

Annual Report 2012



SARPV

0	Abbreviations & Acronyms	2
1	Foreword	3
2	Introduction	4
3	Programs and Projects	9
	3.1 Rights and Advocacy	9
	3.2 Skill and Capacity Development	11
	3.3 Community and Local Government Development	13
	3.4 Mainstreaming and Education	17
	3.5 Disability Prevention and Development	20
	3.6 Micro-entrepreneurship and Disability	23
	3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability	25
4	Successes, Challenges, Lessons and Recommendations	29
5	Financial Statements	31
6	Album	36
7	Highlights of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)	38

Report Preparation & Editing	Md. Shahidul Haque, Chief Executive, SARPV Md. Minhaj Uddin, Director -Finance, SARPV Eunus Hossain Mantu, Director - Program, SARPV Md. Nazmul Haque Nehal, Documentation & Monitoring Officer, SARPV Hasnain Sabih Nayak
Cover Design and Page Layout	Hasnain Sabih Nayak
Pre-press and Production	Toitomboor Media Private Limited
Date of Publication	April 2013
Published by	Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV) <u>Head Office:</u> House 589, Road 11, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Adabor, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh Phone: 880-2-8190253-4 Fax: 880-2-8190256 Email: sarpv@bangla.net shahidul@sarpv.org

Chakaria Branch:
Chakaria Disability Centre, Vara Muhuri, Chiringa,
Chakaria, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
Phone: 880-342256305, 880-342256413
Email: sarpvcox91@gmail.com

Kapashia Branch:
Disability Training & Resource Center
Vill. & PO.: Tilshunia, Kapashia, Gazipur
Phone: 880-1715313110
Email: sarpv.kapasia@gmail.com

To those people with disabilities whose indomitable spirit helps us think beyond and make ways for majority of the people with disabilities that are being discriminated due to lack of enabling and inclusive environment and mindset

First person with disability to climb Mt Everest



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
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
HH	Households
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/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
UK	United Kingdom
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	Union 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

This year SARPV will be in its glorious 24th year of development. It is a great pleasure to acknowledge and share that all the credit for this achievement goes to all types of stakeholders of SARPV. Our success lies in the combined efforts and contribution by the beneficiary communities, donor community, program and project staff, civil society, government bodies, local government representatives and mass media etc. It has become possible for the invaluable dedication and commitment of the staff to implement the program and project activities efficiently, trusts and beliefs of our donors in our capacity to achieve the goal, faith of our project participants/stakeholders in community level to deliver the quality services for them and above all, the incessant financial and technical support by the local and international development partners.



Now SARPV has become a renowned, dedicated and reputed development organization through its continued and dynamic development interventions. It has been working for the development of socio-economic and human rights of the PwDs, marginalized, underprivileged, vulnerable and disaster affected, specially the women and children. Annual Report of 2012 is a compilation of our Program and Project achievement to reveal our accountability and transparency to the different stakeholders. This edition is the combined effort which reflects what has been done during the last couple of months for the targeted people of program/project areas.

We would like to thank the relevant government bodies, donors, local governments, civil society, media, our partners and supporters for their relentless support and cooperation to all our endeavors.

We remain committed to serve the vulnerable people in the upcoming years as ever before.

M. Shahidul Haque

Chief Executive

SARPV

Name of the Organization.....

Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable SARPV

Legal Status of SARPV.....

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

Primary Contact and Principal Office.....

M Shahidul Haque Chief Executive SARPV
 House Road Baitul Aman Housing Society Adabar Dhaka Bangladesh
 T F E shahidul@sarpv.org shahidul sarpv@gmail com

Vision.....

To be a pioneering organization in disability prevention working for the people particularly the disabled and other socio economically marginalized communities through facilitating the process of sustaining their socio economic empowerment towards establishing their equal rights as citizens of the state

Mission.....

SARPV is a development organization working for socio economic advancement and establishment of rights of the disadvantaged communities particularly disabled and differently able poor and ultra poor fisher folk migrants and indigenous communities The focus of SARPV is mainstreaming the disadvantaged communities by facilitating the process of transforming them both women and men into effective and efficient human resources

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 color etc

Geographical Coverage.....

<u>Division</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Upazilla</u>
Dhaka	Gazipur	Kapasias and Gazipur Sadar
Chittagong	Bandarban	Lama and Naikhangchhari
	Cox s Bazar	Cox s Bazar Sadar Chakaria Moheshkhali Ukhia Teknaf Pekua and Ramu
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 comprised of members while the Executive committee comprised of members. The Executive Committee indeed is the supreme authority and they are elected by the direct election by the General body members for years duration. Majority members of Executive Committee EC are persons with disabilities as a mandatory provision. Management of SARPV is governed by the Executive Committee. In EC members are from different professions on behalf of the EC Secretary General 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 have to use safe water in all household activities and have to be neat and clean in all aspects including adequate lights and air in the house.

There must be a hole or ditch near to the household area for dust and household waste management through composting.

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 poultry and livestock.

Every beneficiary or family must send their children to school and ensure easy accessibility clean in all aspects.

SARPV does believe if all the families maintain these pillars then it is possible to enhance the family level income and also will reduce nutritional deficiency which will contribute to ensure the food security with having better life so that they can make a good plan for the future.

Beneficiaries

Primary Beneficiary

- Children and Children with disability
- Adolescents with disabilities
- People Women Men with Disabilities
- Hardcore poor
- Marginalized family
- Poor families headed by Women
- Families headed by Children
- Families dependent on Elderly People
- Vulnerable Women and Women with Disability

Secondary Beneficiary

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

A Brief History

Mr. M. 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 disabilities.

SARPV started its field level work during and after the devastating tornado at Saturia, Manikganj in 1989. While carrying out relief operation in Saturia, a research jointly with the then Director of BIDS Dr. Atiur Rahman (now Governor of Bangladesh Bank) was initiated by M. Shahidul Haque of SARPV to see the correlation between disaster and disability with supports from PRIP TRUST.

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

From 1993 to 2002 SARPV worked with Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) strategy for mainstreaming persons with disabilities in the society. In 2002, a review of SARPV activities revealed that, if not continued, activities focusing on the persons with disabilities can hardly bring in any positive result. SARPV also realized that it is very difficult to undertake programs focusing on people with disabilities only. So, it started making efforts to link the disability issue to the mainstream programs e.g. nutrition, micro credit, education and health etc of organizations like BRAC, PROSHIKA and many other development organizations and shifted from project approach to programme approach.

Social Assistance and Rehabilitation for the Physically Vulnerable (SARPV) is a national development organization which has been working since its inception with a vision to make a barrier free environment for the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), vulnerable and marginalised communities and to mainstream them in the society. SARPV thinks that Poverty eradication, equitable growth and social development as well as reaching the UN's Millennium Development Goals will not be achieved without participation and empowerment of PwDs.

