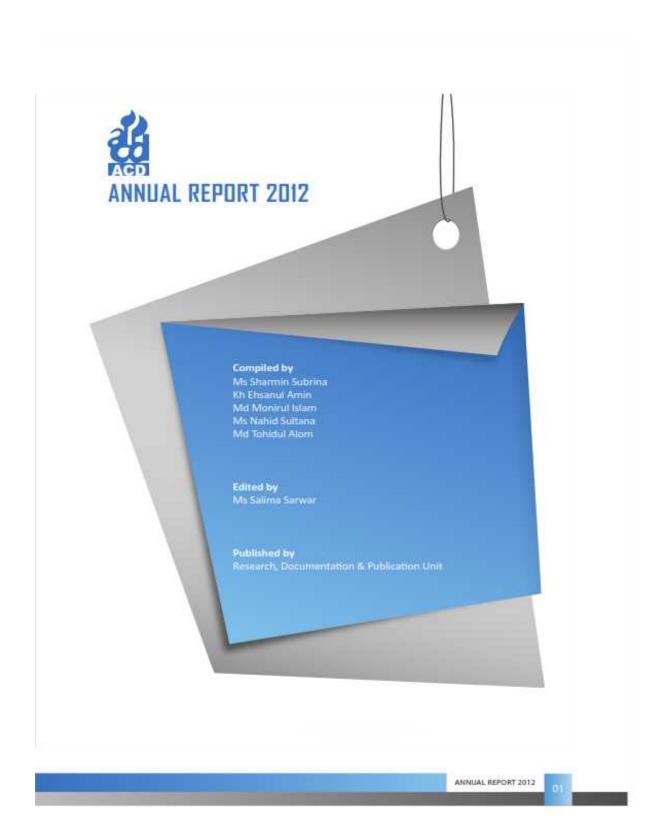
Annual Report 2012

Association for Community Development





ACRONYMS

ACD Association for Community Development

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ATSEC Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children

BDT Bangladeshi Taka

CBO Community Based Organization

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women

CRC Convention on the Rights of the Child

CRF Child Rights Forum

CSO Child Society Organization
CTC Counter Trafficking Committee

DIC Departmental Order
DIC Drop-in-Centre

ECPAT End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking for Sexual Purposes

FCTC Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

GBV Gender Based Violence

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HVCA Hazard Vulnerability Capacity Assessment IEC Information, Education & Communication

IGA Income Generating Activities
ILO International Labor Organization

MP Member of Parliament

NGO Non Government Organization

One Stop Crisis Centre

PO People's Organization

RCC Rajshahi City Corporation

RTI Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors

SRHR Sexual Reproductive Health Rights

STD Sexual Transmitted Diseases
TCA Tobacco Control Act
TOT Training of Trainers

UN United Nations

VGD Vulnerable Group Development YPP Youth Partnership Platform

ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

occ

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are very happy to see the publication of ACD's Annual Report 2012. Since its formation in 1989, ACD has been undertaking a variety of innovative development initiatives based on multidisciplinary approach to cater to the needs of the poor families comprising men, women and children. The Annual Report highlights the Vision, Mission, Objectives and Strategies of the organization and achievement of its programs and activities. We hope, the stakeholders and readers will find the report informative. Contextually, ACD's modest contribution to the vital and major national development sector of the country like women's empowerment, upholding and promoting child rights, awareness building among the poor and marginalized section of the populace are worth mentioning. However, instead of being complacent, we are contemplating to continue our endeavour to contribute to the advancement of the causes of the poor towards the overall development of the country.

We acknowledge contribution of our development partners like Save the Children, Groupe Développement-France, ECPAT Luxemburg & European Commission, Kristiansand Commune, ECPAT International, BRAC, Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation, Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Plan Bangladesh, Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights, Global Fund and Department of Women's Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. We hope to receive their continuous cooperation and support in the days ahead, as they currently provide.

We are also thankful to the officials from Micro Credit Regulatory Authority, NGO Affairs Bureau, Social Services Department, Joint Stock Company and others for their interest and assistance extended to us. We are grateful to our General Body and Executive Committee for their whole-hearted support, cooperation and guidance to address organizational mission and vision.

We would also like to congratulate the staff members of ACD for their commitment to achieve ACD objectives and thank to our esteemed group members and targeted people for their self-motivation and commitment.

We will appreciate feedback from stakeholders and readers on the report.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	rticulars	
Þ	Acronyms	5
Þ	Acknowledgement	7
Þ	The journey	9
Þ	Geographical Coverage of ACD	11
Þ	Human Rights-Sector	13
Wo Cor	nder and Social Justice men's Empowerment and Leadership Development nbat Trafficking and Strengthen Care and Support for the Survivors ic and Human Rights Advocacy and Education	
•	Child Rights Sector	15
Pre Insi	Child Rights Sector vention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Alsk Situation titutional Care and Support for the Child Victims powerment of Rural Adolescents to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation Children	15
Pre Insi	vention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Risk Situation bitutional Care and Support for the Child Victims powerment of Rural Adolescents to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation	15
Pre Inst	vention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Risk Situation titutional Care and Support for the Child Victims powerment of Rural Adolescents to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation Children	
Pre Inst	vention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Risk Situation bitutional Care and Support for the Child Victims powerment of Rural Adolescents to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation Children Sustainable Development Sector veloped and Functioning Community Based Organizations on omic Empowerment of Rural Women	
Pre Inst Em of (vention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Risk Situation bitutional Care and Support for the Child Victims powerment of Rural Adolescents to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation Children Sustainable Development Sector veloped and Functioning Community Based Organizations promic Empowerment of Rural Women titutional Management and Capacity Building	20

THE JOURNEY...

Founded in 1989 and formally registered in 1990, ACD is a non government organization has been implementing its programs by an integrated approach in view of establishing the rights of the grassroots women and children and promotion of social justice through developing community care support mechanisms.

ACD has evolved as a pioneering organization to holistically address the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and addresses gender injustice and violence against women and children. ACD aims to make a safe place for women and children to live in by protecting their rights.

ACD's continuous and close interaction with the vulnerable groups of people and survivors has given tremendous impetus and inspiration to the organization to continue working for its cause. Its incessant endeavour towards fight for justice has received much accolade and appreciation locally. ACD's goal is to achieve the rights of people, especially the disadvantaged and vulnerable women, adolescent and children at grassroots levels through improving their socio-economic, political and cultural status, ensuring social justice and good governance.

ACD works towards three thematic areas: (i) Hurnan Rights, (ii) Good Governance, and (iii) Sustainable Development and these have always guided the organization in its everyday work. ACD has clustered its activities into three sectors and designed its programs:

Sectoral Approach

Human Rights	▶ Gender and Social Justice
	➤ Women's Empowerment and Leadership Development
	Combat Trafficking and Strengthen Care and Support for the Survivors
	Civic and Human Rights Advocacy and Education
Child Rights	Prevention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Risk Situation
	Institutional Care and Support for the Child Victims
	Empowerment and Participation of Children and Adolescents
Sustainable Development	Developed and Functioning of Community Based Organizations
	Economic Empowerment of Rural Women
	Institutional Management and Capacity Building

Vision

An equity-based democratic and sustainable society which provides human rights, mainstream gender equality, ensure social justice, good governance and sustainable development.

Goal

To achieve the rights of people, especially the disadvantaged and vulnerable women, adolescent and children at grassroots levels through improving their socio-economic, political and cultural status, ensuring social justice and good governance.

Objectives

Establish the rights of grassroots people through community support mechanism.

Build and strengthen capacity of the community organisation at visiage level.

Organize local cultural organization for human rights education through cultural performance

Ensure access to social justice for rural women especially ethnic minorities:

Develop institutional capacity in establishing good governance and accountability of local government.

Strengthen advocacy and campaign against human trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children/prostitution and prevention of STD/HIV/AIDS.

Provide psychosocial care and support to violence victim women and children through

Mobilization and awareness with communities in creation of community safety net.

Promote community management to initiate economic, social and cultural activities for sustainable development.

Legal Status

ACD is a non-profit organization registered with:

NGO Affairs Bureau Registration No. 415 dated 02.12.1990

Department of Social Services, Vide No. Rajsa-348 dated 26.12.1989

Societies Act 1860, No. 5-3462 (251)/2003 dated 04.12.2003

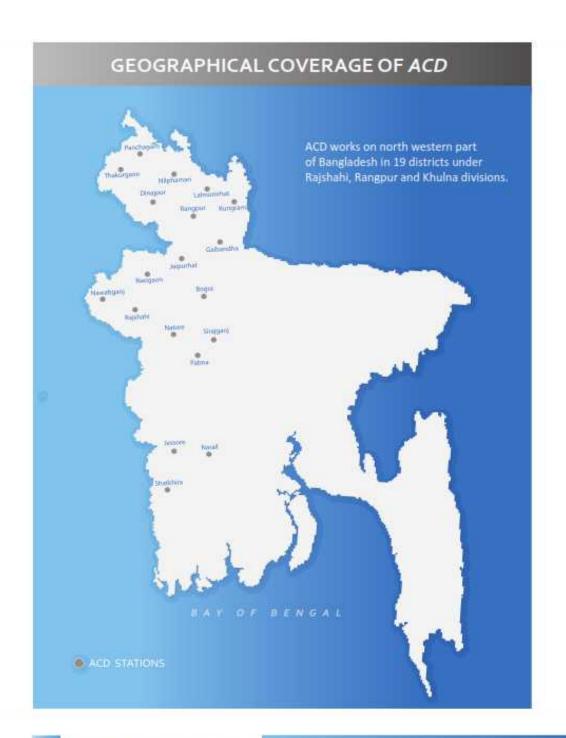
Micro-Credit Regulatory Authority, Bangladesh Bank, No. 00540-01723-00227

Governance

ACD's governance is conducted by General Body and Executive Committee members with the help of Constitution. The General Body is the highest body consisting of 25 members (11 female and 14 male). The Executive Committee consists of 11 members (6 female and 5 male) members and elected by General Body. The Executive Committee formulates the strategic directions and principles of the organisation and the Executive Director conducts the overall management and representation of the organisation.

Donor and Development Partners

Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation, Save the Children, Plan Bangladesh, Groupe Développement- France, ECPAT Luxemburg & European Commission, Kristiansand Commune, ECPAT International, BRAC, Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights and Department of Women's Affairs, Government of Bangladesh, and Global Fund.



