

Annual Report

2016-2017



LoCOS (Loving Care for the Oppressed Society)

Village: Gangarampur, P.O. Katianangla

Upazilla: Bayiaghata, District: Khulna, Bangladesh

Annual Report 2016-17

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LoCOS -Loving Care for the Oppressed Society

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Message

This is the 20th year of LoCOS as a development organization working for the development of the underprivileged, marginalized and disaster affected people of the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. It is a cliché to articulate how severely vulnerable the region is and how much endangered the poor people of this area. LoCOS, a very small grassroots organization with limited resources and man power, has been trying its utmost to secure a better living condition for the people of this region by implementing different programs to strengthen the community's coping capacity to fight against the catastrophic and unforgiving situations.

The Annual Report (2016-2017) of LoCOS describes the activities, target and achievement that accomplished during the period. The report may interest, persons to have a bird's eye view about LoCOS. During the period of implementation LoCOS have faced different challenges and took measures to address of those challenges.

During the period, LoCOS has implemented Agricultural development, disaster and climate change resilience, food security, water and sanitation issue of project. In the period we are able to directly impact near about 9000 people of Koyra, Phultala Dacope and Batiaghata Upazila through our development projects.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to our community, group leaders and civil society members for their aspiration and endeavor towards making the change of the community. Our heartfelt thanks to the government officials, National and International donors for their moral, technical and financial support. Specially thanks to our board members and colleagues for their continuous support.

We would thankfully accept any comments and suggestion from our well- wishers of this report.

Deb ProsadSarker

Executive Director

Acronyms

APCDRR	Action for the Participatory and Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction
BARCIK	Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge
BNF	Bangladesh NGO FOUNDATION
BRRRI	Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSRL	Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods
CDPC	Community Disaster Preparedness Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FLACEP	Farmers Led Agro Biodiversity Conservation and Empowerment Program
FLADP	Farmers-led Agricultural Development Program
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
LoCOS	Loving Care for the Oppressed Society
PVS	Participatory Variety Selection
PVCA	Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PC	Program Coordinator
VGd	Vulnerable Group Development

Local Terms

Sajina	Local name of Morunga plant
Chadi	Large bowl locally used, made of mud
Parishad	Committee
Maund	A unit of weight used in Bangladesh it is a few grams less than 40 kg
Amana	A kind of native paddy
Lakh	Local unit of number, consists of 100 thousands
Gher	Local name of fish farm
Ganz	Local entrepot of trade

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LoCOS at a Glance

1.1. Background of LoCOS

LoCOS-Loving Care for the Oppressed Society, founded in 1998 by some concerned, dedicated and humanitarian social workers, development practitioners and benevolent local youths, has been working and contributing for a comprehensive and sustainable development for the underprivileged, marginalized and disaster-hit people of the Southwest Region of Bangladesh. This organization focuses and emphasizes on the activities that are conducive to reducing poverty; ensuring food security, health and education; building self-confidence of the community's occupationally marginalized rural poor people by arranging technical support for income generating activities; establishing equal rights for men and women; raising issue based awareness; and guaranteeing sustainable agriculture through biodiversity conservation involving local community in the shape of non-profit, non-government and voluntary approach.

1.2. Legal Status

Registration Authority	Registration Number	Date of Registration
Department of Social Welfare of the People's Republic of Bangladesh	Khulna- 758/98	December 06, 1998
NGO Affairs Bureau, Bangladesh	2798	July 8, 2013
European Union (PADOR Registration)	Europe Aid ID # BD-2010-EAE-0702933842	2010

1.3. Vision

An environmentally sound and economically independent society

1.4. Mission

Raising socio-economic status, environmental condition and rights of underprivileged people of the society

1.5. Objectives

- Improve food security and livelihoods of vulnerable communities in South-west coastal region of Bangladesh;
- Sustainable agricultural development and conserve bio-diversity focusing saline affected areas;
- Safe water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion ;
- Climate Change adaptation and mitigation at grassroots level;
- Promotion of renewable energy at grassroots level;
- Disaster Risk Reduction, preparedness and responses;
- Improve good governance and human rights situations;
- Improve education and health & nutrition condition.