Disability and poverty are intricately linked. Disability causes poverty and poverty exacerbates disability leading to increased vulnerability and exclusion in the society. PwDs are among the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh. According to WHO and World Bank, that there are 15% of the total population of the world is disabled and mostly in the developing countries (June 09, 2011 the World Report on Disability by WHO and WB). "Mapping of Disability in Bangladesh", concluded that approximately 19 million of total population in Bangladesh is disabled.

The incidence is increasing due to conflicts, disasters, malnutrition and lack of knowledge. PwDs are facing problems related to basic supports such as access to social safety nets, education, health services, and gainful employment. They are represented disproportionately amongst Bangladesh's' poorest communities, constituting approximately 15% the poor. Disability is an issue that cross cuts all development sectors, yet policy and decision-makers in Bangladesh have not yet made a sustained effort to integrate disability issues into mainstream development or consolidate a plan for involving PwDs in development planning.

SARPV is trying to identify the causes of disability and to take initiatives for prevention of those causes. SARPV is an inspiration for creating a new dimension of social reality where humanity is the basic premise that would determine why they are lagging behind compared to the mainstream of the social activities and how they can overcome this situation with full self-confidence, and stand on their own feet.

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. M. Shahidul Haque	General Secretary
Mr. Md. Minhaj Uddin	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

(In alphabetic order)

Amis des Enfants du Monde (AEM)	France
Aide Medicale et Developpement (AMD)	France
BRAC	Bangladesh
CARE	Bangladesh
Christoffel-Blindenmission (CBM) - Centre for Disability in Development (CDD)	Bangladesh
Kinesitherapeutes du Monde (KDM)	France
Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)	Bangladesh
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) - Govt of Bangladesh (GOB)	Bangladesh
SOLiNFO	France
UNICEF - Bangladesh Shishu Academy	Bangladesh
Walk for Life	Bangladesh

Programs and Projects

Program		Project	District	Donor	Duration	
1. Rights and Advocacy	2. Skill and Capacity Development	3. Community and Local Government Development	Mainstreaming of the People with Disabilities in the Society (MPDS)	Cox's Bazar Gazipur	MJF	2006-2013
			Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh (PHRPBD)	Cox's Bazar	CDD CBM	2009-2014
		4. Mainstreaming and Education	Integrated Education for Children with Disabilities: Prodipaloy	Cox's Bazar	AEM	1998-2012
			Integrated Education for Children with Disabilities: Prodipaloy 2	Cox's Bazar	MJF	1998-2012
			Early Learning & Childhood Development (ECDC)	Cox's Bazar	UNICEF	2009-2013
			Non Formal Primary Education	Cox's Bazar	BRAC	2009-2017
		5. Disability Prevention and Development	Prevention of Rickets in Cox's Bazar	Cox's Bazar	AMD KDM	2008-2017
			Health and Nutrition Support Project	Cox's Bazar	AMD	Contd since 2008
			Clubfoot Correction	Cox's Bazar	Walk for Life	Contd since 2011
		6. Micro-entrepreneurship, Disability and Development	Micro Credit, Disability & Development	Cox's Bazar	Own Resource	On going
	Entrepreneurship Development Program		Cox's Bazar	Own Resource	On going	
	7. Climate Change, Disaster and Disability	Emergency Rehabilitation Support for people suffering from Flash Flood	Cox's Bazar	CBM CDD	2011-2013	
		Emergency Rehabilitation Support Project	Cox's Bazar	CARE	2012-2013	
		Disaster Risk Reduction through Community Action	Cox's Bazar	PKSF/GOB	2012-2013	
		Emergency Livelihood Support Project	Cox's Bazar	CARE	2013	
		Vocational Training Support	Cox's Bazar	SOLiNFO	On going	
		Promotion of the Rights of PwDs	Cox's Bazar	MJF	Contd since 1995	
		Stop Violence against Women & Children	Cox's Bazar	Own Resource	Contd since 1995	
		Advocacy for Disability Prevention	Cox's Bazar	Own Resource	Contd since 1995	

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 on Communicating for Advocacy. 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.

Projects under this program.....

■ Promotion of the Rights of PwDs

Supported by MJF

Primary beneficiaries are the persons with disabilities and the guardians of children with disabilities. SARPV dreams of a society where PwDs can grow their full potentialities despite the functional and environmental limitations by participating with their full capacity in social activities where PwDs enjoy equal rights and opportunities in the society. In achieving the vision under the project it has been given emphasis to increase the responsiveness of the Govt. Non government officials, civil societies and local Govt bodies towards accessibilities to services of PwDs as well.

Still the p wds in the project area are less involved in the family interactions and community activities. In addition they are exposed to social stigma and stereotypes within their communities. Participation of PwDs in different regards is very poor even in the local government activities. During the planning process the authorities do not consider the issue of disability as a result children with disabilities are not enrolled in the educational institutions though government has declared education for all.

Lack of education and information of p wds hinder the process of mainstreaming in the society. The attitude of the GO, NGO officials, civil societies, LEB and other stakeholders towards p wds are not positive. They always ignore the needs and rights of PwDs from the upazila level to the national level. Yet People are not considering that disabled people are an active part of the society. No concerned stakeholders including family members are considering disability as a permanent condition in life. They are always concerned about the issue 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 abilities then they can get involve and contribute to the development process.

■ Stop Violence against Women & Children

supported by own resources

Violence against Women and Children (VAW) is a crime and violation of human rights. Especially VAW increases the vulnerability of women in the society. As a result women feel insecure in all sphere of the society, in some worst cases it ends in women's death. It has a devastating impact in the society. VAW is amongst the most serious threats to overall development and progress of the country. In the last decade Bangladesh has made a

3.1 Rights and Advocacy

considerable progress in this respect and it has been possible due to the collaborative efforts of different stakeholders such as, GOB, UN agencies, International development partners, LEB, NGOs and others respective organizations. Due to the lack of education and awareness, even some men and women both believe that it is normal and acceptable to beat their wives for men if their wives neglect to do house hold chores or refuse to have sex. Certain groups of women are more vulnerable of violence due to double discrimination resulting of their caste, class, race, nationality, sexuality and disability. Peoples of the coastal area are the sufferers of the different types of vulnerability. In this regard the rights violations of children and women have been increased. In this context, there is a great scope of work for promotion of rights in this area.

■ Advocacy for Disability Prevention

Supported by own resource

Activities and Achievement

Student Profile of Schools/Centers of SARPV

Sl.	Indicator	No. of Beneficiaries
01	Received Disability ID Card	144
02	Enlisted in different safety net programs of GOB	2317
03	Self employed IGA	86
04	Received Disability loan from GOB	131
05	Relief or Aid support	687
06	Assistance from UP	272
07	Assistance from community/CS or Influential persons	199
08	Enrollment in different committees	72
09	Employment generation	137
10	Received medical, legal etc services	1686
11	Scholarship from non govt. sources	31
12	Aid/seed support from agriculture dept of GOB	100
13	Received Assistive device	51
14	Aids High rise of residential floors	26
15	Support for Sanitary latrine	33
16	Khas land or forest land received	03
17	Admission getting in school/madrassa	46
18	Support from other NGO	44
19	Training received from govt. bodies	323
20	SwDs follow up from general schools	285

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 parts, such as: One is for the beneficiaries and another is for staff development.

