

**Dhaka Ahsania Mission  
Rangpur region**

**Regional Program Strategy Document 2013-2017**

**1. Socio-economic situation of the region :**

Rangpur region is situated in the northern part of Bangladesh. The total population is 2534365, male 50.92%, female 49.08%. The residents are very simple and lead a very plain living. Agriculture is the main occupation in the region and the people mainly live on it. In comparison to other districts in the country it is socially and economically backward. Poverty is the main problem of the people of the region. The per capita income is lower than the national average. The literacy rate is also low than the national average. A significant part of the region ( Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat and Kurigram district) is river belt char area and the char people are worst sufferer and mostly poverty stricken. Most of the laborers are engaged in agriculture as there is no alternative employment opportunity. The majority people are hardcore poor and live under poverty line. Seasonal employments, under employment, lack of income or low income are regular phenomenon. The gap between rich and poor are extreme. Most of the people work as day laborers. Many poor families involve their children and adolescent girls in day labor to supplement income in their families. These are the main reasons for non-enrollment to schools, high drop outs from the schools and early marriage. There is seasonal migration due to unemployment problems. Monga is a common phenomenon in the region especially during lean period. It affects people's life significantly. They have to sell their assets and valuables for survival. They are getting asset less day by day as an effect of Monga. The multidimensional causes make the region backward and the people are underprivileged and unaware about the social and economic developmental issues.

The no of small farm household is very high and they are marginal farmers. Agricultural productivity is hit by the high price of agricultural inputs. Due to the high production cost of agricultural goods and low seasonal market prices, lack of timely credit opportunity at low interest rates and due to lack of marketing opportunities the marginal farmers incurred losses most of the year in agricultural investments. This has resulted loss of assets and low per-capita income.

The small and large scale industries that could provide additional employment opportunities to the people are not established in this part of the country. There are five sugar mills in the region. It gives seasonal employment to the people for 3 /4 months in a year. The transport facilities, communication infrastructure and networks in the rural areas are not much developed that creates hindrances in the quick transportation of goods and services.

The region is facing very negative effect of climate change. It has created major impact on the livelihoods of the poor people. It has been regarded as disaster prone area. As a result the people are migrating to other area for employment and income. On the other hand they have to take loans from money lenders for their survival at a high interest rate and at one stage bound to sell their land to them at a low price due to nonpayment of loan in due time and getting land less day by day. Due to climate change effect, availability of fresh water reduced, increase flood, river erosion, cyclone, loss of assets and other hazards in the life of the people specially in the river belt area are occurred. It has increased drop out and reduced enrollment and disrupted timely attendance in the schools. The water borne diseases like cholera and dysentery breaks out during and after flood. The children suffer from mal nutrition causing health problems.

The region is getting towards desertification due to different reasons. Without knowing the negative effects of planting eucalyptus trees, the people have planted hundreds and thousands of these plants in last two decades. This is one of the reasons because it sucks enormous underground water. Secondly due to the construction of **dams** and barrages in the upper stream by the neighbor country, the rivers of the region is getting waterless during dry season and increasing the possibilities of early desertification. This is a serious problem in the region and also in the country.

The health, nutrition and sanitation status are also poor compared to other part of the country. Therefore, the overall socio-economic situations of the majority people are poor and vulnerable which needs to be addressed through the

concerted efforts of public and private initiatives. It is well known that government and many national and international NGOs have undertaken special development program since long past to address the poverty of Rangpur region. The situation has been improved day by day over the years but still much to be done for sustainable development initiative for the poor. Much attention has to be given to the community awareness, community mobilization, community capacity building and participation, local resource mobilization and sustainable development initiative.

The rural women of this region are mostly illiterate, lack of awareness of their rights, low participation in development activities and socially and economically backward. They are being victim of violence every now and then. They don't have access to justice. As a result they are living in a vulnerable situation. Violation of Human Rights is also a common feature in the region. Eve teasing, rape, torture for dowry, acid throwing, early marriage, murder etc. are being occurred but very little punitive measures are taken by the appropriate authority. Law and order situation is not up to the mark. Police response to the needs and demands of the public is not satisfactory.

