

# Annual Report

July 2016 to June 2017



শুশীলান  
Shushilan



# Shushilan

## *Twenty-five Years Serving Bangladesh*



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# Preface



Welcome to Shushilan's Annual Report covering the period from July 2016 to June 2017.

This was a very significant year for us as we celebrated our 25th anniversary. From starting out as a small NGO working for the disadvantaged in the coastal floodplain of south-west Bangladesh, we now work with our partners to secure a better future for people right across the country on issues such as health and nutrition, education, finance, food security, agriculture, institutional capacity building, engineering, research, training, the environment and climate change, disaster management and planning, human rights and good governance.

In this period, we have managed 43 projects (annex 3) – involving a range of donors, government organisations and international development partners – and in this report we try to summarise the impact we have had.

Our work has made a difference to eight million people in some of the country's poorest communities. We have operated in seven of the eight administrative divisions of Bangladesh; in 42 of the country's 64 districts; in 231 upazilas; and in 1,051 unions. Our programmes have been managed through 44 offices including our head office in Khulna. We employ over 650 staff and benefit from almost 500 volunteers (annex 2).

There is still so much to do. Millions of people are held back by extreme poverty, gender inequality and lack of education opportunities. We all remain vulnerable to the forces of climate change, particularly those of us in the Ganges delta where our work is focused. But Shushilan remains as committed as ever to supporting the vulnerable and facilitating opportunities to develop socially, economically and healthily. We are determined to work hard for the next 25 years to build a better and fairer Bangladesh.

We acknowledge the great contribution of those who support us. I would like to thank all our donors and supporters on whom we depend; our colleagues in Government and local government who are vital to enabling our work to take place; all those in the communities in which we work who welcome our contribution and inspire us to work ever harder; our members who hold us to account and give up their time to make us the organisation we are; and of course our wonderful staff and volunteers.

Thank you all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mostafa Nuruzzaman'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a light blue circular graphic element.

**Mostafa Nuruzzaman**

Chief Executive, *Shushilan*

## The Progress at a Glance

- Shushilan celebrated its 25th anniversary.
- 43 projects operated during the year.
- High-energy biscuits distributed to students in 1,984 schools: attendance increased to 93% (88% in 2011) and pass rates to 99.5%(96% in 2011).
- 3,530 vegetable gardens established in schools and the community.
- 76,061 saplings distributed to protect embankments.
- 1,108 school management committees conducted.
- 218 student guardian meetings held.
- 12,852 school visits to monitor school meals – critical to education performance.
- 6,125 courtyard awareness-raising sessions conducted.
- 290 nutrition-awareness sessions conducted for students.
- Community management of acute malnutrition supported 1,120 children and 2,481 mothers.
- Trained 7,044 on women's empowerment, leadership, gender development, disaster preparedness, personal hygiene, HIV and AIDS, and child care.
- Distributed hygiene kits to 970 households and sanitary towels to 1,000 girls after Cyclone Roanu.
- 10,000 tiffin boxes distributed to students through our school meals programme.
- 549 bathrooms provided for male and female students, working with schools.
- 615 groups formed, with 10,092 participants, promoting disaster preparedness, women's empowerment, micro credit and other matters.
- 325 co-operative businesses established to sell poor people's goods.
- Provided 149 recipients with emergency funds of BDT1.1 million.
- Organized 36 different musical dramas ('pot songs') in 188 sessions for 150,000 participants –on sanitation, gender, nutrition, and reproductive health.
- Distributed contraception to 6,043(long term) and 5,600(short term) clients.
- Provided training on livelihoods, life skills and income generation to 6,947 participants.
- Supported 4,899 beneficiaries on poultry and cattle rearing.
- Distributed BDT 47 million in wages for the Food for Training project.
- Provided training on organisational development, financial management and technology to 175 participants.
- Provided capacity development for almost 3,000 disaster management committees.
- Developed disaster management plans for 34 union parishads.
- Reactivated 135 union parishad standing committees.
- Provided capacity development training for 2,453 women on gender-related issues.
- Managed safety net support (Government financial or material support) to 6,387 recipients.
- Provided cyclone shelter information to 13 union parishads.
- Supported 100 farmers on organic shrimp production.
- Ran 111 advocacy meetings on a wide range of issues.
- Provided training on sexual and reproductive health and rights for 335 young people.
- Established advice services in 150 union parishads on sexual health and family planning.
- Ran 647 volunteer development committee meetings.
- Provided capacity building training for 118 community organisations.
- Gave cash grants to 772 trained households to support climate-adaptive farming.
- Re-excavated 6 canals
- Constructed 114 new latrines.
- Distributed 600 blankets.

## Shushilan's Programmes

Programme and 2016-17 spend	Strategic priorities	Major activities for this period
<p>1. Socio-economic development</p> <p>BDT 91 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote positive and sustainable changes in the lives of the underprivileged or socially-excluded people.</li> <li>To develop the capacity of community organisations, working with governmental and community bodies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group savings and micro-credit.</li> <li>Small-scale rural enterprise development.</li> <li>Liaison with local markets.</li> <li>Social and economic empowerment of disadvantaged women, the rural poor and people with disabilities.</li> <li>Support for access to food.</li> <li>Resettlement and rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Education; health and nutrition; and information and communications technology</p> <p>BDT 221 million</p>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the concept of Education for All by working with government education programmes to enhance education for disadvantaged and vulnerable families, including through the development of alternative educational models.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health and Nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the development of good health and nutrition in both rural and urban areas.</li> <li>To reduce maternal and child ill-health and mortality through good-quality, targeted, sustainable health and nutrition services, working with government.</li> </ul> <p><b>Information and Communications Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to developing and strengthening ICT skills as a means of generating income and reducing poverty.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-formal primary education.</li> <li>Adult education.</li> <li>School Feeding Programme.</li> <li>International School Award Programme.</li> <li>Vocational education.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health and Nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting health and nutrition for mothers and children.</li> <li>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>Building capacity of health service providers.</li> <li>Improve sexual health services.</li> <li>Community-based management of acute malnutrition.</li> <li>Education on anemia and promotion of supplements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Information and Communications Technology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying scope for use of ICT.</li> <li>Strengthening community ICT skills for income-generation.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Disaster, climate change and environmental resource management</p> <p>BDT 86 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen preparedness for emergencies.</li> <li>To improve response capability in any major disaster and reduce risks to the most vulnerable.</li> <li>To address climate change and sustainable resource management to improve the people's lives and livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early warning campaigns.</li> <li>Response to humanitarian crises.</li> <li>Community needs assessments and planning support.</li> <li>Local government capacity development.</li> <li>Post-disaster initiatives.</li> <li>Climate change initiatives.</li> <li>Soil resource and salinity initiatives.</li> <li>Integrated agriculture.</li> <li>Agriculture Base Extension Project.</li> <li>Agriculture Service Centre.</li> <li>Farmers' Field School.</li> <li>Water, wetland and forest resources.</li> <li>Livestock resources.</li> <li>Research.</li> <li>Safety net support.</li> </ul>

Programme and 2016-17 spend	Strategic priorities	Major activities for this period
<p>4. Human rights and good governance</p> <p>BDT 225 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to strengthening human rights and good governance, focusing on the under-privileged and socially-excluded, working with government, local government, the community, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen capacity of local government including union parishads.</li> <li>Open budget declarations.</li> <li>Improving access to social justice.</li> <li>Work with village committees for justice support (shalish).</li> <li>Prevention of women/child trafficking.</li> <li>Advocacy and lobbying.</li> <li>Strengthening capacity of youth groups.</li> </ul>
<p>5. Establishing sustainable community organisations</p> <p>BDT 119 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop community organisations by enhancing their capacity, leadership, advocacy and other skills, and increasing the community's participation in their resource management and decision-making processes.</li> </ul>	<p>Strengthening the capacity of community organisations at a range of local government levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shushamaj: citizens' forums.</li> <li>Shuvoshakti: youth organisations.</li> <li>Shuvoshakal: poor people's organisations.</li> <li>Shadhikar: women's organisations.</li> <li>Shushamoy: farmers' organisations.</li> <li>Swaunnayan: water and sanitation development organisations.</li> <li>Shudin: climate change and adaptation organisations.</li> <li>Citizens in Governance: securing participation in local government.</li> </ul>

## Programme 1: Socio-Economic Development

Almost one in four Bangladeshis (24% of the population) live in poverty, with 13% (around 21 million people) living in extreme poverty, according to the World Bank (2017).

