তাঁদের আমার দায়িত্ব আরো বেড়ে যায়।

সভাপতি

সভার শেষ পর্যন্ত সকলে তাঁদের জানি যে: সাইফুল আলম তাঁর দক্ষতা করেন। তিনি সকলের ধন্যবাদ জানান। সকলকে একসাথে বসানোর জন্য সেক্টরের জন্য সমান সাহেবের ধন্যবাদ জানান।

তিনি তিনি উপন্যাস সকলকে মূল প্রবল পরামর্শ দেওয়ার জন্য কৃতিত্ব জানান এবং সে সকলের প্রশ্ন জোর করার চেষ্টা করা হবে বলে আমার বাণী করেন।

তিনি বলেন, ট্র্যুপ ট্র্যুপ হয়েছিল বিপ্লব নিয়ে আমি একটি কাজ করতে আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করেন।

আমারা আগ্রহী হয়েনি সাহেবের দিকে এগিয়ে যাব ইন্দিয়াজ।

ব্যাপারে আরো তৎপরতা শুরু হবে বলেন।

ব্যবহারে আরো তৎপরতা করার জন্য সকলকে মুলধ্বনি জানান।

প্রশাসন

তিনি সমান উপস্থিত সকলকে আত্মগত ধন্যবাদ জানান।

রিপোর্টের জানান।

পরিসংখ্যানের জন্য সকলকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সকলকে মুখ্য ঘোষণা করেন এবং ম্যানেজার প্রশাসন জনর হয়েনি আলী খানকে উপস্থিত সকলকে সমাপ্ত ধন্যবাদ জানান।

মেইনস্ক্রিপ্ট শেষ হয়।

মেইনস্ক্রিপ্ট

তিনি সমন্তর উপস্থিত সকলকে আত্মগত ধন্যবাদ জানান।

এই সাইটে 'পরশ' ম্যানেজারের সাহায্য হসানুল কাদির এর লিখিত 'মাতৃভূমি নোমান ভাই' দিখাটি পড়ার জন্য সকলকে অনুরোধ জানান। সেই সাথে সভার কার্যক্রম শেষ হয়।

Annual Report 2012

26 years of DORG
b. Media, Communication & Publication

News Clipping:

...
TV Program

- Channel AI: 20 February 2012
- Bititi: 29 February 2012
- Channel AI: 30 May 2012
- Channel AI: 7 December 2012
- Channel AI: 19 October 2012

Publication
Picture Gallery
Chapter- 9
Annexure

Annex- 1

a. Our Honorable Friends & Visitors

1. Espero, I hope, you will be able to active your activities for the food of the people, specially on the important day of 21st February, Ekushe February.

   **Father Benjamin**
   February 21, 2012

2. It’s has been very interested to meet you. You are doing a great work for the poor people. We have a great feeling after meeting people like you for Bangladesh.

   **Thank you for all**
   **Paloma Valdes Dominguez-Macaya**
   Country Officer NE India
   March 06, 2012

3. Thank you very much for your nice welcome. I am very happy to meet you and I am very impressed for the good work you are doing with the poor women of the rural area.

   **Thanks**
   **Yolanda**
   UNIDAS
   Spain
   March 06, 2012

4. Dear Friends from DORP,
   It was a pleasure to meet your staff and to be acquainted more with your work. It is truely inspiring.Free All the best,

   **Dessi Damianava**
   Program Manager
   Free Press Unlimited
   1st April 2012

5. SAPNA found to be wonderful Project that can enhance the effectively of vision 2021, charter of change and digital Bangladesh initiated by dear beloved Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

   **AKrakam H. Chowdhury**
   M. P. (Naogaon-3)
   16.04.12

6. I visit the DORP office on 2/12/2012 to discuss the Bangladesh Railway project that is being assisted by ADB. I was impressed with their profile and the quality of their work. They are doing a good job in implementing the resettlement plan.

