



QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 2011



Submitted to shiree

DUSH'THA SHASTHYA KENDRA (DSK)

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ANNEX-3: QUARTERLY NARRATIVE REPORT BY NGO

- This report must be completed and signed by the Contact person
- The information provided below must correspond to the financial information that appears in the financial report.
- Please complete the report using a computer.
- Shiree management will reject any incomplete or badly completed reports.
- The answer to all questions must cover the reporting period as specified in point in 1.6

1. Description

1.1. Name of Recipient of grant contract: Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK)

1.2. Name and title of the Contact person: Dr. Dibalok Singha, Executive Director

1.3. Name of partners in the initiative. N/A

1.4. Title of the initiative: Moving from Extreme poverty enhancing economic empowerment (capacity building, voice and rights) of extreme households.

1.5. Contract number: Shiree/DSK-8200

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: **October 01 to December 31, 2011**

1.7. Target district and Upazila : Karail and Kamrangirchar slum under Dhaka district

2. Beneficiaries Households (women and men headed): 1603 for Year 1, 5082 for Year 2 and 3336 for Year 3 households.

Target and achievement of reporting quarter

Activity	Oct-Dec 2011		Upto December 2011
	Target	Achievement	
Beneficiary selection	0	0	11656
Beneficiary exist (Verified)	0	0	9799
Data collection for BHH Profile	1924	1980	10467
BHH covered under savings	1081	1270	10544
Group formation	0	1	430
Courtyard session (general)	1566	1422	4867
CBO formation	29	33	111
CBO meeting	312	312	1294
Beneficiary assessment for asset transfer	2133	2379	9840
Asset transferred	2003	2172	8891
Disbursement of startup capital	518	444	2348
Skill based training (apprenticeship)	0	0	212
Old age/disable stipend	1750	1494	1868
Pregnant/lactating mother stipend	927	801	849
Static Clinic	453	447	2426
Satellite Clinic	350	339	2058

Activity	Oct-Dec 2011		Upto December 2011
	Target	Achievement	
Patient referral (Voucher reimbursement & hospitalization)	262	335	1449
Courtyard session (health)	644	567	3337
Adolescent health care	52	48	270
Medicine sale amount	162000	161384	619845
Install community water points	20	4	33
Install community latrines	17	6	58
Basic training for Beneficiaries	12	12	421
HH Entrepreneurship training for beneficiaries	88	88	380
LGI workshop	0	0	2
Day observation	3	3	9

Detailed Budget Vs Expenditure (July to September 11,): Shared Already

3. Assessment of implementation of activities

3.1. Activities and results

Please list all the activities in line with the final programme memorandum during the reporting period, *for example*
Activity 1:

Title of the activity: Primary BHH selection

Results of this activity: We have already completed 3rd year selection procedure as per our plan in the 1st quarter of 3rd year.

Activity 2:

Title of the activity: BHHs exists

Results of this activity: In this reporting quarter we are working with 9799 BHHs . A numbers of migration and slum eviction is still challenging for DSK-shiree project. But the project is working to reduce migration to strengthening CBO and group cohesiveness. We also trying to rehabilitee the evicted BHH and provide them necessary support from the project.

Activity 3:

Title of the activity: Data collection for BHH profile

Results of this activity: BHH profile data collection is going on as of December the cumulative figure is 3330 covered under BHH profile for year 3.

Profile report: A draft report on profile for the year-1 and year-2 has been prepared. The summary findings of report were:

Selection criteria: Urban extreme poor households were selected on the basis of two essential criteria i) No MFI linkage and ii) Household monthly income ceiling is 3,000 Taka for the project year-1 and 4,500 Taka for the project year-2 with some supplementary criteria. Among the selected households 5.2% found income disabled, 31.2% were unskilled day laborer, 4.2% were aged women beggar, 25.2 found female domestic maid and 3.6 were evicted from other slum. A number of child labor (8%) contribute to the households, 7.5 households reported that at least one member of the household suffering from chronic illness, 21.1% household head were widow/separated/divorced and 60% households depended on only one earner.

