

# Annual Report

July 2017 to June 2018



शुशीलान  
*Shushilan*



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# Foreword

## Foreword

2017-18 has been a year of hard work and good progress.

Last year, our 25th anniversary, we celebrated our development from a small NGO working for the disadvantaged in south-west Bangladesh to becoming one of the biggest NGOs in Bangladesh. We now work in all the administrative divisions, 42 of the 64 districts, 231 of the 492 upazilas and 1,121 out of 4,554 unions. We now work out of 44 offices including our head office in Khulna.

In 2017-18, we continued to develop our work for people right across the country on issues such as health and nutrition, education, finance, food security, agriculture, institutional capacity building, engineering, research, training, the environment and climate change.

The most significant development for us this year has been the crisis faced by over three quarters of a million people from Myanmar in the area around Cox's Bazar, near the Myanmar border, and the consequences for the Bangladeshi community there. We have been part of the team providing support both the refugees and the host communities. But we also continue with the projects which we have developed over the years, making a difference to eight million people in some of the country's poorest communities. We try to summarise our work in this report.

Our work is very much a partnership, not just with the people we serve, but also with the wide range of national and international bodies without whom we would not exist – our donors (which are identified in our list of projects in annex 4); the Bangladesh Government and local government institutions; UN agencies; and many other governmental and charitable agencies from across the world. I would like to take this opportunity to thank them all and hope that we will continue to work together in the years ahead.

Finally, I convey my deeply-felt thanks to all those who have contributed to our work. Each one of our 1,500 volunteers is vital in the delivery of our services. Our Committee members work tirelessly to hold us to account and make sure we function effectively and democratically. And of course my thanks and profound appreciation go out to every single one of our 815 wonderful staff.

Thank you all,

**Mostafa Nuruzzaman**

Chief Executive, Shushilan



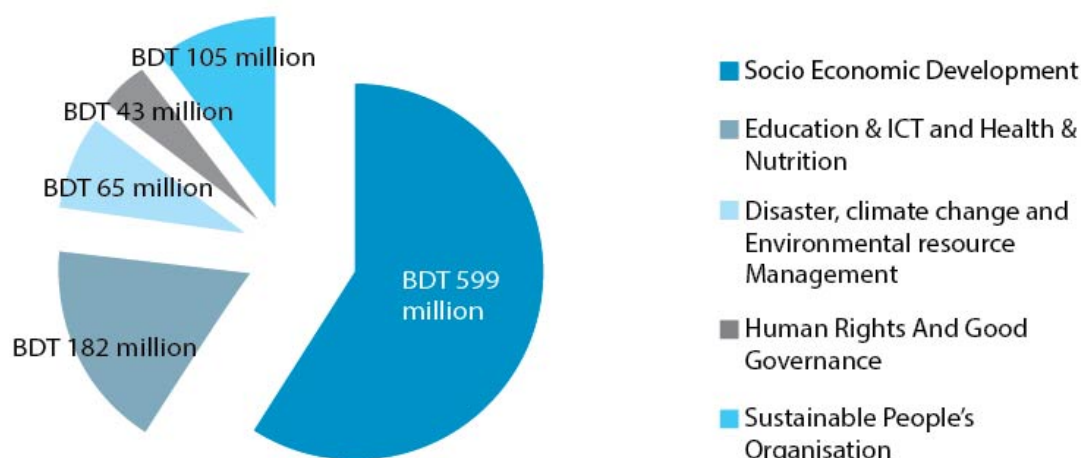
## Highlights of the 2017-18

- Eight million people benefitted from Shushilan projects.
- Helped to resettle 620 households.
- 10,800 poor women in north Bangladesh helped into employment.
- 1,800 women helped to open bank accounts.
- 300 new self-employment groups formed.
- 128 advertising hoardings put up with social awareness messages.
- 236,000 students supported in 1,500 schools, increasing attendance to 93% and pass rates to 99%.
- 1,200 school management committee meetings conducted.
- 600 student guardian meeting held to improve social awareness.
- 12,500 school monitoring visits to secure quality education.
- 10,900 courtyard sessions held to raise awareness on health, hygiene, socio economic development and education
- 1,000 health and hygiene sessions organised.
- 2,600 vegetable gardens among the school and community set up.
- 250 family planning co-ordination meetings held.
- 77,300 women and 9,800 young people received sexual health information.
- 13,000 households received water supply meter readings.
- 200 picture dramas run to build awareness on health, nutrition, gender and psycho-social support among 20,000 people.
- 1,300 community clinic personnel trained.
- One million refugees from Myanmar, or from the host community in Cox's Bazar, supported.
- Disaster management committees, at various levels, formed to improve resilience.
- 8,900 household-level disaster preparation plans formulated.
- 5,700 tree plants distributed in coastal areas to mitigate effects of flooding.
- One canal re-excavated to provide irrigation.
- 930 received agricultural training.
- 1,120 kg of seeds distributed among farmers.
- Two human chains, and 24 meetings, organised to raise awareness of gender-based violence.
- 110 early (before the age of 18) marriages prevented through project interventions.
- 3,200 women and young people received leadership training.
- 16 people received support to resolve social conflict.
- 32 training sessions were provided on women's rights.
- 2,300 people were provided with gender training.
- 340 male engagement groups were formed and 7,250 sessions were conducted with them.
- Four youth clubs were set up.
- 8,000 community organisations supported.
- Two training programmes conducted on transparency, accountability, inclusion and citizenship.
- 23 young people's social action projects were run.
- Two food banks set up through community organisations.
- 30 demonstrations of eco-friendly and climate adaptive agriculture technology to farmers.
- 38 marketing training courses run for young people.
- 800 young people received four-day leadership training courses
- 61 social action projects supported
- National Youth Summit arranged.
- Sanitary towel factory set up for young women workers at Pathorghata, Barguna.



## Shushilan's programmes

Shushilan's five programmes for supporting poor or vulnerable people are summarised here and fleshed out in the subsequent chapters. As the following chart illustrates, socio-economic development accounts for more than half of annual expenditure.



Programme 2017-18 spend	Strategic priorities	Major activities for this period
<b>1. Socio-economic development</b> 10 projects BDT 599 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote positive and sustainable changes in the lives of the underprivileged or socially-excluded people.</li> <li>To develop the capacity of community organizations, working with governmental and community bodies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group savings and micro-credit.</li> <li>Small-scale rural enterprise development.</li> <li>Liaison with local markets.</li> <li>Social and economic empowerment of disadvantaged women, the rural poor and people with disabilities.</li> <li>Support for access to food.</li> <li>Resettlement and rehabilitation.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Education; health and nutrition; and information and communications technology</b> 14 projects BDT 182 million	<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the concept of 'Education for All' by working with government education programmes to enhance education for disadvantaged and vulnerable families, including through the development of alternative educational models.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health and Nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the development of good health and nutrition in both rural and urban areas.</li> <li>To reduce maternal and child ill-health and mortality through good-quality, targeted, sustainable health and nutrition services, working with government.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-formal primary education.</li> <li>Adult education.</li> <li>School feeding and school meals programmes.</li> <li>International School Award Programme.</li> <li>Vocational and ICT education.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health and Nutrition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting health and nutrition for mothers and children.</li> <li>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>Building capacity of health service providers.</li> <li>Improve sexual health services.</li> <li>Community-based management of acute malnutrition.</li> <li>Education on anaemia and promotion of supplements.</li> <li>Providing psycho-social support.</li> </ul>



Programme 2017-18 spend	Strategic priorities	Major activities for this period
	<b>Information and Communications Technology</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to developing and strengthening ICT skills as a means of generating income and reducing poverty.</li> </ul>	<b>Information and Communications Technology</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying scope for use of ICT.</li> <li>Strengthening community ICT skills for income-generation.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Disaster, climate change and environmental resource management</b> 11 projects BDT 65 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen preparedness for emergencies.</li> <li>To improve response capability in any major disaster and reduce risks to the most vulnerable.</li> <li>To address climate change and sustainable resource management to improve the people's lives and livelihoods.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early warning campaigns.</li> <li>Response to humanitarian crises.</li> <li>Community needs assessments and planning support.</li> <li>Local government capacity development.</li> <li>Post-disaster initiatives.</li> <li>Climate change initiatives.</li> <li>Soil resource and salinity initiatives.</li> <li>Integrated agriculture.</li> <li>Agriculture Base Extension Project.</li> <li>Agriculture Service Centre.</li> <li>Farmers' Field School.</li> <li>Water, wetland and forest resources.</li> <li>Livestock resources.</li> <li>Research.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Human rights and good governance</b> 6 projects BDT 43 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to strengthening human rights and good governance, focusing on the under-privileged and socially-excluded, working with government, local government, the community, NGOs, the private sector, and other stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening capacity of local government including union parishads.</li> <li>Supporting open-budget declarations.</li> <li>Improving access to social justice.</li> <li>Supporting social justice for disadvantaged people.</li> <li>Working with village committees for justice support.</li> <li>Preventing women/child trafficking.</li> <li>Advocacy and lobbying.</li> <li>Strengthening capacity of youth groups.</li> </ul>
<b>5. Establishing sustainable community organisations</b> 3 projects BDT 105 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop community organisations by enhancing their capacity, leadership, advocacy and other skills, and increasing the community's participation in their resource management and decision-making processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the capacity of community organisations at a range of local government levels.</li> <li>Building their ability to articulate their views.</li> <li>Involving young people more in local affairs.</li> <li>Establishing communities' links with national and local government bodies and with other stakeholders.</li> </ul>



## Programme 1: Socio-Economic Development

The Bangladesh economy has grown by an average of 6.5% each year in the ten years since 2007-08, reaching 7.9% in 2017-2018, according to Government estimates. The World Bank says that Bangladesh has made 'remarkable progress' in reducing poverty, supported by this sustained economic growth. The proportion of people in poverty (based on the international poverty line of \$1.90 per person per day) declined from 44% 1991 to 15% in 2016-17. In parallel, life expectancy, literacy rates and per capita food production have increased significantly. In 2018, the World Bank reports, Bangladesh fulfilled all three eligibility criteria for graduation from the UN's Least Developed Countries list for the first time and is on track for graduation in 2024.

