



Annual Report: July 2017- June 2018



Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)

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Message from President

I am happy to learn that under the leadership of Executive Director, SHED's senior staff members has accomplished the task of developing the annual report for the period of July 2017 to June 2018 through hard work that proves their commitment.

I like to recall here that since the inception of SHED could gradually increase the number of projects as well as the geographic location. Currently the organization is more capable of handling diversified projects with more skilled staff members that attracted the donors and development partners to come forward to provide financial and technical assistance for implementing different development projects.

On behalf of the organization and on own self, I would like to thank the development partners, donors and staff concerned for their valuable support and continued cooperation in its effort, made for the wellbeing of target community.

I am confident that SHED will be able to provide more need based effective and quality services for the overall development of the rural poor and be able to put positive impact in attaining sustainable development goal as well as to extend support to emergency response.

I have my best wishes for all concerned.

Nurul Hoque
President
Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)

Foreword

The report is being presented by the undersigned to our members, well-wishers, donors and general readers at large. It records the activities of all development projects carried out during the reporting period from July 2017 to June 2018. It incorporates the latest facts and figures reflective of progress of work registered over the past fiscal year.

For making it possible to present this report, I would like to take the opportunity to express my heartiest thanks to concerned staff members of SHED for their hard work.

Muhammad Umra
Executive Director
Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED)

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ADP	Annual development plan
AF	Arannayk Foundation
AIGA	Alternative Income Generating Activities
APO	Annual Plan of Operations
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of statistics
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CFM	Community forest management
CFPG	Community Forest Patrolling Group
CMC	Co-Management Committee
CMC	Co-Management Council
CPG	Community Patrolling Group
DFO	Divisional forest officer
EC	Executive committee
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FD	Forest Department
FGD	Focus group discussion
GO	Government Organization
HH	House hold
HID	Human Institutional Development
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IPFACMP	Inani protected forest area co-management project
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NWFP	Non wood forest products
ODM	Organizational Development Management
PA	Protected Area
PCVA	Participatory Climate vulnerable assessment
PFA	Protected Forest Area
PIC	Project Implementing Committee
RLF	Revolving Loan Fund
SHED	Society for Health Extension & Development
TNA	Training Need Assessment
UF	Union Federation
UNO	Upazilla Nirbahi Officer
VFCG	Village Forest Conservation Group
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the organization

SHED- the “Society for Health and Extension Development” was established as the successor of the ICDDR,B Teknaf Station following its closure in September, 1989. Since then as an outcome of the dedication, sincerity, tireless effort and contribution of all associated with SHED irrespective of staff, volunteers, local elite, community people, the organization has flourished and stepped into one of the reputed non-government organization in Bangladesh and engaged in transforming the lives of the community people towards positive changes in selected areas of the country.

It may be mentioned here that ICDDR,B had been working in the Teknaf areas since 1973 with interventions giving emphasis to treatment of diarrhoeal disease with clinical and field research, water & sanitation, integrated health, MCH-FP. The realization of both ICDDR,B management and local community that such sudden action of withdrawing ICDDR,Bs activities would lead to a major health care gap in the area of Teknaf, Under the prevailing situation and considering the diversity of the local problem, ICDDR,B management, local staff and leaders like Member of the parliament, Upazila Chairman, other local elite and Government officials by arranging several meetings to find out an alternative to bridge the health care gap decided the formation of a non-governmental voluntary organization that could be an effective mechanism to address the issue raised by the local communities and the emergence of SHED was the output of the said combination effort and collective thoughts.

The emergence and foundation of SHED was rooted on building upon voluntary, active and spontaneous participation of all classes of people, especially of the underprivileged. Ensuring gender balance, social justice, productive and sustainable development and safeguarding the rights of the deprived section of the population by establishing a society congenial for every one that is free from all sorts of exploitation. The mandated goal of the organization is to ensure need based development benefits the target beneficiaries, particularly women and children who always are deprived of availing benefit from the existing service providing facilities because of their ignorance and lack of capacity for raising voice against the powerful social system of the well to do people and local vested interest group. It helps people organize themselves and provides them with skill training, information, education and motivation, credit and various support services to enable them to undertake appropriate development action.

The main role and function of SHED are to undertake an intensive participatory sustainable development process through empowerment of the underprivileged by supplementing and complementing the GOB development initiatives through implementing various projects in different part of the country.



1.2. Growth of the organization

The main motto of the SHED is to extend its support towards disadvantages people of the Cox's Bazar for assuring their better health, nutrition, and livelihood and also for increasing their resilience towards natural and anthropogenic disasters and calamities. Gradually, through the dedication and hard work of its members and staffs, the organization progressively grows as one of the trustworthy development counterpart of local government and local administration of the region. As a result, working areas of the organization has increased with a gradual increase of its workforces- both in numbers and added experience. The organization also got its registration from NGO affairs bureau on 1990 (No.: 408) while it achieved its registration from directorate of Social welfare on 1989 (No.: Chatta 1499/89).

In its two and a half decades journey, SHED has implemented different sorts of projects in partnership with different international and national agencies. Most of the projects were able to achieve its motto as SHED proved its efficiency in managing human, materials and financial resources. SHED Management's strategic guidance, coaching and mentoring was the main factor that enables to create honesty, sincerity and punctuality among the staff members those were being appointed for implementing the projects. Moreover, dedication, hard work and the learning aptitude of its officials, enable the organization to assure the deliverables of the projects.

However, the commitment and dedication of its policy makers towards the betterment and amelioration of rural people of Cox's Bazar, in last decade, SHED's most of the works are being concentrated to rural areas of Cox's Bazar. By this time, the organization has achieved its label of trust worthy local partner to different development agencies and organizations in implementing projects in Cox's Bazar. With the partnership with such agencies and organizations, SHED also has become one of the key contributing NGOs in health, nutrition, WASH, Livelihood, Energy and Environment, Social Protection sectors in Cox's Bazar. The organization has provided different ranges of services towards the poor and under privileged people of Teknaf and Ukhiya which includes better health service, improved sanitation and hygiene, better nutrition, livelihood development, disaster risk reduction, youth empowerment, forest conservation, biodiversity conservation, social amelioration, food security of rural poor, betterment for disable inhabitants, non-formal education, awareness on HIV/ AIDS, family planning, etc.





1.3. Rohingya influx in Cox's Bazar and SHED's involvement in emergency response

The heinous and barbarous attack with exploitation and extortion of Rohingya people irrespective to age and sex by Myanmar government supported Army at Rakhaine state has created one of the biggest humanitarian crisis and resulted influx of more than 723,000 Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh during August 2017. With the earlier migrated Rohingya Refugees in 90s, now Bangladesh is hosting over a million of Rohingya Refugees in hilly terrain of Ukhiya and Teknaf at Cox's Bazar – the southernmost district of the country, sitting at the edge of the Bay of Bengal.

27 Camps (including Makeshift settlements) are created in the undulating hilly terrain of Ukhiya and Teknaf to provide shelter of these Refugees. It was really a hard job to provide shelter to this huge number of refugees in just 26 kilometers area- Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, general people of Bangladesh and many national and international humanitarian organizations has been working since the influx for fulfilling the basic need of these helpless people. However, with a very tiny living space per family- mainly made of bamboo and plastics, the refugees are passing by their days, having very limited facilities and basic humanitarian need fulfillment.

