

Annual Report *2010-2011*



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

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to those persons with disability who are relentlessly struggling to contribute to the nation-building activities and making ways for majority of the people with disability that are being discriminated due to lack of an enabling and inclusive environment



AC Land	Assistant Commissioner, Land
AEM	Amis des Enfants du Monde, France
AMD	Aide Medicale et Developpement, France
AWWD	Association of Women with Disabilities
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Community Development Association
CDC	Chakaria Disability Center
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
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Center
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICDDR,B	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh
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
PwD	People with Disability
RIG	Rickets Interest Group
RMP	Rural Maintenance Program
SARPV	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable
SHG	Self Help Group
SHOUHARDO	Strengthening Household Abilities for Responding to Development Opportunities
SSDP	Southern Socioeconomic Development Program
UK	United Kingdom
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	Upazila Parishad
VDC	Village Development Committee
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VRC	Village Resource Center
WHO	World Health Organization
WO	Women's Organization
WwD	Women with Disability

Disability should not be termed as a barrier for a family, or a community or even a nation. It is rather a state of being different when the family or the community or even the state poses barriers in different stages of a person's life and fails to provide an appropriate environment in which persons with disability (PwD) can nurture their talents and abilities and build their life.

In resource-scarce countries like Bangladesh it is a huge concern i.e. from where the allocation of the additional resource will take place for the development of the children or persons with disability. Also everyone is worried that the return on investment in the development of the children or persons with disability will not be like it would be from children or persons without disability. Bangladesh Government can no longer overlook the millions of PwDs who are denied access to education, health rehabilitation and employment etc. SARPV is working as a facilitating party so that this excluded people get the chance to shine under government umbrella.

Considering the magnitude of the problems of PwDs and to bring about remarkable changes in their lives, in 2010 SARPV modified its programs in the strategic plan (2011 - 2015) to have a realistic and appropriate future direction for the organisation. In 2011, SARPV activities were brought under a framework of seven programs, irrespective of support from donors, instead of previous donor-based projects. PwDs see themselves as a part of the community and, also community and other stakeholders realize that PwDs have the rights to get involved in the development of the society. The programs are: 1. Rights and Advocacy, 2. Skill and Capacity Development, 3. Community and Local Government Development, 4. Mainstreaming and Education, 5. Disability Prevention and Development, 6. Micro-entrepreneurship, Disability and Development, and 7. Climate Change, Disaster and Disability.

SARPV has been trying to address the issues from a child-centered approach in mind. As children are our future, we need to give more attention while making plan and design for the future. Mainstreaming of PwDs will give us a society where we all will get the equal respect and dignity,

It is hoped that with the publication of the new law for PwDs, coming years will be turning point for social inclusion of PwDs. Major challenges for such future development are attitude, lack of awareness and information asymmetry. With the challenges in mind, my colleagues have tremendously supported local government, non-state actors and other stakeholders including Media, Government officials, DPOs, Religious leaders to mainstream the PwDs.

SARPV remains deeply appreciative to its members, donors, volunteers, workers, partners, local leaders as well as the officials of the government, NGOs and DPOs of their efforts, supports, and co-operation which made 2010 and 2011 remarkable years in the journey of SARPV.

Md. Shahidul Haque
Chief Executive
SARPV Bangladesh

A Brief History

Mr. Shahidul Haque, a physically challenged person and some of his friends (Mr. Jamal Abu Naser, Mr. Minhaj Uddin Sarker, Mr. Abdur Rahmen Shah and Ms. S.M. Ruquiya) took the initiative to form Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV) in 1988. With support from some activists who had been working in the disability sector, SARPV started its operation in 1989. With encouragement from all founder members and as per the unanimous decision of the EC members SARPV activities were meant to focus on persons with disability.

It was registered with the Ministry of Social Welfare in 1989 (Date: 23/10/89, Registration No. DHA-02330) and with the NGO Affairs Bureau in 1990 (Date: 15/11/90; Registration No. 409).

SARPV started its field level work during and after the devastating tornado at Saturia, Manikganj in 1989 with the help from PRIP Trust. While carrying out the relief operation in Saturia, a correlation between natural disasters and disability was observed for the first time in Bangladesh.

SARPV adopted community level relief operation to prevent disabilities and support trauma victims after a devastating cyclone in the southern coastal area in 1991. During that time, SARPV discovered an alarming prevalence of rickets in Chakaria, Cox's Bazar.

Over last two decades, the journey of SARPV has been devoted to mainstreaming the rights and dignity of PwDs in every walk of human life and to preventing disability as well.

From 1993 to 2002 SARPV worked with Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) strategy for mainstreaming persons with disability in the society. In 2002, a review of SARPV activities revealed that, if not continued, activities focusing on the persons with disability can hardly bring in any positive result. With that in mind, it started linking the disability issues to mainstream programmes e.g. nutrition, micro credit, education and health, and shifted from project approach to programme approach.

The Vision

To be a pioneering organization in disability prevention, while working for rights of the people from marginalized and at-risk communities, particularly men, women and children with disability, through facilitating the process of sustaining their socio-economic empowerment towards attaining and establishing equal rights and opportunities to enjoy as citizens of the state.

The Objectives

- To raise mass awareness on disability issue for ensuring equal rights and opportunities in the society for the people with disability.
- To encourage development of role models from people with disability.
- To develop model programs through which persons with disability can attain self-reliance and be integrated with the mainstream of life on equal terms.
- To bring positive changes in the socio-economic condition of people with disability and in the marginalized groups of the society including women, children and aged persons in Bangladesh through promotion of their access to appropriate capacity building and income opportunities.

Core Values-----

- Mainstreaming disability issue in development process
 - Equity irrespective of diversity
 - Transparency and Accountability
 - Integrity
 - Inclusiveness
 - Innovativeness
 - Service Excellence
 - Mutual Trust and Respect
 - Positive attitude toward disability
- Accessibility (physical, social, cultural and informational)

5 compulsory practices proposed by SARPV for its beneficiaries-----

- Ensure neat and clean surroundings, accessible and hygienic latrine and dig a pot-hole in the homestead to dump the household wastes.
- Arrange pure drinking water and better sunlight and air circulation in homes.
- Plant two fruit trees, two wood trees and preferably some herbal trees in the homestead.
- Raise minimum poultry or livestock, for each child
- Send each child to school and ensure accessibility in the household.

The Advisers

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

The Executive Board

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

The Donors

Aide Medicale et Developpement (AMD)	France
Amis des Enfants du Monde (AEM)	France
Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF)	Bangladesh
CARE- Bangladesh	Bangladesh
Manusher Jonno Foundation	Bangladesh
Healthlink Worldwide and DFID	United Kingdom
UNICEF-Bangladesh	Bangladesh
NGO Foundation- Govt of Bangladesh	Bangladesh

SARPV Programs and Projects at a glance-----

<i>Program</i>		<i>Project</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Donor</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	
1. Rights and Advocacy	2. Skill and Capacity development	3. Community and Local Government Development	Mainstreaming People with Disabilities	Cox's Bazar Gazipur	MJF	5,586
			Mainstreaming Children and People with Disability through People's Organizations	Gazipur	BFF	
			Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh	Cox's Bazar	CDD	
		4. Mainstreaming and Education	Prodipaloy, Chakaria	Cox's Bazar	AEM	3,996
			Prodipaloy, Maheshkhali	Cox's Bazar	MJF Local Support	
			Early Childhood and Development Centre (ECDC)	Cox's Bazar	UNICEF	
			Non Formal Primary Education	Cox's Bazar	BRAC	
	Reaching Out of School Children (ROSC)		Cox's Bazar	GOB		
	5. Disability Prevention and Development	Straight Leg Project	Cox's Bazar	AMD KDM	6,212	
		Health and Nutrition Project	Cox's Bazar	AMD		
		Clubfoot Correction	Cox's Bazar	Walk for Life AMD		
	6. Micro-entrepreneurship, Disability and Development	Microcredit	Cox's Bazar	Own Resource	3,330	
	7. Climate Change, Disaster and Disability	Emergency Rehabilitation support for people suffering from flash flood in Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh”	Cox's Bazar	CDD CBM	75 Famillies	

3.1 Rights and Advocacy

SARPV 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 for communicating for advocacy. SARPV is currently focused on persuading other NGOs to integrate disability issues with their existing work. With the support of civil society, major emphasis has been given on creating employment opportunities for the people with disabilities through local level advocacy and lobbying with government, non-government and business organizations.