Nevertheless, poverty has fallen significantly since 2000, when 44% were in extreme poverty, thanks to government and international action and to a range of NGO projects supported by international aid agencies. Shushilan, for example, has set up:

- the NoboJatra Project, supported by the World Food Programme and World Vision, which seeks to improve gender equitable food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people; and
- the SIAGI project, supported by the Commonwealth Industrial and Scientific Research Organisation and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, which focuses on the social, institutional, economic and environmental factors which affect communities as well as the environmental impact of intensive farming.

But poverty in Bangladesh remains far, far too high and the rate of poverty reduction has slowed in recent years. And it remains higher in the rural areas on which Shushilan focuses. Our Socio-Economic Development Programme therefore aims to:

- promote positive and sustainable changes in the lives of the community, especially the disadvantaged and socially excluded; and
- enhance the capacity of the community to extricate themselves from poverty, working with governmental, non-statutory and other stakeholders.

### Group savings and micro-credit

Shushilan organises a number of groups and federations which enable participants to save or borrow money cost-effectively in order to develop a business. Different savings plans have been designed to meet the varying needs of the community. Members may, for example, deposit as little as 5-10 taka a week. By June 2017, savings totalled over BDT55 million. This helped to develop members' capacity and skills in managing savings properly – often for the first time.

In 2016-17, over two thirds (7,086) of our 10,092 members received a loan. In addition, over one million taka was provided to 149 members from our emergency funds. By the end of the year, our mortgage loans to members totalled 27 million taka.

All transactions are governed by Shushilan's 'Savings and Credit Management Policy' and it is Shushilan's policy to prioritise help for women. This will be the first time in which many members have received a loan. They are not commercially available and they are an invaluable source of seed income.



MEETING OF A MICRO-CREDIT GROUP



## Small-scale business development

Shushilan has developed a range of initiatives to develop the capacity of the rural poor to establish their own small businesses. These are designed to assist small producers to buy raw materials and sell their produce in the market. In 2016-17, almost 6,000 small-scale businesses were assisted in this way, through training and/or financial support.



SUMETRA'S VEGETABLE GARDEN

### *Linking small entrepreneurs to their local markets*

This initiative links small entrepreneurs with their local markets and helps them to promote sales and obtain a fair price for their products. This may also include helping to improve packaging or presenting their goods attractively. In 2016-17, 3,881 participants were assisted through this initiative which in turn has encouraged the rural poor to develop more small-scale enterprises.

## Economically empowering poor women

Shushilan has encouraged economic empowerment of poor women through a range of initiatives relating to income generation, savings and credit support, and skills training. In 2016-17, 2,453 women participated in schemes related to capacity building, resilience, income generation and access to food.

These programmes seek to increase women's access to resources and help them to explore alternative livelihoods; improve their skills relating to health, nutrition and sanitation; and improve their leadership skills. In 2016-17, Shushilan established a number of groups which enabled women to set up and operate seed banks, nurseries, household gardening, and livestock rearing. Overarching training was also provided on leadership and decision-making skills, gender development, disaster preparedness, personal hygiene, AIDS/HIV, and mother and child care: 7,044 women received training through these programmes and 970 adolescent girls received hygiene kits.

## Disability and inclusive development

Disability is being mainstreamed in Shushilan through all its activities, in line with our Disability, Inclusion and Development Plan. Shushilan aims to transform the opportunities available to people with disabilities by enabling and ensuring their inclusion in all its projects. We have been working to this effect with the Centre for Disability in Development since July 2014. Two hundred people with disabilities received training on income-generation activities such as cattle rearing, vermi-composting and setting up small business, while a further 35 received training and tools for furniture making.

## Developing the livelihoods of the rural poor

Shushilan undertook a range of projects for the rural poor in 2016-17 – with government, NGOs and other stakeholders – to improve access to food, income and livelihood rights. The SWAPNO project (Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities, funded by the UNDP), targeted women now on the own – for example, widowed, divorced, disabled or abandoned. 1,872 women received training on capacity development, financial management, and income-generation activities. In addition, 10,274 women benefitted through their receipt of wages. And 6,228 participants were supported through the REE-CALL project (Empowerment through Economic, Climate Adaption, Leadership and Learning, supported by OXFAM).

## Resettlement and rehabilitation

Land acquisition for various infrastructure projects has become a critical issue in Bangladesh, reflecting the country's large population and small geographical size. Many people have already been displaced by infrastructure schemes and more are expected to be in the near future. Shushilan has therefore been running a resettlement and rehabilitation project for vulnerable people since 2012. For example, we supported 15,139 people affected by the Chittagong City Outer Ring Road Project and advised those affected by the construction of the Matarbari Power Station (Funded by the Japanese International Co-operation Agency through, respectively, the Chittagong Development Authority and Coal Power Generation Bangladesh).

### *Case study: Hasina Begum - A lady hotel owner (with the help of the SWAPNO project, supported by the UNDP)*

Hasina Begum, 33, lives with her daughter in Badghata village in Satkhira district. She spent all her money looking after her husband before he died of cancer five years ago. She became jobless and landless, living on the side of a river embankment, and concerned about what to do with her daughter, even contemplating suicide.

She heard about the Shushilan/UNDP SWAPNO project and went to the union parishad to register. Through the project, she received skills training and secured regular work for which she received BDT 200 per day.

With her savings of BDT50, she bought three goats which gave birth and now she has 6 goats. Her savings and training also gave her the confidence to start a business – a village hotel with capital of BDT 10,000, named 'Shabzi Hotel'. It was a success and she was able to fund renovations out of her profits. Now she earns 400-500 taka per day from her business. She is now able to feed and clothe her family well.

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## Programme 2: Education, ICT and Health and Nutrition

### Education

In Bangladesh, children are required to undertake twelve years of free education in line with the UN's Education for All objectives – eight years at primary school and four years at high school. However, over 40 per cent of children do not benefit from a full cycle of primary education. In previous years, Shushilan has undertaken direct education work to support and supplement the Government's programme, in addition to adult education classes.

This did not take place in 2016-17, although we hope it will recommence shortly. Instead, our education work focused on our School Feeding Programme and providing school meals, a project which we have been running since 2007. Children cannot be expected to concentrate on their studies if they are hungry. This programme therefore aims to increase admissions, improve attendance, reduce illiteracy, and reduce malnutrition. We provided 14,899 students in 67 schools of Barguna with a nutritious mid-day meal. Between 2011 and 2017, attendance in these schools improved from 88% to 93% and pass rates from 96% to 99%.

In 2016-2017, we also distributed over 3,000 metric tonnes of high energy biscuits among 545,044 students in 1,984 schools in poorer areas, with the support of Bangladesh Government and World Food Programme. We have also set up 4,891 school vegetable gardens.



KHICHURI (RICE AND VEGETABLES) FOR LUNCH



SCHOOL VEGETABLE GARDEN

This project was also involved with supporting effective management: our project organised 987 school management committee meetings, as well as 423 courtyard sessions, 112 teachers' co-ordination meetings and 56 meetings with upazila education officers.

### Information and communications technology

Shushilan's ICT-focused Learning and Earning Development Project provided basic ICT training to students to improve their understanding of technology to enable them to make better use of the internet (not least daily newspapers) and social media. Training also included operation of smart phones and applications in particular industries including agriculture and journalism.

### Health and nutrition

Shushilan's Health and Nutrition programme included capacity building for local health service providers. In 2016-17, we ran ten Health and Nutrition projects, bringing the total so far to 36. It is one of our most important programmes, involving 115 full time staff and 255 paid and non-paid volunteers. The programme comprises the following strands:

### *Improving maternal and children's health*

Despite considerable progress in recent decades, adolescent pregnancy, neonatal mortality, unmet need in family planning, inadequate quality maternal and neonatal health services, still remain as formidable challenges in Bangladesh. There has been a plateau in the reduction of maternal mortality; 62,000 newborns are dying every year in Bangladesh; and there are growing disparities in the access to essential services according to geographical areas and wealth.

This programme worked with government, health promoters and other stakeholders to improve health and nutrition within the community, focusing on children, young people, new mothers, and disabled people. In 2016-17, we promoted good practice in mothers' and children's health through 36 picture dramas ('pot songs') and conducted 188 educational sessions with 158,573 participants through 420 courtyard sessions, 72 co-ordination meetings, 75 family planning meetings with teachers, 63 meetings with family planning departments. We set up 105 menstrual regulation corners in hospitals, ran 105 ward-level campaigns, and held 100 health sessions for young people.

### *Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion*



POND RENOVATION BY ACTIVE CITIZENS

Shushilan has been involved with water and sanitation projects for many years, in both urban and rural areas, and 26 projects have so far been completed. In 2016-17, four deep tube wells and four new ponds were constructed, and 113 rain-water harvesting systems were built to provide safe drinking water to more than 19,000 people. In addition, 114 new latrines were built and 50 more repaired; hygiene kits were distributed to 970 households and sanitary towels to 1,000 young girls in the aftermath of Cyclone Roanu in May 2016.