   **Bishwanath Debnath**
   ADB Manila
   2/12/2012
## b. Dorp On Going Projects- 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Nature</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Employer/Donor/Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Types of input/ Major works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Unique Intervention for Quality Primary Education- UNIQUE II</td>
<td>Amouting Tk. 4,22,00,458 (Two year budget) From January 2012 to November 2017</td>
<td>European Union (EU)</td>
<td>13Upazila 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>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human development (PLCEHD-2) Project</td>
<td>Amouting Tk. 13,92,29,226 From June 2009 to April 2012</td>
<td>ADB-SDC &amp; BNFE</td>
<td>Chandpur District</td>
<td>Baseline Survey, Learner selection, Operating Post Literacy Course for 11-45 year aged learners, Provide trade material, Conducting Skill development training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Primary School at the Village where no school</td>
<td>Amouting Tk. 15,00,000 From 2007 to continue</td>
<td>Directorate of Primary Education - World Bank</td>
<td>Charfassion of Bhola, Mehandiganj of Bavisal and Ramgati of Laksmipur</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health WATSAN & Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
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<td>------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 05   | 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, Lalmohon, Tajumuddin, Borhanuddin, Char Fashion and Monpura                                                                 | • Formation of FFS for HFP and EBA/EAH  
• Conduct planned home visits to FFS members  
• Conduct for training on ENA/EAH for FWAs, HAs, CHCPs  
• Mentoring and supportivesupervision of delivery of key ENA/EAH 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                                                                 |
| 06   | 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       | Bhuapur             | • 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                                                                                                                                          |
| 07   | 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                                                                                                                                                    |
| 08   | Advocacy for Human Resource in Health                                   | Amounting Tk. 20,29,700 From January 2012 to December 2012          | Wemos Foundation             | Bangladesh          | • Advocacy with different ministries of Government of Bangladesh  
• Organize dialogue, seminar, workshop, roundtable etc.  
• Prepare position paper on midwives & CHCP for advocacy purpose.                                                                                                                        |
| 09   | Gender Based - Social Assistance Program for Non Asseters - centered in Maternity Allowance (GB-SAPNA) | Amounting Tk. 3,66,41,014 From December 2010 to September 2012      | AECID (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development) | Kaliganj Upazila of Gazipur, Ramgati & Kamolnagar Upazila of Lakshmipur and Charkhil Upazila of Noakhali Dis. | • Base line survey and end line survey  
• Provided training on health care, maternal & 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 & Advocacy                                                                                                                                                                         |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Nature</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Employer/Donor/Funding Agencies</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Types of input/Major works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 10    | Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) | Amounting Tk. 9,48,480 From February 2012 to December 2012 | Ministry of Woman & Children Affairs - WFP | Baupal of Patakkahi | - Provide Training and Credit.  
- Build awareness  
- Women Empowerment  
- Increase income generation activities |
| 11    | Plantation & Social Afforestation in the Railway Track & Distribution of Sapling to the PAPs of JBRLP | Amounting Tk. 92,45,000 From Jun’01- Dec’ 10 & Continuing | JBRLP – BR | 8000 PAPs of Bhuapur – Jaidevpur | - Plantation of 100 km railway track both side, distribution of saplings  
- Conducting training  
- Awareness build up for nursery develop |
| 12    | Rural Micro Credit Program | Amounting Tk. 3,50,00,000 From August 2004 ongoing | PKSF | Bhuapur, Kalighat of Tangail, Shiragonj Basakhalli of Chittagong | - Provide skill training to the poor and hard core poor  
- Provide credit for income generation.  
- Provide micro-enterprise credit to the entrepreneurs. |
