

Towards Environmental Sustainability

A brief Account of 64 sub-projects of Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)



Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)



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Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)

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Foreword

As the world becomes increasingly aware of the pressing need to address environmental challenges, the question of how to promote sustainable business practices has taken significant stage. Microenterprises and small businesses with fewer employees, play a critical role in this conversation. These small but mighty organizations are the backbone of a community, and their sustainability can have a ripple effect on the larger economy and society as a whole.

This publication is an important contribution to the field of sustainable microenterprise development. It provides a comprehensive overview of the sub-sectors and sub-projects that have been taken under the Sustainable Enterprise Project. Essentially, it portrays the challenges and opportunities of environmentally sustainable microenterprises and offers practical solutions for addressing these issues. This publication can be an invaluable resource for anyone interested in promoting sustainable business practices at micro levels. It has also made this complex and multifaceted topic accessible to a wider audience, while still providing a level of detail that will be of great value to practitioners and policymakers.

This publication will be an essential resource for anyone working to promote sustainable microenterprise development, including practitioners, policymakers, academics, and students. We hope it will provide a clear, actionable roadmap for creating environmentally sustainable microenterprises as well as inspire and inform the work of many in the years to come.

Acronyms

BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BKMEA	Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BSCIC	Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation
CS	Common Service
DoE	Department of Environment
ECR	Environmental Conservation Rule
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
ESP	Environmentally Sustainable Practices
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSSD	Fire Safety and Shelter Department
ILO	International Labour Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
ME	Microenterprise
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-government Organization
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPE	Persona Protective Equipment
PO	Partner Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEF	Small & Medium Enterprise Foundation
SMF	Social Management Framework
SEP	Sustainable Enterprise Project
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TA	Technical Assistance
TG	Treatment Group
TPF	Tribal People Framework
VAT	Value-added Tax
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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Sustainable Enterprise Project

Environmental sustainability and climate resilience are imperative for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. Bangladesh ranked 173 out of 180 countries on Yale's 2016 Environmental Performance Index. Globally, Bangladesh ranks among the countries with the economy most at risk due to the impacts of climate change. The rapid growth of manufacturing, dominated by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), has led to a massive increase in natural resource use and degradation and to growing air, soil and water pollution. Reducing negative environmental externalities has been identified as a priority area for Bangladesh to continue progress toward reducing poverty and inequality. Embarking on a greener growth pathway would provide major benefits for Bangladesh in terms of increased productivity and innovation, access to new markets, generation of public revenue, and reduction of vulnerability to shocks.

The Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP) was conceived under the context of ensuring environmental stability and economic growth. Environmental sustainability and climate resilience are crucial for sustainable economic progress. The project is financed jointly by PKSF and The World Bank for the microenterprise sector to improve its environmental sustainability.

The project consists of three components: (a) enhancing services and enabling systems, (b) strengthened access to finance for commercially viable environment-friendly and resilient microenterprises, and (c) project management, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation. The project prioritizes (i) a selected number of polluting microenterprise business clusters, that can reduce emission and increase resource efficiency and (ii) the expansion of innovative economic activities that contribute to environmentally friendly clean and green business and climate resilience.

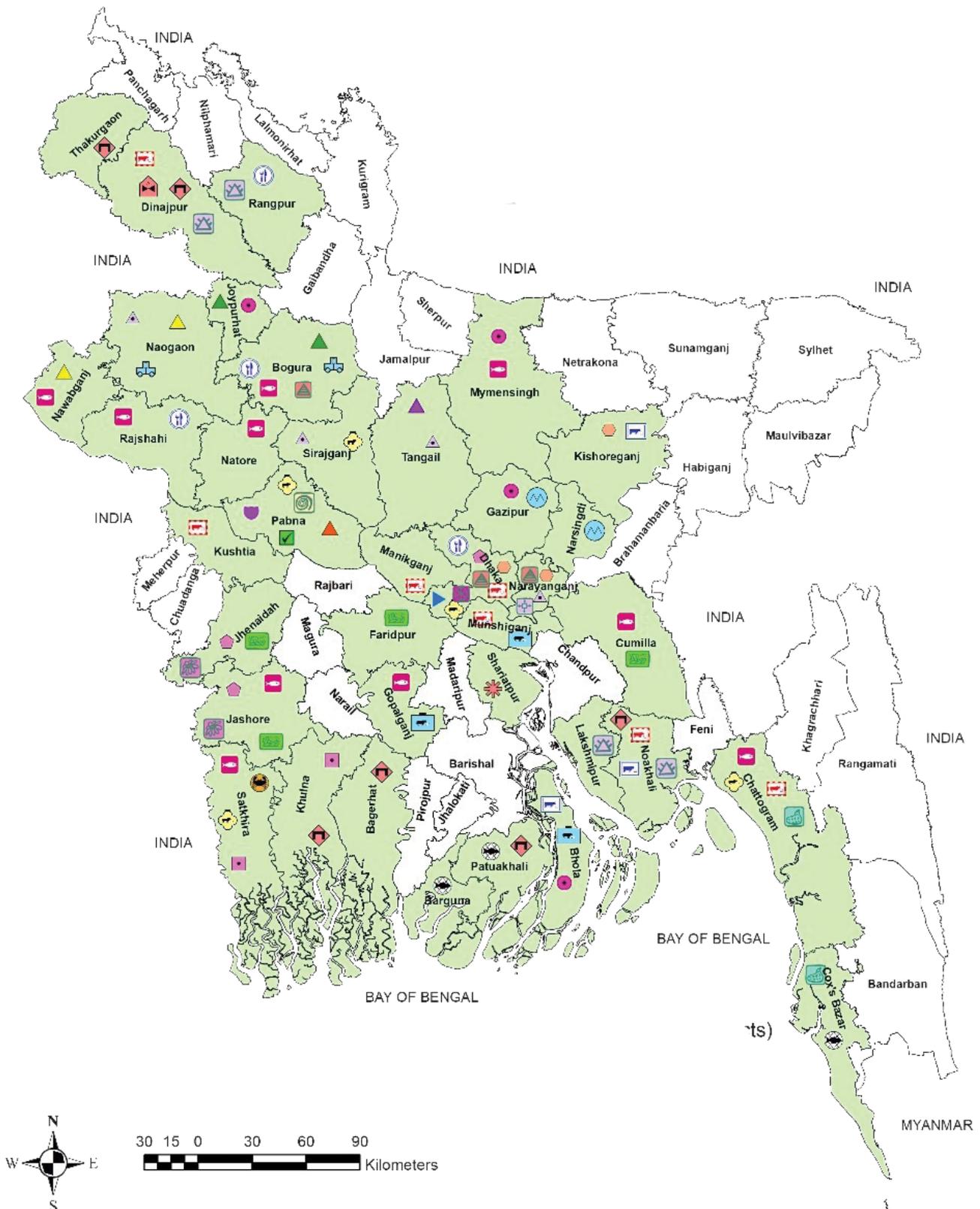
The project has been working relentlessly to increase the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices by targeted microenterprises since its inception in 2018. Its activities have been designed to encourage environmentally sustainable production and address environmental and climate challenges in the microenterprise sector of Bangladesh. Sixty-four sub-projects under 30 sub-sectors have been selected under this project. The sub-projects are being implemented by 47 Partner Organizations of PKSF targeting 40,000 microenterprises of Agribusiness and Manufacturing sectors.

The project's activities also focused on the occupational health and safety of the workforces with environmental wellbeing, environment certification, product certification, and capacity development for both the PO and ME level.

To achieve sustainable and resilient enterprises with optimum environmental and business opportunities, both non-revenue and revenue-generating common services at the cluster level have been introduced under the project. In addition, PKSF continues to disburse microenterprise loan through its Agrosor program to strengthen the financial access of the microenterprises.

Project Coverage

All 64 sub-projects are implemented by 47 POs of PKSF across 37 districts in Bangladesh. The working area maps of all sub-projects are developed through GIS-based operations. The map is represented with geospatial features along with targeted sub-sectors, implementing POs and lead clusters.



Entrepreneurship & Environment Development by Modernization/Upgradation of Automobile Workshops

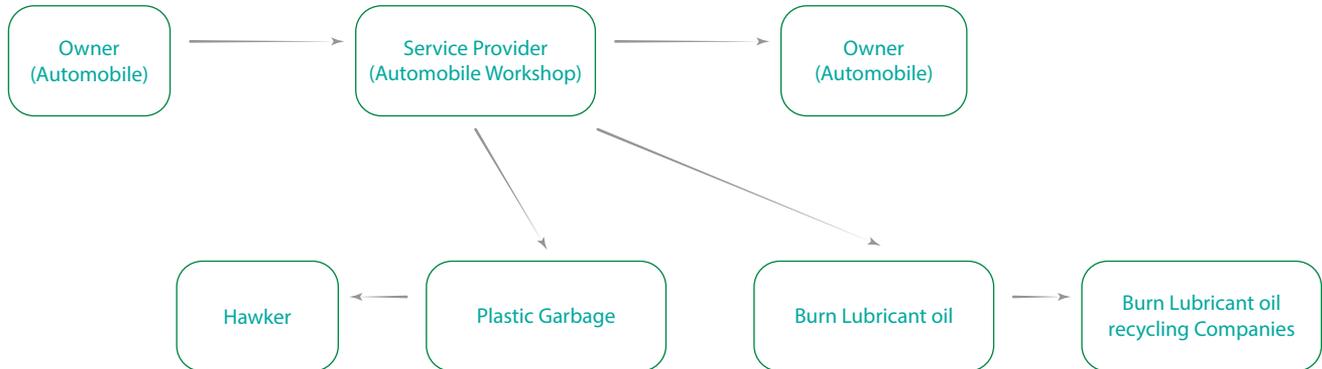
Sector Light Engineering	Cluster Automobile Workshop	Project Duration 2.58 years (27/06/21-31/01/24)
Budget (BDT) 15,21,92,400 (TA: 1,50,92,400; Common Service Loan: 1,71,00,000; ME loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

