

# Annual Report

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PROCHESTA

2019-2020



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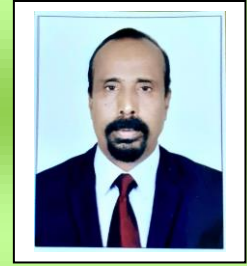
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## **Acroname**

**CBO-** Community Based Organizations  
**VGD-** Vulnerable Group Development  
**CSRL-** Sustainable Rural Livelihoods  
**VDO-** Village Development Organizations  
**HLDP-** Hakaluki Livelihoods Development Project  
**UDMC-** Union disaster management committee  
**SMC-** School management committee  
**HH-** Household  
**CCA-** Claimate change adoptation (CCA)  
**DDR-** Disaster risk reduction  
**ECD-** Early Childhood Development  
**CWRA-** Child & Women Rights Advocacy  
**NCC-** National Child Council  
**NWC-** National Women Council  
**EC-** Executive Committee  
**GC-** General Council  
**ECD-** Early Child Development  
**HGS-** Self Help Group

### Message (ED/Chairperson)

It is my pleasure to present PROCHESTA'S Annual Report-2019-20. The Annual report gives a glimpse of the highlights and activities that the organization accomplished during the reporting year. PROCHESTA'S strategic growth plans to meet the needs of greater number of the population, concentrating in areas where livelihood, nutrition, poverty and other needs pertaining to education. The projects in the fields of Livelihood, Education, Nutrition, Gender and Development continue to create a positive impact in the community. Strengthening Community Based Organizations (CBOs) has been pivotal to our work at the grassroots level.



PROCHESTA is helping to build up the organizational and management capacity of CBOs and establish linkages with other institutions to increase their effectiveness and economic sustainability. In terms of staff capacity building, during 2015-16 emphasis was given to the facilitation of special leadership coaching programmes for PROCHESTA staff members.

This complimented ongoing commitments to training in best and emerging practices, reflecting a positive culture of change management and continuous improvement in our activities. We were also privileged to host a large number of visitors, donors and guests. Continuing to work closely with its valued donor including the Government of Bangladesh, PROCHESTA has been rendered invaluable services to help the poor and needy, especially women, children and their communities to help ensure their better living standards. As a development organization PROCHESTA continues to be an advocate of economic empowerment and changes of social issues.

PROCHESTA's success is about our work, dedication, efficiency and relationship and connection among our staffs, members of the Executive Committee, donors and definitely the community peoples. The relation and connection makes the organization strong and relevant to a successful service oriented organization.

For all this success and support for our work, I express my heartfelt thanks to all our donors and other NGOs for their cooperation extended to PROCHESTA in the Year 2019-20. Most important my very special thanks to communities that we are serving.

This annual report is the document of transparency and accountability of the organisation to its stakeholders. I would like to express my gratitude to the management of PROCHESTA on the occasion of the publication of its 'Annual Report-2019-20.

Signature:

Name: Ali Naki Khan

Designation: Executive Director

## Office Address of Prochesta

<b>Prochesta Head Office</b>	<b>Liason Office</b>
<b>Prochesta</b>	Road # 50, House # 50
<b>Vill: Prithimpaassa</b>	PC Culture Road
<b>Upazilla : Kulaura</b>	Muhammadpur
<b>Dist: Maulvibazar</b>	Dhaka
<b>Cell 01713807617</b>	Cell: 01711345087
<b>Project office:</b>	
At Sreemangal, Borolekha in Moulvibazar district, Gulapganj in Sylhet district And Brammanbaria District.	

## About PROCHESTA

### Organizational story

PROCHESTA is a non-political, non-profit and non-government voluntary development organization formed with the initiatives of a few committed and dedicated social workers and philanthropists. It was established on 08 June 1994 with an aim to promote human right and socio-economical development for the under privileged people living in rural area. To achieve the aim, PROCHESTA organizes the rural people who are living in poverty to improve their livelihood. It initiated by some like-minded development patrons, for the in liftmen of the socio- economic condition of rural & urban communities as well as dissemination of information about development.

### Legal status

PROCHESTA is registered under NGO Affairs Bureau, registration number 2223, dated 11 April 2007, valid up to 10 April 2027 (Ten years from renewal on 11 April 2027). Social Welfare Registration No 5162/96. Department of Youth & Sports, registration number 61, dated on 09 August 2007. Joint Stock Companies, Bangladesh, registration number S9258, dated on 2009

### Vision

Prochesta dreams of a society where the haor folk, ethnic communities and people with disabilities are empowered, exercise their rights, and live with dignity.

### Mission

Prochesta's mission is to become 'An aide to haor folk, ethnic communities and people with disabilities in accessing their rights to resources and manage them sustainably for a dignified living in the society'.

For the haor folk, bio-diversity, rights to access, dignified livelihood, managing crises arising from climate change, use of resources, and improvement of livelihood are key areas. For ethnic communities, however, becoming of an integral part of mainstream people, protection of traditional rights, and cultural protection are core issues. For the people with disabilities, dignity in family, society, and becoming part of mainstream opportunities are forthcoming issues.

### Values

- **Justice:** We are the supporters of all justice and are struggling for it.
- **Honesty and Integrity:** We keep own honesty to all principles of organization and pay integrity to the interest of the organization.
- **Gender equity:** We try to respect of each other and believe that the women folk are human being too. They have equal rights as human being.
- **Transparency and accountability:** We have no confusion in transparency and accountability to the people we work for and with whom.
- **Responsiveness:** We are responsive to the peoples need and aspiration of local communities.

