



ANNUAL REPORT

2014

PRACTICAL ACTION
Technology challenging poverty



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OUR PARTNERS





Country Director's Message

Practical Action, Bangladesh has made a long journey from its small beginnings in early nineties, when it started working formally in Bangladesh. Next year the organisation will celebrate its 25 anniversary. From being called Intermediate Technology Development Group, ITDG and finally Practical Action, the organization is trying hard to contribute towards poverty alleviation and development both nationally, regionally and globally. We are working in Bangladesh in the most remote, backward and poverty stricken areas, particularly those affected by floods, cyclones, drought, famine and other calamities. Starting from Faridpur district, our work has expanded to areas such as Gaibandha, Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Jessore, Satkhira and many other areas. To a large extent Practical Action works throughout the country, through smaller programmes, and through PAC (Practical Action Consulting) and PANs (Practical Answers). We have targeted the poor and extreme poor, including men and women, small and marginal farmers, small entrepreneurs, minorities and other socially excluded people.

It is always important to look critically at our work and our organisation, to remind ourselves what the nature of this work is, and what sort of global and national environment we work in. This is particularly true for development work. Development work presents one of the most challenging types of work you can find. We are working to try to address deep seated, structural issues of suffering, injustice, inequality and poverty, experienced by those who are amongst the most disempowered in the world through our projects and programmes.

We are proud to be involved in projects such as “Shiree”, funded by DFID, which has made a huge contribution towards Bangladesh's development efforts, and, where we have been able to graduate and improve the wellbeing of nearly 30,000 extreme poor households living in embankments, devoid of all basic necessities of life and living below the poverty line. These poor men and women are now able to afford adequate meals, become skilled and earn income to support their livelihoods, and have access to services like health, education, water and sanitation. Not only that they have acquired assets such as livestock, housing, have leased land, made savings and invested further in what they are doing. The most outstanding achievement and contribution of this project is sand bar cropping, through pit culture where nearly 13, 000 households, of which 50% is female are actively engaged in earning their livelihood, through the utilization of dried river beds during the winter season. This unutilized, barren, sandy and infertile land is now the source of production, through setting up pits, which are enriched with organic fertilizers and soil and made suitable to the growth of vegetables such as pumpkin and squash. Every year pumpkins worth millions of taka are consumed and sold by these extreme poor household that has no ownership or access to land. The project assists the landless for operational access to these lands, through organising them and negotiating with the local authorities and influential landowners. Our experience also shows that marketing of the product, namely pumpkin is not an obstacle. Pumpkins can be stored for nearly a year in normal conditions. People store it in their homes easily. During off season they fetch good prices and growers make handsome profits. Also

during the lean season it can be consumed a nutritionally rich food. This initiative is not without challenges. Poor weather, improved irrigation, availability of adequate amount of manure on time and access to credit can become constraining factors. These issues have been carefully researched and recently we have commenced another project funded by USAID called Securing Water for Food where we have introduced and added a new approach that adds a business model which will enable farmers to access credit from local NGO's to address some of the difficult challenges that they encounter. In addition, this technology is nationally and internationally acclaimed. The “Shiree” project has also interventions such as, livestock resource management i.e. sheep farming, beef fattening, light engineering, food processing, aquaculture and small enterprise development for the extreme poor. Recently, the project has incorporated nutrition component to address the needs of extreme poor households in building awareness and knowledge on nutrition education, particularly for the mother and children, women, adolescent girls, and relevant support is provided to those households with medicine and other relevant inputs.

Practical Action is also a pioneer on fecal sludge management in the country under its Urban Water and Sanitation Programme. An essential part of human health, hygiene and environment the issue did not get much attention of development practitioners or policymakers for decades. Open Defecation Free (ODF) is still widely prevalent and safe management of digested human sludge is lacking in Bangladesh. The problem is acute in every urban centers and large cities like Dhaka and Chittagong. Practical Action Bangladesh initiated action research in 2008/9 at Faridpur to explore small scale appropriate technology for sludge collection, transportation and treatment and is currently testing the appropriateness of technologies in Satkhira municipality. Very recently, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation extended their cooperation for developing city-wide performance based improved sludge management services in Faridpur Municipality and influence Government of Bangladesh for developing National FSM Regulatory Framework. Practical Action is also leading modelling of small scale FSM businesses in International Learning Trajectory under Dutch WASH Alliance.

Under our Practical Answers programme, we have actively and successfully established a toll-free, first of its kind, Krishi Call Centre in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. The call centre is a timely initiative which will help small and marginal farmers to access information on the specific problems and issues they face in the sectors, namely agriculture, livestock and fisheries. This initiative will reduce dependency on extension agent and promptly be able to solve farmers' problems, ultimately increasing the productivity and efficiency in the overall sector. The Krishi Call Center started its journey in 2011. There was a long piloting period around 2 years. It was approved as toll-free in June 2014 for a period. The Krishi Call Centre has received 34,044 calls from June to September 2014. Around 2500 calls per month (77% crop, 15 % livestock, 8% fisheries) were received on average. However to ensure the sustainability and continuity of this highly beneficial initiative, a number of challenges exists which needs to be addressed. Expansion of the call centre's capacity to address the nationwide need of farmers, cooperation of mobile phone companies to keep it toll-free and resources to finance the human resource costs need to be addressed to make it sustainable.

Last but not least, I have to acknowledge the role and contribution of the staff members and partners of Practical Action, without whom it would have been impossible to work on some of the initiatives at the grassroots level that I have described. Our staff members have participated in project development, fund raising planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation with high levels of commitment and dedication, dynamism and creativity. They have supported the organisation's work at all levels of the working model - piloting, demonstrating, knowledge management, scaling up, achieving impact and influencing. We thank our donors and the government for their continuous support.

Veena Khaleque
Country Director



FOOD, AGRICULTURE
AND MARKETS
PROGRAMME



The agricultural system of Bangladesh is characterized by traditional small holder farming system, monocultures and intensive industrial farming systems. Almost 17 million farms are small and the average size of operational land holdings (actual area cultivated) is only 0.5 hectares which is 96% share of farms (IFPRI, 2007).

Improving these small-holder farmers' access to critical agricultural inputs, extensions, machinery services and output marketing remains one of the biggest challenge facing efforts to expand agricultural productivity and enhance food security in Bangladesh. Lack of a level playing field for firms competing in the domestic market has aggravated the situation.

In the reporting year, 2013-2014, we have indeed increased the capacity of the smallholders' rural producers and other beneficiaries. As a result of our initiative,

about 2,00,000 individuals received material benefits and services, such as income and employment. The programme also promoted linkage and networking opportunities between government, private sector, and smallholders that often helped us to achieve one of the objectives of our strategic goals - poverty reduction. Many of our activities also attempted to encourage positive policy change of donors and INGOs towards PMSD (Participatory Market System Development), sustainable technology usage and gender equality through the use of knowledge and learning tools such as manuals, training modules, guidelines, etc.

Last year, we have reached 207,594 people with our "Material Benefits and Services." Of them, 103, 589 were women while 104, 005 were men. And we also could reach the relational benefit to 26,172 people through 908 organizations of agriculture value chains actors.



Farmers are now able to reduce post-harvest crop loss

About 10% of crops get lost during post-harvest operation (Bala, 1997), in Bangladesh, which is higher than the global average. It happens mainly because of the unawareness of subsistence-level farmers; they also don't have access to appropriate post-harvest technology. To reduce the loss, we have been piloting a model, using "reaper technology" in Rajbari district with IRRRI (International Rice Research Institute). The technology can cut 330 decimals of paddy-field a day; it requires a skill labour, only 10 litres of diesel, and only one litre of lubricant which is more efficient than "sickle", the traditional method of crop harvesting. For "sickle," farmers have to pay BDT 6000 (£ 48) for hiring 20 labours, whereas if they go for reaper technology, could save BDT 3000 (£ 24).

We, along with a "rental service provider" demonstrated on how to use the reaper machine, for the farmers, including women. As a result, farmers have started using the technology and getting the benefits. Drying and storing of crops have also been demonstrated in the field that are contributing to reduce losses likewise.



Photo credit – M4C Project

Upgraded Charer Gari (Nasiman) changed Char-dwellers' livelihoods

Char-dwellers have fewer options to go from one place to another or bring their products from the farm gate to the market. Therefore, the market system development in Chars is a big challenge. M4C project (implemented by Swisscontact, Practical Action, Bangladesh and RDA) undertook an assessment says that little change in the engine (gear box, pinion, wider ties), and modification of the chassis of Charer Gari (commonly known as Nosimon; locally introduced low cost power operated transport), would make it able to run on the sandy and uneven surface of the Chars. This change requires 33% (BDT 50, 000; £400) additional investment. Accordingly, four Charer Gari were upgraded in October 2013.

