

# SDRS PROFILE

Promote

E

EDUCATION  
EMPOWERMENT  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP



## Samaj Unnayon Palli Sangstha (SDRS)

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## Background

Samaj Unnayan Palli Sangstha (SDRS) is a non-government, non-profit humanitarian organization of Bangladesh, established in 2003. SDRS is dedicated since then to empower the most deprived families to reach economic self-sufficiency. During these years, this organization has been working for the development of poor and deprived people in remote and underprivileged communities in Bangladesh. Besides, until the present, SDRS works for development projects i.e. Private Sector Development, Women Economic Empowerment, Livelihoods, Emergency response, Covid-19 response, Climate change adaptation, Access to Health, Nutrition for Women, Adolescents and Children, WASH and Nutrition Integration, and Integrated Agriculture and Health Programme (IAHP). The IAHP included all major areas of action as like health and nutrition, seed systems, farm practices and cross-sectorial integration. Apart from this, we have a good exposure in working with indigenous and ethnic people, with a special attention on Alternative Medicine.

SDRS has developed an innovative market-based strategy with a social objective for popularizing Solar Home Systems (SHSs) including other renewable energy technologies to millions of rural villagers. Currently SDRS is one of the fastest growing rural based renewable energy organizations of North Bengal. We implement country-wide programs in solar home system, domestic biogas, solar irrigation, and solar mini-grid based electricity generation plants. Moreover, we are planning to initiate a 50-MW solar plant to support the National Grid. As of June 2017, SDRS has installed more than 0.5 million Solar Home Systems in rural areas. We can use this opportunity in greater area as we are using updated technology and contemporary market-based model that helps us to develop a sustainable relationship with end users.

Moreover, SDRS is an effective partner of IDCOL for the mandate of Government. Currently SDRS has been operating its development activities in 22 districts directly working with about one hundred 25 thousand poor people and covering indirectly near about 1 million poor people throughout the country. It has been working to build a safe and secure world where men and women can work together for sustainable development at the family, society and national level. We work to create sustainable solutions to the challenges faced by the destitute and deprived communities in Bangladesh.

We are an ethical and accountable energy supplier. We treat our customers as like a customer, not a number. Whenever you call us over telephone, we can assure that you'll always speak to an assigned person, day to night. In addition, you will become a member of our organisation whenever you sign up for free. We have been around for 18 years now, so we know how to satisfy customers' desire. We won't run at a loss to get your business, we charge real prices for the energy we use, and we don't take your payments up front. We want to save the environment and include more people using renewable energy as well as make them understand the importance of such energy.

## Contact Details

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## Legal Status

SI No	Registration Authority	Registration No	Date
01	Department of Social Welfare	820/Gaibandha	10/12/2003
02	Directorate of Youth Development	144/Gaibandha	30/06/2008
03	Department of Imports & Exports	R/72846/2011	26/01/2011
04	Department of BSCIC	730(1)/Gaibandha	12/12/2011
05	Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA)	21112-00240-00830	02/04/2019
06	NGO Affairs Bureau, Bangladesh	2900	20/10/2014
07	National Bureau for NGO, Uganda	INTR140081692NB	11/01/2019
08	Uganda Registration Service Bureau	80020001787683	30/04/2019

## Vision Statement

A world where people, especially the hard to reach and deprived, will get the education to be empowered for leading a self-sustainable and healthy life. We seek a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security. We work together effectively to serve the larger community. We value, respect, and fully benefit from each individual's unique qualities and abilities, in order to fulfil and strengthen our vision and mission. We affirm the dignity, potential and contribution of participants, partners, donors & staff.

## Mission Statement

Organization emphasizes for collective and integrated efforts of all development actors to ensure rights, participation, gender equity and empowerment in line with the evidences of constitution of People's Republic of Bangladesh, UN charters and MDGs. Playing the role of

catalyst as well as facilitators accelerating technical and financial supports to the targeted people through self-help groups to bring out self-sufficiency in their life and livelihood. To strengthen marginalised communities and empower people to reach their full potential by integrated needs based development approach.

## Goals

SDRS wants to establish a gender balanced developed society where people will live with peace and tranquillity by its integrated and continued efforts together with the development partners.

## Objectives

- To create awareness among the deprived and implement number of essential development initiatives to promote entrepreneurship and self-sufficiency.
- To make the people united and strengthen capacities for gaining their access to all services and resources.
- To develop vocational institute for technical education, youth care center, different types of formal and non-formal education for children, socio-cultural programs etc.
- To protect all kinds of violence against women, gender discrimination and establish human rights at family and society level.
- To reduce the child and mother morbidity and mortality rate as well as promote better health in the rural areas.
- To take necessary measures for health for all throughout the country and to take preventive measurement to improve health, water and sanitation.
- Setup mother and child care center and to develop social health education, adolescent health and primary health care to improve the health scenario in Bangladesh.
- To support the initiatives of the government as a development partner and ensure the participation of the disadvantaged, vulnerable people including women and children.
- To undertake motivation works & create awareness on science and technology, health & population, sustainable projects, advocacy, legal aid supports etc.
- To motivate the destitute mothers and adolescent girls through group formation and ensure skill development training to make them self-reliant.
- To create self-employment opportunities through small scale enterprise establishment and to help establish the social rights of the disadvantaged communities.
- To make the target people self-reliant in all needs and necessities of human life through various efforts and activities.
- To improve economic conditions of target people through employment and income generating activities.
- To ensure health conditions of target population by providing health and sanitation education and disease treatment services.

- To create human and social values in target population through awareness raising education and motivation.
- To build up capacity of the target population to identify and analyses different socio-economic issues and problems concerning them and how to solve those.
- To develop the environment through social forestry and nursery program.
- To contribute to the educational status through undertaking adult and child literacy program.
- Creation of awareness about the importance of education among the villagers and elimination of illiteracy by organizing literacy program.
- Human develop resource by organizing training, seminar, workshop and campaign.
- To create employment opportunities and facilities for women beside men.
- To create much awareness against the HIV/AIDS and STD problems in Bangladesh and give proper direction to safe from this fatal disease.
- To aware the local community peoples about personal health, hygiene, food security, nutrition, arsenic problems, family planning & population control and help them to get those facilities.
- Promotion of appropriate technology and inputs in agriculture among the farmers.
- Promotion of marketing facilities for appropriate price for agriculture products.
- Provide credit facilities to the group members for taking up entrepreneurial activities.
- Groups formation among the target families for creating inspire of individual savings.
- Provide legal aids to the destitute, oppressed, landless and socially embarrassed and victim families.
- To create opportunities for protecting environment.
- Provide opportunities for the development of handicapped.
- Taking up relief and rehabilitation activities during natural disaster.

### **Actions**

SDRS helps underprivileged families become self-sufficient financially through fighting hunger, providing adequate healthcare services, and building decent housing.