### *Improving maternal and child nutrition*

Malnutrition is too common among Bangladeshi children, causing stunted growth and wasting. It arises from both poor intra-uterine growth (short maternal stature, low pre-pregnancy body mass index, and low pregnancy weight) and inadequate post-birth nutrition. In 2016-17, we focused on building better awareness of the importance of nutrition, setting up advice centres and providing nutritional support to severely and moderately malnourished young children and breast-feeding mothers through supplementary feeding programmes.

### *Building the capacity of health service providers*

Shushilan undertook projects building the capacity of community clinics, providing help on contraception, sexual rights and reproductive health, maternal nutrition, infant and young children's feeding, sanitation and hygiene practices, along with courtyard education sessions for families.

### *Education on anemia and promotion of supplements*

Under this initiative, co-ordinated with health and family welfare assistants, we maintained a list of pregnant women and children eligible for iron folic supplements and micro-nutrient powder. We undertook staff counselling sessions on the correct use and importance of the supplements and nutrition education.

## Programme 3: Disaster, Climate Change and Environmental Resource Management

The geographical areas covered by Shushilan are ecologically rich but vulnerable. The south-west coastal flood plain is, in particular, liable to cyclones, floods, waterlogging and salinity. This programme seeks to strike a balance between coastal and agricultural bio-diversity in wetlands, farmed areas and fisheries, and to deal with the impact of climate change and natural disasters.

In 2016-17, Shushilan implemented nine separate projects concerned managing disasters and providing immediate assistance to people affected by them, including these programmes:

- Enhancing Resilience to Disaster and the Effects of Climate Change;
- Enhancing Resilience Plus;
- Strengthening Resilience and Safety in Schools and Communities in Bangladesh;
- Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership and Learning; and
- Reducing Climate Change-Induced Vulnerabilities through Integrated Adaptation.

### Early warning campaigns

In 2016-17, Shushilan conducted a series of meetings with disaster management committees at various levels of local government – union, upazila and district – as well as promoting community awareness through picture dramas and courtyard sessions.

### Response to humanitarian crisis

Shushilan has a long history of playing a key role in crisis-response situations, including following cyclones Sidr(2007), Alia (2009), Mahasen (2013) and Roanu (2016), in the last case providing relief and rehabilitation support and assisting 1,400 affected households.

### Local government capacity development

In 2016-17, over a thousand union parishads received support including on budget preparation, analysis and open declaration, disaster planning, or community risk assessments.

### Post-disaster initiatives

Our disaster management initiatives focused on training and raising awareness of disaster preparedness and risk-reduction planning. This helped to establish disaster-resistant community resources and build the capacity of project participants and local institutions to deal with inevitable future crises.



MEETING AFTER CYCLONE ROANU



EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AFTER ROANU

Bangladesh has been identified as the nation most vulnerable to the impact of climate change – for example by German Watch’s Global Climate Risk Index of 2011 and by National Geographic, based on an analysis of the impact of major climate events globally in the twenty-year period from 1990.

Historically, people living in the coastal zone of south-west Bangladesh have not had the capacity to deal with such crises. This is evidenced by the dreadful impact of the 1991 cyclone which killed 143,000 Bangladeshi people, leaving 10 million homeless.

### Climate change initiatives

Bangladesh is much better prepared now. Cyclone Sidr in 2007 killed 3,500 Bangladeshi people. But the major cyclone of 2017, Mora, albeit with nothing like the strength of Sidr, benefitted from the kind of planning to which Shushilan has been contributing. Some 500,000 people managed to move out of coastal areas before the storm made landfall. Many tropical cyclone warnings and watches were issued.



AWAITING CASH SUPPORT AFTER ROANU


It is the poorest people who are least able to adapt to the challenges they are likely to face – increased flood and storm incidences, waterlogging, rising sea levels, and increased intrusion of saline water. Shushilan has played a leading role in securing a comprehensive approach towards adaptation and mitigation by involving the communities affected in disaster preparedness, along with local government and local organisations, in line with the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

In 2016-17 it undertook a wide range of initiatives concerned with enhancing livelihoods, food security, health and well-being, forest biodiversity, agro-biodiversity, community resilience, water logging, coastal natural resource management, capacity development of local government and community organisations, institutional capacity development, sustainable environmental resource management, community risk assessment and planning support, soil resource management, soil salinity management, integrated agriculture, sustainable agricultural production management, natural resource management water resource management, wetland management, forest resource management, forestation, homestead raising, and saline-tolerant rice seed production management. In all of these areas, Shushilan built networks and partnerships to ensure that organisations are working together.

### Soil health

Shushilan’s work to promote environmental sustainability focused on soil health, so critical to crop production. Shushilan initiated organic farming, prepared and used compost and organic pesticides, and promoted vegetable gardening and homestead gardening.

It has undertaken research in collaboration with the International Rice Research Institute on saline-tolerant rice seed production. In the south-west coastal area, salinity in soil continues to increase. Shushilan has run a number of research projects for reducing salinity in collaboration with government and international agencies to grow saline-tolerant varieties of rice and vegetables. We have run several projects on rice seed production, agricultural technology transfer, and environmental management of agriculture for enhancing food security.



Shushilan has worked with other organisations to this effect, including the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute, the Soil Resource Development Institute, the University of Dhaka, and the Bangladesh Agricultural University. We have established an integrated agricultural service centre in Kaliganj, Satkhira, which illustrates model farming for local farmers – arable, livestock and dairy. This centre is the main home to extensive training programmes for farmers.

### **Integrated agriculture**

'Integrated agriculture' is a method between conventional and organic farming which returns nutrients to plants, uses animal manure instead of chemical fertilisers, and has minimal dependency on chemical pesticides. In 2016-17, Shushilan focused on pit compost, kitchen compost and worm compost as organic fertilisers. Demonstration fields used integrated agricultural practices, and more than 2,100 farmers' groups were set up.

### **Agriculture Base Extension Project**

Shushilan has undertaken a range of initiatives to support the rural poor, through the Agriculture Base Extension Project, to participate in agro-based businesses such as livestock rearing and vegetable gardening. In 2016-17, Shushilan provided training on vegetable and horticulture crop production. Five hundred homestead gardens were developed and 2,680 participants received training on resilient home gardening, fish farming, poultry rearing and nutrition. Shushilan established five green vegetable collection points and 30 existing agro-enterprises were identified to market farmers' produce.

### **Agriculture Service Centre**

Shushilan's Agriculture Service Centre demonstrates good practice and provides support and services for disadvantaged farmers in, for example, cattle rearing, poultry farming, nurseries and seed production. The Centre includes an eco-demonstration farm which has created a model for environment-friendly integrated agriculture practices and exhibiting of appropriate technology among poor farmers through training and demonstration.

### **Water resources**

Safe ground water sources are declining, especially in the south-west coastal area, due to high salinity and arsenic contamination. Shushilan is working on the effective utilisation of the potential water resources in this region and, since 1993, has built up communities' capacity to access safe drinking water through the installation of pond sand filters, rain water harvesters, and deep tube wells.

### **Wetland resources**

Shushilan covers both fresh water and saline water areas, but most of the area is saline wetland. Shushilan's Agricultural Service Centre's eco-demonstration farm (see above) promotes environmentally-sound wetland resource management, including a mangrove nursery, aquaculture, saline-tolerant rice and vegetable production. Shushilan has also promoted mangrove afforestation on river beds to enhance environmental sustainability.

### **Forest resources**

Many depend on the Sunderbans for their livelihood. It is the main forest resource in the south-west of the country. We have initiated activities such as social forestry to conserve environmental sustainability. In 2016-17, 85 hectares was cultivated as mangrove forest, 11km of roadside fencing were constructed, together with extensive tree plantations.

## Safety net support

To reduce the suffering of the poor and improve dietary patterns and livelihoods, Shushilan has implemented projects to support food and social security through the Government's Safety Net Programme. Shushilan has



TREE PLANTING IN THE SUNDERBANS 1

helped to enlist disadvantaged people for the programme which, in 2016-17, extended support to 2,553 people. In addition, 2,451 received training on homestead gardening, 2,469 on poultry support, 2,420 on cattle rearing, 2,430 on disaster preparations, 2,481 on mother and children's health and nutrition, 2,461 on personal hygiene, 2,453 on gender and women's development, and 2,466 on HIV/AIDS.

### *Case study – Shondhya Ranigains control over her resources (with the help of micro-credit)*

Shondhya Rani (35) and her husband Shib Das live on khasland (owned by the Government and available to allocation according to government priorities) in Mothurapur Jelepara village in Shyamnagorupazilla.

