

# **Annual Report 2006**



**BASTOB**

**Initiative for People's Self-Development**

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# Foreword

We are happy to present the Annual Report 2006 to the members of BASTOB family, Government agencies, donor partners, development activists and professionals both at home and abroad. This annual report covers all the activities that have been carried out during the year 2006. The major source of information is from the field offices of the organization

BASTOB has two broad programme areas, BASTOB Social Development Programme and BASTOB Income and Employment Generation Programme.

BASTOB has implemented various activities of different projects. These projects are “Community Managed Development Project (CDMP)”, “Empowerment of the Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security (ECFC) Project”, “Sultan-Sofa Pathshala”, “Rural Health and Educational Development Project (RHEDP)” and Micro Finance Programme

This report shows our performance with facts and figures and we hope the readers will enjoy reading those successes and failures.

On this occasion, we would like to thank the Governing Board and General Council of BASTOB, NETZ, PMK, ActionAid Bangladesh, NGO Forum, CARE Bangladesh, FAO, LED, Mrs. Brigitte Hasler, Mr. & Mrs. Howlader, Hope for Children and all the supporters and well wishers of BASTOB. We thank the NGO Affairs Bureau and other departments of the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh for their active supports and sincere cooperation.

The staff members of BASTOB are energetic and dynamic. We would also extend our best wishes and thanks to all staff members who have worked sincerely throughout the year. Last but not least, we appreciate the contributions of our volunteers who have helped a lot to make this year a success.

Ruhi Das  
Executive Director

## 1. Summary of BASTOB Profile

### 1.1 Background

BASTOB–Initiative for People’s Self-development, exceptionally believes in people’s self development on their own initiative. BASTOB, as its name implies, believes in reality and puts emphasis on socio-economic and cultural development of factors that determine the footing of people in a society. The reality of our country insists that this organization side with the poor people and undertake various initiatives for their development, especially for women, youth, and children, as well as disadvantaged groups of the society.

Nevertheless, this organization is solely a non-profit, politically non-partisan, and voluntary development organization founded by a group of social workers in 1997. Since its inception, BASTOB has carried out various development programmes.

### 1.2 Vision, Mission Statement, Strategies and Values

### **1.2.1 Vision**

BASTOB envisions a society in which poor and disadvantaged people are developed and self-reliant.

### **1.2.2 Mission Statement**

BASTOB is a non-profit, voluntary development organization working in the areas of institution building, income and employment generation, health, human resource development, education and promotion of culture for the disadvantaged segment of society, especially for women, youth and children.

BASTOB's goal is to establish a people-initiated development process and to ensure socioeconomic development of people.

BASTOB is committed to follow people's participation, institution building, human rights, gender equity, environment friendly, poverty alleviation and people's sustainability in achieving its goals.

BASTOB is following a path of organizational sustainability, consistent with people's self reliance.

Considering development work as a challenging job which requires combined efforts of many players involved in the process, BASTOB always encourages partnership and networking with government and likeminded organizations.

BASTOB has experienced, energetic, and dynamic workers and members committed to achieve its goals. It believes in people's capacity and creativity, and also in participatory management. And It is committed to ensure participation at every level.

### **1.2.3 Strategies**

- Develop people's institutions.
- Provide financial support/assistance.
- Active involvement of different stakeholders in planning.
- Reduction of gender discrimination.
- Improve health and education.
- Provide skill training.
- Establishing network/partnership.
- Perform advocacy on various issues
- Protect human rights, environment and culture
- Environment friendly agriculture and forestry.

### **1.2.4 Core Values of BASTOB**

- People's capacity and dignity
- Creativity and innovation
- Cost consciousness
- Honesty and integrity
- Culture and environment friendly development
- Discipline, participation, team work and openness
- Gender equity
- Accountability and transparency

- Justice and fairness
- Striving for excellence

### 1.3 Governance and management

#### 1.3.1 Composition of the Governing Board

BASTOB has a General Council consisting of 18 members and a Governing Board with 7 members. The Governing Board consists of one chairperson, one vice-chairperson, one treasurer and four members. General Council forms the board for a period of two years. The Governing Board is assigned for making policy guidelines for the organization. Various subcommittees are formed for specific purposes e.g. purchasing subcommittee, gender audit subcommittee, etc. The following table shows the Governing Board for the year 2006-2008.

**Table—1: The Governing Board of BASTOB for the year 2006-2008**

SL.	Name	Qualification	Designation	Profession
01.	Dr. Golam Samdani fakir	PhD	Chairperson	Director, Training Division, BRAC
02.	Ms. Sharmind Neelormi	Masters	Vice-Chairperson	Associate Professor Jahangirnagar University
03.	Md. Giasuddin Ahmed	Masters	Treasurer	Vice-Principal, Mirpur University College, Dhaka
04.	Md. Osman Ghoni	Masters	Member	Executive Director, Sampreeti
05.	Ms. Shamsun Nahar Ahmed	Masters	Member	Behavior Change Communication Specialist, RTM International
06.	Md. S.M. Emdadul Haque	Masters	Member	Program Officer, BCCP
07.	Bani Amin Md. Shabuktagin Bhuiyan	Masters	Member	Senior Executive, Social Communications, Mediacom Limited
08.	Mr. Ruhi Das	Masters	Secretary (Ex-officio)	Executive Director, BASTOB

#### 1.3.2 Management

As an ex officio member, the secretary of the Governing Board is the chief executive of the organization. He is called the Executive Director. He is assisted in administering the organization and its staff members, managing the organizational programmes and interventions, and supervising the activities relating to finance, administrative and HR matters, in cooperation with the Finance & HRM Officer and Accountant cum Internal Auditor. Every different programme is overseen by a Project Coordinator. They are assisted by Unit In-Charges, who look after offices in the field level. Field or root-level staffs are Development Facilitator, Health Facilitator, etc. There is a monitoring cell headed by a Monitoring and Documentation Officer. He is assisted by all programme staffs and responsible for giving regular programme monitoring reports to the management for decision-making to implement all programmes and activities effectively and efficiently following the set goals and objectives.

There are 75 full-time staffs who are implementing the development programmes and activities in the headquarters and field-office levels.

### 1.4 Key personnel

The following table shows list of key personnel of BASTOB.

