



HOPE PERSEVERANCE ACHIEVEMENT  
TENACITY ENTHUSIASM  
COURAGE  
PERSISTENCE DREAM



*Annual Report*  
2014

Action In Development-AID  
[www.aid-bd.org](http://www.aid-bd.org)

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**Area Coverage**

Total District Coverage : 11  
 Total Upazila Coverage: 60  
 Unions- 349  
 Villages: 2491

**Beneficiaries**

Male-2735900  
 Female-1544100  
 Children-760000  
 Total - 5040000

It was a privilege for me to be closely involved in the formation of this unique organization Action In Development -AID in 1992. Along with my friends, well-wishers, professional colleagues and a committed team of young people we wanted to social development in Bangladesh and establish the rights of marginalized and vulnerable people and other essential services to participate as equal citizens of this country.

The ultimate goal of this organization is to bring change and develop of socio-economic and cultural status of the disadvantaged and underprivileged people in their respective area.

Stepping into the millennium development goal, AID has turned 21 years. It's a milestone in AID history, and an occasion we would like to remember within a somber yet happy note. Somber because we know the millennium has only brought in new challenges for us since poverty in Bangladesh is still widespread; happy because the process of its accentuation has been halted and a positive reduction of poverty has taken place. AID being one of the national NGOs in Bangladesh covering large number of poor people, must have played an important part at community level in it.

Over the last 21 years of its journey towards the empowerment of poor women and men AID has freed more than fifty thousand families from the clutches poverty; made more a large number of children and adolescent literate and educated; trained a lot of people to improve their lives so that they can stand tall on their feet, among other achievements. This has been possible largely due to AID's development strategies which not only assist poor people to increase their income and savings but also ensure their rights and reduce good governance related many vulnerabilities.

It is my pleasure to extend profound gratitude to all the funding agencies for their necessary support. The trust of our donors in us has helped us to serve the poor for whom we work. We are also grateful to the members of General Committee, Executive Committee and members of Advisory Committee for their guidance and cooperation. Thanks to the NGO Affairs Bureau, all concerned Government Authorities and other NGO's as well for their support and cooperation.

We take much pleasure in sharing this report with the Somity members of AID, community people, members of civil society and all those who have inspired and accompanied us in our journey.

Finally, We would like to thank all levels of staffs for their good work, dedication and commitment.



(Tarikul Islam Palash)  
Founder & Chief Executive



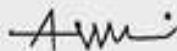
We recently bid farewell to 2014 and now are looking forward to 2015 with excitement and anticipation. I am delighted to replicate of AID activities in 2014. As previously, Action In Development- AID kept continuously its engagements with a various development thematic area, e.g., Education, Health, Women Empowerment, Disability Rehabilitation, climate change and sustainability, sustainable agriculture and income generation, food and livelihood, human rights and good governance, and renewable energy for the marginalized vulnerable people in the different areas of Bangladesh.

This time was the major turn of AID as the organization entered a new era of Green energy Programme with Solar Home System (SHS), Bio-gas, Improved Cook Stove (ICS) and Solar Irrigation and the Mobile Banking Programme in which number of people have been benefited. At the same time, the team of the organization worked hard hand in hand with the communities through overcoming various limitations and obstacles to improve the quality life of people irrespective of women, children, youth, and adults.

Brief summary of AID programme wise achievements are detailed in this Report. I hope the self explanatory report will give you an overall overview of our project activities.

I feel honored to thank to the General Committee, Executive Committee, members of Advisory Committee and life members for their active support, guidance and participation in the implementation of various project and programmers. I am pleased to honor the, development partners, members of civil society and all those who have inspired and stood by us in our fight against poverty, illiteracy and social injustice.

Finally I would like to convey my thanks and gratitude to all my colleagues for their hard work and dedication to implement the project activities and special thanks to those who have worked very hard in bringing out this annual report.



(Md. Aminul Islam)  
Executive Director

## ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ACTC	: AID Central Training Center
ADAB	: Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh
AID	: Action In Development
AABAD	: Access Creation and Association Building for Agricultural Development
AID-CCTC	: Climate Change Tracking Cell
ATMA	: Anti-Tobacco Media Alliance
BARC-ATTP	: Bangladesh Agriculture Research Center- Agriculture Technology Transfer Program.
BATA	: Bangladesh Anti-Tobacco Alliance
BLAST	: Bangladesh Legal AID Service Trust
BNF	: Bangladesh NGO Foundation
BSAF	: Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum
CAMPE	: Campaign for Popular Education
CCHRB	: Coordinating Council for Human Rights in Bangladesh
CCTC	: Climate Change Tracking Cell
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
DREAM	: Demand for Rights of the Excluded And Marginalized
DEC	: Dalit and Excluded Community
DWA	: Department of Women Affairs
ECD	: Early Childhood Development
EHCLB	: Eradication Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh
FR	: Fundamental Rights
HIV/AIDS	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	: Information Communication Technology
IDCOL	: Infrastructure Development Company Limited.
IGA	: Income Generation Activity
MRA	: Microcredit Regulatory Authority
MJF	: Manusher Jonno Foundation
MRT	: Primary Rehabilitation Therapy
NFOWD	: National Forum of Organization Working with the Disabled
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
PDC	: Planning and Documentation Cell
PROTECT	: People's Response On Tobacco law Enforcement through Campaign against Tobacco
RPDC	: Research, Planning and Documentation Cell
RTI	: Reproductive Tract Infection
SDF	: Sustainable Development Forum
SHS	: Solar Home System
SLF	: Stichting Iliane Fonds
SMC	: School Management Committee
SRH	: Sexual Reproductive Health
SSP	: Special Savings Program
STD	: Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TABINAJ	: Tamak Birodhi Nari Jot-
UNEP	: United Nation Environment Program
UNFCS	: United Nation Fund for Contemporary Slavery
UNOHCR	: United Nation's High Commissioner For Human Rights.
VDC	: Village Development Committee
VERC	: Village Education Resource Center
VGD	: Vulnerable Group Development
WBB Trust	: Working for Better Bangladesh Trust



## Profile of AID



### Background

Action In Development-AID a national level NGO was founded in 1992 by Tarikul Islam Palash with some young energetic and committed youths initially as a club in response to the humanitarian needs of distribution books, clothes and other accessories among the poor and meritorious students in the locality. They also donated bloods among the needy ailing people. As the demand for the charitable activities was increasing, the initiators reorganized the club as a non-governmental organization titled as "Action In Development - AID" with an objective to contribute and promote national development through upgrading the socio-economic condition of the disadvantaged and the under-privileged people in the society. Since its inception, AID is very much committed, agile and sincere to ensure socio-economic uplift towards establishing the rights of the women, children, people with disability and the farmers.

As the organizers of AID and other activists desire to work in a suitable environment, they established an office in a panoramic location on the bank of river Nabaganga to the east of Jhenaidah district town as AID Complex. It is a modern establishment in an attractive and natural atmosphere. Over the years of its work AID has undertaken number programs and project as per need of the society and target people to improve their socio-economic condition.

**Vision:** To build a democratic, rightful, accountable and just society & nation to establish the dignified life of the people that is to ensure a just, enlightened, healthy and democratic society free from hunger, poverty, exploitation and environmental degradation irrespective of cast, race, religion, sex and age.

**Mission:** To aware and upgrade socio-economic condition of the disadvantaged people in Bangladesh such as women, children, people with disability, laborers and farmers so that they can collectively play the active role to establish a rightful, accountable and just society and nation.

**Goal:** The ultimate goal of AID is to upgrade the living standard of the underprivileged and poverty stricken people through their development and positive change in socially and culturally.

#### **Objectives:**

- To organize the target people into groups to develop their unity and solidarity, collective strength and provide them institutional base skill.
- To develop consciousness and awareness among the target people about the social and state systems and their position in the family, society and state.
- To develop their self-image, self-confidence and creativity and make them fit for their desired changes.
- To alleviate the acute poverty of the poorest group members involving them in income-generating activities, legal aid support, adolescent education, primary education, HIV/AIDS prevention and water & sanitation.
- To improve the lives of the disabled people especially, the disabled children providing various support and services.
- To contribute to ensure human rights of targeted people and good governance of targeted institution of specific region.
- To improve and conservation of environment.
- To respond to the need of the distressed people caused by natural disaster.

#### **Target Beneficiaries:**

AID works to develop the socio-economic condition of the disadvantaged targeting deprived women, children, adolescent, youth, People with Disabilities (PWDs), farmers, hazardous child labourers, informal labourers, drug users, disaster affected people, legal aid deprived people, floating sex workers and trafficked people.

### **Approaches:**

AID perform in the course of integrated approaches focusing on resource based rural groups, raising awareness about hygiene and sanitation; enhancing capacity level of the distressed women; raising income level to alleviate poverty; training on technical skills; raising awareness about human rights; mobilizing community people to act against children and women repressions; training on leadership development; motivate the local people to properly utilize local natural resources and above all, uplift the social status of the rural poor. This approach is replicated in all planning and policies prepared by AID. Approximately all the projects and programs are taken in the selected villages where AID has been carrying out its activities following this approaches.

### **Management Structure of AID:**

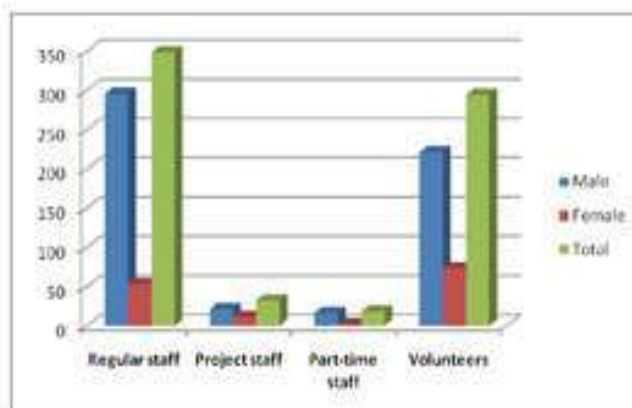
General Body comprised a group of highly qualified and experienced professionals and dignitaries of the society. The General Body, consisting of 21 members organizes at least one general meeting annually in a transparent and democratic manner all the way. The General Body approves the activities of the Executive Body. The Executive body elected by the members of the General Body for a 2-year, is comprised of 7 members. It is the supreme authority to frame policies and guidelines to run the organization. The Founder is appointed as Chief Executive of the organization with a designation "Founder and Chief Executive" by the Executive Body, play the role of Chief Executive in accordance with the recognized rights and responsibilities of the designation.

### **Legal Status:**

NGO Affairs Bureau	: 1319 ; 30 November 1998
Department of Social Welfare	: Jhe- 129/96 ; 1 August 1996
Department of Youth Development	: Jhe-13 & Sadar-3 ; 3 August 1996
Micro credit Regulatory Authority	: 01493-01429-00032 ; 5 Sep. 2007

### **Human Resources:**

A total of 348 regular staffs are presently employed under the core program of organization both in the field and in the head office. The staff structure is gender balanced, almost equal. Similarly, a total of 50 project and part-time staff are employed under the core program of AID in both field areas and head office. Besides this, 294 no. of volunteers are involved directly at the field to implement program activities. icy



### **Policies of AID:**

AID has the following polices to operate its all program activities at all level. Such as:

- Personnel Policy
- Financial Policy
- Savings and Credit Policy
- Gender Policy
- Procurement policy
- Vehicles policy
- Child Safety Policy
- Right To Information Policy
- Environment Policy



### **The network:**

AID maintains a nation-wide working structure to facilitate the supports in a decentralized fashion. Its working area is encompassed into 11 districts office with administrative and management set-up. In line with its organizational mandate AID maintains a dynamic network with all relevant national and international agencies and stakeholders ranging from the government and civil society to donor bodies.

- Anti-Tobacco Media Alliance (ATMA)
- Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB)
- Bangladesh Anti-Tobacco Alliance (BATA)
- Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF)
- Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)
- Child Sight Network
- Coordinating Council for Human Rights in Bangladesh (CCHRB)
- Governance Coalition (GC)
- National Forum of Organization Working with the Disabled (NFOWD)
- Padakkhep Network
- Planet Finance (France)
- Provat Network, CDD
- Sustainable Development Forum (SDF)
- Tamak Birodhi Nari Jot- TABINAJ

### **Development Partners:**

Over the last two decades AID depended on funds from different national and international sources. Such as:

#### **Present Partners**

- The Union-France
- Stichting Liliane Fonds-STICHTING LILIANE FONDS-SLF, NETHERLANDS, Netherlands
- Manusher Jonno Foundation-MJF
- Department of Women Affairs, Government of Bangladesh
- Bangladesh NGO Foundation
- Working for Better Bangladesh (WBB Trust)
- Padakhep Consortium
- Uttara Bank Limited
- NCC Bank
- UCBL
- Bangladesh Bank (Grihayan Tahbil)
- Wave Foundation
- BARC-ATTP
- NGO Forum
- United Nation Fund for Contemporary Slavery-(UNFCS)

#### **Previous Partners**

- Deaf Child Worldwide
- European Union
- USC- Canada Bangladesh
- Dhaka Ahsania Mission
- 1% Development Fund, UN
- OPAM- Italy
- Center for Disability Development (CDD)
- Village Education Resource Center (VERC)
- JOBS, USAID
- Interlife Bangladesh
- Bangladesh National Lawyers' Association (BNWLA)
- HESPERIAN Foundation
- JICA-Japan



- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Concern Bangladesh
- Proshika RSDN
- German Embassy
- Embassy of Japan
- Bangladesh Development Partnership Center (BDPC)
- Rights-Jessore
- Bangladesh Legal Aid Service trust (BLAST)
- Servite Sister, England
- Abilise Foundation
- Padakhep, SEDAB

AID Timelines and major events in a 22-year journey. Such as:

1992:

- Starts as a club and later on turned to a development organization

1996:

- Registration from department of Social Welfare
- Registration from department of Youth Development
- Non-formal Education program
- Environment Preservation & Disaster Management program commenced

1997:

- Disability Rehabilitation Project with SLF, Netherlands and Adolescent Development Project with USC Canada

1998:

- Registration from department of Bangladesh NGO Bureau
- Education Development Program with Dhaka Ahsania Mission
- Mass Education Program with OPAM, Italy
- Special Education Centre for CWDs with SLF, Netherlands

1999:

- Health & Sanitation Program with NGO Forum
- Disability Development Program support from CDD, NFOWD.
- HIV/AIDS Prevention programs with own fund

2000:

- Strengthening Local Government program supported by VERC
- Child Rights program from BSAF and Assistive Device support from Interlife-Bangladesh
- Informal Primary Education with Dept. of Primary & Mass Education
- Good Governance Program supported by Madaripur Legal Aid Association (MLAA).

2001:

- Legal Aid & Awareness program supported by BNWLA
- Safe Water & Sanitation program supported by ICA-Japan
- Maternal & Child Health support from Hesperian Foundation
- Post Flood Rehabilitation Program from CIDA, Handicap International, CDD, NGO Forum, Concern-Bangladesh

2002:

- Inclusive Education program supported by CIDA and Disability Development program by BFF.
- AID Central Training Centre (ACTC) for Skill Development Training supported by Embassy of Japan
- Orthopedic Workshop supported by Handicap International and German Embassy
- Formal Primary School program with GoB fund

2003:

- Prevention of Child and Women Trafficking project supported by Rights, Jessore
- Local Government Strengthening Project support from SWAN-LGI.
- Legal Aid project from BLAST.
- Continued Education support from GoB
- Rural Housing with Bangladesh Bank

2004:

- Local Government Strengthening Project (LGS) support from WAVE Foundation
- PWDs Development program supported by Servite Sister, England.