Refugees arriving in Bangladesh—about 80% are women and children—they are traumatized, and some have arrived with injuries caused by gunshots, shrapnel, fire and landmines. They need special attention and program to bring them in normal physical and mental state with a feeling of safety and security but in reality camps remain dangerously congested, and most of the refugees are lack of adequate shelter, water and sanitation, access to basic services, and general protection considerations such as safety for women and girls.

On the other hand, the refugee influx has affected the life and livelihood of the host community of Cox's Bazar district. Most of the local inhabitants of this area are resource poor who depend on the natural resources, such as Forest and Sea for their basic livelihood. The emergency is putting immense pressure on scarce natural resources in the area, resulting in degraded natural forests, barren hills and an emerging water crisis. Clearance of forest cover in the upstream for creating the camps has resulted siltation in the down streams, canals and agricultural field. As a result, water scarcity and gradual reduction of agricultural production has been predicted in the area. Moreover, host communities are suffering from price hike of daily necessities due to an added demand of about one million refugees.

Society for Health Extension and Development (SHED) as a Cox's Bazar based national NGO, has been supporting different UN agencies - such as UNICEF, WFP and IOM and different international organizations – such as ACF International, Solidarities International and Handicap international in implementing different project for assuring Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Support, forest and environmental protection, livelihood development and enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability of both refugees and host community people since the influx of Rohingya refugees in the area. As the organization possess in depth knowledge on the cultural and socio-economic settings of the area with capacities and strength to expand its operation in the refugee influx response are actively looking forward for programmatic partnership with the organizations who are interested to work for the vulnerable Rohingya Refugees and host community people of Cox's Bazar district.



2. Sector Highlights



2.1. Health and Nutrition

As SHED started its initial operation for providing basic health and nutrition support to disadvantaged poor people of Teknaf in 1989, the organization gained high level expertise in Health and Nutrition sector by implementing huge number of projects in last 25 years in partnership with different government, International and National NGOs. SHED has proven capacity managing health facilities with adequate technical expertise like as Doctors, Nurse, Paramedics and managerial capacity is also mentionable both for program and supplies. The list of major health and nutrition related projects implemented and are being implemented by SHED are furnished in Table-1.

After the massive Rohingya influx on 25 August 2017, SHED has provided primary health care services to refugees by establishing three health posts in Balukhali and Kutupalong Makeshift settlement extension supported by UNICEF. Under this project, SHED also has provided health care services for new-born, children under 5, adolescent and pregnant & lactating women (PLW). Antenatal care (ANC) and Post natal care (PNC) were provided by trained paramedics at community level and she referred of complicated mothers to secondary and thirtilly level health facilities to ensure institutional delivery so that maternal and child mortality can be reduced, As a part of preventive measure we provided some health counseling to care givers and target groups. Besides this some lifesaving necessary medicine were also provided to patients following the prescription of Medical officer.

Likewise, for improving nutrition of refugees, currently SHED is running TSFP and OTP through IMCN and CMAM approach in 12 unions of Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila. SHED is also running 08 OTPs among Rohingya settlements in Kutupalong, Balukhali and Shamlapur Makeshift settlements by the support of UNICEF. SHED is also Implementing BSFP in the Leda Makeshift and are conducting GMP in BSFP. SHED is distributing IFA supplementation among adolescent girls through living around OTP catchment areas. Under this project, SHED also has been conducting IYCF counseling and other health & nutrition session in the community by using Flash Cards under our Nutrition programs. SHED has a lot of well trained and technically sound nutrition experts to support this type of nutrition program. SHED currently has 12 Nutritionist and some of them are received ToT on CMAM programme by Nutrition Sector. It may be also mentioned herewith that SHED is elected strategic Advisory Group (SAG) member of Nutrition Sector for 2018-2019.



Table-1: List of major Health and Nutrition related projects implemented and are being implemented by SHED

Sl. No.	Project Title	Working Area	Duration	Development Partner	Total Budget (BDT)
Projects for local communities					
01.	National Nutrition Surveillance Project	Teknaf, Ukhiya,	1994 - 1996	Helen Keller International (HKI)	80,65,800
02.	People's Participatory Process for Human and Health Development	Teknaf, Ukhiya, Moheskhal	1996 to 1999	DASCOH-Swiss Red Cross	2,65,30,000
03.	Partnership for the STD, HIV/AIDS Prevention program	Teknaf,	2003 to 2004	CARE International	1,27,00,000
04.	Poultry for Nutrition Project (PFN),	Teknaf, Ramu, Chakria, Pakua, Banskhali, Anowara, Fotikchori, Hathazari	2003 to 2005	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock funded by World Bank	2,56,00,000
05.	Participation of Adolescents in Nutrition Improvement (PANI),	Teknaf	2004 to 2005	Save the Children	70,00,000
06.	Community based Health and Population Development project (CBHPDP)	Teknaf, Ukhiya	1990 to 2004	BPHC- NGO project office, a Project of DFID	6,07,00,000
07.	Bangladesh Integrated Nutrition Project (BINP)	Teknaf, chakaria, Pekua, Ramu and Narshingdi (Sadar) upazila	1997 to 2003	Ministry of Health, Funded by World Bank	10,90,00,000
08.	National Nutrition Project (NNP)	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Lalmonirhat, Bagherhat & Nilfamari District	2003 - 2009	Ministry of Health, Funded by World Bank	30,80,00,000
09.	Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition Program (IMCN)	Teknaf, Ukhiya	2012 – 2019	UN-World Food Programme (WFP)	1,20,89,423
10.	Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) Project	Teknaf, Ukhiya	2012 – 2019	Action Contre la Faim (ACF).	2,10,00,500
11.	Nutrition Interventions for Under 5 Children & Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW) In Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya, Teknaf	2017-2018	UNICEF	10,64,00,000
Projects for Rohingya Refugees					
01.	Enhance Resilience programme (ER)	Teknaf	December 2016-June 2018	UN-World Food Programme (WFP)	6,06,89,754
02.	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)	Teknaf	November'16 -December'18	UN-World Food Programme (WFP)	120,00,000
03.	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) Kutupalong	Ukhiya	February'16-December'18	UN-World Food Programme (WFP)	48,00,000
04.	Nutrition Interventions for Under 5 Children & Pregnant & Lactating Women (PLW) In Cox's Bazar	Ukhiya, Teknaf	01st February'17-31st Dec.'18	UNICEF	10,64,00,000
05.	Improving Maternal & Child Health Project	Ukhiya, Balukhali	August'17-Sept'17	Al-Khair Foundation	19,02,135
01.	Enhance Resilience programme (ER)	Teknaf	December 2016-June 2018	UN-World Food Programme (WFP)	6,06,89,754

2.2. Food Security, Livelihood and Social Cohesion

Food security, Livelihood and Social Cohesion (FSL&SC) is another sector in which SHED has been contributing towards transformation of life, livelihood and social bonding of resource poor of Cox's Bazar district for last two and a half decades. SHED's management and senior staff members are familiar with the social, cultural and geographical and economical condition of Cox's Bazar and its surrounding area as some of them are local inhabitant and some are working in this region for many years. This knowledge based advantage of SHED is a key privilege in effective and efficient implementation of FSL&SC related projects as such projects require in depth knowledge on project beneficiaries and their bio-physical environment. Moreover, most of the SHED's senior staff members have long working experience in FSL&SC sector and they are also trained in different issues and aspects of FSL&SC.

