

Annual Report- 2019-20



[30 June-2020]

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P R E F A C E

Development is a long-term process and human beings are the main centre of all developments. IDO started its journey in 1993 to work with the people, who are poor, neglected, deprived, under served, oppressed and who can not fulfil daily basic needs for their socio-economic upliftment. When IDO started its activities, the staff, volunteers, and Executive Committee members were very new in the development field and had very less idea and experiences on development activities but they had strong commitment, voluntary mentality and dedication, which gradually have been marched the organisation IDO to this position. Now most of the Executive Committee members, staff members and volunteers are well aware, skilled, and experienced on development even the development partners are also well aware, skilled and experienced on different development issues. IDO is now going to be a National NGO as its coverage of the areas, population and program dimensions has been increasing day by day. The achievements, in the field of rural development are reasonable and praiseworthy at present. A good numbers of concerned development partners have been benefited/ benefiting out of the implementation of the IDO's different interventions. Hope, IDO will keep up the present march and speed of the organisation. All the credits go to the dedicated and committed staffs, volunteers Executive Committee members and other local concerned departments. We are also highly grateful and thankful to the donors, who provided us financial supports to carry out our developmental programs for the poor and vulnerable people. We hope, if all sorts of co-operation and supports become available, IDO could be able to reach its goal.

Md. Mizanur Rahman
Executive Director

[30 June-2020]

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

July' 2019-June' 2020

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PREFACE

Development is a long-term process and human beings are the main centre of all developments. IDO started its journey in 1993 to work with the people, who are poor, neglected, deprived, under served, oppressed and who can not fulfil daily basic needs for their socio-economic upliftment. When IDO started its activities, the staff, volunteers, and Executive Committee members were very new in the development field and had very less idea and experiences on development activities but they had strong commitment, voluntary mentality and dedication, which gradually have been marched the organisation IDO to this position. Now most of the Executive Committee members, staff members and volunteers are well aware, skilled, and experienced on development even the development partners are also well aware, skilled and experienced on different development issues. IDO is now going to be a National NGO as its coverage of the areas, population and program dimensions has been increasing day by day. The achievements, in the field of rural development are reasonable and praiseworthy at present. A good numbers of concerned development partners have been benefited/ benefiting out of the implementation of the IDO's different interventions. Hope, IDO will keep up the present march and speed of the organisation. All the credits go to the dedicated and committed staffs, volunteers Executive Committee members and other local concerned departments. We are also highly grateful and thankful to the donors, who provided us financial supports to carry out our developmental programs for the poor and vulnerable people. We hope, if all sorts of co-operation and supports become available, IDO could be able to reach its goal.

Md. Mizanur Rahman,
Executive Director.
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Integrated Development Organization (IDO)

ANNUAL REPORT

(July' 2019-June' 2020)

Introduction:

IDO is a non-govt. non-profitable and non-political voluntary Development organisation. It was established in June 1, 1993 with the initiation of a group of educated social works with an aim to promote the socio-economic status of the rural poor and disadvantaged people emphasising the women, disabled and children through conscientization, capacity building, institution build & capital formation and imparting felt-need based and rights based problem solving programs by adopting modern and scientific technologies and ensuring targeted people participation in all stages.

It believes in non-directive, bottom up, integrated and participatory development frame work and acts as a catalyst with its concerned people. It also believes in people to people development and community based development.

Legal Status:

IDO was registered with the Directorate of Social Services and NGO Affairs Bureau, Govt. of Bangladesh bearing registration Nos.:

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) | DSS No-J-324/93, | Date: 23-12-1993. |
| b) | FDO/R No-1658/2001, | Date: 28-08-2001. |

Membership:

IDO is the active member of

1. NGO Forum for DWSS,
2. Gender Development Forum (GDF),
3. International Centre for Diarrhoea Disease Research in Bangladesh-ICDDR-B/GARNET,
4. Credit Development Forum CDF,
5. Forum for Regenerative Agriculture Movement FORAM,
6. Satkhira Disaster Forum SDF,
7. AIDS/STD,
8. BRCT-Dhaka and
9. TWB-Dhaka.

Goal

Promoting the socio-economic status of the rural/urban poor and underprivileged people, emphasising the women and children and also empowerment through undertaking appropriate and sustainable programmes.

Targeted Beneficiaries:

Mainly the rural/urban community people are the targeted beneficiaries but priority is given, who have less than 50 decimals of land, earn less than Tk.2500/- per month, per member, illiterate, and socially less conscious, unable to fulfil basic needs, expenditures are greater than income, provides at least 200 days manual labour, destitute and vulnerable children, who are exploited and oppressed.

Implementation Strategy:

Organised groups are the main wheels of all activity implementations. Firstly, the beneficiaries are identified and organised into small groups and given consciousness through continuous motivation, discussions in group meetings, and non-formal education. Project are planned and implemented adopting bottom up participatory process considering the felt needs, and problems of the group members and their recommendations. Fullest participation of the beneficiaries is ensured in planning, execution and evaluation for better understanding and effective results. Apart from the target group approach, community approach are also adopted considering the common issues, which cover whole the community people like EPI, safe water and Sanitation, education, process of democracy, environment and disasters preparedness and management.

Organisational Management:

The General Council of 21 members of the organisation is the highest policy formulation body and meets once in a year to review and approve plans, budgets, expenditures, and progresses and also formulate policy decisions and elect Executive Committee for 2 years. The Executive Committee (EC) of 7 members meets quarterly to approve and review the quarterly plans, budgets, expenditures and progresses and makes policy decisions. The Executive Director materialises the decision through his staff and volunteers.

Working/Operational Areas:

District	Upazilla	Union	Wards	Villages	Community
Jessore	Keshabpur	11		140	
	Monirampur	10		110	
	Sarsa	04		40	
Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar	03	05	25	05
	Kolaroa	08		75	
	Tala	05		70	
Khulna	Khulna City	-	05	00	12

	Pikegacha	07		80	
	Koyra	03		33	
Pirojpur	Bhandaria	05		45	
Bansal	Babugoni	04		34	
	Bakergoni	03		30	
Borguna	Betagi	05		56	
Total:	12	68	10	738	17

The areas are in the Coastal belt of the Bay of Bengal, a very disaster prone, remote, and riverine area. It is neglected, underprivileged, disadvantaged and low lying and highly poverty-stricken area.

Present Activities:

Motivation and Group Formation:

The main goal of the organisation is to organise the rural illiterate and unconscious people, motivate them, educate them, make knowledge able in different issues which are life and livelihood oriented. Because most of the targeted people are suffering from civics inertia, who should be make socially conscious and active for their own family development through involving small income generating activities and also raising own capital. So, the targeted people are identified and motivated for understanding the goal and objectives of the organisation. When they become self-motivated and felt need of organising, the staff organised them into small groups and inters group structure for their empowerment, socio-economic development, and participation in policy decision making processes. These groups are the main wheels of all program implementations. These groups are formed considering the age, economic condition, literacy situation, caste, sex, etc. Each group includes 15 to 25 members and each group has one Chairperson, one Secretary and one Cashier to run and lead the group activities. So far IDO has organised 140 groups with 3,362 members. Among them 126 are female groups with 3,032 members and 14 are male groups with 330 members. Every group member saves weekly Tk.5/- to Tk.10/- in his or her group account. So far group's members have raised Tk.612,405/-. The group meets weekly basis. Generally the male groups sits at night and the female group sits at daytime. The group meeting discussion topics are; a) identification of local resources, and ensuring their best uses, b) Technique for getting local government facilities, c) importance of weekly group meetings and savings, d) income generating activities, e) primary health, nutrition and family planning, f) gender issues, g) Environment development, h) legal education, i) livestock rearing, j) use of savings, k) democracy practice, l) water and sanitation, m) EPI, n) neat and cleanliness etc. Details of groups are given below:

Details of group information:

Gender	Upazila	No. of groups	Male	Female	Total	No. of members	Male	Female	Total	Total savings
Jessore	Keshabpur	14	126		140	330		3,032	3,362	612405/-
Khulna	Pirgachha									
Total	02	14	126		140	330		3,032	3,362	612405/-

Impact:

- ❖ A favourable atmosphere has developed in the area for imparting development interventions.
- ❖ Unity, solidarity, and reciprocal co-operation have developed.
- ❖ People's attitudes and outlook have changed and their participation in development activities has increased.
- ❖ People are utilising local resources properly. Target people are becoming empowered gradually.