1.6. Governance Structure

- **General Body:** LoCOS has 21 members General Governing body where 9 members are female. The General Body elects 7 members from the 21 members for the period of two years as Executive Committee. The Secretary of the Executive Committee acts as the Executive Director of the Organization.
- **Executive Committee:** The Executive Committee has the effective control of the Organization by organizing meetings every 4 months interval. It approves the accounts, the budget, all policies and procedures and the organization's Programs/projects.
- **Advisory Committee:** LoCOS has an Advisory Committee consisting of 3 members who remain on their post for 2 years and their main purpose is to give technical advice to run the organization.

1.7 Geographical Area Coverage

Name of District	Name of Upazila	Number of Unions and Pourosva	Remarks
Khulna	Batiaghata	07	
	Dacope	10	
	Fultala	04	
	Koyra	02	

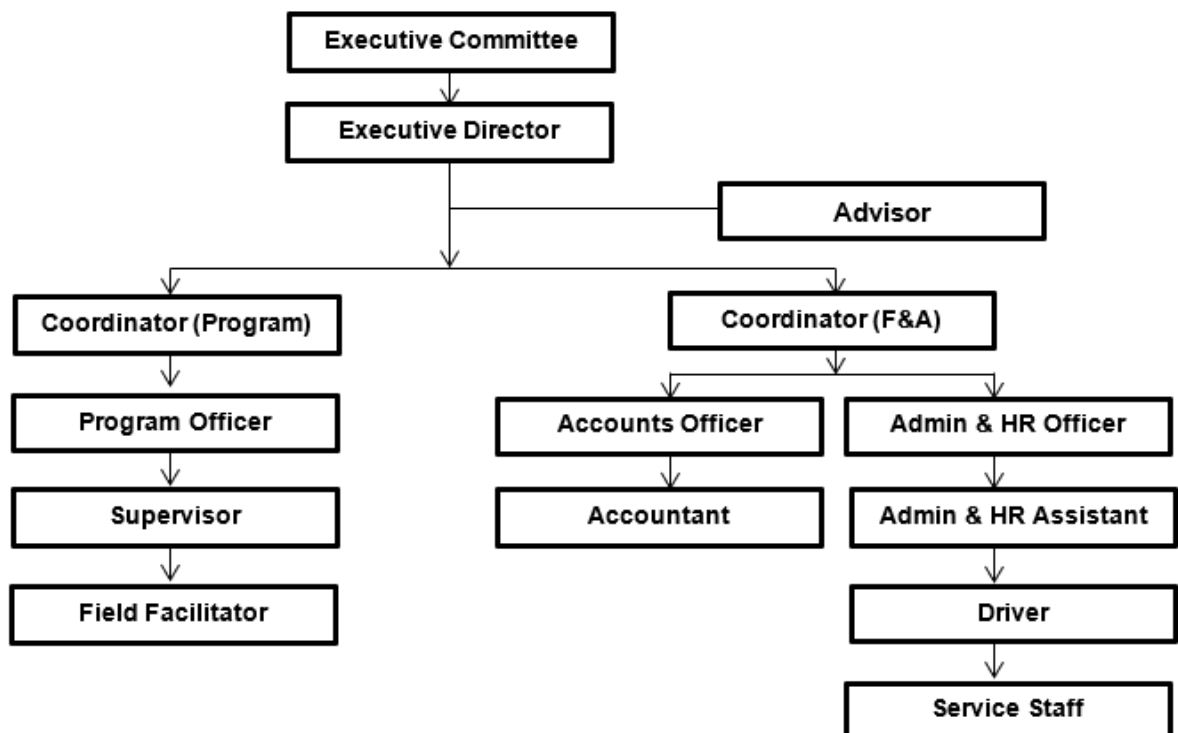
1.8 Membership, Partnership and Networking

Name of Body	Theme/Focus	Year of affiliation	Position of the organization
CSRL-Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihood	Access to Natural Resources	2008	Member
Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh-ADAB	Coordination of NGOs	2001	Executive Member
KHANI Action-Aid	Food Security	2010	Member

