

# Annual Report 2014

## Accessibility

Equity

Equal Opportunity

Participation

## Inclusive Society

Unity in Diversity

Diversity not Divergence

Non-discrimination

**Right to Choice**

**Right to Expression**

Right to Information

Gender Equity

Right to Sight

Right of Children and People with Disabilities



# SARPV

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**D**isability is a mirror of realization to understand the family, community and at large Global attitude toward the disabled people and what steps have been taken so that all can have an environment to live with respect.

I am blessed by the God as He has given me that mirror through which it is reflected that people do not love soul rather people love strength and future strength. I realized people are not giving equal space, dignity and scope to stand on my own feet in the family, community and nation due to developmental lack of physical, visual, auditory and intellectual strength. Since then we have been trying to create an inclusive society so that everyone can equally survive with dignity.

I feel it is due to the scarcity of resources that all are afraid of allocating additional resources what they need to allocate for the development of the children or persons with disability. At the same time they are also afraid of missing out on returns which they might have received from persons without disability. So, everyone from the bottom to the top is puzzled.

Considering all these problems from the family level to the national level, SARPV has designed the program to mainstream the persons with disabilities so that they can feel as a part of the community and also community and other stakeholders can realize that the persons with disability have the rights to get involved in the development process. In fact we have a moral duty to remove the barriers to participation, and to invest sufficient resources and expertise to unlock the vast potentials of people with disabilities.

The Government of Bangladesh can no longer overlook the hundreds of millions of people with disabilities throughout the country who are denied access to education, health, rehabilitation and employment. NGOs like SARPV are working as facilitating agencies so that this excluded people get the chance to shine under government's umbrella.

It is our hope that the Rights and Protection law of Persons with Disabilities will become a turning point for inclusion of people with disabilities in the family, community and national levels.

Challenges we faced are the attitude, lack of awareness and information regarding the development of the people with disability. There are very little scopes for prevention and initiative toward economic rehabilitation as well.

SARPV is trying to address the issue from child-centred approach in mind. As children are our future, we need to give more attention, from the very beginning, to making plans for their development. Beyond children's development, mainstreaming persons with disability and vulnerable groups will give us a society where we all will get equal respect and dignity.

I am grateful to all my colleagues, friends, officials, local government leaders, parents, and finally the persons with disabilities who have been moving forward with us with a common goal.

We wish your cooperation will always be with us as before.

**M. Shahidul Haque**

Chief Executive  
SARPV



AEM	Amis des Enfants du Monde, France
AMD	Aide Medicale et Developpement, France
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBR	Community Based Rehabilitation
CDC	Chakaria Disability Center
CDP	Cooperative of Disabled People
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFA	Communicating for Advocacy
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CwD	Children with Disability
CRG	Convergence Rickets Group
DFID	Department for International Development
DISC	Disability Information & Service Center
DPO	Disabled People's Organization
ELCD	Early Learning & Childhood Development
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Center
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HH	Households
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KDM	Kinesitherapeutes de Monde, France
MCH	Memorial Christian Hospital
MJF	Manusher Jonno Foundation
NGO	Non Government Organization
NNP	National Nutrition Program
PHRPBD	Promotion of Human Rights of Person with Disabilities in Bangladesh
PRDPD	Promotion of Rights and Dignity of Person with Disabilities
PwD	People with Disability
RIG	Rickets Interest Group
RMP	Rural Maintenance Program/Rural Medical Practitioners
SARPV	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable
SHOUHARDO	Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities
SwD	Student with Disability
SOD	Standing Order on Disaster
UK	United Kingdom
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	Union Parishad
VDC	Village Development Committee
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VRC	Village Resource Center
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WO	Women's Organization
WwD	Women with Disability

**Name of the Organization**.....

Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable SARPV

**Legal Status of the Organization**.....

<u>Registration authority</u>	<u>Registration number</u>	<u>Registration date</u>
Directorate of Social Services GOB NGO Affairs Bureau under Foreign Donation Voluntary Activities	Dha	October November
Micro credit Regulatory Authority MRA		March

**Primary Contact and Principal Office**.....

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**Vision**.....

To envision a barrier free society to enhance sustainable socioeconomic empowerment of the vulnerable groups.

**Mission**.....

To develop an environment for the vulnerable groups to transform them as efficient and effective human resources through capacity development and to ensure responsive service provider to the people.

**Core Values**.....

SARPV practices the qualities of honesty neutrality transparency accountability democracy quality of services mutual trust and respect with integrity for the environment and a belief in the rights of all human beings regardless of differently able gender race religion age etc

**Geographical Coverage**.....

<u>Division</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Upazilla</u>
Chittagong	Bandarban	Lama and Naikhangchhari
	Chittagong	Lohagara
	Cox s Bazar	Chakaria Cox s Bazar Sadar Moheshkhali Pekua, Ramu Teknaf and Ukhia
Dhaka	Gazipur	Gazipur Sadar and Kapasia
Divisions	Districts	Upazillas

### **Governance and Constitution**

SARPV has been operating by a legal constitution which has been approved by the General body of SARPV. General body comprises members while the Executive Committee (EC) members. The EC is indeed the supreme authority and its members are elected by the General body members through direct votes for years. Majority of the members of the EC are persons with disabilities under a mandatory provision. Management of SARPV is governed by the EC. In the EC members are from different professions. The Secretary General of the EC is the Chief of the organization.

### **Five Pillars of SARPV**

SARPV follows the five mandatory pillars to be maintained by the beneficiary families of its programmes and projects:

Every beneficiary or family must ensure easily accessible sanitary latrine, has to use safe water in all household activities and keep neat and clean in all aspects including adequate lights and air in the house.

Every family must dig a pit near to the household area for garbage and household waste management through composting and use smoke free stove.

Every beneficiary or family must sow and grow fruit, timber and herbal medicinal plants including Guava, Papaya, Banana, Neem etc.

Every beneficiary or family must rear livestock including poultry.

Every beneficiary household must send the children to school and ensure easy accessibility and cleanliness in all aspects.

### **Beneficiaries**

#### **Primary Beneficiary**

- Children and Children with disabilities
- Adolescents with disabilities
- People Women Men with disabilities
- Hardcore poor
- Marginalized families
- Poor families headed by Women
- Families headed by Children
- Families dependent on Elderly People
- Vulnerable Women
- Ethnic group
- Other Socio-economic, Geographically and Culturally Vulnerable and marginalized groups

#### **Secondary Beneficiary**

- GOs
- NGOs
- Professional Groups
- Local government
- Religious groups
- Business groups

## A Brief History

Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV) is devoted to work for the underprivileged and marginalized vulnerable groups of the society. People with Disability are the prime focus of all our work. Along with the disability issue SARPV is also intervening for socio economic empowerment and mainstreaming of the vulnerable groups who are leading their life with uncertainty.

SARPV was founded in 1988 by Mr. M. Shahidul Haque, a person with physical disability and some of his friends (Mr. Jamal Abu Naser, Mr. Minjah Uddin, Mr. Abdur Rahman Shah and Ms. S.M. Ruquiya). It has been the pioneering organization in assisting people with disability after any disaster, started after the Satoria tornado in 1989. Disability-sensitive relief and rehabilitation support and programs were undertaken after subsequent disasters in 1991, 1995, 1997, 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2012.

Community level work of SARPV started in 1991 through the first ever relief-rehabilitation operation to prevent disability and support trauma victims after the devastating cyclone in the southeastern coastal region of Bangladesh. Since its inception, SARPV Bangladesh has been working for the prevention of disability and mainstreaming persons with disability through community based development approaches.

In the context of Bangladesh where disability is a welfare issue, thus focused on charity and major practice lies in the area of 'rehabilitation', SARPV envisages a world with a barrier-free environment, where all people with disabilities will be able to enjoy their rights, fulfill their responsibilities and obligations.

## The Advisers

Mr. Tajul Islam	Bangladesh
Dr. Sanchay Kumar Chanda	Bangladesh
Mr. Mahmudul Hasan	Bangladesh
Mr. David Curtis	United Kingdom
Dr. Cravier Thierry	France

## The Executive Board

Ms. Tahmina Rahman	President
Mr. M. Shahidul Haque	General Secretary
Mr. Md. Minhaj Uddin	Finance Secretary
Mr. Abdur Rahman Shah	Research & Information Secretary
Mr. Biswanath Sutradhar	Publication Secretary
Ms. Jolly Kowser	Women's Affairs Secretary
Md. Anamul Haque	Office Secretary

## The Donors

UNICEF	UN
World Food Programme (WFP)	UN
World Bank	
Aide Medicale et Developpement (AMD)	France
Les Amis des Enfants du Monde (AEM)	France
SOLINFO	France
BRAC	Bangladesh
Centre for Disability in Development (CDD)	Bangladesh
Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)	Bangladesh
Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)	Bangladesh

## Programs and Projects

Program		Project	Working Area	Donor	Duration	
1. Rights and Advocacy	2. Skill and Capacity Development	3. Community and Local Government Development	Promotion of Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (PRDPD)	CXB: C, S GPR: K	MJF	2013-16
			Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh (PHRPBD)	CXB: C	CBM CDD	2009-17
			CBR Rollout in Bangladesh	CXB: C	CBM CDD	
			Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Worker	CXB: U	BRAC	2013-16
		4. Mainstreaming and Education	Integrated Education for Children with Disabilities: Prodipaloy	CXB: C	AEM SARPV	1999-Contd
			Early Learning & Childhood Development (ELCD)	CXB: C	UNICEF BSA	2009-14
			Non Formal Primary Education	CXB: C, U	BRAC	2009-17
		5. Childhood Disability Prevention and Development	Prevention of Rickets in Cox's Bazar	CXB: C, M, R, S,U	AMD KDM	2008-17
			Health and Nutrition Education Project	CXB	AMD KDM	2008-Contd
			Prosthetic Centre	CXB: C	AMD KDM	2008-Contd
	Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)		CXB: M	WFP	2014-2015	
	6. Micro-entrepreneurship, Disability and Development	Rural Micro Credit	CTG: L CXB: C	SARPV	On going	
		Entrepreneurship Development	CXB: C	SARPV	On going	
	7. Climate Change, Disaster and Disability	Last year we worked on Mainstreaming DRR through tagging with other projects				
	8. Renewable Energy	Improved Cook Stove (ICS)	CXB: M, P, R GPR: K, S	IDCOL WB	2014-Contd	
		Technical Skill Development	CXB: C	SOLiNFO	On going	
	<b>Working Area (Upazilla) in Chittagong (CTG) District</b> L: Lohagara <b>Working Area (Upazilla) in Cox's Bazar (CXB) District</b> C: Chakarín M: Moheshkhali R: Ramu S: Sadar U: Ukhiá <b>Working Area (Upazilla) in Gazipur (GPR) District</b> K: Kapasia S: Sadar					



### 3.1 Rights and Advocacy

**S**ARPV has been advocating issues of development of people with disabilities since its inception. SARPV has been working to draw the attention of the stakeholders, local and international, to the fact that persons with disability are a great working force. As an advocacy organization SARPV has been organizing workshops in national arena and participating in international workshops on Communicating for Advocacy.

