



ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Practical Action, Bangladesh



Practical Action, Bangladesh: Working Area



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Young children showing keen interest
in browsing internet at Knowledge Centre

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From Country Director's desk

Practically every year the organisation has some events, achievements or endeavors to celebrate. This year is no different, as we mark the 20th anniversary of our work and presence in Bangladesh. Since its establishment in 1990, Practical Action, Bangladesh (formerly ITDG) has come a long way, to become now a leading INGO and development partner, that is actively contributing towards a world free from hunger, improving livelihood opportunities and reducing vulnerability of the poor and the marginalised communities. Today we are directly reaching more than 200,000 people in 22 districts of the country. Considerable growth in terms of budget, staff and programme activities, has enabled the country office to become one of the biggest and most significant among all the Practical Action country and regional offices across the world. All this has been due to the untiring efforts and skills of our staff, partners, beneficiaries, donors and the continued support that we get from the UK. I sincerely congratulate and thank all of those who have and continue to be with us in our mission to eradicate poverty. However this success should not lead us to any state of complacency or satisfaction, in that all the problems that we face in our society are being resolved. There are bigger and many challenges that still have to be addressed, in a country with a population of about 160 million with limited resources. We need to critically review and evaluate our work over the past two decades, the resources we have spent, the ideas and approaches that we have promoted and how these have really impacted to bring real, sustainable and positive changes that justifies our existence. Many aspects of our work are still inadequate, and have not scaled up and reached the huge numbers of poor that is so vitally required. We need to have a clearer understanding of the impediments and propose better and practical solutions.

Over the past couple of decades the country has undergone significant social, political and economic transformation, manifesting in growth of income and resources. However this has not benefited a large segment of the population, with 40% still living below the poverty line. In addition there are ominous signs of growing inequality, in terms of material well being, quality of human life and power relations. Possibly extreme poverty may continue to grow, bringing social and economic imbalance creating more conflict and insecurity.

Practical Action is committed to continue to address and question the global and national challenges of today for a sustainable future and equitable society that will promote economic growth, resource distribution, empowerment and well being of the most deprived and marginalised.



Veena Khaleque
Country Director

AIM 1: Reducing Vulnerability and Natural Resource Management Programme

In Bangladesh, this Aim concentrates on food security and disaster management activities through:

- increasing poor people's access to technologies and skills for sustainable agriculture production and managing natural resources, such as soil, land and water; and
- helping people to assess risks and find ways of coping better with hazards; including drought, flood and conflict.

The Aim has exceeded its target of geographical working area. In terms of reaching the beneficiary targets (Box 1), a total of about 27,000 people have received material benefits from our interventions under FoSHoL and PFP (see below) over the last 3 years (Food security, objective 1). On the other hand, a total of about 52,000 people have received material benefits under vulnerability reduction objective during 2007-10 (Disaster resilience, objective 2).

In 2009-10, the Aim completed two projects, continued one, and started two new ones.

Box 1: Objectives of Aim 1 for the Strategic Period of 2007-12

1. To strengthen food production, processing and marketing capabilities of 75,000 people in 10 flood-prone districts, through adoption of improved technologies, to ensure better access to natural resources and reduce inequality of income and food consumption.
2. To reduced vulnerability for 150,000 people, in 6 districts, from the physical, social, economic and political effects of river erosion, flooding and climate change induced natural disasters.





FOOD SECURITY

Food security for resource-poor farmers

'Increasing Food and Nutritional Security for the Resource Poor Farmers in Jamalpur and Faridpur Districts' Project (FoSHoL-Practical Action Project)

Practical Action, Bangladesh has successfully completed this FoSHoL component supported by the European Union (EU). The primary focus of this project (25 May 2005 – 24 May 2009) was to improve the nutritional condition of 7,500 households by providing with on- and non-farm activities and linking them with service providers in association with 10 partner NGOs (PNGOs).

The major impacts of the project include increase in nutritious food consumption at household level by 2-3 times; increased food diversification and per capita dietary energy supply; and improved child health (under-5). At the end of the project, the target families were found to feed themselves on average for >11 months/year with own-farm production (baseline 6.3 months/year), and about 90% of the households have 9-12 months food provisioning (baseline 9%). The number of people attended training sessions and those subsequently utilised the gathered knowledge were almost the same in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and non-farm sectors. As a result, the average household income increased almost by 4 times; advanced selling of labour and selling of productive assets decreased in 86% households; migration rate reduced almost by half; and around 64% of the target households are better prepared for natural calamities. Female participation in technical, social and organisational activities increased considerably.

Seventy-five community-based organisations (CBOs) established under the project, most of which were registered with relevant government agencies. A total of 751 rural technology extensionists (RTEs) were developed with proper training to take agro-based services to the door steps of the communities. Two rural technology centres (RTCs) were established in Faridpur and Jamalpur representing as the hub of knowledge on farming and non-farming technologies and market information for rural areas. Capacity of PNGOs staff was developed for smooth project implementation and sustainability. These four initiatives have been identified as vital elements for sustainability of the project interventions. As exemplified by the project – the community-based extension system is an appropriate way to take technologies at the door step of the farmers within a minimum period. Final evaluation of the project was done at the end of the project and a post-project evaluation was also undertaken both showing effectiveness of different approaches and interventions.



Contributing to extreme poor's graduation

'Pathways from Poverty: Building Economic Empowerment & Resilience for Extreme Poor Households in Riverine Areas of Bangladesh' Project (PFP Project)

In April 2009, Practical Action, Bangladesh initiated the three-year-long PFP project. This DFID-funded project under the eep/shiree programme envisages to graduate 50,550 extreme poor people (16,850 households) in rural areas from extreme poverty by offering improved livelihoods options and increased resilience to natural disasters. The initiative targets the extreme poor people living on flood-protection embankments located in 16 upazilas of Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari and Rangpur districts adjacent to the Brahmaputra and Tista rivers in northern Bangladesh.

In the first year of the project, a total of 2,770 people from same number of households were trained and supported by the project on new, improved agricultural skills, off-farm options or as rural service providers. A total of 23,790 people – from target and non-target households – were provided with basic/extension services. For the first time, Practical Action, Bangladesh built capacity of 120 disabled persons.

As a result, the unemployed and underprivileged segment of population came under income opportunity, access to technologies, natural resources and skill for diversification of job at local level; psychological breakthrough by establishing believes of beneficiaries and some partner staff on the sand bar technology and its real impacts. Around 50% of the participants in recent Focus Group Discussions opined that selecting the sandbar for pumpkin production created lots of hope to the community and increased the psychological strength of the poor, although access to such resource for a long period is still a big question to them.



The project has gathered good understanding on extreme poverty while selecting project participants through field survey and discussions with local stakeholders. The project participants were selected based upon a number of criteria reflecting the existing situation of the area. The selected extreme poor families were river eroded, living in remote or hazard-prone areas (like on embankments); and did not own cultivatable land. They also did not have outstanding formal loan with any micro-financing institutions, except consumption loans for food, children's marriage or medical emergencies. Regarding food availability, these families only managed to have less than three meals a day for at least two consecutive months a year. Their monthly household income/expenditure/consumption was less than Taka 2,000. When these families owned income-generating, productive assets (e.g. goat, van, rickshaw and sewing machine), the value was maximum Taka 5,000; for those having cows, the limit was Taka 8,000. Besides these essential criteria, several supplementary criteria also characterized extreme poor families: female-headed households without any adult male earner; having homestead land less than three decimals; having persons with disability; with family members suffering for six months or longer from chronic illness (unable to work); with limited access to basic facilities like health, sanitation & education; had to sale advanced labour at low wage or were forced to migrate for work; and needed to move house to higher ground during regular monsoon. Given the increasing attention from the government and development agencies to extreme poverty, these understanding will help the interested groups to recognize and appreciate the factors defining extreme poor and extreme poverty in Bangladesh.



VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Disaster management through livelihoods enhancement

'Mainstreaming Livelihood-Centred Approaches to Disaster Management' Project (DRR Project)

This is an international project being implemented in Bangladesh, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe. Funded by Conflict and Humanitarian Fund (CHF) of DFID, UK, the Bangladesh component has been working with 6,000 households directly and 33,000 households indirectly in five unions of three districts from January 2006 to December 2010.

It has been realized from the discussions that the household income of the beneficiaries increased significantly after adoption of different on-farm and off-farm activities. The increased income is now used for purchasing food (in some cases nutritious foods), clothing, health treatment and children's education. In addition, some also spent money in installing tube wells, sanitary latrines, building better houses and raising plinth, consequently reducing the vulnerability to disasters.

The community-based organisations (CBOs) of this project take part in disaster prepared activities. For example, in 2008 flood, the CBO in Sariakandi took initiative to protect embankment, as a result 3000 households of six villages with their assets were saved. In 2007, CBOs rescued 383 households, their assets and 151 livestock.





Improving resilience against disasters

'From Vulnerability to Resilience: Household Preparedness' Project (V2R Project)

The project, started in April 2009, will directly support 10,000 people (2,000 families, 60% ultra-poor and 40% poor) in 20 villages of Sirajganj district located under four upazilas. It is also envisaged that another 30,000 people (6,000 families) will benefit indirectly from the project's interventions.

This new project ended its first year by forming 11 CBOs; 48 professional groups; training volunteers on disaster management; developing comprehensive Village Risk Assessment and Plans (VRAPs); constructing rescue boats; training and providing support to 3,165 people on on-farm and off-farm options to improve income and to prepare for floods; and raising plinths and improving water and sanitation facilities of target households.



INFLUENCING OTHERS

The DFID-funded, £3.7 million PFP Project has been designed based upon Practical Action, Bangladesh's decade-long experience in the northern and south-central parts. The project will reach 16,850 households of four districts in three years in association with five national NGOs as implementing partners and two international NGOs as strategic partners. Furthermore, the funding of the 'Making Agriculture and Market Systems work for Landless, Marginal and Smallholder Farmers in Bangladesh' Project (See Aim-2) was secured from the EU in October 2009. The experience of Practical Action's food production and security projects was important in formulating this 21 month-long, 2.5-million-Euro project. This project will reach 15,000 households in six upazilas of Sirajganj and Rajbari districts. Again, the V2R Project (From Vulnerability to Resilience: Household Preparedness Project) has been funded by Zurich Foundation from April 2009 (£ 0.77 million). It is a 5-year-long project working with 8,000 households (60% ultra-poor and 40% poor) in four upazilas of Sirajganj district. These three new projects are good examples of development partners' recognition, appreciation and trust on Practical Action, Bangladesh's approaches, knowledge, achievements and expertise.

The FoSHoL project linked the RTEs with union parishads' services to the community. Some RTEs, for example, RTE-livestock are providing services to the grassroots level using the venue of union parishad. Some RTEs are now included as members of union parishads' sub-committees and are providing services as demanded by the community. A recent review of a completed Practical Action project found that over 80% of RTEs were still working eight years after the project completion.

The activities of DRR Project, like raising tube-well base and raising plinths above flood level have already been started to replicate in the area by the local governments and government service providers. For example, in 2009, DPHE in Sariakandi installed four raised tube-wells in char areas as per the project's design. In Kazipur, a Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) has planned to install 40 raised tube wells as per DRR project design. Eighteen household plinth, and 42 sanitary latrines and 16 tube well bases were raised by the community people at 3 project locations by following UDMCs' suggestions.



VALUING PARTNERSHIP

Local governments were involved in hazard-prone area identification, extreme poor beneficiary selection, and especially to negotiate and ensure access to unused common or private land for sandbar cultivation. Upazila administration and public service providers were involved on a regular basis in different project activities. Practical Action, Bangladesh for the first time working with people with disability under the PFP Project having *Handicap International* as a strategic partner. It also has *Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC)* as its new strategic partner for understanding graduation of extreme poor under the same project. Old partners of Disappearing Lands Projects (see Aim-3), namely GUK and AKOTA continued involvement in the PFP Project. SKS, UDP and GSK continued being partners in the DRR Project. New partners, like OVA in Lalmonirhat, JSKS in Nilphamari, UDPS in Rangpur, and MMS and SHARP in Sirajganj have been found promising.



AIM 2:

Markets and Livelihoods Programme

In the market economy, it is too hard to get into the mainstream market for small producers and rural poor. Big producers and businesses always dominate the market. However, without effective access, it is impossible for poor producers to sell their products and seek wage employment. They even cannot obtain knowledge about new technology and learn about existing risks in the market. Lack of market access can also have disastrous effects on rural poor when any kind of disaster strikes. In the recent past, due to global recession, Bangladesh faced an acute price hike. The small and rural producers and poor people were the main victims of this global and national crisis.

Practical Action, Bangladesh with its long experience of market-based programmes, has been practicing an approach, Participatory Market System Development (PMSD), for the last several years, which has been so far successful in ensuring access of rural producers to the market system. This approach is meant to develop the market for the poor by transforming relationship among value chain actors, improving their understanding on the linkage of market actors in the value chain, identifying opportunities and constraints of the market and promoting discussion and action, to make the market a viable place, especially for the poor.



The Programme sets two objectives: 1) to raise net income and improve livelihood security for 330,000 poor and disadvantaged rural people, through improvements to the market systems supporting vegetables, seed input, fisheries and livestock sub sectors in four regions of Bangladesh by 2012 and; 2) to raise the net income of at least 77,000 ultra-poor by 70% by 2012 through improvements to market systems.

Our programmes are in Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Magura, Pabna, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Rajbari and Sirajganj districts which are described as follows.

Making Markets Work for Small Holder Farmers and Rural Producers Project

This project aimed to reach 200 service providers, 4000 producers and 800 vulnerable women of Dinajpur, Gaibandha, Faridpur and Magura districts by 2012 and increase their income and employment opportunities from production and trade on-farm and non-farm activities. This is the 3rd year of the project and is funded by the European Union for the period of April 2007 to March 2012.

Achievements/Impacts:

1,054 beef fatteners formed 50 producers groups in one district, and 3,205 milk producers formed 144 producers group in three districts, to gain competitive advantage from collective feed purchase, selling, buying, bargaining for competitive price and marketing decision. As a result, each beef fattener increased net profit to Tk. 5,330 per bull per cycle (4- month cycle) from a baseline income of Tk. 2,745 per bull per cycle because of de-worming, feeding vitamin, purchasing good quality of yearling, maintaining health and hygiene of cattle etc. On the other hand, milk producers' individual average income increased to Tk. 5,374 per month which in the baseline was Tk. 3,480 per month. This milk producer's income also includes the earning from sale of male calf given birth by the lactating cow.

In Magura, 36 potters formed two groups consisting of 28 males and 8 females and purchased nine metal wheels, to add value to their existing products, innovated new decorative products in their product lines, and with the assistance of the project they are now linked with urban super shops to sell high value products. All these activities are contributing to the income of the metal wheel users, which increased from Tk. 3,250 per month as recorded in baseline data to Tk. 5,500 per month.



In four working districts, 11 Service Providers Forums (SPFs) consisting of 195 service providers were established, and two of them already got legal registration from the Directorate of Youth Development and Cooperative Department. The Forum secretary of Faridpur said “No one valued us in the past and we thought Government would also do the same; but after getting registration from the forum, our confidence has stepped up as now UNO (Upazila Executive Officer) even calls us in the monthly meeting and listens to us”. Most of the service providers' added new services to their service list, such as de-worming, vaccination, minor operation etc. that expanded their market area. Monthly income has also increased to Tk. 9,188 from Tk. 3,665 per person.