| 13    | Development of Soil Management Tool to improve Food Security of Haor Dwellers | Amounting Tk. 6,91,521 From July 2010 to December 2012 | European Union & Ministry of Agriculture | Derai of Sunamganj, Mohanganj of Netrokona, Lakhai of Hobiganj and Nikli of Kishoregang | - 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 |
| 14    | Implementation of Resettlement Plan of Bakrabad Siddirganj Gas Transmission pipeline Project | Amounting Tk. 41,56,000 From February 2011 to January 2013 | World Bank & GTCL | Sonagor & 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 From October 2011 to September 2014 | ADB & BR | Kaliganj Upazila of Gazipur & Palash of Narsigdi | - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S1 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>01</td>
<td>Up-scaling Non-formal Primary Education through Institutionalizing Qualitative Endeavour -UNIQUE</td>
<td>14 Upazila of Bhol, Noakhali, Laksmipur &amp; 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 from formal primary education, Developing an equivalency framework for mainstreaming of NFPE learners, Organise School preparedness programme, Developing contingency plan for disaster management. Documentation and dissemination</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>02</td>
<td>Reaching out of School Children - ROSC</td>
<td>Charfashion upazila of Bhol.</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>03</td>
<td>Agricultural Diversification &amp; Intensification Project (ADIP)</td>
<td>Kotiaidi, Kularchar, Mithamoin Kishoreganj</td>
<td>DAE – IFAD</td>
<td>From 1998-2006</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>04</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>05</td>
<td>Rural Employment Generation Scheme,</td>
<td>Laksmipur Sadar Laksmipur</td>
<td>BMET - Upazila - 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>06</td>
<td>Low Cost Rural Housing Project (Revolving Credit)</td>
<td>Ramgati, Raipur &amp; 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Training, Credit &amp; Employment of PAPs of JMBF</td>
<td>Bhaupur, Kailhati of Tangail &amp; Sirajganj sadar</td>
<td>JMBF – 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>08</td>
<td>Health Village</td>
<td>Lohagara, Raipur, Ramgati, Kularchar, Siraiganj Sadar, Bhaupur, Norail 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/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>
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<tr>
<td>9</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>10</td>
<td>Health Village</td>
<td>Lohagara, Raiipur, Ramgati, Kulachar, Sirajgonj Sadar, Bhuapur, Norail Sadar and 8orguna</td>
<td>SIMA VI- 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Social Assistance for Non Asseters (SAPNA)</td>
<td>Kamalnagar, Ramgati &amp; Laksmipur 5adar 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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS Intervention Services (H AIS) Project for the Street Based Sex Workers</td>
<td>Dhaka City, Chittagong City, Sylhet City &amp; B hola</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 legalisue to the sex workers, Organise Street Theater and Cultural show for mass awareness, Print and project poster, sticker and booklet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rights Based Program for Social Harmony</td>
<td>Banskhali &amp; Satkhania of Chittagong</td>
<td>Manushar Jonno Foundation-MUF, DFID</td>
<td>September 2006 to August 2009.</td>
<td>Education for Social harmony, Legal Aid support for torture women, Mediation (Alternative dispute resolution – ADR), Training &amp; Technical support, Awareness raising for women rise, Lobby and Advocacy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>WATSAN Program for the Poor</td>
<td>Sirajgonj  Sadar, Bhuapur of Tangail, Kulachar of Kis horegonj, Noakhali, Ramgati of Laksmipur, Lohagara of Chittagong.</td>
<td>SIMA VI- The Netherlands</td>
<td>January 2005 to December 2007</td>
<td>Village selection, Base line survey, Group formation, Training, Provide sanitary latrine &amp; tube-well, Provide MCH care.</td>
<td>Total people of 21 villages of 250 in each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Capacity Building Project</td>
<td>DORP Central Office</td>
<td>Wemos, The Netherlands</td>
<td>January 2010-December 2010</td>
<td>Capacity building of staff members of DORP, Strengthening of DORP as an institution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNo.</td>
<td>Name of the Project</td>
<td>Location</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 (P VAT) meeting for finalized Property Valuation  
Assist GRC for setting the dispute  
Assist to resettle in suitable places, grievance redressing etc. |             |
Organize inter school debate  
Formation of Health Service Users Forum (USUF)  
Upazila consultation  
Overview of the project  
Organize Day observation |             |
