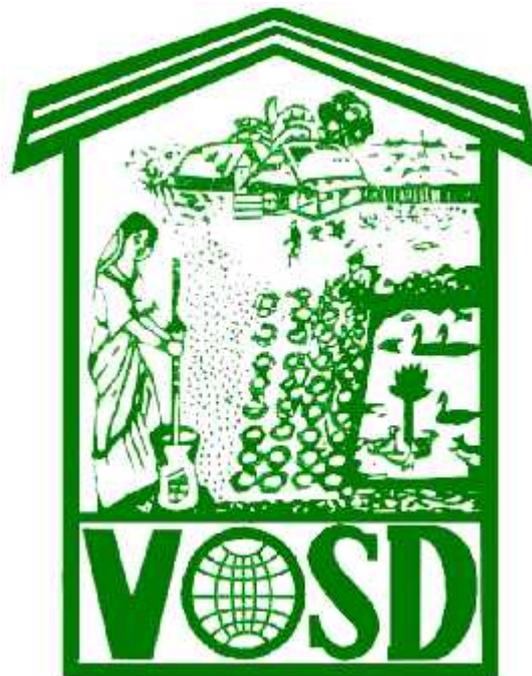


# **ANNUAL REPORT 2014**



## **VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (VOSD)**

**8/8, Lalmatia, Block-A, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.**



# ANNUAL REPORT 2014

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# VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (VOSD)

8/8, Lalmatia, Block-A, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

Phone: 9126278, 9142663, Fax: 88-02-8127629,

E-mail: [vosd@dhaka.agni.com](mailto:vosd@dhaka.agni.com), Web: [www.vosd-db.org](http://www.vosd-db.org)



# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ABCN</b>	Area Based Community Nutrition
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>AM</b>	Area Manager
<b>ANC</b>	Antenatal Care
<b>ATTP</b>	Agricultural Technology Transfer Project
<b>BARC</b>	Bangladesh Agriculture Research Council
<b>BCC</b>	Behavioral Change and Communication
<b>BKB</b>	Bangladesh Krishi Bank
<b>BMI</b>	Body Mass Index
<b>BNFB</b>	Bureau of Non-Formal Education
<b>BP</b>	Blood Pressure
<b>BPHC</b>	Bangladesh Population and Health Consortium
<b>CBD</b>	Community Based Distribution CBHP Community Based Health Project
<b>CE</b>	Continuing Education
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CNC</b>	Community Nutrition Centre
<b>CNO</b>	Community Nutrition Organizer
<b>CNP</b>	Community Nutrition Promoter
<b>DAE</b>	Department of Agricultural Extension
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Program for Immunization
<b>ERP</b>	Education Resource Provider
<b>ESP</b>	Education Service Provider
<b>FAO</b>	Food Agriculture Organization
<b>FO</b>	Field Organizer
<b>GOB</b>	Government of Bangladesh
<b>GMP</b>	Growth Monitoring and Promotion



<b>HIV</b>	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
<b>HNPSP</b>	Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program
<b>HRD</b>	Human Resource Development
<b>HSA</b>	Health Service Activities
<b>ICS</b>	Improved Cooking Stove
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Agency
<b>IEC</b>	Information, Education and Communication
<b>IFR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generating Activities
<b>MMR</b>	Maternal Mortality Rate
<b>MO</b>	Medical Officer
<b>HSA</b>	Health Service Activities
<b>MOPME</b>	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Government Organization
<b>NID</b>	National Immunization Day
<b>NNP</b>	National Nutrition Programme
<b>OSD</b>	Occupational Skills Development
<b>PAP</b>	Poverty Alleviation Program
<b>PKSF</b>	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation
<b>PLCEHD</b>	Post Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development
<b>PNC</b>	Postnatal Care
<b>PS</b>	Program Supervisor
<b>RDP</b>	Rural Development Program
<b>REM</b>	Research, Evaluation and Monitoring
<b>RLF</b>	Revolving Loan Fund
<b>RMC</b>	Rural Micro Credit
<b>SAP</b>	Social Assistance Program
<b>SDF</b>	Social Development Foundation
<b>SIPP</b>	Social Investment Program Project
<b>SM</b>	Social Mobilizer



<b>SRLP</b>	Socio-economic Rehabilitation Loan Project
<b>STD</b>	Sexually Transmitted Disease
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>TBA</b>	Trained Birth Attendant
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainer
<b>UM</b>	Upazila Manager
<b>UP</b>	Union Parishad
<b>UPP</b>	Ultra Poor Program
<b>UMC</b>	Urban Micro Credit
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>VDC</b>	Village Development Committee
<b>VGD</b>	Vulnerable Group Development
<b>WGM</b>	Weight and Growth Monitoring
<b>WI</b>	Winrock International



## *Preface*

This is my pleasure to publish the Annual Report of VOSD for the year-2013. This Annual Progress Report will reflect the progresses of different project activities, which have been conducted during the whole year. During the year, we had to face lot of limitations to cover the expanded programs or meeting up the local and people's demand. However, we have overcome most of the limitations & problems with the sincere efforts of the dedicated staff members and the Executive Committee Members. The main events were the evaluations of the donors, which were successfully faced. The development march of has been increasing gradually with the demand of the local people. Already it has extended its development initiatives in 137 Upazillas of 35 Districts covering more than 25000,000 population. Sincere co-operation and supports have been found from all concerns regarding the expanded programs.

VOSD pays its heartiest regards and gratefulness to all concerns for their benevolent supports morally and financially. The process of development is a length one. So, VOSD could not change the situations of the operational areas within short time. But it is our proud that VOSD has changed the attitudes of the people and crated a mass awareness among the people of the peritoneal areas. People are now sufficiently encouraged and eager to participate in development activities, which was difficult at the beginning. VOSD started its journey in 1987 to work with the people, who are poor, neglected, deprived, under served, oppressed and who can not fulfill daily basic needs for their socio-economic upliftment. When VOSD started its activities, the staff, volunteers, and Executive Committee members were new in the development field and had less idea and experiences on development activities but they had string commitment, voluntary mentality and dedication, which gradually have been marched the organization VOSD to this position. Now most of the Executive Committee members, Staff members and Volunteers are well aware, skilled, and experienced on development when the development partners are also well aware, skilled and experienced on different development issues. VOSD is a National NGO as its coverage of the areas, population and program-dimensions has been increasing day by day. The achievements, in the field of rural development are reasonable and praise worthy at present. A good numbers of concerned development partners have been benefited/ benefiting out of the implementation of VOSD's different interventions. Hope VOSD will keep up the present march and speed of the organization. All the credits go to the dedicated and committed staff volunteers Executive Committee members and other local concerned departments. We are also highly grateful and thankful to the donors, who provided us financial supports to carry out our development programs for the poor and vulnerable people. We hope, if all sorts of co-operation and supports become available, VOSD could be able to reach its goal.

AKM Mostafizur Rahman,  
Executive Director.



## **BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANIZATION**

Voluntary Organization for Social Development (VOSD) is a National non-govt. non-profitable, non-religious and non-political voluntary development organization. VOSD is permitted to work all over Bangladesh. It was established in 1987 in Barisal, southern part of Bangladesh with an aim to promote the socio-economic, environmental and cultural status of the rural and urban poor and disadvantaged people, emphasizing the women, disables and children through concretization, capacity building, institution build, unity building and capital formation by imparting felt-need based problem solving programs by adopting modern and scientific techniques and environment friendly techniques. It believes in non-directive, bottom up, integrated, sustainable and participatory development framework and acts as a catalyst with its targeted people.

So far, it has covered 8,682, villages of 1,074 Unions under 137 Upazilas of 35 Districts like Barisal, Jhalakathi, Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur, Bhola, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Sariotpur, Khulna, Gazipur, Madaripur, Chandpur, Mymensingh, Kishorgonj, Tangail, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Sirajgonj, Kustia, Jessore, Bagherhat, Laxmipur, Comilla, Netrokona, Noakhali, Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangpur, Pabna, Hobigonj, Lalmonirhat, Munshigonj, Dhaka and Moulvibazar Districts. VOSD's strategies in accordance with the philosophy of alleviation of poverty, sustainability, capacity building and empowerment of the poor people. VOSD came into being through the grim struggle of a band of dedicated, landless leaders and number of energetic young social workers. VOSD had a very stormy journey since its inception unparalleled in the history of NGO movement of this country. The organization stood the best of time and is now gradually thriving. VOSD has by now earned the status of National NGO, well known at home and abroad. All these have been happening with the help of dedicated 10,469 staffs and volunteers to derive poverty, illiteracy, malnutrition and improve environmental conditions. VOSD has been working for last 27 years in the field of education, child & adult education, capacity building, water & sanitation, arsenic mitigation, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, environment development programs, disables development, micro-credit, health, nutrition, human rights promotion, prevention of trafficking, legal and democracy education, HIV/AIDS prevention, socio-economic development, relief & rehabilitation & disaster preparedness and management, Local Government Strengthen Program, Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP), Capacity Building under the south-Western Bangladesh Rural Development Project (SWBRDP) and ICS Installation Program of IDCOL. It considers sustainability for its all development concerns.

It aspires for a society free from exploitation, deprivation, and oppression, where every individual will be able to live in peace, harmony, and justice, where every individual will be able to fulfill basic needs, honored human rights, and legal rights, where every individual will not suffer from malnutrition, starvation, domination, violence etc. and where male and female equally participate in development activities, will not be dominated and neglected each other and build up friendly and peaceful atmosphere. The main principle of VOSD is people oriented and development oriented development framework and ensures people's participation in all levels like need assessment, designing, planning, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation etc. VOSD has got national awards for the contributions to Health, Nutrition, Education, Social Services, special contribution in Relief and Rehabilitation and Sanitation services, which are as follows:

- 1. Jainul Abedin Gold Award-2005 for Health & Nutrition.**
- 2. Sadinata Sangsad Award-2006 for Education Services.**
- 3. Journalist Association Award-2006 for Socio-economic Development.**
- 4. National Youth Culture Organization Award-2007 for Health & Education.**
- 5. Index Kagoj-Kalam Business Award-2007 for Social Welfare.**
- 6. Sritir SIDR-2008 by Amtali Press Club for Special Contribution in Relief and Rehabilitation Programs.**



## CHAPTER-1: ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

### Legal Status:

VOSD is duly registering with the Bangladesh Government Departments for carrying out different development activities and receiving foreign donations legally. The names of the registered authorities and registration nos. are as follows:

SL No.	Name of the Registration Department	Registration No.	Date.
01.	Department of Social Services	DSS-Bari-253	30-06-1990
02.	NGO Affairs Bureau	FDO/R-627	01-06-1992
03.	Directorate of Family Planning	FP-70	08-09-1995
04.	Youth Development Department	Youth-11	05-04-1995
05.	Society Act No. XXI 1860	S-4556	07-04-2005
06	Micro Credit Regulatory Authority	MRA No-237	14-05-2008

### Membership:

VOSD has been working with the association and collaboration of different National and International NGOs, Forums, Coordinating NGOs and Networks. VOSD is the active member of the following Networks/Forums:

- 1) Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB),
- 2) Voluntary Health Service Society (VHSS),
- 3) NGO Forum for DWSS,
- 4) Gender Development Forum (GDF),
- 5) International Center for Diarrhea Disease Research in Bangladesh (ICDDR-B)/GARNET,
- 6) Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF),
- 7) Khan Foundation,
- 8) Credit and Development Forum (CDF),
- 9) Bangladesh Fund Raising Group (BFRG),
- 10) Forum for Regenerative Agriculture Movement (FORAM),
- 11) COFCON/DFID,
- 12) Bangladesh Fisheries Development Forum (BFDF),
- 13) Coastal Resource Center (CRC),
- 14) Coastal NGO Networks (CNN),
- 15) Bangladesh AIDS Forum,
- 16) Southern NGO Network (SNN),
- 17) Coastal NGO Network (CNN),
- 18) International Credit Summit (ICS)
- 19) Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD) Supported Women Development local and regional forms and
- 20) Member in working Upazila, District & Division Committees.



**Vision:**

Established and empowered poor and vulnerable people, specially the women, distressed, disables, adolescents and children can live in a peaceful, judge full and harmonic society and integrated in the main stream of national development and poverty alleviation.

**Mission:**

To establish the poor and vulnerable people, especially the women, disables, adolescents and children in the society through building capacity, people's institution, capital formation, utilization of local resources and imparting felt-need based problem solving programs that will make them capable, self-sufficient, self-governed, and self-initiators involving highly qualified, skilled and experienced personnel.

**Goal:**

Promoting the socio-economic, environmental and cultural status of the poor and underprivileged people, emphasizing the women, disables, adolescents and children and also empowerment through undertaking appropriate and sustainable programs.

**Objectives:**

To achieve organization's goal and vision, the following objectives have been set:

01. To concretize and build capacity of the poor people,
02. To provide educational facilities to the children, adolescents and illiterate adults for increasing literacy rate,
03. To build self-capital and group fund/Capital,
04. To create employment and income earning opportunities for the targeted poor people,
05. To organize and form poor people's institutions,
06. To empower and establish the poor women in the society.
07. To promote social justice, peace and harmony through establishing human rights, legal rights and fundamental rights among the mass people.
08. To promote good governance in the society.
09. To reduce gender discriminations in the community people,
10. To concretize people on environment development and develop environmental condition of the operational areas,
11. To develop future citizen of the country,
12. To reduce drug addiction and anti-social activities,
13. To prevent child and women trafficking, violence against women.
14. To integration of the poor people in the main stream of national development activities,
15. To involve women into economic and productive activities,
16. To undertake intensive agriculture development activities and introduce modern techniques and HYV seeds and seedlings,
17. To undertake intensive nursery development, social a forestation, homestead gardening and environment development,
18. To introduce nutrition gardening for nutritional status development,
19. To conduct disaster preparedness and management activities etc.
20. To alleviate poverty in the operational areas,
21. To undertake income & employment generation activities for poor people,
22. To introduce modern scientific technologies for different purposes,



23. To improve fisheries resources in the operational areas,
24. To ensure best utilization of local available resources,
25. To ensure social justice and harmony in the society,
26. To improve the rural health, water sanitation and environmental status,
27. To prevent HIV/AIDS/STD.
28. To set up the poor people in the main stream of policy formulation, decision makings, national development and social development.
29. To set up the organized poor people in the power structure.
30. To increase agricultural production,
31. To increase livestock production.
32. To increase fisheries production.
33. To innovate new development technologies and transfer among the organized people.