Our mission and objective are implemented through 7 key programs:

1. Sustainable business model
2. Social safety nets
3. Food security
4. Education
5. Youths development & well-being
6. Empowerment and entrepreneurship program
7. Health care services

### **Target Group / Beneficiaries**

Simple socio-economic survey including baseline information is being measured to select beneficiaries under the organization. Measuring the key indicators including income, land ownership and food deficiencies, target people are being categorized like as follows:

- Women, destitute, beggar, widows, divorced
- Girls, adolescent, youth group
- Vulnerable women and children living remote or char areas
- Completely asset less and landless people
- Hard core/ Ultra poor
- Poor and marginal Farmer, groups who cultivate their lands.
- Backward, vulnerable and neglected men, women and children irrespective of caste, creed, culture, religion and ethnicity
- Disable and handicapped people
- Indigenous and tribal people etc.

### Strategies and Approach

The first priority of SDRS is to uplift the living standard of the vulnerable poor and poorest people ensuring their participation in the decision-making process as well as usages of local level resources and services for their own. Formation of different groups, committee, youth group, forum, social change agents, gender activists along with involve and build different network and partnership with likeminded grass root level NGOs to work together for achieving common goals on development approaches. Organization beliefs in team-based works with learning aptitude respect and honours and hence organization emphasizes to undertake appropriate skill and capacity development measurement of the staff resources to bring optimum results of every intervention. Above all, SDRS intends to amplify innovation and creativity in its development endeavours all the time.

### Our Commitment

Our commitment towards sustained excellence includes various social development activities as well the alleviation of poverty. Currently, we are working for many project collaborations with The People's Republic of Bangladesh. There are a lot of opportunities to grow the development work in the society through the contribution of donor and charitable organizations as well.

### Core Values

- ✚ Honesty and sincerity towards work and poor people
- ✚ Participation, rights and entitlement of women and men equally
- ✚ Transparency and accountability in each and every sector
- ✚ Dedication and commitment for development
- ✚ Zero tolerance for financial corruption and women

### Cross Cutting Issues

- ✚ Gender equality and women empowerment
- ✚ Transparency and accountability
- ✚ Climate Change
- ✚ DRR

## **Sustainability of Social Accountability Standards**

SDRS has formed and adequately trained Social Performance team for driving Social accountability standards implementation as well as its periodic evaluation.

## **Human Rights Policy**

SDRS is committed to for the protection of Human Rights. Employment practices are governed by SDRS such as No Child Labor, No Forced Labor, No discrimination, Fair Wages, Freedom of Association, participation of employees in various decision-making forums.

## **Programme Implementation Priorities:**

- Problem analysis, prioritization and undertake adequate initiatives
- People's institution building and participation in the development process
- Coordination and cooperation with the local level government administration
- Linkage and relationship with like-minded organizations, Community-Based Organization (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).
- Communication and advocacy with different service providers institutes, organizations and other entities
- Establishment of education and learning centre
- Establishment of healthcare and sanitation centres
- Skill transfer through experience sharing, training, workshop, seminar, round table, orientation, human chain, press conference, mass gathering etc.
- Establishment of disabled development centres
- Income and employment generation
- Sustainable disaster preparedness and management
- Resource of different donor agencies

## **SDRS's Policies**

SDRS has developed some important policies for implementing activities, partners, project personnel and beneficiaries.

The policies are as follows:

- 01. Human Resource Manual**
- 02. Financial Management Policies and Procedures**
- 03. Operation Manual**
- 04. Service Rules**
- 05. Gender Policy**
- 06. Child Protection Policy**
- 07. Policy for Prevention of Sexual Harassment**
- 08. Fund Raising Policy**
- 09. SDRS Safeguarding Policy**
- 10. Money Laundering Prevention Rules**
- 11. Savings and Loan Guideline**
- 12. Code of Conduct**
- 13. Procurement Manual**
- 14. Anti-Corruption Policy**





# Location Map:

## Working Areas



## Global Footprint

After successful steps in social development sector in Bangladesh, SDRS now focuses on globally and already kept their footprint in Uganda.

SDRS carry the flagship of Bangladesh in Uganda and aiming to expand to different countries in the world through development work in significant activities.



With the assistance of the Govt. of Republic of Uganda, since 2019 SDRS has been working for the development of social, educational, financial as well as significant steps in human rights. Founded in 2003, SDRS has been operating many projects for fighting poverty. By addressing the underlying causes of poverty SDRS promotes sustainable development models to empower and benefit the poorest and marginalized.

SDRS amplifies the voices of the poor and the marginalized in ways that influence public opinion, development practice, and policy at all levels. This happens as knowledge drawn from our grass roots and global experience is channelled through purposeful relationships with civil society, government, and the private sector. We constantly challenge ourselves to the highest levels of learning and performance to achieve greater global impact. Our overarching objectives are to empower poor and marginalized people to take action on poverty at all levels and to build knowledge for poverty alleviation.

We believe that every child deserves a chance to get education and it's our passion to see children and the communities we support empowered and have their potentials unlocked through our work. While there is always more that can be done to help the disadvantaged communities in Uganda, there's no doubt that we are making a significant impact. You too can make your steps by donating to our development activities which must be highly appreciated. Your donation brings us ever closer to our goals.

## Legal Status in Uganda

1. According to the Non-Governmental Organisation Act 2016 with section 45 in Uganda, National Bureau for Non-Governmental Organisation of the Republic of Uganda provided the registration certificate to SDRS on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2019 on **“Permit to operate an Organisation”**. Registration number of certifications is INTP0001692NB which will be valid up to 5 years from the issuing date of registration.
2. SDRS also achieved the **“Certificate of Registration”** which was issued on 11<sup>th</sup> January, 2019 through the Non-Governmental Organisation, “Ministry of internal affairs” of Uganda. The registration number of our certification is 2423. By achieving this legal certification there is no hindrance to operate as NGOs in the land of Uganda.

3. In Uganda, according to the company act 2012, SDRS has been registered as a foreign company title on “**Certificate of Registration**” which was issued on 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2019 through the Republic of Uganda. Registration number of this certification is 80020001787683.

## **Program & Project**

In order to execute different development projects, all are categorized as follows by the management body to reach the desired objectives and goal of SDRS. All the projects have been designed based on the need of rural poor people bringing them into different solidarity and platforms to development socially as well as economically.

The programs are as follows:

- 01. Solar Home System (SHS) Project**
- 02. Money in exchange for work through the implementation of renewable energy (TR KABITA)**
- 03. Biogas and Biofertilizer Project**
- 04. Solar Irrigation Pump (SIP) Project**
- 05. Improve Cooking Stove (ICS) Project**
- 06. Rooftop Project**
- 07. Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Project**
- 08. Micro Finance Program**
- 09. Handicraft/ Karrupalli**
- 10. Palli Shop (Super Shop)**
- 11. Palli Food and Sweets**
- 12. Consumer Products Project**
- 13. Chicken Palli (Modern Chinese Restaurant)**
- 14. Trendy & Dream (Fashion House)**
- 15. Home Appliance Project (Electronics)**
- 16. Palli Printers**
- 17. Palli Paribahan (Transportation)**
- 18. Non Formal Education Program**
- 19. Out of School of Children Education Program (PEDP-4)**
- 20. SDRS International Renewable Energy Project in Uganda**
- 21. Emergency Response Project (ERP)**

## **Brief description of Projects**

### **Solar Home System (SHS) Project:**

Solar energy is the energy; the earth receives from the sun, primarily as visible light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation. Solar energy is the radiant light and heat from the sun that has been harnessed by humans since ancient times using a range of ever-evolving technologies. Solar radiation is along with the secondary



solar resources of account for most of the renewable energy available in the world.