Training, Seminar and Workshop:

Training, seminar and workshop play a very important role in the field of development. So, IDO emphasises on training very much and it has developed a special Training Cell with experienced, skilled and qualified Training personnel. For increasing the capacity and efficiency of the staff members as well as the beneficiaries the organisation arranges



training courses, workshops and seminars for the staff and beneficiaries internally and externally to increase the efficiency, skills and to change the attitudes of them by which they capably and efficiently perform their responsibilities and duties in a proper and effective manner. During the reporting period, the following training, seminar and workshops were arranged:

Information of Training, Seminar and Workshop

A. Group Member's Training:

Sl	Nature of Training	Duration	Participants		Total	Nature of No.
			Male	Female		
1	Leadership and Group management	5 days	30	175	405	Group Leaders
2	Human Development	5 days	30	310	340	Group Members
3	Accounts management	5 days	30	275	305	Group Cashiers
4	Gender Development	5 days	25	150	175	Group Members
5	Vegetable cultivation, Home Gardening	5 days	30	175	205	Group Members
6	Poultry rearing	5 days	10	200	210	Group Members
7	Fish cultivation	5 days	50	150	200	Group Members

8	IGA skill Development	5 days	30	225	255	Group Members
9	Human rights	3 days	20	120	140	Group Members
10	Primary health care	5 days	30	150	180	Group Members
11	Women's rights	3 days	00	150	150	Group Members
12	Mat making	30 days	50	50	100	School Drop out boy/girls
13	Spinning	30 days	00	75	75	School Drop out girls
14	Poultry Farming	30 days	40	40	80	School Drop out girl/boy
15	Potttery	10 days	15	45	60	Group Members
16	Bamboo & cane materials making	7 days	10	20	30	Group Members
17	Nursery development	5 days	15	30	45	Group Members

B. Staff Members' Training:

Sl.	Nature of Training	Duration	Participant's		Total	Nature of No.
			Male	Female		
1	Group formation and management	5 days	10	25	35	Staff member.
2	Savings & Credit mtg.	5 days	10	20	30	Staff member.
3	Accounts management	10 days	05	07	12	Staff member.
4	Project planning and management	7 days	02	02	04	Staff member.
5	Leadership & mtg.	7 days	05	01	06	Staff member.
6	Monitoring and evaluation	12 days	05	05	10	Staff member.
7	TOT for Women's right	6 days	05	05	10	Staff members
8	Primary Health Care	7 days	08	25	33	Staff members
9	Sheddy's Planning	5 days	02	02	04	Staff members
10	Community Leadership	6/30days	05	10	15	Staff members
11	Reproductive Agriculture Development	6 days	03	03	06	Staff members
12	Nursery development	6 days	02	01	03	Staff members
13	Social Afforestation	5 days	02	02	04	Staff members
14	Gender Development	5 days	03	03	06	Staff members
15	Legal Aid	6 days	05	05	10	Staff members
16	TOT for water and sanitation	10 days	01	02	03	Staff members
17	TOT for handicrafts	6 days	01	01	02	Staff members
18	TOT for Adult edn	12 days	05	05	10	Staff members
19	TOT for NFPE	12	03	04	07	Staff members
20	Teachers training (Adult and child)	10 days	50	55	105	Teachers
21	Fish cultivation	6/12days	08	07	15	Staff members
22	Disaster preparedness and management	8 days	10	20	30	Staff members
23	Poultry training	5 days	05	10	15	Staff members
24	Regional Leadership Training	30 days	01	01	02	Staff members
25	Participatory Rural Appraisal	3 days	01	01	01	Staff members
26	Organization Dev. & management	12 days	01	01	02	Staff members

C. Workshop:

Sl.	Nature of Training	Duration	Participant's		Total	Nature of No.
			Male	Female		
1	Disaster Preparedness & management	2 days	10	40	50	Staff & Non. members.
2	Disaster Preparedness & management	1 day	40	350	390	Group members.
3	Imam Orientation	1 days	30	-	30	Imam
4	Water and Sanitation	7 days	20	20	40	Group members.
5	Teachers (schools) Orientation	7 days	80	80	160	Teachers
6	Student Orientation on water & Sanitation	1 days	250	250	500	Students
7	Farmers Orientation on Reproductive Agriculture	1 days	175	125	300	Farmers
8	Chemical Fertilizer and pest Management	1 days	175	50	225	Farmers

D. Seminars:

Sl.	Nature of Training.	Duration	Participant's		Total	Nature of No.
			Male	Female		
1.	Women's rights day & community people.	1 day	245	1055	1300	Group members.
2.	Gender and Development.	1 day	375	1450	1825	Group members.
3.	Voters' Orientation/ education.	1day	3500	9800	13300	Community.
4.	Rural Development.	1 day	350	450	800	Community.

Impacts:

- ❖ Knowledge, experiences, efficiency and skills of staff members and beneficiaries and also the community people have changed a lot.
- ❖ Natural practices have changed.
- ❖ Performed the responsibilities and duties effectively and properly.
- ❖ Leadership and Management capacity have increased among the staff members as well as the beneficiaries.

Child and Adult Education:

IDO feels education is the main and important factor for all development activities. So, education gets top priority in every case of development affairs. IDO Educates the targeted people in different ways to raise their level of understanding before starting any project activities and to eradicate illiteracy. To this end, IDO emphasises adult education and child education programs. So far 4350 adults with the support of DNFE/UNICEF and 900 children have been made literate and school going. With the support of OECTA-



Canada and VGIFUW-USA, IDO has been providing education to the early aged children in Keshabpur Upazilla of Jessore District. Still, IDO is running 45 literacy centres with 1350 learners and 30 children schools with 900 students (children). All the learners are women and among the students 60 percent is girls. It has also been running a formal Primary School with 280 students and 4 Teachers are working in this school and also a Junior High School with 207 students. The percentage of the students: male 48% and female 54%.

Impacts:

- ❖ Literacy rate has increased.
- ❖ School going habit has increased among the children and attend school regularly.
- ❖ Drop out rate has reduced.
- ❖ Social obstacles of women have reduced.
- ❖ Believe on superstition has reduced.
- ❖ People realise the value of education and new education institutions are being established.

Secondary School Drop out Girls Training:

IDO has been implementing Sewing/Tailoring for 32 working days, Mat making training for 32 working days and Poultry Rearing Training for 32 working days for the Secondary School Drop out Girls with the financial Support of the Female Secondary School Assistance Project of the Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh from 2002. In the year 2002 a total of 65 drop out school girls were given Mat making and sewing/tailoring training in two batches and in the year 2002 a total of 120 drop out girls were given training on sewing/ tailoring, poultry rearing and mat making in three batches. The Training courses were taken places in Keshabpur & Sarsha Upazilla of Jessore District, Kolaroya & Satkhira sadar Upazilla of Satkhira District The Upazilla level Officials and Officials from the Female Secondary School Assistance Project have been supervised and followed up the training courses. Expert and skilled Trainers were involved for conducting the courses. Each training course was conducted by three to five Trainers and the Trainer of the organisation associated with them full time basis.

Credit program for IGA:

IDO seems, for the economic development of the poor group members, employment and income-earning opportunities should be created. But they have no capital and skills. So, IDO supports them with seed capital and skills training for undertaking small income generating projects. For this purpose, IDO used group savings and external supports.



