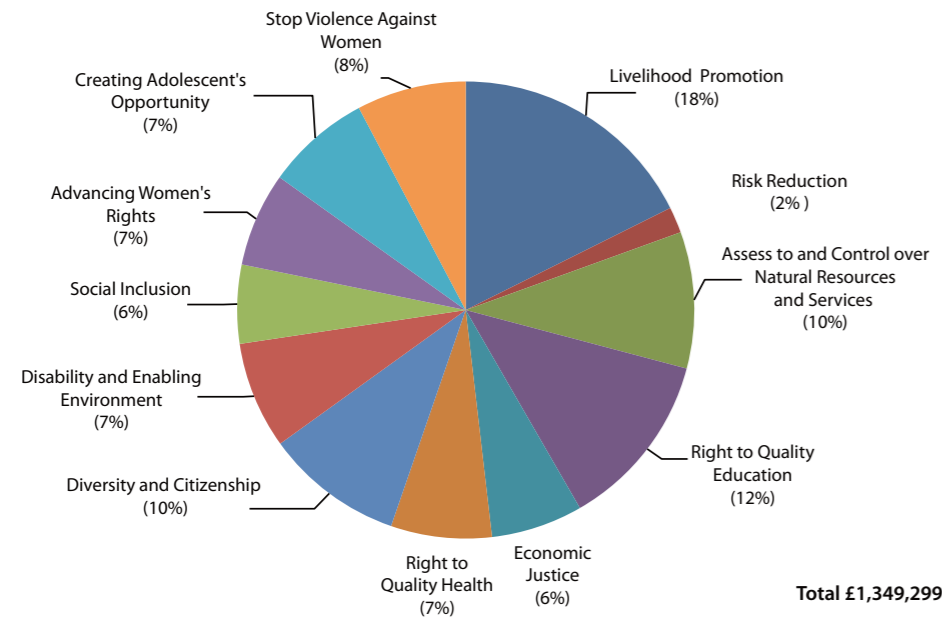


Theme-wise Expenditure 2010



Campaign and advocacy:

Through our extensive support to grassroots advocacy, landless families got entitlement to khas land, farmers managed seeds and leased in water body for fish cultivation. Farmers, widows or people with disabilities accessed social safety net schemes. Together with the indigenous communities of Madhupur forest, we voiced against the eco-park project of the government that resulted in it being stalled. Reflect circles effectively addressed social issues around arbitrations, child marriage, domestic violence

etc. Children of the sex workers were enrolled into mainstream education in some areas. Community people in 12 Union Parishads (the lowest tier of local government) were engaged in the annual planning and budgeting process. Three UPs even continued this participatory process in 2010 without technical or financial support from AAB.

At national level, we pushed Ministry of Land for review and reformation of water body leasing and management policy. Department of Fisheries has provided food package and cash grant during fishing ban period to the fisher folk families in Chandpur district.

AAB initiated a participatory review of the Disaster Management Act and submitted the grassroots' recommendations to the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management. The revised Act now awaits Cabinet approval. AAB, as part of a coalition, influenced the Government to enact the Domestic Violence Prevention Act 2010, which the Parliament has passed. We advocated for allocating a separate section on adolescents in the revised National Child Policy 2010 (draft).

The Government has formulated a new law that offers compensation to the families of wildlife victims from the Sundarbans. Allocation

for Persons with Disabilities in National budget has increased in FY 2010-11. The government has adopted and passed the draft law on disability. As per directive from Prime Minister's office, two electronic channels are using sign language interpretation during news broadcast.

The National Education Policy has created provisions for flexible school calendar, especially in Char, Haor basin (wetland) and Monga (Near-famine) prone areas, thus allowing the schools affected by disaster or other disruptions to schedule their annual calendar as necessary without losing school-days.

In solidarity with the Global 'One Goal' Campaign launched with the FIFA World Cup Football 2010, AAB engaged in the campaign Financing Public Quality Education: a Right for All and jointly put forth recommendations to the government on financing education.