1.9 Human Resource

Level	Head Office Staff	Field Office Staff	Total Staff
Senior Management	05	04	09
Mid-Level Management	5	24	29
Volunteer	06	04	10
Support Staff	01	01	02
Total Staff:			50

1.10 Structure of the Organization



Ongoing Project

Name of the Project	Location	Duration		Donors
		Start date	End date	
Farmers-led Agricultural Development Project	Dacope and BatiaghataUpa zila under Khulna District	July 2013	June 2018	MISEREOR, Germany
Up scaling Managed Aquifer Recharge for Providing Community Water Supply in Saline Areas	Dacope and BatiaghataUpa zila under Khulna District	July 2010	December 2017	UNICEF through Dhaka University
Integrated Fish Cultivation in the Paddy Field	Batiaghata Upazila	April 2007	December 2017	Bangladesh NGO Foundation
Vulnerable Group Development Programme (VGD)	FulbariUpazila under Kurigram District	March 2015	December 2018	Govt. of Bangladesh – Ministry of Women's Welfare

Development Interventions

Increasing capacity of 50 farmers in native Agricultural development And 2505 women in the face of disaster risk reduction

In order to increase the organic agricultural development and skill development in the Batiaghata upazila of Khulna, 50 farmers have been received agricultural training. Farmers are playing an important role in the production of agriculture through sharing their expertise and experience of each other by financial support donor agency MISEREOR, Germany's. In 2016, the training held in the LoCOS Conservative Assembly in November 2016 is given in the preparation of seedbed, planting and seedling, fertilizer application, techniques for the preparation of organic insecticides and the techniques and use of worm compost making techniques. Farmers participating in organic farming are engaged in organic farming and poisoning and also playing role in vegetables production.



Besides, in the Khulna district of Phultala and Koyra upazila, 2505 rural poor people were provided with food assistance as well as training to reduce the risk of disaster including various training for their livelihood. LoCOS also provide this training as an implementing organization under the scheme Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) of Women's Development Program, organized by the Women Affairs Department, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Government of Bangladesh. After receiving these training, the poor women are working in the disaster risk reduction and mitigation by creating awareness by themselves and taken decision on disaster preparedness in coastal disaster-prone area, before the cyclone and the storm, during pre-disaster, ongoing disaster and post disaster. Because of their disaster, they are decreasing the amount of damage due to disaster. In addition to providing food support to the distressed families in the work area and to increase their skills, encouraged them to collect the initial capital of the investment through savings, earning opportunity by obtaining loan, enhancing efficiency of human development, and contributing to the positive change of their views through the active participation of poor women. The women mentioned above that have changed.

Expansion of Aman rice seed among 34 farmers

Collection, storage and expansion of Local Aman rice varieties of 80 varieties

The natural characteristics of the greater Khulna region are very different from other areas of Bangladesh. The coastal tide- surge, flood flooding and the flow of sweet& salt water in the water have diverse the environments and ecosystems here. Due to this diverse environment, there are varieties of vegetables, fruits, fish, animal resources and rice varieties. But due to the climate change and environmental and environmental contamination nowadays, rice species in the southwest are now threatening. Agricultural major of untimely success is Bangladesh Through the Farmers led Agricultural Development Project under the leadership of local farmers and technical support of LoCOS, grassroots farmer organization are organized the poor and marginal farmers inDacop andBatiaghataupazilas in south-west coastal areas since 2009, and tried to collect and preserve and expand loss species of local species. In the joint efforts of the local farmers and LoCOS people, the activities of collecting and preserving varieties are continuing through cultivation and applied research in local rice aman 80 species of aman. In the continuation of the expansion of local aman rice, 29 varieties of 34 farmers were expanded during this period. Local varieties of aman paddy have been produced in around two thousand minds in the expanded area this year. The steps are tolerant of salt, resistant to the swelling; the area is useful and unrivaled by the taste and smell.