During the reporting period, a total of 2,516 group members have been provided credit support Tk.47,14,000/- for small trades, mat making, rice husking/processing, small shop keeping, fish cultivation, and business, agriculture development, poultry rearing, nursery development, cow rearing ,Net Making, Housing Credit Support etc. Out of Tk. 29,64,000/- Tk.17,50,000/- app. has been realised already and the realised money is being revolved continuously, 15% and 5% service charge is taken yearly and instalments are collected weekly and Monthly basis, by which the participants do not feel burden. The realisation rate about 99% and satisfactory. Detail are given below:

Details of Credit program:

Sl.	Nature of IGA	Total Loaners		Total	Total Taka.
		Male	Female		
1.	Homestead gardening.	00	150	150	1150,000/-
2.	Duck and poultry rearing.	00	125	125	250,000/-
3.	Fish cultivation.	00	50	50	2100,000/-
4.	Handicrafts Dev.	15	30	45	150,000/-
5.	Poultry.	05	30	35	570,000/-
6.	Bamboo and cane materials making.	30	75	105	210,000/-
7.	Mat making.	00	65	65	530,000/-
8.	Rice husking/processing.	00	150	150	300,000/-
9.	Small trades.	20	60	80	1200,000/-
10.	Nursery Dev.	05	12	17	351,000/-
11.	Agricultural Dev.	45	125	170	300,000/-
12.	Livestock Dev.	05	50	55	100,000/-
13.	Security.	05	15	20	160,000/-
14.	Rickshaw pulling.	04	00	04	112,000/-
Total:		138	901	1118	Tk.7463,000/-

Impact:

- ❖ Scopes of employment and earning have increased.
- ❖ Money lending business has lost its monopoly trade and influence.
- ❖ Social value & dignity of the women have increased in family as well as in the society.
- ❖ Their family economic condition has improved and fulfilling the basic needs.
- ❖ It has created social emancipation & more women are involving in economic activities.

Women Development:

Half of the population of the country is female. But most of them are illiterate, socially less conscious, malnourished, poor and deprived by traditional cultural norms. The women enjoy less status compare to men. The discrimination starts at birth and continues up to death. The women are not socially well permitted to go out of the family, participate in



education and economic activities. They are the victims of social diseases like divorce, abandoned, husband separation, polygamy, dowry early marriage, and torturing. moreover being a traditional segregated society, women are often denied to access to many opportunities. The endemic poverty, wide spread malnutrition, illiteracy and deprivation of socio-economic rights are common in the society.

IDO has the strategy to integrate all women issues into its on going activities rather than tackling it as a segregate issue. Following points reflect in the women development:

In group formation, human and skill development training, credit and other programs women's participation has been raised. It is notable here that about 85 percent groups are of females and about 90 percent participants of other programs are females. About 90 percent credit supports go to females. After all much emphasis is given to females in all programs of IDO.

All adult education learners are women and in NFPE, formal Primary and Junior Schools, about 70 % students is female. It has been done to increase the literacy rate of females.

Health, Nutrition, MCH and Family Planning education and supplies are given to the females to improve their health, reduce population growth and protect their interest.

Impact:

- ❖ Gender discrimination has reduced and relation has improved.
- ❖ Women's social value and participation in decision-makings have increased and getting rights, legal wages etc.
- ❖ Social diseases like dowry, divorce, abandon; husband separation and torturing have reduced a lot.
- ❖ Women are not treated as the burden of the society and family but they now treated as the income source of the family.
- ❖ Traditional social out look towards women has changed.

Fish Cultivation Program:

IDO emphasises to develop the fish resources in the operational areas to create employment and income earning opportunities for fishermen society and also to minimise the protein deficiency in the area. It also helps local resources utilisation. Last year IDO re-excavated 13 silted ponds and provided for fish cultivation to the fisher groups. The fishermen groups are cultivating fishes in the ponds and getting benefits. Details information of fish cultivation program are given below:

Impact

- ❖ Protein deficiency has minimised,
- ❖ The fishermen group members have got employment and income earning opportunities,
- ❖ Local resources are being utilised.
- ❖ More people have got interest and cultivating fishes.

Health, Nutrition and Family Planning Motivation:

Health:

To develop a healthy community in the operation area IDO has been implementing primary health, Nutrition, and Family Planning motivation and education activities. The staff members of the organisation educate and motivate the group members through group meetings, personnel contact, and house to house visit. During discussion on health topics, they use flip charts, posters, etc. for easy understanding of the group members. Different seminars and workshops are arranged to create mass awareness on health.

Impacts:

- ❖ Common diseases have reduced'
- ❖ People practice health education.
- ❖ Community health has become improved.

Nutrition:

To overcome nutritional deficiency and ensure nutritional food available, IDO has been educating the people about nutrition. The staff continuously education and motivate the group members for developing kitchen gardens, balance diets, nutrition rich food staff and also their processing.

Impact:

- ❖ People have become habituated with vegetable cultivation and their uses.
- ❖ Nutritional deficiency has minimised.
- ❖ People are aware about nutritional foodstuffs.

Family Planning:

IDO emphasises family planning among the group members to reduce population growth rate and to make planned family considering their family economic condition. The staff members motivate, educate and encourage the group members to practice. The staffs refer the acceptors to the Upazilla Health Complex for ligation, Vasectomy, Copper-T etc. The organisation collects contraceptives from the Upazilla Health Complex and ensures supplies to the acceptors. So far 1575 group members have been covered; who are practising family planning methods.

Impact:

- ❖ Growth rate has minimised.
- ❖ Developed planned families.
- ❖ Created social emancipation and more people are becoming interested on planned families.
- ❖ Poverty is minimised.

M C H:

In the rural areas, women and children are the main victims of poverty, which results high maternal and child mortality rate and malnutrition, the staff members time to time visit the houses and identify malnourished

children and pregnant mothers and provide education and advice to them. In serious cases, they send them to the Upazilla Health Complex for better treatment. The organisation has a Paramedic Doctor, who provides treatment to the patients and in serious cases, provides free medicines. Last year a total of 435 mothers and 722 children were given treatment.

Impact:

- ❖ Child and maternal health have improved.
- ❖ People have become interested for planned families as mortality rate is minimised.
- ❖ Communication with the Upazilla Health Complex has developed.
- ❖ Eligible couples are practising family planning methods regularly.

EPI:

The Bangladesh Government has been imparting EPI in the whole country for the children to save them from 6 serious diseases. The IDO has been helping the Government program EPI in different ways i.e. motivate and encourage the parents, women and the children for accepting EPI through house visits and identifying children and send them to the centres for vaccination.

Impact:

- ❖ Mortality rate of the children and mothers has minimised.
- ❖ Reduced serious diseases.
- ❖ Mass awareness has created among the community.

Clinical Services:

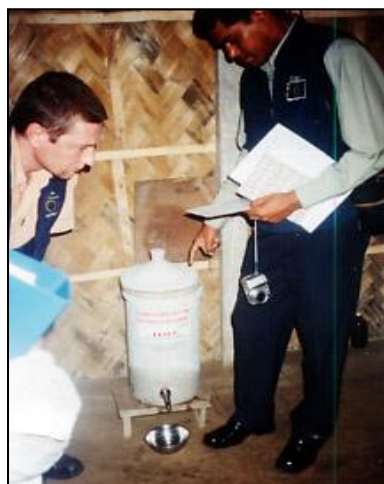
IDO has a Clinic near the Office. A Paramedic Doctor provides treatment services to the seriously affected malnourished children and mothers. He also refers the serious cases to the Upazilla Health Complex and Hospitals for better treatment. IDO also provides medicines supports to the very poor patients.

Impact:

- ❖ Poor patients saved from undue and untreated death.
- ❖ Diarrhoea and dysentery diseases have reduced.
- ❖ Water borne diseases has reduced.

Water and Sanitation:

In rural areas of Bangladesh, generally the people do not use pure drinking water and water sealed latrines. As a result different water borne diseases spread out and attacks the people and kills lot of valuable lives every year at undue period.



Considering the importance IDO has been implementing pure drinking water supply and sanitation programs in the project areas with the co-operation of NGO Forum and other donors. The main activities are to motivate, educate and encourage practices and also to change their present attitudes and habits, install tube wells, install water sealed latrines and to develop Village Sanitation Centres (VSC). IDO arranges different documentary film shows on water and sanitation and observe different related days to change the people's mind and to create mass awareness among the people on use of pure drinking water and water sealed latrines to prevent water borne diseases for their secured lives. The staff of IDO educates and motivates the people through group meetings, house to house visits, and personal contacts and arranging gatherings. IDO has developed one VS Centre, where rings and slabs are produced and supplied to the beneficiaries as well as the community people. So, far IDO has been installed 568 water sealed latrines and 33 tube wells in the operational areas covering app. 7000 people.

Impacts:

- ❖ Environmental pollution has minimised.
- ❖ Water borne diseases is minimised.
- ❖ Healthy atmosphere has developed.
- ❖ Mortality rate is minimised.