**Table—2: List of key personnel with their designation, academic qualification and experiences**

Sl. No.	Name of employee	Designation	Qualification	Experience
1.	Mr. Ruhi Das	Executive Director	M.Com (Mgt)	21 years
2.	Mr. Md. Jamal Hossain	HRM & Finance Officer	B.A.	21 Years
3.	Mr. Ranjit Ch. Das	Project Coordinator, Micro Finance	M.Com (Mgt)	14 Years
4.	Mr. Kh. Asraful Islam	Project Coordinator, Health Programme	M.Com (Mgt)	14 Years
5.	Mr. Md. Nazmul Karim	Monitoring & Doc. Officer	M.S.S.	15 Years
6.	Mr. Hary Narayan Das Roni	Accounts Section	B.Com.	12 years
7.	Mr. Kinsu Kumar Mazumder	Accounts Section	M.Com, CA CC	5 Years
8.	Mr. Mohammad Hussain	Unit Incharge	MSS	20 years
9.	Mr. Rustom Ali Mollah	Regional Coordinator, Micro Finance	M.Com	18 years
10.	Mr. Narayan Ch. Dey	Incharge, Computer Division	BSc	12 years

## 1.5 Legal entity

BASTOB is registered with Societies Act No-S-3161(126)2003 dated: 22.05.2003 and with NGO Affairs Bureau, No- FD-1263/98, Dated: 06.05.1998, Renewal Dated: 15.03.2003.

## 1.6 Current partners, donors and affiliations

NETZ-Partnership for Development and Justice, Hilfe fuer Bangladesh (Principality of Liechtenstein). ActionAid Bangladesh, CARE Bangladesh, NGO Forum, Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF), Habitat Council, Bangladesh, Credit and Development Forum (CDF) International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), Self-help Promotion Forum, Society for Participatory Education and Development (SPED), Hope for Children.

## 1.7 Banking procedure

Any sort of funds received from the donors are deposited into the BASTOB's mother bank account. Then these funds are transferred to the respective project's bank account. Bank accounts are operated in the following manner to ensure smooth operation:

**Mother Account:** This account is operated jointly by Executive Director and Treasurer or Chairman

**Organization & Project's Account in Dhaka:** This account is operated jointly by Executive Director and Project Coordinator or Finance & Admin. Officer

**Organization & Project's Account in the field:** This account is operated jointly by Project Coordinator and Unit In charge or Finance & Admin Officer.

## **1.8 Accounting and auditing system**

### **1.8.1 Accounting system**

BASTOB is maintaining its accounting systems and transactions following the standard accounting manuals. The accounting system is maintained based on accrual system and on the system of double entry bookkeeping. According to the rules of double entry system, each entry is always entered in two different accounts, i.e. every debit must have its corresponding credit. Use of journal voucher is introduced to make the accounting system accrual. For the sake of simplicity, figures are rounded off (in the final amount) to the nearest Taka.

The primary books of accounts like cashbook, general ledger, subsidiary ledgers etc. are maintained at all accounting offices following the “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” (GAAP). All costs and income of the organization/project are allocated as per schedule of accounts. The sub-account numbers are created for each category to serve the purpose of internal monitoring of costs and incomes.

Project-wise cost centers are created in order to facilitate proper allocation of costs and incomes as per requirements. Financial statements with comparative figures of previous month are prepared on monthly basis. All kinds of incomes are accounted for in accordance with the standard accounting practices. Printed money receipts with chronological numbers are used for all in-coming funds.

### **1.8.2 Audit**

BASTOB’s accounts are audited programme-wise annually by an audit firm enlisted with NGO Affairs Bureau. A standard Terms of Reference (ToR) is given to the auditor to accomplish audit works. Besides, BASTOB conducts an internal audit quarterly with a standard format.

## **1.9 BASTOB Programmes**

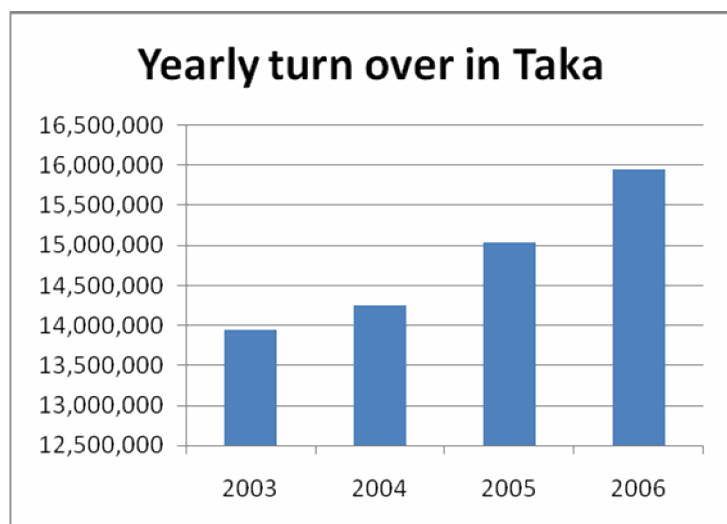
BASTOB Programmes are divided into two groups—BASTOB Social Development Programme and BASTOB Income and Employment Generation Programme. BASTOB Social Development Programme includes programmes and activities related to awareness and empowerment of poor people on community development, human rights, education, gender equity and health issues as well as humanitarian services to the poor people during natural calamities. Currently, under the auspices of Social Development Programme, BASTOB is implementing the “Community Managed Development Project (CDMP)”, “Rural Health and Education Development Project (RHEDP) Barisal,” “Empowerment of Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security (ECFC) Project,” and “Working with Children” that provides education to children and education and vocational-training facilities to adolescents through pre-schooling, child to child programme, adolescent education, and vocational training.

On the other hand, BASTOB Income and Employment Generation Programme emphasizes the economic aspects of its target population. Under the auspices of BASTOB Income and Employment Generation Programme, BASTOB has been implementing “Integrated Women Development Project (IWDP)” for their income generation and employment and “Micro-Finance Programme” for economic development of its whole target population that includes youth and poor men and women.

### **1.10 Annual Budget of BASTOB**

Three year’s operational budgets (excluding investment cost) are given below:

The yearly turnover of BASTOB is gradually increasing. The annual turnover of the year 2003 was Tk. 13,949,235 (about 14 million taka). The figure has moderately increased in the year 2004 to Tk. 14,246,316 (about 14.2 million taka). The figure has significantly increased in the year 2005 to Tk. 15,032,701.09 (15 million taka). For the year 2006 the amount was 15,958,364.00. The following bar chart will show the gradual increase of BASTOB annual turnover.



### 1.11 BASTOB Working Area

BASTOB has already covered 85 villages and 25 unions of Cox's Bazar district; 55 villages under 9 unions of Dhaka district; 20 villages under 4 unions of Barisal district; 25 villages under 3 unions of Joypurhat district. All together it has covered 4 districts, 10 upazilas, 41 unions and 185 villages.