Each Charer Gari can now carry one metric ton of goods or 22 passengers at a time. As the efficiency increased, the vehicle-charge reduced

to BDT 1,000 (£8) to carry one metric ton of goods, before it was BDT 1,500 (£12); thereby rural producers save BDT 500 (£4). The transportation time has also been reduced for both parties (Charer Gari owner and producer).

A Charer Gari owner earns BDT 1,200 (£96) a day (during peak times) where a horse-cart (traditional transport; available in Chars) earns only BDT 600 (£48). So, some horse-cart-owners are now thinking to change their business model to exploit this new opportunity.

Innovations

As to carry out the programme, we always look for innovations in a bid to help our existing and future beneficiaries. Below are two examples of last year's innovations:

Green packaging of Banana: During working with banana producers in the Chittagong Hill Tract, the Green Packaging technology was explored. Before, there was no practice of banana packaging in the hilly area. Farmers used to harvest banana-bunch, put it into the traditional basket, and bring it to the market. In doing so, most of the cases, bananas got scratched and dirty, which caused low price.

Realization of packaging came; we trained the farmers to wrap the banana-bunch with banana-leaves and threads, collected from the same tree. The positive results started coming through; farmers began to get 20% more money than they used to, as the bananas are spotless and clean now. This technology doesn't require extra money, hence it is getting rapidly adopted by the hilly people.

Private companies bring new recipe to reduce cattle feed cost: Bengal Meat and Pabna Meat (private meat processing companies), have trained RSSC (Rural Sales and Service Centre: a collective buying and selling centre of farmers) supported 79 farmers members to make a balanced diet for cattle, which helped to save Tk. 5-7/ kg in the feed cost. This new recipe would primarily enable at least 7000 cattle farmers and dairy milk producers in the coming years.

We facilitate small scale producers to build their own organisation

Since the production of small-scale producers is less in size, they are disconnected from the mainstream market system. Several steps have been taken to ensure more

A Charer Gari owner earns BDT 1,200 (£96) a day (during peak times) where a horse-cart (traditional transport; available in Chars) earns only BDT 600 (£48).



gainful participation of small-scale producers in the economic opportunities. We developed groups on the common need; Associations and Service Centres, like - producer groups, service providers' associations, LEDF (Local Economic Development Forum: Upazila level sector based multi stakeholder forum), Rural Sales and Service Centres (RSSC's), Collection Points, etc. so that they can identify areas where they can work together and become an inevitable part of inclusive business.

These organizations gave the small-scale producers power to interact and influence the terms and conditions upon which they trade.

Linking small holder farmers with value chain actors

It's been realized that desired change in a scalable manner can only occur through collaboration between the actors working in the value chain, including the public and private sectors. Programme has engaged with

these organizations and institutions through meetings, information sharing, dialogue, relationship building, use of relationship matrix tools, etc.

All these efforts helped to get the needed input and output support for their agricultural production, productivity and marketing.

Influences that we made

Last year, our work has influenced national and international NGOs like IRRI, Christian Aid, HEKS, and ICCO Cooperation to use the PMSD approach in their existing and upcoming programmes and projects. For example, we are providing technical support to the Scottish-funded "IED phase-2 project" of Christian Aid after the support of "IED Phase-1."

Similarly, CCDB, influenced by our approach, requested us to provide the PMSD training to their senior and mid-level staffs. It also merged the approach in its project activities, and asked our further support for their upcoming projects. Besides, we also provided the same training to the DLS staffs of Nawabganj Upazila under the district of Dinajpur.

The PMSD approach is taking hold in the region

Global Market Access Summit on 2012 opened an opportunity for Christian Aid to learn more about PMSD approach. Christian Aid became interested to incorporate PMSD approach in its programmatic interventions throughout the world. As a result, Practical Action was trusted with the responsibility to develop a cadre of PMSD champions within CA and its partners who will promote PMSD approach across Asia.

A 10-day-long workshop on PMSD was hosted by the Covenant Centre for Development (CCD), Madurai, one of the partners of Christian Aid India Programme. Participants from Afghanistan, Philippines, Tajikistan and South Asia Christian Aid teams (Bangladesh and India) participated in the workshop.

CAID India and Afghanistan and local country partners are currently implementing work in various market chains (saffron, vegetables) which the training has helped them to develop (based on action plans developed during the workshop). CAID partners from Bangladesh who participated in the workshop also outlined that they would be developing a joint consortium proposal using the PMSD approach – so it can be said that the PMSD way of thinking is taking hold in the region with CA partners.

Knowledge and Learning

In the reporting year, we produced different kinds of knowledge materials/objects. These are not only meant to serve the beneficiaries and stakeholders, also to reach the next-generation stakeholders. Below is the list of knowledge materials/objects, produced last year:

- PH technology extension; Leaflet
- Post- harvest assessment; Assessment report

“It is also very important to highlight that even if the partners or CAID staff don't go full on with a PMSD process, the market tools – PMSD Toolkit - that are used to develop a PMSD approach in them adds significant value to the work on inclusive market development in the analysis and development of potential interventions.”

- Jim Cannon
UK representative of CA



- Service market assessment; Training module
- Sub sector selection workshop; Guideline
- Sub sector selection; Report
- Base line survey covering inclusion and conflict; Format
- Participatory Market Mapping (PMM) and PMM exercise; Guideline
- Customization for producer group formation; Guideline
- Customization of sales and service centres; Guideline
- Vision development workshop; Module
- Capacity building, Training guideline; Module
- ACI crop care, seed and fertilizer; Leaflet
- Producer group; Guideline
- LEDF formation; Guideline
- RSSC operational manual; Guide/ Manual
- PMSD; Training Module
- Improved banana cultivation; Training module
- Pictorial on banana farming sequence; Document
- Improved garden care and sampling selection process; Festoon
- Banana production, garden care and marketing technology; Video documentary
- Banana promotion; Poster
- Banana promotion, garden care, pricing, sampling selection and improved gardening practice; Billboard
- Brief on RSSC role and activities; Pan Flex
- Ideal feed for beef fattening; Technical brief poster

Technology justice has brought in:

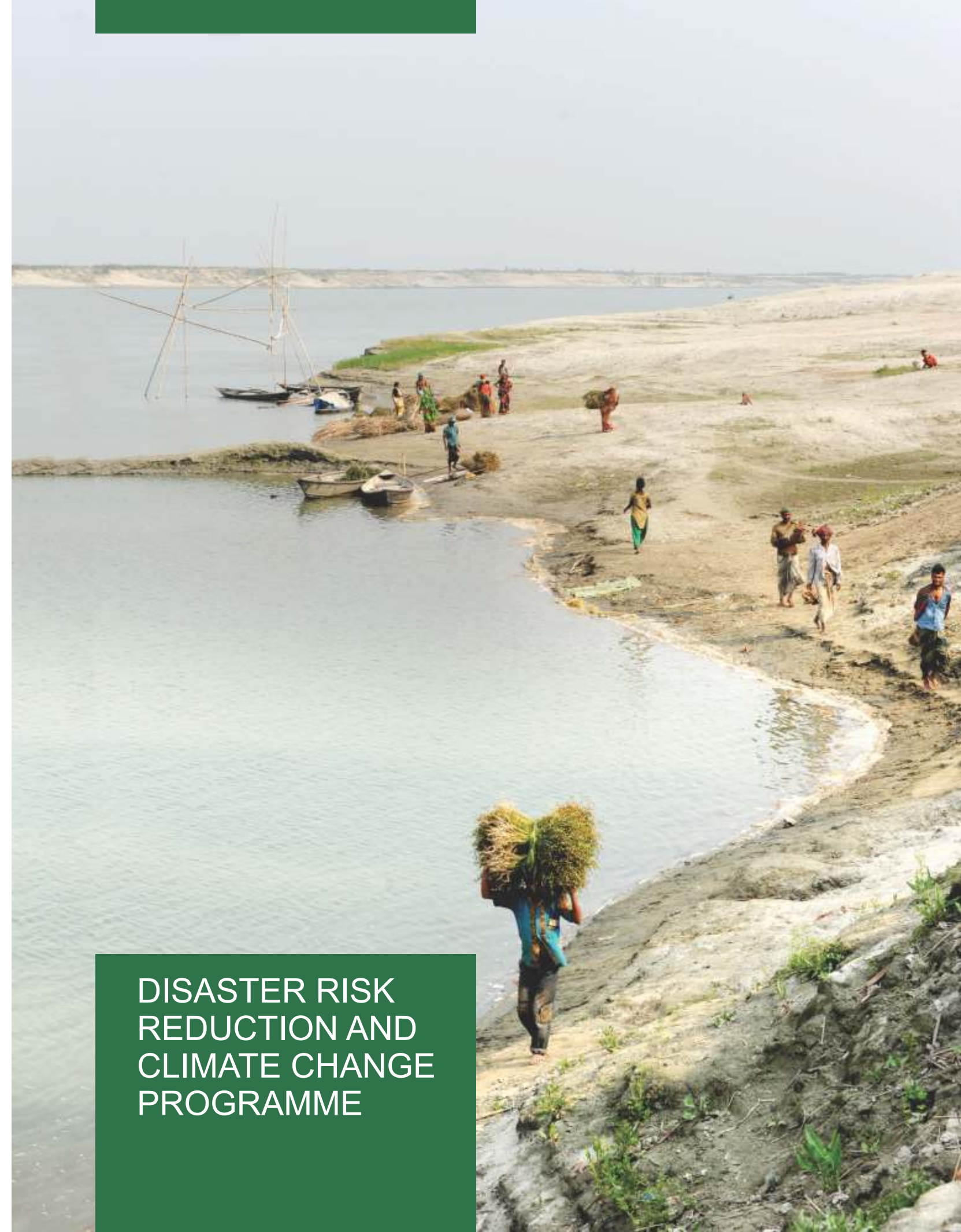
One of the strategic goals of Practical Action, globally, is to initiate a movement towards "technology justice". Last year, we implemented a number of activities, through which we tried to bring wellbeing to the people we worked with, and thus contributed to technology justice. Improvement of the design of *Charer Gari* has leveraged the *Char* transportation system. Technology justice has also been evident in our other works like – introducing reaper technology, banana green packaging, etc. In addition, many