Globally, Bangladesh is ranked as highly risky due to environmental impacts of economic activities. The rapid growth of the manufacturing sector, dominated by microenterprises, has led to a significant increase in natural resource use and environmental degradation, resulting in common issues such as air, sound, soil, and water pollution in Bangladesh. Reducing these negative environmental externalities is crucial for Bangladesh to continue progressing towards poverty alleviation. The country aims to develop sustainable environmental practices through innovation, adaptation, and the reduction of environmental vulnerabilities. A greener growth pathway would bring significant benefits to Bangladesh, including increased innovative production, access to new markets, generation of public revenue, and a reduction in vulnerability to shocks. The performance of the Automobile Workshop sub-sector is limited in terms of revenue earnings, machinery use, capital-labor ratio, and the growth of value added, except for labor

productivity in some instances. The Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP-Automobile) supports microenterprises in automobile workshop clusters, focusing on areas that are environmentally stressed and/or vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. The project aims to support the Automobile Workshop sub-sector through environmentally friendly investments, promoting sustainable technologies and practices among microenterprises in environmentally vulnerable areas. It also seeks to induce changes in the micro-lending ecosystem and support the adoption of basic operational safety norms in project-supported enterprises. The objective of SEP Automobile is to increase the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices by targeted microenterprises. SEP Automobile has selected two lead districts as the project's working area to demonstrate its impact on the Automobile Workshop sub-sectors.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Pabna
 Upazilas Sujanagar, Shanthia
 Unions Tantibanda, Satbaria, Manikhat, Kasinathpur, Karamja, Khatu Para & Dulai.



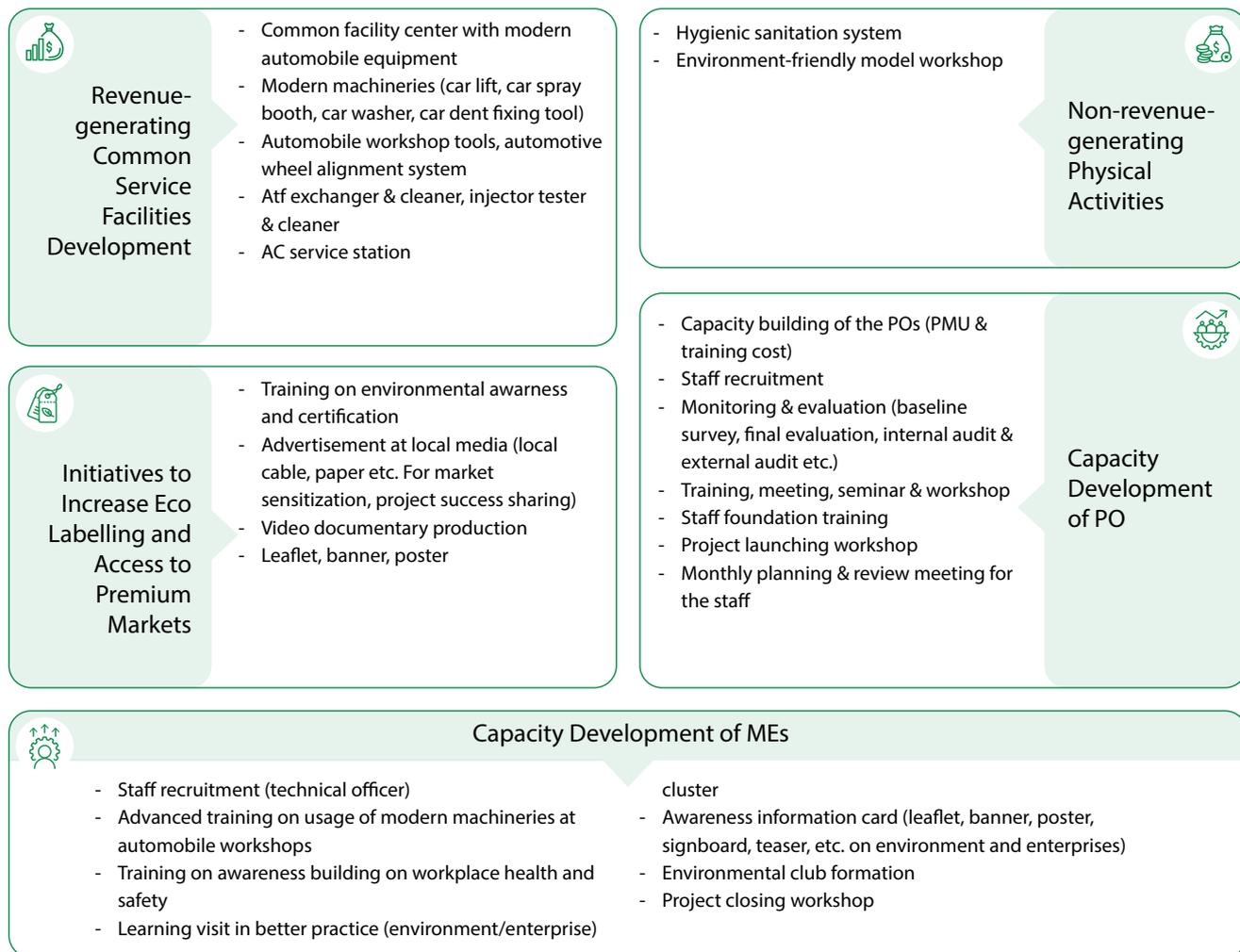
OBJECTIVES

- » Setting up eco-friendly model automobile workshops
- » Ensuring quality technical service to customers
- » Minimizing health risks and creating a suitable working environment for employees
- » Enhancement of skills by imparting training on modern machineries

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the Automobile Workshop sub-sector relies on providing sustainable and eco-friendly services and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to establish an environment-friendly automobile workshop for trades, servicing centers, market linkage, as well as value chain development for smallholders. Additionally, the project assists entrepreneurs through technical knowledge, information, financing, and broader association. Through necessary trainings and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

TMSS is a leading female-headed non-government organization in Bangladesh and South Asia. It was initially founded in 1964 and reformed by Prof. Dr. Hosne Ara Begum, Ashoka Fellow, in 1980 in Bogura, Bangladesh.

TMSS has highlighted that in order to bring the desired food security and livelihood changes of the poor households of Bangladesh, an integrated or holistic microcredit approach is needed such as increasing the productivity of agricultural sector, create an employment opportunity,

and improve livelihoods, education that contributes to socio economic development of the poor people.

In order to make a more dynamic as well as improve the current operating system TMSS has innovatively developed an approach of microfinance, which is called Health, Education and Microfinance (HEM). The HEM branches act as a center of excellence and providing different logistics support services and program delivery, technical back-up, supervision, monitoring to their targeted beneficiaries/ borrowers and to achieve the overall goal and objectives of TMSS and finally contributing towards poverty

alleviation in Bangladesh in a sustainable manner. Today, TMSS directly and indirectly is involved in the employment of more than 36,000 people and contributing to the betterment of more than 8 million beneficiaries.

Area of Work: Women Empowerment; Health, Education and Microfinance; Human Rights; Agriculture Food Security and Livelihood; Social Entrepreneurs and Enterprises; ICT & Climate Change

Project Office: Thengamara, Rangpur Road, Bogura.

Head Office: 631/5, West Kazipara, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh.

Transforming Traditional Farming Practice to Safe And Natural Farming Practices of Beef Fattening Enterprises in the Padma Riverine Area

Sector Livestock	Cluster Beef Fattening	Project Duration 4 years (January 2020-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 14,91,31,600 (TA: 1,94,35,600; Common Service Loan: 96,96,000; ME Loan: 120,000,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1570 MEs

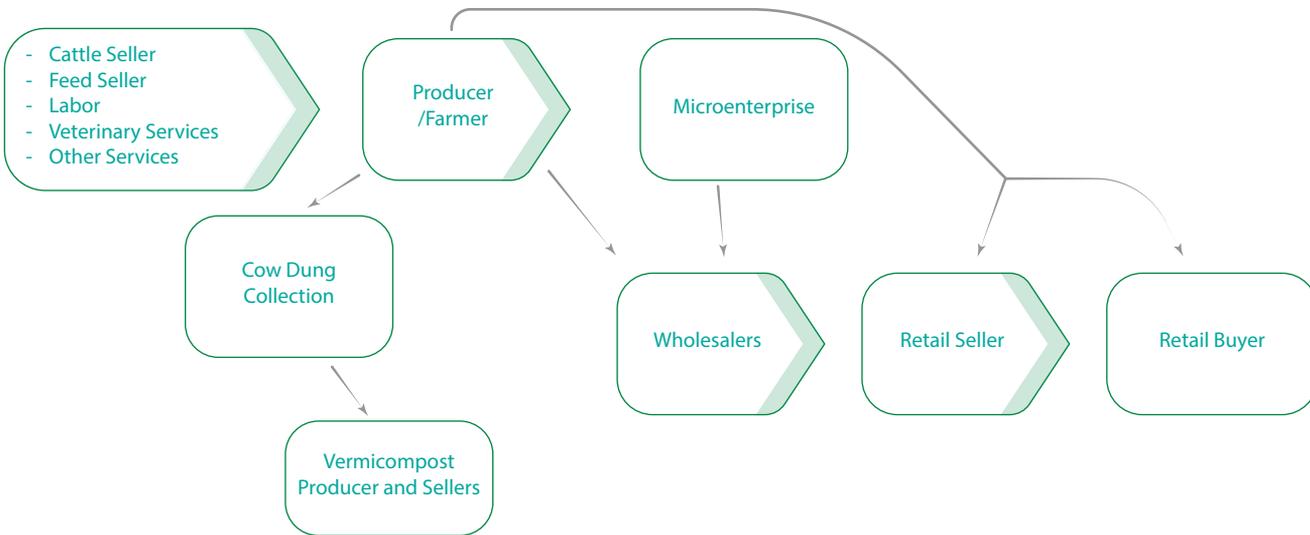
BACKGROUND

Enhancing environmental sustainability and climate resilience is crucial for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. However, in the microenterprise sector, addressing these relevant is challenging due to capacity limitations, restricted market access, knowledge gaps, and financial barriers. While microenterprises contribute significantly to GDP, there's limited evidence of their growth being sustainable.

