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2012-2013



MANAB MUKTI SANGSTHA (MMS)

CREDIT PAGE

Annual Report 2012-2013

Prepared by

S.M.Amir Hossain

Deputy Director

Edited by

Md. Habibullah Bahar

Director

Data and information provided by

Md. Khairul Islam

All project heads

Photograph by

All PM and PC of MMS

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ACRONYMS

AAB	Action Aid Bangladesh
ASF	Acid Survival Foundation
CCADRR	Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme
CSK	Char Sashthaya Kendra
CMT	Core Management Team
EiEP	Education in Emergency Project
EC	Executive Committee
ERP	Enhance Resilience Program
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GC	General Committee
HNE	Health Nutrition Education
IGP	Income Generating Program
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
MMS	Manab Mukti Sangstha
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
SNBPI	Survival Network for Prevention and Better Inclusion
SMT	Senior Management Team
WFP	World Food Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER-I

Message from the Chief Executive

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the MMS Annual Report for the fiscal year 2012-2013. We have had another successful year and now MMS has stepped in 30 years. Since its inception 1984, MMS has been working in the Jamuna River Basin area- predominantly in districts of Sirajgonj, Pabna and Tangail. During this long journey MMS has developed expertise in various sector specially in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; women empowerment and end domestic violence against women, food security-agriculture; livestock; human resource development; formal and non-formal education, education in emergencies, and income generation. MMS is exception and as an example a resourceful NGO at local level that introduced an integrated approach in the community regarding CCADRR, women empowerment, livelihoods development and child rights and governance.

MMS implements various community demand based development activities aiming to improve the lives and livelihood opportunities of the hardcore poor, poor and marginalized people of the river basin, riverine island areas, as well as ethnic communities. Overall, we aim to establish the rights of such groups and ensure access to local resources, basic services and justice.

I would like to thank and gratitude to all of my colleagues at MMS for their honesty, sincerity, diligence and commitment. Without their competencies, we would not enjoy the same success. They all deserve my heartfelt thanks.

I would also like to offer my thanks and gratitude to all of our present and previous funding agencies including: WFP, CLP-DFID, USAID, UNDP, Oxfam GB, AAB, IRRI, Save the Children, Practical Action, ASF, HKI, UNICEF, CARE Bangladesh, CDMP, Handicap International, and NETZ Germany.

We are also grateful to our networking partners, individual friends, well-wishers and friends organizations, all of those who are helping us by sharing information, suggestions and constructive advice.

I would like to thank government officials for their cordial cooperation and coordination that has enabled MMS to successfully implement projects - as well as increase MMS' good reputation to the community, local administration, local government and funding agencies. Finally, I would like to offer a note of appreciation to all of the GC and EC committee members for contributing their valuable time to MMS.

We highly appreciate your all sorts of suggestions and contributions for a very glorious and prosperous future of MMS and its family.

Md. Habibullah Bahar
Director

Major events of the Year

MMS Long-Term Strategic Plan, 2013-2018

It is our great pleasure that we have successfully completed the 3rd edition of MMS Long Term Strategic Plan for the period of 2013-2018. The initiative was taken for preparing the new edition of strategic plan considering present needs of ongoing program, what activities have been implementing with qualitative indicators and in future what types of activities should be taken. With all consent of EC, GC and top

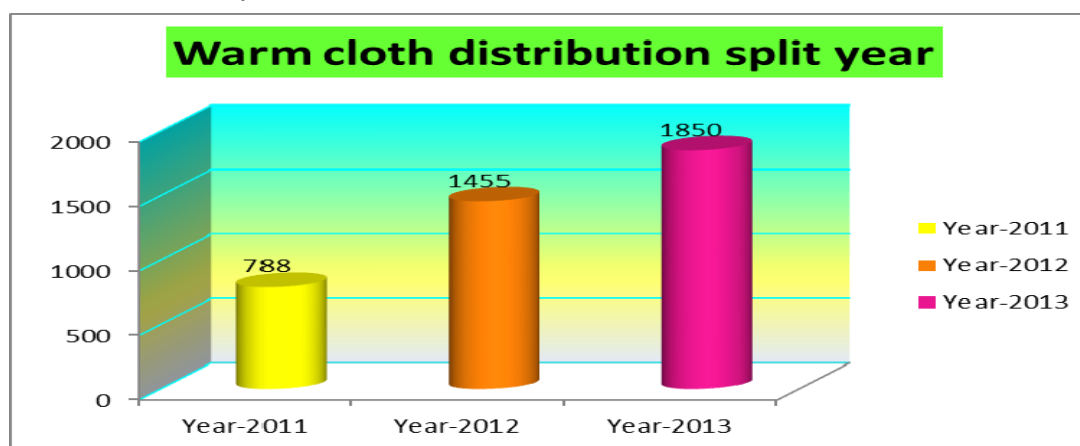


management the process was started for preparing the MMS long term strategic plan with the assistance of an international standard consultant team, active participation of EC, Senior Management Team members and grass root level representatives. Firstly, the structure of long term strategic plan was finalized through participatory exercising of 5 questions of Peter F Draker. After that the organization strategies were selected by conducting FGD, individual communication, small and large group discussion with primary and associate beneficiaries. At last the final draft was prepared through formal, informal discussion with local government representatives, organization's well-wishers, donors and other potential stakeholders.

Warm clothes distribution

Warm clothes contribute to reduce the suffering and make cold affected people laugh. In reporting period during the month of January 2013 a dense fog and cold wave swept over throughout the country, specially the middle and northern parts. A thick layer of fog and cold wave disrupted normal life and usual communication that led to the increase of accidents. The lowest temperature of the country was recorded in Dinajpur was 3.2 degrees Celsius which is recorded lowest in the almost half a century. Most of the districts of Rajshahi division temperatures have reduced and average temperature is 4-3 degree Celsius. In Sirajgonj recorded lowest temperature 6 degree Celsius which is also another lowest record. This combination of low temperature with dense fog and northern winds intensified the cold wave situation. The cold wave has caused a sort paralysis in the normal life of the hardcore poor, poor and day laborers. Elderly people, new born babies, pregnant and lactating mother and children were severely affected. They have been suffering from an enhanced incidence of diarrhea, dysentery and other diseases since beginning of the January.

Considering the situation MMS has taken quick steps with the assistance of CLP-DFID and MMS emergency fund. MMS staffs also contributed from their salary. Warm clothes were distributed among 1850 cold affected families where MMS supported to 475 families with MMS emergency fund and staff contribution and the rest 1375 families were given with the assistance of CLP where prioritized children, widow, elderly, lactating mother and persons with disability.



Phased out Projects

Following projects were phased out during reporting period:

1. Community Based Adaptation with Local Government in Bangladesh (CBA-LG)

MMS has successfully completed the Community Based Adaptation with Local Government in Bangladesh (CBA-LG) in June 2012 which was implemented with technical and financial assistance of ActionAid Bangladesh. The project was implemented from 2008-2012, in 2 unions of 2 upazilas of Sirajgonj where covered 297 community people.

2. A Disaster Resilient Future: Mobilizing communities and institutions for effective risk reduction (DIPECHO-VI)

In financial year 2012-2013 we successfully completed another project "A Disaster Resilient Future: Mobilizing communities and institutions for effective risk reduction"-DIPECHO-VI in July 2012 which was implemented with technical and financial assistance of ActionAid Bangladesh. The project was implemented from 2011-2012, in one union in Bera upazila of Pabna district where covered 2500 community people.

3. Education in Emergency Project-EiEP

MMS successfully completed another project “Education In Emergency Project” in June with the assistance of Save the Children UK. The project was implemented from 2009-2012, at 7 unions of 2 Upazilas under Sirajgonj district where covered 40 schools and SMCs.

New Projects

1. Promoting Rights and Accessibility of the Ultra Poor in Char lands areas through Democratic Local Governance (PRADG)

During fiscal year 2011-2012 we started new project named “Promoting Rights and Accessibility of the Ultra Poor in Char lands areas through Democratic Local Governance (PRADG)” Project with financial assistance of Concern Universal. The project is being implemented in 30 unions covering 5 upazilas of Sirajgonj. The PRADG started in May 2013 and will be completed in October 2015. The PRADG specially focuses on rights and accessibility of Ultra poor people of char land and capacity building of local government institution for improving responsive governance system towards effective service delivery.



Note: In fiscal year 2012-2013 MMS implemented total 20 projects/programmes where 3 projects have phased out, 2 projects newly started and another 2 programmes CLP and ERP continued with signing new agreement and the rest are continuing with new intervention according to agreement.

CHAPTER-II

General Information of MMS

Background

Manab Mukti Sangstha (MMS) is a local level NGO established on January 15, 1984 at Rahaimandalbhog in Sthal Char under Chowhali Upazila in Sirajgonj District with a view to “see a society free from poverty, discrimination and risk of natural disasters”. The organization obtained registration from the Department of Social Services in 1985 and the NGO Affairs Bureau in 1990.

The major part of our working area is well known as disaster prone and poverty stricken area which is situated on the basin of the river Jamuna and Dhalershawri. Very often people of this area become affected by the flood, river bank erosion, drought, cold wave, tornado and others natural disaster. Due to continuous river bank erosion about 25% people become affected in every year even they also affected by the flood in the following year which deadly damage the life and livelihoods and obstruct the development flow.

The char is totally isolated from the plan land, during monsoon can easily move in char by boat but in dry season the movement is become limited and they have hardly any access to modern technology and facilities like agriculture, electricity, gas, infrastructure, education, treatment, banking and other government facilities. About 66% family are poor and day laborer. There is no employment opportunity in char, therefore, they have to seasonally migrate for labor selling which creates unexpected problems for the poor and day laborer families. As a result char dwellers are remaining out of the development follow of national development which gradually increases both poverty and number of poor people. Due to this adverse situation when government and private organization did not advance for their improvement then by the leading of Mr. Habibullah Bahar along with other like minded enthusiastic fellows established the organization named “Manab Mukti Sangstha (MMS)” in Bengali the term means freedom of human being i.e. free from poverty, discrimination and risk of natural disasters.

Oxfam has been giving technical and financial assistance for developing organization capacity since its inception and giving funding assistance from 1991 for development activities. The organization has been keeping comprehensive effort in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, women empowerment and economic development and in the mean while MMS has become able to create example in this field which is recognized and appreciated by different stakeholders and achieved well reputation to both local and national level. MMS has become able to draw kind attention of grassroots people, local government, local administration and development partners and implementing various development projects with the assistance of UNDP, WFP, UKAID, USAID, Oxfam, ActionAid, Practical Action Bangladesh, IRRI-EU, Save The Children and Acid Survivors Foundation. We do hope with this efforts and goodwill we will be able to make the organisation more sustainable and would expand in coming future with the assistance of funding agencies.

Legal status

Sl	Name of registration authority	Registration Number	Date
01	Department of Social Welfare	Siraj-135(291)/85	14.12.1985
02	NGO Affairs Bureau	FDR-344	28.01.1990
03	Society Act	S-3003(546)	31.12.2002
04	Department of Family Planning	DFP-288	24.07.2008

Contact person

Md. Habibullah Bahar
Director
Cell Phone: 01713-002850
Email: hbaharmms@gmail.com

Contact address

Manab Mukti Sangstha (MMS)
Khas Bara Shimul, Bangabandhu Bridge West Sub
Sirajgonj, Bangladesh
Email: hbaharmms@gmail.com
www.mmsbangladesh.org

Vision, mission, goals and objectives

Vision

Establish a poverty and discrimination free society where people can combat with the effect of climate change and disaster.

Mission statement

MMS is voluntary development organization working for poverty elevation and sustainable social development. The organization is working for awareness raising, capacity building of local government and infrastructure development, climate change and disaster risk reduction, transfer modern agriculture technology and its usage, education and training, gender equality and women empowerment, maternity child health, improving life and livelihoods, and organizational capacity through integrated approaches. Organization is implementing all activities in hard to reach and inaccessible area for the development of hardcore poor, poor, and underprivileged marginalized families, person with disability, children and adolescents. MMS has been implementing continuous development and community need based activities following principle of transparency and accountability with well-acceptance of target people, donor, and potential stakeholders of national and international level through closed coordinates with government and non-government organization, and organizational, institutional and economic capacity building.

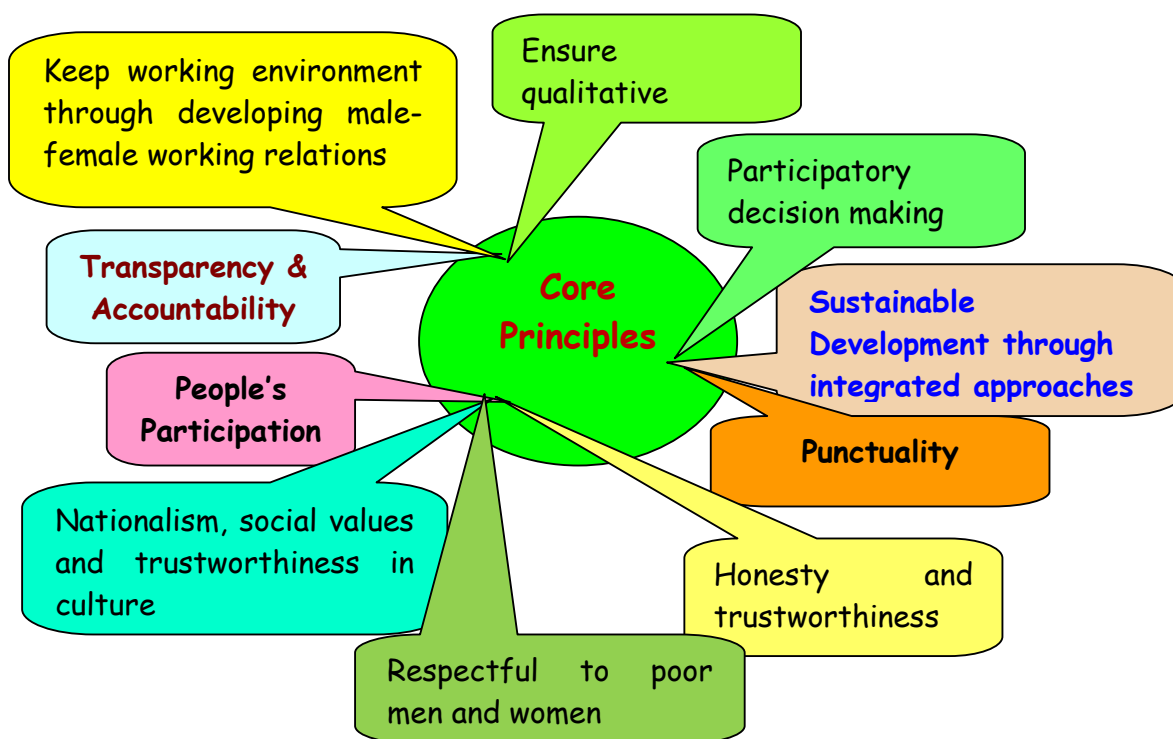
There are differences among stakeholders based on activities. But there is opportunity to be involved all men and women considering age, class and occupation. The well thinking of management committee, real leadership, appropriate skills and capacity of staffs are contributing organization's institutional capacity building and need based development of the targeted community. The learning sharing culture is continuing in researching organization values and traditional culture. MMS is committed to take any challenges for projects implementing and determining future strategy.