Two types of capacity building have been considered for the beneficiaries; one is for profession based and the other for Organization and human development based, which include in-house training, practical and demonstration, refresher training, field visit, meeting, workshop etc methodologies of skill and capacity building. SARPV organized some courses facilitated by in-house and external resource persons from respective fields of expertise. SARPV has provided training to 1377 beneficiaries and achievement was 100% in 2012.

Targeted participants took part in the 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 about new ideas, interventions and technologies. Different types of training courses were organized successfully such as, training on backyard poultry rearing, management training etc. for the beneficiaries.

Project under this program.....

■ Vocational Training Support

Supported by SOLiNFO

Although this program has one project but the issue of Skill and Capacity Development works across the programs and projects to varying degrees.

Activities and Achievement.....

Training Courses on Skill and Capacity Development

Sl.	Name of Training Course	Target	Achievement	Male	Female	Total
1	Training on Resource Mobilization	08	08	82	79	161
2	Training on Market Development	12	12	135	108	243
3	Leadership training for beneficiaries	12	12	159	96	255
4	Skill Development Training for beneficiaries: (Computer, tailoring, sewing machine repairing, Poultry, hand bag/ purse making, homestead gardening)	23	23	235	271	506
5	Teachers Training on Inclusive Education	02	02	33	28	61
6	Training on RBA for beneficiaries	02	02	19	32	51
7	Training on Organization Development	02	02	58	02	60
8	Training for persons with disabilities on Livelihood operations and management	02	02	18	22	40
	Total	63	63	739	638	1377

3.2 Skill and Capacity Development

Gender, Diversity and Women Empowerment

SARPV has been considering the gender and diversity issue with importance in all aspects. Though SARPV is a Rights emphasized Organization; In case of project beneficiary selection, staffing, benefits and other respective subjects SARPV considers the facts consciously. In all aspects such as, recruitment, beneficiary selection, inputs distribution, training/ event organizing etc SARPV considered the criteria, vulnerability, residence and the professions of the households; religion, gender, color, race and caste has not been considered at all. In case of beneficiary selection we emphasized those households where there is PwD, widow, child, old aged are exist as family member. Considering the context it has taken such type of special initiatives which contributes absolutely for women empowerment, self reliability and establishes the women rights in the community. It is noted that most of the beneficiaries are female of tailoring, sewing machine repairing, Poultry, hand bag/ purse making, homestead gardening section and female teachers of Prodipaloy, NFPE and ELCD projects. All the beneficiaries are vulnerable in the context of their family income and food and nutrition taken by the family members. 80% female trained beneficiaries are engaged with Income Generating Activities for enhancing their family income so that they are contributing and sharing their income in family expenditures. As a whole their dignity and status is going to be increased in their family as well as in the community. Female staffs of SARPV have been enjoying more facilities in their work place than male staff according to Gender and HRD manual. SARPV Management enables to create office space as women friendly.

3.3 Community and Local Government Development

Community and local government development program includes various activities under two projects to empower concerned stakeholders e.g. people with disabilities, marginalized community, local government Institutions, professionals, service providing agencies etc by ensuring greater community involvement for financial development and promotion of rights of people with disabilities and other respective beneficiaries.

Objectives of the program are:

- To develop the capacity of Local Government Institutions and community stakeholders
- To sensitize the LEB and professionals in favor of PWDs
- To develop the capacity and skill of program beneficiaries

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.....

■ Mainstreaming of People with Disabilities in the Society (MPDS)

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

■ 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

Activities and Achievement.....

Mainstreaming of People with Disabilities in the Society (MPDS)

Sl. No.	Activities	Target	Achievement	No. of Beneficiary		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Self Help Group Meeting	432	404	996	1585	2581
2	UCC Meeting	22	22	43	77	120
3	Dialogue Meeting with Local Govt. (UP and pourasava)	17	15	152	24	176
4	Meeting with School Management Committee (SMC)	25	25	59	65	124
5	Dialogue meeting with Different Professionals	13	12	98	04	102
6	Training on Resource Mobilization	08	08	28	33	61
7	Training on Market Development	12	12	35	85	120
8	Leadership training	12	12	39	82	121
9	Skill Development Training for beneficiaries	16	16	63	99	162
10	Community Meeting / Gathering	12	12	484	150	634
12	National /District/Upazilla Level sharing/ Dialogue/ Roundtable Meeting	03	03	155	29	184
13	Training on RBA for beneficiaries	02	02	159	96	255
14	Training on Organization Development	60	60	58	02	60
15	Interest free Seed money support for IGA	Tk.15 lac	Tk.14.85 lac	71	45	116
16	Teachers Training on Inclusive Education	02	02	33	28	61
17	Assistive Device support	62	62	35	27	62
18	Day Observation					
a	National Youth Day			35	85	120
b	National Disability Day			227	135	362
c	World Sight day			21	12	33
d	World Human Rights day			122	46	168
e	Great Independent/ Victory day			136	42	178
f	International mother language day					
19	Harmonium, Tabla support to a disabled person for ensuring his livelihoods	01	01			
20	Emergency Relief Support to flood victim	400 hh				

3.3 Community and Local Government Development

Promotion of Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Bangladesh

- Formation of 8 successful SHG apex body
- 35 SwDs got admission into different schools
- 82 PwDs have been involved with IGA
- PwDs received assistive device without any cost: what types?
- 1 female PwD has been Included to LGSP-2 of union parishad.
- 90 PwDs received seeds for winter vegetable
- 35 CwDs are receiving PRT regularly.
- 2 SwDs are getting scholarship for the disabled student through our advocacy
- 10 PwDs received disability identity card and getting the disability allowance now
- 742 people received free treatment on Eye & Ear.
- 31 received spectacles & 2 received hearing-aid, without any cost

Observance of Important Days

Recently, the observance of different national and international days related to various issues of human rights and development has become a popular activity. Government bodies, international organizations, UN bodies, NGOs, LEBs, respective organizations or professionals and community in general are observing various days with great joy and significance. In 2012, SARPV observed some days including International Mother Language Day, International Women's Day, Independence Day, World Environment Day, World Literacy Day, International Day of People with Disability, Victory Day, World Human Rights Day, National Youth Day, World Sight Day, World White Cane Safety Day and National Social Service Day.

The objectives of observing days:

- To raise awareness among respective stakeholders and society
- To inform the audience about the importance of the day
- To demonstrate that the issue is a subject of public concern

SARPV observed these days centrally as well as in different project areas and jointly with different authorities including respective government departments, local government institutions, and like-minded NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and professionals through different types of activities such as rallies with placards and festoons, human chains, discussions and cultural functions etc.

3.3 Community and Local Government Development

The Real Life Story 1.....

Visual impairment couldn't stop Sidul Sharma from following his dreams

Sidul Sharma, son of the late Sunil Sharma and Shikha Sharma is a 22-year-old man with seven brothers and sisters. He was born in South Hindupara village of Moheshkhali Pourasava of Moheshkhali Upazilla in Cox's Bazar district. He was born to a poor family.

