

# NDP

## Annual Report 2016-17



**National Development Programme-NDP**

**ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2016-17**

**National Development Programme (NDP)**

**Published**

July 2017

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**Printed by**

Olympic Product, Printing & Packaging

165, Arambagh, Motijheel, Dhaka-1000

**Published by**

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## Silver Jubilee (25 Years) Observation of NDP-2017



Rasheda K Chowdhury, ED-CAMPE and Former Advisor of Caretaker Government (Blue Sharee), KamrunNaharSiddika, DC-Sirajganj (Pink Sharee), ShahinaKhatun, DC-Natore(Red Sharee) and Md. Alauddin Khan, ED-NDP are visiting NDP's Silver Jubilee Events.



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## Message From The Chairperson

It is my pleasure to have the opportunity to address you all through the organization's Annual Report 2016-2017. I'm proud to say that National Development Programme (NDP) has Celebrated it's Silver Jubilee (25 years) program in 2017 by emerging as a national non-governmental voluntary development organization, which is involved in various fields of development sectors in several districts of the country for about twenty-six years. It has undertaken a number of initiatives that has greatly benefited the community, especially the poor, women, children, elderly and disabled people. The tremendous achievements, in improving the livelihoods of the extreme poor and poor have been achieved through several projects. For instance, in the micro-finance programme, 70,245 target beneficiaries out of 84,456 are currently linked with income generating activities (IGA) with financial supports from the programme, of which more than 98% are women. The financial supports enabled them to run sustainable IGAs in various trades, thus create job opportunities and that results for them contributing towards their family income. It raised dignity of the individuals within their own family as well as in the society. Besides, various capacity building initiatives, monthly stipend and also asset grants supports under different programme/projects have made impact very significantly in changing the livelihoods and reducing food insecurity of the poor and extreme poor households. Scholarships supports for the meritorious students passing PSC (Primary School Certificate), JSC (Junior School Certificate) and S.S.C (Secondary School Certificate) of the poor families has contributed promoting higher education for them.

Further, operation of health services centers at MFP branch offices has created opportunities to access in basic primary health care (PHC) and family planning (FP) services for the poor people, especially for the women and children. The programme remarkably contributed in changing health, hygiene and nutrition practices at the community level. The CEVAW (community empowerment in combating violence against women and girls) project significantly contributed in reducing all forms of violence against women and earns remarkable achievement in reducing/stopping early marriage in the project areas. The different initiatives of environmental mitigation and promotion of renewable energy under the corporate social responsibilities (CSR) fund has greatly contributed towards people's wellbeing. All these initiatives enable the organization to earn a great recognition and reputation in the community.

I hope that the significant results what NDP has achieved through different projects will be replicated by the organization itself and at the same time expanded into the neighboring areas by others, which will ultimately contribute to the nation's overall development. Thanks are due to all staffs, whose hard work and dedication help NDP to achieve its aims. I am also grateful to all of the beneficiaries/project participants, development partners/donors, local administration and elected bodies who have made a valuable contribution towards achieving the annual targets.

I wish every success of NDP.

Sirajganj  
30th June 2017

আলিয়া আক্‌তর বানু

Aleya Akhter Banu  
Chairperson







## Message From The Executive Director

The year 2017 marks 25 years of NDP's existence. It's inception in January 1992. Since two and half decades as an organization in northern part of Bangladesh keeps continued its actions. Now NDP has turned into one of the most successful development organization in Bangladesh.

I am delighted and feel excited to communicate with you through NDP's annual report. The present annual report covers the period 1st July 2016 to 30th June 2017. The annual report always has its special importance, because there is the scope here to highlights organization's annual performance to all and demonstrate the new initiatives that have undertaken during the year which have been greatly contributing towards changing livelihoods of the poor people it serves. I deeply express my thanks to all those who have cooperated with us in achieving the change in the livelihoods of the poor.

The organization started its voyage with the main mission to promote poor people's access to services for better life and livelihoods and since then it has been working with firm dedication and commitment towards achieving socio-economic development for the poor people. About half of the total population in our country are female and it is not possible to make any change without bring them in the main stream of development. But it is a positive sign that in the meanwhile, NDP has become able to link a large number of women in the mainstreaming development through different programme interventions. Through long efforts it has become able to enhance participation of the poor women in both economic and social activities that have empowered them within their families and in the wider community. I would like to extend my special thanks to all target project participants/beneficiaries for their active participation and cooperation that enable us to carry out our planned activities successfully. At the same time, I would also like to convey my special appreciation to all my colleagues, project staffs and volunteers for their dedication, hard works and commitment to the job, which have helped us achieving the target.

I am grateful to the local administration, line ministry departments, elected bodies, development partners/donor agencies and the advisers for all sorts of assistance and cooperation they provided to NDP for different programmes and projects implementation.

Further, I would like to express my gratitude to the honorable members of the executive committee for their effective guidance, direction and strong supports in organizational management.

May the Almighty Allah help us to materialize our cherished dreams of building up a happy and prosperous nation by inspiring and helping distressed and poor people to become self reliant.

Sira[gan]  
30th June 2017

  
Md. Alauddin Khan  
Executive Director







## GENERAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sl. No.	Name	Sl. No.	Name
01.	Md. Shahidul Islam Khan	02.	Md. Abdus Samad
03.	Md. Alauddin Khan	04.	Dr. Zahurul Hoque Raza
05.	Md. Anowar Hossain Khan	06.	Md. Abdul Hamid Khan
07.	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	08.	Md. Sharif Ahmed
09.	Md. Shahrir Faruk	10.	Mrs. Nasima Khan
11.	Mrs. Bulbul Nahar	12.	Srimoti Shibani Rani Ghosh
13.	Ms. Amina Khatun	14.	Md. Asir Uddin
15.	Abu Mohammed Sheikh	16.	Md. Abdus Salam Bhuiyan
17.	Ms. Tasmeri Hossain Mukti	18.	Aleya Akhtar Banu
19.	Mst. Rukhsana Parvin	20.	Md. Rezaul Karim Rokoni
21.	Mst. Asha Sultana	22.	Mst. Morium Khatun
23.	Mst. Hasia Khatun	24.	Rtn. Mah. Jabeen Masood
25.	Nasrin Sultana	26.	Md. Shah Alam Khan
27.	Ms. Shah Naz Mahfuza Pervin	28.	Barrister Asif Imtiaz Khan
29.	Md. Nasim Sarkar		

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sl. No.	Name	Qualification	Designation	Profession	Position since
01.	Aleya Akhtar Banu	M. A.	Chair Person	Retired Head Teacher	July 2017
02.	Md. Liaquat Ali Khan	B. A.	Vice Chairman	Retired Govt. Bank Officer	July 2017
03.	Md. Alauddin Khan	M. Com. (Management)	General Secretary	NGO Service (ED, NDP)	July 2014
04.	Mst. Morium Khatun	B. A.	Member	House Wife	November 2016
05.	Md. Shah Alam Khan	L.L.B. (Hons.) LL.M	Member	Lawyer (Judge Court)	July 2014
06.	Ms. Shahnaj Mahfuza Parvin	M. A.	Member	Principal in School & College	July 2014
07.	Md. Asir Uddin	B. A.	Member	Retired Govt. Employee	July 2017

## ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Profession
01.	Dilruba Haider	Chief Advisor	Program Coordinator (G & CC), UN Women, Bangladesh country Office
02.	Mr. Joyanta Adhikary	Advisor	Executive Director, Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB)
03.	Md. Shah Alam	Advisor	Joint Secretary (Rtd.)
04.	Md. Shahidul Islam Khan	Advisor	Ex. MP & Lawyer Bangladesh Supreme Court
05.	Dr. Arifur Rahman Siddiqui	Advisor	Programme Officer (Agriculture) Royal Danish Embassy





## BACKGROUND

At the end of 1988, there was a devastating flood that engulfed large areas of land and caused huge damage to lives, livelihoods and properties in Bangladesh. Sirajganj district was particularly vulnerable at this time due to its position, situated as it is on the bank of the Jamuna River. A number of national as well as international NGOs came forward to provide support to the flood victims. A group of dedicated local youths, including Md. Alauddin Khan, the Executive Director at present, voluntarily involved themselves with these NGOs in emergency response and rehabilitation operations. Being very close to the harsh realities of the poor people of the area, they realised that merely carrying out relief and rehabilitation operations was not enough. They decided that long term solutions are necessary to support the most vulnerable poor peoples. They also realized that for sustainable development to be successful, programmes with clear goals and objectives that specifically addressed the needs of the community would be necessary. These programmes would require the effective participation of the whole community in planning, management and monitoring processes and be backed up with needs-based credit supports. Future programmes would also need to build the capacity of individuals and communities through technically viable activities in order for true development to take place. They exchanged views with the donor community and received a positive response to their ideas on sustainable development. It encourages them to build a new organization independently and accordingly, on the 1st January 1992 **"National Development Programme (NDP)"** emerges as an NGO. NDP is a non-governmental organization, called as NGO. By virtue of constitution, it is a non-profit, non-political voluntary development organization. The key objective of NDP is to strengthen capacity of the targeted project participants (beneficiaries) and create opportunities to bring them into the mainstream of development. Now, NDP has been launching 26 (twenty-six) different programme/projects and its operational area covers six districts under Rajshahi and Dhaka division in the northern region of Bangladesh. NDP always places an emphasis on human rights, good governance and gender equality. Through its dedicated efforts for about twenty-five years, NDP has become the symbol of hope for the poor people it serves and likes to continue the works for as long as it is needed.

## LEGAL STATUS

NDP is registered with different government and non-government organizations, which are shown in the table below;

Sl. #	Name of Registration Authority	Registration Number	Date of Registration
1	Department of Social Welfare	Siraj-225/92	28.03.1992
2	NGO Affairs Bureau (Foreign Donations Regulations Ordinance, 1978)	880	02.01.1995
3	Department of Family Planning	226	01.01.2008
4	MRA (Micro-Credit Regulatory Authority)	01229-00332-00222	29.04.2008
5	PADOR (European Union- on line registration)	BD-2009-EQE-3006507916	2009 (updated- 28.10.2013)
6	DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System)	731575614	2013 (updated- 30.07.2013)
7	SAM (U.S. federal government's System for Award Management- on line registration)	731575614/SVC06	30.07.2013





## VISION AND MISSION STATEMENT

**Vision:** Build a nation free of exploitation and poverty; ensure equality, good governance, rights and a friendly environment for all.

**Mission:** Provide its best efforts to develop the capacity and ensure effective participation of the targeted project participants in all sorts of development initiatives utilizing the resources available to them.

**Goal:** Improve livelihoods and establish rights of the poor people thus contribute towards achieving National Developmental Goals.

## OBJECTIVES

The major objectives are to;

- Raise community awareness, capacity building and develop skill human resources
- Enhance poor people's participation and access to development opportunities
- Create employment opportunities and increase income of the poor peoples
- Empower and improve livelihoods and dignity of the poor peoples
- Reduce food insecurity and improve nutritional status of the extreme/ultra poor peoples
- Increase poor people's access to basic primary health care (PHC) and FP services
- Increase poor people's access to education and promote quality education
- Link people with special ability (PWD) with the main stream of development
- Develop poor people's resilience capacity to cope with disasters
- Promote bio-diversity conservation and renewable energy making the earth good for living
- Increase poor people's access to basic rights, entitlements, information and services
- Provide advocacy and legal supports to the poor and distressed women
- Reduce violence against women and promote human rights, good governance and gender equality
- Strengthen capacity of civil societies, CBO and UP in local level planning and management
- Ensure standard and extent quality services thus earns organizational sustainability

## CORE VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

NDP respects the values and beliefs of its development partners, and strives to collaborate with them in development interventions that reflect their principles and aspirations. It endeavors to work with those who share their expectations, sincere approach and implementation of its operations. It places win-win dealings with others and has a strong commitment to being responsive to their needs. In all its activities, NDP aims to provide the quality of service that makes a valuable contribution to achieving the shared goals of its partners.

The basic principles of NDP are participation, accountability, transparency, commitment, professionalism, networking and sustainability. NDP also believes that access to information and public services is the basic right of all people in a community.





## TARGET BENEFICIARIES

NDP works with different types of population. The target beneficiaries in the micro-finance programme (MFP) are mostly the poor people, ages between of 15-55 years, who are the permanent residents in the locality. NDP also works with marginal farmers, businessmen and the community people as a whole in implementing its programme/projects. At present the organization is serving approximately 300,000 project participants/beneficiaries, of which 84456 beneficiaries enrolled under MFP, the core programme of NDP.

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Presently, NDP is working in one hundred and fifty-one unions/pourasavas under twenty-seven upazilas of five districts, the following table shows in details.

Name of District	Number and name of Upazila	# of Union/ Pourasava	# of Village/ Wards
Sirajganj	09 (Sirajganj Sadar, Kazipur, Raigon], Tarash, Shahajadpur, Ullapara, Kamarkhanda, Belkuchi and Chowhali)	88	1,435
Bogra	05 (Bogra Sadar, Gabtoli, Shahajahanpur, Dhunat and Sharnpur)	23	177
Natore	06 (Natore Sadar, Borai gram, Curudasapur, Lalpur, Bagatipara and Naldanga)	35	344
Pabna	06 (Bera, Bhangura, Chatmohar, Sathia, Faridpur and Ishwardi)	20	197
Tangail	01 (Bhuapur)	03	16
Jamalpur	01 (Sharishabari)	01	02
<b>Total: 06</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,171</b>

## PROGRAMME STRATEGY

*Crawling, crawling, stand, walk and self propel is the motto of NDP.*

NDP decides its programme focusing on the need of community people especially the hard to reach poor people, PWD, women and other disadvantaged groups. Strategies for the programmes have been developed considering the gradual empowerment of the partners and stakeholders as well as the optimum use of the local resources and a safe environment for the future generation.

The programme strategies of NDP are always in line with government commitments to development programme and focus on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Further, the potential of all people are explored and duly acknowledged to support them to fit in the main stream of development. All programmes are considered based on the existing available public and private resources before allocation of own resources. Facilitation supports are provided to establish linkages between the people and the service providers at government and private sectors. Emphasis on reducing people's dependency on development organizations is also a priority. Awareness raising, capacity building, skill development and mobilization of local resources are the main elements of development.

**Guiding by the Strategic Plan (2015-2018), NDP continue its programme on seven main development sectors;**





# Development Sectors are in Brief

## 1 SOCIAL SECTOR

Society is a complex institution where vested groups are always gaining and disadvantaged are down in the dumps from their basic rights. The poor people, especially the women, old aged and the people with disability are more deprived.

The access to services of those people are either denied or restricted. As a result, women of the society sufferer than men by social injustice, violence and malpractice. Similarly the adolescents are aged between childhood and adulthood with no voice to raise their basic needs. None try to listen to or understand the problems of adolescents. NDP's mandate is to raise these issues among the community people along with different government and private stakeholders. At present NDP is considering following social issues and implementing various projects/programmes to reduce the sufferings of those vulnerable groups of people.

### The social sector includes

**1.1 Social Development 1.2 Education 1.3 Health  
1.4 Disability and Development**

#### 1.1 Social Development

For the complexity and different behavioral attitudes from different groups of people in the context of geographical area, religion, ethnicity, education, profession, age group, sex and culture, the responsiveness from them are also different. In social development it requires to address the needs of all categories and consider the factors those influence human behavior of the whole community. NDP always try to develop human resources, the capacities and leaderships of the target beneficiaries and CBO through developing social awareness among them of their basic rights and entitlements. It organizes groups as the community platform for raising voices for their interest. It also tries to link them in the development initiatives as they can be a part of the whole development process.