Government, international action and a range of NGO projects supported by international aid agencies have supported this progress. For example:

- Shushilan has been encouraging business start-ups through its micro credit schemes, discussed below, since the 1990s. It was able to lend BDT 303 million in 2017-18.
- Our Making Markets Work for Women Project, supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Action Aid Bangladesh, has helped to develop women's entrepreneurial, management and leadership skills.

But poverty in Bangladesh remains far too high, particularly in the rural areas of the south-west coastal plain where much of Shushilan's work is focused. Our Socio-Economic Development Programme therefore aims to:

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

Shushilan continues to focus on socio-economic development at the community level, especially for the under-privileged and socially excluded, for example through generating initial capital and enterprise development.

### Group Savings and Micro Credit

Shushilan organises a number of groups and federations which enable participants to save or borrow money cost-effectively in order to develop a business. A variety of savings plans have been designed to meet the different needs of the community. Members may, for example, deposit as little as 5-10 taka a week.

In 2017-18, out of 10,306 members, 7,319 members received a loan from Shushilan. By June 2018, the savings totalled almost BDT 65 million. Loans were made for a wide variety of purposes. Over 1.1 million taka was also provided to 149 members from our emergency funds. All transactions are governed by Shushilan's 'Savings and Credit Management Policy' and it is Shushilan's policy to prioritise help for women. In 2017-18, 602 new micro credit groups were formed, 70 staff received training on income-generation and 26 staff on savings group methodologies. Over 7,000 savings groups are now in place.



Women empowerment and working together for IGA



## Small Scale Rural Enterprise Development

Shushilan has developed a range of initiatives to develop the capacity of the rural poor to establish their own small businesses. These are designed to assist small producers to buy raw materials and sell their produce in the market. In 2017-18, almost 6,000 small rural businesses were supported in terms of capacity development and financial support. Examples of business supported include van or car purchase, land lease, sewing, net making and poultry farming.

We seek to link small entrepreneurs with their local markets and help them to promote sales and obtain a fair price for their products. This may also include helping to improve packaging or presenting their goods attractively. In 2017-18, almost 6,000 participants were assisted through this initiative which in turn has encouraged the rural poor to develop more small-scale enterprises. We provided entrepreneurship training to almost a thousand women and life skills training to over 1,800.



IGA intervention – Shrimp sale

## Economically empowering poor women

Shushilan has encouraged the economic empowerment of poor women through a range of initiatives including income generation, savings and credit support and skills training. One of our biggest projects for women's employment generation was sponsored by the Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) - to raise awareness and select beneficiaries for intervention in the north of the country (the NARI



Hand fan business started with the support of project

Project). Through this project, 10,800 poor and vulnerable women were selected for technical and life skills training. In 2017-18, almost 5,000 women received training to help them obtain work in garment factories in Dhaka, involving a large number of local inception meetings, co-ordination meetings with divisional commissioners and local government officials and over 6,000 courtyard meetings, together with 200,000 posters, leaflets, and brochures and 125 advertising hoardings. This has had a very significant impact on women's empowerment of northern areas.



## Disability and inclusive development

Disability is being mainstreamed in Shushilan through all its activities, in line our Disability, Inclusion and Development Plan. Shushilan aims to transform the opportunities available to people with disabilities by enabling and ensuring their inclusion in all its projects. We have been working to this effect with the Centre for Disability in Development since July 2014. Currently, five people with disability are working with Shushilan and 210 have been supported in income-generating activities such as poultry farming, cattle and goat rearing, vermicomposting (wormeries) and small businesses. With increasing capacity, Shushilan plans to focus increasingly on disability inclusion.

## Developing the livelihoods of rural poor

Shushilan undertook a range of projects for the rural poor in 2017-18 – with government, NGOs and other stakeholders – to improve their access to food, income and livelihood rights. This included marketing, self-employment, and entrepreneurship training. For example, under our NaboJatra project, 350 participants received training on entrepreneurship development, 300 on crab fattening and 20 on furniture-making. Follow-up action-planning meetings took place, over 600 village development committees were formed or reactivated, and a number of meetings took place with key stakeholders to support the project interventions. In addition, almost BDT 11 million in grant aid was distributed among the beneficiaries.



Woman and man working together for livelihood

## Vulnerable Group Development Programme

To develop socio-economic development and increase the social safety net of poor communities, Shushilan is collaborating with the Government in the Vulnerable Group Development Programme in Mitapukur upazila, Rangpur. Under this programme, training has been provided to over 2,300 women on vegetable gardening, 2,250 on poultry farming, 2,500 on cow and goat rearing, 2,500 on disaster management, 2,300 women on child care, 2,400 on personal hygiene, 2,300 male and female on gender and women's empowerment and 2,400 on HIV and AIDS.

## Resettlement and rehabilitation

Land acquisition for major infrastructure projects is a major issue in Bangladesh, reflecting the country's large population and small geographical size. Many people have already been displaced by infrastructure schemes and more are expected to be in the near future. Shushilan has therefore been running a resettlement and rehabilitation project for vulnerable people since 2012. This has included supporting many thousands of vulnerable people who have been affected by the Chittagong City Outer Ring Road and by the Matabari Power Station, funded by the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) through, respectively the Chittagong Development Authority and by Coal Power Generation Bangladesh Ltd. This work requires much sensitive information-giving, liaising with government departments, preparing resettlement action plans and distributing project brochures. It also involves finalising entitlement and compensation packages, and finally assisting affected families with relocation and resettlement.



## Case study: 1

### *Begum is becoming a self-dependent successful entrepreneur*

Begum, 35, lives in Chowbariya village, Kaliganj, with two children aged 8 and 13 years. After her primary school education, she married at the age of 14 years to a van driver. Because they could not make ends meet on his income alone, she started to work for neighbours. .

Begum's household was identified by Shushilan's NoboJatra Project (NJP) as 'extremely poor' following their house-to-house survey. With their encouragement, she enrolled at the Entrepreneurial Literacy Centre to learn the basics of entrepreneurship.

She learnt to sign her name, to make simple calculations, together with some fundamentals of business planning and skills concerned with management, record keeping, savings, health and nutrition, homestead gardening, fish farming, and livestock and poultry farming.

NJ Porganises and facilitates such courses in order to build the capacity and confidence of disadvantaged people. As Begum's confidence grew, she was able to save BDT9,000 through conditional cash transfers from the Project. With BDT 2,100 she bought seven ducks from which she started to breed and earn extra income through selling birds and eggs. She placed the remaining NJP grant towards her children's education, clothes and food. She now earns up to BDT 700 a month and owns 25 ducks. She has prepared a business plan to operate larger-scale duck- and goat-rearing businesses. She now has the confidence to run a business. Thanks to NJP, she is emerging from the vicious cycle of poverty and is now able to provide a decent education for her children.



Begum is feeding her ducks

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

### Education

In Bangladesh, children are required to undertake twelve years of free education in line with the UN's Education for All objectives – eight years at primary school and four years at secondary school. However, over 40% of children do not benefit from a full cycle of primary education. In previous years, Shushilan has undertaken direct education work to support and supplement the Government's programme, in addition to adult education classes. This did not take place in 2016-17 or 2017-18, although we hope that it will recommence at some point.



We are therefore currently focusing on our School Feeding Programme and providing school meals, a project which we have been running since 2007. Children cannot be expected to concentrate on their studies if they are hungry. This programme therefore results in increased admissions, improved attendance, reduced illiteracy, and reduced malnutrition. Between 2011 and 2018, attendance in these schools improved from 88% to 95% and pass rates from 96% to 99%.



School mid day meal

In 2017-2018, with the support of Bangladesh Government and World Food Programme, we provided almost 10,000 students in 65 schools in Barguna with a nutritious mid-day meal. We distributed high energy biscuits among 230,000 students in 1,500 schools in poorer area; end ensured that students are using clean drinking water; and set up 1,420 school vegetable gardens. This project was also associated with securing effective school management: to this effect, our project organised 1,336 courtyard sessions, 1,214 school management committee meetings, 13,560 school monitoring visits, and 633 guardians/parents meetings

## Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

Shushilan focuses its ICT promotion and capacity-building interventions, targeted at school and college students, journalists and others. This has had the additional effect of raising awareness of online news, Facebook, and the internet: 960 journalists received training on 'Basic Outsourcing'. They found that the training positively impacted on their work and life. Shushilan is continuing to monitor the impact of the training on these journalists and is providing them with updated ICT-related information.

## Health and Nutrition

Despite considerable progress in recent decades, adolescent pregnancy, infant mortality, unmet needs in family planning, and inadequate maternal and neonatal health services, still remain as formidable challenges in Bangladesh.

**(i) Primary Health Care.** Shushilan ran a number of projects related to primary health care which between them affected two million people. These concerned schools meals, improving health and nutrition in the community, developing family planning and promoting sexual health.



Observing National Sanitation Month



**(ii) Improving maternal and children's health.** There has been a plateau in the reduction of maternal mortality; 62,000 newborn children are dying every year in Bangladesh; and there are growing disparities in the access to essential services. This programme worked with government, health promoters and other stakeholders to improve health and nutrition within the community, focusing on children, young people, new mothers, and disabled people. In 2017-18, we conducted:

- 201 picture dramas to build up awareness of health, nutrition and psycho-social support among 20,000 people;
- Sexual health, nutrition and gender sessions with 13,440 participants through 1,470 courtyard sessions;
- sexual health training to 32 school teachers;
- 112 cooking demonstrations;
- 202 meetings with upazila family planning co-ordination committees; and
- 105 ward-level sexual health campaigns.

We renovated and maintained set up 105 menstrual regulation clinics in hospitals.

