

Annual Report 2017



Participatory Development Action Program

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Preface

With the small efforts PDAP is working hard for the development of socially disadvantaged women, girls and children but due to shortage of fund PDAP could not achieve its goal in social development activities. It is my pleasure to introduce the PDAP's Annual Report for 2017, a year of considerable accomplishment for our organization. PDAP tried it's best to fulfill the target for 2017. Team work and sharing of responsibilities are two important values in PDAP and through its work,

In addition I would like to thank our members, concerned donors and government agencies that have co-operate with us to continue our development activities. Thanks to the staff of PDAP whose effort has made it possible to implement the programs successfully.

We look forward and anticipating co-operation from all, engaged in development programs in Bangladesh.

Quazi Baby
Executive Director

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Chapter – 1

PDAP's Goal:

PDAP's aims to address the needs of the vulnerable groups specially the women, adolescent girls and children.

Objectives:

- To reach the target population through organized them into groups
- To impart functional education and training to the illiterate women, girls and children.
- To provide health care service for the destitute
- To help establish social rights of the disadvantaged women, adolescents and children to improve their quality of life.
- To undertake water sanitation and environmental program
- To design and implement different socio-economic programs for the improvement of socio-economic status of the disadvantaged women and adolescent girls.

Targeted Project Participants

• Adolescent Girls/Boys	1,000
• Women	3,000
• Community people	6,000
• Children	2,000

Registration :

PDAP is registered on 8th March, 1994 by the Social Service Department and on 2nd January, 1997 by the NGO Affairs Bureau, Government of Bangladesh.

Working area :

Ward no 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 13 in Mirpur area of Dhaka district, Shreenagar and Lauhojong Upazila of Munshigonj district. Besides, PDAP worked Khulna, Jessore and Sylhet district through partnership with local organization.

Coalition with other network organization :

PDAP has a coalition with ADAB (Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh, CUP Coalition for the Urban Poor), DAWN (Disadvantaged Adolescent Working NGOs), Huairou Commission (HC), and AWID (Association for Women Rights in Development) and BTS (Breaking the Silence).

PDAP is committed to making its programs socially, financially and environmentally sustainable using new methods and technologies. PDAP strongly believes and is actively involved in promoting human rights and dignity and gender equity.

Chapter 2

Education and Skill development training programme

In last six years more than 300 sessions on various issues were organized by PDAP. The issues were child and adolescent rights, prevention of sexual harassment, disadvantages of early marriage, importance of education etc,

Parent Meetings:

Last week of every month the PDAP school authority discuss with the parents of the students about their education, behavior, attendance and the progress of the students. In total, 150 meetings were held with parents over the last five year in the 2 centres. At the end of every month teachers of each school organized parent's meeting at the centre and those meetings they discussed the progress of adolescent girls and boys.

Every month more than one parents meeting arrange and discuss on following issues:

1) Presence at the school, 2) Weakness in education of the students, 3) To observe celebrating days, 4) Child depressed and child sexual depressed 5) Women depressed and empowerment of women etc.

- Provided learning materials for mental growth and development
- User friendly activities for community development.

Total 125 adolescent girls and boys completed their basic education in this period. This project was supported by Children of Hope (COH), Canada. COH has come to support two education centre for orphan children.

Education awareness session:

In this year more than 50 session and more than 12 issue based meetings were organized by PDAP. The meeting held on child and adolescent rights, prevention of sexual harassment, disadvantaged of early marriage, important of education etc.



As our students are poor and do not take breakfast properly, they are suffering from malnutrition. We provided nutritious food regularly as some refreshment. All students are very happy with this and their attendance is satisfactory.

School Report:

There are 50 students in two schools at Talab Camp and Millat camp. Each of them are 25 students. All the students are aged in between 5 & 8 years old. Before they could not read or write anything but now can read and write A to Z and 1 to 50 in English and 1 to 100 in Bangla. They can get admission in primary school in the next January.

The parents are happy because their children are getting education without fees. Now they are demanding to teach them class 1 also. Because the government school is far away from the camp area.

Capacity Building Training

Participatory Development Action Program (PDAP) arranged some training program for the young women girls e.g., Leadership development, Disaster management for the grass-roots women, Tailoring, Paper bag making, Embroidery, candle making etc.

- *Leadership
- *Social change agent
- *Life skill development
- *Accounts Management



PDAP required some skill leaders for achieving it's vision. For this purpose, after receiving training, the leaders will play an important role to guide the community people.

- Women Watch group gathering
- Adolescent Group leaders are working on Child Marriage prevention
- Women leaders arrange monthly meeting and arrange workshop to discuss on their problems with the local ward commissioner.