Sidul was born visually impaired, so he could not enjoy the natural beauties of this earth. At school-going age, he was sent to a school in Chittagong for the visually and speech-impaired, where he started his education in the Braille system. He studied there for only three months as he was not able to adapt with the food and accommodation of the hostel. After he returned home, he spent most of his time in his house, sometimes



enjoying music and sometimes practising singing by himself. In 2006 he came to know about SARPV, around the time it started the Mainstreaming of People with Disability in the Society (MPDS) project, supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) at South Hindupara village of Moheshkhali Pourasava. A group of people with disability (PwDs), called Sheuly, was formed there and Sidul was selected as vice-president of the group. He received training in human rights, leadership and organization development, skill development training and so on. These courses developed his capacity to be an effective human resource in the community.

Noticing his strong capacity of memorizing and his self-confidence, a MPDS project staff member, Mr. Rajesh, suggested that Sidul worked towards his dream

of being a musician. At his suggestion, Sidul began practicing music and, with the advocacy of SARPV, was admitted into Moheshkhali Shilpakala Academy to make his dream come true. He also studied music regularly through Ustad Prodip Ghosh. With a lot of hard work and study, he became a renowned musician in Moheshkhali. Now he performs music at different national and international day observance and cultural functions.

With the advocacy of SARPV, Upazilla Administration of Moheshkhali supported Sidul and he was awarded a cultural allowance from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs amounting to BDT 8400 per year. Sidul Sharma is confident that disability is not a barrier to success. His diligent perseverance and confidence are helping him to move forward. SARPV was only a catalyst in Sidul's success story.

Note the Quote

***"Although the world is full of suffering,
it is full also of the overcoming of it."***

Helen Keller

3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

This is the second largest program of SARPV that exists in all project areas for ensuring for the children with disabilities at least at the basic level. SARPV started its education program in 1999 with 12 children with disabilities (CwDs) to provide education support under a small project financed by AEM-France. Now this unique program of SARPV consists of formal, non-formal, mainstreaming CwDs into school and integrated school education. SARPV also runs Early Childhood Development Centers under its education program for the development of children. Gradually this program is becoming important for organizational, strategic and functional reasons for future mainstreaming of CwDs and their meaningful development and inclusion in the society. Main goal of this program is to ensure access of the CwDs as well as children from poor families to education. Besides the mainstreaming of CwDs in different schools SARPV is continuing the program through different projects.

Education projects of SARPV is divided into two streams such as a) direct implementation by establishing schools/center supported by different donors b) advocacy with govt. primary schools for ensuring Inclusive education for SwDs.

Projects under this program

■ **Integrated Education for Children with Disabilities: Prodipaloy**

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.

■ **Integrated Education for Children with Disabilities: Prodipaloy 2**

Supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation through Mainstreaming of People with Disabilities in the Society (MPDS)

In 2006, Prodipaloy 2 school was established in Maheskhali Upazila. SARPV practices models of 'Inclusive Education'. Each child has right to learn in a positive learning environment. However, inaccessible environment and attitude restrict their access to education, children with disability are not enrolled in general primary schools.

■ **Early Learning & Childhood Development (ECDC)**

Supported by UNICEF through Shishu Academy

Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDCs) are run under this project.

■ **Non Formal Primary Education**

Supported by BRAC

3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

Activities and Achievement

Student Profile of Schools/Centers of SARPV

Project or Education type	No. of School/ Center	No. of Students (2012)			
		Boy	Girl	Total	SwD
Prodipaloy - 1	01	126	112	238	38
Prodipaloy- 2	01	102	122	230	23
Non-Formal Primary Education	26	291	489	780	29
Early Childhood Development Center	24	389	331	720	21

SwD Scenario of SARPV facilitated Schools/Centers

Nature of Impairment	Prodipaloy	ELCD	NFPE	General School	Total
Physically	24	12	10	163	209
Visually	08	2	03	39	52
Hearing and speech	12	01	11	42	66
Intellectually / Mentally	17	6	03	37	62
Multiple Disabilities	01	0	02	04	7
Total	61	21	29	285	396

SwD Scenario of SARPV facilitated Schools/Centers

Name of School	Location	No. of Students (2013)	Result in PSC Examination in 2012				
			Appeared	Passed	SwDs	A+	Scholarship
Prodipaloy- 1	Chakaria	260	27	100%	05	01	0
Prodipaloy- 2	Maheshkhali	230	23	100%	03	01	03

Note the Quote

"New information and communications technologies can improve the quality of life for people with disabilities, but only if such technologies are designed from the beginning so that everyone can use them. Given the explosive growth in the use of the World Wide Web for publishing, electronic commerce, lifelong learning and the delivery of government services, it is vital that the Web be accessible to everyone."

Bill Clinton

3.4 Mainstreaming and Education

The Real Life Story 2

Nayan Moni is a school-student now



Nayan Moni is a 12 year old girl. She is the fifth among eight children of Shamsul Alam and Mariam. Her father is a day laborer and mother is a house wife. She lives in Kholā Para, Koraia Ghona of Chakaria Pourashova under Chakaria upazilla. Her mother is also engaged with poultry and livestock rearing for better income and her elder brother is a mason who is another earning member of their family. So they are living a simple life.

After her birth, observing that her fingers and toes were knit, her mother visited a local doctor for her treatment. The doctor identified it as a congenital problem and they were unable to treat her. At her age of 5 her family came to know about SARPV from the community. Then they came to CDC (Chakaria Disability Centre) for check up. That

time she got treatment from a foreign doctor at SARPV. According to the doctor's advice SARPV organized an operation jointly with Chittagong Ma O Shishu Hospital. After the operation she could move her fingers. Despite having disability Nayan Moni is lucky, because she was not bullied by others and in her family. Her acceptance in the family was pleasant and her participation in the family affairs was allowed. After that her maternal uncle suggested to get her admitted in the nursery section of "Prodipaloy", an inclusive school of Prodipaloy in 2005. Since then Nayan Moni has been a student of Prodipaloy. She passed P.S.C. (Primary School Certificate) examination with 3.58 GPA from Prodipaloy. She was a very attentive student in the classes. According to the teachers she did well and participated in all the activities. With supports from SARPV she became more aware of her rights. During her educational period she received 300 taka per month as the disability allowance. Now she is a student of Chakaria Central High School. She wants to accomplish a successful educational life.

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.

3.5 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 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 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 Support Project**

supported by AMD, France

Through this project nutritional supports are 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

Activities and Achievement.....