08

HUMAN RIGHTS SECTOR

Gender and
Social Justice

Combat Trafficking and Strengthen Care and Support for the Survivors

Gender and Social Justice

Gender and Social Justice

Women's Empowerment and Leadership Development

Civic and Human Rights
Advocacy and Education

ACD believes that respect, promotion and protection of human rights are essential preconditions for a democratic society. ACD's programs have brought changes in existing policies and supported the creation of new policies on gender mainstreaming at the community level. ACD has mobilized the community and activated men, women and adolescents on the basis of gender, class, caste and religion who are subjected to exploitation and oppression.

Domestic violence against women is the major social problems which is common across the country, especially in the northern region of Bangladesh. Patriarchy is old aged and deep-rooted from the cultural context and causes gender based violence in all spheres of community. Domestic violence severely affects the women such as doing conflict in family, and in laws side pressures for dowry demand from women, women are tortured and divorced if she responses against their wills and demand. ACD's programming aspect to combat gender based violence and domestic violence mainly aims to promote gender and social justice for marginalized and downtrodden segment of population. Poverty in general and extreme poverty in particular, has a significant gender dimension. The structure



and causes of poverty are rooted in access; the flow of productive resources, creation of capabilities, consumption of goods and use of services are intertwined determines of poverty. ACD has developed member of women circle through awareness building training for reducing the social dimension of poverty which includes legal literacy and training programs that assist women in productive activity.

ACD's village development committees aim to strengthen local justice system through enhancing capacity of Salish (village arbitration) Committees, Counter Trafficking Committees, and People's Organizations which improve access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups and enhances their human rights process and practices in the rural areas. The activities focus on promote and protect human rights security through devising a human rights-based approach in programming and delivery system; empower citizens to resolve their disputes at the local level in an expeditious, transparent and affordable manner.

Local level arbitration and litigation (Salish): Salish is an important social and legal instrument for social justice designed for resolving some civil and criminal disputes promptly and it is the informal justice system in the rural areas. ACD has promoted local level arbitration through developing Salish Committees at village levels. In a Salish Committee, participation of women in the whole process and hearing their voices are extremely important to ensure justice. Salish activities done by Salish Committees are as follows:

Applications that were within the jurisdictions of Salish	572
Applications under process	100
Applications unresolved	190
Number of resolved	282

Legal Support: In most of the cases, women victims do not seek justice due to the fear of losing their social status. Women have very little or no voices to raise or speak in public spheres. ACD provides legal aid in different forms e.g., legal counseling, legal assistance, financial assistance to the poor litigants/victims, enhancing legal awareness, supplementary support services such as emergency temporary shelter and psycho-social help. If the person falls within the criteria for receiving legal representation, ACD proceeds to provide further support, and alternatively advises that a lawyer be engaged by the person concerned. ACD fieldworkers accompany clients to police stations, the marriage registrar's offices and the courts, as when needed. ACD assists the victims in getting assistance from District Legal Aid Committee. To ensure security of the victims and witnesses, ACD has developed a community care and support system with the support of Women Support Group and People's Organizations. In one way, Women's Support group is continuing their work to combat all forms of violence against women and on the other, to ensure security of victims and witnesses. In 2012, ACD dealt with 25 cases.

Legal and human rights awareness programs: Since awareness about rights and responsibility is the key means to protect rights and establish justice, ACD organizes awareness campaign on issues like human rights and constitutional laws, family laws, women rights and violence against women and children, legal rights and remedies. ACD also conducted training workshops for local community leaders to build legal awareness. ACD organized events involving participants from grassroots communities to state institutions such as youth, community leaders, cultural activists, journalists, teachers and students. It used theatre and socio-cultural activities, such as debate competitions, publish wall magazines, etc. as awareness raising tools.





ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

D.

Women's Empowerment and Leadership Development

Women's roles, movement, and participation in all spheres of community are necessarily important to combat gender discrimination and for women's advancement as well as mainstreaming gender equality in the community. In this regard, women's empowerment is the primary provision for both as rights holders and duty bearers. In patriarchal social system and cultural practices impede women's movement, advancement and recognition their roles and contributions to social development. ACD has been working to promote three dimensions – a) Empowerment, b) Participation and c) Women Leadership. ACD has developed women groups, namely Women Community Support Group, Violence Protection Committee, Women Circles, and Girls and Young Women Forum at the grassroots levels for the development of women leadership in political party and women representation in decision making process for equal rights and status for women. ACD trained the groups on human rights laws, and policies, leadership, life skill development and resource mobilization, birth registration, adverse effects of child marriage & dowry, importance of denmohor, (dower) and their rights according to national women's development policy and CEDAW, role of elected representatives and role of women in decision making process in family and societal lives, ACD facilitated the women groups to organize the community mobilization program reclaiming their rights and community campaign to raise their demands to the duty bearers, especially representatives of local administration, local government, social leaders and media.

The development training to women has promoted them to be an actor and community representative to deal with their rights issues and reclaim their fundamental rights of women. 337 Women Groups have been promoted as key actors at the grassroots level linking with CBOs, POs, and Salish Committee. The women groups are enacted to take initiative against domestic violence and deal with different issues on human rights, gender, land related complications, ownership, possession of land, etc. in an organized manner. ACD arranged advocacy programme for women political participation where women political empowerment will contribute to poverty reduction, creating opportunities of resources, and ensure livelihood and food security for women.





Combat Trafficking and Strengthen Care and Support for the Survivors

Human trafficking, modern-day slavery, involving victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced into labor or sexual exploitation is the worst form of human rights violations. Human trafficking is a national and international problem, but its root causes stem from local social issues – poverty, domestic violence, natural disasters, land rights, and corruption – as well as rural human psychologies – distorted perceptions about a 'promised land' elsewhere. The exact number of women and children trafficked are unknown. Most trafficked persons are lured by promises of good jobs or marriage,

and some are forced into involuntary servitude outside of and within the country. Parents sometimes willingly sent their children away to escape poverty. Unwed mothers, orphans, and others outside of the normal family support system are also susceptible. Traffickers living abroad often arrived in a village to marry a woman, only to dispose of her upon arrival in the destination country, where women are sold into bonded labor, menial jobs, or prostitution. The border with India is loosely controlled due to long porous, the plain long landmass, enclaves, making illegal border crossings easy.



ACD has established programmes combating trafficking in rural and urban areas in the north of Bangladesh. POs and CTCs at various locations are facilitating for safe migration and working in protection, rescue and playing supportive role in social integration of victims. POs and CTCs organize rallies, street drama, meeting with different groups of people and professionals such as teachers, journalists, law enforcing agencies, boatmen, rickshaw pullers and van pullers to expand public understanding of all forms of human trafficking. ACD's public



Civic and Human Rights Advocacy and Education

Patriarchal and fundamental mindsets of some people are the challenges that hinder women's active participation in the socio-economic activities. With the mission to establish democracy and strengthen local level good governance, ACD has been working for promoting civic and human rights for the downtrodden people, and women. Accountability and transparency of local government is not only a demand for democracy but also necessarily important for women's rights to information, representation in power structure and decision making process. There are still some problems where women's participation and representation in the decision-making positions and controlling power; the status is negligible. On the other hand, civic education and rights for women are not going forward due to the lack of education on their civic rights, and necessity of voter registration. The country's governance is patriarchal and men possess the power structure and development activities at all levels of country's governance. Due to patriarchal structure of the governance, women's important issues do not get the mainstreaming position nationally, such as discriminatory rules and regulations, and political practices towards women. Importance is not given to the supports for women victims of violence, pregnant services, legal protection of divorced women, and women's problems and security etc. ACD is advocating with the local and national government and administration for women's human rights and for creating the women's issues and positions at the level of national policy practices. ACD also has given inventive attention to strengthen women's participation and leadership positions at local government and to enhance women's civic rights, rights for voting and institutional



CHILD RIGHTS SECTOR

Prevention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Risk Situation

assessional Care and Support for the Child Victims

Empowerment of Rural Adolescents to Combat CSEC

Prevention and Protection of Children, Victims of Violence and at Risk Situation

Protecting children from violence, exploitation and abuse is an integral component of protecting their rights to survival, growth and development. ACD is working in the region to build or strengthen child protection systems to better support the prevention of and response to protection risks and violations, including violence, abuse, exploitation and separation of children from their family. Violence against girls and boys recognized as violation of human rights as it breaches their most fundamental rights to respect, human dignity and integrity. Especially violence against girl child is highly sensitive issue as it touches on fundamental issues of rights of children, power of adult over children, sanctity of the family, patriarchal values and the shame and humiliation attached to violence children are frequently mistreated and abused, endure severe physical and psychological punishment, torture, forced labour, forced into prostitution, deprivation from adequate food, restraints, sexual assaults and are sometimes murdered, often at the hands of some individuals responsible for their care and safety.



ACD is strongly engaged in efforts to enhance coordination and strengthen linkages between the national child protection systems and community-based child protection mechanisms. Efforts are being made to strengthen the protective role of families and communities and promote meaningful child participation. Girls and boys, youths, women, parents, local leaders, frontline workers and other community members are being mobilized with ACD support. The district and village levels some interventions led by ACD and community based organizations, are facilitating a delay in marriage for girls. ACD is working to adapt the systems approach to child protection to emergency and transition contexts, to strengthen coherence and synergies between emergency and non-emergency child protection programming. The emphasis is more and more placed on preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse rather than on particular categories of children.

ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

06

Institutional Care and Support for the Child Victims

ACD runs Shelter Homes, DICs and Socialization Centres to provide psychosocial, institutional, non-institutional care and support to rehabilitate and integrate children who are in street situation and hazardous condition, victims of trafficking, raped, sexually abused, tortured, acid burnt, missing, drug addicted, migrant returnees, victims of violence or at risk situation.

Shelter Home

ACD runs two shelter homes for the victims of cross border and internal trafficking, raped/gang raped victims, brutally tortured and left out/divorced women for dowry, unmarried mother, victims of husband's polygamy, acid violence, domestic violence, commercial sexual exploitation, vulnerable to prostitution/trafficking since 1999.