Objectives

The objectives of MMS has been set considering its vision, mission and other cross cutting issues like gender, disaster and climate change. These objectives also link MDG, and national sectoral objectives and agenda. The objectives are as follows:

1. To mitigate damages of all people through their capacity building of disaster risk management and facing the effect of climate change.
2. To take effective initiative for establishing rights and entitlement of targeted community by initiating social movement at grass root level and demand based issue identification.
3. To ensure child rights and increase literacy rate under total literacy movement and enhance quality education in operation area.
4. To assist achieving government millennium education goal and increase literacy rate through implementing need based formal and non-formal education.
5. To ensure public health, nutrition, health, safe-water and sanitation facilities at community level.
6. To build capacity of grass root level farmers on modern agriculture technology and climate resilience crops production.
7. To ensure women participation in development activities and women empowerment in order to reduce social discrimination among male-female and violence against women.
8. To give assist for establishing rights and accessibility in local resources, participation in development activities of person with disability, elderly people, acid survivors, minority groups and other disadvantages people.
9. To assist institutional capacity building, organizational improvement and leadership development at grass root level.

Core Principles



Thematic Area/Strategic Issue

1. Capacity building at all level of community people so that they can combat with climate change effect & disaster management.
2. Ensure child rights & increase literacy rate under total literacy movement, enhancing quality education services in operation area.
3. To take community needbased health programme for underprivileged men-women of charlands for their mental and physical capacity building as well as assisting to fami.lyh planning.
4. Reduce social discrimination through skills & capacity building of male-female, women leadership development & their empowerment.
5. To make selfreliant the targeted community through ensuring food security and increase income by creating self-employment.
6. To take intitive for improving governance through people's participation in local government and their skills and capacithy building.
7. Resource mobilization & community demand based mass opinion building through social mobilization, policy advocacy & networking.
8. Grass-root level organization development and institutional capacity building of MMS.

Staff profile:

MMS has skilled and dedicated staff who are implementing various development projects/ programme by their hard labor and utmost sincerity.

MMS staff profile is as follows:

Total staff :417

Male :287

Female :130

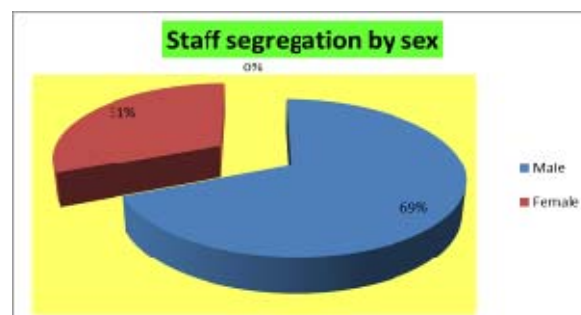
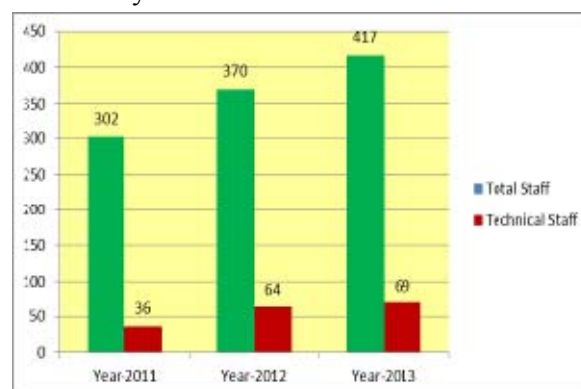
Management level :23

Core management :06

Project heads :17

Technical staff :69

- Agriculturist :10
- Diploma in Agriculture :25
- Doctors in Veterinary Medicine :11
- Civil engineering :19
- Paramedic :04



Working area and beneficiary coverage

Working areas

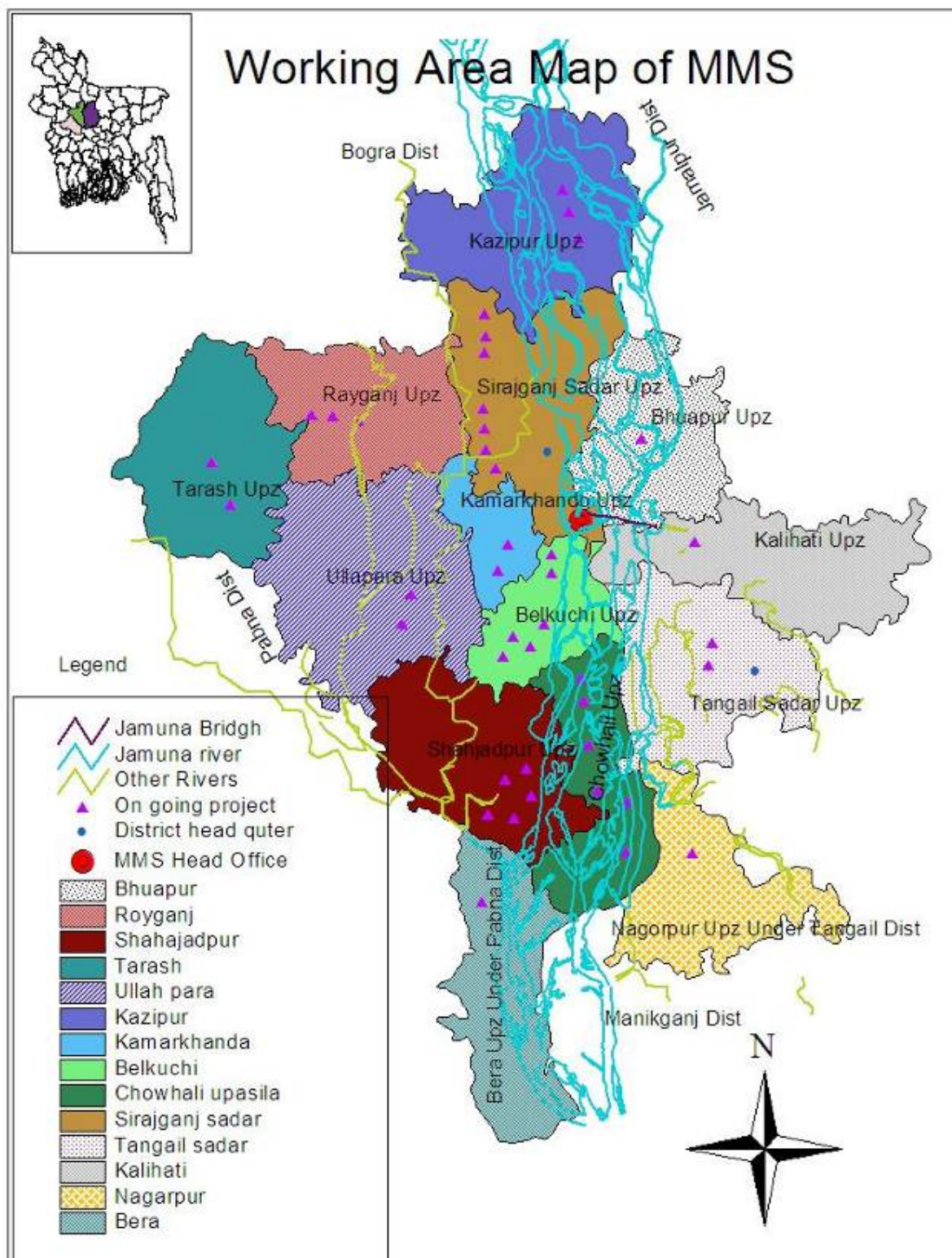
MMS is mainly working in disaster prone and poverty stricken area covering- specially the victims of river bank erosion, flood, people of Chalan Beel area where severe food insecurity and unemployment exist. Find below the present MMS working area:

District	Upazila	Unions	Municipality	Villages
Sirajgonj	09	64	04	1,837
Pabna	01	04	0	47
Tangail	04	08	0	65
Total	14	76	04	1,949

Beneficiary Coverage

MMS specially works with hardcore poor, poor and marginal farmers' community in which 5% may overlap with other projects' beneficiaries, which may be occurred within the organization where same beneficiary gets benefits from two different projects/programmes but not similar supports. In most of the cases it complements each other. For example if V2R raises homestead then REECALL will provide seed supports for vegetable cultivation.

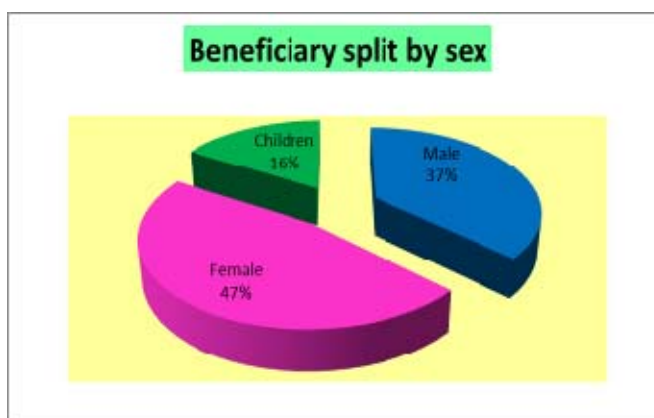
Working area map



Present Direct Beneficiary Coverage (at a glance):

Total :1,05,176

- Female :49118
- Male :38682
- Children :17376



Stakeholders

MMS gives priority to work with women and disadvantaged people and gives emphasis on participation of children and elderly people. The details are as follows.

Primary stakeholders

- ✓ Vulnerable/extreme poor family
- ✓ Poor and marginal farmers
- ✓ Day laborer, Rickshaw puller, Fishermen, petty and small traders
- ✓ Children, disable and acid survivors
- ✓ Ethnic community/minorities
- ✓ Char and lowland dwellers

Note: Women are given most priority in all aspect

Secondary stakeholders

- ✓ UP, UzDMC, UDMC, VDC, CBOs and other social elites
- ✓ Local government, local administration, local, national and international NGOs, civil societies and other development agencies, development activists and organization.

CHAPTER-III

Potentialities of MMS

MMS is treated as unique and one of exceptional organizations to all stakeholders like grassroots people, social elites, local government, local administration, INGOs, donors and others potentials for the following reasons:

1. Experienced in working remotest char and river basin area

MMS grew in very remotest island char of chowhali upazila in Sirajgonj which is isolated from the plan land. Since then it has been working with these vulnerable and underprivileged people for their development by implementing various development projects/programmes. It has become a nearest and dearest organization to them by addressing the basic needs of char dwellers. MMS has over 28 years working experience with char dwellers in Jamuna and Dhaleshari river basin area as well as people's in chaloan beel. The specialty of MMS is to work in char setting office at each and every char and never comeback. We have total 12 offices in remotest char where staff works staying there but where we have no office staff staying in the community. MMS covered total 76 unions and 14 upailas in 3 districts-Sirajgonj, Pabna and Tangail where 10 upazilas and 45 unions are in char those are completely isolated along with 50000 char dwellers those who are most vulnerable and poorest of the poor.

2. Well experienced in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

MMS mainly works in char which is high risky due to deadly riverbank erosion, severe flood and climate change affect. We work in comprehensive management among climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and development where is identified the real need of the char dwellers, then project is designed and implemented accordingly with direct involvement of project participants. We become able to establish an example in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. In addition to that we also assisted in different disaster with in the country and aboard and work as international team members like water logging in jessore, T-sunami in Srilonka, Sidr in Khulna, Bagerhat and Potuakhali.

MMS established in 1984 at one of the vulnerable upazila Chawhali in which 80% people live in chars and survive by combating with natural disasters. Since then the organization has been implementing various development projects focusing on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. MMS successfully responded to severe floods of 1988, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004 and very recently in 2007 in both flood and Sidr affected area with the assistance of Oxfam-GB, CARE Bangladesh, UNICEF, UNDP, and DFID which helped MMS to hold a unique position within community, local administration and funding agencies.

3. Well equipped in emergency response, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction

MMS is well experienced in emergency response, relief and rehabilitation and able to response within 24 hours having occur any disaster. MMS is well equipped in emergency response. It has updated contingency plan, emergency policy and adequate logistics those help us in quick response during disaster. MMS is the pioneering organization in this region in disaster preparedness, management, emergency response, rehabilitation and reconstruction. MMS has 9 evacuation boats where 3 out

of 9 can easily move for search and rescue during emergency in danger signal upto 3, has experience in construction of flood shelter, has one boat ambulance which is used for emergency patients transportation and mobile medical services. MMS has 417 skilled and dedicated staffs and 261 skills volunteers to move during disaster management, emergency response and rehabilitation activities. Besides, it has own warehouse facilities, has two emergency stocks with ORS, alum and WPT, tube-well, latrines, tent, polysheet and bamboo for shelter, bucket for water preservation and hand cash. MMS has also well experienced procurement unit, M&E, HR and emergency financial management units to support in emergency management.