2005:

- PWDs Rehabilitation program supported by Abilis Foundation
- Micro-finance Program

2006:

- Organic Vegetables Cultivation supported by from EC,

2007:

- Registration from Micro Credit Regularity Authority (MRA)
- Election monitoring program supported by Election Commission,
- Informal Labor Rights program supported by European Commission

2008:

- Inclusive Education & Disability Rehabilitation program support from NGO Foundation and ATTP from BARC
- Improved Oven support from VERC

2009:

- Institutionalize the Rights of Informal Labors program supported by European Commission
- AABAD, an Agriculture Development program from Manusher Jonno Foundation,
- Strengthen Implementation of The Tobacco Control Law in Khulna Division supported by The Union, France

2010:

- Sign Language program supports from Deaf Child Worldwide
- Human Right & Good Governance from MLAA,
- VGD and Maternity Allowances program from Women Affair Department
- Gender Policy of the organization

2011:

- Prevention Early Marriage, Polygamy and Family Repression among the Dalit Community supported by Banladesh NGO Foundation.
- Tobacco Control Project for next two years.

2012:

- Reduction of Child laborers from hazardous work place in corporation with Govt. of Bangladesh
- Eliminate all forms of contemporary child slaves from hazardous work places and households and rehabilitate them to the society supported by UNOHCR
- Promoting Responsiveness of public service Institutions in selected districts supported by Asia Foundation,

2013

- Access Creation and Association Building for Agricultural Development (AABAD) by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)
- Smoke free Khulna Division through Effective Enforcement of Tobacco Control Law by The Union- France
- Disable rehabilitation program by S L F Netherlands
- Eradication Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh - EHCLB (Third phase) by Ministry of Labor and Employment of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Prevention of Early Marriage Polygamy & Family Repression among Dalit Community (PEMPFRDC) by Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF)
- Green Energy: Solar Mission program supported with the cooperation of the Jagoroni Chakra Energy Ltd. and NCC Bank- Bangladesh.

2014:

- Demand for Rights of the Excluded And Marginalized (DREAM) by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)
- People's Response On Tobacco law Enforcement through Campaign against Tobacco (PROTECT) by The Union- France
- Green Energy: Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) program supported by IDCOL
- Green Energy: Biogas program supported by IDCOL

Projects /Programs	Activities	Achievements		
		As on 2013	2014	Cumulative
<b>Microfinance Program</b>				
i. Micro credit for the poorest women.	Group formation	388	270	658
	Group members-	7006	3591	10597
	Savings	Tk.1,74,11,245	Tk.55,40,407	Tk.2,29,51,652
	Loan Disbursement	Tk.60,08,45000	Tk.19,26,64000	Tk.79,35,09,000.
	Borrowers-	38156	8694	46,850
	Loan Outstanding	Tk.8,95,77,538	Tk.14,01,39,419	Tk.14,01,39,419
ii. Housing	Beneficiaries	259	-	259
	Loan disbursement	Tk.79,35,9,000	-	Tk.79, 35, 9,000
iii. Special Savings Program	Depositors	2349	3319	5668
	Savings	Tk.15,14,895	Tk.31,78,032	Tk.46,92,927
<b>Disable Children Rehabilitation program</b>				
i. Promoting Rights and Inclusion through Community based Rehabilitation for Liliene-DRRA alliance in Bangladesh	Physical Therapy for CWD	2195	100 person	2295
	Educational support	365	75	438
	Health service	272	32	304
	Self-help group	-	02	02
	Credit support-	Tk.782500 Benif: 111	Tk.164000 Benif: 10	Tk.946500 Benif: 121
	Meeting with School managing committee	37 nos.	20 nos.	57 nos.
	Skill development training	205	10 persons	215
	Inclusive Education training for guardians	-	75persos	75
	Inclusive Education for the teachers	-	10perso	10



ii. Social inclusion of Deaf Children and young people in Bangladesh	Bangla Sign language training for the guardian-	93	30 persons.	123
	Child protection training for the guardian	-	40 persons.	40
	Bangla Sign language training for DYP	-	20 persons.	20
	ECD Center	02	01	03
VGD (Vulnerable Group Development)	Beneficiaries	11,617	2967	14,584
	Savings collection	55,76,160	Tk.14,24,160	70,00,320
	Life Skills training	11,617	2967	14,584
	IGA training	11,617	2967	14,584
Eradication Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh- EHCLB (Third Phase)	Skill development training	-	450	450
	Stipend for education- 12 months	-	450	450
	Successfully completed the vocational training		447	450
Prevention of Early Marriage Polygamy & Family Repression among Dalit Community (PEMPFROC)	Direct Beneficiaries:	-	-	420
	Awareness campaign	05	-	05
	Legal support for the victims-	05	02	07
	Household expenditure survey in	200 families	200 families	400 families
	Law and implementation orientation meeting	01	01	02
	Courtyard meeting	03	12	15
	Life skills training	03	02	05
	Monthly meeting-	03	12	15
	Legal orientation meeting	03	04	07
	Local Professional representative workshop-	01	03	04

People's Response On Tobacco law Enforcement through Campaign against Tobacco (PROTECT).	Sensitizing Training and workshops	60	59	119
	Taskforce Meeting	582	324	906
	Mobile Court operation	248	382	630
	Smoke free Public places	1331	846	2177
	Smoke free public transports	2044	400	20444
	Smoke free City Campaign	05	02	07
	Smoke free Campus Campaign	05	06	11
	Smoke free Guide line adopted in Municipalities and City corporation	01	36	37
	Anti- Tobacco student group SUBASH formation	14	36	50
Eliminate all forms of child slaves from hazardous work places and households and rehabilitate them to the society	Education center set up	--	04	04
	Health camp	-	04	04
	Provide educational materials among child labours	-	450	450
	Counselling	-	500 persons	500 persons
	Informal Education	-	450	450
	scholarship	-	75	75
	IGA training	-	450	450
Migration and Prevention of Trafficking	School based awareness campaign	-	30	30
	Villages based trafficking protection committee developed	-	17	17
	Rehabilitation support for trafficking victims.	-	05	5
Beel Campaign Movement for the Environmental Sustainability	Beneficiaries:	-	5000	5000
	Round Table Meeting with Fish Farmers	-	01	01
	Women Farmers group meeting	-	01	01
	Discussion with focus groups	-	02	

## Green Energy Program

Solar Home System	SHS distributed	-	1267	1267
	Loan disbursed:	-	Tk.2,45,99241	Tk.2,45,99241
Improved Cooking Stove (ICS)	ICS installed:	-	575	575
Biogas	Biogas Plant installed-	-	56	56
Solar Irrigation	Established Solar Irrigation Plants	-	04	04
Demand for Rights of the Excluded and Marginalized-(DREAM)	Community Level Bi-Monthly Session with primary group	-	720	720
	Bi-Monthly Meeting of Village Development Committee (VDC)-	-	360	360
	Quarterly meeting with Union Federation at UP level	-	72	72
	Quarterly meeting with Upazila and district level Odhikar Monch	-	31	31
	Quarterly meeting with UP Standing committee at UP level	-	96	96
	Quarterly meeting with Social Animator at Upazila	-	12	12
	Quarterly meeting with SMC at School level	-	171	171
	Day long Training for the Social Animator on social accountability & Leadership Development	-	06	06
	Day long Training for Community Clinic Management Committee on role & responsibilities	-	24	24
	Exposer visit to Ideal School among the SMC	-	05	05
Observed Human rights day	-	02	02	



**Sector A : Child and Education**

Bangladesh signed and ratified the Convention of the Rights of the Child (1989), which obliges states to protect and promote the rights and interest of the child. But due to poverty there are a large number of the children having no access in education and they are engaging different informal works. AID has been working for protecting the child rights and expanding their capabilities through education and training. In the last year AID has implemented two projects for the child rights and education.

**Project No. 1 : Eradication Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh- EHCLB (Third Phase)**

Child labor has been a fundamental concern within the international community for almost a century. But a significant numbers of children in the country are still engaged in labor especially in hazardous jobs in the informal sectors. The main reason behind child labor is yet to be addressed properly. Increased population and poverty is compelling the parents to send their children to earn money to subsidize the family. For this action AID as a leading NGO of the southern part of Bangladesh has initiated the project at Adabor, in Dhaka City to go out and rehabilitate the child laborers from hazardous work places by providing education with educational materials among the children age 10-14 years range working in the hazardous working sectors, e.g., chemical industries, lathe-machines, welding shops, brick fields, auto mobile shops etc. Under this program there are 15 education centers are ran by 15 teachers. A total of 450 children are given education on Informal Education, Life Skill Education and Health awareness Education. Ministry of the labor and employment of Bangladesh funded this project titled: "Eradication Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh - EHCLB (Third phase).

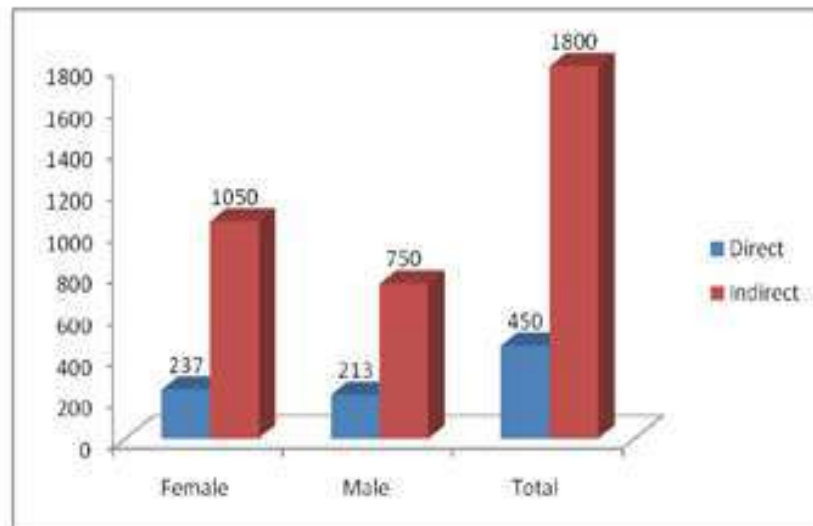


### **The major objectives:**

The major objectives of the project are mentioned below:

- Ensure the basic education for the children whose are engaged in hazardous work;
- Expand the life skills;
- Aware about the physical growth and health;
- Ensure the basic education on HIV/AIDS and sexual reproductive health(SRH);
- Reduction of the risk of the hazardous work;
- Ensure the social awareness(early marriage, disease, drugs);
- Provide vocational training and expand the capability;
- Training on self-business and choice;
- Provide Monthly stipend for education; and
- Self-employment and job maintains skills development.

### **Beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect)**



### **Achievements:**

- 80% reduction of hazardous child labor in the project area;
- 450 students are able to read, write and counting;
- Project conception on hazardous work among children, parents and local community;
- Children are aware about the on HIV/aid and STD/ STI;
- 100% awareness raised among children, parents and local community about the hazardous work;
- 450 children participate in skill development training;
- 450 children got stipend for their education;
- Improve children health and nutritional status and also hygiene practice; and
- 447 children successfully completed the vocational training.

**Project No. 2 : Pre-school education for the economically poor families' children**

To achieve a meaningful development of the country, education for the people is a precondition. The purpose of education is to enlighten the individual to develop his/her capacity and also to make them fit for right choice to go ahead. It enriches the mind, refines the sensibility and broadens the outlooks about others' rights and responsibilities. Helai is a village of Kaligonj Upazila under the district of Jhenaidah. Most of the people are illiterate and live under the poverty line. Due to their illiteracy and poverty they do not want to understand about the importance of their children education as they are not able to afford to bear the educational expenses for their children. To provide basic education among the children of these economically poor families AID established a school in 2007 with the support of the European Commission and lets them to continue the support by the Save the Children for the school. At present, it has been running by the AID own financial support to continue the children education for the respective community. There are 30 children of the poorest family studying the pre-primary education following the government curriculum in each year.



view of playing of the students of Helai school for the poorest

***The achievements from this program are as follows:***

- 240 poorest students have been enrolled in the primary school after graduate from the pre- primary school;
- 30 poor students get access to the pre- primary education in each year; and
- 100% of the poorest family of this village are now aware of their children's education.





### **Project No-3 : Special Education for Children with Disability**

The disable children have rear access in education in Bangladesh. AID has provided the special education for the children with disability at community level of Jhenaidah district named "Speech and Hearing Impaired School" by the support of Stichting Liliane Fonds-SLF, Netherlands. This is an ongoing project since 2006. This school provides the basic education and able themselves to admit in the mainstream school through the Auditory, Oral and Sign Language method as the following the process of the education system.



#### **Objectives:**

To ensure the basic education for the speech and hearing impaired children and rehabilitate them in the main stream education system.

The major activities performed in 2014:

- Provide the education materials among 25 children with disability students;
- Provide basic education for children with disability for continuing their education;
- Seven hearing aid among the hearing impaired students;
- Provided stipend for the children with disability; and
- Provided school dress for the 25 children with disability.

#### **Major Achievement in 2014:**

- 100% students are able to read, write and counting in the school;
- 73% students communication skills has developed among the children with disability;
- 10 students admitted in main stream education in each year in Jhenaidah;
- 7 students passed from class four to five in this year;
- 06 students passed form class three to four in this year;

## Sector B : Gender and Women Empowerment

Women's empowerment has always been a hallmark in AID's process of development. Naturally, AID has facilitated formation of more than thirty eight thousand women's group's members since it began working. On an average 60 percent of its total credit support goes to women-run projects. AID believes that economic emancipation of women along with social and cultural development eventually contribute to the empowerment of women and establish their rights at community level as well as nationally.

Women are most marginalized group in Bangladesh. They are considered as a burden for the family and society. Traditionally they are facing different types of vulnerability and Gender based discrimination. The Violence against women is also omnipresent in Bangladesh. For the purpose to end gender discrimination and to end the violence against the women, AID has been working for the gender empowerment and development since its inception. For the action AID has implemented the several projects in the past. In 2013 AID has implemented the one project for protection of women rights and empowerment.



### Project No - 1 : Prevention of Early Marriage Polygamy & Family Repression among Dalit Community (PEMPFRDC)

Repression of women among Dalit Community is a common phenomenon. They are most vulnerable victims of gender violence within the home and community because of their lack of knowledge on legal rights and opportunities. The patriarchal social attitude of the Dalits community leads the male members into polygamy and other family repression. Similarly female children are the worst victim by the early marriage. It is noticed that two million Dalit people (indigenous schedule cast and untouchable Hindu) living in 63 districts in Bangladesh. Around 3,500 Dalit people live in Jhenaidah district. To prevent early marriage, polygamy and family repression among the Dalit Community AID has taken an initiative for creating awareness among them about their rights through "Prevention of Early Marriage, Polygamy and Family repression among the Dalit Community (PEMPFRDC)" project in 2013. The project has been implementing in Jhenaidah Sadar Upazila by the financial support of Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF). Along with awareness building they were also provided with the life skills training for developing their self-confidence.