##### 1.1.1 Social development initiatives under ENRICH/ Samriddhi Project

The social development initiative is one of the major and essential components under Samriddhi Project. The project has been operating in Chakla union under Bera

upazila of Pabna district and Mashinda union under Gurudaspur upazila of Natore district. The unions have been selected with a view to make those as model in respect to all sorts of development services and the project is being operating as a support services under the micro-finance programme. There are several social initiatives under the project, which include establishment of samriddhi model house, samriddhi center at ward level, beggar rehabilitation, low cost sanitary latrine (ring-slab) distribution among the poor community, construction/installation of hygienic latrine and HTW in the community places like, mosque, mandir and graveyard. The project through its social service approaches has earned great reputation in the local community. A village named Khaksara of Chakla union under Bera upazila of Pabna district is declared "Child Marriage Free Village" by local administration and renowned persons. Villagers also put a signboard highlighting "Child Marriage Free Village" at the entry point of the village. A new approach has been added in the project to make "Samriddhi Bar" focusing on



Training on Social Development and Responsibility at Chakla Union

agriculture, health, hygiene, nutrition and other livelihood interventions within the household periphery. The project with its integrated multi-dimensional approach has earned a great reputation in the locality along with significant contribution in changing livelihoods of the poor people. Programme activities are being implemented with the assistance of local government departments, local elected UP representatives, different private sectors etc.





### 1.1.2 Probeen Kalyan Karmosuchi

To address the issues of old aged people, NDP has established a recreational center in Sirajganj Pourashava in 2015. The major objectives of the programme are to endorse human dignity for the old-aged people and assist them with humanitarian, social, financial and welfare aspects. 123 elderly persons already have been enrolled and gather together in the afternoon daily at the center. Center is providing following supports to them: arranged recreation materials- daily newspaper, religious books, magazines and TV. Further, NDP organizes weekly health check-up services with free diabetic test and provide essential medicines. Every year NDP distributes some blankets, organize fitar mahfil among the members. NDP also links them with governmental social welfare department to get various support.



Blanket distribution among elderly people

### 1.1.3 Alokito Gram Karmosuchi



Saplings distribution among the adolescent girls of Balukul, Lahiri Bari and Begbari villages of Kamarkhanda Upazila

It is an innovation and design came from executive director of NDP. In this regard, NDP organized an information dissemination meeting with NDP staffs and the villagers of Bagbari, Lahiri Bari and Balukul of Kamarkhanda upazila. The dissemination meeting was held at NDP head office by participating more than 100 people. ED of NDP shared the objectives of the programme and then asked the audience to put the name of the programme. The participants of the meeting decided and put the name as "Alokito Gram". NDP has many success stories/projects on education, health, livelihoods, gender and rights, elderly people and decided to replicate those in these villages.

Initially the programme is implementing in three above mentioned villages from this year 2017. After observing the programme result it can be replicated in the whole Sirajganj district.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Village Development Committee Formed	3
2	Probeen Kalyan Karmasuchi Center Open	1
3	Number of Persons Awared on Natural Fertilizer Production and Usage	60
4	Number of Person Received Legal Aid Support	5
5	Number of Person Received Support on Disability and Development	2
6	Number of Girls Received Different Saplings	31

### 1.1.4 Low Income Community Housing Support Programme:

The programme is implementing at sadar upazila of Sirajganj district. The main objective of the project is to increase livelihoods by distribution of housing loan with low interest rate for the low income people. PKSF is financing to the programme. The programme has been started in April 2017. The programme achieved the following activities from April 2017 to June 2017:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Family Surveyed	60
2	Orientation Conducted	2
3	Member Admission	4
4	Loan Distribution (BDT)	4,00,000



Md. Akzuddin Khan (ED, NDP) is giving housing loan cheque to beneficiaries



### 1.1.5 Social Development Initiatives under ESL Project

There are different social development initiatives taken under ESL Project. The female of the community from different households are chosen as the project participants, who are organized in self-help groups. The project is built focusing on



Rani Choo is taking care of her animal, Lalpur, Natore

the twelve corner stones- passing gifts, for just and sustainable development. The project participants along with their male partners are given trainings on the basic elements of development focusing to twelve corner stones. These includes- passing on gifts, accountability, sharing and caring, sustainability and self-reliance, improved animal management, nutrition and income, gender and family focus, genuine need and justice, improving the environment, full participation, training education and communication, and spirituality. It has found that the project participants firmly believe on the principles of 'passing gifts' and practicing it at their community thus become able to bring change in their lives.

## 1.2 Education

A child without education is like a bird without wings. Education is an essential tool for achieving the goals of equality, development, peace and empowerment. Lack of basic education is one of the main causes of poverty and sufferings. Access to education of the children from poor families is sometime not possible due to poverty. NDP is contributing to the government's commitment towards SDG-4 which is focused on to "Ensure Inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning



Bal Para Utsab

opportunities for all" by providing technical and logistic supports to the students. Major initiatives and achievements by NDP on education have been described below:

### 1.2.1 Education Support Center

In regard to promote school education for the disadvantaged poor children, NDP has been operating six ECCD (early childhood care and development) in the slum areas of Sirajganj and Bara (Pabna) Paurasavas since 2008. Each ECCD center runs in two shifts- the first shift operates for twenty children under Shishu Shreni and the second shift is being also operated for another twenty children who are under pre-schooling. The Facilitators conduct the sessions using different learning materials like- letter boards, picture boards, puzzle boards, different toys and games to encourage the children and develop interest among them to make fit for primary school education. The centers run under the management of local CMC (center management committee). The overall progress is being reviewed regularly in the meetings with parents-teachers and SMC. The learners are assisted in getting supports (education materials) from the department of primary education of its local offices at district and upazila level. In total 240 children were benefited during this financial year.

NDP is also implementing another education support programme named Siddha Charcha Kendra for the rural poor students. The main aims of this programme are to protect the drop out of students and ensure the quality education. At present there are 41 centers being operated under 06 Upazilas of Sirajganj and Pabna district. The teacher conducts the session



NDP Siddha Charcha Kendra at Mirpur, Sirajganj

for 02 hours daily basis and it is 06 days in a week. In each center there are 30 students (Class I and Class II) have chance to learn their education. Total 1230 poor students got benefit from this initiative through NDP's own fund.

With the financial and technical support of PKSF under Increasing Capacities of Poor Households towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH) programme another 60 education support centers are being operated in Chakla (25 centers) and Mushinda (35 centers) unions under Pabna and Natore districts respectively. Each center consists of 25-30 students from Shishu shreni to Class II level. Each center is operated by local qualified trained female teacher. Teachers follow the PKSF prescribed education guidelines to run this programme. Each teacher takes 02 hours time (3:00 pm-5:00 pm) to teach the students in a day under 01 center. Total 1680 children are getting support from this programme. The Teachers conduct regular sessions and encourage the students for developing their intellectuality and make them fit for primary school education. The overall progress of each center is reviewed regularly in the parents-teachers monthly meetings conducted by the centers' teacher.





### 1.2.1.1 Students Scholarship Programme

NDP has introduced students' scholarship programme in 2013 as a special initiative for the poor and meritorious students.



DC of Sirajganj Kamrun Nahar Siddika is presiding over the meeting on scholarship distribution programme of NDP and a student is delivering his speech.

Students of micro-finance beneficiary' families to assist and encourage them in higher education. The students passing PSC (primary school certificate), JSC (junior school certificate) and SSC (secondary school certificate) with at least GPA 4 are being selected under scholarship programme. The children passed PSC is supported with an allowance of taka 300 per month for three years, the children passed JSC are receiving taka 500 monthly for two years. The children passed SSC receive taka 1000/month for two years. The allowance is paid to them on quarterly basis through Bank Cheque. Now, 112 students are enrolled under this scholarship programme. Before distributing the scholarship allowance, organization's management committee sits together with the parents of the children and school teachers to make them understand the rational of the scholarship. Further, NDP takes care of the educational progress of the scholarship holder students and is committed to build their future. The programme is being operated through NDP's own resource- CSR (community social responsibilities) fund.

### 1.2.2 Protyasha-Education Project

In view to strengthen the civil society in enhancing primary school enrollment and ensuring quality education for all school-aged children in the rural areas, NDP with the assistance of Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE) has been launching Protyasha (Education) Project in Kamarkhanda and Raigonj upazila of Sirajganj district since 01.10.2013. There are community education watch groups at union level. A database of school-aged children has been developed and initiatives have taken towards increasing school admission of



Executive Director of CAMPE Rashida K Chowdhury (ex officer of caretaker govt.) visited Protyasha Programme at Jhaoli Govt. Primary School

poor children. There are several initiatives/programmes taken under the project. (A) Local advocacy: Advocacy made with the local administration and the department of education for getting their supports in the project. (B) Coordination meeting with SMC, education watch committee and teachers: Ward level coordination meetings organized with the SMC (school management committee), community education watch group and the school teachers to motivate them and make them responsible to look after the school educations, take care of school progress and encourage community peoples towards sending their children at school. (C) Bi- monthly meeting with community education watch group: Regular bi- monthly meetings held with the community education watch group at each union, where the respective UP Chairman presided over the meeting. The UP Members and representatives from NDP-Protyasha project also take part in the meeting. The overall progress monitoring, planning and the future directions to make the project success are the key issues discussed in the meetings. It has found that the community education watch groups are now self-motivated and become responsible. They regularly monitor the school education, discuss with the teachers on the progress and encourage the parents sending their children at schools, which resulting increase of school enrollment, restricting schools drop-out and ensuring quality education. (D) Parents gatherings: The initiative has taken to facilitate the scope of sharing the school environment, aware the parents, progress of the students and responsibilities of the



ED, NDP and DD, LGED were present in the education fair.

parents towards achieving quality education for their children. (E) Cultural and sports competition: The cultural and sports competition organized in the primary schools for the physical and mental development of the children and encourage them towards schooling. (F) Reception to the PSC passed students and scholarship holders: A reception ceremony organized for the students, who passed PSC examination with GPAs and those got scholarships. They are awarded with gifts and given crest that encourages them for future education. The local administration and the representatives of the department of education, school teachers, public representatives, parents and the community leaders attend in the reception ceremony. (G) Reception to the nursery children: A reception ceremony organized for the children who got admission in to the nursery sections to welcome them. It encourages them and the little children become interested in schooling that also contributes increasing school enrollments. The mothers attending in the ceremony experience something interesting and become encouraged sending their children at schools. (H) Campaign for 'Kemoni Boi Chal' (which kinds of books preferred): This is a very interesting and special event to know the opinion of different stakeholders that which kinds of books preferable for the primary and junior school students. The students, school teachers, parents, educationists, representatives of the education department and local



administration took part in the event and expressed their opinion on the issue. The clear and error free printings without any spelling mistakes, colorful pictures, attractive cover pages with nice binding in the books for junior classes were the major

opinions find out in the event. It could help sending recommendations to the policymakers for improving the quality of books and bringing the changes where needed, which ultimately resultant to enhance quality education for all.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Mothers Gathering	127
2	Opinion Sharing Meeting with Union Education Standing Committee	16
3	Number of Community Education Watch Committee Meeting	24
4	Opinion Sharing Meeting on Previous Year Annual Work Plan Result	4
5	Number of Study Tour Organized	4
6	Parents Teachers Association Meeting	8
7	Teachers and SMC Coordination Meeting	34
8	Conduct Award Ceremony of CPA 5 Holders	4
9	Local People's Monitoring Capacity Development Orientation	4
10	Number of Workshop on Role of Social Evaluation Committee's Activities	9
11	Workshop on School Based Education Enabling Environment	4
12	Number of Education Fair Organized	4
13	Number of Boipora Utsab Organized	1

Total 73 schools (government primary schools) and more than 21,000 students are getting benefit from this programme.

## 1.3 Health

One of the main objectives of NDP is to build awareness and provide support to the target beneficiaries in the area of health and hygiene practices. Poor people living in the village level suffer from various diseases. They are not aware on health and hygiene issues. Lack of money also a cause not to get proper treatment for those poor people. NDP is applying different approaches to provide health supports to the targeted beneficiaries at its different project locations.

### 1.3.1 Health Service Programme

NDP is implementing this programme since January 2009, with an objective to promote essential primary health care services to the local village community, especially for the pregnant women, lactating mothers and children of the poor households. Presently, there are fourteen centers being operating, thirteen under different branch offices of the micro-finance programme and the rest one is under NDP's head office. The Paramedic regularly conducts sessions on health, hygiene, family planning and nutrition at group level in the morning shift to develop awareness among the community people, conducts sessions with the pregnant women and adolescent girls separately and also visits the households. She also does diabetic test and pregnancy test at field. Further, regular outdoor services are provided in the centers at afternoon shift. The outdoor services include- patient visit, pre and anti natal care services, minor pathological and routine testing. A minimum charge incurred for issuance of family health cards among the micro-finance programme beneficiaries and interested persons, who are allowed to get the services free of cost for the family members, where the non-card holders have to pay Tk.10 for each visit. There is a small medicine shop in each center, where there is the scope for all to get essential medicines with an affordable price (10% less

than MRP). The center remains open throughout the office hours for six days a week. In addition, medical camps organized at centers with the assistance of specialized doctors, like- child/medicine specialist, gynecologist, ophthalmologist etc. The programme is being managed with organization's own fund- the service charges from the micro-finance programme.



Health Assistant is providing health support to pregnant woman at Bagbari, Kamalshendi

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Persons received Health Service	20,512
2	Number of Pregnancy Test	491
3	Medical Camp Organized	40
4	Number of Diabetes Test	3,869
5	Number of Persons Received Family Planning Support	461
6	Cataract Operation (persons)	16
7	Number of Adolescent Girls Received Support on Reproductive Health	683





### 1.3.2 Women Friendly Hospital

NDP with the assistance of Naripokkho funded by UNICEF under DC Health started new initiative to establish Women Friendly Hospital Programme in the General Hospital, Sirajganj. The initiative of WFHP starts in June 2015 for 2 years with an objective to reduce maternal mortality rate creating friendly environment for the women as they get equal health services like others. After June 2017, NDP will continue the programme by its own fund. The programme has one staff who works under the guidance of the hospital authority and working together with the hospital staffs trying to find out the



Gynecologist is providing medical service to a mother and her child at Sadar Hospital, Sirajganj

weak areas of hospital services especially for women need to be improved and pursuing the authorities developing it as standard. It has found that through the project deliverables/interventions it has become able to ensure quality services in the hospital, like- Introducing separate ticket/medicine counter (marked) for the female patients, practicing queue for services, allocating screen in the labor room/emergency room for privacy, restricting frequent entrance of outsiders males in the female ward, disallowing bottle-feeding for the newly born-baby in the neo-natal ward instead encouraging breast feeding for them, allocating separate female toilet, additional patient-beds for female and significant improvement found in maintenance of cleanliness in wards, hospital corridors and premises. Further, counseling with the female patients and attendants leads them getting appropriate information and better health services on time with dignity and respect without any harassment or sufferings.

### 1.3.3 Health & FP Interventions under ENRICH/Samriddhi Project

Health and family planning services are the essential components under Samriddhi Project. There are several special



Health Session conducted by ENRICH health officer of Chakla, Bara

initiatives under health services, of which primary health care (PHC) is a major one. The health services are provided for the target beneficiaries and other community people. The Paramedics along with health volunteers conduct sessions on health, hygiene, family planning and nutrition at community level in the morning shift to develop awareness among the people and they also visits the households. Also, they do diabetic and pregnancy test at field and regular outdoor services provided in the centers (branch/project office) at afternoon shift. Further, medical camps organized at village level with the assistance of specialized doctors, like- child/medicine specialist, gynecologist, ophthalmologist etc. Besides, free eye camp organized in the locality as the poor reversible cataract patient get eye operation free of costs. In addition, folic iron and zinc tablets, and de-worming tablets distributed among the eligible members of the household in the project area. The project through its service oriented approach has earned great reputation in the local community.