## Snapshot of PROCHESTA

Organizational culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cost effectiveness:</b> We are conscious about cost in case of personal life and organization. We believe too, cost effectiveness prevents the waste of wealth.</li> <li>• <b>Cross communication and line decision:</b> We promote communication across at any hierarchy within the organization but right and respective person makes decision.</li> <li>• <b>Family friendliness:</b> We think PROCHESTA is a family all concerned with PROCHESTA are closed member of the family.</li> <li>• <b>Mutual respect:</b> We are aware of paying respect to our partner, Stakeholder and colleagues.</li> <li>• <b>Culture and Environment friendliness:</b> we retention the positive elements of all culture and strive to keep the balance of ecology.</li> <li>• <b>Nature critique and learn from others:</b> We are not afraid of critique from counterpart and learn from it.</li> </ul>
Approaches	<p>PROCHESTA development strategy focuses to address integrated development efforts. It believes in empowerment of general people at grassroots people. Therefore, PROCHESTA strives to organize the target people into groups by forming grassroots organization. It has explored due to own experience to address people participation and need-based development their socio-economic conditions. Retention of sustainable and environmentally sound development enterprises is the precondition in any PROCHESTA programmatic interventions.</p>
Identity and Motivation	<p>PROCHESTA is oath to keep unity among us and within the society. This will enable us to do thing at challenging situation, work in team sprit to serve the community. The organization's creativity is inherent and innovation is difference. We believe in all form of empowerment of poor, neglected and vulnerable people. Therefore, our foothold is in favor of poor and marginalized people and towards their wider interest. PROCHESTA serves all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, gender, color or ability. Our motivation is unconditional love for all people.</p>
Strategy	<p>At the most basic level, PROCHESTA utilizes a general three-point strategy to meet its objectives. Major projects and initiatives, fall under one or more of these three points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness-Building</li> <li>• Capacity-Building</li> <li>• Networking and Campaigning</li> </ul>
Prioritize Sectors	<p>Disability issues. Community Empowerment, Education, Food Security &amp; Livelihood, Human Rights, Land Rights, Women Empowerment &amp; Gender Equity, Child rights and empowerment, Health, Water &amp; Sanitation, Poverty Reduction</p>

### Ongoing major projects

Sl.	Name of Projects	Duration	Donors
01	Accessing Learning Opportunity to the Young, Adolescents and Livelihood Options for Women (ALOY-ALOW) Project:	2019-2023	Child Fund Korea
02	Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disability in Bangladesh (PHRPBD) Project:	2010-2022	Cbm-CDD
03	Activities for COVID-19 Response	2020	CBM, AusAID, Child Fund Korea
04	Hakaluki Livelihoods Development Project (HLDP):	2013-2020	Oxfam
05	Plan inclusive education	2014-2022	Plan Bangladesh
06	Disability inclusion through Mutual Learning	2018-2022	NOREC
07	Vulnerable Group Development	2020-2021	Government of Bangladesh

### Completed major projects

Sl.	Name of Projects	Duration	Donors
01	SHEWA-B	2007-12	UNICEF-GOB
02	AGUP	2007-10	Oxfam-GB
03	SIPPL	20011-12	Oxfam-GB
04	Efforts for Capacity Building of Community Based Organization (ECCO)	2009-2013	Stromme Foundation
05	Flash Flood Response	2011-2013	Chevron Bangladesh
06	Provat Network	2009-11	CDD
07	CAHD	1998-05	Protibondi foundation
08	Prevention of the HIV/AIDS.	2008-11	Hasab consortium
09	NCNSP	2008-11	NGO FORUM
10	CMPEVAW	2009-11	Oxfam GB
11	CWBMP	2005-06	UNDP-GoB
12	AIOP	2008-11	USCC-B
13	Participation of Urban Poor in Municipal Governance Project	2006-07	Centre for Development Services(CDS)-GoB
14	NFPE	2005-2010	BRAC
15	Election Monitoring, Voter and Civic Education Project	2006-07	Institute of Development Affairs
16	LEAD	2006-	USCC-B



		2007	
17	Community Managed Watsan Program	2005-2006	NGOF
18	Post Flood Rehabilitation of Water Supply and Sanitation activities	2004	NGOF
19	UP networking support services	2003	ARD, Inc. of Burlington
20	GTF	2011-14	NGO Forum
21	CWRA	2012-14	UCEP-Bangladesh
22	CBAECA	2011-14	Ministry of Environment, GOB
23	ECDSP-B	2009-14	Aga-Khan Foundation – FIVDB
24	ECCO	2009-14	Stromme Foundation - VARD

### Current working areas

Sl.	Name of districts	Name of Upazilas
01	Moulvibazar	Kulaura, Sreemongal, Kamalgong, Barolekha, Moulvibazar Pourashova
02	Sylhet	Fenchugong, Golapgong
03	Bramonbaria	Bramonbaria Pourashava

**Shnamganj.Tahirpur.Shalla**

## Organizational Highlights

### Formulate strategic plan:

PROCHESTA has formulated strategic plan for the period of 2018-2022. This year was contemplated change for the organization. The beneficiaries, community members, local government representatives, GOB extension officers, journalists and staff members contributed with the process formulation of strategic plan. The Strategic Plan consists establishes the Strategic Framework comprising Vision, Mission and Values includes the analytical basis from external and internal perspective to create a logical basis for Strategies to achieve the mission. The programmatic strategies, initiatives PROCHESTA plans to pursue for the target people and encompasses organizational development strategies, which PROCHESTA wants to implement to successfully implement the programmatic strategies.

In the phase PROCHESTA has restructured its organogram first according to haor and non-haor areas. The next level of differentiation in haor areas would be function-oriented like Education, Disaster Management and Health, Environment, Income Generation and VGD. In case of non-haor areas, the next differentiation is according to Tea Garden and Non-Tea garden Areas which again will differentiate the next level according to functions like Education, Disaster/Health, Income and Skill Training. PROCHESTA will provide admin and accounts services as technical backstopping to other branch offices. The organogram will include M&E, Research and Training positions.

### Training centre and capacity building:

PROCHESTA is running a well equipped training centre and its expertise on capacity building is well known.



### Campaign initiatives:

PROCHESTA has skills and expertise on campaign and several campaign initiatives were carried out since its inception.



for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL) 8 campaign groups are working in 30 areas. Haor area is one of them. PROCHESTA is doing the campaign at haor area in

With the support of local, national and international development organizations, Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL) was started on 2007. Now a day, the member of the campaign is 200 and OXFAM GB is secretariat in Dhaka. The major three areas of the campaign are agriculture, business and climate change. To ensure the campaign

Akhaoura and Sylhet. Through discussion with small & marginalized farmers, fishermen and local people it came to know that the fishermen of haor area are neglected and vulnerable. They are real fishermen but they have no access to haor for fishing. To analysis the local context, all the groups of haor area collectively agreed to campaign for establishing their rights.