Intensity of child labour is high as Bidi factories are located in this area. The children have been suffering from different diseases due to work with tobacco.

The people have very low access to health services. The service providers are not accountable to the public. The governance system of the local government units are not people oriented and there is very low participation of people in the activities of the local government structure.

## **2. Diversities in the region:**

### **2.1 Social and religious**

The people of the region are socially backward and not aware about the social development issues like health, hygiene, sanitation, nutrition, education, environment, violence against women etc. There is an interesting mix of religious conservatism and secularism. Drug abuse and gambling cases are many. Women enjoy no autonomy over their affairs. Marriage of minor girls is prevalent as is polygamy, illegal divorce, dowry, unplanned and unwanted pregnancies, sexual harassment and violence against women. A reflection of the low status accorded to women is the discrimination against them in the law. Several cases of torture, suicides and murder have been reported in the media, police stations and to NGOs.

The people are religiously pious and observe different rituals regularly with religious fervor. The people are not conservative and permits women to go outside for work and income. Though the constitution guaranteed equal rights of women but they are not allowed equal rights. They are not allowed to take decision making process in the family.

### **2.2 Administration, governance and people's participation:**

There are 58 Upazilla in Rangpur. Although there have been significant progressive trends in the opening of democratic culture and practices in the last 5 years. These gains have not been translated into democracy of good governance and better livelihoods for marginalized groups in the society of the region. Corruption, limited access to justice, gender discrimination, mistrust of law enforcement agencies and political patronage have all played a role in limiting the ordinary citizens' participation in governance creating a dire human rights situation that has eroded all senses of respect, dignity and protection of human rights and liberties. The avenues for legal redress are closed off to many in the rural areas. Access to the public justice system is limited to the economic elite. Meanwhile, the vast majority of the population, including women and religious minorities, remain vulnerable to abuse and discrimination and without a voice to seek protection for their constitutional rights. The main hindrance to access to justice is the lengthy and time consuming formal legal system. The process is long, expensive and complicated. The local population instead decline to report crime or resort to traditional informal village court systems run by the local elders and elites, *salish*. This is usually run on an interpretation of Islamic law according to socio-cultural norms as understood by them and enjoys little or no representation of women.

### **2.3 Poverty and Inequality**

Bangladesh has made recent progress in reducing poverty, but still faces the reality that roughly less than half of its citizens live in deprivation and one third as hard core poor. It is still known as one of the poorest countries in the world.

The region is densely populated; with a density of 1,040 people per square Km. The main sources of income are agriculture. About 50% people live under the poverty line. Most of who are day laborers rickshaw pullers and van drivers. These statistics reflect that even with an average economic growth of 6%, it does not necessarily translate into better lives for the rural majority population in this region.

Their livelihoods are precarious, because of the seasonal nature of farm income. Natural disasters such as floods and drought, environmental degradation due to overpopulation and more recently, climate change affects the region and the people. Women are among the poorest of the rural poor, especially when they are the sole heads of their households, such as widows or wives of men who have migrated in search of employment. They suffer discrimination because of gender identity. They have scarce income-earning opportunities and their nutritional intake is often inadequate. The high level of illiteracy has continued to hinder development efforts, accelerate human rights violations and further subjugate the disadvantaged people in the region. Extreme poverty and powerlessness have always been inseparable misfortunes. With the Government's initiative to reduce poverty by 15% by 2021 and various microfinance initiatives, there have been certain improvements. Primary education managed to enroll nearly equal proportions of boys and girls and of urban and rural children and drinking and cooking water now come from tube wells rather than from surface water. It needs to continue in alliance with other organizations to improve the lives of the poor especially the women through innovative and sustainable programs