Activities	# of Beneficiary	Service provided	Remarks
Identification of CP	135		10 patients are enabled of head and trunk control. 12 patients could attain balanced walking
Identification of Rickets	511	Follow up to all the patients	Treatment of 361 patients is going on. 140 patients are yet to have treatment
Identification of Clubfoot	140		All 140 patients are now using braces
Identification of Other Disability	234	Physiotherapy, necessary aid and assistive device	Moreover, for burn and bone deformity treatment, operations are being carried out
Advocacy Meeting with Health Department	220	Enhanced GO-NGO collaboration for better services	Respective participants vowed to disseminate rickets preventive message in their field
Training on disability issue for Rickets prevention	58	Raising awareness on disability, rickets preventive measures	Message disseminated by participants among the grass root level people
Awareness Program	240		Food intake behavior has been changed among community people on vitamin D and Calcium
Surgery / Operation	CP-1 Rickets-28 Clubfoot-62 Others-34		They all were cured fully and enabled to lead normal life and have become self reliant
Nutritional Advice	241		Normal practice of food has been changed positively
Assistive device support	Crutch-89 Brace- 93 Walker-7 AFO- 78 Artificial limb- 06 Special chair-6		Body Balance has been ensured among the patients and they returned to normal life
Surgical Follow up	125		Patients were free from all sorts of infections
Nutritional Support (Provide nutritious food)	48 patients		Receivers are at present in well and good health
Pathological support	22	Pathological support	Provided to emergency patients with kidney and bone problems
Plaster	1046	Plaster for post-operative and club foot patients	Healing of the bone joints was adopted with plaster support, they were cured without surgery.
X-ray	199	Disease and bone status identification	
Physiotherapy support for Disabled persons	274	Physiotherapy for relief from pain	
Medication	1813	Bone deformity reduction	

3.5 Disability Prevention and Development

The Real Life Story 3.....

An amazing change in Asifur Rahman's life

Hearing about SARPV from a patient, Asifur Rahman's parents brought him to SARPV's physiotherapy center in Chakaria. Asifur Rahman, a 13-year-old boy from Chittagong who had a chronic right leg equus. Cerebral Palsy (CP) was diagnosed earlier and was the cause of his leg injury. Studying his birth and case history, it was found that his mother's delivery difficult and complicated, thus as an infant, he could not grow normally. He started crawling, squatting, kneeling and sitting at a later age than normal. It was reported that he started to walk when he was three years old.

Although he eventually started to walk, his walking was not normal; he struggled to maintain balance while walking. He used to walk with his weight on his toes instead of balancing the weight throughout the foot, like normal. When his treatment was started at SARPV, it was found that he had a CP with knee Flexum of (R)-15°, ankle extensor of (R)-45°, muscle spasticity triceps tibialis posterior and anterior, a weak tibialis anterior and hallucis extensor. After diagnosis had been complete, an operation was proposed. French surgeon Dr. Thierry assisted by Dr. Taslim operated upon Asif on 28 March 2012 at Ma O Shishu Hospital in Chittagong. After wearing a plaster for two months, Asif successfully started to walk. In the past, while walking, he often fell down. Now he is able to walk normally. This was SARPV's first attempt in addressing a CP case in its physiotherapy center, which came out successful. Asif's parents now dream of a good future for their son.



before treatment



after treatment

Note the Quote

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

Martina Navratilova

3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

S ARPV has been working for promotion of the rights as well as economical development of PwDs for a long time through community-based rehabilitation approach. In this regard SARPV provided capacity development, technical and commodity support to them in many ways. But it found the dearth of capital as a major hindrance for people with disabilities to their becoming self-employed through IGA. Government and non-governmental initiatives are not yet in a position to enable people with disabilities to get access to the functional process of the traditional microcredit and/or other economic or developmental interventions in reality. Realizing the facts and limited scope for the PwDs, SARPV introduced a small intervention in 2006.

Goal of this program is to create various income opportunities through microcredit for the PwDs and poor people in the communities so that they can improve their economic condition with joint and individual efforts. Besides, idea of exploring the potentials of people with disabilities is yet to be of any consideration.

Microcredit, Disability and Development program now is one of the core support programs of SARPV. SARPV initially started Micro credit program from its general fund and group member's contribution to capture the demand of both people with and without disabilities to provide credit support. Major agenda of the program are to provide direct capital support to the potential PwDs and poor and develop their professional skills and capacity in relation to their business extension, market linkage and help organize themselves for their sustainable development.

Program Coverage

Sl. #	Particulars	Unit	Total	Remarks
1	District Coverage	Number	2	
2	Upazila Coverage	Number	3	
3	Union Coverage	Number	24	
4	Village Coverage	Number	224	
6	Branch Office	Number	4	
7	Samity (Group)	Number	245	
8	Group Members	Person	4,678	134 PwDs
9	Borrowers	Person	4,182	84 PwDs
10	Compulsory Savings Balance	BDT	7,893,678	
11	Loan Outstanding	BDT	28,967,281	
12	Recovery Rate (Total Loan)	BDT	95.64	

Projects under this program

- **Micro Credit, Disability & Development**
Supported by own resources
- **Entrepreneurship Development Program**
Supported by own resources

3.6 Micro Entrepreneurship, Disability and Development

The Real Life Story 4.....

Amma Rakhain has big goals!



Amma Rakhain came from a very poor weaver family. She was her parents' youngest daughter and lived at Harbang union of Chakaria upazilla in the Cox's Bazar district. She has a brother and three sisters. After the death of her parents, her brother started a business and managed to support their livelihood. But, when Amma married, she faced the difficult problem of maintaining her new young family. As her children were

growing up, her husband didn't earn enough money to support them. Their expenditure was increasing, but their income did not increase. At that time Amma Rakhain thought that she could contribute to her family income with a hand loom business. But, she didn't have sufficient capital to start this business.

It was in 1991 that she heard about SARPV and became a beneficiary of the organization. In 1997 she was enlisted as a group member of "Kokil", one of the groups of the SARPV microcredit program. She received a loan of BDT 5000 for capital investment in her business. She was able to establish her business and see quick results, so she decided to borrow more from SARPV to extend her business. This time she was even more successful and started to earn more profit day by day. Her contribution in the family increased, which helped to support her children's study up to degree level.

Now Amma Rakhain is a successful entrepreneur, not only in her village but also throughout the Harbang union. Her profit is now approximately BDT 35,000 per month. She is financially stable and has increased self-confidence because she is socially accepted, important, socially respected and can participate in social, community and family life. She plays an important role as a decision maker in her family and also in her village. She is also working to empower other women in surrounding communities. Her cloths are getting more popular in the overseas market and are being exported. She is very grateful to SARPV for changing her life.

Note the Quote

"Where once the poor were commonly seen as passive victims, microfinance recognizes that poor people are remarkable reservoirs of energy and knowledge. And while the lack of financial services is a sign of poverty, today it is also understood as an untapped opportunity to create markets, bring people in from the margins and give them the tools with which to help themselves."