4. Has working experience with vulnerable and marginalized

MMS mission statement is to work with ultra poor, poor, ethnic community and marginal farmers. With a view to since its inception MMS has been working with these distress and underprivileged groups. The 50% of total coverage are ultra poor and marginalized and the rest are poor and marginal farmers out of families.

5. Has well experienced in end domestic violence against women and women empowerment

MMS has over 14 years working experience in end domestic violence against women and since its inception has been working for reducing gender discrimination, alternative leadership development and women empowerment. MMS has enlisted around 78,000 change makers among students, teachers, social elites, CBOs, NGO workers, journalist, housewives and other professionals in our targeted communities. As a result domestic violence against women has reduced as satisfactorily among our targeted communities, increased women mobility, participation in social and political events, increased social dignity, developed alternative leadership among women, 80% of target women are involved in productive activities and the rest 20% developed as micro-entrepreneurs.

6. Has vast working experience with local government and local administration

MMS has over 21 years working experience with local government and local administration. MMS has been implementing various development projects for last two decades directly with local government and local administration like union, upazila and municipality where has been strengthened their capacity financial management and revenue generation, participatory strategic planning, quality service delivery and participatory monitoring, assist to organizing annual open budget session with active participation of thousands people, organizing tax fair for revenue generation. With a view to implementing Strengthening Democratic Local Governance (SDLG) with the assistance of USAID, implemented SHOUHARDO assisted by CARE Bangladesh, Rural Employment Opportunity for Public Assets (REOPA) assisted by UNDP and EU, Enhancing Resilience (ER) funded by WFP and GoB, Community Based Adaptation with Local Government in Bangladesh (CBA-LG) assisted by ActionAid Bangladesh. MMS has been implementing four different projects in collaboration with 66 local government and local administration where covered 76 unions, and 13 upazilas.

7. Has extra focus on person with disability and acid victims

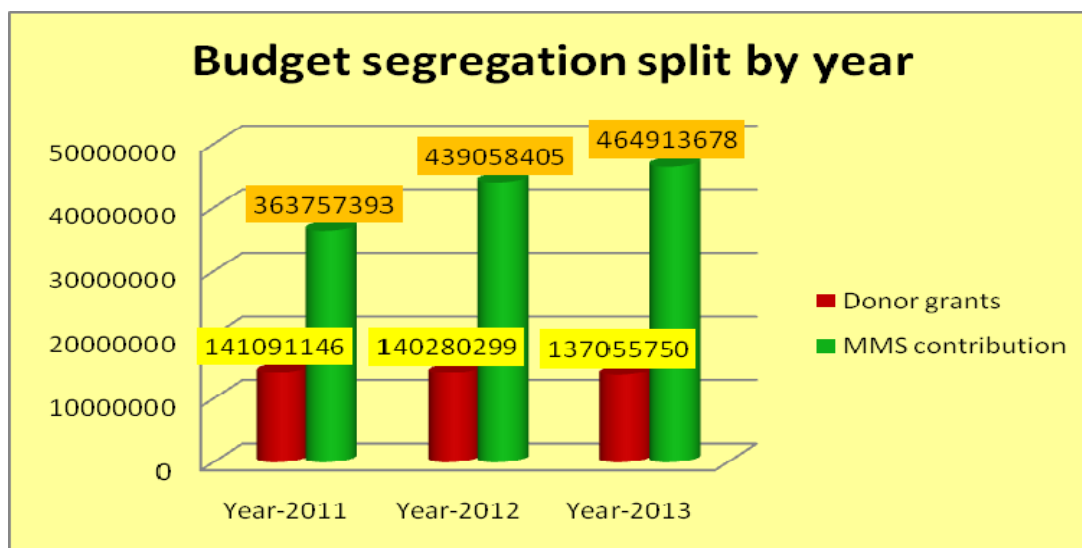
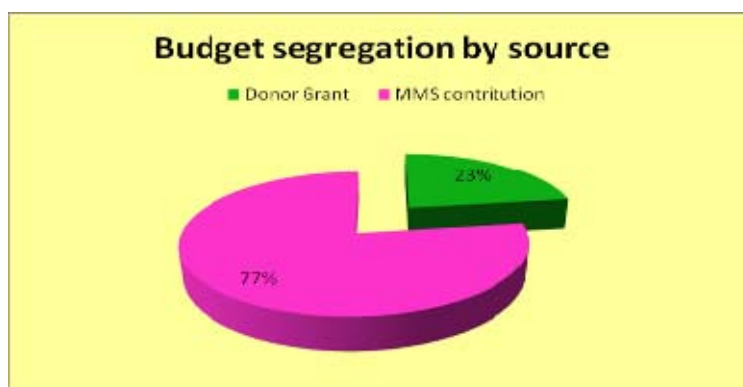
Person with disability and acid victims are one of the strategic issues of MMS and both are also the social problems. Sirajgonj is most alarming zone for acid victim and remaining at highest ranking of acid violence in the country. MMS implemented Strengthening Psychosocial Services for Survivors of Acid Attack (SPSSAA) with the

assistance of ASF and UNICEF since 2008 and presently is implementing Survival Network for Prevention and Better Inclusion (SNBPI) for reducing acid violence. MMS has taken PWD as cross cutting issue and incorporated in ongoing development projects. During beneficiary selection PWDs are given high priority selecting as target beneficiary in all projects/programmes and provides different types of inputs supports along with assistive devices.

8. Funding strength (fund and assets)

MMS has income generating programme, has own HRD center, horticulture, pisciculture, poultry and beef fattening projects those are its own source of income and contributes more than 74% of our annual turn-over including micro-credit.

In addition to that we have own office premises and sufficient vehicle and office equipment.

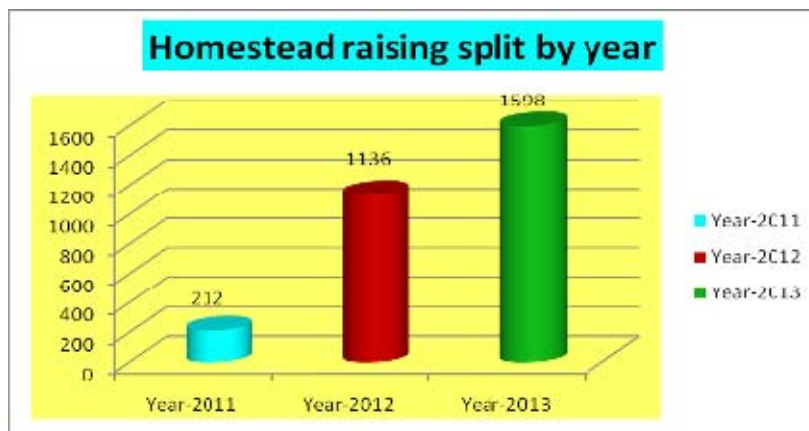


CHAPTER-IV

Strategic Issues/major activities

1. Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCADRR)

MMS is a specialized organization in the field of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities. Being a competent organization in CCADRR, MMS takes comprehensive activities for developing climate resilience community by developing model



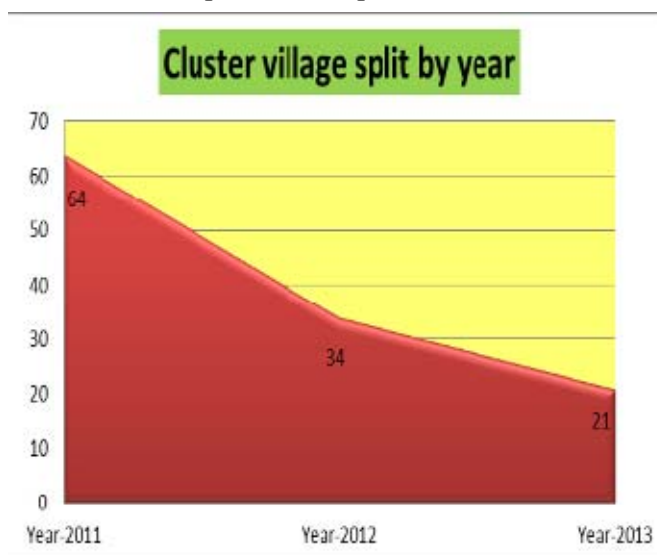
cluster village and homestead raising with generating various livelihoods options. We also developed GGD and skills volunteers among project participants specially on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction who closely monitor the affect of climate change on life and livelihoods; take collective action according to their level best.

SI	Name of activity	Qant
1	Climate resilience cluster villages	21
2	Raised climate resilience HHs	1598
3	Road cum embankment	06
4	Conducted CRA/LLP	25
5	Conducted PCVA	28
6	Organized meeting with UzMC sand UDMCs	33
7	Disaster contingency plan both at union and organization level	26
8	Emergency warehouse and logistics	2
9	Training on CCA&DRR and gender	15,500

As an organization MMS has emergency policy and contingency plan and it is updated on regular basis. It has emergency store and ware house. It has a good team, well equipped in prompt response like emergency search and rescue, emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. MMS is capable to response within 6-12 hours

without help of others having declared emergency by the administration.

During reporting period we constructed 21 climate resilience cluster village, raised 1598 households, 6 road cum embankment prepared school and union level contingency plan, conducted CRA/PCVA/LLP with active participation of community people, has emergency



warehouse facilities and emergency stock for quick response. Around 3098 families (15490 people) have been rehabilitated on raised plinth or cluster village and they are become safe from flood where are being produced different types of vegetable and fruits round the year and consuming. We implemented Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP), Enhancing Resilience (ER), and Resilience through economic empowerment climate adaptation, leadership and learning (REECALL, Vulnerability to Resilience (V2R) and DIPECHO-VI and CBA-LG projects with the assistance of CLP-DFID, WFP and GoB, Oxfam, AAB and PAB under the strategic issues of CCADRR.

MMS has mainstreamed climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and incorporated it in all policies, vision, mission, and structure of the organization as well as included into most of the ongoing projects as cross cutting issue.

MMS is the member of upazila and district disaster management committee (DDMC) and assisting in developing DRR plan both at union and upazila level by the leading of the community. MMS has also capacity and working experience with disaster affected people in other districts within the country. MMS also participates and implements in national and international disaster risk reduction programmes in collaboration with government. MMS is a pre-qualified partner of WFP, UNDP and UNICEF for disaster and emergency response.



2. Education and Child Rights

This is one the major strategic issue of MMS where has been focused specially on child rights, and quality education. Aiming to this MMS is implementing formal and non-formal education along with child friendly space ensuring their rights and accessibility.

- Non-child friendly formal primary education
- Formal primary education
- Human resource development

Name of activity	No. of School	Total students	boys	girls
Non-formal Primary school				
a.Enrich	25	745	352	393
b.MMS own	5	150	70	80
Total of Non-formal school	30	895	422	473
Formal School				
a.AOC	10	10,585	4873	5712
b.MMS	1	214	120	84
Total of formal school	11	10,799	4,993	5,796
Grand total	41	11,694	5415	6269

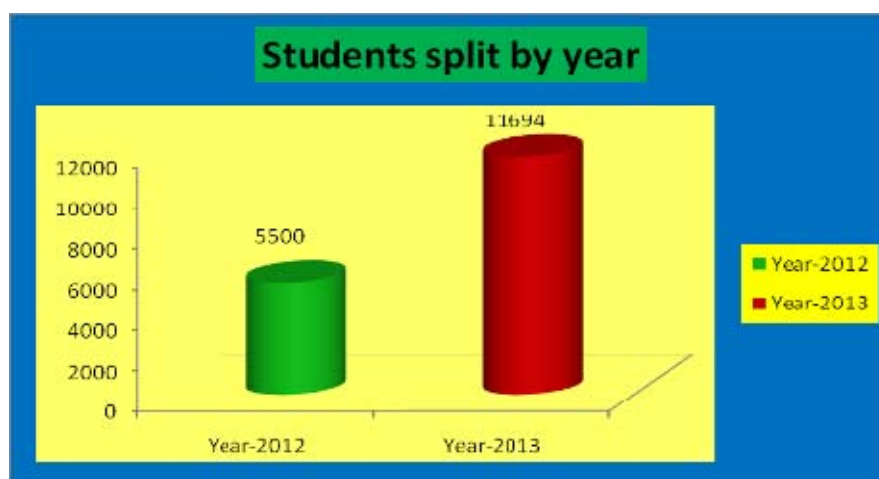
Formal and Non-formal primary education:

MMS specialization in working char and hard to reach area where overall education situation is very poor due to inadequate school in which quality education is totally absent. The fact, there are governments and registered primary schools in MMS working area but most of the schools are led by one or two teachers which seems one of the major causes for poor education in char area. Because most of the teachers live in upazila and district head quarter and due to poor communication it is hardly any possible to reach at school in time because it takes at least 2-3 hours by engine boat.

Considering the situation MMS has taken initiative to improve quality education in char and has been implementing 22 non-formal primary education centers with the assistance of PKSF and

MMS own fund where 743 students are getting quality education services. Very recent MMS has started two formal primary schools where one is at Teghori under

Sthal Char in Chowhali Upazila and another is at Khasbara Shimul under Saidabad union in Sirajgonj Sadar upazila where about 414 students are getting quality education. On the other hand we provide technical support to another 10 formal primary school with the assistance of Amar Odhiker Campaign where another 10,585 students are getting quality education.