#### **2.4 Environment /Climate Change**

It has become well-known fact that Bangladesh is one of the most affected country by climate change/ global warming phenomenon. Bangladesh by nature of its topography, has historically suffered the scourge of natural calamities that have left an indelible footprint on the lives of the people. Now with the effects of climate change spiraling out of control, a humanitarian disaster is staring rudely at us and a resounding call to rise up and fighting climate change is urgently needed. In Rangpur region some areas are susceptible to flooding when the Jamuna River overflows its banks leaving local communities without land, housing and sanitation, or any assets to make normal living to continue. Extreme weather events are already affecting food protection and water resources in the country. The region has been facing the early impact of climate change. These changes has already creates major impacts on the livelihoods of the large number of poor people. It has reduced fresh water availability, increase drought, floods, and natural disaster in different forms. Environmental friendly plants need to be planted and discourage planting eucalyptus trees. Lots of brick field have been established and regularly emitting gas and that has been making environment degraded and affected the people as well as other creatures.

Addressing the affects of climate change has to be incorporated as a potential intervention into the regional strategic plan of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. It must also create innovative and feasible adaptation measures to ensure protection of members of the community most affected by climate change. Furthermore, Ahsnia Mission needs to continue to work strategically on its own and with other like-minded NGOs on how to best influence policy on the issue.

#### **2.5 Technological Trends:**

Access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) in Bangladesh has exponentially expanded in recent years. More and more people have access to mobile telephones, Internet, television and radio. The government has also rolled out an ambitious programme "Digital Bangladesh" to digitize Bangladesh by 2021. These advancement have made communication easier and faster and opened up new frontiers for access to information. This has accelerated service delivery to the communities as hotlines have been established to provide anonymity where required and increase effectiveness in implementation of projects.

However these advancements have come at risks that impact on human rights. For instance, mobile telephones and social websites are being used as a tool for sexual harassment of girls. Ahsania Mission will invest in creative use of technological advances to promote education, human rights, poverty reduction and policy advocacy.

#### **2.6 Networking with Civil Society:**

Collaborative and partnership efforts between the community and the stakeholders i.e. GO, NGO, LGIs, private and public service providers need to be strengthened for effective implementation of development works. Rangpur has a very vibrant civil society. According to one estimate about 150 CSOs are working to establish a niche between the state and society by providing services that the state could not offer. Along with the government the CSOs are helping to ensure people's access to food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, work and social security measures of the poor communities of rural areas of the region.

Dhaka Ahania Mission will continue to strategically position itself to play a role in using its position to strengthen the voice of civil society in areas that hold significant promise to expand good governance for quality education, human rights enjoyment and protection services. The organization will continue to work in alliance with progressive civil society organizations to stimulate the development of a collective vision and strategy in the region.

### **2.7: Participation in local government institution:**

Participation of community in the development process is a must for effective development for which the development efforts are being undertaken. Without the participation of people it would not produce sustainable results. There is very little participation of community in the affairs of the local governance system which is very much necessary for good governance and makes them accountable to the community for their actions and services. It would help better utilization of public resources and people will be responsive to the affairs of the Local Government Institution (LGI). Participation needs to be encouraged and Ahsania Mission should take strategies to ensure participation of community in the activities of the LGI.

### **2.8: Cultural diversities:**

The region is culturally different from other parts of the country. Bhawaya is a very popular song in this region and the people like to sing it. Bhawaya academy was established here to promote this kind of songs. Other than Bhawaya, palligiti is also another folk song sung by the people of rural area during crop cultivation and harvesting season. This is not found in other parts of the country and it is especial cultural heritage of the region.