In the beef fattening sector, approximately **80% of microenterprises** lack proper drainage on their farms, **78%** lack a disposable site, and **52%** have not taken initiatives to control odor, insects, and mosquito breeding. Many microenterprises are unaware of farm waste management, and workplace safety issues are often overlooked. Additionally, people commonly use surface water for daily washing, reflecting a low level of environmental and regulatory awareness.

To address these challenges, the project aims to promote improved eco-friendly practices among targeted microenterprises. This involves facilitating and motivating the construction of environmentally friendly farmhouses, enhancing cow-dung management, supporting high-yielding fodder cultivation, and providing awareness-building training on eco-friendly beef fattening practices. The project will also focus on proper drainage, establishing disposable sites, controlling odor, insects, and mosquito breeding, ensuring proper vaccination, availability of veterinary services, purchasing medicine from authentic sources, managing medical waste, and establishing quarantine facilities for newly-procure animals. This comprehensive approach seeks to promote sustainable practices, environmental awareness, and the overall well-being of microenterprises in the beef fattening sector.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Munshigonj
 Upazila Serajdikhan, Sreenagar, Lohajang
 Union 24 Unions



OBJECTIVES

- » Adoption of beef fattening practices by reducing waste
- » Improve financial strength of MEs through commercial beef fattening
- » Promote access of product in premium market
- » Employment creation in the beef fattening sub sector

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Increasing the adoption of good environmental practices in beef fattening microenterprises in cluster areas will have a positive impact on the overall cluster environment. Enhanced waste management practices will promote better animal health, reduce disease occurrences, enhance the profitability of microenterprises, and contribute to public health promotion. With financial and technical support, coupled with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is expected to significantly improve the environmental and economic status of enterprises in a sustainable manner.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



Initiatives to Increase Eco Labelling and Access to Premium Markets

- Environmental certification
- Product certification
- Business certification
- Website development and online/e-marketing
- Linkage meeting with different stockholder
- Branding and market promotion

- Installation of cow dung dumper with biogas plant
- Eco-friendly cattle housing development for mirkadim cattle
- Mobile biogas plant installation at chars
- Mirkadim cattle breeding and restocking farm



Non-revenue-generating Physical Activities



Revenue-generating Common Service Facilities Development

- Commercial vermicompost production
- Model enterprenure development for environment-friendly mirkadim beef fattening
- Promote establishment of pilate machine
- Commercialization of high yielding fodder cultivation
- Silage processing facilities development
- Mobile paravet strengthening service

- Capacity building of the POs
- Staff recruitment
- Monitoring & evaluation (baseline survey, final evaluation, internal audit & external audit etc.)
- training, meeting, seminar & workshop
- project launching workshop
- Annual planning & review meeting for the staff
- Experience sharing workshop with the concerned authority



Capacity Development of PO



Capacity Development of MEs

- Basic training on environment friendly beef fattening management
- Capacity building training on ISP (local service provider)
- Training on online cattle marketing
- Training on safe beef production practices
- Environment club formation
- Organize vaccination and deworming campaign

- Learning visit in better practice (environment/enterprise) cluster
- Awareness information card (leaflet, banner, poster, signboard, teaser, etc. on environment)
- Documentary on project success stories

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Shariatpur Development Society

SDS is a non-governmental, not-for-profit and non-political organization, established with a view to empowering the disadvantaged people and to bring about an overall change in the life of the rural poor, especially women. The establishment of SDS took shape from an initiative of some benevolent people who were united to respond

to humanitarian crisis in Shariatpur district caused by the massive flood devastation in 1988. Over the years. At present SDS is working in the field of Disaster management, Poverty elevation, Training, Education, Agriculture, Health & Nutrition, Advocacy, Arbitration and Legal Support, Environment, Water and Sanitation (WATSAN), Climate Change Adaptation, HIV/AIDS, Micro Finance, Women & Child Rights.

Legal Entities: MRA Certificate No. 03074-04616-00229, Social Welfare

Certificate No. Shari-77/92

Area of Work: Rights and Social Empowerment; Economic Empowerment; Quality Basics Services for Human Development; Environment-friendly and Climate Resilient Development; Organizational Sustainability and Emergency Humanitarian Response

Project Office: Sadar Road, Shariatpur, PostBox-01, Post Code-8000; Phone: +88060161654, +88060161534; Email: info@sdsbd.org; Web: www.sdsbd.org

Transforming Traditional Farming Practice to Safe and Natural Farming Practices of Beef Fattening Enterprises of Kushtia

Sector Live Stock	Cluster Beef Fattening	Project Duration 4 years (2020-2023)
Budget (BDT) 17,23,41,800 (Grant: 1,66,41,800; Common Service Loan: 3,57,00,000; ME Loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1500 MEs

BACKGROUND

In Bangladesh, livestock stands out as one of the most promising sub-sectors in agriculture, playing a crucial role in enhancing human health and the national economy. Cattle fattening for beef production has become a significant business among small farmers in Kushtia. On average, each farm in Kushtia fattens around 6 cattle, which is relatively substantial for Bangladeshi small-scale farmers. Numerous seasonal entrepreneurs establish cow fattening farms, particularly targeting Eid-ul-Azha. During this festival, a considerable number of cattle from Kushtia are transported to the capital Dhaka, known for their popularity as 'Kushtia/Pabna cattle'. Interestingly, many female entrepreneurs are actively involved in beef fattening enterprises in Kushtia.

However, a concerning issue is that most farmers lack training in safe beef fattening practices. Many resort to using harmful hormones or chemicals to expedite the fattening process, resulting in unhygienic feed that severely affects the kidney and liver functions of the animals. Unfortunately, these practices lead to the sale of infected cattle, posing serious health risks to consumers. Tragically, many cattle from beef fattening farms in Kushtia suffer from diseases and unsold cattles often perish upon returning to the farms after Eid-ul-Azha.

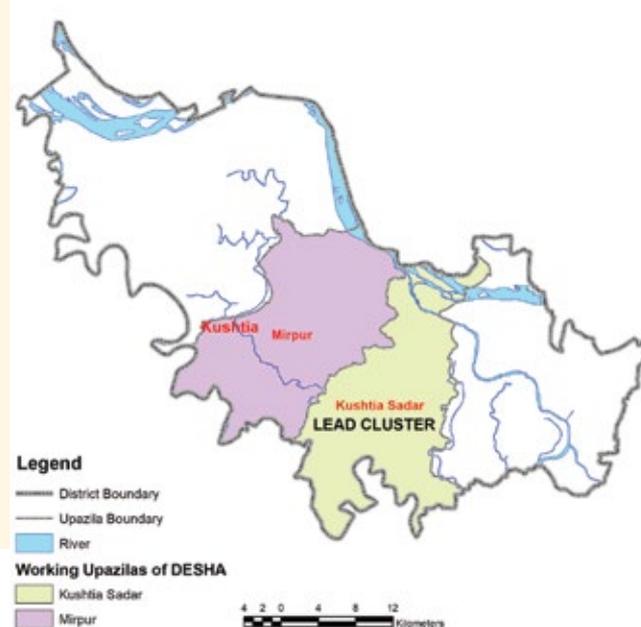
Another challenge is the poor management of cow dung and urine in Kushtia district. Farmers often dispose of cow dung in open spaces, overlooking its potential use in vermicompost production, which could be a lucrative income source for them. Vermicompost is a natural fertilizer that is environmentally friendly and significantly contributes to sustainable soil nutrition. Therefore, there is a crucial need to train farmers in Kushtia on effective cow dung and urine management.

Beef fattening represents an emerging sector in Kushtia, offering opportunities for employment, income generation, family livelihoods, food supply, and women's empowerment. DESHA, with its Microenterprise program in Kushtia, has garnered valuable experience in the beef fattening sub-sector

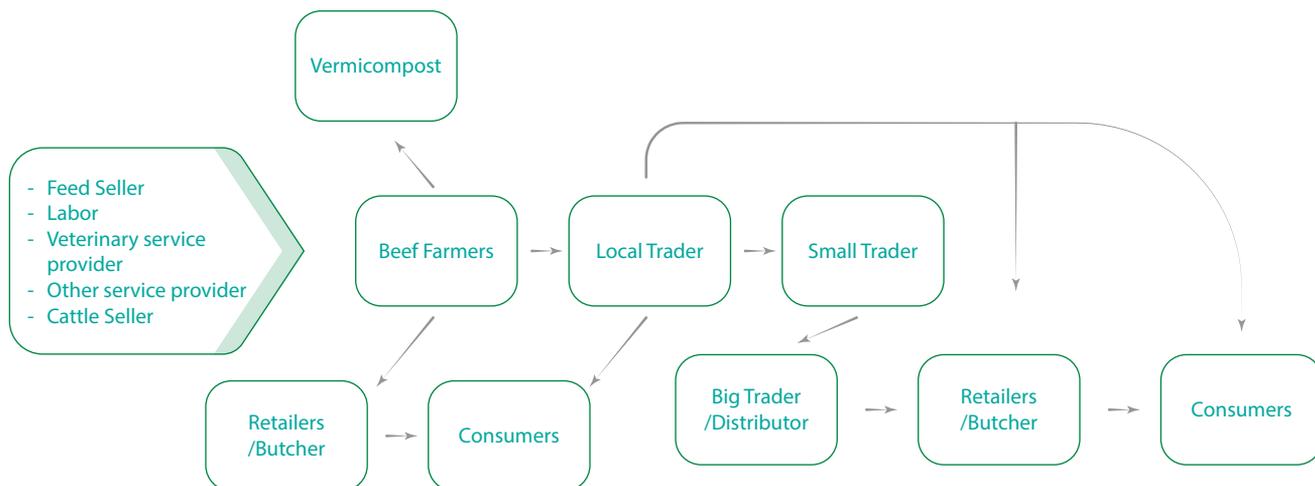
within these clusters. While farmers are currently making marginal profits, concerns about the safety of fattening cows for human health persist. Proper assistance to micro-enterprises has the potential to enhance profitability and ensure the safety of meat. Farmers in these clusters express interest in adopting environmentally sustainable practices for safe beef production throughout the year. To address the challenges within the beef fattening sub-sector and establish sustainable micro-enterprises, DESHA has chosen to focus on this sub-sector.