The vulnerable, marginalized and excluded communities including people with disabilities, due to some limitations in social, cultural and political aspects as well as some malpractice of influential citizens usually cannot exercise their rights with dignity in the society. Their needs and rights are always ignored and they are deprived of different services. Considering the situation, SARPV has initiated Rights and Advocacy Program in its program areas. Also, as SARPV acknowledges rights and advocacy to be cross-cutting issues beyond its programs and projects, it focuses on persuading government, non-government and business organizations to integrate disability issues with their existing work. With supports from civil society, emphasis has been given on creating employment opportunities for the PwDs .

#### The Program

Lack of education, information and awareness in PwDs hinder their mainstreaming in the society. The attitude of the GO, NGO officials, civil societies, local government bodies and other stakeholders towards PwDs are not always positive. The needs and rights of PwDs are ignored from upazila level to national level. Also, people do not consider that PwDs are an active part of the society. No concerned stakeholders including family members consider disability as a permanent condition in life. They are always concerned with the issues of welfare, health or charity rather than focusing on their limitation and development. It has been proved that if PwDs get appropriate scope and explore their possibilities, then they can get involved in and contribute to the development process.

SARPV dreams of a society where PwDs can reach their full potential, despite functional and environmental limitations by participating with their full capacity in social activities and enjoy equal rights and opportunities in society. To achieve this vision, the project emphasizes the responsiveness of the government, non-government officials, civil society and local government bodies towards accessibility of PwDs to services. They are victimized by social stigma and stereotyping within their own communities. Participation of people with disability in societal and local government activities is poor. During the planning process, authorities do not consider the issue of disability.

This programme is inbuilt with all other programmes of SARPV to mainstream PwDs.

#### Objectives

- To promote the rights and dignity of poor and marginalized communities.
- To strengthen networks with different stakeholders and authorities.
- To increase the accessibility of marginalized communities to different services.

### 3.1 Rights and Advocacy

#### Accomplishments

Sl.	Indicators	Number	Remarks
1	Dictation /Identification by GoB as PwDs by through SARPV	2326	Persons
2	PwDs received Disability ID Card from DSS	105	
3	PwDs Enrolled in govt. safety net programs	1057	
4	Self employed IGA of PwDs	205	
5	PwDs received loan from different external financial sources	182	
6	Employment creation for PwD through advocacy/linkage dev.	33	
7	Enlisted of PwDs for disability stipend	186	
8	CwDs Admission in school, madrasa and or other institutions	256	
9	Pwds received medical services, medicine and legal services	1889	
10	Pwds received scholarship from non govt. sources	128	
11	Agricultural and Livestock input support to PwDs	1305	
12	Received assistive device from external sources	24	
13	Assistive device support from the Project	22	
14	Khas land or forest land received	12	1 acre per person
15	Received education material support	361	
16	Kind or cash support from other NGO	133	
17	Training received from govt. departments/ bodies	218	
18	Relief and /or Aid support from different external sources	158	
19	Enrollment in different committees	47	
20	Poor people employed by Employment Guaranteed Scheme	84	
21	Received housing and sanitary goods support	73	
22	Assistance from UP (Other than safety net Programs)	218	

#### Challenges faced

- Continuous political confrontation, strikes, vandalism and violence affected activities. These unexpected issues become threats to human lives and livelihoods.
- Project Motor cycles are too old; as a result those need frequent servicing. Fuel consumption is also higher. But due to budget shortage it is difficult to do the servicing on regular basis.
- Computers and Internet modems of Chakaria and Kapasia are very old, thus sometimes those computers don't work. This hampered the ICT based performance.
- Due to climate change and environmental crisis, there was incessant and excessive rainfall. Working areas were inundated by the flash flood and movement of the people was limited, thus project progress was limited in relation to the plan.
- Demand is more but allocation is limited in social protection program of GOB; as a result PwDs were dissatisfied and felt deprived to some extent.

### 3.1 Rights and Advocacy

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- Leadership crisis among the beneficiary PwDs. It is essential to have people to run CDP activities consistently and well, but there is lack of such type of competent persons among the PwDs. As a result overall advancement of CDP was not up to the mark.
- Three rapes occurred in our working area. Out of three two have been tried by formal court and one has been resolved by local initiatives, through facilitation from SARPV.
- Goods, equipments and sewing machines along with clothes of the customers were stolen by unknown miscreants from the Khuruskul disability center which was the only source of survival for some women with disabilities. After that the workers of the center (WwDs) became unemployed and their earning has fully stopped.
- Unavailability of disabled friendly training center in the Cox'sbazar project area
- Continuous load shedding as well as low voltage of power is hampering our office based activities
- Migration of three seed money receivers from Cox'sbazar area to unidentified places without repaying the seed money hindered the IGA towards self employment through interest free loan.
- Venue rate, conveyance of training participants as well as the honorarium of resource person are comparatively compared to the market price.
- Budgets for all of our project activities are limited in general and moreover, we are overburdened by VAT and IT to be implemented in all purchases.
- Demand from the beneficiaries for long term Vocational or skill development training to engage with IGA.
- As the group members as well as CDP members are PwD, and have low income, they feel disinterested to attend meetings on regular basis.
- Demand is more but allocation is limited for social protection program of GOB.
- Allocation for Assistive device support in the Project is limited compared to the demand.

#### Lessons learned.....

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- PwDs and their guardians are much more interested to get tangible support in terms of cash or kind than intangible supports e.g. knowledge, capacity development and education.
- Something new is always confusing to the mass people no matter if it is right or wrong.
- Disability Rights and Protection Act 2013 is a milestone for exercising the rights of PwDs.
- Sensible duty bearers create a great scope of works in favour of Pwds.
- Selecting appropriate IGA scheme and regular follow up make it easy for PwDs to succeed.
- Women with Disabilities are the victims of double discrimination and extremely vulnerable in the current societal context of our country.
- Information is a big weapon to development.
- Networking and/or relation development is an important tool to achieve the target.
- Strong motivation and proper knowledge can change attitude of duty bearers toward PwDs.

### 3.1 Rights and Advocacy

- It is essential to raise more awareness among the disabled adolescent girls and their parents to reduce violence against women.
- Disabled men and women did not seem interest to go far away places from their native land for IGA, even it is safe and secure.
- It is very essential to have proper initiatives taken by different professionals, departments and duty bearers for mainstreaming the people with disability.
- Residential training course is more effective than non residential course.
- At least two-time supports in term of seed money to the micro level entrepreneurs with disabilities is essential for achieving success.

#### Real Life Story 1: Community helps Mahida get provisional property ownership-----

Mahida Khatun (46), daughter of late Ahad Ali, Village: Vakoadi, Union: Chandpur of Kapasia Upazilla under Gazipur district is an intellectually disabled woman. She has no brothers and sisters, thus her father gave five bighas of plain land by heba will. Mahida used to live at her legal possession with her husband and only son. She had number of different types of timber and fruits trees surrounding her dwelling house, courtyard and garden. Her paternal uncle Wahab Ali Bhuyan and his sons were very greedy and wanted to take the possession of her land illegally. They tried to forcibly occupy her land and evict her from her house with different conspiracies.

They made road forcibly on her land; and cut, took away and sold her crops, fruits, timber trees without her permission, and destroyed her house, kitchen, toilet and tube well. As a result Mahida became absolutely helpless and penniless. They did all this for creating fear in Mahida's mind. Despite the increasing aggression, Mahida herself, her husband Abdur Razzak and their son remained patient to avoid clash. She filed a criminal case against Mojibor and his gang; informed the Union Parishad formally along with the community leaders and influentials.

On the other hand Mojibor filed a criminal case against Mahida. Local UP and community leaders took initiatives to resolve the issue but in vain. Due to the reason best known to them, the Police of Kapasia PS tried to avoid the issue and rather they took the side of Mojibor indirectly. To avoid the police arrest Mahida's husband and son fled away and Mahida became the only guard of her property.

At this point SARPV and the PwDs of the area became aware of the case and they stood by Mahida. They tried to resolve the case by mediation of UP and Upazilla administration but failed. Gradually they organized a number of public events in the area; i.e memorandum submission, SP, Upazilla Chairman, UNO, electronic and print media. Even the opponents forced Mahida to cooking, food, toilet, bath, small cottage. But local her. A local advocate Md. Shahin court. Communication with Daily Ittefaq, Jai Jai din and and Maasranga TV broadcast the Mahida a good result. Meetings bearers and opinion leaders. spot and sat in a meeting with the reviewed papers and documents, memorandum etc. At last they till the final settlement of judicial court. They ordered, nobody will be allowed to enter Mahida's property without the permission of court and Mahida will live there with her family members without fear. After getting decision, Mahida rebuilt her dwelling house, kitchen, latrine and so on with the help from UP and her well wishers.