### Objectives of the project:

- Develop the women alliance against the gender violence;
- Raise the women voice against the violence;
- Promote awareness on women rights;
- Prevention Early marriage, polygamy and family based violence;
- Legal support for the victims;
- Change the social attitude on women and violence;

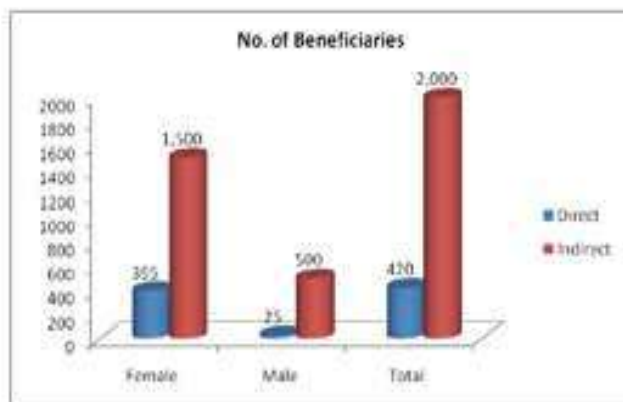


Court yard meeting with Dalit women

### Major Activities:

- Project conception meeting- 01
- Household expenditure survey in 200 families
- Law and implementation orientation meeting- 01
- Courtyard meeting -12
- Life skills training -02
- Monthly meeting- 12
- Legal orientation meeting- 04
- Local Professional representative workshop- 03
- Legal support for the victims- 02

Figure. No. of Beneficiaries (Direct and Indirect)





### **Achievements:**

- 100% of the awareness on early marriage, polygamy, family violence grow up among the Dalit community in the project areas;
- 04 Community based awareness raised on early marriage, polygamy and gender rights; and
- 80 % Women rights based legal based orientation achieved among the community.

### **Life Skills Training:**

AID has provided the life skills training for the dalits women those are most vulnerable people in the society and family. Through this action it has developed the confidence among the dalits women and raised the awareness among them.

Above the activities it raised the awareness among the dalits community people about the early marriage, polygamy and gender violence. Similarly it helped to end the gender violence in rural area of Bangladesh.



Poultry birds distribution after training ( PEMPFRDC)

### **Sector C : Health, Hygiene and Nutrition**

Ill health is one of the major factors of income erosion of the poor people. They are the majority of the country, yet have very little access to the existing health facilities and recourses, and often get severely indebted to meet their frequent medical expenses. AID's Health, Hygiene and Nutrition program is meant to reduce that vulnerability by teaching the poor and provide service that "prevention is better than cure". It is the most appropriate strategy to keep the indigent people in good health.

Without improving the health status of the people no significant development can be achieved. Peoples with improved health can contribute a lot for any development initiative specially to reduce the poverty of the country. Promoting capacity of the poor people to deal with health problems they could be effectively involved in our development journey. AID from the very beginning of its inception has given more emphasis on its health program. Over its 22 years journey of AID has implemented a number of development initiatives on comprehensive health programme, e.g., Health & Hygiene and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, AIDS/HIV, STD/STI, etc. At present has been implementing a Tobacco Control project since 2009 for saving the public health from the harmful effect of tobacco use in any form through effective enforcement of Tobacco Control Law in Khulna Division.

**Project No-1 : People's Response On Tobacco law Enforcement through Campaign against Tobacco (PROTECT).**

AID is implementing project "People's Response on Tobacco law Enforcement through Campaign against Tobacco (PROTECT)" funded by The International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Inc. (The Union). To rescue the mass people from the harmful effect of smoking and using tobacco products, the Bangladesh Government enacts 'Smoking and using of Tobacco products (Control) (Amendment) Act, 2013.' For effective enforcement of this law it needs to involve local government authorities and to activate the tobacco control law enforcement authorities in addition with the sensitization of the stakeholders and mass people. Through various events and activities of the project along with a responsive CSO, the local government authorities and the students' community will carry out the messages of consequences of second hand smoking and the existing Tobacco Control Law (Amendment 2013) that will help for increasing public awareness towards benefiting of 05 million people in the division of Khulna. Similarly, it focuses the media coverage against the tobacco using and legal bindings in the public places and transports in the Khulna division.

**Objective:**

To reduce tobacco consumption and the second hand smoking in Khulna Division through effective enforcement of Tobacco Control Law and increasing public awareness.

Development Partner: The Union France

Working Location: 10 Districts of Khulna Division

Beneficiaries: 05 Millions



**Major Activities:**

- Awareness rising of the common people through campaign and cultural events;
- Declaration of smoke free public places and transports;
- Organize meetings, seminars, workshops to assist the government administration for implementing tobacco control law;
- Sensitizing workshops with the stakeholders;
- Networking with partner NGOs and their capacity building;
- Information dissemination through posters, leaflets, signage, newsletters, videos etc.;
- Legal enforcement with the collaboration of government administration and agencies;
- Organize anti-tobacco student association in college and universities; and
- Tobacco research and survey.



### **Achievements of last one year:**

- All most 100% "no smoking signage" displayed in entrance or other conspicuous places in project areas;
- At least 91.52% signage displayed the comply law (Display, size, text, design) in project areas;
- Ensured at least 80% of no active smoking;
- 88.42 % absence of smoking aids (ashtrays, match boxes, lighter etc) in project areas;
- 77.20 % of targeted beneficiaries are free from recent tobacco smell or second hand smoking in project areas;
- 76.15 % of absence of cigarettes/bidi substances in project areas;

In this part of activities AID has taken the several initiatives for the development of public health and reduces the risk of smoking and health concern

### **Smoke free Public places and transports:**



No smoking sign at SP office, Jhenaidah

In order to save the people from the second hand smoking, AID has taken initiative to keep the public places and transports smoke free. By this time 2,177 places including the bus stands, educational campuses, hospitals, clinics, rail stations, markets, government and non-government office buildings etc. and 20,444 public transports have been ensured smoke free during the project set time.

### **Workshop:**

Workshop and training is the major line-activity of the project through which stakeholders become capacitated for implementing the project effectively. It also focuses the health and environmental consequences of the tobacco cultivation. AID conducts a number of workshops on tobacco using and second hand smoking effects for health risk.



**Law Enforcement:** Extensive legal enforcement initiatives have been taken throughout Khulna Division in 2014 with the collaboration of the public administration of Bangladeshi government and law enforcement agencies in the Khulna division. Through this action it has strengthened the legal enforcement of the government and created the awareness about the legal binding of the public place smoking



### Awareness campaign:

Several awareness campaigns have organized for smoke free Khulna and awareness the bad impact of the tobacco among the tobacco users and other stakeholders. Similarly it raised awareness to among the people to reduce the cost of second hand smoking.



SUBASH: is an anti-tobacco volunteer student organization working for the smoke free campus throughout the Khulna Division, the Southwest part of Bangladesh. At present 3,500 students of the 50 SUBASH groups are covering the four universities and 46 colleges campus in Khulna Division to establish as a smoke free area.



#### Coordination at national level:



For strengthening the tobacco free movement at local and national level AID has been implementing this project with the collaboration of national level including administration, NGOs, civil society, medical professional, student's organization and other professional organization in Khulna Division.

### **Tobacco Free Guideline Adoption in LGIs:**

Local Government Institutions can play a vital role to keep the public place and public transports smoke free under its jurisdiction. Considering this fact AID conducted strong advocacy with all 36 Municipalities and a City Corporation of Khulna Division through half yearly coordination meeting so that Tobacco free Guideline was adopted in the respective Municipalities and City Corporation. By this time Tobacco Free Guidelines has been successfully adopted in KCC and all of 36 Municipalities of Khulna Division.



### **Research & Publication:**

For understanding the tobacco using behavior, pattern, age group, supply source information and other tobacco related activities, AID has conducted a various type of research work, baseline, mid line and also impact study. Through this research it has developed the policy for the further steps and plans to control the tobacco use in Bangladesh. Similarly AID has published a newsletter "OVJATRA" by half-yearly for accelerating the smoke free campaign in Khulna division.

### **Project No-2 : HIV/AIDS and STD Prevention**

Both developing and under developed countries are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. It is identified at the 8th International Congress on HIV/AIDS in Asia and the Pacific held in Colombo on August 19-23, 2007, that Bangladesh is one of the five countries in the Asia-Pacific region where HIV/AIDS infections is rising. The outbreak of HIV in neighboring countries, cross borders and steady rise of STIs makes Bangladesh a high-risk zone for HIV/AIDS prevalence.

For the migration labor, the AIDS/HIV and STD/STI is under the great risk for the Bangladesh and a concern issue for the public health. For reduction of the risk of HIV/AIDS, STI/STD, Action In Development-AID has been implementing awareness-building activities on HIV/AIDS since 1999 by taking it as a cross cutting issue for its all programs. AID is working for creating awareness among the floating sex workers about their safe trade, blood transmission and prevents drug use. During the year 2011, AID becomes a partner of a crucial network, implementing project on 'Advocacy and Sensitization of Religious Leaders, Community Leaders, Parents and Policy Makers for increasing awareness on HIV/AIDS' and prevention to STD/STI. The network is formed under the Global Fund for prevention of HIV/AIDS. The activities of the project also include the basic information dissemination session for women workers of informal labor sector.



During the reporting period AID arranged a good number of special yard meetings on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS at street, resident, hotel, and brothel based sex workers. The women workers were also informed about HIV/AIDS and STD during their capacity building training.



***Project No- 3 : Health camp for the poorest***

The poor people of Bangladesh do not afford the medical treatment and have limited access of medical treatment in the government hospitals. For the basic treatment of the poorest people AID has initiated several actions for providing free medical service. As a part of this action AID provides free basic medical service and medicine for the poorest especially, informal female workers, e.g., Chatal female worker, day labour etc. through organizing a medical camp with its own fund.



### Activities performed in 2014:

- Provide 250 poor female workers for treatment with free medicine support;
- Increased awareness basic health and hygiene practice among the informal women workers;
- Awareness creation about the health and sanitation at community level;

## Sector D : Human Rights and Good governance

AID believes that Good Governance and Human Rights is the pre-requisites for effective democracy and meaningful development. Without good governance and human rights people cannot enjoy their democratic rights. The Constitution of Bangladesh recognizes equal fundamental rights for all citizens' irrespective religious race and believes caste, color, creed and ethnicity. In Articles 27 under Section-3 of the Constitution of Bangladesh states that "all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law". Despite enough potential for progress, the country is still faced with potential threat of human rights and lack of transparency. AID believes that Good Governance and Human Rights are not properly ensured, the people will remain in the dark about their democratic rights. For ensuring human rights and good governance in each level, especially in the grass root level, AID has been working with the following programs and projects activities. Such as:-

- Eliminate all forms of contemporary child slaves from hazardous work places and households and rehabilitate them to the society;
- Combat human trafficking and awareness against the trafficking;
- Vulnerable Group Development at community level.



### **Project No-1 : Eliminate all forms of child slaves from hazardous work places and Households and rehabilitate them to the society**

In the context of commercial or economic backwardness in Jhenaidah and its surroundings, it is now inevitable to create job facilities as per needs which fuels in rising of poverty level rapidly. The economic growth in this area is not rising as per expectation. At the same time, total affects attack to children in the area as children become always victims at all depressing circumstances. Similarly, numerous children in this place remain without having minimum requirements to live. A good number of children workers come from the single-parent families. On an average children workers work more than their schedule time and ranging from 13-14 hours in a day,



particularly in welding factories. They often become victims of severe violence both physically and mentally. To rescue them from the situation of contemporary form of slavery and to integrate them to the society, AID initiated this project "Eliminate all forms of contemporary child slaves from hazardous work places and households and rehabilitate them to the society" for teaching through 4 school & providing educational materials among the children and counseling for psychological support. In this project, priority was given to help them economically by providing alternative income generating training, direct legal support and those activities that ensure the education, and awareness building among them.

In that perspective a survey work was done from the targeted stakeholders and beneficiaries from four local villages such as Hamdah, Kalikapur, Satbaria and Modemmor in the Jhenaidah municipality area were selected.

### Objectives of the project:

To eliminate all forms contemporary child slavery from hazardous work places and households through ensuring better working atmosphere and provide them basic education and health services.

**Development Partner** : United Nations Office of the High Commission for Human Rights (UNOHCHR)

**Location** : Jhenaidah Municipal Area

**Beneficiaries** : The 150 children who are working in slavery condition at different types of jobs in the targeted area.

**Duration** : 01 April 2012 to 31 March 2013

- This project changed the outlook of the society towards child laborers;
- The level of consciousness both the employers and the victims have increased through advocacies;
- The employers pay more attention towards child laborers;
- Child laborers removed from the hazardous working zone to great extent; and
- Physical and mental tortures on them reduced to a lower point.





### ***Project No-2: Migration and Prevention of Trafficking***

The internal and abroad labour migration is contributing a lot to our national economy and revenue increasing. But by the name of migration the men, women, and children subjected to trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. These inhuman activities are going on due to lack of awareness and proper information about the migration of the victims. AID has implemented several projects against the trafficking with the financial support of European Commission, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, World Vision and Rights-Jessore.

At present AID has been working against the trafficking in the Jhenaidah, Jessore, Kushlia, Chuadanga, Meherpur and Sathkhira District of Bangladesh by its own fund named "Safe and Secure Migration in Jhenaidah" Project.

#### ***Objectives of the project are:***

- To create awareness about the trafficking among the rural women especially those are engaged in informal sectors;
- To protect child trafficking by changing the outlook of the society towards child labour through advocacy; and to rehabilitate the trafficking victims.

#### **The major activities of this project accomplished by 2014:**

- School based awareness campaign against the trafficking;
- Support the trafficking victims;
- Collaboration with the Border Guard Bangladesh- BGB and police against the trafficking in the southwest part of Bangladesh and near the India Border;
- Community awareness against trafficking among the rural women;
- Develop the trafficking protection committee at district level in project areas.

### ***Project No. 3 : Vulnerable Group Development***

Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Program is the largest social safety net program of the Government of Bangladesh that exclusively targets ultra-poor households. It has made a way to socio-economic development of the poverty ridden vulnerable women of the country. Along with the Department of Women Affairs of Bangladesh Government, AID has been working in the districts of Southwest part of the country to implement VGD program since April, 2010.

AID has worked in this program at six Upazilas (sub-district) under three districts, e.g., Manirampur



Upazila, of Jessore district, Tala and Kolaroa Upazila of Shalikhira district and Jhenaidah Sadar, Hrinakundu and Saikupa Upazil of Jhenaidah district up to the 2014. A total of 13,084 women of vulnerable group were received Social Safety net support like food security and training on life skill, entrepreneurship Development and Income Generating Activities (IGA) for their socio-economic development and empowerment in three phases of project.



**Objectives:**

To improve the socio economic status of the women of vulnerable group through providing food security and training on LifeSkills and IGA

Development partner: Department Women Affairs of Bangladesh

Working areas: 02 Upazilas (Harinakundu and Saikupa) of Jhenaidah District.

Beneficiaries: 2,967

**Key Activities and Achievements:**

- Staff training- 11 persons;
- Beneficiaries- 2967;
- Savings collection- Tk. 9,41,391;
- Life Skills training- 2967;
- IGA training- 2967;



### ***Income Generating Activities and Entrepreneurship Development:***

AID is working as a catalyst of this project with an aim to improve the socio-economic status of VGD women card holders and trying its best in materializing it. For the purpose, a 6-day long training on Income Generating Activities and Entrepreneurship Development was conducted for the vulnerable women. These were mainly poultry rearing, cow rearing, goat rearing, vegetables gardening, food & nutrition and using local resources. This training would be helped to enhance their income sources for poverty reduction of the target beneficiaries. Being motivated by AID, every woman is also saving ten taka per week and forty taka per month spontaneously under the program to meet their any crisis in future.