Milk and beef producers are now-a-days getting loan from the banks because of the intervention of District Enterprise Development Network (DEDN), which was established in 2008 by the support of Practical Action, Bangladesh. In the reporting period, 195 producers received Tk. 4,269,500 as a loan to purchase cattle.

This year, 484 vulnerable women of four districts were provided with support of Tk. 2,417 each (total Tk. 1,029,800) for their self employment. These women already started micro-enterprises, like tailoring, mat making, breeding buck rearing, muri (puffed rice) production, paddy husking, cosmetics selling, vegetable trading, milk selling, goat rearing, small grocery shop, pitha (cake) production etc. Besides, the project supported 65 women, providing 139 goats, to undertake business considering their skills in that particular area.

Four rural trade fairs were organised in the working areas during the reporting period where dairy and livestock value chain actors were attended. These fairs have created opportunities among local dairy and beef producers, service providers, entrepreneurs and different levels of buyer in sharing knowledge, technologies and services. Product samples about milk and beef production, processing and marketing were also demonstrated there. It was estimated that 8,000 to 10,000 people visited each fair, and each enterprise earned Tk. 230,204 (on an average) by selling their products.



Facilitation of Marketing Services Project (FMSP)

FMSP is one of the components of Microfinance for Marginal and Small Farmers Project (MFMSFP), a project supported by IFAD & Pally Karma Shayak Foundation (PKSF) and implemented by Practical Action, Bangladesh with six partner NGOs. The goal of the project is to train the partner NGOs to learn the approach of Participatory Market System Development (PMSD), in order to demonstrate the approach to their stakeholders. Accordingly, the stakeholders would apply the approach to their market development initiatives and improve their livelihoods. The project is working in six districts - Pabna, Rajshahi, Joypurhat, Dinajpur, Gaibandha and Mymensingh. It is a 3-year project started in January 2008.

For PMSD approach, business relationship among the market actors working in targeted product sub-sectors such as vegetable, fish, dairy and livestock have improved and supply system is developing. As a result, the working sub-sectors increased their productivity, prices, income, and employment.

Achievements/Impacts:

In Pabna, 221 farmers established market linkage with traders in Sylhet, Chittagong and BDR shop (a grocery store run by Bangladesh Rifles) of Dhaka and supplied 974 MT of brinjal to these buyers, they earned Tk.7 more than local market price, per Kg. In total Pabna farmers earned Tk.13,636,000 from brinjal selling.

Another 200 farmers produced a total of 3.4 MT of *latikachu* and earned Tk. 25,33,751. They sold





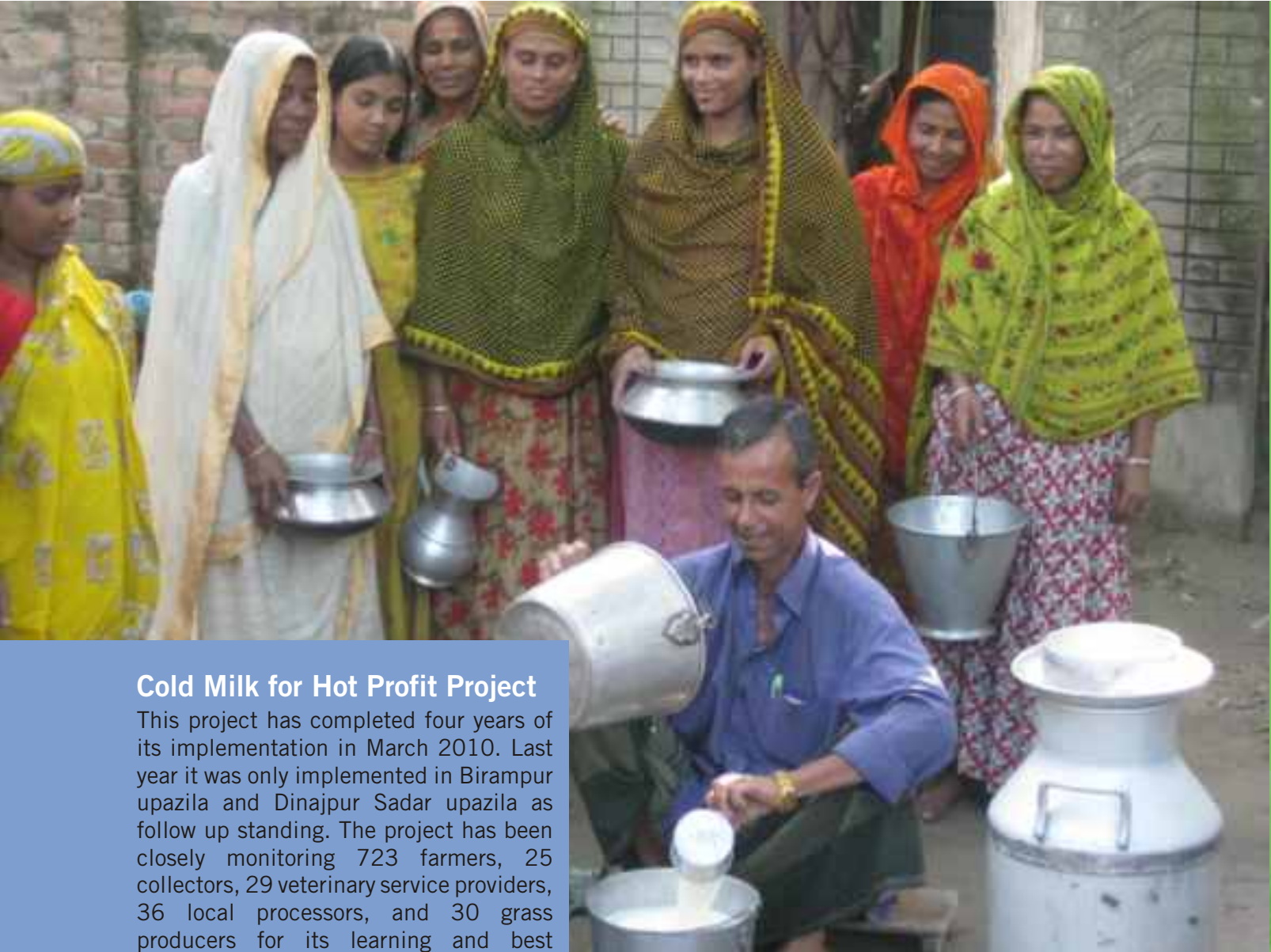
all their products in the big wholesale market like Karwan Bazaar of Dhaka and Gazipur Chowrasta. This market linkage enabled them to get Tk. 2 more than local market price per Kg.

In Joypurhat, 74 farmers produced 199 MT of bitter gourds during the reporting period. Their products were also sold in Dhaka via local middleman. The project supported the farmers and the middlemen to come to a common place, namely collection point for selling and buying. Using collection point facility, Joypurhat farmers earned Tk. 1,392,070 which means, around Tk. 1,000 more than local market price per MT.

Project has enhanced the capacity of 200 rice seed farmers in terms of knowledge and technique of producing quality rice seed through training and demonstration. As a result, these farmers produced 115.8 MT of quality rice seed in 30 hectares of land and supplied them to Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) via its contract growers, a seed trader namely *Barsan Seed*, and local markets. In this way farmers got Tk. 2,650 more per MT of rice seed than local market price.

Encouraged by the project's support, partner NGOs and other credit-based organisations provided Tk.6,466,500 as seasonal loan to 444 farmers.

Practical Action's sector-based market development approach has been increasingly gaining attention of different donor agencies and NGOs. In the mean time, IFAD, in its last review mission report, recommended for replicating the approach with 25 new NGOs and the FEDEX (Finance for Enterprise Development and Employment Creation) project partners. It is expected that more than 70,000 people of 12,000 households will be benefited by 2011/12 through this approach.



Cold Milk for Hot Profit Project

This project has completed four years of its implementation in March 2010. Last year it was only implemented in Birampur upazila and Dinajpur Sadar upazila as follow up standing. The project has been closely monitoring 723 farmers, 25 collectors, 29 veterinary service providers, 36 local processors, and 30 grass producers for its learning and best practice development. This project is Practical Action's own funded project.