**Practice/Result/Implementation:**

- Update and finalize Human Resource Policy
- Update and finalize Gender Policy
- Finalize job – Description for all staffs
- Collect & preserve staff personal information
- Capacity assessment for staffs
- Update report writing, filing – documentation process and practice in all level
- Update and finalize MIS
- Update and finalize 05 years Strategic Plan of Pochesta.

**Major project highlights**

**Accessing Learning Opportunity to the Young, Adolescents and Livelihood Options for Women (ALOY-ALOW) Project:**

**Project Overview:** Prochesta believes that all parts of the society will get equal opportunity. The organization wants to ensure right to Food, right to clothing, right to shelter, right to education and right to Health in the project areas. We know know that there some bypassed community person in every country and or location. With a view to improving their educational facilities in the Tea garden areas. Prochesta is working in 8 Tea gardens under Komolgonj upazila in Moulvibazar district.



**Project Goals:** Contribute to ensure rights to education and dignity of life of children following an integrated development program approach in the hard to reach areas of Moulvibazar district in Bangladesh.

### Major Activities of the Project:

1. ECD Center establishing in the Tea Garden Areas.
2. Establishing preschools in the project action areas.
3. To ensure quality education, the project supports to improve the schools infrastructure.
4. Provide Tube-well and hygiene facilities in the ECD centers and primary schools.
5. Provide training on Nutritious food as well as food for needy families.
6. Day Care Centres establishing in tea garden areas.
7. Awareness building to schools and respective communities on disaster risk reduction.
8. Youth and adolescents training on life skills
9. Organizing national level advocacy.



Photograph on ECD Center, PatroKhla Tea Garden.

### Case Story of a Mother of ECD Learner

Sector Category	Education			
Sub-category	Emergency cash/food and hygiene materials supports for the COVID-19 affected most vulnerable children and communities in Bangladesh			
<b>1. Basic Information</b>				
Name	Rahela Begum	Sex	Female	
Age/Grade	27Years	Child Status	N/A Child No. / Project No.	
Address	District: Moulvibazar, Upazila: Kamalgonj, Paschimpara, Madhabpur Tea Garden.			
<b>2. Family Background</b>				
Name	Relationship	Age	Sex	Occupation/School Grade
Rahman Miah	Husband	35 Years	Male	Tea Labourer
Rumana Akter	Daughter	5 Years	Female	ECD Learner
Munira Begum	Mother in law	60 Years	Female	House wife
Rahmat Ali	Brother in law	28Years	Male	Tea Labourer

Reshma Akter	Sister in law	17Years	Female	Dropout Children
<b>More details</b>	<p>Rahela Begum is a house wife lives with six family members at Madhabpur Tea Garden. Her husband Rahman Miah and her brother in law (Husband's younger brother) Rahmat Ali is only earning members of their family. They work at Tea Garden as Tea Labourer. Monthly their gross income are 3060.00 (Three thousand sixty) taka only each. After different deductions they get cash near about 2600.00 (Two thousand and four hundred) taka each. So very difficult to maintain family with this small income. They have no other major income source. Rahela Begum looks after her daughter and her mother in house by maintaining others works of the house. Her mother in law maximum time is illness for her old age. On the other hand her sister in law Resma akter has dropped out after pass SSC examination for financial crisis. She assists to her brother's wife in house work and looks after her mother. Rumana Akter is only one daughter of Rahela Begum and Rahman Miah. She is a learner of ECD centre of Aloy Alow Project. But corona time she is fully staying in house, can't go out. Maximum time her companion is her aunt Resma Akter except her mother. She learns poem, drawings from her aunt.</p> <p>Rahela Begum has four ducks three hens and she cultivates some vegetable in house seasonally. In this way they were passing the day. During the corona time changed the situation. To protect corona virus should use mask, washing hands frequently with soap or detergent and maintain social distance. To meet up those they need some extra money. But their limit income goes to expend for fixed items. So during the corona time their wish could not implement.</p>			
<b>3. Success Story</b>				
<b>Changes before and after the support</b>	<p>During the corona time they have got two mask from garden authority for two workers. They purchased another two mask. But their family members are six. If anyone go out then used a mask which used by other of the family. This mask used some times by wash or without wash. For hands wash they used a mug. Not frequently hands wash, only three or four times they wash their hands in a day which very simple matter. Among these sometimes wash hands without detergent or soap. So they can not follow the rules of WHO and Govt. of Bangladesh during the corona time.</p> <p>After getting the hygiene package from CFK donation they are very</p>			

	happy. Two masks, two soap, 700gm detergent and bucket with lid and tap are very helpful to them. Added two masks they have fulfil six mask for six persons and easily wash hands after sometimes. Now they can use mask everybody at a time and wash hands frequently with detergent. They also try to maintain social distance at the corona situation. To protect corona everybody of them wash hands frequently using this hygiene package.
<b>Child quotes</b>	Rahela Begum and her family is very happy getting this hygiene package. She said, "Before getting this package we used mask only for go out and sometimes did not use mask. We washed hands as same as before corona time. Though it is not so high cost but essential. Now we can use mask, easily wash hands frequently to protect corona. So I thanks to CFK and Prochesta"
<b>Recommender's comments</b>	Sugrim Das, a Volunteer said, "Rahela Begum wants to neat and clean but poor family. So sometimes could not able to follow the rules during the corona crisis time. During this time Rahela Begum try to safe from COVID-19. Sometimes went out without mask and wash hands without detergent. After getting this support it is very helpful to them. They can easily wash hands frequently with detergent and use mask when go out. This practice will safe from corona virus."

### Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disability in Bangladesh (PHRPBD) Project:

The project has been implementing in Sylhet basin to improve the condition of Disable People with the financial support from Centre for Disability in Bangladesh and CBM. The project started on March 2010 and will be ended December 2023. Now Ongoing Project 4rd Phase duration 2019-2021.