### **Program Area Coverage:**

VOSD started activities from one village of Sholak Union under Uzirpur Upazila of Barisal District. But gradually it has been expanded its development activities in different villages of different unions and each year it has been introduced and renovated the project areas considering the situations and needs and last year, it has introduced some areas and leaved some areas due to different causes and so far VOSD has been covered 8,642 villages of 1,074 Unions under 137 Upazilas of 35 Districts namely Barisal, Barguna, Bhola, Jhalakhati, Pirojpur, Patuakhali, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Khulna, Gazipur, Chandpur, Comilla, Mymensingh, Kishoregonj, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Bagerhat, Tangil, Chittagong, Sunamgonj, Netrokona, Pabna, Sirajgonj, Shariatpur, Madaripur, Laxmipur, Noakhali, Moulvi Bazar, Dhaka, etc. and covering about 1,08,50,320 population. The coverage of beneficiaries are approximately 64,146 families directly i.e. 20,52,190 members, who are from the poverty stricken groups. But its community programs cover approximately 1,88,13,347 people.

### **Program Coverage of VOSD:**

No.	Program Coverage	Total Nos.
1	District	35
2	Upazila	137
3	Union	1,074
4	Village	8,642
5	Urban slums	52
6	Population covered	1,08,50,320
7	Water body for fisheries	43,254 Acres
8	Land for agriculture	53,209 acres
9.	Training centre	137
10.	Microbus/Jeep/Car	16
11.	Total Staff/Teachers/Volunteers	10,469



**Staffing:**

At present VOSD have 10,469 staff members in different categories, who are qualified, experienced, skilled, trained and have 5-35 years practical experiences in the field of rural development. VOSD generally collects and develops local volunteers through providing practical training and practical field-based works and then include them as staffs according to their qualification, skill and experiences. It collects volunteers from the locality, who are educated, energetic, have patients, mentally to work for the poor and in the rural areas staying with the poor. So, all of VOSD have sufficient experiences and skill on rural and urban development activities and can be able to implement any sort of project at the field level.

**Total staffs and volunteers of VOSD:**

Staff			Volunteers/Teachers			Grand Total
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
797	1349	2146	1541	6782	8323	<b>10,469</b>

**Total staff and volunteers of VOSD working in different categories:**

Sl. No.	Category	Male	Female	Total
1.	Senior Level Management	55	27	82
2.	Management /Midlevel	194	120	314
3.	Trainers	125	240	365
4.	Finance Officer/CA/Internal Auditors	125	22	147
5.	Consultant	07	5	12
6.	Agriculturist	6	02	8
7.	Fisheries Officer	38	12	50
8.	Engineer	7	0	7
9.	Nutritionist	9	5	14
10.	Doctor	7	3	10
11.	Paramedic/Nurse	14	21	35
12.	Veterinary Doctor and A.H.	12	5	17
13.	Supervisor	89	162	251
14.	Field Staffs	109	725	834
15.	Teachers/Volunteers	1541	6782	8323
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2338</b>	<b>8131</b>	<b>10469</b>



## **CHAPTER-2: GROUP FORMATION AND AWARENESS RAISING:**

From 1987, VOSD has been performing the following activities to organize groups of the targeted people and to unite them into life oriented groups to develop their livelihoods, capacity building and life improvement. The main goal of the organization is to organize the rural and urban poor people, motivate, educate, aware and organize them, because most of the targeted people have been suffering from civics inertia, who should be make socially conscious and active for their own family development through their professional skills development and involving small income generating activities and also raising own capital. So, the targeted people are identified and motivated for understanding the goal and objectives of the organization. When they become self-motivated and felt need of organizing, the staff organized them into small groups and inters group structure for their empowerment, socio-economic development and participation in policy decision making processes. These groups are the main wheels of all program implementations. These groups are formed considering the age, economic condition, literacy situation, caste, sex, etc. Each group includes 15 to 30 members and each group has one Chairperson, one Secretary and one Cashier, who are elected/ selected by the members to run and lead the group activities. So far, VOSD has organized 57,308 groups with 12,03,468 members. Among the groups, 37,188 are female groups with 7,80,948 members and 20,120 are male groups with 4,22,520 members. Every group member saves weekly Tk.5/- to Tk.10/- in his or her group account. So far group's members have raised Tk.21,97,63,420/-.



**Presence of women group in group formation and awareness meeting.**

The group meets weekly basis. Generally the male groups sits at night and the female group sits at daytime. The group meetings are conducted by the group leader under the guidance of the related staff. The group meeting discussion topics are: a) Identification of local problems and resources, and ensuring their best uses and solutions of problems, b) Techniques for getting local government facilities, c) Importance of weekly group meetings and savings, d) income gene-rating activities, e) primary health, Nutrition and family planning, f) Gender issues, g) Environment development, h)



Legal education, human rights education, and women's rights education, i) Livestock rearing, j) Use of savings, k) Democracy practice, l) Water and sanitation, m) EPI, n) Neat and cleanliness etc. Apart from that group formation and awareness raising programs are performing through different projects. Project wise group formation and awareness raisings are described below:

Sl. No.	Nature of Group Formation	Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Group Formation and Awareness Raising	341,550	520,355	861,905
2.	Agriculture Development	44,788	104,430	149,218
3.	Fisheries Development	30,420	56,190	86,610
4.	Livestock Development	30,784	46,277	77,061
5.	Water Resource Management	16,163	14,255	30,418
6.	Small Medium Enterprise (SME)	58,742	79,480	138,222
7.	Women Empowerment	50,090	98,687	148,777
8.	Heath and Nutrition Awareness Education	70,360	90,450	160,810
	<b>Total</b>	<b>642,897</b>	<b>1,010,124</b>	<b>1,653,021</b>



### CHAPTER-3: TRAINING

Training, Seminar and workshop play a very important role in the field of development for awareness raising, capacity building, skills development and empowerment. So, VOSD emphasizes on training very much and it has developed a special Training Cell with experienced, skilled and qualified Training personnel, materials, equipment, training aids, furniture-fixtures etc. and other logistics. It has also developed training centers in every District, every Upazilas and Union levels with sufficient means for increasing the awareness, capacity, skills and efficiency of the staffs as well as the beneficiaries, the organization arranges different training courses, workshops and seminars for the staff & beneficiaries internally and externally to increase the efficiency, skills and to change the attitudes of them, by which they capably and efficiently perform their responsibilities and duties in a proper and effective manner. These activities were started from 1987 and have been continuing to date with bigger collaborations. All training centers of the organization are well equipped with necessary manpower, logistics and materials, accommodation and other essentials related to training. At a glance of training recipients are shown in below:

SL No.	Nature of Training	Participants		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Agriculture Development	40,356	70,457	110,813
2.	Fisheries Development	54,236	67,588	121,824
3.	Livestock Development	32,701	64,127	96,828
4.	Water Resource Management	18,490	17,220	35,710
5.	Small Medium Enterprise (SME)	85,600	83,100	168,700
6.	Women Empowerment	12,367	48,600	60,967
7.	Heath and Nutrition Awareness Education	54,880	97,945	152,825
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298,630</b>	<b>449,037</b>	<b>747,667</b>



Training of Women group.



## CHAPTER-4: EDUCATION

### 4.1 Pre-Primary Education Program:

VOSD feels education is the main and important factor for all development activities. So, education gets top priority in every case of development affairs. So, VOSD started education activities since its inception 1987. VOSD educates the targeted people in different ways to raise their level of awareness, realization and understanding before starting any project activities and to eradicate illiteracy. VOSD has been working to establish pre-primary education programs in Dhaka, Barisal, Jhalakathi, Barguna, Faridpur, Chandpur, Laxmipur, Munshiganj, Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Bhola, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Madaripur, Shariatpur, and Tangail districts and also some other districts of Bangladesh. VOSD established 435 pre-primary education centers, which are supported by 35,500 children (students) and 188 teachers. So far, 31,350 children have been made literate and developed school going habit. This education program was supported by the DNFPE/Ministry of Education for adult education, SKN-Netherlands, ICCO-Netherlands, Hope for Children-UK, and BRAC. Participation in receiving pre-primary education increased day by day because of awareness raised to education among the community people. The percentage of the children (students): male 35% and female 65%. Programs have taken to receive pre-primary education both boys and girls, and also their 100% attendance at the education centers.



**Children receiving pre-primary education at Drop-in-Center.**

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ Literacy rate has increased among the poor people and children.
- ♣ Percentage of school going girls has increased rather than boys.
- ♣ School going habit has increased among the poor children and attends school regularly.
- ♣ Drop out rate has reduced and social obstacles of women education have reduced.
- ♣ Believe on superstition has reduced.
- ♣ Poor people realize value of education and new education institutions are being established.
- ♣ Developed mass awareness on education among the targeted people in the operational areas.
- ♣ Child labor has reduced in the operational areas.
- ♣ Women participation in education, productive and economic activities has developed. Women emancipation developed and they are participating in different development activities.



## 4.2 Street Children Education Program:- ICCO-Netherlands

VOSD has been working for the betterment and improved lives of the poor and vulnerable peoples of the country. In our country many poor children remain illiterate as their parents could not afford for their children's education. For the improved lives of the poor vulnerable people, VOSD has targeted the street children of our country, who remain illiterate and lead an inhuman life. In this purpose, VOSD has been implementing street children education project supported by ICCO-Netherlands in Barisal City Corporation areas with the objectives i) to raise the awareness among the street children, slum dwellers and their parents, ii) to develop their professional skills and knowledge, iii) to provide them supplementary food and shelter supports, iv) to provide risks free job for the poor street children, v) to provide hands on training on electric & electronics, plumbing, sewing & embroidery, box making, house wearing, block batik making, cooking & food processing, etc. vi) to provide primary education, etc. VOSD has been running 10 shelters/drop in Centre (DIC) based education centre for 300 helpless street children in Barisal City Corporation areas from 2000 and already 3900 street children have been made graduated, trained and placed jobs. Even, 1470 children have returned to their houses at villages and continuing educations.



**Street children receiving education.**

### **Achievements**

So far, 3840 street children have become educated and they become well skilled to find their jobs and all of them received primary education. Among the 750 street children, 470 are boys and 330 are girls. All of them provide food and shelter with in-house facilities. 110 boys developed skill on electric and electronics, 125 plumbing, 60 box making, 75 house wearing, 50 cooking & food processing and 50 sewing and embroidery. And among the 330 girls, 175 are developed skill on sewing and embroidery, 95 block batik making, 35 box making and 25 cooking & food processing.

## 4.3 Working Children Education Program:

Bangladesh is a developing country and most of the people are living in rural and urban areas under severe poverty. So, they are involving their children in hazard works as they cannot fulfill the demand of the family with their incomes, whereas these children should go to school for education at this stage. These children are deprived of their rights due to their parents' high poverty and they are remaining illiterate and the country has been getting an illiterate and unconscious nation, who



will be the future citizens. So, the progress of the country has been retarding, which has been increasing poverty among the rural and urban people. Since inception, VOSD has been trying to improve child's rights through different program implementation. VOSD has implementing different development programs for the working children in Barisal city with the objective to educate the working children, making professionally skilled, create soft employment opportunities and improve their living conditions through providing basic education, vocational training (sewing & embroidery, Packaging, mason & plumbing) and risk-less self-employment. VOSD is implementing this program with the support of ILO and Ministry of Employment and Child Affairs. VOSD has established 10 education centers to provide basic education and skills training on sewing, embroidery, masonry, electrical works, plumbing & Packaging, etc. for 1,551 children in four years. Each center contains 30 children, and 2 teacher/trainer involved to educate and trained up the children and 1 (one) teacher for 30 children. To aware the local people VOSD arranges seminars, campaigns, rallies, workshops, observation of international days and distribution of BCC materials about the child rights and education awareness.

**Details of the program are stated below:**

Sl. No.	Name of Particulars	Activities	Male	Female	Total
1.	Teachers	To provide education to working children	15	10	25
2.	Trainers	To provide skills training on different trades (part times).	08	08	16
3.	Working children	1. Sewing & embroidery	550	670	1220
		2. Mason & plumbing	155	00	155
		3. Packaging,	80	55	135



**Plumber and Packaging training education for the working children.**

**Achievements:**

- ♣ Poor working children are literate, they can read, write, keep simple accounts and can realize value of education and they are aware now.
- ♣ They are now trained, skilled and involved with soft jobs and earning incomes.
- ♣ Some children are continuing education in primary schools and some children have returned to their homes and continuing education.
- ♣ 820 boys and girls have become skilled in tailoring and embroidery work.
- ♣ Community people have become much aware about the working children education.



## **CHAPTER-5: SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SUPPORT PROGRAM**

### **5.1 Establishment of High School:**

Education is greatly required for all levels of developmental activities of the country. To educate the rural and urban poor people, VOSD has established a high school in 2002, which is named “**Jogirkanda A.K.M. Mostafizur Rahman High School**” to provide education facilities to the poor people and improve the educational status at Gogirkanda village of Uzirpur Upazila under Barisal district, where there is no high education facility. The poor children of surrounding villages get the light of education from this school. It is a tin shed building where education up to Secondary School Certificate (S.S.C.) is provided and it has been approved by the Government of Bangladesh. About 480 students have been studying in this school now. The students have been appearing to the SSC examination from 2003 and the results are very satisfactory. About 75%-80% students of this school have been passing every year. Day by day the number of students has been increasing and the educational status of the area also increased.



**School building of Jogirkanda A K M Mostafizur Rahman High School.**

### **Achievements:**

- ❖ High education facility has reached among the poor people at the remote areas.
- ❖ Increased high education rate in the areas and people have become impressed for high education of their children.
- ❖ The local people are encouraged and they are supporting the High School.
- ❖ Created education atmosphere and poor children are getting high education in remote areas.
- ❖ Already 451 students have passed SSC examination from this school and continuing higher education in different Colleges and the record of pass each year 75%-82%.
- ❖ The students get books, pencils, pens, notebooks, exercise books, etc. free from the authority to improve the education and encouragement.
- ❖ Meritorious students get full free education opportunity from the school.
- ❖ Arrangement of education fairs, seminars, cultural programs, rallies are held in different days, etc. to encourage the students, parents and local community people.

### **5.2 Hazi M. A. Rashid High School, Sholak, Barisal:**

Hazi M. A. Rashid High School was established in 1988 and approved by the Govt. of Bangladesh. It is a three storied building and having 523 students in the present enrollment. The number of students has been increasing day by day. The people of the area have become more conscious and aware to receive high education. About 80-85% students have passed every year in the S.S.C examination. Meritorious and poor students get scholarships and full free education



opportunities. The students are provided books, exercise books, pens and other educational materials free to encourage and improve the educational mentality of the people of the areas because education is the backbone of a nation, but still the people are not encouraged for their children's education due to poverty and unconsciousness. Without education no nation can change their society, social and economic conditions and improve them nationally and internationally. 18 experienced teachers are involved with the school to provide education, among them 8 are males and 10 are females. The school has been included Class-VI to Class-X.