Achievements/Impacts:

The Paravet Association of Birampur has established 109 livestock service points in remote rural areas, providing livestock services to the poor rural milk producers at a reasonable cost. The services include primary treatment, vaccination, artificial insemination, de-worming and counseling.

Rural milk collectors established 38 collection points and are collecting milk from 400 milk producers in a very short period of time. This approach also been replicated by the milk producer groups.

Paravets have introduced vaccination card and coupon to the producers and updated it timely. They are using cryocane for inseminating cows with high productive breeds' frozen semen to upgrade the indigenous cattle stock.

Locally made dairy equipments, i.e. yoghurt machine, batch pasteurizer, fat testing machine, milk chilling unit etc. were demonstrated among the processors to create market development of new milk-products. To share the technical know-how and benefit of these equipments, a total of eight demonstrations were organized in different places that covered 160 milk processors.

Dairy Technology Fair 2009 was organized from the project jointly with the Department of Youth Development to accumulate and disseminate information, technology and service provisions to the dairy value chain actors, so that they can get interested with dairy business. Around 4,500 visitors attended this 3-day-long fair.

Enhancing the Impacts of Decentralized Seed (Fish) Production Project

The Enhancing the Impacts of Decentralized Seed (Fish) Production project aims to develop local fish seed system by local fish farmers, fingerling producers and fingerling traders in six unions of six upazila under districts of Dinajpur and Gaibandha. Project beneficiaries are satellite *tilapia* brood rearer (19), rice field-based *tilapia* seed producer (643), and pond-based carp fingerling producer (107). These beneficiaries formed 70 groups having two leaders in each group. This is a three years project started from July 2008.

Achievements/Impacts:

Total 595,844 fry of tilapia harvested from the ditches last year worth Tk. 297,422. At the same time farmers restocked 101,379 fingerlings of *tilapia* into their own pond for getting table size. In addition, they consumed 72,841 and gifted away 11,168 to their relatives. According to the farmer assumption near about 153,060 fingerlings were left in the rice field. Their average income from *GIFT tilapia* was Tk. 725 per cycle (six months).

A total of 543,000 carp dhani distributed among 107 farmers for rearing in their seasonal ponds. Farmers harvested 137,538 carp fingerlings from seasonal pond. They sold 113,632 fingerlings to fry traders worth Tk. 113,635, restocked 9,000 in another ponds equivalent to Tk. 9,000 and remained in ponds 285,487 equivalent to Tk. 285,487. Their average income from carp fingerlings was Tk. 682 per cycle (six months).

A total of 19 Satellite Brood Rearers (SBR) successfully reared brood fish and able to distribute 5,855 brood fishes among 596 farmers. After completion of first year's brood distribution, SBRs started restocking *tilapia* fry for the second time in their cages; they also sold and consumed 6,883 table fishes. Seventeen SBRs stocked 17,200 *GIFT* fingerlings and distributed 9,660 among 643 farmers from 33 cages. Twenty farmers harvested 5,495 common carps from the rice plots, 60 farmers have got 888 kg of vegetables from the dykes of the rice plots and ponds.



Making Agriculture and Market Systems work for Landless, Marginal and Smallholder Farmers in Bangladesh

The Making Agriculture and Market Systems work for Landless, Marginal and Smallholder Farmers in Bangladesh is a European Union funded project (January 2010 – September 2011) being implemented by Practical Action, Bangladesh in association with its partner NGOs. The project is being implemented in Pangsha, Baliakandi and Rajbari Sadar upazilas of Rajbari district in Faridpur region and Tarash, Ullahpara and Raigonj upazilas of Sirajganj district in Sirajganj region. The overall objective of the project is to improve food security and livelihoods of 15,000 (approximately 75,000 people) vulnerable, marginal farming households (VMFHs) engaged in both production and wage employment in single crop areas of Faridpur and Sirajganj regions. A total of 124 participatory rural assessments have been undertaken in 124 villages to identify and select 15,000 landless, marginal and smallholder farm households.



AIM 3:

Infrastructure Services Programme



Access to basic services which, when accompanied by decentralized management and good governance, contributes to the pursuit of socially inclusive and sustainable wellbeing. Greater access of the poor is needed in sectors, such as water & sanitation and energy, which contributes to reduction in health cost, as well as productivity resulting in enhancing income and strengthening livelihood. It is also important that capacity is built at the community level, to influence decision-making particularly for allocation of budgetary resources for delivery and operations and maintenance of the services, and ensure that it is institutionalized in the system of local governance. On the other hand, vulnerability of the poor to natural disasters, namely flood, cyclone and tidal surge, the frequency of which has increased in recent years, largely due to global warming. This is another issue that must be addressed, e.g., by providing them with access to safe & healthy homes to protect their lives & properties, and through encouraging investment in human capital and sustainable activities instead of being caught in a quagmire of rebuilding housing and livelihood in the aftermath of every disaster.

Urban endeavour achieved significant success during the year. The Programme consolidated the previous year's achievements, provided complementary services, and addressed new challenges, including, municipal governance, access to services, and improving living environment of the slum dwellers through further development and scaling-up solid waste management in Faridpur, Gazipur and Mymensingh.

Access to Services by Slum Dwellers

Under the project Integrated Actions to Improving Public and Environmental Health and Reducing Poverty, or Integrated Urban Development (IUD)¹ Project financed by State of Jersey, basic services were provided to three slums, namely West Khabashpur Majhipara, Habeli Gopalpur Bindupara and Lalon Nagar benefitting 841 people (in 202 households) in Faridpur municipality. Based on experiences learned from previous interventions in 11 slums, comprehensive Slum Improvement Plans (SIPs) were prepared and implemented, involving the Slum Improvement Committees (SICs), their Federation, and the Municipality to provide access to: (i) safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, waste disposal, waste and storm water discharge, improved cooking stoves, improving hygiene practices, and community health services; (ii) multi-purpose community centre; and (iii) skills development, materials support, and access to market for sale of the goods & services produced by the beneficiaries, mostly women. The project generated a visible impact. Amongst others, health and environmental conditions improved, and income of 64 women increased to USD 18/person/month while the multi-purpose community centre provided the opportunity for pre-school education, and social, cultural and many economic activities.



Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)

The ISWM, introduced under the IUD Project in Faridpur in 2006 and Integrated Services for Sustainable Urban Environment (ISSUE)-II Project in Gazipur in 2007, was consolidated and further strengthened (re: sustainability) during the year. In Faridpur, the capacitated partner NGO (WORD), increased waste collection coverage to 1,700 households (HHs), and increased production of compost

¹. This was second phase. First phase, co-financed by EC was implemented during 2006-09.



to 2 tons/month. The integrated approach, including, collection, transportation, and production (and sale) of compost contributed to achieving commercial viability of the SWM initiative introduced earlier. In addition, compost-to-energy, and, human sludge management, including, (toilet) pit emptying by vacutag, transportation, and digesting sludge to compost activities were also introduced. In Gazipur, through partner NGOs, namely BASA and Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD), waste collection service was extended to 4,600 households and 23 medical establishments. From breakeven situation, the service achieved profitability which encouraged investment in resources by the partner NGOs, which in turn contributed toward achieving impact at scale. On the other hand, follow-up services, including, transportation of waste, infrastructure development (by municipality), etc. were provided to strengthen the conditions of sustainability of the plant for waste-to-compost and clinical waste incineration, which were handed over to BASA in 2007. During the year, ISWM activities were also



introduced to Mymensingh, the largest secondary town in terms of population (0.7 million) in the country. The overarching objective of this project, co-financed by GTZ, is to establish a profitable waste-to-compost venture, an initiative which earlier failed. The project involves several local NGO's, namely, GRAMAUS, and MATI with TUS and SBSKS and the municipality. Given the challenge, the project initiated an extensive participatory planning exercise involving all the state and non-state actors, the communities, and some community organizations still active in the delivery of limited and isolated SWM services. The project introduced waste collection system, to 6 clusters out of 20 in three target Wards, rehabilitated the abandoned structures, initiated waste-to-compost, and identified farmers who would be willing to use compost in farming. In addition, actions were initiated to perform laboratory tests of the compost, participatory market system development, and coordination with national programmes, namely, UPPR and UGIIP-II.