### 1.3.4 Health Intervention under Ujjibito Project

The health intervention is a major component under Ujjibito Project, to improve health service of micro-finance programme beneficiaries. Here there is an only preventive service, under which the Paramedic conducts regular sessions on primary health care and family planning at village level for developing awareness. S/he also visits beneficiary households to find out the person (patients) needs health care services. Based on the



CMI Surgeon Sirajganj, Sheikh Monjur Rahman visited Ujjibito health CAMP

need, s/he advises them and refers to the nearby government's/private sector health clinic or hospitals. In addition, medical camps organized at village level with the assistance of specialized doctors (medicine specialist, gynecologist). Further, blood grouping tests and diabetic tests are also done at field to make aware the poor people on health concern.

### 1.3.5 Health, Hygiene and Nutrition interventions under SHOUHARDO III

NDP is Implementing SHOUHARDO III project funded by CARE-USAID since January 2016. Project is addressing health, hygiene and nutrition issues in its 140 villages in Chouhali, Belkuchi and Shahjapur Upazilas under Sirajganj district. Health volunteers under supervision of Field Facilitators are implementing different intervention at village level. The main activities include: organize courtyard session on health,





USAID Representative and RC of CARE BD visited SHOHARDO III activities

hygiene, nutrition issues, conduct growth monitoring and promotion session, HHs visit and counselling to pregnant and lactating mother on maternal nutrition and IYCE (covered 7185 mothers), distribution of Iron folic acid (IFA) to adolescent girls. Project staff also demonstrate on how to cook nutritious food, organize awareness on fuel consumption issue, assist government health department on organizing vitamin A campaign, observe World Breast Feeding Weeks. Project also provides supplementary ration (ration size: 6.6 kg wheat, 1 liter vegetable oil and 1.5 kg yellow peas) to the poor pregnant and lactating mothers to overcome the nutrition deficiency. As of now, project has covered 6267 lactating mother and 1442 pregnant woman under this initiative.

#### 1.4 Disability and Development Programme

Many people in Bangladesh believe disability is a curse and a cause of embarrassment to be family. The prevalence of disability is believed to be high for reasons relating to overpopulation, extreme poverty, illiteracy, lack of awareness, lack of medical care and services. NDP is implementing a project keeping systematic interventions to raise awareness of

persons with disabilities at the community level since 2005. Main objectives of the project are to develop social awareness and responsibilities of the people on disability issues and thus reduce discrimination and inequalities against the People with Disability (PWD), which will establish their dignity and rights. Through survey the PWDs are classified in to four main categories- physical, visual, hearing & speech and mental. They are encouraged to be organized in self-help groups as their own platform for development and empowerment. Different capacity building trainings are being provided to them. Also, assistive device supports, PKT services, surgical operation for the cataract patients and rehabilitation supports provide to them. Further, they are assisted in obtaining PWD certificate, entitlements and rights. The interested and potential PWDs are allowed to get soft loan supports for engaging them in income generating activities as they can contribute towards family income. The PWD children are assisted in getting access to mainstream school education and they also receive education materials support.



Wheel chair distribution among disabled children

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Discussion Meeting Conducted on Disability at Primary School level	55
2	Persons Received Primary Rehabilitation Therapy (PRT)	310
3	Person Received Support on Free Medicine and Treatment	780
4	Interest Free Loan Disbursement (BDT)	340,000
5	Interest Free Loan recovered (BDT)	329,950
6	Savings Return (BDT)	3,000
7	Total Savings (BDT)	40,996
8	Number of Meeting Conducted on Self Help Group	212
9	Number of Persons Covered by Disability Survey	94
10	Persons Received Free Assistant Devices	61
11	Education Center Open for Disabled Children	1





## 2 ECONOMIC SECTOR



Bulfin at Shahzadpur, Sirajganj (Md. Momtaz Ali, Owner of the Cattle Farm a member of MFP)

Bangladesh is a developing country in the world. Economic development is indispensable to eliminate poverty. Poor people of the rural areas are mostly depends on agriculture but due to the rapid growth of population number of families having cultivable land are decreasing. Farmers are turning to

share croppers and agricultural labourer. Many poor people of rural areas migrate to other areas for searching seasonal employment. Women have very limited scope for earning at village level. Generation of employment in the rural areas can help these people to stay in the community and participate in the development programmes. Access to micro-finance services and promotion of diversified income generating activities can enable the rural women to be employed and contribute in household income thus reduce poverty. The Economic Sector of NDP works mainly for micro-finance/inclusive finance and savings. NDP has 26 years experience to implement different sectors and 24 years experience in micro-finance sector. In the opening NDP started this programme by its own fund. Late in 2005 NDP becomes partner of Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). Again in 2007

NDP earns own legalities to drive Micro-Finance Programme (MFP) from Micro-credit Regulatory Authority (MRA). The MFP objective is to change livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries by creating sustainable employment opportunities.

**The programme's summary descriptions are:**

### 2.1 Micro-Finance

Bangladesh is rightly proud to be part of one of the oldest and largest microfinance sectors in the world. They are confident that their sector is stable even in the face of heavy saturation and multiple borrowing. And there is one lesson from the history of financial crises. It is that no financial sector is immune. The model of microfinance in Bangladesh involved tiny loans to women with fixed terms and amounts, group liability, weekly meetings, forced payments into a group savings account. NDP has a long experience of operating Micro Finance Programme since March 1994. Now the micro finance programme is being operated by 50 branches under four districts: Sirajganj, Bogra, Natore and Pabna. There are 10 area and 2 zonal offices under this programme. In total 447

(326 male and 121 female) are employed under this programme. A new project titled: "Low Income Community Housing Support Project" has been started in Sirajganj Pourashava as pilot project in financing by PKSF-World Bank. The objective of the project is to support low income community people to get loan with small interest rate to build new house or repair the existing house. At present total 84,456 beneficiaries are under micro-finance component. The beneficiaries are organized in groups. They sit together in weekly meetings to discuss on social, health, education and rights issues, and also take collective decisions on Income Generating Activities (IGA) and loan issues. There are seven components in micro-finance programme. Each with its own characteristics, which are as follows;

Components	Loan Ceiling	Starting Ceiling (max)	Per step Increase	Rate of Interest (%decline)	Repayment Schedule
Jagoron	8,000-50,000	30,000	4,000	24.79	Weekly(46 weeks)
Agrosor	30,000-1,000,000	100,000	50,000	24.79	Monthly/Weekly(1 year)
Buniad	5,000-29,000	10,000	4,000	19.84	Weekly (46 weeks)
Sufolon	5,000- 50,000	50,000	—	2.00/month	Once within 6 months
KGF (Sufolon)	5,000- 50,000	50,000	—	2.00/month	Once within 6 months
Sahos	1,000-4,000	4,000	—	8.00	Weekly (40 weeks)
ENRICH IGA Loan	30,000-10,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	24.79	Monthly/Weekly
ENRICH LI Loan	5,000-10,000	5,000	5,000	8.00	Monthly/Weekly
ENRICH AC Loan	10,000-30,000	10,000	5,000	8.00	Monthly/Weekly

Notes: KGF=Kumari Goodwill Fund, IGA= Income Generating Activities, LI=Livelihood Improvement, AC=Asset Creation







Under consideration of sustainable economic development, MFP is involved with some development sectors/projects like: Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Kuwait Goodwill Fund (KGF), Samridhi (ENRICH), Ujjibito, Dairy Value Chain etc. The project participants of the said interventions are also assisted and encouraged for taking IGAs and micro-finance supports.

It has found that micro finance programme has significantly contributed towards creating employment generation and increased income could contribute towards accelerating livelihoods empowerment in the rural areas, especially for the poor women beneficiaries thus greatly contributing towards national economy. The poor women contributing to their family income has raised their dignity in the family and society.

**MFP Citizen Charter:** With an opinion to be accountable and transparent in service delivery of MFP and create access to information and services of MFP for the beneficiaries, the organization has established 'MFP Citizen Charter' with adequate information on the services and installed bill-boards inside head office premises, branch offices and the public places. It develops public confidence on micro-finance programme and the beneficiaries now feel much more secured to be affiliated with it.

**Loan Outstanding:** The total loan outstanding in MFP at the end of June 2017 is taka 1,647,152,789 with 70,245 borrowers in 5,031 groups. The cumulative rate of recovery at the end of the fiscal year is 99.93% with an amount of taka 8,461,565 remain as overdue loan outstanding with 1,325 borrowers.

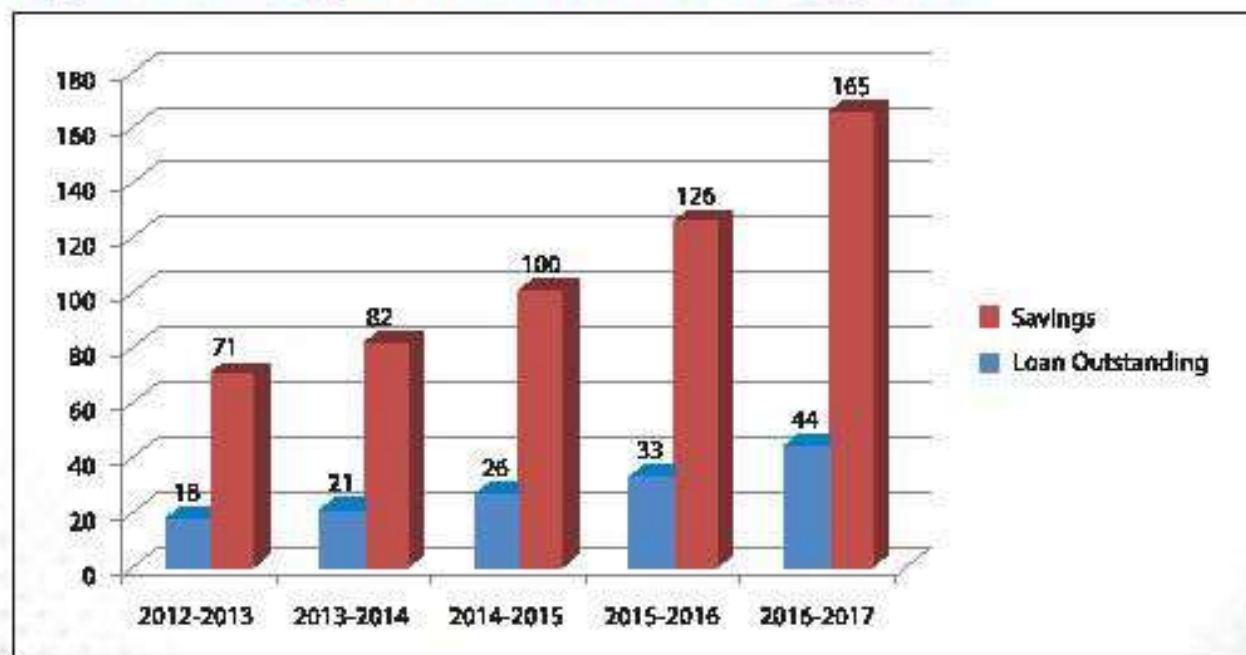
## 2.2 Savings

Deposit or savings is a crucial financial service since it plays a significant role in mitigating risks and uncertainty. Households or individuals keep savings for various reasons such as to tackle anticipated or unanticipated emergencies, to accumulate asset and so on. The beneficiaries enrolled under micro-finance programme are encouraged in savings building to reduce their dependency on credit supports. They make savings following the group norms as well as organizational policy. The staffs along with loan reimbursement also collect the savings during weekly meetings and deposits it to the branch office on the name of the group accounts. The beneficiaries have every freedom to withdraw their savings at any time providing that

there is the group regulation and no loan outstanding lies with the beneficiary, who wishes to withdraw the savings. In addition, a new savings scheme on the name of NSSP (NDP's special savings programme) has been introduced in MFP to popularize and promote savings. Under the initiative, the MFP beneficiaries are encouraged in long term savings deposition at the rate of taka 100 or its multiple figure up to taka 5,000 for a period of 5 to 10 years with an interest of 10%. The beneficiaries found greater interest to be opening new savings scheme and in the meanwhile a total of 23,283 beneficiaries enrolled under NSSP.

**Savings :** At the end of June 2017 the total savings outstanding is taka 440,283,294 with 85,456 beneficiaries in 5,031 groups including taka 69,343,014 with 23,462 NSSP beneficiaries.

Savings and Loan Outstanding data (BDT in crore) are shown in the following bar chart:



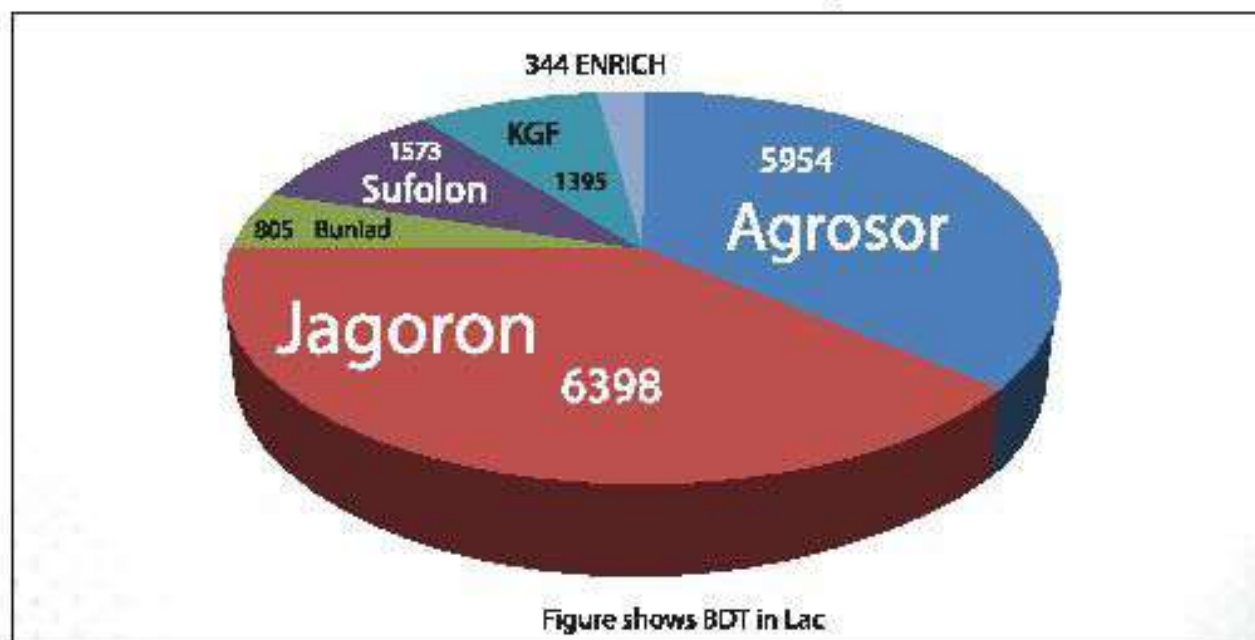




## Annual Growth Analysis of MFP

Item	30.06.2015	30.06.2016	30.06.2017	Difference	Growth % (2016-2017)
Number of Groups	3,868	4,628	5,031	403	8.70 (+)
Number of Members	78,001	81,860	85,456	3,596	4.39 (+)
Savings (BDT)	255,505,058	333,289,764	440,283,234	106,993,470	32.10 (+)
Average savings per member (BDT)	3,276	4,071	5,152	1,081	26.55 (+)
Loan disbursement (BDT) principal	1,863,113,000	2,417,249,000	2,924,111,000	506,862,000	20.97 (+)
Loan realization (BDT) principal	1,689,079,850	2,153,532,345	2,539,237,505	385,705,160	17.91 (+)
Loan outstanding (BDT)	998,562,638	1,262,279,294	1,647,152,789	384,873,495	30.49 (+)
Number of Borrowers (excluding support loan)	63,012	67,769	70,245	2,476	3.65 (+)
Average Loan outstanding/ member (BDT) principal	15,847	18,626	23,449	4,823	25.89 (+)
Overdue Loan outstanding (BDT)	7,827,497	8,035,411	8,461,565	426,154	5.30 (+)
Number of Borrowers with overdue loan	1,212	1,384	1,325	-59	-4.26 (+)
Percentage of beneficiary coverage under credit support	80.78	82.79	82.20	-0.59	-0.71 (+)
Loan Recovery (%)	99.89	99.91	99.93	0.02	0.02 (+)
Net surplus (BDT)	83,519,897	111,458,682	121,844,226	10,385,544	9.32 (+)

Loan distribution status are shown in pie chart





## 2.3 Special Savings Initiatives under ENRICH Project



Upazila Chairman, Bera and BD-NDP are giving a cheque to the beneficiary

Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of Poor Households towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH) has taken some special savings initiatives. Female headed HHs, ultra poor, widow, disabled person and the landless HHs have been brought under the initiatives. The beneficiaries are encouraged to save taka 300 to taka 1,000 per month on a regular basis with a condition that at the end of two years in addition with bank interest each of them will get doubled (from project maximum 20,000 taka) of his savings amount from the project fund. In this regards they are assisted in bank account opening in a government scheduled bank for keeping their savings safely. The beneficiaries are found encouraged knowing the project policy and are interestedly depositing savings at their accounts following the project rules. In the meanwhile, 36 poor beneficiaries have been brought under special savings programme in Chakla, Bera. 20 beneficiaries have matured and are waiting to get doubled amount of deposited. The programme is implementing by the financial and technical assistance of PKSF.