In its 25 years' service towards the under privileged and resource poor of Cox's Bazar, SHED has successfully implemented 8 FSL&SC related projects in partnership with different ministries, International NGOs and UN agencies. At present SHED has been implementing two FSL related projects- one in partnership with Arannayk Foundation for constituting food security and livelihood of forest dependent resource poor of Ukhiya to enhance forest conservation and another one in partnership with International Organization for Migration (IOM) which aim to improve Food Security, develop Livelihood and enhance social cohesion of both Rohingya Refugees and host community people.



Table-2: List of major FSL&SC related projects implemented and are being implemented by SHED

SL	Project Title	Donor	Period	Location	Budget (BDT)
1	Extended Homestead nutritional Gardening and Nutrition Education Project	Helen Keller International	1996-1997	Cox's Bazar	4,005,700
2	Poultry for Nutrition Project (PFN)	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock (World Bank supported)	2003-2005	Cox's Bazar and Chittagong	25,600,000
3	Household Food Security through Nutrition Gardening (HFSNG)	Ministry of Agriculture (World Bank supported)	2003-2005	Cox's Bazar and Chittagong	10,700,000
4	SHOUARDO I Program	Care Bangladesh	2006-2010	Cox's Bazar	36,006,760
5	SHOUARDO II Program	Care Bangladesh	2011-2015	Cox's Bazar	158,126,091
6	Livelihood Development of Forest-dependent Communities in and around Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary	Arannayk Foundation	2012-2015	Cox's Bazar and Chittagong	44,100,000
7	Enhancing Food Security (EFS) project	UN-World Food Programme (WFP)	2012-2017	Cox's Bazar	190,793,727
8	Food Security and Livelihood Project	Solidarities International	2017-2018	Cox's Bazar	3,090,500
9	Inani Protected Forest Area Co-management Project.	Arannayk Foundation	2009-2018	Cox's Bazar	47,900,000
10	Social Cohesion and Livelihood Project	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Nov-Dec 2018	Cox's Bazar	164,00,000

2.3. *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)*



Due to poverty, lack of education and ignorance regarding hygiene, major portion of rural people of Cox's Bazar has been suffering from water, sanitation and hygiene since 80's decade. As a result, outbreak of water borne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera was reported to kill enormous people in this region. With the successful strategies and programs of government and NGOs, the region has achieved tremendous success in having safe water supply and sanitation facilities over the last decades. SHED is one of the NGOs of the region that has been working since its inception for providing safe water, healthy sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and awareness through different projects in partnership with UN agencies and International NGOs (Table-3).

On the other hand, The recent violence in Rakhain state in Myanmar has caused to sweep 1 million Rohingya people into Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilla of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The children who are nearly half of the Rohingya refugees are prone to be attacked by various water and hygiene contaminated diseases, like outbreak of diarrheal, cholera. The situation demanded urgent needs for potential WaSH support. SHED as a local non-governmental organization, has also been working for providing WaSH facilities to Rohingya Refugees with the financial and Technical support of UN agencies and International NGOs (Table-3).

Table-3: List of major WaSH related projects implemented and are being implemented by SHED

SL	Project Title	Donor	Period	Location	Budget (BDT)
1	Water and sanitation Program, Partnership project	NGO- Forum	1996-2014	Teknaf Upazila	87,00,000
2	Wash & DRR for UMN	Solidarities International	2017-2018	Teknaf Upazila	77,70,000
3	Providing WaSH Assistance	International organization for Migration (IOM)	2015-2018	Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila	84,90,087
4	Emergency Wash, water and sanitation support for Newly arrived Rohingya	Al-Khair Foundation	2017-2018	Ukhiya Upazila	30,90,000



2.4. Energy, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction

Energy, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction is another sector in which SHED has gained its reputation of 'effective local implementer' in last decade. In its two and a half decades journey, SHED has implemented a number of projects related to energy, environment and DRR in partnership different development partners (Table-3). SHED proves its efficiency and effectiveness in quality implementation of different projects for disaster preparedness and risk reduction in the coastal and vulnerable upazillas of Cox's Bazar in partnership with different International NGOs (Table-4).

SHED is one of the trust-worthy implementing partners of Arannayk Foundation for last 10 years. Arannayk Foundation is a US-Bangladesh joint organization that dedicated towards conserving the forest and forest biodiversity of the country with the means of alternative livelihood promotion, community consensus development and promotion of clean energy in the households of resource poor.

It could be worth mentioning here to state that, two of SHED's senior staff members possess strong academic background and long work experiences in the area of Environmental conservation and constituting livelihoods of resource poor in promoting environmental conservation. Moreover, one of the SHED's senior management staffs received a post graduate certificate course on 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management' from Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand.



Table-4: List of major Energy, Environment and DRR related projects implemented by SHED

Sl. No.	Title of the project	Working Area	Duration	Development Partner	Total Budget (BDT)
01.	Implemented Relief and Rehabilitation (cash disbursement) during cyclone	Teknaf, Ukhiya, Moheshkhali, Ramu, Banskhali, Anowara	January – June 1994	OXFAM	210,42,500
02.	Post Cyclone Rehabilitation credit support Project	Teknaf, Ukhiya, Moheshkhali, Ramu	1994 to 1998	Action Aid Bangladesh	110,42,500
03.	Cyclone preparedness and emergency medical support project	Teknaf, Ukhiya	June 2001 to Dec 2001	MSF-Holland	78,00,000
04.	Coastal greenbelt Project	Teknaf	2002-2004	Coastal Forest Dept. (GoB)	27,00,000
05.	Cyclone preparedness project	Teknaf Upazila	1998 – 2005	CONCERN-Bangladesh	25,16,500
06.	Preparedness for Effective Emergency Response (PEER) Project	Cox's Bazar	2008 - 2009	CONCERN Worldwide	1,19,00,000
07.	Disaster Risk Reduction Project	Teknaf Upazila	2006 - 2011	CONCERN Worldwide	1,69,31,000
08.	Wash & DRR for UMN	Teknaf	April 2017- Feb 2018	Solidarities International	77,70,000
09.	Inani Protected Forest Area Co-management Project.	Ukhiya and Teknaf	2009-2018	Aranayk Foundation	47,900,000
10	Environmental Education Project in Chunati Wildlife Sanctuary	Lohagara and Banskhali Upazilla, Chittagong and Chakaria upazilla, Cox's Bazar	December 2012 - June 2015	GIZ	17,00,000



3. Achievements and Progress under different projects

3.1. Achievements and Progress under 'Improving Maternal & Child Nutrition (IMCN)' Project

3.1.1. Project Background:

With the financial and technical support of United Nations World Food Programme (UN WFP), SHED has been implementing the project since January 2012. The goal of this is to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition using a combination of preventive and curative approaches which include the detection and treatment of under nutrition of pregnant and lactating women and moderately malnourished children aged of 6-59 mothers of 11 unions of Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas as well as Teknaf Powrasava under Cox's bazar district.

The project has provided the nutritional service package to 3369 moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 1441 acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women while secondary beneficiaries of the project include caregiver of under five children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, grandmothers, husband, influential/ decision maker of the family, adolescent girls, women of reproductive age, boys and men in general, religious leader, elite society of the community. The project aim is to improve the nutritional status of those beneficiaries through behavior change communication (BCC). The project has reached to 19050 participants (female: 17300 and male: 1750) through the BCC.



3.1.2. Project's Achievements and Progress

3.1.2.1 Screening/ case identification/quality of MUAC measurement

During the reporting period, total 448,576 under five children were screened in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila. Among them 7843 children were identified as MAM and 1051 were identified as SAM. A total 7521 and 1051 were admitted as MAM and SAM respectively.