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ Poor students have got the light of education from the school in remote rural areas.
- ♣ Values of education have increased among the poor people and they are encouraged to educate their children in high school.
- ♣ Created high education facilities in the remote areas.
- ♣ Education awareness is raised.
- ♣ Enrollment of students has been increasing day by day.
- ♣ Each year 12% meritorious and poor students get the opportunity of full free studentship.
- ♣ 25% students get books, exercise books and other educational materials free of cost round the year to continue higher education and encouragement.

### **5.3 Student Scholarship Program:**

It has been found that there are many poor meritorious students have stopped their higher education due to poverty. So, VOSD has started scholarship program to support the very poor and meritorious students to continue their higher education. According to the merits and poverty of the students VOSD provides part scholarships and full scholarship to the students. Apart from these, VOSD has created a project named "Medha Lalon Prokalpa" and has been distributing interest free loans to needy and meritorious students to continue their higher education. Under this project, College, University and Medical Science students are provided interest free loans for long time, which shall have to return back in future after having jobs. VOSD has so far given this loan to 15 meritorious students and they are continuing their higher Degrees.



**Medaha Lalon Program- a Student Scholarship Program for meritorious student.**

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ Very poor and meritorious student are getting opportunities for continuing their higher education and technical education.
- ♣ Created higher and technical education atmosphere in the rural areas for the poor students.
- ♣ Needy meritorious students are encouraged and motivated to continue their higher studies.
- ♣ This support decreases pressure of their families.



## CHAPTER-6: HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS

### 6.1 National Nutrition Program (NNP)

VOSD has been implemented the Bangladesh Integrated Nutrition Program (BINP) from 1999 to 2002 in 13 Upazillas of Chandpur, Faridpur and Barisal Districts with the support of World Bank and DAE fruitfully and the program was very successful and contributed a lot to improve nutritional status in the program areas, which has been followed up by other areas. After the completion of the BINP successfully, VOSD had been continued the implementation of the National Nutrition Program (NNP) from 2003 to 2011 with the support of World Bank and NNP. The purpose of the NNP is to achieve sustainable improvements in birth weights and in nutrition status of vulnerable groups through the adoption of new practices, behaviors and appropriate use by individuals & households of nutrition services that are increasingly managed by local communities. From July 2004, under an operational plan (2004-2006) NNP has been a part of nutrition sub-sector in a Program approach under Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Program (HNPS). The Program had service delivery components, which further sub-components;

- (i) Area based Community Nutrition (ABCN) interventions.
- (ii) National Level Nutrition Intervention.

VOSD had been implemented NNP in 37 Upazilas (Barisal Sadar, Gournadi, Jhalakathi Sadar, Nalcity, Rajapur, Kathalia, Hajiganj, Faridganj, Haimchar, Chandpur Sadar, Matlab South, Matlab North, Laxmipur Sadar, Raipur, Ramgati, Komolnagar, Kachua, Tongibari, Modhukhali, Amtoli, Mehendiganj, Charfasson, Manpura, Dashmina, Dewanganj, Melandah, Madarganj, Bhuapur, Sreebardi, Sherpur Sadar, Gauripur, Haluaghat, Iswarganj, Muktagacha, Nandail, Fulbaria and Phulpur) of 14 Districts (Barisal, Jhalakathi, Barguna, Chandpur, Laxmipur, Faridpur & Munshigonj) under seven Packages (Package No. 03, 15, 11, 22, 24, 27 and 29). This program was supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and World Bank. VOSD had covered about 21,70,269 households and 1,12,66,150 population of Bangladesh. That program provided nutritional services through Community Nutrition Centers (CNCs) which were established in the community levels and each CNC covered about 1200 population of the community. VOSD had operated 9,059 CNCs in its operational areas and provided nutritional services. That program had 9,059 CNPs for 9,059 CNCs, 912 Community Nutrition Organizers (CNOs) for 9,059 CNCs/CNPs and each CNO operated 10 CNCs/CNPs, 235 Field Supervisors (FS) for 912 CNOs and 37 Upazila Managers for 37 Upazilas and other senior level staffs had been worked for the program. CNC was the nutritional service providing center for ultra-poor children and pregnant women of the community. That CNC run by Community Nutrition Promoter (CNP) and took responsibilities to make aware the local people.

The specific objectives of the NNP program were:

1. To reduce the prevalence of Low Birth Weight (< 2500 g) from 36% to 20% or less.
2. To reduce the prevalence of underweight (WAZ<-2 Z- scores) in children<5 years from 48% to 36%.
3. To reduce the prevalence of stunting (HAZ <-2 Z-scores) in children < 5 years from 43% to 37%.
4. To reduce wasting (WHZ <-2Z) in < 5 years from 13% to 8%.
5. To maintain the prevalence of night blindness among children aged 12-59 months below 0.5%.
6. To reduce night blindness among pregnant women below 5%.
7. To reduce the prevalence of anemia in <5 years from 49 % to 40%, adolescent from 30% to 20% and in Pregnant women from 46% to 30%.
8. To reduce the prevalence of Iodine deficiency (UIE <100 µg/L) from 43% to 23% of all school aged (6-12 years) children.
9. To increase pregnancy wt gain more than 9 kg or more in 50% of pregnant women.
10. To increase household food consumption (egg, meat, vegetable, fruits) through homestead food production.



### **Performed Activities to implement the NNP:**

1. Operation of CNC.
2. Refreshers' Training of CNOs and CNPs.
3. Supervision of Upazila and CNC level activities.
4. Procurement and supply of logistics at Upazila and CNCs.
5. Updating of household profile survey by involving CNO/CNP and submit Upazila wise summary statistics to the project office along with computerised raw data in diskette.
6. Refreshers of women's group and their activities as per new Package of NNP.
7. Supervision of preparation, packing and delivery of supplementary food.
8. Quality control of supplementary food, GMP, PWNP and other activities mentioned in PP and PIP.
9. Ensure fortnightly payment for cost of supplementary food to the women groups.
10. Submit a work plan as per Pro-forma (Supplied by Project Office) within 15 days of signing of contract.
11. Collection of necessary data for field activity monitoring as per agreed formats.
12. Advocacy for increasing the intake of vegetables, fruits, eggs and meat and micronutrient by the beneficiaries as prescribed.
13. BCC at the Community level through different Forums.
14. Core Community Nutrition Services:
  - a) Growth and Weight Monitoring of Mother and Children.
  - b) Providing Health services to the registered pregnant women & children.
  - c) Micronutrient Supplementation
  - d) Supplementary Feeding
15. De-worming to newly wed women, under two years old children and adolescent girls.
16. To establish and strengthen inter and intra-sectoral linkages and co-ordination nutrition, health and family planning services.
17. Protection, promotion and support of infant and young child feeding (IYCF).
18. To increase male participation in the program by targeting adolescent boys, husband, mother and father-in-laws and other male members of the family.

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ NNP activities are continuing integrating with the normal group awareness program.
- ♣ Reduced rate of Low Birth Weight (LBW) of new born babies.
- ♣ Reduced Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
- ♣ Reduced night blindness and iodine deficiency.
- ♣ Reduced early marriage (below 18 years) and iron deficiency.
- ♣ Aware adolescent boys and girls, father and mother-in-law, husbands and local people about nutritious food intake.
- ♣ Increased nutritional status in the program implementing areas.
- ♣ Pregnant women got supplementary food to increase their weight during pregnancy.
- ♣ Severe malnourished children of Ultra-poor families got supplementary feed to reduce malnutrition.
- ♣ Awareness raising in the program implementing areas create a positive impact.
- ♣ People have become habituated with vegetable cultivation and uses.
- ♣ People are aware of nutritional foodstuffs.
- ♣ Can prepare balance diets and use.
- ♣ Developed homestead gardens and vegetable gardens,
- ♣ Developed poultry firms.
- ♣ Developed fisheries firms.
- ♣ Developed Community Based Nutrition Centre.
- ♣ Improved local nutritional status and nutrient food supply.
- ♣ People are interested in growing nutritious foods.
- ♣ Change food habit and diversified food habit.





**Monitoring of pregnant women health.**

## 6.2 Health Services:

Health is wealth for poor people and health is the only capital of the poor people. So VOSD has been emphasizing on health development of the poor people, because, they have to live on selling physical labour. To develop health of the community people in the operation area, VOSD has been implementing primary health activities, curative health services, MCH services, satellite clinical services, clinical services, supply medicines, conduct referral cases, nutrition and family welfare motivation, education and awareness activities intensively through house steps, community steps and group wise. The staffs and group leaders of the organization educate and motivate the group members and community members through group meetings, personnel contact, and house visits. During discussion on health topics, they use flip charts, posters, documentary film shows, folk media, etc. for easy understanding of the group members. Different seminars, rallies, campaigns, discussions and workshops are arranged to create mass community awareness on health development. It has also been arranging folksongs, popular theatres, street dramas, slide shows etc. on health and other issues for creating mass awareness among the community people, which can help them to practice their learning and knowledge and improve community health status.

### Outputs:

- ♣ Created mass awareness among the community people about their health and they are following health systems and improved public health status in the rural and char areas.
- ♣ Improved public health and poor people can invest health capital for earning more incomes.
- ♣ Knowledge able and aware community people on health issues and practice.
- ♣ Reduced health expenditures among the poor people.
- ♣ Improved family economic conditions.
- ♣ Common diseases have decreased.
- ♣ People practice health education in their daily lives.
- ♣ Community health has become improved.
- ♣ The community people are well aware of primary health and practice in their daily lives.
- ♣ They can prepare and use ORS and balance diets.
- ♣ Developed group health cadres and they are providing health education to the group members and the community people continuously.



### 6.3 MCH and Growth Monitoring Services:

In remote rural areas, the women and children are the main victims of poverty and other social affairs, which results in high maternal and child mortality rate and malnutrition. The staff members of VOSD time to time visit the houses and identify malnourished children and pregnant mothers and provide education and advice to them. In severe cases, they send them to the clinics of VOSD, bring in satellite clinics and also sent to the Upazila Health Complex for better and improved treatment. Even, the organization bears the expenditures for the very poor mothers and children. The organization has a MBBS Medical Officer and 3 Paramedic Doctors, who have been providing treatments to the patients through its clinics and in serious cases provides free medicines to the poor patients. Last year a total of 102,560 mothers and 45,980 children have been given treatments and other medical services. A total of 112,630 children have been monitored growth till today. Generally the growth monitoring is a continuous activity of the organization. The staff members identify the malnourished children under two and monitor growth continuously through providing supplementary feedings. They also counsel with their mothers on balance diet preparation, ORS preparation etc. and advice to feed balance diets to their children regularly. It has also been providing pre-natal, safe delivery and postnatal services to the pregnant mothers through its clinics and satellite clinics and also through house visits.

#### Detailed Health Services & MCH program information:

Sl. No.	Activities.	2010	2011	2012
1.	Awareness Raising	56,99,240	56,99,758	57,00,00
2.	Established clinics	17	17	17
3.	Provided treatment	1,35,700	1,35,870	1,36,170
4.	Health training to group members	65,650	65,930	66,000
5.	Health cadre training	3,346	3,555	3,700
6.	Growth monitored for children	3,57,000	3,57,420	3,57,712
8.	Safe delivery conducted	1,76,000	1,76,745	177,020
9.	ORS and Balance diet demonstration	41,25,600	41,25,900	41,26,000
11.	MCH education.	56,96,000	56,96,300	56,96,680



Growth monitoring of child perform by Community Nutrition Promoter (CNO)



### **Achievements:**

- ♣ Reduced mortality rate of pregnant mothers and newborn children in rural areas.
- ♣ Severe patients are counseling with the local clinics and Union Health Complexes regularly.
- ♣ Rural mothers have become aware about the MCH activities and they are practicing.
- ♣ Child and maternal health have improved.
- ♣ Severe malnourished children referred to Local Health Complex and Govt. Health Complex.
- ♣ Developed local TBAs and they are providing good services for safe deliveries.
- ♣ People have become interested for planned families as mortality rates are minimized.
- ♣ Communication with the Upazila Health Complex has developed.
- ♣ Eligible couples are practicing family planning methods regularly.

### **6.4 Family Welfare Services:**

The operational areas are too much populous and about 1,050 people live in per square mile. The birth rate is also high in the areas than other areas due to climatic favorable conditions and unawareness about planned families. So, the problems of the poor people are increasing day by day in the rural areas due to high population growth. The government has been trying best to develop planned families in the rural areas through controlling population growth. But due to shortage of manpower, it becomes difficult. Side by side many NGOs are working to educate the people to develop planned families to reduce problems. VOSD has been emphasizing family welfare education among the community people to reduce population growth rate and to make planned families considering their family economic conditions. All the staffs are specially trained on family welfare education and services, because, it is the most important problem of the society.

The staffs motivate, educate and encourage the group members to practice planned families and the group-leaders are also motivated and educate the community people for planned families to solve their problems. They encourage them to adopt different methods for planned families like vasectomy, IUD, legation, Copper-T, different contraceptives, condom use etc. The staff refers the acceptors to the Upazila Health Complex for legation, Vasectomy, Copper-T etc. The organization collects contraceptives from the Upazila Health Complex and ensures supplies to the acceptors at their door steps. So far, 35,260 group members and community members have been covered, who are practicing family planning methods. Apart from this, VOSD staffs are also specially trained on natural family planning. They regularly motivate, educate and encourage following natural family planning and scientific family planning for their planned and happy families through group meetings, personal contacts, house to house visits and also through arranging gatherings.

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ People are now well conscious and knowledgeable about family planning education, practices, methods, contraceptives as they realize the problems of over population and they are practicing regularly. Growth rate has minimized and planned families have increased.
- ♣ Already many families have adapted the planned family concepts and developed planned families, which are followed by other poor facilities in the project areas.
- ♣ Increased demand of the contraceptives in the rural areas and people are using those.
- ♣ Different methods like Copper-T, IUD, Legation, Vasectomy, etc. have become popular among the rural communities and they are adopting those methods.
- ♣ Natural family planning has become popular in the rural areas and they are practicing.
- ♣ Created social emancipation, people have become interested in planned families.
- ♣ Poverty is minimized.
- ♣ People are more interested to take contraceptives for family planning.
- ♣ Social superstitions have reduced and community awareness has risen.



## CHAPTER-7: FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM

### 7.1 Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program:

VOSD has been working mainly for the very poor and vulnerable women, children and disables of the rural areas to improve their lives. They are so much poor that they are living in miseries and painful conditions. Even they are the victims of exploitation, deprivation, dominations, superstitions, social barriers etc. due to high poverty and have become the victim of trafficking, violence, torturing, etc. VOSD has been implementing VGD programs for the vulnerable women groups in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Poverty is the main problem of our country. It is hard to get two meals a day for most of the ultra-poor families of our country. The government of Bangladesh has put forward several projects for the improvement of the ultra-poor families ensuring their food securities and socio-economic improvement. Under the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programs the ultra-poor and distressed women will be served food aids for the food security and also encourage them in saving for the improvement of their socio-economic conditions.



