



Annual Report | 2019



Strengthening Systems for Development

DASCOH FOUNDATION

Copyright © 2020: DASCOH Foundation All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the prior permission of the publisher.

Notes: Data in this report are drawn from the most recent available statistics from DASCOH Foundation

Published by

DASCOH Foundation
Lutheran Mission Complex, Dingadoba
Rajpara, Rajshahi-6201
Ph: 0721-776305, 771354
Fax: 88-0721-776305
Email: dascoh-sdsd@librabd.net
Web: www.dascoh.org

Dhaka Office

Flat: 3C, House: 87, Road: 3, Block: F, Banani, Dhaka-1213.
Tel: 880-1730072816
E mail:directorhe.dascoh@gmail.com

For more information contact

Md. Akramul Haque,
Chief Executive Officer
DASCOH Foundation
Lutheran Mission Complex, Dingadoba
Rajpara, Rajshahi-6201
Ph: 0721-776305, 771354
Fax: 88-0721-776305
Email: dascoh-sdsd@librabd.net; akram.dascoh@gmail.com
Web: www.dascoh.org

Publication Year

July 2020

Photo Credit

DASCOH Foundation

Developed by

S. M. Fakhrul Basher
Director, Governance and Human Rights

Design and Print

Real Printing & Advertising



Message from the Chairman

It is our great pleasure that DASCOH Foundation have managed to enhance the quality of lives in the area of water, sanitation, hygiene and health working since 1995. Later, the human rights objective is added. Based on the success, DASCOH Foundation placed in national arena though it works in a limited northwest area of the country.

The Foundation's strategic plans over the years have allowed us to remain focused on our mandate, mission and vision, and to execute and support projects which will permit us to achieve our goals. Moreover, DASCOH Foundation believes strongly in the power of partnerships, and continues to employ this long-standing strategy which has contributed to the organization's sustainability and accountability.

Around last three decades in Bangladesh, I have had the pleasure of watching DASCOH truly raise the bar for ourselves and for our beneficiaries. While the external environment for DASCOH remains challenging, I have seen our target communities come together and show resilience, determination and a shared sense of purpose, working effectively as a unified voice for change. While the obstacles have been many- what has shone through is the steadfast commitment to helping the Bangladesh's poorest and most vulnerable take charge of their lives and thrives.

The year 2019 is very pleasant for DASCOH, as it launched record maximum (10) project with the assistance of different donors. All the projects focused on safer water and its management, sanitation, health human rights and governance and served more than 2 million populations in Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj, Naogaon, Laksmipur, Chandpur and Bogra districts. I am pleased to report DASCOH's notable successes in these projects.

DASCOH has maintained a transparent financial and sound administrative system; thus, it appraised by the donors. The organization's all projects, are regularly audited by the certified auditor(s) in compliance with the NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB), Bangladesh that created trust of the donors and provided a large amount of fund helping the organization for its development. The organization's management team strictly follows the administrative system in practice and its compliance to policies to reinforce the governance within the organization.

As Chairperson of the Governing Board of DASCOH Foundation, I assure that DASCOH will continue to operate as an innovative, transparent, and efficient organization which will deliver optimum services to 'hard to reach' people in Bangladesh through its various streams of development cooperation.

Finally, I extend my sincere thanks to all donors, government agencies at the national and local level, electronic and print media, and other stakeholders for their cooperation to DASCOH Foundation. Hope such support would continue to further development of DASCOH in Bangladesh.

I wish every success of DASCOH Foundation.

Monika Mannan

Ms. Monika Mannan
Chairman, DASCOH Foundation



Message from the Chief Executive Officer

2019 remarked a significant achievement of its' journey since 1995 as the organisation launched 10 project which is best ever its' history. It placed its in National arena by doing betterment of people lives in area of water, sanitation, hygiene, health and human rights.

During 2019, we reached to more than two million with safe water for domestic use and irrigation, improved sanitation, advanced health services (at Upazila, Union and district level) and initiate to establish the human rights focused on women rights. The organisation is supporting of proper implementation of Water rule, DVA and CMRA for integrated water management, reducing violence against women and child marriage. By working with local government, community groups and other stakeholders such as Upazila and district administration, deliver services and influence decision makers, we transformed millions of lives in some of the Bangladesh's North West region's poorest communities.

Of course, numbers alone can never tell the individual stories of lives transformed. We have witnessed first-hand the smiles on poor people's faces on the day that water points and hygienic toilets are installed. Children have told us how they can now stay at school as there are decent latrines and a place to wash, and women said how delighted they are that they can now earn a living freed from the burden of carrying water long distances and seeing their loved ones suffering, and dying, from water borne diseases. Women and girls are pleased that the law enforcement department are curve to address the violence and child marriage issue on a phone call. These tales inspire us to do more and, with change in the air, we know that 2020 is the time to be even more ambitious about what we can achieve together.

This year (2019), DASCOH Foundation had implemented number of projects on water, sanitation, hygiene, health and human rights through partnership with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Water Resources Planning Organizations (WARPO)/Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Local Government and Rural development, Ministry of Public Administration. The strategic plan of the organisation has been reviewed recently where the SDG of United Nations and the plan, goals and the signed convention and treaties and the donors 'policies and priorities' get priority.

With the help of all our supporters (local government institutions, community groups etc) and donors (Swiss Red Cross, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation-SDC, Max Foundation, NETZ partnership for Development and justice), we will focus on the rights of the poorest and most marginalised people.

Thanks to everyone who has helped us to implement our activities. We hope you will enjoy reading this report; none of this work would have been possible without you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Md. Akramul Haque'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Md. Akramul Haque

Chief Executive Officer, DASCOH Foundation

CONTENTS

Message from the Chairman	4
Message from the Chief Executive Officer	5
1. Introduction of DASCOH Foundation	6
2. Identity	7
3. Legal Status	7
4. Vision	7
5. Mission	7
6. Core Strategic Objectives	7
7. Guiding Principles	8
The key functions of DASCOH	9
8. Thematic Areas of Project Interventions	9
9. Geographical Coverage	10
10. DASCOH's Projects and Achievements	11
11. Project Details	12
1. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Project Sub National component	12
2. Public Health Improvement Initiative Rajshahi-PHIIR Phase III	16
3. Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Vulnerable Barind Tract Communities in Naogaon District (WASH in Barind Tract)	18
4. DASCOH Water Fund Project	21
5. Strengthening Civil Society Protects and Promotes Women's Rights	22
6. Introducing Water Efficient Technology in Barind Areas (IWET)	25
7. Strengthening Resilience and Adaptability to Climate Change in North Bangladesh Project.....	27
8. Promotion of Social Partnership for Empowerment of marginalised communities in 6 districts and at national level in Bangladesh (PROSPECT)	28
9. Inclusive and Equitable Quality Pre-Primary and Primary Education at Formal Schools in Bangladesh (in short-IQ Project)	30
10. USAID's MaMoni Maternal and Newborn Care Strengthening Project	31
12. Events	33
13. Innovation	36
14. Constraints	36
15. Good practices / Positive things	36
16. Lessons learned	37
17. Governance and Organizational Structure	37
18. Partnership	38
19. Networking	38
20. Financial Statement	39
21. List of Abbreviations/Acronyms	45

1. Introduction of DASCOH Foundation

Development Association for Self-reliance, Communication and Health (DASCOH in short, later transform as DASCOH Foundation) was founded on 15 June 1994 as international NGO having its headquarters in Berne, Switzerland. DASCOH came into being in Bangladesh as an international NGO on 17 May 1995 after its registration with NGO Affairs Bureau under 'The Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Ordinance, 1978'.

During transformation into National NGO, it registered with Registrar of Joint Stock Company and Firms with a name of DASCOH Foundation in November 14, 2013 under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. From the inception, DASCOH complement and supplement Bangladesh's national programs as a key non-state development partner in the country. DASCOH Foundation always working to develop systems that ensure equitable access to state and non-state resources in order to facilitate sustained poverty alleviation. DASCOH Foundation is committed to empower poor and marginalized communities by complementing national goals and plans (i.e. government's 7th five years plan); by facilitating local government institutions to ensure transparent, responsive and sustainable service delivery systems; by continued innovation in partnership with international, national and community based organisations to generate good practices. Beside, DASCOH is representing itself as a non-government organization dedicated to innovation in support of public governance systems that enhance self-reliance. DASCOH had put forward an alternative participatory development process by utilizing local knowledge of the people at grass root and also available resources at local level. It has developed a trained workforce who has professional learning as well as the capacity of being flexible in decision making in context to requirement.

Since last three decades, DASCOH is leading in Bangladesh to plan, develop and manage health, safe water, sanitation, local governance, human rights focusing on women, girls and marginalised, livelihood of the climate vulnerability and sustainable integrated water resource management related projects and serving millions of people in different parts of North-Western region of Bangladesh.

DASCOH works with the Local Government to improve the governance and transform them into agencies that do not necessarily provide services directly but ensure their availability through involvement of state and non-state actors. The organization developed and applied proven strategies to enhance institutional capacities of LGIs (Local Government Institutions) for effective and results oriented partnerships. DASCOH is presently advocating for a reform to make LGIs truly decentralised, institutionally effective, financially viable, participatory, gender sensitive, transparent and accountable so that the community members could participate actively in need-based development as well as to alleviate poverty and reduce socio-economic inequality.

DASCOH Foundation also work with public authority (Upazila Administration, District Administration Department of Water Resource, Local Government, Rural development & Cooperatives, Law and Land Ministries to make them sensitised to ensure proper application of Laws in order to improve Governance and/or to ensure rules of law.

2. Identity

Full legal name	DASCOH Foundation
Acronym	DASCOH
Category of NGO	National NGO
Official address	Head office: Lutheran Mission Complex, Dingadoba, Rajpara, Rajshahi -6201, Bangladesh. Dhaka Office: Flat # 3C, House # 87, Road # 3, Block F, Banani, Dhaka -1213, Bangladesh.
Telephone no	Head office : +88 0721-771354, 776305 Cell : +8801714049226
E-mail address	akram.dascoh@gmail.com; dascoh-sdsd@librabd.net
Contact person	Md. Akramul Haque, Chief Executive Officer, Phone: +880721-771354, 776305; Cell phone number: +880174085845.

3. Legal Status

Established (year)	1995
--------------------	------

Registered authority	Registration #	Registration date:	Last renewed
NGO Bureau:	934	17/5/1995	5/8/2015 (Valid up to 16/5/2020)
Joint Stock	RAJS-376	14/11/2013	
Donor Registration Details	EC- PADOR	EIDISBD-2017-BDD-0507522737	5/7/2017
	SAM-DUNS	731660739	23/4/2018

Other				
Other	E TIN	331702694632	3/2/2014	17/1/2018 (Valid for the year of 2017-2018)
	VAT	6021059242	6/10/2009	

4. Vision

DASCOH Foundation seeks to contribute to the development of systems that ensure equitable access to state and non-state resources to alleviate poverty.

5. Mission

DASCOH Foundation is committed to empowering poor and marginalized communities; by complementing national goals; by facilitating local governments to ensure transparent, responsive and sustainable service delivery systems; by continued innovation in partnership with international, national and community based organisations and their best practices.

6. Core Strategic Objectives

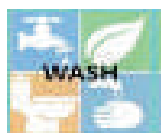
We seek to translate the above Vision and Mission Statement into reality by addressing the following objectives to bring the changes in the systems that deliver services to the poor:



1. To improve the transparency, accountability and responsiveness (Governance) of local governments to ensure basic public services for all within the framework of the national plans and policies



2. To strengthen the management capacity of public health care institutions to render universal and quality health services as per national health standards



3. To improve the utilisation of safe water, improved environmental sanitation and personal hygiene practices (WASH)



4. To develop the capacity of LGIs and communities to prepare and adapt to the consequences of Climate Change.

7. Guiding Principles

The following principles and values will guide the work of DASCOH and are embedded in everything we do. These also form the foundation for the professional and ethical conduct of the DASCOH Board and staff.



Humanitarianism

DASCOH promotes the delivery of services for people, irrespective of ability, age, religion, ethnicity, creed, colour, caste or gender.