#### Goal:

Established human rights of disable people

#### Objectives:

- To explore the leadership of disable people
- To ensure social inclusion of disable people



**Activity:**

- SHG formation and Apex Body formation
- Conduct meeting/orientation and work plan for SHG
- Conduct awareness initiatives with CSO, LGI and Institution etc
- Conduct Advocacy on different issues
- Advocacy workshop at local and divisional level
- Different Day observation
- Organize cultural programme involving disable people
- Provide primary rehabilitation therapy exercise
- Provide need based support

Target beneficiary: A total 111 disable persons (Male 54 and female 57)

**Major achievement:**

- 10 SHGs are formed and orientation are conducting and the SHGs have work plan;
- Conducted awareness initiatives with CSO, LGI, Institution etc and people are showing positive attitudes disable, there access to service increase in the project areas;
- Conducted Advocacy on different issues;
- Advocacy workshop at local and divisional level also helps to increase access to services;
- Organize cultural programme involving disable people;
- A total 67 disable persons received primary rehabilitation therapy exercise;
- 2 eye and ear treatment camp organized in the project areas for disable people;
- 15 disable people received training and refreshers on leadership;
- 31 people received need based financial support;
- 4 disable people received training and refreshers on gender, CP;
- 21 disable people received need based equipment;
- Established referral system for treatment;
- 12 disable people received income generating activities related training e.i. small business, livestock rearing, swing etc.

### Case Study

Taslina Akhter Tammi is a child of a poor family in Uttar Hingajia village of Kulaura upazila of Moulvibazar district. He is 6 years old. Father's name is Md. Tashir Mia Mother's name is Rezia Begum. Tammi has a brother and she is the only daughter of her Parents. Her father is a poor farmer, her mother is a housewife. She has a Down syndrome disability. In 2016, Tammi was included in the Hingajia Tea Garden Pradeep Self-Organization for Eligible Children with Disabilities Survey under the Efforts of PHRPBD project.

When members of the organization spoke to her family about her admission to the school, her parents said that Tammi would not be able to study, so they did not want to

admit to the school. Because she doesn't want to stay in one place for long, she is afraid to see an unknown person and doesn't want to play with anyone of the same age. Then the members of the self-organization contacted the CDRP Md. Nazrul Islam. Later, Nazrul Islam and members of the self-organization went to talk with her parents. Hingajia Government Primary School teachers are trained in disability and they are able to teach all kinds of students with disabilities. Hearing this news, her parents agreed. Later, Nazrul Islam along with her parents contacted the headmaster of Hingajia Government Primary School, which is implementing inclusive education under the PHRPBD project, and admitted Tammi in the children's class.

After enrollment in the school, the school teachers give Tammi the opportunity to sit next to a good student in the front row and arrange for teaching through real materials, entertainment, and group work. Tammi's problem at the beginning of school admission is that he sits alone in the class, does not want to spend much time in the class, does not know the color, spits on other students and often leaves the class and goes to one side.

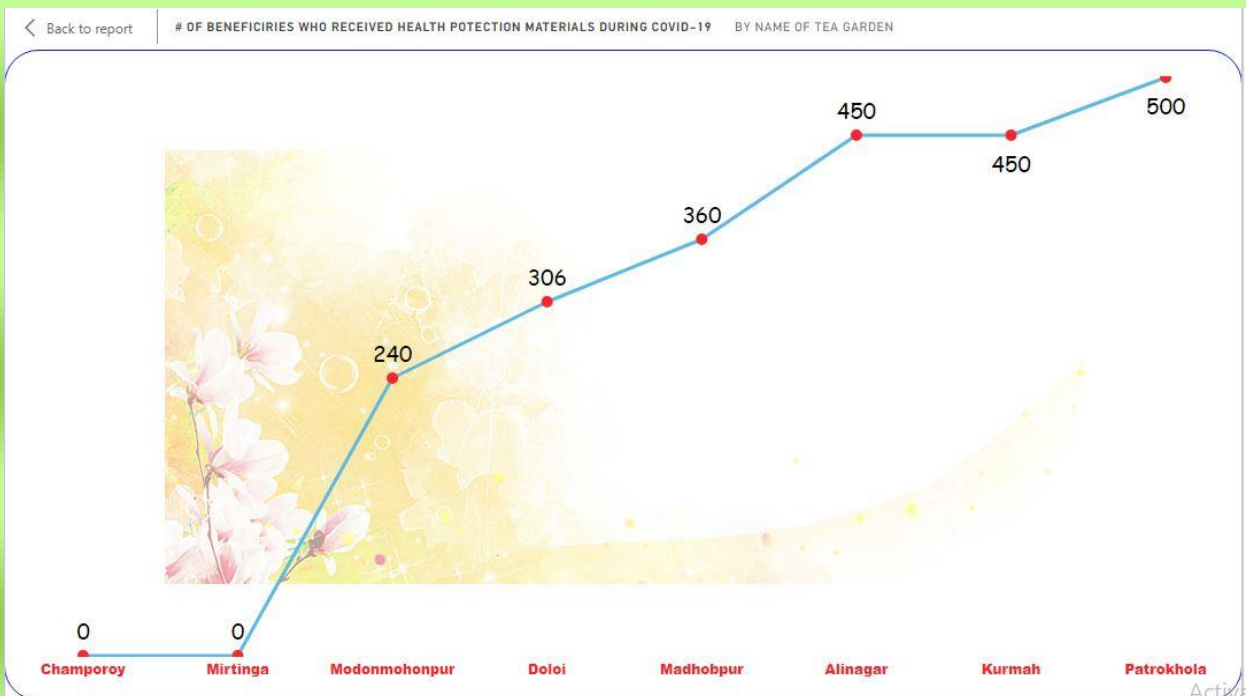
At present Tammi is in 1st class. He knows some colors, plays with his classmates, can say some rhymes, can count numbers from 1-20. She is very eager to come to school. Many times the school is closed but he goes to school. Compared to all other schools, the school environment is very beautiful and colorful. The pre-primary room is very well decorated and she loves to come to school. The teachers and students of the school love Tammi very much. Tammi wants to study and become a teacher, her parents want to study and become to lead her own life.

#### **Activities for COVID-19 Response:**

Now, people of the world are struggling against COVID-19. In Bangladesh, there have affected the people gradually. In Bangladesh, already 1,45,483 people have been affected from Corona virus among them 1847 people died. To create awareness among the surrounding areas, Procheta has taken/implemented some activities for the community. The activities are follows:

1. Established 2 hand washing devices in the Upazila Health Complex, Kulaura, Moulvibazar.
2. In local Bazar, Procheta has installed 2 hand washing device in the entrance.
3. Provide food (Rich-15 kg, Potato-4 kg, Lentin-2 kg, Salt-1 kg, Soyabin-02 litters & Onion-3 kg) assistance to the 98 disabilities persons in the surrounding areas.
4. Awareness building campaign.
5. Protection materials distribution among 22 persons with disabilities.
6. From Aloy Aloy project total of 2306 HHs of 6 Tea garden has received health protection materials. Each HHs have got 2 Mask, 1 water reservoir, Detergent powder and 2 shops. Below Chart presents the details on it.