Kofi Annan

3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

Nowadays Bangladesh has become one of the countries in the world, which are most vulnerable to climate change. "Climate change is a global problem and requiring a global solution, so it needs to involve every citizen, local government, government, Donor community and requires support from different sources to reduce the risk due to climate change and its impact. Every year different types of natural disasters hit specially the south, south east and south west coastal areas of the country with huge losses in crops, lands, livestock, poultry, household resources, profession and even sometimes their lives. As a result they fall prey to a great danger and cannot fulfill their daily needs properly. All of these changes threaten the food security, livelihoods, agriculture, public health and education especially of the poor and lower middle class families. The nation faces the deficiency of foods and the economical status also comes under threats. Especially the situation of PwDs during and after disaster becomes very vulnerable. Bangladesh is fully aware of its vulnerability to the growing impacts of climate change such as: cyclones, floods, sea level rise etc, these are the threatening for development context of Bangladesh. In light of this situation, SARPV takes interest to assist the most vulnerable coastal people to overcome soaring food prices and to ensure food security at the household and the community levels through the provision of different inputs, technical and psychological support including other basic needs. SARPV thinks that there are great scopes of work for agro based farmers as well as IGA based technical supports to the beneficiary households for their secured and better lives and livelihoods.

The main goal of this program is to prepare to mitigate, respond to and reduce climate change impact/vulnerability related to natural disaster; and also to enhance capacity of the CwDs, PwDs, concerned institutions and stakeholders in relation to disaster and disability.

Projects under this program.....

■ Emergency Rehabilitation Support for people suffering from Flash Flood

Supported by CBM/CDD

■ Emergency Rehabilitation Support

Supported by CARE Bangladesh, ECHO, USAID, MJF, AMD and KDM

During and after any disaster SARPV tries to stand beside the community with emergency response. During June July period southern coastal areas of Bangladesh faced a traumatizing flood due to heavy rainfall and water logging. People of this area specially the poor low income and even the middle income groups became vulnerable to lack of food shelter and other daily necessities. In this regard during the severe flood SARPV expanded its relief support for the vulnerable groups in Chakaria and Ramu Upazillas. ECHO and USAID through CARE Bangladesh, Manusher Jonno Foundation, AMD and KDM from France provided financial support to the initiatives of SARPV. SARPV carried out the emergency response operations successfully with active support from different stakeholders.

Goal

Contribute to reduce the poverty and rehabilitate the people of flood affected Households of Ramu and Chakaria upazila through community involvement

3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

Objectives

- To reduce the poverty caused by adverse affects of flood through creating work opportunity
- To rehabilitate the vulnerable communities in the society
- To promote the food security for the poorest groups involving them in IGA
- To raise awareness among the community so that they can protect their assets from the natural disaster and climate change

■ Disaster Risk Reduction through Community Action

Supported by PKSf/GOB

■ Emergency Livelihood Support Project

Supported by CARE Bangladesh; just started in 2013.

Activities and Achievement

Emergency Rehabilitation support for people suffering from Flash flood Supported by CDD /CBM

SI	Activity	No of beneficiaries			Effect of the activity
		Female	Male	Total	
1	Raising plinth above flood level	41	39	80	During this flood affected period all the houses which were built last year worked as shelter home for community. This year concerns were more for accessibility of PwDs.
2	Repairing & Plinth Raising of the houses which were inundated or damaged by flood	14	19	33	
3	Assistive device distribution	10	23	33	
4	Seed distribution	50	50	100	• PwDs who received seeds are getting crops now; they can save money and get also nutritional support from the crops and vegetables.
5	Raising Toilet above flood level (New 80 + Old 33)	55	58	113	Hygiene system of population was badly damaged after the flood. But now after repairing and raising, the sanitation system has improved
6	Earth raising repairing of Community Tube well for pure drinking water			20 Tube well	It ensured pure drinking water for the community, which was damaged after the flood
7	Tree plantation to protect raised plinth (New 80 + Old 33)	55	58	113	These will protect the soils of repaired houses from the flood water and it will also reduce the soil erosions.
9	Training for persons with disabilities on Livelihood operations and management.			40	It made themselves more capable of how to deal with the hazardous situation

3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

Relief Program supported by CARE-B, MJF & AMD-KDM

Organization	Beneficiary Coverage	Union Coverage	Cash support	Commodity support
CARE-Bangladesh	12,850 hh	20	Yes	Yes
MJF-MPDS	400 hh	4	-	Yes
AMD-KDM	400 hh	-	-	Yes

Beneficiaries of Emergency Rehabilitation & Cash Support Project Supported by CARE Bangladesh

Upazilla	Union	Ward #	Male	Female	Total
Chakaria	Kakara	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	312	783	1095
	Koierbill	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	572	592	1164
Ramu	Kachchapia	2,3,5,6,8,9	835	410	1245
	Kauarkhope	4,5,6,7,8,9	668	528	1196
2 Upazillas	4 Unions	29 Wards	2387	2313	4700

- Cash for Work (CFW)
4,500 persons (at-least 35% women) representing 4,500 families were employed in CFW schemes for 25 days at BDT 200 per day and received payment.
- Cash for Training (CFT)
Of the same 4,500 families, 4,500 vulnerable women received BDT 3,000 each through cash for training and received payment.
- Unconditional Cash Grant (UCG)
200 vulnerable persons representing 200 families with difficult condition received unconditional cash grants of BDT 8,000 each.

Schemes being implemented in targeted locations

SN	Scheme type	Name of Union				Total
		Koierbill	Kakara	Kachchapia	Kauarkhope	
01	Road Repairing/Community /Link Road	30	20	13	12	75
02	School ground	12	07	03	06	28
03	Embankment cum road	02	02	-	02	06
04	Pond Re-excavation	01	01	-	-	02
05	Graveyard Raising	01	-	-	02	03
06	Canal/Nassi Cutting	-	-	-	01	01
	Total	46	30	16	23	115

3.7 Climate Change, Disaster and Disability

The Real Life Story 5.....

Roxy goes beyond disabilities



Habia Khatun, a 66 year-old woman from SM Char village came to help the workers working for the CFW program running in Kakara union. She was carrying water jars to the thirsty workers. Although she was wearing a 'burka' and veil on her head, her wrinkles and liver spots on the skin were visible and she was looking depressed and helpless.

When asked about herself, she narrated her tragic life story. Her husband Fazal Karim died many years ago after suffering from liver cancer. But at that time it was not possible for her husband to have treatment due to poverty. She had five sons, out of whom she already lost four. All the sons also died of liver cancer. Doctors suggested that they all inherited this chronic disease. At present, only one of her sons is alive in the world. This son is also carrying the same chronic disease. There is no earning member in her family. She and her son are facing hardship and extreme poverty. In order to maintain family expenses she had to sell a portion of land from her house compound.

Moreover, 7 years ago she had to face a tragic accident in her life. Her son borrowed 10 taka from a powerful man in the village but failed to repay the money in time. Making it an issue, the powerful man one day hit her with a huge iron rod and Habia's hand was broken. Since the attacker was a very powerful man in the village she could not dare go to anybody for justice. Being marginalized of the marginalized, she could not but acquiesced all these torture and oppression. By selling land she was able to have money for her treatment and go to Chittagong Medical College Hospital. The hospital authority suggested her to be hospitalized for three months. After one month, all money she had carried was finished and she was bound to leave the hospital. Since then on, she has been suffering physical vulnerability with her broken hand.