of the enhanced/sustainable technologies advocated through the strategic goal have increased women's participation and promoted dialogue and linkage between different actors, including government, private sector, farmers, and other beneficiaries of the programme.

Our projects:

1. Value Chain Upgrading and Analysis in CHT funded by CHTDF of UNDP
2. Piloting Business Model for Reduction of Harvest and Postharvest Loss of Rice in Rajbari District of Bangladesh supported by IRRI and funded by USAID
3. New Partnership with PMSD,IVCD and FED funded by ICCO Cooperation
4. Access to Market and Social Inclusion of Minorities funded by HEKS
5. Food Facility (follow-up) funded by Practical Action, Business Innovation Facilities(BIF) and Market Development Forum (MDF)
6. Technical Assistance through PMSD funded by Christian Aid



**DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION AND
CLIMATE CHANGE
PROGRAMME**



“the right of people to decide, choose and use technologies that assist them in leading the kind of life they value without compromising the ability of others and future generations to do the same”

Practical Action works to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities of Bangladesh against disasters and climate change by promoting technological innovations and facilitating 'technology justice'. Technology justice is defined as “the right of people to decide, choose and use technologies that assist them in leading the kind of life they value without compromising the ability of others and future generations to do the same”.

Given the existing technology injustice in the arenas of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation, Practical Action has designed its DRR and Climate Change Programme in the light of past learning, present understanding, current country needs, and

Box 1: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Projects of 2013-14

From Vulnerability to Resilience: Household Preparedness (V2R Project)

This project was implemented in 20 villages of four upazilas of Sirajganj district. It envisaged to reduce food security and disaster related vulnerabilities of 8,000 households over April 2009-March 2014. Two local NGOs, namely the MMS and the SHARP were associated with field implementation. The project was supported by Z Zurich Foundation, Switzerland.

Community-Based Adaptation in Vulnerable Coastal Areas of Bangladesh

This project was implemented in Shyamnagar and Kaliganj upazilas of Satkhira district from March 2011 to April 2013. The main objective of this initiative was to improve the resilience of vulnerable community against natural disasters, climate change, climatic variability and extreme weather events. This project was co-funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Practical Action.

Strengthening Resilience of Climate Change-Affected Communities in South-Western Coastal Area of Bangladesh

This project was implemented in Shyamnagar upazila of Satkhira. The project improved the adaptive capacity of four villages (400 households directly) of Atulia union of Satkhira district by introducing appropriate knowledge and technologies to cope with the increased salinity conditions between July 2011 and June 2013. This project was a part of a global Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) programme of UNDP/GEF and was co-funded by Practical Action.

Global Flood Resilience Program

Practical Action (UK) and Zurich Insurance (Switzerland) jointly developed a multicounty programme to build community flood resilience over five years (2013-18). This programme has created an opportunity to build on Practical Action's innovations and resilience work to reach at scale.

expected future trends. It considers technology justice, technological innovation, From Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R) Framework, action research, and development of models as its guiding principles. Practical Action focuses on community-based interventions, early warnings and weather information, disaster-resilient technologies, and volunteerism in disaster risk reduction as the areas of key interventions.

Between April 2013 and March 2014, Practical Action touched upon the lives, livelihoods, networks and knowledge of more than 80,000 people through its activities in the disaster-prone areas in the north and south of Bangladesh (Box 1). It worked with vulnerable people, local governments and their institutions, and relevant government and private service providers. The following sections capture some major achievements of the reporting year.

Box 2: Women and family income-moving towards empowerment

In the final year (2013-14) of the V2R Project in Sirajganj, more than 90% women of the targeted 2,000 households were found to be involved in income-earning activities. In a recent assessment, the women expressed that the project provided them with opportunity to be empowered and to be honoured in the society as well as in their families. The study showed that the average annual income of a woman was Taka 19,800 (US\$ 1 = Taka 78). Although it might seem not a big amount, it was about 37% of the total current income of a family. It is to be noted that, the average annual income of a family at the baseline was Taka 23,348, which increased to Taka 53,227 in the recent years (i.e. 128% increase over last five years). It was also found that 75% of women had full controlling or decision-making power in a family, while the rest enjoyed joint power within their respective families. Being engaged with income generating options with project support indeed helped these women moving towards empowerment.



Learning from Innovations

As the five-year long V2R Project came to an end, the benefits of 'community-based innovation system' of Practical Action were much appreciated. Innovations, like multi-storied cattle shed; flood-tolerant rice varieties (e.g. BRR1 Dhan 51 & 52); mini-hatchery for duckling; silage-making for cattle-feeds with portable silo; seasonal hapa culture of fisheries; and chitol fish (a native catfish) production were introduced to different communities,

based on local context, opportunities and demands, and were found very useful to reduce their vulnerability to floods. Similarly on the coast, innovative weather forecasting board model, adaptive agricultural options, housing model and water options were found to be effective, useful and replicable.

In case of innovation, however, some options were found to be challenged by cultural barriers. For example, rabbit rearing in

Sirajganj was gone through extensive media campaign, local promotion with important stakeholders, attempts to develop markets. But expected levels of rabbit farming, selling and consumption were not achieved even after an attempt of three years. Similar cultural barrier was seen for breeding buck rearing in Sirajganj, despite potential benefit to improve the local goat pool.

Box 3: The Unity Bridge—strength of togetherness

Paikpara, Belotia, Morgarm and Ghonapara villages of Sirajganj are situated on a riverine island of River Jamuna and are separated from the mainland by a narrow tributary of the river. Movement of 6,000 people of these villages was limited in monsoon because of sole-dependency on boats and in absence on a foot-bridge. The Skilled Volunteers and community-based organization (CBO) members of Paikpara village with the assistance of the community people set up a several hundred feet long bamboo-foot-bridge over the tributary before the monsoon of 2013. This allowed the people of these villages to cross the river for the first time on foot.

The bridge was inaugurated by Md. Mujibar Rahman, Chairman of Paikpara CBO and an ex-chairman of the Union Parishad (local government body). Mr. Mujibar said, "We have formed an executive committee consisted of 10 members including 5 volunteers from the V2R Project and finally set up the bamboo-bridge at a cost of Taka 90,000. We managed the cash by taking subscriptions from the community people." Ashinur, a Skilled Volunteer, said, "We, the women volunteer of V2R Project also actively participated in this efforts on a voluntary basis." This foot-bridge presents an excellent example of how community mobilization, CBO formation, their capacity building, and opportunity creation by a project like V2R could help a CBO to come together and make magnificent change in their society.



Building Relations, Influencing Practices

Since January 2012, Practical Action has strategic partnership with the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP II) of the Government of Bangladesh. This US\$ 70 million-programme is supported by the governments of Australia, Norway, Sweden and UK, EU and UNDP are working in 40 districts. To take Practical Action's innovations and best practices at scale, the designs of several innovations and useful adaptive technologies, namely i) community shelter home, ii) arsenic and iron removal plant (AIRP), iii) artificial aquifer tube-well, and iv) cluster housing model were shared with the CDMP II. In 2013-14, the CDMP II

supported the union councils (local government institutions) of saline-prone Tala upazilla (Satkhira district) to install 26 AIRPs to provide safe drinking water to 780 households. It also awarded local NGOs to construct 50 community shelter homes in Mehendigonj upazila (Barisal district) and 30 shelter homes in Koikhali union (Satkhira) to save at least 400 households during low-intensity climate-induced disasters. This example of reaching almost 6,000 vulnerable people by changing knowledge and practice of large

public programme highlights the interconnection among innovations, strategic planning and relationship building.