## 2.4 BSRM (Livelihood Programme to Support & Empower the Displaced Landless in Remote Char Areas)



Naturapara Char, Kazipur, Sirajganj

One of the largest steel manufacturing companies BSRM supported a project with NDP named "Access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities through community tube-wells in the chars in 2015. Next, BSRM-NDP is implementing the programme to support and empower the landless in the remote chars of Kazipur upazila under Sirajganj district. The programme objective is to ensure credit facilities of char people for developing their livelihoods. Financial year 2016-2017 total 619 char dwellers have got credit facilities BDT 14,127,000. The project is running by the BSRM's CSR fund and they give BDT 2,500,000 to form a revolving fund. This fund is using by recycling system.

## 2.5 Char Micro-Finance



A female farmer is receiving loan from Naturapara branch

NDP took new initiative to establish Char branch (MFP) for ensuring credit facilities among char people in Kazipur upazila in collaboration with M4C. M4C farmers basically get loan against crop cultivation (seasonal) and have to back the loan after harvesting the crop. The programme started in 2015 and till now 2,000 farmers got this loan. The loan recovery rate is 100%.

## 2.6 Crop Insurance

NDP started crop insurance project in 2016. The project objective is to mitigate risk of the insured farmers to overcome their losses due to natural calamities. The project operates in Kamarkhanda, Ullapara, Sirajganj Sadar, Kazipur and Raiganj upazilla under Sirajganj district. Total 1,400 farmers were enrolled under the scheme and got different trainings and messages. Each farmer paid BDT 500 as premium against 1 bigha land. Among them 300 farmers have lost their crops and they will get compensation as project policy. The project is implemented by the assistant of INAFI and Sadharan Bima Corporation.





## Happy family of Nipa and Vishnu

It is already 18 years of Nipa and Vishnu's family life in Porjona, Shahzadpur, Sirajganj. They have 2 sons and 1 daughter. They are now enjoying a very happy life with good understanding each other. Once they had a very tough time. They had a very small house to live with their parents. Income was low and it was not enough to cover all the expenses of their family members. They were used to produce card from their own cow and sold door to door. That income was not enough and they became worried about their future as they already got 3 children. They were thinking how to increase their income and tried to get money to invest their cow rearing farm. But nobody came forward to help them. They sold Nipa's ear



Nipa's Dairy Farm

necklace and bought a milking cow. They were getting more milk and could sell more card and getting more money. One day they came to NDP's micro finance branch office located at Porjona and requested for loan. By this time, Nipa became member of the Samity and applied for a loan. They received Tk 50,000 and bought 02 cows. After paying the first loan they again took second loan amounting BDT 1, 00,000 and lastly they took loan BDT 4, 00,000. They properly invested all loan amounts in their dairy farm and established a profitable business at their locality. At present they have total 20 milking cows, 12 calves and 4 oxes. They do not sell milk to others rather neighbors sell milk to them. They produce different milk



Nipa and Vishnu are working together

Items and sell those in the markets. 6 local persons already have been employed in their business. Both of them are also engage to lead the business.

Now everyday they produce 80 kgs butter and 20 kgs ghee. These products are sold in sweetmeat shops of different districts like Dhaka, Mymensingh, Tangail and many others. They earn as net profit BDT 50-60 thousands each month. At present, Nipa and her husband are the owner of 36 cattle, 2 bighas of land, one mini truck, and one motorcycle. There is no financial crisis in their family now. Their 3 children are going to school. They are now very happy. Many neighbors are following them to increase their income and livelihoods as what they did.



Nipa with Milk Products



## 3 LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

The 2010 Households Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) reveals that around 31.6 percent populations live below the national poverty line and nearly half of them are chronically food insecure and consume less than 1800 Kcal per day. The pregnant women in rural areas suffer from chronic energy deficiency and nearly half of the children under 5 are underweight. The main drivers of food insecurity among these ultra poor are lack of access to food. Furthermore, ready access to productive assets and services, and promotion of diversified activities can enhance household income and reduce poverty thus change livelihoods. Generation of employment in the rural areas can help in this process and increased income could contribute towards accelerating livelihoods empowerment.

### 3.1 Food Security

A large number of poor people in Bangladesh facing extreme food insecurity and are unable to manage food (required calories) for all the family members everyday thus lives with poverty. It is a great challenge for the nation to achieve food security for the ultra poor and this is totally depends on ensuring economic access to food for them. NDP through its different programme tries to reduce food insecurity thus reduce poverty.

#### 13.1.1 Food security initiatives under Ujjibito Project

Since 2012 NDP has been implementing this project. The objective of the project is to reduce the hunger and poverty in the poverty prone areas. Major activities under this programme are: prepare beneficiary profile and organize groups, provide social awareness on health, hygiene, nutrition education; skill training on farming, non-farming and water sectors management; Input supports (agricultural and non-agricultural) for IGA promotion. Now the project is covering 13 upazilas under Sirajganj, Natore and Pabna districts. With the financial support of EU (European Union) and technical assistance of PKSF, the project is running through 30 branches of Micro Finance Programme-MFP of NDP. Total beneficiaries of the projects are about 12,500. Through this year, 500 female received training on sewing and boutique, 80 unemployed youth on mechanical, 375 farmers on Vermicompost & Trico-compost, and about 10,000 on agricultural activities etc. In addition, very poor people also received input supports and linked with different micro finance institutions to start the IGA activities.



Shahid Md. Monjur Rahman, Civil Surgeon, Sirajganj is giving sewing machine to beneficiary.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Persons Received Capacity Development Training on Agriculture	700
2	Persons Received Training on Sewing, Handicrafts, Vocational	100
3	Vegetable Seed Distribution to Households	14,000
4	Health Campaign Conducted	6
5	Entrepreneur Development	3
6	Information Dissemination Workshop Conducted	4
7	Ideal Ujjibito Home Develop	8
8	Growth Chart Distribution to Primary Schools	10
9	Reproductive Health Session Conducted at High Schools	20
10	Cleaning Awareness Session Conducted for Adolescent and Pregnant Woman	20
11	Nutrition Session Conducted for Different Aged Child and Woman	300
12	Health, Hygiene Session Conducted	400



### 3.1.2 SHOUHARDO III Program

NDP has started SHOUHARDO III (Strengthening Household's Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities) Program in January 2016. The overall goal of the program is to "Improve gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people within Bangladesh by 2020". NDP as a partner of CARE Bangladesh has been implementing SHOUHARDO III Program with the funding supports of USAID. The proposed project will work for 32,360 poor and extreme poor (PEP) households of 140 villages in 16 unions under Belkuchi, Chowdhali and Shahzadpur upazila of Sirajganj district for the period of 01 January 2016 to 30 June 2020. A computerized database has been developed. The project is focusing on five purposes-

(1) **Agriculture and Livelihoods:** work towards increasing equitable access to income and nutritious food for both male and female (2) **Health, Hygiene and Nutrition:** works for improving nutritional status of children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls (3) **Disaster and Climate Risk Management:** works for strengthening gender equitable ability of people, households, communities and systems to mitigate, adapt to and recover from man-made and natural shocks (4) **Women's Empowerment and Youth Engagement:** work towards

Increasing women's empowerment and gender equality and (5) **Responsive Governance:** works for increasing agency of PEP to negotiate increased responsiveness and quality of public services.

The project has focused on strengthening and capacity building of the community people including target PEP. Emphasis has been given to ensure PEP's participation in local development planning and identification of community needs and opportunities.

The strategic approach of the project is mainly focused on Theory of Change, which is based upon a sequence of asset

development, capacity building, and integrated behavior change interventions that will trigger three primary levers of change: Empowerment, Governance, and Engagement. The project will facilitate improved life skills of all adult and youth program participants for livelihoods improvement to them, empowerment of women and youth, capacity development of local governments, formation of participatory and inclusive village development committees, social accountability approaches to be used to motivate improved coverage and quality public services and private sector actors will be engaged through innovative and sustainable public private partnerships, and increase social capital of PEP.



An aged woman is taking care to her goats (Belkuchi, Sirajganj)

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Farmers received training on different IGAs	1,373
2	Demonstration Plot Established	2
3	Arranged Field Day on Different Crops	3
4	Number of Training Conducted for Union Disaster Management Committee	14
5	National Disaster Preparation Day Celebration	25
6	Number of Couple Workshop Conducted	16
7	Number of Capacity Development Training Conducted for Akota Group Leaders	8
8	Number of beneficiary Covered by IGA Elements Distribution	4,619
9	Number of Persons Received Vocational Training	498
10	Number of beneficiary Received Cash Support	8,582
11	Latrine Establishment	72
12	Community Resource Center Development	12
13	International Women Day Celebration at Union Level	19
14	Number of Homestead Raising through Cash for Work	41
15	Number of Pregnant and Lactating Mothers Received Monthly Ration Support	7,156





## 3.2 Livelihoods

Employment generation in the rural areas, especially for the poor and women, and access to services, and promotion of diversified activities can enhance household income and contribute towards accelerating livelihoods empowerment. It requires satisfying the people's needs for living with dignity and getting enjoyment of required foods for all the family members throughout the year, shelter with safety, basic health care facilities, good hygienic environment and access to education.

### 3.2.1 ESL Project

The Ensuring Sustainable Livelihoods (ESL) for Small-holder Farmers through Dairy and Beef Value Chain Enterprise Project has been implementing with the assistance of Helfer



Director (PMU & E) is visiting ESL Project's Fodder Cultivation at Lalpur of Natore with ESL Field Team

International (HI). The objective of the project is to ensure sustainable livelihoods of the poor people with effective management of dairy and beef fattening. The project has been implementing in five villages of Walla union under Lalpur upazila of Natore district. In project implementation, group development is mainly focused on pass on gift, which is one of the main principles of twelve corner stone's (the values of HI). The project assists the interested female members among the community in organizing pass on groups (POG) with the initiative of original groups (OG), primarily formed with 25 female members. They are given foundation training on twelve corner stones and skill development trainings on cattle/poultry rearing, homestead vegetable cultivation, savings and IGA management. In addition, the male partners of the group members are also given the training on twelve corner stone's. The members are encouraged to savings and pass on gift practices. They are given small livestock (goat) and other input supports and assisted in managing sustainable IGA on beef fattening and dairy value chain development. Further, assists them to be linked with NDP's micro-finance programme for getting necessary financial supports. Livestock vaccinator has developed within the community and the groups are assisting ensuring supports from CoB service providers. It has found that capacities developed to the dairy and beef fattening value chain entrepreneurs and value-base development practices are visible among them that impact towards changing livelihoods. In addition, the groups are brought under cooperative development and assisted to get registration from Upazila cooperative.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Persons Received Training on Improved Animal Management	514
2	Number of Persons Received Training on Group Management Training	103
3	Number of Farmers Engaged In Fodder Cultivation	500
4	Number of Female Received Co-operative Development Training	63
5	Number of Persons Received Training on Homestead Vegetable Cultivation	519
6	Savings Collection (BDT)	1,107,235
7	Number of Persons Covered by Gender and Rights Training	1,440
8	Number of Female Attended on Disaster Management Training	105
9	Number of Female Receive on Nutrition Training	509
10	Number of Beneficiaries Received Loan	407
11	Loan Amount of Project Beneficiaries	11,283,000
12	Pass on Gift (goat)	392
13	Number of HHs Received Vegetable Seed	1,346
14	Tree Plantation (Households)	3,750
15	Sanitary Latrine Distribution to Households	100
16	Number of Health Campaign of Animal	7
17	Loan Distribution from Co-operative (BDT)	2,684,500
18	Share Collection for Co-operative (BDT)	139,5000
19	Improved Cattle House Development	576
20	Improved Goat House Development	404
21	Chicken Hatching Pot Development	608
22	Number of Animal Under Vaccination	4,539





### 3.2.2 ICVGD Project



Closing Workshop at Belluchi Upazila of Sirajganj, Md Oluzzaman (UNO, Belluchi) was present in the meeting

The Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development (ICVGD) Project was implemented at Belluchi and Chowhall upazila of Sirajganj District as pilot project. The project was funded by UK Aid, China Aid and Bangladesh Government. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and World Food Programme have executed the project planning and implementation. National Development Programme-NDP has worked as associated organization. The project's objective was to change the livelihoods options and empower the vulnerable poor women through capacity building, skill development and creation of job opportunities for them. In total 2,000 beneficiaries were selected as per criteria from the

total VGD card holders as a project participants from two Upazilas. Through the project initiative in total 90 groups were formed and each group has 20-25 VGD card holders. 2 groups named "Rajapur Joyeeta Mohilla Unnoyon Songothon" of Belluchi upazila and "Jamuna Nari Unnoyon Songothon" of Chowhall upazila got registration from Sirajganj district Women Affairs Department to continue their IGA activities in a group. All project beneficiaries received different IGA trainings as well cash grant support amounting Tk.15, 000 to establish sustainable income generating activities according to their choice and experience. The money provided to them through mobile banking system and project staff assisted them in bank account opening and operating the system. In addition, leadership training was provided to the group leaders. Further, some additional supports like vaccination for livestock/poultry and de-worming for cattle were ensured. The programme was implemented in a strong linkage with the concerned UP and local administration. All types of technical supports were available from WFP. It has found that under the project initiatives, most of the poor beneficiaries now become able to manage IGA with the grant supports and contributing towards family income thus changing livelihoods. Besides the targeted participants, other VGD card holders also indirectly involved with different IGA learning from the project beneficiaries. From the project evaluation report, it is found that beneficiaries monthly income has been increased which is in average Taka 1468 to 7556. Most of the beneficiaries (1,903 out of 3,743) were involved in cattle fattening and cow rearing activities. It was a very successful pilot project. Government of Bangladesh has decided to replicate this pilot project in other districts also.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Persons Covered by Capacity Building Training on Different IGAs	2,000
2	Number of Beneficiary Covered by Training on EDT	2,000
3	Conducted Service Providers Workshop	4
4	Number of Batches Under Capacity Building Training of Group Leader	14
5	Number of Persons Received Trainings on Saving	100
6	Group Registration	2
7	Number of Persons Covered by Cow Rearing Training	375

### 3.2.3 VGD Programme

NDP has been implementing the Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme in a view to empower and change livelihoods of the vulnerable VGD card holder poor women. NDP is covering this project in Belluchi and Kumerkhanda upazila of Sirajganj district with the assistance of Department of Women Affairs (GoB). The poor VGD card holders are receiving different skills development trainings, project staff encourage them in savings building and assist

them in developing linkage with MFI institutions so that they can get credit supports for IGA initiatives. Further, project staff make aware them on their rights and assist to get their entitlements. Though there are many limitations, but project was able to ensure the entitlements and rights of the beneficiaries and encouraged them in building regular savings practices for their future use.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Life Skills Development Training Conducted	97
2	Savings (BDT)	1,404,200