In the devastating flood last year (2012), her house was damaged. This time she took shelter on the roof of her house. At present she is living with her seriously ill son in her damaged house. There is no earning member in her family. She is spending her last days in the world with hardship and extreme poverty without proper livelihood support. In the last Cash Distribution program she received BDT 2400 from the CFW project under the 'Recovery from Floods in the Southeastern Part of Bangladesh' program. When asked how she spent the money she received from the CFW project, she told that she spent the money for the treatment of her broken hand. However, the program thus helped her a lot to meet her dire necessities and cope with the adversities.

Note the Quote

"The warnings about global warming have been extremely clear for a long time. We are facing a global climate crises. Its deepening. We are entering a period of consequences. "

Al Gore

Remarkable Successes of the year-----

- Higher reputation of SARPV in the area than before
- Strong linkage and relation developed in between the service seekers and service providers; i.e specially among the government bodies as well as LEB
- Free, fair and neutral beneficiary selection and smooth inputs distribution among the flood affected community
- Number of men/women skilled manpower have been developed in tailoring, sewing machine repairing, hand bag/purse bag producing, backyards poultry, livestock rearing and homestead gardening by offering profession based training courses
- Women empowerment and self reliability of women with disability by self employed IGA and participating in different social events
 - o Raised awareness among the rural community on family planning & health issues
 - o Create /Generate Job opportunity of PWDs and wwds by providing interest free loan as seed money as well as profession based training for enhance their Income generation
 - o Moheshkhali pouroshova increased the allocated annual budget for Pwds from 1 lac to 1.5 lac
- Moheshkhali Poura chairman made commitment for providing free trade license to the businessmen among PWDs
- Moheshkhali Poura chairman announced to make disabled beggar free of Moheshkhali Poursava area; he is patronising the PWDs for self reliability and employment
- Then UNO of Chakaria promised to make ram for more accessible of PwDs at Shaheed Minar of Chakaria

Limitations and Challenges faced-----

- Political Influence as well as the Illegal Power holders influence
- Natural disasters and calamities
- Unstable political situation
- Fund flow was limited
- Negative attitudes of some govt. Officials and or local government bodies towards PWDs
- Government Officials do not provide satisfactory services to the person with disability as per their commitments
- Expectation is high of the community people but the resource is limited
- There are many types of barriers for obtaining the Disability ID card from the respective authority
- Training on the Skill Development was short term duration
- Generally Persons with disability prefer services than that of claim their rights
- Fundamentalism is an acute problem due to participation of women in development and social activities
- Still the community people think in some cases that they are the burden of the family, community and country and they can't perform well in work, planning and decision making
- The school going children with disabilities face the problem in learning due to the lack of training of teachers on inclusive education, they can't nurse them accordingly

Lessons learned.....

- Attitudinal problem of different stakeholders is a big barrier to mainstreaming the PwDs
- Greediness creates unhappy which turn into corruption
- Support in kinds is much better as inputs than cash support
- Child Friendly Space or child center is very useful to child development
- Combined, joint and integral efforts make easy to achieve the target
- Transparency and Accountability makes easy to implement any type of project
- It is easy to train, manage and control the small groups
- The persons with disabilities can be great work force if the family, community and state take proactive role regarding their capacity and skills development and provide the support to be engaged in a particular work where they feel comfort.
- If we can sensitize the government and local govt bodies then it can play a very important role to make a positive environment for PwDs in the society
- Long term skill development training can make significant change for capacity development of PwDs such as: computer operating, vocational training etc. The persons with disabilities can impart the society through their physical works and knowledge force if the environment and support of the works are favourable to them

Recommendations.....

- Project duration should be at least 10 years in one area to make it viable
- Development intervention should be introduced in integral way for sustainability
- There should be a focal person from the community to take care of the project even after phase-out.

5.1 Balance Sheet

AMAL & LEENA
Chartered Accountants


Rhine Razzak Plaza (2nd floor)
383, Tongi Diversion Road
Moghbar, Dhaka-1217
Phone : 9333982, 01715969815
E-mail : amal-leena@siriusbb.com

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION FOR
THE PHYSICALLY VALNERABLE (SARPV)

BALANCE SHEET
AS ON DECEMBER 31, 2012

<u>PROPERTY & ASSETS</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>		
At cost less accumulated deprecistion (Annexure - 1)	5	3,866,862.09
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		
Securiry Deposit Against Office Rent	6	50,000.00
Advance (Mokter)	7	10,000.00
Loan to Micro Credit	8	1,450,000.00
Closing Balance:		
Cash at Bank	9	659,543.00
Cash in Hand	10	17,377.00
Total Property and Assets		6,053,782.09
<u>FUND AND LIABILITIES</u>		
Capital Fund	11	4,418,782.09
Current Liabilities	12	1,635,000.00
Total Fund and Liabilities		6,053,782.09




Amal & Leena
Chartered Accountants

5.2 Income & Expenditure Accounts

AMAL & LEENA
Chartered Accountants

Rhine Razzak Plaza (2nd floor)
383, Tongi Diversion Road
Moghbar, Dhaka-1217
Phone : 9333982, 01715969815
E-mail : amal-leena@siriusbb.com

**SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION FOR
THE PHYSICALLY VALNERABLE (SARPV)**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2012**

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>Project Fund Received</u>		
MPDS (MJF)	9,203,143.00	
Climate Change	600,000.00	
Prodiपालoy (AEM)	594,745.00	
PRC (AMD/KDM)	4,583,420.00	
NFPE(brac)	1,151,748.00	
ELCD (Bangladesh Shisu Akademy)	644,200.00	
PHRPBD (CDD)	513,321.00	
Immediate Response for the Most Flood Affected people in Chakaria & Ramu Upazilla in Cox'sbazar Distict	7,507,641.00	
Emergency Rehabilitation Support Project -SARPV -CDD-12	635,500.00	
Micro Credit	28,967,281.00	
Rose	125,800.00	54,526,799.00
<u>Office Rent</u>		
MPDS		323,730.00
<u>Salary, Benefits & Others</u>		
Vehicle Fare	743,187.00	
Vehicle Fare-Overtime	71,630.00	
Cental Management Cost	580,000.00	
Local Donation	113,583.00	
Over Head Accounts	188,788.00	
Subscription	25,200.00	
Interest (PF+Ho+PPWDS+Microcredit)	145,000.00	
Internet MPDS	24,600.00	
Annual Report (50% Printing Cost Realized from MPDS)	49,250.00	1,941,238.00
	.	<u>56,791,767.00</u>
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Salary and Benefits	1,001,143.00	
Honouriam	6,000.00	
Office Rent	427,100.00	
Photocopy	5,861.00	
Diery	33,250.00	
Meeting Expenses	30,250.00	
Office Maintanance	37,357.00	
Bank Charge	3,875.00	
Communication	41,112.00	
Electricity Bill	15,889.00	
Utility	17,586.00	
Subscription	16,279.00	
Stationery	10,837.00	
Entertainment	16,451.00	
Local Conveyance	26,064.00	
TA/DA	14,373.00	
Courier	11,020.00	
Audit fee	7,000.00	
Others	10,611.00	
Internet Bill	52,700.00	