Vocational and Skill Development Training

Women enterprise:

PDAP has started women enterprise program initially with its own credit fund among the beneficiaries. The experienced women get the facilities for their better livelihood.

PDAP selected 20 women who are growing their own business and queering more women to develop their business.

These women are living Bholu slum. Polash Nagar, FG Camp, Muslim Camp, Millat Camp and Talab Camp. Each of them got Tk. 20,000 (Twenty thousand) as loan. They invested in different business such as tea stall. Grocery shop, Tailoring business, Three piece Fabric business, Sharee business, Ganji business, Goat rearing business etc. Their earning is now near about 4000 to 5000 Taka per month. These women empowered and helping their family. Their family persons give value on their views. At early day their minor children send to earn but now a day children go to school. Their lives become better than previous days.

“Akorshon” the income raising project:

To assist identified slum women PDAP has established one training centre for embroidery, Fabric and Knitting as well as handicrafts sell centre namely **“Akorshon”** in its working area at section-11 Mirpru. The destitute women and the adolescent girls are the main training recipient from the centre. Readymade garments, Embroidery and Fabric paints in Sharee and other dresses are being made by “Akorshon”. Adolescent girls, who has completed their training from “Akorshon” can work in the centre when they get order. This helps them to earn and supplement their family income. Akorshon has created a good reputation in these slum areas especially among distressed women and girls, because the production quality of Akorshon is not less than any renowned handicraft and sales centre.

Health Awareness

Community health awareness:

The Paramedics of PDAP gave awareness information in various health topics among the beneficiaries during message delivery.

Community motivation:

Raised awareness among the community people on HIV/AIDS, skin disease, family planning, pneumonia, dengue, diarrhea, swine flu by the health workers who visited door to door. They also promoted on the Hepatitis-B vaccine.

During message delivery (e.g., Health & Hygiene, EPI, Reproductive issue, Family Planning etc.) Paramedics of PDAP gave awareness information on various health topics to the beneficiaries.

Regularly various health programs conducted to ensure adolescent health & care in the community.

It covered the following issues:

- ** Doctors advice/ Primary health care support
- ** HIV/AIDS awareness & family planning
- ** Adolescent health
- ** EPI & NID



The Doctor, Paramedics and health workers regularly attended for medical support in PDAP's health care centre. 5,000 patients (including NID patients) have received different types of treatment in this year. The health workers discussed with the community people on health education, cleanness, immunization, vaccination of children, clean water & sanitation, the demerits of early marriage etc. 3000 people per year got medical facilities from the different community.

Water supply, sanitation & hygiene education:

PDAP a development organization has come forward to ensure water & sanitation facilities services at door step of community people. PDAP has implemented sanitation, water supply and hygiene education project for having easy access to safe water & sanitation services at an affordable cost.

Chapter 3

Advocacy, lobbying and coordination for ensuring services of Urban poor.

Description of implementation of the Activity 1:

There are 5 survey have been done in five targeted area on Socio-economic situation. The name of the area are: Vola slum, Beguntilla slum, Duaripara slum, Ta-Block slum and Agargaon slum. First we prepared a questionnaire and two field worker collected information on socio-economic condition i.e. Water, sanitation, education, housing, climate change etc.

1.Vola bosti :

This slum area is under Ward no. 6. As this slum is a big slum so, we collected data from east, west, south and north side. Total 100 data have been collected from this slum. The population of this slum is 5000. In each family 3 to 8 people are living. All women are doing savings through samity (group). If necessary, they take loan from the samity. Main income source is daily labour, Maid servent, Rickshaw pullar, small business, seasonal business and service. There is a health service centre in their area. But this service centre are expensive. In this slum Legal Gas, water, and electricity connections are available. There are four public sanitary toilet are available for the community people, but most of the residents prepare toilet inside the house. All slum dwellers are using supply water. This water supplied by WASA (Water and sewerage Authority, Government of Bangladesh). The people of vola bosti, specially women and girls know how to clean themselves. They keep their home garbage in a particular place. There are some primary education centre and children use to go to those schools.

2.Beguntila :

Ward No-2. There are 13,550 population in this slum. We collected 40 data from the women. All women do savings. Their occupations are daily labour, Maid servant, Rickshaw pullar, small business, seasonal business and service. There are four public sanitary toilet are available for the community people, but most of the residents prepare toilet inside the house.

3.Duaripara :

Word No 6. There are 10,000 population in this slum. We collected 20 data from 20 house holder. Normally 3-8 members are living in one family. All women do savings. They have electricity connection, public toilet and water supply are available. There are some non-government school where children are going to take education. Health center is available but they are not able to go there for health service, because it is expensive for them.

