

LRP Information

Name of the Organization: **Barendra Development Organization (BDO) & Barendrabhumi Samaj unnayan sangstha (BSDO)**

LRP title: **Coordinated Livelihood Initiatives for Maximum Adaptation to Environment (CLIMATE)**

LRP #: 47, Sapahar, Naogaon.

Topics	Description											
Location of LRP	Sapahar Upazilla, Naogaon.											
Duration (start date & phase out date)	January 2013 and December, 2024											
Number of Sponsor Children	F	M	Total	Total Children				F	M	Total		
	1750	-	1750					1900	-	1900		
LRP focus	Livelihood											
Group information (#s)	RAC	15	SBK	18	Youth	-	Girls	-	VAW	4	others	2
Connection with other Strategic priorities	WR&GE / R&CJ/ RJ&DG / Young People											
Major Achievements of LRP life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 72 women leader who report increased active participation in community decision making process. ● Types of climate resilient livelihood strategies benefited to community to adjust with negative impact of climate change. (Diversification of land use, income, saving) ● Women lead 23 community Food Bank established and save them self from their shortage time. ● Established women lead a hatchery for hatching hit tolerant chicken, Duck, orthodontic (Koyel) etc and spread out the researches genotype in the others community and area for women empowerment; ● 20 land less HHs established on khas land ● 05 Lokokendra established ● 01 women led Emergency response committee, upazilla level and Union level 05 Child marriage prevention network, 18 Mother forum, 15 RAC and Social audit committee and 01 CJG Group formation. ● 02 women leader (Hasina and Rozina) has awarded JOYEETA medal and certificate from UZ administration on accordingly overcome from extreme exclusion and change maker; ● Golam Rabbani has got certificate and 11000/- tk. from Bangladesh national parliament and Inter parliamentary union on active role for child Marriage prevention. ● 09 Women leader has participated as candidate in the last local government election (UP). 											
Major Achievement in 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 04 Lokokendra established ● 2UP have been declared open budget ● 264 women participants received various training on IGA. ● 67 women aware of rights and entitlements on natural resources especially land and water bodies 											

- 15 functional women groups/organization and youth group organized to claim rights and entitlements from different service providing institution.
- 405 HHs benefited by their own (Loan and Lend Opportunity from food bank);
- 362 women has included as member and formed a group for government EKI BARI EKI KHAMAR Project;
- 36 Women has got government (uswo) loan facilities for goat rearing;
- 14 Women leader has included local committee (C. Clinic, School, UP and others) as member;
- 02 women leader (Hasina and Rozina) has awarded JOYEETA medal and certificate from UZ administration on accordingly overcome from extreme exclusion and change maker;
- Golam Rabbani has got certificate and 11000/- tk. from Bangladesh national parliament and Inter parliamentary union on active role for child Marriage prevention.
- 09 Women leader has participated as candidate in the last local government election (UP).
- 11 CMP Committee/ Network is playing active role and prevented 21 (08 Child marriage and 13 violence against women) violence related cases against Child and women.
- Established a hatchery for hatching of hit tolerant chicken, Duck, orthodontic (Koyel) etc and spread out the researches genotype in the others community and area;
- 15 (Hit tolerant chicken genotype) poultry farmer is rearing achil cock and hen for alternative income.
- Formed an emergency response committee for support and awareness in emergency period.
- Announced democratic budget in three union;
- Union parisad has incorporate gender responsive demand/ service in the yearly and five yearly plan;
- Public Service book published by the support of local administration for balanced distribution of local GO and NGO sector;
- Published SAPAHAR TRINOMUL BIRTA (Magazine) by the support of local press club, sponsor child and guardian;
- 71 People has got disability related support (card-40, allouance-29, loan-2) from upazilla SWO;
- 25 people applied to upazilla SWO for disability card;