5.2 Income & Expenditure Accounts

AMAL & LEENA
Chartered AccountantsRhine Razzak Plaza (2nd floor)
383, Tongi Diversion Road
Moghbazar, Dhaka-1217
Phone : 9333982, 01715969815
E-mail : amal-leena@siriussb.com

Micro Bus Driver Overtime	51,344.00	
Insurance for Private Care	501.00	
Webside Design	18,300.00	
Annual Report	98,500.00	
Unspent Money BFF	24,974.00	
Transport Running Cost (Fuel Expenses):		
Private Care	44,747.00	
Micro Bus	249,998.00	
Motorcycle	3,820.00	
Generator	4,630.00	
Repair & Maintenance (Vehicle & Equipment):		
Micro Bus	97,490.00	
Car	79,958.00	
Motor Cycle	1,009.00	
Generator	1,360.00	2,461,389.00
Depreciation		224,531.01
Project Fund Transfer		
MPDS (MJF)	9,203,143.00	
Prodipaloy (AEM)	595,122.00	
PRC (AMD/KDM)	4,633,420.00	
NFPE(brac)	1,151,748.00	
ELCD (Bangladesh Shisu Akademy)	644,200.00	
PHRPBD (CDD)	513,321.00	
Immediate Response for the Most Flood Affected people in Chakaria & Ramu Upazilla in Cox'sbazar District	7,507,641.00	
Emergency Rehabilitation Support Project -SARPV -CDD-12	635,500.00	
Micro Credit	28,967,281.00	
Rose	125,800.00	53,977,176.00
		<u>56,663,096.01</u>
Excess of Income over Expenditure		<u>128,670.99</u>
		<u>56,791,767.00</u>



Amal & Leena
Amal & Leena
Chartered Accountants

5.3 Receipts & Payments Account

AMAL & LEENA
Chartered Accountants

Rhine Razzak Plaza (2nd floor)
383, Tongi Diversion Road
Moghbar, Dhaka-1217
Phone : 9333982, 01715969815
E-mail : amal-leena@siriusbb.com

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION FOR
THE PHYSICALLY VALNERABLE (SARPV)

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2012

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>Opening Balance:</u>		
Cash in hand	359.00	
Cash at Bank	78,359.00	78,718.00
<u>Project Fund Received</u>		
MPDS (MJF)	9,203,143.00	
Climate Change	600,000.00	
Prodiपालय (AEM)	594,745.00	
PRC (AMD/KDM)	4,583,420.00	
NFPE(brac)	1,151,748.00	
ELCD (Bangladesh Shisu Akademy)	644,200.00	
PHRPBD (CDD)	513,321.00	
Immediate Response for the Most Flood Affected people in Chakaria & Ramu Upazilla in Cox'sbazar Distict	7,507,641.00	
Emergency Rehabilitation Support Project -SARPV -CDD-12	635,500.00	
Micro Credit	28,967,281.00	
Rose	125,800.00	54,526,799.00
<u>Office Rent</u>		
MPDS		323,730.00
<u>Salary, Benefits & Others</u>		
Vehicale Fare	743,187.00	
Vehicle Fare-Overtime	71,630.00	
Cental Management Cost	580,000.00	
Local Donation	113,583.00	
Over Head Accounts	188,788.00	
Subcription	25,200.00	
Interest (PF+Ho+PPWDS+Microcredit)	145,000.00	
Internet MPDS	24,600.00	
Annual Report (50% Printing Cost Realized from MPDS)	49,250.00	1,941,238.00
<u>Loan & Advance Accounts</u>		
Advance Realized from House Holder		20,000.00
Loan Realized Prodiपालय		50,000.00
Loan Account		185,000.00
		<u>57,125,485.00</u>
<u>PAYMENTS:</u>		
Salary and Benefits	1,001,143.00	
Honouriam	6,000.00	
Office Rent	427,100.00	
Photocopy	5,861.00	
Diery	33,250.00	
Meeting Expenses	30,250.00	
Office Maintanance	37,357.00	
Bank Charge	3,875.00	
Communication	41,112.00	
Electricity Bill	15,889.00	
Utility	17,586.00	
Subscription	16,279.00	
Stationery	10,837.00	
Entertainment	16,451.00	



5.3 Receipts & Payments Account

AMAL & LEENA
Chartered AccountantsRhine Razzak Plaza (2nd floor)
383, Tongi Diversion Road
Moghbazar, Dhaka-1217
Phone : 9333982, 01715969815
E-mail : amal-leena@siriusbb.com

Local Conveyance	26,064.00	
TA/DA	14,373.00	
Courier	11,020.00	
Audit fee	7,000.00	
Others	10,611.00	
Internet Bill	52,700.00	
Micro Bus Driver Overtime	51,344.00	
Insurance for Private Care	501.00	
Webside Design	18,300.00	
Annual Report	98,500.00	
Unspent Money BFF	24,974.00	
Transport Running Cost (Fuel Expenses):		
Private Care	44,747.00	
Micro Bus	249,998.00	
Motorcycle	3,820.00	
Generator	4,630.00	
Repair & Maintenance (Vehicle & Equipment):		
Micro Bus	97,490.00	
Car	79,958.00	
Motor Cycle	1,009.00	
Generator	1,360.00	2,461,389.00
Advance Account		
Mokter		10,000.00
Project Fund Transfer		
MPDS (MJF)	9,203,143.00	
Prodipaloy (AEM)	595,122.00	
PRC (AMD/KDM)	4,633,420.00	
NFPE(brac)	1,151,748.00	
ELCD (Bangladesh Shisu Academy)	644,200.00	
PHRPBD (CDD)	513,321.00	
Immediate Response for the Most Flood Affected people in Chakaria & Ramu Upazilla in Cox'sbazar Distict	7,507,641.00	
Emergency Rehabilitation Support Project -SARPV -CDD-12	635,500.00	
Micro Credit	28,967,281.00	
Rose	125,800.00	53,977,176.00
Closing Balance:		
Cash in hand	17,377.00	
Cash at Bank	659,543.00	676,920.00
		57,125,485.00



[Signature]
Amal & Leena
Chartered Accountants



Sharing Meeting



RLF Distribution in Kapasia



Sharing Meeting



Sharing Meeting with Local Professionals



NFPE Students in front of the School



Emergency Relief Distribution funded by CARE,B



Training on Inclusive Education



Training on Inclusive Education



Sewing Training



Relief distribution with support of AMD, KDM & MJF



Distributing Cash to the beneficiary



Observing International Mother Language Day



Rally and Human Chains



RLF Distribution in Chakaria

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

7.1 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

7.2 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)

7.3 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.

7.4 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.

7.5 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

7.6 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.

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

7.7 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.

7.8 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 | |

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

7.9 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)

7.10 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.

7.11 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...

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

Annual Report 2012



SARPV