### 3.2.4 Livelihoods under ENRICH/Samriddhi Project:

Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of Poor Households Towards Elimination of Their Poverty (ENRICH) is implementing in Chakla Union of Pabna district and Murshinda Union of Natore district with the financial and technical assistance of PKSF. The project objective is to eliminate poverty promoting sustainable livelihoods through enhancing resources and increase capacities of the poor households. The targeted households are assisted in making households development plan. The vocational trainings and job creation for the unemployed youths, beggar rehabilitation and special savings programme are the major livelihoods initiatives under the project. 14 beggars have been brought under 'beggar rehabilitation' programme since starting and each got an amount of Tk.100,000 as livelihoods grants supports. Now they are engaged in different IGAs by investing this money. Special Saving activity has been introduced among the poor people. Project will contribute 20,000 Taka each as matching trend to Start a business for those memorable People. Entrepreneur development offices in engaged to help the



A female beneficiary of ENRICH project is taking care of her cows.

people in assessment and technical support with loan position to start small and medium entrepreneur in the project location.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Numer of Beggars Rehabilitation	14
2	Special Savings	22
3	Samriddhi Barf Established	20
4	Construction of ENRICH Center	18
5	Youth Group Formed	9
6	Vaccination Campaign Organized	11
7	Numer of Batches on Cow Rearing Training	5



Income Generating Activities Training at Chakla Union of BondUpazila





### 3.2.5 Making Markets Work for the Chars (M4C)

M4C project is implementing with the financial and technical support of Swisscontact funded by SDC in some Char areas of Jamuna River under Sirajganj district. Initially this project was started in 2012, and in 2014 the project was expanded to Tangail, Jamalpur and Kurigram Districts. The project objective is to raise agricultural production as well as to develop market system. Remarkable changes have been made by implementing different interventions under the project. Total 150 formal producer groups have been formed with 25-30 farmers in each group. Besides these group members, near about 15,000 farmers, retailers, dealers, local machineries manufacturer are also getting benefits from the project. Major activities of the project are farmers training, technology dissemination, information sharing, identify and list down the service providers, market linkage etc. The project works to enhance production and to develop market system through developing linkage between char producers and market actors. A participatory market system development (PMSD) approach has been introduced and promoting in the project. This approach helps the char farmers, market actors, service providers and other private/public sector stakeholders to analyze market system, design and implement activities as necessary. The farmers get good quality products and higher price due to use of different improved technologies in production, harvesting, processing, packaging and marketing phases. Maize, chilli, rice, jute, vegetables are the main crops that benefited them and encouraged producing more crops. It



Char farmers are grading their dry chilli

has found that the capacity has been developed of the producer groups and the farmers, and they now realize the benefits of those technologies. They became familiar with the improved varieties, know the innovative and modern techniques of cultivation, harvesting, processing and preservation etc. Also, an effective market linkage has been developed with the renowned agro based companies and other market players that secured marketing for the products thus ensure more benefit to them. Further, all these innovative ideas and techniques are popularizing day by day among other farmers in the char lands.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Farmers Training Conducted	403
2	Farmers Field Day Observed	6
3	Farmers Campaign Conducted	39
4	Agriculture Hub Formed	1
5	Demonstration Plot Established	15
6	Number of Publicity Activities on Drying Materials	21
7	Experience Sharing Visit to PRAN	1
8	Number of Training Conducted on Cattle Fattening	12
9	Linkage Workshop with Service Providers	5
10	Retailers and Distributors Meeting Conducted	9



European Union Ambassador William Hanna visited the M4C project at Kazipur, Sirajganj



## Success Story of Md. Shahnur Ali (Former Street Beggar)



Md. Shahnur Ali and his starting business

During his beggar life, he was neglected by the society. Initially he said "Blindness is a curse to him". But now he says that blindness is not a matter to go ahead. He added "people need to take a special initiative and trainings and start to do something. He shared that NDP has given him a new life by providing trainings and financial support amounting Taka 1, 00,000 from NDP-ENRICH project as a beggar rehabilitation grant to make cattle fattening IGA.

Md. Shahnur Ali (50) lives in Panchuria of Chakla Union under Bera Upazila of Pabna district. He

used to beg door to door 2 years ago. But now he became a successful businessman and doing a job as Muazzin of a local mosque. Now he does not go to beg and no poverty in his family. He can save 50-60 thousand BDT per year after all expenses. By using this additional money he is expanding his business. He has now two types of business (cattle fattening and auto van). He started his business with cattle fattening.

NDP-ENRICH project staffs had strong follow up visits to him and provided necessary technical information and mental support. As he is blind so project provided all the trainings to his wife and she is taking care of the business. After proper fattening, then he sold one cattle and became



Md. Shahnur Ali with his elder son and auto van

able to buy one auto van for his elder son. Shahnur has three children, elder son already self employed by riding auto van, other two children are studying now. One passed the SSC in 2017. Now his wife and children love him very much. He said: "I am very happy because of Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad (Chairman, PKSF) and Md. Alauddin Khan (ED, NDP) for their great support to me." He also provides thanks to all NDP staff who randomly support his business.



Dr. Qazi Kholiquzzaman Ahmad (Chairman, PKSF), Md. Alauddin Khan (ED, NDP) and PKSF senior staffs are during beggar rehabilitation activities visit





## 4 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

### 4.1 Agriculture in Bangladesh

The rapid population growth, massive increase of need for foods, extension of inhabitant and random establishment of industries impacts on reducing cultivable crops land resulting less production in agricultural sector within the limited Earth. On the other hand, climate change affects negatively towards food production and huge loss of crops caused by natural disaster occur in each year. Food shortage always becomes a crucial issue for the nation. A large number of poor people in our country facing extreme food insecurity and are unable to manage food for all the family members everyday thus lives with poverty. Despite impressive economic and social gains in the past decade, Bangladesh is facing considerable challenges in sustaining and building on achievements towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Macroeconomic growth and higher agricultural productivity are insufficient to address food insecurity and malnutrition especially among the ultra poor in disaster prone areas. Therefore, to eliminate poverty it needs to increase agricultural production and crops diversification. The rural economy mainly depends on agriculture and the major populations in the operational areas (district) of NDP have their livelihoods on agricultural activities. Several initiatives has taken under different projects to increase food production using appropriate technology and likes to reduce food insecurity through enhanced crops production, promotion of food processing technology, and involve the target groups, especially the women community in agricultural development activities.

manure (Vermi compost, Trico compost and others) and natural pests' controls using pheromone traps. They are encouraged to improve their habits to grow and consumption more green vegetable by themselves. There are various initiatives taken under the unit for developing skills of the targeted potential beneficiaries (farmers) on innovative techniques like- production of vermi-compost, introducing alternative dry and wet method in paddy cultivation, pheromone trapping for pest control, etc. in agriculture. The demonstration plots established to introduce the farmers with innovative techniques that are appropriate for them. It encouraged the farmers adopting new technologies, which has been popularizing to others. The farmers are also encouraged to avoid random use of chemicals/pesticides and popularize the use of organic (compost) manure. Krishi Paramarsha Kendra has established at community level as the farmers get necessary technical advices. The farmers have been producing Vermi Compost and are using it in crops and vegetable cultivation. Now the farmers under the project supports are using pheromone trap for pest control. The pesticide free vegetable cultivation has been expanding day by day and the farmers are getting higher prices. Further, the farmers are encouraging the practices of seeds preservation following 'Maria Model' (RDA, Bogra). Moreover, door-step technical follow-up services and marketing linkage supports provided to them and assisted in developing linkage with the DAE and NGO service providers. More than 85 thousands beneficiaries of NDP's micro-finance programme get different types of training and services on improved agriculture cultivation.

#### 4.1.1 Agriculture Unit

Agriculture is a leading contributor to poverty reduction in Bangladesh since 2000, a new World Bank report said. The country now needs to shift towards high-value agriculture, including horticulture, livestock, and fisheries as well as greater value addition to improve farmers' income and household nutrition. Increased agricultural production and crops diversification can enhance poor people's access to food. In view to do that NDP takes the initiatives for developing beneficiaries' skills, introducing them with appropriate and modern technologies, and assisting them with agricultural inputs supports, like- seeds, seedlings, fertilizer etc. along with technical supports. It vigorously popularizes the vegetable cultivation at homestead and other lands using compost



In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Compost Demonstration Plot Established	25
2	Trico Compost Demonstration Plot Established	10
3	Cutl Urea Using Demonstration Plot	8
4	Maria Model Seed Reservation Demonstration Plot	40
5	High Yielding New Variety Demonstration Plot	12
6	Homestead Vegetables Cultivation Demonstration Plot	30
7	Summer Tomato Cultivation Demonstration Plot	1
8	Pursing, Lighting Trap and Line Sowing Demonstration Plot	4
9	Pheromone Trap Demonstration Plot	400
10	Number of Farmers Training on Vegetable Cultivation	4
11	Farmers Field Day Observed	9
12	Number of Agriculture Dissemination Workshop Conducted	16





### 4.1.2 Livestock Unit

Livestock is an integral component of the complex farming system in Bangladesh as it not only a source of meat protein but also a major source of farm power services as well as it creates employment. NDP is trying to implement effectively different interventions under the livestock unit. The skills of the selected target potential beneficiaries (farmers) have been developed on beef fattening, cow rearing, goat rearing and poultry rearing. Demonstration plots are being established on livestock rearing to encourage the farmers adopting new technologies. Different input supports, like- goats and poultry birds, cattle/poultry sheds, cattle de-worming, vaccination, fodder cuttings and supports for vermi compost production centers



were provided to the interested poor farmers. They are now rearing the goats in slatted house, de-worming and vaccinating the cattle regularly and use ideal feeds for the cattle, use vermin compost in crops and vegetable production, which makes them enable to produce more thus earn much profit. All these initiatives taken under the agriculture unit and livestock unit project found cost-effective. The homestead gardening and crops production enhanced, and the users (farmer) getting benefit from it, which encourages other farmers to practice the same that resulting growing of pesticide free healthy green vegetables and human health friendly meats and milk.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Goat Rearing (Poor) Demonstration Plot	30
2	Cow Rearing Demonstration Plot	30
3	Steer Cattle Fattening Demonstration Plot	20
4	Livestock Wastage Management (Vermi Compost) Demonstration Plot	150
5	Layer Demonstration (Chicken) Plot	2
6	Sonali Demonstration (Chicken) Plot	5
7	Buck Fattening Demonstration Plot	5
8	Beef Fattening Demonstration Plot	10
9	Number of Batches Training on Goat/Sheep Rearing	2
10	Number of Batches Training on Cow Rearing	3
11	Number of Batches Training on Layer/Broiler Rearing	1
12	Number of Batches Training on Vermi Compost	6

### 4.1.3 Fisheries Unit

Despite the rich nutritional value of fish, intake by pregnant and lactating women, especially among the poor is low, and infants and young children are often not fed fish. Fish is one of the major sources of protein for the poor households but reducing the sources of fish production and at the same time rapid growth of population there is huge shortage of fish protein compared to the needs. Although, different initiatives on the part of the government's Department of Fisheries and increasing large number of entrepreneurs in the private sector, the fish production in our country has significantly increased. Still, lack of poor knowledge and inability to manage ponds for fish cultivation the farmers deprived of getting much fishes, which is a cause for their poor income through fish cultivation. To address this constraint NDP has taken initiatives for developing poor farmer's (beneficiaries) knowledge, skills and ability to manage small ponds for fish cultivation under the project. Major activities of the project are training on fish cultivation and management, input supports, technical supports etc. Further, in view to promote fish production in a large scale NDP has taken initiative to release fish fingerlings in the large open water bodies, like in the canals and rivers.



Found that utilizing the local resources (barren ponds and ditches), the farmers become able to grow more fishes, which not only served them managing a part of required protein for their families but at the same time helped them earning handsome cash profit from it.





#### 4.1.4 Kuwait Goodwill Fund (KGF)



Deputy Director DAE, Sirajganj Md. Anshad Ali is speaking on KGF activities and its effectiveness.

In 2014, the project was started at Sirajganj Sadar and Kamarkhanda upazila. Under the project there are several promotional activities have taken for the selected interested and potential farmers to enhance agriculture production. Project farmers are getting different types of environment friendly trainings on agricultural technologies. As a result, the farmers are encouraged to produce chemicals and pesticides free green vegetables using organic compost and pheromone trapping for pest control. Project also provides supports and assist farmers to develop linkage with the department of agriculture extension at union, upazila and district levels. It is found that the innovative technologies becoming popular among the farmers in agriculture sector thus the production is enhanced. On the other hand, the demand for chemicals/pesticides free green vegetables are increasing day by day and the farmers are getting more profit.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Farmers Training on Crop Cultivation	16
2	Number of Training on Cattle Rearing and Fisheries Cultivation	12
3	High Yielding Variety Introduce	8
4	Training on Summer Tomato Cultivation (Batch)	1
5	Cutl Urea Usage in Rice Cultivation	4
6	Vermi Compost Demonstration	8
7	Cow Rearing on Slatted (Extreme Poor) Demonstration	6
8	Field Day	5
9	Cross Learning Visit	1

## 5 ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Safe environment is essential for the survival of all living creature on earth. People are polluting the environment with waste dump, transport and industry smoke, using chemical fertilizer and pesticides. The country has to face serious consequence of such abuse of nature. Already desertification process has started in the north western part of Bangladesh. On the other hand, climate change affects negatively towards food production and huge loss of crops caused by natural disaster occur in each year. But there huge scope in our country using alternative energy but still the peoples are not properly aware on it or on the other hand, they are neither introduced with modern technologies nor it is being make available to them.

Bangladesh with its geographical location and characteristics with a multiplicity of rivers and the monsoon climate render highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The country is exposed to natural hazards, such as- flood, river erosion, cyclones, droughts, tornadoes, hailstorms, cold-weaves, earthquakes etc. Loss of lives and resources occur during every disaster. Early preparation and proper management for disaster can reduce the intensity of damages. Considering the location of the working area of NDP, particularly several upazilas of Sirajganj district, which is one of the disaster prone areas in Bangladesh

and likely, there are the significant changes causing climate change is visible in some parts of the Natore district, the working area of the organization. NDP is keen to work extensively on climate change adaptation and disaster management issues.

### 5.1 Improved Cooking Stove

Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (BCSIR) has innovated an environmentally friendly stove, Improved Cooking Stove that releases no smoke in and out of the kitchen. The stove is connected to a long pipe for the smoke produced to be passed in the air outside in such a way that anyone in or outside the kitchen would not be affected by the smoke. In the rural areas where women often have their children with them when they are cooking, so the smoke coming from common earthen stoves cause problem for both the mothers and the children. This could be avoided by using 'Improved Cooking Stove'. Moreover, no heat would be felt in the kitchen by using this new stove. Also, the stove is fuel efficient and would require 40 percent less firewood for cooking.



According to a fact sheet published by the World Health Organization (WHO) in February 2016, indoor air pollution is one of the main causes of pneumonia among children. Besides, 34 percent of strokes, 26 percent of heart diseases, 22 percent of asthma, and 6 percent lung disease are also suspected to be caused by indoor air pollution, which is mainly due to the use of ordinary stoves which produce much smoke. Around 90 percent families in Bangladesh are using ordinary stoves for cooking. The smoke produced from such large number of



Improved Cooking Stove

common stoves lead to 50 thousand premature deaths every year and 2.5 million cases of people suffering from asthma. Also around 60 million tons of firewood is used as fuel in these common stoves every year, leading to extensive forest logging.