Participation

All people have a right to dignity, respect, and fair treatment, to be heard and to take parts in the decisions that influence and shape their world. DASCOH's community engagement encourages voluntary participation.



Equity

DASCOH seeks equity in access to development outcomes through the promotion of policies and practices that ensure a minimum level of service for those people most likely to be excluded.



Pro-Poor

Poverty excludes people from full participation in society. DASCOH promotes social inclusion by working with people living in absolute poverty in ways, which place them at the centre of development interventions.



Do No Harm

DASCOH believes in and practices “do-no-harm” in program design integrating conflict sensitive approaches into program implementation.



Gender Parity

Recognising that roles in society may be unfairly divided by gender that cause a disparity in access to development outcomes, DASCOH nurtures gender awareness in program design, management and operation.



Governance

Good governance is an interaction between state and non-state actors that improves accountability and transparency. DASCOH actively seeks improvements in governance as a prerequisite for equity.



Self-determination

DASCOH does not impose views on the community but enhances their capabilities with information, knowledge and skills to determine their own path.

The key functions of DASCOH

1. Mobilize and organize people to raise voice on legitimate rights for negotiating services
2. Capacity building of Local government institution and the public institute to deliver services with an accountable and transparent manner considering the community demands
3. People's participation in the decision making process and inclusion of women
4. Institutionalize the policy, process, and good practices
5. Health system strengthening and environmental improvement
6. Integrated water management and water rules institutionalization
7. Capacitate the LGIs and the community to better adoption with the consequences of the climate changes
8. Strengthening Systems for Development
9. Promotion of water business

8. Thematic Areas of Project Interventions

DASCOH is implementing its projects under the thematic areas of

- a) Maternal, Newborn and Reproductive Health (MNRH)
- b) Child Health
- c) Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN)
- d) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- e) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate vulnerability
- f) Community resilience building during pre & post emergencies and humanitarian crisis
- g) Integrated water resource management
- h) Water-efficient technology adaptation for production increase especially for mango and rice
- i) Human rights especially women, children and marginalised rights promotion and protection
- j) Good governance/local governance
- k) Livelihood
- l) Formal and non formal primary education
- m) Gender and inclusion

9. Geographical Coverage

SL	District	Upazila	Thematic Areas Covering
1	Naogaon	Porsha, Sapahar, Mohadevpur, Badalgachi, Patnitala, Niamatpur	a) Maternal, Newborn and Reproductive Health (MNRH); b) Child Health; c) Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN); d) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); e) Integrated water resource management; f) Water-efficient technology adaptation for production increase especially for mango and rice; g) Human rights especially women, children and marginalised rights promotion and protection; h) Good governance/local governance; i) Livelihood; j) Gender and inclusion
2	Rajshahi	Godagari, Charghat, Bagmara, Tanore	a) Maternal, Newborn and Reproductive Health (MNRH); b) Child health; c) Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN); d) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); e) Community resilience building during pre & post emergencies and humanitarian crisis; f) Integrated water resource management; g) Water-efficient technology adaptation for production increase especially for mango and rice; h) Human rights especially women, children and marginalised rights promotion and protection; i) Good governance/local governance; j) Livelihood; k) Formal and non formal primary education l) Gender and inclusion
3	Chapai Nawabganj	Chapai Nawabganj Sadar, Bholahat, Gomastapur, Nachole	a) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); b) Community resilience building during pre & post emergencies and humanitarian crisis; c) Integrated Water Resource Management; d) Water-efficient technology adaptation for production increase especially for mango and rice; e) Human rights especially women, children and marginalised rights promotion and protection; f) Good governance/local governance; g) Livelihood; l) Gender and inclusion
4	Bogura	Shibganj, Dhupchanchia	a) Livelihood; b) Gender and inclusion; c) Public health; d) Water, Sanitation and hygiene
5	Laksmipur	Laksmipur Sadar, Ramgati, Ramganj, Kamalnagar, Raipur	a) Maternal, Newborn and Reproductive Health (MNRH); b) Child health; c) Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN); d) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); e) Community resilience building during pre & post emergencies and humanitarian crisis; f) Gender and inclusion
6	Chandpur	Haimchar, Hajiganj, Shahrasti	a) Maternal, Newborn and Reproductive Health (MNRH); b) Child health; c) Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN); d) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); e) Community resilience building during pre & post emergencies and humanitarian crisis; f) Gender and inclusion

10. DASCOH's Projects and Achievements

DASCOH's works targeted the poorest and most marginalised people of Bangladesh. DASCOH focused on rights-based approach and on equity and inclusion, so that everyone benefits from safe water, sanitation, health and hygiene services that fosters to establish the rights of the human being and the livelihood of the extreme poor. DASCOH also work with local government institutions and the public administration to attain sustainability after project's end, integrate our approach and worked to make changes happen far beyond DASCOH Foundation's direct interventions.

Our profile as a key non-state actor based on our program and policy work increased along with our recognition, enhance our reputation and ability to influence government and the non government sector to prioritise water, sanitation, health, hygiene, human rights and livelihood.

This year, DASCOH had implemented number of projects (total of 9) through partnership and close cooperation of different government, non government and donor agencies to transform millions of lives. Along with, we had reached to 2.3 millions of people of 17 Upazila's (sub-district) under 6 selected districts (Rajshahi, Naogaon, Chapai Nawabganj, Bogura, Laksmipur and Chandpur districts) of Bangladesh.

Sl #	Name of the Project	Location	No of Direct Beneficiaries
1	Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Phase II	Rajshahi : 14 unions and 2 Pourashava (municipal area) in 2 UZs (Upazilas) Chapai Nawabganj : 16 unions and 1Pourashava (municipal area) in 4 UZs (Upazilas) Naogaon: 12 unions in 2 Upazilas	280,000
2	Public Health Improvement Initiative Rajshahi (PHIR) Phase III	Rajshahi : 30 unions in 3 UZs (Upazilas)	1,046,669
3	Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Vulnerable Barind Tract Communities in Naogaon (WASH in Barind Tract)	Naogaon : 12 unions in 2 UZs (Upazilas)	317,872
4	Max Water Supply and Sanitation Services- Water Business project	Bogra : 3 Unions, 1 Pourashava (municipal area) in 2 UZs (Upazilas)	17,857
5	Introducing Water Efficient Technology in Barind Tract	Rajshahi: 2 Upazila Godagari and Tanore Chapai Nawabganj: Nachole, Gomastapur Naogaon: Mohadevpur and Badalgachi	6000
6	Strengthening Civil Society Promotes and protects Women Rights	Chapainawabganj: 8 Unions in 2 UZs (Upazilas) Noogaon: 8 unions in 2 UZs	224500

Sl #	Name of the Project	Location	No of Direct Beneficiaries
7	Strengthening Resilience and Adaptability to Climate Change in North Bangladesh Project	Naogaon: 8 unions in 2 Upazila	1600
8	Promotion of Social Partnership for Empowerment of marginalised communities in 6 districts and at national level in Bangladesh (PROSPECT)	Rajshahi: 8 union in 2 Upazilas Naogaon: 8 unions in 2 Upazilas	3400
9	Inclusive and Equitable Quality Pre-Primary and Primary Education at Formal Schools in Bangladesh	Chapai Nawabganj: 8 unions , 30 primary school in 2 Upazilas	9000
10	USAID's MaMoni Maternal and Newborn Care Strengthening Project	Laksmipur: 5 Upazila Chandpur: 3 Upazila	28,50,950

11. Project Details

1. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Project Sub National component

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) is a twofold project of National and Sub National component. DASCOH in consortia of Swiss Red Cross-SRC is implementing the project (at Sub National level) in Barind Areas as pilot but assisting WARPO for implementing national component. Based on the result of the pilot it will be implemented throughout the Bangladesh. Barind was identified as one of the most water stressed area of the country wherein general climate variability, indiscriminate water withdrawal for intensified agricultural activity, population expansion and industrial practices are creating severe water shortage. The prime feature of the project is to operationalize the Bangladesh Water Act 2013 with Bangladesh Water Rules 2018. During the project tenure Guideline for LGIs for integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) will be developed, approved and executed for the sake of institutionalising and sustaining the water management system.

IWRM is mitigating these issues and difficulties related to acute water scarcity by enhancing the local management system and assisting in placing a legal framework for the sustainable and integral management of water resources in the Barind and thus acting on enactment of BWR 2018.

The sub-national component was established to ensure improved water security and governance outcomes in the Barind area through the development and testing of IWRM processes at the interface of water users and LGIs (rural and urban). The national component established the necessary rules e.g. BWR 2018 for the implementation of the Bangladesh Water Act 2013 including the establishment of the information systems necessary to plan and monitor the efficient management of water resources.

The project is implementing in two Upazilas of Rajshahi, two Upazilas of Naogaon and four Upazilas of Chapai Nawabganj Districts covering more than 1.7 million people. LGIs in this project target areas has been sensitised and strengthened on 4R (R- reduce; R- Reuse; R- Recycle; R-Restore) principles (which are ultimate goal of integrated water management system) through interventions of this project and community. Total of 280,000 people will receive direct benefits from this project while the rest will receive indirect benefits from the project.

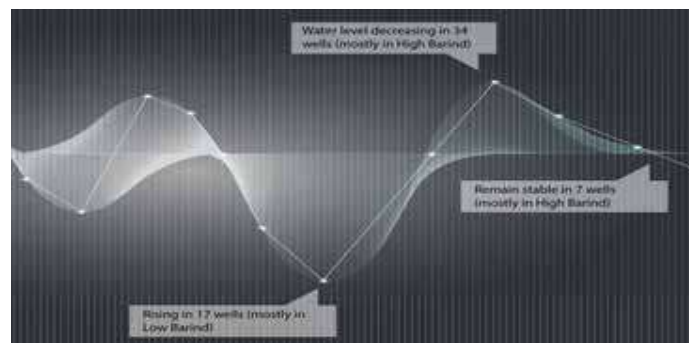
The intervention

- Mobilizing stakeholders' for their active engagement
- Creating a sustainable platform for IWRM process by implementing water rules and subsequent bye-laws/guidelines based on Bangladesh Water Act (BWA), 2013
- Enhancing local government institutions' (LGIs) capacity by providing training on IWRM institutionalization
- Forming and capacitating Water Resource Management Committee (WRMC) and Water Resource Management Association (WRMA) as a local level institution that vehicles IWRM process and associated water management practices

Achievement

- DASCOH-SRC consortium working for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6 that has a rational similarity with the objective of IWRM project. 1272 volunteers (WRMC member) were united with the theme of International Volunteer Day 2019, "Volunteer for an inclusive future" to address the SDG 10 and equality-including inclusion through volunteerism. These groups of volunteers are working as change maker in society to ensure safe and secure drinking water, promote gender equality, improve and adopt the water efficient technology, waste management and also ensure the healthy living environment.
- IWRM project has developed a sustainable and potential linkage with LGI and the community with an agenda of sustainable use of water resources and identified water resource planning in the root leads to develop a linkage with annual development planning on water through Ward SAVA and Budget SAVA.
- 1211 CVs from 1211 villages were oriented on facilitation skill on the issue of 4R (Reduce, Re-use, Restore and Recycle), BWR, 2018, water efficient crop, actor mapping, conflict sensitive program management, empowering women and Adibashi to take leadership in water sector.
- 920 million liter of ground water has been saved in this year by re-excavation of 68 ponds, by implementing 229 schemes in 39 unions of 8 Upazilas of 3 districts benefitting more than 56,240 people from 12430 households, including 6675 Adibashi. Approximately a total of 301.33 hectares of land shifted from ground water irrigation to surface water sources which lead to saving of 5424 million liter of ground water and contributes to regain of soil health using natural fertilizer composed river water. 9.24 million liter of ground water has been saved due to installation of rain water harvesting system in 154 household.
- A total of 1,272 WRMCs are activated at Mouza (village) level along with 30 old and 12 new water resources management associations (WRMAs) at union and Pourashava level. Further, 39 union IWRM committees have been formed as per BWR 2018 mandate at union.
- Financial contributions of the citizen and the LGI have potentially increased to 14% and 8% in compare with previous year (11% and 6.5%). Due to proper facilitation by IWRM project, Local Government Division, Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and LGIs (Union Parishad and municipality) being involved in institutionalize the IWRM principles.
- During the reporting year (January – December, 2019) a total of 43 ponds were re-excavated for fish culture and domestic use of water by the community; 41 km canal re-excavated, 2 dug wells renovated, 423 submersible pump installed, 10 new hand tube wells installed, construct 34 tube wells' platform, 9 dug wells' platform, 14283 feet pipe line for drinking water, 2,000 feet pipe line for irrigation were extended through LGI's support.
- 432 members including male, female of 39 union IWRM committees were oriented on their respective responsibilities mentioned in Bangladesh Water Rules (BWR) 2018.