### Hakaluki Livelihoods Development Project (HLDP):

Hakaluki haor is the biggest haor in Bangladesh and it is most important natural resource and rich biodiversity. The people who live in the Haor areas for their livelihood is very much threatened in the context of food security. Natural disaster like early flashflood, flood, hail storm, wave erosion and cold wave damage their crops, infrastructure, livestock and other livelihood asset. Recognising the particular vulnerabilities of these areas, the Hakaluki Livelihoods Development Project (HLDP) is designed to focuss on livelihoods and disaster risk reduction. Total 2000 household has been selected and 50 CBOs are formed. The poor and marginal farmer, fishermen, day laborer and some other poor people has been including in the CBOs. The project is implementing at Kulaura and Golapgonj in Moulvibazar and sylhet districts from 2013 to 2020.



**Goal:** Resilient livelihoods for quality life of at risk haor dwellers in Kulaura and Golapganj under Moulavibazar and Sylhet districts.

#### Objectives:

- 1800 households have increased access to food and income security and enjoyed quality of life

- Communities and households have improved capacity to cope with disaster risk and anticipate climate change impact.
- CBO and women are more empowered with better life skills and capacity to claim rights and entitlements

### **Majore activities:**

#### **Institutional development and capacity building**

- Formation of community based organization
- Provide different IGA and leadership development training

#### **Advocacy and campaign**

- Workshop with Upazilla administration and Elite, Media, Political Person, CBOs to mobilize regarding Khas Land, Lease, Rights of Fishermen community
- Campaign to end violence against women, DRR, CCA, sanitation, education and health

#### **DRR & CCA**

- Orientation on flood, sanitary latrine, improved cooking stoves and solar panel system
- Installation of deep tube well in most vulnerable communities
- Observe national days (maximum 6 national/Int days/events per upazila)
- Facilitate quarterly UDMC meeting and SC meeting conduction(5 meet per Quarter within 2 uz)
- Orientation to schools on DRR, CCA, WATSAN, Health and Gender issue
- Fruit Trees Distribution among the Beneficiarie

**Target beneficiaries:** Total 2000 household has been selected at Hakaluki Haor dwellers

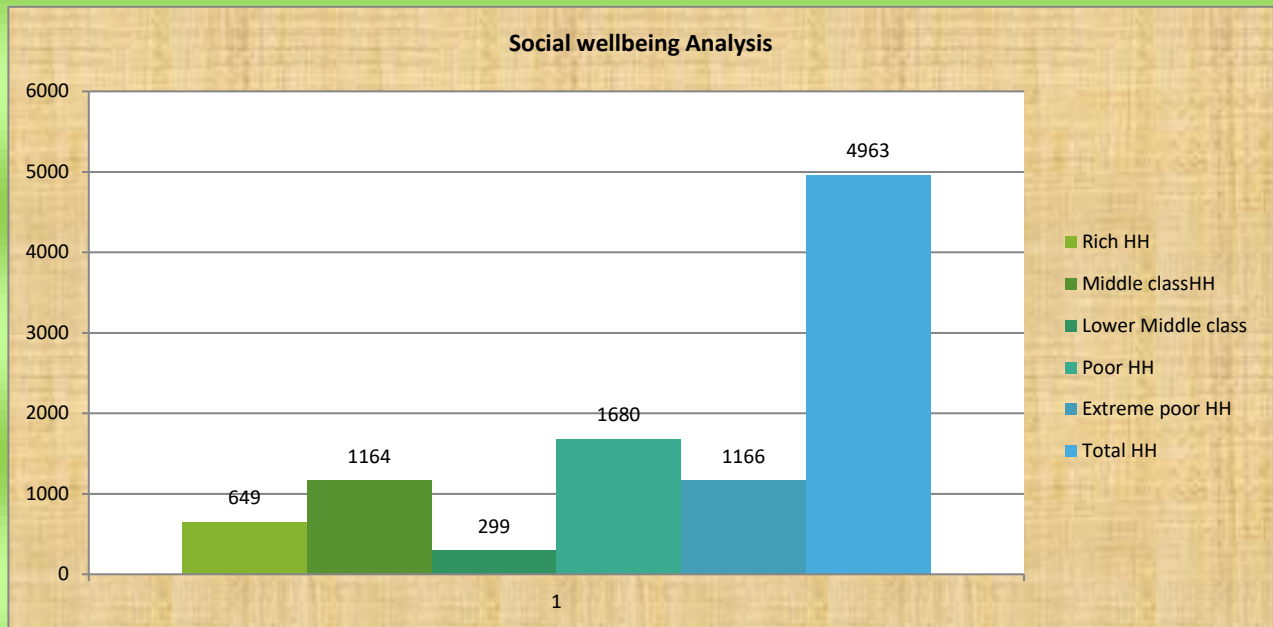
### **Major achievement:**

During the reporting period the project team has accomplished some areas of success and key achievement. Successfully has been operating and facilitating development process among 50 CBOs (2000 household Female 1151 & male 849). Developed personal skill in different trade by receiving different training among 1035 CBO members (Male-331, female -704) and 1130 HH have involved economical empowerment process through providing training and linkage support. # 866 HH have involved in homestead gardening. Union disaster management committees were more proactive and they have continued their



regular meeting and identified their local problem, make disaster management plan according to plan. Community people, School (teachers & student) and Union parishad body, three tire people aware about DRR & CCA, .CBO member and community people were involved in climate resilience crop ( early variety rice cultivation,(565 HH). Alternative crop -369 HH.) cultivation, raised their house pith(135 HH) Improved water and sanitation situation (792 HH used latrine 1400 HH used safe water).Improve child education situation # 130 student has newly enrolment.# 130 student has got opportunity quality education by establishing tuition support program. CBO members were aware about their rights # 22 members got social safety net opportunity and 371 fishermen have got their rights about fishermen identity card. # 29 CBO has access to cultivate kanda khash land. From now the female social mobility are gradually increased and participated in different training, session, workshop, Campaign with male in different level.# 65 household has involved in Duck and fish base enterprise development. # 5 producer groups has involved in vegetable cultivation. Total 369 household has involved in crop diversification and total cultivated land was 38-hector. #30 CBO has open bank account and managed their savings. # 04 CBO has got registration from youth development department.

