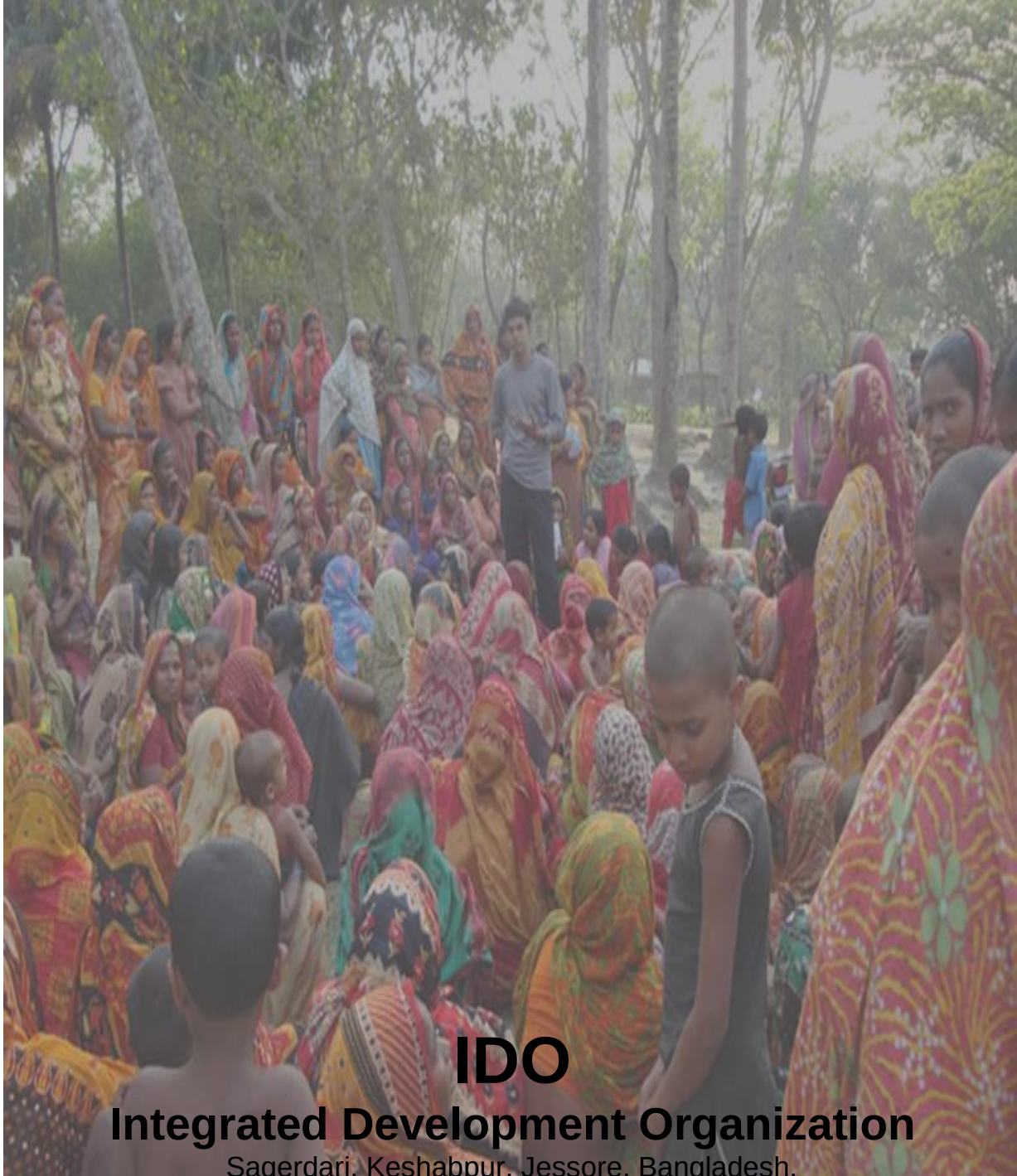


Annual Report-

July 2022 – June 2023



IDO

Integrated Development Organization

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(JULY 2022 TO JUNE 2023)

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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 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 provide 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.