Power is one of the most important factors in developing the economy and the standard of living of a country. Like the rest of the countries of the world, in Bangladesh the demand for power is increasing day by day.

### **Solar Technologies and Techniques:**

Solar energy technologies refer primarily to the use of solar radiation for practical ends. All other renewable energies other than geothermal derive, their energy from energy received from the sun. Solar technologies are broadly characterized as either passive solar or active solar depending on the way they capture, convert and distribute sunlight. Active solar techniques include the use of photovoltaic modules (also called photovoltaic panels) to convert sunlight into useful outputs. Passive solar techniques include orienting a building to the Sun, selecting materials with favourable thermal mass or light dispersing properties, and designing spaces that naturally circulate air.

### **The Solar Home Systems initiative in Bangladesh:**

The Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) in Bangladesh cooperated with international and local partners to install solar home systems in remote rural areas, which are not easily accessed by the national electricity grid. The focus was on providing basic electricity coverage to improve the life of rural regions and low-income households in Bangladesh. As of May 2017, over 4 million solar home systems had been installed, impacting more than 12% of the entire Bangladeshi population.



### **Challenge:**

A combination of limited access to infrastructure and the dispersed nature of rural settlements have provided significant obstacles to achieving universal electrification. Therefore, the Bangladeshi government considered off-grid renewable energy technology to be one of the best options for bringing electricity to rural areas, where more than 70% of the population live.

### **Initiative:**

The Solar Home Systems (SHS) initiative began in January 2003 and was facilitated by the government-owned Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL). The aim was to “fulfil basic electricity requirement of the off-grid rural people of Bangladesh”. IDCOL was set up in 1997 to finance the development of medium- to large-scale infrastructure and renewable energy projects in Bangladesh. By June 2003, IDCOL’s international partners, such as the World Bank and the International Development Association (IDA) had joined

forces to support the SHS initiative via the first Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project (RERED). The project was set up with selected local partner organisations (POs) as the main promoters of SHS.

**Public impact:**

The SHS project has had a significant positive impact, reaching roughly 12 % of the entire Bangladeshi population. When the project was initiated in 2003, roughly 12,000 SHS had already been installed in Bangladesh and the target was to install 50,000 systems by 2008. This target was achieved three years ahead of schedule in 2005. By May 2017, 4.12 million SHS systems had been installed, with a focus on areas where electrification and grid expansion were particularly challenging.

**Solar Home System (SHS) in rural Bangladesh:**

Before SHS, kerosene lamps were commonly used for domestic lighting in rural Bangladesh.

However, these are expensive, provide only poor illumination, and produce emissions that affect health, particularly of the respiratory organs. In that respect, “the programme has so far saved consumption of 1.14 million tons of kerosene worth USD411 million approximately.” When the project was introduced, the goal of the government was to bring electricity to its poorest



regions. The project also generated a positive impact on the local manufacturing industry. Initially, batteries were the only component produced in Bangladesh and sold as part of an SHS. However, gradually all components (including solar panels) began to be produced locally. This contributed to the growth of the renewable energy market in Bangladesh as a whole. The project started off with five POs who participated in the distribution and sale of SHS, and has grown to include 49 POs by 2017. POs strengthen financial sustainability through their strong presence in the rural regions of Bangladesh. This reduces the dependency on subsidies overall.

**Steps of SDRS on SHS:**

Increasing access to electricity in off-grid households through Solar Home System (SHS) is becoming more popular day by day in Bangladesh. The program supplements the Government’s vision of ensuring ‘Access to Electricity for All’ by 2021. SDRS has been running solar home system activities, since 2010. SDRS affiliated as a partner organization (PO) of Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) in 2013. Since then SDRS running its activities through 121 rural branches and installed more than 0.05 million solar home systems all over Bangladesh.

## TR KABITA Project

In early stage of this project the name was TR KABIKHA, gradually this project has been expanded and modernized with new title “TR KABITA”.

Being an approved partner organization of Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) since 2013, SDRS installed renewable energy systems in different Upazilas and City-corporation for the fiscal year of 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 under TR/KABITA Project of The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The renewable energy products which have been installed by SDRS are:



- ✚ Solar Home System (SHS)
- ✚ Improved Cook Stove (ICS)
- ✚ Bio Gas
- ✚ Nano Grid

## Biogas and Bio-fertilizer Project

Biogas is known as an environmental-friendly energy resource because it alleviates major environmental problems gradually. By converting organic waste into energy, biogas is utilizing nature’s elegant tendency to recycle substance into productive resources. Biogas plants not only provides gas for cooking purpose but also produces organic fertilizer that can be used for the crops and fish farming. Moreover, the plant helps to reduce the use of biomass fuel for cooking. With the technical support of IDCOL, SDRS installed more than 250 Bio Gas plants having different sizes all over Bangladesh.



## Solar Irrigation Pump (SIP) Project

In the remote off-grid areas of Bangladesh, the number of irrigation pumps powered by diesel is quite high. The price volatility and difficult transportation of diesel undoubtedly put heavy burden on the farmers. The Government of Bangladesh has been trying to address the issue recently by showing sincere inclination towards sustainable agriculture via promoting the use of solar powered irrigation pumps. IDCOL has already started implementing solar irrigation pump projects in many areas and aims to install 50,000 such systems by 2025. However, solar irrigation pump systems tend to remain under-utilized over

a significant portion of a year, especially during lengthy monsoon season. If arrangements can be made to supply electricity from these systems into the national grid during off-season, path will open up to exploit the untapped potential.

Recent statistics from the Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) suggests that the number of diesel-run irrigation pumps has risen even higher and has reached 1.34 million (SREDA, 2017). The difficulty in transporting diesel to the fields and the inconsistency of supply at times make the farmers dependent on intermediaries, which then results in the increased price of diesel and the overall cost of irrigation and food production. 19% of the remaining irrigation units are powered by electricity from the national grid, which adds additional strain on the electricity infrastructure. The country is still faced with acute power shortages on a daily basis and the additional demand for electricity from the national grid exacerbates the situation. Most of these electricity-run irrigation pumps have to be operated at night. Regardless of the fuel used for irrigation; i.e., diesel and electricity, the existing pumps are responsible for a sizeable contribution in the country's fossil fuel consumption and total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This scenario demonstrates the significant potential for utilizing renewable energy technologies, especially solar photovoltaic powered irrigation pumps in the agricultural sector of Bangladesh.



#### **Status of SIP in Bangladesh:**

In Bangladesh, an agriculture-based county faces many difficulties in cultivation. The agricultural sector disrupted due to climate changes. Changes in rainfall patterns are such as excess rainfall and irregularity of rains, causing floods and droughts in the country every year. The agricultural sector of the country is being affected which causes less productivity. The solar irrigation pumps can ensure water for cultivation especially during dry season, irrigation is very necessary for cultivation. In the rural areas of the Bangladesh electricity supply is limited. The solar irrigation pumps can help the farmers by providing uninterrupted water supply for their cultivation. The solar irrigation pumps can reduce farmers' dependences on diesel run irrigation pumps that are costly for farmers especially in remote areas. Moreover, the PV-module based solar irrigation plays a significant role for the environment by reducing the carbon emission.