This is a built-in component in all the programs and projects of SARPV, to include some activities for focusing the advocacy and awareness agenda. The advocacy agenda change with time.

Scopes

There are some fundamental factors, which may act as strong bases for the mainstreaming approach. These include;

- Equal worth and dignity of each human being
- Right of access to environment, services, structures
- Right to live in one's community and with one's family
- Right to social integration and full participation in society

Challenges

- Low public awareness on disability issues.
- Low international and organized public pressure in favour of policy change.
- SARPV is not a very big organization and it is not able to keep itself constantly engaged in dialogue at the policy level, and press for changes at the implementation level.

Expectations

- Government will give more attention to make a barrier free society for all.
- Government will make room in any development project for the persons with disability, the elderly and the children.
- Especially both Government and NGOs will take care of accessibility in the transport so that all people can move easily which will increase participation, work and eventually the GDP as well.
- Government will pay special attention to climate change and its effects on people with disability.
- Government will make room for inclusion of the person with disability in the decision making body so that they can be a part of the development process and can remind in time if there is any exclusion.

3.2 Skill and Capacity Development

SARPV believes that without skill and capacity people with disability cannot be mainstreamed. In different areas SARPV has provided capacity development training to the PwDs based on their needs. In 2009 and 2010 it provided training on prevention of childhood disability to the field level staff of family planning department, which brought them to a consensus that they can also work for disability prevention especially on rickets causing disability. In 2010 SARPV provided a good number of master and follow up training for and by them which is an important aspect of SARPV capacity development program. In addition, SARPV provided technical support to different organizations on how to identify the rickets affected children, prevention of rickets and mainstreaming of people with disability, microcredit and inclusive education.

In 2011 SARPV took initiative to build the capacity of the persons with disability so that they can survive with dignity in the society. With this motive total 986 persons received different types of skill training. Out of them already 337 persons have been employed in different areas.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE in 2011			
Capacity Development Sector	No. of Trainees	Area	Employment Status
Inclusive Education	30	Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, Maheshkhali and Kapasia	
Tailoring	140	Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, Maheshkhali and Kapasia	90
Agriculture(Nursery, Vegetable production , Mushroom etc)	240	Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, Maheshkhali and Kapasia	100
Livestock, Fishery and Poultry	66		40
Marketing	14		
Handicraft	70		50
Disability Prevention (from Rickets, Clubfoot, Cleft lip) and Development	40	Chakaria, Cox's Bazar and Gazipur	In 2011 already 400 children have been safe from disability due to Rickets, Clubfoot, Cleft lip
Disaster Risk Reduction	40	Chakaria , Cox's Bazar and Maheshkhali	They do volunteer during disaster time
Disability and Development through Microenterprise	1,300	Chakaria, Lama and Maheshkhali	120 disabled persons are engaged in income generating activities

3.2 Skill and Capacity Development

SARPV Album 1.....



3.3 Community and Local Government Development

SARPV considers disability as a cross cutting development issue, not a welfare or charity one. It appears that people with disability do not form an active part of the society and the state. Their needs and rights are ignored and they continue to be deprived from different services such as education, health, employment etc. On the other hand, though the govt of Bangladesh has launched some programs for them, lack of information and knowledge bars their access to such opportunities. Considering this SARPV starts Community and Local Government Development Program since its inception. SARPV is trying to create space for the people with disability at the grassroots level. The local government authority, concerned policymakers, local influential people and the media are sensitized to play a positive role with demonstrated responsibilities mainstreaming disability equality.

Projects under this program.....

■ **Mainstreaming of people with disabilities in the society**

funded by Manusher Jonno Foundation (2006 - 2013)

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 Bazar Sadar, Maheskhalia Pourashava and Chakaria Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. The extended period of the 2nd phase is now running with the assistance of Manusher Jonno Foundation.

■ **Mainstreaming people with disabilities through people's organization**

funded by Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (2009 - 2011)

The project was executed on a pilot basis in Durgapur union of Kapasia at Gazipur district. The purpose was to strengthen the union or ward based people's organization (in particular, Disabled People's Organizations - DPOs) in a sustaining way so that the mainstreaming of the children and people with disability took place and general people became aware through active participation towards an attitudinal change in favor of mainstreaming disability.

■ **Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh**

supported by Centre in Disability and Development and CBM (2010-2014)

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 Baroitali Union under Cox's Bazar district.

3.3 Community and Local Government Development

Results.....

Besides achieving the project targets of formation of people's organizations in Durgapur, Kapasia and self-help groups of people with disability in Kapasia and Cox's Bazaar, mobilization of local resources (including land) for offices of people's organizations and support in cash and kinds for themselves, particularly those from local government and local business and benevolent communities and other organizations, mark the mainstreaming efforts under the stated projects. These groups have been acting as a pressure group to secure their rights and do advocacy with concerned stakeholders to obtain different services. Discounted or free transport facilities within the locality is also a gain for them.

- Roles of members of people's organizations and self-help groups in securing such local support including skill training and jobs for their members have been outstanding.
- Quite significantly increased enrolment of children with disability in local primary schools for the first time is also remarkable.
- Significant changes in income status of the people with disability or their families covered under these projects and their increased engagement in income generating activities are considered as major development success. PwDs were trained-up on different trades such as sewing, poultry, livestock, Packaging, vegetable gardening and embroidery from the project areas. Total 590 PwDs received training on the mentioned trades where male were 105 and female 485. Also mentionable, out of this 590 trainees 347 (Male-48 , Female- 299) have been self employed by utilizing the training.
- Because of greater access to Govt services (loan, safety net programs, etc), persons with disability (PwDs) i.e. disabled group members are benefitted by local govt. and social welfare department through VGD, VGF, and Work for food, disability, old-age and widow allowances, education stipend, sewing machines, economic support etc. after dialogue meetings with local govt. and social welfare department.

Services	No of Beneficiaries		Total
	Male	Female	
Disability Allowance	40	45	95
Disability ID Card	33	30	63
Disability Students Allowance	06	07	13
Disability Loan	43	100	143
VGD	00	117	117
VGF	51	184	235
FFW(Kabikha)	32	66	98
Mother Allowance	00	08	8
Old Allowance	25	20	45
Widow Allowance	00	04	4

3.3 Community and Local Government Development

- Events were organized in the project areas to ensure the involvement of local govt and other institutions in the development activities and decision making process regarding PwDs and to sensitize the media.

Events	No
District level seminar	01
Dialogue with different professionals	16
Dialogue with local govt	15
Dialogue with SMC	12
Press media campaign	3

Lessons learnt.....