AREA COVERAGE

District Kushtia
Upazila Kushtia sadar & Mirpur.
Union: 10 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



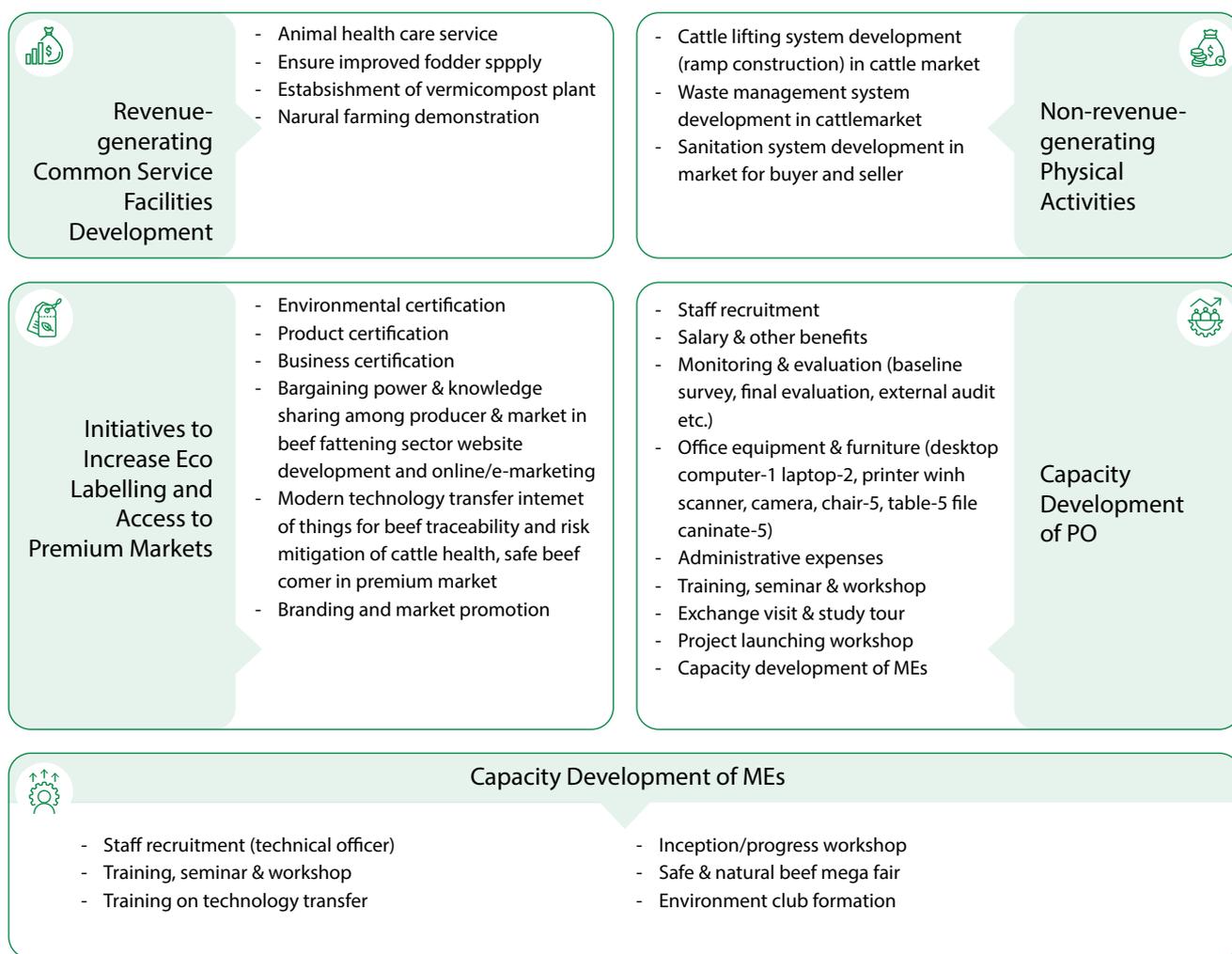
OBJECTIVES

- » To transform traditional beef fattening practice to sustainable commercial beef fattening enterprise
- » To make safe beef available in the market
- » To reduce environmental problem and increase awareness with health safely to the cluster
- » To develop micro-entrepreneur's skill by training on international standard beef fattening
- » To ensure safe beef fattening and brand development for premium market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The proper implementation of the sub-project will make a significant contribution to producing reliable and high-quality sea salt in the project area. The introduction of environmentally friendly new technologies, the availability of quality inputs at fair prices, marketing knowledge, branding activities, and access to premium markets will facilitate an increase in the capacity and income of the microenterprises (MEs). Furthermore, environmental impact can be minimized through standard collection, processing, quality checking, storage, distribution, and the reuse of black polythene. Adopting environmentally friendly practices and the continuation of these practices by cluster-based microenterprises will ultimately lead towards sustainable development.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

DESHA is a non-profit, non-government organization established in the year of 1986 by some local development workers for the socio-economic upliftment of the poor and landless people of the area. Since its inception, the organization has been working for institutions-building of the poor with special emphasis on distressed women, girls and disadvantaged children. Main thrust of DESHA's program is to organize the rural poor men and women into groups

in order to enable them to manage and control for themselves, identify their problems and also find out solutions as assertive population.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00590-00286-00141, Social Service Certificate No. Kushtia-67/89

Area of work: Poverty Alleviation, Aquaculture Development Program, National Domestic Bio-gas & Manure Program (NDBMP), Education & Social Protection, Solar Home System (SHS & TR Kabita), Improve Cook Stove (ICS), Housing Project, ENRICH, Cultural &

Sports Program, Uplifting The Lives of Elderly People Program, Alternative Cultivation Tobacco (ACT), Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)

Target population: Beef Fattening entrepreneur, Beef buyer & seller, Butcher, LSP, all actors under Beef fattening sector.

Project office: Chitholia (Sha Para) Poradah, Kushtia sadar, Kushtia.

Head Office: DESHA Tower, Upazila Mor, Kushtia-Jhenaidah Highway, Kushtia, Bangladesh.

Promotion of Environment-friendly Beef Fattening Microenterprises in Parbatipur

Sector Livestock	Cluster Beef fattening	Project Duration 3 Years & 1 Month
Budget (BDT) 15,88,99,200 (TA: 1,70,99,200; Common Service Loan: 1,18,00,000; ME loan: 13,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1500 MEs

BACKGROUND

Dinajpur, situated in the north-western part of Bangladesh, is a notable food surplus district, boasting significant production of rice, mangoes, lychee, wheat, maize, etc. Parbatipur, a renowned agricultural zone within Dinajpur, is characterized by concentrated livestock production. The industrialization process has led to the emergence of cattle fattening as a predominant microenterprise activity, offering a potential tool for poverty alleviation and enhanced food security. Cattle fattening involves a four-step rearing program for emaciated male and/or infertile female cattle, aiming to achieve compensatory growth within a period of 60 to 120 days.

The project specifically targets the promotion of selected breeds for fattening in the Parbatipur cluster. The shortage of quality feeds and fodder for livestock is a pressing issue in the country, exacerbated by the conversion of traditional grazing and 'Bathan' lands into croplands and ponds. Livestock waste, including manure and slaughtered by-products, holds value that can be harnessed through proper management, transforming them into bio-gas, organic fertilizer, and other forms of energy.

To ensure economic viability and sustainable development in the beef fattening sector, there is a need for focused attention. The Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP) interventions, such as eco-labeling and access to premium market activities (including farm registration, beef quality testing, and the creation of a website for market promotion), aim to support the microenterprises in the proposed project. To address these challenges, Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK) of PKSF has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project Proposal on the 'Beef fattening' sub-sector under the World Bank-funded Sustainable Enterprise Project.