Destitute Women & Children Trafficking Prevention Program:

Description of the project: This is a trafficking prevention project for the poor and vulnerable women, girls and children and their development. The main goal is to prevent trafficking and establish the poor girls, women and children in the society through different development activities and main activities will be mass awareness raising, IEC/BCC materials collection and development and also displaying in the community, village wise volunteers development, village wise committee formation, skills development training for the staffs, volunteers and village committee members, village base campaigns, committee meetings, documentary film shows on trafficking prevention, folksong team development, popular theatre team development, bill boards installation, cadre development, folk songs, popular theatres arrangement on trafficking preventions, etc



Results: Well aware mass people, reduced trafficking, grown local initiatives, institutions, local leadership and efforts to prevent trafficking, changed mentality of community people, available local volunteers and cadres, local institution efforts to prevent trafficking etc. implemented activities, available IEC materials, bill boards and people are learning and spreading learning to people.

Prevention of Violence Against Women Program. on Protection Rights of the Working Children:

Description of the project: The project activities will be implemented in 15 villages of Keshabpur Upazilla of Jeshore District, which is situated adjacent to Indian boarder, by the dangerous river Kapotakkha, Betna, Harihar and closed to the Bay of Bengal and the Sundarban Mangrove. It is an isolated low-lying waterlogged area, which are detached. Generally in low-lying waterlogged areas, people are illiterate, socially unconscious, hardcore poor, have less, sheltered, religious minded, and primitive type, so, there exist high rate of dowry, polygamy, divorce, separation, wife beating, torturing, women violence, etc. due to high rate of male domination, social domination, social barriers etc. in these low-lying waterlogged areas, women are highly neglected and deprived from their rights. Women are treated as dolls in low-lying waterlogged society. Most of the people have more than one wives, because, in Muslim society, there is provision for four wives, which results violence against women. In low-lying waterlogged areas, women abuse, sexual abuse, torturing, trafficking, acid violence etc. are very common phenomena. Due to poverty, unconsciousness, illiteracy, lack of unity, solidarity, and ignorance, the women tolerate these violence.



IDO has been trying to rescue these poor and helpless women from different violence and violation of human rights through different development processes. If preventive measurers are not taken immediately, women violence and violation of women rights will be seriously hampered. So, IDO has been trying to prevent these women violence and human rights violation with the cooperation of Oxfam, MJF, UNDP etc.. who have been supporting us to help the poor and helpless deprived women. We want to make the poor women aware, organised, united, build solidarity and women's strong institutions through which women's joint actions will be marched to realise their human rights and prevent women violence. Already a good number of women violence have been prevented through creating women's joint actions. We want to promote the women's actions strongly and protect women's human rights, and prevent violence against women, which will reduce divorce, polygamy, dowry, women torturing, abuse, sexual abuse,

trafficking, anti-social activities etc. So, this project implementation is very important and felt-need of the low-lying waterlogged women and it will benefit many low-lying waterlogged poor and helpless women to become rescued.

Results: To prevent violence against women and human rights violation through different development activities.

Protection and Promote Minorities' rights Programme:

Description of the project: Considering that this call focuses on the coordinated activities of the CSO Alliance in terms of HRP priority districts in Bangladesh. Activities should focus on the rights of minorities, protection, legal aid, prevention of torture and trafficking with a specific focus.

Creating a coordination platform of CSOs working on the issue of protection of minority rights and prevention of trafficking;

Raise awareness on human rights issues (including minority rights and prevention of trafficking) at the community and educational level;

Sensitization of community / social leaders, law enforcement agencies, state and non-state actors on issues of minority rights at the grassroots level and protection of minorities and prevention of trafficking;

Celebrate the day based on rights and prevention of trafficking.

Truth-finding against grassroots minorities, anti-trafficking press conferences / dialogues and media reporting;



Land / Media Monitoring of Violence Against Minorities (via members of the CSO Coalition) and Reporting on the Rights of Minorities and Prevention of Trafficking

Local Advocates for the rights of minorities and minority protection issues with relevant organizations and stakeholders at the local and national levels in Bangladesh.

This is an opportunity for the CSOS Alliance to work on issues related to the rights of minorities and prevention of trafficking at the Jessore district level and to deliver meaningful results on the rights and protection of minorities in Bangladesh. It is mentioned here that CSO alliances specify their areas of work (i.e. national and local context) with specifications of targeted districts, upazilas and unions.

Results: Well aware people, reduced trafficking, grown local initiatives, institutions, local leadership and efforts to prevent trafficking, changed mentality of community people, available local volunteers and cadres, local institution efforts to prevent trafficking etc. implemented activities, available IEC materials, bill boards and people are learning and spreading learning to people.

Social Afforestation Program:

To prevent environmental degradation IDO has been implementing different kind of programs in the operational areas. Social afforestation program is one of them. IDO has been implementing social afforestation in the all project areas intensively and extensively. The main components of this program are: a) Nursery development for production of saplings and supply, b) Homestead based plantation, c) Community based plantation and d) Kitchen gardening. The staff of the organisation motivate and encourage the group members and the community people to produce and plant trees and for developing



kitchen gardening at their homestead lands. They also motivate and encourage not cut any trees, about the bad affects of environmental degradation and pollution, how to prevent pollution etc. IDO has developed a small Nursery near the Office from

where yearly 10000 saplings are produced and supplied to the community people with production cost. So far IDO has been provided and planted 10500 saplings through 500 families of beneficiaries and community people. Among those, 3000 saplings were planted in community places. A total of 127 families have developed kitchen gardens in their homestead lands. The demand is increasing gradually day by day, which proves that the people are aware about environmental pollution and tree plantation. Details are given below:

Details information of Social Afforestation

Sl.	Name of Activity	Nature of plantation.	No. benef.	No. of plants.
1.	Kitchen gardening.	Homestead based.	221	221
2.	Mahogany.	Do	5000	25000
3.	Reentry.	Do	5000	25000
4.	Coconut.	Do	200	450
5.	Beetle nut.	Do	5000	25000
6.	Guava	Do	200	1000
7.	Amra	Do	500	1500
8.	Rain tree.	Community plantation	-	25000
9.	Mahogany.	Do	-	1500
	Total:	-	16021	104671

Legal Aid Education:

The rural people are not conscious at all about their legal rights, legal laws etc. So, they become victims and cheated by the Matabbars and touts being misguided. IDO has been educating targeted people on legal education, arrange workshops and rallies on legal rights, women's rights, arrange mediation meetings with the confictor and also provides legal supports to the poor victims. Details are given;

Details information about Legal Aid Education

Sl.No	Particulars.	Number	Participants		Total.
			Male	Female.	
1.	Mediation/dialogue.	10	30	45	75
2.	Workshop	02	20	40	60
3.	Rally.	02	100	300	400
4.	Legal supports(conflicts)	05	-	05	05

Impact:

- ❖ Divorce, abandon, husband separation, and oppression are minimised.
- ❖ Dowry is minimised.
- ❖ Women are getting value, legal wages, and rights.

Relief and Rehabilitation:

The organisation undertakes relief and rehabilitation programs to help the poor affected people at the time of disasters. To respond to the emergency rehabilitation and recovery needs of the flood affected communities of the South-western , specifically of kalaroa, tala Upazilla of satkhira District and keshabpur, monirampur Upazilla of Jessore District.



The flood affected poor and vulnerable people considering the widows, divorced, pregnant mothers, handicapped, malnourished, patients, too old aged, beggars, day labourers, husband separated, milking mothers etc. and total targeted people were-69,712.