'Improved Cooking Stove' will help the people to come out of this scenario and lead a better and healthy living. Besides, since this stove would not cause any smoke inside the kitchen, there would not be any stains from the smoke on the kitchen walls, doors and windows. Due to low inefficiency of traditional cook-stove pressure on forest resources is increasing. Considering the situation NDP has been implementing Energy and Environment development project since 2017 of Sirajganj district, which is one of the disaster prone areas in Bangladesh and likely, there are the significant changes causing climate change. NDP is promoting ICS with the assistance of IDCOL. The objectives of the project are to reduce pressure on forest-resources, reduce indoor air pollution, minimize health risk and reduce emission of green house gases. The project has started just May 2017 and last two months of the financial year 2016-2017 total 400 of ICS have sold. Day by day its demand is increasing.

## 5.2 Solar Energy

Bangladesh has topped a global list of countries that have installed the highest number of Solar Home Systems (SHS). With four million of the systems set up so far, the country is also at the forefront of nations using clean stoves and biogas plants, and promoting the cause of renewable energy that constitutes a fifth of the world's final power consumption. This growth in renewable energy use also helped increase employment in Bangladesh. Bangladesh, the largest SHS market worldwide, now has more than 4 million units installed," said the just released "Renewable 2017 Global Status Report". NDP is also working for this project from 2014 in collaboration with Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) in Sirajganj district.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	SHS Installed	313
2	Beneficiaries Service (Servicing)	330

## 5.3 Bio-Gas

In Bangladesh only 3% of the people enjoy the facility of natural gas coming to their homes through pipe lines. The lucky few mostly live in the cities. Most of the Bangladesh's rural people depend on biomass, crop residues, plant debris, animal dung and wood for fuel creating deforestation, flood, soil erosion etc. Women and children, on whom the burden of collecting fuel falls, suffer the most. They are the worst victims of indoor air pollution such as smokes in the kitchens. Biogas technology is one of the best means to provide natural gas to the largest number of rural people. It can provide them with

pollution free, efficient energy for cooking and at the same time protect them from diseases by giving them a cleaner environment. Biogas technology can be used to implement a sustainable waste management program suitable for rural areas, as wastes of all sorts are transformed into biogas or slurry. NDP has been successful in promoting and constructing both domestic and larger sizes biogas plants of rural villagers. Impact on biogas plant owners has been positive and demand is increasing day by day. All its clients are enjoying hassle free and pollution free energy for cooking and business activities.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Bio Gas Plant Establishment	96
2	Number of Batches Training Conducted on Bio-Gas	5
3	Fiber Glass Plant Establishment	5



## 5.4 Development of Climate Resilient Community (DCRC)

NDP implemented the project from September 2013 to December 2016 under the Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) in Natore Sadar of Natore district. The project objectives were to introduce technology for alternative livelihoods of the drought-vulnerable people and to increase access to water for drinking, household use and irrigation. The community is equipped with technology and support services for adaptation of drought of the project goal. Natore is one of the drought affected districts of the country due to its geographical location. People of Natore district face acute crisis of water to drink and to maintain hygiene/sanitation during the dry season. To address the problem according to the need of the target beneficiaries, NDP ensured participation of the drought-vulnerable people living in the project areas to identify problems, project planning, implementation and monitoring process. The project covered 35 villages' poor and extreme poor households that are vulnerable to drought. Total 2,361 beneficiaries were selected and formed 35 groups named "Jol Balyoo Obhlojon Dal" meaning "Climate Adaptation Group".



Tube-well with Platform Established

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Environment Friendly Chula Establishment	150
2	Slatted House Prepare for Goat Rearing	200
3	Tube-well Establishment	10
4	Platform Building of Tube-well	50
5	Hygiene Latrine Establishment	50
6	Pond Re-excavation	2
7	Number of Persons Received Training on Goat Rearing and Management	150

## 5.5 Disaster Management

Bangladesh is susceptible to a variety of disasters including cyclones, earthquakes, droughts, storm-surge and flooding. Bangladesh is also vulnerable to climate change due to its location in South Asia. The government and NGOs have made progress in preparing for much of these disasters through plans and policies by gradually shifting their disaster management approach to a comprehensive risk reduction methodology based on common disaster experiences, lessons learned, and the desire to reduce future impacts.

NDP has become a pre-qualified NGO of the UN Agency Groups (UNDP, UNICEF and WFP), disaster partner of WFP, CARE Bangladesh and Plan International. It is a member of NIRAPAD (Network of Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster), CMDRR (Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction) network in Rajshahi division, and associate member of BDPC (Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center), disaster partner of Plan Bangladesh and also a member of DDMC (District Disaster Management Committee) in Sirajganj. In the event of any emergency response and rehabilitation programme, it works together in collaboration and linkages with the local administration, DMCs and the NGOs working in the similar fields. NDP has been involved in disaster management activities (rescue, emergency response and rehabilitation) since very beginning and gained vast experience taking part in several disastrous events. Considering the disaster vulnerability in the area and needs of the community, NDP has taken disaster management issue as a regular programme and accordingly it has been operating Disaster Management Project since 2005 by its own

fund. The objective is to reduce disaster vulnerability enhancing capacity of the community and activating DMC. Under the project, a contingency plan is developed and made up-to-date every after six months. Also, there is a team of experienced staffs and trained disaster volunteers, which helps in quick operation to face any emergencies. The organization is always ready and committed to initiate rescue and emergency response initiatives under the project in its operational areas, if there is any disaster arisen.

## 5.6 Partnership with Plan Bangladesh

NDP is a disaster management partner of plan Bangladesh from 2014. Plan Bangladesh helps to build the capacity of NDP's staff to implement disaster response effectively & efficiently.

## 5.7 Warm Clothes Distribution among the Cold Wave Victims

A huge portion of the population of the country is living under poverty line not having adequate capacity to cope with extreme weather events such as severe cold waves. Elderly and children tend to suffer more from pneumonia, diarrhea, asthma and other cold related diseases due to cold waves. To sustain such calamities people at the affected areas need external support and aids from the government and other humanitarian agencies prior to the event.



Therefore some prior arrangement should be made and preparatory measures should be taken by the respective agencies to protect the affected peoples. A mild cold wave started sweeping over the country causing sufferings to the poor people. The wind blowing from the Himalayas has intensified the cold in the northern region. Especially in the northern and western districts of the country, the 'sub-Himalayan' weather is severely affecting the normal life. The poor peoples in the areas, who could not manage warm clothes cause's great sufferings for them in every year facing cold-wave during the winter season. NDP distributed relief with the assistance of World Food Programme (WFP), United Commercial Bank Limited (UCBL) for the poor people and children.



Warm cloth distribution among poor children (NDP, HQ)

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Blanket Distribution for the Poor Elderly People	600
2	Woolen Cloth Distribution among Children	375
3	Cash Distribution as Relief (Each Family BDT 12,000)	16,800,000

## 6 INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

In Bangladesh, mainly poor and underprivileged people are deprived from their rights. In rural areas this is occurred more. Due to less finance and social acceptance they can't bargain about their rights to the authority. But if they bargain collectively, most of the cases they get success. On the other hand, empowerment is a tool to gain access to the rights and services of people and creating scope for employment opportunities thus change the livelihoods. So, NDP works for developing capacities of the CBO members in organization management, leadership development, accounts management

and also help them in developing community action plan (CAP) and assist developing linkage with the local service providers. It also works to strengthen capacities of the local elected bodies- UP to make them efficient rendering effective and needful services for the community. The CBO and UP bodies are assisted and encourage in forecasting open annual budget publicly thus ensuring accountability, governance and transparency practices to make them empower. The Institutional Sector Includes: Training, Capacity building of CBO and Strengthening of Local Government.

### 6.1 TRAINING

Skilled staff is good for workforce. The trainings give the employee a greater understanding of their responsibilities within their role and build their confidence. The training creates a supportive workplace. A robust training and development program ensures that employee have a consistent experience. So, NDP considered training as an effective tool/vital component for development of human resources in the organization. Different training supports provided to the staffs for developing their capacities and skills to make them efficient rendering effective professional services to promote participatory and sustainable development. Also, different training supports provided to the beneficiaries for developing their capacities and skills to make them fit to be linked with sustainable development process.

#### 6.1.1 Training Programme

An employee who receives the necessary training is better able to perform his/her job. s/he becomes more aware of safety practices and proper procedures for basic tasks. To consider the usefulness of training program NDP has been implementing training programme since 2010. The aim of the programme is to develop the capacities and skills of staffs and beneficiaries. There is an experienced team of trainers in the organization,

who design and conduct training courses. The team develops and designs the training curriculum, modules and materials; make training schedule and conduct the training on both human resource and skill development courses. The team on course of their routine works conducts training need assessment (TNA) and the courses are designed based on the



findings of the TNA and following the organization's policy and suitability for the participants. The organization owned a well furnished Training Center established adjacent to its head office premises.





There are facilities with modern training aids and electronic appliance available along with comfortable dormitory facilities for the participants and guests. There are experienced management staffs along with 24-hours safety and security services available to serve the boarders. Sometimes the experienced staffs are hired from within the organization or

outside to conduct special training courses. On the other hand, the training programme is contributing towards earning the organizational sustainability. It has found that different categories of staffs are capacitated through training and capacities and skills developed to the beneficiaries thus ultimately contributed earning quality outputs.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

S/	Activities	Achievement
1	Training Module Development on Life Skills and Gender & Rights	2
2	Number of Staff Received Training on Different Capacity Building	359
3	Number of Persons Received Training on IGA	495
4	Number of Training Conducted on Project Management	5

## 6.2 Community Based Organization (CBO) STRENGTHENING

Through the beliefs that creating people's access to the rights and services make them empower thus can change their livelihoods, NDP initiates developing peoples platform on the name of group, federation, CBO and try to develop their capacities. There are various capacity building initiatives (training, exposure visit, input supports, initiation of IGA) done under different projects. The CBOs are now able to identify, organize and lead their local development initiatives based on their priorities, in mobilizing and exploring resources and services available at their level. They are assisted in developing community action plans (CAP) and, implementing it utilizing local resources and keeping effective linkage with local administration and service providers. It has found that the group, federation and CBOs under different project have strengthened their capacities, become pro-active, know the appropriate information and are capable to get their entitlements and rights. Successful federations demonstrate that a committed leader who ensures participation, respects transparency and accountability, and promotes second line leadership can contribute positively to sustainability, even in an adverse sociopolitical context, and with limited capacity-building support.

**Community Based Organization (CBO):** Bangladesh is a civil society country. Civil society is the driving force of this nation's social, cultural political and economic development. The Civic Engagement in Sustainable Management of Social Safety Net Program Project has been designed to focus establishing civil society platform on the name of Social Protection Forum (SPF), at union, pourasava, upazila and district, who will be actively participate in the management of social safety net program (SSNP) at field level. It has

strengthened capacities of the SPF for ensuring their effective participation in different process and mechanism of SSNP. The project works on ten safety net issues, those include- VGD, VGF, TR, EGDP, Maternity Allowance, Old-age Allowance, Widow Allowance, Disable Allowance and School Stipend (Primary and Junior School Students). It has found that the forum members are now empowered and effectively engaged themselves in different process of SSNP (beneficiary selection process, distribution of allowance, management problems and lobbying with the concern service giver institutions for its solution. It makes close linkage with the local UP, Department of Social Welfare (DSW), Department of Women Affairs (DWA), School authorities and the Bank management. Regular sharing meetings, seminars and dialogues organized with the service giver institutions and other stakeholders. Further, it organizes exposure visits for the SPF members and government authorities for gaining experience from the good practices done by others at home and abroad. Also, it invites other institutions to visit the best practices done by them. The SPF members have been trained and made acquainted with the social audit process. They are now very efficiently using the social audit tools; find out the gaps and paying their efforts bringing the solutions as the eligible beneficiaries do not deprive getting their eligible entitlements. It results minimizing the program gaps, ensuring accountability, governance and transparency practices by the service giver institutions thus contributed targeted poor peoples for enjoying their rights and getting the entitlements and lead to sustainable management of social safety net program, the ultimate goal of the project.

## 6.3 STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government/union parishad (UP) is the last tier of the government, the lowest administrative structure in Bangladesh. All development decisions are executed by the UP at grass root level. They are the public representative, act as making bridge between people and the government. The UP plays vital role for community development in the rural areas but unfortunately many of them do not have clear knowledge on their roles and responsibilities. As per the government's standing order, there are thirteen standing committees on different development issues in each UP. Most of the committees are found inactive and the committee members do

not meet until there is any pressure from the top administration. The UP have the authority to conduct village court and local mediation process but in most of the UP, it has found that they have a very little or no interest for it as a result poor people are deprived getting justice. NDP works closely in effective collaboration and linkage with the local UP, implement different programs with them for strengthening their capacities. It assists and encourages them in forecasting open annual budget publicly thus ensuring accountability, governance and transparency practices, thus the peoples are benefited.





## 7 RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE SECTOR

Recently the terms 'governance' and 'good governance' are being used in development literature. A dramatic change has come in public administration and the paradigm shift towards good governance and sustainable developments. Day by day, the intellectuals, bureaucrats and civil society members are accepting the spirit of the concept and conceptualizing it in their own experience and environment. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh guarantees equality for all its citizens, irrespective of race, religion and sex. The general laws of the country entitle women to equal rights and status to those of men in public life, but non-discrimination in the private sphere is not guaranteed. Consequently there are significant disparities between men and women in all realms of life. Reducing the violation of human rights (HR) thus establishes good governance for development and peace is a great challenge. Research based on newspaper surveys show that family violence is more frequent in rural areas and similarly it is more of a phenomenon in poor households. The basic causes of violation of human rights are the lack of public awareness on HR, community responsiveness and the lack of right to information. Rights of the poor and marginalized disadvantaged peoples are always neglected or denied. Establishment of transparency and accountability can be ensured if rights of the people are established. Good governance can only be established if participation of all people and their voices are duly acknowledged. NDP with its distinct vision 'to build a nation free of exploitation and poverty; ensure equality, good governance, rights and a friendly environment for all' always committed to and pay its efforts and extend its cooperation to all the disadvantaged/underprivileged people establishing their rights. Further, the issue of rights and governance has taken as a cross-cutting issue in designing and implementation all

projects. Good governance is a real drive behind a country's development. It protects the human rights, ensures the justice, maintains law and provides equal opportunities to the masses.

The Rights and Governance Sector includes Human Rights, Legal Aid Services and Gender Mainstreaming.

### 7.1 Human Rights

The basic rights and freedoms, to which all humans are entitled, often held to include the right to life and liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law is human rights. But not only in Bangladesh, the frequent violation of human rights and gender inequality practiced are found more or less everywhere in the world. It has found that in Bangladesh, the poor people, especially the minorities and the women are the victim of the violation of human rights, which is very common in all sphere of their lives in our country. It acts negatively towards achieving the development. The government of Bangladesh is committed to ensure human rights for all people. NDP has taken some initiatives along government in the interest of justice and in defense of human rights. In the meanwhile, the government has reformed some discriminatory laws. But otherwise making the people aware on the issue, it's not alone for the government to ensure human rights for its people. NDP through its different projects have been trying to promote human rights through making aware the community and developing linkage with the concerned department. The widespread violence against women in numerous forms is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Through creating people's access to the rights makes them empower thus can change livelihoods. NDP has taken different initiatives promoting basic HR for the people.

#### 7.1.1 Community Empowerment In Combating Violence against Women and Girls (CEVAW)



Awareness and Promotional Activities of CEVAW Project of NDP-MJF

Frequent violation of human rights and gender inequality practiced are very much common among both the poor Muslim community and Indigenous community people living

in the project areas of Tarash Sadar and Madhainagar union of Tarash upazila of Sirajganj district. The project was implemented in two unions of Tarash Upazila under Sirajganj district. The notable initiatives were taken under in view to reduce all forms of violence against women and girls. The main objective of the Community Empowerment in Combating Violence against Women and Girls Project was to strengthen the community people in reducing all forms of violence against women and girls through establishing gender equal family and society. The community platform was developed and trained them to enhance their capacities, who work for the community towards ending violence against women & girls. Linkages developed with the local administration, law enforcing agencies (police thana), legal aid committees at different levels and the local elected bodies towards enhancing access for the poor peoples in rights and services. Further, capacities and motivational skill of the community people are developed through awareness raising, orientation and training and ensuring their participation in different programme events.