Information on aman rice collection, preservation and expansion of the following year is given:

Mating year	Planted varieties	Protected species	Expanded varieties	Number of farmers	The amount of seed	Delivery Year
2009	36	36	25	720	114	2010
2010	49	49	33	61	224	2011
2011	72	72	56	190	207.4	2012
2012	73	73	62	274	315	2013
2013	76	76	42	148	138	2014
2014	79	79	34	103	135.5	2015
2015	80	80	28	42	82	2016
2016	80	80	29	34	25.5	2017



Food security and livelihoods

40 families are financially benefited By through integrated fish farming

LoCOS are working for food security, safe & clean environment and socio-economic development. One of the main functions of the Fisheries Farming program is the integrated work of fish cultivation or paddy field. Considering the properties of land and water in BatiaghataSadar, Gangarampur, Surakhali and Bhandarcourt union of Batiaghataupazila of Khulna district, the farmers have financially benefitted from the cultivation of aman rice, fish and fencing on the adjoining land. By increasing the needs of their family nutrition, peasant's families have been financially responsible for selling paddy, fish and vegetables. In the last six years, in the last six years, this program, funded by Bangladesh NGO Foundation, has helped 300 people in the individual level. In this year, the people of the country have achieved this success. In this year, 50 poor farmers of 10 villages (Fish farming in paddy land) in the same village at Gangaarampur and Batiaghata union of Batiaghataupazila with the help of the Bangladesh NGO Foundation provided the same training for cultivating fish in rice field at the same time. . At the end of training 350 kg rui, ketla and mrigal, fish PL (pona) and fish meal and lameweredistributed among 50 farmersfor preparing the gheer. The total fish production in these farms is around 4,500 kg. If only rice is cultivated on the land, a farmer gets 6 months of the year, but it is possible to get food for the whole year by cultivating rice and fish in the same land. Farmers are playing a role in food security by producing excess fish.



In addition, at the same time LoCOS's fishery farm has been produced at around 5.50 Kilograms fish in his farm and the market price of those fishes is BDT 1518,100. It is not only an income of the people, but also plays a role in nutrition and food security in the country.

Three and half million eggs are produced

In order to produce Seed Fair and eggs, poultry industry has grown from small scale to large areas in the village. This poultry industry is one of the main industries in Bangladesh. LoCOS is working individual, family and communitywise to expand this industry. Poultry rearing training has been given to the local population to expand the poultry industry. As a result, people have been producing large quantities of eggs and Seed Fair from small scale. Besides, in the management of LoCOS, 2700 chickens have been laid in the current year. About 350,000 eggs have been produced from all the chickens this year. This has been sold at around BDT 1888000. Egg is sold in the district town to meet local shops and market needs. The local nutrition needs of local people are being met from this poultry industry. The local people can meet the nutritional demand at a small cost.

WASH, Health & Nutrition

Drinking water all year round

09 thousand people safe drinking water guaranteed

About 09 thousand people benefited from drinking safe drinking water from 23 MAR Site conducted by LoCOS in Dacop and Batiaghataupazilas this year. Technical assistance of Geology Department of Dhaka University and with the financial support of UNICEF, the community people of the coastal region have been benefited from the year 2010. The project has been implemented by the name Up Sealing Managed Aquifer Recharge for Providing Community Water Supply in Saline Areas. The University of Dhaka is a unique method of research in the context of the coastal region of Bangladesh. The pond or roof rain water is filtered by artificial means and inserted into the water layer under the soil through a large pipe. Due to the involvement of rain water, it is useful to reduce the salinity of water. Each plant has regular checks for EC, PH, Temperature, Turbidity, Arsenic, and Iron. If the site is suitable for drinking water through these tests, the site is handed over to the community. Site management committee consists of 5 members in each site with president, secretary, cashier, and two working members. Based on the discussion of the committees and the water users, one site care taker and technical supervisor learn from the site management tasks. Every day, the abstraction meter readings keep records of the documents given by Dhaka University. If there is any problem with the management of the site, the care taker notifies the committee. The committee and the water users will discuss the problem solving problems.