## 3.2 Skill and Capacity Development

This is one of the most important interventions of SARPV. SARPV believes that without capacity and skill development human beings can do nothing. As a result mainstreaming of PwDs will not be advanced properly. Without capacity development PwDs will not be able to engage them with IGA as well as they will not perform accordingly to develop a platform for their rights, dignity and accessibility. Skill and Capacity Development is divided into two streams: One is for the beneficiaries and the other for staff and organizational development.

This is a built-in Program with all other Programs; it is the program through which SARPV is trying to increase the capacity of the beneficiaries so that they can lead their life competently and improve their life. SARPV believes that skill development enhances people's capacities to work and their opportunities at working environment and offer them more scope for creativity to attain a satisfactory socio economic life. Without appropriate skill or capacity no one can live a respected and economically well-off life and if the person is a PwD then his/her difficulties are more. So SARPV is organizing skill and capacity development initiatives through various projects for economic empowerment towards a dignified life of the PwDs.

### Objectives

- To develop capacity of the staff for their professional development through hired external and in-house training on different issues with an emphasis on practical demonstration.
- To build the capacity of the beneficiaries to increase their income through courses conducted by internal and external facilitators and through networking with different stakeholders and authorities.

### Activities and Achievement

Targeted participants took part in different training sessions with great joy and pleasure. They felt that it was a great opportunity for them to learn and develop their capacity and skills, gain new ideas, interventions and technologies.

SL	Title of the Training	No of People
1	Training on Capacity building of the CDP on CDP management, leadership and Communications	64
2	Training received from govt. departments/ bodies	218
3	Profession based skill development Training of PwDs for IGA	128
4	Training of CDP members for Market Development and Resource Mobilization	48
5	Seed money support to beneficiaries as interest free loan	126
6	Training on Disaster Management	16
7	Training on Early Childhood Learning Centre	2
8	Basic Computer Training	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>665</b>

### 3.3 Community and Local Government Development

From the very dawn of the human civilization, community has been considered as the root of all types of development Initiatives. As Local Government Institutions lead and facilitate the communities as prime movers, SARPV initiated Community and Local Government Development Program as its development Interventions. SARPV emphasizes community based participatory planning including concerned LGI according to the requirements of the respective community.

Objectives of the program are:

- To sensitize the duty bearers of Govt. bodies as well as Local Elected Bodies (LEB)
- To develop the capacity and skill of the respective community stakeholders
- To develop linkage among the service providers, LEB and professionals in favor of PWDs as well as marginalized community

SARPV always tries to ensure the participation of greater community, local government, and service providing agencies (government and non-government) including media in the process of mainstreaming the people with disabilities in the society. This program creates spaces for vulnerable community including PWDs and mobilizing local resources and their cooperation to make them development actors in various ways as the community and stakeholders play positive roles and act responsibly towards vulnerable groups.

#### Projects under this program.....

- **Promotion of Rights and Dignity of Person with Disability (PRDPD)**  
funded by Manusher Jonno Foundation (2013 - 2016)

To dream of a society where persons with disability enjoy equal rights and opportunities in the mainstream of social life and explore their full potential despite functional and environmental limitations, SARPV started the project activities in Kapasia Upazila under Gazipur district and Cox's Bazaar Sadar, Maheshkhali Pourashava and Chakaria Upazila under Cox's Bazaar District.

- **Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh (PHRPBD)**  
supported by Centre in Disability and Development and CBM (2009-2017)

The main goal of the project is to improve the livelihood condition of PwDs by establishing their rights, considering the disability issue in mainstreaming. The project is being implemented in 11 districts with the cooperation of 12 development organizations under the supervision of CDD and with financial supports from CBM. Under this core project each organization has to develop 8 self help groups in their working areas. As an implementing partner, SARPV is carrying out the project in Chakaria Pourashava and Baroitoli Union under Cox's Bazar district.

- **CBR Rollout in Bangladesh**  
supported by Centre in Disability and Development and CBM
- **Safe Migration for Bangladeshi Workers**  
supported by BRAC

### 3.3 Community and Local Government Development

#### Activities and Achievement.....

##### Major accomplishment of the year (PRDPD)

Activities	Achieved Numbers
Formation and operation of Primary Groups of PwDs	80
Formation and operation of Cooperatives of Disabled People (CDP)	08
Meeting with school management committee, teachers and parents	28
Training on Capacity building of the CDP on CDP management, leadership and Communications	64
Networking and advocacy meeting with different stakeholders and service providers (LGI, GOB, CS)	18
Profession based skill development Training of PwDs for IGA	128
Training of CDP members for Market Development and Resource Mobilization	48
Referral services for PwDs	1876
Seed money support to beneficiaries as interest free loan	126
Set up suggestion box at Union Parishad and Poursava to address the disability Issues	08
Assistive Device support to PwDs for easy movement	34
Awareness raising on Violence Against Women (VAW)	1540
Day observation, Gathering: (Int. mother language day, Int. Women day, Great Independent day, Int. Disability day etc)	1732
Conflict resolution by Salish or mediation	
Linkage develop with Government-Non govt. service providing departments and civil society	138
Immunization /Vaccination for children & mother	168
Focal person nomination & Orientation of education Institute and LGI based for the support of PwDs	88
Prepare UP and Poursava to make a transparent plan and budget provision for PwDs	On going
Education material support to increase inclusive education	95

### 3.3 Community and Local Government Development

#### Real Life Story 2: SARPV has given me a new life.....

I am Forkan Ara, Father: late Idris Ahmed, Village: Hazian, Union: Fasiakhali of Chakaria Upazilla under Cox's Bazar district. Being a daughter of a well-to-do family I was very dear to my relatives. I grew up with love and care. But Alas! After my marriage misfortune befell upon me!

After my SSC examination my father arranged my marriage to a businessman of Ramu Upazilla under Cox's Bazar in 1997. In 1999 I gave birth to my daughter and in 2004 my son. As a businessman my husband went here and there on regular basis. That is how he fell in love with another woman and used to misbehave with me and our children. Gradually he began to torture me physically and mentally and one day I lost my two teeth because of his brutal torture. By this time he had his second marriage without my permission as first wife. One day I could not bear his torture and left husband house along with my kids to my parental house.

At that time our two families and neighbours tried their best to unite us by reconciliation with my husband but failed. At last, we took refuge in law and lodged a lawsuit against him at Ramu Police Station on violence



against women. The authority tried earnestly to resolve the matter and both sides signed an agreement at the court. But that also failed, as after one month he disobeyed the agreement and left us by hiring a new house to live with his second wife. Again we took shelter at my parental house. We started our new journey of uncertainty. My father led a combined family with my brothers, their wives and children. My father and brothers loved us but the wives of my brothers did not. Our lives became very miserable. Sometimes I thought of committing suicide but gave up the idea because of my kids. It became more crucial when my brothers declared to move us out of their family. After some days, in 2005, my father died and we lost our last shelter. We fell into

new danger. My son caught serious fever and we could not afford to provide him medical treatment. At last he became disabled caused by Polio. For survival, I had to chose sometimes day laboring or working as a maid servant in the area. But in a rural area like this that scope too was very limited.

Md. Sazzad Hossain, the Field staff of MPDS Project, SARPV seemed to be a Godsend when he visited our area for searching out disabled people and came to our house to enlist my disabled son. I discussed with him about my misfortune. My son has been enlisted as a member of Chandra "People with Disability group". As the guardian, I represent my son in the group activities. We began our new lives. Mr. Sazzad suggested and allowed me to play pro active role in the group. We used to take part in group meeting regularly and began to learn the more important issues by discussing stimulating topics in group meetings. At SARPV, I attended different types of skill development and promotional training courses on tailoring, drawing, leadership, poultry, and resource mobilization etc, with the assistance from MJF. In course of time, MPDS Project provided free medical treatment and assistive device support for my son. After receiving training I started to utilize the learning in reality. I started sewing and poultry rearing. Then I felt the need for a sewing machine but I had no cash to buy a machine. Again I approached Mr. Sazzad and with the help from Red Crescent Society SARPV gave me a new sewing machine. It was a way forward to a new life, after getting the machine I started my new profession with great enthusiasm. Since 2006 I have been in this profession and taking care of all our family expenses. My daughter is studying in class Ten and son in class Two. SARPV supported me by providing an interest free loan Tk. 10,000/= as seed money. I buy cloths with this money and the village women come to me for their new dress; it is a new dimension of my life! I am very much grateful to Mr. Sazzad as well as MPDS project of SARPV for bringing light to our lives. Now we dream for a better future. Long live Sazzad bhai as well as SARPV.



### 3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

Education is the main key to advancement of a nation and to opening the mind for better thinking. A quality education is the only intervention to establish an inclusive society. SARPV always felt the necessity of inclusive education during executing their work and realized that excluding children with disability a well-rounded development is not possible. In 1999 SARPV established Prodipaloy - an Inclusive Primary School in Chakaria, contributing to the 2nd Millennium Development Goal (MDG). Through this program SARPV is also complying with UNCRPD's article 24.

SARPV is providing inclusive education services to the mass people including the marginalized communities to increase the education rate and raise awareness level of local community regarding education, prevention of disability and their basic rights.

Objectives of the program are:

- To ensure Inclusive Primary Education.
- To ensure education for the school dropout children of the society
- To prevent childhood disability through nutritional support.
- To prepare the mother groups of the children to send them to the educational institutions.
- To increase the sensitization level regarding disability issue through Village Development Committees (VDC).
- To ensure fear free environment for the pre schooling.

SARPV's target is to spread the light of education in the most remote areas where people are deprived from education. SARPV believes education is the only way to strengthen a person; without having it none can become competent. Moreover, only education can make an inclusive society which is essential for PwDs and the marginalized groups of people.