AREA COVERAGE

District Dinajpur and Thakurgaon
 Upazila Birganj, Bochaganj, Dinajpur Sadar, Thakurgaon Sadar and Pirganj)



Legend

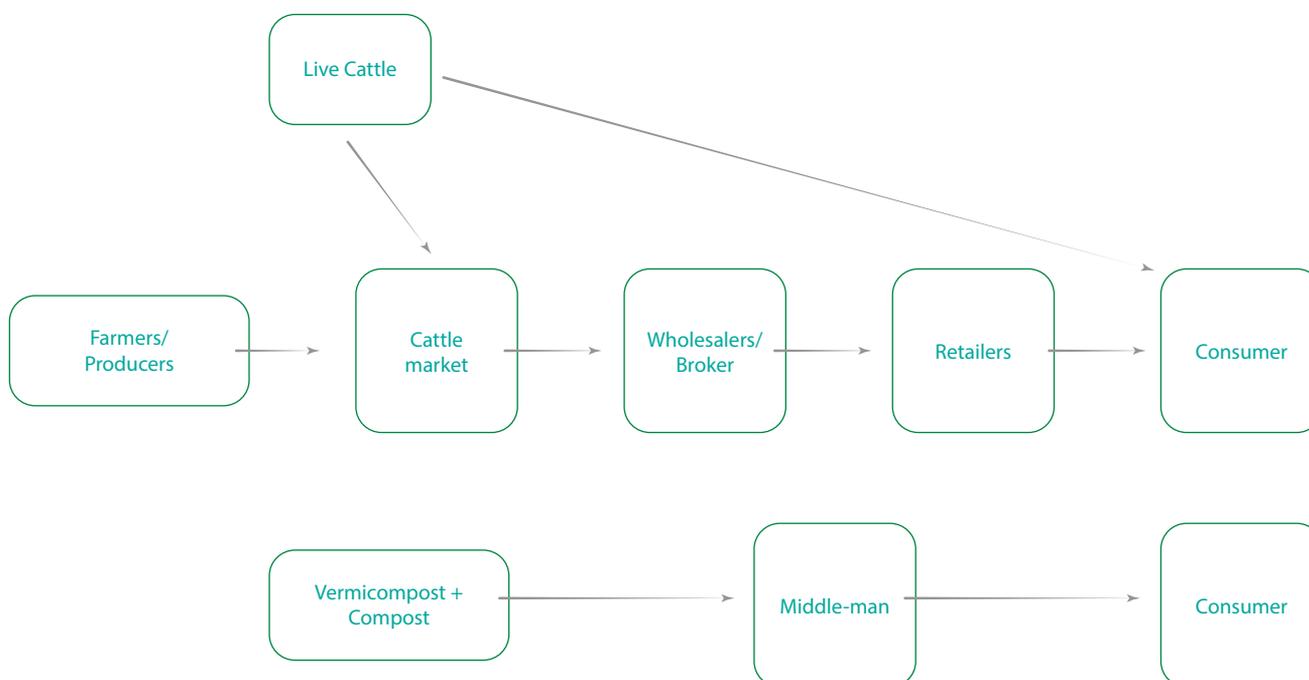
- District Boundary
- Upazila Boundary
- River

Working Upazila of GBK

- Parbatipur



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



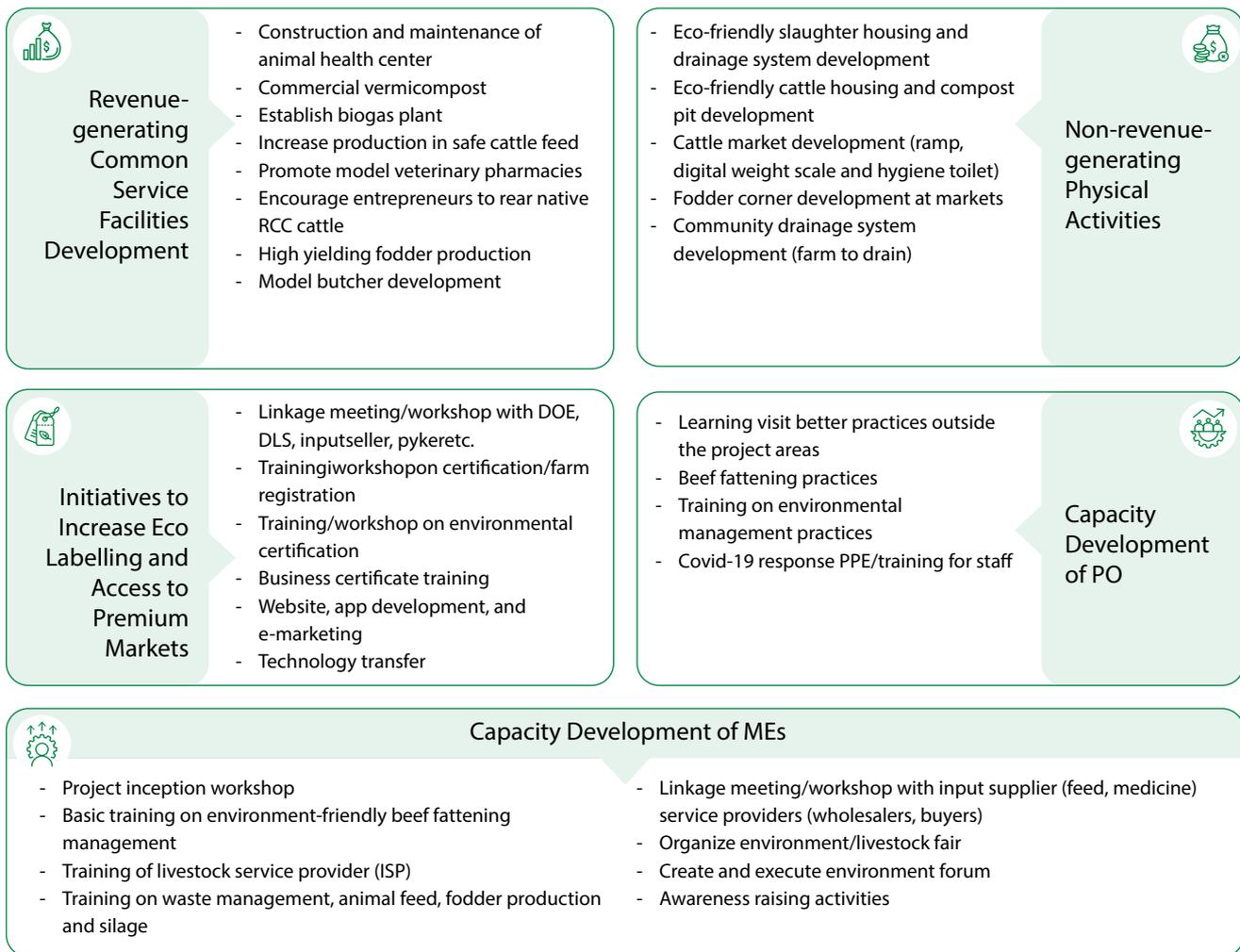
OBJECTIVES

- » Ensure Environment-friendly Beef Fattening Practices by microenterprises of Parbatipur Upazila of Dinajpur
- » Capacity building of microenterprises in Parbatipur Upazila Beef Fattening to produce safe, secure and hygienic beef
- » Expanding business through environment-friendly Beef Fattening activities
- » The cows are regularly vaccinated and dewormed to produce safe beef at Parbatipur Upazila
- » Steroid, hormone and antibiotic free safe beef production by environment-friendly Beef Fattening practices

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the beef fattening sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly beef fattening and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and the participation of different-tier stakeholders, obviously with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Gram Bikash Kendra (GBK) is a local level non-profit development organization. GBK was initiated by a group of socially-motivated people. They had observed that large sectors of their community were being excluded from the mainstream economic and social development in post-liberation Bangladesh. In that circumstance, the group of self-motivated peoples formed this organization under the organizing leadership of the present Chief Executive of the organization. Afterwards, GBK

become a fully accredited NGO in 1993, working as an enabling force for vulnerable section of the community – particularly women, children and indigenous people. GBK continues to focus on achieving social change. GBK has a team of committed and experienced staff who provides technical, social and motivational assistance to the poor and vulnerable communities to enable them to meet their basic needs.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01271-01016-00183 NGO Affairs Bureau No. 693/93

Area of work: Enhance livelihoods;

Facilitate quality education; Promote health rights; Promote climate change adaptation and mitigation; Accelerate human potentiality improvement and; Introduce standardized processes for the organization

Target population: Agro-based entrepreneurs, Ethnic Communities, Handicraft entrepreneur, by-product manufacturer, LSP, dairy product producer, all actors under dairy product sector.

Head office: Haldibari Rail Gate, Parbatipur-5250, Dinajpur, Bangladesh.

Promotion of Eco-friendly Dhamrai Safe Beef

Sector Livestock	Cluster Beef Fattening	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 126,914,000 (Grant: 1,79,14,000; Common Service Loan: 90,00,000; ME Loan: 10,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

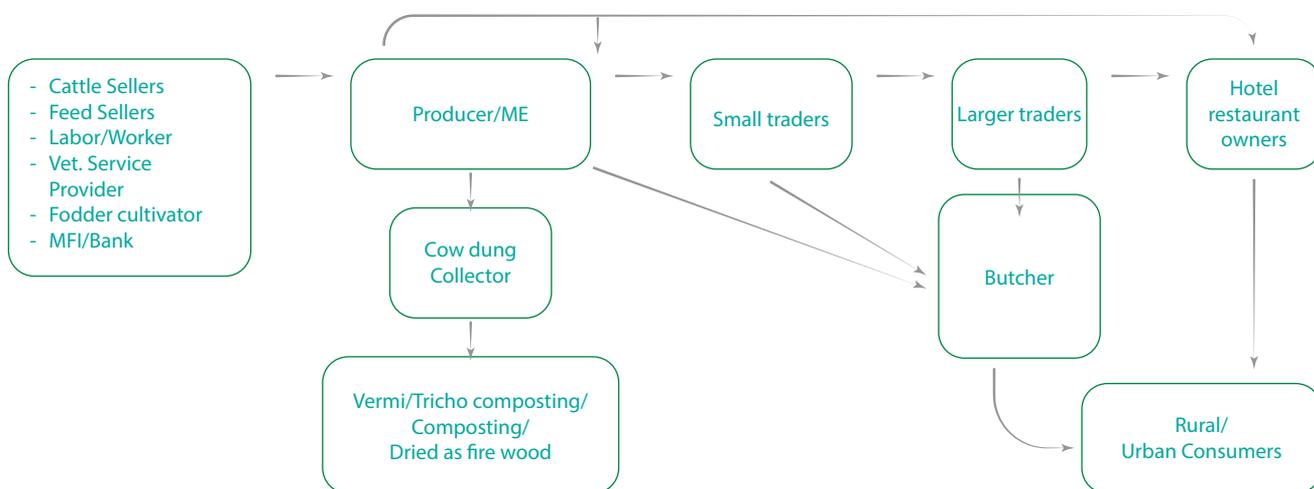
Bangladesh boasts a significantly large animal population, yet the productivity remains low, presenting a major obstacle to sustainable development. The beef sub-sector holds substantial potential, including high-value addition, profitable slaughter and processing businesses, consumer interest in safe food, and opportunities for differentiation and diversification in product offerings for untapped markets. Labor-intensive processes within the sub-sector also create employment opportunities, and there is potential for developing both backward and forward linkages.