- At the Upazila level, 3 Upazila IWRM committees (out of 8 Upazilas) have been formed so far at Tanore (Rajshahi district) and Nachole and Gomastapur (Chapai Nawabganj district).
- IWRM project is always exploring new option and technology of less water consuming profitable crop and promoting the concept to the farmer as well as to the service provider. So, a MoU between Bangladesh Cotton Development Board and SRC-DASCOH consortium is under finalization as BCDB just landed in high Barind zone to make cotton popular among the farmer which is a high value crop consuming low water. 50 farmers took the opportunity to make their land for cotton cultivation in 6.6 hectares. On the other hand, a MoU has been developed between SRDI and DASCOH for soil testing of different fields for identifying the source of nitrate contamination.
- With the consultancy of Dr. Choudhury Sarwar Jahan, Professor, Geology & Mining Department of Rajshahi University (who is working as focal person of the national policy formulation team of managed aquifer recharge-MAR system), the project has installed 129 Number of managed aquifer recharge (MAR) system in local government institutions, education institutions, industries, big houses and in the community level of entire IWRM project area to inject rain water in the primary aquifer. Considering the factor, IWRM project is going to be treated as one and only non-government MAR implementing agency of the country complying with forth coming national MAR policy.
- Coordination with Delta Plan program has been established to identify the demands of the Barind tract as a water crisis zone. As a solution to overcome water crisis, the people opinions were- (i) Subsurface rainwater recharge; (ii) excavation, regeneration and protection of dried up canals and ponds; (iii) large storage of surface and rain water; (iv) developing a multisource water management system for Barind; (v) balanced use of groundwater and surface water and harvesting rain water; (iii) rigorous campaigns to aware people on the benefits of water conservation.
- Paradigm shift to high water consume crop to less consume crops. During this reporting period more than 39,000 hectares of rice field has been shifted to high density mango gardens while 21,000 hectare potato, 350 hectares Maize, and 258 hectares of wheat. Moreover, Department of agriculture extension (DAE) of the government encourage the farmers to cultivate less water consume crop and distributed more than 53 tons of seeds and 22 tons of fertilizer for cultivation of different kind of pulses, wheat, maize etc among 2,261 farmers.
- Besides all activities, a study of cost-benefit analysis has been conducted as case study basis of 9 types of major water interventions implemented as per mandate by SDC. Preliminary result shows that in total, about 58 billion liters of surface water is utilized per year which saves groundwater withdrawal from the aquifers.
- Out of 58 observations well, 21 showed rising trend of ground water table while 34 are declining and 7 remained constant. (as shown in the fig)



Challenges

- The main challenge faced is forming and activating Union IWRM committees as the required committee members mentioned in the BWR 2018 are not available at union level especially representatives from Department of Fisheries, Department of Local Government Engineering, and Bangladesh Water Development Board. The challenges of formation of Upazila IWRM committees include reluctance to be member of the committee without consent of higher authority and confusion with other existing committees/rules, e.g., Upazila irrigation committee. However, WARPO's formal involvement with decentralized office, these challenges may be overcome quickly.
- There are many vulnerable disadvantage Adibashi villages where they cannot share the contribution for the scheme they need badly.

Illustration/Testimony

Madapur - No scarcity of drinking water

Madapur; a village of Rohanpur union of Gomastapur Upazila under Chapainawabganj district. Villagers have been fetching drinking water from one and a half kilometre distance. It was difficult and time consuming task which is generally done by the women. The problem was acute and unbearable. They offer tube well water to drink only while attending guests at house. For washing and other purpose they had to offer unclean water from pond or ditch, which was an esteem concern for a host. The villagers opined this way. Sometime the villagers had to loan water from neighbourhood and promised to refund back at convenient time.

In the peak of crisis the villagers tried to communicate with different institutions and organizations working in the area. Finally they communicated with Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) of government. DPHE with its HYSAWA project installed a hand tube well (HTW) in the village. That was a good memory for the villagers and they were happy. But water level was going down rapidly and was not coming from the tube well after few days.



Again they identified that IWRM project is working on water issues at that area. They started boring to install a submersible pump in the village with the help from Union Parishad and contractor but after trying four times the installation failed as the water level went down. So the scarcity and sufferings continued.

After five months, they tried again and this time succeeded just outside of the village about two hundred feet. With the contribution from Union Parishad, villagers and IWRM project they implemented this scheme. According to the demand of the villagers they installed five water tap stand including platforms and solve the water problem.

Now they are getting the water easily. In three times supply system they are fetching water from that pipeline. One villager said "Now we are happy and we have pure drinking water supply system in our village and we are no more facing any awkward situation, thanks to IWRM project of DACHOH and Union Parishad".

2. Public Health Improvement Initiative Rajshahi-PHIIR Phase III

With an aim to work better with potential opportunities, scope and due to situation demand of community and government, Phase III has begun with extensive project design to sustain good practices and ensuring quality of service by changing health behaviours regarding RMNCH. The prime concern is of ensuring primary health care run effectively to contribute to an improved health status of the target population, with special focus on MNCH. The phase is focused to create a justified accountability and ownership of every level of health and family planning personnel including community people and FMC. Specifically, social accountability through community sensitization has been accepted as a predominantly remarkable lesson from project guideline. Project coverage plan aims at providing significant support at the two Upazilas (Bagmara and Sapahar) aligning with Essential Service Package of Primary Health Care system while other Upazilas (Tanore, Chorghat and Porsha) with minimum supports. During reporting period (October-December, 2019) the project spent noteworthy time in strategic plan of implementation. Activities have been done related to setup of project outcomes propelling sustainable access to MNCH at government primary health facilities then ensuring quality revival activities through several activities at union, Upazila and District levels. Moreover, strengthen advocacy and committed linkage to expedite next course of project implementation throughout phase were step up.

Geographical Area:

Health Facilities	Rajshahi (RD)	Naogaon (ND)	Total
Community Clinics (CC)	81	29	110
Family Welfare Centers/Union Sub centers (UH&FWC)	32	10	42
Upazila Health Complex (UHC)	3	2	5
Total	116	41	157

Achievement

- Establishment of referral system from CC to FWC and Upazila and downward with a structured guideline. This year 2925 patient has been referred to upward facilities meant CC (2015) to FWC and FWC (49) to UHC. UHC has been referred 861 patients to District or Medical college hospital. Follow-up for downward referral was done for 1215 patient
- Project ensured HR (19 FWV and 14 SACMO) placement at facilities through local initiative and/or by advocacy with family planning department
- Ensured institutional delivery which is an important mandate at 14 facilities out of 42. But rest are preparing for 24/7 service. Due to shortage of specialized human resources UHC could not establish caesarian section but advocacy with DG health is ongoing for availability of HR.
- Performance of HSP has improved as they trained up. Average patient flow has increased from 24214 to 32255 in compare to previous year. Total patient flow was 117356 in Rajshahi and Naogaon district.
- Built capacity of 118 HSP and 66 CV on strengthening referral system, Total Quality management, Essential service package etc.
- 5SKizen achieved in 70 CC, 18 UH&FWC and 4 UHC
- Due to proper communication and coordination between DASCOH and DGs HS/FP, a unique document on PPH and eclampsia protocol has been developed

Challenges

Coordination and collaboration between Health and Family Planning department has always been a challenge for the project to achieve certain goals. The new phase III has been started with extensive plan to enhance the relation and communication with the relevant departments, LGI and promoting community people. Apparently, to satisfy the HR gaps, logistics and other emergency medicine/drugs support, project emphasises to create a sustainable model of social accountability through local resource mobilization. That's yet been a challenge to motivate LGI and FMC members, govt. health personnel in streamline to ensure quality PHC in justifiable level.

Illustration/Testimony

A Story of Transformation

Upazila Health Complex, Sapahar

Upazila Health Complex (UHC) Sapahar is 80 kilometres away from Naogaon Sadar and around 250,000 people live under the UHC's service umbrella. People regularly visit this nearest Upazila health complex to seek care. Since 29 years, the hospital conducted normal deliveries in a narrow corridor with inadequate drainage system. This corner was too small and unhygienic to keep any essential equipment, spotlight, drugs and supplies.



While visiting Sapahar Upazila Health Complex in 2018, SRC-DASCOH team the labour room irreparable. Where there was opportunity to reallocate space for delivery room in new building adjacent to the complex. The SRC-DASCOH team started advocating to authorities for shifting the labour room into the new building. DASCOH provided minimum equipment and total quality management support after need assessment.

The new labour room has now adjacent bathroom, observation room, two labour tables and all other essential and emergency equipment, drugs etc.

After this shift monthly normal deliveries at the Upazila Health complex have been increased than before. The cordial collaborative supports and enthusiasm of UH&FPO transform the facility to a model in the Naogaon division. Additionally, UH&FPO allocated designated nurses on duty for labour room that ensures and enhances the quality of service too. The entire environment of the UHC has been changed. The UH&FPO said that "DASCOH instigated my inspiration through knocking me several times and supported with planning, equipment, minor renovation and





TQM method implementation for making the UHC into a model of Rajshahi division.” His prime move automated the good practices and we hope this dynamism and diversity of transformation will sustain. He wishes to be connected with SRC-DASCOH to walk further way. The improved environment is now changing the proper health care services in the local community.

3. Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Vulnerable Barind Tract Communities in Naogaon District (WASH in Barind Tract)

The Barind tract regions is characterised by harsh environment; high temperature in summer and very low temperature in winter. But precipitation is below country average that is 1150 mm where country average is 2500 mm. As a result it suffers from various calamities includes-draught and cold wave prominent. The long remaining drought reduces the availability of surface water, which leads to over-extraction of groundwater and causes a decline in the recharging process of groundwater.

Therefore, several people lose year-round access to safe drinking water and sanitation due to little and irregular rainfall, drought, and high temperature. So, recurrent costs for water supply, sanitation, and public health increase. Although the water and sanitation coverage has significantly improved in Bangladesh over the years, studies show that there are some pockets regions that are still left behind in terms of water and sanitation coverage.