Total pregnant and lactating mother screened during this period was 76,316. Among them 3905 were found malnourished and total 3437 were admitted in our facilities. Details of screening, case identification and quality of MUAC measurement are as follows:

Category	1st Quarter (July'17 to Sept'17)	2nd Quarter (Oct'17 to Dec'17)	3rd Quarter (Jan'18 to March'18)	4th Quarter (April'18 to June'18)	Total
No. of U5 screened	113871	109565	115322	109818	448576
MAM Identified	2311	2203	1739	1590	7843
MAM Admitted	2185	2101	1689	1546	7521
SAM identified	333	298	218	202	1051
SAM admitted	333	298	218	202	1051
No. of PLW Screened	18613	18336	20450	18917	76316
Malnourished Found	981	956	1207	761	3905
PLW Admitted	972	846	850	769	3437

Note:

Acronym	Abbreviation
U5	Children Under 5 years (0-59 months)
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Woman



3.1.2.2. Behavior Change Communication (BCC)/ Home visit/Follow-up

The main purpose of Behavioral change communication (BCC) is to mobilize a community towards its betterment. During this period total 36,867 BCC were conducted in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila where 85,663 caregivers, 42,933 adolescents' total 74,276 mothers in law and 24637male were present. The main messages in BCC include malnutrition, Complementary feeding, Hygiene and care during pregnancy. Details of BCC, home visit and follow-up are as follows:

Behavior Change Communication (BCC)	1st Quarter (July'17 to Sept'17)	2nd Quarter (Oct'17 to Dec'17)	3rd Quarter (Jan'18 to March'18)	4th Quarter (April'18 to June'18)	Total
No. of planned BCC at Community	10916	11226	11420	11010	44572
No. of conducted BCC at Community	9114	8928	9725	9100	36867
Caregivers or PLW attended	19558	21969	22612	21524	85663
Adolescent attended	11336	9971	10922	10704	42933
Mother-in-law attended	16023	19413	19707	19133	74276
Others attended	35921	30965	35827	32518	135231
Male attended	6017	5734	6400	6486	24637

3.1.2.3. Food distribution

Each malnourished PLW received about 3.15 kg of (Super Cereal food) WSB+ and .28gm of oil fortnightly. For their under five children, they also got 3kgs of (Super cereal+ food) WSB++ each fortnightly. During this period, total WSB+, WSB++ and Oil distributed were 77.632, 139.846 and 6.9 MT respectively.

Name of the Commodity	Distributed (MT)				Total Distributed (MT)
	1st Quarter (July'17 to Sept'17)	2nd Quarter (Oct'17 to Dec'17)	3rd Quarter (Jan'18 to March'18)	4th Quarter (April'18 to June'18)	
WSB+	13.659	19.518	22.654	21.801	77.632
WSB++(MAM)	34.036	36.327	34.983	34.5	139.846
Vegetable Oil	1.213	1.736	2.013	1.938	6.9

3.1.2.4. Performance Indicator

Exits/ discharges	Indicator	SPHERE Standard	SHED Performance			
			Q1 (Jul'17-Sep'17)	Q2 (Oct'17-Dec'17)	Q3 (Jan'18-Mar'18)	Q4 (Apr'18-Jun'18)
MAM (children under 5 years)	Recovered	>75%	71.34	76.5	82.6	80.52
	Defaulter	<15%	15.38	24.63	9.07	10.56
	Death	<3%	0.1	0.17	0	0
	Non-responder	<15%	9.78	4.7	6.62	6.57

Moderately Malnourished PLWs	Indicator	Achievement			
		Q1 (Jul'17-Sep'17)	Q2 (Oct'17-Dec'17)	Q3 (Jan'18-Mar'18)	Q4 (Apr'18-Jun'18)
	Discharged with MUAC > 21 cm	62.52	54.31	73.14	74.1
	Discharged with MUAC < 21 cm	2.34	1.38	2.22	2.14
	Defaulter	32.92	35.71	22.56	22.18
	Death	0.12	0	0	0
	Unexpected Discontinuation	1.97	2.07	2.09	1.58

3.2. Progress and Achievement under 'Integrated Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)' Project

3.2.1. Project Background

With the financial and technical support of Action Against Hunger (ACF), SHED has been implementing the project since 2017 at Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilla of Cox's Bazar. The project provides nutritional support to severe acutely malnourished (SAM) children of 6-59 months through a community based Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP). The project is integrated with a WFP funded community nutrition project providing support to moderate acutely malnourished children pregnant-lactating women (PLW) through a Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). It has a joint Nutrition Education component to create better awareness among the population on nutrition and improve their health and nutrition practices. It equally aims to strengthen the link from the community to the local health system by linking NGO and health structure interventions and building the capacity of both up to the Upazila level.

The project aim to achieve following specific objectibes:

- a. To reduce any mortality that may be associated with severe under nutrition.
- b. To improve practices around key health and nutrition topics.
- c. To increase attendance and use of health services by mothers and children.
- d. To build the capacity and linkages with the local health system.



3.2.2. Project's Achievements and Progress

To ensure accessibility to screening and treatment of Acute malnutrition in Ukhiya and Teknaf, 174 model mothers were trained and provided support to work in these Upazilas. During this reporting period, they screened an average of 3230 < 5 children each month and referred total 76 SAM & 564 MAM children to the CNC for further screening and treatment.

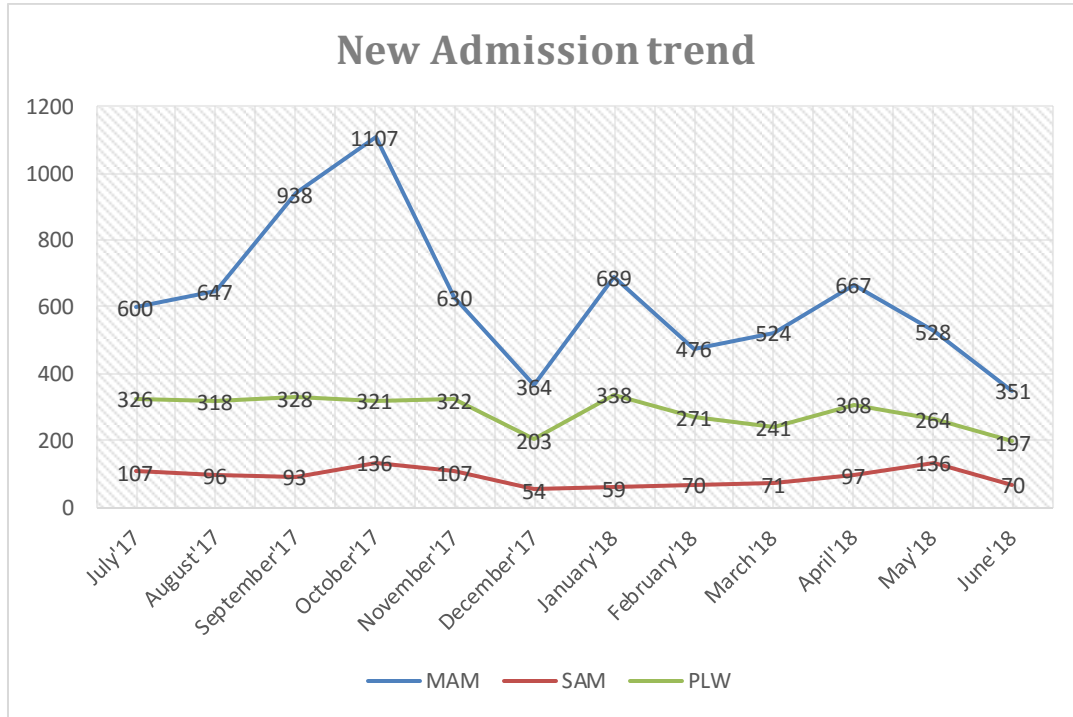
Nutritional Screening has been carried out by the Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNV) at the household level. CNV screened an average of 37,348 children per month. Based on the screening findings, the CNV has given the appropriate referral slip to the children; children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without complications referred to the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and children suffering from additional medical complications and/or oedema referred to the health center for assessment and admission as inpatients. During the reporting year, a total of 1063 SAM children were referred to the nutrition treatment center for full screening and 1096 children with SAM were admitted in the Therapeutic Programme.