Each month the beneficiaries submit to the monthly subscribe to the cashier. Sitewise monthly expenditure and accounts report has discussed in the monthly meeting and Cashier explain it to all the members. Every site discusses the overall theme of the plant through the monthly coordination meeting with the Technical Supervisor Committee and enhances the awareness of the committee including the Committee on Site Management and Maintenance through Philipp Chart / Posters. Apart from this, 4712 students of 23 educational institutions in the work area have been provided with practical training in sanitation management and safe drinking water through school sessions.



96 species of seeds exchange in rural seed Fair

Displaying two hundred species of local species

The introduction of agriculture by the hands of women is proved through the seeds of rural women. Village Seed Fair- 2017, held in the premises of Gangarampur Union Parishad, was held on May 2 at Batiaghata. There are two hundred species of native seeds variety. LoCOS people organize this seed fair to highlight the importance of expansion and modernization of local agriculture and the contribution of women farmers to food security and to highlight the diverse agricultural perspectives in the media, farmers and the public. Like every year, LoCOS organized the festivals of this year, hundreds of female farmers show their reserved seeds and they exchange and sell this seed among themselves. In this exceptional fair, women farmers show grains of vegetables, vegetables, fruits, forestry and medicinal plants. At least 25 to 110 varieties and varieties of seeds are present in each of the fair. In this fair, exchange of 96 species of seeds has been expanded.

In order to exchange and market the missing native species, half a dozen female farmers of the organized farming community have organized and sold their seeds and sold themselves among them.



7000 kg of worm fertilizer production

Vermin compost expansion in organic agriculture

The only way and method for producing poisonous vegetables is the use of organic fertilizers and organic pesticides. LoCOSH has organized farmers to Build Organic Biomedicine with Different Types Of Herbs And Plants To Protect Chemists Of Chemical Fertilizers And Chemical Pesticides. Farmers are not dependent on the fertilizer in the market, and now they are energized to make organic fertilizers. Vermin compost or vermilion is made to meet the lack of fertilizer. Many farmers in the area are now cultivating with worm compost fertilizers. During this year, about seven thousand kilograms of vermin compost production have been produced. The non-government research organization "BARACIK" has organized the training of six farmers, who are engaged in LoCOS work in Kabutarkhali, Mathbarhi and Pirojpur to prepare two-day Vermi compost in their hands. At the end of the training, the LoCOS supplied 06 people with chili and Thailand's worms. Six farmers get success by starting ponies in their homes. Waste fertilizers and earthworms are widely grown. They themselves use the wormwood in vegetables. Seeing their success, neighboring peasants are encouraged to use earthworms and fertilizers. Promotion increases. Subsequently, in the village of JharnaBhanga, 25 people were given training for worming cultivation and giving a ring. These 25 trained farmers used to produce hundreds of kilograms of fenugreek seeds and sold themselves as well as additional fertilizers and vermicelli villages.

In Jamchabhanga village, 38 farmers of Jamirbhava village, MahadevSarkar, AmulyaSarkar, Arunmoyl, Amal Ma-Law, TarunMa'l, Suddhara village, Basudev M. Lail and ShyamalSarkar, during this period, produced about seven thousand Vermi composts. . They have used this fertilizer themselves and sold excess fertilizers at Tk.25 per kg. They also sell worms at a rate of Rs. 1,000 / - per kg for 27 kilograms. KakonMallik, AshalataDhali of the village of Bharrbhanga, and the dwellers have been extensively expanding the worm farming in many villages including DevtalaBayarbhanga, Kodai, Amtalas; which is a hoping. Vermin compost Eco-Friendly, Affordable and Safe Food Supplier.



In the experimental study, 80 species of aman paddy are mother trail plots

And Farmer's Day of Farmers

Aman rice cultivation of 80 species has been cultivated in this year by Mother Trial Plot for the study of Aman caste-friendly areas by researchers in the field of research. Gangarampur Farmers organization and people jointly set up this Mother Trial Plot with a gap of 2 feet in 8-foot tall and 8-foot wide plots in 30 percent of the land in Baderimari village of Gangarampur village.