Municipal Governance

A breakthrough in achievement was made in Faridpur. In addition to providing continuous support to the implementation of the partnership for SWM by WORD, and maintaining membership of the Federation of the SICs in the Steering Committee, the Municipality allocated increasingly more resources (in 2009-2010, it has allocated about Tk. 15,60,000/-) under Annual Development Programme (ADP) to co-finance implementation of the SIPs, and development of the sludge treatment plant. The Municipality also made budgetary provisions to pay for the services of the slum-based health workers, extension of road, drainage and piped water network systems to the slums, etc. Furthermore, with inputs from the programme, the Municipality initiated proactive actions to accelerate urban poverty reduction under national programmes. Gazipur municipality continued providing financial assistance to further strengthening of ISWM by BASA and ARD. The Municipality also provided proactive support to implementation of eco-sanitation activities under ISSUE-II. They used programme inputs, including the previously prepared SIPs, as appropriate, to prepare cluster development plan under a national programme called UPPR. Mymensingh municipality, with whom the programme worked for less than half a year, demonstrated ownership and commitment to support achieving financial sustainability of the ISWM. Also, they played a key role in improving coordination with the national programmes, namely, UPPR and UGIIP-II to mutually reinforce the interventions.



Rural (and, urban periphery) works have been relatively new. However, initial findings of three pioneering actions, initiated within purview of national priorities have been very encouraging. Amongst these, eco-sanitation and brick kiln emission activities were carried out in coordination with relevant government Departments.

Eco-Sanitation

The concept is relatively new to Bangladesh. Under ISSUE-II Project, 67 eco-toilets, for households (34) and schools (33) were piloted in several villages under administrative control of Gazipur municipal authority. Initially, the project had difficulty, even with a 70% subsidy to motivate the small farmers to invest 30% in eco-toilets. Those who did, applied eco-san products (urine and composted faeces) to farming. They benefitted by saving costs of chemical fertilizer and pesticide on the one hand and



increasing yield on the other hand. This created a huge impact, resulting in 50% voluntary contribution by the households. Eco-toilets constructed for schools have been also a great success. An Eco-Sanitation Action Research Project was also initiated within purview of Sanitation Hygiene Education and Water Supply, a national programme of the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and UNICEF, to develop and pilot eco-toilet options for varying geo-morphological conditions in the country. During the year, using a criterion, 16 clusters in seven districts were selected, sanitation-related data collected, and eleven designs developed involving all the stakeholder groups.

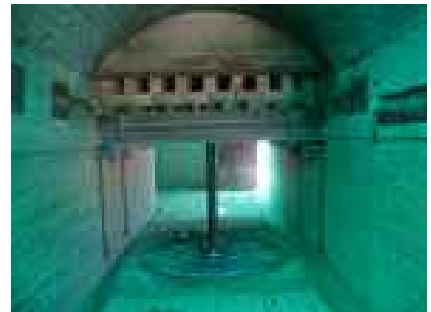
Eco-sanitation: expected to be popular rapidly

I am Md Zillur Rahman, Headmaster of G.K Adarsha High School situated at Dhirasram in Gazipur. We previously had a few old pit latrines which were not quite hygienic. Also, we had a crisis of safe drinking water, the tube-well being unprotected and located to toilet pits. The overall environment, health and hygiene conditions were really bad. In 2009, I attended a workshop on eco-sanitation, jointly organized by the Municipality and Practical Action. It provided me with an opportunity to learn about eco-sanitation. Being encouraged, I invited the staff of Practical Action to make a presentation to my students and staff which they did within next few days. School management committee members were also invited. We had discussions, and it was unanimously agreed that we would demolish the existing pit latrines to construct a block of eco-toilets, with piped water supply and hand wash facility. We also agreed to co-finance 15% of construction cost. A committee was established which coordinated with the staff of Practical Action to finalize the design and implement construction during summer holiday. The job was done in less than a month. Practical Action staff provided orientation to all school staff (19) and students (512). The toilets are now being used by all. The tube-well water, freed from contamination is supplied by pipe for drinking, washing and cleaning. The eco-san block and gardens are visited by many people, including, Members of Parliament (MPs), municipal Mayor & Councillors, and high officials of the government, donor agencies and I/NGOs. We are proud to have eco-san, first in the village and surrounding areas.



Controlling brick kiln emissions

Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (VSBK) technology, the first of its kind in Bangladesh, was introduced. Under Energy Sector Management Assistance Project (ESMAP) of World Bank, supported by the Department of Environment (DOE), the pilot VSBK was established at Savar in partnerships with Development Alternatives (India) and SCAT (Switzerland/Nepal). The kiln is now being operated round-the-year by the trained staff and workers of Conforce Ltd. The labourers are not unemployed during monsoon as it is the case for widely existing Fixed Chimney Kiln (FCK). VSBK is also relatively much more energy (cost) and (GHG) emission efficient, compared with the investment required for ZigZag or Hoffman kiln. VSBK saves 35-40% (coal) energy; and, produces bricks of superior quality compared to FCK, in terms of PSI as certified by Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). There are around 4,000 licensed FCKs, mostly Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) employing about one million workers. If half of them adopt VSBK, the following benefits will result:



- Employing 500,000 workers round-the-year (instead of six months);
- Saving of 480,000 tons of coal annually;
- Reduction of 1,500,000 tons of GHG emissions annually;
- Saving of 48 million USD foreign reserves annually; and
- Savings of around 400,000 full-grown trees annually².

The Aim-3 Programme continued to work to address vulnerability of the poor to flood and river erosion. Also, in consideration that the increased incidence of cyclone and tidal surge affecting millions of people in the coastal region, the programme initiated preparatory actions to develop cyclone & surge resistant housing for the vulnerable poor in Satkhira district.

Disappearing Lands Project

Flood and river erosion make thousands of people homeless every year. Under the Disappearing Lands Project, which aims at resettlement and rehabilitation of the victims in Gaibandha district, 500 more people were provided with 100 flood-resistant houses. With this, the total number of housing structure delivered reached 342, benefiting 1,710 homeless poor people. The houses, all constructed to withstand flood, are clustered into four villages. The settlers have been provided with access to water & sanitation, livestock rearing structures, shops, and other non-infrastructure services that support development and diversification of income and livelihood. The project also provided each cluster, since they are remote and isolated sandbar areas, with common services, namely, multi-purpose community centre, satellite health clinic cum dispensary and primary school. The 5-year project was completed during the year, with complete settlement of legal and institutional issues. Land ownership was transferred in the name and title of the beneficiaries and, systems institutionalized for operations & maintenance of the services. The community organizations were registered. They took control over the services in association with the partner NGOs as appropriate.

² Estimates by Practical Action (re: Energy Sector Management Assistance Project -ESMAP)



Cyclone-resistant house

The Programme initiated preparations to address the poor's vulnerability to cyclone and tidal surge, the incidence of which increased from 8 to 23 per year over the last ten years³. Major cyclones devastate the coastal belt of the country damaging housing and livelihoods of millions. Cyclone Sidr in 2007, for example, affected mostly the housing sector, with an estimated damage worth Tk 57.9 billion or 50% of the total loss and damage⁴. Cyclone Aila, in 2009 struck in many of the same areas where Sidr struck. Many of the communities were just starting to recover from Sidr, were again faced with another similar disaster which washed away their homes and destroyed their freshly-planted rice fields and crops. The ongoing housing reconstruction activities were visited in Satkhira, one of the worst-affected six districts. None of the structures was found appropriate, i.e. none could withstand another cyclone similar to Sidr or Aila. In consideration of this, a cyclone-resistant house, the first of its kind in the country was constructed in partnership with DHARA for demonstration purpose in Atulia union under Shyamnagar sub-district of Satkhira district. The design, originally developed by a group of MIT-Harvard teachers & students after Tsunami, was modified for construction of this proto-type house. Few more designs will be piloted, developing local skills and resources. An international symposium is also planned for the next year.