- Community-led development process and holistic development approach are very effective to raise confidence and voice of the community people (especially poor, extreme poor, and women).
- Coordination and collaboration of parties (GOB, NGOs, and Pvt. Sectors) for resource pooling maximize the program outcomes.
- Empowerment takes place when family members support and become more concerned about respective member/s with disability.
- Participation of disadvantaged people in UP standing committee opens up scopes for them to present their condition to the local elected member/s and encourage the latter to work for the former.
- Persons with disability can contribute to the society if they get the opportunities to engage in different works and get necessary skills and capacity development support for the local job market.
- Due to lack of education, employment and mobility, and the negative attitudes of the governmental and non-governmental organizations, majority of the people with disability are left under poverty line and they comprise the majority of the people living in poverty (proportionately).
- If the members of the union parishad/ pourasavas can be empowered and their knowledge on disability be enhanced, they can work more for eradicating the poverty status of the people with disability.
- Disability is not a problem at all if people extend their hands to bring out the potentials of the people with disability.
- People's perception is that only meat or big fish can prevent diseases, vegetable or small fish do not have any role in this regard.

3.3 Community and Local Government Development

The Real Life Story 1.....

Manjurul moves forward with his dreams

Manjurul Alam is now self employed who is a physically challenged person but he was not impaired by birth. He lives in Maijpara village of Baroitoli union under Chakaria Upazila. When he was 4 years old his got hurt in his left leg while playing. At first he or his family did not give any attention. But within 2/3 days he was having fever and severe pain. Then his family communicated with a local doctor but realized that his condition was not improving. Then they took him to Chittagong Medical College Hospital. Meanwhile his left leg was becoming narrow. His family became disheartened realizing his condition. Moreover, within few days his left leg became paralyzed.



A few years ago, Manjurul's life was different from now. He was dependent on his family. Even he or his family could not think that a person with impairment like him would be able to prove his potentials had he got the proper scope. Manjurul Alam was a member of a Self Help group at Chakaria Upazila under Mainstreaming People with Disabilities Project. Under this project he received different training on rights-based approach as well as on developing his skills. He received interest free loan from Upazila social welfare department. With this money he started a grocery shop which made him a self dependent person. People with disabilities can be resources instead of burdens for the society. He thinks that people's attitude should change and PwDs should be given the opportunity to work in a barrier-free environment.

Note the Quote

Article 3 - General principles

UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

The principles of the present Convention shall be:

- a. Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- b. Non-discrimination;
- c. Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- d. Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- e. Equality of opportunity;
- f. Accessibility;
- g. Equality between men and women;
- h. Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

3.3 Community and Local Government Development

SARPV Album 2.....



3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

According to the article 24 of UNCRPD “State parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. . . . reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities”. Bangladesh is on the track to achieve the indicator “Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education” under the Millennium Development Goal-2.

Beyond the projects mentioned below, SARPV does advocacy with concerned stakeholders to ensure enrolment of the children with special needs in government primary schools.

SARPV also arranges annual sports and cultural events for the students, facilitates participation of students in local and national competitions/events, liaises with concerned families and parents, and cooperates with local school management committees to arrange different events.

Projects under this program

■ **Prodipaloy, Chakaria**

supported by AEM, France

In 1999 at Chakaria, SARPV emphasized that children with disability were admitted into general primary education. SARPV started its education programs by establishing a school named Prodipaloy at Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, after piloting a centre for children with special needs in Dhaka in 1997-98.

■ **Prodipaloy, Maheshkhali**

supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation and local resources

In 2006, another Prodipaloy school was established in Moheshkhali Upazila. SARPV practiced models of 'Inclusive Education'. Each child has right to learn in a positive learning environment. However, inaccessible environment and attitude restrict access to education, children with disability are not enrolled in general primary school.

■ **Early Childhood and Development Centre (ECDC)**

supported by UNICEF

The ECDCs are run in line with the ELCD (Early Learning and Child Development) project under the supervision of Bangladesh Shishu Academy and UNICEF.

■ **Non Formal Primary Education**

supported by BRAC

The NFE centers are run in Chakaria with support from BRAC.

■ **Reaching Out of School Children (ROSC)**

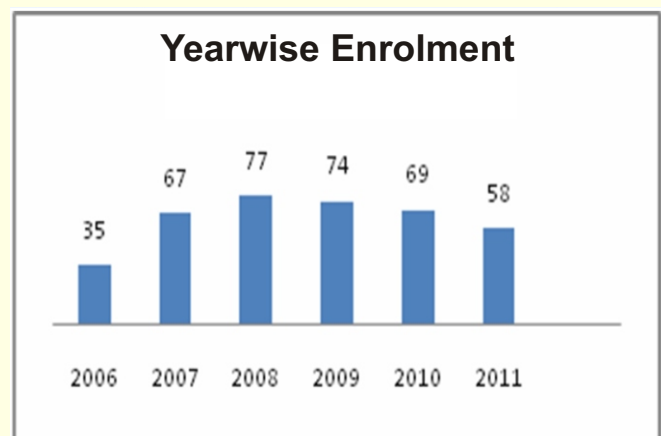
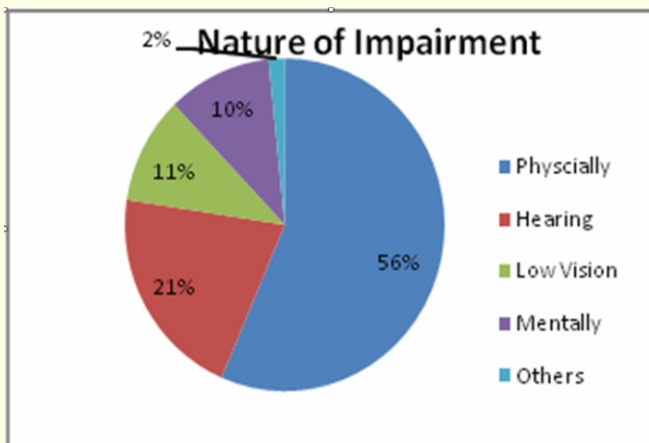
supported by Government of Bangladesh

SARPV also implemented ROSC schools in Cox's Bazar region .

3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

Results

- Under the projects 3996 students attend schools along with 124 (5%) children with special needs, at 10 unions along with two Pourashava at Chakaria and Maheskhali Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. Amongst the children with disability, 56% (70) are physically challenged, 21% (26) Speech and Hearing difficulty, 11% (13) low vision, 10% (13) mentally challenged and the rest 2% (2) are Autistic and/or multiple disabled.



- Since 2006, at 7 unions and 3 Pourashava in Cox's Bazar (Chakaria Pourashava, Baroitoli, Harbang, Fashiakhali, Khuruskul, Jhilonja, Cox's Bazar Sadar and Maheskhali Pourashava) and Gazipur (Kapasia, Kaliganj and Durgapur) districts, SARPV has got 380 children with special needs admitted in govt. primary schools, through sensitization and motivation- 284 in Cox's Bazar and 96 in Gazipur.
- Out of 380 Children with Special Needs 214 are boys and 166 are girls.
- Most of these students are admitted in Class-One (217) and are continuing study.
- Types of disabling challenges of these children are: Physical -187, Visual -74, Hearing and Speech -57, Intellectual/mental -41 and multiple -21.
- 29 Children became dropouts. Among the dropouts, Physical impairment - 19, Visual-5, Sensory impairment (hearing and speech)- 4 and intellectual -1.
- Early marriages, earning opportunities, lack of interest, lack of assistance and need-based assistive devices, death of parent/s and subsequent economic struggle are major causes of dropout.
- Both the highest enrolment (85) and dropout (15) in number are in Khuruskul union.
- 144 students are getting stipends from the Ministry of Social Welfare, and 9 from NGOs and other organizations.
- Parents Meetings held at Prodipaloy Chakaria - 10
- Teachers Refreshers Meeting held at Prodipaloy Chakaria - 1
- No. of students from Prodipaloy Chakaria who received stipend from Ministry of Social Welfare - 11 (Boy-9, Girl-2)
- No. of students who passed PEC exam - 29 including 3 Children with special needs (Prodipaloy Chakaria - 22, Prodipaloy Maheskhali - 7)
- No. of teachers trained on Inclusive Education - 2 (Male-1, Female-1), One from each of Prodipaloy Chakaria and Prodipaloy Maheskhali.
- Orientation Workshops held on Pre-primary Education for CMC (Centre Management Committee), VDC (Village Development Committee) and members of local government - 4 nos. with 156 participants, focusing on ELCD.