The subtropical monsoon climatic condition of Bangladesh is characterized by wide seasonal variation in temperature, rainfall and humidity. A hot and humid summer with intermittent rainfall from March to June is followed by a long rainy season lasting from June to October. Heavy monsoon throughout these long months often results in floods submerging vast cultivatable agricultural lands across the country. It is only reasonable to assume that

majority of SIP systems will not be in operation during this long off-season. But once connected to the grid, the solar photovoltaic units will produce electricity and feed into the grid. This scenario is likely to offer significant challenges in terms of stable and reliable operation of the national grid. Moreover, the Government will have to devise tariff structures to incentivize the farmers owning SIP units without putting any extra burden on the utilities. Therefore, technically reliable and financially feasible solutions in terms of interconnection requirements, safety and protection schemes, metering arrangements, and tariff structure should be developed to meet the future challenges.

### **Steps of SDRS on SIP:**

On 1st January 2014, SDRS was exposed to help the rural people by establishing the solar irrigation pumps (denotes Solar AC Submersible Pump) in two different locations, Gaibandha and Thakurgaon districts. This project was expanded when SDRS started working with the collaboration of IDCOL through installation of 3 solar irrigation pumps having 29 KW energy power on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 which was denominated as phase-1. After successful study, SDRS came to know that the project was so viable and helpful for the rural people especially for the farmers and household too.

Two years later, SDRS installed 6 more pumps having 124 KW with the assistance of IDCOL on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2016 in phase-2 by including four more upazilas that are Sadullapur, Mithapukur and Horipur which was milestone steps for SDRS. The solar irrigation pumps that installed at phase 1 and phase 2 are more durable and its durability minimum 20 years long. The output from total 9 solar irrigation pumps is approximately 9,656,380liters per day. On 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 partnering with LGSP



(Local Governance Support Project), SDRS installed 17 irrigation pumps at different unions in Thakurgaon district. Thus, 187 KW solar energy is already installed in different phase. More than 1050 farmers and 550 household are taking solar irrigation pump facility till today and this number will be increased and enlisted after field study. To monitor the overall project, 08 (eight) project specialists have been assigned. In addition, SDRS introduces portable solar irrigation pump in Bangladesh.

### **Working Principle of SIP:**

Solar irrigation pumps are based on solar photovoltaic technology that converts sunlight into electricity to operate the pump and transport water from sources to the irrigation fields. The system usually consists of solar photovoltaic arrays, control circuits (required electronics), a DC/AC motor pump-set, and piping arrangement. Depending on the requirement there can be water storage tank and battery as well. The motor converts electric energy supplied by the PV into mechanical energy, which is then further converted



into hydraulic energy by the pump. The capacity of a SIP system is a function of three variables that are pressure, flow and power to the pump.

Like many other developing nations, the Government of Bangladesh has been very active in promoting renewable energy across the country. The activity has been extended to the agricultural sector as well. SREDA has developed 'Guidelines for the Implementation of Solar Power Development Program' in 2013, which promotes the use of solar energy for irrigation. According to this guideline, various partner organizations (POs) will be responsible for financing the SIP projects. In order to keep the price of delivered irrigation water within tolerable limits, IDCOL will support in securing up to 85% of the total project finance from various funds and grants.

### **Ongoing project:**

SDRS is now working to have massive growth in pump project in phase 03 by installing 25 more pumps within year end at different places in Rangpur, Thakurgaon and Gaibandha districts. Through working in phase 03 solar irrigation pump project within this year and then we will be capable to generate 1091.025 KW or 1.09 MW more solar energy which will be saved from national grid on electricity. Within the year of 2025, SDRS is aiming to install 300 more pumps at different locations in Bangladesh and hopefully it will create a milestone in real sense.



### **Improve Cooking Stove (ICS) Project**

Improve cooking stove (ICS) reduces the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, solid fuel use for cooking and also the impact of Indoor Air Pollution (IAP). At early stage SDRS starts manufacturing an especial energy saving cook stove named "**Bondhuchula**" (modern technology cooking stove). Few days later, when SDRS became a partner organization of German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), SDRS successfully starts manufacturing in a large scale and deliver this stove to the end users to improve the quality of life. SDRS has already delivered more than 2,000 (two thousand) **Bondhuchula** to the end user. In the earliest of 2013, SDRS became approved partner of Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL). Being an approved partner, SDRS installed more than 6,000 (six thousand) improve cooking stoves



in the northern region of Bangladesh. Poor people showed their interest in using such kind of stove which is environment friendly and cost effective.

### **Rooftop Project**

To make uninterrupted energy supply and reduces the overload of national grid as well as environment friendly, commercial Industry, factory, mills, high-rise building needs alternative and renewable energy resources. Solar Rooftop has immense potentially in the energy intensive operation of the business industries in Bangladesh by utilizing existing vacant and shadow-free office rooftop space. SDRS initiates Rooftop Project with the financial and technical support of Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL). Numbers of skilled personnel are working in this project.



### **Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Project**

Digital Bangladesh is a wonderful vision that is dreamt by the government and the literate class for the technological development of Bangladesh. “Digitalization” has become a buzzword in the new era of information technology. Health, education, banking, administration, transport and some other important sectors can be accelerated by the wide use of computers. Thus, accelerating the wheel of the economic activities, the country will be led to the flow of development and this is meant by Digital Bangladesh. In order to support the slogan of “Digital Bangladesh” of the Government of Bangladesh, SDRS initiated SDRS ICT in 2013. The aim of SDRS ICT is to promote technology-based products or services to the users. Now a day’s SDRS ICT provides services as well as number of products to all over the country.



The products and services are as follows:

- **Online Education Management System**
- **Payroll Management System**
- **Inventory Management System**
- **Accounting**

- Insurance Management Software
- Branded Bulk SMS System
- SMS Based Push-Pull Service
- Data Transfer through POS Machine
- Generic Software Package Development
- Consultancy, System Analysis
- Communication Network Service
- Voice Messaging System
- Solar Home System ERP
- Solar Irrigation Pump ERP
- Payment Gateway

### Micro Finance Program

SDRS has got pre-approval from the authority Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) in 2014. Since then SDRS is operating Microcredit Development Project (MDP) to create significant footprint in the development process. Presently it has been operating 03 branches of at Sadar Upazila, Sadullapur Upazila of Gaibandha district and Pirganj Upazila of Rangpur district among the poor and deprived people. The soft financial supports are being extended to them on different Income Generating Activities (IGA) scheme and development.



### Handicraft/Karrupalli

Handicrafts are unique expressions representing a particular culture or community through artisans and materials. Handicrafts are part of a much larger home accessory market, which includes handcrafted and machine-made goods. Handicrafts are mostly defined as items made by hand often with the use of simple tools and are generally artistic and traditional in nature. Handicrafts are made from raw materials and can be produced in unlimited numbers. Such products can be utilitarian, aesthetic, artistic, creative, culturally attached, decorative, functional, traditional, religiously and socially symbolic and significant. The handicrafts



sector assumes significance due to various reasons such as low capital investment, high ration of value addition, robust potential for export and also foreign exchange earnings.