Bangladesh tops the list of extreme category countries which dominate the Mortality Risk Index (MRI), issued by the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). The Index, measuring where people are most likely to die in a disaster, looks at hazard - the risk that the disaster will occur, but also exposure and vulnerability. However, the people do not have to be necessarily defeated. They have a choice. They could reduce the impact of disasters, e.g., Japan has the highest exposure to cyclone but ranks as only a medium risk because of various adaptation and mitigation measures.



³. Department of Meteorology, as quoted by print media.

⁴. Cyclone Sidr damage assessment report, distributed by the World Bank to the government and other donor agencies on February 18, 2008.

Organisational Development Unit

Quality Assurance, Communications, Impact Lessons Learning, Research Advocacy, Fundraising, Knowledge Management

In 2009-10, the Unit supported annual review and planning process, organisational development issues, impact assessments and evaluations, research-based evidence generation, quality project design and donor diversification for fundraising. It reinforced the use of brand guideline and improved audio-visual documentation and media work to better implement communication strategy. Knowledge management work focused on generating evidence on financial viability and operational model of grassroots knowledge centre, problem-solving knowledge object development, knowledge networking, and web and multi-media knowledge content development.

Some current priorities are: 1) impact monitoring, 2) best practice synthesis, documentation, 3) facilitating some strategically important research-base advocacy work and 4) support to develop programme approach. The Unit will strengthen the organizational system of impact assessment and research-based advocacy will support to develop a programme approach, and will increase strategic partnership and networking.





Quality Assurance (QA) and Organisational Development

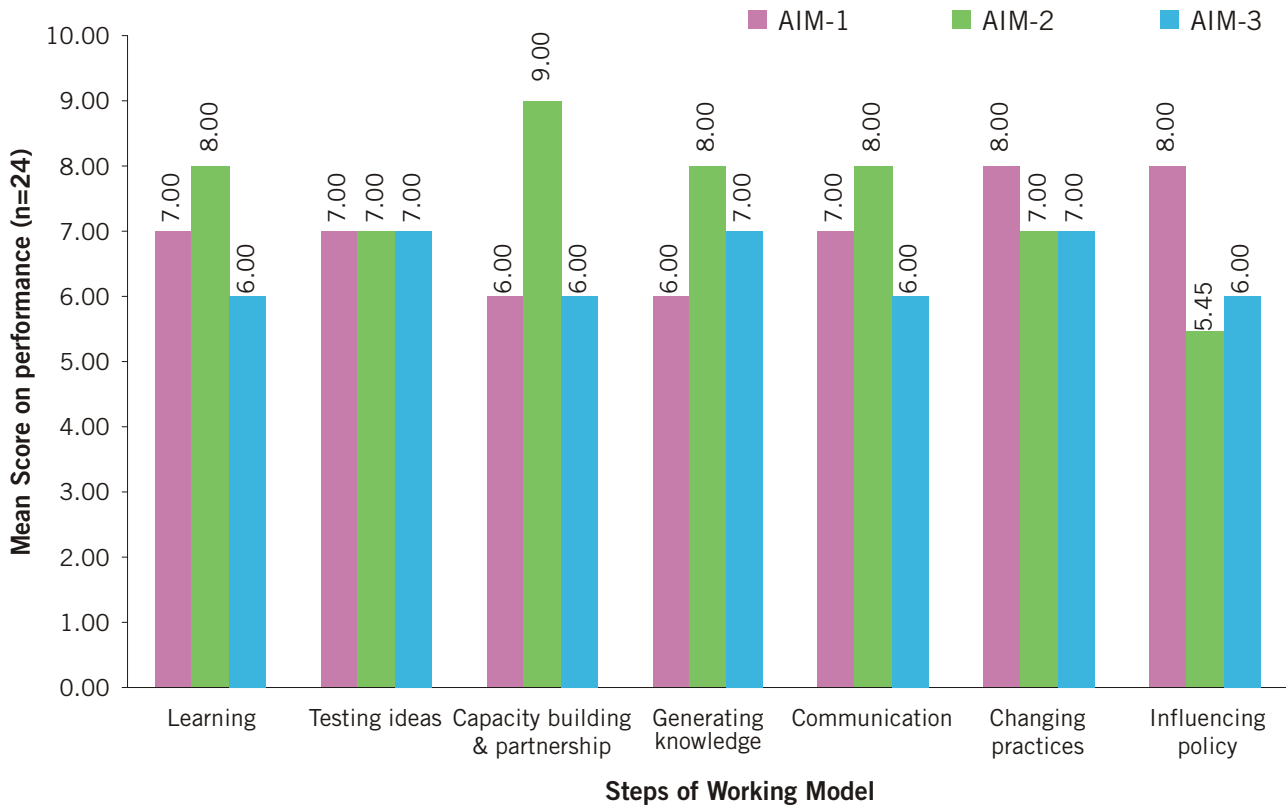
Quality assurance upholds Practical Action's standard, quality and innovation of work and continuously updates the way we work (concepts, approaches and process) and supports to measure impacts and lessons; and to achieve organisational development priorities.

Last year, most important initiatives were- ensuring quality project design, developing tools on beneficiary selection and tracking numbers of direct or material impact beneficiaries and other indirect beneficiaries, best practice synthesis, conducting participatory community appraisal under climate change adaptation initiatives in coastal areas, and vulnerability risk assessment in a highly flood-affected district. QA also provided significant advisory and direct management support to organisation's de-centralized knowledge management programme to generate key lessons on our approach. Annual Review & Planning workshops were facilitated and summary findings were shared across all staff.

Next year, QA will strengthen strategic networking (donor, INGO, Government, International), and analytical capacity of programme M&E and communications staff. Strengthening impact monitoring, post project follow up and some research-based policy advocacy work are also planned. An Impact & Lessons Learning Coordinator will join in the team who will be responsible for analyzing impacts and lessons learning emerging from our programme work.

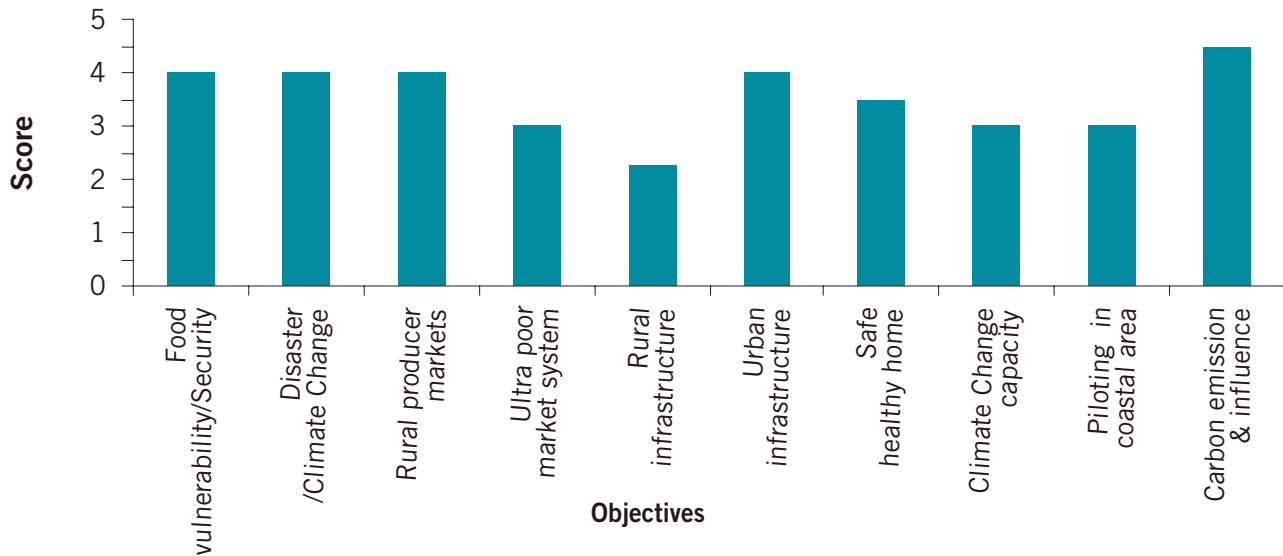
How do we see the quality of our work?