#### Projects under this program.....

##### ■ Formal Inclusive Primary Education

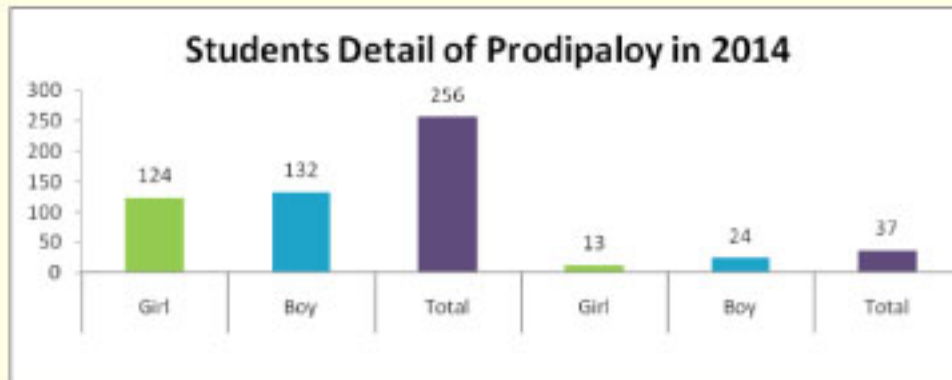
Prodipaloy: an inclusive school for children with disability and without disability

Established in 1999, this school brought a massive change in people's thinking. For the very first time local people of Chakaria realized that their children with disability have the equal right to get education and potential to perform better.

This school was started with only 12 students; now the total number of students is 256, among them 37 are students with disability (SwD). Gradual increase in enrolment at 'Prodipaloy' indicates that the community is becoming more and more aware of the importance of education.



### 3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

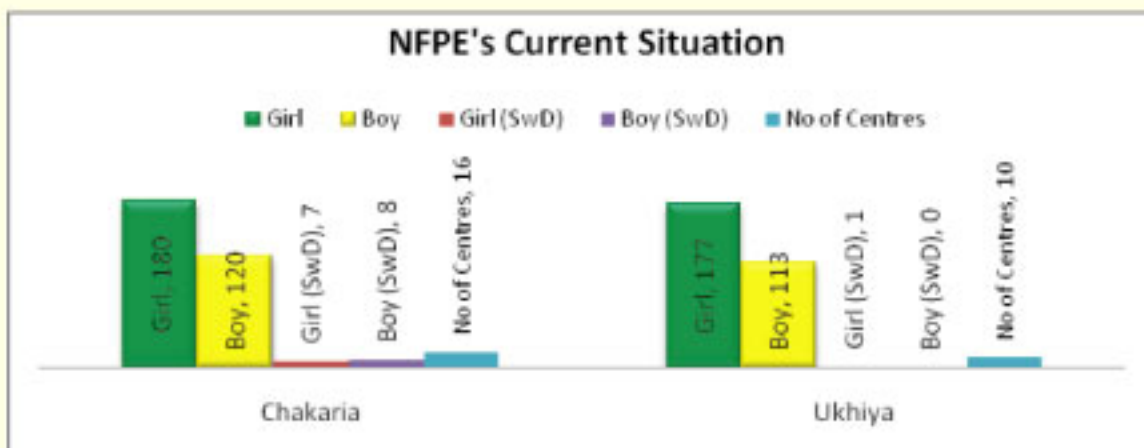


#### ■ Non Formal Primary Education (NFPE)

Non formal primary education is other types of primary education which we are providing with the support of BRAC. Currently we have 26 NFPE centers in chakaria and Ukhiya upazilla; 16 centers are in Chakaria and 10 centers are there in Ukhiya.

Target Group:

1. Children of age group 8-10 year.
2. Children from poor and marginalized family and the destitute.
3. Children with disability



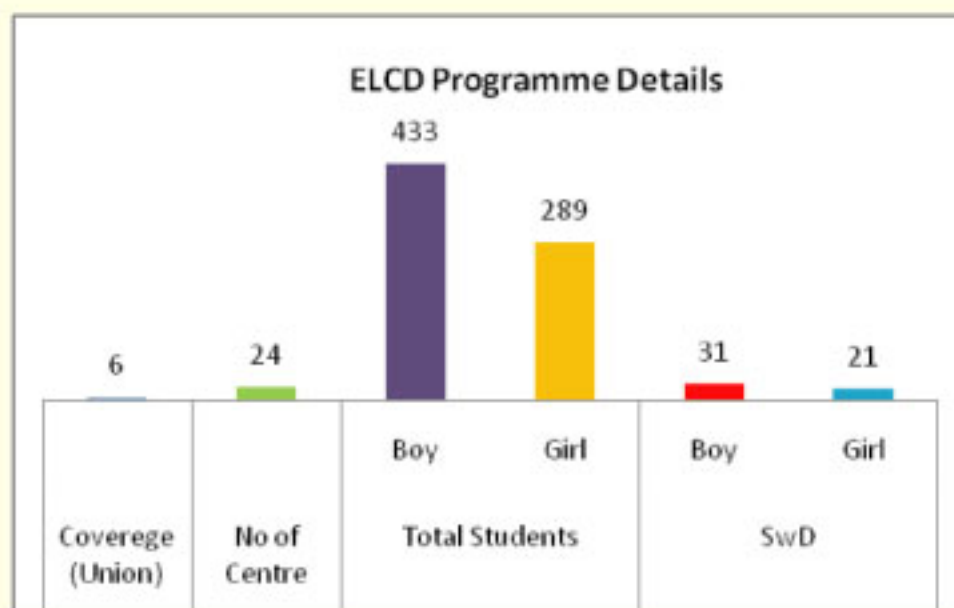
### 3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

#### ■ Early Learning for Child Development (ELCD)

ELCD is one of the most important initiatives by SARPV to make the children familiar with the school environment. Though the children of Chakaria region are mostly deprived from the education due to availability of school in the surrounding area and school seems a frightening place for them, SARPV has decided to ensure a friendly environment for pre schooling, which encourages the children to attend the school. For this reason in 2006 SARPV started ELCD with the support of UNICEF in 24 different areas of Chakaria.

Target Group:

3-5-year children, Irrespective of poor and rich family, Including Children with disability



#### Activities and Achievement.....

##### ■ Prodipaloy

30 students including 4 SwD participated in PEC examination and all of them passed successfully.

14 SwD got disability stipend from Social Welfare Department.

By the support of government we distributed book at the beginning of the year.

As a result of our advocacy with Chakaria Upazila Health office we were able to organize the Measles and Rubella Vaccination programme at prodipaloy and provide vaccine to all students.

Prodipaloy's students won the 3rd prize among all the schools and madrasha in cultural program of Upazila Independence Day celebration.

Prodipaloy's SwDs got physiotherapy 50 times during this year.

### 3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

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#### ■ **NFPE**

Local community's awareness level regarding education has been increased enormously. Parents' of working children and CwDs now want to send their children to our NFPE centers. Dropout rate is 0.

#### ■ **ELCD**

VDC is playing a vital role to ensure education and to disseminate the message to prevent disability. Local government became more sensitized to support this program. Child disability rate has been minimized only through nutritional advice.

### Challenges faced.....

#### ■ **Prodipaloy**

Confrontational political situation hampered our all the regular activities  
Transportation during rainy season.  
Need of library and playing room.  
Need of digitalized and effective pictorial material.  
New method of examination initially was challenging for us.  
Disability allowance from govt. is not adequate so we cannot provide this allowance to all SwDs.

#### ■ **NFPE**

Educational materials for the students with disability are very inadequate.  
Teachers do not have adequate training on disability.  
School structures are not enough strong to protect stormy wind during rainy season.

#### ■ **ELCD**

Very low salary of teachers' initiate teachers' drops out.  
Absence of adequate special educational materials for the students with disability.  
eachers do not have adequate knowledge on disability.

### Lessons Learnt.....

Appropriate inclusive education training can improve the quality of education.  
We can increase resilience through educational program.  
Educational centers in remote area can play important role to spread the education.  
A library can develop students' talents properly.  
Graphical educational material can provide more effective learning to students.

### 3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

#### Real Life Story 3: Munni - A True Fighter.....

Yasmin Aktar Munni is the eldest daughter of the four children of Ruby Akter and Nurul Amin. She lives in Koch Para of Chiringa under Chakaraia upazila of Cox's Bazar district. Including 3 siblings and her parents she has a family of 6 members. Her father is a driver and mother is a housewife.

With a mid range earning they were living happily up to her age of 5 years. Till then Munni was a cheerful bubbly and intelligent girl. Suddenly an accident changed the entire scenario of her and her family. In 2008 when she was going back home from school (Prodipaloy) a car hit her and she was injured severely. After the accident, observing the severity of the injury local doctor referred her to Chittagong Medical College Hospital. After long treatment physical condition recovered but doctor failed to rectify the deformity at her left arm. As a result she had to accept disability. That entire family was in shock and was depressed.

After being discharged from hospital Munni and her family were totally confused - how they will deal with this little girl with disability and what approach would be easier for them to resume Munni's general activities and soon. Her schooling was also stopped. That time Prodipaloy's teachers went to her house and found that she became totally demoralized and pessimistic towards life. Observing this situation they suggested her family to resume her education. Her parent followed that suggestion. After a few days she started attending classes at Prodipaloy. Initially she felt shy due to her deformity and few of her friends also bullied her but her teachers managed that situation and strictly cautioned everyone regarding disability. After that she did not face any problem in school and in addition she got regular physiotherapy and nutritional support from the school. Besides, she also got the disability allowance from Bangladesh government as a result of SARPV's advocacy. This care and support stimulated her will force to lead a life with grace. Since then she did not need to look back in her life.