They used to live from hand to mouth as wage labourers. The devastating tidal surge accompanying Cyclone Aila in 2009 made them homeless and destitute. Shondhya Rani got herself involved with Shushilan's RECLAIM micro-credit project and, despite her extreme financial hardship, she managed to put aside some savings each month. In the course of group discussions on the employment options in their area, she came to know about crab fattening and took it up as a secondary livelihood.

She received two days training on crab fattening technology from the RECLAIM project (funded by Christian Aid) and was lent BDT10,000 to acquire an area of khas water close to the River Chuna. In her first production cycle, she was encouraged by her profit of BDT 6000. After a year (twelve cycles), she earned on an average BDT9,000 per month.

From her profits after two years, she purchased her own land for a house together with a second crab fattening unit, which she now runs while her husband manages the original plot, near to which they have also set up a trading centre to sell their produce.



## Programme 4: Good Governance and Human Rights

### Good governance

The World Bank reported in 2013 that Bangladesh is one of the more successful developing countries in terms of accelerating growth, making growth pro-poor, and improving social and governance indicators. However, the Bank concluded that global indicators suggested that improving governance should remain a key priority for the full realisation of Bangladesh's development aspirations. This included the effectiveness of government, the transparency of authorities, and stability of political situations. It is because of this background that Shushilan focuses, both in its own management and in its wider activities, on reinforcing good governance.

### Strengthening the capacity of local government

Shushilan has been working to build the capacity of local government to provide basic services to the community since 2000. One aspect of this is to secure the involvement of the community in local government and to give them a voice in how it is run through 6,000 people's organisations:

- Shushamaj (citizen's forums);
- Shovoshakti (youth groups);
- Shuvoshakal (poor people's organisations);
- Sadhikar (women's groups); and
- CIG (citizens in governance groups).

These community organisations are gradually becoming more independent of Shushilan and developing their own capacity for addressing the issues of human rights and good governance in collaboration with local government institutions.

Other projects to strengthen the capacity of local government include:

- the Local Governance Programme (SHARIQUE) supported by HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation;
- Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO) supported by the UNDP; and
- Women in Action to Engage and Resistance (WATER) supported by Action Aid Bangladesh.

In 2016-17, we worked directly with 1,039 union parishadsto help them clarify their roles and responsibilities; improve their revenue collection, joint plan preparation, budget planning; and enhance their selection of construction sites (e.g. for tube well installations).

### Open budget declaration

'Open budget declaration' refers to making union parishad's budget-setting processes accountable and transparent. In addition to the 1,039 unions mentioned above, 39 were supported to conduct open budget meetings, as well as ensuring the active participation of women in decision-making along with community organisations, journalists and NGO personnel. Rural people are sometimes reluctant to pay taxes as they may have less awareness or their importance for local services. Making the whole process more open helps to deal with this and thereby improve local tax collection rates.

### Access to social justice for the disadvantaged

Promoting social justice and equal opportunity is most important for those marginalised. It not only helps the disadvantaged but also helps to secure social cohesion. Shushilanhas undertaken a range of projects to support access to social justice. In 2001, for example, it set up an arbitration system in four areas in south-west Bangladesh (Shalish). To date, 152 Shalish Committees have been established in 12 unions within Shyamnagar and Kaliganj upazilas in Satkhira district. In 2016-17, Shushilansupported 12 families to resolve conflicts.

## Protection of women and children from trafficking

It has been estimated that in the south-west coastal zone, between 1,300 and 1,400 women or children are trafficked each year, particularly over the Indian border. Besides those concerned, the crimes also place considerable stress on income security, migration, and family life. Shushilan has implemented a number of projects to protect women and children from trafficking.

## Strengthening capacity of youth groups

Examples of developing the capacity of youth groups include the 'Active Citizen' project, funded by the British Council; and 'Saving Women from Unwanted Pregnancy and Unsafe Menstrual Regulation', funded by the Dutch Embassy.

### *Case study – Abdur Rahim gets to complete his education (helped by the Active Citizen Project, supported by the British Council)*

The Jogipol union of Dighaliaupazila is a densely-populated, multi-religion area, with high levels of poverty and illiteracy. In November 2016, Shushilan arranged an induction course for young people through the 'Active Citizen Project', attended by local dignitaries. The young people were inspired to set up a youth club as a Social Action Project. The Club initially focused on education. They arranged a local survey to find who was not in education because of poverty and selected 17 young people for schooling. They collected money locally and purchased books and khata (a scarf) for the students who then received private tuition in their own houses at no cost.

A young man named Abdur Rahim came to the project. He was worried he would not be able to continue his education because he came from a poor family and his frail father may have needed him bring in some income. The young people, with Active Citizen, took the initiative. They collected rice and money from the local people and liaised with the local school teacher. Abdur was admitted into the school by paying a little money and Active Citizen arranged for him to receive a VGD card from the Chairman of the union parishad. Abdur is now continuing his education.

The Youth Club currently has 25 members. It meets weekly to discuss responsibilities and duties. The community and the young people are at one about the potential of this kind of activity to make a difference to the local area. Three woman union parishad members act as advisers to the Club and help to prevent child marriage and children dropping out. And the local police Inspector attends each meeting. He is very supportive of the potential of this kind of activity to change society and he donated BDT 10,000 to the Club.

## Human rights

International government and NGO reports have been critical of the human rights situation in Bangladesh. Human Rights Watch, for example, wrote of the Government's crackdown on civil society, media and critics, the 'disappearance' of the political opposition, and a failure to protect bloggers, gay rights activists and religious minorities from militant groups. It stated that rights to freedom of speech and assembly have been under attack from the Government. And that Bangladesh has a particularly high rates of child marriage.

Yet the constitution of Bangladesh outlines the provision of governance through the commitment of the state to protect the fundamental human rights of freedom, equality and justice, as well as political, economic and social rights of all citizens. Shushilan implemented a number of projects – such as NaboJatra project, supported by the World Food Programme and World Vision to improve food security, nutrition and resilience

of vulnerable people within Khulna and Satkhira districts; Women in Action to Engage and Resistance (WATER) supported by Action Aid Bangladesh; and Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership and Learning (REE-CALL) supported by OXFAM – to uphold human rights and develop the capacity of local government to support the community.



SPEAKING AGAINST EARLY MARRIAGE

Advocacy and lobbying is very important for supporting the people’s rights regarding to access to resources and keeping them secure, such as securing of rights to khas land and fisheries. Shushilan advocates for landless people at grassroots, administrative and policy levels, creating a favourable social atmosphere for establishing rights to khas lands. For example, Shushilan established land rights to the excluded group members through the ‘Zaheda’s murder for khas land movement’, the ‘Protection of Ahammadia’s religious movement’, and the ‘Protection of Munda Adibashi minorities rights movement’.

## Programme 5: Sustainable Peoples’ Organisations

Shushilan works with the most under-privileged and socially-excluded communities. It has set up nearly 6,000 ‘people’s organisations’ to help provide people with a platform and establish their basic rights – part of the ‘Empowerment of the Resource-Poor Community’ programme. It has developed eight types of people’s organisation:

- Shushamaj: citizen’s forums at ward, union, upazilla and district levels;
- Shuvoshakti: youth organisations at ward, union and upazilla levels;
- Shuvoshakal: poor peoples’ organisations at group, union and upazilla levels;
- Shadhikar: womens’ organisations at union and upazilla levels;
- Shushamoy: farmers’ organisations at village, ward and union levels;
- Swaunnayan: water and sanitation groups at cluster, ward, union, upazilla and district levels;
- Shudin : climate change and adaptation organisations at village, ward and union levels; and
- CIG (Citizens in Governance): organisations to secure participation in local government.

Through such organisations, community participation has increased significantly across a wide range of activities.

### Protection of women and children from trafficking

It has been estimated that in the south-west coastal zone, between 1,300 and 1,400 women or children are trafficked each year, particularly over the Indian border. Besides those concerned, the crimes also place considerable stress on income security, migration, and family life. Shushilan has implemented a number of projects to protect women and children from trafficking.

### Strengthening capacity of youth groups

Examples of developing the capacity of youth groups include the ‘Active Citizen’ project, funded by the British Council; and ‘Saving Women from Unwanted Pregnancy and Unsafe Menstrual Regulation’, funded by the Dutch Embassy.

## Annex 1: About Shushilan

Shushilan, a Bengali name meaning 'Endeavours for a better future', is a national non-governmental organisation. It was established in 1991 by a number of young social workers (including our present Chief Executive) in the villages of Benadona and Pania, in Satkhira district near Khulna.