MMS HRD center

MMS believes quality programme needs skills and efficient staffs, capable project participants and supportive local government and local administration. MMS human resources development unit is working on that issue. MMS has human resources development center with 70 accommodations facilities, 3 hall rooms and dinning room

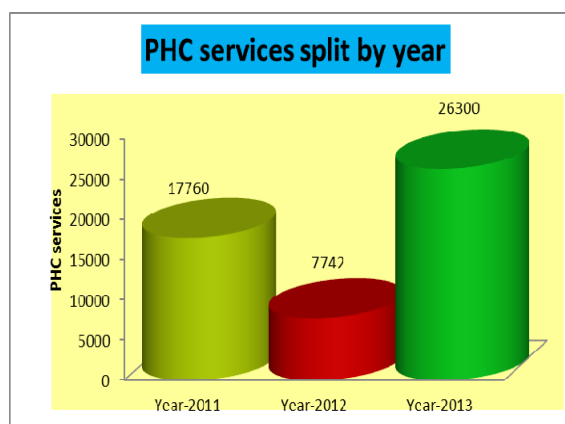
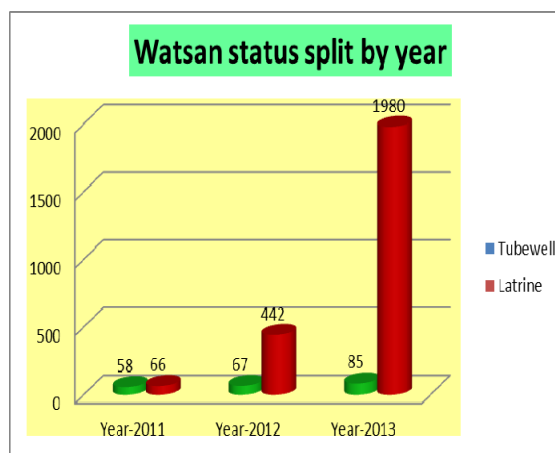
where 100 participants can easily be accommodated along with other facilities. HRD center has skills and efficient trainer who provide need based to both

staff and project participants. During reporting period MMS HRD unit provided series of training to both staff and project participants on different issues where covered total 21,800 project participants and 175 staffs which helped to increase their level of understanding, knowledge and skills those were contributed in smooth project implementation.



3. Health and Family planning

SL	Name of activity	No.
1	Satellite clinics	24
2	HNE orientation	22428
3	PHC services to	26,300
3.1	Core beneficiary	2,230
3.2	Children	3600
3.3	Adult health	12780
3.4	Maternal health	1644
3.6	Postnatal	177
3.8	Family planning	1824
3.9	De-worming	6,054
3.12	Referral cases	68
4	Tubewell installation	85
5	Latrine installation	1980
6	Tubewell platform	211



The overall health situation in Char and char dwellers are very poor they have no any access to health services. Most of the people are suffering by different types of disease. The general health situation in these areas is very bad. A large number of mothers and children die during birth or in post delivery stage due to poor health and transportation facilities. In many cases, patients die on the way to upazila and district health clinics or hospitals. Almost 100% of birth delivery occurs in the home with the support of Traditional Birth Attendants

(TBAs). Unfortunately, many of the TBAs of the Chars have no formal training which increases the risk for mothers and babies. As a result of inefficient or ill-informed practices, a number of children are also born with disabilities which affect them for the rest of their lives. MMS specially focus on char dwellers' health and family planning issue and



considering the health hazards in remotest char lands MMS has been implementing PHC and Family planning project with technical and financial assistance of CLP, REECALL and V2R . Under PHC&FP project MMS provides outdoor primary health care and family planning services through 24 satellite clinics on fortnightly basis, installs tubewell, sanitary and constructs tubewell platform. During reporting period were given PHC services to 26,300 patients, installed 85 tubewells, 1980 sanitary latrines and constructed 211 tubewell platforms. General people can get health services by paying nominal fees. In addition to that, necessary medicine and Family planning materials are available at CSKs and char people can collect medicine and contraceptive from CSK on reasonable price. Here noted that, CLP core beneficiary (CPHHs) get PHC&FP services by using the voucher provided by the CLP where each CPHHs got voucher of Taka 1001 for 12 months. In severe cases the patients are referred to nearest MMS nominated hospital or clinic for better treatment and the cost are borne from the project as per contract. During emergency MMS also forms mobile medical team along with emergency drugs for providing quick health services to the affected people.

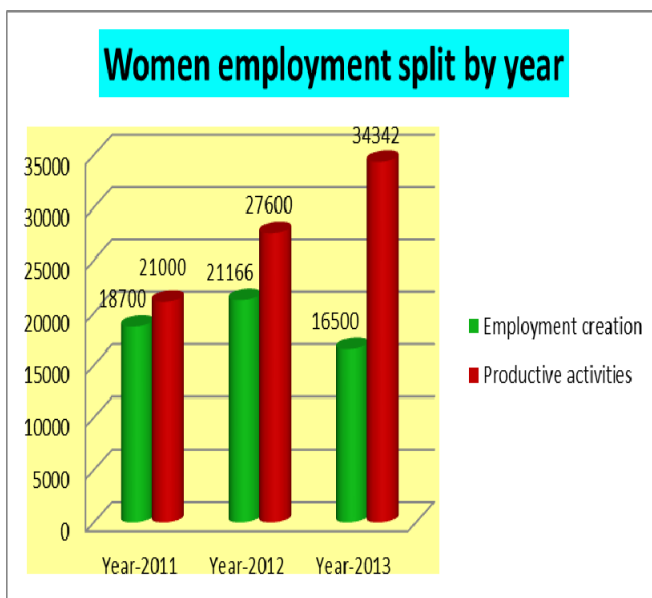


4. Women Empowerment

Being a gender sensitive organization MMS has been mainstreamed gender and women empowerment and incorporated as cross cutting issue in all ongoing projects. We already have incorporated gender in our vision, mission, objectives, activities and also incorporated in the structure. MMS is given priority women empowerment. Most of project participants are women and achieving this objective we always consider 1:1 ratio during formation any committee like CBOs, VDC, UPG, CSAG, user committee, branch management committee and also in our governing body where 50% members are women. But due to geographical location we are facing challenges promoting skill and efficient women candidates in senior management. MMS insists women empowerment involvement them into different social and political structure, micro-entrepreneurship development,

Sl	Name of activities	Quantity
1	Women employed	16,500
2	Involved in productive activities	34,342
3	Women micro-entrepreneurs development	167
4	Women involved in different committee	150
5	Elected as UP members	14
6	Change Maker enrollment	78000
7	WE CAN campaign (March campaign, August Campaign and November Campaign total participants 975)	03
8	Alternative Leadership training	237
9	Early marriage	18
	Dowry free marriage	09
10	Protect rape on the spot	4
	Developed violence free family	1589





and alternative leadership development *where developed 176 micro-entrepreneurs and 14 women elected as UP members* through hard competition with others who are leading the community. *We also focus on gender equality and end domestic violence against women through change maker's enrollment and social campaign as a result 1589 families are enjoying all sorts of domestic violence free life, organized 9 dowry free marriages and protected 18 early marriages*

and 4 incident of rape on the spot. During reporting period have been involved around 14,500 women in different self-employment and other jobs like garment, earth cutting, weaving, grocery shops and small trading under IGP, ER, REE-CALL and V2R projects where provided Taka 216027000 from our core programme IGP among targeted beneficiaries so that they can start any suitable IGA based on their choice and interest.

MMS specially focuses on women empowerment with a view to increase their mobility, women involvement in different committee like UP standing committee, market



committee, school management committee, ward watsan committee and other social and political structures. Now they are electing as local government representatives, involving in productive activities and getting control over the finance as well as increase their access to decision making process and other social and political events at family, community and national level as well as increase social dignity and recognize their ownership to assets.

5. Agriculture, Livestock and food security One of the major strategies of MMS is to ensure food security and increase income through self-employment. As char and hard to reach groups are focus and priority area of MMS so we give attention to the demand of char dwellers. Agriculture and livestock are main source of income of char dwellers and around 80% family depends on agriculture and livestock such as vegetable production, cattle, goat and poultry rearing. Considering this MMS emphasized on providing given modern technology and input supports to targeted beneficiaries which increased both knowledge and production skill of project participants. In reporting period MMS provided 1306 cattle, 98 goats, 485 poultry, 240 ducks, 1799 homestead gardening, and 7632 pit crops those are contributing to changing livelihoods of targeted community. In addition to these we also provided 16500



SL	Name activities	Quantity
1	Cattle distribution	1,306
2	Goat/sheep distribution	98
3	Poultry distribution	485
4	Duck distribution	240
5	Homestead gardening	1,799
6	Pit crops	7,632
7	Sapling distribution	16,500
8	Vegetable Seeds	162.9 kg
9	Cage culture supports	40
10	Net and boat supports	25
11	Handloom	51
12	Thread rolling machine	40
13	Sewing machine	10

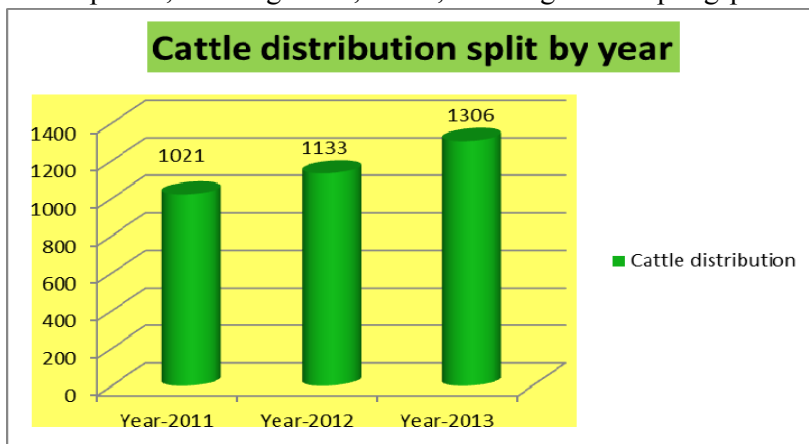
saplings, 162kg seeds, 51 handlooms, 40 thread rolling machine and 10 sewing machines with the assistance

of CLP, SUSFER, V2R, REECALL and Community Based Adaptation through Local



Government (CBA-LG). These projects specially focused on food security and livelihoods.

After having the knowledge and technology, all of the target beneficiaries of the projects involved in productive activities like homestead gardening, village model farm development, and vegetable, seeds, seedlings and sapling production. Beneficiaries also



received a series of training on homestead gardening, nursery development, nutrition education, seed production and preservation. As a result, increased family income by selling the surplus as well as increased intake of micro-

nutrient rich food at family level. All these have made positive impact on livelihoods and ensured food security among the targeted people.

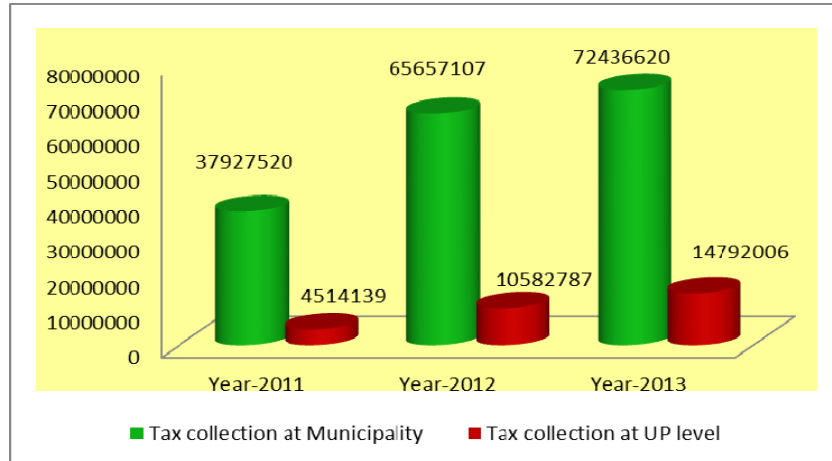
6. Good Governance

One of the important strategic areas of MMMS is strengthening local government, improve responsive governance system by practicing of transparency, accountability and people's participation at all level. MMS has incorporated governance as cross-cutting issue at project level, included in organization vision, mission, policies and structure. With a view to MMS implements various projects on governance and working directly with local government. We implemented Rural Employment Opportunity for Public Assets (REOPA) assisted by EU and UNDP, Presently MMS has been implementing Strengthening Democratic Local Governance (SDLG) since 2012 with assistance of ARD-USAID, also implementing Enhancing Resilience Programme with the assistance of WFP and Bangladesh Government. Both Projects are being implemented directly with local government where emphasis on their capacity building for effective service delivery, financial management and participatory strategic planning. The project enhances on people participation in local government activities,

SL	Name of activities	Quantity
1	UP Annual Open budget	28
2	UP Ward level meeting	285
3	Organized UP Tax Fair	27
4	CIG members involvement in UP standing committee	504
5	UDCC formation	27
6	Development work with Tax at ward level	25
7	Service monitoring by standing committee	70
8	Tax collection	
8.1	UP	14792006
8.2	Municipality	72436620
9	UP five years long term plan	27
10	Installation of citizen charter	27
11	Provided capacity building training to LGUs	36



organizing UP
ward level
meeting, UP
annual open
budget with active
participation of
community people
and civil society,
organize Tax-fair
and people
motivation to pay
their Tax, develop
Citizen In
Governance Forum



(CIGF) who are playing proactive role in effective service delivery, development community lead activities with Tax Fund, reforming UP standing Committee, involved CIG members in UP standing committee, installed citizen charters at UP level which is part of governance from where people can get basic information, assisted to prepared UP five years plan and monitoring UP services by the standing committee. *After starting SDLG project a very positive changed is appeared among elected representatives. Earlier they had less motivation regarding Tax collection even no-one did not collect a single Tax during his/her period because they believe if they collect the Tax then people will take it negatively and won't give them votes but their believe has been changed after observing Tax Fair and people's wiliness to pay their Tax. During fiscal year 2012-2013 27 UPs and 4 Municipalities collected Tax Taka 14792006 and 72436620 respectively which is 3 times than the previous.*



7. Resource mobilization, network and advocacy.

One of the major strategic areas of MMS is to work on resource mobilization and community demand based mass opinion building through social mobilization, policy and advocacy & networking. With a view to MMS has taken action on different issues like acid violence, effective service delivery of local government, police and other service providing department. During reporting period MMS conducted different advocacy meeting, workshop, seminar, policy-advocacy with UP, upazila and municipality, police, agriculture, livestock, women affairs, local administration, producer, buyer, bankers and other service providers. A positive change is appearing in both attitudes and practice of service providing agencies (policy and manual). For example UP, Upazila and Municipality did not follow the local government manual and guidelines, had no any single practice of manual in formation of standing committee, ward meeting, annual open planning and budgeting, Tax collection and its implementation. Presently, people are enjoying better services to local government and other service providing agencies than previous. Local Government Institutions (UP, Upazila and Municipality) already have reformed standing committee according to UP and Upazila Parishad Manual, conducting ward meeting, annual open budget, assess Tax in regular basis and taken initiative for Tax collection. Most of the targeted LGIs organizes Tax Fair for encouraging the people to paying their Tax which is being spent in joint planning of UP and citizen. Sirajgonj is remaining top in acid violence where 175 people have been affected due to acid violence those who live vulnerable life with disability where police department have become positive in filing up case against terrorist.