Socio-demographic characteristics: A total of 5277 household profile completed for year-2. The mean age of the household members was 22.5 years (22.3 years male and 22.7 years female), mean age of female headed household members were significantly older by 1.6 years, on average, than male headed household members. Average household size was 4.0, significantly lower than the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) - 2010 and female headed households also significantly smaller by, on average 1.1 members (3.3 versus 4.4, the members of female headed household versus male headed household, respectively). Almost all the male heads (99.7%) were married but female heads were only 45.3% married, 28.9% widowed and 24.7% divorced/deserted/separated. Regarding all the household members 57.8% unmarried, 42.2% married among the male members and 47.4% found unmarried, 40.6% married, 6.5% widow, 5.6% divorced/deserted/separated among the female members.

Literacy rate of household members aged 7 years and over were only 31.7% (32.7% male, 30.9% female) compared with 70.38% for urban (HIES, 2010). Only 1.8% members had SSC or higher level educational qualification and 13.3% had class five or higher. Occupational status of household head revealed that 10.5% head (8.9% male, 13.5% female) did not work anyway, among all the household members (16 years and over) 27.5% did not work (16.5% male, 35.6% female). Rickshaw pullers (28.6%) were the major occupational group of the head of the household (43.8% among the male) followed by 12.8% domestic worker (36.8% among the female). The other occupations of the household head were manual labor (11.4%), student (11.0%), petty trade (5.3%), begging (5.1%).

Housing, water, sanitation and utilities: Among the selected households 95.1% resided in the rented single room. Housing condition of 75 (1.4%) households were worst condition as many of them constructed themselves with polythene shade on the government khas land and some were single old aged mainly beggar resided very low rented dilapidated housing. The mean of the house was 73 square feet but female headed household lived in smaller dwellings compared with male headed households 68.5 square feet and 75.4 square feet respectively.

Majority of the selected households (65.3%) collected water from legal or illegal supply sources and (31.7%) from tube-well, all others from different sources such as open sources, pond/river, rainwater, purchase from others, deep tube wells etc. The scarcity of safe water is a major issue for the urban slum.

Only 28.9% household used water sealed latrine and 48.8% used ring slab mainly owned by landlord. Only 8.4% household used community latrine, provided by different NGOs, maintained by local community. Still 1.4% household use open place for defecation and 10.5% use unhygienic hanging latrine adjacent to their residence.

Household assets: Only 17 (0.3%) households owned rickshaw/van and 9 (0.2%) households owned sewing machine, a negligible percentage of household owned the working equipment. A total of 4.2% households owned television, 8.6% households owned mobile phone and 71.8% households owned fan.

Household income: Rickshaw/ van was the main source of cash income, 32.9% households earn on an average 2516 Taka per month. Other main cash income were domestic worker (29.2%, average 1389 Taka per month), unskilled daily labor (28.9%, average 2249 Taka per month). Fitra/zakat was the main source of in-kind income followed by domestic worker. Monthly total mean household income (cash and in-kind) was 2733 Taka per household compared with 16477 Taka for urban (HIES-2010) and mean per capita income per day was

only 25 Taka. Total mean cash income was 2706 Taka per household per month and mean in-kind income was 190 Taka.

Income range of the most of the households (42.3%) was 2001 - 3000 Taka per month followed by 3001-4000 Taka 26.6% and 1001 – 2000 Taka was 21.4% households. Only 5.7% households earned more than 4000 Taka per month. Mean earner per household was 1.44, where 1 earner per household was 60.2%, 2 earners were 33.3%, 3 earners were 4.0%, 4 earners were 0.4% and 5 earners were only 0.1%. There was also significant variation between mean income of 1 earner and more than 1 earner.