Balancing Impact Analyses

Floating gardening is a traditional agricultural practice in southern Bangladesh, now considered an adaptation option under changing climate. Last year, this endogenous technology attracted much attention. Given its long experience in floating cultivation, Practical Action decided to



use this popular technology to explain limitations of technologies, potential maladaptation, and gap among research, technology promotion and policy regime. Practical Action published several articles on floating gardening,^{1,2,3} widely disseminated those, and provided advisory services to floating gardening enthusiasts and researchers.

This silent campaign led the case of floating gardening included in the background paper on 'Technologies for Adaptation' for the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and Adaptation Committee (AC) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Subsequently, Practical Action presented a paper on 'floating gardening' at the 'Workshop on Technologies for Adaptation' at UNFCCC in Bonn. This presentation⁴ gave Bangladesh an excellent opportunity to show-case balanced learning from 12 years journey of floating gardening.

Recently, the first TEC Brief on Technologies for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector has showcased floating gardening of Bangladesh. Floating gardening has also been showcased in the latest Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5): Working Group II (Climate Change 2014: Impact, Adaptation, and Vulnerability).

1. Irfanullah, H.Md. 2013. Floating Gardening: a local lad becoming a climate celebrity? Clean Slate 88, 26 - 27. (UK)
2. Irfanullah, H.Md. 2013. The 'moving sown fields': Anyone interested? SILnews 63, 22-23. (Netherlands)
3. Irfanullah, H.Md. 2013. Romancing the floating garden. AlertNet Climate, Thomson Reuters Foundation, published on 29 Aug 2013. (UK)
4. Irfanullah, H.Md. Floating gardens and other case studies: lessons learned from Bangladesh. Paper presented in the 'Workshop on Technologies for Adaptation' by TEC and AC of UNFCCC, Bonn, 4 Mar 2014.



URBAN SERVICES PROGRAMME

Our vision is “Inclusive Sustainable Cities” in which slum dwellers and low income communities enjoy at least a basic level of services as part of their human rights and the foundation on which they can improve their life.

We are always committed to promote systems of decentralized urban governance and demonstrate appropriate WASH technologies responding to the needs of urban slum dwellers and low income communities.



Broader Context of Urban WASH and Waste Management Services

Bangladesh is experiencing one of the fastest urbanization processes in Asia. By 2015, the country's urban population will hit 50 million, representing almost one third of the total population. According to UNICEF's 2010 understanding urban inequalities report, around 7 million people are estimated currently living in urban slums/low income settlements, and the number is rising. Slum areas are characterized by high population density, limited sanitation and hygiene facilities, poor housing, a very low socio-economic status for a majority of residents, a lack of security tenure, and poor governance. Though local

authorities (Municipalities and City Corporations) and national utility company (WASA) are responsible for providing WASH and waste services in slums, these authorities have capacity and resource constraints and face problems in exercising their decentralized responsibilities.

What we are doing

Our programme works with disadvantaged slum and low income dwellers to increase their access to improved sanitation, safe disposal of waste and drinking water, and hygiene services through inclusive community organisations, participatory planning and facilitating strategic partnership with municipality and a wide range of other service providers (i.e. government, non-government and private) for developing and maintaining infrastructures and services, and capturing knowledge and learning for wider communication with national urban, wash and waste management programmes.



Renu Begum, abandoned by her husband, was living in a slum of Bagerhat municipality. She was able to increase her income from 30-40 BDT to 150-200 BDT per day when Practical Action equipped her with a tricycle fitted with a plastic container of 200 litres to increase business scale and improve water safety and hygiene issues. Now she can educate her children. Her elder daughter is studying at Bagerhat Collegiate School in class six and younger daughter is studying at Gagir Darga School in class three.



Policy Influencing and Practice Change Agenda

The programme is intended to capture the learning from the demonstration of citywide integrated slum improvement model and faecal sludge management in Faridpur and communicate and influence Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperative (MLGRD&C) and other relevant stakeholders for the development of FSM regulatory framework and guideline for performance based equitable budget allocation.



Our Major Achievement in year 2013-14

Impacting directly the lives of 45, 000 men and women: During the reporting period, the programme improved the lives of 45, 000 beneficiaries in 13 municipalities, facilitating their access to improved sanitation, pure drinking water, and environment-friendly waste collection systems, including household waste and faecal sludge management system. During the designing and delivering infrastructures and services, the programme paid special attention to affordability of slum dwellers, decentralized options, special need of disadvantaged groups (old aged, disabled), females (menstruation, pregnancy), availability of local construction materials, climate change /natural vulnerabilities (highest flood level, wind speed etc.), low cost, appropriate technology, and easy to operate technical options. At least 150 new employments were created, mostly for female and adolescent girls, from sanitary napkin, waste collection and recycling businesses. We also supported service workers for better health, safety, hygiene and decent working environment.

Changes in Power Dynamics: Strengthening the voices of 20, 000 poor through 3571 association/ groups: The programme assisted municipalities and PNGOs to organise and mobilize 3571 associations/groups of slum dwellers and 3 town federations to come up with community action plans, and facilitated to embed these micro plans in annual/master plan of municipalities and other development agencies to get support for inclusive services. The programme included the untouchable Harijan/low cast Hindu/Dalit communities to empower them so that they can raise their voice in times of need. It also brought changes in hygiene practices and paid attention to the group of mothers with children and school students. The programme built the capacity of selected WATSAN entrepreneurs, diversifying their products and services to attract poor and excluded service users. The programme facilitated a number of trainings and exposure visits for 3 municipalities, mostly on community participation in municipal planning, budgeting and delivering services.

Society Development Federation (SDF) is a federation of Harijan (Low cast Hindu/Dalit) communities in Jessore town. The Federation is a newly formed organisation aims to access inclusive services to make Harijan settlements healthy and liveable. Harijans are untouchable because of their exclusive profession (cleaning toilets, emptying pits and sweeping streets) and hardly get opportunity to participate in any development. The programme is helping 6 Harijan communities to be organized and ignited and development of their neighbourhood plan led by their respective community association, titled 'Settlement Improvement Committees, or SICs. Members from SICs and SDF participated in pre-budget meeting of Jessore municipality and expressed their priority problems to get support from annual development budget of Jessore town. The federation leaders are also negotiating some other non-state development agencies (FPAB, PKS) to get door-step health and education services at fair prices. The federation and their members SICs motivating adult female and adolescent girls to engage with diversified economic opportunities to supplement in family income for better health and education of their kids. The federation communicated Shahar Samaj Seba office, District Social Welfare, District Women Affairs office and other development agencies and became successful to receive different income generations training for 6 people. The federation dreams for a healthy living environment and the empowerment of mainstream in the society.



Influencing for Policy and Practice Change: The programme became successful partnering with large scale National Development Programmes (UPPR by LGED and SHEWAB by UNICEF) for designing and delivering hygiene behaviour changes to reach around 20000 beneficiaries in 40 towns. A wide range of stakeholders visited the demonstration of integrated sustainable waste management, faecal sludge management and sanimart in different towns and replicated in different locations.

The small scale Faridpur sludge action research work influenced international WASH markets and received International Water Association award (IWA) 2013 as global winner. Based on our strong evidence for piloting of small scale Faecal Sludge Management (FSM), the programme won a grant from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to carry out FSM situation analysis and develop a business plan with public and private partnership in Faridpur municipality.

The programme built diversified partnership with several Dutch NGOs (WASTE, Practica, Wetland International) and joined international learning trajectory, supported by Dutch WASH Alliance (DWA), to design and implement innovative WASH business schemes with private sector engagement.

The programme already created strong evidence (pro poor planning and budgeting) in some municipalities (i.e. Faridpur, Satkhira, Bagerhat) and communicated these cases in many platforms (Bangladesh Urban Forum, Urban Knowledge Hub, National Experts on Local Government, National Knowledge Convention, World Urban Forum etc.) for wider scaling and policy attention.