### **Importance of Handicrafts Sector in Bangladesh**

The importance of Handicraft sector in Bangladesh cannot be traced back to any particular point of time. Being a home-based industry, it requires minimum overhead expenses and infrastructure to establish and operate. So, it can create jobs at low cost and high employment potentials in relation to capital employed. For the same reason, it tends to have high output to investment ratio. Handicrafts are often being located in the rural areas as dominantly home based pursuits involve large scale employment of women and thus help empowerment of weaker sections of the society. As a labour intensive, cottage based and rural and small township centred industry, handicraft industry becomes major source of income of both regular and off-season employment for all the rural communities. It will improve the standard of living of poor people and broader economic growth through improvement of rich traditional skills.



### **Challenges and Opportunities of Handicraft in Bangladesh**

Handicrafts business is related to the accumulation of handmade product from over the country and to sell them in retail or wholesale. People have a great passion for this type of product because it contains flavour of culture and it has a variety of design. The challenges and opportunities of the Handicraft Product can help us to determine the current situation of our services. Challenges and gaps between demand and supply, source of raw materials and man power, potentiality of employment, and its prospect for future. Bangladesh is a developing and overpopulated country; thus, labour intensive technology can be more appreciable than capital intensive technology. Application of a large amount of low compensated workers to produce handicraft product will be beneficial for us from dual aspects. The first one is reduction in un-employment thus poverty alleviation and the second one is the earning of handsome amount of remuneration.



### **SDRS's Steps in this sector**

In order to create employment opportunity for the women, the organization undertook an important project Handicrafts. SDRS initiate Handicraft project in 2007 after getting the approval from the authority Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) in 2009. Since then SDRS became a partner organisation (PO) of PKSF. With the assistance of PKSF, SDRS provides many effective trainings and supports to the women who lives in the remote area. SDRS successfully trained almost 3,520 deprived women. Later on, SDRS also affiliated as a partner organization of Grameen Telecom Trust (GTT) through Handicrafts project. They made different types of handicraft product such as Omani Cap, Nakshi Katha, Panjabi, Bed Sheet, Sharee and Show Pieces which organization marketed as well as even exported to different countries such as Oman, Canada etc. throughout the world. Currently, SDRS has 02 big outlets at Gaibandha town and Rangpur city for selling of handicraft products.

Finally, we can say that in spite of having some challenges in handicrafts services, it is a potential sector. The importance of Handicraft sector in Bangladesh cannot be traced back to any particular point of time. SDRS is planning to involve more rural unemployed marginal people making self-dependent and ensuring job opportunity as well.

### **Palli Shop (Super Shop)**

The goal and commitment of the Hon'ble Prime Minister is to build a poverty free Bangladesh. Based on this, the goal of this project is to create employment for unemployed youth. To create source of income by utilizing to the talented unemployed youth generation through this project. To make them become self-reliant through this income. In addition, one of our goals is to reach every home in Gaibandha by using the slogan "Market is now in your home". Our goal is to open shop in every



maholla/ neighborhood of Gaibandha by 2023. To make tasteful and quality products and it send to the customer's house through sale. Also, to turn Palli Shop becomes a brand by bringing good quality products. And this brand is to spread from this area to allover Bangladesh. Creating opportunities to pick up tasteful quality products keeping in mind the demands of the customers and turn the project into a profitable through product sales.

This project has made it easier for many families to market. Those who are unable to get out of the sick home are satisfied with our home delivery service. Besides, they are very happy to get all kinds of emergency products together. So we are getting positive response from our customers and trying to give better service for them.

## Palli Food and Sweets

The main goals of the project are to create new jobs, produce and market delicious, healthy food and economic development of the people through Palli Food and Sweets, a sister concern of SDRS. The main objective of the production and marketing project through Palli Foods and Sweets, a sister concern of SDRS, is to implement the wishes of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and the right of the people to "Healthy Food". At first we had to face many obstacles because the people of this region were not familiar with these new foods, on the other hand, we started our journey when the whole world was under house arrest due to the corona virus.



We have set up two outlets and one mobile outlet in Gaibandha. We are getting so many responses from the customers and well-wishers in this regard. Our next outlet is being prepared at Shyamoli in Dhaka City.

## Consumer Products Project

To introduce the "*Palli*" brand products produced by the SDRS Consumer Products Project at the national level and to create a market for all the products produced. Creating employment and making profit through production and marketing of consumer goods. Now, we are initially started from Gaibandha district and it will be expanded all over Bangladesh in future.



Despite the fact that the project is new due to its quality, attractive packaging, publicity and advertisement, the products produced by the project have gained wide recognition in the whole Gaibandha district. Interest in purchasing our products is being widely observed among the customers. So far, the project has spread to the whole Gaibandha district. In addition to increasing customer demand, the project is currently working on four (02) products. The project is currently marketing the products produced through improved foil packets and plastic jars in addition to domestic (local) packets.

### Chicken Palli (Chinese Restaurant)

The goal of this project is to provide quality food and services to the customers. The objective of the project is to providing a satisfying customer experience that includes enjoyable food and a relaxing atmosphere while running an operation that is efficient enough.

The restaurant was inaugurated on 28th of December, 2019 and from the very beginning the restaurant is being run in full-fledged with handsome turnover. Now it is one of the most popular restaurants in Gaibandha town.



### Trendy & Dream (Fashion House)

To establish a brand (*Trendy & Dream*) and it spread-out around the northern part of Bangladesh. The objectives of the project to create job market for unemployment people in this sector; to create demand for fashion seekers through our fashion house; to achieve remarkable attachment with the local people; deliver quality service for clients or consumers. We are getting positive response from customer sides; they are very pleased to get our product of fashionable design.



### Home Appliance Project (Electronics)

Developing the highest quality electrical and electronic goods that are safe and energy efficient is a complex challenge in today's competitive market. As technological innovation gathers pace, consumer expectations of household appliances and audio and video products grow. People want safety, reliability and efficiency from their products along with high performance, whether they purchase their necessary product. For fulfilling the consumer's demand, SDRS initiated a



project named “SDRS Home Appliance” in May, 2017. Under this project SDRS operates 3 outlets located at Gaibandha, Parbotipur and Thakurgaon districts. These outlets offer best quality of electrical and electronic products with a reasonable price.

### **Palli Printers**

The goals of the project, to ensure deliver of printing products for the customers with better services as per their requirements. And objective of the project to create employment opportunities and make profit through promotion, dissemination, market research of the products printed in the printing press. Palli Printers started their operations on 11 January 2021. Posters, magazines, books, visiting cards, cash memos, leaflets, pana-pvc, stickers and bags are printed here by two machines. The quality of the printed product is widely known in Palli Printers, Gaibandha district through its attractive packaging, design, flashy print, promotion and advertisement.



### **Palli Paribahan (Transportation)**

Transport is an important part of Bangladesh’s economy. The development of Infrastructure in Bangladesh progressed rapidly due to the existence of different types of transportation modes. From the time of inception, SDRS initiated transportation project. The objective of this project is to provide uninterrupted service to the user. Currently SDRS has a lot of large trucks, mini trucks, mini bus, cars and other vehicles under this project.