Main activities:

- ❖ Relief materials Support.
- ❖ Rehabilitation supports:

Details of beneficiaries:	Sl. No.	Nature of Beneficiaries.	No. of families.
	a)	Widows.	1021
	b)	Divorced women.	196
	c)	Too Old aged.	1379
	d)	Land less.	1419
	e)	Women headed.	511
	f)	Lactating mothers.	553
	g)	Pregnant mothers.	202
	h)	Disable	146
		Total:	5427

1.	<u>Relief materials supports:</u>				
a.	Food package.	2000	2500	100%++	11,248
b.	Hygiene kits.	2000	2500	100%++	2500
c.	Polythene.	2457	2457	100%	11056
d.	ORS.	12673	12673	100%	12673
e.	WPT.	1473	1473	100%	6628
f.	Bucket.	2000	2500	100%++	11,248
g.	Mosquito net	2000	2500	100%++	11,248
h.	Sharee	2000	2500	100%++	2500
i.	Lungee	2000	2500	100%++	2500
j.	Sanitary Towel	2000	2000	100%	2000
k.	Baby Wear	2000	2000	100%	4000
l.	Fodder Support.	2000	2291	100%++	10,310
m.	Vegetable Seed	2000	2500	100%++	11,248
n.	Paddy Seed	2000	4000	100%+++	18,000
o.	Agri tools.	478	478	100% +++	2,184

Staff/volunteer involvement and orientation:

After having the project, necessary staffs and volunteers were involved for the project implementation and they were provided necessary orientation before starting the project implementation.

Base Line Survey:

To identify the actual sufferers of the most flood-affected peoples, hard core-poor and very poor and vulnerable affected people, a-base line survey (Oxfam-GB survey format) was conducted by the staffs and from the survey, the following vulnerable affected people were given preference to provide supports:

- ❖ widow
- ❖ divorce
- ❖ pregnant mother
- ❖ Lactating mother
- ❖ Old/Egged
- ❖ Landless
- ❖ Women headed family
- ❖ Disable

Project Participants selection:

IDO had the affected people's list already, because, IDO surveyed the affected areas before, but as the number of participants was to big, so, the staff members sat with the volunteers and surveyed the total situation of the poor affected people and then with the discussion and considering the criteria, the participants' lists were finalized to involve with the program. According to the criteria, the following participants were selected i.e. for relief materials support. The criteria were: widow ,divorce, pregnant mother, Lactating mother, Old aged, Landless, Women headed family, Disable

Relief materials supports:

Different relief materials were collected from the market according to the list of the project by the purchasing committee and stocked in the store of the organization and then according to the planned programs, the materials were provided to the selected and listed affected people under the supervision and guidance of the senior staff and OXFAM-GB Representative. The local administrative personnel also were involved during relief materials distribution. Details are given below:



<u>Details information</u>						
Sl. No.	Nature of Relief.	Targeted	Actual.	Covered Families	Total Villages.	beneficiaries
a.	Food package.	2000	2500	25	25	11,248
b.	Hygiene kits.	2000	2500	25	25	2500
c.	Polythene.	2457	2457	45	45	11056
d.	ORS.	12673	12673	45	45	12673
e.	WPT.	1473	1473	10	10	6628
f.	Bucket.	2000	2500	25	25	11,248
g.	Mosquito net	2000	2500	25	25	11,248
h.	Sharee	2000	2500	25	25	2500
i.	Lungee	2000	2500	25	25	2500
j.	Sanitary Towel	2000	2000	25	25	2000
k.	Baby Wear	2000	2000	25	25	4000
l.	Fodder Support.	2000	2291	28	28	10310
m.	Vegetable Seeds.	2000	2500	25	25	11,248
n.	Paddy Seeds.	2000	4000	41	41	18000
o.	Agri tools	478	478	24	24	2,184

Foodstuffs supports (1st Phase, 1st Round):

1st Phase, 1st Round Foodstuffs were per family rice 30 kg, pulse 7.5 kg, oil 3 liter, salt 2 kg, 2 pieces life buoy soaps, toilet soap 2 pieces, 1 buckets, 1 mosquito net, 1 Sheeri, 1 Lungi, 1 Sanitary Towel, 2 pieces. Baby Wear.



Household Survey for 1st phase-1st round Food Distribution

Name of Union	Name of Village	Category Wise Household Survey				Distribution Coverage			
		A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total
Keshabpur	Bhogoli-Narondropur	124	64		188	55			55
	Madhokul	337	45	5	387				194
	Habaspol	168	157	26	351				35
	Alapal	39	43		82				22
	Keshabpur	27	94		121				17
Trimoheni	Barandali	395	142	10	547				336
	Madanga	142	85	4	231				70
	Chandra	228	120	6	354				134
	Mirzanagar	275	119	11	355				191
	Mirzapur	138	182	13	343				65
Sagardari	Kesta	23	58	3	84				23
	Mahepur	79	67	5	151				23
	Gopsana	45	63		108				15
	Basbaria	53	41	5	99				25
	Raghumampur	42	37		79				31
	Mirzapur	127	37	14	178				97
	Sagardari	184	74	16	274				102
	Shakura	91	36		123				59
	Bisnopur	317	45	2	364				255
	Dharmopur	168	49	9	226				55
	Phatapur	36	39		75				11
	Sreepur	21	31	4	56				-
	Jhokra	6	35	-	41				-
	Chingra	12	32	-	44				-
	Nahalpur	119	47	8	174				70
	Razakhali	71	53	-	124				37
	Bagia	49	37	10	96				25
	Mahadevpur	104	40	12	145				53
Total	4	3,395	1,872	161	5,428	2,000			2,000

Foodstuffs supports (1st Phase, 2nd Round):

1st Phase, 2nd Round Foodstuffs were per family rice 15 kg, pulse 3.75 kg, oil 1.5 litre, salt 1 kg, 1 mosquito net, 2 pc. Sanitary napkin, 1 Master Packet Vegetable Seed.



House holds Survey for 1st phase-2nd round Food Distribution

Name of Union	Name of Village	Category Wise Household Survey				Distribution Coverage			
		A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total
Keshabpur	Bhogoli-Narondropur	124	64		188	55			55
	Madhokul	337	45	5	387				194
	Habaspol	168	157	26	351				35
	Alapal	39	43		82				22
	Keshabpur	27	94		121				17
Trimoheni	Barandali	395	142	10	547				336
	Madanga	142	85	4	231				70
	Chandra	228	120	6	354				134
	Mirzanagar	275	119	11	355				191
	Mirzapur	138	182	13	343				65
Sagardari	Kesta	23	58	3	84				23
	Mahepur	79	67	5	151				23
	Gopsana	45	63		108				15
	Basbaria	53	41	5	99				25
	Raghumampur	42	37		79				31
	Mirzapur	127	37	14	178				97
	Sagardari	184	74	16	274				102
	Shakura	91	36		123				59
	Bisnopur	317	45	2	364				255
	Dharmopur	168	49	9	226				55
	Phatapur	36	39		75				11
	Sreepur	21	31	4	56				-
	Jhokra	6	35	-	41				-
	Chingra	12	32	-	44				-
	Nahalpur	119	47	8	174				70
	Razakhali	71	53	-	124				37
	Bagia	49	37	10	96				25
	Mahadevpur	104	40	12	145				53
Total	4	3,395	1,872	161	5,428	2,000			2,000

Paddy Seed distribution:

A total of 4000 packets paddy seed (10kg per packs) were distributed among 4000 families and they covered under 'A' & 'B' categories. All beneficiaries are engaged in agriculture and they cultivate their