Shelter services include rescue and repatriation, shelter accommodation, psychosocial assessment and counseling, medical examination and services, legal aid, formal and non-formal education, life skills and empowerment training and practicum, performance-based confidence-building, vocational training and internship and/or job placements, provision of 'seed money' for small business start-up, reintegration and follow-up for a minimum of six months to a year to ensure sustainability. Right from the time a child/survivor is referred to ACD under its institutional care and protection, a separate case file is maintained for each victim. Based on survivor age and preferences at the time of rescue, ACD assists in immediate return to community and/or handover to families, or offer shelter services. After successful completion of trainings, they are rehabilitated in their homes with necessary training's equipment. They are given regular follow-up too. Upon entry in shelter, ACD develops an 'exit strategy' becomes a core part of case management and planning.



Rescue: The survivors are referred to ACD shelter home by the police stations, thana and community groups. ACD investigation team trace out stories in the media to verify each instance of violence and offer services as needed. Cases are also identified through broad community outreach to union and upazila level community based committees comprised of local government and citizens. Survivors with parents/families are handed over at the earliest with proper documentation and family counseling. Survivors, whose parent/guardians cannot be traced out, continue at the shelter home and receive all support for their development and social integration.

Psychosocial Counseling and case management: Preliminary case management begins with an assessment of both medical and mental health to triage immediate needs and provide access to individually appropriate services. ACD provides a full array of confidential mental health and trauma assessment, and to develop and document trauma reduction and stabilization plans and counseling needs. They are involved in dance therapeutic movement. Based on individualized assessment and case planning, group and individual counseling is provided in line with age, gender, cultural and other considerations.





0.8

Healthcare and Health Support: All survivors are entitled to medical assessment and triage, and medical services provided as needed and appropriate to stabilize health and ensure sustainable reintegration. Preventive, curative and promotive health care services are provided though indoor and out door facilities. This is done largely through linkages to doctors, nurses and other medical care professionals in clinics and hospitals. Awareness raisings health related issues through health education are provided to enhance knowledge on personal health and hygiene issues, promote changes in attitude and educate on reproductive health, unwanted pregnancy, etc.

Recreation: Recreational activities are ensured to all survivors and are very important for the mental and physical development of the victims. Recreational activities are held regularly in an organized manner to meet the demand and need of the victims. They are encouraged to participate in music, dance, drama, drawings, excursions, sports, picnics, visit to places of interest and historical importance.



Education: Education is reached to victims/survivors when they are enrolled at the shelter, some join formal schooling. The non formal education is offered aged between 8 to 16 years who are out of school and /or never attended school. The non formal education is complementary to mainstreaming.

Legal Aid: ACD's lawyers provide consultations to help survivors/victims review the legal options available to them. If required, they also represent victim in court and ACD staffs support them through the legal proceedings. ACD provide support for victims who do not have the means to meet their legal expenses. ACD executes bail bond on behalf and/or pursue to speed up trail until disposal of cases. When a case is disposed or bailed out from State remand or police stations, victims are taken to ACD's safe shelters where they receive appropriate support. The role and activities undertaken by



the Legal Cell of ACD is multifaceted and caters to the individual distinctive needs of each victim. Most of the victims are also witnesses to the crime. Though witness protection is not formally available in Bangladesh, survivors who serve as witnesses is accommodated in shelter. They require special protection, assistance and support in order to prevent additional hardship as a result of their participation in the criminal justice process:

Life skills Development: ACD provides life skills training to the survivors so that their psychosocial competence is developed and they can deal effectively with stress and pressure in life. Those residing in shelters are also provided routine opportunities to practice their learning. Life skills programming varies according to need, gender and age, to include a myriad of topics: communication skills, self-assessment and group assessment, self-expression, individual and peer decision making, life planning, confidence building, gender issues, social roles and responsibilities, sexuality and reproduction, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDs, mental health, stress management, hygiene and sanitation, nutrition, wellness and first aid.

Vocational Training: ACD focuses on in-depth assessment of vocational training needs, matching survivor interests and capabilities to market feasibility, and expanding available vocational choices through the creation of gender-blind opportunities and broadened linkages to qualified training providers and institutions. The victims have access to vocational/skill training through in-house skill development training courses. Vocational education up to six months in duration, including interim living costs if needed. In special cases, the length of training may be longer, based on

individual need and capability. Those victims who have no access to or not interested in education or employment opportunities are regularly counselled in order to set their mind to adapt appropriate skill development training. Victims who want to take up a certain skills as professions can undergo a thorough training course which includes an internship at relevant agencies/organizations.

Job Placement: Job placement is considered as an essential followup package of Vocational Skills Development Training, Upon successful completion of selected vocational preparation, survivors are assisted through job search and placement support. On an



employers for apprenticeships and/or jobs for the victims who has vocational/skill training on specific trades. During the tenure, the staffsensure that the employers understand the situation of the victims, the job, working environment and duration are non hazardous and they are paid fare wages.

Repatriation: ACD connects with police, border patrol, and journalists to identify and rescue survivors and collaborate to assist Banglaceshi survivors with government repatriation paperwork and processes. Repatriation from abroad is both difficult and lengthy, with many verified cases taking upwards of 18 months to repatriate.

REPATRIATION

in 2012. ACD repairiated 14 girls and young women to Mission, India and HOME, Singapore. All these girls were provided assistance as an aspect of strengthening their reintegration in the mainstream community Some of them took training in different vocations which they can utilize in future. 35 victims home enguiry completed and shared with Ministry of Home

To build positive partnerships for ensuring coordination and cooperation at the Indc- Bangladesh border, ACD organizes cross border coordination meetings to augment and reinforce the ongoing efforts of different stakeholders in a collaborative and effective manner ACD also focus on sensitizing and mobilizing officials of government line departments of both the countries and made visit of Safe Homes in India for meeting with concern players and authorities for coordination development, victim identification and rescue

Reintegration: Through various interventions, the victims are re-integrated with the family, provided socially accepted employment or integrated in the society through collective living. Court cases which are lengthy, denial to accept family, or citizens of other countries keep some of them at the shelter longer than the othersbut ACD keep them in formal and non formal education so that they look at life positively and constructively. This strategy for integration is based on mental and physical health needs as well as livelihoods options and educational considerations, but its overriding goal is to provide optimal services while also preventing institutional dependency. The reintegration process itself encourages, verifies and matches survivor preparation with readiness in the receiving community or family or in the new location.

Progress of the year-

- 199 survivors enrolled and 115 of them were referred by court, police station and local elected bodies to ACD shelter home.
- 50 survivors (boys 20, girls 30) age group 10-25 rescued from the border and handed over to their family immediately.
- CBOs, lawyers, shelter home staff and government officials capacitated on trafficking issues.
- 10 children participated in the wall magazine competition which highlighted situation of child rights in Bangladesh, violation of child rights and child protection.

Life skill training provided to 20 survivors, education support to 10 survivors and rehabilitation assistance (sewing machine, support to run small shop, grocery shop and tea stall) to 30 (female 6, male 24) survivors with the support of Relief International.

Drop In Centre

Children in a street situation are victims of an intolerable violation of the rights stipulated in the UNCRC, particularly to the rights to a home, identity, protection, food, health, education, and to express oneself. ACD's preventative approach addresses the long-term needs of poor urban families in order to ensure their children do not come to the streets. Its curative approach addresses the reasons that force children to turn to the streets, such as poverty, abuse or natural disaster, and the factors that make the street a more attractive alternative. For children from a poverty-stricken rural household who have lost one or both parents to re-marriage, polygamy disease etc, the streets of large towns and cities may seem to offer more economic opportunities.

ACD operates two DICs located in strategic parts of the cities and are the entry points and/or working place for children — railway, faunch and bus terminals, busy markets, etc. The DICs aim to persuade children to opt for a more constructive lifestyle and take the opportunity to shape a better future. DICs offer day and night shelter to children and operate 7 days a week. In many cases, the choices made by the children are influenced by their economic needs. The DICs guarantee personal safety and a place for rest, and to make friendships. Children may attend non-formal education, food, literacy and numeracy, psychosocial support, recreation, skills/vocational training, healthcare services, health education and training on child rights, child trafficking, abuse and exploitation issues, job placement/family reunification and social integration. There are facilities for bathing, washing clothes, and lockers. ACD staffs find out what is happening on the streets and what new dangers there might be and find out news of other children or hear about others who have disappeared from sight.

Target Groups: Children in street situation, children and adolescents engaged in hazardous work, fled away from schools, madrassa and family, working children abused by employers, migrant children working in the street, bus station, children of debt bondage and children of prostitutes.

Socialization Centre, a community based psychosocial Intervention to prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Socialization Centre, a community based psychosocial Intervention to prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Socialization Centres are one of the development strategies of ACD to nurture the development of children as well as the community through a positive socialization process. The Socialization Centre started with this motive of emphasising more on preventive approach for the children who are at risk than curative under the umbrella of protecting children from being abused and vulnerable situation. Socialization Centres are providing counselling, non-formal education, pre-school leanings, educating how they can protect themselves, educating them on basic health care, recreation, library services, sporting facilities, etc. Regular meetings are held with parents groups, Violence Protection Committee and POs as well as community for mainstreaming out-of-school children and identify the children who are at risk like situations. 10 child marriage prevented by the involvement of community children and adolescents. 15 children made satisfactory result such as 10 children passed at Junior School Certificate, 23 children passed at Primary School Certificate, 10 children passed Secondary School Certificate and 2 adolescents passed Higher School Certificate examination.