Mrs. Nurjahan Begum
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Phone: 01726060982

Integrated Development Organization (IDO)

ANNUAL REPORT

(July 2022 to June 2023)

01. INTRODUCTION:

Integrated Development Organization (IDO) is a local NGO. It was established in August 1993 at Raghurampur village in Keshabpur Upazila of Jessore district to uphold the rights of the poor and underprivileged. IDO was founded with the aim of creating a society free from all discrimination where everyone can enter and be aware of their fundamental rights. IDO being a people-friendly organization, diversity including poverty alleviation, livelihood opportunities, rights realization, reduction of discrimination, women's empowerment, sexual and reproductive health rights, women's political social and economic empowerment through feminist lens, women's participation in decision making, rights of transgender people. IDO continues to use a rights-based approach to empower poor and ethnic minority communities across the South West region, with gradual expansion to other parts of the country. IDO has been working in remote and vulnerable districts like Jessore, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barisal, Pirojpur, Barguna, Patuakhali, and Cox's Bazar for the last 30 years. IDO has focused specifically on the underprivileged women, girls, dalit/ethnic minority communities, outsiders and untouchables of the society who are victims of socio-economic hierarchies. IDO has strong credibility with Bangladesh government.

02. 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.
- b. FDO/R No-1658/2001, Renewed up-to 27.08.2026.

03. MEMBERSHIP:

IDO is the active member of:

- a. CSRL.
- b. Voluntary Health Service Society (VHSS)
- c. NGO Forum for DWSS
- d. Gender Development Forum (GDF)
- e. ICDDR-B/GARNET-
- f. Credit Development Forum (CDF),
- g. Forum for Regenerative Agriculture Movement (FORAM),
- h. Satkhira Disaster Forum (SDF),
- I AIDS/STD
- j. TWB-Dhaka.
- k. BRCT-Dhaka.

04. GOAL:

To establish and empower the poor and vulnerable rural peoples of the society, especially women, girls and children, and equip them with the necessary tools to address social, environmental, health, economic and cultural issues and concerns.

05. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES:

The organization targets men, women, girls and children from poor and poor families in both rural and urban areas. Women, children, disabled, tribals transgender and Dalit/ethnic minority communities are prioritized or given special emphasis in selecting beneficiaries because they are the most disadvantaged groups in the society and are very backward compared to men.

06. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

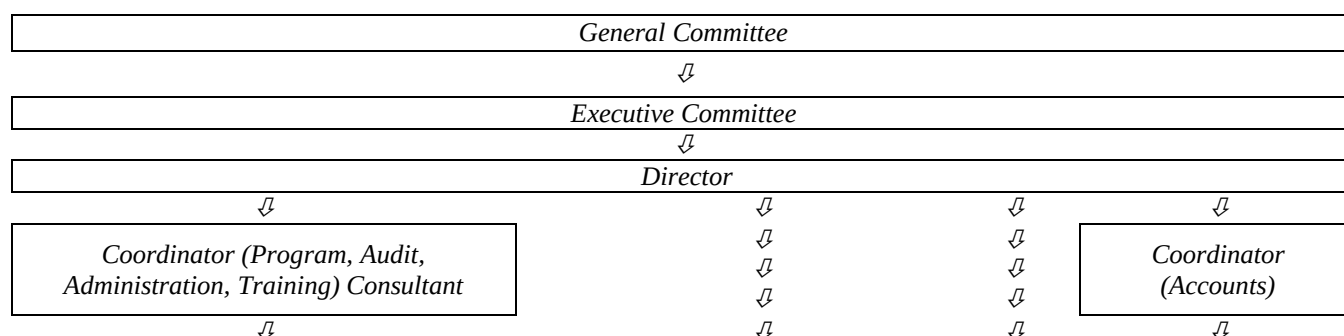
Organised groups are the main wheels of all activity implementations. Firstly, the beneficiaries are identified and organised into small groups and given consciousness through continuous motivation, discussions in group meetings, and non-formal education. Project is planned and implemented adopting bottom 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 Women, girls and child development, dalit/ethnic minority community development and there human rights development, EPI, safe water and Sanitation, education, process of democracy, environment and disasters preparedness and management etc.