We measure our quality against some steps of our working model, such as learning, testing ideas, capacity building, generating knowledge, communications, changing practice and influencing policy.



Working model performance by programme in 2009-10

We measure our progress against our strategic objectives



Performance against strategic objectives (2009-10)



Communication

Communication is an integral part of the organisation helping programme to define important target audience, appropriate message, type of materials and various effective means to reach the target audience timely.

In the reporting period (2009-10), communication focused on developing communication strategy of three important projects, baseline video production including promotion of participatory video approach, media coverage, share-point (intranet) management with IT department. Apart from these, support was provided for international journalists visiting Bangladesh to cover Practical Action's activities, worked for NGO Bureau's five-year proposal development and annual report publishing. Priorities will remain on media partnership, audio visual documentation, and national level campaigns.

Two major accomplishments achieved last year were:

Communications strategy for major projects

All major projects developed a communication strategy and high emphasis was given to ensure that it is built in all projects with budget allocation for influencing and sharing knowledge and information. Now except very small ones, all most all projects have communication plan in place, that reaching our beneficiaries and stakeholders on a broad basis.

Video making

Currently, making videos compatible with PC (desktop computer) are quite common and we have successfully built our capacity in making small videos, especially in the form of baseline video, knowledge objects, short interviews of beneficiaries and other stakeholders. With these videos people can easily capture the virtual status of our activities on the ground. Last year we produced a good number of baseline videos for different projects on extreme poverty solutions, livelihoods and disaster risk reduction, and the livelihoods of slum dwellers. Organisational profile, awareness rising demand generation (market access), and technology adaptation videos were also prepared. All these videos are available at the Practical Action's YouTube site.



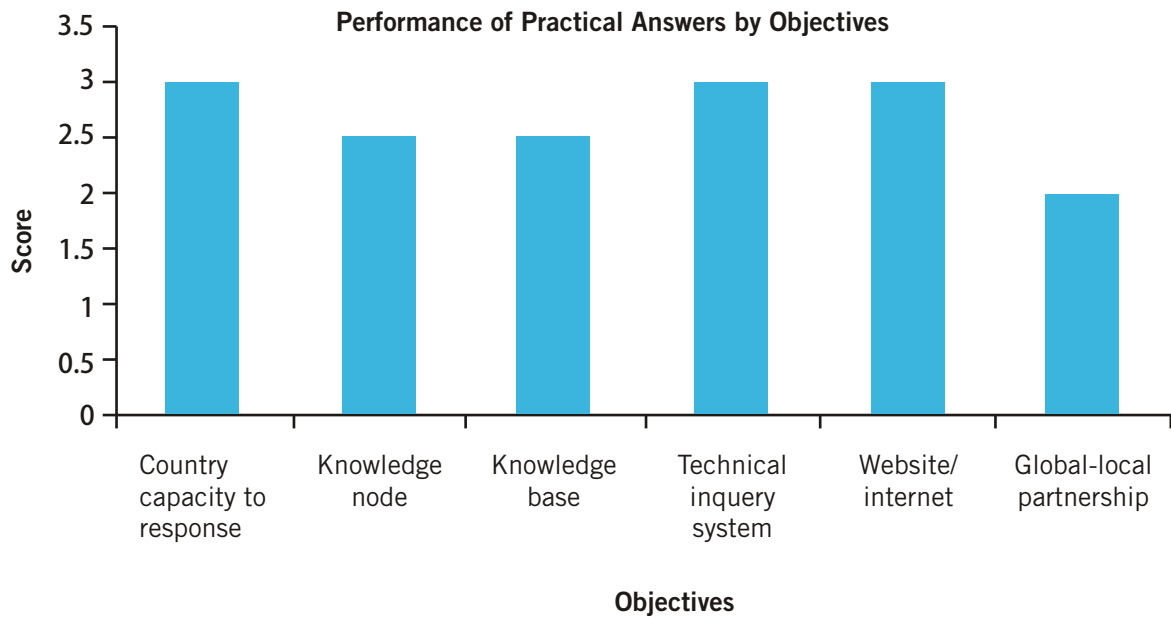
Fundraising

Fundraising department ensures quality proposal development, donor networking and compliance, shares updated information on donor environment. Last year, the team focused more on fundraising for Markets & Livelihoods Programme and Infrastructure Service Programme. Most successful cases were: EC-funded Food Facility Project (see Aim 2) and GTZ-funded Waste Management Project (see Aim 3). However, EC Soil Fertility Call, GTZ Biodiversity Call and some other submissions were not successful. In the coming year, the unit will build capacity of a core group for fundraising in key programme areas; enhance information flow with donors and the government. The team will also prepare donor environment updates to review fundraising strategy and sustaining fundraising growth.

Research Advocacy

Both research and practice-based evidence is important for influencing decision makers and scaling up successful ideas. A Research Advocacy Coordinator will be recruited in 2010-11 to support Practical Action's engagement with some relevant policy forums, and will identify at least two nationally and internationally important agenda each year to achieve a vision for change. Support to define Practical Action's position and contribution to the broader development context and will continue to lobby on:

- Disaster risk reduction, livelihoods
- Climate change and food security
- Local service market development approach
- Promotion of Rural Service Providers or Rural Technology Extensionists,
- Promotion of Knowledge Node (*Gyaner Haat*) and pro-poor knowledge services
- Urban poverty context, infrastructure and livelihood solutions for slum dwellers
- Public-private partnership issues
- Extreme poverty solutions



Knowledge Management

Practical Action's knowledge management programme is committed to deliver contextualized and localized knowledge to poor communities and breaking the barriers to knowledge divide. This can provide a platform of reliable information from the grassroots to policy makers' level about the real needs for technical assistance, practice and policy changes in poverty reduction programme.



Gyaner Haat – a Grassroots Knowledge Centre Building Knowledge Society

A *Gyaner Haat*, is a Bangla terminology that could denote an individual person, a telecentre, a call centre for a mobile phone company or any other entity. It is simply a person/entity who has access to our knowledge base and is able to interpret it into an appropriate format for the end user.

Based on our experience on working with rural technology extensionist, rural ICT centre and farmers technical inquiry service, Practical Action adapted a functional model of grassroots knowledge centre. One of the unique characteristics of the centre is its local expert pool of around 20-25 self-employed rural technology extensionists, including one or two key knowledge entrepreneurs in each centre. They are well-connected with Government, other NGOs and Practical Action's experts. The centre keeps range of farm and non-farm technology booklets, leaflets, CDs and fact sheets of local problem solving answers and is also equipped with internet resources, connected with Practical Answers Bangla website (<http://practicalaction.org/practicalanswers>) and other similar websites. The operational model is not require project-based support in the long run, and can run independently following a cost recovery method with local institutional support and investment. This centre can be attached with a rural school, a Union Council or an NGO, a Community-based Organisation or a network.