### Social Wellbeing Analysis Statement



**Case study**  
**Where is a will, there is way**

Masum Ahmed lives from one village in a Basantapur under Sarifgonj Union in Golapgonj sub district town. His father Aftab Ali is an ultra poor farmer.

Masum played as Chairmen of Basantapur “**Khorubeel Unnayan Samabay Samittee**”. He lives with 12 family members in a join family. Masum is an idle farmer.



He has been involved with HLDP at times for various purposes such as group meeting, training, workshop etc. He participated in seed production; preservation and marketing training on 22-23 December, 2014 were arranged by HLDP project. He recalls that crops (Boro) could not grow up due to flash flood. Rather it has been damage and hampering the income security in every year. Considering this things, “I would like to do some different instead of rice” he added.

He received so many advice and suggestion during training and taking initiative to cultivated Wheat exhibition. He said, “I became interested to know more about it but i did not get an opportunity to explore the idea & exhibition”. He continues, attending the training “I came to know the procedure and technique to harvest the wheat”. He was cultivated in 35 decimal lands by getting 305 KG wheat from this production. He added, as this is the first time initiative is really inspired the community people and fellow farmer also become interesting to take initiative like me. He expected that he would able to harvest maize, sweet guard with greater initiative in coming year. He recall, this initiative brings a new positive change for him and hopefully he would able to contributing for his areas development as well.

He expressed, all the training and meeting organized by Prochesta Hakaluki Livelihoods Development Project (HLDP) will gradually brings a positive change the group member and adjacent with Hakaluki Haor.

## Develop a practical model of inclusive education in Bangladesh

### Background of the project:

Bangladesh, a developing country, operates one of the largest primary education systems in the world with approximately 17.5 million children. The country has achieved immense progress in some of the educational arenas like net enrollment rate (98.7%, boys 97.2% while girls 99.4%), gender parity (1.02),<sup>1</sup> and pre-primary education (around 40% of school have at least one child attending pre-primary classes)<sup>2</sup> over the last few years. According to Annual Sector Performance Report (ASPR) 2012, survival rate and primary cycle completion rate have also been increased from 67.2% and 60.2% respectively in 2010 to 79.5% and 70.3% in 2011. But still the quality of education is a daunting challenge. In a recent study, Asadullah and Chaudhury (2012) confirmed that a large proportion of children do not attain basic competence (measured in terms of primary school curriculum based test on numeracy) upon completing primary schooling. It is only 2% children who attain all the measurable terminal competencies (Annual Sector Performance Report 2011, Campaign for Popular Education 2008). Moreover, primary schools are the mostly poorly managed level of education in the Bangladeshi education system. In many cases, school management committees (SMCs) are not fully activated and parent teacher associations (PTAs) are rarely capable of addressing management issues<sup>3</sup> either, and school authorities are not accountable to parents and communities, who, in any case, are largely unaware of school activities.

Despite overall increases in primary education over the last few years, there are still more than 3 million out of school children and opportunities for schooling are limited for specific groups, including the following categories of hard-to-reach children: children with special needs; children in remote areas (Char, Haor-baor, flood prone areas, disaster prone areas etc.); children living in extreme poverty; children living in slum areas and working children. Research suggests that there are three dynamics of exclusion in education (FIVDB, 2011). The first of these mainly occurs in the socio-economic and political levels that make conditionality by which large numbers of children cannot enter the educational system. With this kind of exclusion students can never enroll in school. The second type of exclusion happens in the school system and creates discrimination and domination among students in the classroom and deprives a large number of students from receiving a quality education. The third type of exclusion happens as a result of ineffectiveness of schools or the education system as a whole that forces students to leave school before completion.

The government of Bangladesh has a strong commitment to ensure 100% enrolment, attendance and primary cycle completion with a minimum standard of quality. To

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<sup>1</sup> Bangladesh Primary Education Annual Sector Performance Report 2012

<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh Primary Education Annual Sector Performance Report 2012

<sup>3</sup> Nath, S.R., & Mahbub, A. Op. cit.

achieve this, several policies, strategies and initiatives are in place in the government system but the efforts focus on all children rather than targeting specific groups of children, thus ensuring maximum attendance but without an emphasis on inclusion of marginalized groups. Such children endure very difficult circumstances and require special interventions from both technical and programmatic perspectives. The interventions are specific but these should not be delivered 'specially' to a particular group, rather through a common mechanism. In this way, inclusiveness addresses the special needs and conditions of hard to reach children as well as adding significant value to the quality of education for all children.

In principle, inclusive education is a priority for the government of Bangladesh and there are many strategic directions for implementing inclusive education which are articulated in the government's Inclusive Education Framework. In this framework, excluded groups are identified considering four major areas; Disadvantaged areas (poor, ultra poor, slum, geographically disadvantaged areas etc); Gender; Ethnic groups and Special needs (Children with disabilities).

There is a two-way problem; it has become difficult to enroll a large number of disadvantaged and marginalized children and to retain a good number of students due to multiple reasons and challenges. An inclusive school and education system is the best answer to these challenges. Inclusive education aims to gradually change the whole education system, so that every school and every teacher is able to welcome any child (regardless of their disability, talents, gender, poverty, ethnicity, etc.), and provide them with a good quality education alongside their peers<sup>4</sup>. It is mostly about developing an attitude of flexibility and problem solving – enabling schools, teachers, parents and children to work together to solve the causes of exclusion. Inclusive education theory says that children are excluded because of problems with the education system. For instance, exclusion happens because the school environment is inaccessible, or because teachers have negative attitudes or have not been well trained, or because the curriculum is not flexible to the needs of certain children. So the solution is to change the way the mainstream education system works, so that it can accommodate all sorts of different children. Inclusive education entails identifying and removing barriers and providing reasonable accommodation, enabling every learner to participate and achieve within mainstream settings.