One the other hand MMS has been continuing advocacy on community mobilization to end domestic violence women with social elites, local government, change maker alliance where around 70000 change makers are playing proactive role in reducing violence against women.

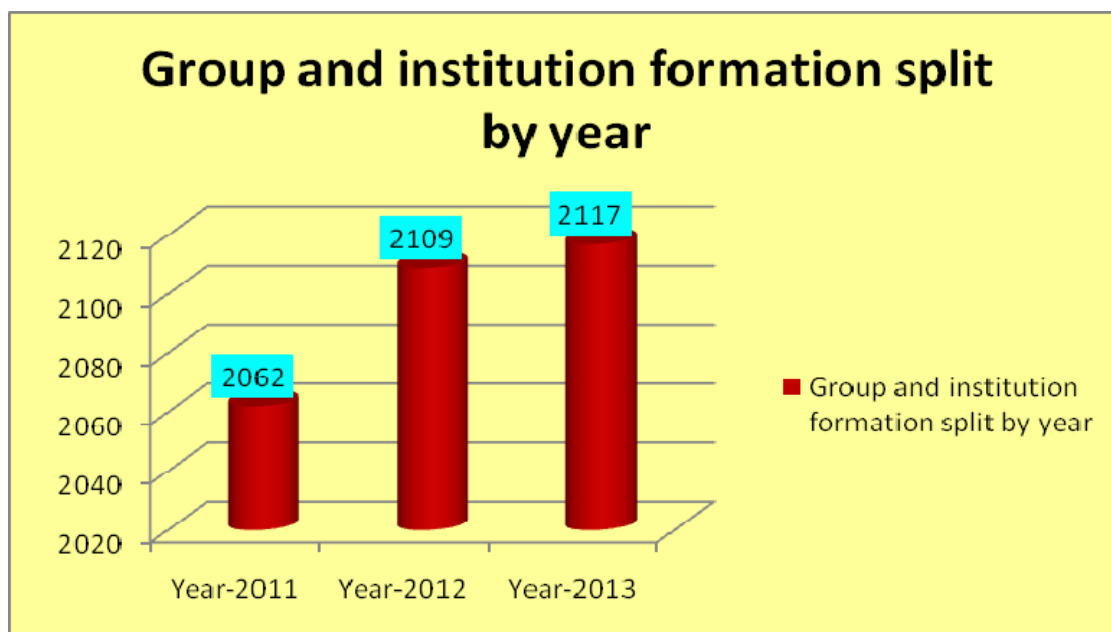


8. Grass-root level institution and organization development

Institution building is foundation work of MMS which indicates the sustainable development. All kinds of groups, VDC, CBO, user committee, SMC, and other committees are called institutions and before inputs distribution MMS forms institutions for smooth implementation the project activities, build their capacity, knowledge and skills, developed alternative leadership so that they can lead the group themselves. After that MMS assist them to be affiliated with registration authority for legal entity. MMS believes in sustainable development and to achieve this objective it applies a method based either group formation or community approach in all of its projects /programmes. All project or programme participants are organized into different groups like saving and credit group, user group, women crew group, VDC, user committee, user committee, producer group. These groups form institution like CBO and federation whether it is registered or non-registered where developed alternative leadership who lead the community and raise voice against violation of rights, exploitation and do advocacy with



local government and local administration for effective service delivery. As part of governance MMS forms Branch Management Committee taking representative from different groups. Branch Management Committee members represent at both MMS General Committee and Executive Committee who hold the supreme authority of the organization.



During reporting period total 2117 groups have been formed at different levels those are helping to run the project smoothly i.e. organizing people in a platform, message dissemination and alternative leadership development at grassroots level where 124 CBOs, 444 user groups and committees, 180 CSAG and UPG. These groups exist after the project implementation period and will contribute in sustainable development, sharing benefits and building communal harmony and relationships within the beneficiaries.

All the group members receive a series of life skills and capacity building training like agriculture, poultry, livestock rearing, gender and leadership which help them to get confidence to undertake any self employment initiative.

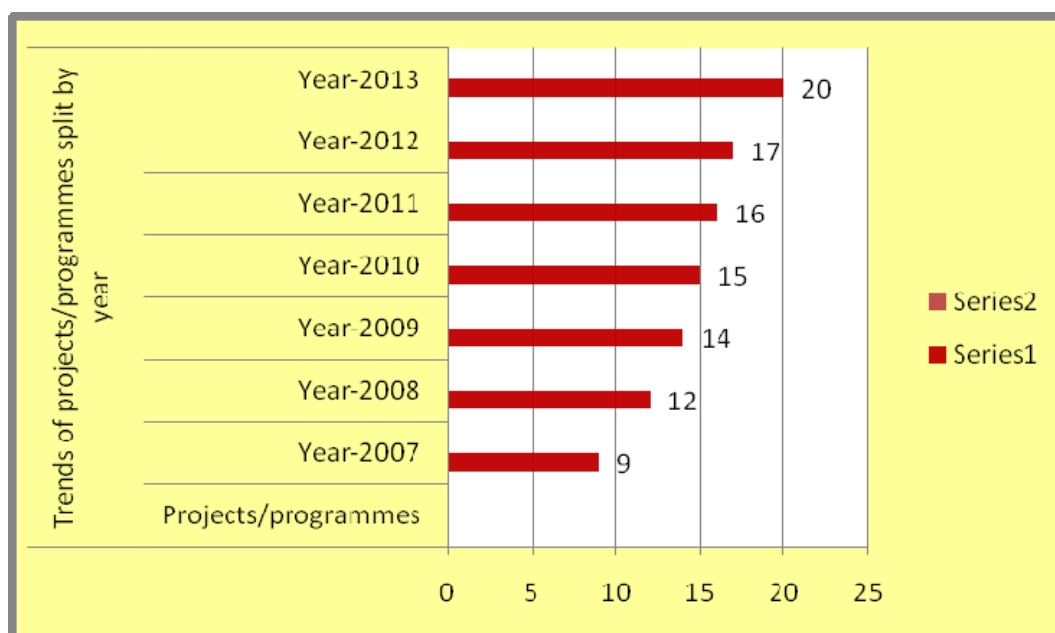
CHAPTER-V

Ongoing projects/programs

Over the last 29 years MMS has been implementing a lot of various diversified projects/programs with assistance of different funding agencies but at present MMS is implementing the following projects/programmes.

1. Char Livelihood Program-CLP
2. Resilience through Economic Empowerment and Climate Adaptation, Leadership, Learning's (REECALL)
3. Enhancing Resilience to Disaster and the effect of climate change (ERDECC)
4. Sustainable Soil Management for Food Security of Poor, Marginal and Small Farmers of Active Flood Plain and Charlands of Bangladesh (SUSFER)
5. Oxfam Humanitarian Capacity Building for Partners (OHCB)
6. Flood Insurance Project (FIP)
7. Vulnerability to Resilience-V2R
8. Education in Emergency Project (EiEP)
9. A Disaster Resilient Future: Mobilizing communities and institutions for effective risk reduction-DIPECHO-VI
10. Community Based Adaptation with Local Government in Bangladesh (CBA-LG)
11. Strengthening Democratic Local Governance (SDLG)
12. Promoting Rights and Accessibility of the Ultra Poor in Char Land Areas through Democratic Local Governance (PRADG)
13. Education Programme
14. Amar Odhikar Campaign (AOC)
15. Survival Network for Prevention and Better Inclusion (SNPBI)
16. Income Generating Program-IGP
17. Enrich
18. Amrai Pari Paribarik Nirjaton Protirodh Jote (WE CAN)
19. General Fund (GF)
20. Training Center (TC)

Trends of implementing projects/programmes



Detailed information of ongoing projects/programs

1. Chars Livelihoods Programme-CLP

Project Duration: 2005-2016

Funding agency: DFID-CLP

Focused area: The project focuses on assets building and creates livelihood options, providing infrastructure, encouraging social development, offering social protection, promoting enterprise, improving access to health and education, innovation, monitoring and learning process.

Stakeholders: Hardcore poor, widow, divorcee, disable, UPs and local administration.

Covered beneficiaries: We implemented CLP phased-I in 2005-2010 in Sirajgonj and started CLP phase-II in 2011 in Tangail. In CLP Phase-I total 4876 families were benefited and CLP phase-II are being benefited another 2210 families those who are hardcore poor-owning no homestead land and having no access to agricultural or productive land. All the beneficiaries has been organized into 100 groups, each group has been formed by 20-30 members, 183 VSLA group where 98 core group and noncore group 85) and 169 model poultry farmers



and fodder producers.

Covered area: The project has been implemented in 44 villages of 8 unions of Nagarpur, Tangail Sadar and Kalihati upazila under Tangail district.

Major components: Group formation, awareness raising and capacity building. social safety net, erosion grant, homestead raising, tube well and latrine installation, assets transfer, cash stipend and nutrition education, homestead gardening, fodder cultivation, poultry and milk production, market linkage, primary health care and family planning.

Change/Result:

- Almost 2210 beneficiaries have been crossed the ultra poor level in terms of livelihoods improvement, health and sanitation situation, infrastructure development and primary health care.
- All households are now free from disaster risk along with security of their poultry, cattle and other domestic assets.
- Reduced diseases and death of pregnant mother and new born babies through effective implementation of CSK services.
- Different types of vegetables are being produced round the year, and increased intake of micro-nutrient rich food.
- Increased women access to family decision making process at a satisfactory level.

- An informal school established and run by adolescent with the assistance of VDC
- Saving habit has developed among project beneficiaries which are being invested in different IGAs based on their own choice.
- Increased social awareness regarding early marriage, dowry free marriage, birth registration and marriage registration.
- Changed their habit in using latrines instead of open defecation along with soap as well as use of safe drinking.



2. Resilience through Economic Empowerment and Climate Adaptation, Leadership, Learning-REECALL

Project Duration: 2010-2015

Funding agency: Oxfam-GB

Focused area: The project focuses on climate change adaptation, women empowerment, transformative women leadership development among target beneficiaries and market extension, market linkage, natural resource mobilization, advocacy etc.

Stakeholders: Hardcore poor, poor, widow, divorcee, disable, UPs and local administration

Covered beneficiaries: During reporting period total 11068 families have been covered those who are hardcore poor and poor.

Covered area: The project has covered 24 villages and 3 unions of Sirajganj Sadar and Chowhali upazila under Sirajganj district.



Major components: Conduct PCVA, CBO formation, contingency planning, homestead raising, develop food bank at CBO level, installation tube-well and latrines, poultry, goat and cow rearing, homestead gardening, firm and off-firm activities, awareness raising and capacity building, inputs distribution, and market linkage. Under the project we also conduct advocacy meeting and networking and different day observation. In addition to these develop transformation women development, meeting with women and adolescent girls, change makers enrollment and video show.

Change/Result:

- Almost 500 households are free from disaster risks and their poultry, cattle and other domestic assets are safe.
- Increased vegetable production at household level round the year, and increased intake of leafy vegetable and micro-nutrient food.
- Increased women involvement in productive activities, increase family income, improved health and hygiene status.
- CBOs are leading the community, doing advocacy with local government and other service providing agencies for effective service delivery
- Developed skilled volunteers who are now providing livestock and agriculture services, disseminating early warning message during disaster.
- Developed emergency food bank at CBO level by group savings and handful of rice which will help them during emergency.
- Developed strong a strong market linkage among buyers, producers, traders and Bankers.

3. Enhancing Resilience to Disaster and the effect of climate change (ERDECC)

Project Duration: 2008-2016

Funding Agencies: WFP and GoB

Focused area: The project focuses on enabling ultra poor households/ communities to enhance their life skills, increase resilience capacities to natural disaster by creating human and physical assets, savings fund raising, and promoting enterprise and market linkage.

Stakeholders: Distressed women, widow, divorcee, UPs, LGED and local administration



Covered beneficiaries: Total 15398 families have been benefited from the project who are hardcore poor specially widow and divorcee. All the beneficiaries have been organized into 444 groups; each group was formed by 27-30 members. User committee- 82

Covered area: The project has been implemented in 25 unions of Sirajganj and Pabna district .

Major components: User group and user committee formation, food for assets and food for training such as construction disaster and climate resilience cluster village, embankment cum road construction, provide life skills and capacity building training, savings fund raising, facilitate to select suitable IGA and develop them as entrepreneurs. Additional cash grant support to the participants under Belkuchi Upazila of Sirajgonj district.

Change/Result:

- Most of the beneficiary households have crossed the ultra poor level in terms of livelihoods, health and sanitation as well as safe from disaster vulnerabilities.
- Most of targeted beneficiaries involved IGAs and have become able to afford cost of food, cloths, medicine and other daily necessities.
- Take 3 meals/day with leafy vegetable and micro-nutrients rich foods
- Have increased their dignity in the community and increased access to UP, agriculture, livestock, and other service providing agencies.
- Almost 2500 households are free from disaster risks and their poultry, cattle and other domestic assets are safe.

- 75000 household are used constructed road round the year and 60 % constructed road are used as a temporary flood shelter during flood.
- Chars people's are easily access to market and sell their daily product like vegetable, fish and milk and getting actual market price.
- Increased access to health services for char dwellers to the nearest Upazila Health Complex. Now they can easily bring emergency patients specially pregnant mother, children and elderly people.
- Increased access to service of local government and other public services.