### ***Life skill training:***

Under VGD program, AID was organized 3-day long basic training on life skill to make aware the beneficiaries about Disaster and Risk Mitigation, Health and Cleanliness, HIV/AIDS, Food and Nutrition and Women Empowerment.



### ***Sector E : Disable Children Rehabilitation program***

It is estimated that over 10% of the population of Bangladesh is People with Disabilities (PWDs). It may be physical, cognitive (mental), visual, speech and hearing or some combination of these. It may be generated from birth or during a person's lifetime. Though they have nothing to do against their fate or accident, but unfortunately they are generally denied or neglected in the family or society. But, it has an unrecognized problem for development of the condition of people with disabilities. Most of the people in Bangladesh are guided by their social taboos and are lack of knowledge about disability. Perception is going on that disability is a social stigma and they are liabilities of the society and even the family. But AID believes that if the PWDs are provided with appropriate supports they could be turned into human resources and contributes a lot to our development process. For this action AID has been working for their rehabilitation through providing, awareness building and other technical support for the people with disability in the grass root community level. AID started its rehabilitation program for the peoples with disability (PWD) in 1996. Over the years AID has implemented number of projects successfully through providing Primary Rehabilitation Therapy (PRT), Income Generating Activities (IGA) Support, Assistive Device Support, Medical Support, Sign Language Training, Special and Inclusive Education. At present following two projects are being implemented-



**Project No-1:**

## **Promoting Rights and Inclusion through Community based Rehabilitation by Liliane-DRRA alliance in Bangladesh**

This is an ongoing project activity; however it was initiated in 1998 with the financial support of SLF, Netherland with an objective to integrate the Children with disabilities in the mainstream of the society through different rehabilitation activities. The project is now being implemented at Jheniadah Pourashava, Kalicharanpur, Porahati and Paglakanai Unions.



**The key activities and achievement during 2014:**

- Provided Physical therapy for 100 PWDs;
- Provided educational support for the 75 children with disability;
- Provide health service for 32 children with disability;



- Two self-help group formation;
- Provide credit support for ten group;
- 20 meeting conducted with school managing committee;
- Organized 10 skill development training;
- Conducted training on Inclusive Education for the 10 school teachers;
- Provided training on inclusive education for the 75 parents of disable children;

## Project No-2 : Social inclusion of Deaf Children and young people in Bangladesh

The project has been undertaken in 2014 for the two years with the financial support of Deaf

Child Worldwide, UK, through Centre for Disability in Development, Dhaka. The objective of the project is to establish the social rights of the Deaf Children and young people through developing their communication skills. The project is being implemented in a municipality area and 3 Unions under Jhenaidah Sadar Upazila. To achieve the objective of the project following activities are taken:



- Bangla Sign language training for the 30 guardians or parents of deaf children;
- Conducted a training course on child protection for the 40 guardians or parents of deaf children;

- Conduct training on Bangla Sign language for DYP -20 persons.
- Established one early childhood development (ECD) center;
- Session conducted on Bangla Sign language for the 63 teachers;
- Session conducted on Bangla Sign language for the 25 students;
- Organized a sessions on Child protection for the 25 students;
- Conducted sessions on health caring- 18;
- Arranged an annual gathering;



Meeting with the guardians for child protection



### Project No-3: AID Disability Welfare Fund

For the welfare efforts of the one PWD, it is very important factor to raise a fund. AID is concerned about it and hence a disability welfare trust has been established with its own efforts. This fund is basically collected from the people of all classes in the society including ZAKAT, FITRA, and Skin of Korbani (sacrificed) animal. The PWDs are provided with artificial limbs, crutch, and wheel chairs, stand in table, corner chairs, educational support, financial support, treatment support, worm cloths etc. from the Disability Welfare Trust. Till now PWDs have received 2,74,000 taka loan on easy terms, 161 PWDs received warm cloths, one PWD received financial support, PWD received operational support and three PWDs received educational support from the Disability Welfare Fund.

#### A case Story



A New Life with dream of Shila

Shila is an adolescent girl of 14 years old lives at village of Kongshi under Jhenaidah district. Her father Hafiz Uddin is a farmer and mother late Momolaz Begum was a house wife. Their economic condition is not so sound but surrounding environment is overall good. Her disability is a type of CP Dayaplezia. As her grandmother stated, Shila was born twin but day after of her another sister. After her birth she lately cried and moved her limbs. Besides, she was affected with pneumonia. At the age of her six month, her family members noticed that she was unable to move as usually. She could not sit and stand and had less use of hands. Her family fell into anxiety for her future. At that time her mother died suddenly leaving her with an unbearable life. Her disability was increasing with the increasing of age and consequently she was gradually depending upon others. Then she was admitted in school by her family and started her education regularly. At the beginning of her education the family members used to carry her into school and return from. But problem arose when she grew up a bit older. Nobody wanted to take responsibly to carry her and ultimately her education was stopped and became confined within the four walls of a room. She was unknown outside the room and it was impossible on her part to take participation in any game or entertainment. Her family had no financial capability to afford a tri-cycle for her. By the help of AID disability welfare fund, she got a tri-cycle very recently. At present she reads in class VII and goes to school and private tuition every day with this tri-cycle. Now she attends in any family occasions and at friend gatherings but very attentive in her education. Her family are grateful to AID because of without the help of AID her formal education was not possible. Teachers have affection on her too. They believe that she will score a good result in the examination by defeating her disability if she gets appropriate support. Shila also thinks that she will be a real human through her education and will make something example.



## Sector F : Climate Change, environmental Sustainability

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change impacts and natural calamities. Climate risks negotiating inconsistency the effectiveness of development assistance. The recent high tides in the southern region are believed to be the testimony of consequences of sea-level rises occurs.

AID has been working with the environmental sustainability, mitigation, adaptation of climate change. AID has taken part in the 2000 devastating flood which destructive inhabitant's life and livelihood in the south west region. Since then AID keep continuing its climate change effects response activities under Climate Change Tracking Cell- CCTC in response like flood, cyclone, drought, cold wave and many others. As the part of the climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainability, AID has been working in the field of campaign, advocacy, technical support, alternative livelihood, knowledge, low carbon emission, water resource management, reporting, research and advocacy the policy. Similarly AID has been working for the mitigation and adaptation of climate change impacts where the people are facing the catastrophic situation of climate change.



### Project No-1 : Beel Campaign Movement for the Environmental Sustainability

Putia Beel in Jheniadah district is one of the major sources of more than 5,000 peoples' habitation and livings at the 10 villages under Dogachi union. The diverse specious of fishes, surrounding agro based activities and forest resource would help people surviving in comfort. But the consequences of hasty climate change along with Putia Beel and other water bodies in the area are drying and drying in Jheniadah lead people hardship life rise. It might be the result as Bangladesh is predicted to be one of the immediately climate hit countries in the world in view in its kind of geomorphology and physiographical shape and socio economic context. Considering all such circumstances AID got involved from the very beginning of its establishment in environment and natural disaster relevant activities. And AID proceeds forward with the beel issues through cooperation of CSRL, GROW, Oxfam and USS.

### **Objectives of the project:**

To increase awareness on climate change, adaptation and mitigation of the community people and ensure the beel water management, food security and livelihood of the beel depended people.

### **Activities performed in 2014:**

- Conduct one round table meeting with fish farmers;
- Conduct one meeting with women farmers group;
- Conduct two focus groups discussion with fisheries communities;

### **Project No- 2: Save River and Save Bangladesh- Naboganga Project**

Jhenidah is situated on the bank of Naboganga river. It is one of the biggest rivers in the country ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nabaganga\\_River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nabaganga_River)) crossing number of districts, towns, bazaars has not been connected directly to any big navigable river on the upstream. The remains are as non-navigable state in Chuadanga, Jhenidah and Magura district.

But due to different circumstances this river has lost her glory and charming. To save the river and its protection from pollution AID has developed the planned and working for the water biodiversity management of Naboganga River. As whole the part of work AID ensures five Kilometers clean area of Naboganga River and it is going to further progress. By this action it created the regular water flow and the clean water of this river.

### **Sector-G: Green Energy**

Bangladesh is known as energy starved country. People especially, in the rural areas are compelled to depend on cow dung, crops residues, poultry wastes, fire woods, etc. due to lack of clean, efficient and affordable energy. Dependable on wood and similar resources of energy by the more and more peoples is the cause of trees cut down and forest disappearance that creates soil erosion, drought, floods and pollution threaten livelihood of millions of Bangladesh and greenness of nature.

A decentralized energy system promoting renewable energy technologies can be a solution to the energy needs of the rural people. Solar Home System (SHS), Improved Cooking Stove (ICS), Biogas and other technologies of renewable energy can pave the way to Green Energy revolution.

### **Project No. 1: Solar Mission**

There are only 40% of population has access to electricity in Bangladesh. A country without energy cannot progress economically. But there is a remarkable gap between electricity generation and demand in our country. On the other hand a vast number of people are living in the off-grid rural areas in darkness. They cannot scale up or upgrade their economic activities for want of electricity. The country now is not in a position to produce sufficient electricity as required by the grid area. Therefore, it is an utmost need to find out alternative energy source for the people of the off grid area in order to rescue them from energy poverty. Renewable energy is only the answer to the problem. It is an environment friendly technology produces energy without creating any environmental degradation. Solar energy tap the sunlight to provide lighting and power for running small electronic equipment such as mobile phone, TV, Radio, etc. at the same cost as the kerosene used by the villagers for their daily life. The solar energy system can also be used to power computer and bring internet to the villages. For expand of the energy coverage in the rural area AID has launched its Solar energy program in the rural area since 2012. In this program AID distribute the solar energy power with the cooperation of the Jagoroni Chakra Energy Limited and NCC Bank- Bangladesh.



### **Objectives:**

- To rescue the rural people of the off-grid area from energy poverty through distributing the approved Solar Home Systems (SHSs) in household levels where grid electricity is absent or unlikely to reach in the near future;
- To scale up or upgrade the economic activities of the rural people;
- To create opportunities for the rural people to get access in ICT;
- To contribute in national level to meet up the energy crisis of the country; and
- To accelerate the dissemination of SHS across Bangladesh by extending loans or micro credit to households in the program areas.

### **Achievements from the project:**

- 1267 Solar Home Systems distributed;
- 1,267 rural remote households has access to solar electrification;
- Tk.2,45,99241 disbursed as solar loan;



**Solar Home Systems**



### **Improved Cooking Stove (ICS):**

Rural people of Bangladesh mostly depend on traditional Chulla for cooking. This type of cooking stove i.e. Chulla is not only inefficient, but also emits huge smoke. This smoke is one of the major causes of our in-door air pollution affecting women and children. Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) can protect women and children from in-door air pollution and it requires about 50% less fuel. So, It is cost effective than traditional stoves and reduces health hazards. On the other hand it is easy to construct and maintain by usual local materials. One most important thing is that it reduces Carbon dioxide (Co2) gas emission in the air. Beside this, it also protect forest areas as fewer trees are cut-down for using fuel in cooking. So it is obviously a cost effective and environment friendly cooking system for both urban and rural areas. Keep in mind AID has initiated this program in 2014 as a Partner Organization (PO) of IDCOL. It could be noted here that AID has five years past experience on this program which was implemented by its own fund with the technical support of VERC, a Non-government Development organization in the country.



**Objectives:**

To bring about the behavioral change of cooking habit of the rural people and to protect health risk of women and children from indoor air pollution through making smoke free kitchen at the rural households by introduced ICS.

Working Location: 4 Upozilas under Jhenaidah District (Sadar, Harinakundu, Sailkupa and Kaligoni)

**Achievements:**

- 575 ICSs installed in the project areas;



**Project No-3: Biogas**

Rural people of Bangladesh mostly depend on traditional Chulla for cooking. In Bangladesh the average cooking requirement per family per day is estimated to be 5 hours in rural households. Each household needs about 3 tons of biomass per year for cooking purposes. Assuming that 55 percent of households use biomass for cooking, about 40 million tons of biomass fuel will be required every year for cooking alone. Supply of such large quantity of biomass can have high pressure on the forest. Besides it will also cause indoor air pollution, as biomass smoke is considered to be a major cause of public health hazard, particularly to the poor and vulnerable women and children. Use of agriculture residues and animal waste for cooking purposes rather than for its use as an organic fertilizer has adverse effect on maintaining the soil fertility, thereby reducing crop production and productivity of land. Biogas needs only cattle dung/ poultry droppings and water, which is commonly available in the rural households of Bangladesh. The materials used for the construction of biogas plant are bricks, sands, aggregates, cement and pipes, which are locally available. Operation and maintenance is very easy and any person with one day training can operate and maintain the plant easily. The slurry, residual product of biogas, can be used as very good organic fertilizer, which eventually maintain the soil fertility and increase crop production.

So, AID as an organization very concern in environment and agriculture development, has initiated the Biogas program in 2014 as a Partner Organization of IDCOL in order to prevent further environmental and agricultural deterioration in Jhenaidah, Magura, and Chuadanga District. It is imperative to promote biogas as a sustainable and clean source of energy in Bangladesh



**Objectives of project:**

- To bring about the behavioral change of cooking habit of the rural people through use of agriculture residues and animal waste in biogas plant;
- To reduce health risk of the rural women and children from indoor air pollution through adapting biogas plant;
- To enrich agricultural soil fertility by using biogas plant wastages;
- To reduce greenhouse gas effects by reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emission in the air;
- To prevent further environmental and agricultural deterioration; and
- To accelerate the dissemination of domestic biogas plants across the country.

**Achievements and Impact:**

- 56 Biogas Plant installed at community level;
- People's interest is growing towards biogas plant as they have been aware of adverse effect of use biomass in cooking purpose.

**Project No-4: Solar Irrigation**

Bangladesh mainly is an agricultural based country. People mostly live on agriculture. At the same time it's a country of highest population density. So, to meet up the need of food requirement of the huge population we are all trying to utmost utilization of our land for producing more crops through irrigation by Deep Tube-well (DTW) or Shallow Tube-well (STW) generally operated by electricity or diesel. But the present high market price of the fuel oil and sometime its crisis of availability hamper the irrigation that effect on production cost and productivity. Moreover the diesel engine has a negative impact on environment. On the other hand the solar energy with PV systems has a smaller environmental footprint compared to conventional power systems.

AID has been working with Solar Home System (SHS) over two years with a strong confidence on solar energy technologies. AID also works in agriculture sector since its inception in order to ensure the rights of the farmers on government provided services and to encourage them to produce safe agriculture products using organic fertilizer and no harmful pesticides. So to serve the purpose of irrigation without less hamper of environment, AID thinks to initiate the solar Irrigation Project. As it's a new and innovative technology with big investment and IDCOL is trying to disseminate this technology through the country, AID takes the opportunity to be a Participating Organization (PO) under Solar Irrigation Program of IDCOL. Being selected as a PO of IDCOL in 2014 AID has installed 04 Solar Irrigation Projects in Jhenaidah district.