There were regular meetings, workshops and dialogues organized with the administration, community forums and other stakeholders. It is found that the community people are empowered and are sensitized towards mobilizing themselves restricting early marriage, illegal divorce, dowry and physical

torture to women and girls thus contributed prevention of violence against them. The project was being implementing with the supports of Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF). The project closed March 2017.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Monthly Session of Women Violence Protection Groups	539
2	Quarterly Meeting of Youth Group	72
3	Quarterly Meeting of Couple Group	72
4	Arranged Number Marriages without dowry	32
5	Assistance to Sexual Harassment Projection	27
6	Number of Students Gathering	4
7	Number of Child Marriage Protection	1,085
8	Quarterly Meeting of Women Torture Protection Committee at Union Level	4
9	Half Yearly Meeting with Thana/Police	1

## 7.2 Legal Aid

In Bangladesh there are many laws aimed at protecting human rights (HR) but there are barriers to access in justice persist in both the civil justice and criminal systems mainly as a result of corruption, harassment by lawyers and complicated process. The National Human Rights Council (NHRC) survey found that half of the people had not heard the term 'human rights' at all. Also, a significant number did not know that human rights are legally protected and enforceable in Bangladesh. The people in the rural areas prefer to solve their problems in Shalish (Shalish means informal local mediation councils to provide a traditional alternative dispute resolution) as it is less time consuming, and less expensive. It is estimated that two thirds of the disputes never enter the formal court process and are either settled at the local level through informal settlement of the local leaders or a village court (established at union level under the Village Court Ordinance of 1976 to deal with few civil matters) or remain unsettled. The community leaders, local UP, administration and the law enforcing agencies play vital role to influence promoting HR and good governance. But there is a gap transforming information from and to the community as a result the poor people are deprived



National Legality Aid Day Celebration

of getting their rights and services. NDP has taken initiatives to make aware the community people and develop responsiveness among the service giver institutions as the poor people get access to legal services.

### 7.2.1 Improved Justice and Legal Aid Services (IJLAS)

NDP implemented the project titled "Improved Justice and Legal Aid Services (IJLAS)" project with an objective to promote governance and legal services for the poor people. The project addressed increasing awareness of government legal aid and legal rights among mass people thus increasing acceptance of the use of formal justice system. The upazila project office worked as the legal aid services center for the victims and there were regular legal aid clinic organized at village level and local Shalish at upazila offices, where a renowned advocate was hired to advice the victims. The Paralegals and the community legal volunteers assisted the poor people mitigating the disputes through motivating both

the parties and unresolved disputes were referred to the District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC). Also, there were the initiatives taken to strengthen capacity of the local UP in promoting right-based supports for the community people, especially conducting village courts and local mitigation. Further, it also worked with the Community Policing Forum (CPF) developing their skill and commitment as they can appropriately works for the community. It has found that legal awareness developed among the community people and the access of poor peoples in the government's formal justice sector- village court and DLAC has increased resulting decreasing of sufferings for the poor people.



In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Community Legal Aid Clinic Organized	48
2	Number of Upazila Legal Aid Clinic Organized	6
3	Number of Court Yard Session Conducted	576
4	Number of Case Referral	305
5	Number of Case Finisher	230
6	Number of Upazila Legal Committee Meeting	4
7	Number of Unions are Covered Elements Supply to Village Court	12
8	Number of School Debate Competition	6
9	Human Rights Related Days Celebration	4
10	Legal Aid Day Celebration	1

### 7.3 Gender Mainstreaming

The Bangladesh Constitution and the general laws of the country entitle women to equal rights and status to those of men in public life, but non-discrimination in the private sphere is not guaranteed. Consequently there are significant disparities between men and women in all realms of life. Lack of equal access for the women to economic opportunities, education, health services and their lesser role in decision making perpetuate are the reasons that lead women's subordination to men and which restrict development. Thus the gender friendly environment and gender equalities in all sphere of life can make the globe more appropriate for the people. The Government of Bangladesh and some NGOs have undertaken several programmes for the advancement of women. Simultaneously the women's movement can play an important role in enhancing women's participation in every sphere of life in order to achieve equality. NDP through its different initiatives has given emphasize on gender equality and promoting gender practices.

#### 7.3.1 Gender Main Streaming through Organization's Own Initiatives

The organization always practice gender equality and try to link gender in the main stream of development. It has gender committees within the organization- both at head office and sub-office/project office level with a gender focal person in each committee. It functions to promote gender equality creating office environment friendly for the women and take initiatives in solving the problems related to gender affairs. The gender committees sit together regularly on monthly to analyze



Md Alauddin Khan (ED, NDP) is delivering his speech on International Women Celebration Day 2017 (held in NDP, Head Office Conference Room)

the gender situation of the organization. The central gender focal person on behalf of the committees place recommendations to the management in favor of the women staff well beings. The gender committee takes initiative for staff training on gender development. The committee further takes initiatives on gender analysis, which has done at different levels (head office/project office) using Participatory Gender Analysis Tools (PGAT). The Executive Director acts as the advisor for the central gender committee. NDP tries to create positive environment in working places for women staff and give priorities to them in staff recruitment, posting and promotion.

In FY 2016-2017 the project accomplished the following major activities:

Sl	Activities	Achievement
1	Number of Community Awareness Meeting against Violence Protection with Women	108
2	Number of Programme Information Dissemination Workshop at Union Parishad	30
3	Organized Street Drama	1
4	Sexual Harassment Protection Committee Formation and Meeting Arrange	26
5	Number of Persons Received Training on Gender & Rights	100
6	Court Yard Session Conducted	128
7	Number of Complaints Received and Took Steps	20
8	International Women's Day Celebration	1





## DIFFERENT UNITS OF NDP

For overall coordination and smooth operation of the organizational activities, there are different units with specific task and responsibilities. There is programme operation unit responsible for overall coordination for the implementation of the program activities as per project design; **planning, monitoring, research & evaluation (PMRE)** unit works to analyze/monitor/evaluate the quality services or whether the targeted outputs and results are achieved accordingly; the PMRE unit is divided into some other small units- **Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Unit** and **Research & Documentation (R&D) Unit**. Also, there is **Training Unit** for developing human resources of the organization- capacities of the staffs and beneficiaries; **Human Resource and Administration Unit** to look after overall human resource management and administration; **Finance & Accounts Unit** to look after overall financial management and accounts operation; **Internal Audit unit** do audit all the expenses incur with programme deliveries, operation and management; **Procurement Unit** is responsible for arranging necessary procurement/services and ensuring logistic supports for all programme/projects.

**Programme Operation Unit:** There is programme operation unit in NDP for the overall coordination and smooth implementation/operation of different programme activities/interventions. The unit assists and guide the programme/project heads in effective planning, management and operation of the programme activities for achieving quality outputs/ results. The unit is headed by the Director (Programme). The Deputy Director (micro-finance), function as the focal person of the micro-finance programme, the core programme of the organization. Assistant Director (Development) and Assistant Director (Programme) are responsible to assist Director-Programme and also supervise the works of Programme/Project heads. There are the programme heads for the overall coordination, implementation and management of the assigned programme/projects. The senior staffs physically visit the fields; attend in special programme events and also in the NGO coordination meetings at district and upazila level. There is monthly coordination meeting held at head office with all programme/projects chiefs with the executive director in chair, where along with reviewing the progress, management and other relevant issues are also discussed. There are monthly coordination meetings held separately in the project offices with ED or Director (Programme) in the chair, where the mid-level managers and junior staff have the opportunity to share their opinions and views with the senior management.

A PIP (project implementation plan) is developed for individual project, which is forwarded to the donors as they can follow-up the activities. To be transparent in programme operation, the advance planning is forwarded to the local administration/UP bodies, where necessary, so that they can also participate/ follow-up the activities. The programme operation unit keeps effective linkage with the local administration, line ministry departments and local elected bodies. Also, they are invited to attend in the special programme events. The programme/project experience sharing workshops organized with different stakeholders to exchange/share their views and produce recommendations for further improvement.

**Planning Monitoring Research & Evaluation Unit:** There is separate planning monitoring research & evaluation (PMR&E) unit in the organization to design and plan the programmes, conduct efficient and participatory monitoring, and carry out documentation, research and evaluation. Planning, monitoring, research & evaluation (PMR&E) unit is

headed by Director (PMR&E). The unit takes appropriate initiatives to document all performances and successful events. The PMR&E unit helps the management in gaining regular information and feed-back on programme implementation. All the units comprise under planning monitoring research & evaluation work independently and the whole unit is headed by the Director (PMR&E).

**Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Unit:** There is independent monitoring & evaluation unit in the organization, is headed by the Assistant Director (M&E). The Monitoring Officers regularly visit the programme operational areas and collect necessary data/information using various tools and techniques and make monitoring report on the findings. The unit is responsible for providing monitoring oversight for all activities in the organization to the organization's management.

In general the evaluation for a particular project is done through appointing external consultant/expertise/ firms. Besides, on the part of the organizational management, the Director (PMR&E) and the Assistant Director (M&E) carry out evaluation on different projects based on its needs and accordingly make the evaluation reports. The evaluation is done for any project considering the project design, the outputs and results shown in the log-frame.

**Research & Documentation (R&D) Unit:** NDP believes in changes and adopt the things which have proven good, more effective and user friendly. There are many success as well as failure history in the way, in which different programme activities are implementing. To promote the successful interventions as well as minimizing the failures it needs to identify the reason as well as documentation it. It can help promoting the best learning practices, upgrade NDP's service delivery and create more acceptances within the community thus the project participants will be more benefited. Likely, minimization of the failures will save the resources thus make the programmes cost effective. Further, it can give appropriate directions for programme designing and expansions. Considering it, NDP has established the research & documentation unit.

The research & documentation of the programme activities is carried out by R&D unit, which is headed by the Manager (R&D). The unit takes appropriate initiatives to document all performances and successful events. The unit is also responsible for making annual and periodic publications like: annual reports, book-lets, case studies, magazines etc. Based on the research findings, the best learning practices are adopted in new areas and considered in future designing of any project or required modification made based on the recommendations.

**Training Unit:** The training unit of the organization works towards developing human resources- capacities of the staffs and beneficiaries. It has experienced team of trainers to design and conduct training courses, modules and materials. Both human resource development and skill development courses are conducted by them. The training need assessment (TNA) done regularly and the courses are designed and offered based on the TNA. The training unit is headed by the Manager (Training).

**HR & Admin Unit:** The human resource and administration unit looks after overall human resource management and administration of the organization. The unit works towards introduction and implementation of the organization's service policy. It recruits the staff, assist in appoint, promotion and transfer. The administrative actions are also taken by the unit





where necessary. The unit is headed by the Manager (HR & Admin), who is assisted by the Administrative Officer and other administrative staff.

**Procurement Unit:** There is procurement unit in the organization that works under the guidance of HR & admin unit. The procurement unit is responsible for arranging procurement/services and ensuring logistic supports for all programme/projects and also assists in procurement of assets and resources. There is the Procurement Officer, who works as the in-charge of the unit and act as the convener of the three-member procurement committee to furnish the procurement. There are the committees at the organization's field/project office level, who can do procurement within its approved ceiling. There are enlisted vendors and all procurement done based on the needs. In accordance with the approved budget and following the Procurement Policy. The committee always tries to ensure quality equipment/materials on time as per needs thus helps in smooth programme operation.

**Training Center:** The organization has established a well-equipped training center of its own, close to its head office premises. Training Center Manager is responsible for the overall management of the training center and assisted by other staffs employed in the training center, who all works under the guidance of HR & Admin unit.

**Finance And Accounts Unit:** In order to maintain transparent and accurate financial discipline, there are independent Finance & Accounts Unit in the organization headed by the Deputy Director (F&A). Is responsible for overall financial management. There are adequate numbers of competent staffs associated with the unit. For smooth operation and fund management in projects, there are one or more accounts personnel assigned in each project to keep the accounts. The organization has its own Financial Policy to guide the financial management.

**Internal Audit Unit:** In order to ensure transparency and accuracy in financial management, there is independent Internal Audit Unit in the organization headed by the Manager (Audit). The team works independently and audits the accounts and expenditure of general fund and different projects regularly. The unit staffs frequently and randomly visits the project office, check and justify the bill-vouchers and make report based on the findings, which is informed to the concerned authority/person(s) asking explanations and the report is submitted to the management. The team is guided by the organization's Audit Policy.

## Reporting

There is regular information collection done on the ongoing activities of each programme/project. The day to day information is usually collected at field level using prescribed formats on a regular basis following the project design/log-frame. It is compiled on weekly/monthly basis in the branch/project offices level by the mid-level managers, which is compiled on monthly/quarterly basis by the assigned officers/project chiefs and sending to the management/development partners/ donors within the 1st week of the following month. The organization has the openness to disclose the report to all. The Annual Report is prepared following the fiscal year based on the performances of all the programme/projects and supported with case studies, impact analysis and photographic evidence along with financial analysis. Besides, closing reports for each project is made at the end of the project, which is also submitted to the development partners/donors within thirty days of the project closing.

## ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

The sustainability of an organization is absolutely depends on which way it is operating its overall management- the functionalities of the organizations general committee (the governing body), the management set up (organogram), staffing- particularly the efficiency at senior staffs level, the power delivery procedures and accountability at different levels. The more a staff have own the organization, the more efficient it will be, which a pre-condition for organizational sustainability is. The overall management of the organization is guided by the approved Constitution. The following is a brief of organization's general management and financial management.

### General Management

The General Committee (GC) is the highest body of NDP, which consist of 29 members. The GC holds the supreme power of attorney over the organization. The committee meets once a year, in the AGM (annual general meeting) but if necessary, it can hold emergency meetings. The general committee elects the Executive Committee (EC) for a period of three years. The Executive Committee currently has seven members and headed by a Lady Chairperson. It performs overall responsibilities on behalf of the general committee. The EC appoints the chief executive of the organization designated as the Executive Director. By virtue of the constitution, the general secretary of the executive committee holds the post of the chief executive. He is responsible for overall administration, planning and management of the organization, and also responsible for organization's fund management.

The appointments of employees are done in accordance with the need and approval by the EC. Each employee is offered



ADC General, Sirajun Md Kamul Hossain and Chairperson of NDP Roni Mah Jabeen. Masood is holding flag and general committee members are also present.

with a letter of employment signed by the chief executive. The Organization's Management Structure (Organogram) is enclosed inside the cover page of the annual report. All employees are managed in accordance with the NDP's Service Policy.

The Director (Programme) looks after and assists the ED in overall programme operation, coordination and management, is directly accountable to him. The Deputy Director (MFP) is responsible for the overall operation- planning, coordination and management of the organization's core programme-micro-finance programme. He is assisted by two Zonal Managers (ZM) and eight Area Managers (AM), who worked under the guidance of ZM in programme operations. Accordingly there are Branch Managers, who is the in-charge of MFP field office is responsible for overall management under his jurisdiction. Assistant Director (Development) and Assistant Director (Programme) assists Programme-Director in





organizing programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process etc. In general, there is one senior staff member, usually designated as Programme/Project Manager/Team Leader, who is responsible for overall operation- planning, coordination and management of a specific programme/project. He is assisted by the staffs as designed and approved under the project. The Programme/Project Manager/Team Leaders are responsible to the Director (Programme).

The Director (PM&E) oversees the planning monitoring research & evaluation of the organizational activities, is responsible to the ED. He is assisted by one Assistant Director (M&E) responsible for monitoring & evaluation, one Manager (Training) responsible for overall training planning and management, and one Manager (R&D) responsible for making program documentation, collection of good learning practices, publications and carry out research activities.