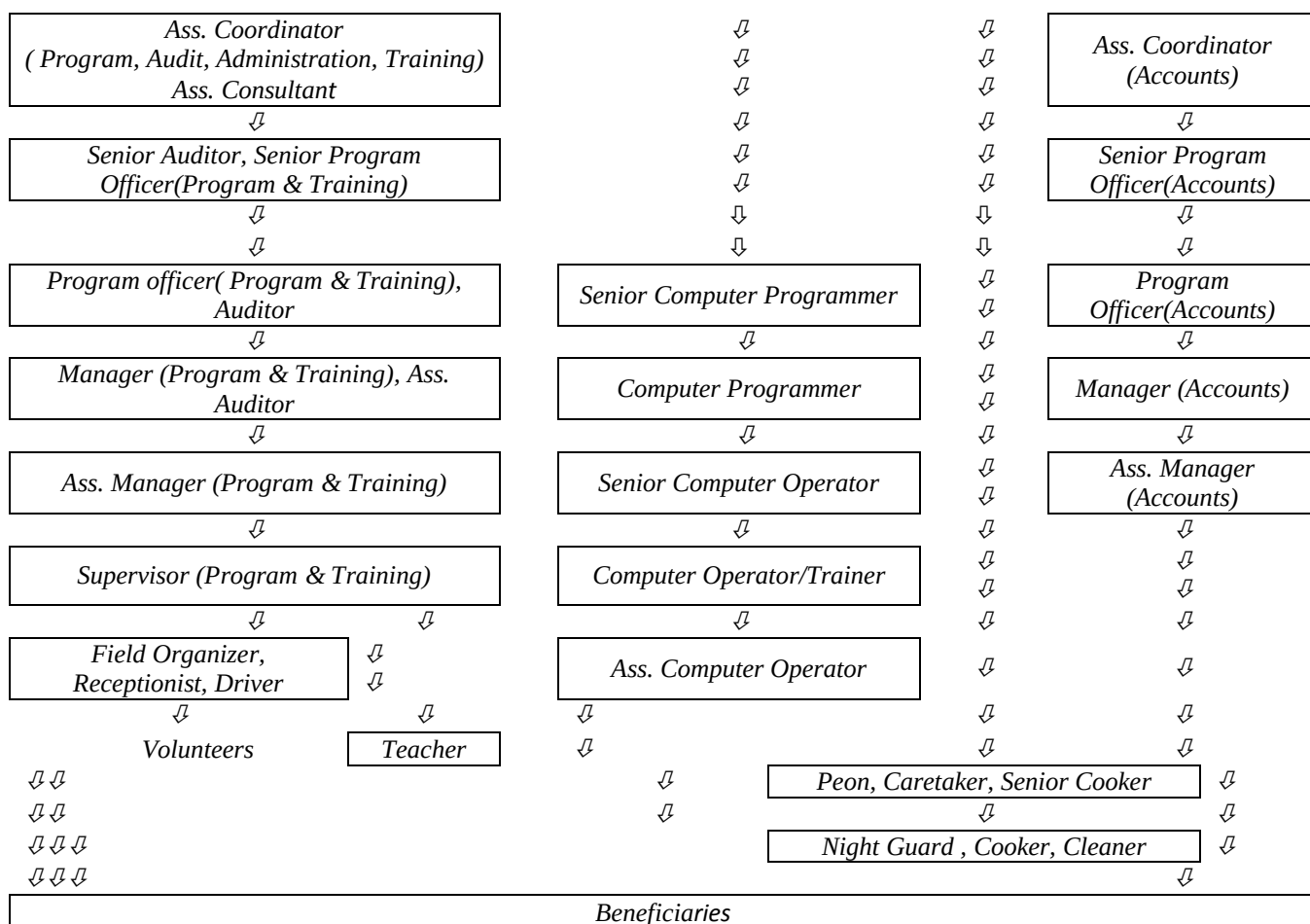
07. ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT:

The General Council of 21 members of the organization 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.

08. ORGANOGRAM OF THE ORGANIZATION:

Organogram of IDO





09. WORKING/OPERATIONAL AREAS:

District	Upazilla	Union	Villages	Community
Jessore	Keshabpur	09	87	-
	Monirampur	05	29	-
	Jessore Sadar	17	89	12
Satkhira	Kolaroa	08	62	-
	Tala	07	51	-
Khulna	Khulna City	-	-	10
	Paikgacha	07	72	-
Bagerhat	Saronkhola	02	24	-
Pirojpur	Pirojpur Sadar	04	42	-
Barisal	Jhalokathi	08	56	-
Total: 06	09	67	512	22

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.