#### **Objectives of the project:**

- To install Solar Irrigation System in the rural areas with solar energy without hampering environment;
- To introduce rural farmers with new agricultural technology.
- To contribute in national level to meet up the energy crisis of the country
- To reduce air and sound pollution
- To introduce people with the unlimited natural resources.
- To save farmers from fuel and energy crisis for irrigation.

#### **Achievement and Impact:**

- Interest is growing up among the farmers with this technology;
- Farmers are no tens with fuel oil crisis; and
- It has got an acceptance among the mass people.





## **Sector H : Sustainable Agriculture and Farmers Rights**

Bangladesh is primarily an agrarian country where more than 70% populations are directly or indirectly depend on agriculture. The performance of this sector has an overwhelming impact on major macroeconomic objectives like employment generation, poverty alleviation, human resources development and food security. Small and marginal farmers and the agro-based landless people are key actors of this sector who are victims of marginalization and exploitation. But, in fact, the agriculture sector is generally neglected sector in our country especially the farmers. They are not getting fair price of their crops, on the other hand the price of all agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizers and pesticides is gradually going up and by this time it has gone beyond the purchasing capacity of the poor and marginal people. During the peak agricultural season farmers fail to arrange quality agricultural inputs in time with even higher price. Day by day farmers are becoming losers by purchasing adulterant seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, but no measures are existed to protect them. In production of crops, due to the infestation of crops by pests, farmers are fully puzzled. Though they are properly following the suggestions and advices provided by the neighboring farmers, representatives of the seed and pesticide companies, dealers and shopkeepers, but not getting results as per their expectation; rather due to utilization of these chemicals and poisonous inputs, environment, human and animal health, biodiversity etc. are adversely affecting. Hence, AID initiated the Agricultural Development Program with an aims at ensuring the rights of the farmers and the accessibility of farmers to the government provided facilities and technological support. Besides, AID is trying to provide economical security of the farmers through this program. Under this program, AID has already successfully implemented a projects 'Access Creation and Association Building for Agricultural Development (AABAD)' during the period January 2009 to July 2013, funded by MJF with an overall objective\* to ensure the rights of the farmers and their accessibility to the government provided facilities and technological support\*. And, later on it is continuing in the name of DREAM for the next 03 years.

### **Project No-1: Demand for Rights of the Excluded and Marginalized-(DREAM)**

Now AID has been implementing a project "Demand for Rights of the Excluded and Marginalized-(DREAM)" as a thematic continuation of AABAD for the next three years from August 2013 to July 2016 at six Upazila under Jhenaidah district. Through this project AID is working to establish the farmer's rights and supports them to develop their capacity in the different arena including institutional responsiveness, and other services relating to health, nutrition and education for the excluded and marginalized people in the local level



### Objectives of the project:

To ensure the response of the service delivery institutions for the excluded and marginalized people

Location: 06 Upazila of Jhenaidah District

Duration: August 2013 - December, 2016

Beneficiaries: 17,807

Development Partner: Manusher Jonno

Foundation- MJF



### Activities performed in 2014:

- Organized 720 bi-monthly sessions with primary group members at community level;
  - Conducted 360 bi-monthly meetings of village development committee (VDC) members;
  - Conducted 72 quarterly meetings with union federation at UP level;
  - Organized 31 quarterly meetings with Upazila and district level Odhikar Monch;
  - Conducted 96 quarterly meetings with UP Standing committee at UP level;
  - Organized 12 quarterly meetings with Social Animator at Upazila level;
  - Organized 171 quarterly meetings with SMC at School level;
- Arranged workshop about the services of public service delivery agencies with the Farmers/Communities;

- Arranged six day long trainings for the social animator on social accountability & leadership development;
- Arranged 24 day long trainings for Community Clinic Management Committee on role & responsibilities;
- Arranged five exposé visits to Ideal School among the SMC;
- Observed human rights day- 02;
- Arranged 72 annual enrolment campaigns/ rally, parents gathering and child reception in School;
- Arranged six public hearings sessions;
- Conducted two group leaders orientations (20 persons per batch);





## A Case story



### Widowhood could not stop Achhia Begum

Achia Begum, a widow of 65 years old lives at village Dhopabila of Kumrabaria Union under Jhenaidah district. She was married to Fakir Mahmud a long time ago and gave birth of five sons. About 22 years ago her husband has died leaving her with these five children and a piece of land of area 46 decimals. She could not find any alternative work without the paddy husking business and engaged her children as day labor for their livelihoods. Due to want of money she had to take paddy from the farmers of the village on credit and paid it after selling rice in the local market through processing and husking the paddy manually. It was very hardship for them to meet up their daily food and other cost. She was leading her family with poverty. But she was not disappointed. After some days her sons got married and took responsibilities of the family and then she engaged herself in different social works through helping other destitute people. In the way she came to know about AABAD project of AID financed by MJF where she involved herself as a member of Chashi Club for three years. Now she is working with another project- DREAM of AID. Now she is a president of Gram Unnayan Committee of DREAM project. The committee consists of 31 members, in which 19 are females. Since then she was working for village people in many ways such as, to reach ailing poor persons to hospital, funeral works for the poor women, help health workers for providing their services to the villagers and keep some medicines with her own possession for meeting the emergency of the people. Besides, she kept herself in close communication with the health workers. At present her house is used as center for vaccination and immunization program of all kinds and conduct yard meeting to make the marginalized and under privileged people aware about their rights. The struggle for the welfare of the poor and disadvantaged people is the inspiration of Achhia Begum to live. She thinks, so long she will be alive, will keep herself by the side of these disadvantaged people. However, after the death of her husband she was badly ignored and neglected from the society. Now, she is an example to the villagers all. Everybody is paying her due respect and her opinion is taken into account in the society. She is grateful to the AID as well as MJF (AABAD and DREAM project) which opened a new dimension of her life. It will make her alive to the people even after her death. She dreams to be alive among villagers' after her death. Widowhood can not a barrier of anybody to go ahead.



## Project No-2 : Organic Farming and Vermi Compost Expansion

The use of agro chemicals creating the biological drought and reduces the fertility of land and agricultural production. The adverse consequences of the agro-chemicals on health and agrological is more evident all over the world. Studies indicate that there is significant amount of 'residual pesticides' contaminating our food stuff long after they are taken away from farms for human consumption. According to United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) nearly 3 million people suffer from 'acute pesticide poisoning' and some 10 to 20 thousand people die every year from it in the developing countries. Unlike other countries Bangladesh faces the critical situation for the agrochemical in the agricultural and health concern. For this reason AID has taken the initiatives for the development of the organic farming and sustainable agriculture for the farmers its project AABAD and DREAM ws being implemented.

### The main objectives of the organic farming are-

- Reduce the adverse effects of agrochemical on agro ecology and health
- Reduce the cost of the agricultural production
- Develop the family based organic entrepreneurship

### Achievements:

- 200 families based organic farming developed;
- 40 Organic farming based group development;
- 15% of organic cultivation increased in Jhenaidah district;
- 20% farmers family Reduce the use of chemical fertilizer;



## Sector- I : Micro Finance and Rural Housing

Bangladesh is characterized by a high level of poverty accompanied by low productivity. The poor are denied access to the formal banking system because of their inability to provide collateral and are thus deprived of the facilities to borrow. They typically deal in small denominations of money so they cannot save and invest in productive activities. Taking this opportunity moneylenders from the informal credit markets provide loan to the poor people charged with very high interest rate. Making credit available to the poor especially to the women may consider as an essential strategy in reducing income poverty. AID launched its Microfinance program in 2002 with aims to make credit available to poor especially, women at reasonable price to promote their economic development and to operate self-sustaining credit activities. The major components of the program are Micro Credit for the Poorest Women, Rural Housing for the Poorest and Special Savings Program (SSP)

### Project No-1: Micro Credit for the Poorest Women

Economic empowerment of the women is very essential for their enlightenment, voice raising and decision making process within family and society. AID believes that the poor people have enormous potentiality to improve their economic vulnerability if they are provided with money to invest it in productive activities. On the basis of this belief AID has initiated its MF program since 2002 with an objective "to make the grass root level disadvantaged people self-employed and self-dependent through providing them Micro Credit to initiate Income Generating Activities (IGA) with and by developing their skills and capacities".

At present AID have 13 microcredit offices across the Khulna Division providing small size loan for the rural women those are most vulnerable and marginalized. Utilizing this loan through different activities such as, small trading, cow rearing, goat rearing poultry rearing, paddy husking etc the vulnerable women are changing their position in the society and family by coming out from the economical dependency on mail guardian. Thus the microcredit is not only contributing the womwn empowerment but also contributing in the national economy.





## General features of AID Micro credit

- It provides the loan only for women for their empowerment;
- Developing the entrepreneurship by the rural women;
- Developing weekly savings habit for their future economic development;
- Raising awareness among the rural women for their rights;
- Developing the leadership quality among the rural women through group formation;
- Providing loan for the women those are excluded from the mainstream society the (Dalits);
- Developing democratic culture among the rural women; and
- Skill development of the micro credit borrowers.

Development Partners: United Commercial Bank Limited (UCBL), NCC Bank Ltd, Padakhep, Dutch Bangla Bank, Standard Bank, IFIC Bank, Modhumoti Bank and Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.

### Working Area: Working Area:

- District cover- 05 (Jhenaidah, Magura, Chuadanga, Meherpur, Dhaka)
- Upazila cover- 12;
- No. of Branch- 24;

**Duration:** Ongoing, since 2002

### Key Activities and Achievement in 2014:

- Group formation- 658
- Group members- 10597
- Savings- Tk.2,29,51,652
- Loan Disbursement for the year- Tk.79, 35, 9,000.
- Borrowers- 46,850
- Loan Outstanding- Tk.14,01,39,419
- Loan Recovery rate-99.66%

### Human resource training for the micro credit Borrowers:

For the skill development of the micro credit borrowers AID conduct the human resource training among the clients. Through the group based training provided by the AID it has developed the life skills of the poorest women and enlarging their capabilities.

### Project No-2 : Rural Housing for the Poorest

Like health, education, foods and cloths housing is the basic needs of an individual. But the most of the rural poor people have no proper housing facility. For this action AID has launched the financial assistance for the housing of poor people in the rural area with an objective to reduce the rate of the houseless people through providing credit with lower rate of interest.

The main features of rural housing for the poor are-

- Construct the strong and storm protected house;
- Develop the safe and comfort house in rural area;
- Provide credit with lower interest rate (5%).

**Development Partners** : Bangladesh Bank Housing Fund  
**Working Area** : 3 Upazila of Jhenaidah District  
**Key Activities and Achievement up to 2014 :**

- Beneficiaries- 259
- Loan Disbursement - Tk.79, 35, 9,000.
- Loan Outstanding- Tk.40,25,428
- Loan Recovery rate-99.26%



### Project No-3 : Special Savings Program (SSP)

Despite compulsory weekly savings by group members of Microfinance program, AID launched a special savings program in 2013 for the group members as well as for others, named "Special Savings Program (SSP)". As the savings provide security for old age and serve as contingency fund during disaster it is essential for all to deposit savings for their own interest. It also an opportunity with AID that provides fund for consumption, child's education and other investments. Through this program an individual may deposit their savings at the rate of Tk. 100,200, 300,400, 500 or more per month for 5 to 10 years. At the end of tenure period they can withdraw their accumulative savings amount with calculative interests similar as given by the schedule bank or other financial institution. There are the two types of products under the project such as, Five years and Ten years term of period.

**Objectives:** To develop a savings habit among the people and to contribute in the growth of national economy.

#### Achievements:

- No. of depositors up to the end of 2014: 5,668
- Total amount deposited : Tk. 46,92,927



## Mobile Banking

As an inborn culture of mankind saving funds have been practiced over the years. Economical solvency is said to be the major actor to create people empowering. Currently to make easy access people to the system of saving funds have been made eased with modern technologies. In accordance to it, AID has started its Mobile Banking activities in 2014 for providing Banking service to the people of all sectors, especially poor and marginal people. As a result of these efforts, the marginalized people are enjoying the facilities like other schedule Bank provides within their abilities and a positive effect has been made over national economics due to their regular financial transition.

### Objectives of the project:

- To involve all targeted people, staffs, workers and well-wishers with Mobile Banking activities;
- To assist the targeted customers to access Mobile Banking facilities and to play an active role for making the people savings oriented; and
- To make the Mobile Banking Program self-reliant in respect of financial and human resources.

### Development Partners for Micro-finance project:

- DBBL
- UCBL
- One Bank
- IFIC Bank
- Mercantile Bank Ltd.
- Trust Bank Ltd.

### Working Location:

- In Jhenaidah District- Sadar, Saikupa, Harinakundu, Kaligonj, Kotchandpur and Maheshpur Upazila
- In Khulna District- Sadar, Terokhada, Sonadanga and Rupsha Upazila
- In Dhaka District- Mohammadpur, Adabar, Shyamoli and Sher-E-Bangla Nagar



## Support program activities:

For successful interventions in the field of development and to assist the interventions for future growth and expansion, AID has the following support structure. Such as:

- Training Program (AID Central Training Centre-ACTC)
- Administration Department
- Audit and Accounts Department
- Monitoring and Evaluation Cell;
- Research, Planning and Documentation Cell (RPDC)

## Training Program

Human resources are the key players to achieve the meaningful development of a country. AID is trying to upgrade the socio-economic condition of the deprived and poor people by providing economical support and making them as skilled man power. Training is a process for developing people's capacity in order to bring the changes in terms of knowledge, skill and attitude. From this perception AID has established "AID Central Training Center-ACTC", in 2002.

AID Central Training Center-ACTC is a well-equipped complete training center in a three storied building. The training centre has a natural beauty situated in the bank of river Nabagonga with a 60 residential seat capacity along with 05 air-conditioned guest rooms. Apart from this two class rooms and one conference room (Air-conditioned) with all sorts of training materials including audio visual equipment's, support services etc. are available here. The training centre have also a skilled and experienced trainers pool who are engaged to develop all sorts of training modules as per need and conduct training for both in-house or external organization's training programs.





## Objectives of the program:

To provide trainings to semi-skilled and unskilled underprivileged people as well as its own staff for their capacity building and professional development.

### Activities performed in 2014:

- I. In House Capacity Building Training:
  - Nos. of Training courses- 08
  - Nos. participants- 920 in 21 batches
- II. Training conducted by other organizations:
  - Nos. of Training course- 06
  - Nos. participants- 149
- III. Meeting, workshops and conferences: 62 days.

## Administration Department

Administration department of AID is comprised of 22 staff members and responsible for performing the following responsibilities. Such as:-

- General administration and office management
- Procurement, Storage and Conservation
- Personnel Management
- Selection and Recruitment
- Staff Deployment
- Staff Appraisal

The team of administration department is led by a Deputy Director (Admin) directly reportable to the Founder and Chief Executive of the organization.

## Monitoring and Evaluation Cell

AID has an independent internal Monitoring and Evaluation Cell comprise of six members led by Deputy Director (Admin). Monitoring is conducted not only for programs or projects, but also for effectiveness and efficiency of various departments and their performance. The Monitoring and Evaluation Cell is also responsible for evaluation and effectiveness of the programs and projects. Basically, Monitoring Cell of AID plays a vital role in providing continuous feedback to AID management to facilitate effective decision making.