3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

Lessons learnt.....

- Especially inaccessible infrastructure is the main barrier for the children with disabilities.
- Teachers are not fully aware or trained as to what type of care and attention they need to offer for different kinds of disabilities.
- Most of the families living in poverty are sending their children to schools that are set up by NGOs for children with and without disabilities.

Note the Quote

Article 24 - Education

Clause 5

UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

States Parties shall ensure that persons with disabilities are able to access general tertiary education, vocational training, adult education and lifelong learning without discrimination and on an equal basis with others. To this end, States Parties shall ensure that reasonable accommodation is provided to persons with disabilities.

3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

The Real Life Story 2.....

Roxy goes beyond disabilities



It was really heartbreaking when Roxy met an accident while crossing the road as she was going to school to collect the annual results. Due to this accident she had a break of study. Her right leg had to be amputated. At that time she received the treatment at Chittagong Medical College Hospital. As she didn't receive any advice for any kind of assistive device for easy movement, her movement became restricted. Her family did not take any interest in resuming her study and two years passed like that.

In 2009 she was brought to attention by the teachers of Prodipaloy of SARPV. Prodipaloy has been trying to ensure at least the basic level of education for children with and without disabilities in an inclusive environment. Prodipaloy enrolled her in class III and thus her education started again at Prodipaloy. It arranged free van for her transportation and also allowed her a 50% tuition waiver. Moreover she also got a special shoe for her right leg with the assistance from SARPV's physiotherapist team. It makes her movement much easier.

Roxy made a debut in her academic pursuits by obtaining an "A" in PEC examination from Prodipaloy school in 2011. It is also mentionable that she has fared well in extra-curricular activities besides her academic feat. She got first prize in a

drawing competition on the occasion of International Disability Day. Now Roxy is a student of Class VI. She as well as her family acknowledges that had it not been SARPV coming up with the assistance, it would not be possible for Roxy to have a new hope in for life.

3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

SARPV Album 3.....



3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

Rickets is one of SARPV's main areas of expertise. In Bangladesh SARPV has been a pioneering organization working on disabling Rickets. "Rickets free Society in Bangladesh" is SARPV's dream. Overwhelming and increasing prevalence of Rickets shows that it can no more be considered as a medical and health problem of certain individuals, or a scarcity or poverty problem. It is rather a social problem stemming out of ignorance, certain food habits, delayed or wrong identification of the disease and related consequences. If it is addressed in the early stage of a child's life, rickets can be cured. If neglected, it can cause permanent disability subjecting the individual to lifelong disabling challenges. SARPV aims to develop awareness at household and community level for the prevention of rickets mainly through - awareness and practice of nutritional knowledge, identification of the disease at the community level by a set of key symptoms, and access to treatment. A preliminary study suggests that rickets in Bangladesh may not be due to Vitamin D deficiency only, calcium metabolism has also been a causal factor, which can be treated. SARPV has extensive experience in prevention, identification, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation in relation to calcium-deficient rickets in children.

Better nutrition and education for children and families, support for preventable disability, public awareness campaigns and lobbying with various decision making authorities - particularly local government, comprise SARPV's general program thrust in this regard mainly in rural areas .

Projects under this program.....

■ **Straight Leg Project (Prevention of Rickets in Cox's Bazar)**

supported by AMD and KDM, France

SARPV runs this project with supports from AMD and KDM from France in the form of funding along with assessment, professional advice and support, and treatment in various stages.

■ **Health and Nutrition Project**

supported by AMD, France

Through this project nutritional support is provided to the targeted children and families in Cox's Bazar district.

■ **Clubfoot Correction**

in collaboration with Walk for Life and AMD, France

Through this project treatment support or referral for children with treatable club foot is provided.

3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

Results

Activity	Coverage	Development Remarks
Identification of Rickets patients	4,055 patients	SARPV has developed a mechanism to easily identify rickets affected children which helps early intervention.
Group Meeting in patients house (courtyard)	135	Regular meetings contributed to mass awareness and increased public role to cure the disease.
Meeting with health department (Doctors and health assistants of Upazila health complex)	24	Stakeholders are more concerned about the children affected with Rickets.
Teachers' Training Session on Rickets and benefits of Iodized salt (Government & Non-Government teachers from 3 Upazilas)	03	Increased stakeholders' cooperation and participation are ensured
Health workers' training on Rickets and benefits of Iodized salt (Health assistants, Family planning workers, NNP nutrition workers from 3 Upazilas)	03	Rickets identification skills developed and disability sensitivity increased.
Sharing Meeting at District level GO/NGO	02	Concerned district level health personnel are informed.
Workshop on Rickets and benefits of Iodized salt	02	Concerned district level health personnel are informed.
Print Media Coverage	06	Media publish features and news for mass awareness on disability.
Rickets Awareness Program	250 participants	Raised awareness on rickets and prevention, community takes more calcium rich food.
House visit for collecting information on rickets patients and children with disability	5,400	More children are saved from disability.
Group Formation	59	Raised mass awareness on nutritional food & role of parents and other community members.
Development of virtual hub	01	Information on Rickets in Bangladesh available & SARPV experience is globally shared.
Surgical operation	Rickets - 195 Clubfoot - 140 Others - 156	Children severely affected with Rickets were treated for straightening legs. Patients with burn injury and from road accidents were taken care of.

3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

Activity	Coverage	Development Remarks
Surgical follow up	300 patients	Post operative care and advice ensured with extraordinary success ratio.
Brace delivery	720 patients	Children affected with Rickets are saved from future disability.
Nutritional Advice	2,500 patients	Nutritional advice helps affected and poor families better rear their children
Nutritional Support	450 patients	Direct nutritional support helps the affected children, and poor families can rear their children easier with less health concern.
Training of Health worker, NGOs, community workers, government staff	36 persons	
Plaster	270 patients	Patients received methodical treatment.
X-Ray	2,000 patients	Rickets patients are diagnosed properly

Lessons learnt.....

- Regarding prevention of disability we observe very little care at individual level as well as at national level. Even the role and effort of Public health service is inadequate.
- To address preventable disability, ideas about proper care and the target group are not clear or duly reflected in our policy and programs. For example, the health and nutrition program is yet to address the childhood disability especially from rickets and other malnutrition problem, affecting more than 1% of growing age children.
- If rickets is detected early (before 6 years of age), only nutritional or medical treatment cure their rickets. It has been proven that 77% of the children less than 6 years old who have an early stage of active rickets can be treated through nutritional advice. Only 17% who have greater leg deformities, needed medical treatment. Brace-support or surgery is needed only for 6% of children with rickets.
- Similarly if any club foot child is identified before 5 years of age, the possibility of correction of the foot is the highest and the cost is less.
- Public health units are not properly equipped and sensitised to address such preventable disability despite having nationwide network and infrastructure.

3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

The Real Life Story 3.....

Community involvement leads to mainstreaming disability equality



Poverty shatters the dream of people living in poverty, and aggravates challenges of people with disability leading them to more severe poverty.

In the world, a child comes as a love and affection of parents. However, lots of parents in our society confront threats and uncertainty about future of their child and see their dreams shattered only due to poverty. More than often poverty and unawareness at the end of the day lead a number of children to cope with preventable disabling diseases and grow into persons with disability ultimately. Parents are almost vulnerable in these circumstances. Not only economical poverty or poverty of

knowledge on part of families, poverty of facility and poverty of awareness of the state people make it happen for a number of good promising children.