Considering the challenges, barriers and problems identified in different areas of access, quality and governance of the primary education system, a comprehensive, unified acceptable and inclusive primary education model is vital for a country like Bangladesh. To address the above problems and to support the primary education system in achieving quality primary education for ALL, Plan Bangladesh will strive to

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<sup>4</sup> World Vision UK (2010). *Travelling together How to include disabled people on the main road of development.*

develop an effective, innovative, participatory and inclusive primary education implementation model which will cover access, governance and quality based on the government's initiatives (I PEDPII, IE strategy, PEDPIII etc.). As a priority to address issues for the most marginalized and disadvantaged groups of children, especially children with disabilities, Plan Bangladesh will initiate a project for developing a practical inclusive education model in close collaboration with UNICEF and the government of Bangladesh which will complement PEDP III initiatives on Inclusive education and at the same time develop a demonstrative model of inclusive education for potential adoption and scale up.

### **Project Goal:**

An efficient inclusive and equitable primary education system is in place that delivers effective and relevant child friendly learning to ALL children.

### **Project Objectives and Intermediate Outcomes:**

- Schools are implementing practical inclusion strategies from pre primary to grade V.
- Schools have appropriate inclusive friendly environment for ALL children
- Resources (T-L materials, and AD) for IE are available
- Teachers demonstrate inclusive practice in all aspects
- Better school management that demonstrates ownership of inclusive practices
- ALL children in targeted areas are participating in education in a friendly, enabling school environment and are more equipped and confident
- Communities are sensitized, motivated and acting for Inclusive education and children with disabilities
- Communities (local elites, leaders, UP members, CBO/CMC adolescents, children etc.) are aware on IE
- Parents (CWD and NCWD) are motivated and involved in promoting Inclusive Education

### **Project Activities:**

- Support to ensure Accessibility
- Provide need based Training
- Operate Shishu Bikash Kendra
- Support to school make colorful & enjoyable
- Orientation to Community



Figure 1: Training program

**Location of the Project:** The project will be implemented in selected 10 (ten) mainstream primary schools of Kulaura upazila, Moulvibazar district that location and schools

are selected by Plan International Bangladesh through consultation with Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) based on the findings from national situation analysis based on secondary data.

**Targeted Beneficiaries/Stakeholders:** The project will directly cover all stakes of primary school considering school catchment area; e.g. Children (from 0 year to primary education age), School Teachers, SMC, PTA, SLIP Committee of project selected Primary Schools, Upazila Education Office, Upazila Resource Centre, Upazila Education committee as well as community level stakes (Parents, Union Parisad, Community leaders, Community people, People with disability, Community disadvantage group, Community Resource Team, Parents Group, Children Cycle etc.). The project related key messages will be disseminated to all primary schools and all people of Kulaura upazila through social mobilization and campaign activities; those are treated as secondary participants.

**Project Duration:** February 2014 to June 2023.

### **Project Implementation Strategy**

As this project is aiming to develop a practical model of inclusive education in Bangladesh in line with the PEDP III, a major aspect of the implementation strategy will be to align the work to that of the government. To achieve the end of project objectives, there will be two tiers of input through working at working with schools and working with parents and community. Recognizing that the end results are intertwined and cannot necessarily be compartmentalized, the strategies will be carefully derived in a balanced way so that any change or failure at the strategic level will not affect the project activities.

### **Disability Inclusion through Mutual Learning Project**

**Funded by: NOREC**

Project duration: October 2019  
to September 2022

Partner organization: Nepal  
Disabled Human Rights Center  
(DHRC-Nepal)

Project areas: Kulaura Upazila of  
Moulvibazar district Bangladesh  
and Gokarneshwor-05,  
NayaBasti, Jorpati, Kathmandu,





Nepal

Target group: 02 skill staffs

**Content of the project:** The goal of the project is to develop a person with disability (PwD) livelihood, education, social acceptance, a job opportunity in both countries through virtual learning of staff members along with a working approach. The Prochesta has been promoting disability-inclusive education and self-help group's formation of PwDs to establish their rights, advocacy program for establishing disabled people's rights, ensuring alternative livelihood options in the inclusive society which intends to learn by the DHRC. Contrastingly, DHRC has been advocating for disability inclusion through media coverage and radio program that will learn by the Prochesta. Through mutual learning and knowledge sharing, both organizations will be augmented new approaches that will help to make a disability-inclusive society.



*Figure-02: Training on Media Coverage*

**Objectives of the project:**

- Privet sector development including promoting rights and enable a positive environment for PwDs aim to social integration.
- Area of disability is comprehensively imparted with health care, rights, and privet sector and livelihood rehabilitation.

### **Outcomes of the project:**

- **Outcomes 1:** The Prochesta has initiated disability voice radio programme in Moulvibazar district with the DHRC supported capacity to create a positive environment for PwDs by end of the project.
- **Outcomes 2:** Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) of Kulaura sub-districts received public services, resources and facilities (e.g. health, education, safety-net, income generating activities-IGAs and legal service) from government institutions in accordance of constitutional entitlements and private sector mobilization with DHRC supported advocacy approach by the end of the project.

### **Major activities of the project:**

Proposed activities to achieve outcomes has to be performed by FK participants:

#### Inception period:

- Participants will conduct in-house workshop and training at Prochesta to integrate good practices and success of DHRC on disability health, rights, and management practice with appropriate tools and approaches to Prochesta staffs.
- Review of secondary data to accumulate knowledge on local disability health care functionaries, facilities and practices of Bangladesh for better planning and programming.
- Meeting with stakeholders to understand the current needs and practices.
- Conduct environment scanning on being familiar with Who is doing What

#### Major Activities:

- Conduct hands on capacity building training to Prochesta staffs on disability voice radio programme.
- Develop a training module on the radio programme and magazine publication on disability.
- Mobilize associated private sector actors to aim to ensure better services for PwDs.
- Facilitate community orientation on PwDs health, rights and legal aid services.
- Community mobilization and group formation of PwDs aim to raise voice for rights and entitlements
- Facilitate capacity building training of PwDs for better health, livelihood, rights, and privilege.
- Develop capacity building training module on health, rights and better livelihood of PwDs.
- Facilitate PwDs monthly group meetings with the field visit.
- Design and conduct awareness initiatives through CSO, LGIs, and health and educational Institution etc.
- Advocacy on disability rights issues through the workshop, meeting with duty bearers and policymakers aim to create a positive environment for PwDs.
- Conduct community mobilizing activities to create positive environment/attitude for PwDs aim to ensure social inclusion.