### 1.12 Programme Participants

More than 23,000 people are primary programme participant/target group of BASTOB but almost 126,500 are getting benefits in various ways from BASTOB programmes and activities.

### 1.13 BASTOB Field Offices

1. BASTOB Vill:Paragram,P.O:Koilail Nawabgonj, Dhaka	6. BASTOB Badaldi, Baunia Uttara, Dhaka	10. BASTOB Vill:Sholla .O: Sholla Nawabgonj, Dhaka
2. BASTOB Kholamora Keranigonj, Dhaka	7. BASTOB Ruhitpur, Keranigonj, Dhaka	11. BASTOB Malumghat Bazar, Dulahazara, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar
3. BASTOB Court Road, Chakaria Sadar, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar	8. BASTOB Saturia Bazar P.O: Dhalghata Moheshkhali, Cox's Bazar	12. BASTOB Pekua Cox's Bazar
4. BASTOB Sultan Sofa Pathshala 299 Free School Street Kathal Bagan; Dhaka	9. BASTOB Gouranadi, Barisal	13. BASTOB Mataish Manjil, Panchbibbi Joypurhat
5. BASTOB 13 Baharchora Road, Cox's Bazar Sadar		

## **2. BASTOB SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

### **A. The Community Managed Development Project" (CMDP)**

#### **Introduction:**

BASTOB has been working in Cox's Bazar since 1998 on two projects, namely the Mother and Child Development Project (MCDP) at Dhalghata union of Moheshkhali upazilla and the Preventive Health Care and Community Self Managed Project (PHCCSMP) at Dulahazara union of Chakaria upazilla. Both projects aim to build the capacity of the local people towards self-dependency. The prevention of diseases was the prime objective of these projects but other supporting developmental activities were also implemented as per need and demand of the people under these projects.

After almost nine years into the development journey, both projects have, since early 2006, been reshaped, restructured and renamed into "The Community Managed Development Project" (CMDP). This project aims to be executed under a single management team. During the coming period, BASTOB will continue to take on the necessary measures to build the capacity of the communities it works with into sustainable organizations.

We have received comments and recommendations from both of our external evaluators and monitoring and evaluation staffs and donors, to strengthen project activities that were seen as being the weaker components of this CMDP. It is important to emphasize that the project will work with some modifications in its aspects.

This report includes information collected by the field staffs of the project as well as Monitoring & Documentation Officer. BASTOB is committed to successfully developing this CMDP into an active and sustainable one.

#### **Description of activities:**

##### **Empowerment of village community and establishment of self-help institutions**

The Para Development Samities (PDSs) and Mother's Club (MCs) are the nucleus of all activities working at the community level. There are 60 PDS with 1203 members at Dulahazara and 48 MCs with 803 members at Dhalghata. Among the total 2006 members, 119 were male and 1084 were female in Dulahazara. In Dhalghata, all MC members were female. The average number of members of per PDS was 20 whilst and that of the MCs was 17. PDS and MC members were given courses on how to conduct and facilitate regular fortnightly meetings by BASTOB staffs. During the reporting period, 567 PDS meetings were held out of targeted 660 meetings. 86% of the scheduled meetings have been completed and an average of 12.82 members was present in each meeting.

The PDSs started depositing their savings into the forum accounts. Up to December 2006, TK. 90,140.00 has been deposited in the four forums accounts and two forums started a self-managed credit among the members. On the other hand, in Dhalghata, MKS's savings amount was TK. 233,648.00 and most of the savings was used for providing loan to members. Loan recovery rate of 4 forums and MKS was satisfactory.

To strengthen the self-help organizations, various capacity development measures were taken. 28 meetings Coordination meeting of 4 Forums and 6 meetings MKS was organized. Gradation of PDS in Dulahazara was done to see their maturity stage. It was seen that 20 PDS are good, 21 fare, others need more attention. Constitution of forums and MKS was developed through conduction of workshops with the forums and MKS representatives.

### **Prevention of diseases**

In the beginning of the year every PDS prepared an action and monitoring plan for addressing the different health and developmental issues within their communities. Effort was made to implement the plan. The main effort was continuously follow-up of preventive measures so that achievements in previous years do not deteriorate. The measures include latrine installations in 205 families, hand-washing before meals and after touching stools or other dirty things, provide emergency medical support delivery complications mothers, malaria control, increase coverage in Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI), continuous monitoring and taking measures on diarrhoea.

Safe motherhood depends on some pre-conditions the pregnant mother must follow, which include getting regular check-ups; the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) monitored the pregnant mother on the basis of the conditions. Information was collected from the trained TBAs bimonthly reports. According to the report, 115 mothers at Dulahazara and 51 mothers at Dhalghata followed these conditions and safely delivered children by the trained TBAs. Emergency preparation in Dulahazara was 44% and in Dhalghata was 14%, Check-up (at least 3 times) in Dulahazara 90%, and in Dhalghata 51%, Iron tablet received (at least 3 month) 92% in Dulahazara and 86% in Dhalghata, Delivered by trained TBA 95% in Dulahazara and 98% in Dhalghata, and TT received 94% in Dulahazara and 84% in Dhalghata.

### **Behavioral change of adolescent girls and children**

**Child to Child (CTC) Program:** The Child to Child (CTC) is a child-group based program. Some children between the ages of 6-14 in the community were selected to form this CTC group. The children act as the disseminators and promoters of preventative health messages and child rights issues to other children and adults in their community. Experience shows that children play an important role in disseminating health messages amongst themselves as well as their parents. There were a total of 58 CTC groups in the BASTOB working area, with 1177 direct participants. Among the members, 406 were boys and 771 were girls. During the reporting period, the CTC groups' discussions were directed at Pneumonia prevention, Disaster Preparedness and tree plantation.

An entertainment day was organised for the children in Dulahazara union. The principal of the Dulahazara College was the chief guest on the occasion. The children performed drama sketches and songs to spread this essential information and prizes were distributed to all the children at the end of the day for their efforts. BASTOB head office and field staffs facilitated this gathering.

### **Adolescent Program**

BASTOB was able to motivate adolescents to form 12 groups with the participation of 169 adolescent boys and girls. Out of the 12 groups, 3 were for boys and 9 were for girls. 73 meetings were held among the 12 adolescents groups. The issues they selected for discussion were **Violence against women and girls and STD /AIDS**. These issues are highly confronted by adolescents. Therefore the discussion was very important for them.