4. Sustainable Soil Management for Food Security of Poor, Marginal and Small Farmers of Active Flood Plain and Char lands of Bangladesh (SUSFER)

Project Duration: 2010-2013

Funding Agency: IRRI & EC

Focused area: The project focuses on soil fertility and food security, introduce high yielding variety and modern agriculture technology.

Stakeholders: Poor and marginal farmers.

Covered beneficiaries: 3000 families have been covered under the project.

Covered area: The project has been implemented in 6 unions of Belkuchi, Ullapara and Chowhali upazila under Sirajganj district.



Major components: CBO formation, improved soil management, introduce with high yielding crops- rice, wheat and mustard among target beneficiaries, increased diversity of crops being grown in the target areas, increased consumption of more nutritious food by women and children in target households, assist in preparing union soil maps and fertilizer recommendation guides, demonstration of composts and other technologies, demonstration of the leaf color chart and guti urea, and strengthening market linkages, and provided modern agriculture equipment and inputs among CBOs like tractor, weeder, hand sprayer, seeds, fertilizer and others inputs.

Change/Result:

- High yielding crops-rice, wheat and mustard varieties (BRRI-28, 29, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57) are introduced to 3000 marginal farmers along with community people, which they are now producing accordingly.
- Target beneficiaries have been introduced with standard fertilizer doses, which contributed to overall productivity and reduced the production cost.
- Increased farmers knowledge on modern agriculture technology like farmers are using modern agriculture equipments in their field which increased overall production like tractor, weeder, hand sprayer agri-equipments
- Farmers are practising Pheromone for pest management as a part of IPM.

5. Oxfam Humanitarian Capacity Building Project (OHCB)

Project duration: October 2011 -December 2015 **Funding agency:** Oxfam

Focused area: The project focuses on organization humanitarian capacity building in order to ensure an effective and efficient response to the particular needs of women, men, children and other socially excluded marginalized and vulnerable .groups during disaster

Stakeholders:

Organization disaster focal, disaster steering committee, all staffs, volunteers, DDMCs, UDMCs, UzDMCs, .

Covered area: Primary stage: Sirajgonj, Pabna and Tangail district.

Major components:

Organization humanitarian capacity building such as developed and updated emergency policy, gender policy, HR policy, update contingency plan, develop and update skill roster, emergency stock, warehouse, emergency logistic and funds. Etc.



Change/Result:

- Developed organization emergency policy and updated contingency plan
- Capacity building of steering committee members
- Developed skill roster, emergency ware house and emergency stock and fund.
- Has updated gender and HR policy
- Has updated vender list and flood shelter list
- Has updated vulnerable upazila, union and village list
- Has updated vulnerable family list for quick response

6. Flood Insurance Project (FIP)

Project duration: 2012-2015

Funding Agencies: Oxfam-SDC

Focused area: The project focuses on insurance for Agriculture, Livestock, Property and Infrastructure losses instead of relief so that affected people can minimize their losses and enhancing their resilience against flood.

Stakeholders: Flood affected people especially poor, hardcore poor and marginal farmers, Secondary stakeholders: UPs, UDMCs, social elites, IWM and CIRM, Progoti Insurance and Oxfam.



Covered area: The project is being implemented in 03 unions of chawhali and Sadar upazila in Sirajgonj district.

Major components: Awareness rising on flood insurance and its methodology, CBO formation and their capacity building. Installation water gauge, daily water reading collection and analysis

7. Vulnerability to Resilience-V2R

Project Duration: April 2009-March 2014

Funding agency: Practical Action

Focused area: The project focuses on disaster preparedness, livestock, agriculture, firm and off-firm activities, agro-processing, infrastructure development, water and sanitation, and entrepreneurship development.

Stakeholders: Hardcore poor, poor, widow, divorcee, disable, UPs and local administration.



Covered beneficiaries: During reporting period total 1250 families have been covered who are hardcore poor and poor. All the beneficiaries were organized into 12 CBOs, where 750 are hardcore poor and 500 are poor and marginalized.

Covered area: The project area covers 6 unions of Belkuchi, Tarash and Sirajganj Sadar upazila under Sirajganj district.

Major components: Group and CBO formation, participatory community risk assessment, homestead raising, poultry, goat and cow rearing, homestead gardening, agro-processing, farming and off-farming activities, tube well and latrine installation, evacuation, distribution of boat ambulance to CBOs as well as awareness raising and capacity building of target beneficiaries.

Change/Result:

- Almost 700 households became free from flood along with their poultry, cattle and other domestic assets
- Increased vegetable production at household level round the year, selling the surplus and increased the consumption.
- CBOs are doing advocacy with local government and other service providing agencies for quality services as well as leading the community
- Developed skilled volunteers who are now providing livestock and agriculture services, disseminating early warning message during disaster.
- Improved health and hygiene status by using sanitary latrines instead of open defecation and use of tube-well water for domestic purpose.

8.Education in Emergency (EiEP)- Strengthening Preparedness and Response Capacity in Flood and Cyclone prone areas in Bangladesh

Project duration: 2009-2012

Funding agency: Save the Children UK

Focused area: The project focuses on child education in emergency, school level contingency planning, small grants for continuing education in emergency; sensitize district and upazila administration including DRRO, SMC and other government and non-government official education in emergency.

Stakeholders: SMC members, Teachers and Students and guardians are the primary stakeholders, member of district education cluster and UDMC members, UEO, AUEO, PIO, USSO, and WAO are secondary stakeholders.

Covered beneficiaries: Student of 40 schools and SMC members.

Covered area: The project has covered 38 villages of 7 unions under 2 upazilas of Sirajganj district.

Major components:

District education cluster meeting, district level EIE training, workshop on early warning mechanism, Installation MIS on EIE at district level, district contingency plan review and update, school level contingency plan review, prepare and update, conduct orientation session on TUNIR MOROKE for awareness raising of the students.

Change/Result:

- Schools are taking small mitigation activities according to contingency plan.
- SMC is more active than before and taking alternatives measures for continuation of schools during flood.
- Damaged school sheds are being repaired by the assistance of the community and shifted to flood free area; boats for the students are ensured for better communication during flood.
- District and upazila administration including DPEO, DRRO, SMC, teachers, students and other social elites are responsive and taking immediate actions for continuing education in emergency.

9. "A Disaster Resilient Future: Mobilizing communities and institutions for effective risk reduction"-DIPECHO-VI

Project duration: 2011-2012

Funding agency: ActionAid Bangladesh

Focused area: The project focuses on enhancing resilience against disaster risk reduction through small mitigation and awareness raising.

Stakeholders: Flood affected people, elderly and person with disability, students, UDMCs, and SMCs.

Covered area: The project has been implemented in one union of Bera upazila under Pabna district.

Major components: Flood shelter construction, small scale mitigation like school and college upgrading so that can be used as flood shelter during disaster, increase accessibility of elderly people and person with disability and mass awareness raising on disaster preparedness, alternative women leadership development and reactivation of SMCs and UDMCs.

Change/Result:

- Developed adolescent, person with disability and elderly groups and reactivated UDMC, SMC, other elites in disaster preparedness, emergency search and rescue and early warning message dissemination.
- Alternative leadership has been developed among targeted beneficiaries.
- At least 500 families have been saved from disaster along with cattle, poultry and other domestic assets.
- Constructed a model flood shelter along with access for excluded people where 500 people can take shelter along with cattle, goat and other domestic assets during disaster.

10. Community Based Adaptation with Local Government in Bangladesh (CBA-LG)

Project duration: 2008-2012

Funding agency: ActionAid Bangladesh

Focused area: GGD formation, climate resilient agriculture and non-agriculture support, and climate resilient handloom factory.

Stakeholders: Hardcore poor, poor, marginal farmers, divorcee, widow, disable, abundant family, UDMC and local administration.

Covered beneficiaries: Total 297 families have been benefited from the project. All the beneficiaries were organized into 9 groups; each group was formed by 25 members.

Covered area: The project has been implemented in 4 villages of 2 unions under 2 upazilas of Sirajganj district.

Major components: GGD-mass-research team formation, community resources center development, water and sanitation, construction of cluster village, distribution of disaster proof houses, introduce income generating activities those addressed climate change context.

Change/Result:

- GGD is leading the community, do advocacy with local government for quality service delivery, closely observes the climate change impact on livelihoods, shares and takes collective action where necessary.
- 19 climate victims have become owner of climate resilience handloom factory which is running in closed supervision of GGD, MMS and AAB
- Most of the targeted beneficiaries have been involved in alternative livelihoods activities.
- 20 families have been rehabilitated into two cluster villages along with alternative livelihoods activities.
- 39 families now have crossed the hardcore poor level, changed their living standard, and increased social dignity, access to social and cultural events, justice and local resources.

11. Project Title: Strengthening Democratic Local Governance (SDLG)

Project Duration: 2012-2014

Funding agencies: USAID

Focused area: The project focuses on effective service delivery by strengthening LGUs, their capacity building, formation of CIG forum and their proactive role, participatory strategic planning and linkage.

Stakeholders: LGUs, CIG forum, BUPFs, social elites and upazila and district administration.

Covered beneficiaries: A total of 2883 LUGs and CIG members are the direct beneficiaries of the Project where UP representatives 378, municipality 72, upazila 13 and CIG 2430.



Covered area: The project has covered 27 unions, 5 Upazilas and 4 municipalities under Sirajganj district.

Major components: Formation of CIG forums, LGUs and CIGs capacity building through training like financial management and revenue generation, participatory strategic planning, network and linkage between LGUs and CIGs forum, conduct ward meeting, organize UP annual budget, Tax collection and take development activities with Tax fund in consultation with the civil society.

Change/Result:

- LGUs organized annual open budget session with active participation of thousands people, organized budget fair and increased LGUs revenue generation than previous
- CIG forums are playing proactive role in effective service delivery as well as are contributing revenue generation by motivating the people.
- Non-targeting LGUs appreciated SDLG activities and organized annual open budget being self motivated.
- LGUs believes and mentality has changed in terms of Tax collection and effective service delivery
- Increased Tax collection than pervious upto 30 times and implemented various community lead development activities with Tax fund direct involvement of civil society.
- Increased people's participation in LGUs activities and people has motivated to paying their Tax through Tax fair.

12. Project Title: Promoting Rights and Accessibility of ultra poor people char land areas through democratic Local Governance (PRADG)

Project Duration: 2013-2015

Funding agencies: European Union

Focused area: The project focuses on effective service delivery by strengthening local government through their capacity building, formation of UPG and CSAG, common platform of ultra poor people, strong network and linkage among LGIs, UPG, CSAG and other service providing agencies as well as participatory strategic planning.

Stakeholders: Ultra poor people, LGIs, UPG, CSAG, students and teachers, civil society and different service providing agencies

Covered beneficiaries:

A total of 28000 ultra poor people of char land areas, students and teachers of 50 schools will be the direct beneficiaries of the project.

Covered area: The project has covered 30 unions and 5 Upazilas of Sirajgonj district those are remotest char.

Major components: Formation of UPG, CSAG, conduct baseline survey, develop common platform of ultra poor, capacity building of LGIs, UPG and CSAG, develop strong network of civil society, UPG, CSAG, LGIs and other service providing agencies, develop IEC materials and conduct analytical study on violation of human rights specially of ultra poor people.

Change/Result:

- Conducted a baseline survey and identified ultra poor people of char land areas of 30 UPs under 5 upazilas.
- Formed UPG and CSAG with ultra poor and civil society representatives.

13. Project Title: Education

Project Duration: 2012 -TBD **Funding agencies:** MMS own fund and individuals

Focused area: The project focuses on quality education for hardcore poor and underprivileged children specially in remotest char.

Stakeholders: Drop out and underprivileged children who live specially in char and hard to reach area and have no ability to afford the education cost.

Covered beneficiaries:
A total of 360 students are getting quality education for play to class eight.



Covered area: The project has covered 3 unions under 2 Upazilas of Sirajgonj district those are remotest char.

Major components: Provide quality education to students from play to class eight, take model test, organize parents meeting for sharing best practice and further plan for improvement, conduct debate on different them and current issue and annual sports.

Change/Result:

- Developed a decent environment at school level and increased their attendance
- Ensured quality education and students are competing in the exam and able to show their merits

14. Amar Odhikar Campaign (AOC)

Project duration: 2012-2014 **Funding Agencies:** Amar Odhiker Campaign (AOC)

Focused area: Strengthening SMCs and PTAs, camping for quality education and awareness raising to SMCs and PTAs

Stakeholders: Teachers, parents, students, SMC, PTA and other social elites.

Covered beneficiaries: around 4000 students, 8000 parents, and 10 SMC and PTAs. .

Covered area: The project has covered 10 schools in Sirajgonj sadar upazila.

Major components:

Organize Parents conference for review pupils syllabi and materials, signature campaign on quality education, awareness raising rallies to communities/parents rights and strengthen SMCs and PTAs.

Change/Result:

- A huge number of people at different level participated in signature campaign conducted on quality education
- Increased level of understanding of students, teachers, guardians, SMCs and PTAs regarding quality education
- SMCs, PTAs, teachers and parents have been self-motivated to provide quality education
- SMCs and PTAs are playing proactive role in quality education than previous

15. Survivors Network for Prevention and Better Inclusion (SNPBI)

Project duration: 2012-2016

Funding Agencies: Acid Survivors Foundation

Focused area: Mainstreaming acid survivors within the society, reduce acid violence by reactivating local administration and mass awareness.

Stakeholders: Acid survivors, local administration, journalist and public prosecutors.

Covered beneficiaries: Total 103 acid survivor families are being benefited from this project.

Covered area: The project has covered 7 upazilas of Sirajganj district.

Major components: Mass awareness rising against acid violence, treatment, IGA supports, national and regional conference, advocacy with district administration, journalist and other professionals as well as social mobilization against acid violence.

**Change/Result:**

- Increased social mobilization against acid violence and reduced acid violence than previous years
- Increased awareness among targeted community for prompt action against acid burn
- Local and district administration, public prosecutors and journalists have been sensitized against the crime like acid violence.
- Police administration became cooperative in filing case against criminal.
- Acid survivors have been rehabilitated and they are participating in different social and cultural event and reduced frustration through psychosocial treatment.