There was significant variation between units with the greatest mean household income per month by Karail-2 was 3236 Taka followed by Karail-1 was 2805 Taka with the lowest income in Kamrangirchar-2 was 2371 Taka only. Mean per capita income per day was 25 Taka. Significant heterogeneity identified between units per capita income per day.

Household expenditure: Forty two types of expenditure were considered for household expenditure assessment. Mean 1222 Taka were spent 98.9% household per month to purchase the staple food item rice followed by 94.4% household Taka 909 for house rent. Other major spent event were potato 97.3% household 127 Taka, fish 93.6% household mean 156 Taka, fire wood 75.8% household Taka 232 per household.

The mean total expenditure was 3444 Taka per month compared with 15531 Taka in urban area (HIES, 2010). On average male headed households spent 723 Taka more than female headed households. There was significant variation between units with the greatest mean household expenditure per month by Karail-2 was 4348 Taka followed by Karail-1 was 3356 Taka with the lowest expenditure in Kamrangirchar-2 was 3126 Taka only. Mean per capita expenditure per day was 32 Taka. Significant heterogeneity identified between units per capita expenditure per day. Highest mean per capita expenditure per day by Karail-2 was 42 Taka with the lowest expenditure in Kamrangirchar-1 was 28 Taka. Household spent more money on food items 60.81% of total income on an average 2094 Taka per month, 26.39% for house rent and 14.32 % money spent for other activities.

Food intake status: Overall only 0.1% households reported that they didn't faced year round food shortage, 0.3% were able to managed three meals with some difficulties, 1% were two meals per day and 0.% were survive with one meal per day for the whole year. 2.5% households reported that they took three meals per day with no difficulty only for one month. Only 0.6% household able to managed three meals with no difficulty for the 10 months of the last year.

Fish, in the fresh or dry form was the main source of animal protein, 94.4% household consumed fish on an average 6.4 days per month. Only 14.5% household consumed meat, 70.3% household consumed egg, 10.2% household consumed milk on an average 1.3 days, 2.9 days, 1.9 days per month respectively. Considering all the above food items, 96% household consumed at least one with mean 8.8 days per month.

Gender: Among the urban extreme poor 99.4% household reported that no women owned any land or home herself, 99.9% had no productive asset, 99.9% household women had no livestock, 99.8% had no poultry even 99.8% women didn't own sewing machine. Only 5.6% household women owned other household asset, 51.2% owned jewelery and 2.8% had other asset but 99.8% had no cash savings.

Women mobility: Women had to frequently move to shopping, hospital, relatives' house, social function, work place. Only 0.2% household women reported that they never went for shopping,

0.4% never went to hospital any way. Majority of the household women (64.3%) had to go for work frequently.

Women decision making: Women were actively participated in the decision making process at the household level. Only 2.1% household women reported that they had no decision making power for daily household activity, 59.8% had moderate and 38.1 had high decision. For the income generating, selling/purchasing, having child, schooling and marriage of the children the household women had moderate or high decision.

Violence against women: Household women asked regarding the violence against women by husband, relatives of husband, employer. High occurrence of violence against women by the husband 2.9%, relatives of the husband 1.5%, employer 1.3% and others 0.4% including physical and other torture. Moderate violence was occurring by husband reported 45.9% and seldom violence was occurring by husband reported 47.2% of the household women. Women faced violence at residence by husband and relatives of husband and workplace by employer (especially for the domestic workers).

Activity 4:

Title of the activity: BHHs covered under savings activities

Results of this activity: Savings is an important tool through which we are trying to take initiatives for growing the saving tendency among the extreme poor people as a wealth. At present 10544 BHH covered under savings. Saving money is gradually increasing trend good to recover themselves at shock. The FO will teach the group how to collect savings and how to maintain passbook, meeting, regulation, and necessary task. The beneficiaries are very much happy that through the project they can do savings for future risk reduction. As of December, 2011 total amount of saving BDT 65, 00,000.