Health and nutrition information has been given to caregivers of children at every contact point both in the community and at the health facility level to improve their knowledge on nutrition. In the community, there were two mediums of nutrition education delivery; courtyard sessions and household based awareness raising during screening and follow up. Moreover, SHED has conducted School Nutrition Sessions to raise awareness among School students about Malnutrition and its harmful effects. In this reporting period, total 539 Sessions have been conducted in Ukhiya and Teknaf. About 27313 students of different classes were present in these sessions.

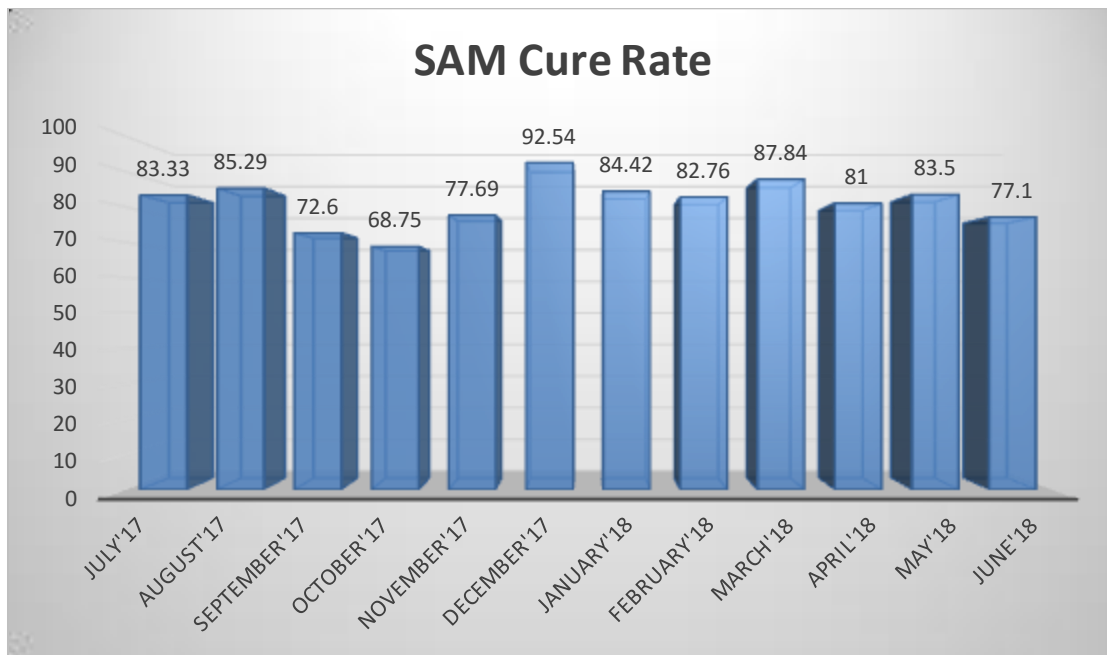
Under the community mobilization activities of the project, SHED has organized Male Forum and Female Forum at villages to aware village people about the harmful consequences of Malnutrition. In this reporting year, 646 and 940 nutrition awareness sessions were conducted in male forums and female forums respectively where about 4273 male participants and 8922 female participants were present.



3.2.2.1. Statistical Trend of New admission during the reporting period



3.2.2.2. Statistical trend of Cure rate for SAM children during the reporting period



3.3. Progress and Achievements under 'Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)' project

3.3.1. Project Background

SHED with the support of World Food Programme (WFP) has been implementing Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) since November 2017 in Leda Makeshift camp at Teknaf, Cox's Bazar where acute under nutrition are threatened for child survival. According to nutrition survey 2013, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of under-5 children was above 19% which was above the WHO emergency threshold level of 15% GAM rate.

The objective of the BSFP is to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under-5, and pregnant and lactating women. The project is also aiming to improve health and nutritional behavior and practices among the community residents. All children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and TB patients living in Leda Makeshift camp are eligible for the admission of BSFP.



3.3.2. Project's Achievements and Progress

The BSFP provides 2 types of Fortified Blended Food (FBF) rations to the Rohingya Refugees at Leda Makeshift Settlement (LMS). Children under-5 receives Super Cereal Plus while PLW and TB patients receive a Mix of Super Cereal and Fortified Vegetable Oil. The under-5 beneficiaries are to be discharged at 60th month of age whereas PLWs are to be discharged when the child becomes 6 months old. TB patients exit the program when TB treatment card expires.

During the reporting period, SHED provided appropriate supplementary feed to 3056 children aged 6-59 months. Among them 991 were new arrivals who took shelter at LMS after recent influx. SHED also has provided appropriate supplementary feed to 800 pregnant and lactating mothers and identified TB patients of which 260 were new arrivals during the recent influx.

Under the project, the behaviour change communication (BCC) activities were also implemented in the BSFP center as well as at community level. The health educators in the BSFP center have conducted BCC activities by using flash cards and other Information Education Communication (IEC) materials on health and nutrition. The contents and message of BCC materials are approved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and in line with National Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in Bangladesh.

During the reporting period, on an average 2434 caregivers has received BCC sessions at the center by trained health educators. The total number of participants were 14,810. Total 1940 beneficiaries (including both PLWs & their husbands) had received health and nutrition education on the 3 key messages both in the community facilitated by outreach supervisors.

3.3.2.1. Program Performance

When the BSFP program was initiated on December, the GAM rate of LMS was more than 19% (as per activity progress report) which was above WHO threshold level of 15% to initiate the BSFP. Since then, the GAM rate reduced gradually & significantly till June, 2018 to 12.73%. However, the GAM rate slightly increased again on May, 2018 & June, 2018 (13.13% as of June). Supposedly, several incidents may have triggered rising the GAM rate such as 50% reduction of actual ration (since 16th March), food insecurity due to cyclone Mora & torrential rain etc.