<p>Status of past & present interventions</p>	<p>Status of past intervention:</p> <p>Sapahar Upazila (Naogaon district) with an area of 244.49 sq km, is bounded by West Bengal of India on the north and west, porsha upazila on the south, patnitala upazila on the east. Main river is Punarbhaba; Jabai Beel is notable.</p> <p>Population: Total Population 115320; male 50.68%, female 49.32%; Muslim 91.99%, Hindu 6%, others 2.01%; noted ethnic nationals: Orao, Shantal, Mal and Munda.</p> <p>Main occupations: The main occupation of the people of Shapahar, as per secondary sources, is Agriculture engaging almost 52.15% people. Rest of the people are engaged in agricultural labor (29.58%), wage labor (3.07%), commerce (5.14%), service (2.47%) and others (7.59%).</p> <p>Literacy and educational institutions: Average literacy 40.38%; male 27.56% and female 12.92%. Educational institutions: government college 1, non-government college 4, government high school 1, non-government high school 23, government primary school 47, non-government primary school 40, community school 6, satellite school 3, madrasa 42.</p> <p>Main exports: Paddy, wheat and mustard seed.</p> <p>NGO activities: Operationally important NGOs are Asha, Brac, BSDO, BDO, TMSS, Proshika, Gashphul, DABI, Aloha, Caritas, Ujjiban and Varendra Prokalpa.</p> <p>Problems/issues of the areas:</p> <p>Violation of women's rights: Violence against women especially domestic violence is prevalent in the appraised villages. Husbands do not repent for their wrongdoings on their wives. Child marriage is also a common scenario in Sapahar. Most of the cases are found that marriage of girls is matched before 14. Dowry is the curse of this area that eventually leads to violation of women's rights. Dowry is claimed in all cases during and after marriage by the grooms. This is also a common practice to send wives to parents' home for dowry money. Due to lack of capacity to manage dowry money parents cannot marry off their daughters on time violence against women by husbands after taking haria (local wine) is evident in Indigenous villages.</p> <p>Food insecurity: In managing bread children are used in earning. 12-year-old boys are engaged in working in the brick fields for a long time of a year by going to Faridpur. They are not taken care of by their sons. Leaving of wives by husbands along with the burdens of children is also common which eventually accelerates food insecurity of women headed families. outside for works. Small farmers face different crises in cultivating crops. Most of the sharecroppers now face water crisis in cultivation. They can now yield low harvest but have to give higher share to the landowners. Rich people are going for mango cultivation instead of paddy. It clearly lessens scope of engaging labor since it is less labor intensive. Poor farmers cannot cultivate crops for more than once a year due to water crisis. Indigenous do not have works or income opportunities round the year. They have wanted of works for 8 months. People take loan from money lenders at 200% interest rate. They also take rice as loan and pay 10 kgs interest against 40 kgs. Seasonal migration due to lack of income opportunities in Indigenous communities is also prevalent in the areas. When they migrate, they cannot provide foods to their family members.</p> <p>Governance: Lack of communication, electricity, road and transportation etc are the common problems in Drainpara, Harinbari, Baldiarghat, Goala and Haripal. People in poverty opined that these opportunities are deficient in those villages where poor people are the majority. In the villages poor sanitation coverage is also evident. At Haripal village,</p>
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only two families use latrine. Moreover, unjust power relation is prevalent in the areas. Whole community depends on very few influential persons for mediation and decision making process. This is also reported that the poor are always engaged in quarrels for even mere reasons.

Landlessness: Landlessness is the major problem in Sapahar. Land ownership pattern is the root cause of it. Only a few rich people own and control all lands of this area. It is evident that 99% people at a village are landless. It is also found that 30 families are landless at another village. No access to khas pond for water for irrigation and domestic uses of the Indigenous is also an acute problem in the areas.

Climate change and disaster: Drought has become a recurrent natural phenomenon of northwestern Bangladesh (i.e. Barind Tract) in recent decades. Barind tract covers most parts of Naogaon district. Rainfall is comparatively less in Barind Tract than the other parts of the country. The average rainfall is about 1,971 mm, which mainly occurs during the monsoon. Rainfall varies aerially as well as yearly. For instance, rainfall recorded in 1981 was about 1,738 mm, but in 1992 it was 798 mm. All homesteads at Harinbari go under during floods almost every year. For agriculture Boro paddy cultivation is costly due to water crisis. River is dried every year which did not happen back in 15-20 years. Drinking water crisis is acute in most of the villages in Sapahar. Only one tubewell serves water to 30 families at Babupur (Madhya para). There is no tubewell at Tetulia, Babupur and Haripur village. There is a khas pond in the village which is used for drinking and domestic chores. Due to drought and water crisis only one crop can only be produced once a year.