16. Income Generating Programme-IGP

Project duration: Continuing since 1991 **Funding source:** PKSf and MMS own fund

Focused area: Poverty reduction through employment creation, reduce gender discrimination and women empowerment.

Stakeholders: Poor, hardcore poor and marginal farmers.

Covered beneficiaries: Total 15,905 families have been benefited from IGP. All the beneficiaries were organized into 930 groups; each group was formed by 20-25 members.

Covered area: The project has been covering 154 villages of 26 unions under 6 upazilas of Sirajgonj and Tangail district.

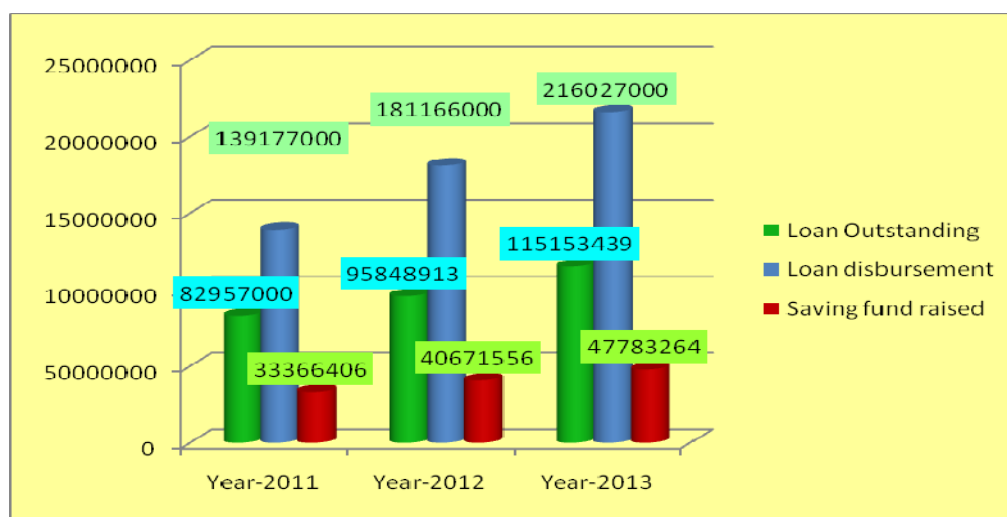
Major components: Group formation, employment creation through income generation activities, savings fund creation, awareness raising and capacity building and micro-credit support for Ultra Poor Program (UPP), the Rural Micro-credit Program (RMC) and the Micro-Enterprise Loan (MEL).

Change/Result:

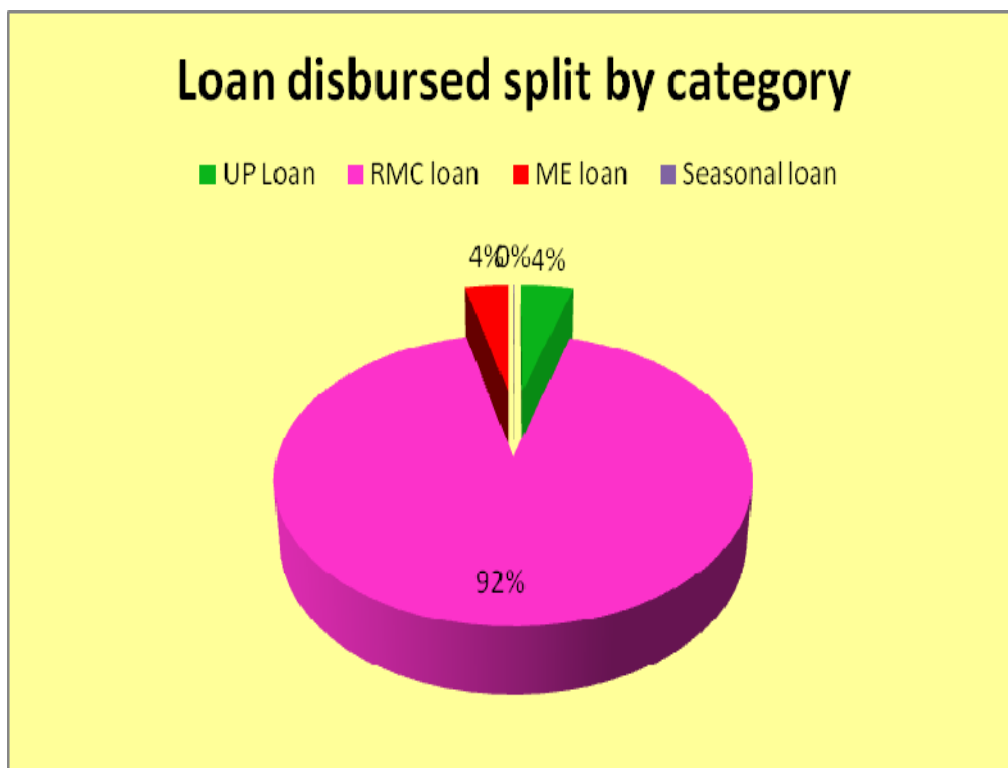
- A major part of the target beneficiaries have crossed the ultra poor level, been uplifted as small micro-entrepreneurs.
- Increased their health, nutrition and livelihood status than previous time
- Change occurred in living standard and taking daily meals with leafy vegetable, small fishes, eggs and meat
- Each family has owned number of poultry, cow, goat
- Tubewell and latrines are installed and used.

The IGP has been implemented in Chowhali, Shahjampur, Belkuchi and Sadar Upazila of Sirajganj district, and Tangail Sadar and Nagorpur Upazila in Tangail

Sl	Name of activities	Quantity
1	Core beneficiary group	930
2	Total number of beneficiaries	15905
3	Total number of borrowers	12090
4	Saving outstanding	47783264
5	Loan outstanding	1423514000
6	Loan disbursement	115153439
7	UP loan	5125148
8	RMC loan	105756700
9	ME loan	4193513
10	LRP	0
11	Seasonal loan	78078



district through eight branch offices of the organization. The loan recovery and saving collection rate is 99.75% which is satisfactory



17. Project Title: Enrich

Project duration: May 2012 to Date

Funding source: PKSf & MMS

Focused area: Poverty reduction through integrated approach

Stakeholders: Poor, hardcore poor, marginal farmers and other community people.

Covered beneficiaries: Total 3517 families have been benefited from Enrich Project.

Covered area: The project has been covering 19 villages of Ghorjan union under Chowhali in Sirajgonj district.

Major components: Education, Health, social development like installation tubewell, latrines and culverts, introduce medicinal plants for commercial production.

Change/Result:

- 745 drop out children are continuing education in 25 NFP centers

Sl	Name of activities	Quantity
1	PHC services	18614
2	Conduct Non-formal primary education center	25
3	Installation tubewell	26
4	Installation latrines	32
5	Construction of culvert	8
6	Health camp	02

- Reduced water borne and other disease and total 18614 char dwellers got primary health care services.

18. Project Title: WE CAN network

Project duration: Since 2008 to date

Funding source: WE CAN

Focused area: It is a South Asian Regional Network which focus on end domestic violence against women

Stakeholders: Students, teachers, housewife, social elites, club and business alliance and local government.

Covered beneficiaries: Total 78000 change makers have been enrolled from different levels like students, teachers, housewives, clubs and social elites.

Covered area: The project has been covering 5 upazilas in Sirajgonj district.

<i>Sl</i>	<i>Name of activities</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
1	PHC services	18614
2	Conduct Non-formal primary education center	25
3	Installation tubewell	26
4	Installation latrines	32
5	Construction of culvert	8
6	Health camp	02

Major components: Change makers enrollment, Organize campaign, press conference, installed billboards, and video show as well as organize social movement against violence against women.

Change/Result:

- Reduced domestic violence against women at family and community level and people are enjoying a peaceful life
- Enrolled around 78000 changers among different level those who are playing proactive role in reducing all sorts of violence against women.
- Reduced water borne and other disease and total 18614 char dwellers got primary health care services.

19. GF and Training Center

MMS believes quality programme needs skills and efficient staffs, capable project participants and supportive local government and local administration. With a view to skill manpower development MMS developed a training center with modern equipment, adequate logistic and other facilities. It is situated on the bank of river Jamuna and closed to Jamuna Bridge which is full of natural beauties. TC has accommodation facilities of 70 participants with well decoration and very natural environment where can be enjoyed sweet chirping of various country birds which will bring you in dreamy kingdom for a moment. We have 3 training venues where two venues have 40-50 accommodation capacity for each with AC and other logistic facilities and another is Tin Shed venue with 60-70 accommodation facilities.

We have dining facilities with very decent and natural environment. We provide food with delicious test in domestic environment where at a time 100 people can take dinner, lunch and breakfast.

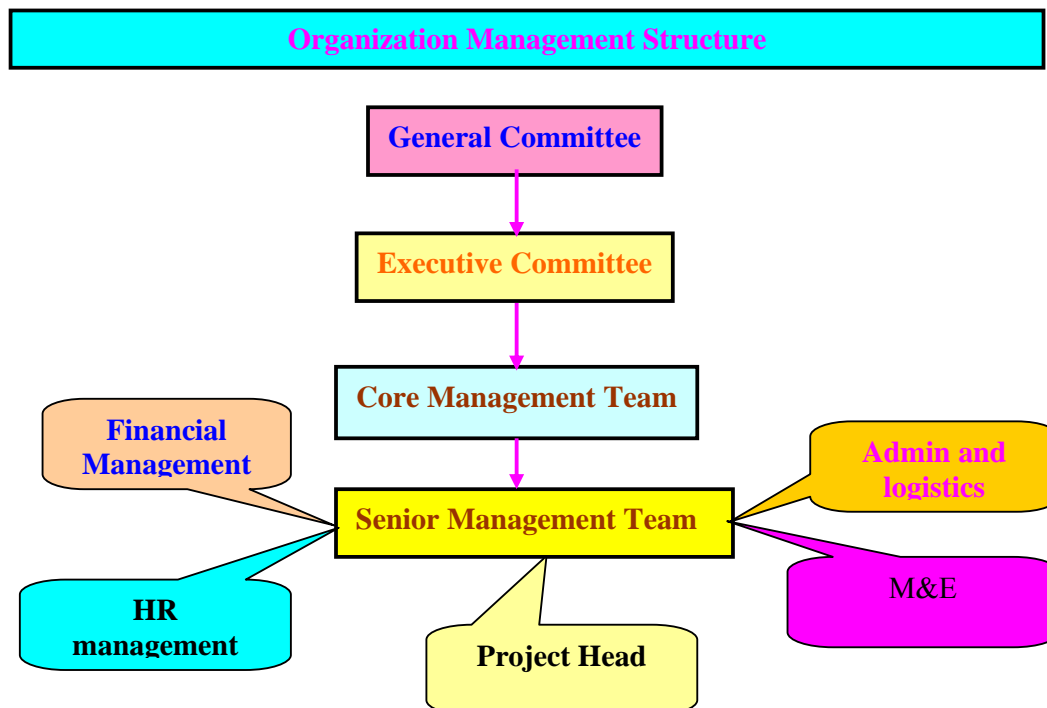
MMS has also General Fund where we have taken some income generating activities which is called MMS own source of income like MMS poultry and dairy firm, MMS agriculture firm, MMS pisci-culture, horticulture, apiculture and MMS handloom factory. The both TC and GF are conducted with group of skills and efficient manpower. MMS TC and FG has big contribution in annual budget which is 30% of total budget.



CHAPTER-VI

Organizational structure and Management System

MMS believes and practice transparency and accountability at all level and with a view to MMS is govern by the following structure.



General Committee (GC)

General committee is the highest body of MMS. It holds the supreme power of the organization. General committee is comprised of 27 members by taking social elites, NGO representatives, other professionals and the representative of target beneficiaries. 50% of GC members come from different target groups and the rest 50% represents in various development sectors. The female and male ratio is 4:5 in the Committee.

The general committee meets annually or as per organizational requirement. They approve annual activity plan, performance report, annual financial statement and budget of the organization.

Executive Committee (EC)

MMS is governed by an effective governing body comprising of 9 members where female and male ratio is 4: 5, who are elected for three years by 27 general member's vote. The present President is a female who has been elected for two years and smoothly leads the organization. The governing body formally meets on a quarterly basis or can meet by circulation of short notice as per field requirement or in emergency. Executive

Committee is entitled to approve organizational policies, long term strategic plan, annual plan and budget. It appoints the Chief Executive who is responsible for overall management, prepares policy guidelines, represents on behalf of the organization in different forums.

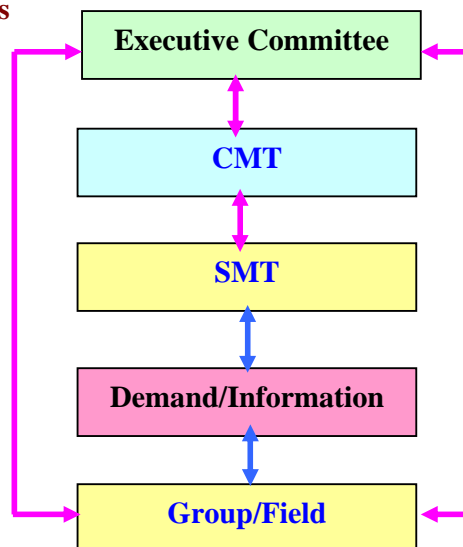
Core Management Team (CMT)

MMS has Core Management Team (CMT) comprising of 6 members including Director, Deputy Director, 4 sector heads (Finance, Admin, M&E, HR). CMT is the second highest authority of the organization. CMT meets in monthly basis review sector wise progress, shares management issues and field findings and take necessary action those also share in SMT meeting and after that is taken to the final action.

Senior Management Team (SMT)

SMT comprising of all CMT members and project heads. SMT also meets in quarterly basis where reviewed project wise performance, share core team performance and field finding. After discussion decisions is taken with all consents and determine to execute according to time line.