Since the beginning of BSFP, SHED has distributed more than 100 MT of supplementary dry ration to the undocumented Myanmar nationals. The following table depicts the actual picture of distribution since 1st December, 2017 to 30th June, 2018:

Name of the Commodity	Opening Balance (MT)	Total Distribution to Participants (MT)	Losses/ Damaged (MT)	Closing Balance (MT)	Explanation & action taken
Super Cereal Plus (WSB++)	0.0	79.005	0	4.395	50% distribution of actual amount since 16 March, 2017 due to pipeline break.
Super Cereal (WSB+)	0.0	17.728	0	1.047	50% distribution of actual amount since 16 March, 2017 due to pipeline break
Veg. oil	0.0	1.438	0	0.107	50% distribution of actual amount since 16 March, 2017 due to pipeline break
Total	0.0	98.171	0	5.549	

3.4. Progress and Achievements under 'Food Security and Livelihood (FSL)' Project

3.4.1. Project Background

During August 2017-June 2018, SHED has implemented Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) project in 6 Villages under 2 Unions of Teknaf Upazila, Cox'sBazar district with a view to supporting livelihoods through training and facilitating income generation and home gardening for food diversification. The Villages were Chakmarkul and Karachi Para under Whykhong union, Pankhali, Nutmorapara, Noyapara and Leda under Hnila union respectively.

The general objective of the project was to strengthen, improve and expand access to diversified food options foster the improvement of living conditions of those adapting to the new situation with limited means through capacity building, incorporate adaptive homestead vegetable gardening, IGA and starting kits through home gardening option.



3.4.2. Project's Achievements and Progress

During the reporting period, SHED has provided Homestead vegetable cultivation training and refresher training to 234 and 232 participants respectively. SHED has also provided 12 varieties vegetable seed, 6 types fertilizers, equipment such as traditional Spade, Weeder, Watering Can, Plastic Rope, GI Wire, Plastic sack, Nylon sack, Plastic Pod, Bowl, Borak Bamboo, Muli Bamboo, etc. to 232 project beneficiaries for successful cultivation of vegetables in their homesteads. Moreover, SHED also has Provided seedlings of Red Lady papaya, Squash and Mint cuttings to 232 project beneficiaries.

Under this project, SHED also has conducted IGA market assessment and forms 10 IGA groups among beneficiaries for better marketing of their IGA products. For proper functioning of these IGA groups, SHED has also facilitated monthly meetings of the groups and need based coordination meeting with DAE representatives and local governments.



3.5. Progress and Achievements under 'Inani Protected Forest Area (PFA) Co-management Project'



3.5.1. Project Background

The Inani Protected Forest is the part of the Ukhiar Ghat Reserve Forest with an area of 12,600 hectares. This forest is administered through 3 forest ranges (Inani, UKhiya and Whykong) and 10 forest beats under the jurisdiction of Cox's Bazar South Forest division.

Extended along the beautiful coast of Bay of Bengal –a natural deposition point of diversified flora and fauna- fringed by international standard hotels and restaurants nearby – situated closer to tourists heaven Cox's Bazar – easily accessible by two parallel roads (the marine drive and Inani-Teknaf LGED road) – and possess only remaining natural forest patch in southern Cox's Bazar. All these factors could make Inani PFA a hot spot for nature lovers of home and abroad to roam around and enjoy the beauty of forest and forest wildlife but it is alarming that forest is disappearing very rapidly due to a lot of threats and challenges.

Encroaching forest land followed by conversion of this encroached land into settlements, agriculture land and betel leaf garden is the main cause of shrinking of Inani forest. According to an estimation of Bangladesh Forest Department, around 42% natural forest land has been lost between years 1995 to 2003. Illicit felling of trees is an organized crime in Inani forest area. A huge number of unemployed people living in villages adjacent to Inani forest are engaged in this illegal profession.

To overcome the above stated challenges and threats and to help conserve Inani PFA, with the financial support of Arannayk Foundation, SHED has been working in Inani PFA since July 2009 in partnership with Bangladesh Forest Department. Under this conservation initiative of AF, Bangladesh Forest Department has done enrichment plantation in 1356 degraded natural forest land and created social forestry plantation in 110 hectares denuded forest land while SHED mobilized the adjacent communities, developed alternative livelihood options of 1400 forest dependent people and launched FD-Community collaborative approach of forest and forest biodiversity conservation.



3.5.2. Project's Achievements and Progress

Since the inception, the project it has been established a remarkable milestone in setting an effective smooth co-management strategies for forest conservation among forest dependents, local governments, government agencies (FD) and civil society. The project also had been implemented exemplary stories in collaborative forest management approach, natural resource conservation, and alternative livelihoods development for the forest dependent ultra-poor. It is the amazing story of the project that they can successfully converted the once illegal logger to be the forest protector. The project team organized the rural forest dependent people into various level of community-based organization so that they can do the collective effort for the forest conservation. The CBO are established on their legal base as they are now registered from the Department of Cooperative. They also have a handsome amount of money about 5.9 million BDT in their respective bank account as Revolving Loan Fund (RLF). They have used this money for the alternative livelihood development. In such a way, they could reduce the forest dependency 60% as the scenario of 2013-14. If the present project implementing and co-management strategy has been continued, the forest conservation will certainly be successful. At the same way, the forest shall have recovered its previous gigantic green appearance with the lost biodiversity.

3.5.2.1. Key Achievements in the reporting period

- Inani PFA-Co-management council and Co-management Committee were formed according to Government Gazette notification No. pabama/parisha-4/nishorgo-64/(part-4)/112 to support Co-management of Inani PFA;
- Co-management platform has been established but not working yet effectively;
- Established an eco-cottage in Chakma para to promote ecotourism but not effective yet;

- Two cultural team have been formed from indigenous Chakma community to promote their cultural diversity;
- Initiate a pre-primary school to cover pre-primary education at early stage and for dropout;
- The 23 CBO get registration from the department of cooperative and empowered in decision-making process. They are self-reliant with few monitoring;
- Total 1340 forest dependent poor and ultra-poor households (1 member per household & more than 40% women) were organized under 23 VFCG. The VFCGs were strengthened through organizational development and management (ODM) training, introduction of constitution, policies, monthly savings by group members and revolving loan fund and strengthening the fund with project grants.
- Conducted 99 Skill development training on potential AIGAs provided to 2425 (m-1125, f-1300) members (more than 2 trainings/person) of VFCG and CFPG and they adopted conservation friendly AIGAs through soft loan support from RLF. Their income increased by 60% and as a result forest resource collection reduced to more than 70%;
- Among 1340 project participants forest dependency for livelihood reduced to 60% due to project intervention;
- Total 356 members of 10 CFPGs are patrolling forest with FD-staff to conserve Inani PFA covering about 10,000 hectares. The CFPGs seized illegal forest resources of worth around tk.21,00,000 from July 2014 to till date. They also participate in 26- eviction operation and recovered around 176 ha forestland from the encroacher;
- Awareness created to people living in and around Inani PFA through celebration of International Biodiversity Day, International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Environment Day every year and distribution of posters and brochures, establishment of bill boards, arranged Folk song program for awareness creation;
- 479,342 number of critically endangered tree species saplings planted to enrich Inani PFA and around the homestead of the beneficiaries where survival rate more than 70%;
- Most of the beneficiaries received input support from the project as ICS (improve cook stove) – 1303 , sanitary latrine – 102, Goat – 152, seed, seedling, sapling and fertilizers – 1360 no of stakeholders.

3.6. Progress and Achievements under 'Providing WaSH Assistance' Project

3.6.1. Project Background

Since 2015, SHED has been implementing the project in host communities at Ukhiya and Teknaf and Kutupalang Makeshift Settlement (KMS) in Ukhiya and Samlapor in Teknaf of Cox's Bazar district with the cooperation and partnership of International Organization for Migration (IOM). The objective of the project is to ensure access to safe drinking water, sanitary latrine and improve hygiene practice of Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMNs) and the people of adjacent host communities. SHED as a partner of International Organization for Migration (IOM) is implementing WaSH Project in Refugee camp adjacent 3 villages of 2 unions and in KMS, shamlapor and camp-20 in Ukhiya and tekna. Under this project, SHED is also implementing the follow up activities in 6 villages under Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila of Cox's Bazaar district.