## **Impacts**

The effects of BASTOB's works are seen in different forms in the project area. Some of the major impacts of the project are:

- PDSs have started a self-managed credit scheme. This is the first time they feel confident about their ability to form big funds with their small savings.
- PDS members have realized the importance of training on Income Generating Activities (IGA). 53% of the trained people of IGA have started businesses in different trades. Most of the trained PDS members have planned to start a small business very soon.
- PDS members have realized that an effective process is the key element for the development of a community.

## **B. Empowerment of the Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security**

The GOB / UNDP / FAO financed and BASTOB executed the 'Empowerment of the Coastal Fishing Communities for Livelihood Security' project. One of the major components of the project is to promote self-managed organizations for both the poor men and women of the fishing communities while also building their capacities. Thus they can manage their own organizations in the long run, which will meet their common interests and needs for them as well as for future generations.

The project is implemented in 52 selected coastal fishing villages of 2 pilot Upazillas (Chakaria and Pekua) of Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh. BASTOB is working closely with the Upazilla level Government offices and non-government organizations and local Government institutions.

Total 104 VOs have involved with raising the fund for social welfare and organizational operation. The membership has increased through display of ideal organizational practices. On June 30, 1996, the total members are in Chakaria 3813 members and in Pekua 2740 members.

The practices of savings for all VO members are regularly maintained in the expected manners. Up to now, Chakaria collected Tk.23, 89,452/= and Pekua collected Tk. 12,13,299/= and deposited to their respective bank accounts. The VO members have collected for social welfare Tk. 3,93,883/= and organizational operational funds Tk. 85,353/= in Chakaria and Tk. 2,22,733/= as social welfare and organizational operational Tk.65, 129/= in Pekua.

From the very beginning of the project, BASTOB has emphasized techniques of self-management and self-sustaining principle to the Village Organizations. After a certain period of execution, we have achieved progress towards empowering poor fishing communities. In the mean time, our poor community partners have already gotten the chance to familiarize themselves with the democratization of the group. Though we have some limitations and errors in democratization of concepts, through our practices we have established it in the VO level. We believe in practice making perfect thus we are in the process of committing errors and learning from them.

BASTOB has planned to facilitate the process of empowering and capacity building in the communities through some developmental activities with active participation of fisheries

community, in order for them to take over the full ownership and responsibilities to execute their organizational activities.

Keeping the all responsibilities in mind, BASTOB had followed an action plan and tried to perform accordingly by the active cooperation of the development partners. Within this reporting period, we achieved number of activities by receiving help and cooperation from FAO local representatives and Upazilla fisheries department. We helped in selecting participants from VO members and encouraged them to network and start self-managed credit. The VO's members are taking initiative to develop their financial resources for welfare and strengthening their livelihood status. They have conducted internal audit of their accounts, meet regularly and further developed to run their organization. It is our pleasure that the awareness of the project participants is increasing day by day and they are developing themselves in order to establish a sustainable development process.

### **Major outcomes:**

Monindra Jaladas is a member of a male VO of Malumghat Jaladas para at Dulahazara Union of Chakaria Upazilla. He was affected by Jaundice and he fell to a dangerous position physically. His family had no ability to treat him for this serious disease. Then the male VO called a special meeting and decided to help him and approved TK. 5,000.00 as interest free loan. The help of the VO members saved his life. After some days he again was sick and his family could not find a way to save him and at this time all the male members of the para were in the sea for fishing. His wife, Dasham Bala, was a member of a female VO. She told the female VO leader about her problem and the leader called a special meeting and approved TK 3000.00 as interest free loan. Now Monindra Jaladas is well due to the help of the VO members.

Kakpara is a village of Mognama Union under Pakuya Upazilla. There is a diarrhea epidemic due to lack of sanitation. Very recently, they distributed interest free loan among 40 members to install sanitary latrine. They have also planned to install sanitary latrine in the rest of the 59 families.

The fisheries village Tekpara/Miyajipara, Ujantiya Union, Pekua Upazilla has taken initiative to start adult education program for the VO members. Mr. Rafiqul Islam is a member of the VO and has taking responsibility to teach free of cost.

Munsur Alam in Bokshiyaghona village under Rajakhali union is a member of a VO. His daughter was suffering by tumor in her trunk. The VO members contributed TK. 2000 as a grand and give him TK. 3000 as loan. It was a great help for him to operation of his daughter's tumor.

Bokshiyaghona village development committee (VDC) had taken initiative to repair a road for their village and also repair three tub-wells by their own fund.

Sharatghona is a very poor fisheries village. There was no tub-well for drinking water. The nearest tub-well is one km. far from their village. In this area ground water level is very deep and tub-well installation is very costly. It needs forty or fifty thousand Taka. So the poor people are not able to install a tub-well. Due to their awareness they established a linkage with DPHE trough UP and fisheries department. At last they have come out to establish a deep tub-well.

## **C. SULTAN- SOFA PATHSHALA**

### **Introductory Background**

Sultan-Sofa Pathshala is a social initiative initiated by great Bangladeshi writer and thinker Ahmed Sofa. Starting as far back as 1980, it has passed through different phases aiming for quality education for underprivileged urban children. This report assesses the experience of the current phase which began in July 2006 and supported by NETZ. A crucial objective of this phase was to appraise the structural necessities of the school for its future sustainability and smooth functioning.

### **Enrollment and Socio-economic Backgrounds**

The total number of students is 216. Among them 45.16% are male and 54.84% are female and the regularity of the students is ever highest in the school's history. Enrollment in higher classes (from classes 6 to 8) has increased to a remarkable degree. From the information and remarks of students and teachers, reason for this is the escalating costs of regular secondary schools.

The catchments area of the school includes Shahbag, Paribag, Sabjibagan, Banglamotor, Maghbazar, Hatirpool, Kanthalbagan.

### **Occupation of the students**

The students are involved in various occupations. They are Fish-seller, Hotel Worker, Tea-Stall Assistant, Maid-servants, Street Vendors, Flower-seller, Book-seller on the street, Chocolate-seller, Caretaker, Operator in Cyber café, and Office Assistant in IT center.

### **Activities of the school**

Class time is from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. This time frame contains three shifts. First shift begins from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. for the classes' I-III. Second shift started from 12 p.m. to 1 p.m. for coaching for week and irregular learners. Third shift begins at 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Regular subject wise learning is completed from Saturday to Wednesday. Thursday is for cultural activities only e.g. storytelling, drawing, dance etc.

The school has organized different types of activities during this period other than the regular ones. Among the activities the birth and death anniversary of Ahmed Sofa, birth anniversary of S M Sultan were observed within school campus. A week long program including opening ceremony of school library, distribution of school uniforms among the students, and drawing, music and writing competition was successfully arranged by the school.