### **2.9: Ethnic diversity:**

A large no of ethnic people live in this region. They are mostly residing in western part of the region. Among the ethnic groups the sandals are majority. They live on day labour. They don't have properties and productive assets. The female segment of this group is very laborious and their families are run by their income. The social and political influential's grabbed their land properties and oppress them in various forms. The women have been victim of violence and they have no access to justice. They are not literate and there are no educational institutions in their areas. They are powerless and lead a very vulnerable life. They have different culture and heritage. They perform colorful rituals annually with joy and happiness.

### **2.10: Child lab**

Rangpur is one of the biggest bidi production areas. There are 39 bidi factories located in Haragach in Rangpur and about 30,000 child labourers are engaged in the production process. The people are not aware about the negative consequences of tobacco. The children and the parents those who are involved in the bidi production process have been suffering from different diseases including heart disease, TB, hypertension, cough, fever etc.

### **2.11: Tobacco Production:**

The soil of the region is suitable for tobacco cultivation and large area of the region is used for cultivating tobacco. It is also a good cash crop. The people are not made aware about the bad effect of tobacco in the national life. Now the government and some other organizations are making campaign for not growing tobacco. The government departments are suggesting alternative crops to be cultivated so as to pave the safe way from bad effect of tobacco.

### 3. **The following are the major challenges for development work in the region:**

- Prevent child labor because they have been earning supplementary income for their families.
- Preventing people from growing tobacco as it is cash crop.
- Prevent river erosion and save from landlessness because of river erosion
- Ensure Peoples' participation in the governance and development issues  
Local resource mobilization and capacity building process not adequate.
- Monga and low seasonal employment opportunities for income generation.
- Unskilled labor force and low wage and lack of self employment opportunities
- Low nutritional status of the mother and children especially in char area.  
No mitigation and coping capacity of the vulnerable people to address the effect of climate change and disaster
- Lack of people's accesses to the health and other useful services of the service giving institutions in both public and private sector agencies.
- Prevalence of violence against women and children and human trafficking because the region is surrounded with border and used as a route for trafficking.
- Incidents of child marriage, divorce, separation are high
- Low and neglected socio economic condition of ethnic minorities and no potential safeguarding of their rights and cultural heritage.

### 4. **Regional resource potentialities:**

Rangpur region is known as poverty stricken area in the country and monga is common feature in the region. As an effect of the monga a good no. of national, international and local NGOs are working in the region to address the problem to improve the socio economic status of the people of the area. The government is also very keen to overcome the poverty and monga situation and implementing different social protection programs. The land of the region is very fertile for different crops and vegetable production. There are five big industrial establishment (Sugar mills) set up in the region and a good no of people have been employed. The char area is still could not bring under production but there is very potentials to use these lands for vegetable cultivation and the char dwellers could earn good income from it. The life style of char dwellers could be changed through the income, if the char lands are properly used and cultivated. It requires planned and concentrated efforts and investment by the government and the private sector/NGOs. The different NGOs are working for upgrading ecological balance through forestation, socio economic development, improve education quality, enrollment of children in primary schools, prevent hazardous child labor, improving the standard of living of the poor people through different efforts. There are lots of derelict tanks and khas ponds under the occupation of influential people but remains unused and under used. The people are very polite, gentle and cooperative. The civil society organizations are active to raise their voice against different social issues and working as watchdog. The people have become socially and economically empowered as an effort of government and non government initiatives.

Ahsania Mission has a good exposure in this region. The community knows about the programs/ interventions/ activities being implemented by the organization. It has implemented water and sanitation program in some parts of the region and provided required support and cooperation to the community in implementing the activities. In course of implementing program activities it has developed functional relation with the community. It has been implementing non formal education, Up-scaling Non formal Primary Education Through Institutionalizing Qualitative Endeavor), Preschool, Camp, Vulnerable Group Development Project ( VGD). In executing the programs DAM has already involved community stakeholders in their program activities. It has also developed good relation with the administration, local NGO, CBO and other public forums. It has been observed that the local communities, union parishad, upazilla administration, CBOs are very cooperative. It is very much required to have response and cooperation from all parties involved in the intervention for sustainability.