## Non Formal Education Program

### Primary Education:

Education is the most powerful weapon we can use to change the society. Education reduces poverty, empowers women and helps prevent diseases.

While the provision of primary education is crucial for both boys and girls, according to the UN 2008 Development Report, investing in girls' education may well be the highest-return investment in the developing world.

The role of effective participation of women in development and the benefit that accrues to them, as a result for instances, high income, better conditions at workplaces and their involvement in decision-making is also important.



Education is central to enabling women and girls to achieve these goals. SDRS aims to advance creative ways and means that would enhance women's participation in the process of development both as beneficiaries and agents of change at a community, national and international level.

### SDRS's steps in education:

SDRS emphasizes the education as most important fact that implies learning, irrespective of where and how the learning takes place.

Education is also a lifelong process, assuming different forms, of which formal schooling is only one form. Education is the fundamental right to every citizen. The lack of education forces the poor household to engage in less productive activities which results in poverty. As a developing country Bangladesh has many challenges to



meet. There is obligation to fulfil the basic requirements of the citizen. Education is the core issue of all developments. Without it a nation cannot get forward movement.

Organization works for the poor, hard to reach and dropout children especially who are living in remote and disadvantaged areas as priority. While the non-formal approaches have room for flexibility and innovation, their efficacy and wide acceptance is dependent on maintaining quality and standards. Children who cannot or do not get enrolled in primary schools usually drop out from schools. The adolescents who relapse into illiteracy or those young and adult people who have never benefited from any schooling would perpetually

remain in darkness unless some non-formal opportunities are major concerns of the organization. In order to provide education to those Reaching Out-of-School Children (ROSC), SDRS established 25 schools in Fulchhari Upazila and 16 schools in Sundarganj Upazila with the assistance of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME).

Moreover, organization surveyed to find out the poor and disadvantaged disabled people living in Gaibandha district in 2009. After that organization made a list of children with disabilities (CWDs) more than 80 in Sadar Upazila of Gaibandha district. An inclusive education centre established in 2010 with those CWDs by the assistance of “National Foundation for Development of The Disabled”. Besides, inclusive education along with technical assistances including physiotherapy, assistive tools are being delivered to them under the project.

### **School Program:**

In January 2011, SDRS established “Kishaloy” a digital school, which is located at Kalirbazar, Gaibandha. In this school, children receive technology-based education with friendly environment. There are more than 300 students with 2 teachers which is nominal to the ratio of pupils. Lack of donations we can't establish a sufficient sanitation process which is mandatory for the students. Multimedia classroom with digital educational system has been affiliated for the betterment of the students. Books and others stationary items are provided through SDRS funds. Remedial classes are taken to improve the student's whatever girls' or boys who already fall behind from their study.



### **SDRS will aim to achieve these goals through:**

- ✚ Provision of quality education for girls
- ✚ Community engagement to address cultural barriers to education for girls
- ✚ Effective advocacy for women's participation in the management of community affairs and development activities
- ✚ Empower women through life skills training so that they can support their daughter's access to education
- ✚ Advocacy against child labor

### **Support for Primary Education**

Primary Schools we work with faces many challenges including:

- ✚ Inadequate facilities such as classrooms
- ✚ Lack of teachers

- ✚ Overcrowding which impacts on the quality of learning (Teacher to pupils ratio in some areas is 1:90)
- ✚ High level of poverty
- ✚ Nomadic nature of the inhabitants of the region

**Our focus therefore is:**

- ✚ Remedial classes for children from poor families especially girls
- ✚ Provision of learning resources such as reading books
- ✚ Orphan sponsorship
- ✚ Provide solar lanterns, chairs and tables for orphaned children to improve their home environment
- ✚ Support parents-school engagement

**With the funds we aim to:**

- ✚ We will Build at least 05 washrooms
- ✚ Set up a two Tube well
- ✚ Construct an underground water tank
- ✚ We will Supply 40 more student bench chair made up with high quality wood.
- ✚ We will Provide school uniforms and others relevant books and stationery using for their study purpose.
- ✚ We will Hire supplementary teachers to provide 8 hours remedial lessons/month, for 2 years to 400 orphaned and vulnerable girls

**We already achieved:**

- ✚ Improved reading level of the beneficiary girls
- ✚ Improved numeracy level of the beneficiary girls
- ✚ Improved access to water and basic sanitation
- ✚ Improved health and hygiene behavior

Girls who could only barely read before we started the intervention are now able to read with confidence and enjoyment. The gradual improvement in the tests scores in both the end of term tests organized by the school and our monthly continuous assessment tests shows we are making headway in improving our students' achievement and attainment. The achievement was down to the hard work of the girls, teachers and parents, especially mothers who were very active and keen to see their daughters succeed.

**We believe access to education is a fundamental human right to a journey together**

We work directly with local communities in the rural areas of different district in Bangladesh. We provide children with the opportunity to have a comprehensive education, while ensuring the long-term sustainable development of their communities. Our aim is to educate underprivileged children living in the remote areas by providing them with comprehensive education facilities. The main obstacle comes from the fact that most

children drop out from school at an early age mainly because they are involved in contributing to their family income. To overcome this problem, we provide free healthcare for all family members of the sponsored children and maintain a family support scheme, both of which provide huge incentives for parents to keep their children in full time education. The system is a great success and will reduce school drop outs significantly.

SDRS emphasizes the education as most important fact that implies learning, irrespective of where and how the learning takes place. Education is also a lifelong process, assuming different forms, of which formal schooling is only one form. Education is the fundamental right to every citizen. The lack of education forces the poor household to engage in less productive activities which results in poverty. As a developing country Bangladesh has many challenges to meet. There is obligation to fulfill the basic requirements of the citizen. Education is the core issue of all developments. Without it a nation cannot get forward movement.

Organization works for the poor, hard to reach and dropout children especially who are living in remote and disadvantaged areas as priority. While the non-formal approaches have room for flexibility and innovation, their efficacy and wide acceptance is dependent on maintaining quality and standards. Children who cannot or do not get enrolled in primary schools usually drop out from schools. The adolescents who relapse into illiteracy or those young and adult people who have never benefited from any schooling would perpetually remain in darkness unless some non-formal opportunities are major concerns of the organization. In order to provide education to those Reaching Out-of-School Children (ROSC), SDRS established 25 schools in Fulchhari Upazila and 16 school in Sundarganj Upazila with the assistance of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME).

Moreover, organization surveyed to find out the poor and disadvantaged disabled people living in Gaibandha district in 2009. After that organization made a list of children with disabilities (CWDs) consists of 35 in Sadar Upazila of Gaibandha district. An inclusive education centre established in 2010 with those CWDs by the assistance of “National Foundation for Development of The Disabled”. Besides, inclusive education along with technical assistances including physiotherapy, assistive tools are being delivered to them under the project. In January, 2017 SDRS established “Kishaloy” a digital school, which is located at Kalirbazar, Gaibandha. Children in this school receive technology-based education with friendly environment.