In 2014 she passed PEC examination and achieved CGPA 4.67 out of 5. Now she has been enrolled in class Six in Chakaria Govt. High School. Observing her achievements her parents were unable to express their joy. They were continuously thanking all the staff of Prodipaloy and SARPV for their supports. Munni expressed her desire to be a good human being and a scholar as well she wants to support all the person those who face obstacle like her.



### 3.5 Childhood Disability Prevention and Development

According to WHO Factsheet No352 (reviewed on December 2014) over a billion people, about 15% of the world's population, have some form of disability. Between 110 million and 190 million adults have significant difficulties in functioning and children with disabilities are less likely to attend school than non-disabled children.

Objectives of this Program:

- To prevent rickets through treatment (medication, nutrition and surgery) support.
- To reduce childhood disability through nutrition support and advice.
- To increase community awareness regarding disability and prevention of disability.
- To sensitize all the service provider regarding rickets.
- To provide appropriate assistive device PwD/CwD according to need.

#### Projects under this program

- Prevention of Rickets in Cox's Bazar
- Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)
- Health and Nutrition Education Project
- Prosthetic Center

#### Activities and Achievement

To prevent childhood disability and to develop & mainstream them into society SARPV is providing the following services since 1992 to person with disability.

- ● Healthcare support
- ● Treatment service
- ● Assistive device support
- ● Nutritional advices
- ● Medicine support

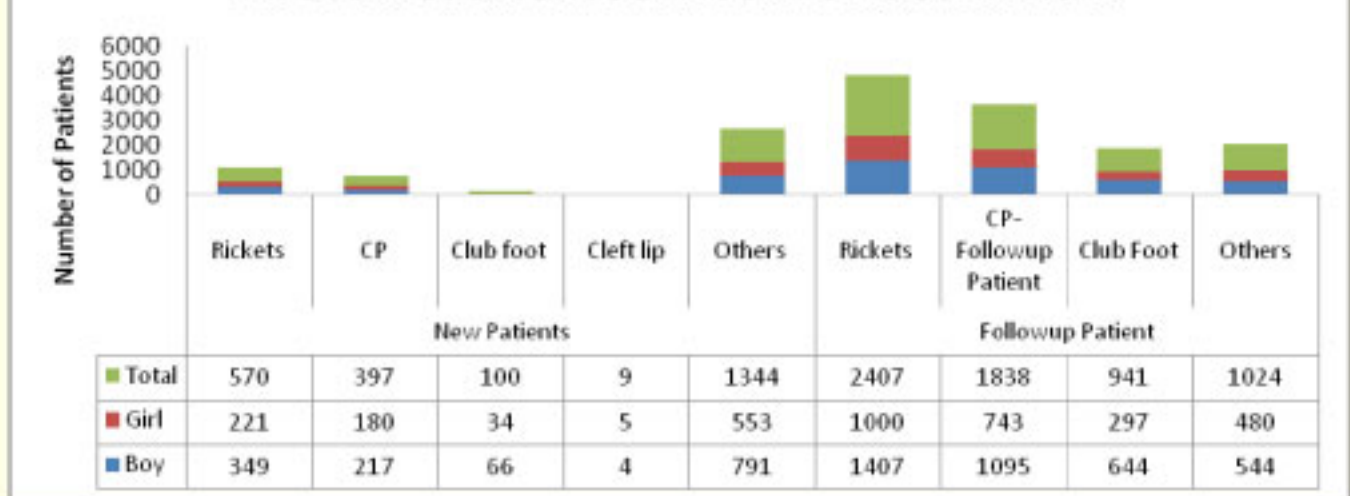
In addition SARPV is conducting regular advocacy with different stakeholders and campaigning throughout the year and disseminating the preventive measures from disability.

#### ■ Services provided, by type and sex

In 2014 SARPV provided treatment to **2420** new patients who are suffering from various types of disability. Among them around 50% service receivers below 5 years will be totally cured through medicine. 20% of these patients need assistive devices for long term and SARPV also provided more than 400 assistive devices to them.

### 3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

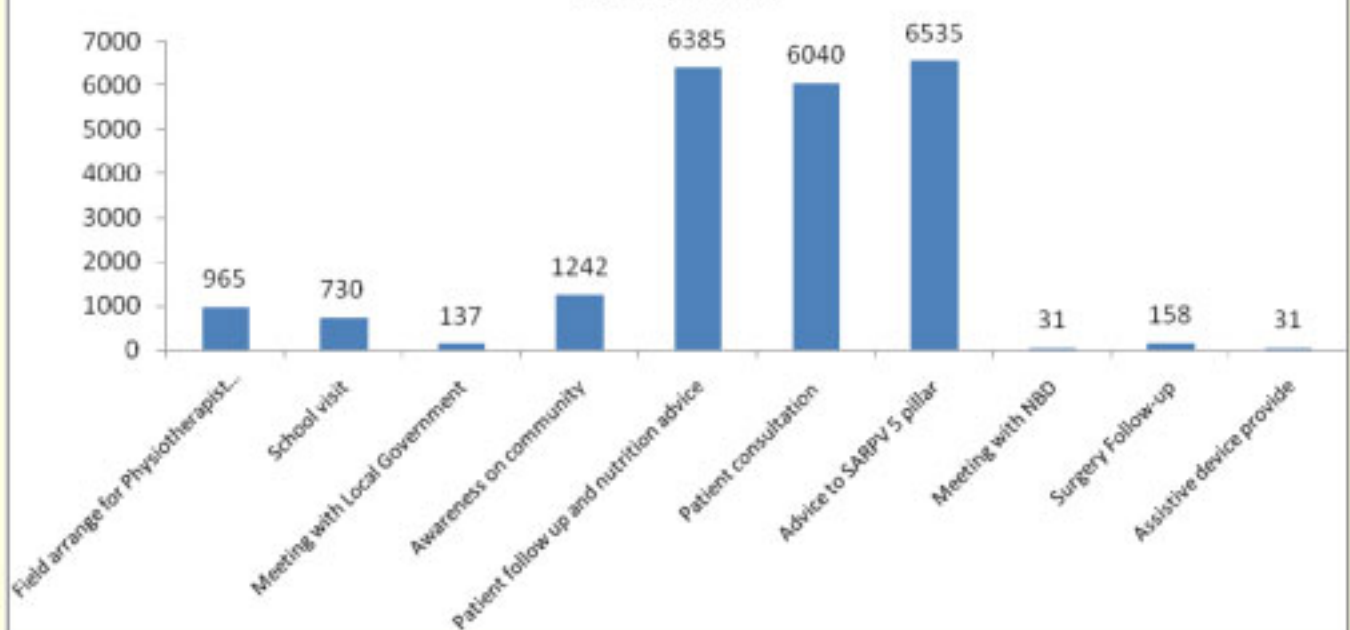
#### Direct Treatment Service Provided in 2014



#### ■ Advocacy and Awareness Activities

SARPV is conducting regular advocacy and awareness activities on disability prevention in different modes across its working areas.

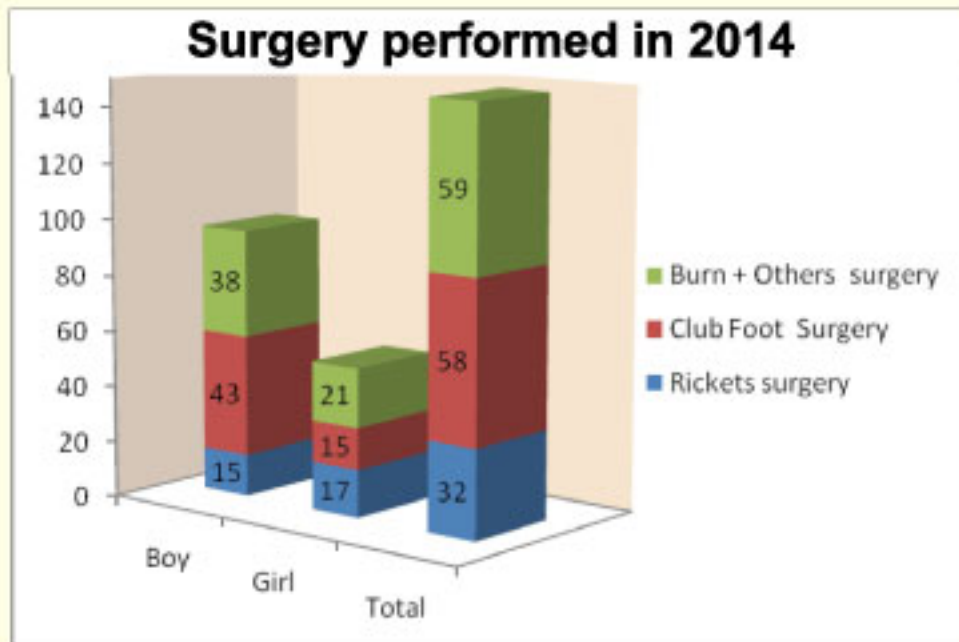
#### Advocacy and Awareness Activities on Disability Prevention



Our advocacy increased preventive measures at field level. Families are provided essential diet and care to save their child from disability. School visit changed attitude of the teachers and students towards students with disability. Now they are more supportive to the SwDs.

### 3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

■ Surgeries performed



Most of the patients who received this service are continuing their normal life and 10 are in aftercare process to achieve a proper health condition.

**Note the Quote**

***"Disability is a matter of perception.  
If you can do just one thing well, you're needed by someone."***

***Martina Navratilova***



### 3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

#### The Real Life Story 4: Six steps toward a normal life.....

Lizamoni, the 10 year old daughter of Abu Sayed is a native of Chhoto Moheshkhali under Cox's Bazar District. Her father is a day laborer and mother is a housewife. Poverty and sufferings - both are associated with their everyday life.

At her age of 4, Lizamoni's parents noticed that her legs were becoming curved like a bow. Observing this, they became anxious but felt helpless. After coming to know about SARPV's rickets prevention programme through a medical campaign at Moheshkhali they brought Liza to SARPV's office for medical consultation on 11 August 2008. The treatment followed here was nutritional advice and support. During the six years her food habit was changed, additional Calcium and vitamin D was included to her diet for the remedy.