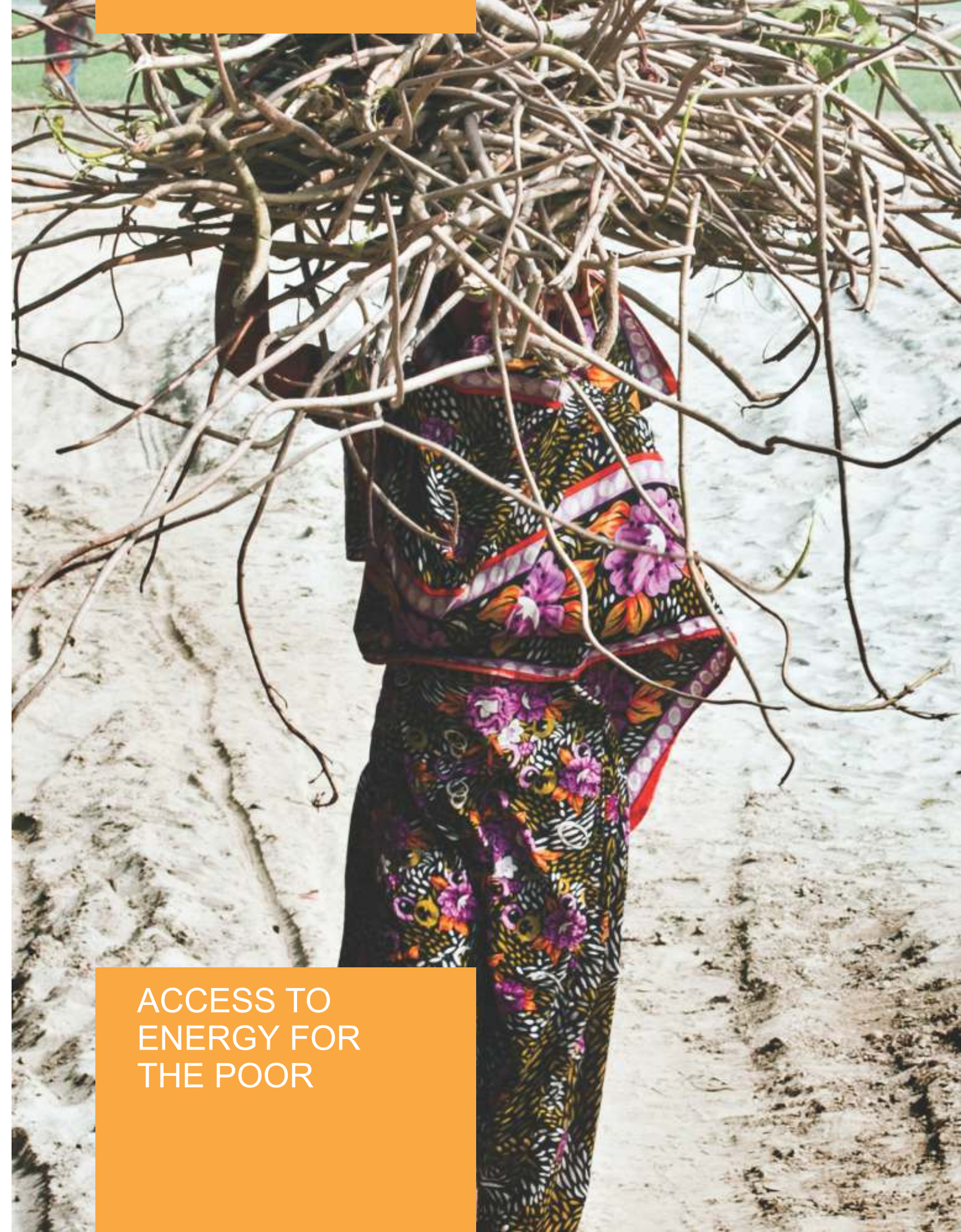
Knowledge and Learning: The programme published a number of training manuals and communication materials, mostly on hygiene behaviour changes, which was instrumental in knowledge brokering (training, social mobilization, awareness raising, etc.) to reach at least 535340 beneficiaries. The programme introduced CHAST (Children Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation) and PME (Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation) to

assess the satisfaction of WASH and Waste Management infrastructure and service users and the changes in personal and community hygiene practices. The Programme also extended on the job support to wide range of knowledge brokers (i.e. community hygiene promoters, adolescent girls volunteers, front line community leaders, NGOs) to optimize the uses of knowledge materials.



Team Kaizen, comprised of three young dynamic students from Institute of Business Administration, University of Dhaka, won Global Student Challenge Award at Poly U Hong Kong. Kaizen team received the business idea on Sanimart from Practical Action, Bangladesh and reviewed knowledge products and became interested to work on it.

The programme joined International Learning Trajectory supported by the Dutch WASH Alliance which is an interesting global knowledge sharing platform for WASH experts. Total 22 participants from 18 different development agencies of 5 countries are the members of this trajectory. The members arrange offline and online meeting to discuss future WASH market development adopting zero subsidy business approach. The programme is leading the business model of sludge management and SaniMart.



ACCESS TO
ENERGY FOR
THE POOR



We engage with policy-makers, researchers, private entrepreneurs and members of civil society at national and global level to attain a reorganisation of TEA which clinches the full range of supplies and services that poor people want. We believe that introducing TEA approach will improve the effectiveness of energy activities which will enhance the

quality of life of millions of poor. Though small-scale, decentralised energy options are often considered most appropriate and cost effective solutions, there are policy, finance and capacity constraints to scale up, because government, donors and policy makers are more focused on large scale centralized solutions.

We also diversified the use of biogas plants and connected this to threshing and irrigation, so that there were more incentives to maintain biogas plants. At the same time, fuel costs for irrigation were reduced by more than half.

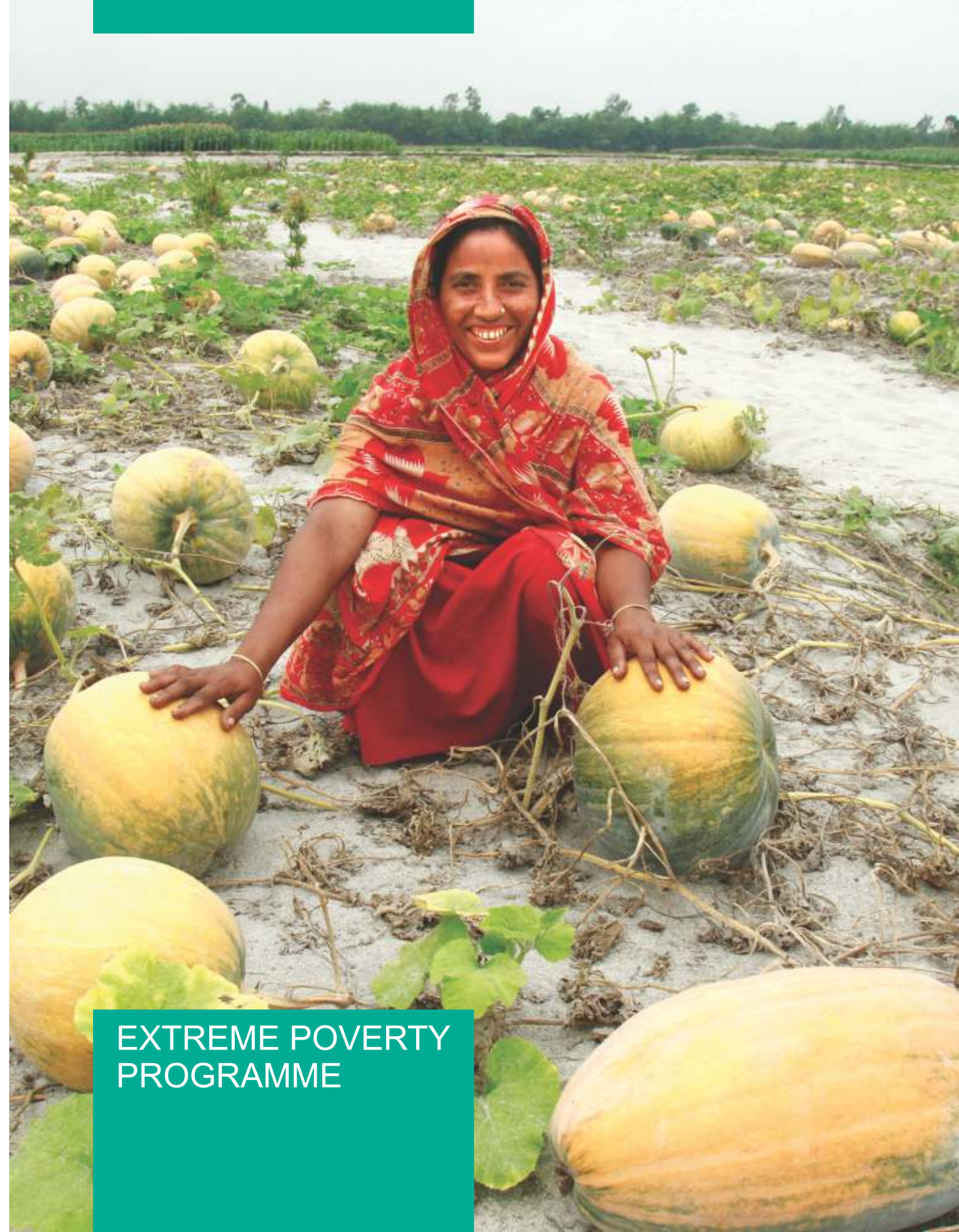
Total Energy Access (TEA) is Practical Action's approach to achieve energy for all. It involves understating who has access to energy across households, business, and in the community, and how that energy is used.

A booming economic growth, rapid urbanisation and increased industrialisation and development have increased the country's demand for electricity. Presently, 68% of the total population (including renewable energy) has access to electricity. Per capita electricity generation is 348 kWh, which is very low compared to other developing countries.