## M&E Cell Routine activities:

- Development of impact and performance monitoring system for various programs of AID;
- Conduct systematic studies for understanding the short and long-term impacts and outcome of various programs;
- Conduct baseline survey for various development programs;
- Conducting feasibility studies for various programs;
- Developing and updating MIS system;
- Routine monitoring through field visits and provide feedback to the strategic management and different projects; and
- Providing necessary support to the all program support unit for implementing program activities at timely and accurately.

## Research, Planning and Documentation Cell (RPDC)

For building an active, robust and self-reliance organization, documentation tasks occupy major role. Along with other running programs, the Research Planning and Documentation Cell (RPDC) have been working significantly since the very beginning of AID. A team of eight members headed by a coordinator is involved in carrying out the following documentation works. Such as:

- Preparing Project Proposals;
- Interpreting;
- Annual Report;
- Paper works for baseline survey, evaluation and case study report for the various projects;
- Paper scanning;
- Preserve relevant papers and documents; and
- Corresponding with national and international agencies and organizations.

## Accounts and Audit

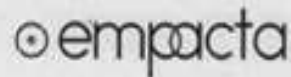
AID's Accounts Department consists of 60 numbers of Accountants of different levels and positions headed by a Financial Coordinator. Accounts Department is responsible to prepare budget and as well as for pay roll, field expenses and maintaining accounts for donors' funds.

AID has also an internal Audit team led by an Internal Auditor directly reportable to Executive Director of the organization. Audit team undertake routine internal audit as a part of effort to maintain organizational transparency and accountability.





**S.K.BARUA & CO.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



Annexure A1/2

**Action In Development –AID**  
**AID Complex, Shatharia, Jhenaidah**  
**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**  
**As at June 30, 2014**

Properties & Assets:	Notes	FY 2013-2014	FY 2012-2013
		Amount in Taka	
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property Plant & Equipment	6.00	131,457,181.00	116,528,757.86
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<u>131,457,181.00</u>	<u>116,528,757.86</u>
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Beneficiaries loan outstanding	7.00	82,027,448.00	64,466,673.00
Fixed Deposit Reserve (FDR)	8.00	19,500,000.00	10,000,000.00
Staff Loan and Advance	9.00	3,573,466.00	3,132,275.10
Sundry Debtors	10.00	32,300.00	32,300.00
Depreciation Fund Investment	11.00	89,641.00	89,641.00
Stock & Stores	12.00	4,918,407.00	236,230.00
Receivable Income	13.00	5,325,942.00	6,931,491.00
<b>Closing balance :</b>			
Cash in hand	14.00	190,290.00	168,626.00
Cash at bank	14.00	7,260,759.00	3,355,871.05
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<u>122,918,253.00</u>	<u>88,413,107.15</u>
<b>Total Properties And Assets</b>		<u>254,375,434.00</u>	<u>204,941,865.01</u>



Capital Fund and Liabilities	Notes	FY 2013-2014	FY 2012-2013
		Amount in Taka	
<b>Capital Fund</b>			
Cumulative Surplus	15.00	9,864,321.00	11,883,376.01
<b>Total Capital Fund</b>		<b>9,864,321.00</b>	<b>11,883,376.01</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Loan account (Bank/NGO)	16.00	123,551,496.00	91,839,931.00
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>123,551,496.00</b>	<b>91,839,931.00</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Group Members Savings	17.00	22,869,369.00	16,837,506.00
Beneficiaries Kalyan Fund	18.00	2,724,735.00	2,003,425.00
Provident & Welfare fund	19.00	4,643,559.00	3,188,588.00
Staff Security Fund	20.00	552,250.00	-
Gratuity Fund	21.00	519,852.00	290,509.00
Revaluation reserve account	22.00	67,372,159.00	69,811,980.00
Accumulated Depreciation	23.00	9,047,967.00	8,254,451.00
Loan Loss Provision	24.00	331,715.00	99,425.00
Payable Expenses	25.00	4,206,684.00	732,674.00
Reserve Fund	26.00	4,252.00	-
Sundry Creditor	27.00	8,119,925.00	-
Retained Project Fund	28.00	28,528.00	-
SSP Deposit Fund	29.00	50,000.00	-
Others Loan	30.00	488,622.00	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>120,959,617.00</b>	<b>101,218,558.00</b>
<b>Total Fund and Liabilities</b>		<b>254,375,434.00</b>	<b>204,941,865.01</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

  
Finance Co-ordinator  
AID

  
Founder & Chief Executive  
AID

  
Chairman  
AID

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated: Dhaka  
September 20, 2014

  
S. K. Barua & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



Anexure-A1/3

Action In Development -AID  
AID Complex, Shatbaria, Jhenaidah  
Statement of Comprehensive Income  
As at June 30, 2014

Particulars	Notes	Fy 2013-2014	Fy 2012-2013
		Amount in Taka	
<b>Income:</b>			
Grant Received		16,440,648.00	13,900,548.00
Service Charge Realization		18,881,628.00	14,940,333.00
Office Rent		75,100.00	231,645.00
Admission Fee		107,530.00	420.00
Sale of Pass Book		25,925.00	23,710.00
Sale of Solar		17,208,000.00	-
Loan Processing Fee		83,336.00	-
Member Subscription		1,260.00	1,260.00
Sale of Chula		94,265.00	-
Other Received		1,341,987.00	-
Income from Printing & Stationery		69,070.00	57,234.00
Other Progm Income		3,382,372.00	3,891,961.00
Donation & Contribution		1,522,826.00	335,236.00
Bank Interest		21,368.00	11,884.65
Miscellaneous Income		143,757.00	207,164.00
Overhead Income		345,916.00	463,125.00
VAT & TAX		25,905.00	-
Staff Loan service Charge		-	85,003.00
Other Income from Training Centre	31.00	-	2,843,669.00
Interest on Investment	32.00	-	1,157,305.00
Receivable Income	33.00	6,722,411.00	32,410.00
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>66,493,304.00</b>	<b>38,182,907.65</b>



Particulars	Notes	Fy 2013-2014	Fy 2012-2013
		Amount in Taka	
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Service Charge on Loan		11,088,061.00	9,216,739.00
Savings Interest		57,275.00	696,457.00
Salary & Allowance		19,027,049.00	16,202,337.00
Office Rent		870,890.00	795,619.00
Administrative expenses		90,665.00	110,370.99
Solor Purchase		12,448,900.00	
Perdium & Conveyance		1,048,377.00	753,659.00
Communication		124,577.00	115,009.00
Gas, Electricity & Water	34.00	759,118.00	569,525.00
Fuel		258,180.00	173,075.00
Repair & Maintenance		910,724.00	428,185.00
Printing & Stationery	35.00	1,383,121.00	770,403.00
Books & Periodicals		56,922.00	17,095.00
Entertainment		383,759.00	267,319.00
Training, Meeting and Workshop		867,801.00	1,843,625.00
Audit Fee	36.00	20,000.00	73,500.00
Vat & Tax		390,938.00	102,345.00
Postage & Telephone		378,780.00	287,238.00
Advertisement Fee		79,589.00	1,000.00
Bank Charge & Commission		190,749.00	178,074.73
Donation & Contribution		2,917,204.00	235,520.00
Subscription & Registration Fee		61,429.00	14,750.00
Overhead Cost		364,728.00	581,377.00
Monitoring & Evaluation		4,500.00	6,000.00
Other Program Cost		6,083,793.00	4,062,484.00
Other Expenses for Training Centre		1,037,452.00	15,372.00



Particulars	Notes	Fy 2013-2014	Fy 2012-2013
		Amount in Taka	
Miscellaneous Expenses		43,755.00	25,548.00
Material Development		-	219,840.00
Reserve Fund Expenses		4,252.00	-
Depreciation		793,516.00	89,641.00
Loan Loss Provision Expenses		232,290.00	99,425.00
Provision for Service Charge		4,288,455.00	
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>66,266,849.00</b>	<b>37,951,532.72</b>
Excess/ (Deficit) of Income Over Expenditure		<b>226,455.00</b>	<b>231,374.93</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>66,493,304.00</b>	<b>38,182,907.65</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

  
Finance Co-ordinator

  
Founder & Chief Executive  
Action In Development -AID

  
Chairman

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated: Dhaka  
September 20, 2014



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S. K. Barua & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



**Governance and Management**

AID has a general body (known as General Committee) and a governing body (known as Executive Committee) to provide policy guidelines and directions to AID management.

**General Committee**

General Committee (GC) is comprised of a group of 21 members from highly qualified and experienced professionals and dignitaries of the society. It holds at least one general meeting annually in a transparent and democratic process. The GC provides overall policy guidelines and direction for the efficient functioning of AID and approves the activities of the Executive Committee.

List of the General Committee (GC) members

Sl. No	Name	Occupation	Address
01	J. M. Israil Hossain Shanti	Business	Stadium Para, Jhenaidah
02	Md. Ehteshamul Haque Natun	Teaching	H. S. S Road, Jhenaidah
03	Tarikul Islam Palash	Social Work	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Adarsha Para Jhenaidah
04	Afrina Yeasmin	Service	Sonali Para, Hamdaha, Jhenaidah
05	Nurun Nahar Kusum	Social Work	H. S. S Road, Jhenaidah
06	Shahidul Islam Latu	Teaching	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Adarsha Para Jhenaidah
07	Siddiqur Rahman	Artist	11, Sher-E-Bangla Sarak, Jhenaidah
08	Shahida Khanom	Teaching	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Jhenaidah
09	Md. Amirul Islam	Business	Sher-E-Bangla Sarak, Jhenaidah
10	Md. Zahangir Alom	Business	Maulana Bhasani Sarak (Beside K. C College), Jhenaidah
11	Zinnat Raihan	Housewife	Maulana Bhasani Sarak (Beside K. C College), Jhenaidah
12	A.K.M Khairul Anam	Govt. Service(Retd.)	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Banani Para Jhenaidah
13	Md. Aminul Islam	Service	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Jhenaidah
14	Md. Saiful Islam Shimul	Social Work	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Jhenaidah
15	M. Zehad Mahmud	Social Work	29, Bagha Zatin Sarak, Jhenaidah
16	Afroza Begum	Service	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Jhenaidah
17	Anila Afroz	Service	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Jhenaidah
18	Md. Nazmus Sakib	Business	Nabo Neer Officers' Quarter, Babor Road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka
19	Mst. Zinat Rehena	Teaching	Kabi Shukanto Sarak, Adarsha Para, Jhenaidah
20	Lovely Yeasmin	Housewife	Adarsha Para, Jhenaidah
21	Md. Mahabubur Rahman Shekhor	Business	Pabohati Road, Kanchon Nagar, Jhenaidah Geetanjoli Sarak, Jhenaidah

### **Executive Committee (EC)**

Executive Committee comprised of 07 members is elected by the members of the General Committee for 2 Years. EC is responsible for framing policy related to management administration. It determines the direction and scope of activities of the organization. As per Articles of AID Constitution, The Founder & Chief Executive (F&CE) is appointed by the Executive Committee.

#### **Composition of the Executive Committee (EC)**

S/N	Name	Position	Profession
01.	Israil Hossain Shanti	Chairman	Social Worker
02.	Ehteshamul Haque Nutun	Vice-Chairman	Professor
03.	Tarikul Islam Palash	General Secretary	Social Worker
04.	Afrina Yasmen	Asst. General Secretary	
05.	Nurun Nahar Kusum	Treasurer	Ex teacher & Social Worker at present
06.	Shahidul Islam Latu	Executive Member	Head Master, Hudaputia High School
07.	Siddiqur Rahman	Executive Member	Businessman

### **Management Committee**

Besides General Committee and Executive Committee AID has also a Management Committee. The management committee of AID under the leadership of Founder & Chief Executive pursues the day to activities following the policies and guidelines formulated by the EC. It includes one Executive Director, 2 Deputy Directors and 9 Program Coordinators. It holds meeting in each month.

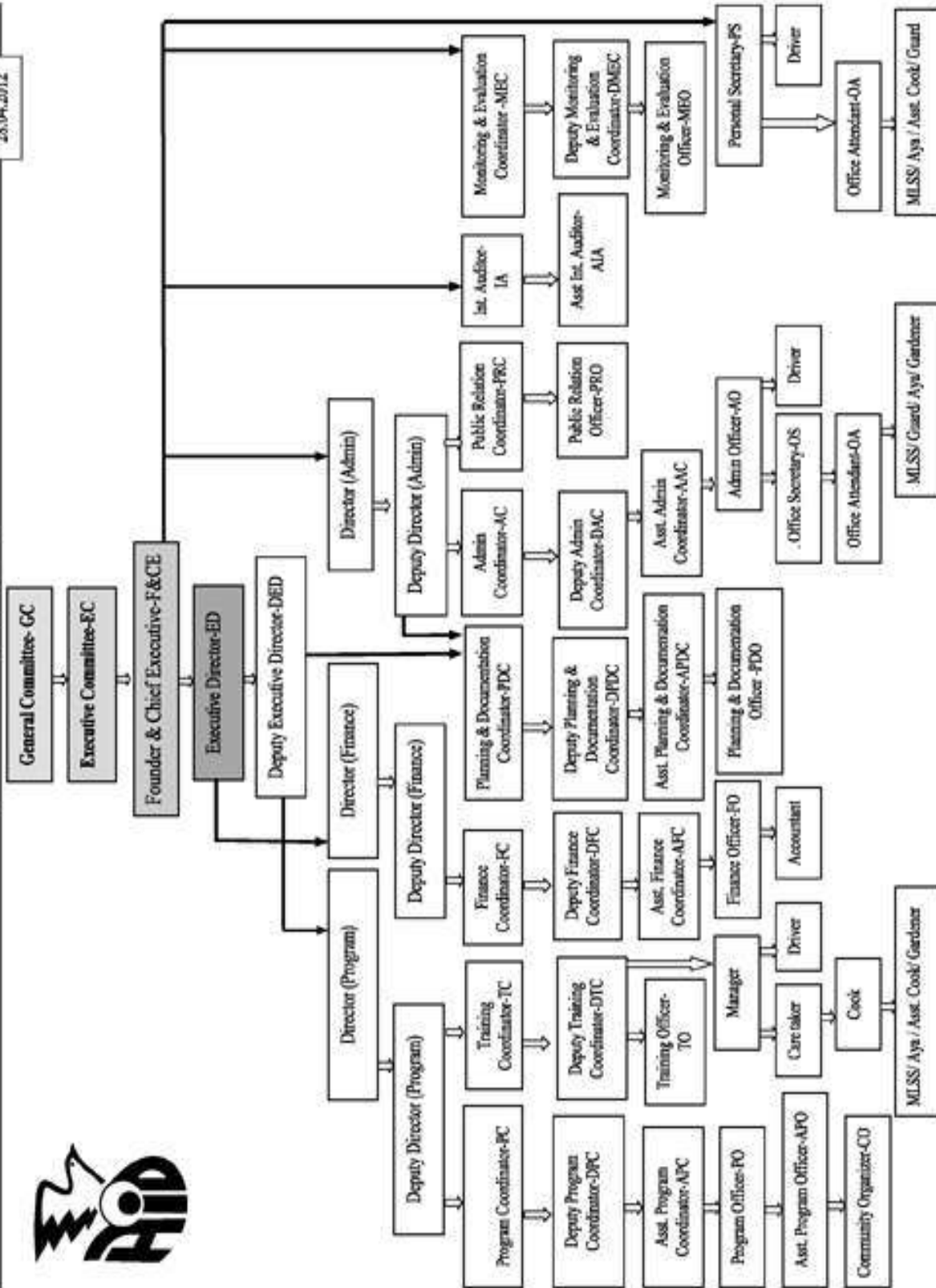
01	Tarikul Islam Palash	Founder & Chief Executive
02	Aminul Islam Bakul	Executive Director
03	Md. Abdur Rashid	Deputy Director (Admin)
04	Md. Ashabul Haque	Deputy Director (Program)
05	Dowa Baksh Sheikh	Training Coordinator
06	Masud Ahmed Sanzu	Planning & Documentation Coordinator
07	Nesar Uddin	Internal Auditor
08	Bahaduzzaman	Program Coordinator
09	Chandan Basu Mukto	Program Coordinator
10	Tonmoy Kundu	Program Coordinator
11	Syed Shafiq Akram	Program Coordinator
12	Suraya Pervin Silpi	Program Coordinator
13	Delwar Kabir	Public Relation Coordinator
14	Paritosh Kumar Ghosh	Finance Coordinator

### **Advisory Committee**

AID has also an Advisory Committee. It consists of 9 members from the prudent and dignified persons of the society who are supposed to give advice and suggestions to formulate policies and guidelines to run the organization.