The devastating cyclone of 1991 took SARPV to Chakaria and let it find out the unexplored disabling disease like Rickets in high prevalence. The agriculture is the main sector of the employment; fishing from sea, woods from the forest are other areas of financial sources where everyday lots of people give day labour on uncertain but petty wages. Here most of the people live from hand to mouth due to inadequate scopes for income opportunities. There the rate of literacy is only 35.21%; the community is rooted in superstitions. Although NGOs interventions have improved the situation.

SARPV interventions have escalated access to assistive devices that still majority of people with disability in Bangladesh lack- at least a proper one. Rickets prevention work setup in Chakaria expanded the concept of artificial limb along with treatment for ricketic (leg) deformities. Accumulation of an artificial limb by Khair Uddin may be considered a paradigm shift in Chakaria, even inevitable amputatedness can be addressed.

Khair Uddin's mother was passing a crucial time somehow with her three children after she lost her husband. Poverty and associated afflictions engrossed her deeply. Once Khair Uddin was playing near the Lama-Alikadam road, a Jeep crossed over his right leg, at the age of five, two years ago. He was admitted to the local Memorial Christian Hospital of Malumghat, subsequently to the Chittagong Medical College. After two months' treatment, his right leg was amputated for his life safety.

Khair confronts then the disabled world around him. It was then his time for schooling, studying, learning and growing, instead he took over the inaccessible, non-inclusive and disability unfriendly world's burdens.

The landless mother had no other means but begging to maintain the family of four members. Child Khair Uddin realized the struggle of her mother. However, Khair's friends used to go to school, play around him as usual. Both mother and child considered themselves caged in an open world for all.

To mainstream this child SARPV field worker Sazzad Hossain stimulated the community to contribute for his mobility and education. At a meeting with the local bazar committee of Hasher Dighi, the committee was convinced of their responsibility to mainstream Khair. They raised a fund of Tk. 8,000 for Khair and handed it over to his mother. Khair's mother bought an artificial limb for her son from SARPV Chakaria.

Now Khair goes to school and he is a student of class two. The device has again changed his life, he moves around the school, village and locality again. His mother has started to dream again. Although Khair is a little child, yet he understands somewhat that he has to go a far way to live in the society as a man of honour.

3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

SARPV Album 4.....



3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

According to the article 27 of UNCRPD, state parties will recognize the rights of persons with disability to work on an equal basis. In Bangladesh though 1% quota is reserved for PwDs in govt service, but the practice is different. On the other hand “To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger” is tagged with MDG-1. But the fact is that without creating job opportunities for people with disability achieving the MGD-1 will not be possible. SARPV found that most of the time people with disability are excluded from the micro credit program. People seem to have an idea that people with disability will not be able to refund a credit. SARPV initiated an experimental micro credit scheme in a mini scale for a few marginalized community members especially the people with disability, without collateral in 1991, as a pioneering initiative in Cox's Bazar region.

In June 1997, SARPV scaled up the program with 120 members in 4 unions of Chakaria Upazila. The program then used contribution of group members' common fund and organizational general fund through CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation) approach.

SARPV is gradually expanding the program in 18 unions of Chakaria and Maheskhali Upazilas.

GOAL

To create development opportunities through microcredit and providing technical support for the PwDs and poor people in the communities, so that they can improve their economic condition with joint and individual efforts.

About the program (2011)

No of Upazila	: 02 (Chakaria & Maheskhali)
Union/ Pourashava	: 18
No of Villages	: 129
No of Hose Hold	: 3501
No of groups	: 200
No of members	: 3501 (M-151, F-3350)
No of lone receiver	: 3078 (M-144, F-2934)
No of PwDs	: 168 (Loan receiver: 101)

3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

Results

Group members in micro entrepreneurship programme practice the following:

- **Awareness and Motivational Activities**

In usual group meeting, members exchange views on specific social issues, SARPV's development practices, as well as saving and credit accounts.

- **Educational Activities**

Motivational support to send members' children to school and introduce basic level of literacy amongst themselves.

- **Adopt 5 compulsory practices proposed by SARPV**

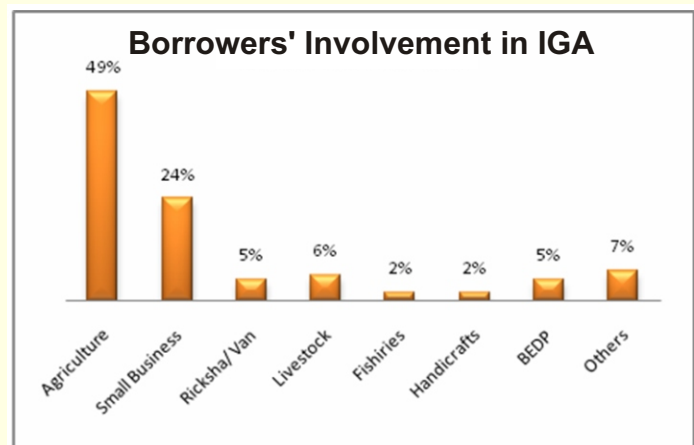
1,645 families of the beneficiaries of credit program adopted the 5 compulsory practices completely while rest of the families adopted more or less 3/4 practices.

- **Treatment support**

Group members afford jointly for ailing members who can not bear treatment cost.

- At present total group members are 3,501 and out of them 3078 received loan including 101 PwDs. Female to Male ratio is 95: 5 in both loan receiving and recovering. Loan Receiving members are involved in following activities:

Agriculture based work	-	49% (1503)
Small businesses	-	24% (733)
Rickshaw-van transportation	-	5% (153)
Livestock	-	6% (179)
Fisheries	-	2% (57)
Handicrafts	-	2% (78)
Business Expansion	-	5% (144)
Others	-	7% (231)



Lessons learned

- If people are motivated about their strength and potential, they can change their life with small support.
- With the opportunity of micro entrepreneurship support, people with disability not only demonstrated their potentials, but also they made their presence in the markets on equal footing.
- Trade-able skills and marketing capacity need exploring while more initiatives demand support.
- Micro entrepreneurship works as a big tool for building self confidence on part of people with disability.
- This also works to promote the notion that persons with disability are equally capable of contributing to the society for the socio economic development like any other person without disability.

3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

The Real Life Story 4.....

Mridul becomes an entrepreneur



Mridul Kanti Shushil, second son of Chittaranjan Shushil was born in 1972 in Palakata village of Chakaria upazilla under Cox's Bazar district. As he was growing up, he was taking interest in sports beside his regular studies. Oneday, then he was in class nine, he was playing football in the afternoon. At one stage he got hurt in his leg. His parents at first took him to a traditional healer, then to a homeopath and then went to a qualified doctor. All the treatments failed and worsened the situation. Mridul was left alone at a corner of the house and fell prey to arthritis. As a result he became confined to bed and had to urinate and release his bowl in the bed. His beloved mother used to take care of him.

In 2009, a group was formed under the community based rehabilitation (CBR) program which included Mridul as a member. According to the modality of the program, in line with empowering the people with disabilities, the group members elected him as the president of the group. At one stage, the group members decided to look for a job for Mridul and appointed him at a monthly salary of 100 taka per child for tutoring the children of the group members. By teaching 10-15 students, Mridul started having an income and paying for medical and other expenses. Bit by bit, he was getting rid of his dependence on the family. Also, he learned homeopathic treatments from his father and started treating patients sitting in the home. As his physical condition was improving, he started sitting with his father in the latter's homeopathic chamber. As his physical condition got better, he planned to sell allopathic drugs also.

In 2010, he took a loan of 5,000 taka from the CBR project to start a medicine store. After repaying that loan, he took loan of 10,000 taka five times and he was able to make his store an established medicine store in the market.

As he became self-reliant, he decided to get married and with the help from the group members, he got married in 2004. As a member of a joint family, he started sharing 30% of the family expenses and upheld his dignity.