### Out of School of Children Education Program (PEDP-4)

SDRS is working on “Out of School Children” project under “PEDP-4” of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education under the Second Chance Education Program implemented by the Bureau of Non-Formal Education Conducting educational activities. Its main goal and objective is to bring the disadvantaged children of 06-14 years of age under education. This education activity is being conducted through 60 schools in 09 unions of Sarail Upazila of Brahmanbaria district. Under this program, about 2100 (two thousand one hundred) students will be taught by 60 teachers. All teaching materials for students are provided from the project. The organization also builds and manages adult education, risk schools and educational institutions for children with disabilities.



### SDRS International Renewable Energy Project in Uganda

SDRS wants to establish a gender balanced developed society where people will live with peace and tranquillity by its integrated and continued efforts together with the development partners. SDRS has received all types of legal papers approval from the Uganda government.



✚ According to the Non-Governmental Organization Act 2016 with section 45 in Uganda, National Bureau for Non-Governmental Organization of the Republic of Uganda provided the registration certificate to SDRS on 11th January, 2019 on “Permit to operate an Organization”. Registration number of certifications is INTP0001692NB which will be valid up to 5 years from the issuing date of registration.

✚ SDRS also achieved the “Certificate of Registration” which was issued on 11th January, 2019 through the Non-Governmental Organization, “Ministry of internal affairs” of Uganda. The registration number of our certification is 2423. By achieving this legal certification there is no hindrance to operate as NGOs in the land of Uganda.

✚ In Uganda, according to the company's act 2012, SDRS has been registered as a foreign company title on "Certificate of Registration" which was issued at 30th April, 2019 through the Republic of Uganda. Registration number of this certification is 80020001787683.

SDRS has been working in Uganda since 2019. Now, there is existing awareness programs are going smoothly. The project activities are on adolescent reproductive health, maternal and child health, education, agriculture and solar energy.

### Emergency Response Project (ERP)

The goal of an emergency response procedure is to mitigate the impact of the event on people and the environment. SDRS has been responding in every emergency situation since its inception.

#### COVID-19 Response Activities:

The first Corona positive case was identified in Bangladesh on 08 March, 2020. The positive case was a young man who was a returnee from Italy. Similarly Gaibandha district was identified their first corona positive case from a family of USA returnee on 22 March, 2020. The returnees were attended in two weeding in Sadullahpur and Sundarganj in between March 11-15. After having the news of these the IEDCR soon after send their delegate to collect the samples for testing.



#### a) Emergency Disaster Management Committee Meeting:

SDRS called an emergency meeting on 22 March 2020 for Corona response activities. We have prepared a response plan like situation analysis, awareness activities, area and beneficiaries selection, Hand washing spot selection and setup, ready food distribution, food package distribution, cash distribution, Mask distribution, hand gloves distribution, handover of ambulance and Laborer sending plan to the south-east of Bangladesh (Chalanbil, Natore/Pabna).

### **b) Public Awareness:**

The most important preventive activity against Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) is to maintain personal hygiene. During the corona (COVID-19) situation SDRS has set up a hand wash center at Gaibandha Police Station, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Poura Park and different important places for all people and encourage people to wash their hands frequently. Moreover SDRS distributed more than 4000 mask and soap to the poor people at 16 spots in Gaibandha Pourashava, so that they could maintain their personal hygiene.



**c) SDRS Staff Contribution:** Though the Gaibandha district is under locked down since 10<sup>th</sup> of April, the food crises are increasing to the vulnerable families by day. The pandemic situation affects their income generating activities directly. In this situation the staff of SDRS contributed their **one day salary**, which is near about BDT 200,000 for relief program to the vulnerable people.

### **d) Ambulance Support:**

SDRS provided an Ambulance to the health care facility of Gaibandha. The ambulance was commissioned by the Civil Surgeon of Gaibandha, Dr. Md. Abu Hanif. The Deputy Commissioner (DC) Mr. Abdul Matin, the Mayor of Gaibandha Pourashava, the Executive Director of SDRS Mr. Golam Mostofa, government officials, doctors and staff of SDRS were present there. An increase in the ambulance service will allow the people to access the health facility effectively.



### **e) Donation of Prime Minister Relief Fund:**

To this Corona situation, SDRS contributed BDT. 1,00,000,00 to the Prime Minister Relief fund by the Partner Organization Forum (PO) of Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL).

#### **f) Food Distribution (Ready Food):**

Gaibandha district was under lockdown for this pandemic situation. The day labourers are jobless and they have no income generation sources as a result the daily labor and their families are in food crisis since the locked down has been imposed. SDRS has taken an initiative to provide ready food (packet lunch) for a month to about 10,000 households from SDRS Chicken Palli.



#### **SDRS's Social Responsibilities**

To reach the desire sustainability, the organization has been taken some important initiative such as inclusion of different types of social enterprise project.

#### **Mother and Child Health Care:**

SDRS has been carrying out women and child healthcare program in Gaibandha district since 2003. The main components of the program are primary healthcare, reproductive health mother and child health, family planning etc. In order to provide curative service SDRS is running one static clinic and five satellite clinics. Those satellite clinics are working for the poor vulnerable people, especially women and children along with SDRS's catchment area of Gaibandha district. These are the social responsibility activities of this organization.



#### **Gender and Rights Development:**

Every human being is entitled to get some indispensable basic human rights, which is equally applicable for all. The state and society should be ensured these rights. However, due to patriarchy, unequal power structure cultural tradition, unequal law, lack of good governance and accountability, women fail to achieve their right and justice equally with men. SDRS has been working for legal supports since its inception. It's a social responsibility of this organization. Almost in every year, organization has minimized 150-200 cases of poor and poorest women through local level mediation. Besides, organization also looked after many critical cases by linking with village court, district legal aid committee, BLAST, lawyers of judge court for justice.



## Notable achievements of SDRS during last 18 years

The notable achievements of SDRS refer to the success of returning of school dropout students by social mobilization to increase the rate of literacy, women empowerment and prevention of suppression, resisting early marriage and divorce and also in the expansion of women's education. The people have got a way to involve themselves in income generating activities and economic emancipation. These are the following accomplishment of the organization:

- Initiated for establishing good governance at every level within the organization
- Motivation and technical supports for income generation continued to establish self-help group
- Motivation and technical supports tree plantation and forestation, fish cultivation, agriculture and livestock development
- Education opportunities created for the neglected and deprived children, adolescent boys and girls
- Strengthening the relationship with local government (Union Parishads)
- Strengthen 125 Salish committee, 13 apex committee for fair justice
- 452 women received legal aid supports
- Increasing awareness about various development issues
- Numbers of community level training, workshops, group session, rally, day observance, demonstration and visual publication
- 1756 session on health & hygiene including water and sanitation conducted
- Supports extended to establish VSC center
- Survey for the disabled people and minority group in 3 unions under sadar Upazila completed
- Numbers of awareness session on anti-trafficking against child and women successfully organized.