**Training for the VGD beneficiaries women.**

VOSD implementing VGD-NNP programs at 260 Unions of 32 Upazilas with the help of Ministry of Women Affairs. A total of 35,393 VGD card holders are under this program who are directly benefited by this program. Under this program the vulnerable groups will get food security and also increase their family's knowledge on social awareness, training on IGAs, etc. They also trained on vegetable gardening, poultry rearing, livestock rearing, fish culture and SME businesses, etc. VOSD has also been implementing VGD program supported by Ministry of Women Affairs and has been providing different kinds of training to 7850 VGD women in Nalchity, Rajapur, Kathalia, Muladi Upazillas and Barisal Sadar and after training VOSD has been providing credit supports for undertaking small income generating activities, which will create employment and income earning opportunities for them and they shall have not depend on others.

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ Vulnerable women groups have become aware and skilled professionally and they have income with different generating activities locally.
- ♣ The vulnerable women are united into small groups, and develop group fund and self-capital.
- ♣ They are not dependent to other now, because, they are now self-employed and earning regular incomes from their income generating activities.
- ♣ They are leading improved lives with their family members.



- ♣ Ultra-poor family's women get support to improve their livelihood and skills.
- ♣ Personal skills have developed and income sources created.
- ♣ Vegetable gardening, poultry rearing, cow fattening, SME business, etc. have changed their life, given food security and socio-economic development

## 7.2 Homestead Gardening and Poultry Rearing

VOSD has been implementing homestead gardening and poultry rearing activities for the poor families for their family food security. At the present, the food crisis has become much more and the poor people does not get the available food for their consumption. For the food security, VOSD initiatives are to establish homestead gardening at the backyard of households from where the family get their nutritional support. Poultry rearing is another very beneficial side to get protein support for their family too. So, homestead gardening and poultry rearing can provide nutritional and protein support to families. So far VOSD has developed 14521 homestead gardens and 5470 poultry farms among the poor beneficiaries through providing micro-credit supports, from where, they are getting their regular consumptions and also earning some money through selling their productions. VOSD has been provided necessary orientation and training before starting the activities. It has also created employment and income earning opportunities for them.



### Homestead Gardening and Poultry Rearing

#### Achievements:

- ♣ The beneficiaries are well aware and trained on homestead gardening and poultry rearing.
- ♣ They have developed homestead gardens and poultry farms.
- ♣ They are getting supply of nutritional foodstuffs regularly.
- ♣ So far, VOSD has installed 14,521 homestead gardens and distributed 40,754 poultry (26,466 hens and 14,288 ducks).
- ♣ Ultra poor families are the beneficiaries of the project.
- ♣ Beneficiaries are provided high yielding seeds and plants.
- ♣ Created employment and income earning opportunities for them.
- ♣ Improved family economic and social conditions.
- ♣ Developed ownership in the families.



## CHAPTER-8: WATER AND SANITATION (WATSAN) PROGRAM

### 8.1 Water and Sanitation (WatSan) Program of VOSD

In Bangladesh rural areas are very much backward for water and sanitation facilities, even, the people are not aware about the importance and needs of water and sanitation facilities. As a result, different water borne diseases are very common and spread out different diseases in the rural and urban areas due to use of unsafe water. It has been found that maximum diseases are created from the lack of water and sanitation facilities. In Bangladesh, most of the people live in the rural areas and they suffer from different diseases due to lack of pure drinking water and lack of sanitation facilities. In response to these and the importance of the pure water supply and create sanitation facilities and also improving public health, VOSD has been implementing pure drinking water Supply and sanitation (WantSan) Programs in its working areas with the support of NGO-Forum, UNDP, UNICEF, HYSAWAA, Andheir Hilfe-Germany, APHD-Thailand, SKN International-Netherlands and own initiatives of VOSD with its regular funds.

The main activities are to motivate, educate and encourage practices and also to change their present attitudes and habits, install tube wells, install water sealed latrines and to develop Village Sanitation Centers (VSC) and produce water sealed latrines to ensure easy and door steps supply to the poor beneficiaries. VOSD arranges seminars, workshops, rallies, folksongs, popular theatres, stage dramas, different documentary film shows on water and sanitation and observe different related days to raise mass awareness and change the people's mind and to create mass awareness among the people on use of pure drinking water and water sealed latrines to prevent water-borne diseases for their secured lives. The staffs of VOSD educate and motivate the people through promotional activities, such as (group meetings, house to house visits, and personal contacts and arranging gatherings, training, school WatSan program, religious leaders' orientation, mosque-based discussion, popular theater and folk-song, rally, miking and film-show ,courtyard meeting, community meeting and child to child approach. VOSD has developed VS Centers, where rings and slabs are produced and supplied to the beneficiaries as well as the community people. Details of the WatSan program are shown below:

#### Achievement of WatSan Activities

Sl. No.	WatSan Program line items	Target			Achievement in 2011
		2012	2013	2014	
1.	VDC Formation and orientation	115	175	250	100
2.	VDC Meeting	235	210	250	100
3.	Union WatSan Formation orientation	251	300	350	100
4.	Union WatSan meeting	240	573	700	100
5.	Courtyard Meeting	572	550	700	100
6.	Community Meeting	1250	1,500	2000	95



Sl. No.	WatSan Program line items	Target			Achievement in 2011
		2012	2013	2014	
7.	School WatSan Meeting	165	200	230	100 %
8.	Mobile Film show	215	300	300	100 %
9.	Mosque based discussion	542	550	600	95%
10.	Project coordination Meeting	69	100	100	100 %
11.	PNGO Staff Orientation	86	100	102	100 %
12.	Observation of national & international days	02	02	02	100 %
13.	Training on arsenic Mitigation	224	300	550	100 %
14.	Religious leadership orientation	190	250	232	100 %
15.	Popular folk media	205	300	312	100 %
16.	Train the mason for USC	79	150	145	100 %
17.	WatSan Fair	85	100	245	90 %
18.	Bill board	68	154	125	90 %
19.	PNGO VSC Institution	62	147	120	70 %
20.	Private VSC	197	490	510	100 %
21.	Rehabilitation of non functioning water point	210	514	625	100 %
22.	Training of caretakers for repairing of TWs	187	445	722	80 %
23.	Installation of Deep tube-well	1120	2,786	3575	85%
24.	Wall painting	1490	3,590	4850	90 %
25.	Backside Painting of Rickshaw	1680	4,350	4680	88 %
26.	WatSan Rally	275	638	690	100 %
27.	Test tube wells for arsenic contamination & mark	480,890	1248,320	1138,350	95 %

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ The community people of the working areas are well aware and realize about the needs and importance of water and sanitation program.
- ♣ People are using safe water from tube wells and more people are installing tube wells.
- ♣ People are using slab latrines and installing slab latrines.



- ♣ Changed practices and habit of the rural people about the use of safe water and slab latrines for safe lives.
- ♣ Reduced the rate of common diseases and mortality rate in the rural areas.
- ♣ Improved public health and people live in neat and clean atmosphere.
- ♣ Available safe water and safe sanitation facilities at rural areas.
- ♣ Increased initiations for installation of slab latrines and tube wells.
- ♣ Awareness raised in safe water drinking and sanitation.
- ♣ Sanitary latrines are being used by the beneficiaries.
- ♣ Drinking of tube well water and its household usage has increased.



**Installation of deep tube well for safe drinking water**

## **8.2 Jibon-O-Jibika (JOJ)-WatSan Program:**

In the rural areas, generally people do not use pure drinking water and slab latrines due to lack of knowledge and awareness. As a result, different water-borne diseases are very common and spread out in the areas that destroy valuable lives every year. Considering the importance, VOSD has been implementing drinking water supply and sanitation program in the Tozumuddin area with the co-operation of NGO Forum and SCF-USA. The main activities are: to motivate, educate and encourage practices and also to change their present attitudes and habits, install tube wells, install slab latrines & to develop Village Sanitation Centers (VSC). VOSD arranges different documentary film shows on water and sanitation and observe different related days to change the people's mind and to create mass awareness among the people on use of pure drinking water and water sealed latrines to prevent water borne diseases for their secured lives. The staffs of VOSD educate and motivate the people through promotional activities, such as (group meetings, house to house visits, and personal contacts and arranging gatherings, training, school WatSan program, religious leaders' orientation, mosque-based Discussion, popular theater and folk-song, Rally, miking and film-show ,courtyard meeting, community meeting and child to child approach. VOSD has developed one VS Centre, where rings and slabs are produced and supplied to the beneficiaries as well as the community people. So, far VOSD has been installed 7,950 water-sealed latrines and 38 deep tube wells and 358 rehabilitated tube wells in the operational areas covering app. 195,650 people.



## **Major Outputs:**

1. Training on arsenic awareness and screening.
2. Training of masons on water supply technology.
3. Training of local community care taker.
4. Test tube wells for arsenic contamination and mark.
5. Test water quality in alternative water points.
6. Installation of appropriate water technology in most vulnerable places.
7. Establishment of village sanitation center.



**Distribution of Ring Slab to the Poor Families.**

## **Achievements:**

- ♣ 270 nonfunctional tube wells/water points have been repaired and 60 deep tube wells are installed. As a result, access to safe water of the community has increased. Community use safe water for drinking, cooking, washing utensils, store safe water in clean separate container.
- ♣ 177 caretakers of the tube wells are trained and as a result they can maintain easily.
- ♣ Arsenic screening tests are performed in all tube wells.
- ♣ Union WatSan meeting and Village development committees are active. As a result, linkage of stake holders and local administrations has been improved. Increased knowledge on health and WatSan. Women involvement in VDC influence to the women to project activities.
- ♣ Religious leaders are more active and satisfied to be involved with WatSan activities.
- ♣ Raised community awareness & reduced water born diseases, WatSan demand has been created significantly. (Courtyard, community with male meeting and WatSan fair).

## ***CHAPTER-9: AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM***

### **9.1 Social Afforestation:**

Due to rapid population growth, housing, improved communication, industrialization and urbanization, the total areas of forestry are decreasing day by day and destroying the natural resources, which has been contaminating total environment and creating different hazards and making the human lives miserable and vulnerable, as different disasters are creating due to change of environment and climate. To prevent climate change, reduce the environmental contamination



and hazards, VOSD has been implementing social afforestation programs in the rural, urban, town, char and river erosion affected areas of the country since its inception, 1987. Social afforestation is one of the most important programs of VOSD. The activities of social afforestation have increased in 2010 to save the coastal and disaster prone areas of the country. VOSD has been extensively and intensively implementing the social afforestation program in all its operational areas. To spread out the social afforestation program among the beneficiaries, VOSD has planned to implement the following main components:

1. Development of nursery for producing different saplings and continuous supply.
2. Homestead based plantation.
3. Coastal area based tree plantation.
4. Road side tree plantation.
5. Distribution of fruits and medicinal plants.
6. Community based plantation.
7. Kitchen gardening.
8. Awareness raising meetings, seminars, campaigns, observation of international days, rallies, workshops, play movies, drama, folk song, jatra, etc. for mass improvements is arranged.
9. Form groups, select beneficiaries, develop extension workers; village development committee (VDC), nursery development group (NDG) etc. are performed.

The staffs motivate and educate the community people about the beneficial sides of the trees and plants. They also encourage them to form group and community people to produce and plant trees in their homesteads, fallow lands and adjacent to their houses and road sides. They also motivate and aware them not to cut down the trees as and when unnecessary, because those are the natural barrier to the environmental degradations and also the usefulness of the trees and gardening. For the improvement of the country and betterment of the local people, VOSD has formed 19,397 village development groups with 471,230 beneficiaries. VOSD has developed 13,044 nurseries and 3,007 village nurseries by the group members, from where 2,600,500 saplings are produced and supplied to community people with the production costs. So far, VOSD has supplied and planted 99,28,720 saplings of different fruits, medicines and wooden trees among 21,11,297 beneficiaries and community people. A total scenario of VOSD's social afforestation program area is as follows

**Social Afforestation program coverage of VOSD.**

S.N.	Activities.	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	Awareness Raising	2,085,500	2,085,800	2,086,000	2,086,400
2.	Central Nursery development	1,520	1,580	1,622	1,674
3.	Village nursery developed by members	12,350	12,600	12,750	13,000
4.	Homestead plantation	350,650	3,50,700	3,50,980	3,51,000
5.	Community plantation	23,600	23,800	24,000	24,300
6.	Credit for nursery development	9,850	9,940	10,000	10,250
7.	Road & embankment plantation	375 km	375km	400km	450km
8.	Nursery development	8,600 hec.	8,700hec	8,700hec	8,820hec



**Achievements:**

- ♣ Local people are aware and self-realized. They realized the importance of social afforestation and involved in planting trees fruits, medicines and woods around their vicinity.
- ♣ Community places, road sides, embankments, fallow lands and homesteads are planted different trees and created forestry environment in the project areas..
- ♣ Developed many nurseries in the villages and different sapling have become easy available for the community people at their door steps.
- ♣ Produced different types of sapling in the nurseries at village levels with low costs.



**Distribution of fruits, medicine and timber trees sapling to the people**

**9.2 Distribution and Plantation of Fruits, Medicine and Timber Trees Saplings:**

To protect environmental degradation and natural disasters, VOSD prioritizes the environmental issues with care since its inception. VOSD has been working with the objective of the organization, to conscientize people on environment development to promote environmental status in the operational areas. To save environment status and prevent climate change, VOSD has planted different fruits, medicines and wooden tender plans in the community places, road sides, embankment sides etc. and distributed fruits, medicines and wooden trees saplings to the local community people to plan in their homesteads, pond borders and fallow lands in its operational areas. The organization has distributed 15 types of saplings for each family and developed one nursery for each village and involved support staffs, formed community groups, village development groups, village motivation groups and active village committee. Medicine and fruits saplings are distributed to plant in the homestead gardens. Fruits, medicines and wooden saplings are also distributed to primary schools, high schools, madrasas, temples, mosques, colleges, local village development institutions and orphanages.