**(iii) Improving maternal and child nutrition.**

Malnutrition is too common among Bangladeshi children, causing stunted growth and wasting. It arises from poor intra-uterine growth (short maternal stature, low pre-pregnancy body mass index, and low pregnancy weight) and inadequate post-birth nutrition. In 2017-18, we focused on building better awareness of the importance of nutrition, setting up advice centres and providing nutritional support to severely- and moderately-malnourished young children and breast-feeding mothers through supplementary feeding programmes. Over one thousand local health and hygiene sessions were conducted.



Awareness session on SRHR

**(iv) Growth monitoring.** Growth monitoring is a key element for supporting mother and child care. Through this, we identify severe or moderate malnutrition so that the appropriate support can be extended to the patients.

**(v) Building the capacity of health service providers.** Shushilan has undertaken several projects for developing the capacity of Community Clinic Management, Family Planning Department Management and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights. In 2017-18 we provided training to 1,305 Community Clinic personnel for improving quality services and provided family planning information to 77,000 women and 10,000 young people, through family planning coordination meetings and existing forums set up for other purposes such as micro-credit.



Sanitary Napkin initiative opening ceremony



(vi) **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.** Shushilan has been involved with water and sanitation projects for many years, in both urban and rural areas, and 28 projects have so far been completed. In 2017-18:

- 32 water, sanitation and hygiene committees were formed;
- 13 health and hygiene teacher-training sessions leading to 65 session for students.
- 444 caretakers were provided with training on tube well maintenance;
- 222 water-point toolkits were distributed to the community;
- two deep-tube wells were installed in the community and 199 in schools;
- 11 rain-water harvesting systems were built in the community and eight schools to provide safe drinking water to more than 20,000 people including students;
- 12 new toilets were built; and
- 13,000 household meters were read for Khulna City Corporation.

### **Case Study: 2**

#### ***Sabina is a symbol of inspiration for many helpless women***

Sabina Yasmin, of the village of Aalka, Fultola, married at the age of 16, while she was still at school. She soon learnt that her husband was drug addicted. He abused her physically and mentally in the hope of securing a dowry. After giving birth to a daughter, the abuse continued and Sabina returned to live with her father. As he was also poor, she started private tuition and earning a little money and some food in lieu of earnings. Despite the struggle, Sabina continued with her studies.

In 2016 Sabina joined the Nirapod-2 project as a volunteer of the Female Community Support Group and received training on sexual reproductive health and rights, menstrual regulation, child marriage, violence against women, and rights. She became a good social worker and started to support patients in referral, bring them to clinic, and giving advice. All the while she continued her studies and achieved a master's degree.

She is now a junior teacher at Damodar Junior High School while continuing awareness-building activities on sexual health as a member of the Nirapod-2 project's Female Community Support Group, inspiring other women to try to extricate themselves out of poverty and help society.

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

In Bangladesh, children are required to undertake twelve years of free education in line with the UN's Education for All objectives – eight years at primary school and four years at secondary school. However, over 40% of children do not benefit from a full cycle of primary education. In previous years, Shushilan has undertaken direct education work to support and supplement the Government's programme, in addition to adult education classes. This did not take place in 2016-17 or 2017-18, although we hope that it will recommence at some point.



## The People from Myanmar Crisis

In 2017-18, Shushilan significantly expanded its work with People from Myanmar and the host community in the Cox's Bazar area. We implemented eleven separate projects to assist managing the crisis and to provide immediate assistance to those affected.

Our response to the crisis was the latest in a long line of responses to disasters since we were set up in 1991, notably cyclones Sidr (2007), Alia (2009), Mahasen (2013) and Roanu (2016). Our work with the People from Myanmar community included the provision of sanitation, food

and treatment. But our support was not enough as per need. Action Against Hunger supported two projects – one concerned with the provision of entertainments for the community to help their recovery from the traumas they have faced, particularly women and children, and the other with building organisational capacity to extend comprehensive support to the community.



Rally in International Disaster Prevention Day

## Building resilience

Meanwhile our work to make the country increasingly resilient to the disasters which recurrently affect the region, continues:

- setting up and managing disaster management committees in south-west Bangladesh (the area most vulnerable to flooding following cyclones);
- reducing climate vulnerabilities through advanced agricultural technology in the south-west;
- promoting socially inclusive and sustainable agricultural intensification in West Bengal (India) and Bangladesh;
- agriculture and water resilience in coastal areas; and
- building resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change in coastal areas.

## Early warning campaigns

In 2017-18, Shushilan conducted a series of meetings with disaster management committees at various levels of local government – union, upazila and district – as well as promoting community awareness through picture dramas and courtyard sessions to disseminate the principles of disaster preparedness.

## Local government capacity development

The role of local government is very important in ensuring that areas are prepared for disaster. In 2017-18, over a thousand union parishads received support not only on the preparation of disaster preparation plans (covering mitigation of its effects, responding to it when it happens, and managing matters post-disaster), but also a range of other issues including budget preparation, analysis and open declaration, disaster planning or community risk assessments. This was partly facilitated by reforming disaster management committees at different local government levels and the preparation of household disaster preparation plans.



## Pre-disaster initiatives

Our disaster management initiatives focused on training and raising awareness of disaster preparedness and risk-reduction planning. This helped to establish disaster-resistant community resources and build the capacity of project participants and local institutions to deal with inevitable future crises. In 2017-18, this work included the re-excavation of a canal to improve irrigation, including for trees so key in mitigating the impact of flooding.

## Climate change initiatives

The 2014 Climate Change Vulnerability Index ranks Bangladesh as the economy at most risk to climate change, reflecting the impact of major climate events globally in the twenty-year period from 1990. Historically, people living in the coastal zone of south-west Bangladesh have not had the capacity to deal with such crises. This is evidenced by the dreadful impact of the 1991 cyclone which killed 143,000 Bangladeshi people, leaving 10 million homeless.

Bangladesh is much better prepared now, though Cyclone Sidr killed 3,500 in 2007. The impact of Cyclone Mora in 2017, though this had nothing like the strength of Cyclone Sidr, was mitigated by the kind of planning to which Shushilan has been contributing for many years. Some 500,000 people managed to move out of coastal areas before the storm made landfall. Many tropical cyclone warnings and watches were issued.



Vegetable garden in sack system in the salinity areas

It is in the south-west coastal plain that people are most vulnerable. Poverty levels are high and education levels are low. People there do not have the capacity to cope or adapt to the challenges they are likely to face: storm damage, flooding and salination. As a leading environmental organisation in the coastal zone, we have undertaken a comprehensive approach towards integration of adaptation and mitigation by involving community organisations and local government in line with the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. In 2017-18, Shushilan undertook a wide range of initiatives concerned with enhancing livelihoods, food security, health and well-being, forest biodiversity, agro-biodiversity, community resilience, and coastal natural resource management. We distributed over 1,100kg of rice seeds and almost 5,000 trees, and provided relevant training to over 900 farmers along with supplying them with the materials needed to improve their production.

All Shushilan's work related to climate change is informed by our formal Adaption Strategy which sets out eight strategic directions for the organisation: building local partnerships, research and study, building mass awareness, increasing the community's capacity for adaptation, mitigation measures, developing mutual learning processes on adaptation measures, and developing financial arrangement mechanisms.



## Soil health

Soil health is very important to crop production and environmental sustainability. Shushilan has initiated organic farming, prepared and used compost and organic pesticides, and promoted vegetable gardening and homestead gardening.

It has undertaken research in collaboration with the International Rice Research Institute on saline-tolerant rice seed production. In the south-west coastal area, salinity in soil continues to increase. Shushilan has run a number of research projects for reducing salinity in collaboration with government and international agencies to grow saline-tolerant varieties of rice and vegetables. We have run several projects on rice seed production, agricultural technology transfer, and environmental management of agriculture for enhancing food security. In 2017-18, Shushilan distributed seeds, provided training and technical support to 170 households.

## Integrated agriculture

'Integrated agriculture' is a method between conventional and organic farming which returns nutrients to plants, uses animal manure instead of chemical fertilisers, and has minimal dependency on chemical pesticides. In 2017-18, Shushilan focused on pit compost, kitchen compost and worm compost as organic fertilisers. We used our demonstration fields to illustrate the impact of integrated agricultural practices. We continued support to more than 2,200 farmers' groups and organised two programmes of training for bee keepers on improving honey production.



Combined agriculture farming

## Agriculture Base Extension Project

Shushilan has undertaken a range of initiatives to support the rural poor, through the Agriculture Base Extension Project, to participate in agro-based businesses such as livestock rearing and vegetable gardening. In 2017-18, Shushilan provided training on vegetable and horticulture crop production. Some 1,200 homestead gardens were developed and households received training on resilient home gardening, fish farming, poultry rearing and nutrition. Shushilan undertook eleven projects ranging from helping farmers to adapt to new technology to setting up groups to enable farmers to network and share experiences.

## Agriculture Service Centre

Shushilan has established an Agriculture Service Centre on 6.5 acres which demonstrates good practice and provides support and services for disadvantaged farmers on, for example, cattle rearing, poultry farming, nurseries and seed production. The Centre includes a resource centre and an eco-demonstration farm which has created a model for environment-friendly integrated agriculture practices and exhibiting appropriate technology among poor farmers through training and demonstration.



## Water resources

Safe ground water sources are declining, especially in the south-west coastal area, due to high salinity and arsenic contamination. Shushilan has been working on the effective utilisation of the potential water resources in this region and, since 1993, has built up communities' capacity to access safe drinking water through the installation of pond sand filters, rain water harvesters, and deep tube wells. In 2017-18, Shushilan re-excavated a 4,000 foot canal in Amtoli, Barguna, to improve irrigation, facilitated by meetings with local organisations.



Canal re-excavation for water supply, irrigation and solve the water logging problem

## Wetland resources

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

## Forest resources

Many depend on the Sunderbans for their livelihood. It is the main forest resource in the south-west of the country. We have initiated activities such as social forestry to conserve environmental sustainability (for which Shushilan has been recognised nationally). In 2017-18, Shushilan maintained and followed all existing forested areas, prepared 42 mangrove nursery beds and distributed 5,700 tree plants.