School has also observed the national victory day of Bangladesh to illuminate the sense of citizenship among the children.

Another activity organized by NETZ to imprint the envelopes by drawings and paintings was more or less well participated by school students.

### **Teachers, Teaching Quality and Pedagogic approach**

There are 4 full-time teachers (including Head Teacher), 2 part time and 3 volunteer teachers.

There is an effort to gradually establish a new pedagogic approach which emphasizes classroom interaction over the general practice of rote memorization. This is a teacher oriented pedagogic approach based on their active interaction with students. Option of learning in the houses

is limited to the Sultan-Sofa Pathshala, A scientifically designed method known as SQ3R (skimming through the text, questioning, read, recite, review) and open-book class tests is being introduced to enhance the comprehensive ability of the students. It develops an inquisitive mind of the students, helps to utilize both eye sight and ear censored portion of brain and finally the review of the whole thing gives them complete understanding. As a teacher-student interaction based method it demands very sensible teaching. However, to expedite the process, regular meeting of teachers has been introduced. Regular evaluation of students and sharing of these results with the parents are also working to re-orient teachers.

## **D. Rural Health and Educational Development Project**

### **Introduction:**

Rural Health and Educational Development Project (RHEDP) is implemented in Gournodi and Agoiljhara Upazilla of Barisal district in Bangladesh. The project is completed its 4<sup>th</sup> year in 2006. The major components of the project are Technical training program; scholarship program and health service program. The performance made in 2006 will be shown in this report according to the above 3 major components. Some individual successful case studies are also presented in this report.

### **Expected Result Achieved During the Reporting Period 2006:**

The project expected result will be shown below in the respective 3 components separately.

#### **a. Mobile Technical Training School (MTTS):**

Rural poor youths were trained up in the field of tailoring and mechanics trade under this component. There were trained up a total of 29 trainees during this reporting period in two different areas.

**Follow-up Survey:** A follow up survey was conducted among these 29 trainees and found 65% working in their respective field. Women were found self-employed in every cases and the boys were found employed in the local market. The 35% trainees who are not working were looking for job to be employed or self-employed. Average monthly income of the trainees was found BD. Taka 1,175.00.

#### **b. Weekly Health Clinic:**

In the year 2006 BASTOB has provided this support to 468 family members of Gournodi upazilla. Among them there were 148 women, 207 male and 113 children. There were found common diseases like last such as fever, cough and cold; skin problems, stomach pain and diarrhea. Moreover, asthma, pneumonia, chickenpox and some female diseases were also found. Above number of patients got regular checkup as per their need. This year less number of patients was found than last year.

**b. 1. Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA):** A four-day long TBA training was conducted this year for the women of Barisal, Agoiljhara, Barisal. A total of 25 TBAs were trained up this year. Necessary equipments and carrying bags were distributed among all the trainees after completion of the training. Training was highly appreciated by the trainees and local people.

A refresher TBA training was also conducted for last year trained TBAs. Out of 25 TBAs 18 TBAs were found actively involved in their respective field. The pregnant women are very concerned now taking care of their health as well as well growth of their baby. TBAs are guiding them how to

take care the women themselves and their babies. In case of emergency the pregnant women are immediately taking assistance of the TBAs and local doctors.

#### **b. 2. Providing Medicine:**

BASTOB provided medicine to the hardcore poor patients this year. It was demanded from the local people considering the need of these poor people. As per the doctor prescription medicine was purchased and distributed among the hardcore poor patients. Besides, some emergency medical support was also provided to the patients.

**b. 3. Providing Baby Milk:** This year a new initiative to support baby milk for 10 babies was taken for the new born babies of the project areas. The age of these babies were within one month to one year.

#### **c. Scholarship Program:**

Under the scholarship program stipend was provided to the selected school, college and university boys and girls. A total of 180 students (110 male and 70 female) received stipend in the reporting period among them 20 students received stipend from Dhaka and 160 students received from Barisal. There were 59 girls and 121 boys. Number of girls is less because of government stipend.

Stipend holder students provided their voluntary services in the weekly health clinic program and as per need. Students of university provided their voluntary services at BASTOB Dhaka office. Time schedule was made open for them considering their exams and class time. Most of them provided their service once in a month. Scholarship period was extended showing the exams performance.

### **3. BASTOB INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME**

#### **BASTOB MICRO FINANCE PROGRAMME**

##### **Introduction:**

BASOTB – Initiative for People’s Self-development started its Micro-finance program in 1998 immediate after flood for the male groups who were engaged in the agricultural activities. Post flood loan was provided to the flood affected farmers. The loan was interest free. After successful completion of this program BASTOB started this program at Paragram, Koilail, Nawabgonj, under Dhaka district forming female groups. BASTOB was not well experienced implementing this micro-finance program because other donor funded programs. To make this program more effective and formal BASTOB became partner of CARE INCOME PROJECT III. Because of this partnership BASTOB got technical and financial support to make this program more systematic, structured and visually acceptable. Beside became

The report of 2006 will be focused on total MF programs as well as initiatives taken in the reporting period.

##### **BASTOB MF Programs:**

BASTOB MF program is implemented with the guide lines of BASTOB credit manual. Formation of Groups, savings, credits, interest of savings and loans all are mentioned in the credit policy.

BASTOB strictly follows this credit manual to implement this project. Some important parts of the credit manual are described shortly as follows:

**Formation of Group:** BASTOB practice two types of groups one is small and another one is large group. Small group is consisting five members with one leader and large group consisting 30 – 35 members with three members committee (Treasurer 1, Secretary 1 and chairman 1). AT the end of the year 2006 there were found 359 large groups.

**Savings:** There are three types of savings such as daily, weekly and monthly saving. BASTOB takes Tk. 10.00 as the mandatory savings per week. Members can withdrawal their savings as per their need having a minimum deposit. Clients get 6% interest on their daily and weekly savings and 10% - 12% on monthly savings. At the end of the reporting period BASTOB total savings balance is found Tk. 19,159,461.00. A total of Tk. 6,61,409.00 was paid to the savers as the interest.

**Credit:** BASTOB provides loan to all potential members as per their need ensuring the capacity of utilization of loan. Minimum 5% - 10% deposit is needed for their 1<sup>st</sup> request loan amounting Taka 5000.00 to 10,000.00. Borrowers need to pay the total amount of Taka by 46 installments after having one-week grace period. Service charge is charged 15% of total loan. In the reporting period a total of Tk. 7,31,20,000.00 was disburse among the borrowers of 7 branch offices. The realized amount is found Tk. 6,20,89,534. Outstanding loan balance to the borrower is TK. 3,78,60,305.00. Average loan size this year was Tk. 8796.00 and in 2004 it was Tk. 6534.00

**Death benefits provided to client:** In case of death or disability of the borrowers, loan amount is excused and total saving is returned to the borrower's nominees. If the client died without paying any installment BASTOB will be provided full benefit to the client family. Tk. 5.00 is charged per thousand as the death benefits up to Tk. 10,000.00 and Tk. 10.00 is charged for Tk. 10,000.00 above loan.