Basic information about services provided by five Socialization Centres:

Description	Centre 1	1 Centre 2	Centre 3	Centre 4	Centre 5	Total
No of children coming to the centres	398	226	98	75	325	1149
Newly enrolled children	84	5	5	55	68	217
Non-formal education	25	49	48	56	48	226
Pre- schooling	16	30	30	30	30	136
Recreational activities	398	226	98	75	352	1149
No of children received counselling	56	31	36	75	27	225
Issue based and awareness session	410	123	47	65	221	866
Library facilities	233	113	47		113	506
First Aid support	256	81	42		62	441
Health education	176	84	40	56	208	564
Dropped out children admitted in school	11	6	7	5	4	33
Mainstreaming in school	24	65	23	+	21	133
Working children identified	157	17	15	23	78	292
Children at risk referral	3	-	-			3
Job placement through referral	3	3		- *	-	6
Cultural team	- 1					1

Sui-Suta (Needle and Thread) not only a display centre of products produced by children of Drop-in-Centre but reflection of their aspirations and building confidence on their potentials

Children and adolescents coming to the DICs wanted to have vocational training to develop their skill to make a living, ACD organized vocational training for the interested children and adolescents. They received training on sewing, stitching, making dorb, candles etc. Flowever, they started to use their innovate ideas to produce new products such as candle of good quality, table mats, shopping bags made of cloth, small bags for carrying mobile phones, purses for women, magic bag, etc. However, they left the need of having a small display centre so that clients can come, see and buy if interested their products. ACD has helped them to establish a display centre and they named if as Sui- Suta that means Needle and Tread, interestingly, clients are coming even from outside of Rajshahi and some local shops are placing orders for various items. At the moment 4 children are engaged in making all these products which has inspired other children and adolescents to receive vocational training to make a change in their lives. Those children have been able to return 9 instalments out of 12 of the money they took as credit to visualize their dreams. Though small in nature, Sin-Suta is a burning example of small support can make a big change in people's lives particularly for young, destitute and marginalized children and adolescents to explore their own solentials and using it to make a positive change in their own lives as well as can be inspirations for others.

Empowerment of Rural Adolescents to Combat Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

ACD has been working to ensure participation of youths and adolescents in reducing vulnerability to gender based violence, sexual abuse, torture and HIV/AIDS that has accelerated the awareness raising levels to protect present and future generations. Workshops, training, exchange of views through discussion sessions, pear approach education facilitated by youth and adolescents have been contributing in rising awareness amongst the peer youth, adolescents and children who are victims or probable victims of gender based violence, sexual abuse, torture and HIV/AIDS. Youth and adolescents also discuss and learn about the reproductive health and ways to protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases. These groups know to have a safer society, it is important to work in a concerted way and engaging boys and youths are important to grow together to build a healthy society for better future of all. It came out of their discussions that not only poverty but also gender discrimination, dowry, multiple marriage and child marriage are also contributing a lot to put children, youth and adolescents at risk to grow as responsible citizens. Most important part is these youth and adolescents are not only learning these issues rather their vision and thoughts are changing towards confidence to build a society free from these menace. They together took initiatives to prevent child marriage in their communities. It is important to notice that their invisible contributions to the society have been getting visibilities for social change. As a social development agency, ACD's support these groups of youths and adolescents has been engaging them as positive change makers for the future generations to have a society free from abuse, torture, violence, deprivation and hunger.

Developed and Functioning of Community Based Organizations Economic Empowerment of Rural Women Economic Building

Developed and Functioning of Community Based Organizations

ACD has been working with sustainable measures aiming to address the root causes of violence committed on women, and gender inequality. ACD has mobilized the community and activated men, women and adolescents on the basis of gender community, class, caste and religion who are subjected to exploitation and oppression.

The ultimate goal of sustainable action aims to mainstream gender equality, empower the women economically and promote women's control over resources. ACD's village development committee intended to address the burning issues i.e. preventing domestic violence, human trafficking and promoting marriage without dowry, etc. of deprived people. They have been developed to practice the democratic values of people so that they can be able to raise their voice to claim their rights. They aware the community about various social and economic issues including that of women's empowerment. They work in four sectors - education, health, human rights, social justice and livelihood. The community stakeholder groups are linked with each other and play due role to improve their life and livelihood. They work through local government institutions (Union Parishad/Upazila Parishad). The following community based organizations are working for community care system-



- People's Organization work for social development and reduce gender discrimination
- Counter Trafficking Committee promote local government and people's initiative to counter human trafficking
- Violence Protection Committee monitor Violence against women and children
- Salish Committee conduct alternative dispute resolution
- Women Support Group deal for women rights movement.
- Coalition tobacco control activist group
- Citizen Alliance for Promoting Transparency and Accountability ensure civic rights and movement
- Child Rights Forum enhance children's participation to raise child rights
- Child Communication Unit media advocacy on child rights violations
- Youth Forum movement on gender based violence engaging men and boys
- Youth Club community preparation during disaster

Economic Empowerment of Rural Women

The most significant aspect in poverty alleviation is to ensure employment generation for all eligible women-men. But, employment opportunities in both formal (government, private and non-government) and informal sectors are not generating accordingly. Though agriculture sector plays a key role in the country's economic growth, as of now, this sector is considered as an informal sector, because it lacks permanent employment opportunity throughout the year. In Bangladesh, supply of capital or loan by government-private banks and financial institutions is inadequate in case of informal sector. In view of that, ACD provides economic support to ensure self-employment through promoting socio-economic development of the disadvantaged and underprivileged poor and extreme poor people particularly women. ACD provides with skill development training for programme participants and technical assistance to them. ACD is carrying out micro-finance programme with target population since 1993. Savings and credit are the key components and savings opportunities provide members with fund for children's education and other investment. It also serves as a contingency fund during emergency. Through these interventions, number of small entrepreneurs are increased which uplifts self-employment into formal employment and eventually contribute in national economy. As an income generating person who is also making savings have created a space for them to stand on their own and it is helping them from being victims of domestic and other violence.

Institutional Management and Capacity Building

ACD has developed separate units to facilitate its programs for sustainable benefits in programming.

- (1) Human Resource Unit: The unit works to strengthen internal organization, to make it more structured, ensure equality and to give more attention to the development of the ACD staffs. The unit works in conformity with the Human Resource Policy of the Organization. Its tasks include recruitment, placement, promotion etc. It also looks after the disciplinary aspects of the staff members.
- (2) Advocacy, Lobbying & Networking Unit: Advocacy initiatives include undertaking research on how laws and policies constrain human rights; publishing its research findings, documents and reports to mobilize public opinion and stimulate discussion on the need for reform, including through the mass and alternative media; and carrying out legal advocacy for positive changes through litigation or lobbying with policy makers. Advocacy is carried out by the Research, Documentation & Publication Unit, and Investigation Unit. In 2012, the unit's major achievements were:
- ACD advocated with local government, law enforcement and other agencies for the rights of disadvantaged and indigenous/ethnic minority groups particularly for their rights to land, culture and dignity.
- The unit built networked with district, sub district and union level to reduce, eve teasing, ensure rights of all
 migrants and members of their families, working women's right to equal wages.
- District Education declared smoke free educational institute and circulated an official notice.
- Local Government adopted smoke free guideline and Member of Parliament sensitized for amendment of Tobacco Control Act 2005. As a result, Minister of Health signed the Tobacco Control Amendment Bill and presented at the National Assembly. Member of Parliaments sent the DO letters to the Chairman of National



Board of Revenue about raising the taxation on all types of tobacco products including chewing tobacco and Bidi.

- 13 local organizations developed their Child Protection Policies and Procedures.
- ACD campaigned against Corporal Punishment and shared the situation of children affected by physical and humiliating punishments with high level government officials, media and the civil society.
- ACD did advocacy to strategize efforts relating to the 2nd UN High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2013 and ratification of ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers,
- (3) Investigation Unit: The unit is engaged in investigation, monitoring and reporting of human rights violations like extra judicial killing, custodial death or torture, etc. The unit collects, compile and preserve information to be shared with relevant agencies of the government and members of civil society, professional groups like journalists. The investigation team investigated 84 incidents of violence and referred the victims to ACD's shelter home. The unit closely works with Research, Documentation & Publication Unit, Cultural Unit and Advocacy, Lobbying & Networking Unit for conducting action research, documentation and prepares issue based dramas to do advocacy with media and relevant stakeholders including policy makers. The investigation data are used by the law enforcing agency in some cases. The unit team completed home enquiry of 14 victims and in total 35 victims applications were sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for repatriation.
- (4) Training Unit: Main activities or major focus of the unit are to conduct need assessment, training planning, curriculum and module development, training materials development, coordination and conduct training, preparing training reports, developing action plan and follow up. ACD's in-house trainers have issued based backgrounds and have skills and experience in conducting participatory training sessions. In 2012, the unit developed the followings:

Manual on Child Protection

Self Study Manual of Child Safe Organization

Child Safe Organization Training Toolkit

Child Protection Resource Team

Materials such as Terms of Reference, Code of Conduct etc. on Psychosocial and Child Protection



(5) Child Protection Unit: This unit has been formed to promote and ensure effective implementation of the Child Protection Policy on the welfare of children by safeguarding their rights from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation; and encouraging meaningful child participation. The unit works with shelter home, drop in center, socialization center (semi institutional center), child led organizations, CBOs, local elected bodies, law enforcing agencies, women group, adolescents groups, arbitration committee, etc. The unit is comprised of 7 members' i.e. (i) senior management, (ii) Shelter Home, (iii) Drop-In-Center, (iv) Human Resource Unit, (v) program staff working on children issues and (vi) two children. In 2012, the unit's major achievements were:

19 staffs (6 female and 13 male) received five daylong ToT on Child Protection

Easy understandable along with Bengali and English version of child protection policy developed

The unit ensured signing of code of conduct for all staffs

176 staffs (76 female and 100 male) oriented on CPP and procedure

(6) Cultural Unit: ACD has developed a core cultural team consisted of survivors staying at Shelter Home, Drop-In-Centre, Socialization Centre, and children from vulnerable family who are working as a unique unit for community mobilization and advocacy. The cultural unit works with/for different stakeholders in three different concerns, a) advocacy, b) awareness raising, and c) therapeutic. ACD has assimilated theatre for the process of advocacy that aims to make its stakeholders realization on social problems and thereby advocates them to take immediate actions to solve the problems. The team conduct folk song, drama, and folk theatre on women empowerment, discrimination, human trafficking, safe migration and different rights issues to sensitize the people. These activities are helping to develop own mental, physical health and characters. The unit also provide capacity building support to the children of violence victims to cope with the traumatic and stigmatized situations.