It has grown to become one of the biggest NGOs in south-west Bangladesh with a budget of BDT740 million. It works with UN agencies, the Bangladesh Government, and a range of governmental and charitable agencies from across the world. In each of its five programme areas, its focus has always been to improve the lives of vulnerable people via the cross-cutting issues of gender and equity, HIV and AIDS, transparency and accountability, sustainability, and value for money. Since its inception, Shushilan has successfully completed 173 projects, managing a further 43 at the time of writing. We hope that this report provides an indication of the range of issues which it now covers.

### Governance and management

Shushilan has a governance structure which is characteristic of NGOs in Bangladesh. There is a General Committee, comprising between 21 and 25 members, which is the guardian of the constitution. It elects seven of its members to form the Executive Committee for a two-year period, including the Chief Executive who acts as its Secretary. The Executive Committee has effective control of the organisation. It approves the accounts, the budget, all policies and procedures, and the organisation's programmes. Under the constitution, the Chairman of the Committee is the formal head of the organisation.

Current members of the Executive Committee are: Chandrika Banerjee (Chair), Jafarullah Kutubuddin Md Ebrahim, Shahana Hamid, MdNazrul Islam, SheheloParvinJharna, Illa Devi Mollick and Mostafa Nuruzzaman (Secretary).

We ended the year with some 650 staff who are employed on grades 1 to 10. The senior team is headed by the Chief Executive (grade 10) who is supported by four advisors (grade 9) who cover organisational development, finance, natural resource management and gender, and by three deputy directors (grade 8), two covering the programmes and one responsible for finance. The overall male: female staff ratio is around 2:1 (5:1 in the top five staff grades). There are also over 400 volunteers, almost all of whom are women.

Shushilan operates through 11 cells: administration, procurement and logistics; business development and public relations (including fundraising); finance; internal audit; human resources; training; gender (focusing on increasing the percentage the proportion of female staff, particularly at senior levels); disaster management; research and advocacy; monitoring and evaluation; and the environment.

### Our silver jubilee

This year Shushilan completed 25 years means Silver Jubilee of the organization.

Shushilan celebrated its Silver Jubilee on 19 November 2016 at Tiger Point, Munshiganj, Satkhira, with great joy. Hundreds of staff and guests from across the country celebrated with the National Anthem, the Shushilan song, pigeons, balloons, tree planting and cultural activities. The day was opened by our Chair, with speeches by Mr Md Abdus Samad (Divisional Commissioner), Mr A J M Azizur Rahman (from our General Committee) and our Chief Executive.



SHUSHILAN'S SILVER JUBILEE 2016

## Observance of national and international days

The following days have been observed in order to promote understanding of the issues concerned:

- AIDS Day
- Bengali New Year
- Breast Feeding Week
- Disaster Prevention Day
- Environment Day
- Global Hand Washing Day
- Independent Day
- International Disaster Risk Reduction Day
- International Women Violence Protection Day
- May Day
- Mother Language Day
- National Primary Education Week
- Polio Day
- Safe Motherhood Day
- Sanitation Month
- Victory Day
- Women's Day
- World Hand Wash Day
- World Water Day
- Worm Control Week



PREPARING FOR CRICKET ON UN WOMEN'S DAY

## Pot songs

Shushilan has long utilised 'pot songs' (sometimes called picture dramas) to disseminate messages and educate communities. 'Pot songs' are a traditional Bengali form of advocacy and communication, using entertaining songs, music and dance, with a memorable and relevant picture backdrop. Over 150,000 people attended almost 200 events in 2016-17 on, for example, sanitation, gender and nutrition, reproductive health, disaster planning and, in partnership with the International Labour Organisation, self-employment for disadvantaged groups and other projects.

## Research

Shushilan benefits from a high-quality research team and operates a number of research facilities:

- Shushilan's Agriculture Service Centre (see Programme 3), on 6.5 acres land, has created a model for environment-friendly, integrated farming practice. Its library contains more than 3,000 books, reports, journals and films are available for academic and development researchers.
- Digital Archive: digital copies are available for researchers of policy documents and research documents on for example gender, socio-economic development, environment, forestry, agriculture, aquaculture, human rights and rural development.
- Shushilan's Eco Demo Farm at Munshiganj (see Programme 3) has developed an environment-friendly, integrated saline-tolerant agriculture system.
- In 2016-17, we started a new a research project, due for completion in 2020, on promoting socially-inclusive and sustainable agricultural intensification in west Bengal and Bangladesh, supported by the Australian Centre for Agricultural Research.

## Annex 2: Shushilan's 2016-17 Audited Accounts

### Shushilan Consolidated Statement Of Financial Position As at 30th June 2017

Particulars	Note	Particulars				2015-2016
		General Fund	Micro Credit	Project fund	Total	
<b>A. Non Current Assets</b>		<b>95,937,501</b>	<b>1,654,525</b>	<b>2,342,708</b>	<b>99,934,734</b>	<b>92,833,911</b>
Fixed Assets	4.00	95,937,501	1,654,525	2,342,708	99,934,734	92,833,911
<b>B. Current Assets</b>		<b>24,665,267</b>	<b>180,772,798</b>	<b>56,761,816</b>	<b>262,199,882</b>	<b>159,602,435</b>
Closing Cash and Bank Balance	5.00	428,916	2,605,517	41,574,524	44,608,958	18,711,392
Advances/Loan Paid	6.00	24,236,351	-	2,492,497	26,728,848	10,822,643
FDR	23.00	-	7,675,000	-	7,675,000	5,250,000
Advance Tax/VAT	22.00	-	-	12,694,795	12,694,795	3,520,461
Loan Account (RLF)	24.00	-	170,492,281	-	170,492,281	121,297,939
<b>C. Current Liabilities</b>		<b>37,554,353</b>	<b>167,749,303</b>	<b>19,169,322</b>	<b>224,472,978</b>	<b>166,916,113</b>
Accrued expenses	7.00	2,890,373	-	3,173,247	6,063,620	8,110,786
Advances/Loan Receive	8.00	34,663,980	97,828,728	15,996,075	148,488,784	108,431,172
Loan Loss Provision	25.00	-	5,793,811	-	5,793,811	3,929,310
Members Savings	26.00	-	50,804,172	-	50,804,172	36,552,976
Tamadi Savings	27.00	-	967,652	-	967,652	248,001
Apotkalin Fund	28.00	-	3,922,989	-	3,922,989	2,925,151
Special Savings	30.00	-	3,535,490	-	3,535,490	2,681,695
Staff Savings Fund	31.00	-	3,265,569	-	3,265,569	2,705,592
Reserve Fund (DMF)		-	1,630,892	-	1,630,892	1,331,429
<b>D. Net Current Assets: (B-C)</b>		<b>(12,889,086)</b>	<b>13,023,495</b>	<b>37,592,495</b>	<b>37,726,904</b>	<b>(7,313,678)</b>
<b>Total: (A+D)</b>		<b>83,048,415</b>	<b>14,678,020</b>	<b>39,935,203</b>	<b>137,661,637</b>	<b>85,520,233</b>
<b>Represented by</b>						
Fund Account	9.00	83,048,415	14,678,020	39,935,203	137,661,637	85,520,233
<b>Total</b>		<b>83,048,415</b>	<b>14,678,020</b>	<b>39,935,203</b>	<b>137,661,637</b>	<b>85,520,233</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement


  
Head of Finance Cell

  
Deputy Director-F&A

  
Chief Executive

This is the Consolidate Statement Of Financial Position referred to in our report of even date

Dated: Dhaka  
November 22, 2017

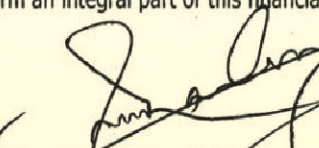
  
Ahsan Zamir FCA  
Partner  
AHSAN ZAMIR & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

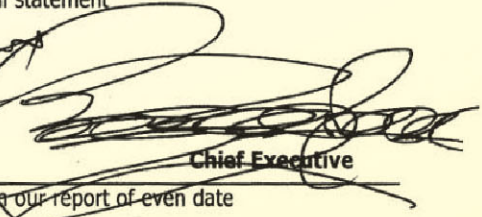
**Shushilan**  
**Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
For the Period July 01, 2016 to June 30, 2017