**Savers and borrowers:** BASTOB micro-finance clients are mostly poor female. Male members are separately counted under Business Community Development Program (BCDP). In the reporting period total female saver is found 8074 and Male 385 and total micro finance client is found 8459. Total active borrower is found 5821 persons at the end of the year.

#### **BASTOB Micro-finance Products:**

BASTOB has two types of micro-finance products; one is traditional micro-credit product that is practiced by all micro-finance organizations and another one Business Community Development Program (BCDP), which has designed with the concern of small business community. It was piloting at Uttara Branch of BASTOB office for about one year. Now BASTOB is running one branch office in Cox's Bazar is exclusively focusing on this product. The collecting procedures, interest rate, installment size, saving size, loan size are all selected with the concern of Business community. The major different of these two products is daily and weekly basis collection of savings and installments.

#### **Branches and staff information:**

Presently BASTOB has 7 branch offices in 3 different districts which are in Dhaka, Joypurhat and Cox's Bazar. Credit collectors are called in BASTOB as Credit Facilitators. Each branch is consisting of four credit facilitators, one caretaker and one branch manager. At present all branches are not with fully setup with all the staff because of shortage of clients as well as cash inflow. At the end of the year there are actively involved 25 credit facilitators in BASTOB and among them 3 staffs are promoted as the Asst. Branch Managers. Strengthening the MF program there are also 1 health staff, 7 caretakers, 7 branch managers, and one project coordinator.

## Support Programs

BASTOB is provided extra support in the field of preventive healthcare and WATSAN program. One health staff is recruited to ensure this support in the field of mother and child healthcare, cleanliness, WATSAN, Checkup pregnant women etc. BASTOB is actively involved in ensuring full participation of local union parishad members in WATSAN program with the help of NGO-Forum.

### Networking and partnership:

BASTOB is involved with CARE Bangladesh and Credit Development Forum (CDF) to enhance its micro-finance program. Both of these organizations provided technical and financial support to BASTOB. CARE BD Income Project III is provided capacity building supports in the field of staff and organizational development. Regular support from the technical officer as well as other Income staffs made BASTOB micro-finance more efficient. BASTOB is trying to become a member of PKSf. Last year PKSf visited BASTOB MF program and gave some guidelines which are related to the PKSf membership policy. As per their guidelines BASTOB has made some necessary changes and fulfilled the need of PKSf. It is expecting that within 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the year 2007 BASTOB will become the partner of PKSf. As a micro-finance implementing agency BASTOB is established linkage with Bangladesh Bank like other MF organizations. As per the requirement of Bangladesh Bank, BASTOB is submitting MF report to them time to time.

### BASTOB MF status 2006 and 2005 at a glance:

Sl.	Particulars	FY- 2006	FY- 2005
<b>General Information</b>			
1	No. of Branches	7	7
2	No. of Groups	354	346
3	No. of active members	9,160	7,828
4	No. of active borrowers	5,812	5,205
5	No. of Credit/Dev. Facilitators	24	24
<b>Savings Information</b>			
1	Total Savings Fund (Figure in millions)	19.4	13.72
2	Interest on Savings (Figure in millions)	0.81	0.63
3	Interest Rate on Savings	6%	6%
4	Type of Savings	2	2
<b>Loan portfolio</b>			
1	Loan Disbursed (Figure in millions)	73.12	50.41
2	Number of loan disbursed	6,658.00	5,731
3	Average loan size	10,982.00	8,796.00
4	Loan outstanding (Figure in millions)	37.85	26.84
5	Loan Loss Provision (Figure in millions)	0.37	0.25
6	Loan Loss Reserve (Figure in millions)	0.68	0.26
7	Recovery Rate (RR)	99.18%	99.34%
8	Over due	0.03	0.19
9	Write-off	nil	0.25
10	Return from Write-off	17.24%	nil

<b>Productivity and quantitative Indicator</b>			
1	Cost per Taka lent	0.07	0.073
2	Cost per loan made	755	640
3	No. of active members per Facilitator	382	326
4	No. of active borrowers per Facilitator	242	317
5	Portfolio per Facilitator (Figure in millions)	1.58	1.12
6	Portfolio in Arrears	1.37%	1.09%
7	Portfolio at Risk	2.73%	0.82%
8	Loan Loss Ratio	nil	1.32%
9	Reserve Ratio	1.80%	1.18%
<b>Financial Indicator</b>			
1	Return on Performing Assets	28.70%	33.60%
2	Financial Cost Ratio	5.98%	9%
3	Gross Financial Margin	22.72%	24.25%
4	Loan Loss Provision Ratio	1.12%	1.23%
5	Net Financial Margin	21.60%	23.02%
6	Operational Cost Ratio	15.45%	14.72%
7	Operating Margin	6.15%	8.30%
8	Imputed Cost of Capital	660,553.00	474,023.00
9	Imputed Cost of Capital Ratio	2.03%	1.90%
10	Net Margin	4.12%	6.04%
11	Total Equity Fund (Figure in millions)	7.78	5.76
12	AROE (Return on Equity)	29.45%	38.21%
13	AROA (Return on Assets)	5.97%	8.03%
14	Total Expenses (Figure in millions)	7.48	6.31
15	Operational Cost (Figure in millions)	5.02	3.67
16	Financial Cost (Figure in millions)	1.95	2.33
17	Non-cash Cost (Figure in millions)	0.37	0.31
18	Non-Operational Cost (Figure in millions)	0.14	nil
19	Total Income (Figure in millions)	9.48	8.37
20	Net Surplus (Figure in millions)	2.05	2.07
21	Operating Self-Sufficiency (OSS)	127.22%	133%
22	Financial Self-Sufficiency (FSS)	116.71%	124%
23	Yield on Portfolio	28.85%	33.91%
24	Debt Equity Ratio	4:1	4:1

In the above table partial ratio of BASTOB total micro-finance is shown. Other ratio will be shown after completion of external audit which will be conducted within 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2007. A detail ratio will be published in the BASTOB annual report 2006 as like annual 2005.