On 30/07/16, after sowing the seeds of rice on 13/07/16, planting two saplings in each of the basal on 12/08/16. The distance between the bunts is 6 inches and the row range is 10 inches in diameter. Of the 80 species, 30 species were included in the study. Of which 15 species of Baran or Nabi Baki, 15 varieties Balaam or aman. The remaining 50 local aman rice varieties are cultivated for preservation. After 15 days of transplanting the Mother Trials Plant in the study, 30 types of research were collected every 7 days in the tree height, the height of the plots, the number of calves in the bush, the disease, the insect spider, the tilt and all the information collected. Weekly information collection goes on till the flower comes to the tree. PSP Plant Land Farming Day was held in the rice field. On 10th December, 16th, local farmers and agricultural workers visited PVS Plots and selected 10 varieties of paddy variety, suitable for the area, suitable for the area, suitable for the area. The participating farmers acquired the concept of the life of these rice, survival strategies and various characteristics. Among the 30 varieties of researchers, 01 hectare has yielded highest yield of Menteshwar 6050 kg, second largest kayajurhi 5209 kg, third Hargoja 5041 kg., Farmers have selected varieties of varieties



according to their preferences. In the Aman season, the farmers' association distributed grains of 26 varieties of rice like 34 varieties of their variety through 34 farmers of different areas. With which they can produce seeds in a big way in the future, and will produce hundreds of ammonium aman paddy.

At the F8 stage of raising the new varieties of Amon rice in 10 species

Under cultivation of agricultural development under the scheme, farmers are led by a farmer led by rice a farmer, which is not only dependent on researchers, but also they will manage by their own breeding preferences and needs.

A farmer in AruniSarkar (34) of village Gangarampur under Batiaghataupazilaof Khulna. In 2010, a group of Philippian in collaboration with the non-organization research organization of "BARCIK" provided breeding training to Fazlul Aruni Sarkar. In 2010, the farmer Aruni Sarke

started breeding activities of 10 species of native species of Mother and 10 species by Emasculation/Cutting and Pollination. For the last 7 years, we came to Aman in phases F1, F2, F3, F4, F5, F6, and F7 respectively. It will be possible to transfer these new varieties to the farmers in the next Aman season. These breaded species have special characteristics. The yield from Mother Father is more than that, the life time has decreased, the length of the ear has increased and the gout is thick. Above all, climate and disease pains have been tolerant.

The success of Moringa Cultivation at village Jharbhanga

Horseradish sold at Tk 49,880

Jharbhanga, a small village of Gangarampur Union, is 10 km south of Batiaghataupazila headquarters of Khulna district. In all 40 families live in. The main occupation of families is agriculture. Besides, the people of this country celebrate natural fish, domestic poultry chickens and cow goats. The fruit tree in the village is very low. Although there were two Moringa trees at one time, most of the houses did not have Moringa trees. Since the formation of Farmers organization in the inspiration of LoCOS, in the last 4 years of efforts, now Moringa is cultivated in 100 percent of the villages.

In 2014, LoCOS has provided training on Moringa to the farmers of 25 farmers of one village. According to the survey, there were 70 Moringa trees in the village. After training in 2016, the number of trees is 168. In the year 2017, there are 231 number of Moringa trees in this village. Although not yet able to sell Moringa, 30 families have sold Moringa Tk. 4, 9880 in 2017.

Moringa cultivation is increasing day by day in Jharbhanga village. At present, the Jharbhanga village is known as the village of Moringa. Not only financial gain, but also for the needs of human nutrition and disease prevention, Moringa is essential for every person and more beneficial for human body. There is a proverb in our village "It is better to plant nim and Moringa trees on the south side of the house.

Seeing the farmers of Jharbhanga village, the people of the village of Fishaliya, Tengramari, Sukhadra, Amtala, Andheriya village are now interested in cultivating Moringa. Moringa is a sophisticated nutrient-rich ingredient and medicinal-rich vegetables. Moringa can be cultivated in any place on the adjoining enclaves, on the banks of the pond, the Ailey, the river, the canal and the roadside.