In 2008 Liza was brought to SARPV physiotherapy team with lateral convexity of 18 degrees, varus deformities of 18 degrees to her both legs and inter condyle distance was 4cm.

SARPV's physiotherapist Mr. Murshed conducted her diagnosis and observing her situation and age he prescribed only additional Calcium, Vitamin D with her diet and physiotherapy for Liza. The physio also suggested her parents to attend long term frequent consultations for her overall recovery.

The first remarkable change was identified in the middle of 2009, her lateral convexity and varus distance both reduced to 12 degrees for both the legs and inter condyle distance also decreased to 3cm. It was encouraging for both - the physio and Liza's parents. That time some upgraded therapy was showed to them to follow for next six months. After six months the improvement was more noticeable and at the end of 2010 the deformities reduced to 4 degrees but the Condyle Distance was not reduced up to the mark. Finally at the end of 2014 the condyle distance came to a normal position.

Now Liza is living a normal life like any other children without any medicine or surgery - safe from disability due to rickets. For this her parents expressed their gratitude to SARPV. According to them, they would not be able to bear even the minimum cost for this entire process without SARPV's intervention.

SARPV believes that it has a moral responsibility to disseminate the basic information on disability prevention, to prevent disability in its working area.



SL	Consultation Date	Observation		
		Varus deformities (for both legs) in degree	Lateral Convexity (for both legs) in degree	Inter Condyle Distance (cm)
1	11/08/2008	18 <sup>o</sup>	18 <sup>o</sup>	4
2	11/12/2008	18 <sup>o</sup>	18 <sup>o</sup>	4
3	13/04/2009	16 <sup>o</sup>	12 <sup>o</sup>	3
4	25/01/2010	8 <sup>o</sup>	12 <sup>o</sup>	3
5	25/07/2010	4 <sup>o</sup>	0 <sup>o</sup>	2.5
6	28/08/2014	4 <sup>o</sup>	0 <sup>o</sup>	1

### 3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

Economic empowerment is one of the significant ways to lead a dignified life. SARPV initiated the socio economic empowerment of the poor people including persons with disabilities of Chakaria, Lohagara Upazila under Cox's Bazar and Chittagong districts through micro credit and entrepreneurship. Vulnerable people especially woman and marginalized group (Person with disability, ethnic group etc) who are deprived of their basic needs and opportunities, can have a respectable life if they have economic solvency, otherwise they cannot even express their rightful demands. This program of SARPV has opened a new window of possibilities for these under privileged people.

#### Target Groups

- a) Hardcore poor people (Especially Woman).
- b) People with disability (PwDs) Women with Disability get more priority.
- c) Women belong to marginalized community.
- d) Widowed women.
- e) Women belong to ethnic community.
- f) Small and Medium Entrepreneurs sectors.

#### Category of Micro Finance Program

- Rural Microcredit (RMC)
- Small and Medium Entrepreneurship Development (SME)
- Micro Credit for PwDs (interest free)

#### Activities and Achievement

Rural Micro Credit (RMC) and Small and Medium Entrepreneurship loan (SME) are run under the policy guidance of Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) in Cox's Bazar and Chittagong districts. SARPV operated Micro Finance program (RMC and SME) through 5 Branch offices with an outstanding of BDT 42,909,097 as of the reporting period and recovery rate is 99.19%.

As the main focus of SARPV is to empower Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), SARPV has been running at its own initiative another mode of micro credit program especially for PwDs, which is interest free revolving loan fund - a new dimension in its Micro Finance program. Through this initiative, PwDs can run their IGAs for their livelihood improvement. After two or three times interest free loan from SARPV, PwDs are able to accumulate own fund for running IGA independently or they can borrow from any other micro credit organization if they need more financial support.

Goal of this program is to ensure inclusive approach for food security, livelihood and human rights of the targeted people in the society through increasing their socio economic condition. This program is running in three Upazillas under Cox's Bazar and Gazipur districts and disbursed loans worth BDT 18,30,000 among 197 PwDs.

General Information on Micro Finance Program (up to December 2014)

Coverage					Samity (Group)			Members			Borrower		
District	Upazila	Union	Village	Branch Office	Female Group	Male Group	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
					3	4	24	184	5	308	22	330	5193

## 3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

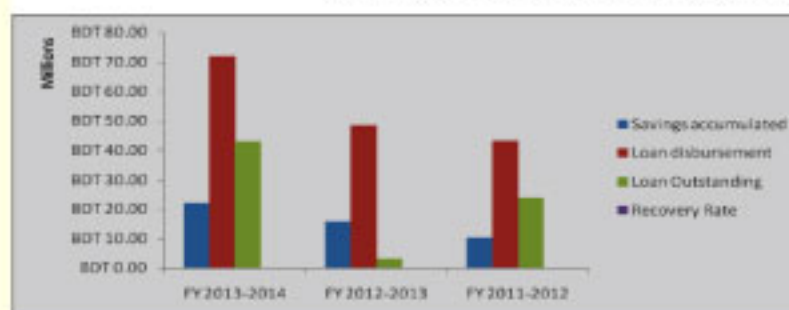
Savings status for the financial year:

Particular	Amount (BDT)
Compulsory Savings	13,784,285
Voluntary Savings	1,843,411
General Savings	787,561
Double Benefited Scheme	5,77,821
SARPV Pension Scheme (SPS)	5,081,020
<b>Total Savings</b>	<b>22,074,098</b>

Loan status for the financial year:

Particular	Amount (BDT)
Loan Disbursement	7,18,97,000
Loan Outstanding	42,909,097
Recovery Rate	99.19%

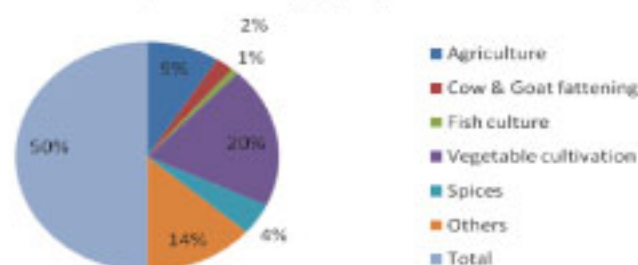
Comparative status of Micro Finance program 2012-2014 FY



Component	FY 2013-2014	FY 2012-2013	FY 2011-2012
Savings accumulated	22,074,098	1,57,98,812	1,04,27,138
Loan disbursement	7,18,97,000	4,83,82,000	4,32,80,000
Loan Outstanding	42,909,097	30,62,013	23,8,70,831
Recovery Rate	99.19%	99.04%	99.13%

Trade-based loan disbursement

### Trade Based Loan Disbursement in percentage(%)



Sl no	Trade	Disbursement in percentage(%)
1	Agriculture	17.80
2	Cow & Goat fattening	4.45
3	Fish culture	1.78
4	Vegetable cultivation	40.04
5	Spices	8.90
6	Others	27.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

### Status of Interest free loan (Seed money) for 2014

District: Cox's Bazar and Gazipur Upazilla: Chakaria, Cox'sBazar Sadar and Kapasia

No. of Union/ Poursava	No. of Village and Mohalla	Primary group and member			Savings (in Taka)			No of seed money receiver (Member)			Disbursement (in Taka)			Recovery rate (%)	Total outstanding (Tk.)	
		No of group	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female			Total
5 unions and 2 Poursava	76	80	1279	1034	2316	1,24,911	1,25,870	2,50,781	107	90	197	9,40,000	8,90,000	18,30,000	94%	6,96,879

### 3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

#### The Real Life Story 5: Sakera - A Lady with dignity.....

Sakera is a 30 years old woman, an inhabitant of West Mujahir Para of Harbang union under Chakaria upazila of Cox's Bazar District. At her young age she was married to Mr Abul Kashem who was a small businessman and also seasonal farmer. Gradually her family member started to increase and her struggle was getting harder and harder. With 5 sons now she has a large family of 7 members.

In 2012 she joined SARPV's rural micro credit programme. In the beginning, she started to attend all the group meetings of Achal Group to understand about the activities of SARPV. After few days, she realized that if she got involved with this programme, she could borrow money to establish a business. As she thought, she submitted a loan proposal of Tk 8,000/= to start a tea stall just in front of her home and it was approved by the respective branch. It was the turning point in her life. Though her tea stall was not at the center of her village, people started to gather there. Her stall started to run well. Shortly after she had started, she felt she could expand it to earn more towards achieving economic solvency. After repaying all the installments of first loan amount, she applied for a second loan and observing her progress SARPV sanctioned her a loan of Tk 10,000/=. This time she increased the range of sellable items and set up a TV in her tea stall. This idea brought huge crowd to the stall and the sale increased. Gradually her economic condition improved.

During this entire process SARPV's staff demonstrated to her the 5 pillars of SARPV which are importance of child education, rearing livestock, drinking safe water, hygienic sanitation system, tree plantation, proper waste dumping and also explained about the climate change. As a beneficiary she followed all the advices perfectly. Now she uses the compost she generates from waste disposal and cow dung for agricultural purpose instead of chemical fertilizer. This practice also improved health condition of her family members.

Now Sakera has become a role model for woman entrepreneurship and woman empowerment in her community. She expresses her gratitude to SARPV's rural micro credit programme for supporting her financially. She said that "if women can make financial contribution to the family only then they can play a vital role in decision making, it also reduces the burden on the males."



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### 3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

**D**isability and disaster are very closely interlinked. It has been noticed that the prevalence of being disabled due to disaster in Bangladesh is very high. Since 1970 till date all the hazards, which turned into disaster caused large number of death toll, enormous damages, losses and huge number of people turned into PwD. According to Global Assessment Report 2015 average annual loss of Bangladesh is US\$ 3084 million and social expenditure is US\$ 6398. Compared with other countries it is huge. Bangladesh has been ranked as the 5th high risk country that is also as 10th most exposed countries of the world on the basis of World Risk Report 2014. It has been observed that this country is also in high risk with regards to urban disaster as well.