Activity 5:

Title of the activity: CBO meeting

Result of the activity: Considering the number of BHHs and their geographical locations total number of CBO for year 1, 2 & 3 has been formed at 18, 56 and 37 respectively. In total 111 CBOs has been formed with in 3 years of the project. This number covered all the existing total number of BHHs. Through this CBO formation, DSK would like to sustain their endeavours for raising voices of extreme poor BHHs in slum dwellers. CBO have received training and sits at monthly basis with an agenda of their own related but not limited to the solutions of their individual and group business. They are monitoring the assets apart of their responsibility and instantly solved some problem if noticed any occurrences.

CBO Cadre: Selected and appointed 18 CBOs Cadre for our 1st year 18 CBOs. They started work at 1st June 2011. In the time DSK give them 7 days foundation training and we also brief them their job responsibilities. 1st year FOs worked with CBOs cadre in filed label. AM, UM and supervisor recently arranged a meeting and discuses with CBO Cadre and CBO executive committee. They said they have understood everything and able to carry out their job.

CBO enterprise: In this reporting period, 2 joint enterprise formed by 18 CBOs (1 in Karail and another in Kamrangirchar) has been produced its products and marketing it is local and international markets. This reporting period, 1300 PCs of Rugs product name 'Doormat' has been exported in Malaysia through a local buyer. This period several meetings hold in both units and a workshop in Karail for developing a business plan and business strategy towards developing joint enterprises.

CBO registration: Both CBOs have been registered under co-operative. Registration no of the Karail CBOs. is 01083 named Jogantar Shramojibi Coopartive Somity and 1080 named Joba Mohila Shomiti of Kamragirchar . It is one of our milestones that we crossed. Because, CBO is the main shelter where our targeted beneficiaries will be taken care off. We hope CBOs able to operate in satisfactory institutionally, legally and CBOs able to find space for collective business. Now, we are providing is need to done right now give more support and effort to strengthen management capacity, leadership capacity, business capacity and accounting skills to mänge CBO enterprises although they have gained all of those capacity in the meantime.

Activity 6:

Title of the activity: Beneficiary assessment for Joint Business

Result of the activity: Through using a prescribed format an initial business proposal are being collected from interested BHHs to do joint business by the FOs and then UM justify those proposal through interview and field verification after that note is being issued by the Unit Manager to Head office for getting approval and then next procedure has been done. Within this period a total number of 12 proposals have been collected.

Activity 7:

Title of the activity: Deliver asset

Result of the activity: In the reporting quarter 2172 new HHs received asset. A total of 8891 HHs received asset from this project.

Asset monitoring system is in place to better management of DSK-Shiree provided assets, trouble shooting and tracking the income status of HHs. Immediate after providing assets monthly income, expenditure status collected and analyzed at HH level.

Activity 8:

Title of the activity: Start-up capital

Result of the activity: DSK-shiree project provided startup capital which in turn one of the necessary components to generate income for the households. During this reporting period a total of 444 BHHs received start-up capital to operate their business. Delivery of asset for 3rd year BHH's almost completed and request of start-up capital from BHH's increasing day by day.

Activity 9:

Title of the activity: Apprenticeship

Result of the activity: No HHs covered under the apprenticeship program in the reporting quarter. Project is searching diversified program and assessing feasibility for the target group.

Activity 10:

Title of the activity: Operate Primary health care activities (Static and satellite clinic, Patient referral and hospitalization & courtyard session)

Result of the activity: For ensuring the support related to primary health of BHHs DSK started its services through static and satellite clinic operation during the last quarter. All five units operated 5 satellite clinics in five days in a week. Besides satellite clinic every day we had static cline to provide health service all the daylong to our targeted beneficiaries. Through these services community peoples are getting counselling, free advice, and medicine in 50% reduced costs. Improving health and nutritional status. As a result they are showing more positive attitudes towards the project's activity. DSK-shiree project Static clinic operated in 447 sessions and Satellite Clinic operated in 339 sessions during this reporting period.