(7) Research, Documentation & Publication Unit: The unit compiles and catalogues information in a coordinated manner with other units and programs of ACD. The documentation cell preserves newspaper clippings in both English and Bengali, prepares statistical charts on human rights violations which occur in Rajshahi district and keep them ready to be use for the organization. The unit conducts action research, baseline study, monitoring and evaluations, policy and strategy evaluation and reporting. The unit plays significant role in preparing and publishing various types of IEC materials which includes annual report, different kinds of donors' reports, brochure, profile, leaflet, posters, information folder, sticker, newsletter, presentation, etc. The unit also plays important roles by providing relevant data to be used in different development write-ups, concept notes and proposals. Organizational documentary, project documentary are also produced with the direct intervention of the unit. The Documentation Cell reported that in 2012, 375 incidents of violence against children incidents happened in Rajshahi district.

Table: Information about violence against women and children in Rajshahi district (2006-2012)

Category	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
/iolence against women	391	156	329	225	205	276	375
iolence against children	135	110	242	120	140	159	185
Total violence	526	266	571	345	345	440	561

(8) Vocational Training Unit: Target group for technical and vocational skills development training of ACD are street children, working children or child labourers who are engaged with hazardous works, poor and disadvantaged, unemployed and under employed adolescent and youths, women headed family member, divorced, widow, separated women, survivors, etc. The priority age-range for enrolment is 14 to 25 years. ACD provides competency based skills development training to meet the market needs covering different skills trade courses through the unit or referral: (1) Electrical Works, (2) Electronics (3) Television and Refrigerator Repairing, (4) Mobile Phone Servicing, (5) Dress making and Tailoring, (6) Embroidery, (7) Jori Chumki (Kaathchupi), (8) Block-Batik, (9) Beautification, (10) Paper Cutting and Paper Bag Making, (11) Handicrafts and Souvenirs, and (12) Candle making.

PROGRAM PROGRESS

Allies for Change:

Engaging Men and Boys to Combat Gender based Violence in Rajshahi Division

Purpose	increase awareness and participation of men and boys to address gender equality norms, values,
	and practices to reduce gender based violence.
Working Location	Rajshahi district
Donor	Save the Children

- Member of seven youth forums (male 116, female 59) received training on gender, reproductive health and rights; national and international laws and policies relating to GBV; life skill, facilitation and peer technique; gender and masculinity; gender relation and development: positive forms of masculinities, gender, and men and boys' roles to protest/combat GBV.
 The youths observed International Women's Day, 16 days activities on violence against women, Child Rights Week, World AIDS Day, World Environment Day, International Mother Language Day, and Independence Day. They identified that even themselves can be perpetrators. They prevented six child marriages.
 In the youth groups, female participation increased and youth boys are proactive towards masculinity. They realized female participation is needed in ending GBV. In selected areas, when any eve teasing occurred they informed the community members (the elder people) to take initiative to stop it. The youths planned to work collectively with community people and child protection group to combat GBV.
 Art competition organized with 350 students of Class VIII to X to change their attitude towards girls and gender structure. The competition focused on gender equality norms.
- 779 parents (male 236, female 424) and youths (male 79, female 40) gained knowledge on gender equality norms and values.
 One parents group has been formed involving 9 male. Members of youth forum have been involved in the Child Protection Group.
 1,200 community people (boys 200, girls 200, men 400 & women 400) aware through community based awareness meeting, public gathering and cultural performance. They have gained knowledge on various gender issues which are helping them to take initiative to stop GBV including child marriage, eve teasing, solutions of local community problems, etc.
 58 local elected bodies, local influential, and teachers aware on gender and masculinities through training. They are able to chalk out domestic violence, physical, mental, social, emotional and sexual violence occurring in their respective families and communities.
- IEC materials distributed and theatre performances held in the working areas and aware 900 people on child marriage, birth registration, and eve teasing. The community people assured that they will monitor their social conditions and recommended to have more issue based cultural programs in every union and schools.
 20 young boys from the youth forums capacitated on life skill, facilitation and peer technique training and involved in conducting group meeting, working as facilitators, educating their peers of the community. 10 of them are actively leading the youth forums to strengthen its knowledge on GBV. They did advocacy with local elected bodies, social leaders, parents in stopping early marriage and eve teasing.
 4 Youth Facilitators mobilized to enhance their roles to combat GBV, ensuring girls and young women's participation and acting as change agent in the community.



People's Initiative to Tobacco Control: A Steps towards Smoke-Free in Rajshahi Division

	To promote 100% smoke free public places and public transports in one (1) (iity-Enroporation, seven (7) district towns and slateen (16) municipal areas of najshahi Division.
Working Location	Rajshahi, Naogaon, Chapai Nawabgani, Natore, Bogra, Gaibandha, Dinajpur and Joypurhat districts.
Donor	Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids.



- . The local government authority and members of coalitions jointly organized nine public gathering for declaration of smoke free municipality and it addressed harmful effect of using tobacco product and passive smoking, how to protect passive smoking through smoke free public place and transport. The chief of Local Government declared smoke free all public places and transports. The printed version of smoke free guidelines reached to 1,355 (men 1055, women 300). . Coalitions organized three events i.e. Gomvira (massage dissemination through folk theatre) and folk song in public gathering areas such as bus stoppage/terminal, railway station and shopping areas for declaration of smoke free certain areas and above 600 people of the working areas sensitized on TCA 2005. 67 (men 63, women 4) print and electronic media personnel aware harmful effect of using Tobacco and TCA violation, amendment of the law in view of FCTC and smoke free situation in the working areas through 3 media advocacy. . One capacity building workshop capacitated 19 (men 17, women 2) field and management level staffs to analysis challenges of field level activities and review work plan for the next phase. · Eight district level workshops on law amendment arranged with 178 (men 139, women 39) MPs and relevant officials. MPs agreed for TCA amendment and urged to include chewing tobacco in the definition of tobacco. · Eight follow up meetings (both informal and formal) and one divisional level media event on Tobacco Control Law amendment held with MPs to sign petition in support of the amendment of TCA. · 1 type of newsletter on tobacco issue published on project activities, achievement and outcome and people's participation in project implementation.
- An end line survey conducted to evaluate situation of the public places and public transports in the working areas.
 No Smoking signage is found almost 65% and compliance rate is so high above 82%. Awareness level of TCA is almost 95% of authority of educational institute. Smoke free signage is found 70% in public place of local government and public transport situation improved.

- One smoke free election campaign organized by Tobacco Control coalition of Brangpur, ACD and Anti Tobacco Media Alliance (ATMA) through media advocacy and letter campaigning with all mayor candidates. They addressed six points for smoke free election and necessity of adaptation a smoke free guideline for Rangpur City Corporation.
- 3 staff coordination and PMC meetings and one planning workshop held with project staffs to review of the activities, progress, and compliance monitoring and financial management. They were provided one ToT on facilitation for advocacy.
- Consumer Association of Bangladesh and ACD jointly organized a Seminar and Exhibition on Pictorial Warning. MPs were well sensitized to introducing pictorial health warning at Tobacco Package.
- Compliance survey conducted twice covering 757 public places and 179 public transports of 24 working areas. The findings shared with media and relevant stakeholders.

Prevention and Protection of Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking

Purpose	Children protected from violence, especially from sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking, physical and mental violence through increasing children, caregivers and duty bearers' responsive to address violence against children; increasing the access of children to quality institutional and community based care services, and community based child protection mechanism.
Working Eocation	Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabganj districts
Donor	Save the Children



- Institutional care and support provided to 52 girl victims of raped, sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking through shelter home.
- 38 children provided counseling, 36 children provided non-formal education, medical and first aid support provided to all victims. 3 complicated medical cases referred to Rajshahi Medical College Hospital/clinics.
- 35 victims integrated in the family, 3 job placement made and continuous follow up is going on to see the changes
 of their familial condition so that their rights are ensured.
- 1,077 children (boys 515, girls 562) received socialization centre based services through three Socialization Centres.
 The services provided to children are: Counselling: 147 (boys 52, girls 95), Non formal education: 472 (boys 279, girls 193), Pre-schooling: 56 (boys 28, girls 28). 26 girls received vocational training on tailoring and mechanics. 5 girls involved in income generating activities.
- 572 parents (men 188, women 384) sensitized on psychosocial care and protect children from sexual abuse exploitation and trafficking. They did advocacy with marriage registers to check the birth registration while registering marriage. They felt the need to place certificate from school before the respective authority issue any birth registration.
 20 members (boys 12, girls 8) of 6 CRFs and one Child Communication Unit received training on life skill, leadership, and resource management.
- · 2,181 children and youths (boys 850, girls 1331) oriented physical and mental violence on children.

Girl Power Project

Purpose: To reduce gender based violence against girl and young women.

Working Location: Rajshahi

Donor: Plan Bangladesh

- 20 girls and young women received self defense Karate training which enhanced their physical and mental courage. 2 ToT on life skills provided to 50 girls and young women to facilitate 12 life skills training for 264 girls and young women to increase their awareness, knowledge and skills for better protection from GBV and contributed to enhance their awareness and level of physiological confidence for self-protection.
- 40 girls and young women received vocational training on tailoring, paper bag making, poultry rearing and vatenary. They were provided livelihood support (sewing machine with relevant materials, ducklings, paper bag making materials, vetenary instrument) to be self employment and contributing in their family.
- 10 child rights and child protection training provided to CSOs, CBOs, student forum, youth group, local club, CRF, adolescent groups and girls and young women forum.
- 12 gender training provided to 171 numbers of local elites, member of student forum, youth group, local club,
 CRF, adolescent groups and girls and young women forum.
- 5 training and 11 advocacy workshop capacitated CSOs, forums and local clubs on local level lobbing to stop child marriage, and combat GBV.
- 4 training provided to with 80 (girl 21, men 42 and women 17) CSOs on CRC, CEDAW, gender, child protection and participation of young women and girls.
- One dance movement therapy training provided to 20 vulnerable girls and young women to reduce the psychological and mental problem. Dance therapy is treated as an effective way for understand myself; find out myself and to increase the power to express myself.
- One fact finding training provided to 20 CSOs and CBOs representatives .
- 25 Child Protection Group (CPG) formed involving 1251 (girl 212, boy 177, men 630 and women 232). CPG is a *union* based committee, responsible for creating a protective environment for children. It is an extended action group of *Union Parishad* standing committee. 20 CPG meeting held with its 438 members to strengthen their capacity.
- 5 CSO network coordination meeting held to protect children from all kinds of violence and to increase level of coordination among the CSOs.
- 6 linkage meeting with 122 members of forums and local clubs created opportunity for girls and women to participate in their forum.
- 101 representatives from socio-cultural groups and local government institutions recognized access of women in socio-cultural events and local government functioning systems through 5 meetings.
- 9 community mobilization events mobilized 322 (girls 93, boys 103, men 77 and women 49) people to raise their voice to prevent violence against girls and young women and 11 TfD show aware community people on violence and child protection, and child marriage and birth registration.
- 2 girls and young women forum's meeting organized with 47 girls and young women forum to promote gender equality and combat GBV in the community and created opportunities to participate in decision making forum and to develop their social and mental development.
- 23 rallies aware 970 (girl 553, boy 105, men 118 and women 194) people on human rights of women and girls.
- 602 members of forums/networks (i.e. students' forum, Union Parishad Standing Committee) mobilized to voice their support to the women's cause through 29 meetings.
- 7 numbers of fact findings conducted and the victims were referred to ACD shelter home for protection and care.
- 100 media practitioners and duty bearers sensitized on gender and CRC. 3 training capacitated 45 representatives of civil society on campaign process regarding social taboos and superstition.