Char a forestation to reduce the vulnerability of climate change



### Case study: 3

## The power of the community in water management



### WSMC meeting at Sekendarkhali village

Polders in south-west Bangladesh contain many canals that connect the fields to the rivers. The entry and exit of water to each polder is controlled by sluice gates, located in the dykes surrounding the polders. However, in Sekendarkhali village, Barguna, years of mismanagement and lack of maintenance led to the canal silting up and the community had lost heart after Cyclone Sidr in 2007.

With initial support by Shushilan through the SIAGI project, villagers

formed a water and silt management committee which led to negotiations with national and local government about re-excavating the canal. They also created a fund of USD 8,750 and obtained a No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the local administration to collectively utilise the natural resources (canal water and fish) and re-excavate the canal. A monitoring committee comprising local government officials, academics, researchers and NGOs oversaw the work at a cost of BDT 1,250,000. This was a major success for local community action, facilitated by Shushilan, local government, the Bangladesh Agriculture University and Australian research institutions. This local co-operation extended to resolving local conflicts about how the re-excavated canal should be managed and the water distributed.



Multi-stakeholders participating in canal inauguration



## **Programme 4: Human Rights and Good Governance**

### **Good governance**

The World Bank has concluded that improving governance should remain a key priority for the full realisation of Bangladesh's development aspirations. Historically, most government services have often been delivered in a top-down manner, with little accountability to local communities. In line with the actions of the Bank's International Development Association, therefore, Shushilan has focused for many years, both in its own management and in its wider activities, on reinforcing good governance. In 2017-18 Shushilan implemented six projects related to human rights and good governance, including a number reinforcing the role of women – 'Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities' supported by the United Nations Development Programme, 'Women in Action to Engage' supported by Action Aid and 'The Provision of Development Support Services to Women' supported by the Department of Women's Affairs.

### **Strengthening the capacity of local government**

Shushilan has been working to build the capacity of local government to provide basic services to the community since 2000. One aspect of this is to secure the involvement of the community in local government and to give them a voice in how it is run through 8,000 community organisations, which are gradually becoming more independent of Shushilan (see programme 5 below). They are developing their own capacity for addressing human rights and good governance. And strong links have been established with government and local government for ensuring the available service for the community.

In 2017-18, we worked directly with over 1,100 union parishads to help them clarify their roles and responsibilities and improve their revenue collection and budget planning. We provided training to almost 1,000 union parishads on social accountability and good governance. Over 600 village development committees were formed and 7,000 monthly meetings took place to take this forward.

### **Open budget declaration**

'Open budget declaration' refers to making union parishad's budget-setting processes accountable and transparent. Of the 1,100 union parishads mentioned above, 51 were supported to conduct open budget meetings, as well as ensuring the active participation of women in decision-making along with community organisations, journalists and NGO personnel. Rural people are sometimes reluctant to pay taxes as they may have less awareness of their importance for local services. Making the whole process more open helps to deal with this and thereby improve local tax collection rates.

### **Access to social justice for the disadvantaged**

Promoting social justice and equal opportunity is most important for those marginalised. It not only helps the disadvantaged but also helps to secure social cohesion. Shushilan has undertaken a range of projects to support access to social justice. In 2001, for example, it set up an arbitration system in four areas in south-west Bangladesh (Shalish). To date, 169 Shalish committees have been established in 12 union parishads within Shyamnagar and Kaliganj upazilas in Satkhira district. In 2017-18, Shushilan supported 201 families to resolve conflicts and placed 222 complaint boxes in the community to facilitate people making a complaint.

### **Protection of women and children from trafficking**

It has been estimated that in the south-west coastal zone, between 1,300 and 1,400 women or children are trafficked each year, particularly over the Indian border. Quite apart from the horrendous experiences of those who are trafficked, these crimes also place considerable stress on income security, migration, and family life. Shushilan has implemented a number of projects to protect women and children from trafficking, including providing over 1,800 life skill training sessions to women for improving their life and livelihoods.



## Establish gender and equality

Gender discrimination shows itself in a number of ways in Bangladesh. Women have less participation in decision-making and are often treated disrespectfully in the family and community. Gender-based violence is also increasing. Shushilan has undertaken a number of projects to address these issues. In 2017-18, all 375 staff of the Nobo Jatra project, supported by the World Food Programme and World Vision Bangladesh, have received training on gender sensitisation. We have conducted

60 gender training sessions in the community, 41 picture dramas on gender awareness and prevention of early marriage, 339 male engagement groups, over 7,000 sessions on gender sensitisation, and 24 meetings with union parishads on reducing gender-based violence.



Advocacy meeting to prevent women against violence

## Strengthening the capacity of youth groups

Around a quarter of our projects in 2017-18 were concerned in some way with supporting young people – for example with the prevention of child marriage, adolescent sexual reproductive health and rights, women’s empowerment, social mobilisation or good governance – supported by a number of donors including Action Aid, the British Council and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Over the years, we have trained almost 6,000 youth leaders and at the end of the 2017-18 were working with a further 2,100 young people. In 2017-18, we provided leadership training to 2,400 women and young people and trained 40 community youth journalists. With the support of Action Aid Bangladesh through Shushilan’s Women’s Resilience Index Project, a young girl group started a sanitary napkin production factory in Pathorghata, despite the pressures not to do so from some in the community (see Case Study 4).

## Human rights

International government and NGO reports have been critical of the human rights situation in Bangladesh. Human Rights Watch, for example, wrote of the Government’s crackdown on civil society, media and critics, the ‘disappearance’ of the political opposition, and a failure to protect bloggers, gay rights activists and religious minorities from militant groups. Yet the constitution of Bangladesh commits the state to protect the fundamental human rights of freedom, equality and justice, as well as political, economic and social rights of all citizens.



Women empowerment and cultivate land



Shushilan implemented a number of projects to improve those areas. Advocacy and lobbying is very important for supporting people's rights to access resources and keeping them secure, such as securing rights to khas land (government-owned fallow land, where nobody has property rights) and fisheries. Shushilan advocates for landless people at grassroots, administrative and policy levels, creating a favourable social atmosphere for establishing rights to khas lands. For example, Shushilan established land rights to excluded communities through a number of specific movements: the 'Zaheda's murder for khas land movement', the 'Protection of Ahammadia's religious movement', and the 'Protection of Munda Adibashiminorities rights movement'. In 2017-18, Shushilan organised a Youth National Summit on this issue, supported women to resolve land-based conflicts, prevented 110 early marriages, organised two hums, and provided youth leadership training to over 3,200 young people. We also organised 56 advocacy meetings with banks to encourage them to provide facilities for women, conducted 32 training sessions on women rights, and 18 on women's empowerment.

### **Case study: 4**

#### ***Girls like Hiromoni can break the superstitions of society***

Hiromoni (20) lives in the village of Badurtola, Barguna – a relatively remote coastal area, characterised by conservative, traditional values and beliefs. Women are not expected to go out alone or talk with

men outside their family. Hiromoni, however, defied these norms and joined a Shushilan young people's group to learn about social work which she was interested in doing. She received training in adolescent care, reproductive health, hygiene care and other issues and shared her learning with her friends and other students. With encouragement from Shushilan's Women's Resilience Index (WRI) Project, supported by Action Aid Bangladesh, Hiromoni with nine other girls set up a sanitary napkin factory and marketed the products in



local shops, clinics, and markets. The Country Director of Action Aid Bangladesh saw first-hand what was being achieved in the factory, which was awarded the Best Women's Producer factory. Hiromoni is now a well-respected member of the community and women come to her for advice and support. She is making a real difference to her community.



## Programme 5: Sustainable Peoples' Organisations

Developing well-led community organisations is the most powerful instrument for mobilising community participation in local management and decision-making. Shushilan works with the most under-privileged and socially-excluded communities, with least access to decision-making processes. Shushilan has now set up nearly 8,000 community organisations to help the disadvantaged to establish their basic rights. There are eight types of such organisations:

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

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

### Community and youth organisations as agents of community change

Community and youth organisation have a vital part in community empowerment, education and training. We work with people who have demonstrated that they have social responsibility, including youth workers, women's groups, educators and faith leaders, in order to build trust and understanding, develop skills, and deliver projects on urgent themes such as poverty, literacy, democracy and climate change. For example:



Participate at district level development fair

- Our 'Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership and Learning' Project (REE-CALL), supported by OXFAM, is working for enhanced community leadership, especially women's, for transformational change and establishment of rights of the poor and vulnerable.
- Youth projects like 'Promoting Democratic Inclusion and Governance through Youth' (PRODIGY-II), supported by the British Council, are working to empower young people to engage wider communities on issues around governance.
- The 'Active Citizen Project', also funded by the British Council, promotes community cohesion and improvement through civic engagement to enhance the contribution of community leaders towards achieving sustainable development both locally and globally.



In 2017-18, these projects, among other things:

- conducted two training programmes on transparency, accountability, inclusion and citizenship;
- established 23 Social Action Projects to support community;
- set up two community food banks;
- demonstrated eco-friendly and climate adaptive agriculture technology to 30 farmers;
- provided vocational /entrepreneurship training to 38 potential technical training institutes for developing youth marketable skills;
- conducted a four-day leadership training course to 782 young people;
- organised a National Youth Summit with the participation of all stakeholders.

### **Case study: 5**

#### ***Shushamai – (a people’s organization) new hope for farmer***

Shushilan set up new organisation, Shushamai, through the REE-CALL project funded by OXFAM. Shushamai comprises 1,000 rural farmers – 433 women and 567 men – to provide training and information on how to improve agricultural production. Shushilan conducted over 5,000 meetings and organised 68 training sessions to build up members’ capacity. Members have now replaced their traditional farming techniques



with modern methods, for example using saline-tolerant rice plants and using natural fertiliser rather than chemical. As a result, their outputs have considerably increased and their lives and livelihoods have correspondingly improved. Their confidence in running their organisation for themselves is also increasing day by day



## Annex 1: About Shushilan

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

It has grown to become one of the biggest NGOs in south-west Bangladesh with expenditure in 2017-18 of BDT 994 million. It works with UN agencies, the Bangladesh Government, and a range of governmental and charitable agencies from across the world. In each of its five programme areas, its focus has always been to improve the lives of vulnerable people via the cross-cutting issues of gender and equity, HIV and AIDS, transparency and accountability, sustainability, and value for money. Since its inception, Shushilan has successfully completed over 175 projects, managing a further 43 at the end of 2017-18. We hope that this report provides an indication of the range of issues which it now covers.