The Manager (HR & Admin) is directly reportable to the ED and assisted by the Administrative Officer and other administrative staffs. The HR & Admin unit assists in processing the annual staff appraisal made at the end of each fiscal year based on the individual staff's performance following Standard Performance Evaluation Format, where the staff has the opportunity to place his opinion. In general the annual increment @ 10% is paid to all core (regular) staffs based on annual performance. The change of gradation or promotion is done following the score of staff's annual appraisal.

Besides, the organization has a 5-Member Senior Management Committee comprises of the ED, two Directors and two Deputy Directors, who meet once weekly to review the overall administrative and management issues of the organization. The committee takes emergency decisions needed.

### Financial Management

The Finance and Accounts Unit is responsible for the overall financial management of the organization. Generally it follows the organization's approved Financial Policy. But where provided/requested, NDP also follows donor guidelines for funded projects. For smooth operation of financial transaction in all projects, experienced staffs (accounts personnel) are assigned to each project. Generally, the bills and vouchers are checked by the assigned accountant and reviewed by the focal person or concerned senior staff, and finally approved by the ED or his representatives following the approved ceiling. Financial transactions at Head Office are maintained through a 'mother' account. Each branch/project also has its own

account(s) in a scheduled bank with the authority of an approved ceiling for the assigned staffs. Separate monthly/quarterly/annual/closing financial statements are made regularly in each project, accompanied with bank statement is submitted to the management/donors accordingly. The Deputy Director (F&A) looks after overall financial management of the organization, who is assisted by one Manager (F&A), and other accounts personnel. The Finance and Accounts Unit makes the annual budget plan, annual financial statement and guides the accounts personnel for finance and accounts management. The Finance Unit works under direct control of the Executive Director.

Besides, there is separate Internal Audit Unit, responsible for audits the overall accounts and expenditure of the organization. The unit is headed by one Manager (Audit), who is assisted by a team of audit personnel. The audit unit audit different programme/projects regularly and reports the audit findings to the organization's management. It helps in controlling the finance and accounts management and keeping it as sound. There is an Audit Policy to guide the overall audit management. The Internal Audit Unit also works under the direct control of the Executive Director.

Furthermore, external audit for all accounts and expenditure is done annually or at the end of the programme/project, through the competent and government registered external audit firm(s) approved in the annual general meeting.

### Fund Management

The organization has an Annual Budget Plan for each fiscal year focusing all sources of funding and likely, a separate budget plan for each project. The Finance & Accounts Unit look after overall fund management. For smooth operation and fund management in projects, there are one or more accounts personnel assigned in each project. There is organization's mother account that has been operating jointly by the Executive Director, Director (Programme) and the Administrative Officer. Each project has separate bank accounts and all forms of expenditure are done following the approved budget. The donor supported projects are operated by three signatories including the ED with the procedure of money withdrawal followed by an approved ceiling for the project staffs. A quarterly budget review meeting is organized with the senior staffs and the finance & accounts unit with the ED in chair. The finance & accounts unit very frequently and randomly visits the project office to support them in appropriate fund management.

The three years budget along with annual growth rate is shown in the table below:

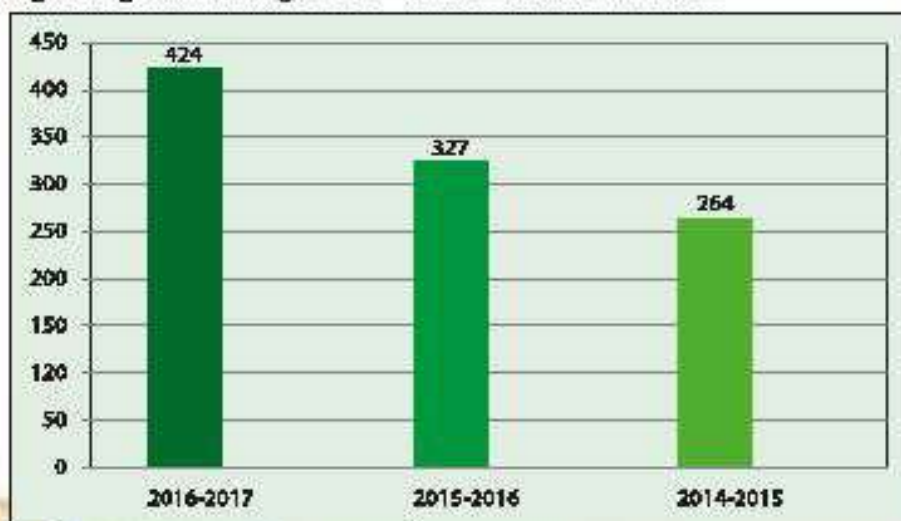


Figure shown in Crore





## ASSOCIATE ORGANIZATIONS

The programmes/projects of NDP are implementing in assistance and association with different government departments as well as national and international development partner/donors. NDP is a developing organization that is extending its network of communications and development

linkages day to day for improving its efficiencies in operation and increase inter-organizational cooperation and coordination. Further, it works in effective collaboration with the government departments and has developed strong linkages with different government's committees at local level.

### A. LIST OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS/DONORS:

Sl. No.	Development Partners/Donors	Status (GOB or NGO)	Assignment Duration
1.	BSRM	Social Corporate Business Company	2015- Continuing
2.	Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)	INGO (Non-governmental)	2013- Continuing
3.	CARE-Bangladesh	INGO (Non-governmental)	2000- Continuing
4.	Center for Disability in Development (CDD)	NGO (Non-governmental)	2006- Continuing
5.	Department of Women Affairs	Governmental	2009- Continuing
6.	DFID-CLS-Light House	INGO (Non-governmental)	2013- Continuing
7.	EWG-TAF	INGO (Non-governmental)	2006- Continuing
8.	Feruk Fertilizer	Social Corporate Business Company	2015-2017 Completed
9.	Heifer International	INGO (Non-governmental)	2014- Continuing
10.	IDCOL	INGO (Non-governmental)	2014- Continuing
11.	INAFI-Oxfam Novib	INGO (Non-governmental)	2012- Continuing
12.	Mahusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)	INGO (Non-governmental)	2013- Continuing
13.	M4C-Swiss Contact	INGO (Non-governmental)	2012- Continuing
14.	Nari Pokidho (UNICEF)	NGO (Non-governmental)	2015-2017 Completed
15.	NGO-Forum for Public Health	NGO (Non-governmental)	1996- Continuing
16.	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	National NGO (Governmental)	2005- Continuing
17.	UNDP	INGO (Non-governmental)	2004- Continuing
18.	UNICEF	INGO (Non-governmental)	2002- Continuing
19.	WFP	INGO (Non-governmental)	1998- Continuing
20.	European Commission	INGO (Non-governmental)	2006- Continuing





## B. LIST OF NETWORKING ORGANIZATIONS

Sl. #	Name of Networking Organizations	Status (GOB or NGO)	Type of Membership	Description of activities with the professional bodies
1.	Association of Land Reform In Bangladesh (ALRD)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training and Information transfer
2.	Bangladesh Fund Raising Group (BFRG)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training and Information transfer
3.	Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, development material support and information transfer
4.	Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, development material support and information transfer
5.	Child Sights Fund (CSF)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Development material support and information transfer
6.	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Capacity building, exposure visit and information sharing
7.	Credit and Development Forum (CDF)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, fund linkage and information transfer
8.	Election Working Group (EWG)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, fund linkage and information transfer
9.	Fair Election Monitoring Alliance (FEMA)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, development material support and information transfer
10.	INAFI (International Network of Alternative Financial Institutions)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, development material support, fund linkage and information transfer
11.	National Forum for the Organization Working with Disability (NFOWD)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Information transfer and development material support
12.	Network of Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, development material support and information transfer
13.	Voluntary Health Services Society (VHSS)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training, development material support and information transfer
14.	SUPRA (Su Shasaner Jannya Prochar Avijan)	Non-governmental	Associate Member	Training and Information transfer

## C. LIST OF LOCAL LEVEL COMMITTEES

Sl. #	Name of Local Level Committees	Remarks
01	District Anti-narcotics Committee	
02	District Anti-Child & Women Trafficking Committee	
03	District Child Rights Forum	
04	District Disability Development Committee	
05	District Disaster Management Committee	
06	District Forestry Committee	
07	District Legal Aid Committee	Observatory member
08	District NGO Coordination Committee	
09	District Wat-San Committee	





## ORGANIZATION'S SPECIAL INITIATIVES

### NDP's Silver Jubilee Celebration



Honorable Chief Guest Dr. Qazi Khollquzzaman Ahmad (Chairman, PKSF) is delivering his speech on NDP's Silver Jubilee Opening Ceremony

NDP always organizes some different types of activities like NDP day, annual picnic etc from the beginning of its inception. NDP reached 25 years in its journey in 2017 and celebrated silver jubilee programme. The programme was organized for 03 days. 1st January 2017 NDP celebrated birthday anniversary. Dr. Sharif Ahmad Chowdhury, General Manager, PKSF was present as chief guest in the ceremony. Taimury Hossain Mukti, Treasurer, Executive Committee, NDP and Jesmin Ara, Assistant Manager, PKSF were present as special guest in the ceremony. Md. Alauddin Khan (Executive Director, NDP) cut the cake as a chairman of the birthday cake celebration. Besides, senior and junior staffs of NDP enjoyed the anniversary. 6th January 2017 NDP celebrated silver jubilee and the program was started by rising national and NDP flag with national anthem. Dr. Qazi Khollquzzaman Ahmad (Chairman, PKSF) was the chief guest and Rm. Mahlabeen Masood. Besides, Muhammad Kamrul Hasan (ADC General, Sirajganj), Advocate Shohidul Islam Khan (Former Parliament Member), Professor Dr. Jaheda Ahmad (Ex Professor, Dhaka University), Md. Alauddin Khan (ED, NDP), Abdul Motin

Chowdhury (Chairman, Kamar Khanda Upazila Parishad), Md. Abdul Haque (Chairman, Tarash Upazila Parishad), Md. Ali Akonda (Chairman, Belkuchi Upazila Parishad) and NDP staffs. Different types of activities were like guests speech, cultural activities, raffle draw etc were performed on this day. 7th January 2017 was the last day of the ceremony. Rasheda K Chowdhury (ED, CAMPE and former Advisor of caretaker Government) was chief guest and Kamrun Nahar Siddika (DC, Sirajganj) was presided over the closing ceremony. Shahina Khatun (DC, Natore) was also present in the ceremony as honorable guest. Besides, Siddikur Rahman (Country Director, Hefor International Bangladesh), Joyanto Odhikari (ED, CCDB), Md. Rezaul Karim (Head of PPIS, WFP), Fouzia Nasreen (General Manager, MAC) were present as special



Rasheda K Chowdhury (ED, CAMPE and former caretaker government advisor) is delivering her speech

guests. On this day also different types of activities such as rally, speech, sports, cultural activities etc were performed. During this silver jubilee observation peoples from various corners and NDP staffs had a chance to get together and enjoyed themselves.

### Have to go ahead to Overcome Poverty-DC, Sirajganj

Since 2008, NDP has been implementing Education Support Programme by its own fund. Besides, NDP also is running education programme with the financial assistance of PKSF and CAMPE. NDP organized a scholarship distribution ceremony for the poor and brilliant students with the financial support of PKSF and NDP. In total, 112 students of three levels (PSC-S1, JSC-S5 and SSC-6) got scholarship in 2017. Those students get BDT 300, 500 and 1,000 per month respectively. Kamrun Nahar Siddika, DC of Sirajganj was the chief guest and the ceremony was presided over by Md. Alauddin Khan, ED, NDP. Former Vice Chairman of Kamar Khanda Upazila Parishad Md. Abdul Mannan Sheikh and Chairman of Jhaoli Union Parishad Md. Altaf Hossain were also present. In the ceremony the chief guest said, 'go ahead with education avoiding drug addiction and build a bright future'. The scholarship programs objective is to protect drop out and encourage the students to go forward. Director (PMR&E) and DDMMFP of NDP were also present in the ceremony.



Chief guest Kamrun Nahar Siddika, DC, Sirajganj and Md. Alauddin Khan, ED, NDP are giving cheque to a scholarship winner.







## CONCLUSION:

In development, there is always a thirst for making more and more success but the overall performance achieved by NDP during 2016-17 is quite satisfactory. But there is still an endless journey to go ahead for achieving the cherished dreams. NDP is committed to establish a society free of exploitation and poverty. The women in the rural areas are to get employment and be aware of their rights that is a great challenge. Keeping this in mind, NDP has been extending its micro-credit supports along with other livelihoods supports (agriculture, fisheries & livestock promotion, health, education and others) in the operational areas. It is very hard to find out an easy way through which development can be achieved. With its experience of over twenty-five (25) years, NDP realizes that without appropriate efforts the dream of making the poor self-reliant cannot be fulfilled. Important areas to focus include: identification of the real target beneficiaries /project participants, prioritizing the needs and ensuring effective participation of them, where possible- including the women; developing skills; ensuring need based credit and other livelihoods supports. In view to smooth programme operation, the organization has placed an emphasis on operational flexibility and the power is being decentralized/delegated to different levels. As a result, prompt and quick services have been ensured and ultimately the project participants are benefited through it.

NDP is fortunate to have experienced programme personnel along with technical staffs to provide technical services in health, agriculture, fisheries, livestock and poultry sectors. NDP has a good level of expertise in the field of disability issues, disaster management and community nutrition management. There are also skilled professionals in community development, livelihoods empowerment, micro-finance management and markets promotion sector. In view to achieve quality outputs/results, the programmes are monitored regularly. Computer services are available in the offices to facilitate the smooth functioning of official correspondences, data analysis, documentation and reports preparation. All MFP branches are now brought under software services. Further, most of the projects accounts are also under software services. Telephones with PABX, Fax, WiFi and E-mail services are also available in the offices for smooth communication with different stakeholders. These services facilitate speedy transfer of messages to the field/project offices and the linked organizations.

Considering training as a vital input for human resource development, for both staffs and the project participants- NDP has established a well equipped training center with modern facilities. This is a vital aspect and only through trainings and skills development, its possible to fulfill the potential needed.

Being a relatively small NGO, with limited resources, NDP is mainly dependent on donors fund. However, still it aims towards achieving self-sufficiency. It is expected that by the end of the year 2030 NDP would be able to develop its own resource base to become a self-reliant organization.



## Visible Progress Made by the Project Participants Visitors are in Field

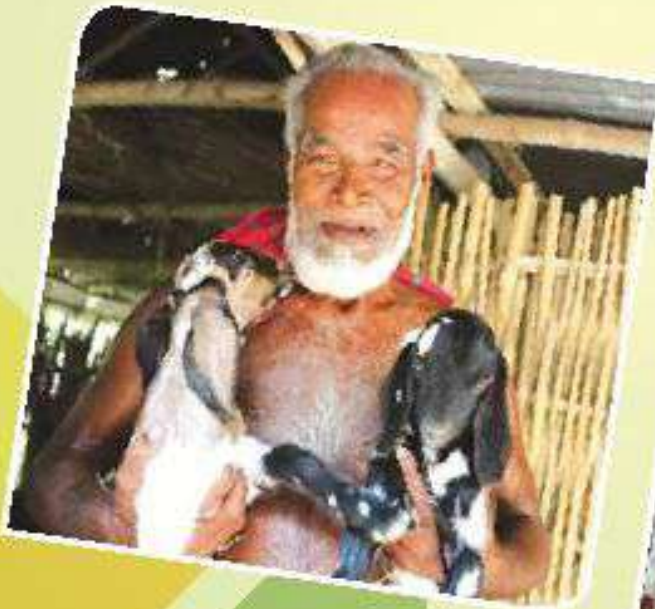


**Md. Alauddin Khan, ED-NDP is greeting to Rasheda K Chowdhury, ED-CAMPE (Former Advisor of Caretaker Government) during Silver Jubilee Events of NDP**



**Mis Lisa, Representative, Embassy of Netherlands, Harma Majore Consultant, WFP and Md. Razau Karim, Senior Program Officer, WFP are visiting ICVGD Project**





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