Particulars	Note	Particulars				2015-2016
		General Fund	Micro Credit	Project Fund	Total	
<b>Income:</b>						
Grant Received	10.00	116,517,382	-	254,028,775	370,546,157	531,041,089
Fund Received from Mother Account	10.02	-	-	26,959,450	26,959,450	82,727,223
Beneficiary Contribution		-	-	-	-	4,777,207
Service Charge & Other Receive	33.00	-	24,552,793	-	24,552,793	16,937,280
Local Receipts	34.00	-	1,028,425	-	1,028,425	383,874
Subscription from EC		-	-	4,225	4,225	7,581
Contribution from Shushilan		-	-	-	-	93,833
Bank interest		8,370	161,273	339,527	509,170	752,837
		<b>116,525,752</b>	<b>25,742,491</b>	<b>281,331,977</b>	<b>423,600,220</b>	<b>636,720,924</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
Fund Disbursed to Projects Accounts		26,959,450	-	-	26,959,450	82,727,223
Fund Transfer to Donor/General		-	-	546,308	546,308	-
Personnel	11.00	26,066,897	9,183,514	94,814,899	130,065,310	148,676,757
Stationeries & Equipment	12.00	1,180,686	914,536	4,332,847	6,428,069	4,486,912
Training	13.00	-	75,854	3,433,309	3,509,163	20,102,085
Office Rental & Other Accommodation	14.00	2,720,969	405,000	5,203,913	8,329,882	5,766,043
Traveling/Transport & Communication	15.00	3,512,294	581,419	12,201,639	16,295,352	30,515,941
Administrative cost	16.00	8,153,604	711,198	5,868,373	14,733,175	43,023,170
Program Cost	17.00	38,234,351	-	110,435,930	148,670,321	303,136,899
Loan Loss Provision	25.00	-	1,864,501	-	1,864,501	1,011,588
Other Interest & Service Charge	32.00	-	8,796,527	-	8,796,527	5,198,433
Excess of Expenditure over Income of Training Center & Sundarban Matshya Prokoloo	35.00	11,676,109	-	-	11,676,109	-
Depreciation		-	215,320	-	215,320	141,765
		<b>118,504,400</b>	<b>22,747,869</b>	<b>236,837,216</b>	<b>378,089,484</b>	<b>644,786,816</b>
Excess of Income over Expenditure		(1,978,648)	2,994,623	44,494,761	45,510,735	(8,065,892)
<b>Total</b>		<b>116,525,752</b>	<b>25,742,491</b>	<b>281,331,977</b>	<b>423,600,220</b>	<b>636,720,924</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement

  
Head of Finance Cell

  
Deputy Director-F&A

  
Chief Executive

This is the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income referred to in our report of even date

  
Ahsan Zamir FCA  
Partner  
**AHSAN ZAMIR & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants

Dated: Dhaka  
November 22, 2017


**Shushilan**  
**Consolidated Statements Of Receipts & Payments**  
For the Period July 01, 2016 to June 30, 2017

Particulars	Note	Particulars				2015-2016
		General Fund	Micro Credit	Project Fund	Total Fund	
<b>Opening Balance:</b>		<b>3,717,246</b>	<b>2,472,772</b>	<b>17,640,902</b>	<b>23,830,920</b>	<b>22,225,347</b>
Cash in Hand		202,852	455,180	49,348	707,380	587,682
Cash at Bank		3,514,394	2,017,592	17,591,555	23,123,540	21,637,665
<b>Receipts:</b>						
Grant Received	10.01	114,650,184	-	241,193,101	355,843,286	527,520,628
Fund Received from Mother Account	10.02	-	-	26,959,450	26,959,450	82,727,223
Beneficiary Contribution/Unutilized Fund		-	-	-	-	4,777,207
Advance/Loan Refund from Other Projects/Source	18.00	25,749,157	140,720	89,295	25,979,172	8,390,499
Advance/Loan Received from Other Sources/Projects	19.00	64,304,373	46,970,000	24,909,360	136,183,733	86,710,502
FDR Encashment	23.00	-	-	-	-	1,900,000
Loan Account (RLF) Refunded	24.00	-	128,110,658	-	128,110,658	97,954,822
Members Savings	26.00	-	32,507,963	-	32,507,963	24,057,115
Apotkalin Fund	28.00	-	1,256,455	-	1,256,455	1,058,195
Shuvosakal	29.00	-	-	-	-	39,320
Special Savings	30.00	-	941,600	-	941,600	886,100
Service Charge & Other Receive	33.00	-	25,127,541	-	25,127,541	17,416,282
Local Receipts	34.00	-	1,028,425	-	1,028,425	383,874
Subscription from EC		-	-	4,225	4,225	7,581
Contribution from Shushilan		-	-	-	-	93,833
Bank interest		8,370	161,273	339,527	509,170	752,837
<b>Total</b>		<b>208,429,330</b>	<b>238,717,407</b>	<b>311,135,860</b>	<b>758,282,597</b>	<b>876,901,366</b>
<b>Payments:</b>						
Fund Disbursed to Projects Accounts	-	26,959,450	-	-	26,959,450	82,727,223
Fund Transfer to Donor/General		-	-	546,308	546,308	-
Personnel	11.00	26,066,897	9,183,514	97,713,949	132,964,360	147,294,588
Land Purchase		671,000	-	-	671,000	-
Stationeries & Equipment	12.00	1,417,736	1,494,456	6,648,651	9,560,843	4,904,148
Training	13.00	-	75,854	3,821,644	3,897,498	19,686,468
Office Rental & Other Accommodation	14.00	2,720,969	405,000	5,138,894	8,264,863	5,772,344
Traveling/Transport & Communication	15.00	3,512,294	581,419	12,400,598	16,494,311	30,135,581
Administrative cost	16.00	8,142,704	758,946	5,974,216	14,875,866	42,930,811
Program Cost	17.00	38,234,391	-	111,873,205	150,107,596	301,226,532
Advance/Loan Given to Other, Projects/Source	20.00	33,815,352	125,720	2,024,545	35,965,617	8,905,128
Advance/Loan Refund to Other Source/Projects	21.00	54,167,521	17,109,893	23,419,327	94,696,741	47,994,574
FDR	23.00	-	2,425,000	-	2,425,000	3,250,000
Loan Account (RLF) Given	24.00	-	177,305,000	-	177,305,000	144,643,000
Members Savings	26.00	-	19,781,995	-	19,781,995	16,371,931
Samadi Savings	27.00	-	228,542	-	228,542	12,371
Apotkalin Fund	28.00	-	411,026	-	411,026	169,821
Shuvosakal	31.00	-	228,779	-	228,779	507,940
Special Savings	30.00	-	284,654	-	284,654	90,633
Other Interest & Service Charge	32.00	-	5,712,092	-	5,712,092	1,566,880
Excess of Payment over Receipts of Training Center & Sundarban Matshya Prokolpo	35.00	12,292,100	-	-	12,292,100	-
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b>208,000,414</b>	<b>236,111,890</b>	<b>269,561,336</b>	<b>713,673,640</b>	<b>858,189,973</b>
<b>Closing Balance:</b>		<b>428,916</b>	<b>2,605,517</b>	<b>41,574,524</b>	<b>44,608,958</b>	<b>18,711,392</b>
Cash in Hand	5.01	36,561	218,544	76,234	331,339	695,630
Cash at Bank	5.02	392,355	2,386,973	41,498,291	44,277,619	18,015,763
<b>Total</b>		<b>208,429,330</b>	<b>238,717,407</b>	<b>311,135,860</b>	<b>758,282,597</b>	<b>876,901,366</b>

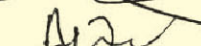
The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement

  
Head of Finance Cell

  
Deputy Director-F&A

  
Chief Executive

This is the Consolidated Statement of Receipts & Payments referred to in our report of even date