## Case Study:

### Small House and small land brought satisfaction to Ms Maloti Rani Rajbongshi

Maloti is woman of 29 years and has 3 sons named Uzzal 14, Robin 9 and Sajol 3. She lives in the village of Doulatpur in Koilail, Nawabgonj, Dhaka. The village has many poor people and is threatened by river floods. Her husband, Mr. Sukumar Rajbongshi, is a fisherman and his job is the

only earning source of the family. Maloti discovered through her neighbors that BASTOB was providing loans to poor people. She began to deal with BASTOB in 2001 and started depositing savings of Tk. 10.00 per week for a period of 3 months.

At that time, her husband was using a very small boat and fishing net to make a living. However, the income wasn't enough for the family. So, Maloti decided to take out a loan from BASTOB to enlarge the small boat and increase the size of the existing net. She borrowed Tk. 5000.00 the first time to do this. Her husband cooperated well and so she was able to repay her installments on a regular basis. Her family income gradually increased. She then decided to take out a 2<sup>nd</sup> loan of Tk. 7000.00, a 3<sup>rd</sup> loan of Tk. 10,000.00 and a 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> loan of Tk. 15,000.00, regularly repaying her weekly installment. Again, most of the money was invested in enlarging the fishing boat and the nets, thus increasing her husband's business and their family income. Maloti also used some of the money to start poultry rearing in the hope of selling eggs in the future.

Ms. Maloti was also facing another problem. The land she lived on was owned by one of her neighbors, who also neglected her family very much. Once, her son was having a meal outside and was kicked out from there. This shock encouraged her to buy a piece of land for her family. She was able to purchase a 3000 Sq. feet of land with the income made from her husband's growing business and her efforts from selling eggs. Now the family has their own land and tin-shed house. The family's dream of owning their own land and house has finally come true and they are very thankful to BASTOB and other helping hands.

#### **Problem faced during the Reporting Period:**

Running micro-finance program is not easy for any organization in Bangladesh and it is quit impossible to think without problems. Every day the type of problem is changing and coming new type of problems. BASTOB faced the following problems:

Clients are involved in many organizations as a result they are over burden with the loan and many times they are failed to pay their regular installments. The reason was found overlapping. The clients are taking multiple loan amounts from various organizations. When the installment amount becomes high then they are failed to continue to repay the installment.

Political crisis especially Hartal and Strike made lot of problems ensuring regular installment of the clients. A big number of BASTOB MF clients are involved in various businesses which are located in Dhaka and other district town. Because of these problems many of them stopped their regular earnings and failed to pay their regular installment.

Before two Eid, there were huge fund crisis in the organization because of huge loan demand. At that time some clients were bound to withdrawal their savings and jumped to other organization.

The interest rate 15% was also a big problem for BASTOB beside PKSf partner's 12.5% interest. Clients found very consensus regarding 46 installments and 45 installments. BASTOB clients pressurized to reduce one installment. Because of this reason some clients jumped to other organizations.

However, the above problems were not only problems of BASTOB but also many organizations working around BASTOB faced more or less same problems. Management of BASTOB took the problems seriously and decided to solve the problem within very short time. Considering the about problems the credit policy of BASTOB will be reviewed next year.

## 4. Consolidated Audit Report 2006

**RAZZAQUE & CO.**  
*Chartered Accountants*

House No-154/C(3<sup>Rd</sup> Floor), Road No-19(Old)  
West Dhanmondi Dhaka-1209. Ph. 9140525

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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Governing Board of BASTOB

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of BASTOB-Initiative for People's Self-Development (Registered in Bangladesh as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and The Foreign Donation (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Ordinance (FDR), 1978 (Ordinance No. XLVI of 1978) as a non-government organization as of December 31, 2006 and the related Statements of Income and Expenditure, Cash Flows and Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended 2006. Based on our audit, hereby we are expressing our opinions on these financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards of Bangladesh. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We confirm that our audit has been carried out in accordance with the accepted international auditing standards and to the extent appropriate in view of the nature of assignment.

We also confirm that the consolidation was made as per previous Audit reports of BASTOB produced before us and we have found that the annexed financial statements are confirmed with the financial report and records maintained and prepared by the BASTOB.

**Dated the Dhaka**  
**The 15th April, 2007**

**RAZZAQUE & CO.**  
**Chartered Accountants**

RAZZAQUE ' & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

**BASTOB**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2006**

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	NOTES	YEAR 2006 At 31 December	YEAR 2005 At 31 December
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Cash in hand	1	75,079	414,001
Cash at Bank	1	458,127	169,827
Investment	2	1,150,731	1,206,796
Grant (Fund) Receivable	3	557,783	-
Shortage of Head Office Fund	3	1,187,726	1,356,763
Advance	4	433,307	97,416
Loan Receivable	5	833,546	206,332
<b>Loans Portfolio</b>	<b>6</b>		
Current		37,332,381	26,543,979
Past-Due		230,935	99,050
Over Due		288,513	194,604
Gross Loan Portfolio		<b>37,851,829</b>	<b>26,837,633</b>
Loan Loss Reserve	7	(681,920)	(316,320)
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>41,866,208</b>	<b>29,972,448</b>
<b>Long - Term Assets</b>			
Fixed Assets less Accumulated Depreciation	8	2,110,581	2,185,180
<b>Total Long - Term Assets</b>		<b>2,110,581</b>	<b>2,185,180</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>43,976,789</b>	<b>32,157,628</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND FUND</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Group Savings Fund	9	17,772,313	13,101,755
Payable to Dr. Ahsan	10	574,953	
Workers' Security Fund	11	38,000	32,000
Co-workers' Welfare Fund	12	45,663	23,871
Staff Fund (P.F & Gratuity)	13	3,670,858	2,685,075
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>22,101,787</b>	<b>15,842,701</b>
<b>Long - Term Liabilities</b>			
Long term Savings Fund	9	1,630,825	618,920
Loan	14	5,462,142	4,583,137
Unutilization of project Fund	3	401,517	-
Organizational Sustainability Fund (OSF)	15	5,718,483	4,970,775
Family Security fund (FSF)	16	233,837	179,639
Death Benefit Fund	17	650,381	181,469
<b>Total Long - Term Liabilities</b>		<b>14,097,185</b>	<b>10,533,940</b>
<b>Total Liabilities:</b>		<b>36,198,972</b>	<b>26,376,641</b>
<b>Net worth/Equity</b>			
Donated Equity (Prior year)		400,000	400,000
Donated Equity (This year)		-	-
Retained net surplus (Prior year)		5,380,987	5,380,987
Net surplus (This year)		1,996,830	-
<b>Total Net Worth</b>		<b>7,777,817</b>	<b>5,780,987</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Worth</b>		<b>43,976,789</b>	<b>32,157,628</b>

Sharmind Neelormi  
Acting Chairperson

Ruhi Das  
Executive Director

Md. Jamal Hossain  
Finance & HRM Officer

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.