On the other hand patient referral activities achieved more than plan. A total of 335 patients referred for consultancy and hospitalized during this period whereas the plan was 262 patients.

Activities 11:

Title of the activity: Health services activity:

Result of the activity: We fulfill our target in this quarter related to health service. All beneficiaries of our DSK shire project are informed about Health service. The beneficiaries are taking quality full primary health care service and receiving medicine 50% reducing cost which are helping to keep good health and saving health related expenditure. Hospitalization activity also saving beneficiaries from chronic diseases. Courtyard sessions helping the beneficiaries and their boys and girls, to know about hygiene and health related information. It has been observed that exclusive breast feeding rate is almost 100% in the DSK-shiree working area. 98% ANC has been recorded. On average 10-15 patients visit to the satellite and static clinic regularly.



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Activity 11:

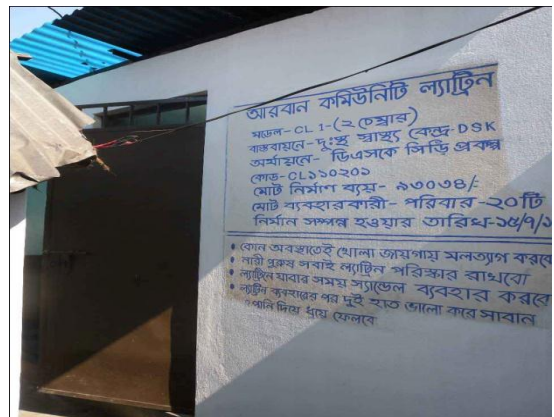
Title of the activity: Weekly Group Meeting

Result of the activity: After formation of group each week every F.Os has plan to sit together with them following two objectives; savings collection and courtyard session. Through these meetings BHHs are able to keep in touch for more interaction among themselves and the team bondage has been much stronger than previous. BHHs are take decision regarding their business initiatives and discuss other problems which hamper their daily lives. The deposit of saving and attendance rate of meeting is noteworthy. In the reporting period total 1422 sessions hold.

Activity 12:

Title of the activity: WatSan Activities

Result of the activity: DSK Shiree Project is basically a livelihood and poverty alleviation initiative with a built in WatSan component. A total of 4 community water points and 6 community latrine were constructed and handover to the community.



Activity 13:

Title of the activity: Training

Result of the activity: DSK- Shiree Project has started 3rd year from April 2011. Training is the most significant activities of the Project. So that training team has started training related activities as per training plan. These training activities will be continued. EDBM training provided to BHH for the basic concept and management of business, a total of 88 batches of BHH received EDBM training in the reporting quarter. This quarter we provide refreshers training for BHH participants who got basic and training in last year. Learning and findings of the training are as follows:



- Can express their opinion with easily and tidily.
- Each and everybody tells us about EDBM training. (Market survey, loss profit assess method, price fixing method, their responsibility etc.)
- In training session they have shared their running business condition. Maximum of them have shared their business running is good.
- All of the THHs trained on EDBM can calculate profit-loss assessment.
- THHs can maintain their accounts keeping (Accounts register)
- DSK has taken initiative vocational training program for them at free of cost. In the mean time somebody is working smoothly such as swing, beauty parlor, supervisor in Garment factory, Duster making,
- Now they became interested to cooperative business.
- Through training CBO members are aware their role and responsibility.

Activity 14:

Title of the activity: Rug industry by CBO

Result of the activity: We have put emphasis on creating eye-pleasing, innovative and interesting house ware products which have good potentials to maximize income-generating activities. The floor rug produced in a small scale handicraft industry has seen an increase in demand in the past few years. More and more people are seeking out handmade house ware items that are functional and eye-catching and at the same time comparatively affordable for people of all classes. Increase of concrete made houses in the cities and as well as in the villages in Bangladesh has heightened demand for door and floor rugs

A committee has formed from CBO management committee to over all manage the loom industry. Marketing training also have been provided. We have made a list whose are interested to sell paposh. The workers have completed three months practice session of quick making and quality paposh. The handloom industry hired seven expert people for making paposh.