### Governance and management

Shushilan has a governance structure which is characteristic of NGOs in Bangladesh. There is a General Committee, comprising between 21 and 25 members, which is the guardian of the constitution. It elects seven of its members to form the Executive Committee for a two-year period, including the Chief Executive who acts as its Secretary. The Executive Committee has effective control of the organisation. It approves the accounts, the budget, all policies and procedures, and the organisation's programmes. Under the constitution, the Chairman of the Committee is the formal head of the organisation. Current members of the Executive Committee, elected in June 2017, are: Chandrika Banerjee (Chair), Md Nazrul Islam (Vice Chairman), Mostafa Nuruzzaman (Secretary), Illa Devi Mollick (Treasurer), Shahana Hamid, Jafarullah Kutubuddin Md Ebrahim and Sheheli Parvin Jharna. Their details are on the Shushilan website.

We ended the year with some 815 staff who are employed on grades 1 to 10. The senior team is headed by the Chief Executive (grade 10) who is supported by four advisors (grade 9) who cover organisational development, finance, natural resource management and gender, and by three deputy directors (grade 8), two covering the programmes and one responsible for finance. The overall male: female staff ratio is around 2:1 (5:1 in the top five staff grades). There are over 1,500 volunteers, most of whom are women.

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

### Observance of national and international days

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

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



## Picture dramas

Shushilan has long utilised picture drama to disseminate messages and educate communities. 'picture drama' are a traditional Bengali form of advocacy and communication, using entertaining songs, music and dance, with a memorable and relevant picture backdrop. Over 175,000 people attended over 250 events in 2017-18 on, for example, psycho-social support, basic workers' rights, sanitation, gender, nutrition, youth development, reproductive health and disaster planning – with the support of different donors.

## Research

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

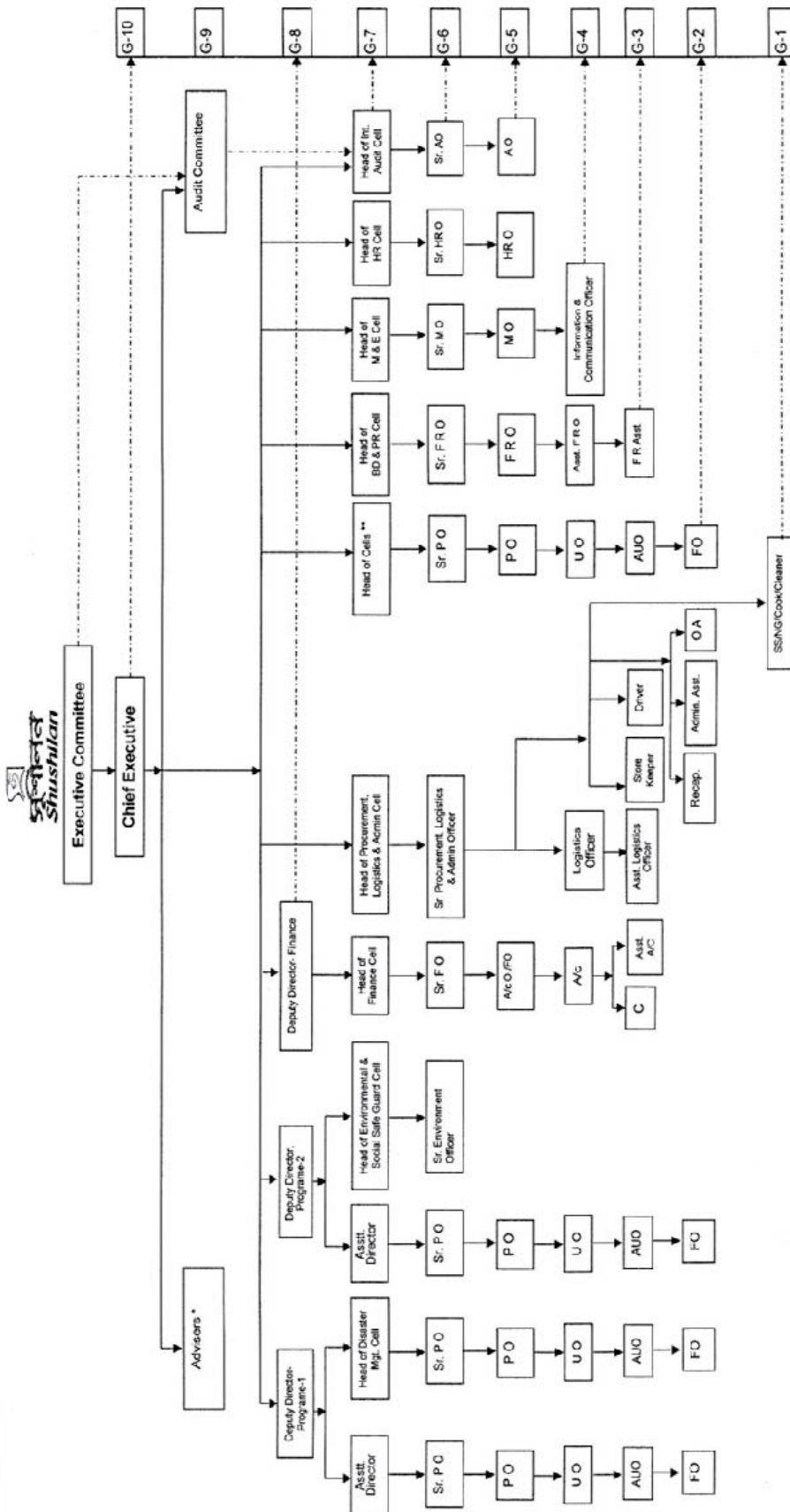
- Shushilan's Agriculture Service Centre (see Programme 3), on 6.5 acres land, has created a model for environment-friendly, integrated farming practice. Its library contains more than 3,000 books, reports, journals and films are available for academic and development researchers.
- Digital Archive: digital copies are available for researchers of policy documents and research documents on for example gender, socio-economic development, environment, forestry, agriculture, aquaculture, human rights and rural development.
- Shushilan's Eco Demo Farm at Munshiganj (see Programme 3) has developed an environment-friendly, integrated saline-tolerant agriculture system.

## Theme of the year

Each year Shushilan selects a 'Theme of the Year' to which the organisation gives priority. It is shared with all staff at the annual Shushilan Day and is published in our diary, calendar, reports and other documents. In the year 2017-2018 the theme was: "Ensure youth participation to contribute sustainable development".



# Annex 2: Organogram



**Note-1:** Head of BD & PR Cell- Head of Business Development and Public Relation Cell. Head of M&E Cell- Head of Monitoring & Evaluation Cell Head of HR Cell- Head of Human Resource Cell. Sr. P.O.- Senior Programme Officer. Sr. Adv. O.- Senior Advocacy Officer. Sr. F.R.O.- Senior Fund Raising Officer. Sr. MO.- Senior Monitoring Officer. Sr. HRO.- Senior Human Resource Officer. Sr. F.O.- Senior Finance Officer. Sr. A.C.- Senior Audit Officer. PO.- Programme Officer. Ac O /FO.- Accounts Officer / Finance Officer. FRO.- Fund Raising Officer. MO.- Monitoring Officer. HR.O.- Human Resource Officer. AC.- Audit Officer. UD.- Upazila Organizer. A/C.- Assistant. Logistic Officer. Asst. FR O.- Assistant Fund Raising Officer. AUO.- Assistant Upazila Organizer. C.- Cashier. Asst. AC.- Assistant Accountant. Adm. Asst.- Administrative Assistant. F.R. Asst.- Fund Raising Assistant. FO.- Field Organizer. OA.- Office Assistant. Receipt- Receptionist. SS.- Service Staff. SSING.- Service Staff/Night Guard.

**Note-2:** Adviser: Advisers note is to build the capacity of the organizations but when an adviser will lead a project as a focal person s/he will then hold the administrative and management authority of that project. Cell Head: Cell Head are reportable to Chief Executive but considering the nature of work they could be liable to others. \*Organogram: Based on the main frame organogram project/program and cells a separate organogram will be prepared and followed during implementation.

**Advisers\* :** Adviser- Organization Development, Adviser- Finance, Adviser- Natural Resource Management, Adviser- Gender