Name of Union	Name of Village	Category Wise Household Survey				Distribution Coverage			
		A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total
Keshabpur	Bhogoti-Narondropur	124	153	14	291	20	81	-	101
	Madhokul	338	225	8	571	79	121	-	200
	Habaspol	70	137	24	432	8	12	-	20
	Altapol	69	125	21	215	18	22	-	40
	Keshabpur	42	128	9	179	13	25	-	38
	Baisa	-	15	-	15	-	15	-	15
Trimoheni	Barandali	395	277	10	682	100	254	-	354
	Mirdanga	150	87	4	241	15	7	-	22
	Chandra	235	142	8	385	93	110	-	193
	Mirzanagor	280	373	15	668	243	262	-	505
	Sahapur	50	80	8	128	42	78	-	120
	Sreerampur	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	7
	Vhalukghor	-	21	-	21	-	21	-	21
	Satbaria	10	23	-	23	-	23	-	23
	Shrabpur	10	11	-	21	10	11	-	21
	Nahalpur	120	66	8	194	19	46	-	65
Bidanandokhati	Razakhathi	69	127	3	199	29	42	-	71
	Baga	50	92	11	153	37	84	-	121
	Mahadevpur	107	122	12	241	32	54	-	86
	Kamorpur	140	192	15	347	18	86	-	95
Sagardari	Kasta	25	101	5	131	22	84	-	110
	Maherpur	79	88	6	153	12	78	-	90
	Gopsana	45	90	-	115	16	83	-	96
	Basbaria	53	137	7	117	17	93	-	110
	Raghurampur	45	53	-	88	15	41	-	56
	Mirzapur	130	104	15	199	18	88	-	106
	Sagardari	185	174	16	275	34	137	-	171
	Shakpura	94	51	-	135	12	43	-	55
	Bisnopur	320	46	4	370	87	42	-	129
	Dharmopur	170	172	10	226	38	169	-	207
	Phatapur	36	79	-	115	5	37	-	42
	Sreepur	-	31	4	35	-	18	-	18
	Chingra	12	238	7	257	34	209	-	245
	Jhakera	8	47	2	57	5	42	-	47
	Baruhati	-	97	7	104	90	7	-	97
	Gobindopur	-	57	2	59	-	31	-	31
	Sharotia	92	87	2	181	18	67	-	85
	Krisnonagor	78	91	3	172	14	63	-	77
	Sufalakathi	123	79	2	204	11	54	-	65
	Gridhmagor	32	65	-	95	9	36	-	45
Total	5	41	3,776	4,224	262	8,262	1,223	2,777	4,000

own land or share cropped land. Farmers are highly satisfied for get support of HYV paddy seed.



Household Survey for Paddy seed Distribution

Fodder Support distribution:

A total of 2291 packs Fodder were (oil cake 6 kg., wheat bran 18 kg., rice bran 36 kg, Total: 60 Kg.) distributed among 2291 family



Household Survey for Fodder Distribution

Name of Union	Name of Village	Category Wise Household Survey				Distribution Coverage			
		A	B	C	Total	A	B	C	Total
Keshabpur	Bhogoti-Narondropur	124	153	14	291	19	23	-	41
	Madhokul	338	225	8	571	46	181	-	227
	Habaspol	70	137	24	432	11	14	-	25
	Altapol	69	125	21	215	7	15	-	22
	Keshabpur	42	128	9	179	4	24	-	28
	Barandali	395	277	10	682	51	224	-	275
Trimoheni	Mirdanga	150	87	4	241	27	20	-	47
	Chandra	235	142	8	385	49	134	-	183
	Mirzanagor	280	373	15	668	40	91	-	131
	Sahapur	50	80	8	128	26	56	-	82
	Shrabpur	10	11	-	21	5	8	-	13
	Nahalpur	120	66	8	194	15	29	-	44
	Razakhathi	69	127	3	199	21	36	-	57
	Baga	50	92	11	153	13	39	-	52
	Mahadevpur	107	122	12	241	7	25	-	32
	Kamorpur	140	192	15	347	18	56	-	74
Sagardari	Kasta	25	101	5	131	10	14	-	24
	Maherpur	79	88	6	153	14	36	-	50
	Gopsana	45	90	-	115	15	43	-	58
	Basbaria	53	137	7	117	25	38	-	63
	Raghurampur	45	53	-	88	9	22	-	31
	Mirzapur	130	104	15	199	23	65	-	88
	Sagardari	185	174	16	275	26	45	-	71
	Shakpura	94	51	-	135	19	32	-	51

	Bisnopur	320	46	4	370	143	26	-	169
	Dharmopur	170	172	10	226	17	23	-	40
	Phatapur	36	79	-	115	6	7	-	13
	Chingra	12	238	7	257	9	21	-	30
Sufalakathi	East Sharotia	92	87	2	181	38	49	-	87
	West Sharotia	27	41	-	68	8	14	-	22
	Krisnonagor	78	91	3	172	29	48	-	77
	Sufalakathi	123	79	2	204	18	34	-	52
	Hareagope	32	65	-	95	11	42	-	53
Total	5	33	3,795	4,033	247	8,075	778	1,513	2,291

Foodstuffs supports (1st Phase, 3rd Round):

1st Phase, 3rd Round Foodstuffs were per family rice 15 kg, pulse 3.75 kg, oil 1.5 litre, salt 1 kg, 1 buckets, 1 mosquito net, 1 Sheeri, 1 Lungi, 2 pc. Sanitary napkin, 1 Master Packet Vegetable Seeds.

Vegetable Seed (master pac.)distribution:

A total of 2500 families were given vegetable Seed with 8 types of seeds in one master pack.

Agri Tools Distribution Reoprts:

Base line survey for Agri. Tools:

Since December 29, We started need base survey for Agri. tools support of beneficiaries. Bangladesh is an Agricultural country. 80% people are depends on agriculture but the labour do not posses any agriculture tools and that's why Oxfam-GB



decided to help the needy people in this sector. We surveyed door to door and listed the name of actual needy people. Finally we selected 28 families for Plough Set and 450 families for Spade Set. The detail shown in the chart enclosed.

Criteria for Agricultural Tools Support:

- ❖ Flood affected people
- ❖ The farmers who have no ability for purchase their essential Agricultural Tools.
- ❖ People who have lost their Agricultural Tools by the wave of devastating flood.
- ❖ The farmers who have cattle for draft they will get Plough and yolk set.
- ❖ The day labour, who have no Scissors, Spade, Thinner, billhook, we will support them.

Distribution Coverage (For Agri. Tools):

Total of 478 Set of Tools (450 Spade Sets & 28 Plough Sets) were distributed among 4000 families and they covered under 'A' & 'B' category. All beneficiaries are engaged in agriculture and they cultivate their own land or share cropped land. Farmers and daily labours are highly satisfied for get support of Agri. Tools.

Polythene Distribution:

A total of 2457 pieces of polythene sheets were given for fixing temporary shelters in



different high places for taking shelters. A total of 2457 families were covered, which helped them for safe shelter during flood time.

Hygiene kits distribution:

A total of 2500 hygiene kits were distributed among 2500 aged women, who are under eligible couple during shelter time, because, it was a very crucial period for the eligible couple, which helped them for safe health.

ORS distribution:

During the flood period, the people took shelter in different shelters, where different water borne diseases were broken out. So, IDO supplied ORS among 12673 packets. Sheltered people for saving them from water borne diseases.

Motivation:

The volunteers and the staff members regularly provided motivation and awareness on the use of relief materials supports, how to recover their losses and damages, how keep their health safe and sound, how build low cost hoses, install tube wells, latrines etc.

Follow up and monitoring:

Two volunteer's teams were formed, who have been conducted the relief and rehabilitation activities at the affected areas under the direct supervision and guidance of the staff members of the organization. As the participants' lists were finalized earlier, so, it was easier to distribute relief supports among the beneficiaries. The Field Staff members regularly supervise and follow the project activities of the participants through field-visits, house to house visits, and also discussing with the participants. The senior staff members supervise and follow up the activities of the Field Staff and the volunteers frequently. Apart from these, in the monthly staff meeting, total progresses and performances are reviewed and take necessary actions for remedy.

Output/Impacts:**Food Staff:**

- Flood effected people have recover their crises moment
- Social insecurity has decreased
- Lactating and pregnant women have got food
- Family peace have increased

Fodder:

- Poor people have able to given fodder for their cattle
- Cattle mortality have decreased after disaster
- Fodder crises decreases
- Cattle health have improved due to support of fodder

Vegetable Seed:

- Home stead vegetable production increased
- Women empowerment
- Nutritional problem have solved
- Family income increased
- Proper utilization of home stead fallow land

Rice Seed:

- Rice production increased
- HYV seed problem have solved
- Poor flood effected farmer have got way to over come their crises

Agri Tools:

- Farmer have benefited
- It is benevolent for day labor
- Way of income have opened who have sale plough

Housing and Latrine:

Maximum people have lost their houses by the devastating flood. From our survey report, we have found that 80% houses have fully damaged and 20% houses have partially damaged. At first, we selected 200 nos. of beneficiaries for housing out of 2500

beneficiaries. Then our volunteers went to field for selecting beneficiaries as per our target. Volunteer selected 200 beneficiaries by door to door visits. Finally we (Monitor) cross checked 100% and selected 200 families in 5 Unions of Keshabpur Upazilla. We constructed a house as demonstration for better implementation. In most of the cases we selected house and latrine in a package.