10. PRESENT ACTIVITIES:

10.1 Motivation and Group Formation:

The main goal of the organization is to organize the rural illiterate and unconscious people, motivate them, educate them, and 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 organization. When they become self-motivated and felt need of organizing, the staffs organized them into small groups and inter 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 25 to 30 members and each group has one Chairperson, one Secretary and one Cashier to run and lead the group activities. So far IDO has organized 133 groups with 2,938 members. All are female groups. The group meets weekly basis. Generally 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.



10.1.1 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 specially dalit/ethnic minority community are empowered gradually.

10.2 Training, Seminar, Rally 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



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 in different project areas at the community level for such more aware about the negative impact of the social injustice part of the society. Training, Seminar, Workshop, Rally etc are the part of awareness, dissemination the message through the local elite person and public agent of the govt. and the decision making process for providing the development activities at the community who are not aware and sensitize about the negative impact of the different



injustice activities. So, these are the realistic activities which are taken by IDO to provide towards the community for more aware and sensitize about the motivation and awareness raising activities different like disaster, environment, livelihood security etc.

Information of Training, Seminar, and Workshop

10.2.1 Group Member's Training:

Sl	Nature of Training	Duration	Participants.		Total.	Nature of No.
			Male	Fem:		
1.	Leadership and Group management.	5 days.	30	375	405	Group Leaders.
2.	Human Development.	5 days.	30	310	340	Group Members.
3.	Accounts management.	3 days.	30	275	305	Group Cashiers.
4.	Gender Development.	5 days.	25	150	175	Group Members.
5.	Vegetable cultivation. Home/kitchen Gardening.	3 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 Menbers.
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.	Sewing.	30 days.	00	75	75	School Drop out girls.
14.	Poultry Firming.	30 days.	40	40	80	School Drop out girls/boy.
15.	Pottery.	10 days.	15	45	60	Group Members.
16.	Katra, Paposh etc. (made by coconut skull.)	7 days.	25	25	50	Group Members.

17.	Bamboo & cane materials making	7 days.	10	20	30	Group Members.
18.	Nursery development.	5 days.	15	30	45	Group Members.

10.2.2 Staff Members' Training:

Sl.	Nature of Training	Duration	Participant's		Total	Nature of No.
			Male	Fem.		
1.	Group formation and management.	5 days.	10	25	35	Staff member.
2.	Savings & Credit mgt.	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 & mgt.	7 days	05	07	12	Staff member
6.	Monitoring and evaluation	12 days	02	03	05	Staff member.
7.	TOT for Women's right.	6 days	05	05	10	Staff members.
8.	Primary Health Care.	7 days	08	15	23	Staff members.
9.	Strategic Planning.	5 days	02	02	04	Staff members.
10.	Community Leadership	6/30days	05	10	15	Staff members.
11.	Regenerative Agriculture Development.	6 days	03	03	06	Staff members.
12.	Nursery Development.	6 days	02	01	03	Staff members.
13.	Social A forestation	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 rearing.	25 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	Staff members.
26.	ZOOP.	07 days	01	-	01	Staff members.
27.	Organization Dev. & management.	15/12 days	01	01	02	Staff members.

10.2.3 Workshop:

Sl.	Nature of Training	Duration	Participant's		Total	Nature of No.
			Male	Fema		
1.	Disaster Preparedness & management.	2 days	10	40	50	Staff /Volun. Members.
2.	Disaster Preparedness & management.	1 days	40	350	390	Group members.
3.	Imam Orientation.	1 days	30	-	30	Imam.
4.	Water and Sanitation.	1 days	30	300	330	Group members.
5.	Teachers (schools) Orientation.	7 days	50	55	105	Teachers.
6.	Student Orientation on water and Sanitation.	1 days	250	250	500	Students.
7.	Farmers Orientation on Regenerative Agriculture.	1 days	175	125	300	Farmers.
8.	Chemical Fertilizer and pest	1 days	175	50	225	Farmers.

	Management.					
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10.2.4 Seminars:

Sl.	Nature of Training.	Duration	Participant's		Total	Nature of No.
			Male	Fem.		
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.

10.2.5 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.



10.3 Early Childhood Education Programme:

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. 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%.



10.3.1 Impacts:

- ✧ Literacy rate has increased.
- ✧ School going habit has been increased among the school going children.
- ✧ Drop out rate has been reduced.
- ✧ Social obstacles of women have been reduced.
- ✧ Believe on superstition has been reduced.
- ✧ People began to realise the value of education and new



education institutions are being established.