**Head of Cells\*\* :** Head of Research & Advocacy Cell, Head of Gender Cell, Head of Training Cell

**Review time:** June 2016





## Annex 3: Shushilan Projects in 2017-18

Sl.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
<b>Programme 1: Socio-economic development</b>							
01	Raising awareness and selecting beneficiaries in the 'Northern Areas Reduction of Poverty Initiative' (NARI)	To facilitate access to employment opportunities in the garment sector for poor and vulnerable women from deprived areas by providing information, technical and life skills training, transitional housing, and other support to adjust to urban life and formal employment.	Selected 10,800 disadvantaged women for technical and life skills training. Ran awareness-raising campaigns and workshops for local government, community leaders and other stakeholders.	Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA)	Sep 2014-Feb 2018	Rangpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat districts in Rangpur division	13.7 million
02	NoboJatra Project (I)	To improve the food security, nutrition and resilience of vulnerable people in Khulna and Satkhira districts.	Trained union and upazila management committees on roles and responsibilities and disaster preparedness; cyclone shelter information collection and display; and observation of National Disaster Preparedness Day.	World Food Programme	Jan 2017-Dec 2018	Kaliganj, Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	4.0 million
03	NoboJatra Project (II)	To improve nutrition for under-fives, pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls; to increase equitable access to income; and to strengthen resilience to man-made and natural shocks and stresses.	Formed committees to facilitate change; led meetings with secondary schools; and trained stakeholders in management, leadership and empowerment.	World Vision, Bangladesh	Feb 2017 and on	Dacope, Koyra (Khulna district) and Kaliganj, Shyamnaga (Satkhira district)	95.0 million
04	Matarbari Power Station Resettlement Assistance Project	To mitigate losses incurred by people affected by the construction of the power station, in line with the resettlement action plan.	Preparation of resettlement action plan, dissemination of information, vocational training for displaced people, liaison with government and construction company and disbursement of compensation.	Coal Power Generation Company, Bangladesh	Feb 2016-Feb 2018	Cox's Bazar district	12.4 million
04	Matarbari Power Station Resettlement Assistance Project	To mitigate losses incurred by people affected by the construction of the power station, in line with the resettlement action plan.	Preparation of resettlement action plan, dissemination of information, vocational training for displaced people, liaison with government and construction company and disbursement of compensation.	Coal Power Generation Company, Bangladesh	Feb 2016-Feb 2018	Cox's Bazar district	12.4 million
05	Training, Beneficiary Outreach and Enrolment Project (TOE) under the Income Support Programme for the Poorest (ISPP)	To strengthen income support and increase government safety net support to the most disadvantaged, to develop their capacity and improve their livelihoods and wellbeing.	The pilot stage has been completed in 160 union parishads in five districts, with 216,000 women assisted, mainly women and children under 4 years old.	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives, Bangladesh	Jan 2017-Jun 2020	Jalampur, Mymensing, Sherpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Nilphamari districts	80.2 million
06	Validation and up-sealing of bee keeping practices for improving yield and quality of bee products	To improve the quality and yield of bee products and build the capacity of beekeepers	Trained beekeepers on skills including use of excluders, pollen collectors and propolis meshes.	KrishiGobeshona Foundation (KGF)	May 2015-May 2018	Satkhira, Shirgongj and Gazipur districts	0.5 million
07	Making Markets Work for Women	To increase the entrepreneurial capacity of targeted women and improve the sexual and reproductive health rights and nutrition situation of women, their families and the wider community; to encourage changes in market behaviours to enable women to participate effectively.	Training and workshops on agri-value chain, sexual and reproductive health rights, and nutrition, for deeper understanding of how to make markets work for women.	Swedish Export Credit Agency (EKN) and Action Aid, Bangladesh	Apr 2016-Dec 2019	Patuakhali district	21.7 million



Sl.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
08	Savings and credit programme (Micro credit)	To provide disadvantaged people, who are not served by financial institutions, with the opportunity to save and borrow small amounts of money (for example, as seed finance for their business).	Savings now total almost BDT 65 million; 602 new micro credit groups were formed in 2017-18 and 1.1 million was allocated to 149 participants for emergency funds.	Shushilan; Bangladesh Bank	July 2011-present day	Jessore and Satkhira districts	303.3 million
09	Chittagong City Outer Ring Road Resettlement Assistance Project	To safeguard, and mitigate losses incurred by, people affected by the road scheme, in line with the resettlement action plan.	Dissemination of information; liaison with government and the construction company; and disbursement of compensation or other assistance to 620 affected people on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner.	Chittagong Development Authority	Feb 2012-Feb 2019	Chittagong	25.3 million
10	Self-employment Productivity Programme (BSEP)	To build the capacity and opportunities for 350 potential entrepreneurs from disadvantaged backgrounds; to improve their access to services for entrepreneurs; and to improve co-ordination mechanisms.	Training for entrepreneurship development and management for 200 participants; subject-specific training related to crab fattening furniture making businesses; grants and finance workshops; networking with advisors and state providers.	International Labour Organisation	Aug 2016-Jun 2018	Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts	7.0 million

**Programme 2: Education, information and communications technology and nutrition**

01	School feeding programme in deprived areas in Khulna district	To increase student admissions and attendance by reducing malnutrition. (Poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, gender disparity and lack of quality teaching are the main barriers to primary education in Bangladesh.)	Distribution of high energy biscuits; school management team/co-ordination/monitoring/advocacy meetings; setting up school vegetable gardens; securing clean drinking water.	Directorate of Primary Education, Bangladesh	July 2017-Jun 2018	Dacope and Khulna districts	5.9 million
02	School feeding programme in deprived areas in Satkhira district	As above.	As above.	Directorate of Primary Education, Bangladesh	July 2017-Jun 2018	Satkhira district	17.4 million
03	School feeding programme in deprived areas in Barguna district	As above.	As above.	Directorate of Primary Education, Bangladesh	July 2017-Jun 2018	Barguna district	7.1 million
04	School meals project	To address poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition to increase student admissions and attendance and improve their ability to benefit from their education.	Cooked midday meals for over 9,500 students, with associated monitoring and co-ordination.	World Food Programme	Jul 2017-Jun 2018	Barguna district	17 million
05	Basilliteracy project	To provide the context within which literacy tuition can thrive.	Organised schools to secure clean drinking water and better hygiene for students to enable them to learn.	Bureau of Non-formal Education, Bangladesh	Jul 2017-Mar 2018	Satkhira district	3.7 million
06	Enhancing food security, and nutrition programme	To address the underlying drivers of food insecurity and promote integration, and reduce tensions, between Rohingya refugees and vulnerable Bangladeshis.	Eased relations between Rohingya and Bangladesh people in Cox's Bazar	World Food Programme	Feb 2018-Jan 2020	Cox's Bazar	40.0 million
07	Strengthening family planning	To encourage local government to improve family planning services at family welfare centres	Identified gaps between provision and need and met with local leaders to secure improved services	Marie Stopes, Bangladesh	Apr 2017-Oct 2017	Pirojpur district	32.3 million
08	Empowering women on sexual and reproductive health and rights (Nirapod 2)	To empower women, men, and young girls in rural Bangladesh and in garment factories to exercise their sexual and reproductive health rights, including their choice of safe menstrual regulation and family planning.	Courtyard meetings; workshops with teachers and government family planning committees; advocacy with district-level industries on sexual and reproductive health and rights and choice of safe menstrual regulation to ensure enabling environment in industry premises; and ward-level awareness campaigns to share information with the community.	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN)	Dec 2015-Dec 2019	Narail and Khulna districts	18.9 million



Sl.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
9	Generating demand for long-acting reversible contraceptives and permanent family planning methods.	To increase take-up of long-acting and permanent methods of contraception in the project areas by 25%.	Family planning information disseminated through picture songs and dramas ('pot songs') and courtyard meetings resulting in increased uptake of both long-term and short-term contraception.	Engender Health Bangladesh	Dec 2017-Jul 2018	Khulna and Bagerhat districts	6.7 million
10	Multi-sectorial approach to reduce malnutrition in Bangladesh.	To improve the community's capacity to reduce the risk of waterlogging and improve the resilience of those who are most vulnerable, including improved food and nutrition security.	Established local government disaster management committees; mapped food security and disaster relief; and identified acutely malnourished children.	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Mar 2016-Aug 2017	Satkhira district	0.1 million
11	Collecting water meter readings and distribution of bills.	To support Khulna City Corporation in preparing bills for water supply.	Increased the number of, and income from, water customers.	Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority	Mar 2015 and on	Khulna City Corporation	3.2 million
12	Max Value for WaSH (water, sanitation and hygiene) project in Blue Gold Polders.	To reduce child illness and mortality in areas of extreme poverty, through improved water, sanitation and hygiene.	Construction of deep tube well and improvements to hygiene and sanitation in schools and the community, with courtyard sessions and other communications to build up awareness and behaviour change.	Max Foundation, Bangladesh	Oct 2017-Oct 2020	Barguna district	10 million
13	Water Sanitation and Hygiene project (WASH) for those in extreme poverty in remote areas.	To increase access to safe drinking water, reducing the health burden and improving the wellbeing of the disadvantaged population living in the remotest rural areas in Bangladesh	Improved access to safe drinking water, installed rain water harvesting system, built latrines and provided advice on their maintenance.	Concern Worldwide	Apr 2017-Mar 2018	Satkhira district	14.2 million
14	Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) in coastal area of Bangladesh	To ensure safe water and sanitation is available to all households; to enhance the capacity of stakeholders to plan, implement and monitor adaptations to climate change interventions; to implement pilot projects demonstrating practical adaptations for climate change; and to develop mutual learning mechanisms and influence policy makers and service providers.	Installation of rainwater harvesting systems, deep tube wells and other water-related facilities; repair of sanitation facilities; student and teacher training; and orientation of stakeholders and local government committees.	Water Aid Bangladesh	Oct 2016-Mar 2018	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	5.0 million
<b>Programme 3: Disaster, climate change and environmental resource management</b>							
1	Climate-resilient sanitation facilities in secondary schools in south-west Bangladesh	To improve sanitary facilities in schools and develop the capacity of teachers and local government staff.	Installed water technology and toilets in schools, promoted health and hygiene, and improved the skills and capacity of local communities.	Water Aid, Bangladesh	Apr 2017-Mar 2018	Satkhira district	8.2 million
2	Reducing climate change-induced vulnerabilities through integrated adaptation and mitigation measures (RECLAIM)	To strengthen community resilience against disasters through achieving sustainable improvements in livelihoods for the most marginalised communities in the coastal region.	Increased access to farmers of sustainable technology and enhanced the capacity of communities to deal with prepared and respond to disasters.	Christian Aid	Apr 2017-Mar 2018	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	2.5 million
3	Promoting socially inclusive and sustainable agricultural intensification in West Bengal and Bangladesh	To understand how social, institutional, economic and environmental factors affect livelihood risks, social exclusion, adverse incorporation and environmental degradation in agricultural intensification; to identify opportunities to manage risks and promote the development of socially inclusive, equitable and sustainable agricultural intensification policies and engagement processes.	Following last year's research, policy analysis and mapping of the institutional landscape and desktop analysis of environmental risks and opportunities, this year the project documented NGO best practice and the conditions necessary for this to succeed, along with associated communications and dissemination to donors, policy makers and NGOs.	Australian High Commission	Mar 2016-Feb 2020	Khulna and Barguna districts	9.2 million