Decision making process



MMS believes in participatory decision making process and practice transparency and accountability at all level. MMS is accountable to it's all stakeholders project participants, civil societies, local government, local administration, funding agencies and also governing body. We have 4 layer of management structure. As we believe bottom up decision making process therefore, all information and demand comes from project participants to SMT through group meeting or individual interaction, then SMT disseminate the demand or information to CMT through monthly coordination meeting or individual meeting or telephonic conversation based on the field demand. CMT disseminates the message or demand to Executive Committee (EC) through quarterly meeting but in case of emergency or field requirement it can be solved by calling EC special meeting. Core management team (CMT) is comprised of 6 members-Director, Deputy Director, Manager Admin, Finance, M&E, HR. The senior management team is comprised of core management team members and projects/programmes chiefs. Both of the committees meet on monthly basis. The meeting is presided over by the Director where shared findings are reviewed and necessary actions are taken accordingly. In addition to that project wise all staff meeting is held monthly basis where review overall project performance in presence of Director or Deputy Director or project focal where necessary actions are taken according to field findings and disseminated the management decisions.

Financial Management

MMS has an approved financial policy and all financial transactions are performed according to the approved policy as well as donor guidelines by closed supervision of Finance Manager who is one of the CMT members. Financial activities are controlled and led by financial manual which is approved by the authorities and agreed by donor representatives.

MMS has mother account which is operated by the joint signatures of Director, President and Manager Admin. There are individual project accounts; those are operated by the joint signatures of respective project officer along with Manager Admin or Deputy Director or member of EC committee where available. Project-wise monthly, quarterly and annual financial statements are prepared on regular basis; those are accompanied with bank statement and bank reconciliation and are submitted to management as well as to donor agencies accordingly. All books of accounts and expenditures are audited annually or at the end of the project period by the external audit firms.

Monitoring and Evaluation

MMS has its own monitoring cell, led by a Monitoring and Evaluation Manager who is one of the CMT members under intensive supervision and guidance of director and deputy director. Besides this, monitoring has been done in ongoing projects which are conducted on regular basis by respective monitoring officer/s. On behalf of the organization and the central Monitoring Cell, Monitoring Manager conducts monitoring on a regular basis. He prepares different monitoring tools in consultation with M&E advisor as well as Director and Deputy Director as per project requirements and collects data according to monitoring plan, compiles monitoring report based on field findings and submits to top management. The top Management officials review the reports and take necessary action according to monitoring findings.

Admin and logistics

MMS has a strong admin sector which is controlled by approved admin and logistic manual in closed supervision of Admin Manager who is also a member of CMT. MMS has a Central Procurement Committee consisted of five members who are responsible for purchasing centrally. There are also sub-committees with representative of respective project personnel who are responsible for purchasing of project equipment and logistics. The whole procurement system is controlled by the approved procurement manual with closed supervision of an Admin Manager.

Human Resources Management

MMS has a separate HRM sector which is controlled by approved HR policy in closed supervision of HR Manager a member of CMT. HRM is responsible for staff recruitment, annual staff appraisal, staff development, advice disciplinary action and provide staff benefits. MMS has an approved recruitment committee that includes the president of the organization. If necessary there is option to co-opt other representatives. All the recruitments are done by the committee.

Auditing

MMS believes in transparency and accountability and for that both internal and external auditing are performed on regular basis. MMS has an internal auditor who is responsible for internal auditing on regular basis, who prepares report with findings and submits it to the management for further action. Management reviews the report and takes necessary action based on findings. The external audit is conducted annually by external chartered firm according to donors' choice or nominated by the MMS executive committee. Besides this, donors have free access to audit any part or all project documents.



CHAPTER-VII

Organizational Relationship

Partnership/Donors

MMS has been implementing different types of projects since its inception with technical and financial assistance of following funding agencies:

Present

- ◆ European Union
- ◆ WFP
- ◆ UNICEF
- ◆ DFID-CLP
- ◆ USAID-ARD
- ◆ PKSF
- ◆ Concern Universal
- ◆ Oxfam-GB
- ◆ Save the Children UK
- ◆ Practical Action
- ◆ Acid Survivors Foundation and UNICEF
- ◆ IRRI & EU

Previous

- ◆ UNDP
- ◆ CDMP
- ◆ UNICEF-Bangladesh
- ◆ CARE Bangladesh
- ◆ Handicap International
- ◆ Canadian High commission
- ◆ NETZ-Germany
- ◆ Islamic Relief
- ◆ HKI
- ◆ MSF Holland
- ◆ Dutch Bangla

Networking, Coordination and Collaboration

MMS has strong network and linkage with local government, local administration as well as has membership with other local and national networks and development forums. MMS has active membership with Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center (BDPC), Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD), Disaster Forum, Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Amar Odhiker Campaign (AOC), National Climate Change Coordination Council (NC4), Sirajgonj NGO Coordination Committee, Northern Development Center (NDC) and has a membership with WECAN-a South Asian Regional network for violence against women

MMS also has strong coordination with upazila and district administration. It has membership in District Disaster Management Committee-DDMC, District Coordination Committee-DCC and Upazila Coordination Committee-UCC. All the committee meetings are held in either monthly or quarterly basis, presiding over by Deputy Commissioner and Upazilas Nirbahi Officer where appropriate.

CHAPTER-VIII

Lesson learnt

- High risk areas in terms of river bank erosion should be avoided for the initiatives like homestead gardening, raised plinth, village market and flood shelter construction.
- Vegetable variety should be selected in consultation with farmers and by considering local market demand, flood and other circumstances.
- Loan should not be provided to more than one member within the same family
- Floating and over aged person should not be considered as group member for IGP
- For good programming skilled, efficient and dedicated staff need to be recruited
- Strong coordination with upazila and district administration can help to sensitize the government officials for smooth project implementation within the stipulated time.
- Closed supervision can help to positively change the lives and livelihoods status of target beneficiaries.
- Strong and regular monitoring system can ensure both qualitative and quantitative performance as well as to keep the programme in right track.
- Staff orientation and training is important for smooth and systematic programme implementation.
- Homestead raising is one of the best disaster mitigation activities for reducing loss of life and assets from flood along with improving adaptive capability.
- Local knowledge and techniques can turn into long lasting options in house construction.

Constraints/Challenges

- Overlapping and duplication in terms of working area and target beneficiaries
- Government officials are too busy to provide time
- Less interest of house owner in homestead raising and poor space for earth cutting.
- Inadequate vaccine supply and insufficient package for assets purchase
- Repeated Flood, river erosion, drought, cold wave cause negative impact on overall productivity and stand barriers of sustainable development
- Hard to reach area and poor communication
- Influence from different level in beneficiary selection and input distribution
- LGUs less motivation in organizing annual open budget session, tax collection, reforming and reactivating standing according to manual.
- Lengthy process in both decision making and fund realizing
- Inadequate credit fund against field requirement

Major outcomes

- A good number of women participants have been elected as UP members as well as involved with different social institutions like SMC and DUMCs members and lead them accordingly.
- Women involvement has increased in productive activities both in firm and off-firm activities like homestead gardening, poultry, goat and cow rearing, dress making, bamboo and cane work, Karuchupi, vermi-composting, groceries.
- Developed micro-entrepreneurs those helped to make them empowered, increased their access in decision making process both at family and community, and increased social dignity as well as established their control over finance and assets.
- Reduced domestic violence against women in-terms of dowry, divorcee, physical and mental torture as well as organize social movement against eve-teasing, tape and any other social violence.
- Local government, local administration, NGOs, SMC, DMCs, parents and other social elites has been motivated and sensitized to continue education in emergencies. Now they are taking initiatives to continue education in alternative way.
- Dowry, early marriage and divorcee rate has reduced at satisfactory level within the target beneficiaries. People are motivated to birth and marriage registration.
- Health and hygiene status have improved; people use tube-well water for domestic purposes as well as use of sanitary latrines has increased instead of open defecation.
- Number of school going children has increased, because the parents are now much more motivated than before.
- Women mobility has increased and increased their involvement with different social and political structure.
- Income and employment opportunities have created which uplifted the overall living standard of the poor and ultra poor.
- Target beneficiaries who live in chars and flood prone area are now free from flood with raised plinth and producing vegetable and fruits round the year and changed their food habit.
- CBOs play lead role and maintaining their cash, ledger and smoothly operating their saving and food bank accounts.
- Women are conducting weaving factory (sock and gamsa factory), they are designing, producing and marketing themselves.

CHAPTER-IX

Financial statement

Balance sheet

Ratio Analysis

CHAPTER-X

Way forward

MMS has stepped in 29 years. It's well experienced and competent organization in the field of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, livelihoods-agriculture, livestock, working with local government for strengthening democratic local governance, women empowerment, education, primary health care and family planning. MMS specially work in jamuna river basin area in the northern part of Bangladesh but being a experienced organization in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction has planed to expand following activities to both in south-east and north-west specially Sidr, Aila and Monga stricken area reducing poverty and disaster vulnerability with the assistance of donors and INGOs.

- To start Climate Change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction programme in costal area
- To start CRA project in partnership with CDMF
- To start livelihoods project in partnership with INGOs and donors
- To start development project in partnership with donors in Monga, flood prone and costal area.
- Establish MMS Human Resources Development Center with recreational facilities
- Establish separate IGP Office premises
- Strengthening organizational capacity in terms of sectoral and departmental
- Establish separate Liaison Office at Dhaka

Conclusion

MMS has stepped in 29 years and has passed another successful year with implementation diversified development and disaster programs approach with the assistance of various funding agencies. During fiscal year 2012-2013 has been implemented different projects/programs focusing thematic area like climate change & disaster risk reduction, agriculture and livestock development, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, women empowerment, education & human resources development, income generating and employment creation.

Approximately a total of 105,176 hardcore poor, poor and marginalized families have been benefited from MMS implemented projects/programmes.

MMS has been keeping vast contribution in reducing disaster vulnerability, strengthening governance specially at LGUs level and improving health and livelihoods status of remotes chars dwellers, ethnic community, person with disability and acid survivors and other disadvantaged people.

MMS is also contributing in skills and efficient human resources development including staff and project participants through it's own HRD center along modern facilities.

MMS is concern to quality services which has brought a good reputation and well acceptance to community and capitalizing those reputation MMS will advance for the betterment of broader community.

ANNEXURE

MMS at a glance

Date of establishment: January 15, 1984

Legal status:

Registration authority	Registration Number	Date
NGO Affairs Bureau	344	28.01.1990
Department of Social Service	Siraj-135(291)/85	14.12.1985
Society Act	S-3003 (546)	31.12.2002
Department of Family Planning	DFP-288	24.07.2008

Covered beneficiary: 105,176

Male	:49,118
Female	:38,682
Children	:17,376

Covered area:

District	:03
Upazila	:13
Union	:64
Village	:1339

Staffs :417

Male	:287
Female	:130
Technical staff	:69

Offices :37

Head office	:01
Branch office/Area	:18
Project office	:17
Liaison office	:01

Training venue :03

Accommodation	:70
Dinning capacity	:100

Rescue equipments:

Evacuation boat	:09
Boat ambulance	:01
Emergency store	:02

Vehicle: 63

Four wheel:	01
Motor cycle:	62

Electronic equipment:92

Desktop Computer	:50
Laptop	:20
Digital Camera	:18
Multimedia	:05



Case study

SDLG has change my believe and practice

This is Shajamal Akand Chairman Sialkol Union parishad under Sirajgonj Sadar Upazila. I was elected as a Chairman with public mandate through a hard competition. After elected I wanted to develop infrastructure and communication of the union Parishad according to public demand and my commitment what I committed during election.



But after receiving the charge I found that UPs



mother account is nearly empty, Government fund is not available. In the mean time an opportunity came getting some fund from LGSP which showed dream me take some development activities. But the dream dispread when it was heard that we will not get any LGSP fund due to not fulfill the funding criteria. There were huge lack of getting LGSP fund such as accounts management system is not up to the mark,

standing committee was not formed as per law and monthly meetings are not held, no ward meetings, no tax assessment record and optimum tax collection etc.

In this situation MMS came to my UP office with SDLG project activities and arranged a planning meeting for strengthening Local government units. I highly



appreciated the SDLG activities and thanked them for selecting Shealkol UP. I gave them commitment for all sorts of supports from me and develop a joint plan. According to plan I assisted to form CIG Forum taking some very energetic people. After that MMS organized series of training for all UP representatives and secretary along with CIG Forum members on citizen rights, Financial Management, Participatory Strategic Planning and Service Delivery as well as effective

service delivery. In the training shared local government act 2009 which was completely unknown to me and my colleagues. Now all of us have clear idea regarding updated UP law. Now all of my UP representatives including me have changed the mentality, believes and attitudes. We, all the parishad members met together and committed to develop Shealkol as model UP. As part of this we started to collect tax from where CIG Forum helped and motivated the community people for paying their Tax, conducted ward meeting, arranged UP annual open budget with participation of mass people and shared details annual income and expenditure. I

reformed UP standing committees, assessed holding tax as per law and have given holding number in each household. We organized Tax Fair with the assistance of CIG Forums for campaign on Tax collection. Finally we collected Tax Taka 411477.00 where the previous record was Taka 22000.00.

We could not believe that people will pay the Tax. We astonished seeing the willingness of people for paying their Tax. The belief and practice of UP has changed and we are able to acquire belief and trust of mass people through services as well as increased mass people participation in UP activities.

Now, I have full confidence to face any kind of performance audit and investigation and we do hope Shealkol UP will obtain the highest score in term of financial management, planning, reporting and documentation system.

All the credits are for the SDLG to bring up Shealkol UP at this position. We are grateful to SDLG for its contribution and cordial cooperation. I specially thank to SDLG team.

We do hope SDLG project will continue and would give assistance for developing democratic local governance where people can effective services.

List of Governing Body

Md. Shahidul Islam Vice-President	Mrs. Neyazi Sultana President	Md. Abdur Rob Montu Vice –President
ZinnatAra Ferdous (Monika) Treasurer	Mst. Hawya Parvin Member	Md. Helal Uddoin Member
Dr. Mohammed Ali Member	Md. Habibullah Bahar General Secretary	Mrs. Argina Khatun Member

MMS Organogram