Last year, the knowledge management team assessed the functional model of *Gyaner Haat* (Knowledge node) and shared with Practical Action staff including other 7 country offices and other organisations. Each *Gyaner Haat* can respond around 1,800 inquiries per year. Reached 12,075 people through direct inquires from two *Gyaner Haats* in 2009-10. Also provided services, such as computer training, knowledge material distribution, audio-visual show, distribution of government forms, photocopy etc. Each centre can reach around 2,500 households per year covering around 15 villages. Current work contributing to Government's E-Governance Service Programme, Agricultural Information Service and Bangladesh Telecentre Network Programmes. Further improvement in knowledge node networking, problem-solving knowledge content development, and building global-local knowledge partnership is recommended.





Organisational Details

Staff List

Country Directorate and FAPIT

VEENA KHALEQUE
Country Director

S.M WAHIDUZZAMAN BABUR
Head of Finance, Admin & HR

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Accounts Manager

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Coordinator- Information Technology

MD. GIAS UDDIN
Coordinator-HRM

AINUR RASHID DIPU
Coordinator-Accounts

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Sr. Administrative Officer

MD. AKTER HOSSAIN
System Administrator

A.K.M MUNIRUZZAMAN
Administrative Officer

MD. ASRAFUL ALAM
Accounts Officer

SHARMIN AKTER
Executive Secretary

ROTHY BISWAS
Sr. Secretary cum Receptionist

MIZANUR RAHMAN MOZUMDAR
Accounts Assistant

JOYNAL ABEDIN KHAN
Sr. Driver

MITHU GOMES
Driver cum Messenger

AZHAR HOSSAIN MRIDHA
Driver cum Messenger

SUSHANTA KUMAR PAUL
Driver cum Messenger

DILJAHAN BEGUM
Cleaner cum Messenger

ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT UNIT

A T M FARUK UL ISLAM (PhD)
Head of ODU

MEHRAB UL GONI
Coordinator-Communications

SAIKAT SHUBRA AICH
Coordinator-Social Knowledge Management

A.M. SHAMSUDDULA
Knowledge Coordinator

R.I AKRAM
Senior Knowledge Officer

MOHAMMAD KAMRUL ISLAM BHUIYAN
Senior Knowledge Officer

REDUCING VULNERABILITY PROGRAMME

Dr. Haseeb Md. Irfanullah
Team Leader

MD. REZAUL HAQUE
Sr. Communication &
Documentation Officer

Organisational Details

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Programme Manager

HABIBUR RAHMAN
Manager-Partnership & Networking

A. MANNAN MOLLA
Manager Operations

MD MIZANUR RAHMAN
Deputy Operations Manager

NIRMAL CHANDRA BEPARY
Coordinator- Agriculture

ABDUS SALAM
Coordinator- Monitoring & Evaluation

IQBAL HOSSAIN
Sr. Project Development Officer

HUMAYUN KABIR
Sr. Agriculture Engineer

JITENDRA NATH HALDER
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OMAR FARUQUE
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KAMAL HOSSAIN
Sr. District Technical Officer

A.K.M. FERDOUS
Sr. District Technical Officer

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SUBHASH CHANDRA BARMAN
Sr. Project Officer- Livestock

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Sr. Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

MD. AHSAN HABIB
Data Processing Officer

SNM MONIRUZZAMAN
Project Support Officer

A.K.M. HARUN-UR-RASHID
IT Officer

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MD. ZILLUR RAHMAN
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MD. ABDUL KUDDUS
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MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH AL MAHMUD
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MD. NAIM MOSTOFA
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V2R Project

SAZZAD HOSAIN MIAH
Programme Manager

ASHRAF UDDIN
Regional Manager

MUKTA RANI ROY
Sr. Gender & Community Development Officer

KAMRUL ISLAM
Sr. Agriculture Extension Officer

SUMAN CHANDRA SARKER
Project Accountant

DEBASHISH BOSE
Agro Processing Officer

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NURUN NAHAR
Coordinator
Capacity Building & Institutional Development

AFSARI BEGUM
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MOZHARUL ISLAM
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SHAIBAL BARUA
Sr. Project Officer

MIRZA KHOLIL ZIBRAN
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JAMAL UDDIN MIAH
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MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN
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SAJAL KUMAR SAHA
Project Officer

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Team Leader

UTTAM KUMAR SAHA
Project Manager

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Coordinator- Networking

MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN
Infrastructure Services Officer

S. A. ABDULLAH AL MAMUN
Sr. Technology Promotion Officer

MD. MAHOBUL ISLAM
Sr. Environment Officer

AHMED ALI
Technology Promotion Officer

MD. ABDUL BARIK
Training Officer

MD. IBRAHIM KHALILULLAH
Technology Promotion Assistant

Financial Statement

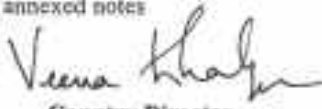
**Hoda Vasi
Chowdhury & Co**

Practical Action
Registered with NGO Affairs Bureau, Bangladesh
Consolidated Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2010

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2010 Taka</u>	<u>2009 Taka</u>
Assets			
Non current assets			
Fixed assets (Annexure "D")		5,628,095	7,560,680
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	4	60,888,670	961,113
Receivable from PKSF	5	788,472	497,284
Receivable from SHREE	6	1,300,794	-
Receivable from other local donors	7	4,014,218	2,321,921
Advance, deposits and prepayments	8	13,424,635	11,051,100
Loan provided to other projects-per contra		6,103,485	2,819,205
		86,520,274	17,650,623
Less: Current liabilities			
Loan taken from other projects-per contra		6,103,485	2,819,205
Due to / (from) local donors	9	1,539,049	-
Accruals and withholding VAT & Tax	10	409,152	5,499,838
		8,051,686	8,319,043
Net current assets		78,468,588	9,331,580
Net assets (Annexure "A")		84,096,683	16,892,260
Fund account (Annexure "A")			
General fund	11	84,096,683	16,892,260

These Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes


Head of Finance, Admin & HR


Country Director

Auditors' Report
See annexed report of date


Chartered Accountants

M Munjurul Hassan
Partner

Dhaka, 05 OCT 2010



Independent Correspondent Firm to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

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KG, KT, GCB

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Nick Burn

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Margaret Gardner

Chief Executive

Simon Trace

**Programmes and Policy
Director**

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Mark telex 'Practical Action' giving both address and phone number
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*For ordinary mail, please use the street address for any registered or special mail.
Street address is generally better for most mail.*

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Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Programme
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CIF	Community Improvement Federation
DEDN	District Enterprise Development Network
DFID-CHAF	Department for International Development - Church HIV/AIDS Forum
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DLS	Department of Livestock
DLO	District Livestock Officer
DOE	Dept of Environment
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Project
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FCK	Fixed Chimney Kiln
FEDEX	Finance for Enterprise Development and Employment Creation
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FMSP	Facilitation of Marketing Services Project
FoSHoL	Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods
GHG	Green House Gas
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management.
IUD	Integrated Urban Development
LGI	Local Government Institute
MFMSFP	Microfinance for Marginal and Small Farmers Project
PFP	Pathways from Poverty
PKSF	Pally Karma Shayak Foundation
PMSD	Participatory Market System Development
PNGO	Partner NGO
PPRC	Power and Participation Research Centre
REP	River Erosion Project
RTE	Rural Technology Extensionist & Rural Technology Exhibition
SBR	Satellite Brood Rearers
SIP	Slum Improvement Plan
SIC	Slum Improvement Committees
SHIREE	Stimulating Household Improvements Resulting in Economic Empowerment
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPF	Service Providers Forum
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UGIIP	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UPPR	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction Project
V2R	Vulnerability to Resilience
VSBK	Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln
VMFH	Vulnerable, Marginal Farming Household

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Vision

A world free of poverty and injustice in which technology is used to the benefit of all.

Mission

To use technology to challenge poverty, working with poor people to:

Build their capabilities;

Improve their access to technical options and knowledge; and

Help them influence the social, economic and institutional systems for innovation and use of technology.

Core Principles

People First

Working in Partnership

A Concern for Future Generation

Respect for Diversity

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