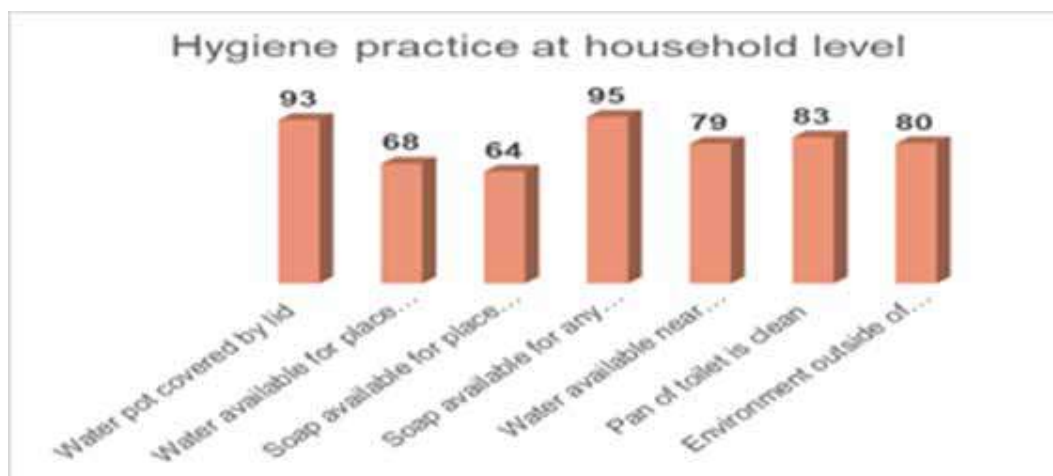
To address the issue DASCOH has implemented the project “WASH in Barind Tract” to provide water and sanitation support to estimated 71,227 households, of whom sixty-four percent (64%) is extremely poor. The project also has made 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) Upazila named Porsha and Sapahar in Naogaon district

Interventions

To improve local governance DACOH focused on greater civic engagement, devising, and implementing strategies that revitalize LGIs, institutionalizing good practices in sustainable water and sanitation service delivery as well-integrated water management. Thus the project effort able to make two Upazila of Naogaon district named Porsha and Sapahar Open Defecation Free (ODF)

Achievements

- 100% sanitation coverage in Porsha and Sapahar Upazila
- Both the Upazila declared Open Defecation Free by the Upazila committee and reported to ministries through District administration
- Sanitation marketing proved successful in creating efficient supply chains for the non-extreme low-income families to build toilets through their initiative
- A total of 2610 hygiene session was conducted where 52,277 people were benefited, and significant people are practicing which stands for about average 80% as shown in the figure
- Intensification of Hygiene promotion through engagement of faith leaders and other credible village people
- Eleven local mechanics engaged by the UP, are working for repair and maintenance of the water point, so the water source was year-round functional
- 97% of people have access to safe drinking water or repaired safe water safe source which includes Dug well, Tube-well and piped water supply from the submersible pump provided by project



The project has successfully enfranchised the disadvantaged and the poor as demographic clusters those seek to capitalize on opportunities created by the project-UP collaboration to improve their WASH situation. Enabling conditions have been established for responsive local governance. Participatory methodologies have resulted in an inclusive representative community institution that identifies needs and plans accordingly.

The accompanying empowering impact of institutionalized interfacing with institutions of local governance has created negotiation and lobbying capacities allowing for greater leverage with the UPs and other service providers. The project will further facilitate the critical space of coordination with other development partners to establish aid harmonization and operational synergies. The strategy will be to present union level WatSan needs, map the organizations that are working in the union, and encourage LGs to invite all development partners to develop a common plan. The effectiveness of such a common plan will require approach compatibility, especially agreeing to common WatSan technology and coordinated hardware delivery.

Challenges

The biggest challenge was advocating Upazila and district administration to declare the Open Defecation Free union of the district. After hard work finally succeed and the district administrations recognise the effort and forwarded the message to ministry for record.

Illustration/Testimony

Creating livelihood through sanitation – Village CRP as an entrepreneur

Md. Erfan Ali is a person from Bangdhara village of Ghatnagar Union Parishad with no regular employment. DASCOH to promote sanitation marketing initiative encouraged and supported Erfan to establish a sanitary centre who has been working as a Community Resource Person (CRP) in WASH project and familiar with DASCOH's approach and work. To start up the sanitary centre it was expected to produce rings and slab for which there was already a market. The demand for ring and slabs has got further fillip in Ghatnagar UP as WASH project-UP collaboration was encouraging the communities to make a contribution in building material. Since there despite of a ready client base (users, UP, other development partners) there was no local production unit in Ghatnagar, promoting local entrepreneurship in sanitation marketing creates a potential business opportunity. Field Facilitator Md. Alomgir Faruqi grabbed this opportunity by offering support to Md. Erfan Ali in establishing a sanitation centre. Initially Erfan was reluctant and resisted the idea due to lack of necessary know how and wherewithal (start up capital, production site, etc.) to initiate such a venture. He was also sceptical about the financial viability of the proposed business. The Field Facilitator Md. Alomgir Faruqi in addition to explaining him the potential of such a business also encouraged him to observe other sanitation centres to gather first-hand experience. The exposure to other similar centres convinced him about the feasibility of such an enterprise and he decided to set up a sanitation centre of his own.



All business ventures need a start up capital and so did Erfan's sanitation centre. Lack of money leads Erfan asking his father for financial support who was not convinced about the viability of such a business. But being convinced with the idea Erfan continued knocking to other doors. Finally, help came in from where he has no expectation. His cousin came forward and provided 3 acre land to be used as production site and another friend provided a truck load of brick and sand. In May 2014 Erfan recruited a mason. With the site, skilled personnel, and raw material in place, he started production of rings and pans. He also started

producing materials used for cow feed and rice processing. In the first month (May 2014) he sold product worth 8000/TK and the next month the sale was 70'000 TK. Villagers, the WASH project and BRAC were his main clients. He has a stock of 30 sets of rings and slabs in business and orders were in the pipeline. Engagement with the enterprise seems to bring stability in his life. Erfan was profuse in expressing his gratitude towards DASCOH (and Faruqi specially) for all the encouragement, motivation and support. He says now "I have a secure employment which will help me to settle in life."

4. DASCOH Water Fund Project

The implementation phase of this project known as Max Water Supply and Sanitation Services Project as it was implemented by the assistance of Max Foundation, The Netherland channelling through Max Bangladesh. With the support of Max Foundation, the MWSSS Project installed three solar based irrigation pumps, 5 power based domestic water supply pumps and one mini pump. After installation, it was tested for its function and for satisfactory operation a tripartite (Max, DASCOH and the LGI) agreement signed for providing sole authority to DASCOH Foundation for efficient operation of the pumps for 15 years. From January 2019, the water pumps are running under the direct supervision of DASCOH and collected the tariff. Then it has changed it's name "DASCOH Water Fund Project".

The pumps site are located as mentioned below:

Sl#	Name of the water pump site	Union	Upazila	District	Remarks
1	Jabaripur	Mokantala	Shibganj	Bogura	Domestic supply
2	Enayetpur	Shibganj	Shibganj	Bogura	Do
3	Shadullahpur	Shibganj	Shibganj	Bogura	Do
4	Talora	TaloraPourashava	Dhupchanchia	Bogura	Do
5	Gonahar	Gunahar	Dhupchanchia	Bogura	Do
6	Jabaripur	Mokamtala	Shibganj	Bogura	Irrigation
7	Enayetpur	Shibganj	Shibganj	Bogura	Do
8	Shadullahpur	Shibganj	Shibganj	Bogura	Do
9	Talora Mini	Talora Pourashava	Dhupchanchia	Bogura	Mini Domestic supply

Intervention

- Provide running drinking water to 981 household through five electric power pumps and one mini pump operated by solar power
- Promote private sector under the PPP model and build capacity to operate and maintain the water supply system
- Promote improved sanitation and hygiene practices through promoting sanitation market and capacitate the entrepreneur on the business
- Strengthen the capacity of local government to regulate water quality and services by the private sector
- Access to micro-finance to all potential beneficiary-entrepreneurs in the piped water scheme area.
- Provide irrigation water supply to 150 hectares of land from solar based irrigation pumps.

Achievements

The project limited to Bogura District where the water is not as scarce as the aquifer in shallow depth but most of them is contaminated with iron and other chemicals. As a result, people are interested in purchasing water by tariff where iron contamination is high. By rigorous searching six domestic supply pumps including mini one, and three irrigation pumps has been installed. The result achieved as stated below;

- Five potential piped water schemes and one mini scheme have been installed where 972 households were connected with running water. People are paying 150 BDT per connection.

- Two staffs and five operators are being paid from the earning of the pumps and met-up the maintenance cost also
- The connection of domestic supply is increasing very slowly
- People are self motivated and installed 1150 hygienic latrine of their own cost
- Three solar-based irrigation pumps are functional where the people are paying tariff based on water requirement for the crop which stands 250-1450tk per season.
- Hygiene education is continuing and till date 145 household set hand washing device in their houses.

Innovation

The uniqueness of the project is to supply drinking water through the pipeline in the rural area in systematic process is first time ever in Bangladesh. The model has been established with the technical assistance of RDA. Moreover, the innovations of the project are assumed as mentioned below;

- Tri-party agreement for authority of operation for next 15 years has been done and another agreement with Max Foundation for business operation and capital refund
- Water supply for domestics and irrigation using Water Business Model
- Livelihood development through establishing water-related IGA
- Entrepreneur development for marketing and IGA activities
- Use solar energy for irrigation

Challenges

The challenges of the project are:

- Motivation of purchasing water for domestic use purposes as the area have surplus aquifer and people get water very easily from depth 50 ft with low cost. But the water from primary aquifer contained high degree of iron. That's why the people agreed to purchase but marked tariff rate high
- Fixation of tariff in a flat rate for irrigation was difficult. So the project introduce different scale tariff based on the crops pattern
- Determining left over bill of water use is a great challenge.

5. Strengthening Civil Society Protects and Promotes Women's Rights

Strengthening Civil Society Protects and Promotes Women's Right (SCSPPWR) is project implementing by DASCOH Foundation with the financial support of the European Commission and NETZ Partnership for Justice, Bangladesh. It was launched in January 2018 with a goal of- Civil society, democracy activists and human rights defenders proactively enhance protection and promotion of human rights and further democratization in Bangladesh. More specifically, the project is working to reduce the violence against women in any form and restricts early marriage in the direction of the Child Marriage Restraint Act (CMRA) and the Domestic Violence Act (DVA). DASCOH Foundation is working in two Upazila of Naogaon District named Porsha and Sapahar and another two Upazila of Chapai Nawabganj District named Chapai Nawabganj Sadar and Nachole. The interventions in the year 2019 were;

Intervention

- Filling up the vacant position of Project Coordinator, Field Officer and two Field Facilitators and orientation of new staff
- Organise project steering meeting
- Ensuring quality of implementing activities

- Conduction of CS alliance training on different issue such as policy advocacy, democratic dialogue, RTI etc
- Training of student forums on women's rights, child marriage, gender based violence and theatre stage show
- Support to organize stage show (street drama) on VAW, Restrict child marriage, etc.
- Awareness fair (Couple fair) and public hearing in presence of law enforcement authority
- Support in organizing democratic dialogue in between the CSO member and the public representative
- Develop joint action plan of VAW and women's rights
- Ensure response of RTI application
- Training to marriage registrar on prevention of Child marriage
- Awareness program for sensitization general people on human rights, child marriage, and violence against women

Achievement

- 4 vacant positions of the project (PC-1, FO-1 and FF-2) have been filled up and oriented accordingly.
- Two Project steering committee meeting held-one at Rajshahi and another in Dhaka. The meeting resulted in extracting potential challenges of the project and how it can be mitigate was along with development of the implementation strategies.
- Regular monitoring and ensure quality of activities of the CSO
- 100% (1600/1600) HRDs were organized in 64 CSO, where 52.37% are women and 47.62% are men CSO members. 100% (768/768) CSO meeting were organized, and the rate of participation of CSO members were 71% but the women participation was a bit higher (77%) than male (65%)
- The CS alliance has organized 128 meeting at Union, Upazila and district level. Based on meeting decision, the CS alliance taken the following actions for establish rights;
 - Voice raised in government meeting for establishing women rights, action against child marriage etc.
 - Explore issues for democratic dialogue with government sector
 - Lobbying for legal aid and support in favor of survivors
- Trained 230 selected students on Women Rights, CMRA, DVA and leadership. They are aware on how to report the authority if they found any abuse (Child abuse, violence and child marriage)
- 64 theatre were organised by the student forum to increase awareness of people on domestic violence, eve teasing, child marriage, women's rights etc which reached out 16201 population
- Created example of unique approach of creating awareness of gender parity by arranging couple meeting and information fair in Upazila level led by the UNO.
- 320 adolescent girls were trained on self-defense that enables them to protect themselves in any odd situation.
- In Naogaon and Chapai Nawabganj meeting were held (Led by Deputy Commissioner) with marriage registrar and the notary public together to reduce the child marriage where they committed to work in favor of stopping child marriage
- 20 female police personnel were trained on Child Marriage Restrained Act, 2017 and Domestic Violence Act, 2010 which was praised and figured by the Additional Superintendent of police
- Different department of GoB has responded a total of 699 application out of 761 following RTI Act

Challenges

- Participation of indigenous people in the CS alliance is a challenge due to their lack of education, ignorance and non interest about their rights.
- Negative influence of social and local leader
- Challenge of completing the board during crop harvesting season in CS meeting and when it rescheduled at night but quality hampered.