**Distribution of fruits, medicines and timber trees are as follows:**

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	Status	Total no. of trees distributed
1.	Schools	Medicinal saplings	236,000
		Fruits saplings	125,400
		Wooden saplings	160,650
2.	Colleges	Medicinal saplings	120,300
		Fruits saplings	98,400
		Wooden saplings	242,500
3.	Madrasas	Medicinal saplings	90,250
		Fruits saplings	105,380
		Wooden saplings	122,000
4.	Village development institutions	Medicinal saplings	250,320
		Fruits saplings	98,700
		Wooden saplings	297,800
5.	Orphanages	Medicinal saplings	35,520
		Fruits saplings	65,480
		Wooden saplings	95,500
6.	Others	Medicinal saplings	365,870
		Fruits saplings	125,600
		Wooden saplings	165,800
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,801,470</b>

**Achievements:**

- ♣ The community people have become aware, self-realized and they are planting different saplings with their own initiatives to improve natural resources in the project areas.
- ♣ Established many nurseries and producing different kinds of saplings continuously.
- ♣ Improve the conditions of the natural resources and created green belt in the rural areas.
- ♣ Increased homestead gardening and roadside tree plantation.
- ♣ Fruits, medicine and timber tree plantation raised in different institutions.
- ♣ Improved environmental status and prevented pollution and preventing climate changes.
- ♣ Available nutrition rich foodstuffs, fuel woods, leaves, and improve health status.
- ♣ Social awareness on tree plantation has raised in the village and community people.
- ♣ Women are very much encouraged to establish homestead gardening and backyard gardening.



## CHAPTER-10: FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

### 10.1 Command Area Development (CAD) through Small Scale Fisheries Development, PART-C

VOSD is gradually marching forward to achieve its set goals and objectives benefiting the poverty-stricken and disadvantaged people, specially the women and the children of the community. It has been implementing the project “**Command Area Development (CAD) Part-C, Small Scale Fisheries Development in Matlab Upazila (Meghna-Donagoda)** from December 1999 with the support of Asian Development Bank and Department of Fisheries. The successful and effective implementation of the project has benefited a good number of targeted women group members in the project areas and many of them have become self-reliant in the mean time. Considering the successfulness, the donor has been extended the project three times. Most of the beneficiaries have been cultivating fishes with their own fund, because they have raised own fund from their income from the fish culture already and continuing fish cultivation in their ponds. It is mentionable here that many community people, being interested by seeing the successes of the beneficiaries from fish cultivation, they have involved in fish cultivation in the fallow ponds and earning incomes from the modern and scientific fish culture, which has created employment opportunities, income earning opportunities and resource utilization opportunities, which have been enhancing national nutrition status, protein intakes, national incomes, national employment status and creating positive impact on the national GDP.



**Fish culture in CAD project area at Matlab North, Chandpur.**

This project has covered small ponds and irrigation canals of 77 villages of 14 Unions in Matlab North Upazila under Chandpur district. The project details are given below:

**Total coverage of CAD project.**

District	Upazila	Union	No. of Village
Chandpur	Matlab North	1. Baganbari	02
		2. Durgapur	10
		3. Islampur	09
		4. Sadullahpur	04
		5. West Fatapur	06
		6. East Fatapur	09
		7. Shatnal	03
		8. Kalakanda	07
		9. Mohanpur	10
		10. Changar Char	06
		11. Farajikandi	03
		12. Jahirabad	02
		13. Sultanabad	04
		14. Eklaapur	02
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>77</b>

The main activities of the project are: motivation and awareness-raising on modern scientific fish cultivation, fish farmers' groups' formation, fish cultivation in ponds and canals identification and selection, credit support for fish culture and production. All the project activities have been implemented with the consultation of DoF personnel. To improve the economic conditions of poor people or poverty alleviation, it needs to create employment and income generating opportunities for poor fishermen. So, they can improve their economic conditions and increase purchasing capacity. The project had provision to provide credit support to the organized and trained fish farmers. Tk.87,50,000/- credit fund has been utilized properly in the first phase and in the second phase, same amount of credit has been approved by the DOF/ADB/BWDB, which are being utilized among the fish farmers. Credit rules and regulations of the DOF were followed up during loan distribution. The disbursed amount has been used for fish culture in 720 ponds of 250 hectares. VOSD has been given loans as inputs to the members. The staffs have been regularly visiting the fish ponds and discussed how to grow more fishes. The group members, who have got credit have been cultivating fish in their ponds.

The project has achieved the following targets during the implementation. It has also achieved both quantitative and qualitative achievements but mainly the quantitative achievements are shown below:

**Total achievement of the CAD project.**

Sl. No.	Activities	Target	Achievements
1.	Staff selection and appointment	19	18
2.	Motivation and awareness raising	3,000	2,950
3.	Group formation	175	250
4.	Number of member	2,750	2,750
5.	Training batch	125	185
6.	Seminar	90	105
7.	Workshop	50	49
8.	Identification of cultivable land	175 hec.	250 hec.
9.	No. of ponds	550	788
10.	Savings collection	00	1,85,952
11.	Credit disbursement	87,50,000	5,92,35,500
12.	Revolving credit realization	00	4,21,12,3540
13.	Fish production and harvesting	6,200 MT	6120.34 MT



## **Achievements**

- ♣ The poor fish farmers are aware in the project implementing areas and they are involved with fish cultivation in their ponds, canals, ditches etc...
- ♣ The poor fish farmers are interested and encouraged to cultivate fish in their fallow ponds.
- ♣ Initially credit support helps the beneficiaries but in the further stage they become self sufficient to culture fish in their ponds.
- ♣ Fish production increased and utilization of the derelict ponds have increased.
- ♣ Participation and involvement of women have increased in fish culture.
- ♣ Beneficiaries become more self sufficient with the sell of fish.
- ♣ Fish production increased in the project area.

## **10.2 Culture of Thai Koi in Ponds:**

VOSD was involved with cultivation activities from the inception (1987), because most of the working areas are coastal areas, chars and low-lying waterlogged areas, where people live mainly on fisheries sector. There are many water bodies, canals, ditches, and ponds in the areas, which are remaining fallow and uncultured. In the working areas, most of the people live on fishing, from rivers, flood plains, ditches, canals, waterlogged areas, and ponds of the country. Environmental degradation on fish resources and pond and water bodies has become derelict which is creating serious unemployment in these areas. Considering the situation, VOSD has taken different steps to increase fish production through modern fish culture and re-excavate the derelicts ponds and water bodies for intensive HYV fish culture. VOSD emphasizes to develop the fisheries resources in the operational areas to create employment and income earning opportunities for poor fishermen society and also to minimize the protein deficiency and also utilize local resources properly.

For the improved lives of the beneficiaries, VOSD has been implementing “**Culture of Thai Koi in Ponds in Matlab Upazila under Chandpur District**” under the Agricultural Technology Transfer Project (ATTP) supported by JBIC/GOB/BARC. VOSD has been implementing this project with the objectives to introduce Thai Koi culture technology transfer to the poor fish farmers to improve their household nutrition status and livelihood means: Transfer Thai Koi culture technology among the Resource Poor Fish farmers (RPF) especially women beneficiaries, capacity building of the stakeholders through providing technical training to RPF, improve fish production through scientific technology and adequate supply of quality inputs (fish seeds, feed, etc.), to increase income of the RPFs, to disseminate the culture techniques and management of Thai Koi farming among the farmers, to raise awareness of the Thai Koi culture technology among the working area natives.

The beneficiaries of this project are women. All the beneficiaries are selected from semi ultra poor families. After selection of the beneficiaries, formations of groups are performed and each group consists of 25 members. In total 75 beneficiaries are selected for running the program initially. Out of 75 beneficiaries, 15 beneficiaries are selected for 3 demonstration ponds that will get total inputs (e.g. fry, feed, pond preparation, etc.). This technology transfer technique further disseminated to the other districts like Barisal, Barguna, Jhalakathi, Patuakhali and so on.





**Beneficiaries showing their harvested Thai Koi fish at Matlab North, Chandpur.**

### **Achievements**

- ♣ After successful completion of the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle the project is implementing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle with the composition of the same numbers of beneficiaries.
- ♣ 75 beneficiaries are trained up for the 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle to build up skills in Thai Koi culture techniques.
- ♣ The community people have become interested for HYV fish culture and culturing fishes in their ponds and water bodies.
- ♣ Protein deficiency has minimized and people have become habituated to HYV fish cultivation.
- ♣ The fishermen and pond operators have got employment and income earning opportunities.
- ♣ More people have got interest and culture fishes.

### **10.3 Pond Leasing, Re-excavation and Fish Culture:**

The project was started in Greater Barisal, Chandpur, Faridpur, Gopalganj, Madaripur, Patuakhali, Mymensingh, Sirajganj, Jamalpur since 1989 with the help of DoF and WFP. During the project implementation a total of 12,870 men and women group members were formed. This project creates a positive impact in the locality. The main activities of the project are shown below:

#### **Main Activities:**

- ♣ Assisting in pond leasing by the fishermen groups
- ♣ Organizing fishermen groups or pond owners
- ♣ Providing orientation
- ♣ Improved scientific fish culture training
- ♣ Providing credit support for fish culture.

#### **Achievements**

- ♣ A total of 4,325 ponds have been cultivated for fish in the working areas by 8,420 women group members and fishermen.
- ♣ Derelict ponds have been utilized in the working areas through fish culture activities.
- ♣ Awareness of fish culture technology has developed within the community people.
- ♣ Involvement of women in fish culture activities has increased.
- ♣ Fish consumption has increased.
- ♣ Improvement of socio-economic condition of rural women.



## 10.4 Fisheries Restoration Program in Inland Water Resources:

The project implemented to restore of fisheries habitat inland open water bodies of the countries with the help of Department of Fisheries (DOF) since 2007 to date. The project implemented locations are shown in the following areas:

### Locations of project implementing areas of VOSD

District	Upazila	Name of the water bodies	Area( inhectare)
Khulna	Terokhada	Basukhali Khal	115
Bagerhat	Mollarhat	Madhumoti Baor	130
	Sarankhola	Rayanda Khal	52
Meherpur	Meherpur sadar	Patapoka Beal	95.8
Patuakhali	Dashmina	Alipur Khal	100
Pirojpur	Nazirpur	Balessor River	240
		Kaliganga River	10
Barisal	Mehendiganj	Arial Kha River	575
Bhola	Bhola sadar	Ilisha River	350
Madaripur	Madaripur sadar	Peetambar Sen B Block Baddha Jalmahal	830
<b>Total-08</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2497.8</b>

A total of 2,395 men and women groups were formed. Among them 1,985 are men and 410 are women. The project runs with the following objectives: a) Development of unused haor-baor, dead rivers, beel and silted water bodies for fisheries habitat restoration, b) Develop fisheries resources management by means of sustainable technology & promote rights of the real fishermen according to their partnership in fish culture activities, c) To create the natural propagation of fishes and to preserve fisheries resources i. e. to establish sanctuaries for preserving the existence of fish species, d) To train the fish culturist/fishermen, to create employment opportunities for poor and landless women and to improve their socio-economic condition, e) To introduce the fish culture management methods in open water bodies on the basis of partnership of the fishermen and f) To create alternative employment opportunities for poor fishermen

### Main Activities

- Survey and identification of project participants.
- Formation of local water bodies management committee.
- Motivation and awareness raising on fish conservation.
- Training modules and materials development.
- Fish farmers' group formation.
- Training, workshop and seminars.
- Credit support for fish culture and production and alternative activities like cage culture, goat rearing, cow fattening, duck rearing and home gardening.



- Collection of savings and tax from targeted fishermen.
- Collection of gear fees for future improvement of water bodies.
- Arranging monthly meeting with Jalmahal management committee.
- Arranging fortnightly meeting with beneficiary fishermen.



**Inland open water restoration and conservation program.**

### **Achievements**

- ♣ Rights of the fishers have been established in the water bodies.
- ♣ Apart from fishing, the fishermen have been able to be attentive to different alternative Income Generating Activities (IGA) like cage culture , goat rearing , cow fattening, net weaving , homestead vegetation, poultry/duck rearing etc.
- ♣ A cooperative society has been formed in the concerned water body by forming a group of 185 fishermen. Different management activities on water body are being conducted by this society.
- ♣ Through awareness, monthly meeting, the fishers were directed again and again to abstain from catching brood fish during their breeding season as well as not to catch the instinct fish species. Due to obeying these directions, numbers of instinct and other fishes have increased.
- ♣ Due to establishment of fish sanctuary in the open water bodies, numbers of instinct fish species have increased to a great extent.
- ♣ Besides, fish production has increased by establishing pen culture and beel nursery. As a result, solvency has come to fisher families of the concerned water bodies due to increase income.
- ♣ In total, 1978 fishermen were trained in various trades during the project period.
- ♣ Identity cards with picture have been distributed among real fishermen of the water bodies.

## ***CHAPTER-11: POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM***

### **11.1 Poultry for Nutrition:**

VOSD has been trying to improve the socio-economic condition of the vulnerable and ultra-poor families of the country specially the disadvantaged people of our villages. Since the inception of the organization, it has implemented the several programs and also its own initiative to support the ultra-poor families. VOSD's vision is to reduce malnutrition and moderate malnutrition (underweight) in children aged less than 2 years, to increase the weight of pregnant women during



pregnancy and to reduce the incidence of Low Birth Weight (LBW) from the country. Poultry for Nutrition (PFN) is a subproject of National Nutrition Program (NNP) of the core project of Area Based Community Nutrition (ABCN) successfully being run up to 2006 funded by Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and World Bank with the technical assistance of UNICEF. This project runs as food security of the ultra-poor families which is one of the causes of malnutrition of our country. This project covers 9 Upazilas of 3 Districts (Barisal, Jhalakathi and Chandpur). After that the project activities spread in other Upazilas of VOSD working areas to support the household nutrition production. Nowadays, PFN activities have been implemented in 20 Upazilas of NNP implementing areas of the country by VOSD without the support of the donors except following the technical guidelines. The selected beneficiaries are provided motivation, awareness raising, training on poultry rearing and vaccination, poultry farm establishment, group formation, technical services, supervisory services and monitoring services which have made a positive impact to intake protein from their poultry rearing.

**The present situations of the PFN of VOSD are seen below:**

Sl. No.	Upazila	No. of targeted beneficiaries	No. of selected beneficiaries	No. of poultry rearing families	No. of families give 2 eggs in a week to their children	No. of families earn more from poultry rearing
1.	Barisal Sadar	1340	1340	1120	680	520
2.	Gournadi	980	975	685	425	520
3.	Jhalakathi Sadar	2570	2600	2450	755	750
4.	Nalcity	2385	2235	1950	980	820
5.	Rajapur	1850	1825	690	468	320
6.	Kathalia	2100	2000	1985	687	780
7.	Hajiganj	2800	2785	2590	1870	1050
8.	Faridganj	2860	2950	2890	1880	1120
9.	Haimchar	2220	1098	982	229	199
10.	Chandpur Sadar	3120	1660	1130	418	217
11.	Matlab North	1525	1460	1145	470	360
12.	Matlab South	1163	598	353	235	149
13.	Laxmipur Sadar	2250	1907	1447	683	595
14.	Raipur	2250	1994	1162	368	241



Sl. No.	Upazila	No. of targeted beneficiaries	No. of selected beneficiaries	No. of poultry rearing families	No. of families give 2 eggs in a week to their children	No. of families earn more from poultry rearing
15.	Ramgati	2050	1349	1135	566	374
16.	Komalnagar	1540	1014	853	426	281
17.	Kachua	2400	1800	1800	680	620
18.	Modhukhali	1460	1260	1170	487	311
19.	Tongibari	1130	1037	1125	346	291
20.	Amtoli	2240	1554	1154	531	484
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,233</b>	<b>33,441</b>	<b>27,816</b>	<b>13,184</b>	<b>10,002</b>



**Poultry for Nutrition supports people's nutrition and protein.**

### **Achievements**

- ♣ People are more aware of nutritional intake.
- ♣ Nutritional status increased in the operational areas.
- ♣ Earning has improved by selling poultry and eggs.
- ♣ Poultry rearing has become popular in the project areas and also adjacent areas.