The existing resources could be used to upgrade the life style of the people of the region and make the area free from hunger and starvation. The ward monga will no more be uttered in this region. DAM could implement future programs in the region considering the potentials of the region.

**5. Ongoing projects and key achievements of DAM in the region:** UNIQUE II is an ongoing project which is being implemented by the local partner NGOs such as CCDB and ASOD in 4 Districts and 7 Upazillas. Upazilla model of Quality Primary Education project in partnership with Plan Bangladesh is being implemented at Jaldhaka for 5 years and a quality primary education through community monitoring and VGD project is being implemented at Sundarganj Upazilla under Gaibandha district with 2337 vulnerable woman. Total 11275 hard core poor family member have been linked to VGD VGF & others livelihood opportunities from 2007 to 2014 in Unique and UNIQUE-II project. Besides,(13684 +408) Total 14092 numbers of children were linked to mainstream school for continuation of education in the higher grades through UNIQUE and UNIQUE-II project from 2007 to 2014.

**6. Regional excellence:** Community managed CLC (Community Learning Center): Community managed 30 pre-primary have been completed in December/12 and 665(girl-341,Boy-324) Pre-school learner admitted in near primary school. Also 12 adult literacy centers is running through community contribution and 10 centers have already completed this course Total 325 (Mel-45, Femal-280) adult person got this opportunity and running 13 community manage Pre school. These are the symptoms of community to takeover of the good practices for their benefits. Similarly the LRCs in the region have taken over 440 CLCs for continuation with their own support. Rangpur region will scale-up this good practice day by day through community and local government engagement.

**7. Scope of work for DAM:**

The following areas need to address for over all development of the region. A good no of NGOs have been working in the region but could not yet cover the whole areas. There is space for work and avoid duplication. More attention and concentration is required to cover the whole region and DAM has ability and strength to do the jobs for the improvement of the fate of the poor people of the region.

- Livelihood support to the hard core poor especially in the char area
- Undertake water & sanitation program to cover every households under the total sanitiozation program and help supplement government to implement the program successfully.
- Upgrade nutritional status of children and mothers.
- Adolescent empowerment through education and training
- Community participation & capacity building
- Climate change and disaster management
- Ensuring good governance in primary education.
- Replication and scaling up of good practices and approaches like Community Score Card tool for social accountability of the local public service giving agencies.
- Address child labor problem .
- Entrepreneurship development for agricultural marketing to ensure fair prices of the products of the farmers.

Considering the situation, challenges, potentials and scope of works the flowing strategic areas could be considered for the region:

**8. The proposed prioritized strategic interventions are as follows:**

- a) Ensure good governance in primary education for quality education.
- b) Poverty reduction through linkage with various service providers.
- c) Work on right to information of people, access to justice and governance through awareness buildup.
- d) Preparedness for climate change and disaster risk reductions
- e) Awareness build-up about health, hygiene and nutrition through education.
- f) Replicate community score card method in primary education for quality education.

## Strategic framework

### **A. Good governance in primary education for quality education.**

#### Strategic goal:

Visualize an enabling environment of quality education reflecting needs of disadvantaged groups of people providing them to discover and apply appropriate solution towards improve life and livelihood through quality education.

#### **Specific Objectives:**

- 1) Ensure that the learning needs of all children particularly out-of-school and drop out children and hard to reach children are met through quality education program in the target areas.
- 2) Ensure the community, union parishad members and the teachers have comprehensive understanding of issues of quality education in the target areas with improved governance, accountability and capacity so that learning outcomes are achieved
- 3) Affirm a mutually beneficial collaborative network of all actors in primary education at local and divisional level to ensure learning outcomes