28.04.2012

Management Structure (Organogram) of AID





## Lesson Learnt and Challenges for program implementation

### Lesson learnt

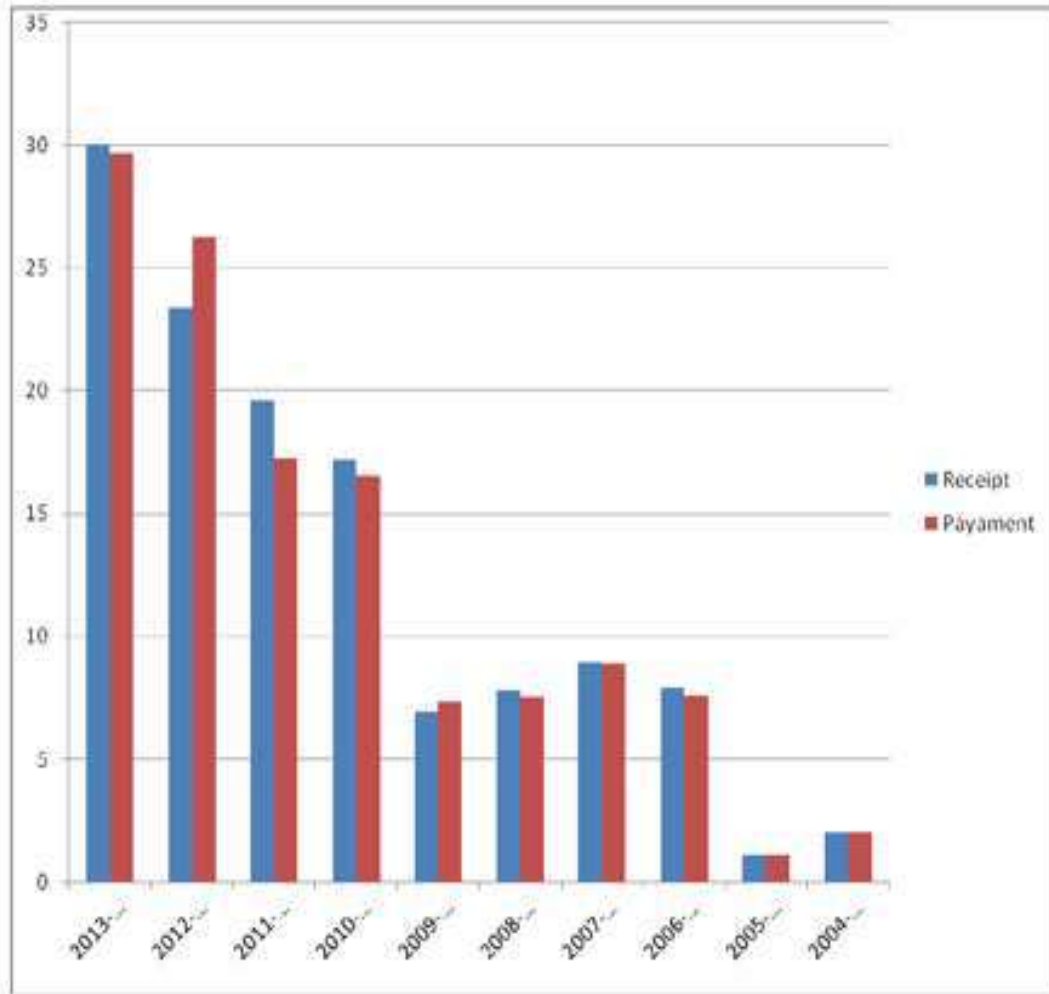
AID has overcome another successful and passed a significant year marked with an integrated approach to poverty reduction and with many trials, spite of many challenges and shortcomings, all programs and projects have played its role in the best possible manner. The overall progress made by AID through the implementation of its different activities are an inspiration for development and a step towards realizing its mission to create a society where the poor, marginalized and vulnerable people claim and enjoy human rights and justice for a sustainable livelihood with dignity. Such as:

### Challenges

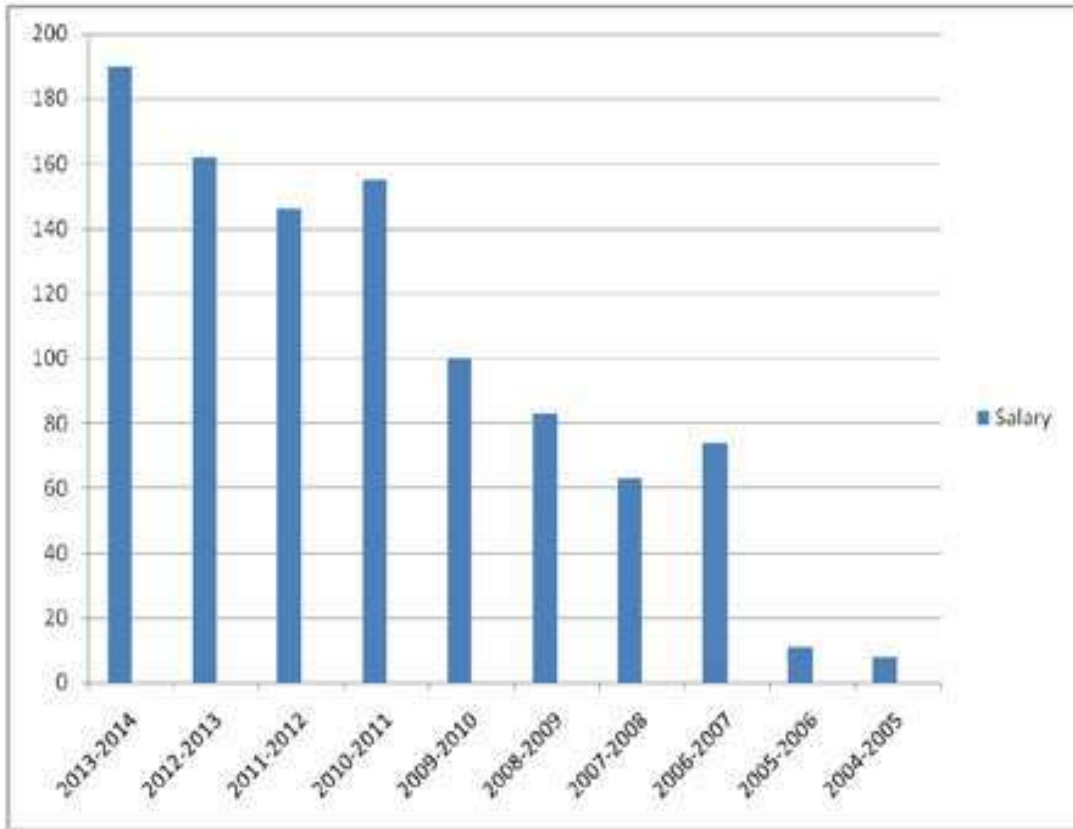
- Lack of adequate staff with background in sectoral created some problem in implementing program activities;
- The unbridled price hike of food and other essentials affected the livelihood and pace of poverty alleviation of our reference people;
- Access to health care services has largely remained unmet in Bangladesh because of the resource constrains, lack of commitment of the duty bearers etc.
- People's consciousness of health and hygiene is improving but proper practice is yet to take place;
- Working with extreme poor is a big challenge for AID. They need more service to maintain better health and nutritional status;
- To ensure safe water supply presence of Arsenic and its Mitigation is a big challenge to AID in project areas.
- The amount of education assistance provided was not adequate compared to requirements and many of the promising students from poor families could not be given this opportunity which created a difficult situation for them to continue education;
- The poor and marginalized are the most venerable to climate change impacts. This demands appropriate adaptation strategies;
- Coping capacity of the community needs to be enhanced;
- Integration of disaster preparedness into development needs to be done with greater focus on climate change;
- Turn over trained staff to some extent hindered smooth implementation of the program;
- Prevalence of patriarchal values and culture are an obstacles to creating women friendly environment as these treat women as lesser elements, and this leads to different forms of violence against women and girls;
- Economic dependency of women is another major obstacle to raising voices against inequalities and discrimination;



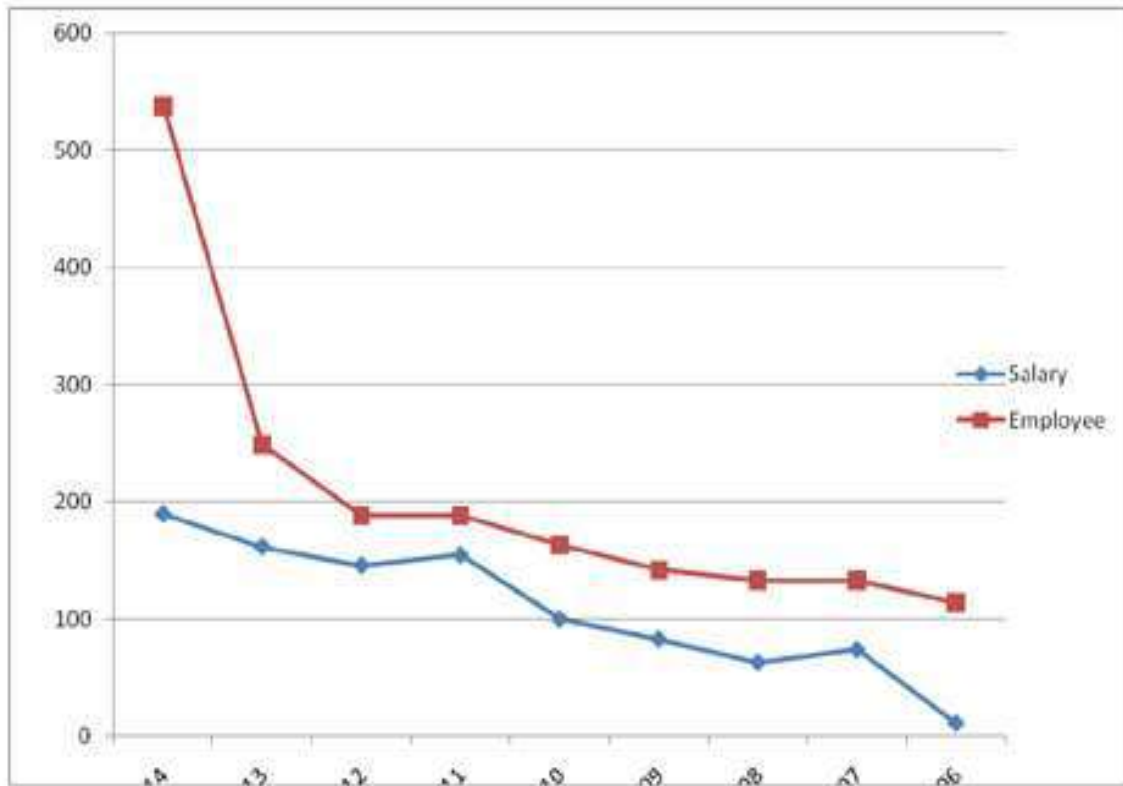
### Receipt and Payment Trend in Crore Taka