We influenced Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defence Department to form a volunteer group for disaster response support in urban areas. We also advocated with the Ministry of Health for including a chapter on Mass Casualty Management (MCM) in the medical curriculum so that disaster preparedness efforts are institutionalized in hospitals.

Performance against organisational objectives 2010

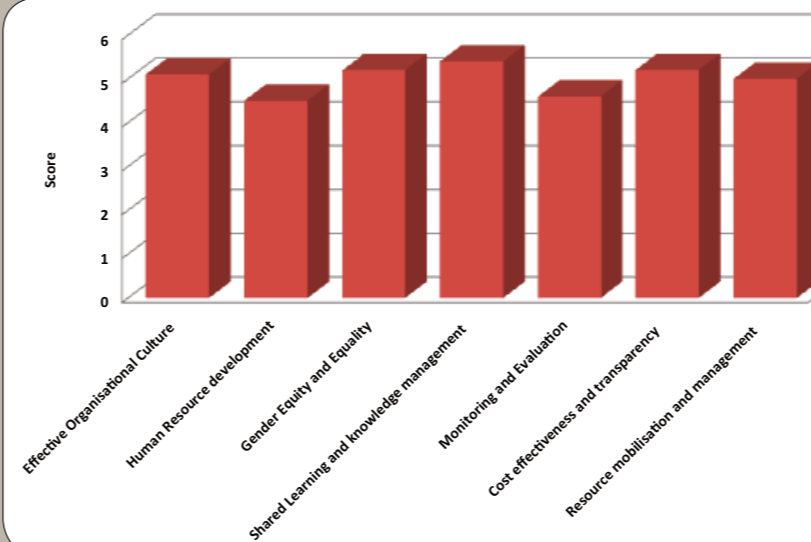


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End poverty. Together.

ANNUAL REPORT 2010

ActionAid Bangladesh

The year 2010 was the last year of ActionAid Bangladesh's (AAB) third Country Strategy Paper (CSP-III) titled "Equality, Citizenship and Justice". Review of the CSP-III and formulation of the CSP-IV were the major undertakings in 2010 while continuing interventions at different levels to strengthen the fight for the eradication of poverty and injustice. AAB shares the Vision, Mission and Values of global ActionAid.

AA Vision: A world without poverty and injustice in which every person enjoys their right to a life with dignity

AA Mission: To work with poor and excluded people to eradicate poverty and injustice

AAB Strategic Goals:

- Rights of the poor and marginalized people over their livelihoods are more secure
- Rights of women are advanced for gender equality
- Development of a socially inclusive culture where diversity is celebrated, equal citizenship exercised, and nondiscrimination is actively practiced
- People's movements for social and economic justice are strengthened

In 2010, AAB supported the following groups of people:

➤ Children and adolescents

➤ Women

- Commercial sex workers
- Divorced/separated/widowed
- Survivors of violence
- Garment factory workers
- Traditional birth attendants

➤ Poor people

- Rural and urban poor
- Small and marginal farmers
- Traditional fishing folk
- Homeless street people
- Migrant workers