### **11.2 Jibon O-Jibika (JOJ) - HKI, Bangladesh:**

JOJ is implemented by VOSD in the area of Tazumuddin Upzila of Bhola district with the assistance of HKI. To improve the health and nutritional status of poor people, HKI supports VOSD to distribute poultry and livestock among the poor families of the area. For this VOSD have distributed 3,500 poultry (1,850 hens and 1,650 ducks) and 2,150 livestock (1,250 goats and 900



cows) to the poor families to improve their nutritional status. Cow and poultry sheds were constructed and people have benefited from these activities. The beneficiaries now get eggs and milk from their own poultry rearing and livestock. They not only consume eggs but also sell them in market and get their protein intake from these eggs. On the other hand, livestock (goats and cows) give milk which also plays a vital role in the socioeconomic condition of the project implementing areas. VOSD also provided necessary medicines to the poultry and livestock of that area. About 32,350 people directly benefited from this project and others indirectly involved with this project.



**Rearing of goat for milk, protein and financial support**

### **Achievements**

- ♣ Protein deficiencies have reduced and earning more from their livestock and poultry has increased.
- ♣ The poultry and livestock were vaccinated to be disease free.
- ♣ Production of eggs has increased.
- ♣ Local people are much more aware and motivated to rear poultry and livestock.
- ♣ Diseases of poultry and livestock have been reduced because of free medicine supply to the targeted beneficiaries.

## **CHAPTER-12: LEGAL AID AND HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT PROGRAM**

### **12.1. Legal Aid Supports:**

The rural people are not conscious at all about their legal rights, legal laws etc. So, they become victims and cheated by the local Matabbers (Village leaders) and touts being misguided. Moreover they are not united to realize their legal rights. VOSD has been implementing Legal Aid Education program among the rural and urban people and also for the Street Children with the supported by BSAF, UNDP, UNICEF, DSS, & ICCO-Netherlands to increase their knowledge on legal education, legal rights and legal laws and also organizing them to create joint efforts for realizing their legal rights through joint actions. It has also been providing education on legal rights and laws to the children through education centers. For this purpose, VOSD has been educating the targeted people on legal education, arrange workshops and rallies on legal rights, women's rights, arrange mediation meetings with the confiscators and also provide legal supports to the poor victims in severe cases. Details are given:

#### **Details information about Legal Aid Education:**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Numbers	Participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1.	Mediation/ dialogue	2,050	12,300	16,770	29,070
2.	Workshop	270	9,520	13,450	22,970
3.	Rally	210	6,310	8,630	11,630
4.	Legal supports (conflicts)	395	130	265	395
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,925</b>	<b>28,260</b>	<b>39,115</b>	<b>64,065</b>

#### **Achievements**

- ♣ The community people have become aware about their legal rights and legal laws and they can realize how to realize their legal rights.
- ♣ They have become united and organized to realize their legal rights through joint actions.
- ♣ Developed trained staffs within the organization and developed trained legal cadres within the groups and the community and they are working to aware the mass people in the community.
- ♣ The teachers are playing important roles to provide legal education to the children.
- ♣ 57,190 Children, males and females are more aware of their rights.
- ♣ Child labor, daily wages and the rights of child established.
- ♣ Street children are more encouragement to receiving training and education.

### **12.2 Education on Democracy and Citizen Rights Program –FEMA**

VOSD follows democracy at all levels to plan, implement and monitor its all projects and also it



has been spreading democratic values among its beneficiaries. VOSD had been educating the community people on democracy, human rights, women's rights, child's rights, fundamental rights, basic rights and citizen rights education with the support of FEMA, KF and other related agencies and also other donors. So far, 385,250 community people have been provided education and motivation. A total of 320 staffs were given a 3-5 day training on democracy, human rights, women's rights, child's rights, fundamental rights, basic rights and citizen' rights education. These staffs are educate the group members and the community people through group meetings, arranging gatherings, workshops, seminars and other occasions, because, these activities have integrated and marched with the normal program of the organization and introduced with the curriculum of the group discussions and other discussions.

### **Achievements**

- ♣ The community people are well aware about democracy, human rights, etc. and they have become organized and united to promote democracy in the society.
- ♣ Democracy has been followed in organizing groups and electing group committees.
- ♣ 385,250 people have become well aware on democracy and citizens' rights.
- ♣ Trained up 25,500 group leaders and community women members on democracy, human rights, fundamental rights etc. and all the community people are well aware and they can chose their representative.
- ♣ 755 staffs have become well aware and skilled to educate the community people on democracy and citizens' rights education.
- ♣ The group members are following & practicing democracy, human & fundamental rights.



## **CHAPTER-13: RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMS**

### **Low Cost Housing:**

VOSD has been implementing low cost housing program with the support of Bangladesh Bank and according to design of Bangladesh Bank. Already 3,250 low cost houses have been built for 186 poor and vulnerable women beneficiaries. The houses have been given on long-term loan basis and the participants are returning their loan installments regularly.

In response to SIDR, flood and other natural calamities, VOSD always supports the affected people by giving technical support and help to construct low cost housing support. After the attack of cyclone SIDR in the coastal area of Bangladesh several districts (e.g. Barguna, Barisal, Patuakhali, Khulna, Bhola, Jhalakathi, Chandpur, Laxmipur, etc.) was destroyed and human habitation becomes vanished with its devastating power. VOSD tried its best to construct 3,250 low cost housing supports and work for the improvement of their livelihood of SIDR affected people. Also VOSD helps to the SIRD and flood affected people to construct and upraise the farm house lands to reduce flood floating of the farm land.

### **Achievements**

- ♣ Building of 3,250 low cost houses and 3,250 poor women has got safe and sound shelter.
- ♣ Reduction of the repairing costs for each year and use in other purposes.
- ♣ Upraise the farm house land to reduce flood inundation and floating.
- ♣ People of the affected areas become more aware and living in their constructed houses.

### **13.2 Emergency Rehabilitation Project-ICCO/KIA-Netherlands:**

To support the SIDR affected people, VOSD has undertaken the “Emergency Rehabilitation Project for Cyclone SIDR-2007 affected People in Kathalia and Uzirpur Upazilas of Jhalakathi and Barisal Districts” with the support of ICCO/KIA-Netherlands. The project activities have been implemented in twelve (12) Unions (5) Unions of Kathalia Upazila of Jhalakathi and 7 Unions of Uzirpur Upazila of Barisal District. The goal of this project is to reduce the long-term negative humanitarian impact of the cyclone SIDR and to assist households in rebuilding their livelihoods.

The intervention has directly assisted cyclone-SIDR affected areas, 3,000 families to meet immediate basic needs, and rehabilitation after the SIDR, who are: a) Families from very poor, b) Families with deaths during cyclone, c) Families with children under 10 years, d) Displaced poor families, e) Disabled people, f) Women headed families, g) Old men headed families etc.

#### **Formation of Committee and purchase of rehabilitation materials:**

To run the project smoothly and effectively, Project Implementation Committee (PIC), Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC), Union Disaster Management Committee (UnDMC) was formed. VOSD’s authority with the coordination of the UzDMCs, UDMCs, local administrations, government officials, and local elite and other senior Officers were present during rehabilitation activities which includes purchase and distribution of rehabilitation materials in Uzirpur and Kathalia Upazilas.

#### **Project Participants Selection:**

VOSD had listed all the severely SIDR affected people with the help of staff members, committee members and volunteers according to set criteria. The criteria were: widows, divorce, pregnant & lactating mother, old aged, landless, women headed family, disables.



### **1. Rehabilitation Materials and Soft Credit Distribution:**

Rehabilitation materials and soft credit were distributed among the selected beneficiaries of 14 Unions with the presence of the organizational staffs, local UP personnel, Government Officials, UzDMC personnel, UnDMC personnel, local elite and senior staff members in different days. The selected beneficiaries were given a card, mentioning date, time, place, name, village, union etc. and invited to attend in the distribution places. On due date and time, the selected beneficiaries were present and rehabilitation materials and soft loan were distributed in presence of the ED of VOSD, Upazila level Officials, UP Chairmen, UDMC members, etc. The local administrative personnel were also involved during rehabilitation materials and soft loan distribution. Each day, rehabilitation materials and soft loan distribution was started with an inauguration meeting and discussion by the present members.

#### **a) Seeds/Seedlings Support for Homestead Gardening for 2000 Families:**

During the SIDR, the vegetable gardens, homestead gardens etc. were totally damaged. So, affected poor people were suffering from food insecurity. The Purchase Committee (PC) purchased 6 types of seeds/seedlings from the market, prepared 2000 packets with 6 types of seeds/seedlings and a total of 2000 poor severely SIDR affected families were identified in 14 Unions of Kathalia and Uzirpur Upazila and each family was given, a packet containing 6 types of seeds and seedlings for developing homestead vegetable garden and all the participants have developed homestead gardens on different vegetables. Now they are producing lal sak, Indian spinach, radishes, Carrots, Cang Kong, spices etc. which they are eating and selling for cash incomes.

#### **b) Fruit Tree Plantation Supports for 3000 Families:**

During the SIDR, the fruit trees, wooden trees and bushes were totally damaged. So, affected poor people were suffering from environmental degradation, fuel wood and nutrition insecurity. The PC purchased 7 types of fruit saplings from the local nurseries, government nurseries and local market, prepared 3000 packets with 7 types of saplings and a total of 3000 severely SIDR affected poor families were identified in 14 Unions of Kathalia and Uzirpur Upazila and each family was given one packets of 7 types of fruit saplings for homestead fruit tree plantation and all 3000 families have planted those saplings at their homesteads. Now they are nurturing the fruit trees, which are growing gradually and the fruit trees are: mango tree, black berry, lemon, coconuts, Neem, papaya, orange etc. which will give fruits, woods, fuel in future and prevent climate change and also create cash incomes.

#### **c) Job Creation through Income Generation Activities Supports for 800 Families:**

The staffs and volunteers have selected 802 poor and severely SIDR affected families in project areas and provided micro-credit supports for undertaking viable small income generating activities and 802 families have taken different income generating activities like rice husking, rice processing, small shop keeping, poultry rearing, fish business, duck rearing, floating raw materials business, goat rearing, vegetable business, etc. which have created employment and income earning opportunities for the poor families and also ensured food security. Details are given below:



Sl. No	Name of Activity	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount in BDT
01.	Milking cow with calf.	54	1188,000
02.	Goat rearing	118	354,000
03.	Poultry rearing	214	1070,000
04.	Rice production	116	580,000
05.	Vegetable production	26	78,000
06.	Betel leaf cultivation	32	320,000
07.	Fish culture	82	410,000
08.	Small business	160	800,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>4800,000</b>

## 2. Latrine Installation Support:

### a) Slab Support (one for each family) for 2700 Families:

A total of 2700 poor beneficiaries were identified, who have lost their latrines during SIDR and they were provided slabs to install latrines. Each family was given one slab and they have installed latrines and using the latrines, which has improved the sanitation conditions and public health reducing the water borne diseases among the poor families in the project areas.

### b) Deep Tube Well Installation-70.:

During SIDR, most of the tube wells were damaged and some were totally become inactive, which created severe problem of drinking water. So far a total of 70 deep tube wells have installed in the project areas (30 deep tube wells in Kathalia and 40 wells in Uzirpur), which were from 940 feet to 1140 feet. The people are getting pure drinking water from those tube wells, which covered 2600 to 2900 families and reduced water borne diseases.

## 3. Training:

### a) Primary Health and Hygiene Training for 2000 Families:

The people of the SIDR affected areas are not well aware of primary health and personal hygiene. So, they were suffering from different diseases, which could be reduced easily. Considering the importance, provision was kept to provide a day long primary health and personal hygiene training to 2000 families. Accordingly, 2000 families (1000 families in Kathalia Upazila and 1000 families in Uzirpur Upazila) were provided training on primary health and personal hygiene. Now the families are well aware of primary health and personal hygiene and practicing in their daily lives.



**b) Disaster Preparedness and Management Training for 2000 Families:**

The people of the SIDR affected areas are not well aware of disaster preparedness and management. So, their damages and losses are maximum and suffer much during and after disasters, which could be reduced easily by preparedness and management. Considering the importance, provision was kept to provide a day long disaster preparedness and management training to 2000 families. Accordingly 2000 families (1000 families in Kathalia Upazila and 1000 families in Uzirpur Upazila) were provided training on disaster preparedness and management. Now the concerned families are well aware about disaster preparedness and management and practicing in their daily lives.

**c) Tube Well Maintenance Instruments/Tools Boxes (3) for Families:**

The poor people have no equipment and instrument to repair the disordered tube wells. So, 3 sets of tube well repairing instruments were given to three families, who will repair the damaged tube wells and will get service charge as incomes.

**4. Project Impact:**

Severely SIDR affected helpless beneficiaries have got employment and income earning opportunities and involved with economic and productive activities, gradually recovering their damages and losses and rehabilitate in the society.

**Achievements**

Due to implementation of the rehabilitation project activities, the following achievements have been revealed activity inputs wise:

Sl. No.	Activities	Achievements
1.	<b>Rehabilitation Materials and Soft Credit Distribution:</b>	
	a) Seeds/seedlings support for homestead gardening	2350 poor families have developed homestead vegetable gardens and producing vegetable, which they are eating and selling.
	b) Fruit tree plantation supports.	3500 poor families have planted fruit saplings and trees are growing gradually.
	c) Job creation through income generation activities supports.	1250 poor families are running small IGAs, which have involved them economic activities, created employment and earnings.