- 2 conventions of young women and girls organised to observe International Women's Day where young women raised their problems and rights.
- 2 shelter home management training and 2 life skill education training capacitated officials of government shelter home to ensure the service standard, case management, other relevant issue of shelter home management and the policy of how to deal with the children.
- Three dialogue sessions conducted with 45 representatives of CSOs and CBOs including the religious leaders and community leaders addressing the women and girls participation, and proactive roles to change in cultural norms and values on women.
- Two dialogues conducted with school teachers, Kazi, Imam, Influential person in the society, local government representatives, member of the different forum and school/college students. The aims of the dialogue was to orient about the girl power project & it's goal, objective, rest of the discussed issue of this dialogue are address the violence against girls and young women faced in their daily life and develop working relation with CSOs for protection of violence against girls and young women.
- One caregiver training and one referral workshop capacitated representatives of government and non government organizations to ensure the service standard, case management and child protection and strengthen the referral system.
- 10 dialogues, round tables with 189 representatives from public decision making forums to ensure of participation women and girls in Union Parishad Standing Committee. 13 girls and women represented in decision making forums.
- 2 girls/women's platform developed involving 40 girls and young women to promote gender equality and combat GBV in the community.
- 23 girls and young women forum formed.
- 13 workshop aware 255 representatives of CSOs and local government on violence against girls and young women.
- 6 advocacy meeting conducted with 203 local government representatives, religious leaders, CSOs, CBOs, school teachers, community leaders addressing the protection support for the victims, and referral and linkage for victims rescue and recover. Two victims provided legal support and six victims provided counselling.
- 8 meeting with 151 local govt. & local CSOs to identify their local problems related to protection of girls and young women and women's participation in decision making forum and sensitize them to protect abuse, exploitation, and gender based violence, dowry system, etc.
- Two referral and linkage meeting held with different victim service providers including like representative from safe home, shisu sadan, choto moni nibas, and PHTC under the department of social welfare. The main objectives of this meeting to share the information, capacity to provide services for victim. Total Participant: 40 Male: 27 Female: 13
- Five networks developed with 101 representatives from CSOs, members from adolescent groups, members from Student forum, Child Right forum and other civil society organization representatives. 5 meetings held with the member of each network for finalizing ToR.
- One social protection group formed involving 21 members (male 12, female 9).

Psychosocial Integration and Community Protection support to Survivors, Children and Young Women in Abuse and Exploitation

	Increased the empowering position and social integration of 400 survivors, children and young
	women in human trafficking, child labor and senitude, forced labor, forced marriage, stakery lib practices, sexual abuse and exploitation.
	Rajshahi, Naogaon and Chapai Nowabganj districts
Donor	Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights

- Increased the life skill of 46 (girls 30, boys 16) survivors addressing their human rights, social and personal issues and vulnerabilities life sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking including STD and HIV/AIDS.
- 20 girls survivors provided vocational training on tailoring.
- 42 (female 27, male 15) survivors capacitated to raise survivors' voices and demands of survivors' rights.
- . 20 (girls 14, boys 6) survivors aware on social integration programming and peer education technique.
- One ToT provided to 20 (girls 10, boys 10) survivors on leadership and community resource mobilizations campaign.
- One coordination meeting organized with 25 (female 11, male 14) employers, social workers and service providers for job placement, livelihoods, integration of survivors and to enhance protection measures for the children and young women in abuse and exploitation.
- One dialogue sensitized 19 (female 3, male 16) duty bearers to provide support to survivors education and integration.



Protecting Children's Rights through Child Participation in DRR in Bangladesh

Purpose	More Children are protected from rights violations caused by manmade and natural diseaters.
Working Location	ENGL SOURCE ON LOCAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
Donor	Save the Children through UDDIPAN

Progress of the year:

- 4 training sessions arranged for 80 children (boys 27, girls 53) of the child clubs on Child Protection, DRR, Child Participation and the process of HVCA.
- 31 children (boys 12, girls 19) received inputs from the validation workshop to develop community risk reduction action plan.
- After the HVCA, children arranged 2 validation workshop with 59 (male 43, female 16) community people and union
 disaster management committees members to review the findings. In these sessions, community members provided
 their comments on the HVCA findings and children took notes to incorporate those. In the beginning of these sessions,
 children also briefed about the purpose of the validation workshop and shared their findings and sought comments
 from the community.
- 8 child led community meetings held to share the project updates, children involvement in the risk analysis and
 development of risk reduction action plan. Community people were surprised to see children showing their work in a
 systematic and arranged way. Such meetings are useful as adult community members realized the potentials of
 children as local risk reduction volunteers. Children also explained the vulnerability and challenges of their areas and
 sought support from the community to minimize the risks.
- International Disaster Preparedness Day 2012 observed through rally, art competition and discussion meeting
 with local community and children. Children focused issues on risk reduction, disasters, and messages of earthquake
 preparedness to mark this day. ACD observed the day to highlight the importance of disaster preparedness
 involving all stakeholders concerned in collaboration with government of Bangladesh.
- Children carried out the 2 number of HVCAs in their areas and they applied participatory tools such as transect walk,
 FGDs, interviews and later on drew social mapping, wealth ranking, venn-diagram, spider net for risk and resources.
 During the HVCA practice, children consulted with elderly people to know about disaster history of the areas.





Capacity Building of Adolescent Girls from Horizon Community and Ethnic Minority for their Socio-economic and Cultural Empowerment

Purpose: To change the position and condition of adolescents and children of Horizon and ethnic minority of Rajshahi district.

Working Location: Rajshahi district

Donor: Kristiansand Kommune

- Strengthened 10 adolescent girls group (age 12-18 years) in horizon (untouchable) and ethnic community through 480 meetings on gender, reproductive health, early marriage, human trafficking, child rights, forced labor, child protection, etc.
- 20 girls capacitated on decision making and problem solving, stress management, self awareness, empathy, negotiation, interpersonal relationship and effective communication through life skill training.
- By group initiative, they prevented four (4) child marriages and ensured 13 children's birth registration.
- In indigenous area, 4 girls involved in cultivating tomato by taking land lease. With the help of community leaders, they collected fund and setup a tube well.
- International Women's Day observed through media conference and "ALOR POTHOJATTRA" (Journey of light) addressing the slogan "Connecting Grassroots Leadership: Inspiring Girls' Participation". ALOR POTHOJATTRA was designed with seven types of violence (trafficking, acid throwing, raped, domestic violence, violence against domestic worker, indigenous and discrimination in Horijon community). 7 adolescents represented as victims and shared their views. Afterwards, seven lighted candles were floated in the river Padma.
- World Environment Day observed through rally addressed the theme "Green Economy" and International Indigenous Day observed through human chain and rally with theme 'Indigenous Media, Empowering Indigenous Voices'.
- Child Right Week observed through rally and Hate Khori (Education Starting). It focused 2012 theme: 'from womb to five: care me from today: to become intelligent and powerful'. Hate Khori's purpose was to create consciousness to children about education. Children practically leant Bengali alphabet/language then attended at cultural program.
- World AIDS Day 'Zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS' theme selected, a rally organized involving 150 adolescents, youths, NGO, Youth and Government officials in Rajshahi.
- The opportunities of enjoying psychosocial support of 168 (girls 93, boys 75) children and adolescents promoted through two Socialization Centers.
- Awareness level increased to approximately 350 (male 150, female 200) adolescents, youths, social leaders, local elected bodies, media, cultural activists, freedom fighter and local elites about importance of education in life and child marriage by two theatre and cultural programs.
- 4 girls bought sewing machines by their own savings, four girls are working in market place, 18 girls are taking sewing order form various places and earning money and contributing in families.
- Hygienic and safe drinking water facilities increased in the community.
- 15 children and adolescents provided education support and it created awareness among other adolescents and their parents about importance of education in life. The support helped in mainstreaming adolescents of untouchables.

Vulnerable Group Development

Purpose	To improve the socioeconomic status of VGD women and make best effort in materializing it.
Working Location	Rajshahi district
Donor	Department of Women's Affairs, Government of Bangladesh

- Enhanced livelihoods and self reliance of the poor and ultra poor women including destitute, divorced and abandoned women, under-nourished and lactating women with children, and women with handicapped husbands.
 Life skill training capacitated 2880 number of women on the daily life i.e. food and nutrition, disaster and risk mitigation, HIV/AIDs, health and cleanliness and women empowerment.
- 2950 women involved in income earning activities. By taking into account the typical involvement of women in IGA
 at their household level, their skill developed on poultry rearing, kitchen gardening, cow and goat rearing and
 entrepreneurship development.