10.4 Secondary School Drop Out Girls Training:

IDO is implementing 32 working days of sewing/tailoring, 32 working days of mat making training and 32 working days of poultry rearing training for secondary school drop out girls with financial support from Ministry of Education's Women's Secondary School Assistance Scheme. The project is currently ongoing with the support of various donors. So far 1350 drop out school girls have been helped under this scheme. The training courses were held in Keshabpur and Sarsha upazilas of Jessore district, Kalaroa and Satkhira Sadar upazilas of Satkhira district. Expert and skilled trainers have been engaged to conduct the course. Each training course is conducted by three to five trainers and their affiliated institute trainers on full time basis.

10.5. Alternative IGA:

IDO believes that alternative employment and income generation opportunities should be created for the members of the poor group for economic development. But they have no capital and no skills.

Hence, IDO helps them with seed capital and skill training to undertake small income projects. For this purpose, IDO utilizes internal savings and external support for capital formation. During the reporting period, a total of 2,516 group members were provided skill assistance for small business, mat making, paddy husking/processing,



small shop keeping, fish farming, block-boutique, food production, tailoring and trading, agricultural development, poultry farming. , Skill development training on nursery development, cow husbandry, net making, etc. was imparted. By taking alternative employment training they themselves are now self-reliant.

10.5.1 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.

10.6 Empowerment of Women:

Half of the country's population is women. But most of them are uneducated, socially less aware, malnourished, poor deprived of traditional cultural norms. Women enjoy lower status than men.

Discrimination starts from birth and continues till death. Women are not allowed to go outside the family socially, participate in education and economic activities. They are victims of social ills like



divorce, desertion, divorce, polygamy, dowry child marriage, torture. Moreover, being a traditionally segregated society, women are often deprived of many opportunities. Endemic poverty, widespread malnutrition, illiteracy and deprivation of socio-economic rights are common in the society. IDO's strategy is to integrate all women's issues into its ongoing activities rather than addressing them as isolated issues. Women development reflects the following issues: IDO also works to increase participation of women in group formation, human and skill development training, various developmental



and other programmes. It is noteworthy that about 85 percent of the groups are women and about 90 percent of the participants in other programs are women. About 90 percent of credit support goes to women. All IDO programs have a strong emphasis on women. All adult education students are female and in NFPE, formal primary and junior schools, about 70% of students are female. This was done to increase the education rate of women. The role of IDO in creating successful tailoring, successful poultry farms, successful block-boutiques, successful beneficiaries, successful small entrepreneurs, successful small businessmen, etc. through IDO sewing training for women's economic empowerment is commendable. His successful image is blossoming in this film. It is to be mentioned that the Deputy Commissioner, Satkhira distributed sewing machines, ducklings, block-boutique materials, rain water harvest tanks, foot over breeze etc. among 500 poor women on behalf of IDO.

10.7. Protection and Promote Minorities' rights

IDO is implementing the project on **“Protection and Promote Minorities' rights in Monirampur and Keshabpur Upazillas of Jashore District through Awareness Raising and Integrated Social Actions”** with the help of UNDP.

Bangladesh is one of the third world developing countries. About 170 million people live here and about 80% of the people are illiterate and poverty-stricken, living in remote rural, waterlogged, coastal and boarder areas because, geographically, Bangladesh is in the upper river and sea-belt of the Bay of Bengal. Among the population, 10%-12% are minorities and 30% of them are tribals, tribals, castes and untouchable communities (many ethnic minority communities are living in Jessore such as Bears, Pods, Mundas, Mauali, Baulis, Rishis, Kauras, Pals, Hijras, Karmakars, gardeners, fishermen, etc. who are socially excluded and unacceptable, neglected, neglected, hated and socio-culturally deprived due to primitive and traditional living and cultural conditions. They are involved in various low-level and dangerous jobs in the general society due to poverty and lack of opportunities, which are seriously disrupting the lives of minorities and seriously violating the rights of minorities. These are happening due to poverty, lack of awareness, unorganized, local initiatives, neglect of local administration and government. Although the government has taken some steps to promote the rights of minorities but the general societies are not willing to accept and engage in normal activities due to high poverty, different behavior, language, customs and traditions. They believe that minorities will not get cheap labor if they are engaged in different jobs and even, they are saving money by engaging minorities at low cost, which encourages them not to engage in normal work except for various low level and risky jobs. Working especially in rural areas, slums, coastal areas there are no opportunities for them, they are forced to

indulge in alcohol, drugs and other anti-social activities, while they are very sneaky and quite human. They are engaged in various jobs like fishing, sweeping, cleaning latrines, cleaning roads, cutting and carrying dead bodies, pig rearing, bamboo and cane work, shoe shining, shoe repair as cowboys, etc. which are not suitable for minorities and which are seriously hindering. As the population grows, so does the number of minorities and the violation of minority rights is increasing rapidly, which is ruining the lives of the minorities and eventually they migrate and get involved in anti-social activities, terrorism.