Main activities :

- 1) House Support.
- 2) Latrine Support.
- 3) Ring-Well Support.

Sl.	Nature of Rehab.	Targeted	<u>Details information</u>		
			Actual.	Covered	Total benif.

<u>No.</u>		<u>Families</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Villages.</u>	<u>beneficiaries</u>
a.	House Support.	200	200	27	778
b.	Latrine Support.	200	200	27	778
c.	Ring-Well:	117	117	29	21,075
Category Wise House & Latrine Beneficiaries:					
	a)	Widows.	29		
	b)	Divorced women.	23		
	c)	Too Old aged.	32		
	d)	Women headed.	15		
	e)	Lactating mothers.	11		
	f)	Pregnant mothers.	14		
	g)	Disable	9		
	h)	Land less	67		
Total:			200		

Ring-Well:

Safe drinking water is essential for every people. During flood maximum Tube-Well were inundated and polluted. In Keshabpur Upazilla maximum Tube-Well are arsenic



contaminated. That's why Oxfam-GB decided to install arsenic free Ring-Well tube well. We have selected 117 tube well side in 29 village of under 5 union of Keshabpur upazilla. 95% side has been selected and rest will be done very soon.

Impact of rehabilitation support:

House:

- Hard core people have got shelter
- Woman privacy have increased
- Woman empowerment increased because of woman ownership of house
- Social status have increased
- Mantel torture have relieved due to support of house

Latrine:

- Sanitary problem solved
- User health is safe for sanitary latrine
- Woman privacy have increased
- Pollution problem have solved
- Social status have increased

Ring-Well:

- Safe drinking water
- Arsenic free water
- Use of surface water
- To protect the arsenic contamination of different soil layer
- Iron free water
- Practice of indigenous knowledge

Women Development:

Half of the population of the country is female. But most of them are illiterate, socially less conscious, malnourished, poor deprived by traditional cultural norms. The women enjoy less status compare to men. The discrimination starts at birth and continues up to death. The women are not socially well permitted to go out of the family, participate in education and economic activities. They are the victims of social diseases like divorce, abandoned, husband separation, polygamy, dowry early marriage, and torturing. Moreover being a traditional segregated society, women are often denied to access to many opportunities. The endemic poverty, wide spread malnutrition, illiteracy and depravation of socio-economic rights are common in the society.

IDO started the women development activities from 1991 and it has the strategy to integrate all women issues into its on going activities rather than tackling it as a segregate issue. Following points reflect in the women development:

- ❖ In group formation, human and skill development training, credit and other program women's participation has been raised. It is notable here that about 85 percent groups are of females and about 90 percent participants of other program are females. About 90 percent credit supports go to females. After all much emphasis is given to females in all programs of IDO.
- ❖ All adult education learners are women and in NFPE, formal primary and Junior Schools, about 70 % students are female. It has been done to increase the literacy rate of females.
- ❖ Health, Nutrition, MCH and Family Planning education and supplies are given to the females to improve their health, reduce population growth and protect their interest.

Impact:

- ❖ Gender discrimination has reduced and relation has improved.
- ❖ Women's social value and participation in decision-makings have increased and getting rights, legal wages etc.
- ❖ Social diseases like dowry, divorce, abandon; husband separation and torturing have reduced a lot.
- ❖ Women are not treated as the burden of the society and family but they now treated as the income source of the family.
- ❖ Traditional social out look towards women has changed.
- ❖ Created women emancipation in the community and more women are involving in different development and productive activities.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM INFORMATION

IDO has been started agriculture development activities from its inception and gradually the program has been increased, because, the group members are very much interested on agricultural production, as they are already habituated with agriculture and it is the main income source of the country.

Sl.	Activities.	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
1.	Awareness Raising.	200,000	500,000	600,000	800,000	1,000,000	3,300,000
2.	Agriculture dev. Training.	2200	3100	4200	4600	4500	18,600
3.	Homestead gardening.	4600	5700	11,100	12600	13100	47100
4.	Contact farmer development.	1200	2100	3400	4100	4900	15700
5.	Demonstration development.	1200	2100	3400	4100	4900	15700
6.	Credit provided for poultry rearing.	1200	2100	3400	4100	4900	15700
7.	Credit provided for home gardening.	4600	5700	11,100	12600	13100	47100

NUTRITION GARDENING PROGRAM INFORMATION:

Sl. No	Activities	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
1.	Awareness Raising.	200,000	500,000	600,000	800,000	1,000,000	3,300,000
2.	Nutrition Cadre training.	600	800	1000	1200	1500	5,100
3.	Group members training on nutrition gardening.	8,000	9,000	17,000	18,000	22,000	74,000
3.	Homestead nutrition gardening.	4600-500 hect.	5700-800 hect.	11,100-1200 hect.	12600-1500 hect.	13100-2000 hect	47100-6000 hect
5.	Contact farmer development.	1200	2100	3400	4100	4900	15700
6.	Demonstration development.	1200	2100	3400	4100	4900	15700
7.	Credit provided for poultry rearing.	1200	2100	3400	4100	4900	15700
8.	Seeds & seedlings distribution.	4600	5700	11,100	12600	13100	47100

Impacts:

- ❖ National nutritional status has improved and it has also been enhancing the national GDP.
- ❖ All the farmers are well aware about the modern and scientific agriculture and practising modern and scientific agricultural system, which has enhanced production and the farmers are becoming profitable from their agricultural fields.
- ❖ Most of the farmers are well trained and skilled to produce more crops in their fields and crops diversification.
- ❖ Crop production has increased and fulfilling the needs of the farmers and they are now supplying extra-production and getting benefits.
- ❖ All fallow lands and agricultural fields are well utilised and production is enhanced and local resources are well utilised.
- ❖ All homesteads are well utilised for homestead gardening and vegetable are produced much and they are habituated with homestead gardening. Apart from these all fallow lands are utilised for vegetable cultivation.
- ❖ Mass people are habituated with vegetable production, which has enhanced the nutritional status of the families and communities, even they are selling their vegetables in the markets and getting benefits.
- ❖ They are preserving seeds, producing seedling and planting vegetables, so, the needs of vegetable seeds are available locally, which has reduced the cost of seeds purchase.

Anti Drug and Intoxication Promotion Activities:

It has been found that a lot of educated and less educated youth (male and female) manpower has been lying unemployed in the working areas and have been suffering from hopelessness and frustration. Most of them gradually have been addicted and going to be addicted with different low cost and easy available drugs and have been destroying their valuable lives and involving different corruption, cheating, anti-social activities etc. and also teasing the community people. Considering the seriousness affect, IDO has been implementing anti drug promotion activities from the very beginning. The main activities are: motivation, identifying the misleading youths, engaging them in different social activities, games and sports, arranging workshops and seminars and also it has been trying to create a social movement against drug addiction. Already it has developed a voluntary group of youths to work on this. The group mainly work for mass motivation, education, publicity, arranging folk songs, popular theatres, posturing, leafleting, milking etc. against drug addiction. Every year IDO arranges 4/5 workshops and 4/5 seminars on anti drug with the participation of all levels of participants. It also motivates, educates and advocates foredooming intoxication, anti social activities, AIDS, STDs etc with its anti drug activities. IDO arranges different related documentary film shows, folk songs, popular theatres on the above mentioned topics and publish different posters, leaflets etc. On these topics. It makes aware the p people against child abuse, Physical torturing and sexual harassment,

even women abuse and sexual harassment. All these activities have been introduced in the curriculum of the common activities.

Impact:

The general people have become aware about the bad effect of drug addiction and intoxication. The community people also are involving in the prevention of drug addiction and intoxication. Already addicted people have realized the reverse effect of it and trying to avoid. People's opinion is now in favour of anti-drug promotion activities. The drug addiction and smoking have minimized due to the interventions. The drug businessmen have been requested not to sell drugs to the youths or other people with out the prescription of qualified Doctor.

Homestead Production:

IDO has been implementing homestead production program with the support of DAE. The main activities of this program are to train up the selected beneficiaries for homestead production, demonstration development through providing incentives, nursery development, arranging homestead production fairs, exchange visits etc. So far 15700 selected beneficiaries have been provided a 3 day long training on homestead production and 30 staff members were provided a 5 day training on homestead production. A total of 5100 nurseries have been developed for sapling production. A total of 74,100 homestead based vegetable demonstrations have been development by 250 trained beneficiaries. Necessary exchange visits and exhibitions have arranged for dissemination of the information and orientation.