SANJOG II

Purpose	Accomplish social recognition of vulnerable children changed [increased] in the family, community and society level through empowering 5,000 children [6-18 years age limit socially, culturally and
	economically) at 10 unions and 4 police stations (in RCC) in 5 Upazilla under Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabgon, and Noagoan districts by February 2012.
Working Location	Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj and Naogaon districts
Donor	Groupe Développement-France, ECPAT Luxembourg and European Commission

Progress of the year:

- 275 children enrolled and re-enrolled 9 children in DICs.
- An average of 61 children (girls 28, boys 33) took night care support and 222 children took day care services.
- 326 children including children of previous year provided with individual and group counselling. Group sizes varied
 from an average 8 children at specific targeted sessions. Traumatized children became highly motivated and several
 behavioural changes were observed in their lives through counseling sessions.
- · 236 children attended non-formal classes regularly and graduated to the next stages.
- 8 children provided formal education support, pre-schooling provided to 10 children, job placement 71 children and savings 110 children.
- 16 cultural events organized for the children where they performed dance, music, drama and participated at the
 debate competition.
- · 48 number of children's meeting organized.
- 10 children participated in the wall magazine competition and got second prize. The main theme was to present situation of child rights in Bangladesh, violation of child rights and child protection.
- 35 children integrated with their families, 58 children graduated from in-house skills/vocational training courses and living happily with their families.
- 10 girls socially integrated through employment and 17 children provided economic support to be entrepreneur.
- Follow-up visits were made at family-21 children, work places-114 times, school-57 times and they were found happy and adjusted with family life.



Child Safe Organization Project

Purpose	To promote and ensure effective implementation of the CRC on the welfare of children by safeguarding their rights from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation; and ericquiaging meaningful child participation.
Working Location	Rajshahi district
Donor	ECPAT International

Progress of the year:

- 33 staffs of ACD trained on Child Rights and Child Safe Organization. The training covered the key issues: raising awareness on child protection, organization's contact with children and risk of child abuse, review of child protection policies and procedures and follow-up – organizational plans in developing or strengthening Child Protection Policies and Procedures.
- CSO Training Tool Kit and Self Study Manual translated into local language and published.
- 30 local community based local partner organizations that work directly with children (e.g. NGO, shelters, government shelters, schools, madrassa, youth clubs, faith-based organizations, etc.) provided CSO training to develop and implement child protection policy and procedures within their operations.
- ACD formed "Child Protection Unit" comprised of key staff members which are tasked to strengthen the organizational Child Protection Policy and Procedures.
- 'Na bola kotha' (children opinion box) and Child Protection Policy setup at CSO offices, ACD's shelter home, DICs, socialization center, head office and branch offices.
- An action plan developed to provide follow-up support to strengthen existing child protection policies and procedures within the trained organizations.
- Child rights week 2012 observed through colorful rally, wallpaper competition, Child Friendly Film Show, and cultural show and awareness building consultation on the slogan of "Ensure Child Protection and Access the Child to Grow with Knowledge and Power".
- Child friendly materials (leaflet) published to promote awareness and common understanding on the issues related to child abuse and exploitation and children's right to protection among the children.
- Once national level workshop advocated government agencies to promote wider adoption of principles and standards
 of CSO in the country.



Rural Microcredit

Purpose: Economic development through generating self-employment.

Working Location: Rajshahi and Chapai Nowabganj districts

Donor: Palli Karma-Shahayak Foundation

Particulars	Rural micro-credit	Micro Enterprise Ioan	Agriculture Credit	Microcredit for Ultra Poor	Total
Total number of groups	413	132	11	7	563
Total number of group members	6798	1000	141	86	8025
Number of Villages	219	97	6	6	214
Total number of borrower	4689	963	131	79	5862
Loan Disbursement (BDT)	fi.23,96,000	8,56,14,000	48,25,000	3,57,000	15,31,92,000
Loan recovery (BDT)	5,72,73,997	5,88,53,757	38,22,465	59,091	12,00,09,310
Loan Outstanding (BDT)	1,36,18,073	5,02,57,134	45,49,365	2,97,909	8,87,22,481
Total service charge (BDT)	72,55,403	78,80,286	6,74,750	5,909	1,58,16,348
Savings collection (BDT)	44.98,368	57,54,350	6,03,050	30,316	1.08,78,084
Savings disbursement (BDT)	86,07,329	33,84,049	9,93,538		1,29,84,916
Savings Outstanding (BDT)	1.23,87,414	58,24,291	3,70,062	30,316	1,86,12,083

Community Action for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Policies in Asia

	To improve the sexual and reproductive health and rights amongst/ for adolescents and young people, especially those from the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in South Asia.
Working Location	Rajshahi district
Donor	European Commission through HASAB

Progress of the year:

- 412 (male 166, female-198) young people (age group 15-24) from 18 youth groups trained on advocacy and leadership
 to strengthen and develop youth leadership including effective communication and motivation. 30% of the membership
 of each group comprised of representatives from vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as female sex workers,
 men who have sex with men, male and female injecting drug users.
- Increased capacity of youth group members and peer leaders on i)Human Rights, ii) Sexual & Reproductive health & Rights, iii) Gender based violence, iv) Adolescent Change, Reproductive & sexual organ & Period Cycle, v) Family planning, Drug, Service of SRHR & Follow up, vi) HIV/AIDS, Safely Sex., RTI/STI, vii) follow up & review of participatory community assessments through 324 SRHR sessions.
- One dialogue held with government officials on inclusion of youth SRHR components to increase the level of health support, and share the findings of participatory community assessments.
- Developed and rolled out one Youth Partnership Platform (YPP) for divisional level advocacy about SRHR. 3 monthly
 YPP meeting about SRHR held among themselves as a part of community-based advocacy activities through connecting
 young people.
- 6 regular meetings organized between members of YPP to incorporate SRHR issue in education curriculum and build
 up their capacities on the issue.
- 3 YPP advocacy meeting capacitated 43 (male-27, female-16) teachers and students to include SRHR issue and HIV/ AIDS in education curriculum.
- 4 quarterly meeting held to train CSOs advocating for youth SRHR with division stakeholders involved in SRHR related education, service delivery and legal processes.
- 17 number of separate gatekeeper meetings held with medical officers, teachers, parents, local elites, religious leaders, club members, government officials (Senior Health Education Officer), invigilator (secondary higher education), local elected bodies, community leaders, etc. to give right information about SRHR and prevention of HIV/AIDS.
- . One Youth Information Center setup to disseminate support and information about SRHR to the youths of community.
- . One youth-led stakeholder meetings organized for dissemination and lesson learning from the action.
- Two participatory community assessments conducted to identify the related issues of sexual and reproductive health, gender and rights, among 15-24 age group of youth in the working areas for SRHR advocacy.



ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ACD) Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2012

Chel Series Chelcot	CONTR CONTR 1444 14	CHCHE CCFAT UNCOUNT CCFAT CC	CHCDME CCCPMT University Standard CCCPMT University Standard CCCPMT	Decore Copy Lithogen Stade-off	Decree COPAT LINGGOOD STARCES	CHICAGO COUNTY CHICAGO Comment fines Seath Aution Account Chicago Chic	CHCCRE CCCPAT CTCRED C
		11000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 Tata 1 T	CHICAGE SANDOR E CHICAGE C	140-949 14,45-49 14,55-69	Using Color Statisticals Statistical and Capacity Statistical Statistics (1978) Table	Unitidation Electrical Demonstration Elect

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Sagaman Streets, ACD

Dhaka, 18 July 2013

ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ACD)
Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ended 31 December 2012

INCOME

Particulars			teman Rights Sector	Sector					Chid	Child Sector	S-0000000			Institution	al Capacity Bu	institutional Capacity Building and Organisational	hisational	
	Notes	Down	TFKAF.	HASAB	Plan	an .	801	BRAC	KRISTIAN	SHOHO	ECPAT INTER,	моврам	BL-BC-UP	General	Back Asia	9	PKSF	Tetal
		DSA.	PITCSTSF RD	CASRHIRP	10	PPCSAET	ACSMBCOVIC	à	CBACHCE PICHSSCY MSCE WAE	PICPSSCY	92	PCRTOPE ONS	SANJOS-II	Ą	Agriculture Loan Program	Additionant	Credit	
		Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Take	Texa	Taka	Taka	Taka	Teha	Taka	Taka	Taka
		-			•			1		8	10	=	121	13	14	12	16	
Grants received from Donor 19	enor 19	198,962	7,900,288	796,067	4,540,007	2,804,063	1,791,600	886,904	280,028	811,000	1,460,228	382,400	2	772,611		¥!	*	22,873,574
Grants receivable		901,930		**	4	267,030	102.943			14	+	*	14	÷		4	1.0	1,251,909
Bank Interest		198	28,103	1,860	24.62	2,44	4,164	1,374	233	15,973		1,003	18,25	5		008	130,947	227,085
Contribution received		٠		40,000		•		*	25,000	100	95			251,000	*			286,000
Service charge recovery	>		4				4	4		4		4		+	1,218,325	751,807	15,618,348	17.588.575
Interest on FDR seving		+		*		Ė	195	*		30	9	*	ं	77			307,528	807.538
Fund adjustment.		٠	٠					1			1		514		. 1	¥	(328,643)	(308.643)
Other income		٠	•		4						*			12,675,168	2,181	4.474	67,100	12,749,535
Grand Total		1,545,864	7,434,370	967,727	4,673,420	2,774,441	1,878,797	847,786	365,588	826,973	1,480,228	383,425	16,561	13,898,647	1,227,101	786,711	15,745,287	\$5,055,361
Personnel cost Administrative cost	85	19,800	2,401,923	336,000	2,154,750	1219,450	282,639	096'035	143,000	53,700	252,000	35.540	1,023,300	3,564,588	147,514	349,000	1,305,925	21,040,941
Indirect cost		,	1,400,903					*	1	-		(1)					+	1,400,903
Dyenhood cost		90,615		*		9	8	38,185	43,929	*	17.077	٠		140	9			263,709
Other expanditure				1000	1000								1	4	1	667,108	62.938	720,040
	- 0	1,442	2,978	1,843	2,587	1,330	2,990			1381	9,199	1,878	2 902	650	8,141	9,336	141,980	187,563
9	Commen		*		74	(4)	14	œ	•	4	Ů.	٠	R	866,300	*	Ŧ		596,865
Audiors See		7	10	t)		Ú	×	Œ.	1	Ĥ	×	9)	*		15	+	25,000	25,000
Service charge PKSFJALF	g.	ď	10	i.	4	0,0	12	÷	Ţ	34	19.	10		jā	80,000	×	1,542,625	1,597,625
Interest on group sewings							*	*	٠	ě	*	,	4		1,160	52,746	814,722	668.643
Human rights sactor		826,400	2,828,071	459,056	2,228,430				*	٠			14	1,086,796	0.00	*		7,449,793
Child rights suctor			30	t		1,406,021	757,327	281,405	238,715	161,750	1,090,067	398,173	2,090,784			æ	4/	6,988,120
DMFE		1	-			Ji.		Ť		Y	*	1	K	+	1	+	156,150	156,150
LIPE		*	3	. *		æ	t	*	•	4	4	+	1	1	e e	+	1,977,582	1,977,582
Training cost		٠		*		*	*	96	*	4	*	96	i.	1,043,358	*	¥.	t	1,042,345
Instantonal Co.	Capacity	100					9	3	1935	88	12	10						
Development Cost	Buo							5						1 356 405		9		1,816,425
		- Charles	- Contractor		The same of the same	1414							The same of	and the same			Contract Contract	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