Visibility



Conduct Couple meeting at Moharajpur UP



CSO meeting at Goala, Sapahar



Joint Workshop at Upazila Level



Training on policy advocacy, Gender and CMRA

6. Introducing Water Efficient Technology in Barind Areas (IWET)

The project “Introducing Water Efficient Technology in Barind Areas” is designed for the water-scarce area with a goal of “enhancing agro-water productivity, reducing ground-water extraction and increasing farmers’ income.” This is a multi-stakeholder water partnership project where the main funder is The Coco-Cola Foundation and the lead partner is Bangladesh Water Partnership. Syngenta Foundation is the technical partner who is responsible for developing technical guideline, training module on different technology use for agriculture irrigation. The project is working with water-efficient technology named Drip irrigation for Ultra high Dense Mango Plantation (Orchard) and Alternate Wetting and drying for rice field. Both technologies have an intention to reduce abstraction of groundwater.

Goal

The goal is to enhancing agro-water productivity, reducing ground-water extraction, and increasing farmers' income.

Objectives

To achieve significant farm productivity sustainably by introducing efficient irrigation, other relevant technologies and management practices by building farmers' adaptive capacity, resilience and increase farmers' income through crop diversification and a gradual shift to high value, low water-intensive crops.

Working Area

Name of Dist	Name of Upazila	# of Union	Project Works
Rajshahi	Godagari	Total=10 unions	Dewpara, Kakonhat Paurashava, Gogram ,Matikata, Pakri, Rishikul
	Tanore	Total =10 unions	Badhair, Mundomala, Pachandor
Chapai Nawabganj	Nachole	Total =4 unions	Fotepur, Kasbah ,Nachole
	Gomastapur	Total =8 unions	Parbotipur
Naogaon	Mohadepur	Total =10 unions	Mohadepur , Enayetpur, Hatur, Khajur and Vimpur
	Badalgachi	Total =8 unions	Badalgachi, Kola , Mothurapur

IWET project works with two technologies and methods;

- UHDP with Drip Irrigation system of Mango orchard
- AWD system at Boro rice field

Intervention

- Selection of orchard (3600) and rice farmers (2400) interested in implementing drip irrigation in a mango orchard and AWD in a rice field
- Establish 70 demonstration plot of mango orchards and maximum AWD in the rice field
- Establish farmers hub with facilities of the nursery of the sapling and a mechanism promote so that the farmers get the real price of their product
- Farmers training to build their capacity
- Provide support to the fabrication of drip irrigation and AWD as well as establishing farmers hub
- Refresher to the farmers on orchard and rice field
- Exposure visit inside and outside the country

Achievement

- 30 mango orchard demonstration plot with drip system irrigation has been established and 40 demonstration plot are under process
- 4 Farmers hub has been established with facilities of the nursery of the sapling and a mechanism of the product purchase
- 1600 farmers have been practicing AWD system in irrigation of rice field
- Organized exposure visit to India to observe the Ultra High Dense Mango planting
- 32 batches of refresher training out of 60 have been conducted.

Challenges

- As most of the farmers are day labour and remain busy with job at field they could not attend the training timely which hampers training quality
- Rescheduling the training at evening creates some security issue for staff
- Farmers are habituated with traditional mango orchard and reluctant to accept modern technology. We are expecting to change the scenario in two or three years when it will reach at its' efficiency.

Learning:

- Proper motivation and inspiration can change the mind set and make people enthusiastic to adopt new technology
- suitable utilization of new technology and knowledge can boost-up the production

The Project Photo



Farmers Mobilisation



Training Module Validation Workshop



Drip Irrigation at Mango orchard



Application of AWD at Paddy Field

7. Strengthening Resilience and Adaptability to Climate Change in North Bangladesh Project

The project “Strengthening Resilience and Adaptability to Climate Change” is design to support the marginalized people who become vulnerable due to climate change for sustainable income generation and obtain access to the social safety net program of the country. This improves their immediate living conditions and - coupled with specific trainings - enables them to jointly address the consequences of climate change on local level through effective preparedness measures and adaptation strategies. The project mobilises other civil society actors and governmental authorities for effective disaster protection and climate-relevant risk management measures in the region and strengthens their capacities. Overall, the project sustainably strengthens the economic and social resilience as well as the adaptability to climate-related threats and natural disasters.

General Objective

The project contributes to overcome extreme poverty (SDG 1) and to reducing the vulnerability to the adverse consequences of climate change (SDG 13).

Specific Objective

Over 6,000 people (1,600 families) in the districts of Naogaon will strengthen their economic and social resilience and their adaptability to climate-related risks and natural disasters.

Sub-Goals

Sub-goal 1: The direct target group creates diversified, climate resilient and disaster-proof income opportunities.

Sub-goal 2: The direct target group develops and implements strategies to gain access to social and economic safety nets as well as to relevant government services and protective social networks.

Sub-goal 3: The self-help organisations of the target group and local institutions improve their knowledge and strategies with regard to climate risk preparedness and disaster prevention.

Sub-goal 4: Particularly vulnerable communities and relevant policy-makers are better informed about the causes of vulnerability to climate change.

Achievement

- The project staff has been oriented to develop their skill for smooth delivery of the project intervention
- 1600 beneficiaries households selected from the climate vulnerable family
- Productive assets has been distributed among the selected households worth BDT 9,250 each
- Communities made aware of climate vulnerability and cope up mechanism
- All selected household has family development and business development plan and use
- Group wise savings program has been established
- A risk fund has been established at project level which can be used for meet up any sudden shock

Challenges

- Selection of climate vulnerable family who has capacity to contribute a certain amount for creating assets. The project aims to build ownership of the beneficiary on the assets by contribution of their own.
- Most of the assets were livestock which was difficult to purchase ensuring that they are disease free

8. Promotion of Social Partnership for Empowerment of marginalised communities in 6 districts and at national level in Bangladesh (PROSPECT)

The project “Promotion of Social Partnership for Empowerment of Marginalised Communities-PROSPECT is implementing by DASCOH Foundation with the financial support from the German Government-BMZ and NETZ Partnership for Justice, Bangladesh. It started its journey on September 2019 though it has to start in July 2019. The project aimed to achieve goal of “Human rights Defender and Public Authorities work together to protect and promotes the rights of marginalised communities”. More specifically, the project is working to reduce the violence against women in any form and restricts early marriage in the direction of the Child Marriage Restraint Act (CMRA) and the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) focusing religious minority and/or indigenous communities. DASCOH Foundation is working in two Upazila of Naogaon District named Patnitala and Niamatpur and another two Upazila of Rajshahi District named Godagari and Tanore.

Overall Objective

Human Rights Defenders and public authorities are strengthened to protect and promote rights of marginalised communities in 6 districts and on national level in Bangladesh.

Specific objective

4036 capacitated human rights defenders (HRDs) and 400 representatives of public authorities effectively cooperate to protect and promote the economic, social and cultural rights of women, religious minorities and indigenous peoples

Expected results

- 4036 HRDs (Community 3316 and school-720) from local to national level are capacitated to protect and promote rights of marginalized communities in 4 sub-districts and to engage in conflict-sensitive democratic dialogue with public authorities
- HRDs organised 126 civil society organisations (CSOs) from local and national level and 24 high schools in 4 sub-districts are visible and recognised as important civic actors for the protection and promotion of human rights of marginalised communities
- Effective cooperation mechanisms between CSOs and public authorities from local to national level exist for the promotion of inclusive development and the protection of the rights of marginalised communities.

Project addressing problems

- 1) Violence and rights violations against women: Women and girls are often exposed to physical, sexual and psychological violence. The rate of child marriages is the highest in the world. Religious norms and a patriarchal culture serve as justification for the far-reaching discrimination. This is fuelled by a lack of awareness among large sections of the local population and authorities about women's rights and progressive laws, including DVA and NWDP.
- 2) Violence against religious minorities and indigenous groups: Land grabbing by local elites is the order of the day, along with murder, rape, looting and destruction of homes and religious sites. Economic exploitation, limited access to information, e.g. on social benefits to which they are entitled and their rights, and exclusion from democratic processes in the state and organised civil society go hand in hand.
- 3) Limited access to legal claims and poor governance: Institutionalised procedures for asserting legal claims and monitoring their implementation are largely non-existent, where they exist (RTI Act) they do not apply. Marginalised groups are not included in the monitoring at all. Courts are

characterized by political influence. Public authorities do not apply progressive laws (e.g. DVA), partly out of ignorance. They do not fulfil their accountability and are characterised by corruption. There is no systematic involvement of HRD and CSOs as political interest groups; where consultation processes take place, they merely fulfil an alibi function.

- 4) Repressed civic space for HRD and civil society: Public authorities in the project areas do not recognise HRD and CSO as dialogue and cooperation partners. The political and economic interests of state actors and local elites are increasingly repressing the civic space of HRD and CSO. Civil society is increasingly fragmented.
- 5) Insufficient competencies and capacities of HRD and CSO: Especially at the grassroots level in the districts, no HRD are active and visible. In existing CSOs at local and regional level, women and members of minorities are strongly under-represented, and so are the human rights issues relevant to them. From local to national level, there are no effective civil society alliances to enforce the effective application of progressive laws.
- 6) No institutional anchoring of non-violent conflict transformation: HRD and CSO have little competence for the non-violent transformation of violent conflicts and for democratic dialogue between civil society and the state. There is no competence centre in Bangladesh for the locally adapted teaching of theory and practice of non-violent conflict transformation.

The Intervention

1. Capacity building for programme staff of implementing partner NGOs
2. Capacity building of HRD from local to national level
3. Institutionalisation of human rights groups from local to national level
4. Regular planning and reflection meetings of HRD from local to national level
5. Visibility and public events to protect and promote the rights of women, religious minorities and indigenous groups
6. Assistance to data subjects in the event of human rights violations
7. Improving the evidence base on the human rights situation and drawing up recommendations for policy dialogue with government public authorities
8. Launch events for cooperation between civil society and authorities at local & regional level
9. Dialogue between CSOs and state actors* from local to national level
10. Promoting official accountability for the rights of marginalised groups
11. Planning and implementation of joint actions by civil society and authorities
12. Conduct lobbying tours on human rights of marginalised groups

Achievement

- A bunch of experienced staff has been recruited to operate the project appropriately maintaining the strategic guidance
- 126 Civil Society Organisation at community, Union, Upazila and District level has been formed and aware of the project modality and approach
- 24 student forum has been formed and aware of their responsibilities
- International rights day observed with the participation 3042 people of different category included community people, UP/Upazila elected representative, Upazila administration and district administration
- Project inception workshop has been conducted in four working Upazila where the project objectives, approach, modalities, activities and the stakeholder responsibilities discussed. The participants given commitment to cooperate with project to achieve it's goal

Challenges

- The participation of indigenous people in the CSO alliance is very difficult as they are illiterate and have no knowledge on their rights. Fraudulence of main stream people make them reluctant to the issue also
- Some CSO member has hesitate to establish their rights as it is conflicting with the social and influential leader.

9. Inclusive and Equitable Quality Pre-Primary and Primary Education at Formal Schools in Bangladesh (in short-IQ Project)

The project is developed with a theme to assist and contributing to reach Government goal to achieve “inclusive and equitable education for all” aligning with goal of sustainable development (SDG-4). But Government of Bangladesh is still lagging behind to address the issue in all areas especially the remote areas of religious minority and indigenous community. Thus the Government recognises complimentary relationship of formal and non-formal education. For fulfilling the government plan, NGOs are coming forward for contributing to the goal of “Education for all”, and design the project and choose the remote but religious minority and indigenous community. The project is implementing with the support of Child Aid network-Germany and NETZ Partnership for Development and Justice Bangladesh.

Overall objective:

Enhance quality pre-primary and primary education at formal schools in Bangladesh.

Specific Objective

Inclusive and equitable quality pre-primary and primary education is ensured for 9,000 children and has increased priority in the education sector in Bangladesh

Expected Results

Result 1: 9,000 children from disadvantaged areas attain inclusive and equitable quality pre-primary and primary education at 60 existing formal schools.