However, the growth of the beef sector faces challenges, including rising feed prices, lack of pasture lands, an unorganized marketing system, the spread of cattle diseases, absence of veterinary checkups for animals pre- and post-slaughter, and hygienic meat handling, which poses health risks to consumers. To address these issues, SDI proposes interventions under the Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP), aimed at encouraging rural microenterprises (MEs) in beef fattening with improved technologies, ensuring quality

beef production, managing livestock waste, establishing market linkages, increasing vaccination ratios, predicting disease outbreaks through mapping, developing local service providers, promoting safe cattle farming practices, discouraging the use of growth hormones for fattening, and providing training for butchers on scientific methods of slaughtering, meat processing, and preservation.

Notably, epidemics like anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia, black quarter, and foot and mouth disease often lead to significant losses for farmers. Currently, the diagnosis of animal diseases relies solely on clinical diagnosis, with a lack of laboratory diagnostic tools and services. The proposed animal health center under the sub-project aims to establish support provisions for proper animal healthcare at the cluster level. The unorganized nature of animal slaughter and the absence of veterinary inspections in slaughter houses and live cattle markets contribute to the spread of infections from one area to another.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District: Dhaka and Manikganj.
Upazila: Dhamrai and Singair.
Union: 16 Unions.



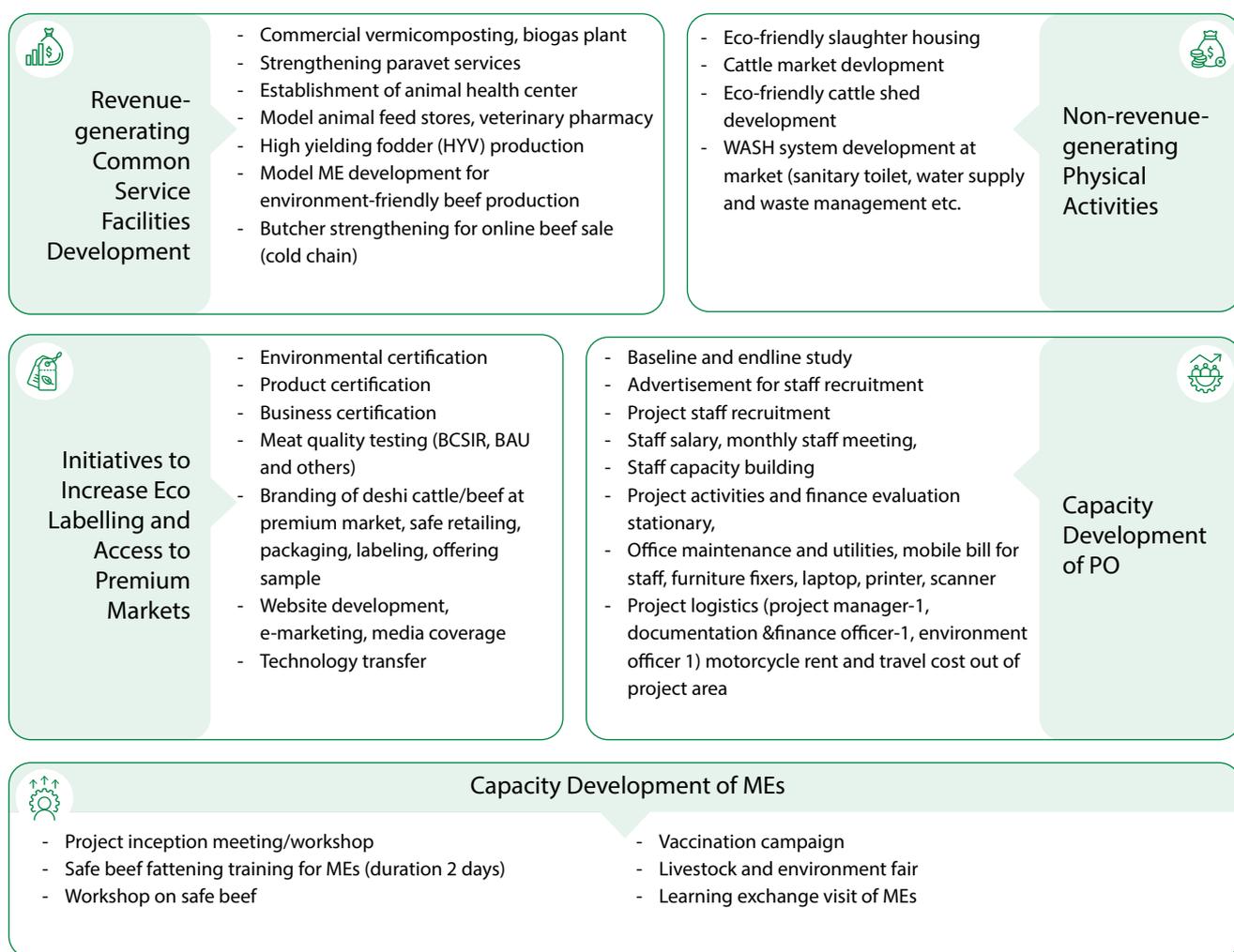
OBJECTIVES

- » Adaptation of environment-friendly Beef Fattening and processing practices
- » Improve income of participating MEs
- » Adoption of modern technologies to reach 'greener market' at national level
- » Waste management of slaughter houses
- » Increases awareness among MEs for sustainable environmental practices

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Achieving sustainability requires an active role from all individuals involved in project, programs, and portfolios management. SDI will employ its best practices to ensure the sustainability of the project beyond the project's period. SDI's implemented projects serve as a means to bring about change, deliver new products and services, and, as a result, initiate efforts to change the mindset of the masses in promoting the shaping of our society. The sustainability of livestock-related projects depends on the country's context and the price dynamics of inputs and outputs. SDI will closely observe and foster closer collaboration with beef fattening enterprises through a network of animal health centers and paravet service linkages to ensure better service delivery and promote a positive environment around beef fattening clusters. Sustainability demands an active role from all individuals involved in project, programs, and portfolios management.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Society for Development Initiatives (SDI) was established in 1993 by a group of like-minded self-motivated development workers who were imbued with the zeal to address the social maladies with a vision of realizing the human potential of the disadvantaged and powerless, alienated from the social, economic and institutional resources. SDI is a platform which has drawn NGO professionals who have

adopted social development as a life time mission. The rich and diverse experience of the initiators is its unique asset.

Legal entities: NGO Affairs Bureau 937, Social Services Dept. Dha-02967, Societies Registration Act 1860 (Act XXI 1860) S-3235(24)2003, Micro credit Regulatory Authority (MRA) 01239-03336-00154, Certificate of Registration as Seed Dealer SW/MoA/17015

Area of work: Promoting institution of people (community organization) and

network, Family Welfare, Legal Aid to VAW. Victims and Family Court issues, Program for improving the quality of life of the senior citizens, Cultural and sports development program, Gender Development., Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target population: Dairy farm, by-product like bio-gas manufacturer, LSP, dairy product producer, all actors under dairy product sector.

Head office: House # 2/4, Shahjahan Rd, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh.

Organizing and Strengthening Environment-friendly Beef Fattening Enterprises

Sector Livestock	Cluster Beef Fattening	Project Duration 3 years & 1 Month
Budget (BDT) 5,91,21,2000 (TA: 91,21,200; Common Service Loan: 50,00,000; ME loan: 4,50,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 650 MEs

BACKGROUND

The beef fattening sector is a crucial component of the agro-based economy in both urban and rural areas of Dinajpur. It provides substantial cash income through the sale of fattened animals and creates employment opportunities. One advantage of cattle fattening by rural farmers is the utilization of locally available cattle feed resources. Developing a sustainable beef cattle production system in Dinajpur requires initiatives starting at the farmers' level for production and extending to consumers' levels for consumption and their perceptions. Before the festival of Eid-ul-Azha, animals are taken to the local market for selling on market days (Haat), where buying and selling are completed through bargaining practices, involving middlemen and butchers in the process. The absence of access to premium markets and an online platform reduces the profit margin for rural MEs.

During community consultations, about 98% of farmers acknowledged the problem of transporting cattle for

marketing. Calf mortality is around 7-9% in the study area, negatively impacting farm profitability. Since most farms rear mixed (beef and dairy) cattle together, awareness of calf management is crucial in the cluster. About 39.29% of LSPs have their own veterinary pharmacy, and most of them (41.38%) collect medicine from the Upazila market. Proper farm waste management is essential for a clean environment and disease reduction. However, farmers do not practice the proper disposal of cow dung and other farm excreta, leading to environmental pollution. The rainy season is particularly challenging for farm management. Therefore, an animal housing structure with animal comfort is required for optimal production. To address these issues, increase the adoption of environmentally friendly practices, raise awareness, and ensure steady growth of MEs towards sustainable beef production, Mohila Bohumukhi Shikkha Kendra (MBSK) implemented the sub-project.