At the moment at Karail CBO business Centre we have got about one thousand doormat stock and there is two sizes (30x50 cm, 35x60cm).By next week we are going to sell those products.

Activity 15:

Title of the activity: Advocacy and Lesson learning

Major Difficulties faced during the periods.

Migration: We are struggling with migration and have to be developed mitigation strategy to address this situation. Some beneficiaries are not interested to continue with DSK. A very few of the cases has been made dissolved through giving responsibility to CBO leaders. All the most cases it was not possible to trace out them further where they are living, they did not provide vouchers and bills are not yet adjusted. Few of them were returned and trying to get into the business with the help of group members and CBO members.

Fire explosion: An burnt accident occurred at slum Shonatongor, Boubazar,Dhaka (KC-3 ,Y2) the date of 9/11/2011 at afternoon 1.20 pm. Source of this fire from gas line. Fifty one houses have burned in this accident and 55 families lost their house ,money, materials. Two people injured. Our two beneficiaries (HHs No. 7327 and 7370 have been affected by this fire. Some of the affected families still now living there in tents and sapra(House made by straw, old sack)

MP-Fazle Nur Taposh have visited the spot and distributed 5000 tk,Kombol-2 pieces,Shari-1,lungi-1 per affected family.

2nd incident occurred at Lalbag, Bangabari slum caught by fire of 22/12/2011 by dated at night 7.30pm.This fire caught by cigarette. There were 19 one houses room and from these 13 rooms burnt and 13 family were houseless .They are now living with relatives or others house. Our 9 beneficiaries (HHs No. 4162, 4160, 4074, 4074, 4158) and from **Unit office-KC-3/Y 2 (HHs 7131, 7166, 7040 and 7037)** have affected directly or indirectly. Land owner will be build new house within 6 days and the beneficiaries will live there. Local club have distributed blanket, dry food, 500tk among affected family .

Lastly, at Karail 28/12/2011 night at 3 A.M. fire explores in Karail slum. Two rickshaw graze, one hotel and some shop were effected by fire and 4 shop were looted. One rickshaw graze is DSK –shree project beneficiaries’ Mojibors. Total 9 BHHs effected by fire they lost their asset. Total asset value is 114476 taka. On 29/12/2011 DSK –shree project management and FO visited area. We talk with effected BHHs, local people, CBO leader and others BHHs they are present there. We make a action plan for asset replacement compensation and send report to HQ.

Compensated all the effected beneficiaries by DSK-shree Project. As immediate support Kitchen materials-,Khat, Old Cloth, Bed materials-,Rice, potato, oil, linseed were provided. Assts lost will be compensated after verification by the Unit.

Other Accomplishment status of DSK-SHIREE project:

1. SPSS Training:

DSK organized organize SPSS (Originally named Statistical Package for the Social Sciences,) training schedule to be held on 11 to 13th Ocobert,2011 for all AMIS and Monitoring Officers of the DSK-Shiree Project. This training enables you all to analysis the data transform into a quality report. SPSS is a user-friendly statistical package, which allows complete statistical analysis.

This training will be facilitated by Mr. Abdul Baten Co-ordinator (Advocacy and Research). Kabir (Sr. MIS Officer). All AMIS are participating in the training.

2. Mid-Term Evaluation:

DSK conducted a mid Term Evaluation of its project based on the different livelihood indicators comparable with the profile data conducted of the DSK-shiree project. This is the impact surveys has been done already and final report is on the way to published by January, 2012

The Mid-term evaluation is to measure the project's progress toward the achievement of the expected results at the outputs and outcomes level. The evaluation should also highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the project, efficiency of the working model of DSK-shiree project and give recommendation for corrective measures as well as the graduation criteria. The evaluation should permit formulation of lessons learned and recommendations which might be useful further expansion, modification, adjustment of the project

Under guidance of Dr. Binayak Sen, Director, BIDS, renowned economist conducted number of researches nationally and internationally on poverty related issue has consented to be involved in the Midterm assessment process as Principal Investigator .