In his medicine store, he also started providing mobile phone service and selling mobile phone cards. Seeing his success, his younger brother who is an LMAF doctor, now maintains a chamber and treats patients at his store.

Now Mridul has a long term deposit of 30,000 taka, two DPS at monthly 200 taka and 300 taka installments. In the mandatory group savings, he has 11,530 taka to his credit. His bank balance is now more than 50,000 taka. He has medicines worth more than 60,000 taka in his store and mobile phone cards worth more than 10,000 taka. Mridul now is regarded as a successful entrepreneur and proved the saying right "Industry is the key to success."

3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

SARPV Album 5.....



3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

SARPV is one of the pioneer organizations that extended field level relief work in 1989 at Satura in Manikganj after a devastating tornado, only targeting prevention of disability. The operation also revealed a correlation between disaster and disability academically. Under the Climate Change, Disaster and Disability program of SARPV, relief and rescue, rehabilitation, disaster preparedness and adaptation to changes have been carried out with the cooperation of project support as well as organizational general support and the contribution of different stakeholders. A “SARPV Disaster Management Team” in Chakaria has been formed, with the spontaneous participation of different project personnel of SARPV, to respond to the needs of the people, particularly those with disability, during and after any disaster. Organizationally SARPV helped form the national Disaster Preparedness Forum in the early 90s.

In 2011, SARPV implemented a project namely “Emergency Rehabilitation support for people suffering from flash flood in Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh” in collaboration with CDD and CBM. The prime intent of this project is to provide a sustainable rehabilitation mechanism for the affected population.

GOAL

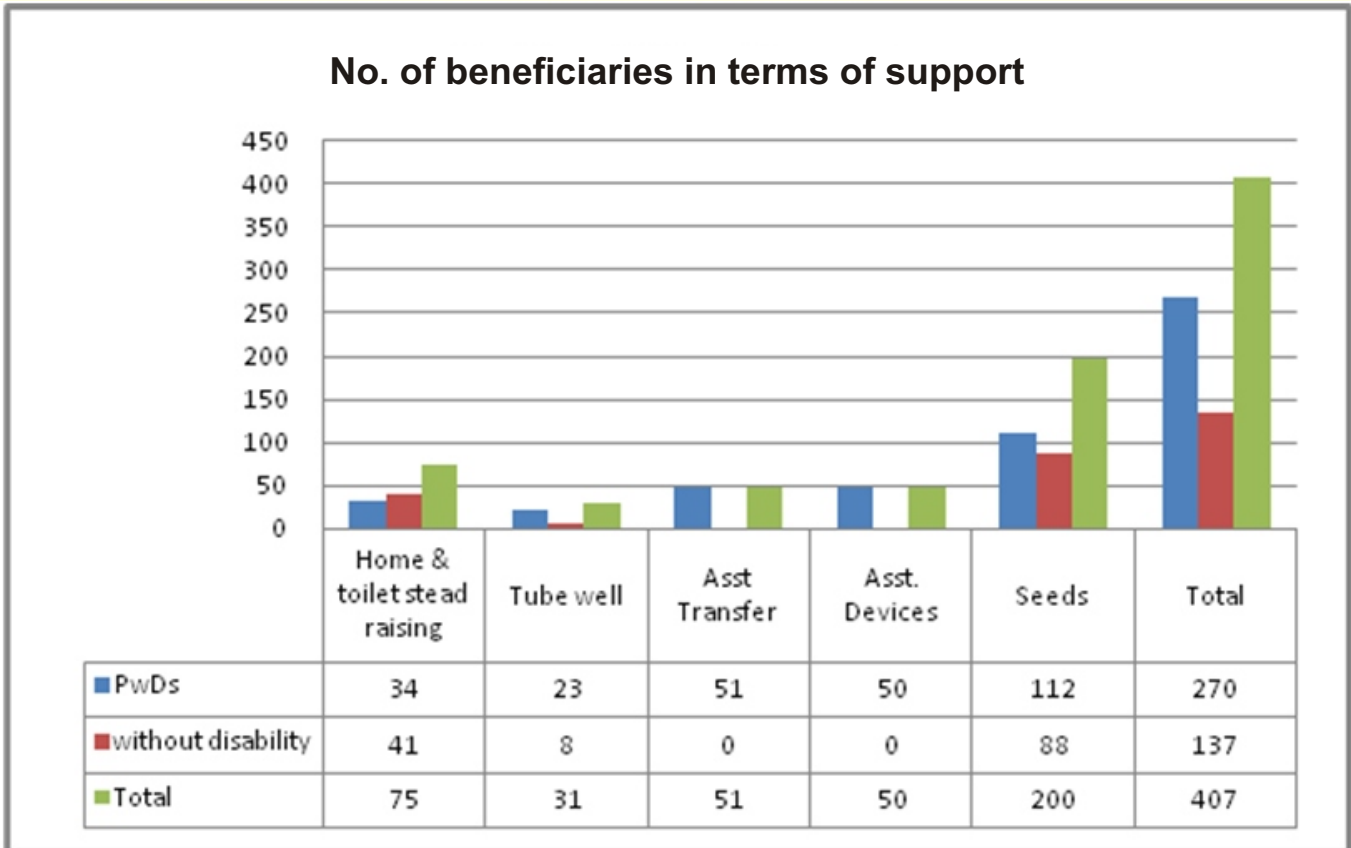
To prevent disabilities due to natural and man-made disaster and mobilize concerned people and authorities to respond to ensuring effective management in relation to disability and disaster.

Results.....

Total 407 beneficiaries along with 270 people with disability have been included under this rehabilitation support. Based on a pre-set well-thought standard criteria, the disaster management team of SARPV selected beneficiaries. Novelty of the selection criteria is the participation of community people and representative of local govt. of Chakaria Pourashava and Baroitali Union in its formulation. They finalized the list of deserving families to get the support.

- Houses for 75 families were raised above flood level in Chakaria Pourashava and Baroitali union. In 34 families, there were member/s with disability. Houses and toilets built under this program are both disaster-proof and disability-friendly. These houses can be used as shelter for neighbors during floods in future.
- Assistive devices were provided to 51 persons with disability, 43 being physically challenged and other 8 visually impaired. Proper assistive devices make the movement of a person with disability independent and easier.
- 51 PwDs received skill training on trades. For letting them utilize the learning from the training, each of them was provided with a fixed amount of capital.
- Seeds were distributed among 200 families where 112 persons with disability were living.
- School compound of Uttor Baroitali High School was raised and re-built including a toilet and a tubewell above flood level. During last flash flood the tubewell was drowned. The school compound can also be used as a shelter during floods or disasters in future.

3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability



Lessons learnt.....

- People in general are found unaware of the impact of climate change on human being, production and everyday livelihood. Even local government members and school teachers are not much aware of the impact of the climate change.
- Awareness program is based on Rally, Poster and Meeting. There were opinions in favour of drama and video show for more effective awareness program.
- Population growth has been observed to be a major threat for proper accommodation solution.
- That real estate business and subsequent high price of land are encouraging people to fill all ponds, canals and drainage systems and occupy khas land especially in Cox's Bazar, creating more floods, is the public opinion. They apprehend more devastating floods regularly in future.
- Food consumption by quantity is increasing but by quality is decreasing dramatically and very little nutritious food is available for the general mass.
- Livelihood program can be undertaken protecting and preserving the natural climate for greater sustainability of the climate.
- Still it is considered to be a program of NGOs, and that it is a prime concern of the government of Bangladesh and the global community is less felt at the grassroots level.

3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

The Real Life Story 5.....