During the reporting period (2013-14) we have introduced micro solar grid of 400 WP (Watt Peak) capacities to supply electricity for lighting 40 shops in Faridpur, Gaibandah and Rangpur districts. We also diversified the use of biogas plants and connected this to threshing and irrigation, so that there were more incentives to maintain biogas plants. At the same time, fuel costs for irrigation were reduced by more than half. With the aim of strengthening the voices of the poor, we worked with educational institutions, private sectors and other market actors to increase their engagement with the poor, and developed pro-poor service delivery models with the potential benefits for the poor. Moreover, we strengthened our regional partnership with PEEDA in Nepal, Tarayana Foundation in Bhutan and Development Alternatives in India to develop capacity and exchange skills related to renewable energy technologies and pro-poor business models. For policy influencing and practice change, we conducted several networking events including launching of Poor People's Energy Outlook, which gave us opportunity to share our views with policy makers and development practitioners. We sensitized the high officials of power division of Bangladesh Government and energy sector planners, and researchers by organizing the workshop on Total Energy Access for the Poor in Bangladesh. As part of evidence generation, the programme conducted two studies: i) review of PPEO (Poor People's Energy Outlook) to find out key action points to achieve TEA for the poor in Bangladesh, and ii) Clean Cooking Solutions: Gender and Livelihood Impacts and Opportunities in Bangladesh.



EXTREME POVERTY PROGRAMME

We support extremely poor people to come out of poverty. Extreme poor are characterised by lack of food security, poor incomes, poor health, and lack of access to basic services. Our initiatives make positive changes in poor people's life and livelihoods. Last year, 32763 people were benefited by. In addition, 16280 people were also benefited by the "nutrition component" under this programme.

Pumpkin becomes the "purple patch" of Samsunnahar

Last year, she grew 420 pumpkins from 100 pits, and made BDT 19,450 (£156) by selling 340 pumpkins. Like other 500 households, that grow pumpkins in the sandbar, she invested the money for further earning: bought heifer to rear and took 25 decimals of land on lease. With pumpkin, she is planning to grow other crops, and hoping to see her family food-secured.

Samsunnahar (50) lives on a flood protection embankment of Moddhya Belka village of Sundergonj, Gaibandha. She was married off at the age of thirteen. As an inhabitant of a flood-prone and river-eroded area, she had to shift her house six times from place to place. "Hunger" used to be their part and parcel of life. Samsunnahar became part of our programme in 2012 and was given training on "sandbar cropping" with some inputs like – seed, fertilizer, equipment, irrigation and pumpkin-storage support.

Samsunnahar has started spending money on her only school-going son, and dreams that one day her son would become educated.

Ranjit: an example of self-employment

"I am grateful to Practical Action Bangladesh. If every young person gets "skill training" like me and build up the skill, s/he will be self-employed".

Nowadays, Ranjit earns around BDT 300 (£2.5) everyday, which is quite good earning for rural people. Soon after being trained on "rickshaw-van-repairing" in May 2013, he started a small repairing shop in Lalmonirhat district, where he lives with his mother and younger brother. In the meantime, Ranjit has mended his house, set up a toilet and a tube-well, and took 10 decimals of land on lease. He also has started saving money to open a spare-parts shop.



One of the important initiatives of the programme is to build capacity of poor people's organisation/s. With our support, there are now 20 "sandbar farmer" associations with 600 members in five districts.

These groups are meant to influence the sub-national planning/negotiation process. In the reporting period, they have brought positive changes to their respective community/s: increased poor people's voice; benefited 123153 people by arranging 114 events. The events include: participatory planning;

Shibdev Fisheries Group started generating income

All 16 members of this group are river eroded, and live on the embankment of the Teesta River. Although they were given a pond (water body) on lease for fish farming by the Water Development Board, they were unable to make it productive. Keeping the pond as is, they used to go for selling labour for their living.

In July 2013, we provided Community Based Fisheries Management training to the group. As a result, they came up with fresh idea and planning, and started fish farming as their main occupation. Within 8 months, they started earning money from the pond. They are now very much capable in dealing with every aspect of fisheries: pond preparation and management, marketing, negotiation with different value-chain actors, etc.

Each group member has already earned BDT 6000 (£48). There are still some fish to be harvested and sold out; more income will be coming. They

PMSD (Participatory Market System Development) workshop; relationship-building workshop among respective stakeholders. These events/initiatives were successful in shifting power dynamics, and bringing trust among stakeholders.

They have also started working on pumpkin marketing, with fair price, amongst 164 market actors (middlemen). Four savings-groups (2 male, 2 female), of 82 members, have also been established.

also consumed 80 kilograms of fish and have saved money from their income for the next round farming.

Savings open a window for coming out of extreme poverty

Doing "savings" was not in their priority list. We made them understand the importance of savings. Accordingly, they formed two savings group – Bagurai and Singria village of Gaibandha district, and saved BDT 7000 (£56) already. Each member of two groups (25 in each group) started savings of BDT 20 (£.16) per week.

With the saved money, they are now planning to buy goats and distribute among the group members for share-rear, which, in the end, would increase the group's capital. They have also planned to invest on different IGAs, and get their group registered by the Social Welfare Department. Registration would help them to open a bank account under the group's name.



Identifying Influencing issues, and acting accordingly, are also our programme priorities. In this regard, we carried out a number of activities, such as Extreme Poverty Research Group (EPRG) that produced manifesto for the extreme poor (25 million people); national level dialogue (50,000 HH living on the north-western flood protection embankment in five districts. We have been awarded the St. Andrews International Award 2013; influenced MFI- United Leasing to provide credit support to the sandbar farmers; consultative workshop with local administration and elites that ensured access of 4,812 farmers of 94 sandbar spots for sandbar cropping in 1107 acres of barren land. Bangladesh is on track in achieving the MDGs to halve the poverty and hunger by the year 2015, where Practical Action, Bangladesh, like other development actors, has been contributing to the process: <http://en.manifestofortheextremepoor.com/initiative/process/>

Numbers of Learning, Knowledge and Innovations have been gained during the reporting period. The important

Animal Health Card helped to reduce cattle mortality rate

We provided vaccination support to 2000 households through 15 campaigns covering 3200 cattle. People were also benefited by other services like: deworming and establishment of strong linkage with Government Livestock Department, which increased the livestock population in the community.

innovations include Sandbar Cropping Technologies; integrated sandbar farming with high value crops; social development; development of labor skills; innovations of 'Mass Vaccination' for PPR to minimizing the death-rate of livestock; introducing Animal Health Card; etc. It also includes other activities like: women savings group; micro planning for investment in IGAs; rights-based peoples' organisation; looking back study for knowledge generation.

A good number of knowledge objects/products we have produced this year. Of these, 17 technical briefs on Agriculture Extension, two videos; IGA monitoring book; and four booklets are to be mentioned. We also carried out 15 vaccination camps for 3000 livestock rearers. Four MS level students, from Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science & Technology University, did their academic dissertation on organic matter with the programmeus. Our knowledge objects on maternal and child health care have had multiple effects on poor people's lives.

Sheuli, one of our beneficiaries, had a problem with rearing her heifer as she was unaware of cattle rearing. With our support, she dewormed her cattle, vaccinated them, and learnt about the feed management. She also was given a Health Card, following which she managed to rear her cattle in a proper way. Her cattle are now safe, and she has been waiting for healthy calves as one of her heifers has already grown up and became pregnant.



Engaging media for influencing the policy makers was one of our important tasks. A media-briefing session, with the renowned agriculture reporters/editors of the renowned national Dailies of the country, was arranged. With this, we have been successful in disseminating our knowledge across media which, in turn, would help us to influence the policy makers.

As a result of this initiative, a good number of media coverage came on different national-level English/Bengali newspaper. Television programme has also been broadcast on BTV and Bangla Vision. And we finally have been able to catch policy makers' attention to our cause.



**POLICY, PRACTICE
AND PROGRAMME
DEVELOPMENT**

Main functions of the team were providing strategic support to the programme and the organization in terms of quality project design, planning (Key Performance Indicator targets), guiding and conducting evaluations, delivering knowledge management and policy influencing service, developing strategic partnership and measuring impact at scale.

Ensuring operational excellence of programmes, capturing innovations and monitoring income priorities were the key strategic functions. Team members significantly contributed to relevant Global Groups and tried to bring focus on technology and technology justice in our work. They mainly rolled out a key performance management system and an operational framework for policy engagement work. Emphasized creativity, collaboration and dynamism in all of our work.

Wellbeing and Technology Justice

It was an interesting learning how wellbeing and technology choice are affected by social connections and different year particularly for the vulnerable poor people. In fact, this emphasized to understand the relational wellbeing. Material wellbeing usually measured against key indicators such as - food, income, clothing, housing, health, land, sanitation, education, self-sufficiency etc. were not enough to understand deeper causes of poverty. We have learnt social connections and social protection strategies, impact of age, physical and mental disability, complex household structure were very critical issues to understand the economic graduation and empowerment pattern of the very poor people. It was not even easy to understand the suitability and choice of project interventions by beneficiaries which varied over time. We found an extreme poor widow (40 years) in Gaibandha district was rearing sheep and cow with support from project but as soon as she got a regular cooking job in nearby village, it was difficult for her to rear cow at home. Then she adopted shared rearing of cow with her son in law and perhaps sheep and cow were no longer that much suitable option to her. Sustained availability of resources, understanding capabilities, hopes and aspirations were very critical areas of concern to graduate them.