| 19   | Urban Governance Infra Structure Improvement Project (UGIP)                         | Savar, Sh ha hajdpur, Moulovibazar Poura sha                              | LGED-G-GOB and ADB                  | 2006 – 2010                          | Provide Training both Awareness and Skills along with Micro Credit  
Provide Health Education  
Organize The Urban Poor  
Non-Formal Education for the Children and Adults |             |
| 20   | Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)                                                  | Luxmiapur Sadar, Raipur, Ramgati, Kamalnagar, Ramgonj.                  | Ministry of Woman & Children Affairs - WFP | January 08 to December 08            | Provide Training and Credit  
Build awareness  
Women Empowerment  
Increase Income generation activities |             |
| 22   | Pro-Poor Health & Family Planning Budget Monitoring Upazila Downwards               | Kamonagor of Laksminpur, Lohaborga of Narail, Katikoir of Gazipur, Kamolganj of Moulovibazar, Bakerganj of Barisal & Sirajganj Sadar of Sirajganj district | The WEMOS Foundation – The Netherlands | Jan’11- Dec’11 | Social Mobilization for women empowerment  
Information Collection  
Lobbying & Advocacy for govt. policy change towards gender equality Monitoring |             |
| 23   | Integrated Health Care Reaching the Poor (IHRP)                                     | Banskhali of Chittagong                                                  | CORDAID, The Netherlands            | January 2004 to December 2008        | Health Care  
- Livelihood Skill  
- Education  
- School Students stipend  
- Sanitation  
- Water (Arsenic Free Tube well installation) Income Credit  
- Disaster Management  
- West Management  
- Health Sector Monitoring |             |
| 24   | Social Investment Program Project                                                    | Poor segment of the Community and community as a whole of Jamalpur district | SDF (Ministry of Finance) & World Bank | 2003 to 2007                      | Village Dev. Committee  
PRA  
Village Planning - Training and Skill infrastructure - Project Implementation  
Involves Union Parishad in campaign program and awareness building |             |
| 25   | HIV/AIDS Prevention Program for the Street based Sex Workers                        | • Barisal, Chitta gong & Sylhet Division 12  
Urban Area                                                            | Ministry Health & Family Welfare & UNICEF/FAWB | August 2004 - Dec 2007               | Aware the sex workers on HIV/AIDS and provide STI Treatment  
- Condom Promotion and  
Campaign |             |
| 26   | SAP                                                                                  | Jamal Sadar, Islampur, Melandha                                          | SDF (Ministry of Finance) & WB      | Dec’06-Dec’07                       | Provide health care to the mother, children and elderly people through community participation |             |
| 27   | Mother & Child Care Project                                                        | Jamalpur                                                                  | SDF (Ministry of Finance) & WB      | September 2004 to August 2007        | Creche  
- Pre - Formal & Non-Formal Education  
- Boarding Facilities  
- Vocational Training  
- Healthcare Services  
- Job Replacement  
- Admission Of The Formal Education |             |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>S1 No.</th>
<th>Name of the Project</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<th>Period &amp; Position</th>
<th>Nature of work in brief</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</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>- Organize Civil Society Network, • Activate GoB Upazila Health Advisory Committee, • Data collection of service delivery of GoB health services, • Involve local government specially Union Parishad had for mass awareness.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Post Literacy, Continuing Education and Human Development (PLC EHD)</td>
<td>Rajgonj of Shiraigonj and Mithamoin of Kishorgong,</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>31</td>
<td>Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation Project for the Flood Victim</td>
<td>Jamalpur • Tangail, • Kishorgong, • Laksipur • &amp; Dhaka city</td>
<td>CORDAID The Netherlands</td>
<td>September 2004 to August 2006</td>
<td>Provide • House building • Arsenic free tube well installation, • Distribute sanitary latrine, • Distribute vegetable seeds • Land rising for house building.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Relief, Rehabilitation &amp; Community Development Program for the Cyclone hit Family</td>
<td>Charfashion of Bhola</td>
<td>GA, 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>33</td>
<td>Women Employment Project</td>
<td>Nandakanda under Bondar Upazilla of Narayanganj</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>34</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 khas h land</td>