A rehabilitation strategy is badly needed during any disaster

In the mid July of 2011, Baroitali union of Chakaria Upazila of Cox's Bazar district was severely affected due to heavy rainfall and flash flood. Most of the houses as well as low crops fields went under water. Bondona Dey, a woman with visual impairment, lives in Hindupara of Baroitoli union. Her father Ranjit Dey is a day laborer who is the only earning member of the family and mother Basonti Bala Dey is a house wife. Their house also went under water and remained under water for almost 2 months. She lost her valuable assets as well as her pet animals. She had to take shelter in the house of one of the neighbors with her family. Although she had received some relief from different corners during this disaster, the aid couldn't alleviate her losses. When the water receded, Bondona discovered that their house had been totally ruined and at that time she had to live under the open sky.

SARPV came forward for the most vulnerable people like Bondona. SARPV realized that every year Chakaria is affected by flash flood and the people who live on comparatively low lands. Considering the fact, SARPV for the first time took initiatives for sustainable rehabilitation. SARPV raised homestead above the flood level so that in future during any disaster the inhabitants of Chakaria will be safe and be able to face the challenges. Not only that but also the greatest pleasure is that in future these house will be used as a mini cyclone shelter.

Note the Quotes

For a long time, the scientists have been telling us global warming increases the temperature of the top layer in the ocean, and that causes the average hurricane to become a lot stronger. So, the fact that the ocean temperatures did go up because of global warming, because of man-made global warming, starting around in the seventies and then we had a string of unusually strong hurricanes outside the boundaries of this multi-decadal cycle that is a real factor; there are scientists who point that out, and they're right, but we're exceeding those boundaries now.

Al Gore

Global warming is one of those things, not like an earthquake where there's a big bang and you say, 'Oh, my God, this is really, has hit us.' It creeps up on you. Half a degree temperature difference from one year to the next, a little bit of rise of the ocean, a little bit of melting of the glaciers, and then all of a sudden it is too late to do something about it.

Arnold Schwarzenegger

3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

SARPV Album 6.....



4.1 Balance Sheet



এ, মতীন এন্ড কোং
A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY VULNERABLE
Implemented by: SARPV- Bangladesh
Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2011

PROPERTY AND ASSETS:	NOTE	DETAIL	AMOUNT
Fixed Assets(As per Schedule)			4,091,393.10
Security Deposit	1.00		50,000.00
Advance Account	2.00		20,000.00
Loan to Project	4.00		1,500,00000
Cash in hand		359.00	
Cash at Bank		78,359.00	
			78,718.00
	Total		5,740,111.10
<u>FUND AND LIABILITIES</u>			
Fund Account	5.00		4,167,165.10
Current Liabilities:	6.00		1,572,946.00
	Total		5,740,111.10

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

Date: 28-03-2012

A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants



4.2 Income & Expenditure Account



এ, মতীন এন্ড কোং
A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY VULNERABLE

Implemented by: SARPV- Bangladesh
Income and Expenditure Account

For the year ended December 31, 2011

Particulars	Detail	Amount
MPDS (MJF)	8,269,666.00	
Fund A/C- CDD(ERSP)	6,629,690.00	
PRODIPALLOY(AEM)	1,057,239.00	
PRC(AMD/KDM)	4,553,200.00	
NFPE(BRAC)	318,645.00	
ELCD(Bangladesh Shishu Academy)	690,099.00	
PHRPBD(CDD)	175,104.00	
Micro Credit	23,225,272.00	
ROSC	474,000.00	45,392,915.00
<u>Office Rent</u>		
MPDS		268,535.00
<u>Salary and Benefits</u>		
BFF	48,400.00	
MPDS	20,423.00	
Vehicle Fare	316,835.00	
Vehicle Fare-Overtime	7,500.00	
Central Management Cost	310,000.00	
Local Donations	219,628.00	
Overhead Accounts	190,763.00	
Diary	33,760.00	
Subscription	32,400.00	
Interest(PF+Ho+PPWDS)	105,833.00	
Annual Report	49,325.00	
VAT & Tax	11,056.00	
Internet MPDS	25,950.00	
Income from Training	8,500.00	1,380,373
Total		47,041,823.00



4.2 Income & Expenditure Account



এ, মতীন এন্ড কোং
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Particulars	Detail	Amount
PABX Switch	11,000.00	
Telephone Set	2,100.00	
IPS	28,500.00	
Salary and Benefits	1,383,136.00	
Shortterm employee	50,000.00	
Honouriam	15,500.00	
Office Rent	357,750.00	
Photocopy	5,948.00	
Diary	46,000.00	
Meeting Expenses	41,594.00	
Office Maintenance	33,828.00	
Fuel Cost	5,707.00	
Bank Charge	2,926.00	
Communication	41,171.00	
Electricity Bill	6,562.00	
Utility	4,072.00	
Subscription	25,425.00	
Printing and Stationery	15,332.00	
Entertainment	8,698.00	
Local Conveyance	28,948.00	
TA/DA	19,162.00	
Courier	17,865.00	
Travelling Overseas	50,000.00	
Audit fee	17,000.00	
Registration Renewal	15,340.00	
Others	21,214.00	
Internet Bill	51,900.00	
Transport Running Cost-Private Car	54,524.00	
Transport Running Cost-Micro	151,067.00	
Transport Running Cost-Private Car Maintenance	10,173.00	
Transport Running Cost-Micro Repair Maintenance	98,025.00	
Transport Running Cost-Micro Overtime	2,920.00	
Transport Running Cost-Motor Cycle Repair Maintenance	860.00	
Insurance	2,397.00	
Website Design	9,800.00	
Interest-PF	31,449.00	
VAT & Tax	11,650.00	
Annual Report	98,650.00	
Depreciation	249,478.90	3,027,077.90
Project Fund Payment		
MPDS (MJF)	8,269,666.00	
Fund A/C- CDD(ERSP)	6,629,690.00	
PRODIPALLOY(AEM)	1,056,862.00	
PRC(AMD/KDM)	4,503,200.00	
NFPE(BRAC)	318,645.00	
ELCD (Bangladesh Shishu Academy)	690,099.00	
PHRPBD(CDD)	175,104.00	
ROSC	474,000.00	
Micro-Credit	23,225,272.00	45,342,538.00
Total		48,369,615.90
<i>Excess of income over Expenditure</i>		(1,327,792.90)
Grand Total		47,041,823.00



4.3 Receipts & Payments Account



এ, মতীন এন্ড কোং
A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION FOR THE PHYSICALLY VULNERABLE
Implemented by: SARPV- Bangladesh
Receipts and Payments Account
For the year ended December 31, 2011

Particulars	Detail	Amount
Opening Balance:		
Cash in hand	3,895.00	
Cash at Bank	69,831.00	73,726.00
Project Fund Received		
MPDS (MJF)	8,269,666.00	
Fund A/C- CDD(ERSP)	6,629,690.00	
PRODIPALLOY(AEM)	1,057,239.00	
PRC(AMD/KDM)	4,553,200.00	
NFPE(BRAC)	318,645.00	
ELCD(Bangladesh Shishu Academy)	690,099.00	
PHRPBD(CDD)	175,104.00	
Micro Credit	23,225,272.00	
ROSC	474,000.00	45,392,915.00
Office Rent		
MPDS		268,535.00
Salary and Benefits		
BFF	48,400.00	
MPDS	20,423.00	
Vehicle Fare	316,835.00	
Vehicle Fare-Overtime	7,500.00	
Diary	310,000.00	
Central Management Cost	219,628.00	
Local Donation	1902,763.00	
Overhead Accounts	33,760.00	
Subscription Receive from Member	32,400.00	
Interest(PF+Ho+PPWDS)	105,833.00	
Internet Bill (MPDS)	49,325.00	
Income from Training	11,056.00	
VAT & Tax	25,950.00	
Annual Report	8,500.00	1,380,373.00
Advance Accounts		
Advance Adjustment Kapasia	24,306.00	
Advance Adjustment Shawkat	12,000.00	
Advance Adjustment Rafiqul Islam	2,000.00	38,306.00
Loan A/C		1,115,000.00
Total		48,268,855.00