3. Participated at Poverty Day, 2011: DSK-shiree project attended to Extreme poor poverty day, 2011 on 25 October Bushundhara convention centre -2. We display beneficiaries made products on the fair. Two of our FOs Ms. Rashida Khatun and Forhad Hossain achieved 'FOOTY' Awar . We have a social heroes named Ms. Shattera Begum .Sell and showed CBO e business product Rug . We attended to cooperative fair in 20 November to 02 December 2011 organized by the Government of Bangladesh, Co-operatives Division.

4. Organized Retreat for the project Staff : This is for the first time Retreat was organized on 26th to 29th December, 2011 with an objective to critically review its project achievement and failure of DSK Shiree project and consult future planning and graduation criteria.

Agenda of the meeting:

- The agenda of the meeting were as follows:
- Program review
- Detailed progress of the project activities
- Change Monitoring system (CMS 2 and 3)
- CBO Enterprise
- Budget Vs Expenditure
- 2nd Phase budget, working area and packages
- Graduation process and activities
- AOB

A Special presentation was made by Mr. Mahe Alam, Practical Action, Bangladesh from experiences from Practical Action, Bangladesh: private sectors business-

He shared some interesting point from the day's PAB presentation. The interesting points are:

- Multi channel marketing range from individual to group to association potential buyers to whole sale marketing (private sector)
- Marketing Plan/PP/Operational plan & Financial Plan
- Database of buyers
- Exposure visit of the growers and buyers
- Wholesale as well as individual marketing system.

Then it was decided to explore whether DSK-shiree project explore to construct a buyers data base.

Some Action Points:

1. Through an informal decision the audience assumed that, salary of CBO cadres may be managed from the revolving fund.
2. Another meeting at late January to finalize a proper guideline for the CBO cadre and CBO cooperative
3. Extra amount may be given to any BHHs from revolving fund for their expansion or development based on their business plan with an interest.
4. A investment plan to be done using revolving fund
5. A discussion with different tires in the form of FGD to be organized to identity minimum packages by individual to validate 2nd phase packages

6. Participated at advocacy and learning workshop at Rangpur

7. Participated in the Scale Fund Coordination Meeting on September 25, 2011 at Practical Action

8. Audit:- Two audit successfully faced (external and internal). shiree Eternal audit team ACNABIN audited DSK-shiree project during 20-23 November. During this quarter DSK – shiree project has been audited by eternal auditor upto September, 2011. They said everything is fine but try to better performance.

9.Visitor team:- 31 December a **Nepal** team visited Karail field IGA program . They visited 10 different IGAs. They bought some beneficiaries goods (sandal, shal ,cloths and muffler) in community . 21 December, 2011 **shiree Project Director-EEP, Mr. Asadul Islam** visit Karail field IGA program ,static clinic and CBO tread business. . Attend meeting with Apex CBO and group CBO meeting . 3 members ADD Team and shiree program manager Sutapa pal visit our office 22 November ADD is a partner NGO of Shiree .The come and discus with us all over program system .MD Nazrul Islam Lecturer of central women’s university visit our activity and take a interview for his thesis’.

10.Shiree seasonal Socio-economic survey (CMS-3) :- 7th and 11 December 2011 CMS-3 team worked to both at Karail unit and Kamaragirchar. They collected seasonal socio-economic data.

11. Seminar, Workshop and meeting:-In

this quarter we are attained two seminars and rally (national sanitation convention day -19 October and First south Asia social forum convention -25 November). South Asia Social Forum is going to organized 3 days long program to create an open space for South Asian Civil Society, social movement and people’s initiatives to exchange alternatives ideas, practice and expressing global solidarity for the peoples struggling against injustice and thereby reducing gap between poor and rich.