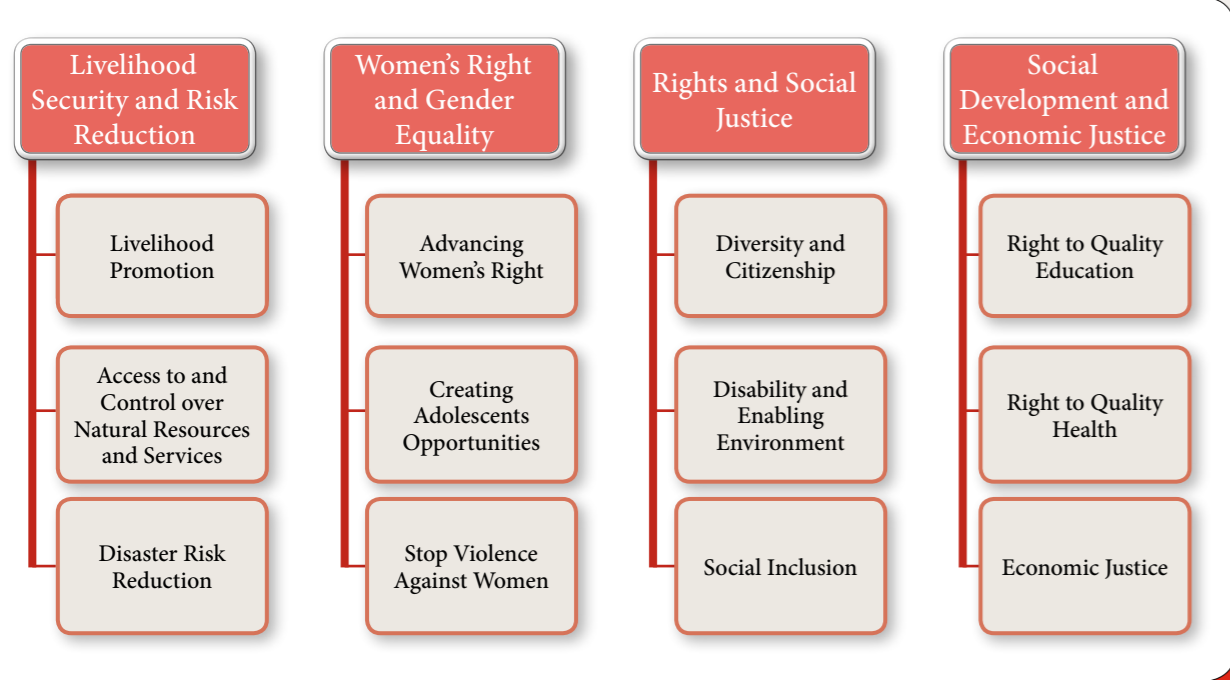
➤ Other categories of socially excluded people

- People with disabilities
- Indigenous communities
- HIV positive people
- Trafficked persons

In 2010 AAB worked in 44 districts covering 261,689 people (female 55% and male 45%).