SARPV came into being during the disaster in 1989, then it established itself through a highly appreciated performance during the catastrophic cyclone in 1991. Since then Disaster issue is emphasized as one of the major concerns of this organization. Depending on the situation and need SARPV changed their strategies to deal with disaster. During 1990-2000 the approaches were more reactive pattern where they changed their approach to proactive after 2000. Specially to comply with HFA, National Plan for Disaster Management 2005-2015, Disaster Management Act 2012, SOD, SARPV always emphasized on this paradigm shift before it was initiated, that if a proper and strong DRR plan can be formulated, then the damages, losses, injury and death toll would be much less. That will also prevent people to be PwDs.

Last year SARPV focused more on risk reduction and mainstreaming rather than response through tagging DRR with other projects through disseminating knowledge on Disaster. SARPV always believes that proper knowledge can build a resilient nation.

In addition the geographical location of this country made it more vulnerable to the impact of Climate Change so if we fail to take proper action regarding this we will not be able to reduce its adverse impact of. The major concern of this issue is global warming and emission of greenhouse gases. This country is producing only 0.4 metric ton per capita (World Bank Data) but still suffering the overall effect of other developed countries. At the same time the forest area of this country is reducing day by day. Currently the forest area of this country is only 11% of total landmass. This situation is alarming for this country. But SARPV already emphasized on this issue through their five pillars, where the tree plantation and waste dumping was highlighted extensively.

#### Positive correlation between Disaster and Disability



Objectives of this Program:

- To Mainstream Inclusive DRR at community level.
- To enhance Adaptation and Mitigation skill.
- To promoting proactive disaster management approach.
- To developing DRR and DRM network.
- To strengthening and sensitizing local elected body by including them on various disaster related intervention.
- To empower community.

### 3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

#### Activities and Achievement

Especially the education and right based projects were utilized to a great extent for mainstreaming Disaster Management. Through the following project we accelerated our initiatives:

- Inclusive Primary Education Prodipaloy
- Non Formal Primary Education
- Promotion of Rights and Dignity of Person with Disability (PRDPD)
- Promotion of Human Rights of Person with Disabilities in Bangladesh (PHRPBD)

SARPV worked on

- Mainstreaming DRR through providing necessary knowledge at school level.
- Strengthening and sensitizing local elected body by including them on various disaster related intervention.
- Community empowerment was done by video documentation and group meetings.
- Professionalized DRR through providing opportunity to get academic degree on disaster management.

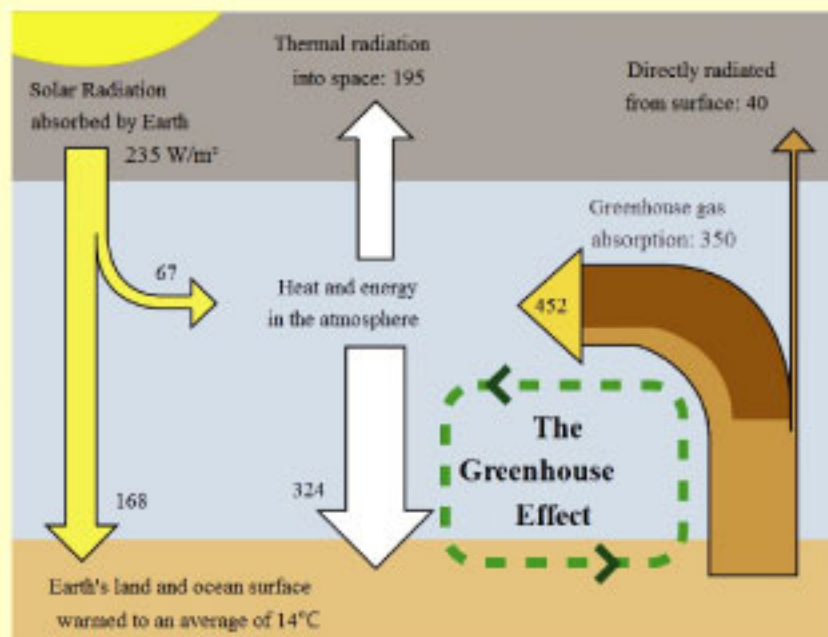
#### Improved Cook Stove (ICS)

This project is promoting stoves that have low consumption of firewood with low-carbon emitting smoke.

It has been identified that the greenhouse gases ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  vapor, CFC) trap the solar radiation that increases the temperature.

Use of ICS will

- Charge lesser amount of fuel wood
- Reduce the use of tree.
- It will help to keep the environment balance through absorbing more  $\text{CO}_2$  & discharge  $\text{O}_2$  to atmosphere by reducing use of tree.
- Keep the health of user hazard free.



Source: Wikipedia

### 3.8 Renewable Energy

Energy is one of the most important resources that will control the entire world's power. But these resources are not abundant in nature. At the same time Bangladesh is a small country with a big population. Comparing with other developed and developing countries the total energy consumption is too low but this country has already consumed a large portion of its available reserved energy resources specially natural gas and oil. Considering the importance and the necessity of these resources SARPV took initiative on conservation of non-renewable energy and to increase the use of renewable energy at the end of 2013. Knowing about the potential of renewable energy more precisely the tropical position of this country that increased the potentiality of solar power which is around 380,054,187 MWh/year SARPV started this programme. After analyzing the following status of this country SARPV has started expanding this programme with higher importance from last year.

According to Independent Statistics and Analysis of US Energy Information Administration,

- In 2012, Bangladesh's primary energy consumption was an estimated 56% natural gas, 24% traditional biomass and waste, 16% oil, 3% coal, and 1% hydropower and solar.
- Bangladesh, the seventh largest natural gas producer in Asia in 2012, produced 772 billion cubic feet, all of which was domestically consumed. Natural gas production in Bangladesh has increased by an annual average of 7% over the past decade, from 2002 to 2012. However, Bangladesh is facing acute natural gas supply
- According to the government of Bangladesh, about 62% of the population has access to electricity. As a result, 38% of the population mainly relies on traditional biomass and waste for cooking and heating. The government seeks to replace older, inefficient units and increase electricity generation capacity to match the electrification rates of other developing countries.

According to World Bank data

- Bangladesh has already consumed 72% of fossil fuel energy.
- Emitting only 0.4 metric ton per capita CO<sub>2</sub>

In addition we have only 8.50 Trillion Cubic Feet Natural Gas so it indicates that we need to save our resources for future and should utilize more renewable energy to be efficient in consuming energy.

Use of renewable energy will protect the environment, reduce the pressure on fossil fuel and it will also protect us from hazardous (Environmental and Biological) situation. In addition it will also cost less and will be viable for us to expand our activities for using renewable energy more and more to lessen the pressure on fossil fuels.

Objectives of this Program:

- To protect mother and child health from environmental hazards
- To ensure hygiene of the kitchen room in the rural area
- To create a better cooking environment for the women
- To support the climate change.



### 3.8 Renewable Energy

#### Activities and Achievement

##### Improved Cook Stove (ICS)

SARPV has been implementing Improved Cook Stove (ICS) program by the technical and funding support from Infrastructure Development Company (IDCOL) since April'2014. This program is relevant to SARPV's goal and objectives. Through implement this program, ICS users will get increase the energy efficiency of the fuel use for cooking which would reduce exposure to indoor air pollution and households would be in safety health with congenial environment.

Coverage areas and installation of ICS as of December 2014:

District	Upazila	No. of ICS Installation as of Dec'2014
Cox's Bazar District	Chakaria	1800
	Moheshkhali	300
	Pekua	Newly started clusters
	Ramu	
Gazipur District	Gazipur Sadar	
	Kapasias	

##### Achievements:

- In 2014 we have covered most of the household in Kakara Union under Chakaria Upazila of Cox's Bazar District and Boroitoli Union is under process to get maximum coverage as ICS user.
- The users have started to face that the adverse effect of smoke produced from their previous traditional stove was causing more health hazards.
- Less fuel wood consumption reduced their expenditure on fuel.

##### Lessons learnt

- Household that used ICS required less firewood than the ones that used traditional stoves and saves fuel cost;
- Less time needed for cooking ;
- Health hazards don't affect family members specially the women and the children;





## 4.1 Balance Sheet

## Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)

## BALANCE SHEET

Balance Sheet  
As at June 30, 2014

Sl No	PARTICULARS	NOTE	FY:30.06.2014 (TAKA)
<b><u>PROPERTY AND ASSETS:</u></b>			
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>			
1	At cost less Accumulated Depreciation	6.00	54,715,088.00
2	Security Deposit	7.00	50,000.00
3	Advance Account	8.00	5,000.00
4	Loan to Project	9.00	1,450,000.00
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
5	Cash at Bank Balance	10.00	25,787.50
	Cash in hand	10.01	8,827.00
	Cash at Bank	10.02	16,960.50
<i>Total Assets (1 to 5)</i>			<b>56,245,875.50</b>
<b><u>FUND AND LIABILITIES</u></b>			
6	Fund Account	11.00	54,540,875.50
7	Current Liabilities:	12.00	1,705,000.00
<i>Total Liabilities (6 to 7)</i>			<b>56,245,875.50</b>

The accompanying notes 1-12 form an integrate part of the financial statements:

Chief Executive SARPV

Finance Secretary SARPV

Dated: SARPV  
June 30, 2014

## 4.2 Income &amp; Expenditure Accounts

**Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV)**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**  
 FOR THE PERIOD FROM January 01,2014 TO June 30,2014