  
Ahsan Zamir FCA  
Partner  
AHSAN ZAMIR & CO.  
Chartered Accountants


Dated: Dhaka  
November 22, 2017



## Annex 3: Shushilan Projects in 2016-17

Sl.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
01	School feeding programme in deprived areas (1)	To Increase student admissions and attendance by reducing malnutrition. (Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, gender disparity and lack of quality teaching are the main barriers to primary education in Bangladesh.)	Distribution of 860 metric tonnes of high energy biscuits; school management team/ co-ordination/monitoring/advocacy meetings; setting up school vegetable gardens; securing clean drinking water..	Bangladesh government	July 2016- June 2017	Amtoli, Taltoli, Pathorghata (Barguna district)	26.921
02	School feeding programme in deprived areas (2)	As above	As above but with distribution of 450 metric tonnes of biscuits.	Bangladesh government	July 2016- June 2017	Dacope, Batiaghata (Khulna district)	4.581
03	School feeding programme in deprived areas (3)	As above	Cooked midday meals provided daily to almost 10,000 students and associated monitoring and co-ordination.	World Food Programme	Jan 2016- Dec 2016	Bamna, Pathorghata (Barguna district)	6.554
04	School feeding programme in deprived areas (4)	As above	Distribution of tiffin boxes for packed lunches to 10,000 students; construction of 550 bathrooms, with associated training and monitoring.	Bangladesh government	Feb 2015- June 2017	Kaliganj, Shamnagar, Ashashoni, Koloria, Tala (Satkhira district)	14.320
05	Chittagong City Outer Ring Road Resettlement Assistance Project	To mitigate losses incurred by people affected by the road scheme, in line with the resettlement action plan.	Dissemination of information; liaison with government and construction company; and disbursement of compensation on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner.	Japanese International Co-operation Agency through the Chittagong Development Authority	Feb 2012- Aug 2017	Chittagong	9.436
06	Matarbari Power Station Resettlement Assistance Project	To mitigate losses incurred by people affected by the construction scheme, in line with the resettlement action plan.	Dissemination of information, liaison with government and construction company and disbursement of compensation.	Japanese International Co-operation Agency through Coal Power Generation Bangladesh	Mar 2016- Feb 2018	Cox's Bazar	4.068
07	Micro-Credit Programme (savings and credit)	To provide disadvantaged people, who are not served by financial institutions, with the opportunity to save and borrow small amounts of money (for example, as seed finance for their business).	There are over now 10,000 members in 615 micro-credit groups. Savings total over 55 million taka and house loans over 27 million taka.	Shushilan; Bangladesh Bank	July 2011- present day	Ashashumi, Devhata, Shamnagar, Kaliganj (Satkhira district)	236.111
08	Cultural Programme	To organise awareness-raising or advocacy events through pot songs (see annex 1) and other methods.	Over 150,000 people attended 188 events, including on sanitation, gender and nutrition, reproductive health and disaster planning.	International Labour Organisation; Engender Health; Action Against Hunger; Concern Worldwide	Jul 2016- June 2017	Over a wide area of Bangladesh	16.300
09	Generating demand for long-acting reversible contraceptives and permanent family planning methods.	To increase take-up of long-acting and permanent methods of contraception in the project areas by 25%.	Some 5,000 courtyard meetings advocated the use of long-term contraception and over 6,000 clients took up the option. Over 5,000 received short-term contraception.	Engender Health Bangladesh	Oct 2016- June 2017	Dighalia, Rupsha (Khulna district). Teknaf, Kutubdia, Chakoria, Sadr (Cox's Bazar district)	3.929
10	Enhancing resilience to natural disaster and the effects of climate change	To build resilience to disasters (including economic resilience) of households in extreme poverty.	Almost 5,000 participants received training on life skills or income-generation.	World Food Programme and Bangladesh Government	Mar 2015- Dec 2016	Dacope, Koyra (Khulna district)	0.219
11	Reducing climate change-Induced vulnerabilities through integrated adaptation and mitigation measures(RECLAIM)	To strengthen community resilience against disasters through achieving sustainable improvements in livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in the coastal region.	Established demonstration plots for seed production; provided training on organisational development, financial management, and computer technology; and developed sales mechanisms.	Christian Aid	Apr 2016- Dec 2016	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	2.072

SI.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
12	Validation and up-sealing of bee keeping practices for improving yield and quality of bee products	To improve the quality and yield of bee products and build the capacity of beekeepers	Trained beekeepers on skills including use of excluders, pollen collectors and propolis meshes.	Krishi Gobeshona Foundation	May 2015- May 2018	Satkhira, Shirjgonj and Gazipur districts	0.123
13	Scaling-up resilience among water-logged communities in south-west Bangladesh	To enhance the resilience of the communities most affected by waterlogging.	Established district, union and ward management committees; training, capacity building and planning; disseminated good practice; supported local businesses.	Concern Worldwide	Dec 2015- June 2017	Keshabpur (Jessore district) and Tala (Satkhira district)	12.554
14	NoboJatra Project (see also project 25)	To improve the food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people in Khulna and Satkhira districts.	Trained union and upazila management committees on roles and responsibilities and disaster preparedness; cyclone shelter information collection and display; and observation of National Disaster Preparedness Day.	World Food Programme	Sept 2015- Dec 2020	Kaliganj, Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	4.045
15	Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) in coastal area of Bangladesh	To ensure safe water and sanitation is available to all households; to enhance the capacity of stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor adaptations to climate change interventions; to implement pilot projects demonstrating practical adaptations for climate change; and to develop mutual learning mechanisms and influence policy makers and service providers.	Installation of rainwater harvesting systems, deep tubewells and other water-related facilities; student and teacher training, and orientation of stakeholders and local government committees.	Water Aid Bangladesh	Oct 2016- Mar 2017	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	7.256
16	Income support programme for those in extreme poverty	To provide training and operational support to all stakeholders involved in the programme; to inform potential beneficiaries about the programme and co-responsibilities; and to enrol beneficiaries into the programme after validation of their eligibility.	To be reported in 2017-18 annual report.	World Bank and Bangladesh Government	Jan 2017- June 2020	Mymensingh Jamalpur Sherpur Nilphamari Gaibandha Kurigram Lalmonirhat divisions in north Bangladesh	12.703
17	Follow-up survey on the Community Water Management Scheme for improved food security, nutrition and livelihoods in the polders of the coastal zone.	To assess the impact of the pilot Community Water Management Scheme project to provide evidence to donors and decision-makers for further work.	1,025 surveyed out of 11,345 beneficiaries in 41 districts – all processes in setting up and running survey and analysing results. More details to reported in the 2017-18 annual report.	International Water Management Institute	May 2017- Aug 2020	41 villages in Batighata (Khulna district)	2.329
18	Collect of water meter readings and distribution of bills.	To support Khulna City Corporation in preparing bills for water supply.	Increased the number of, and income from, water customers.	Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority	July 2016- June 2017	Khulna City Corporation	0.650
19	Road to Resilience in Shyamnagar	To improve water management practice in the Sundarban mangrove area through land-use diversification.	Farm baseline survey and resource mapping in 10 villages; tree planting; vertical agriculture; study into the potential of eco-tourism; roadside fencing; and provision of training on organic shrimp production and income generation.	Mangroves for the Future; International Union for the Conservation of Nature	May 2016 - Oct 2017	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	5.710
20	Local Governance Programme – ‘Sharique’ (‘Partnership’)	To explore the implications of partnership in local government, developing effective and innovative solutions for improved sub-national local government systems and decentralisation, including for women and the disadvantaged.	Trained and supported local government bodies on open budgeting, accounting, self-assessment and planning.	HELVETAS Swiss Inter co-operation	July 2016- July 2017	Koyra and Paikgacha (Khulna district)	5,562
21	International Citizens’ Services project (ICS)	To train international volunteers on community governance, improving livelihoods and reproductive health rights.	On-job, in-community training and meetings with government and local government for international volunteers to prepare them for working in Bangladesh.	Voluntary Service Overseas, Bangladesh	Apr 2016 - Sept 2018	Batiaghata (Khulna district)	4.448

Sl.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
22	Max Value for WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) project in Blue Gold Polders.	To reduce child illness and mortality in areas of extreme poverty, through improved water, sanitation and hygiene.	Campaigns and advocacy through pot songs (annex 1), courtyard meetings and direct guidance.	Max Foundation, Bangladesh	Sep 2013-Aug 2016	Amtali (Barguna district)	3.269
23	Making Markets Work for Women	To improve the sexual and reproductive health rights and nutrition situation of women, their families and the wider community; to bring changes in market behaviours to enable women to participate effectively.	Training on sexual and reproductive health rights, nutrition and literacy for young people and teachers; leadership training for entrepreneur groups; and follow-up advocacy for stakeholders.	Action Aid	Mar 2016-Dec 2019	Galachipa (Patuakhali district)	4.528
24	Raising awareness and selecting beneficiaries in the Northern Areas Reduction of Poverty Initiative (NARI)	To facilitate access to employment opportunities in the garment sector for poor and vulnerable women from deprived areas by providing information, technical and life skills training, transitional housing, and other support to adjust to urban life and formal employment.	Selected 12,000 women for NARI project and ran awareness-raising campaigns and workshops for local government, community leaders and other stakeholders.	Bangladesh Export Zone Authority	Sep 2014-Feb 2018	Rangpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat districts in Rangpur division	26.481
25	Food Aid Programme (NoboJatra) (see also project 24)	To improve nutrition for under-fives, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls; to increase equitable access to income; and to strengthen resilience to man-made and natural shocks and stresses.	Formed committees to facilitate change; led meetings with secondary schools; and trained stakeholders in management, leadership and empowerment.	World Vision	Sep 2015-Mar 2020	Dacope, Koyra (Khulna district) and Kaliganj, Shyamnaga (Satkhira district)	15.997
26	Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership and Learning (REE-CALL) project	To combine education, training, influencing and promotion of women's leadership to improve resilience to disasters and climate change – recognising the interrelated issues of poverty and lack of agency which make people vulnerable to climate change.	Built the capacity within communities and local government to anticipate and cope with climate and disaster-related challenges by promoting gender justice, good governance, access to services and economic empowerment as foundations for improving disaster preparedness. This included pond excavations, pond sand filters, latrine distribution and tree planting, as well as advocacy, communications and training.	OXFAM	Jul 2010-Mar 2018	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	9.467
27	Building resilience of vulnerable communities and institutions to protect livelihoods and reduce risk from disasters and climate change.	To support communities and improve their resilience to climate change and disasters; to improve livelihoods for those in extreme poverty through capacity development.	Selected 3,600 beneficiaries and set up activity groups and task forces; provided field-based training and technical support on climate-resilient agriculture farming (through integrating rice, vegetable and fish farming); provided cash support to trained households for alternative climate-adaptive agriculture farming; and provided training and technical support, with cash support, on integrated resilient shelter with rain water harvesting system and home gardening.	Concern Worldwide	Apr 2015-Mar 2018	Shyamnagar, Assasuni (Satkhira district) and Mongla, Morrelganj (Bagerhat district)	12.946
		 Shushilan's participant Rokeya's rice field					
28	Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities project (SWAPNO)	To encourage the achievement of economic growth in a more inclusive manner, with economic opportunities reaching rural poor women and other vulnerable groups.	Information, training and advocacy for disadvantaged women on income-generation skills and 'rotating savings and credit associations' (micro-credit).	United Nations Development Programme	Jun 2014-Mar 2019	Shyamnagar Kaligonj Assasuni Debhata Satkhira (Satkhira district)	13.186
29	Variable Group Development project (VGD)	To help vulnerable communities become self-sustaining through providing training on economic and life skills.	Provided training on domestic gardening, animal husbandry, disaster preparation, mother and child health and nutrition, personal hygiene, gender and women's development, and HIV/AIDS.	Bangladesh Government	Mar 2015-Dec 2018	Mitapukur, Pirgonj (Rangpur district)	0.640