#### **Overall objective:**

1. To contribute to develop collaborative basic education system enabling all primary school-age children to avail quality education.
2. To provide primary and pre-primary education to disadvantaged children from the target geographically susceptible upazilla
3. To develop institutional collaboration and horizontal learning mechanism between formal and non-formal primary education providers
4. To increase awareness of duty bearers, parents, local government, community based organisation (CBO).
5. To increase skills, knowledge, attitude & practice of the teachers, caregivers, CBO, SMC.
6. To document and disseminate effective practices and lessons.
7. To increase inclusiveness and 90% completion rate in primary schools in working area.
8. To increase awareness and skills of school teachers, SMC, Upazilla Education Department and UP standing committee.
9. To establish a functional child protection reporting and responding mechanism at rural primary schools in promoting violence free environment.
10. To sensitise the policy makers and civil society at local level, LGI, Upazilla Education Office, URC and District level stakeholders about effectiveness of Plan SIP model

#### **Outcome:**

- *Effectiveness of non-formal primary education programs is increased in 26 project districts reaching the out of school children and catering their learning needs.*

- *Children's performance is improved in formal schools of target 84 upazilla.*
- *Child-centered learning community and supportive environment is developed in the target 454 unions of the project.*
- A mechanism with pro-active role of well capacitated community, LGIs, teachers in supporting quality primary education will be established.
- Networking and linkage with the government agencies.
- Parents of the targeted children will be linked with livelihood opportunities to address their poverty and ensure to continue their children education.

Activities:

1. School Improvement Plan

Component:

- Pre-school.
- Modern teaching learning method.
- Reading Guarantee Initiative (RGI).
- Effective Instructional materials.
- Teacher training.
- Inclusive education.
- Assessment reform initiative.
- Effective and participatory school management system.
- Children government (Ministry/Council).
- Child led school library.
- School health and sanitation.
- Learn without fear (LWF).
- Co-curricular activities.

2. SMC orientation.

3. Student council awareness buildup on their roles and responsibilities.

4. To introduce child lead monitoring.

5. To introduce community monitoring through community score card method.

6. To introduce phone book in primary school to ensure student attendance.

7. Continue communication with gov. officials of education project.

8. Early child education and development.

**Program Components:**

- Parenting
- Child development
- Pre-school

9. Organizing children learning centers.

10. Community based pre-primary education for children in CLCs.

11. Replication of multi-grade teaching-learning approach.

12. Setting learning resource centre at union level for technical support.

13. Organizing learning camp for low performing school students.

14. School improvement programme in primary schools.

15. Collaboration between formal and non-formal primary education.

16. Promoting pro-active role of local government bodies for quality education.

17. Development and use of contextualized learning materials at local level.

18. Parental linkage with livelihood opportunities to support children education.

19. Disaster preparedness awareness buildup.
20. Sharing of lessons among primary education actors for cross learning.
21. Replication of community score card method.

## **B) Poverty reduction.**

### Strategic goal

To improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor parents especially in DAM working areas.

### Objectives

#### **Strategic objective:**

**1:** *To establish linkage with various service provider specially micro-credit schemes for the poor to access low interest loans for livelihood support.*

#### **Expected outcomes:**

- Increased income and employment opportunities and options for the parents
- The beneficiaries are capable of initiating and implementing IGAs getting loan money from service provider.
- Increased family income and spent to continue children's education and nutrition

#### **Activities:**

- Networking and referring the interested parents with the related stakeholders and credit giving organizations
- Provide technical support for IGAs;
- Awareness and capacity enhancement to contract various agencies to create marketing outlets for the beneficiaries products

## **C. Right to information, human rights and access to justice and governance.**

### Strategic goal:

To promote access to information, services and justice for human rights movement within the communities of operational areas.

### Objectives:

1. To make people aware about the citizen's charter and RTI acts
2. To strengthen relationships between the community and government institutions, especially with the union and upazilla service providers .
3. To empower community members know and demand their rights, while enlightening them to fulfill their responsibilities.
4. To promote civic awareness.
5. To strengthen local justice systems and provide information, counseling and legal aid (ICLA) services
6. To strengthen capacity of youth groups to effectively participate in local governance and human rights related activities.