Salary Increasing Trend

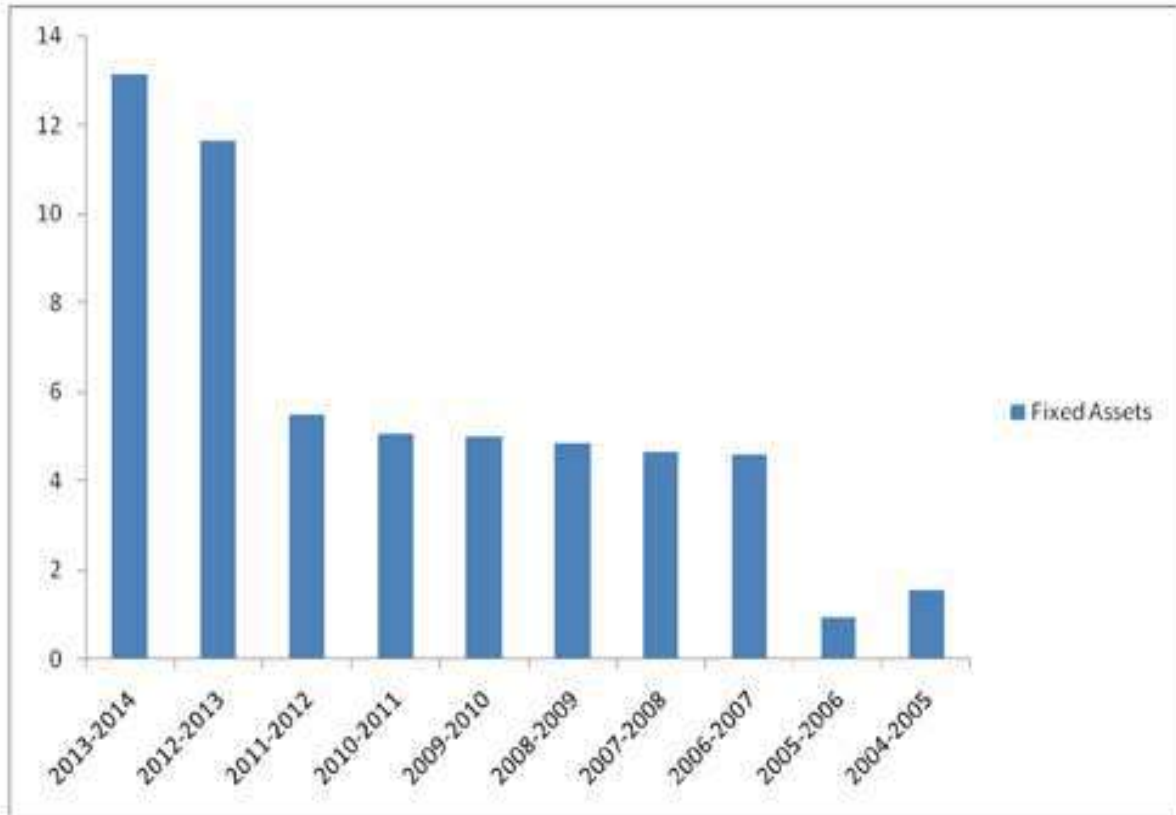


Salary and Employee Trend

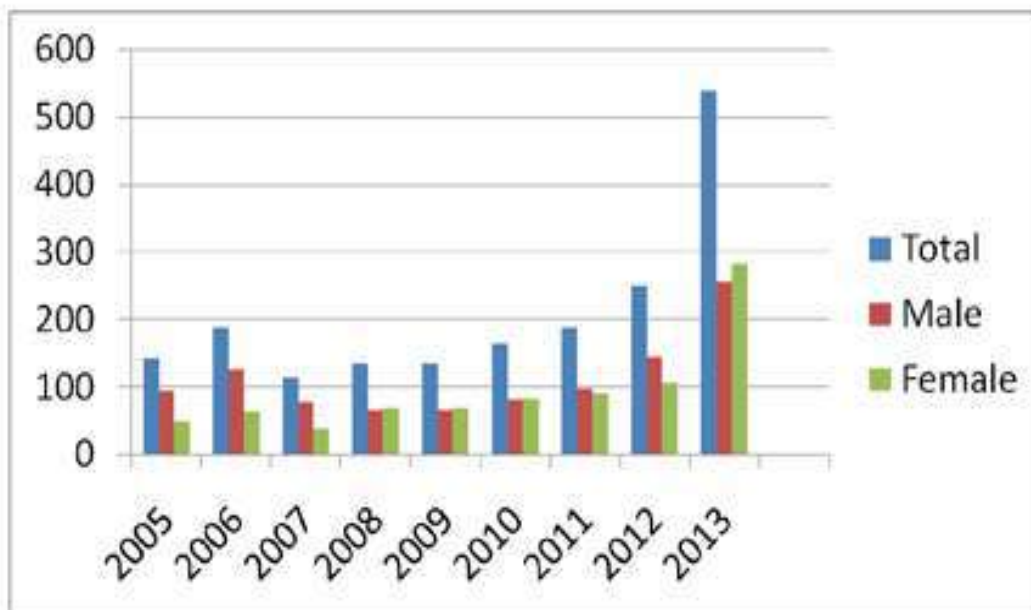




### Fixed Assets Trend



### AID Employee Increasing Trend



## National and International Days observation

SL	Particulars	Observation Date	Associate Organization
01	International Mother Language Day	21 February	Own efforts of AID
02	International Women Day	8 March	Own efforts of AID
03	World Tuberculosis Day	24 March	Civil Surgeon Office
04	Independent Day	26 March	Own efforts of AID
05	National Disability Day	4 April	SLF, Netherlands
06	International Health Day	7 April	Civil Surgeon Office
07	Bangla Nabobarshaw	14 April	Bishaw Shahitya Kendra
08	May Day	1 May	The European Commission
09	Mother Day	10 May	Own efforts of AID
10	International No Tobacco Day	31 May	Own efforts of AID
11	International Environment Day	5 June	Upazila Administration
12	National Literacy Day	8 September	CAMPE
13	Women Child Day	30 September	Own efforts of AID
14	Elderly Day	1 October	District old Association
15	World Hand washing Day	15 October	Social Welfare Department
16	International Poverty Elevation Day	17 October	CAMPE
17	National Sanitation Month	20 October	District administration
18	International Eye Sight Day	27 October	Child Sight Foundation
19	International Youth Day	1 November	Department of youth
20	Child Abuse Prevention Day	19 November	WWSF Switzerland
21	International AIDS Day	1 December	Civil Surgeon office
22	International Disability Day	3 December	District Administration
23	International Human Rights Day	10 December	NGO Coordination Committee
24	Victory Day	16 December	Own efforts of AID
25	21th Anniversary of AID	17 December	Own efforts of AID





# Media Coverage

## Media Coverage

AID has been able to maintain an excellent relationship with the media to keep them informed of the new developments and on-going activities of AID and have these published widely in the media. During the period, media coverage are various in national and local news media like The Daily Janakanta, The Daily Jugantar, The Protham Alo, The Samakal and others local print media.



## Details of AID Office Addresses

Serial	Type of Office	Address
1.	<b>Head Office: 1</b>	AID Complex, Shatbaria, P.O Box # 03 Jhenaidah-7300, Bangladesh Phone: +88-0451-61188-90, 01733337000 Fax: 88-0451-61196 E-mail: info@aid-bd.org Web: www.aid-bd.org
2.	<b>Head Office: 2</b>	AID Complex, Shatbaria, P.O Box # 03 Jhenaidah-7300, Bangladesh. Phone: +88-0451-61188-90, 01733337000 Fax: 88-0451-61196 E-mail: info@aid-bd.org Web: www.aid-bd.org
3.	<b>Micro Finance (Head Office)</b>	Action In Development- AID Modernpara, Jhenaidah-7300, Bangladesh. Phone: +88-0451-61188-90, 01733337100 Cell: 01733337112 Fax: 88-0451-61196 E-mail: microfinance@aid-bd.org Web: www.aid-bd.org
4.	<b>Green Energy, Mobile Banking &amp; Solar Mission (Head Office)</b>	Action In Development – AID 85, H.S.S Road Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Phone: +88-0451-62665, 62672, Cell: 01733337114, 01733337115, 01733337339
5.	<b>AID Central Training Center ACTC</b>	AID Complex, Shatbaria, P.O Box # 03 Jhenaidah-7300, Bangladesh. Phone: +88-0451-61188-90, 01733337100 Fax: 88-0451-61196 E-mail: info@aid-bd.org, Web: www.aid-bd.org
6.	<b>Dhaka office</b>	House No- 20/28, Block-B, Babor Road Mohammadpur, Dhaka –1207, Bangladesh. Phone: +88-02-9134944, Cell: 01733337070 E-mail: aiddhakabd@gmail.com
7.	<b>Branch Office Jhenaidah Sadar Branch</b>	Modern Para, Jhenaidah-7300, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337260
8.	<b>Branch Office &amp; Integrated Farm, Porahati, Jhenaidah</b>	Action In Development – AID Dhaka Road, Porahati Jhenaidah-7300 Cell: 01733337387
9.	<b>Branch Office Kaligonj, Jhenaidah</b>	Action In Development – AID Dhaka Road, Near to Livestok office, Kaligonj, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337300
10.	<b>Branch Office Kotchandpur, Jhenaidah</b>	Action In Development – AID Main Busstand, Kotchandpur, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337270
11.	<b>Branch Office Moheshpur, Jhenaidah</b>	Action In Development – AID Chowgassa Busstand, Moheshpur, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337146
12.	<b>Branch Office Horinakundu, Jhenaidah</b>	Action In Development – AID Upazila Mor, Horinakundu, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337233
13.	<b>Branch Office Sailkupa, Jhenaidah</b>	Action In Development – AID Near to Ragistry office, Sailkupa, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337225



14.	Branch Office Kushtia	Action In Development – AID House # 33/107, Bicharpoti Morshed sharak, Gorosthan para, Kushtia, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337403
15.	Branch Office Magura	Action In Development – AID Nahar Manson, Upazila Road (Vainar more) Magura-7600. Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337330
16.	Branch Office Khulna	Action In Development – AID 250/1 (kA), Shera Bangla Road Alkatra Miler Moar, Khulna. Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337408
17.	Branch Office Vatoi Bazar, Jhenaidah	Action In Development – AID Vatoi Bazar, Shaikupa, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337226
18.	Branch Office Holidhani Bazar, Jhenaidah	Action In Development – AID Holidhani Bazar, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337277
19.	Branch Office Dakbangla Branch	Action In Development – AID Dakbangla Bazar, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337226
20.	Branch Office Bishoykhali Branch	Action In Development – AID Kharikhali, Bishoykhali Bazar, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337311
21.	Branch Office Shekhpara Branch	Action In Development – AID Shekhpara Bazar, Shaikupa, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337140
22.	Branch Office Hatgopalpur Branch	Action In Development – AID Chenama hallpara, Hatgopalpur Bazar, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733-337250
23.	Branch Office Narikelbaria Branch	Action In Development – AID Kollage Road, Narikelbaria Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah Cell: 01733337367
24.	Branch Office Barobazer Branch	Action In Development – AID Gohata road, Barobazer Kaligonje, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 0173333788
25.	Branch Office Khalishpur Branch	Action In Development – AID High School Road, (Near Banglalink Twer) Khalishpur Bazer, Moheshpur, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337302
26.	Branch Office Kolabazer Branch	Action In Development – AID (Near 2 No Jamal UP Porishod) Kolabazer, Kaligonje, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337366
27.	Branch Office Hatfazilpur Branch	Action In Development – AID (Front of High School) Fazilpur Bazar, Shaikupa, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337365
28.	Branch Office ChaprailBazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Chaprail Bazar Branch, Kaligonj, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337343
29.	Branch Office Singhra Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Singhra Bazar Branch, Shalikka, Magura, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337491
30.	Joradah Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Joradah Bazar Branch, Horinakundu, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337344



31.	Chorpara Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Chorpara Bazar Branch, Horinakundu, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337461
32.	Vairoba Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Vairoba Bazar Branch, Moheshpur, Jhenaidah, Bangladesh. Cell: 01733337346
33.	Khulumbaria Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Khulumbaria Bazar Branch, Sailokupa, Jhenaidah Cell: 01733337345
34.	Langgolbadh Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Langgolbadh Bazar Branch Langgolbadh, Sailkupa, Jhenaidah. Cell: 01733337310
35.	Magura Aria Office	Action In Development – AID Magura Aria Office Upazila More, Magura Cell: 01733337330
36.	Eshakhada Branch	Action In Development – AID Eshakhada Bazar Magura. Cell: 01733337290
37.	Shreepur Branch	Action In Development – AID Shreepur Branch Shreepur, Magura Cell: 01733337194
38.	Bunagatee Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Bunagatee Bazar Branch Bunagatee Bazar, Shalikka, Magura Cell: 01733337207
39.	Arpara Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Arpara Bazar Branch Bunagatee Bazar, Shalikka, Magura Cell: 01733337428
40.	Binodpur Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Binodpur Bazar Branch Binodpur Bazar, Mohammadpur, Magura Cell: 01733337199
41.	Mohammadpur Branch	Action In Development – AID Mohammadpur Branch Upazila More, Mohammadpur, Magura Cell: 01733337125
42.	Chuadanga AreaOffice	Action In Development – AID Chuadanga Aria Office Eidgah Para, Chuadanga Cell: 01733337475
43.	Sarojgonj Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Sarojgonj Bazar Branch Sarojgonj Bazar, Chuadanga Cell: 01733337429
44.	Munchigonj Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Munchigonj Bazar Branch Madan Babur More, Munchigonj, Alomdanga, Chuadanga. Cell: 01733337473
45.	Meherpur Branch	Action In Development – AID Meherpur Branch Collage More, Meherpur Cell: 01733-337385

46.	Jibonagar Branch	Action In Development – AID Jibonagar Branch Collage More, Meherpur Cell: 01733337299
47.	Damurhuda Branch	Action In Development – AID Damurhuda Branch Damurhudah, Chuadanga Cell: 01733337473
48.	AsmankhaliBranch	Action In Development – AID Asmankhali Bazar Branch Asmankhali Bazar, Alomdanga, Chuadanga Cell: 01733337108
49.	Gangnee Branch	Action In Development – AID Gangnee Branch Upazila More, Gangnee, Meherpur Cell: 01733337318
50.	Chowgasha Branch	Action In Development – AID Chowgasha Branch Chowgasha Bazar, Jessore Cell: 01733337382
51.	Bagharpara Branch	Action In Development – AID Bagharpara Branch Bagharpara Bazar, Jessore Cell: 01733337383
52.	Curamonkathi Bazar Branch	Action In Development – AID Curamonkathi Branch Chowgacha Road, Jessore Cell: 01733337165
53.	Savar Sadar Branch	Action In Development – AID Savar Sadar Branch 36/19, Annandopur Akhlas Uddin Khan Road Savar-1340, Dhaka. Cell: 01733337073
54.	Adabar Branch	Action In Development – AID Adabar Branch 710/B, Road # 11, Baitul Aaman Housing Society Adabar, Dhaka. Cell: 01733337288
55.	Hemayetpur Branch	Action In Development – AID Hemayetpur Branch Near to former Jamal Clinic Hemayetpur, Savar-1340, Dhaka. Cell: 01733337336

## AID Anthem

- Syed Shafiqul Islam

Amid the green peeps the red sun  
The war drum rings out all around  
Hear the song of freedom  
Lots exchange our hearts  
And create a new tune together.

The pigeon, the harbinger of peace  
Spreads its wing with the message of equality  
The brave soldiers of NGO-AID  
Have found place in human hearts  
The desired sun must we pluck  
No matter we all live or die.

We know our goal is far ahead  
The course of journey is not so easy  
It's very uneven and zigzag  
Yet we shall sail together  
To cross over the mighty ocean.

Jhenaidah  
12 Dec, 2014 Translated by Md. Abu Bakar  
Dy. Secy. (Retd) and Member  
Advisory Committee, AID.



## We Lag Behind

- Rabindra Nath Tagore

We begin, but we can't complete,  
We beat our own drum but do not work.  
What we achieve we believe it not,  
What we believe in we do not accomplish.  
We compose volumes of verses,  
But we don't sacrifice a little for others.  
We feel happy for our self and pride,  
But we don't strive to acquire fitness.  
We crave for the help from others,  
and shout loudly to criticize others.

Jhenaidah  
12 Dec, 2014 Translated by Md. Abu Bakar  
Dy. Secy. (Retd) and Member  
Advisory Committee, AID.

## AID For Truth & Beauty

- Md. Abu Bakar

Action In Development- AID a combination of three words.

They work for humanity there's no parallel.

Within a range of 56sq miles there exist ucs of NGOs.

But AID excels them all- Long live dear ours!

They work in dozen of Zilas out of Sixty Four

So alleviate poverty and teach letters to the unlettered in silence.

They walk for the betterment of 50 thousand human souls

Thousands of AID works rush to the doors of the needy poor.

They enlightens the alary remote villages afar.

They make the weak strong lend them money how great they are!

The path of life is not easy- rather uneven and zigzag.

So trample down all obstacles and fetch water from the in.

Myself is a small poet an innocent human being stats off to thee be happy and  
gay for the rest of life.

The author is a  
Retd. Civil Servant  
& member of Advisory Committee, AID.

Jhenaidah  
12 Dec, 2014

## Aim of AID

-Advocate Tanmoy Kumar Kundu

We fight for development  
We fight for better life,  
Hand-in-hand we flock together  
we are the workers of AID.  
We are the workers of development  
We took our birth on 17th December-  
With joy in the month of victory,  
We shall wake from slumber  
We shall awake others as well  
To pluck the sun of freedom.  
We must pay for the blood and sweat  
Of the millions of workers and tillers of the soil  
We fight for the right of the disabled,  
We fight for the equality amongst all,  
We love our works of development  
Our motto is the love of mankind.  
We shall shun all differences  
And we shall stand together, never to part  
There shall be no human cry at all,  
We shall enlighten ourselves  
We shall equally enlighten others,  
We are unconquerable and indomitable  
We shall build up a future bright  
Let this slogan be resounded ever-  
We shall create a better world of equality  
And we shall create a new chapter.

Jhenaidah  
12 Dec, 2014 Translated by Md. Abu Bakar  
Dy. Secy. (Retd) and Member  
Advisory Committee, AID.





*Annual Report*  
— 2014