2.	<b>Latrine support.</b>	
	a) Slab support (one for each family).	2350 poor families have installed slab latrines and using, which have improved sanitation conditions.
	b) Ring supports (2 rings for each family)	2350 poor families have installed slab latrines and using, which have improved sanitation conditions.
3.	<b>Water supply through installing Deep Tube wells.</b>	
	a) Deep Tube Well installation	Installed 125 deep tube wells, available drinking water, solved water problems.
	b) Tube well repairing	Repaired 75 damaged tube wells, available pure drinking water.
4.	<b>Training:</b>	
	a) Primary health, nutrition and hygiene training.	Trained and well aware 2350 families on primary health, nutrition and hygiene issues and practicing in daily lives.
	b) Disaster preparedness and management training.	Trained and well aware 2350 families on disaster preparedness and management issues and practicing in daily lives.
	c) Tube well maintenance training.	Trained 150 members on tube well maintenance and maintained tube wells.
	d) Tube well maintenance tools boxes (3) for families.	Available 3 sets of tube well maintenance tools boxes and well maintained tube wells.

### 13.3 Relief for SIDR and Flood Affected People:

Different disasters are very common in the working areas of VOSD and every yearly some where some disasters hit and destroy the lives of the poor people. So, the organization undertakes relief and rehabilitation programs in each year to help the affected poor people at the time of disasters to rehabilitate them. VOSD has a number of trained volunteers and staffs for this purpose. Last year no remarkable disaster has hit the area. With the support of CONCERN Bangladesh, VOSD has been providing different disaster management and preparedness training to the group leaders, community leaders and other persons. It has also provided much food preservation pots, information materials like Radio, Torch lights, Horns etc. for pre-circulation of disasters. So far, it has provided 1500 houses, 2650 latrines, 4000 goats, 1250 boats, 2650 pairs of chicken to the disaster affected families in the operational areas. It has also provided rice and other daily necessities to 12,700 families with the support of different donors. Apart from that, VOSD supported two High Schools and two Primary schools for repairing, provided humanitarian support a number of thirty-six patients and distributed 18,000 packets, Ors. Saline among the beneficiaries and also supported 350 NFE graduated working children for admitting in upper classes, 75 poor students for appearing in the SSC & HSC Examinations. With the help of this program, many disaster affected people have benefited through having houses, livestock, seeds and seedlings and also works, who had improved their family economic and social conditions and minimized their losses and damages of wealth, crops and other resources.



## Achievements

- ♣ All the people of the project areas are well aware about disaster preparedness and management,
- ♣ Available informative tools like mike, horn, radio etc. so, the people will be well informed in advance and they could be able to protect their resources.
- ♣ 350 NFE graduated working children have been provided support for admitting in upper classes with reading materials, writing materials and admission fees.
- ♣ 75 poor students have got the opportunity to appear at the HSC & SSC examinations and passed.
- ♣ High schools and two Primary Schools have been repaired and students are getting education in a peaceful atmosphere.

## 13.4 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Programs:

Since its inception in 1987, VOSD has been working on rehabilitation and resettlements of different disaster- affected people, displaced people, and have less people in different times with the support of different donors and local contributions, because, Bangladesh is disaster vulnerable country and every year different disasters destroy the human resources, livestock resources, fisheries resources, houses, natural resources, water resources and lands eroded, which make the lives of the people tragic, miseries and painful. Especially VOSD has been working in disaster prone areas, which are chars, coastal belts, haors, water logged and low-lying areas. In those areas different disasters are very common. So far it has been worked for rehabilitation amounting approximately Tk.135,00,00,000/- and those are:

- 1) Rehabilitated 1150 flood affected families in Barisal in 1988 with the support of Relief Ministry through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 2) Rehabilitated 750 flood affected families in Barisal in 1998 with the support of Andheri Hilfe-Germany through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 3) Rehabilitated 650 flood affected fishermen families in Patuakhali in 1998 with the support of Rabobank Foundation-Netherlands through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 4) Rehabilitated 750 flood affected fishermen families in Barguna and Patuakhali in 1998 with the support of DFID/COFCON through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 5) Rehabilitated 5000 flood affected fishermen families in Faridpur, Shariatpur, Gopalganj, Barguna and Barisal in 2000 with the support of CONCERN Bangladesh through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 6) Rehabilitated 1520 flood affected families in Barisal and Barguna in 2000 with the support of Andheri Hilfe-Germany through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 7) Rehabilitated 750 flood affected fishermen families in Patuakhali in 2000 with the support of



- Rabobank Foundation-Netherlands through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 8) Rehabilitated 2500 flood affected families in Faridpur, Gopalganj, Shariatpur and Barisal in 2000 with the support of Rabobank Foundation-Netherlands through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 9) Rehabilitated 210 flood affected fishermen families in Faridpur, Shariatpur, Gopalganj, Barisal, in 2000 with the support of World Food Program through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 10) Rehabilitated 3000 flood affected families in Bhola in 2007 with the support of Save the Children-USA through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 11) Rehabilitated 3000 flood affected street children in Barisal in 1998, 2000 and 2007 with the support of ICCO/KIA-Netherlands through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 12) Rehabilitated 15000 SIDR affected families in Barisal, Jhalakathi, Patuakhali and Barguna in 2007-2008 with the support of Muslim Aid-UK through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 13) Rehabilitated 2000 SIDR affected families in Barisal and Jhalakathi in 2007-2008 with the support of Life for Relief and Development-USA through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 14) Rehabilitated 2650 flood affected families in Faridpur, Shariatpur, Kishoregonj and Sherpur in 2000 with the support of UNDP through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 15) Rehabilitated 2650 flood affected families in Faridpur in 2007 with the support of CDMP/UNDP/DIFD through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 16) Rehabilitated 6500 SIDRA affected families in Barguna, Barisal, Jhalakathi and Patuakhali in 2007-2008 with the support of ICCO/KIA-Netherlands through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 17) Rehabilitated 19,650 SIDR affected families in Barisal, Barguna, Jhalakathi and Patuakhali in 2008-2009 with the support of IDB-PKP-Saudi Arabia through providing relief materials, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
  - 18) Rehabilitated 1650 Road construction affected families in Barguna, Barisal and Patuakhali in 1998 with the support of SDC/WFP/Government through providing relief materials, tents,



latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.

- 19) Rehabilitated 16500 poor landless families in Bhola, Barguna, Barisal and Patuakhali in 2001-2003 with the support of European Union/Ministry of Land through Adarsha Gram Project through providing relief materials, land settlement, land certificates, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 20) Rehabilitated 12000 poor fishermen families in Chandpur in 2001-2010 with the support of Asian Development Bank/DOF through providing relief materials, land settlement, land certificates, tents, latrines, house repairing, housing, agriculture recovery, IGA recovery, livestock recovery, boats, rickshaws, trees, soft credit supports etc.
- 21) Construction of Core Family Shelter for the SIDR affected 1442 families in Uzirpur and Muladi of Barisal district supported by UNDP Bangladesh.

### **13.5 Fael Khair Program: Agro-Inputs Program for the SIDR cyclone Victim in Bangladesh**

The Cyclone SIDR has destroyed human lives, livestock, standing crops, forestry resources, dwelling houses, educational institutions, roads, etc. due to high blow of cyclone SIDR i.e. 210-240 km speed. VOSD has signed an agreement with the Fael Khair Program-FKP-IDB to implement the project “**Agro-Inputs Program for the SIDR cyclone Victim in Bangladesh: Fael Khair Program in Barisal, Jhalakathi, Barguna and Bhola Districts** among the poor SIDR affected families to recover their damages and losses due to cyclone SIDR in respect of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and for their awareness raising, skill development, creating employment and income generation opportunities through providing interest free micro-credit support for Agro-based inputs to ensure their families’ rehabilitation. After signing, VOSD has been taken initiatives to implement the project activities among the poor cyclone SIDR affected families through involving skilled and experienced staffs and volunteers under the guidance of different committees. The activities have been carried out up to December 31, 2010 according to terms of references of the project implementation plan:

**Project Goal:** Recovery, improvement and upgrade damaged agriculture and non-farm activities of farmers and fishermen and to reduce the long-term negative humanitarian impact and to assist households in rebuilding their livelihoods for future peaceful lives.

**Target Beneficiaries:** 44720 SIDR affected families from farmers, fishermen, small businessmen and cottage industries owners i.e. 268320 beneficiaries. Main activities: a) Agriculture Inputs supports, b) Agricultural equipment supports, c) Livestock Inputs supports, c) Fisheries Inputs supports, d) Small trade and shop owners and e) Fish and Poultry feed sellers supports.

**Implementation Strategies:** VOSD has adopted bottom up participatory implementation strategies and involved 102 core staffs to implement the project. VOSD has maintained close coordination with UPs and Upazillas personnel to identify SIDR affected beneficiaries. The local committee has selected the beneficiaries. VOSD has issued a signature card to all selected beneficiaries and provided micro-credit batch by batch following organizational micro-credit disbursement procedures with an agreement. The realized installments are being revolved among the selected beneficiaries.





Tractor distributed



Livestock distributed



Fisheries input distributed



Agriculture mercenary distributed



Boat and Net distributed



Credit for small trade (Tea stall)

### Agro program of Fael Khair Program.

**Achievements:** The beneficiaries have become aware, trained, organized and skilled and they have self-savings, own capital, running different agriculture activities and own institutions. Total 44720 beneficiaries are involved in agro-based activities, 1077 in Agro Machinery activities, 12389 in livestock activities, 8665 in fisheries, 894 in Replacement of Fishing Net & Boats and 8408 in IGA activities. Gradually they have recovered their damages and losses. Their lives have become easier, improved family economic conditions, have employment opportunities, income earning opportunities and production opportunities, increased their social values, participation in decision makings, empowered, build capacity and have developed gender relations and they are leading normal lives. Most of the beneficiaries have repaid their loan installments and continue activities. Total project fund was BDT.20,45,69,974.00 (3million) has been disbursed. Total recovered amount BDT.401,155,565.



## **CHAPTER-14: HIV/AIDS Prevention Program**

In rural areas of Bangladesh, generally the people are not aware about the life killing diseases of HIV/AIDS/STD due to ignorance and illiteracy, which have become very alarming in the country at the present era, because, the neighboring countries like India, Nepal and Myanmar are highly affected by HIV, which has been spreading in surrounding country, as mass people are communicating with those countries for different purposes. So, Bangladesh is now in a vulnerable condition and alarming situation, as it is interlinked with those countries. Already the government and other institutions have taken different steps for preventing HIV/AIDS. So, VOSD has been educating the rural and urban people and creating mass awareness against HIV/AIDS. It has been introduced the HIV/AIDS education and awareness raising in each project and activities and has developed many staffs and group cadres for this program, who have been raising awareness and realization among the mass people to take preventive measures. Already VOSD's staffs have been made aware of the project area people, like women, men, adolescents, children etc. and also the transport workers, sex workers, youth generation etc. The staffs of VOSD educate and motivate the people through group meetings, house to house visits, and personal contacts and arranging gatherings. VOSD has developed different kinds BCC/IEC materials and displayed those in different important places.

### **Achievements:**

- ♣ People have become aware; they are taking preventive measures with their own initiatives and also encouraging others to take preventive measures.
- ♣ Sources of HIV/AIDS/STD have been identified and the people are avoiding those sources and changing their behavior.
- ♣ People are using different contraceptive materials for safe sex and trying to prevent HIV/AIDS/STD with their own initiatives.
- ♣ Developed staffs, volunteers and community cadres who have been trying to make the mass community people aware and practice safe sex.
- ♣ People are using preventive materials for safe sex and encouraging others for safe sex.
- ♣ People are more aware and cautious at present about the prevention of AIDS.
- ♣ People have become religious minded and avoiding sources of HIV/AIDS.

## **CHAPTER-15: Local Government Strengthening Program**

VOSD has signed a contract agreement with the JICA to implement the project “**Conducting UDCC Meeting in Greater Faridpur**” among the UP Chairmen, Secretaries, Members & other stakeholders like Upazilla govt. officials and administrations to promote bottom up coordination, mass participation, good governance, accountability, human rights, and available resource utilization through developing model Union Parishads.

According to Union Parishad Act 2009, the Union Parishad (UP) is mandated to coordinate the activities of all development functionaries working at union level. In line with that provision, Bangladesh Rural Development Board supported by JICA has initiated a Union Coordination Committee (UCC) under Participatory Rural Development Project Phase 1 and 2 strengthen the dialogue and coordination among UP functionaries (UP Chairman, Members and Secretary), government and NGO extension workers at the union level and village representatives from different professions. UCC holds the monthly meeting, called Union Coordination Committee Meeting (UCCM), at the Union Parishad Complex (UPC) conference hall with the participation of UP functionaries (UP Chairman as the Chairperson of the committee), field workers of government departments and NGOs, and representatives of villages. In UCCM, government and NGO field



workers report the progress of their programs and formulate their work schedule of the following month, and coordinate with village representatives who are the recipients of the services. All the participants in the UCCM discuss extension activities and performance. UCCM is highly appreciated by concerned stakeholders as well as outside observers as “Mini-parliament.” Local Government Division (LGD) of Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative issued a circular to institutionalize the UCC on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2011 as Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC). Lessons learnt from the existing good practices suggest that inputs from the target beneficiaries as well as regular and close communications among stakeholders are essential for the successful implementation of any development activities and the sustainable operations and maintenance of the water supply facilities. National Water Policy also gives stress on the management of national water resources by the community concerned along with UPs involving public and private sectors, communities and individuals with proper coordination. The Union Development Coordination Committee (UDCC) initiated by BRDB/JICA and institutionalized by LGD Circular is a platform to coordinate all the development activities in the Unions. All the government staffs at Upazilla, who are mainly responsible to implement sectoral programs at rural area, are the members of the UDCC. Village representative as well as the member of community based organization especially WMCA representatives can be the member of the committee. Therefore, it is expected that CBOs, NGOs, WMCA, and UPs would utilize the UDCC to ensure the successful implementation of development project and ensure sustainable operations and maintenance.

### **Objectives/Purpose of the Project:**

The good practices of the UDCC/UDCCM are disseminated among other UPs, Upazillas and available WMCAs can properly access to the UDCC/UDCCM through forming UDCCs and arranging UDCCMs for greater coordination, transparency and accountability through the below mentioned activities, the practices of the UDCC/UDCCM are disseminated & WMCA can properly access to UDCC/UDCCM. Strengthening & Build Capacity of UPs as local Parliament and integration of WMCAs to:

- Promote transparency, accountability, integration, coordination, resources identification and utilization jointly.
- Promote mutual understanding at all levels and also integration of government department & others local institutions.
- Promote ward level activities and resources utilization properly.
- Utilize available resources properly & create opportunities.
- Disseminate new ideas and technologies among the people.
- Benefit the people from their well management and activities.

### **At a Glance Activities and Achievements**

VOSD has arranged 18 orientations and 20 training courses on UDCC and SSWRDP concept for 600 UP Persons and 18 orientations for 640 persons from UPs, Upazillas, and civil societies as per plan. As the project activities have been fruitfully carried with the participation of the qualified, experienced and skilled



staffs, so, the following achievements have been achieved.