### Strategic objective:

- 1- To strengthen relationships between the community and the local government service providing institutions
- 2- To empower community members to know and demand their rights while enlightening them to fulfill their responsibilities

### Expected outcomes:

1. People have access to the useful information about their entitlements, governance and services
2. Reduction and prevention of corruptions and malpractices
  - Communities are aware about their rights and entitlements
  - They are in position to demand their rights
  - Women rights are considered
  - The rights of the child are restored especially the girl child
  - Rights of the underprivileged are promoted

### Activities"

- Information booklets of RTI and citizen's charter are available to the people
- Awareness buildup of committee members and community
- Identify and mobilize civil society members, institutions and linkage making with LRC.
- Demanding services and information through dialogues
- Establish links with human rights organizations
- Awareness development on violence against women and children
- Provide assistance to acid attack victims

## **D) Addressing climate change and disaster risk reductions.**

### Strategic goal:

To engage community members for preparedness of disaster risk reduction, protecting the environment, mitigate effects of climate change/global warming for purposes of environmental sustainability.

### Objectives:

1. To create environmental protection awareness
2. To build community capacity for disaster preparedness and risk reductions

### Expected outcomes:

- Flood, cyclone devastation effects on the char lands mitigated and loss of life and properties reduced
- Coordinated outreach between the meteorological centre and community to respond to warning messages
- Members are able to read and act on environmental warning signs

### Activities:

- Environmental education, communication and awareness campaigns conducted.
- Training and campaigns for community on DRR
- Tree planting increased
- Train staff on environmental management systems;

- Promote reuse and recycling of materials and goods produced
- Take stock of natural resources and their utilization and conservation
- Promote initiatives through local community networks

## **E) Health, hygiene and nutrition**

### **Objectives:**

1. To advocate at all levels for quality service provision for vulnerable groups specially women community.
2. To reduce maternal and child mortality to achieve millennium development goals
3. To ensure health services by the service providers and improve nutritional status of children through making mother's awareness and transferring knowledge;

### **Expected outcomes:**

- An enabling operational environment for service delivery
- The community is aware about emerging diseases issues through court - yard meeting;.
- Women are aware for prevention of unwanted pregnancies and their entitlement to make decisions to Make their access to the available health services
- Hygiene and sanitation situation improved and behavioral change has made in personal health and hygiene

### **Activities:**

- Awareness campaigns on health related issues like emerging diseases etc.
- Arrange balance and complementary food for children
- Provide reproductive health education to the mothers.
- Ensure the health services by the services providers and make them accountable to the local government agencies.
- Ensure the movement of health workers to the rural areas and do their duty effectively.
- Hygiene and sanitation situation improve through awareness creation.

## **F. Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Programme:**

**Goal and objective:** To improve the socio economic statues of VGD women and make best effort in Mata razing it. The main objective are to build the income earning capacities of VGG women and to society empower them through training and awareness rising. Provision of training on variety of income generating active, provision off credit and other support service and beyond the food assistance period.VGD woman will graduate in to the core development programme in Rangpur regional working area.

**Outcome:** To build the income earning generating capacities of the VGD women and to socially empower them through training on awareness raising provision.

### **Activities"**

1. Awareness buildup training
2. Training for IGA
3. Savings

## **9. Conclusion:**

In conclusion it is said that as the people of the region are comparatively poor, deprived from their rights, and less access to justice and services & entitlements, victim of climate change effects, underprivileged, unheard and different social and economic hazards. If we want to have over all development of the country, every part of the country needs to be developed equally in social, economic aspects for balanced growth. The government and the non government organizations working for socio economic development should pay high attention to address these problems facing by the people of the region. DAM is a reputed NGO working with partner NGO from 2007 to till to-date 2014. .DAM contributed a lot to the development of the community and supplementing government programs to achieve millennium development goals.

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