3.6.2. Project's Achievements and Progress

Under WaSH program, SHED with the financial support of IOM provided 52 Tube Wells (DTWs), 870 Sanitary Latrines at household level in 3 villages of HCs i.e. Tolatoli, South Pannasia and Chapotkhali village of Razapalang, and Jaliyapalang Unions in Ukhiya Upazila and Teknaf Upazila respectively. Moreover, 09 three-chamber community latrines also been provided in deferent institutions (School, Madrasah, Mosque, Bazaar/Station and Public Place) in the host community. 124 community tube well platforms were constructed in old villages of host community s during reporting period. SHED-IOM also provided sanitary latrine equipment's with the necessary support for ensuring installation of sanitation

facilities in household and institution level with separate arrangement for the girls. Concerned SHED's staff monitored all the construction activities and gave feedback to the respective contactors and IOM representatives regularly.

SHED with the support of IOM also has provided 56 DTWs, 40 wash rooms in KMS & Shamlapor community and SHED maintained 192 community sanitary latrines, 138 washrooms, 7 stairs, 15 biogas plants, 4.5KM drain, 15 dislodging Tanks, 15 garbage been, 149 street solar lights, 5 billboards in KMS&Shamlapor regularly during the reporting year. All the construction activities in KMS & Shamlapor have been monitored by the SHED's respective staff. They gave report & feed back to the concerned IOM representatives and contactors frequently. Distribution was another important cooperation that has been made alongside reported activities. SHED has distributed 22800 hygiene kits & 13400 Hygiene top up kits in cooperation with IOM in KMS, Shamlapor & host community during reporting year.

In September 2017, following the crackdown and violence in Myanmar, more than 0.8 million Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh. Among them 2000 families took shelter in camp no. 20. In humanitarian ground, IOM provided 232 emergency toilets, 19 DTW, 15 washrooms, 15 dislodging tank. SHED actively monitored to establish all the hardware services in camp 20.

SHED observed different national and international day during reporting year i.e., world toilet day, global hand washing day, world water day, national disaster preparedness day, etc. for mobilizing UMN's and community people and make them aware of WaSH issues. Besides, SHED maintained communication with GO, NGOs related to wash program and engaged them with SHED activities to create mass awareness and effective intervention in targeted areas.

SHED also has organized different staff capacity building programs throughout the year. Besides, SHED staffs actively participated in different skill based residential and non-residential trainings conducted by IOM during reporting year.



3.7. Progress and Achievements under 'Emergency water and sanitation support for newly arrived Rohingya

3.7.1. Project Background

The epidemics of the water contaminated diseases and diarrheal would be a great threat for this Rohingya community as the camps have no water acquiring or sanitation system. The maximum portion of the refugees is children who are at great risk of being affected by the diseases for having this poor sanitation system. Therefore, SHED with the support of Al-Khair Foundation Bangladesh took the initiative to support distressed Rohingya refugees at Kutiupalong camps at Ukhiya for ensuring safe drinking water and hygienic environment.

3.7.2. Project's Achievements and Progress

SHED has established a water pump which has been providing safe water supply to 20,000 refugees. D-Water Tech is a business enterprise who acted as technical service provider in establishing this water pump. D-water Tech is ensuring regular maintenance and repair of the Water Pump machine. Water quality was checked through the lab test and the water was found as safe for drinking. Moreover, SHED also has set-up 32 tube wells in the camp for assuring safe drinking water for refugees.

In this camp, 32 washrooms have also been built in different points for providing safe sanitation to refugees. Each of the washrooms was consist of 3 chambers. Cleaning system of these washrooms has been introduced among the beneficiaries through conducting awareness sessions. Furthermore, SHED also has built 52 toilets in the camp and the toilet dislodging was operated for several times.



4. Financial Reports

SOCIETY FOR HEALTH EXTENSION & DEVELOPMENT (SHED)

ICDDR,B Campus, Post: Teknaf, Cox's Bazar

CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS STATEMENT

For the period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Amount in Taka	
	FY 2017-18	FY 2016-17
Opening Balance		
Cash in hand	18,570	30,905
Cash at Bank	3,826,086	3,121,321
<u>RECEIPTS:</u>		
CAPITAL:		-
Temporary Loan	500,000	5,814,340
Security Money / Staff Provident Fund	17,844	-
Temporary Loan Recovery	5,288,188	487,858
REVENUE:		-
Grant- ACF	11,277,076	8,552,183
Grants-WFP	117,190,326	175,808,225
Grants-ARNNYAK Foundation	4,704,264	7,481,348
Grants-IMO	10,729,127	10,729,127
Grants- UNICEF	48,401,034	4,420,843
Grants-GOB	6,453,516	5,077,410
Al-Khair Foundation (AKF)	29,141,830	2,558,689
Fund Grants	54,638,623	4,118,120
Received from House Rent	695,563	156,200
Received bill from Electricity & Water	3,000	

Supply		23,100
Bank Interest	19,500	65,786
Administrative/Overhead cost received	519,681	2,079,583
Admission Form, Pass Book & Tender Schedule sale	2,200,535	-
Miss. Cost / Others Expenses	2,371	2,371
Advance	100,000	-
Opening Balance & Total Receipts:	295,727,134	230,527,409
<u>PAYMENTS:</u>		
Temporary Loan	3,876,300	2,050,500
Loan Repayment	2,159,188	1,779,938
Staff Provident Fund (PF)/ Staff Security Refund	32,643	100,501
Motorcycle		-
Computer & Printer	125,370	160,000
Digital Camera		19,980
Furniture & Equipment	792,795	378,044
Advance	70,000	140,000
REVENUE:		-
Salary and Allowance	71,701,819	47,416,725
House Rent	4,609,821	1,550,943
Conveyance & Traveling Cost	5,263,385	4,752,823
TA/DA or ED Honorarium	403,786	-
Input Support	26,903,435	3,332,111
Group Business Support for CPG	109,147	-
Training Cost	14,001,603	

		5,390,845
Plump nut Caring Cost	3,006,633	78,341
Office Supplies and Stationary	556,164	655,989
Printing & Stationeries, Photocopy	855,720	226,265
Communication, Postages & Telecom	1,163,975	815,664
Repairs and Maintains	11,580	34,374
Forest resource collection inventory (RCI)	9,446,180	54,300
Meeting & Workshop	311,820	2,536,262
Computer & Laptop Rent	391,579	67,980
Monthly Staff Meeting		181,967
Community Meeting & VFCF/VFDG, CFPG Meeting		-
Material for emergency	68,198,618	-
Fuel & Lubricant	204,287	758,557
Sign Board, Bill Board,& Sustainability Cost	15,000	115,120
Distribution Center Rent	229,306	255,295
Distribution Center Materials	2,359,550	731,850
Community House / CMC Office / Federation Office	721,350	-
ECO-Tourism Development Support for Chakama	2,045,750	788,582
Transportation Cost /Labor cost /Food Distribution	578,241	1,368,360
Day observation / Tree Fair	781,308	-
Administrative Cost / Overhead Cost	2,251,378	2,148,672
Utilities Cost	210,483	216,704
Improved Cooking Stove (ICS)	81,645	172,200
Bank Charge	32,182	