4.3 Receipts & Payments Account



এ, মতীন এন্ড কোং
A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Particulars	Detail	Amount
PAYMENTS:		
PABX Switch	11,000.00	
Telephone Set	2,100.00	
IPS	28,500.00	
Salary and Benefits	1,383,136.00	
Salary and Benefits (Shortterm Employee)	50,000.00	
Honouriam	15,500.00	
Office Rent	357,750.00	
Photocopy	5,948.00	
Diary	46,000.00	
Meeting Expenses	41,594.00	
Office Maintenance	33,828.00	
Fuel Cost	5,707.00	
Bank Charge	2,926.00	
Communication	41,171.00	
Electricity Bill	6,562.00	
Utility	4,072.00	
Subscription	25,425.00	
Printing and Stationery	15,332.00	
Entertainment	8,698.00	
Local Conveyance	28,948.00	
TA/DA	19,162.00	
Courier	17,865.00	
Travelling Overseas	50,000.00	
Audit fee	17,000.00	
Registration Renewal	15,340.00	
Others	21,214.00	
Internet Bill	51,900.00	
Transport Running Cost-Private Car	54,524.00	
Transport Running Cost-Micro	151,067.00	
Transport Running Cost-Private Car Maintenance	10,173.00	
Transport Running Cost-Micro Repair Maintenance	98,025.00	
Transport Running Cost-Micro Overtime	2,920.00	
Transport Running Cost-Motor Cycle Repair Maintenance	860.00	
Insurance	2,397.00	
Website Design	9,800.00	
Interest-PF	31,449.00	
VAT & Tax	11,650.00	
Annual Report	98,650.00	
		2,777,599.00
Loan Accounts		
Prodiपालय		50,000.00
Advance Account		
Advance A/C- House Holder		20,000.00
Proiect Fund Payment		
MPDS (MJF)	8,269,666.00	
Fund A/C- CDD(ERSP)	6,629,690.00	
PRC(AMD/KDM)	1,056,862.00	
NFPE(BRAC)	4,503,200.00	
ELCD (Bangladesh Shishu Academy)	318,645.00	
PHRPBD(CDD)	690,099.00	
Micro-Credit	175,104.00	
ROSC	23,225,272.00	
	474,000.00	45,342,538.00
Closing Balance:		
Cash in hand		359.00
Cash at Bank		78,359.00
Total		48,268,855.00



5 Highlights of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

5.1 Convention Timeline

- Adoption by the United Nations General Assembly - 13 December 2006
- Opened for signature - 30 March 2007
- Entry into force – 3 May 2008
- First Conference of States Parties – 31 October & 3 November 2008
- Second Conference of States Parties – 2 – 4 September 2009
- First session of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – 23-27 February 2008

5.2 Relationship to other disability texts

- The Convention builds upon, and works in synergy with previous international texts related to persons with disabilities:
 - Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities - 1994 (not a legally binding treaty)
 - World Programme of Action on Disabled Persons - 1982 (not a legally binding treaty)

5.3 Why this Convention?

- A response to an overlooked development challenge: approximately 10% of the world's population are persons with disabilities (over 650 million persons). Approximately 80% of whom live in developing countries
- A response to the fact that although pre-existing human rights conventions offer considerable potential to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities, this potential was not being tapped. Persons with disabilities continued being denied their human rights and were kept on the margins of society in all parts of the world. The Convention sets out the legal obligations on States to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. It does not create new rights.

5.4 Purpose of Convention (Article 1)

To promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

5.5 What is unique about this Convention?

- Both a development and a human rights instrument
- A policy instrument which is cross-disability and cross-sectoral
- Legally binding

5.6 A Paradigm Shift

- The Convention marks a 'paradigm shift' in attitudes and approaches to persons with disabilities.
- Persons with disabilities are not viewed as "objects" of charity, medical treatment and social protection; rather as "subjects" with rights, who are capable of claiming those rights and making decisions for their lives based on their free and informed consent as well as being active members of society.
- The Convention gives universal recognition to the dignity of persons with disabilities.

5 Highlights of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)

5.7 What is Disability?

- The Convention does not explicitly define disability
- Preamble of Convention states:
'Disability is an evolving concept, and that disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others'
- Article 1 of the Convention states:
'Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others'.
- Disability results from an interaction between a non-inclusive society and individuals:
 - Person using a wheelchair might have difficulties gaining employment not because of the wheelchair, but because there are environmental barriers such as inaccessible buses or staircases which impede access
 - Person with extreme near-sightedness who does not have access to corrective lenses may not be able to perform daily tasks. This same person with prescription eyeglasses would be able to perform all tasks without problems.

5.8 Convention Structure

- | | |
|---|---|
| Preamble | 23. Respect for home and the family |
| 1. Purpose | 24. Education |
| 2. Definitions | 25. Health |
| 3. General principles | 26. Habilitation and rehabilitation |
| 4. General obligations | 27. Work and employment |
| 5. Equality and non-discrimination | 28. Adequate standard of living and social protection |
| 6. Women with disabilities | 29. Participation in political and public life |
| 7. Children with disabilities | 30. Participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport |
| 8. Awareness-raising | 31. Statistics and data collection |
| 9. Accessibility | 32. International cooperation |
| 10. Right to life | 33. National implementation and monitoring |
| 11. Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies | 34 to 40. International monitoring mechanism |
| 12. Equal recognition before the law | 41 to 50. Final clauses |
| 13. Access to justice | Optional protocol |
| 14. Liberty and security of the person | |
| 15. Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment | |
| 16. Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse | |
| 17. Protecting the integrity of the person | |
| 18. Liberty of movement and nationality | |
| 19. Living independently and being included in the community | |
| 20. Personal mobility | |
| 21. Freedom of expression and opinion, and access to information | |
| 22. Respect for privacy | |

5.9 Rights in the Convention

- Equality before the law without discrimination (article 5)
- Right to life, liberty and security of the person (articles 10 & 14)
- Equal recognition before the law and legal capacity (article 12)
- Freedom from torture (article 15)
- Freedom from exploitation, violence and abuse (article 16)
- Right to respect physical and mental integrity (article 17)
- Freedom of movement and nationality (article 18)
- Right to live in the community (article 19)
- Freedom of expression and opinion (article 21)
- Respect for privacy (article 22)
- Respect for home and the family (article 23)
- Right to education (article 24)
- Right to health (article 25)
- Right to work (article 27)
- Right to adequate standard of living (article 28)
- Right to participate in political and public life (article 29)
- Right to participation in cultural life (article 30)

5.10 No-gap Policy

- No entity can achieve the goal of equality for persons with disabilities on its own.
- An interconnected network of actors is required to reach this goal.
- Example: In order for a person with disabilities using a wheelchair to access decent work, the person needs to be able:
 - To physically move in and out of his or her home
 - to access the public space and transportation
 - to access the work facilities (both the built environment and its information and communications systems)
- Different entities need to ensure that their respective spheres of responsibility provide the necessary opportunities and access to persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others.
- If any one element of the network fails in this obligation, persons are not able to reap the benefit from the other elements.

5.11 Mainstreaming Disability in Existing Processes

- Article 4.1.(c): 'States Parties undertake to take into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programmes'
- Mainstreaming of disability issues according to the Convention in:
 - Work of existing human rights treaty bodies
 - Human Rights Council
 - Millennium Development Goals (MDG) - national and international strategies
 - Common Country Assessment (CCA)/United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
 - Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)
 - The development activities of international donors and NGOs
 - Census data
 - Sectoral and cross-sectoral policies
 - Programmes and policies for women (article 6) and children (article 7)
 - and others...



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