## Training & Research Cell (TRC)

SDRS established a separate training & research cell (TRC) in 2010 to enhance capacity building of staff and target community leaders. The initial aim of the TRC was to equip staff of SDRS with necessary communication and management skills to help them to do their best. This was done by both the internal trainers as well as receiving outside expert support to share their learning. TRC set the goal to enhance human potential, change the attitude and develop commitment of development actors to enable them to contribute in efforts of the development sectors. Accordingly, transfer the skill and knowledge, enhance the human and institutional/



organizational capacity, the TRC undertook series of capacity building activities since its inception. TRC is comprised up of a team of skilled researchers and meritorious instructors.

SDRS is one of the pioneering institutions in social development and renewable energy sector in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. TRC has not only developed the capacity of the SDRS program staff, it also plays a key role in capacitating relevant government staff, LGI representatives and other NGO staff in order to contribute in the development sectors, particularly in the fields of Renewable Energy, Agricultural Development, Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion; Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation of program; Governance; Gender and Equity; Human Rights; Child Health & Protection; Climate Change Adaptations; Disaster Preparedness and Management; Community Management Aspects; Education; Advocacy and Process Promotion; Micro Finance and Small & Medium Scale Entrepreneurship Development.

The TRC provides need based appropriate training support to SDRS projects.

The major aspects of training and research:

- ✚ Provide need based appropriate support to SDRS projects
- ✚ Provide need based training on contractual basis to other client organizations and individuals
- ✚ Strengthening local govt. for sustainable development through local NGO collaboration
- ✚ Capacity building of local NGOs in Bangladesh
- ✚ Provide right based approach training of community people and beneficiaries
- ✚ Provide training on income generating activities (IGAs) for beneficiaries
- ✚ Provide training on agricultural development projects
- ✚ Disaster preparedness and management
- ✚ Conducting all types of survey and operation research

### **Management Body**

The General Committee is the supreme authority that consists of 21 members including 07 females and 14 males. Generally, GC members are involved in the formulation and development of organisational policy, strategy, plan and budget. They form Executive Committee after every three years. Executive Committee consists of 07 members headed by president including 05 males and 02 females. They are responsible for overall management of the organisation and the committee is accountable to the General Council. Chief Executive is titled by Executive Director and he is nominated as General Secretary through Executive Committee and is accountable to Executive Committee.

SDRS has an Organization Management Team (OMT), which is consists of 07 members headed by Executive Director (ED) has the higher authority of decision-making, staff management, programmes, project and financial matters. The management team meet fortnightly where they review all situations and take decision necessary by participatory

approach. The Management Team is responsible for various program & project implementation and is accountable to Executive Director.

## Human Resources

SI No	Office/Programme/Project	Total
01	Head Office	30
02	Corporate Office	18
03	Solar Home System (SHS) Project	20
04	TR KABITA	20
05	Biogas and Biofertilizer Project	10
06	Solar Irrigation Pump (SIP) Project	07
07	Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Project	15
08	Rooftop Project	05
09	SDRS Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Project	18
10	Micro Finance Program	25
11	Handicraft/ Karrupalli	40
12	Palli Shop (Super Shop)	15
13	Palli Food and Sweets	80
14	Consumer Products Project	15
15	Chicken Palli (Chinese Restaurant)	22
16	Trendy & Dream (Fashion House)	07
17	Home Appliance Project (Electronics)	25
18	Palli Printers	07
19	Palli Paribahan (Transportation)	16
20	Non Formal Education Program	15
21	Out of School of Children Education Program (PEDP-4)	76
22	SDRS International Renewable Energy Project in Uganda	07
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>493</b>

## Executive Committee (EC)

SI No	Name	Address	Designation	Profession
01	Md. Mostafizur Rahman	Singria, Fulchhari, Gaibandha	Chairperson	Private Service
02	Ms. Sahana Afrin	Collegepara, Gaibandha	Vice-Chairman	Social Worker
03	Md. Golam Mostofa	Polashpara, Gaibandha	General Secretary	Social Worker
04	Mrs. Fatema Ferdous	Roghunathpur, Gaibandha	Join- Secretary	Social Worker
05	Md. Anowarul Islam	Padumshahar, Saghata, Gaibandha	Treasurer	Legal Practitioner
06	Md. Abul Hosen	Padumshahar, Saghata, Gaibandha	Member	Social Worker
07	Md. Ekhlas Uddin	Padumshahor, Saghata, Gaibandha	Member	Social Worker

## Funding Agency and Partners

- ✚ Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL)
- ✚ Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
- ✚ Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (Govt.)
- ✚ Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (Govt.)
- ✚ UCEP Bangladesh
- ✚ Grameen Telecom Trust (GTT)
- ✚ National Disabled Foundation (NDF)

## Membership with National Networks/Alliances

Sl No	Name of Network/Forum	Donor/ Lead Organization	Responsible person	Phone #	Included Date
01	Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group for the Northwest Bangladesh	UNICEF- Rangpur	Rawshan Rahman, Programme Officer Emergency, FS Rangpur and Rajshahi Divisions, Bangladesh	Direct line: +8809604107258, Mobile: 01735078337, E-mail: <a href="mailto:rahman@unicef.org">rahman@unicef.org</a>	June10, 2019
02	Gender-Based Violence(GBViE) and disaster management in partnership with ActionAid Bangladesh	Action Aid- UNFPA	Taslina Akther Deputy Manager – Women Rights and Gender Equity ActionAid Bangladesh	Tel: +88 (02) 55044851-7 Fax: +88 (02) 55044858 Mob: 01732297040 Email: taslima.akhter@actio naid.org	June 15,2019
04	Local Char Alliance	Swiss contact Development & Shamunnay	Mahbub Hasan Senior Research Associate, SHAMUNNAY	Cell: 01711131033 Email: shamunnaybd@gmail.com	November 17,2020
05	Human Right Development	UNDP- Abalamban	Probir Chakraboti Palashbari Road,Gaibandha	--	November 25,2020
03	NGOs Consortium- Uddyog-SDRS & GRDF	Uddyog	Zillur Rahman Khandaker	Cell: 01712082082 Email: uddyog@gmail.com	October 20,2020

## Future Strategic Plan

SDRS wants to establish a gender balanced developed society where people will live with peace and tranquillity by its integrated and collective efforts together with government, development partners, like minded non-government organization, social actors, media and civil society. Organization intends to work in remote and hard to reach areas where large numbers of the poor people are living frequently affected by recurrent river erosion, flood, flash flood, draught and even cold-waves. To cope with the situation SDRS will intensify its programmes inclusively under its Disaster Preparedness and Climate Adaptation Programme (DPCAP) considering gender sensitivity, community empowerment, governance and equality including sustainable environment protection. Organization also desires to pilot subsidized solarisation for the poor students, innovative communications facilities for the char

dwellers, e-Health services, intensive employment of the poor women through different IGAs, road safety first and advantage of ICT in the development field. Moreover, within 2021, SDRS is planning to install 04 Mini Greed Power Plant of 250 KW capacities and 1 Mega Greed power plant of 100 MW capacities in different areas of Bangladesh. The organization is also planning to install a Waste to Energy plant in Gaibandha by using the waste materials generated in Gaibandha.

SDRS is going to be implemented some projects very soon. The proposed projects are mentioned:

- 1) Palli Haat (e-commerce)**
- 2) Palli Park & Resort**
- 3) Palli Khabar**
- 4) SDRS Toiletries**
- 5) SDRS Training Center.**