- Mobilize associated private sector actors to aim to ensure better services for PwDs.
- Information, education and communication (IEC) materials development and dissemination to create mass awareness on comprehensive disability rights, management, and rehabilitation.

#### **Achievements of the project:**

- a. Two senior officials of Prochesta and two official of DHRC participated in the Introductory Seminar held on 13-15 February 2019 at Nepal.
- b. Two senior official of Prochesta visited DRHC office and activities at Nepal on 16 February 2019
- c. Two officials of DHRC-Nepal visited Prochesta activities and offices in Kulaura , Moulvibazar, Bangladesh on 12-14 March 2019
- d. Feasibility study report prepared and submitted
- e. Financial report prepared and submitted to NOREC
- f. Rechieved staff development training on Media Coverage.
- g. Regular Virtual meeting with DHRC, Nepal.
- h. Provided Training on Inclusive education to DHRC staffs.
- i. Conduct coordination Meeting with DHRC.

#### **Key learning of the project**

- a. Appropriate leadership may enable even a local organization to establish international partnership.
- b. Organizational reputation and goodwills is must for organizational sustainability.

#### **Main challenges:**

- a. Communication with the other organization in other country
- b. On time availability of fund.
- c. Ensuring staff engagement with different language and culture.

#### **Impact:**

- a. Increased funding opportunity of the organization
- b. Organizational capacity and competency enhanced.

**Vulnerable Group Development (VGD):** The Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) programme is the largest social safety net programme of the GoB that exclusively targets ultra poor households. A large number (750000) of direct ultra poor participants across the country received monthly floor ration for the household and a development support services (inclusive of life skills and income generation skills training, savings and access to credit) for a cycle.

**Goal:** To ensure sustainability of development results and to provide women with opportunities to further improve their livelihoods

**Objectives:** The NGO shall aim to improve the socio-economic status of VGD women and make best effort in materializing it. The main objectives are to build the income-earning capacities of VGD women and to socially empower them through training.

**Major activities:**

- Provide Life skills training (Food and Nutrition, Disaster and Risk Mitigation, HIV/AIDS, Health and Cleanliness and Women Empowerment).
- Provide IGA skills training (Goat and Cow rearing, Vegetable Gardening, Poultry Rearing and Entrepreneurship development)
- Savings collection from beneficiaries.

**Target beneficiaries:** 829 Vulnerable women and their family members.

**Major achievement of the year:**

- Provide training to selected peoples.
- Regular meeting/

**Day observation:**

- International women day
- Safe motherhood day

**Linkage and networking:**

Regular linkage and networking with community clinic and upazilla health and family planning office.

**Counselling and meeting:**

Regularly counselling and meeting with pregnant mother's husband and mother-in-law.

**What we learn**

- To coop knowledge to other project and new areas for sustainable development. Certain time at least 5-7 years nursing these VDOs and then support another VDOs. Only not for that all the vulnerable people will be covered by stakeholder this program in the village.

**Major challenges**

- Trained staff/teacher drop out
- Residence for ECD Center in Haor/Tea garden areas
- Ensure the participation of labour, poor farmer, rickshaw puller and fisherman etc in meeting
- Local elite persons don't like to improvement the vulnerable people.

## Future direction

Prochesta is now getting preparation to cope interactively with coming situation, possibilities and scope of resource mobilization for target population. PROCHESTA will respond to the needs-pursue empowerment and rights of vulnerable people as the area of concentration through all its strategic, programmatic and organizational endeavors. This will be done based on-

- Development of appropriate governance, management and leadership at all level of organization
- Building up strong network, alliance, working relationship and capacity with different stakeholders or actors on different development issues;
- Mobilizing resources, physical and Human. From different supporter(Local, national, International source) and effort shall be made to develop human resources by formulating effective and interactive staff development process;
- Set up a long term development Goal and prepare a strategic plan for a certain period;
- Carefully formulation gender sensitive program by making provision of ensuring primary stake holder participation in program planning, implementation and evaluation.
- Exploration of new possibility of few revenue generative enterprises for financial viability and programming sustainability of the organization without depending on others.

**Donors:** NOREC, Stromme Foundation, Chevron Bangladesh, Aga-Khan Foundation Government of Bangladesh, UCEP-Bangladesh, NGO Forum, Oxfam –GB, Prip Trust, Oxfam Hong Kong etc, plan Bangladesh, Cbm-CDD, USA- Department of state women health I nnovation program, global womens issues ,Children Fund Korea

**Prochesta is member of National & International Network.**

**We observed national International Day and Week.**

### Policy and governance:

Prochesta has an approved constituency to regulate and maintain all sorts of activities. The organization is governed in participatory and decentralized manner. It has a general body, which is mainly responsible for the governance of the organization as well as the development of beneficiaries. The Executive Director (ED) on behalf of Executive Committee (EC) conducts overall management. The EC convenes meeting for making necessary decision and review progress of organization after each 3 month and General Council (GC) brings together at least once in a year. The EC is responsible to the general Council for its activities. There is a Core Management Team consisting with 07 members and headed by the Executive Director (ED). This Team is responsible to implement the policies as well as Organizational management affairs. The Executive Committee (EC) governs all the activities taken as development initiatives. Executive Committee (EC) is reportable to the general body. Executive Director (ED) is the member secretary of this committee, he has to design, implement and handle all the income and expenditure related works. He is responsible to the Executive Committee and he has to ensure all the necessary to the target groups for his activities too. An Executive Committee (EC) consists of 7 members elected by 21 Members of general counsel for 2 yearly takes up the responsibility of execution of the organization.

### Executive Committee

Name	Designation	Profession
Md Moyub hussain	Chairperson	Social Work
Ali Naki Khan	General Secretary	Business & Social Work
Sheuly Debi	Treasurer	Business & Social Work
Abdul Monaf	Member	Business
Abdul Hamid	Member	Teacher
Monika Kongla	Member	Social Work
Durga Rani Rajvor	Member	Social Work