The main them for the South Asia Social

Forum, 2011, Bangladesh is “Democracy for The Social Transformation in South Asia: Participation, Equity, Justice and Peace”

Date and Venue: November, 18-22, University of Dhaka

So, to express our solidarity DSK –shiree Project CBO members and staffs (Karail 150 and Kamrangirchar 150) will be participating as a part of Advocacy and networking for Equity, Justice and Peace . 300 participants from DSK-shiree project will be attended in the program

Attended Quarterly Dhaka City Cooperation Stakeholder arranged by UPPR project (12 December)

12.CBO Group business:- shiree Project Director-EEP, Mr. . Asadul Islam visited CBO group business center and meeting with business committee. He give some advice for business development and give idea for better cooperative. We take initiative for new product net bag.

4. Partners and other Co-operation

4.1 Performance in reporting quarter

- Special achievement(s)
- Areas of improvements: *what kind of assistance you have received or require from shiree or others*

In to the following areas SHIREE can provide support to DSK

- Sharing ideas for minimizing the migration, eviction of BHHs
- Providing technical support to improve CBO business and linkage to foreign marketing
- Can support us in the policy influence against eviction.
 - Usefulness of shiree technical/management support:

Obviously SHIREE technical team’s support is essential for smooth implementing the project activities; also it is needed in time and effective manner. But involving SHIREE management into each and every small issue for providing management support sometimes may lose the respect of real partnership approaches.

4.2 Where applicable, describe your relationship or links developed with any other organisations involved in implementation of the project:

- **Civil society (NGOs, networks, if any):** Urban poverty reduction is one of the new vicinity that has an opportunity to work which is indeed a huge challenge for the country and must be solved in order to solve all the other problems, like nutrition, food security, health etc. in Bangladesh. Involvement in Nutrition Working Group (NWG) of Bangladesh may contribute to address all of those.
- **Government agencies:** WASA, DESCO and LGED is linked with the DSK’s activities all the while, they are also interested to be supported to this project.
- **Local government:** With a view to built strong relations with LG and ensure cooperation into the project implementation maintaining liaison, co-ordination.
- **Private sector:** It is important to have collaboration with private sector to penetrate market by the extreme poor people products.
- Project created service providers/enterprises/company

- **Other third parties involved:** In Karail and Kamrangirchar area is the previous working area of DSK through operating another project. Therefore, there are some group of people as beneficiary as well as the CBO leaders. They are helping to implement the project activities like; beneficiary selection, meeting conduction, operate satellite clinics.

5. Visibility

How is the visibility of the Shiree/DFID contribution being ensured in the activities?

The Shiree may wish to publicise the results of Activities. Do you have any objection to this report being published on Shiree/DFID website? If so, please state your objections here.

We don't have any objection but duly acknowledgment/recognition would be highly appreciated

6. Please provide the next work plan and financial forecast

Financial forecast (July-August, 2011): Shared Separately

Contract budget line	<i>Rolling 3 month forecast of grant disbursement dates</i>			<i>Total (TK)</i>
	Amount of disbursement (Tk) due in month 1(July,11)	Amount of disbursement (Tk) due in month 2(August,11)	Amount of disbursement (Tk) due in month 3(September,11)	
Human Recourses costs				
Travelling				
Vehicle , Motorcycle & Equipments				
Office rent & Utilities				
Administration cost				
Operational cost				
Direct Delivery				
Contingency				
Total Taka				
Management cost 3%				
Grand Total (TK)				

Work plan (January-March, 2012): Shared Separately with Financial forecast

Name of the contact person for the Activities

Tofail Md. Alamgir Azad, Ph.D

Project Director

Signature:

Location: Dhaka

Date report due: 15th January, 2012

Date report sent: 15th January, 2012