Drug addicts, carrying weapons, carrying drugs, participating in processions, associating with miscreants etc. and disrupting social peace,



violence, communal harmony, disrupting the normal life of people. About 20% of the total population in Bangladesh are minorities. About 70% of Bangladesh's minorities live in rural areas and 30% in urban areas. 10.30 million minorities in Bangladesh live in poverty and about 60% of minorities are deprived of at least five basic needs and human rights. It is true that Bangladesh has already introduced several laws and constitutional provisions in line with the IDO UNCRC and ILO Conventions to uphold the rights of minorities but little has been converted into visible results due to the negligence of government departments, local administrations, CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, local leaders and members of civil society and lack of social awareness, poverty and local collaborative initiatives to protect minority rights violations and promote minority rights.

In this regard, to protect the violation of minority rights and promote the rights of minorities, it requires intensive social, community and government departments to raise awareness, create local cooperative initiatives, create cooperative social activities, cooperative initiatives of local institutions involving local administration and government departments. IDO is working towards that goal.

✧ 48000 minority rights are protected and promoted as 85% of IDO considers with specific focus on minority rights and protection through this project.

Results: 100% well aware of targeted people and participation in actions by 70% and minority rights are protected and promoted by CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, local administrations and governments by 90%. Departmental people are 90% well informed and 90% taking action. Various committees have been formed and they are functioning by 90%. Minority groups are enjoying rights by 85% in the area. 100% people are aware and exercising minority rights in the area.

Output-1: 90% people aware of their rights, minority workers, working minorities, minority society/parents and community, have developed local initiatives and collective action through their own efforts.

Output-2: Aware CSOs, CBOs, NGOs, Local Administrations and Govt. Departments. Aware and active local institutions, government departments and local administrations and local committees 80%

Output-3:

Local initiatives, formed committees, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs and other committees are aware and active. And 90% minorities are getting rights. Well aware CBOs, CSOs, NGOs, and local institutions and they are working. Rights of 90% minorities are well protected and promoted.

10.8. Promotion and Protection Rights of the Working Children:

IDO has implemented the project on **“Promotion and Protection Rights of the Working Children.”** in 3 Unions of Keshavpur Upazila with the support of MJF/UKAID.

Arranged awareness sessions in the project areas and 100% Child laborers & Parents are made aware, knowledge-able and they have realized the importance of the vocational skill training and they have become interested to send children in vocational skill training and also sending children to schools for education withdrawing from hard and risky works. 8 children groups are formed with 230 children and they are informed about the harmfulness of risky works and the importance of vocational training. They have



become

interested to participate in vocational training and they parents have withdrawn children from hard and risky works.

Selected 3 trades **(1. tailoring, 2. TV, Freeze and Mobile repairing and 3. Computer repairing)** and have taken arrangement for imparting training in the venue of IDO training center & Gobindopur High School ongoing. Only the children of formed 8 groups (each groups 25-30 children) will be provided vocational skill dev. training.

The related stakeholders (local leaders, government persons and institutions) are motivated through arranging meetings, discussions & they have motivated the parents and supporting us. Due to project activities, they stakeholders have become aware and self-realized, so, they are discouraging the children in hard and risky works. Even, they employers are not involving the children in hard and risky works.

10.9. Science based fish farming in Chowbachcha:

IDO implemented **“Science Training/Workshops and Seminars on Farming of Native Magur and Horned Fishes in backyards or rooftops based in Chowbachchar Bhatre”**

Project Background: Desi shing and magur fish can be cultivated in large ponds as well as in any small ponds and even in pits, ponds, cisterns, roofs or drains located in the yard of residential houses. Horned fish are nocturnal. They prefer to feed, move, and even breed at night.