Activities	Target	Achievement	achievement %	Remarks
Workshop	18	18	100%	A very positive & favorable impression was created among the participants.
Training	20	20	100%	Have clear idea on UDCC, realized importance & agreed to form & arrange UDCCs/ UDCCMs and access to the SSWRDPs.
Upazilla cover	18	18	100%	Successfully covered 8 Upazillas.
Union cover	205	205	100%+	Successfully covered 103 Unions.
Workshop participants cover	640	640	100%	Have got clear idea on UDCC and UDCCM and access to SSWRDPs.
Training participants cover	600	609	100% +	Have got clear idea on UDCC, UDCCM SSWRDP and realized importance.
Form UDCCs and arrange UDCCMs.	200	160	80%	More UDCC are to be formed.



Upazila level Orientation Workshop UDCCM, a Tool of strengthening local Government



A Training with UP functionaries on UDCC

## ***CHAPTER-16: Capacity Building under the South-Western Bangladesh Rural Development Project (SWBRDP)***

The SWBRDP aims to reduce poverty through improved accessibility in 14 districts of South-Western Bangladesh by expanding the economic opportunities of the rural poor by improving rural infrastructure (mainly roads, jetties, bridges, culverts and growth center markets), gender development and improved local governance.

SWBRDP has the objectives to increase the economic opportunities, improve accessibility to social services of the rural poor, and promote recovery from damage by natural disasters in the rural areas in South Western Bangladesh, through upgrading and construction of rural infrastructure. This will include improvement of over 1000 Km of Upazilla roads, tree plantation, and maintenance of over 1100 Km of Upazilla roads and 1400 Km of village roads. In addition to this almost 8000 meters of bridges and culverts is going to be constructed. The activities under the project also include the construction of 38 growth centers, and 12 rural market places.

### **Overall Objectives of SWBRDP**

The objectives of SWBRDP is to increase economic opportunities for the rural poor, improve their accessibility to social services and promote recovery from damage by natural disasters in rural areas in the south western part of Bangladesh through the construction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. Ultimately, the project aims at contributing to poverty reduction in the South West and alleviating economic disparities in Bangladesh.

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, the following operational objectives guide the implementation of SWBRDP.

- 1) To improve the physical structure and safety measures of Upazilla and Union roads to enhance rural communication networks;
- 2) Upgrade growth centre facilities & rural markets to enhance rural trade & agricultural activities
- 3) To create short term and long term employment opportunities for the rural poor through development, management, and maintenance of rural infrastructure
- 4) To create employment opportunities for the rural poor through poverty reduction interventions
- 5) To build the capacity of stakeholders for effective planning and operation and maintenance of rural infrastructure and
- 6) To develop human resources of LGED for efficient project planning and management



**Objective of NGOs services**

The participation of NGOs in project implementation is to achieve the objectives of the project through capacity building of GC/RM stakeholders, capacity building of women shopkeepers of WMS, Physically changed persons, capacity development of LCS members and capacity development of local trainers/facilitators.



**A Training on Capacity building with GC/RM stockholders**



**Capacity building training on IGA with LCS group members**



**Environment development Training with LCS members**

## **CHAPTER-17: Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP)(Aquaculture Sub-component)**

### **Project Background:**

Bangladesh is a disaster prone country that is affected almost every year by some kind of natural disaster, On November 15,2007 several districts of Bangladesh have experienced in unprecedented and unexpected cyclone SIDR that severely hit the south and south-west costal region of the country. Cyclone SIDR has destroyed human lives, livestock, standing crops, dwelling houses, fisheries both aquaculture and capture fisheries. The SIDR caused the loss of lives and properties like fishing boats/ fishing nets and fingerling. The many poor fishermen's were exclusively dependent on these fishing activities for their livelihoods. It is reported that losses to the livelihoods and assets of some 2 million rural families in the south-west of Bangladesh (30 districts were affected of which 13 severely affected Upazillas in 6 districts).In addition, there was a huge loss of houses, crops, cattle, trees, and other livelihood assets. Reports mentioned that 43,146 acres of private pond/gher were severely damaged due to the tidal surge, contamination of water bodies and ponds with fallen leaves/bushes and other rotting material, oxygen depletion, destruction of pond dykes and boundary walls and shades.

The huge losses caused by cyclone SIDR in the fisheries sector (capture fishery and coastal aquaculture) are most evident in the coastal areas and more especially with beneficiaries as well as artisan fisheries. Without having other alternative means for sustaining their livelihoods these

people are leading very miserable lives. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) agreed, with development partners, that an integrated, multi -pronged approach is required for the economic recovery of the affected areas and for the reconstruction or replacement of destroyed physical assets, to ensure the protection and livelihood rehabilitation of communities living in those areas. The Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP) Year 2 has been focusing on the critical medium to long-term restoration and rehabilitation needs as identified in the world Bank/GoB Joint Damage Loss and Needs Assessment.

The World Bank has provided financial support to Bangladesh Government with the objective of long term restoration and rehabilitation needs of the cyclone affected fisheries involved in pond aquaculture. Voluntary Organization for Social Development (VOSD) has signed an agreement with FAO the implement the project "Identification and facilitation of Training of Beneficiaries and Distribution of Aquaculture Inputs" under ECCRP (Aquaculture Sub component).

The project is concentrated in the worst Sidr cyclone affected 13 Upazillas in 6 south-western districts namely Bagerhat, Barguna, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Jhalakathi and Barisal. The project development objective is to facilitate the recovery from damage to livelihoods in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors and to rehabilitate the rural livelihoods as well as restore the economic growth through support to three sub-sectors.

In the ECCRP (Aquaculture Sub component).it is proposal to recruit one NGO in aquaculture to carry out specific activities of the project. services would be 12(twelve) months.



## Objectives of the Project:

### **Overall Objective:**

The overall goal of the project is to facilitate the smooth implementation of the ECRRP (Aquaculture Sub component) to rapidly rebuild the livelihoods, dignity, and food security of the worst-affected poor pond farmers through restoring aquaculture activities in 13 Upazillas of 6 districts in Barisal and Khulna Divisions.

### **Specific Objectives:**

#### **The ECRRP has three major objectives:**

- ❖ Restoring the aquaculture production capacity in the cyclone affected coastal areas.
- ❖ Restoration of livelihoods of coastal aquacultures by providing aquaculture inputs to them.
- ❖ Ensure the steady economic recovery and growth of the aquaculture sector in the coastal region.

### Activities to be carried out:

The tasks will consist of identification of beneficiaries, distribution of inputs and post distribution Assessment. The detailed tasks are:

- ❖ Identification of most vulnerable communities
- ❖ Carry out awareness and communication Campaign.
- ❖ Selection of Beneficiaries
- ❖ Reviewing & Developing Training Modules
- ❖ Conducting Training for Master Trainers (MTs)
- ❖ Conduct Social Assessment
- ❖ Conducting Baseline Survey of Beneficiaries
- ❖ Prepare Beneficiary ID Cards
- ❖ Promotion of Aquaculture farmers field schools(AFFS) and facilitate their training
- ❖ Facilitate distribution of Aquaculture Inputs.
- ❖ Formation of Community Based Origination (CBOS) and distribution of Agro-Processing Equipment.
- ❖ Submission of Reports
- ❖ Liaison with UFO/DFO and FAO Project field office in Barisal.



**Aquaculture development Training Participated by A-FFS Facilitator.**



**Beneficiary participation in PRA practice**

## **CHAPTER-18: Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Installation Program**

VOSD has been implementing Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Installation program in Uzirpur, Mehendigonj, Kathalia and Nalchity Upazillas of Barisal and Jhalakathi Districts with the supports of Andheri Hilfe-Germany, GTZ/GIZ-Germany from 2008 and so far it has been installed nearly 10,000 ICSs in the project areas. Already it has developed 300 beneficiaries, who can prepare ICSs and supply to the community people. In this regard, VOSD has been providing micro-credit supports to the trained people and they have been preparing and supplying ICSs among the community people but the organisational staffs and volunteers are raising awareness among the community people to use ICSs intensively to reduce fuel consumptions, fuel costs, preserve natural resources, control pollutions, control carbon emissions, control health hazards, and prevent environmental degradation and prevent climate change

### **Achievements:**

The community people have become aware and they are interested to install ICSs and already high demand has been created in the community for ICSs installation. Reduced fuel consumptions, natural resource utilization for fuel, controlled carbon emission, environmental pollution etc. and improved health conditions of the women.



**Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) in Installation Program at Uzirpur, Barisal**

## **CHAPTER-19: Solar Home System (SHP) Installation Program**

VOSD has been implementing Solar Home System (SHP) Installation component as a part of Women Empowerment Program in Uzirpur, Upazilla of Barisal Districts with the support of Andheri Hilfe-Germany for three years in 2001-2003 with the technical support of ANANDO and installed 30 SHPs and in 2012 25 SHPs are installed with own supports and technical support of ANANDO and so far it has been installed 125 SHPs in the project areas. Already it has developed 30 beneficiaries, who can assemble SHPs and supply to the community people. In this regard, VOSD has been providing micro-credit supports to the trained people and they have been assembling and supplying SHPs among the community people but the organisational staffs and volunteers are raising awareness among the community people to use SHPs intensively to reduce



pressure on electricity supply, to introduce solar energy in the remote areas, where never go electricity, reduce fuel consumptions, fuel costs, preserve natural resources, control pollutions, control carbon emissions, control health hazards, and prevent environmental degradation and prevent climate change. Last year, VOSD has installed 25 SHPs in Satla Union.

**Achievements:**

The community people have become aware and they are interested to install SHPs and already high demand has been created in the community for SHPs installation. Reduced pressure on electricity supply, introduce electricity in remote areas, reduced fuel consumptions, natural resource utilization for fuel, and controlled carbon emission, environmental pollution etc. and improved health conditions of the women.

***CHAPTER-20: Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Installation Program***

VOSD has been implementing Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Installation program in Uzirpur, Upazilla of Barisal District with the technical, training and financial supports of IDCOL Bangladesh from 2014 and so far it has been installed nearly 105 ICSs in the project area. Already it has developed 100 beneficiaries through providing training, who can prepare ICSs and supply to the community people. In this regard, VOSD has been providing technical, training and micro-credit supports to the trained people and they have been preparing and supplying ICSs among the community people but the organisational staffs and volunteers are raising awareness among the community people to use ICSs intensively to reduce fuel consumptions, fuel costs, preserve natural resources, control pollutions, control carbon emissions, control health hazards, and prevent environmental degradation and prevent climate change

**Achievements:**

The community people have become aware and they are interested to install ICSs and already high demand has been created in the community for ICSs installation. Reduced fuel consumptions, natural resource utilization for fuel, controlled carbon emission, environmental pollution etc. and improved health conditions of the women.



***CHAPTER-21: Capacity Building Partner of AVC-DAI of USAID***

VOSD has become the capacity building partner of AVC-DAI of USAID Bangladesh. CBSG the



consulting firm, hired by AVC-DAI of USAID will provide 14 types of high level training to the staffs of VOSD within 16 months and develop for USAID standard management, programming, HRD, and Finance to receive direct fund from USAID in future.

**Achievements:**

VOSD has become one of the capacity building partner NGOs in Bangladesh.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion it may be said that VOSD has performed a good job during 2014 in the field of development to reach at its vision and goals in spite of remaining lots of problems, barriers and limitations. Really, VOSD has conducted a good job regarding the implementation of different project activities with the sincere co-operation of the local people, organized members, group leaders, volunteers, staffs, and Executive committee members and also the community people, who have been appreciated by all concerns and the targeted beneficiaries have much benefited with the program implementation of VOSD. During the reporting period 2013, the present and previous donors have played very important roles in the implementation of the project activities through providing moral, technical, material and financial supports, guidance, advice and suggestions, which have helped us to achieve the project goals, targets and objectives, because, without their supports, VOSD achieved the goals, targets and objectives. We are very much grateful and thankful to the donors, local administrations, government departments and anticipating continuous co-operation to continue our development activities and humanitarian activities. We pay our heartiest thanks and gratefulness to our donors (previous and present) for their active financial, technical, advisory and moral support for the project implementations and also for guidance and suggestions for the effective implementation of the project activities. VOSD has been trying its best to support the poor and vulnerable people of the country through different efforts considering organizational vision, mission, goals and objectives. Already concerned community, local administrations, government departments and other institutions have accepted the activities of the organization with great satisfaction and playing important roles for implementing those projects. We hope, if more donors support us, we could be able to cover more targeted people and help in their socio-economic and cultural enhancement and empowerment considering environmental sustainability. We cordially anticipate all sorts of moral and financial supports from all concerned for our development activities.

**List of VOSD's Donors**

The following donors have been extended/extending supports to VOSD for implementing different development activities:

- 1) Royal Netherlands Embassy.
- 2) World Food Program (WFP/DOF),
- 3) Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD),
- 4) Andheri Hilfe Germany,
- 5) RABOBANK-Netherlands,
- 6) Children at Risk-Netherlands,
- 7) SKN-International-Netherlands.
- 8) Agriculture Support Service Project/ DFID/DAE,
- 9) Female Secondary School Assistance Project/MOE/World Bank,
- 10) Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)/World Bank,
- 11) Islamic Development Bank (IDB)/Department of Agriculture (DAE),
- 12) International Development Bank (IDB)/Department of Agriculture (DAE)
- 13) UNICEF/Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE),
- 14) UNDP/ Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE),
- 15) IFADEP-1/Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MWCA),
- 16) COFCON/DFID/FMS,



- 17) CONCERN-Bangladesh,
- 18) Department of Fisheries (DOF)/Asian Development Bank (ADB),
- 19) Department of Social Services/UNDP,
- 20) Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)/IFAD,
- 21) Department of Non formal Primary Education (DNFE)World Bank,
- 22) Non-Formal Education (NFE)/USAID/UNICEF/SDC.
- 23) Arsenic mitigation and Water Supply (BAMWAS)/World Bank,
- 24) LGED/ADB
- 25) Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC),
- 26) Southern NGO Network (SNN)/PROSHIKA.
- 27) World Bank (Directly).
- 28) World Bank through Government Departments.
- 29) Bangladesh Bank,
- 30) Asia Development Bank (ADB)/LGED.
- 31) DANIDA/Department of Livestock,
- 32) Winrock International-USA.
- 33) HELLEN KELLER International.
- 34) GTZ/GIZ-Germany
- 35) NGO Forum,
- 36) FEMA and local contributions,
- 37) Muslim Aid-UK,
- 38) Life for Relief & Development-USA.
- 39) JICA
- 40) Japan Embassy
- 41) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- 42) LGED
- 43) IDCOL-Bangladesh.
- 44) AVC-DAI of USAID