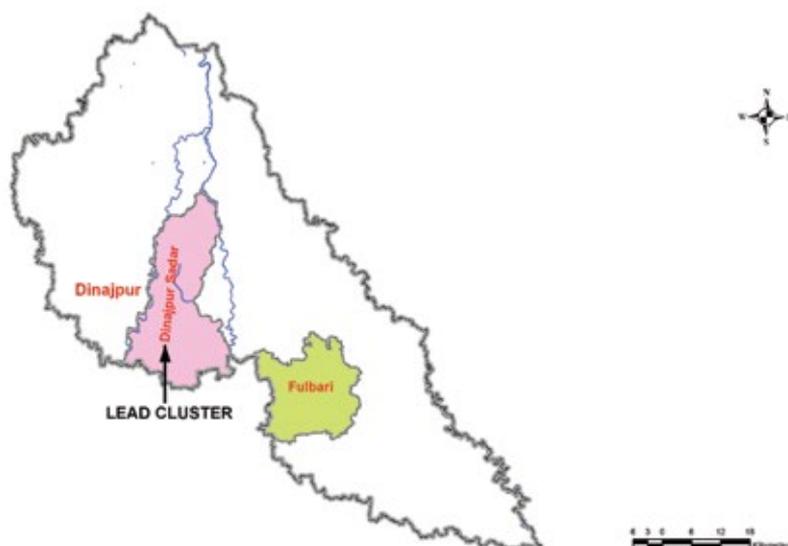
VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Dinajpur
 Upazila Dinajpur Sadar and Fulbari
 Union 7 Unions

- Legend**
- District Boundary
 - Upazila Boundary
 - River
 - Working Upazilas of MBSK**
 - Dinajpur Sadar
 - Fulbari



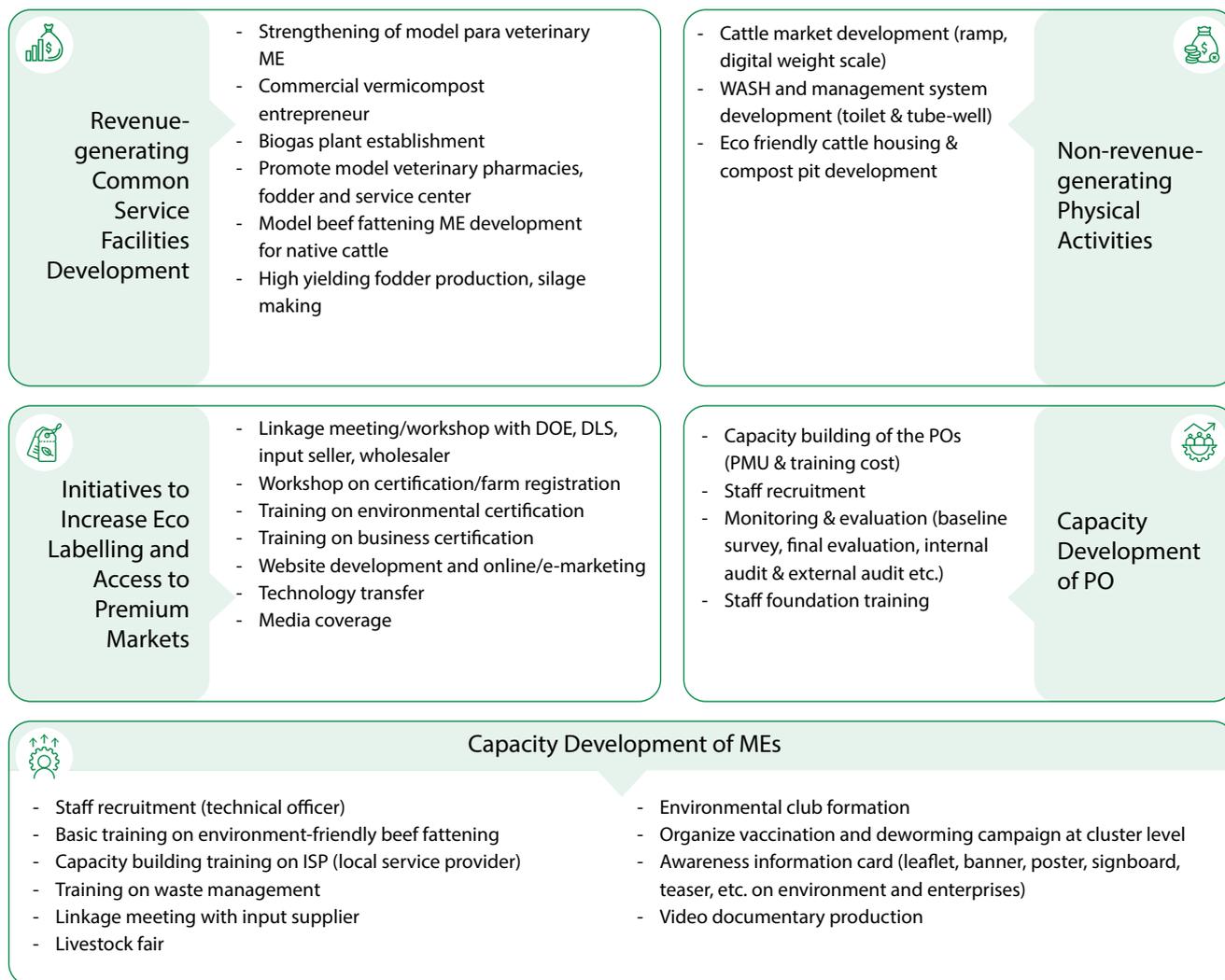
OBJECTIVES

- » Ensure environment-friendly beef fattening practices by microenterprises
- » Expanding business through Environment-friendly Beef Fattening activities
- » Capacity building of micro-businesses to produce safe, secure, and hygienic beef while avoiding the use of steroids, hormones, and antibiotics
- » To ensure the use of PPE of the MEs

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The production of safe and nutrient-dense beef, with a commitment to environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and commercial competitiveness, is crucial for environmental and corporate sustainability of the beef fattening sub-sector. The objective of the sub-project is to translate this mission into reality in the field through collaboration and engagement with various stakeholders at different levels, particularly with micro-entrepreneurs. This sub-project is anticipated to contribute significantly to the local and national economies through the provision of appropriate training, market linkage workshops, and financial and technical support.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

The Mohila Bohumukhi Shikkha Kendra (MBSK) was established on February 2nd, 1972, and began operations by creating a Samity (co-operative). By 1991, MBSK had progressively taken the form of an organization. With the help and collaboration of the Bangladesh government and donor agencies, the organization is currently emerging and carrying out various developmental tasks. MBSK is a community development and non-political organization dedicated to

the empowerment of the underprivileged, oppressed, and disadvantaged segments of society, particularly the poor, women, and children whom, as a result of their vulnerability, poverty, ignorance, and exposure to domestic violence and other forms of abuse, find themselves exploited in a variety of ways.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 03703-01005-00363, Societies Act No. S-3245 (34) 2003

Area of work: Literacy, Food Security & Livelihood, Handicraft & Tailoring, Human Rights & Women Empowerment,

Environment resilience and WASH and Management System, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Target population: Agri-farmers, beef fatteners, dairy farmers, LSPs, artisans, tailors, and all other actors in the agriculture and livestock industries.

Project office: Previous Building of MBSK, Balubari, Dinajpur-5200, Email: mbsk.sep@gmail.com, web: www.mbskebazar.com

Head Office: Balubari, Dinajpur-5200, Email: Razia.mbsk@gmail.com Web: www.mbskbd.org

Adoption of Environment-friendly and Sustainable Beef Fattening Enterprises in Chattogram and Noakhali

Sector Livestock	Cluster Beef Fattening	Project Duration 3 years (January 2021-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 12,80,25,000 (TA: 1,74,25,000; Common Service Loan: 10600000; ME Loan: 10,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1200 MEs

BACKGROUND

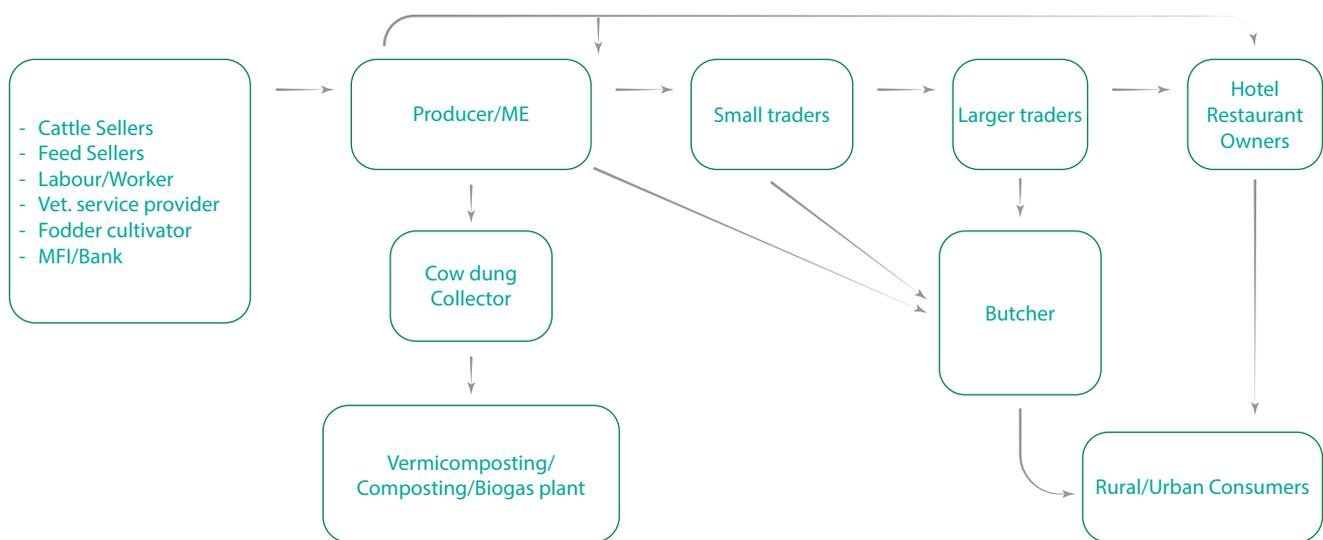
Chattogram, with its seaport, offers significant business opportunities, while Noakhali excels in rice, coconut, and local fruit production. The Red Chattogram Cattle (RCC), a well-adapted local breed, is facing decline and extinction due to unplanned breeding and extensive artificial insemination. The project aims to conserve RCC genetic resources by establishing a breeding and restocking farm and extending it to Noakhali.