Result 2: Teachers are capacitated and apply qualitative child-centred education concepts. School level committees and partner NGOs are capacitated for supervision of teachers and advocacy dialogue with local authorities.

Result 3: Civil society dialogue with education authorities from regional to national level contributes to improved inclusiveness and quality of the education sector.

The Working Area

Four union–Kasbah, Nachole, Foteipur and Nejampur of Nachole Upazila (Sub District) and Four union–Parbotipur, Radhanagar, Rohanpur and Bangabari of Gomastapur Upazila in Chapai Nawabganj District where the religious minority and indigenous population high. A total of 30 Government primary schools which infrastructure is poor, remoteness and rate of dropout are high.

The Beneficiaries

9,000 students from 30 government primary schools, who are living in the hard to reach area. Beyond these students 120 teachers, 330 SMC members, 450 EDC members are direct beneficiaries.

The Intervention

- Selection of potential 30 schools in the project areas
- Renovate the schools infrastructure
- Develop pre schooling section and equipped with education materials
- Increase enrolment and decrease drop out of the student
- Assist regular conduction of classes with pleasure learning materials
- Capacity development of the teachers, SMC members and EDC members
- Awareness of the guardians so that they send their child to schools
- Review school curriculum and adopted the pleasure learning things
- Advocacy for inclusive and equitable education with local authorities
- Organise dialogue between civil society and education authority for inclusive and quality education
- Strengthen cooperation and coordination between CSO and education authorities
- Cross learning visit of the staff
- Documentation and dissemination of project achievement
- Base line data collection, analysis and set actions

Achievement

- Based on result of baseline data analysis and in consultation with Education authority, 30 primary schools have been selected
- Renovation (minor) work has done and pre schooling section established in all 30
- Learning materials supplied and curriculum revised and adopted
- SMC activated by reforming the committee and organize regular meeting
- Enrolment increased by 687 students in 30 schools
- Drop-out rate decrease to around 20% in comparison to previous (45%)
- 3347 house visited to make the guardian aware and motivated to send their children to school
- Days observed (Literacy day and Victory day) to aware the community on inclusive and quality education where participants numbers were 5003
- Reading library was established in 10 schools
- Trained teachers, EDC and SMC members of all 30 schools
- The SMC of 19 schools has been mobilised BDT 673,445 for supporting pre schooling and renovation which is a good sign of sustainability
- Attendance of the student increased from 58% to 71%
- Two orientation session has been conducted with UE, AUE, URC and relevant GoB staff for improving the service and better cooperation

Challenges

- Rigidity of the government officials to stick with traditional method and reluctance to accept any innovation make it difficult to motivate and transform them to supportive role

10. USAID's MaMoni Maternal and Newborn Care Strengthening Project

The USAID's MaMoni Maternal and Newborn Care Strengthening (MaMoni MNCS) Project is a five-year project designed to contribute to the Health Population Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP 2017-22) goals for reducing maternal and neonatal deaths by increasing equitable utilization of quality maternal and newborn care services. The project is implemented by a consortium led by Save the Children and has a period of performance from April 2018 – April 2023. USAID's MaMoni MNCSP contributes to USAID Bangladesh's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) goal and Strategic Objective 3 – Health Status Improved through the project's Strategic Objective of Increased

Equitable Utilization of Quality Maternal and Newborn Care Services. The MaMoni MNCSP project embraces the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) vision of "a Bangladesh where there are no preventable deaths of newborns or stillbirths, where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth celebrated, and women, babies and children survive, thrive and reach their full potential." It will meaningfully contribute to achieving the GoB's goals of reducing the neonatal mortality rate to less than 18/1,000 live births and the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to less than 121/100,000 live births by 2022.

The goal

Increased Equitable Utilisation of Quality MNC Services

Intermediate results

Intermediate result 1: Improved Responsiveness of district health systems to deliver patient centred MNC services

Intermediate Result 2: Improved quality of MNC services and governance of quality of care

Intermediate Result 3: Sustained improvement in access and demand for MNC services and HH practices

Intermediate Result 4: Improved national capacity to deliver quality MNC services at scale

The working area and Basic Information

DASCOH Foundation is implementing MaMoni MNCSP field based interventions in Laksmipur and Chandpur districts. Basic Information of Catchment area in MaMoni MNCSP project:

District	Upazila	Area (Sq. Km)	No of Union	No. of Pourashava	Total Population	Selected Upazila
Laksmipur	5	1771	58	4	1,850,928	All Upazila
Chandpur	8	1705	88	7	2,586,112	Haimchar, Haziganj and Shahrasti

Intervention

- Improved leadership and management capacity of GOB managers
- Decentralized data driven planning and capacity enhancement of the staff and health service provider
- Improved readiness of health facilities: physical, skilled staffing , supplies, information systems, referral systems
- Functional systems for social accountability
- Strengthened coordination for QoC between different MOHFW agencies and other stakeholders, this sub IR includes a number of activities which supports the ongoing activities within the first year to prepare for the revisions to Quality Strategy as well as supporting improved working at the national Level
- Improved engagement of existing community structures for MNC
- Improved coordination between existing community cadres and public sector
- Increased community MNC awareness and trust for public sector MNC services
- Access barriers reduced: Application of previous lessons and existing platforms to reach HTR population
- Selected proven interventions and tools/approaches implemented at scale
- Strengthen the institutionalization of periodic data review in district, Upazila and union level facilities

Achievement

- Efficient and required number of staff has been recruited; three office (Regional at Noakhali and district level at Laksmipur and Chandpur) set up with full functionality
- Data driven decentralized planning workshop has been organized at UH&FWC (36) and UHC level (7) which enhance the knowledge of HSP on data management
- Quarterly performance review meeting held at district level with the participation of Civil Surgeon, Deputy Director Family planning, MOMNCH, UH&FPO, UFPO and other HSP at FWC level. It is a platform which creates accountability of the HSP
- 32 Monthly Performance Review Meeting held at Upazila Level by health and family planning department
- 27 joint supervision Visit conducted by the District and Upazila level health and family Planning Managers that ensured the quality of services
- 4 day long EMIS and ELMIS trainings for 11 batches were conducted for the service providers that enhanced skill of the HSP on data management
- Store keeper and statisticians were aware on e-LMIS of both health and family planning department for proper management of data
- 4 batches training on Union Education, Health and Family Planning Standing Committee were organized for better cooperation
- 20 number UH&FWC were upgraded to serve 24/7 and the HSP and FMC were trained for better management of the facilities proper services
- 54 Quality Improvement Committee Meetings were organized at DH&UHCs
- 6 batches training on CG Orientation of CG/CSG members by CHCP using the platforms of CSG/CG meetings on community micro-planning were organized.

Challenges

- Online reporting error in DGHMIS and FPMIS, delay in reporting and irregular reporting are the common challenges. The project teams continuously monitor DHIS2 to address the issue and give proper feedback which is also time consuming
- Inconsistencies between DGHS and DGFP reporting. The MaMoni team provides on job support to correct the issue
- Frequent stock out of essential MNCH drugs at govt. facilities which seriously hampered the timely delivery of services and quality of services
- Continuous shortage of HR at all facility especially, UH&FWC hampers ANC and 24/7 normal delivery services. These issues were discussed with the concerned managers of health and family planning departments but yet to solve.

12. Events

Event-1: Visitor from SRC Head quarter

A team comprising Ms. Eva Syfrig, Mr. Benedikt, Mr. Jurge Frei and Ms. Sophie from Swiss Red Cross Head Quarter, Berne, Switzerland have been visited PHIR and IWRM project area at Bagmara and Tanore Upazila on March 17 and 18, 2019. They meet the health service provider at CC and FWC and the Water Resource Management Committee and LGI at Badhair Union of Tanore. Latter they visited a surface water scheme on the river shore of Padma. The Country Representative of SRC in Bangladesh Mr. Amitabh Sharma and Mr. Akramul Haque, Chief Executive Officer, DASCOH accompanied the visitors. They were amused to observe the achievement and system improvement of both projects.



Event-2: Visitor from SDC South Asian Cooperation



South Asian Swiss Ambassador and the head of south Asian Cooperation of SDC Mr. THOMAS GASS, along with Deputy head of Cooperation SDC, Ms. Nathalie, Mr. Derek George, Director Cooperation, SDC, Ms. Suzanne Mueller, Senior Advisor of the Embassy of Switzerland in Bangladesh and Ms. Sabina Yeasmin Lubna, Senior Program Officer, SDC visited Patharghata Village of Godagari Upazila, on April 3 and

4, 2019. They meet with WRMC of Deopara union and observe the IWRM intervention. They were impressed to see the results of IWRM. Md. Akramul Haque, Chief Executive officer, DASCOH Foundation and Engineer Mr. Rezaul Karim, Program Director accompanied them all time.

Event-3: Visit of Swiss Ambassador in Bangladesh

Swiss Ambassador Dr. Rene Holenstein's, Ms. Sabina Yesmin Lubna, Senior Program Officer, SDC, Amitabh Sharma, Country Representative, Swiss Red Cross, Mr. Rezaul Karim, Principal Scientific Officer WARPO visited Babudying village, Mohonpur Union of Godagari Upazila on 01 October 2019 to exchange views with the community people related to availability of drinking water supply and surface water based irrigation scheme where around 800 farmers are being benefited directly from the project. The village is very hard-to-reach area inhabited by 113 Adibashi (Indigenous) extreme poor people. Fact that a khas pond was re-excavated here which saves 5.5 million liters water per year but a submersible pump a source of drinking water abstract 1.5 million liters ground water per year. So the net saving of water is 4 million liters per year as stated the WRMC leader of the village.



Later, the Ambassador visited Baliaghata WRMC where IWRM project extended irrigation pipeline to cover 295 ha high Barind land for irrigation from surface water source. Farmer told the visitor that cropping intensity has increased from 1 crop per year to 3 crops by replacing 3 deep tube wells

(irrigation from groundwater source) and saves 1.6 billion liters groundwater per year while the cost for irrigation has reduced to below BDT 1000 than previous BDT above 2000. The fertilizer use reduced to half of previous and the production increased by 15-30% due to surface water irrigation. So the farmers are getting double benefit.

Event-4: Workshop on Local Context Analysis in Rajshahi Division



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) organized a one day workshop on March 13, 2019. The workshop heading was “Local Context Assessment”. Mr. Sohel Ibn Ali, Senior Program Manager has conducted the workshop as a facilitator. Near about 50 participants from a different organization who is working in the Rajshahi division with the support of SDC were present in the workshop. DASCOH provided

all-time support for successfully organizing the workshop.

The objective of the workshop is to identify the social, economic, and political context of Rajshahi region and the trend so that SDC partners have a common understanding of local context and political dynamics which eventually help partners implementing their projects more efficiently.

Event-5: Visit of Donor to MWSS project

An eight members team led by Mrs. Henriëtte Vis- van Heerde from Vox-Impulse, The Netherland, (Back Donor) visited Shadullahpur water rural water supply site on November 18, 2019. Mr. Imam Mahmud Riad, Country Director, Max Foundation Bangladesh, Mr. Aminul Mridha, Program officer and Mr. Sanatan Dey accompanied them. S. M. Fakhru Basher Welcome the team at site and discuss the success and challenges of the rural water supply schemes. They were very impressed to observe such rural water supply scheme.



They sat together with the beneficiaries and beneficiaries expressed their happiness. Beyond they visited household who connected with running water and highly appraised of the project intervention.

Event-6: Staff development training on Integrated Water Resource Management



Staff Development events for IWRM project has been organised in Darjeeling, West Bengal, India from December 18 to December 21, 2019. In this events, all the staff of national and sub-national components of IWRM project met together to discuss the new situation after approval of TAPP, which was an opportunity of finding gaps between two components and way forward of cooperating each other in a very rational way. The synchronization issue was raised

and team decided to revise the proposal especially the log frame to comply the national component proposal (TAPP). In this training event, the staff was oriented on their roles and responsibilities not in a traditional way rather used different innovative method like “Fish Bowl”. The staff came to understand, the periphery of two component are not similar but required very closed coordination to reach the goal as the goal remain same.