Taking these issues into consideration, 20 fish farmers have been selected by conducting a survey of interested farmers. This project is being implemented by "IDO" NGO with the financial support of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

As the world's population grows, so does the demand for food, and the area for flat farming is shrinking. So we have to take the initiative of producing more food in less space to meet the

food needs of people. Fisheries play an important role in meeting our nutritional and non-food needs. Fish production is one of the most profitable occupations in food production. But fish farming requires reservoirs or ponds, which are decreasing day by day in the country. So the experts have found a way of fish farming without ponds or reservoirs. One of the many methods of modern fish farming is chowbachcha, home yard or rooftop farming of indigenous horn and magur fish. The main objective of this method is to produce more quality fish in less space. In this method, instead of ponds, fish farming will be done using several different shaped tanks, chubachs. "IDO" has provided this training to 20 farmers of Sagardandi Union for that purpose.

10.9.1 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.

10.10. Health, Nutrition and Family Planning Motivation:

10.10.1 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.



10.10.1.1 Impacts:

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

10.10.2. 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.

10.10.2.1 Impact:

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

10.11. Water and Sanitation:

In rural areas of Bangladesh, people generally do not have access to clean drinking water and water-sealed latrines. As a result various water borne diseases spread and attack people and needlessly kill many precious lives every year.

Considering the importance, IDO is implementing clean drinking water supply and sanitation programs in the project area in collaboration with NGO Forum and other donors. Key activities are to motivate, educate and encourage practices and change their current attitudes and habits, install tube wells, set up water sealed latrines and develop Village Sanitation Centers (VSCs). IDO organizes screening of various documentaries on water and sanitation and conducts various related days to create public awareness on use of clean drinking water and water sealed latrines to prevent water borne diseases for changing people's minds and for their safe life. IDO staff educates and motivates people through group meetings, door-to-door visits, and personal contacts and organizing rallies. IDO has set up a VS centre, where rings and slabs are manufactured and supplied to beneficiaries as well as community people. So far 15670 water sealed latrines, 14 community latrines, and 1057 tubewells, 114 deep-tubewells, 117 ring tubewells and 14 PSFs have been installed in the IDO app covering area. Moreover, 252 rain water harvesting systems have been installed with the help of the Australian High Commission.



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So far 150000 people have been made aware about safe water and sanitation. Resource recycling and sanitation improvement through 152 eco-toilets and eco-sans in rural areas funded by Oxfam-GB under the TOP-WATSAN project and funded by SPACE and JADE, a

great and colorful water and sanitation by IDO in rural areas of Jessore and Satkhira districts. The project has been implemented.



Activities related to using rainwater as an alternative to southern salinity water are ongoing. Equity of access to safe water and sanitation facilities for all people is one of the main activities of IDO.

10.11.1 Impacts:

- ✧ Environmental pollution has ministered.
- ✧ Water borne diseases is ministered.
- ✧ Healthy atmosphere has developed.
- ✧ Mortality rate is ministered.
- ✧ Livelihood security in the flood period is sustained
- ✧ Reduce the environment pollution
- ✧ Use the stools and urine as a manure in the agricultural activities for the alternative purpose.
- ✧ Get more vegetables and crops in an



10.12. Agriculture Programme:

Agricultural development activities have been started since the inception of IDO and the activities have been gradually increased because, the members of the group are very interested in agricultural production, as they live in remote rural areas so they are used to agriculture and it is the main source of income for the country. IDO provides advanced training and provides agricultural inputs to increase agricultural productivity. This is an ongoing project of IDO.

Sl.	Activities.	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1.	Awareness Raising.	200	100	100	200	150	750
2.	Agriculture dev. Training.	200	200	200	200	100	900
3.	Homestead gardening.	50	50	50	100	100	350
4.	Contact farmer development.	200	200	400	100	300	1200
5.	Demonstration development.	50	50	50	50	50	250
6.	Training for poultry rearing.	100	100	100	100	100	500

10.12.1 Impact:

- ✧ 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.



10.13. Herbal Medicinal Garden Development Programme:

IDO is implementing the Herbal Medicinal Garden Development Program with the support of Aronnyak Foundation/USAID.

The main activity of this program is to create herbal medicinal gardens on abandoned/household land. For the implementation of the said activities, training of selected beneficiaries in the project related areas, development of exhibitions, development of nursery, organization of production fairs, exchange visits, etc. by providing incentives. So far



1000 selected beneficiaries have been trained on various trades. For production and marketing 150 staff members were trained on production and marketing of herbal medicine. A total of 50 nurseries have been established for the production of seedlings. A total of 1000 herbal medicine gardens have been produced by 1000 trained beneficiaries. 20 Village Doctors (Kabiraj) have been trained. Doctors prepare herbal medicines and provide medical services to various patients in the area. People have become accustomed to using herbal medicine in medical care. Necessary exchange visits and exhibitions have been arranged to disseminate these new information and adaptations.