Education: Children enrollment and school dropout is an enormous problem in this area. In Titulia village, 200 school aged children (6-10) never enrolled in school, 100 higher school aged (11-18) dropped out and 40 children dropped out from school in Drainpara. Major causes of drop out are poverty, communication and lack of encouraging environment at school. Corporal punishment and lack of extracurricular activities at school are still causing school dropout for children as they are often physically punished by teacher.

Status of present intervention:

- ❖ Established 23 Community Food Bank and ongoing 05 Jointly activities (Beef Fattening);
- ❖ 405 HHs benefited by their own (Loan and Lend Opportunity from food bank);
- ❖ 805 women have united and access to the GO and NGO offices for claim their rights;
- ❖ 67 Women are playing active role in the community and society as leader;
- ❖ 362 women has included as member and formed a group for government EKI BARI EKI KHAMAR Project;
- ❖ 320 women has got skill dev. Training (YDO) facilities on cattle rearing;
- ❖ 36 Women has got government (uswo) loan facilities for goat rearing;
- ❖ 14 Women leader has included local committee (C. Clinic, School, UP and others) as member;
- ❖ 02 women leader (Hasina and Rozina) has awarded JOYEETA medal and certificate from UZ administration on accordingly overcome from extreme exclusion and change maker;

- ❖ Golam Rabbani has got certificate and 11000/- tk. from Bangladesh national parliament and Inter parliamentary union on active role for child Marriage prevention.
- ❖ 09 Women leader has participated as candidate in the last local government election (UP).
- ❖ 11 CMP Committee/ Network is playing active role and prevented 21 (08 Child marriage and 13 violence against women) violence related cases against Child and women.
- ❖ 380 women is waiting for government loan support (YDO, SWO and EKI BARI EKI KHAMER)
- ❖ Established a hatchery for hatching of hit tolerant chicken, Duck, orthodontic (Koyel) etc and spread out the researches genotype in the others community and area;
- ❖ 15 (Hit tolerant chicken genotype) poultry farmer is rearing achil cock and hen for alternative income.
- ❖ Formed an emergency response committee for support and awareness in emergency period.
- ❖ Announced democratic budget in three union;
- ❖ Union parisad has incorporate gender responsive demand/ service in the yearly and five yearly plan;
- ❖ Public Service book published by the support of local administration for balanced distribution of local GO and NGO sector;
- ❖ Published SAPAHAR TRINOMUL BIRTA (Magazine) by the support of local press club, sponsor child and guardian;
- ❖ Poor community has mailed an open letter to the Parliament member on district wise Budget preparation and allocation according to area of public demand;
- ❖ Sponsor Children has mailed 200 post card to prime minister for gender responsive public services.
- ❖ Complete PWD list preparation for proper services;
- ❖ 71 People has got disability related support (card-40, allounce-29, loan-2) from upazilla SWO;
- ❖ 25 people applied to upazilla SWO for disability card;
- ❖ 08 Peoples organization formed (Lk-5, Social audit committee-1, Upazilla Nari-o-shishu nijaton protirod committee-1, CJG-1)
- ❖ Regular meeting with government officials for marginal people;
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Project located in LRP and with another local NGO	Bangladesh Lutheran Mission (Finnish), Polli Manab Seba Sangtha, Resource Integration Center (RIC), DASCOH, Aloha Social services Bangladesh, ASHRAI, Caritas
Total budget for last 3 years	<p>2016-BDT (Regular giving-BDT+ FGV Project- 200000/- Included BDO Part) =BDO-2,075,680/- + BSDO-1,943,335/-= Total=4,019,015/-</p> <p>2017-BDT (Regular giving-BDT+ FGV Project- 200000/- Included BDO Part)= BDO-2,119,994/- + BSDO-1,682,080/-= Total=3,802,074/-</p> <p>2018-BDT (Regular giving-BDT)=BDO-2,019,994/- + BSDO-1,882,080/-= Total=3,902,074/-</p>
Special issues which will be link with social movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Child Marriage, Land Issue, Dowry