13. Innovation

- Community led construction, management and maintenance of water source such as Hand tube-wells, irrigation pump, surface water reservoir
- Community and the LGIs willing to pay local contribution for the services at a significant rate
- Community led rights defense team who are active in reducing child marriage and violence against women
- Disabled friendly latrines and TW platform were installed
- Formation and nursing of school brigade as human rights defender
- Facility readiness for 24/7 services
- Modified drip irrigation contributes to the over-exploitation of water use
- Solar pump for household water supply and irrigation
- Rain Water harvesting and managed aquifer recharge at the household and institution level.

14. Constraints

- The organization is a non-profit organization thus it has no earning or business source; it operates depending on donors resources where there is always a risk of organizational sustainability
- In spite of UPs exhibiting strong signs of improved governance, there is still room for improvement
- For behavior changes to be effective, universal, and sustainable more time is needed for nursing the community and the service provider beyond any project time frame.

15. Good practices / Positive things

- UP and community cost-sharing collection to build hygienic latrines, tube wells, and surface water reservoir to utilize the LGI allocation, which is a unique practice
- Community-led construction work saves money and ensures quality
- Strengthening health service system render proper service through primary health care institutes (CC, FWC, UHC) through linking all tier of PHC facilities
- Water source registration, operation and maintenance has been institutionalized that enable to keep the water source year-round functional
- Initiate an open budget declaration event before submitting approval by Union Parishad that reflected the accountability of Union Parishad to the common people. Hanging the budget billboard in the public place also ensured that the allocation of money for the development of the community is spending for the appropriate purpose
- Running water supply in a rural area, irrigation, establishing water business using renewable energy.

16. Lessons learned

- Empowerment of LGIs and Community Based Organisation can increase the quality of project implementation, resource mobilization, and help to attain sustainability
- Mainstreaming project activities with Government structure bring good result; no need to form any new structure for project delivery
- Good rapport building, mutual understanding, and effective facilitation are helpful to build good linkages with Local Government, DPHE, Health departments, and other stakeholders
- If the people become sensitized and raised voice properly then they can defend many social occurrences such as child marriage, domestic violence and defend the human rights
- Community-led construction work saves money and ensures quality.

17. Governance and Organizational Structure

The organization has seven members governing board, elected in every two years through direct voting of general members with the positions of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, General Secretary, Treasurer, and Members. It is an independent body who provided appropriate guidance in developing strategies, policy, donor liaison for fund raising, program development and adjusting the gaps in monitoring and supervision. The constitution clearly defined the roles and responsibilities of the governing board. Bi-monthly meeting held and made decision where necessary and recorded. If necessary or any emergency governing board may sit every month and/or issue based to direct the organization in a strategic point of view.

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DASCOH Foundation works as ex officio General Secretary of the governing board but is not eligible to vote. The employs of the organisation are accountable to the CEO either directly or through his different cell /division's Heads (total 3- Head of Finance & Admin, Head of Field Operations and Head of Documentation and Advocacy), Team Leaders (total 2- Team Leader Monitoring and Evaluation; Team Leader Training) and Project Managers/ Project Coordinators/Area Coordinators/Regional manager (total 10 persons from 10 projects).

The day-to-day affairs of DASCOH are carried out by staffs in four teams at six different layers, such as: (a) Senior Management Team; (b) Project Operation and Management Team; (c) Monitoring and Evaluation Team; (d) Training Team; (e) Finance and Administration Team and (f) Documentation, Advocacy and Resource Mobilization Team.

The organization has a regular system of technical and financial information sharing. The organization is presently practicing # of policies, manuals, and guidelines (for example personnel policy, financial policy including fixed assets management, travel, premium and others, procurement policy, gender policy, child safeguard policy, etc.) to standardize their works.

The organization had integrated its focus on diversity with equity, including gender as cross-cutting theme. DASCOH has a mechanism to share its financial information with senior management and board members from time to time. The organization has defined the decentralized decision-making process and accountability system. Besides, the organization has a mechanism of taking lessons from experiences through arranging different feedback sessions with beneficiaries and stakeholders. DASCOH has diversified and multispectral personnel in its different departments and various units. Beside, DASCOH has a strong policy to prevent misuse of the fund and stop fraud and corruptions at different layers and aspects.

The Governing Board

Name	Sex (M/F)
Prof. (Rtd.) Ms. Monika Mannan,- Chairperson of Governing Board	F
Prof. Dr. Md. Nazmul Islam, Vice Chairperson	M
Dr. Ramiz Uddin, Treasurer	M
Dr. Md. Shukuruddin Mridha, Member	F
Ms. Jaituna Khatun, Member	M
Md. Jamal Uddin, Member	M
Md. Akramul Haque, General Secretary	M

18. Partnership

The local government institutions (LGIs) have frequently been the implementation partner of DASCOH. In the process, the LGIs have also often been both partner and beneficiaries in DASCOH's project activities. The LGIs received both technical and financial support from different projects of DASCOH. Consequently, the establishment of project schemes at various locations got significant leverage. Beside, DASCOH has a formal partnership with the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) Bangladesh to strengthen Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) Care within the Public Primary Health Care System in Rajshahi division. DASCOH also has a collaboration and co-partnership with WARPO a sister concern of Water Ministry.

19. Networking

DASCOH is a member of HLP-Horizontal Learning Program Which is a Union Parishad (UP) led peer-to-peer learning initiative facilitated by the Government of Bangladesh and supported by development partners. Under this program, local governments connect to identify, share, and replicate the very best practices of their peers. The main principles are; Connect, Appreciate, Review, Apply. Horizontal Learning is a bottom-up tacit learning process that complements conventional capacity building approaches. DASCOH Foundation is the founder member of this platform/network. DASCOH is a member of LOGIN: Local Governance Initiative and Network which is a South and East Asia centric multi-stakeholder network aiding reform agendas in favour of greater decentralization and the strengthened role of local governments. LOGIN facilitates knowledge sharing and peer-engagements on key local governance issues amongst its stakeholders. DASCOH is an active member of this network since late 2014.

DASCOH is a member of GenGov Platform: This is an SDC led Gender and Governance platform where all the partner of SDC are the member from the begging. The main objectives are too mainstreaming of Gender in the development arena and establish governance. DASCOH is the active member of the platform since its inception in 2007. DASCOH is also a member of the NILG Resource pool that is an organization of Local Government ministry and has to develop the capacity of LGIs elected personnel. DASCOH is one of the prominent members of its resource pool to develop the training module and conduct training at the local level. Beside, DASCOH is also a member of Barind Integrated Landscape Transformation Multi-Stakeholder Platform (BILT-MSP) formed by 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 World Bank Group). BILT-MSP is a newly established platform composed of expert professionals, scientists mainly from the Barind areas along with the public and private sectors, civil society and other institutions who have a concern for the sustainable water and agro-productivity in the Barind Tract Region.

20. Financial Statements

Consolidated Financial Statements such as Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 December 2019 are given below:

SHAFIQ MIZAN RAHMAN & AUGUSTINE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DASCOH Foundation

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Consolidated Balance Sheet)
As at 31 December 2019

Particulars	Notes	DASCOH	WatSan	WASH	PHHR	IWRM	MWSSS	SCSPPWR	REAP	IQ	PROSPECT	IWET	MaMoni	Total		
		General	Fund	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	31-Dec-19	31-Dec-18
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	
ASSETS																
Non-Current Assets:																
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	26,916,218	6,348,059	483,079	288,630	2,207,065	29,884,531	167,059	376,054	291,652	2,458,991	18,335	1,981,910	71,421,583	51,776,775	
Intangible Assets	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fixed Deposit	5	54,507,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,507,461	74,947,087	
		81,423,679	6,348,059	483,079	288,630	2,207,065	29,884,531	167,059	376,054	291,652	2,458,991	18,335	1,981,910	125,929,044	126,723,862	
Current Assets:																
Interest Receivable	6	1,768,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,768,983	1,644,709	
Account Receivables	7	7,091,141	-	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,091,453	11,658,592	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	31,368,788	1,542,884	97,306	367,750	651,057	311,105	226,642	43,488	264,928	2,590,044	141,434	1,984,050	39,589,476	23,913,105	
		40,228,912	1,542,884	97,618	367,750	651,057	311,105	226,642	43,488	264,928	2,590,044	141,434	1,984,050	48,449,912	37,216,406	
Total Assets		121,652,591	7,890,943	580,697	656,380	2,858,122	30,195,636	393,701	419,542	556,580	5,049,035	159,769	3,965,960	174,378,956	163,940,268	



SHAFIQ MIZAN RAHMAN & AUGUSTINE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DASCOH Foundation


Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (Consolidated Balance Sheet)
As at 31 December 2019

Particulars	Note	DASCOH	WatSan	WASH	PHHR	IWRM	MWSSS	SCSPPWR	REAP	IQ	PROSPECT	IWET	MaMomi	Total	
		BDT	Fund	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	BDT
CAPITAL FUND															
AND LIABILITIES															
Capital Fund	9	116,016,087	897,457	483,079	580,057	2,680,190	-	-	-	-	-	148,269	-	120,805,139	111,518,318
Fixed Assets Fund	10	-	-	-	-	-	29,884,531	167,059	376,054	291,652	2,458,901	-	1,981,910	35,160,197	30,341,285
Reserve Fund - Bank Interest	11	-	-	-	-	-	85,027	-	-	15,566	16,853	-	-	117,446	69,106
Current Liabilities:															
Members' Account (Leave)	12	4,030,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,030,831	4,270,181
Hospitalization Support Fund	13	328,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328,056	205,735
Vehicle Fund	14	143,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,975	-
Unutilized Foreign Donation	15	-	-	-	-	-	45,350	226,642	43,488	249,362	2,573,191	-	471,552	3,609,585	1,718,170
Account Payables	16	68,333	6,993,486	97,618	76,323	177,932	180,728	-	-	-	-	11,500	1,512,498	9,118,418	15,116,586
Unclaimed Fund	17	4,571,195	6,993,486	97,618	76,323	177,932	226,878	226,642	43,488	249,362	2,573,191	11,500	1,984,050	17,230,865	21,310,672
		1,065,309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,065,309	700,887
Total Capital Fund and Liabilities		121,652,591	7,890,943	580,697	656,380	2,858,122	30,195,636	393,701	419,542	556,580	5,049,035	159,769	3,965,960	174,378,956	163,940,268

The accompanying notes (to 65) form an integral part of these financial statements.