Focus on technology and argument on technology justice have been emphasized continuously in our work in the reporting year. For example, our DRR and Climate Change Program adapted an **environment friendly improved shrimp farming** in a disaster affected coastal district – Shatkhira which created huge interest among small scale shrimp farmers. Farmers learnt to use an enclosure of fine mesh net in the farm to increase survival of juvenile shrimp and reduced the use of chemicals. Beside the large shrimp export industry in Bangladesh, this kind of good practice is



We receive a huge number of calls per month in crop, fisheries and livestock sectors. To make it a viable service for the farmers, the Centre still needs support from Government for at least 2-3 years

important for small farmers to mitigate their investment risk. Under our Urban Services Programme, **Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)** technology is being investigated in partnership with Dhaka University. This may bring solution for drinking water for many vulnerable people in coastal areas. The programme is also testing business model for small-scale bio gas plant. Food & Agriculture Program promoted a special **papaya variety** named- red lady which was of good taste and profitable for papaya

farmers. The intervention investigated its **simple green packaging technology** too. The programme also investigating the existing status of rice post-harvest equipment's used by the farmers (a study with IRRI) to scale up agricultural mechanization.

Practical Action continued to emphasize the application of mobile phone technology for knowledge sharing in the country. It established the **Krishi Call Centre (16123)** – as a low (or toll-free) cost agricultural information service for the millions of

poor farmers in the country. Understanding the importance, the center is expected to be considered as toll-free or very low paid non-commercial service by the government. Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture Information Service Department approached BTRC and mobile phone operators to continue this great initiative. We receive a huge number of calls per month in crop, fisheries and livestock sectors. To make it a viable service for the farmers, the Centre still needs support from Government for at least 2-3



years; donors and other partners to establish **its self-sustainable business model**. If we make it a commercial venture, poor farmers will certainly be deprived of their rights to information. But Practical Action and government are very keen to make a real technology justice for them. Apart from this service, our UKAid funded Extreme Poverty Programme has been adopting a **faster monitoring system using smart phone** by the frontline staff, and giving opportunity to thousands of extreme poor, who are enjoying benefits of such smartphones to inform their wellbeing

to donor and decision makers. Similarly in our Urban Services Programme smartphone is being used for monitoring water sanitation progress in urban areas.

Under our very special work on nutrition (UK Aid funded project), adolescent girl, pregnant women and lactating mothers have been highly supported for better access to nutrition services to reduce the gender discrimination in this area. General nutrition awareness was also provided to male household members.

Reaching people ...

Name of the Programme	Material beneficiary (people) in 2013-14
Food Agriculture & Markets	207594
Disaster Risk Reduction & Climate Change	4006
Urban Services	45788
Access to Energy	333
Extreme Poverty	33010
Total of the Year (2013-14)	290731

We have worked in **19 districts** and supported around 4733 Groups to address their strategic needs

In the reporting year we have secured fund for the following works:

1. Supporting producer organization on market development (HEKS)
2. Supporting producer organizations on market development (ICCO- KIA)
3. Low carbon development (Christian Aid)
4. Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) Technology (UNICEF, Dutch)
5. Agriculture Value Chain- Banana (UNDP)
6. Flood Early Warning System and TAM TAM Alert Project (Cordaid)
7. Flood Early Warning (Zurich Insurance)
8. Action Research on low Cost sustainable sludge management (BRAC)
9. Safe Faecal Sludge Management (Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)
10. Urban Water and Sanitation Services (UNICEF)

Under **communications** major effort of the year was on

- Organisational & Programme Communications;
- Branding Knowledge Materials & Ensuring our visibility;
- Communications for Influencing & Media management;
- Contribute to organisational fund raising (including public fund);
- Culture change issues particularly in social media;
- Contribute to ICOM & other Global Groups;

We will continue to identify smaller changes that lead to bigger policy asks...

Under Urban Services Programme: Budget allocation modality of the municipalities and fecal sludge management issues

Under Agriculture Programme: Barriers to promote organic fertilizer

Under the Extreme Poverty Programme: Land definition (operational access) for sand bar farming at large commercial scale

Under the Disaster Risk Reduction Programme: We are expecting practice change at organisational level to ensure better dissemination of the flood early warning message and its interpretation.

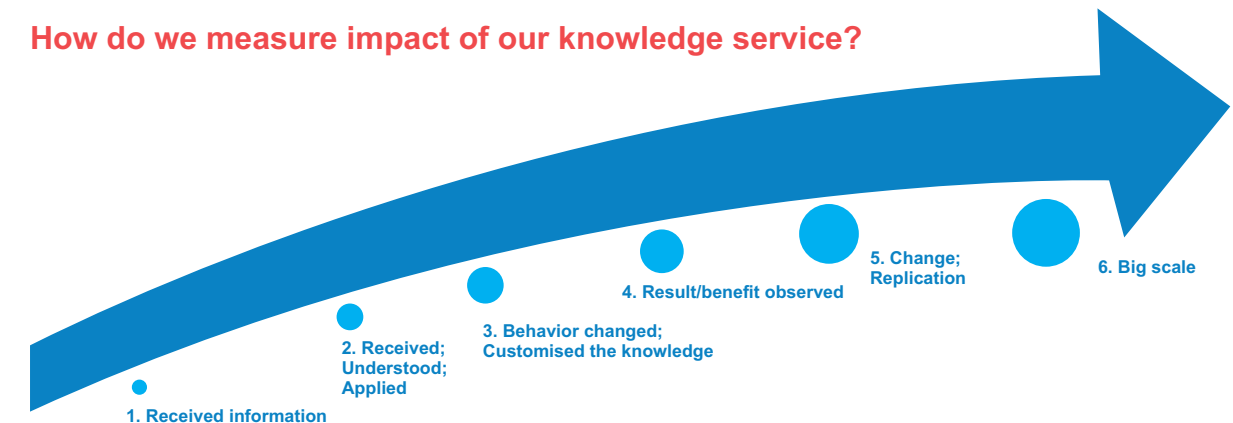


- Need assessment of energy need of extreme poor
- Sand bar Training Manual, commercial finance for sand bar farming
- Adolescent & women's nutrition
- Extreme poor women empowerment through new agricultural technology
- Feature profile of weather board and flood early warning information dissemination

Our learning and knowledge areas were:

- Planning tool for pro poor urban service development
- Budget allocation modality for municipality
- Sludge and wastes management
- Biogas from kitchen waste
- Appropriate treatment technologies to produce standard and marketable organic fertilizer
- Sani-Mart production and marketing channel
- Climate resilient planning and adaptation capacity development of WASH service provider (Tool kits)
- Organic fertilizers promotion strategy (Policy paper)
- Solar irrigation system
- Milk marketing in disaster affected areas
- Pit method in sandy lands
- Compost supply, crop diversification in sandy lands, Irrigation techniques in sand bar, demand analysis-pumpkin in global market
- Pumpkin & other crop storage

How do we measure impact of our knowledge service?



ORGANISATIONAL DETAILS

Staff List

COUNTRY DIRECTORATE AND "FAPIT"

VEENA KHALEQUE
Country Director

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

MD. JOYNAL ABEDIN
Senior Accounts Manager

M A QUAIYUM
Manager, IT

MD. GIAS UDDIN
Manager, HR

DAVID PROBIN ROZARIO
Manager, Admin

MD. AKTER HOSSAIN
Coordinator, IT

A.K.M MUNIRUZZAMAN
Senior Administrative Officer

MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN MOZUMDER
Accounts Officer

MOHAMMAD SOHEL RANA
Accounts Officer

MD. ENAMUL HOSSAIN
Accounts Officer

MOHAMMAD SANWARUL ISLAM
Sr Accounts Officer

MS. NASRIN SULTANA
Accounts Officer

ROTHY BISWAS
Asst. HR Officer

SHARMIN AKTER
Executive Secretary

TINKEL KHISA
Project Accountant

POLICY PRACTICE & PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT- PPPD

Dr. A T M FARUK-UI-ISLAM
Head of Policy Practice & Programme Development

MEHRAB UL GONI
Communications Manager

ASM SOFRUL ISLAM
Fund Raising Specialist

SAIKAT SHUBRA AICH
Knowledge Coordinator (Operation)

A.M. SHAMSUDDULA
Knowledge Coordinator (Innovation)

SABRINA SHAHAB
Fund Raising Specialist

S.M ALAUDDIN
Coordinator, Research & Advocacy

MD. MOKHLESUR RAHAMAN
M&E and Impact Coordinator

R.I AKRAM
Sr. Knowledge Officer (Training)

MOHAMMAD KAMRUL ISLAM BHUIYAN
Sr. Knowledge Officer (M&E)