Impacts:

- ❖ Developed 2100 demonstrations on improved varieties vegetable cultivation and producing different kinds of vegetable.
- ❖ 2100 beneficiaries and 150 staff have become skilled on homestead production activities and they are providing training to other staff and group members and also to the community people.
- ❖ Developed 18 central nurseries in 18 Upazilla, which have been producing saplings and from the next year sapling will be available in the project areas.
- ❖ The mass people have become aware on homestead vegetable cultivation and developing homestead vegetable gardens and planting saplings in their homesteads.

Food Security through Homestead Nutrition Gardening Program:

IDO has implementing Food Security through Homestead Nutrition Gardening program with the support of DAE in 3 Upazillas of 2 districts. The main activities are motivation and education, training, homestead nutrition gardening, nursery development, follow up and motoring etc. So, far 4,709 beneficiaries have been identified and provided a 2 day long training on nursery development and homestead nutrition gardening and also 488 Block Supervisors have been provided a 2 day training on project orientation. A total of 288 nurseries have been arranged to develop. The staff members have been providing motivation and education to the selected members and the community people through group meetings, personal contacts, house visits, arranging gatherings etc. Already 74709 beneficiaries have developed homestead nutrition gardening. The organization has provided all sorts of incentives and technical supports for the nutrition gardening. The staff members and the technical have been maintaining regular follow up, monitoring and supervision to the nutrition gardens. More beneficiaries will be selected and provided training for nutrition gardening. Regular sharing and exchange have been maintained with the DAE personnel.

So far the beneficiaries produced vegetables successfully, added extra nutrition for their daily meal, the average malnutrition problem (specially the children) are reducing day by day.

Impacts:

- ❖ 28 Block Supervisors have become well oriented on Homestead nutrition gardening.
- ❖ 4709 beneficiaries have become well aware and skilled on nutrition gardening at their homesteads and developed 230 nutrition gardens.
- ❖ 18 demonstration nurseries have developed and producing saplings.
- ❖ People are becoming aware and skilled on nutrition gardening and taking steps to develop homestead nutrition gardens in the homes.
- ❖ Vegetable productions have increased through nutrition gardening.
- ❖ People's average income increased by selling additional vegetables and the ratio of vegetable taking per family have increased.
- ❖ 150 staff has got skills and knowledge on nutrition gardening.

Women's Professional Skills Development:

With support of Ministry of Social Services, IDO has been carried out women education and professional skills development program for the Women organizations. A total of 150 women of 6 women organizations have been given orientation and skills development training for 4 months.

Impacts:

- ❖ 450 women of 6 women organizations have got the ideas of IGAs and professional skills on different subjects.
- ❖ These women are carrying out different IGAs and getting employment and income earning opportunities.
- ❖ It has created women's emancipation in the community.

Education on Democracy and Citizen Rights:

IDO had been educating the community people on democracy and citizen rights education with the support of FEMA. So far 10000 community people have been provided education and motivation. A total of 30 staff were given a 3 day training on democracy and citizen' rights education. These staff are education the group members and the community people.

Impacts:

- ❖ 10000 people have become well aware on democracy and citizens' rights.
- ❖ 30 staff have become well aware and skilled to educate the community people on democracy and citizens rights education.

Arsenic Mitigation and Water Supply Program:

Arsenic contamination in groundwater has been identified in Bangladesh since1993. The use of ground water is increasing rapidly as it is the main source of drinking water both in rural and urban areas. To understanding the extent of problem, IDO is conducting a random sampling survey in 41 village Under 5 Unions at Keshabpur Upazilla in Jessore District, in cooperation with the OXFAM-GB/ECHO.

Impact:

- ❖ A completed map of the wells, surface water bodies will be prepared for other geographical features for further use in the sustainable mitigation.
- ❖ To determine arsenic concentration with in limit in all tube wells in the village in the survey area.
- ❖ Basic information report will be prepared on simple mitigation and health improvement measures to the community and affected households
- ❖ Create mass awareness among the people and inform Upazilla Health Centers about the identified patients.
- ❖ A well-status card will issue with each household about the status of their tube well in survey area.

Livestock development Activities:

The staff members and the group cadres continuously motivate the group members and the community people on livestock development. The main topics are poultry rearing, goat rearing, cow rearing and fattening. The volunteers and the group cadres work in the groups and with the community people. So far 7,500 group members have been provided motivation and raised awareness on livestock development. Approximately 2,00,000 community people have been motivated and made aware on livestock development and most of them are involved with livestock development activities, which results increase of poultry birds, goats and cows in the operational areas..

Training:

Training is one of the most important component of the livestock development activities. It provides training on poultry rearing, cow and goat rearing, vaccination etc. to the staff, volunteers, group cadres and group members regularly. So far it has been conducted the following training course for the staff, volunteers, group cadres and group members.

Sl. N		Duration.
01.		3 days.
02.		3 days.
03.		5 days.
04.		3 days.
05.		3 days.
06.		5 days.
07.		3 days.
08.		3 days.
09.		5 days.
		

The trained staff members and the group cadres are also providing training to the group members and the community people on the above mentioned topics and encouraging to undertake livestock development activities in their homesteads.

Impacts:

- ❖ Increased livestock production in the rural areas and all people have become habituated with livestock production and improved protein production status and reduced nutritional deficiency.
- ❖ Each house has developed livestock farm in their homestead and producing livestock and increased family incomes.
- ❖ Livestock is available in the locality and created self-employment in the livestock sector and mass people are involved with livestock production.

Low cost housing:

IDO has been providing low cost houses to the very poor organised group members with the support of Bangladesh Bank. Already 100 low cost houses have been provided to 100 beneficiaries in Keshabpur Upazilla of Jessore District and Kalaroa Upazilla of Satkhira District and more houses are processed for building. The houses have been given with soft loan like 5% interest rate and repayable within 10 years.

Impacts:

- ❖ Poor and vulnerable people have houses and they are living safely and peacefully.

- ❖ Reduced the cost of house repairing, and house building.
- ❖ Social value of the poor people has increased and increased social status.
- ❖ They can safely work for home based income generating activities etc.

Primary school program:

IDO has been working on primary school program with the support of Primary and Mass Education Ministry and has build one primary school in Keshabpur Upazilla under Jessore District, where at total of 250 children are ready and 4 teachers are working for the education of the children. The school is fully run by the IDO and has been bearing all running costs.

Impacts:

- ❖ 250 poor children have got educational opportunities in rural areas, who never get the education opportunity.
- ❖ Established one primary school in the remote rural areas.
- ❖ 4 unemployed educated youth have got employment opportunity.

Staffing:

At present IDO has the following categories personnel, who are qualified, experienced, skilled, trained and have 5 to 17 years practical experiences in the field of rural development:

Staff Position Statement:

Sl.No	Nature of Staff.	Number of staff.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
1.	Regular Management.	04	05	09
2.	Regular Field.	16	07	23
3.	Teachers.	22	23	45
4.	Volunteers.	40	10	50
	Total:	82	45	127

Financial Management:

All the funds of IDO are deposited in its Bank Account, which is operated with the joint signatory of the Chairperson, Secretary and the Treasurer of the Executive Committee. In the quarterly Executive Committee meeting all the plans, budgets, expenditures and progresses are reviewed and approved and then the budgeted approved amount is transferred to the operation account, which is operated by the Executive Director and the Accountant jointly. The Accountant maintains all the accounts and documents according to the accounting principle and audit standard. The Executive Director approves the all expenditures and the Treasurer time to time checks the accounts.

Conclusion:

In spite of remaining lot of problems and limitations, IDO has conducted a good job regarding the implementation of the activities with the sincere co-operation of the staff, volunteers, and Executive Committee members. The present donors have played a very important role in the implementation of the activities through providing moral and financial supports. We are grateful and thankful to them and anticipate continuous co-operation. We hope, if more donors support us, we could be able to cover more targeted people and help in their socio-economic enhancement and empowerment. We cordially anticipate all sorts of moral and financial supports from all concerns for our development activities.

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