Dated the Dhaka  
The 15th April, 2007

RAZZAQUE ' & CO  
Chartered Accountants

**BASTOB**

Consolidated Income Statement for the year ended 31 December, 2006

Particulars	NOTES	Amount	Amount
<b>Financial And Micro credit Income</b>		-	
Service Charges	<b>18</b>	8,994,874	
Admission fee		60,110	
Sale of Forms and Pass book		23,240	
Loan application from		66,420	
Bad Debt loan Realization		44,387	9,189,031
<b>Fund Received:</b>		-	
Fund Received from NETZ-Germany		3,843,860	
Fund Received from VEREIN H.F. BD. LIECH.		1,557,309	
Fund Received from Action Aid Bangladesh		598,250	
Fund Received from NGO Forum		19,350	
Fund Received from Other Sources		767,285	
Contribution Received		108,328	6,894,382
<b>Others Income:</b>		-	
Income from Guest House, Store, Photocopy etc.		317,484	
Interest on Mobile Phone loan		5,204	
Interest Received from Investment		577,737	
Interest on Bank Deposit		17,021	
Miscellaneous Income		178,310	
Overhead received		1,283,598	
Interest received from Investment		92,729	2,472,083
<b>Total Income</b>			<b>18,555,495</b>
<b>Financial cost</b>		-	
Interest paid on Borrowings		1,087,598	
Interest Paid on Savings		786,442	
Interest Paid on long term Savings		71,944	
Interest paid on staff fund		402,094	2,348,078
<b>Gross Financial Margin</b>		-	<b>16,207,417</b>
Loan loss Provision			365,600
<b>Net Financial Margin</b>		-	<b>15,841,817</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		-	
Salary and Allowances		6,934,456	
Project wise Operating Cost		5,445,720	
Office Rent		253,000	
Travel Related Expenses		244,415	
Depreciation		152,720	
Audit and Professional Fees		-	13,030,311
<b>Net Operating Surplus:</b>			<b>2,811,506</b>
<b>Non-Operating Income:</b>			
Fund Received from CARE-Bangladesh			143,556
<b>Non-Operating Expenditure:</b>			
Expenditure for Poverty Assessment Survey			143,556
<b>Total Consolidate Surplus</b>			
Donation Surplus (To be used next year)		814,676	
MFP Surplus (Transfer to Equity Fund)		1,996,830	<b>2,811,506</b>

Sharmind Neelormi  
Acting Chairperson

Ruhi Das  
Executive Director

Md. Jamal Hossain  
Finance & HRM Officer

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.

Dated the Dhaka  
The 15th April, 2007

RAZZAQUE ' & CO  
Chartered Accountants

**BASTOB**

**Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31 December, 2006**

<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount</b>
a. Net Operational Income		2,811,506
b. Depreciation on Fixed Assets	152,720	
Loan Loss Provision	365,600	
Increases in Other Current liabilities	1,344,486	1,862,806
<b>c. Less Adjustments to determine net cash from operating act.</b>		
Increases in Other Current Assets		963,105
<b>d. Net Cash used in Operating Activities (a+b-c)</b>		<b>3,711,207</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
a. Add Adjustments to determine net cash from Investment act.		
Decrease in investment		56,065
<b>b. Less Adjustments to determine net cash from Investment act.</b>		
Increase in loan Outstanding	11,014,196	
Purchase of fixed assets	282,370	11,296,566
<b>c. Net Cash used in Investment Activities (a-b)</b>		<b>(7,529,294)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
a. Add Adjustments to determine net cash from Financing act.		
Increase in Clients' Savings	4,670,558	
Increase in long term savings	1,011,905	
Increase in time deposit	341,513	
Increase in Staff Fund	985,783	
Increase in Death Benefit	468,912	7,478,671
<b>b. Less Adjustments to determine net cash from Financing act.</b>		
Decrease in Borrowings		
<b>c. Net Cash used in Financing Activities (a-b)</b>		<b>7,478,671</b>
<b>D. Net Increase/Decrease in Cash (A+B+C)</b>		<b>(50,623)</b>
E. Opening Cash and Bank Balance		583,829
<b>F. Closing Cash and Bank Balance (D+E)</b>		<b>533,206</b>

Sharminde Neelormi  
Acting Chairperson

Ruhi Das  
Executive Director

Md. Jamal Hossain  
Finance & HRM Officer

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.

Dated the Dhaka  
The 15th April, 2007

RAZZAQUE ' & CO  
Chartered Accountants

**RAZZAQUE ' & CO.**

**BASTOB**  
**Consolidated Assets Change Statement 31st December 2006**

Particulars	Donated Equity			Total
	Current Assets	Fixed Assets	Revolving Fund	
<b>For the year- 2006:</b>				
Cash in hand	75,079	-	-	75,079
Cash at Bank	458,127			458,127
Investment	1,150,731			1,150,731
Grant Receivable	557,783			557,783
Shortage of Head Office Fund	1,187,726			1,187,726
Advance	433,307			433,307
Loan Receivable	833,546			833,546
Loan Portfolio			37,851,829	37,851,829
Loan Loss Reserve			(681,920)	(681,920)
Fixed Assets (less Accumulated Dep.)	-	2,110,581	-	2,110,581
<b>Total Assets at 31 December-2006</b>	<b>4,696,299</b>	<b>2,110,581</b>	<b>37,169,909</b>	<b>43,976,789</b>
<b>For the year- 2005:</b>				-
Cash in hand	414,001			414,001
Cash at Bank	169,827			169,827
Investment	1,206,796			1,206,796
Grant Receivable	-			-
Shortage of Head Office Fund	1,356,763			1,356,763
Advance	97,416			97,416
Loan Receivable	206,332			206,332
Loan Portfolio			26,837,633	26,837,633
Loan Loss Reserve			(316,320)	(316,320)
Fixed Assets (less Accumulated Dep.)		2,185,180		2,185,180
<b>Balance at 31 December-2006</b>	<b>3,451,135</b>	<b>2,185,180</b>	<b>26,521,313</b>	<b>32,157,628</b>

Sharmind Neelormi  
Acting Chairperson

Ruhi Das  
Executive Director

Md. Jamal Hossain  
Finance & HRM Officer

Signed in terms of our report of even date annexed.

RAZZAQUE ' & CO  
Chartered Accountants

Dated the Dhaka  
The 15th April, 2007

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