4.T – block bosti:

Word No -6 .There are 18000 population in this slum. We collected 20 data from the women. Normally 5-9 members are living in one family. All women do savings. Their occupations are daily labour, Maid servant, Rickshaw pullar, small business, seasonal business and service. They have electricity connection, water supply are available. there are some non government school where children are going. Health center is not available. They are not able to go there for health service, because it is expensive for them. There are four public toilet are available for the community people. Other toilets are floating.

5.Agargaon bosti:

word No-28. There are 1000 population in this slum. We collected 20 data from this slum. Normally 3-8 members are living in one family. There is no women group and no women do not savings yet. Their occupations are daily labour, Maid servant , Rickshaw pullar, small business, seasonal business and service. They have temporary electricity connection, water supply are available. There are some non government school where children are going to take education. Health center is available but they are not able to go there for getting health service, because it is expensive for them. There are on public toilet. the community people go to floating toilet .

Outcome:

- 3 of initiatives undertaken on local government structures, policies and budgeting analysis
- 5 of community and 5 of mapping of risks, opportunities and partnerships
- 50 of women leading actions strategies on resilience building practices designed and implemented
- 5 of local to local dialogues w/ local government authorities and others in relevant communities held
- 50 of women's leadership positions as public advocates

- Increased 3 of saving & credit groups, cooperatives and associations
- Sustainable livelihood practices developed in various sectors
- Secured land and housing tenure with gender equality
- Improved food security practices

Chapter 4:

Social mobilization, networking and public awareness

Urban thinker's campus (Part of World Urban Campaign)

The urban thinker's campus Bangladesh is a part of global campaign program organized by PDAP under the world urban forum led by Huairou Commission, member of world urban forum. This national wise program implemented with the collaboration and supported by Ahsanullah University of science and technology (AUST) and CUP member organization specially DAM, SF, MSS are remarkable. Focal person UN Habitat Bangladesh, program subcommittee CUP, working committee and CBO organizing team supported to success the program.

Objectives:

- Consultation and recommendation from grassroots leaders and people's representative
- Sharing new urban agenda and habitat III for awareness and commitment for contribution the implementation of new urban agenda
- Involve relevant expert and researcher and media people in the thinkers campus
- Involve government relevant authorities and contribution in the urban thinkers campus
- Ensure grassroots leaders in the central, divisional dialogue/seminar especially urban poor CBOs and women people's representative
- Prepare a recommendation paper (UTC Dhaka declaration) and submission to national committee and world urban forum

Activities:

- Urban thinkers implementation committee form with the communication of CUP program subcommittee members, interested EC and general members, focal person UN Habitat-B, CBO leaders
- Three subcommittee form and delegation the responsibilities
- Organize cities and municipal authorities of DNCC, GCC, KCC, and Mymensingh municipality for divisional dialogue
- Organize three divisional dialogue at Dhaka, Gazipur and Mymensingh with grassroots leaders and service providing authorities and people's representative
- Organize and support meet the press (dialogue with journalist and activist)
- Organize and support the main seminar at 20-21 May, 2017 at AUST
- Support and communication with all team and collaboration members for ensuring materials, food, logistics and ensure participation at divisional and central program
- Coordination meeting and dialogue with CBO leaders and working committee
- Regular meeting and work with subcommittee.



Outcome:

- Near about seven lak TK. Cost for this program and contributed by some members
- More than three thousand people mainly grassroots, people's representative and GO, NGO representative are involved and participated in the program
- This Urban thinkers campus Bangladesh highlighted internationally in the world urban campaign
- Some renowned experts and academician were involved and prepared key note for urban thinkers campus and participated in the divisional and central dialogue session
- Prepared the Dhaka declaration and submitted to world urban campaign, UN Habitat and national committee Bangladesh
- World urban forum and Huairou Commission were proposed for their membership

Remarkable achievement in this period

- A large scale program and expenditure were possible for contribution and effective participation of member organization, program subcommittee and management members

Chapter 5

Report on National workshop

Formation of National Grassroots Coordination Committee

On 28 September 2017 National Grassroots Coordination Committee has been formed at Bangladesh Urban Forum secretariat. There are two times meeting held at CUP for forming this group. Representative of UN Habitat also present there. Out of 50 grassroots leaders, 5 women leaders were selected to be a member of National Coordination Committee. As it is a national grassroots coordination committee, members proposed to involve 4 NGO leaders from different area. So, PDAP from North Dhaka, BAWSE from South Dhaka, Sognil Bright Foundation from Chittagong district and BUKS from Rajshahi district Besides,

Main objective of this committee is to implement the SDG and link with local Government. This committee consists of 11 members. Out of 11, 5 grassroots women leaders from 5 grassroots association, 4 NGO leaders (one from Dhaka, one from Chittagong and one from Rajshahi), 2 network organization (BUF and CUP) as stakeholders. Besides, there will be an Advisory committee, where five members will be involved- one from UN Habitat, one from Social Service Department, one from UNICEF, one from UDD and one from local word counselor.