Director, Finance and Administration
DASCOH Foundation


Chief Executive Officer
DASCOH Foundation


Chairman
DASCOH Foundation

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed


SHAFIQ MIZAN RAHMAN & AUGUSTINE
Chartered Accountants

Place: Dhaka
Dated: 9 August 2020

DASCOH Foundation

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Particulars	Note	DASCOH	WatSan	WASH	PHHR	IWRM	MWSSS	SCSPWR	REAP	IQ	PROSPECT	IWET	MaMont	Total	
		BDT	Fund	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	Project	2019
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
INCOME															
Grant from Donors	18	-	-	10,912,871	24,454,312	81,773,056	-	-	-	-	-	8,641,284	-	125,781,503	157,184,841
Grant Income	19	-	-	-	-	-	3,744,728	8,533,004	13,559,295	4,296,550	2,792,764	-	17,272,062	50,198,403	15,191,731
Overhead	20	5,945,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,945,879	6,821,349
Interest on Fixed Deposit	21	3,740,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,740,984	4,619,660
Bank Interest	22	528,105	23,639	17,972	32,592	184,921	-	13,504	24,142	-	-	3,910	51,645	880,430	840,541
Contribution from Beneficiaries	23	5,168,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,318,000	-	-	-	-	6,486,811	2,714,318
Miscellaneous Income	24	26,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,145	126,555
Staff Cost Sharing	25	54,882,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,882,493	51,451,643
Salary Surrender by the Staff	26	244,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,411	329,304
Admission Fee and Subscription	27	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	27,000
Connection Fee	28	-	107,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,100	445,000
Water Tariff Collection	29	-	1,435,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,435,475	758,057
Sales of Tender Documents	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain from Disposal of Fixed Assets	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500	-
Total		70,558,828	1,566,214	10,930,843	24,486,904	81,957,987	3,744,728	8,546,508	14,901,437	4,296,550	2,792,764	8,645,194	17,331,207	249,759,134	240,513,262



DASCOH Foundation
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Consolidated Statement of Income and Expenditure)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Particulars	Note	DASCOH General		WatSan Fund		WASH Project		PHHR Project		IWRM Project		MWSSS Project		SCSPWR Project		REAP Project		IQ Project		PROSPECT Project		IWET Project		Ma/Moni Project		Total		
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
EXPENDITURE																												
Village/Community Level Cost	32	-	-	-	-	261,825	-	-	-	6,870,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,132,017	5,747,705	
Union Parishad Level Cost	33	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	204,805	204,805	204,805	5,546,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,759,774	5,299,388	
WatSan Service Delivery Cost	34	-	-	6,856,865	-	6,856,865	6,227,163	6,227,163	6,227,163	41,260,324	1,527,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163,636	-	-	-	50,808,630	79,329,997	
Health Service Delivery Cost	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,252	-	-	-	-	14,267,821	14,342,828	
Human and Women Right Activities	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,116,758	1,796,373	
Asset Distribution and Activity Cost	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801,506	-	10,534,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,534,737	-	
Education Service Delivery Cost	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,851,574	-	-	-	-	-	2,851,574	-	-	
Direct Program Cost	39	37,026,257	603,325	2,534,062	7,605,125	15,695,038	762,627	3,066,452	2,448,583	691,551	1,219,575	2,102,093	5,950,257	79,704,945	72,021,394	18,539,686	21,669,261	39,209,893	714,056	1,642,126	1,920,322	396,032	405,939	5,500,351	240,456,596	240,728,775		
Project Support Cost	40	9,026,564	-	816,764	4,103,541	3,278,520	709,822	284,828	66,323	89,152	840,262	211,643	488,386	17,331,207	17,331,207	4,335,961	4,309,233	9,302,538	(215,513)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Admin and General Service Cost	41	14,388,284	546,973	2,210,662	5,864,835	7,368,389	493,028	1,846,982	1,471,651	597,229	883,864	89,873	89,873	14,901,437	14,901,437	2,792,764	2,792,764	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	4,296,550	
Overhead Cost	42	-	-	169,989	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055	240,055
Contribution to Beneficiaries	43	1,920,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclaimed Fund Expenses	17	396,032	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	3	176,992	250,249	203,320	314,501	2,531,499	868,899	121,746	151,638	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873	89,873
Amortization	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		62,934,451	1,400,547	13,061,487	24,560,025	82,550,931	3,744,728	8,546,508	14,901,437	4,296,550	2,792,764	4,335,961	17,331,207	240,456,596	240,728,775	9,302,538	(215,513)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess / (Deficit) of Income over Expenditure transferred to Capital Fund	9	7,624,377	165,667	(2,130,644)	(73,121)	(892,974)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The accompanying notes (1 to 65) form an integral part of these financial statements.

[Signature]
Director Finance and Administration
DASCOH Foundation

[Signature]
Chief Executive Officer
DASCOH Foundation

[Signature]
Chairman
DASCOH Foundation

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: 9 August 2020

[Signature]
SHAFIQ MIZAN RAHMAN & AUGUSTINE
Chartered Accountants

DASCOH Foundation
Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Particulars	Notes	DASCOH Foundation											Total	
		DASCOH General	WatSan Fund	WASH Project	PHHR Project	IWRM Project	MWSSS Project	SCSPWR Project	REAP Project	IQ Project	PROSPEC T Project	IWET Project	MaMoni Project	2019
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
RECEIPTS														
Opening Balance:														
Cash in Hand		10,000	-	-	5,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Cash at Bank		14,966,321	1,544,187	2,076,857	208,738	384,040	4,006,343	680,291	-	-	-	-	23,867,388	35,505,864
		14,976,321	1,544,187	2,076,857	213,738	394,040	4,006,343	685,291					23,897,388	35,538,864
Grant from Donors	18	-	-	10,912,871	24,454,312	81,773,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,781,503	157,184,841
Grant Received from Donor	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,908,730	14,436,198
Overhead Received	45	5,944,666	-	-	-	-	2,389,250	7,952,609	-	-	-	19,725,524	5,944,666	6,299,807
Interest Received on Fixed Deposit	46	2,688,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,688,518	3,805,586
Bank Interest Received	47	531,005	23,639	17,972	32,592	184,921	15,921	13,504	-	-	-	51,645	931,670	895,071
Contribution from Beneficiaries	23	5,168,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,486,811	2,714,318
Miscellaneous Income	24	26,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,145	126,555
Staff Cost Sharing	25	54,882,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,882,493	51,451,643
Salary Surrender by the Staff	48	244,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,411	228,737
Contribution for Vehicle Fund	49	143,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,975	-
Admission Fee and Subscription	27	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,000	27,000
Connection Fee	28	-	107,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,100	445,000
Water Tariff Collection	29	-	1,435,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,435,475	758,057
Sales of Tender Documents	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	-
Interest Receivables Received	50	928,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,192	394,790
Account Receivables Received	51	4,580,206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,580,206	44,472
Disposal of Fixed Assets	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,820
Members' Account - Lapse	12	657,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	657,334	605,532
Hospitalization Premium	53	210,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,183	206,000
Encashment of Fixed Deposit	54	36,477,425	-	645,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,477,425	-
Community Contribution Received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Received	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	645,384	-
Loan Realized		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,005,000	290,934
Security Deposit	16.2	-	-	117,068	-	-	105,435	-	-	-	-	-	222,503	3,208,436
		112,505,364	1,566,214	11,693,295	24,486,904	81,957,957	2,710,606	7,966,113	15,320,979	4,853,130	7,841,799	8,645,194	301,337,224	243,127,797
Total		127,481,685	3,110,401	13,770,152	24,700,642	82,351,997	6,716,949	8,651,404	15,320,979	4,853,130	7,841,799	8,645,805	335,234,612	278,666,661



DASCOH Foundation
Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account
For the year ended 31 December 2019

Particulars	Notes	DASCOH General		WatSan Fund		WASH Project		PIHIR Project		IWRM Project		MWSSS Project		SCSPWR Project		REAP Project		IQ Project		PROSPEC T Project		IWET Project		MaMont Project		Total		
		BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
PAYMENTS																												
Village/Community Level Cost	32	-	-	-	-	261,825	-	-	-	6,870,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,132,017	5,747,705	
Union Parishad Level Cost	33	-	-	8,000	-	8,000	204,805	204,805	204,805	5,546,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163,636	-	-	-	5,759,774	3,299,388	
WatSan Service Delivery Cost	56	-	-	7,502,249	-	7,502,249	6,227,163	6,227,163	41,260,324	-	-	1,527,805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,817,151	-	51,454,014	77,622,114	
Health Service Delivery Cost	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,044,314	14,342,828	
Human and Women Right Activities	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,801,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,252	-	-	-	-	3,116,758	1,796,373	
Asset Distribution and Activity Cost	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,534,737	-		
Education Service Delivery Cost	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,851,574	-		
Capital Cost	58	16,663,652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,657,132	700,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,743,912	-	-	-	-	24,905,985	12,215,318	
Direct Program Cost	59	37,026,257	603,325	2,534,062	-	2,534,062	7,605,125	7,605,125	15,695,038	327,692	381,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219,575	2,102,093	-	-	-	2,231,122	79,677,261	70,373,073	
Project Support Cost	40	9,026,564	-	816,764	-	816,764	4,103,541	4,103,541	3,278,520	709,822	294,828	66,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,152	154,172	-	-	-	18,539,686	21,669,261		
Admin and General Service Cost	60	14,332,566	535,473	2,130,662	-	2,130,662	5,789,725	5,789,725	7,190,457	1,846,982	1,471,651	597,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	883,864	828,762	-	-	-	38,776,000	32,824,028		
Overhead Cost Paid	61	-	-	169,989	-	169,989	238,842	238,842	-	92,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211,643	-	-	-	-	712,843	1,120,584	
Investment in Fixed Deposit	62	16,037,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,037,799	3,951,747	
Contribution to Beneficiaries	43	1,920,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920,322	1,137,874	
Final Payments	12	928,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,294	331,098	
Hospitalization support to staff	13	89,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,689	-	
Loan Refund	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,005,000	12,500	
Security Deposit Refund	16.2	-	-	99,450	-	99,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,005,000	12,500	
Loan / Receivable Given	64	-	-	312	-	312	-	-	-	2,829,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,345,734	3,124,294	
Account Payables Paid	65	87,754	11,500	149,533	163,691	149,533	163,691	163,691	202,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,813,023	4,018,682	
Total Payments		96,112,897	1,567,517	13,672,846	24,332,892	13,672,846	24,332,892	24,332,892	81,700,940	6,405,844	8,424,762	15,277,491	4,588,202	5,251,755	8,504,371	19,805,619	285,645,136	254,753,556										
Closing Balance:																												
Cash in Hand	8.1	10,000	-	-	5,000	97,306	362,750	362,750	641,057	311,105	221,642	43,488	264,928	2,590,044	141,434	1,984,050	39,559,476	23,883,105								30,000	30,000	
Cash at Bank	8.2	31,358,788	1,542,884	97,306	367,750	97,306	367,750	367,750	651,057	311,105	226,642	43,488	264,928	2,590,044	141,434	1,984,050	39,559,476	23,883,105								39,559,476	23,883,105	
Total		127,481,685	3,110,401	13,770,152	24,700,642	13,770,152	24,700,642	24,700,642	82,351,997	6,716,949	8,651,404	15,320,979	4,853,130	7,841,799	8,645,805	21,789,669	325,234,612	278,666,661										

The accompanying notes (1 to 65) form an integral part of these financial statements.



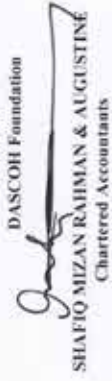
Director Finance and Administration
DASCOH Foundation



Chief Executive Officer
DASCOH Foundation



Chairman
DASCOH Foundation



SHAFIQ MIZAN RAHMAN & AUGUSTINE
Chartered Accountants

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed.

Place: Dhaka
Dated: 9 August 2020

List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

ANC	Ante-Natal Care
AST	Arsenic Screening Team
AWD	Alternative Drying and Wetting
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BWA/BWR	Bangladesh Water Act/Bangladesh Water Rules
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Community Clinic
CG	Community Group
CHCP	Community Health Care Provider
CMRA	Child Marriage Restraint Act
CSG	Community Support Group
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSO	Civil Society organisation
CV	Community Volunteer
DASCOH	DASCOH Foundation – Strengthening systems for Development
DPHE	Department of Public Health and Engineering
DTW	Deep Tube-well
DVA	Domestic Violence Act
EDC	Education Development Committee
FMC	Facility Management Committee
HLP	Horizontal Learning Program
HPDP	Health Promotion and Disease Prevention
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LGI	Local Government Institution
LGSP	Local Government Supported Project
LOGIN	Local Governance Initiative and Network
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MNC	Mother and Newborn Care
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NVD	Normal Vaginal Delivery
PHIIR	Public Health Improvement Initiative Rajshahi
PPR	Public Procurement Regulation
PPA	Public Procurement Act
QoC	Quality of Care
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMC	School Management Committee
SRC	Swiss Red Cross
UP	Union Parishad, the lowest tier of Local Government in Bangladesh
UHDP	Ultra high Dense Planting
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WSP	Water Safety Plan



DASCOH FOUNDATION

Strengthening Systems for Development

Central Office

Lutheran Mission Complex, Dingadoba, Rajpara, Rajshahi 6201
Phone: +88.0721.7766305; Fax: +88.0721.771354
dascoh-sdsd@librabd.net, www.dascoh.org

National Outreach - Dhaka Office

Unit # 3C, Holding # 87, Road # 3, Block F, Banani, Dhaka 1213
Phone: +88.0173.0072.81