Sl.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
4	Agricultural and water resilience in the coastal region of Bangladesh	To strengthen the physical, social and economic resilience of poor families in six flood- and saline-prone areas in Jessore, Satkhira and Khulna districts.	Following a participatory rural appraisal and data collection, we undertook training on sack and dyke gardening, worm-composting, shrimp culture and crab care.	Practical Action Bangladesh	Feb 2017-Jul 2018	Satkhira, Khulna and Jessore districts	22.3 million
5	Road to Resilience in Shyamnagar	To improve water management practice in the Sundarban mangrove area through land-use diversification.	Following baseline survey and resource mapping in 10 villages, and providing roadside fencing, we provided training on maintaining mangrove forests, organic shrimp production and income generation.	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	May 2016 -Oct 2017	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	8.3 million
6	Building resilience of vulnerable communities and institutions to protect livelihoods and reduce risk from disasters and climate change.	To support coastal communities and improve their resilience to climate change and disasters; to improve livelihoods for those in extreme poverty through capacity development.	Provided field-based training and technical support on climate- resilient agriculture farming (though integrating rice, vegetable and fish farming); provided cash support to trained households for alternative climate-adaptive agriculture farming; provided training and technical support, with cash support, on integrated resilient shelter with rain water harvesting system and home gardening; and built up working relationships with the community, local government and other stakeholders	Concern Worldwide	May 2015-Apr 2018	Shyamnagar, Assasuni (Satkhira district) and Mongla, Morrelganj (Bagerhat district)	8.5 million
7	Housing construction	To support housing facilities to poor families in disaster-prone areas	Designed and constructed 185 houses suitable for the local environment for targeted beneficiaries.	Bangladesh Bank	Jan 2010-Dec 2017	Satkhira district	5.5 million
8	Scaling-up resilience among water-logged communities in south-west Bangladesh	To enhance the resilience of the communities most affected by waterlogging.	Established district, union and ward management committees; training, capacity building and planning; disseminated good practice; supported local businesses.	Concern Worldwide	May 2016-Nov 2017	Keshabpur (Jessore district) and Tala (Satkhira district)	9.6 million
9	Women's Resilience Index Project (WRI)	To develop women's capacity to support communities to prepare for disaster and how to respond to them when they occur.	Women-led awareness-building sessions for social change and, through theatre and other means, supported communities to improve their resistance to disasters.	Action Aid Bangladesh	Jul 2017-Jun 2018	Bargun district	1.4 million
10	Entertainments to promote wellbeing in emergency in Cox's Bazar	To increase psycho-social support to the Rohingya community, particularly mothers and children, through entertainment.	Provided entertainments to the Rohingya community to aid their recovery from trauma, through performing magic shows, song and dance.	Action Against Hunger	Oct 2017-Jun 2018	Cox's Bazar	5.3 million
11	Improved organisational capacity to deal with Rohingya refugees (and office setup in Cox's Bazar).	To increase organisational capacity to extend comprehensive support to the Rohingya community	Improved staff competency to deal with the Rohingya refugee crisis, increased reciprocal support between refugees and communities, paving the way for Shushilan's long-term support in Cox's Bazar	Action Against Hunger	Nov 2017-Dec 2017	Cox's Bazar	4.2 million
<b>Programme 4: Human rights and good governance</b>							
1	Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities project (SWAPNO)	To encourage the achievement of economic growth in a more inclusive manner, with economic opportunities reaching rural poor women and other vulnerable groups.	Information, training and advocacy for disadvantaged women on income-generation skills and 'rotating savings and credit associations' (micro-credit).	United Nations Development Programme	Jun 2014-Mar 2018	Satkhira	21.4 million



SI.	Project Name	Objective	Main outcome	Donor/partner	Duration	Working Area	Expenditure 2016-17 (BDT million)
2	Women in Action to Engage and Resist Project (WATER)	To strengthen women's empowerment, their control over resources and their skills in dealing with disasters.	Lobbied local government to make available khas (government-owned) land for use – especially by disadvantaged women; advocacy and leadership training for women, including relating to violence against women.	Action Aid Bangladesh	Jan 2011- Dec 2019	Barguna district	8.3 million
3	International Citizens' Services project (ICS)	To train international volunteers on community governance, improving livelihoods and reproductive health rights.	On-job, in-community training and meetings with government and local government for international volunteers to prepare them for working in Bangladesh.	Voluntary Service Overseas, Bangladesh	Apr 2016 - Aug 2018	Bagerhat district	5.3 million
4	Vulnerable Group Development Project (VGD)	To help vulnerable communities become self-sustaining through providing training on economic and life skills.	Provided training on domestic gardening, animal husbandry, disaster preparation, mother and child health and nutrition, personal hygiene, gender and women's development, and HIV/AIDS.	Department of Women's Affairs, Bangladesh	Feb 2017- Dec 2018	(Rangpur district)	1.9 million
5	Active Citizen Project	To promote community cohesion and improvement through civic engagement and youth leadership development.	Provided leadership training course to 782 young people and organised national summit.	British Council	Jul 2017- Mar 2019	Khulna, Perojpur and Satkhira districts	2.4 million
6	National Citizen Service (NCS)	To promote community leadership and livelihoods	Developed leadership capacity through training volunteers and running courtyard sessions and good governance training.	Voluntary Service Overseas, Bangladesh	Aug 2017- Jul 2018	Satkhira district	3.7 million

**Programme 5: Sustainable community organisations programme**

1	Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, Leadership and Learning (REE-CALL) Project	To combine education, training, influencing and promotion of women's leadership to improve resilience to disasters and climate change – recognising the interrelated issues of poverty and lack of agency which make people vulnerable to climate change.	Built the capacity within communities and local government to anticipate and cope with climate and disaster-related challenges by promoting gender justice, good governance, access to services and economic empowerment as foundations for improving disaster preparedness. This included pond excavations, pond sand filters, latrine distribution and tree planting, as well as advocacy, communications and training.	Oxfam	Aug 2017- Mar 2018	Shyamnagar (Satkhira district)	10.0 million
2	People's organisation development	To develop community organisations to increase community leadership to improve people's quality of life.	Provided leadership training for women and strengthened institutional capacity development through 8,000 community organisations.	-	-	-	-
3	Promoting Democratic Inclusion and Governance through Youth project (PRODIGY II)	To promote community cohesion and improvement through advocacy and leadership training.	Provided leadership training, set up youth network and fostered good relationships between young people, government and local government.	British Council	July 2017- May 2019	Khulna	105.3 million



## Annex 4: 2017-18 audited accounts

**Shushilan**  
Consolidated Statement Of Financial Position  
As at 30th June 2018

Particulars	Note	Particulars				2016-2017
		General Fund	Micro Credit	Project fund (74 Project)	Total	
<b>A. Non Current Assets</b>		<b>96,447,507</b>	<b>2,325,794</b>	<b>7,162,343</b>	<b>105,935,644</b>	<b>99,934,734</b>
Fixed Assets	4.00	96,447,507	2,325,794	7,162,343	105,935,644	99,934,734
<b>B. Current Assets</b>		<b>261,313</b>	<b>222,484,025</b>	<b>51,587,322</b>	<b>274,332,660</b>	<b>262,199,882</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalent	5.00	261,313	6,609,018	37,497,552	44,367,883	44,608,958
Advances/Loan Paid	6.00	-	28,111	1,394,975	1,423,086	26,728,848
FDR	22.00	-	8,700,000	-	8,700,000	7,675,000
Advance Tax/VAT	21.00	-	-	12,694,795	12,694,795	12,694,795
Loan Account (RLF)	23.00	-	207,146,896	-	207,146,896	170,492,281
<b>C. Current Liabilities</b>		<b>24,440,397</b>	<b>208,212,900</b>	<b>24,235,944</b>	<b>256,889,241</b>	<b>224,472,979</b>
Accrued expenses	7.00	91,872	2,857	8,185,897	8,280,626	6,063,620
Advances/Loan Receive	8.00	24,348,525	123,296,616	16,050,047	163,695,188	148,488,784
Loan Loss Provision	24.00	-	9,587,807	-	9,587,807	5,793,811
Members Savings	25.00	-	60,983,438	-	60,983,438	50,804,172
Tamadi Savings	26.00	-	74,604	-	74,604	967,652
Apotkalin Fund	27.00	-	4,583,446	-	4,583,446	3,922,989
Special Savings	28.00	-	3,752,396	-	3,752,396	3,535,490
Staff Savings Fund	29.00	-	4,161,737	-	4,161,737	3,265,569
Reserve Fund (DMF)	33.00	-	1,769,999	-	1,769,999	1,630,892
<b>D. Net Current Assets: (B-C)</b>		<b>(24,179,083)</b>	<b>14,271,125</b>	<b>27,351,378</b>	<b>17,443,419</b>	<b>37,726,903</b>
<b>Total: (A+D)</b>		<b>72,268,424</b>	<b>16,596,920</b>	<b>34,513,721</b>	<b>123,379,063</b>	<b>137,661,637</b>
<b>Represented by</b>						
Fund Account	9.00	72,268,424	16,596,920	34,513,721	123,379,063	137,661,637
<b>Total</b>		<b>72,268,424</b>	<b>16,596,920</b>	<b>34,513,721</b>	<b>123,379,063</b>	<b>137,661,637</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement

  
Head of Finance Cell

  
Deputy Director-F&A

  
Chief Executive

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

Dated: Dhaka  
October 7, 2018

  
Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.  
Chartered Accountants





**Shushilan**  
**Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
For the year ended 30 June 2018

Particulars	Note	Particulars				2016-2017
		General Fund	Micro Credit	Project Fund (74 Project)	Total	
<b>Income:</b>						
Grant Received	10.00	64,030,082	-	411,442,213	475,472,294	370,546,157
Fund Received from Mother Account	-	-	-	-	-	26,959,450
Beneficiary Contribution	-	-	-	463,610	463,610	-
Service Charge & Other Receive	31.00	-	34,768,820	-	34,768,820	24,552,793
Local Receipts	32.00	-	216,738	-	216,738	1,028,425
Subscription from EC	-	-	-	43,043	43,043	4,225
Contribution from Shushilan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank interest	-	11,298	115,127	559,145	685,570	509,170
		<b>64,041,380</b>	<b>35,100,685</b>	<b>412,508,011</b>	<b>511,650,075</b>	<b>423,600,220</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>						
Fund Disbursed to Projects Accounts	-	43,892,621	-	-	43,892,621	26,959,450
Fund Transfer to Donor/General	-	-	-	-	-	546,308
Personnel	11.00	7,811,250	11,741,913	187,103,474	206,656,637	130,065,310
Stationeries & Equipment	12.00	450,634	589,952	2,776,079	3,816,665	6,428,069
Training	-	-	-	-	-	3,509,163
Office Rental & Other Accommodation	13.00	2,424,355	711,205	8,205,604	11,341,164	8,329,882
Traveling/Transport & Communication	14.00	996,297	115,633	20,297,793	21,409,723	16,295,352
Administrative cost	15.00	15,912,455	2,799,290	18,640,455	37,352,200	14,733,175
Program Cost	16.00	3,333,758	-	180,891,947	184,225,705	148,670,321
Loan Loss Provision	24.00	-	3,793,996	-	3,793,996	1,864,501
Other Interest & Service Charge	30.00	-	12,444,242	-	12,444,242	8,796,528
Excess of Expenditure over Income of Training Center & Sundarban Matshya Prokolpo	-	-	-	-	-	11,676,109
Depreciation	-	-	772,343	-	772,343	215,320
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>74,821,371</b>	<b>32,968,574</b>	<b>417,915,352</b>	<b>525,705,297</b>	<b>378,089,488</b>
Excess of Income/Expenditure over Expenditure/Income		(10,779,991)	2,132,111	(5,407,342)	(14,055,221)	45,510,732
<b>Total</b>		<b>64,041,380</b>	<b>35,100,685</b>	<b>412,508,011</b>	<b>511,650,075</b>	<b>423,600,220</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement

  
Head of Finance Cell

  
Deputy Director-F&A

  
Chief Executive

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

Dated: Dhaka  
October 7, 2018

  
Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.  
Chartered Accountants





**Shushilan**  
**Consolidated Statements Of Receipts & Payments**  
For the year ended 30 June 2018

Particulars	Note	Particulars				2016-2017
		General Fund	Micro Credit	Project Fund (74 Project)	Total Fund	
<b>Opening Balance:</b>		<b>428,916</b>	<b>2,605,517</b>	<b>41,574,527</b>	<b>44,608,960</b>	<b>23,830,920</b>
Cash in Hand		36,561	218,544	73,579	328,683	707,380
Cash at Bank		392,355	2,386,973	41,500,948	44,280,277	23,123,540
<b>Receipts:</b>		<b>207,659,335</b>	<b>307,321,074</b>	<b>479,212,464</b>	<b>994,192,872</b>	<b>734,451,678</b>
Grant Received		64,030,082	-	411,442,213	475,472,294	355,943,286
Fund Received from Mother Account		-	-	-	-	26,959,450
Beneficiary Contribution/Unutilized Fund		-	-	463,610	463,610	-
Advance/Loan Refund from Other Projects/Source	17.00	81,748,963	856,182	15,473,557	98,078,702	25,979,172
Advance/Loan Received from Other Sources/Projects	18.00	61,868,992	54,970,000	51,230,896	168,069,888	136,183,733
FDR Encashment	22.00	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Account (RLF) Refunded	23.00	-	181,972,385	-	181,972,385	128,110,658
Members Savings	25.00	-	31,911,612	-	31,911,612	32,507,963
Apotkalin Fund	27.00	-	1,574,410	-	1,574,410	1,256,455
Shuvosakal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Savings	28.00	-	295,700	-	295,700	941,600
Staff Savings Fund	28.00	-	640,100	-	640,100	-
Service Charge & Other Receive	31.00	-	34,768,820	-	34,768,820	25,127,541
Local Receipts	32.00	-	216,758	-	216,758	1,028,425
Subscription from EC		-	-	43,043	43,043	4,225
Contribution from Shushilan		-	-	-	-	-
Bank interest		11,298	115,127	559,145	685,570	509,170
<b>Total</b>		<b>208,088,251</b>	<b>309,926,591</b>	<b>520,786,990</b>	<b>1,038,801,832</b>	<b>758,282,597</b>
<b>Payments:</b>						
Fund Disbursed to Projects Accounts		43,892,621	-	-	43,892,621	26,959,450
Fund Transfer to Donor/General		-	-	14,142	14,142	546,308
Purchase of Fixed Assets		510,006	1,443,613	4,819,635	6,773,254	-
Personnel	11.00	7,811,250	11,741,913	180,819,359	200,372,522	132,964,360
Land Purchase		-	-	-	-	671,000
Stationeries & Equipment	12.00	450,634	587,095	2,776,079	3,813,808	9,550,840
Training		-	-	-	-	3,897,498
Office Rental & Other Accommodation	13.00	2,424,355	711,205	8,205,604	11,341,164	8,254,863
Traveling/Transport & Communication	14.00	996,297	115,633	20,297,793	21,409,723	16,494,311
Administrative cost	15.00	15,912,455	2,799,290	18,412,849	37,124,594	14,875,866
Program Cost	16.00	3,333,758	-	179,271,917	182,605,705	150,107,596
Advance/Loan Given to Other Projects/Source	19.00	57,512,612	884,293	16,304,285	74,701,190	35,965,617
Advance/Loan Refund to Other Source/Projects	20.00	72,184,447	29,502,112	49,181,891	150,868,450	94,696,741
FDR	22.00	-	1,025,000	-	1,025,000	2,425,000
Loan Account (RLF) Given	23.00	-	218,627,000	-	218,627,000	177,305,000
Members Savings	25.00	-	24,630,106	-	24,630,106	19,781,995
Tamadi Savings	26.00	-	1,217,098	-	1,217,098	228,542
Apotkalin Fund	27.00	-	1,004,752	-	1,004,752	411,026
Shuvosakal	-	-	-	-	-	228,779
Special Savings	28.00	-	320,904	-	320,904	284,654
Staff Savings Fund	28.00	-	140,657	-	140,657	-
Other Interest & Service Charge	30.00	-	8,492,798	-	8,492,798	5,712,092
Excess of Payment over Receipts of Training Center & Sundarban Matshya Prokolpo		-	-	-	-	12,292,100
Payment of Accrued Expenses		2,798,502	-	3,185,855	5,984,357	-
Relief Distribution		-	74,104	-	74,104	-
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b>207,826,937</b>	<b>303,317,573</b>	<b>483,289,439</b>	<b>994,433,949</b>	<b>713,673,638</b>
<b>Closing Balance:</b>		<b>261,313</b>	<b>6,609,018</b>	<b>37,497,552</b>	<b>44,367,883</b>	<b>44,608,958</b>
Cash in Hand	5.01	15,095	3,334,410	79,772	3,429,277	331,339
Cash at Bank	5.02	246,218	3,274,608	37,417,780	40,938,606	44,277,619
<b>Total</b>		<b>268,088,251</b>	<b>309,926,591</b>	<b>520,786,990</b>	<b>1,038,801,832</b>	<b>758,282,597</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this financial statement

*Rubel*  
Head of Finance Cell

*Imam*  
Deputy Director, F&A

*Khan Wahab*  
Chief Executive

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

Dated: Dhaka  
October 7, 2018

*Khan Wahab*  
Khan Wahab Shafigue Rahman & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



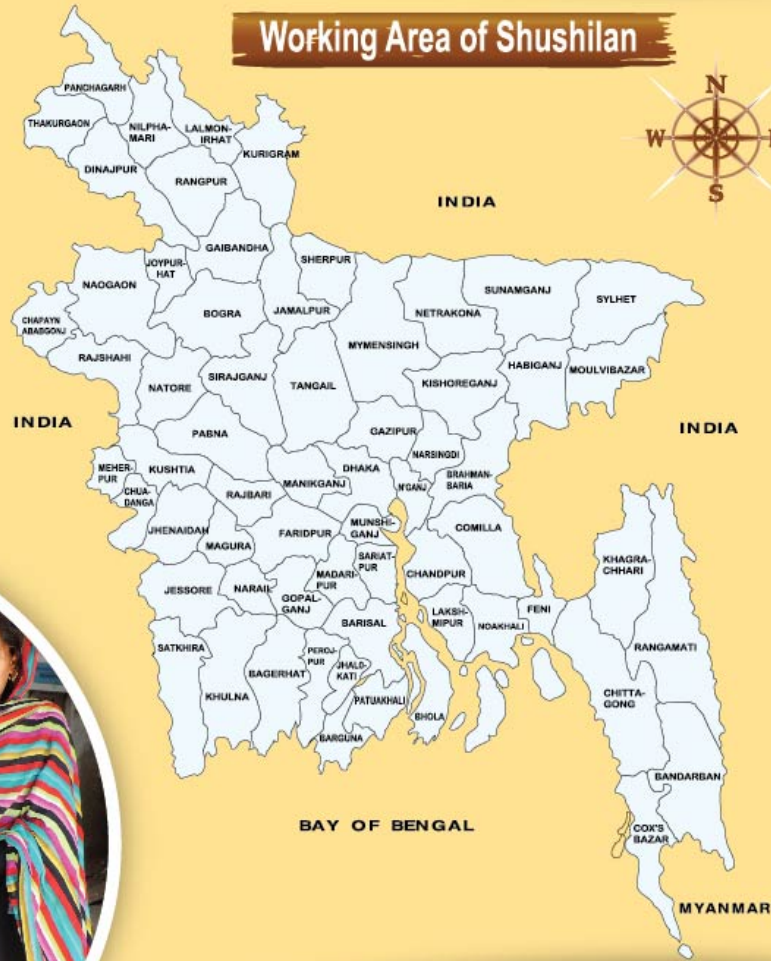




www.shushilan.org



### Working Area of Shushilan



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