MD. A HALIM MIAH
Coordinator, Research and Advoceay

FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS PROGRAMME

ABDUR ROB
Head of Food, Agriculture and Markets Programme

ANISUR RAHMAN CHOWDHURY
Sr. Programme Manager

MALIHA SHAHJAHAN
Programme Manager

AFSARI BEGUM
Project Manager

MOZHARUL ISLAM
Coordinator, Monitoring

SHAIBAL BARUA
Coordinator, Capacity Building & Institutional Development

MIRZA KHOLIL ZIBRAN
Project Manager

JAMAL UDDIN MIAH
Sr. Regional Officer

ABU RAIHAN
Sr. Regional Officer

MIZANUR RAHMAN
Project Officer

SHAH MD. HASANUZZAMAN
Project Officer, CB & ID

ZHISHAN BADER HARAHSHES
Coordinator

MD. ANAMUL HAQUE
Field Organizer

DEWAN ABU REZA MOSTAFA KAMAL
Field Organizer

MD. REJAUL KARIM
Field Organizer

MD. POGIDUR RAHMAN
Market Development Field Officer

MD. GAUSUL AZAM
Market Development Field Officer

MD. ARIFUL HAQUE
Market Development Field Officer

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME

DR. HASEEB MD. IRFANULLAH
Head of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Programme

FARHANA SHARMIN
Programme Manager

SAZZAD HOSAIN MIAH
Programme Manager

ASHRAF UDDIN
Regional Manager

MUKTA RANI ROY
Sr. Gender & Community Development Officer

MD. ARSADUL ISLAM
Agriculture Officer

MD. JASHIM UDDIN
Site Engineer

MD. ASADUJJAMAN
Field Facilitator

EXTREME POVERTY PROGRAMME

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Head of the Extreme Poverty Programme

HABIBUR RAHMAN
Manager, Nutrition

A. MANNAN MOLLA
Manager, Operations

NIRMAL CHANDRA BEPARY
Manager, Agriculture

ABDUS SALAM
Coordinator-M&E

A.J.M SAHQIQL ISLAM
Coordinator, Fisheries

ORGANISATIONAL DETAILS

MD. HABIBUR RAHMAN
Finance Coordinator

IMRAN REZA
Research Associate

IQBAL HOSSAIN
Coordinator, Enterprise & Market Development

HUMAYUN KABIR
Coordinator, Agricultural Engineering

JITENDRA NATH HALDER
Sr. Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

OMAR FARUQUE
Accounts Coordinator

SUBHASH CHANDRA BARMAN
Coordinator, Livestock

MD. ANISUR RAHMAN
District Coordinator, Lalmonirhat

MD. ABU SYEED
District Coordinator, Gaibandha

MD. ZILLUR RAHMAN
District Coordinator, Nilphamari

MD. SHARAFAT HOSSAIN
Sr. Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

MD. AHSAN HABIB
Sr Data Processing Officer

SNM MONIRUZZAMAN
Project Support Officer

S.M. ATIQR RAHMAN
Senior MIS Officer

MD. ABDUL KUDDUS
Senior Social & Disability Officer

UDOY SHANKAR ROY
Technical Officer, Agriculture

MD. MIAZNUR RAHMAN
Technical Officer, Agriculture

MD. SAIFUR RAHMAN
IT officer

MD. SHAMSUR RAHMAN
Data Processing Assistant

MITHUN CHANDRA SARKER
Data Entry Operator

MD. HUZZATUL ISLAM
Data Processing Assistant

MR. ASHUTOSH SARKER
Sr. Internal Auditor

ENERGY AND URBAN SERVICES PROGRAMME

UTTAM KUMAR SAHA
Head of Energy and Urban Services Programme

MD ATAHER ALI
Coordinator, Networking

DIPOK CHANDRA ROY
Programme Manager

Shah Riazur Rahman
Project Manager

MD. ANWAR HOSSAIN
Coordinator, Infrastructure Services

MD. MAHOBUL ISLAM
Sr. Environment Officer

AHMED ALI
Technology Promotion Officer

MD. IBRAHIM KHALILULLAH
Technology Promotion Officer

MUHAMMAD ALAMGIR CHOWDHURY
Coordinator, Training

AKLIMA KHATUN
Coordinator, Training (Hygiene)

MD. ABDUL KHALEQUE
Coordinator Community Development

RAFIUL ISLAM
Coordinator, Technology Promotion

MD. FARIDUZZAMAN
Urban Planner cum Engineer

MD. DELLWAR HOSSAIN
Asst. Project Engineer

GULSHAN ARA MERY
Project Officer

MOHAMMED NAYEEMUR RAHMAN
Monitoring Officer

MD. FERUZ ALAM
Project Support Officer

S.M PIARUL ISLAM
Technical Officer

TAIF HOSSAIN ROCKY
Project Officer (Energy)

L.M SIRAJUS SALEKIN
Project Engineer

MD. ABDULLAH AL MAMUN
Project Officer

KHANDAKER AHSAN RAKIB
Project Officer

MD. MAHAMUDUL HASAN
Field Supervisor

SHAHNAJ PARVIN MINA
Field Mobilizer

MD. MORSHEDUL ALOM RIPON
Site Engineer

MD. ABDUR RAHMAN BHUIYAN
Project Officer

SWAPAN KUMAR MALI
Project Officer

MD. SELIM HOSSAIN
Community Mobilizer

MR. SOUVIK KUMAR
Community Mobilizer

MR. SOFOL KUMAR MISTRI
Community Mobilizer

MR. S.M FAZLUR RAHMAN
Community Mobilizer

MS. KANIKA MONDAL
Community Mobilizer

MR. MOZAFFAR HOSSAIN
Community Mobilizer

MR. UTTAM KUMAR DAS
Community Mobilizer

MR. MOZAFFAR HOSSAIN
Community Mobilizer

SUPPORT STAFF

JOYNAL ABEDIN KHAN
Sr. Driver

MITHU GOMES
Driver cum Messenger

AZHAR HOSSAIN MRIDHA
Driver cum Messenger

SUSHANTA KUMAR PAUL
Driver cum Messenger

GONESH CHANDRA MONDAL
Driver cum Messenger

MRIDUL GOMEZ
Driver cum Messenger

FAZLUL KABIR
Driver cum Messenger

DILJAHAN BEGUM
Cleaner cum Messenger

ORGANISATIO

MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN AKASH
Driver cum Messenger

MD. LAVLU MIA
Driver cum Messenger

MD. AL. AMIN
Support Staff cum Messenger

DULAL HOSSAIN
Support Staff

NASIMA BEGUM
Support Staff

HALIMA BEGUM
Support Staff

MAHABUBUR RAHMAN
Support Staff

MAHABUBUL ISLAM KHAN
Support Staff

RUBEL ALI
Support Staff

RANJIT KUMAR DEY
Support Staff

AHSAN ULLAH MUNSHI
Support Staff

BABUL AKTER
Receptionist

ABDUL JALIL MRIDHA
Support Staff

MD. MIZANUR RAHMAN
Cleaner cum Messenger

MD. ABDUR MOZID
Support Staff

MAHBUBAR RAHMAN
Support Staff



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PRACTICAL ACTION
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at 31 March 2014

	Notes	Amount in Taka	
		31-Mar-14	31-Mar-13
ASSETS			
Non current assets		8,344,640	10,684,981
Fixed assets	4.00	42,617,564	42,109,078
Less: Accumulated depreciation		34,272,924	31,424,097
Current assets		62,363,249	52,153,281
Cash and bank balances	5.00	55,521,623	46,163,566
Advance, deposits and prepayments	6.00	6,841,627	5,989,715
Current liabilities			
Accrued expenses	7.00	1,836,184	225,993
Net current assets		60,527,065	51,927,288
Net assets		68,871,705	62,612,269
FUND ACCOUNT			
General fund	8.00	68,871,705	62,612,269
		68,871,705	62,612,269

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.


Head of Finance, Admin, HR & IT


Country Director

As per our separate report of even date annexed.

Dated, Dhaka
27 November 2014




Mashuque Ahmed FCA
Senior Partner & CEO
Ahmed Mashuque & Co.
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Acknowledgement

We gratefully acknowledge the financial and moral support to our programme of works from individuals and organisations in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

We would particularly like to mention the name of the following organisations, which have made substantial financial contributions to our programmes:

- UKaid from the Department for International Development
- The European Union
- The United Nations Children's Fund
- WASTE, the Netherlands
- Zurich Foundation
- The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- fk (Fredskorpset) Norway
- ICCO Cooperation
- HEKS-Bangladesh



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Technology justice: a sustainable world free of poverty and injustice in which technology is used for the benefit of all.

Mission

To contribute to poor people's wellbeing, using technology to challenge poverty by:

- building the capabilities of poor men and women,
- improving their access to technical options and knowledge, and
- working with them to influence social, economic and institutional systems for innovation and the use of technology.

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