The following names are the members of National Grassroots Coordination Committee :

1. Ms. Salina Begum, Chairperson of Women Federation (UPPR)
2. Ms. Aysha Begum, Chairperson of Nari Unnayan Dal (NUD)
3. Ms Rafeja Begum, Chairperson of Bosti Odhikar Surakkha Committee (BOSC)
4. Ms. Fatema Begum, Member Secretary of Nagar Daridra Bosti Unnayan Sangstha
5. Ms. Salina, Chairperson of Sattala Bosti and member of NBUS
6. Md. Ali Sheekder, Executive Director, Sopnil Bright Foundation, Chittagong
7. Md. Hasinur Rahman, Executive Director, BUKS, Rajshahi
8. Ms. Mahbuba Begum, Executive Director, BAWSE
9. Ms Quazi Baby, Executive Director, PDAP
10. Ms. Khondker Rebaka Sunyat, Executive Director, Coalition for the Urban Poor (CUP)
11. Mr. Mostofa Quaium Khan, Adviser, Bangladesh Urban Forum (BUF)

Advisory committee member:

1. Representative of UN Habitat, Bangladesh-1
2. Representative of Social Service Department-1
3. Representative of Word Counsellor -1
4. Representative of UNICEF
5. Representative of Urban Development Directorate (UDD)

After forming the National Grassroots Coordination Committee Quazi Baby from PDAP explained about the importance for forming the National Grassroots Coordination Committee. This committee will work mainly on SDG, NUA and SFDRR according to their capacity. She also highlighted the following objectives of this meeting.

1. Identify the grassroots women leaders in the communities who will commit to localize the SDGs, NUA, SFDRR and women empowerment and gender equality.
2. Increase the knowledge, awareness , understanding of grassroots women about the SDGs , its relation to NUA, SFDRR and its contribution to women empowerment and gender equality .
3. Strengthen capacities of grassroots women who will serve as advocates for localization of SDGs focusing on human settlements, disaster risk reduction aimed at building community resilience.
4. Share results of the workshop orientation and recommendations to other members of Huairou Commission in Beguntilla slum, Vola slum, Duaripara slum, Ta Block slum and Agargoan slum to enable them to organise localization processes in their communities and networks, facilitate partnership with government and civil society groups to support the localization, monitoring of implementation of SDGs.

Open discussion was moderated by Mr. Mostafa Quaum Khan. During open discussion, Khondker Rebaka said that in our last meeting we discussed about the national grassroots coordination committee. This committee will continue for two years and Advisory committee will assist them time to time. Coalition for the Urban Poor (CUP) will be the secretariat of this committee.

Role of NGCC :

1. To aware more grassroots women about SDG, NUA and DRR
2. Encourage people for implementing SDG
3. Which targets of SDG will be helpful for the community people
4. Link with the local representative for getting assistance for implementing SDG issue
5. Find out the necessary SDG issues in the community and need to translate them in Bangla
6. All members will try to focus the issue through workshop, seminar and media
7. All members will help the grassroots leaders for implementing the SDG issues
8. NGO leaders will facilitate the grassroots women leaders for improving their community
9. Stakeholders will try to link with the sponsors/donors/supporters for developing life skill of grassroots women.
10. Develop a monitoring tools/contents on localization of SDG

Role of Advisory Committee :

1. To assist the grassroots women leaders and try to provide financial/technical support for them
2. Provide support for arranging workshop/seminar on SDG issue
3. Focus the SDGs targets through media
4. Link with Government and international organizations for improving housing settlements

Chapter 6

Challenge & limitation

- Lack of resources (human & financial) in PDAP
- PDAP is not capable for individually submit large scale proposal due to financial and human resource strength

Conclusion :

As PDAP is committed to bring change in poor people's life standard, especially the adolescent girls and women. It is their rights to lead a beautiful life and PDAP helps them to make a step forward in this way. In this concern PDAP has been trying to put a greater emphasis in capacity building if smaller social organizations, inspiring them to promote and practice solid moral value, to help establish a better civil society both in rural and in urban areas. Good governance at all levels, gender issues, education, awareness raising, institute building and combating social violence will also be a major focus in future.

END