<td>Embankment settler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Mymensingh Aquaculture Extension Project - MAEP</td>
<td>7 upazillas of Kishoregonj 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>36</td>
<td>North-East Minor Irrigation Project - NE MIP</td>
<td>Kishoregang</td>
<td>DAE - ADB</td>
<td>Sep’96 - Apr’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>37</td>
<td>Fisher folk Livelihood Project</td>
<td>Charfashion of Bhola Rajipur &amp; Laksipur of Laksipur District</td>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Nov’98 - ‘00 Completed</td>
<td>Provide revolving credit to the fisher folk poor community</td>
<td>700 fisher folk families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation for the Flood Victim</td>
<td>Laksipur, Raipur, Ramgati</td>
<td>Embassy of Japan, Dhaka</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>39</td>
<td>Relief &amp; Agriculture Rehabilitation Program</td>
<td>Tangail, Kishoreganj, Raipur, Laksipur, 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>40</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, close coordination with union parishad</td>
<td>8 nos women beneficiary groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</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 homes lead gardening, provide agro input</td>
<td>300 women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Non Formal Education Project – 1</td>
<td>Ramgati, Patharghata Jagannathpur, Lama, Karimgonj, Kotyadi, Hssaimpur, Dhira, Khagrachari, Rangamati Barisal, Rawanchari</td>
<td>DNFE - GOB UNICEF</td>
<td>March ’98 - Feb ’99 Completed</td>
<td>Non - formal education for adult &amp; children</td>
<td>15 to 25 years age group male &amp; female</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.No.</td>
<td>Name of the Project</td>
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<td>Nature of work in brief</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>Non Formal Education Project - 2</td>
<td>Jajira, Hatya, Matlab Lalmohon, Sonagali, Mirersharai, Doulatpur Banskhali, Lama, Borhanuddin, Khagrachari, Rangamati &amp; Bandarban</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>44</td>
<td>Meghna Dhanagoda Irrigation Project (MDIP) under (CAD) - A</td>
<td>Matlab-Chandpur Rawanchari</td>
<td>BWDB - GOB Funded by ADB</td>
<td>Aug.'98 - Dec. '2000</td>
<td>Farmers and stakeholders training on o&amp;m of irrigation structure cost recovery.</td>
<td>4230 (Farmers, Board &amp; Female Members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Low Cost Rural Housing Project (Revolving Credit)</td>
<td>Ramgati, Rajipur Laksmipur 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>46</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>47</td>
<td>Need Assessment Survey on HIV/AIDS &amp; STDs</td>
<td>Kathalbagan- Dhaka</td>
<td>HAS AB 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>48</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>300 jobless male worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</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>50</td>
<td>WFP Assisted A forestation Scheme</td>
<td>Charfashion, Ramgati, Laksmipur Sadar, Tarail-Kishoregonj &amp; Lama</td>
<td>FD - GOB - WFP</td>
<td>1992 to on going.</td>
<td>Plantation &amp; maintenance</td>
<td>4025 (75%) Female caretakers vulnerable age group 16-45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>WFP Assist Pond Re-excavation project</td>
<td>Tangail, Kishoregonj, Bhola, Barangun, Amtali &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>52</td>
<td>Crop Diversification Project – CDP</td>
<td>Kis horegonj, 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>53</td>
<td>Adasa Gram Phase – 1</td>
<td>Chittagong (Anwara, Mirershehwai, Lohana, Sakhunda, Banskhali, Hathata, Ranguna) Coxbaraz (Chokoria) Laksmipur (Ramgati, Ramganj, Raiipur)</td>
<td>MoL and - CEC</td>
<td>1992 – 96 Completed</td>
<td>Integrated development of the rootless families of 17 clustered village supplying tube-well, re-exavation pond, homestead gardening, training, income generation program, and non-formal education.</td>
<td>17 clustered village about 600 families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, which were further elaborated earlier.

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
DORP wins UN Award- 2013

DORP (Development Organisation of the Rural Poor) wins UN Award for water and sanitation service at the global level. 

The organisation has been awarded the UN World Water Day Award for its high standards in water and sanitation services in rural Bangladesh.

DORP has been providing water and sanitation services in rural areas for over 30 years.

The organisation has won several awards for its work in the field of water and sanitation.

DORP has been providing water and sanitation services to over 1 million people in rural Bangladesh.