		30,955
News Paper	18,127	3,570
Audit Fee	25,000	75,750
Staff Recruitment Cost	155,000	20,000
Construction and Maintenance	302,378	302,378
Miss. Cost / Others Expenses	1,500	143,665
Base line Survey	35,507	1,000,739
Cooking Demonstrative bill	4,681,129	44,664
Registration Fee	213,674	-
Stage Show /Drama	500	45,000
VFCG Group Registration from Co-Operative		345,000
Outstanding (Liabilities) Expenses Paid	545,438	545,438
Documentation and Publication	1,233,726	
Fund Transfer to Donor/ Other Project	52,623,703	3,794,122
Blanket Purchase	-	2,700,000
Monthly subsistence Allowance(MSA) Asset grant (GA)	208,000	139,282,250
Exchange Visit/ USAID Mission Visit	-	70,330
Total Payments:	283,545,723	226,682,753
Closing Balance:		
Cash in hand	38,454	18,570
Cash at Bank	12,142,957	3,826,086
Total Payments & Closing Balance:	295,727,134	230,527,409

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENTFor the period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

	Amount in Taka	
	FY 2017-18	FY 2016-17
INCOME:	-	
Grant- ACF	11,277,076	8,552,183
Grants-WFP	117,190,326	175,808,225
Grants-ARNNYAK Foundation	4,704,264	7,481,348
Grants-IMO	10,729,127	10,729,127
Grants- UNICEF	48,401,034	4,420,843
Grants-GOB	6,453,516	5,077,410
Al-Khair Foundation (AKF)	29,141,830	2,558,689
Fund Grants	54,638,623	4,118,120
Received from House Rent	695,563	156,200
Received bill from Electricity & Water Supply	3,000	23,100
Bank Interest	19,500	65,786
Administrative/Overhead cost received	519,681	2,079,583
Admission Form, Pass Book & Tender Schedule sale	2,200,535	-
Miss. Cost / Others Expenses	2,371	2,371
Total Income:	285,976,446	221,072,985
EXPENDITURES:		
Salary and Allowance	71,701,819	49,606,405
House Rent	4,609,821	1,550,943
Conveyance & Traveling cost	5,263,385	4,973,690
TA/DA or ED Honorarium	403,786	-
Input Support	26,903,435	3,365,521

Group Business Support for CPG	109,147	-
Training Cost	14,001,603	5,772,545
Plump nut Caring Cost	3,006,633	78,341
Office Supplies and Stationary	556,164	664,091
Printing & Stationeries, Photocopy	855,720	300,648
Communication, Postages & Telecom	1,163,975	819,664
Repairs and Maintains	11,580	43,374
Forest resource collection inventory (RCI)	9,446,180	54,300
Meeting & Workshop	311,820	2,548,262
Computer & Laptop rent	391,579	67,980
Monthly Staff Meeting		181,967
Material for emergency	68,198,618	-
Fuel & Lubricant	204,287	758,557
Sign Board, Bill Board,& Sustainability Cost	15,000	115,120
Distribution Center Rent	229,306	275,295
Distribution Center Materials	2,359,550	763,850
Community House / CMC Office / Federation Office	721,350	-
ECO-Tourism Development Support for Chakama	2,045,750	788,582
Transportation Cost /Labor cost /Food Distribution	578,241	1,398,236
Day observation / Tree Fair	781,308	-
Administrative Cost / Overhead Cost	2,251,378	2,891,781
Utilities Cost	210,483	218,864
Improved Cooking Stove (ICS)	81,645	172,200
Bank Charge	32,182	30,956
News Paper	18,127	3,570

Audit Fee	25,000	75,750
Staff Recruitment Cost	155,000	20,000
Construction and Maintenance	302,378	302,378
Miss. Cost / Others Expenses	1,500	149,664
Base line Survey	35,507	1,000,739
Cooking Demonstrative bill	4,681,129	44,664
Registration Fee	213,674	-
Stage Show /Drama	500	45,000
VFCG Group Registration from Co-Operative		345,000
Documentation and publication	1,233,726	
Fund Transfer to Donor/ Other Project	52,623,703	3,794,122
Blanket Purchase	-	2,700,000
Monthly subsistence Allowance(MSA) Asset grant (GA)	208,000	139,282,250
Exchange Visit/ USAID Mission Visit		70,330
Depreciation	1,063,846	911,721
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenditures:	277,007,835	226,186,360
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Revenue Surplus/(Deficit)	8,968,611	(5,113,375)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:	285,976,446	221,072,985
	<hr/>	<hr/>

BALANCE SHEET as at 30 June 2018

<u>PROPERTY AND ASSETS:</u>	Note	Amount in Taka	
		<u>FY 2017-18</u>	<u>FY 2016-17</u>
FIXED ASSETS	13.0	3,679,024	3,824,703
Total of Non- Current Assets:		3,679,024	3,824,703
<u>CURRENT ASSETS:</u>			-
Advance A/c	14.0	130,000	160,000
Loan A/c	15.0	3,635,204	1,976,017
Closing Balance:	16.0		-
Cash in hand		38,454	18,570
Cash at Bank		12,142,957	3,826,086
Total of Current Assets:		15,946,615	# 5,980,673
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:		19,625,639	9,805,376
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>FUND AND LIABILITIES:</u>			
<u>FUND ACCOUNT:</u>		10,058,441	1,089,829
Balance as per last year		1,089,829	6,320,974
Add/Less: Revenue Surplus/(Deficit)		8,968,611	(5,113,375)
Less: Prior year adjustment			(117,770)
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</u>			-
Staff Security Money & Provident Fund	17.0	164,799	179,598
Temporary Loan	18.0	6,066,150	4,654,262
Outstanding Expenses	19.0	3,336,249	3,881,687
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total:		19,625,639	9,805,376
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Annex-1: Core Values of the Organization**1. Integrity and Ethics**

The organization creates and supports enabling environment for its staff members to do the right thing, in an honest, fair, and responsible way. The organization expects a gradual development on the foundation of honesty and integrity with a strong, trusting relationship with its employees, stakeholders and beneficiaries. A truthful conduct on everyone's part can create a strong and credible reputation of the organization, which is beneficial for everyone's interest.

2. Mutual Respect

The organization creates and supports a work environment where the employees will work together to achieve organizational growth and development with the mutual respect to each other. The mutual respect means respecting each other human rights and privacy, eliminating all kinds and forms of discrimination, whether based on religion, belief, race, ethnicity, nationality, gender or physical disability. The organization believes that such an atmosphere helps boost the confidence of employees and makes them feel like an important, even indispensable, part of the organization. This inspires feelings of commitment and a drive to do even better.

3. Innovation and Creativity

The organization emphasizes innovation and creativity in its operation and management. The Employees of the organization are encouraged to be dynamic and come up with innovative ideas that can translate into 'more efficient' way of implementing its program and projects.

4. Zero tolerance to Corruption and Sexual Abuse

The organization does not provide any space to its members, employees, stakeholders and beneficiaries for any forms and sorts of corruption - whether it is intellectual and financial. The organization shall take every possible attempt to take serious action against such corruption. On the other hand, the organization is committed to provide a work place where every concerned will feel freedom and dignified –any sorts of behavior of any member, employees, stakeholders to any one irrespective to position and hierarchy that defines 'Sexual Abuse' shall treat as serious offence and the organization shall show zero tolerance to such offence.

Annex-2: Organizational Management (SHED's Organogram)