10.13.1 Impact:

- ✧ There is a reflection of people's trust in herbal medicine.
- ✧ Garden production of herbal medicine has opened the door for human benefits.

- ✧ People have been able to utilize their fallow land and generate additional income by producing herbal medicine gardens.
- ✧ Themselves are accustomed to herbal treatment.

10.14. Cultural Programme for mass awareness at the community level:

IDO has a own cultural team to provide different message towards the community level for mass awareness through folk song, drama, pot song, elegy for the vulnerable people, theatre etc for removing the social injustice from the society. During the reporting period about 46 cultural activities are done at the community level for more aware about the social inundated activates. The cultural team provides different cultural programs to gather people for mass awareness about the dowry, social development, legal aid, water and sanitation purpose, local aforestation, climate change, livelihood security purpose etc. The cultural team of IDO is very skilled to perform in the stage because they provide a different social malpractice activities in practically so that the vulnerable and victim people can realize the proper condition of the society and can effect in the mind and change the society in a right way. Now-a-days, the community people can realize that the cultural programme is a great and fruitful interventions for removing the indiscrimination principle of the society.



10.14.1 Impact:

- ✧ Increase the awareness of the local people
- ✧ The local people are very much sensitized about the social justice than before
- ✧ Increase the community participation for the social development programme
- ✧ Reduce the social superstitious.

10.15. Relief and Rehabilitation Programme:

Since 2000, IDO has been providing humanitarian assistance during various floods, cyclones and floods. This project is one of the main activities of IDO. Implemented with funding from donor agencies Oxfam-GB/European Union, DFID and Life for Relief and Development-USA.



The relief and rehabilitation program is implemented in IDO for emergency purposes. The project provides emergency humanitarian aid such as food, safe drinking water, clothes, mosquito nets, ORS, water purification tablets, bamboo, polythene sheets, ropes, buckets, sanitary napkins, jars, water containers, cow feed, and many household items for cooking. Distributed items to relief and rehabilitation programs and constructed a temporary house. Establishing a common tube-well for urinals, latrines and safe sanitary purposes so that flood affected people can safely secure their lives and livelihood.



After the flood, IDOs rehabilitate the flood affected people by providing them with permanent houses, latrines, agricultural inputs, seeds, fertilizers etc. Cyclones like SIDR, AILA, AMPHAN, IDO's support was continuous. Through this project, IDO has so far provided emergency assistance and rehabilitation to 175,000 affected people.

10.16. Professional Skill Development Scheme for Women:

IDO conducted women's education program with support from CDMP/UNDP. And professional skill development programs for women organizations have been developed through training on block-boutique, tailoring, food production, poultry rearing and small businesses. So far a total of 550 women have been given skill development training and 6 women organizations have been given orientation.



10.16.1. Impact:

- ✧ Orientation and skill development training for 4 months for women from 6 women organizations.
- ✧ 550 women from 6 women's organizations received IGA and professional skills on various subjects.
- ✧ These women are getting jobs and income and earning opportunities through various IGAs.
- ✧ It created the emancipation of women in the community.

10.17. Primary School Program:

IDO is working on primary school programs with the support of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. IDO has constructed a primary school at Mirzapur village in Keshabpur upazila of Jessore district. A total of 350 children are enrolled in classes 1 to 5, and 4 (2 female and 2 male) teachers are working in the school. □ The school is located in a remote area. There was no primary school in the said village. The boys and girls of Mirzapur village were neglected. The school is fully managed by IDO and has been bearing all. Currently the school has been converted into a government school.

10.17.1. Impact:

- ✧ 350 poor children in rural areas have access to education, who never get it.
- ✧ Education opportunities have been created for the neglected children of Mirzapur village.
- ✧ A primary school is established in a remote rural area.
- ✧ Four unemployed educated youths got employment opportunities.

10.18. Staffing:

At present IDO has adequate staff in various departments, who are qualified, experienced, skilled, trained and having 5 to 30 years practical experience in rural field Development Areas.

10.19. 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.

10.20. 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.