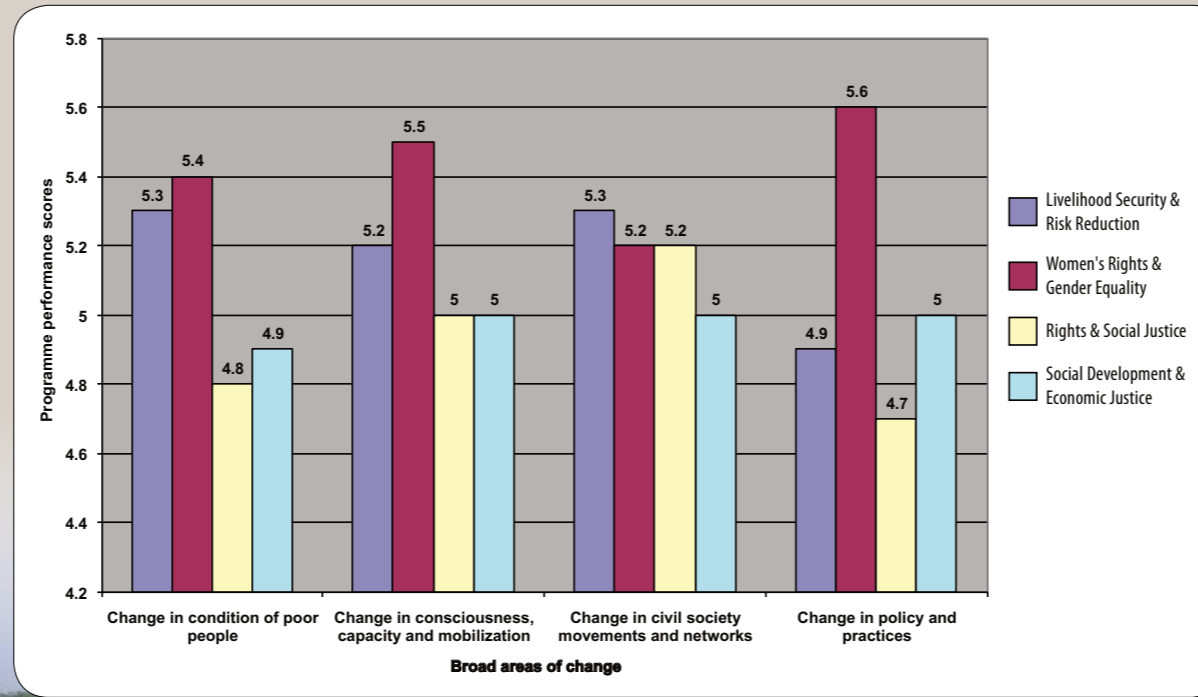
Programme Structure of AAB 2010



Programme Approach

The human rights based approach (HRBA) of ActionAid encompasses three major components: **empowerment** (*power within*), **solidarity** (*power with*) and **campaign** (*power over*). Empowerment efforts tend to exhume the inner power of the poor and excluded and enable their collective analysis, identity and actions. **Solidarity** binds citizens, partners and supporters through networks, coalitions and alliances for strengthening support, voice and actions for the poor and excluded people. **Campaign** enables the duty bearers (state and non-state actors/institutions that violates or deny rights) to change policies and practices, open political space and build public opinion.

Self-assessment of programme performance against Global Monitoring Framework (GMF) 2010



Empowerment:

Applying participatory approaches, AAB formed 413 Reflect circles, 9 Lokokendras (people's organisation) and capacitated 1,374 Reflect practitioners in 2010 to promote social empowerment process. Community audit groups undertook social audit on education and health services at local level. Students, teachers and management analysed vulnerabilities to disasters and accordingly prepared disaster risk reduction plan for their schools. Traditional birth attendants were promoted as skilled birth attendants for maternal healthcare in char (riverine islands) areas. We equipped the households with ethno-medicare knowledge on prevention and care related to 30 primary diseases, the adolescents and garments workers on reproductive health and personal hygiene and char people on anaemia and children's six fatal diseases. We trained sericulture farmers on mulberry farming, small farmers on alternative farmers banking and garment factory workers on labour rights and living wages. Grassroots women received leadership training and 610 women will contest in upcoming local government election.

Promoting economic empowerment of the poor, AAB formed 120 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and 32 farmer's organizations (FOs) in 2010. 726 farmers produced and preserved 17.8 tons of local variety of seeds

as a surplus to total amount of consumption required. We established a climate resilient model handloom factory in Sirajganj. Above 3,000 women were trained on various income generating activities (IGAs). Women entrepreneurs received trade license which would make them eligible for bank loans.

Farmers in Patuakhali district were mobilised for water preservation for irrigation through sluice gates. Farmers in drought-prone Naogaon district effectively managed water during dry period and enjoyed additional 24 acres of harvest. 300 handloom workers in Sirajganj protested against wage cut and successfully retained fair wages. Around 1,940 journalists, activists and students were sensitised on aid politics, trade justice, food sovereignty, globalisation, governance and budget accountability.

Solidarity:

In 2010, we strengthened 13 Lokokendra Forums, formed 6 federations of SHG members and supported farmer's federations, which produced and distributed 30 tons of seeds among 813 village level organisations, benefiting 20,000 small farmers. We provided psychosocial support and legal support to 29 women survivors of violence. We supported Stop Violence against Women Network

in 24 districts which provided legal support for the survivors in 956 cases including three murder cases. We continued our support to the 'Shetu Bondhon Gori' (Let's build a bridge), a network of acid survivors, which advocated for government's livelihood support schemes for the survivors.

AAB together with Sex Workers Network of Bangladesh brought the issue of hazardous drug use among sex workers to the attention of media and policy makers. Bangladesh Migration Development Forum in close collaboration with government started facilitating safe migration. We supported six occupational health rights forums of factory workers to push for the protection of workers' occupational rights. We supported the garments workers in their just demand for living wages which finally led to increase in minimum wage for 2 million garment workers. We supported the Jute Protection Committee and National Committee on Jute and jointly lobbied with the jute workers. Consequently, the government re-opened four mills, moved back from leasing system to private owners and also paid the workers' dues. Also, thousands of poor students from the workers' families could continue their education in the People's Jute Mills High School in Khulna district.