SI.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
30	Women in Action to Engage and Resistance project (WATER)	To strengthen women's empowerment, their control over resources and their skills in dealing with disasters.	Lobbied local government to make available khas (government-owned) land for use – especially by disadvantaged women; advocacy and leadership training for women, including relating to violence against women.	Action Aid Bangladesh	Jan2011-Dec 2020	Pathorghata (Barguna district)	2.832
31	Nutrition and Water Sanitation and Hygiene project (WASH)	To provide an emergency response for households most affected by Cyclone Roanu (2016).	Treatment for severe malnutrition; distribution of food, hygiene kits and sanitary towels and other emergency supplies.	United Nations International Children's Fund (Unicef)	Aug 2016-Dec 2016	Charfassion, Monpur, Tazumuddin (Bholadistrict)	1.018
32	Multi-sectorial approach to reduce malnutrition in Bangladesh.	To improve the community's capacity to reduce the risk of waterlogging and improve the resilience of those who are most vulnerable, including improved food and nutrition security.	Established local government disaster management committees; mapped food security and disaster relief; and identified acutely malnourished children.	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Mar 2016-Aug 2017	SatkhiraSadar (Satkhira district)	2.400
33	Improving farming practice in polder-based farming systems.	To introduce Innovative fish andvegetable production methods.	Piloted floating cage aquageophonic fishing system in polders; other innovations to increase fish and vegetable production in polder-based farming systems; undertook associated training.	Blue Gold Netherlands; Practical Action Bangladesh	Jun 2016-Feb 2017	Satkhira Sadar (Satkhira district)	1.200
34	Agricultural and water resilience in the coastal region of Bangladesh	To strengthen the physical, social and economic resilience of poor families in six flood- and saline-prone areas in Jessore, Shatkhira and Khulna districts.	Following a participatory rural appraisal and data collection, we undertook training on sack and dyke gardening, vermi-composting and cage culture.	Practical Action Bangladesh	Feb 2017-Jul 2018	Shyamnagar, Kaligonj (Satkhira district), Koyra,Paikgacha (Khulna district) and Monirampur, Keshobpur (Jessore district)	1.309
35	Promoting Democratic Inclusion and Governance through Youth project (PRODIGY)	To promote community cohesion and improvement through advocacy and leadership training.	Four-day leadership training for over 700 young people, plus technical support and a networking event.	British Council	July 2016 to 31 March 2017	Dumuria, Rupsha, Digholia, (Khulna) and Patharghata (Barguna district)	0.281
36	Self-employment Productivity Programme (BSEP)	To build the capacity and opportunities for 350 entrepreneurs from disadvantaged backgrounds; to improve their access to services for entrepreneurs; and to improve co-ordination mechanisms.	Training for entrepreneurship development and management for 200 participants; subject-specific training related to crab fattening furniture making businesses; grants and finance workshops; networking with advisors and state providers.	International Labour Organisation	Aug 2016-Feb 2018	Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts	5.091
37	Promoting socially inclusive and sustainable agricultural intensification in West Bengal and Bangladesh	To understand how social, institutional, economic and environmental factors affect livelihood risks, social exclusion, adverse incorporation and environmental degradation in agricultural intensification; to identify opportunities to manage risks and promote the development of socially inclusive, equitable and sustainable agricultural intensification policies and engagement processes.	Following preliminary research, community engagement and training, frameworks were developed on social inclusivity and equity. Qualitative research and engagement processes will arrive at potential resolutions, leading to policy analysis and mapping of the institutional landscape and desktop analysis of environmental risks and opportunities.	Australian High Commission	Apr 2016-Mar 2020	Dacope (Khulna district) and Amtoli (Barguna district)	2.637
38	Improving nutrition among mothers and children	To contribute to national initiatives for the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1), with specific objectives relating to increasing awareness of target communities on health and nutrition, reducing maternal and child malnutrition, and increasing the take-up of the appropriate health and nutrition practices.	Orientation for government family-planning staff, community groups and local government, followed by distribution of 300 metric tonnes of food to children and pregnant or lactating women, and orientation on supervision and monitoring.	World Food Programme	Feb 2015-Jul 2016	Satkhira District	0.058

Sl.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
39	Climate change adaptations, focusing on safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.	To ensure that safe water and sanitation services are available to all households, particularly in deprived communities; to enhance the capacity of government and other stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor adaptations to climate change; to implement pilot projects to demonstrate practical adaptations for water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and mechanisms for mutual learning and advocacy to mainstream service providers.	Installation and/or repair of deep and shallow tubewells, mini-piped water supply, pond sand filters, school latrines and school rain-water harvesting systems.	Water Aid	Oct 2011- Mar 2017	Satkhira district	0.988
40	Empowering women on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Nirapod2)	To empower women, men, and adolescent girls in rural Bangladesh and in garment factories to exercise their sexual and reproductive health rights, including their choice of safe menstrual regulation and family planning.	Courtyard meetings; workshops with teachers and government family planning committees; advocacy with district-level industries on sexual and reproductive health and rights and choice of safe menstrual regulation to ensure enabling environment in industry premises; and ward-level awareness campaigns to share information with the community.	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands	Dec 2015- Dec 2019	Narail and Khulna districts	15.530
41	Up-scaling of the Managed Aquifer Recharge project (MAR) for providing community water supplies in saline areas.	To contribute towards poverty alleviation by reducing the community's risk to the impact of climate change.	Briefed local management committees and provided hygiene workshops for students and adults.	United Nations International Children's Fund (Unicef) and Dhaka University	Jan. 2014 to Dec. 2016	Kaligonj (Nadia district) and Assasuni (Satkhira district)	1.373
42	Water Sanitation and Hygiene project (WASH) for those in extreme poverty in remote areas.	To increase access to safe drinking water, reducing the health burden and improving the wellbeing of the disadvantaged population living in the remotest rural areas in Bangladesh	Inception meetings with communities and schools, formation of CRM committees and advocacy.	Concern Worldwide	Apr 2017- Mar 2018	Assasuni Sadar, Batdal, Khajura, Sreelula (Satkhira district)	0.707
43	Managing natural resources by coastal communities	To lift extremely poor households out of poverty through the management of natural resources.	Advocacy for communities including through picture dramas (pot songs – see annex 1); canal re-excavation; installation of latrines; savings and money disbursements; registration of cooperatives.	The Economic Empowerment of the Poorest Programme (EEP/Shiree); UKAid	Jan 2016- Aug 2016	Barguna, Satkhira and Jessore districts	3.937
44	Local projects internally funded.						267.429



CANAL EXCAVATION



CANAL UTILISATION

# Active Citizens Regional Achievers' Summit 2017



28 March 2017

Tiger Garden, Khulna

Organized by: Shushilan



## Annual Report July 2016 to June 2017

Working Area of Shushilan



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