Director Frances, ACD

Section Director, ACD

1,594.033

3,452,016

1,315,622

428,986

846,973

(40,270) (3,370,403)

10,096

(198,084)

14,780

57,185

52,485

(386,386)

(81,348)

651,623

2,081

007,727 4,673,438 2,774,441 1,078,707

1,542,854 7,526,370

393,428

790,435

1,316,405 37,186 12,612,474

146,662

1,440,123 433,696

470,922

2.956 82.097 6,086 216,588 9,738 16,845 1,848,713 7,074,747 884,875 8,085,418 2,721,998 1,921,612 872,518 473,844

ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ACD) Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 December 2012

RECIEPTS:																	40
Particulars		Human Rights Sector	Sector				ő	Child Sector					Institutions	institutional Capacity Builders and Organisational	Iding and Org	anisational	reference manual ma manual ma ma manual ma manual ma ma ma ma ma ma ma ma ma ma
	Down	TFKAF-USA	HASAB	Plan Bangladesh	801	5	BRAC	KRISTIANS	OHCHR	ECPAT	NODIDON	ELECAP	General	Bank Asia	ACD	PKSF	nuk Run
	dov	PITCSTSPRD CASHINDA	САБЯНИРА	CPP	PPCSART	ACPIENCOVR D	ds	ш	PICPSSCY WAE	080	PCRTCPD	# BOFWYS	8	Agriculture Loan Program	Addissort Empowerns nt Program	Credit	a'Ce.
Balance at 1 January:												1	100000				
Cash in hand Cash at bank	254,028	1,618,712	71242	132,645	6,851	5,288	6,968	4004	76,7	8.3		187,795	10,752	411.001	20,000	4.891,008	8,797,606
Grants received from Donor Received and and and and and and and and and an	799,963	7,800,268	796,067	4,649,007	2,504,963	1,791,690	685,924	280,028	000,118	1,450,229	202,400	. 1	772,011			. !	22,873,574
Loan Received	363,500	ñ	196,006		280,000	202,000	1,971	180,000	2,000	1,041,000	109,000	4,508,307	R.512,933	7,375,506	1,155,000	700,000	27,687,522
button Received			10,000	9.				25,000					10,347,942				10,382,942
Loan received from	(a)		4	24				305,000		٠	1.2		. 4		1		305,000
Loan from PKSF-RMC, MEL		,		,	1	. 1		*		1		,			9	47 SD0.000	000 000 27
& ASMP								15	200		25					non/non/se	
Loan from ACD ALP			6.5	k 1		161	***	100 000	20.3	200 000	V .		*		226,000		226,000
Loan Recovery ARMC		1.7			•				50.5	200,000					0.328.027		6376,607
Principle Recovery-RWC	-	٠	4	30			28	÷	e e	- 30		343	•	0.7		57,273,997	57 273,997
Principle Recovery-WEL		*	¥.	į	310	*	95	*	(2)			¥:	*	*		58,853,757	18,853,757
Principle Recovery ASMP	2	10	4	10	*	۲.	*	*	•	•	20		٠		*	3,822,465	3,822,465
Carines Decree Day			ě	ē	ĕ	ķ	8	ž.	ē	×		R	8	7.40	4	180,80	180'64
SME	277	10		90	*	100	*2	\$8	33	37	W.	40	10		Ţ.	18,839,607	18,639,607
Recovery of loan			i i	14	্		139,800	্		183,000		4		3,300,900		ė	3,633,750
Savings Collection-ARMC	•6		Ď	Ď	9	*		e.	5	٠		-	Ė		1,359,280	ï	1,359,280
Savings Collection-ALP	917 3	t	¥	*	٠	* 5	*0	Ť	*	*			*)	727,M7			724,727
Service charge - FING, MEL & ASMP	8	٠	#	4				(d)	Į.	3	4	14	. 19		ä	15,610,343	15,518,346
Service Charge-ARMC	(4)	er.	140	ý	25				(6)	286	W	14	. 9	3	672,299		672,299
Service Charge-ALP		25	4		(5)					*	2			1,216,920			1,218,920
Staff security	ě.	14	+	ů,	1	•	*	*		÷		4	11		8,000	53,000	61,000
Investment exceshment-LLP	1	*	+	£.	8	*	*)	*	2	*	Ç		×		٠		
Investment encashment-DFI		18	¥.	j,	*	35	39	35	*	Œ	•	i V	*	7	*		
Investment encashment-FDR	20	50	7	2)	2	69	8	*	77	**	*	*	÷.	*	ĵ0	1,637,083	1,637,083
Inturance collection	*		1	Se	95	9		•	131	•		•			20,500	307,080	327,666
Others Income	4	*	٠	a.		0		0	*:			1,000	2,565,679	2,484	4,006	401,107	2,629,303
Advance regitzation		•			*	4	* 1	*	1	7	¥/	36,660	182,300	•		*	201,980
Others Received		538				100		E.	112				22,748	779.740	i. i		770 746
	1 258 403	12 846 381	4 674 977	4 600 000	9 700 020	2 500 424			***		207 200	4 424 444	24 444 744	1	44 540 404		1

Com, State, Collegial was control of the Control of Accountants

Particulars		Human Rights Sector	Sector				6	Chief Sector					Institutional	shock Building	Institutional Capacity Building and Organisational Devotepment	Development	
	Down	TEMENSA	HASAB	Plan Bangladash	SC	n	SRAC	IOSISTIANSA NO	OHCHR	ECPAT INTER.	момода	EL-EC-GP	General Food	Bank Asia	ACD	PKSF	Total
	dav	PITCSTSFRO	CASRURPA	446	PPCSAET	ACEMBOONR 0	83	CBACHICENS	PICPSSCY WAE	083	PCRTCPD	SANJOGII	8	Agriculture Loan Program	Adolescent Empowerms nt Program	Credit Program	3
Human rights sector	463,000	2725.596	493,096				1	0.00					1,534,840				6.321.532
Child sector				2,228,430	1,406,021	755,527	653,152	238,715	161,750	1,000,967	396,173	2,030,764				133	N.963,300
Personnel cost	643,500	2,401,953	338,500	2,134,750	1,219,450	891,850	181,200	143,000	139,750	252,000	5110000	1,023,300	4,637,362	678,100	433,000	6,153,738	21,068,863
Fixed Assets cost	ď	280,582	i		67,416	78,753	à	*					120,175			54,762	544,058
Administrative cost	12,000	354.744	46,850	428.053	63,447	252,639		48,000	63,300		35,549	187,005	3,516,035	147,014	167.00	1,270,200	6,472,467
Overhead cost	846,388	********			*		38,322	43,929	1	105,187							223,616
Indirect cost		1,403,903	4	140	96			+			2	19	Q.	*	1	î	1,403,900
Other expenditure	*		4		56	+		٠		(4)		*		ï	667,108	52,277	719,385
Bank charge	1,534	6,590	2,011	6,609	3,659	3,516			2,847	9,199	1,776	3,967		6,141	6,996	128,909	182,734
Tax & VAT	3	٠	4		Ŷ	+		ß		À		*		ď.		+	8
DFI		v	٠		۰					0		. *	9	9	9	131,702	131,702
Savings refund - RMC,MEL & Activity	ě	7		CV.	378					(X	2.5	3.5		577	3.9	14,974,338	14,974,538
Savings refund - ARMC	93		4	N	1.9	4		ì		3	33	27		3	754.686		354.686
Savings refund - ALP		į	+					,	. 1		e)	at	1	550,006	(4)		354,866
Loan refund to PKSF - RMC,	*			101	140	+	٠	•	(1)	(4)	17		3	4	. *	21,350,000	21,356,000
Service charge to PKSF-	9		4	34	84	A	3		ġ	34	ď	3	9	900,000	33	1,502,625	1,942.675
Loan disbursement-RMC,	*	7	*	67	10	ř	*	į	9	8)	2/	57	20		8	152,192,000	153,192,000
An debursement ARMS						,	,		,	,					6.762.000		6.752.000
oan disbursement-ALP		*	- 1	112	89			٠	92	0.00	SUE	9.5		2,167,000		. 7	2,167,000
Saving interest paid	300		4	22	343	+		*	7	*	et:	100		1,180	45,284	814,722	801,106
insurance refund to members	10	50	7	20	9/1	4	٠		5%	£	ħ	*	2	40	E	154,945	154,945
Loan to others	()6					1	1,971	٠	1	183,000		٠	٠	5,896,000		1,500,000	SUMPLY THE
Loan paid	81,500	4,819,300	173,906	4	1	4	120,000	510,000	2,000	1,101,000	51,827	1,485,000	E.013,125	20 MON SOL	1,690,000	+	21,352,155
Advance		565,245			4							6,060	162,300			130,357	843,762
Training cost	99			1	*	*	4	•	(f)	F	35	*	1,243,073	¥.	ř	V.	1,242,073
institutional Capacity Building and Organizational Development Cost	10	250	4		20	÷		٠		0.0	554	<i>(</i> 1)	1,916,405		*	190	1,916,405
Balance at 31 December :																	
Cash in hand	9	2002000						1		7,8			29,608	1,120,642		1,660,132	2.898.443
Cash at bank	1,481	345,470	18,014	8,234	12,963	14	43,291	927	- 1	10,096	6,800	16,237	150,764	157,602	- 1	7,053,416	8,857,343
Grand Total	1,258,403	1,258,463 12,855,383 1,674,977	1,074,977	4,806,076	2,792,956	2,003,142	1,637,937	984,624	828,972	2,744,229	602,425	4,752,323	21,323,713	14,547,056	10,916,033	291,220,820	293,048,179