Particulars	Amount (Taka.)
<b>Income:</b>	-
<b>Project Fund Received</b>	-
PRDPD (MJF)	2,985,772
PHRPBD	550,000
CBR Role out in Bangladesh	200,000
Safe Migration for Bangladeshi worker	300,000
PRODIPALLOY(AEM)	314,064
ELCD	885,755
NFPE	625,000
Prevention of Rickets in Cox'sbazar	3,808,235
Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)	4,269,803
Income from Micro Finance	8,897,561
Micro Finance	
Improve Cook Stove (ICS)	1,626,000
Technical Skill development	250,000
TARC	850,000
Kumari Krishi Khumar	150,000
<b>Office Rent</b>	-
PRDPD-Project	157,200
Differentment (Diat)	90,000
<b>Salary and Benefits</b>	-
Salary and Benefits from Chakaria (Ricket+Life Project)	57,700
Vehicle Fare	229,560
Central Management Cost	240,000
Overhead Accounts(PRDPD+Climate Change)	45,485
Diary	18,584
Internet MPDS/ PRDPD	8,610
Received from Prodiपालoy	350,000
Miscellaneous Income	2,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,911,879</b>

## 4.2 Income & Expenditure Accounts

<b><u>Expenditure:</u></b>	
Salary and Benefits	642,590
Office Rent	241,980
Photocopy	4,606
Meeting Expenses	13,210
Office Maintenance	37,601
Bank Charge	988
Communication	36,338
Electricity Bill	34,099
Utility	4,613
Subscription	13,645
Stationery	8,406
Entertainment	4,309
Local Conveyance	13,266
Courier	945
Audit fee	9,000
License Renal fees	5,750
Internet Bill	24,600
Miscellaneous	43,080
<b>Kapasia Office</b>	10,000
<b>Transport Running Cost:</b>	
Fuel for Private Car	19,040
Fuel for Micro Bus	6,135
Fuel for Generator	1,440
<b>Maintenance:</b>	
Micro Repair maintenance	91,867
Private Repair maintenance	78,103
<b><u>Project Fund Payment</u></b>	
PRDPD (MJF)	2,985,772
PHRPBD	550,000
CBR Role out in Bangladesh	200,000
Safe Migration for Bangladeshi worker	300,000
PRODIPALLOY(AEM)	314,064
ELCD	885,755
NFPE	625,000
Prevention of Rickets in Cox'sbazar	3,808,235
Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)	4,269,803
Expenditure to Micro Finance	7,987,790
Improve Cook Stove (ICS)	1,626,000
Technical Skill development	250,000
TARC	850,000
Kumari Krishi Khamar	150,000
	<b>Total</b>
	<b>26,148,030</b>
	<b>Surplus /Deficit over expenditure</b>
	<b>763,849</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>
	<b>26,911,879</b>

Chief Executive SARPV

Finance Secretary SARPV

## 4.3 Receipts &amp; Payments Account

Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable  
(SARPV)

## RECEIPTS &amp; PAYMENTS STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD FROM January 01, 2014 TO June 30,2014

Particulars	Up to dated Amount (Taka)
<b><u>RECEIPTS:</u></b>	-
<b><u>Opening Balance:</u></b>	-
Cash in hand	4,285
Cash at Bank	172,425
<b><u>Project Fund Received</u></b>	-
PRDPD (MJF)	2,985,772
PHRPBD	550,000
CBR Role out in Bangladesh	200,000
Safe Migration for Bangladeshi worker	300,000
PRODIPALLOY(AEM)	314,064
ELCD	885,755
NFPE	625,000
Prevention of Rickets in Cox'sbazar	3,808,235
Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)	4,269,803
Micro Finance	94,500,764
Improve Cook Stove (ICS)	1,626,000
Technical Skill development TARC	250,000
Kumari Krishi Khamar	850,000
<b><u>Office Rent</u></b>	-
PRDPD-Project	157,200
Differentment (Diat)	90,000
<b><u>Salary and Benefits</u></b>	-
Salary and Benefits from Chakaria (Ricket+Life Project+AMD+BEF)	57,700
Micro Fare	229,560
Central Management Cost	240,000

### 4.3 Receipts & Payments Account

Overhead Accounts(PRDPD+Climate Change)	45,485
Diary-2014 (PRDPD-P)	18,584
Internet PRDPD	8,610
Received from Prodipaloy (Loan)	350,000
Miscellaneous Income	2,550
	<b>Total</b> 112,691,792
<b><u>PAYMENTS:</u></b>	-
Salary and Benefits	642,590
Office Rent	241,980
Photocopy	4,606
Meeting Expenses	13,210
Office Maintenance	37,601
Bank Charge	988
Communication	36,338
Electricity Bill	34,099
Utility	4,613
Subscription	13,645
Stationery	8,406
Entertainment	4,309
Local Conveyance	13,266
Courier	945
Audit fee	9,000
License Renal fees	5,750
Internet Bill	24,600
Miscellaneous	43,080
<b>Kapasnia Office</b>	10,000
<b>Transport Running Cost:</b>	
Fuel for Private Car	19,040
Fuel for Micro Bus	6,135
Fuel for Generator	1,440

### 4.3 Receipts & Payments Account

<b>Maintenance:</b>	
Micro Repair maintenance	91,867
Private Repair maintenance	78,103
<b>Advance Account</b>	-
Rafiqul Islam	3,000
Babul	1,000
Mamun	1,000
<b>Project Fund Payment</b>	-
PRDPD (MJF)	2,985,772
PHRPBD	550,000
CBR Role out in Bangladesh	200,000
Safe Migration for Bangladeshi worker	300,000
PRODIPALLOY(AEM)	314,064
ELCD	885,755
NFPE	625,000
Prevention of Rickets in Cox'sbazar	3,808,235
Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)	4,269,803
Micro Finance	94,500,764
Improve Cook Stove (ICS)	1,626,000
Technical Skill development	250,000
TARC	850,000
Kumari Krishi Khamar	150,000
	<b>Total</b>
	112,666,004
<b>Closing Balance:</b>	
Cash in hand	8,827
Cash at Bank	16,961
	<b>Grand Total</b>
	112,691,792

## TARC Chakaria, Cox's Bazar

The TARC (Training and Resource Center) is developing human resources and contributing to capacity development of professionals as well as providing residential facilities for development practitioners and visitors. It has non-AC guest rooms for 40 people with dining and entertainment facilities. The training center has been operating successfully in the centre of Chakaria pourashabha town, which is a secure and pleasant environment. It has received acclaim from various national and international development organizations. The people are committed to delivering quality services and keeping the guests satisfied. TARC Chakaria is privileged to serve its numerous customers and guests with good hygiene, good service and cleanliness.

### Facilities/features of TARC Chakaria:

- Safe, secure, neat and clean and homely environment
- 1200 sft spacious and well-lit training hall
- 24-hour electricity with generator support
- Computer and Internet e.g. Laptop and Modern
- Audio-visual support e.g. multimedia projector, CD player and sound system
- Training equipment and materials e.g. flip chart board, white board and VIPP board
- Rooms with attached toilets
- AC /non-AC dormitories
- Dining hall with all time service and food
- Car parking
- Play ground

## TARC Kapasia, Gazipur

TARC Kapasia is located in the peaceful environment of Tilsunia village under Chandpur Union on the Kapasia - Kaliganj road. It is a non-residential training center that can accommodate 35-40 participants for training and with supply of food/snacks. There is a guest room with two single beds and an attached toilet for course facilitators.

Regional Office			
<p><b>Coverage:</b> Chakaria and Pekua Upazillas</p> <p><b>Address:</b> Chakaria Disability Center Bhara muhuri, Chiringa, Upazilla: Chakaria, District: Cox's Bazar Ph: 03422-56413, 56400</p> <p><b>Contact person:</b> Kazi Maksudul Alam, Regional Coordinator Mob: 01712-165407 Email: <a href="mailto:sarpv.chakaria@gmail.com">sarpv.chakaria@gmail.com</a></p>			
Area Office		Area Office	
<p><b>Coverage:</b> Kapasias and Kaliganj Upazillas</p> <p><b>Address:</b> Disability Training and Resource Center Vill: Tilsunia Post: Tilsunia Union: Chandpur Upazilla: Kapasia Dist: Gazipur</p> <p><b>Contact person:</b> Mr. Nazrul Islam, Project Officer Mob: 01717-057664 Email: <a href="mailto:sarpv.kapasias@gmail.com">sarpv.kapasias@gmail.com</a></p>		<p><b>Coverage:</b> Lama, Bandarban</p> <p><b>Address:</b> Vill: Kumari Post: Kumari Upazilla: Lama Dist: Bandarban</p> <p><b>Contact person:</b> Anil Kumar Chakma Mob: 01818647362 Email: <a href="mailto:am.dchakaria@yahoo.com">am.dchakaria@yahoo.com</a></p>	
Project Office 1	Project Office 2	Project Office 3	Project Office 4
<p><b>Coverage</b> Cox's Bazar Sadar</p> <p><b>Address</b> Sisters Lodge Ground Floor North Rumaliar Chara Cox's Bazar 4700</p> <p><b>Contact person</b> Abidur Rahman Project Officer Mob: 01714-374368 Email: <a href="mailto:sarpv.cox@gmail.com">sarpv.cox@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Coverage</b> Maheshkhali</p> <p><b>Address</b> Adalat Sarak Firoj Mia's House Upazilla Parishad Rd Upazilla: Maheshkhali, Dist: Cox's Bazar</p> <p><b>Contact Person</b> Pronab Kumar Dey Project Manager Ph: 01819-640940</p>	<p><b>Coverage</b> Ukhia and Teknaf</p> <p><b>Address</b> Vill: Zazimura Union: Raja Palong Upazilla: Ukhia Dist: Cox's Bazar</p> <p><b>Contact Person</b> Md. Morshed Alam Ph: 01819-974548</p>	<p><b>Coverage</b> Ramu</p> <p><b>Address</b> Ramu, Cox's Bazar</p> <p><b>Contact Person</b> Alamgir Hossain Mob: 01816-003979</p>