Issues such as weather, climate, grass availability, and high beef demand influence beef fattening practices. Chattogram's high industrialization rate limits RCC rearing opportunities. Microenterprises (MEs) engage in cattle fattening using green grass, commercial feeds, and local

resources, but feed shortages are a constraint. The project plans to boost high-yielding fodder production to reduce feed costs and dependence on concentrate feed.

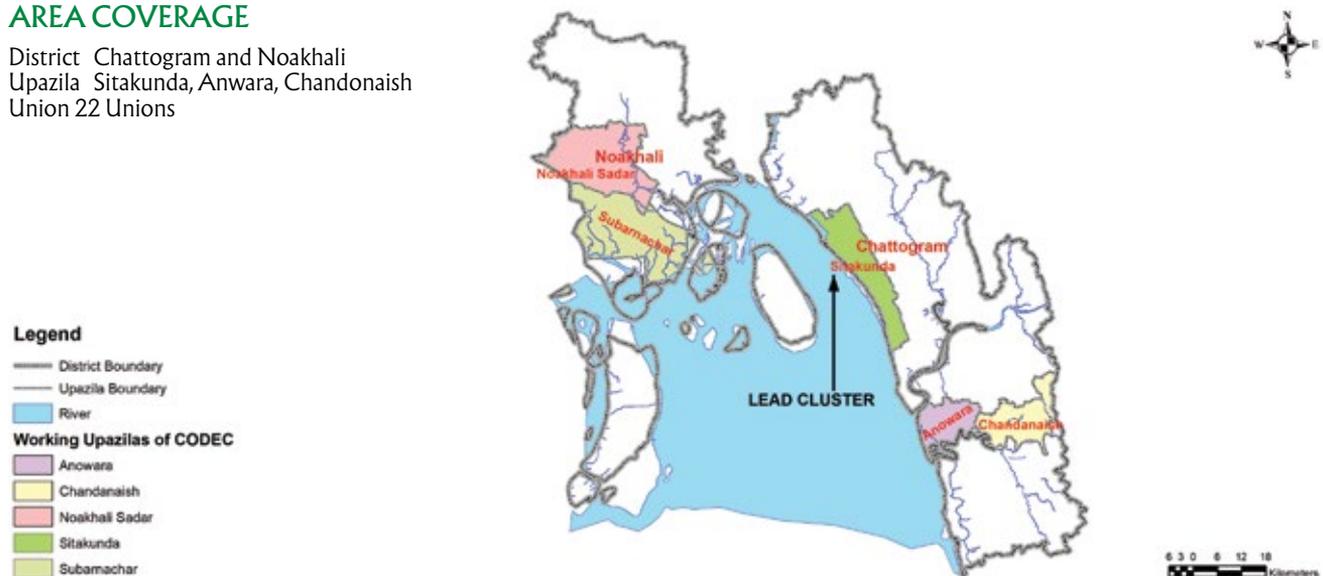
The project identifies a lucrative opportunity for MEs in year-round beef fattening, especially before Eid-ul-Azha, when cattle prices shoot up. Model farms will showcase environmentally friendly year-round beef fattening with a focus on RCC cattle. Infectious diseases pose a threat to cattle rearing and fattening practices in Bangladesh. The project introduces interventions like eco-labeling and access to premium markets to support MEs and promote live cattle sales through farm registration and a dedicated website.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Chattogram and Noakhali
Upazila Sitakunda, Anwara, Chandaish
Union 22 Unions



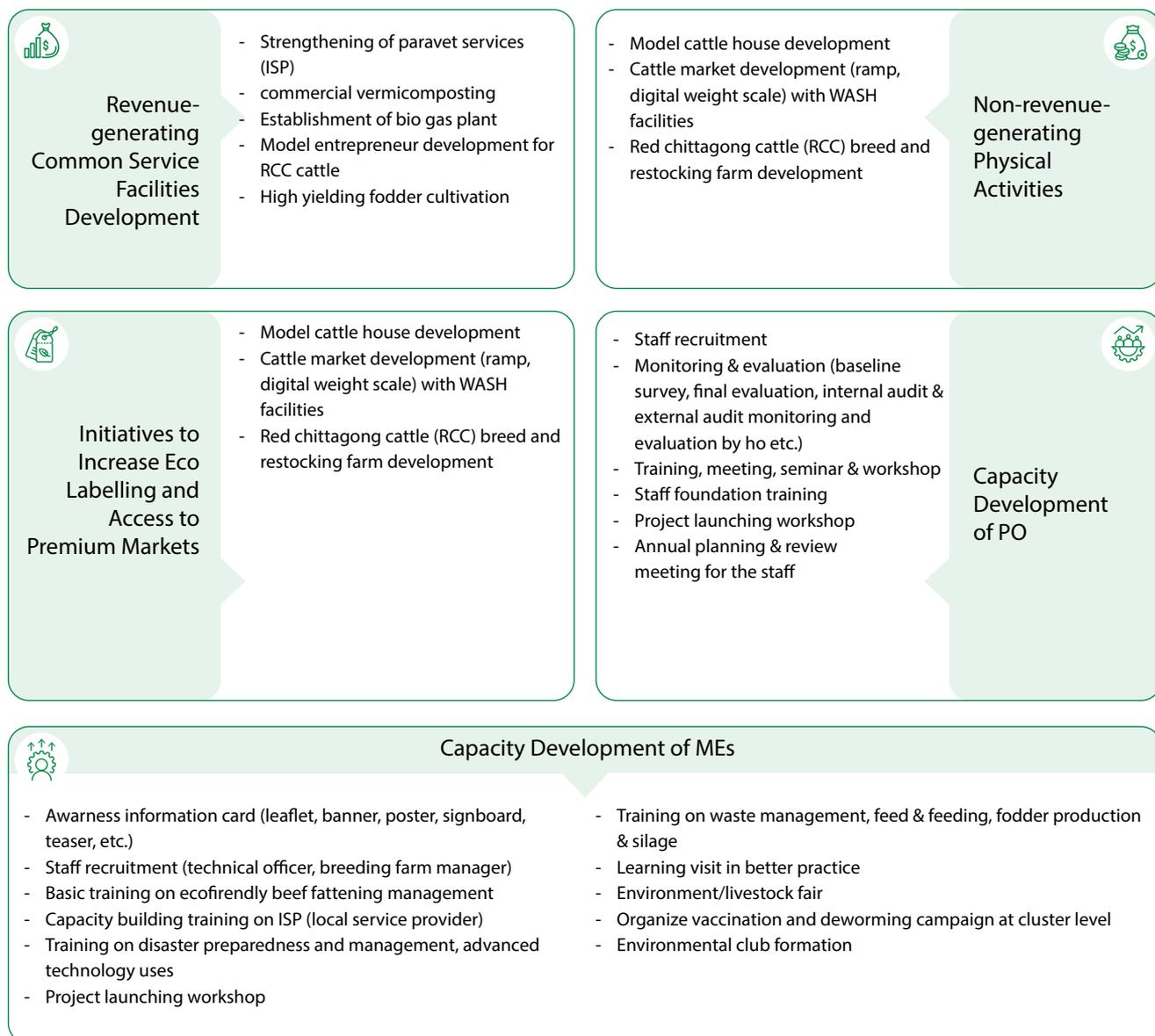
OBJECTIVES

- » Engage beef cattle rearing microenterprises to adopt environment-friendly practices
- » Improve livestock waste management practices (cow dung and waste feed, water etc.)
- » Increase access to premium market for RCC cattle
- » Promote awareness on certification at cluster level
- » Increase adoption of safe beef fattening practices

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The project aims to promote the adoption of modern beef fattening practices in Chattogram and Noakhali. The promotion and preservation of the Red Chittagong Cattle (RCC) gene pool at the ME levels is expected to involve in situ preservation in a natural setting and the adoption of good livestock practices among the participating MEs. This is anticipated to have a positive impact on the livelihoods of the participating MEs through sustainable beef fattening practices.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

CODEC is an inheritor of DANIDA Bangladesh derived from couple of project intervention explicitly DANIDA Boat Building Project and Boat Rental Scheme. CODEC has been working as a people centered development organization since 1985. CODEC has been growing and evolving into efficient and effective non-governmental development organization in the coastal

area of Bangladesh. CODEC has been able to progress and diversify; to become a national-level NGO active across the country and in many development areas.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01781-00048-00103, Social Welfare Certificate No. 263

Area of work: Social Entrepreneurship, Access to Justice, Agriculture, Fishery, Dairy and Horticulture, Health & Nutrition, Education Skill and Entrepreneur development, Climate

change and Disaster, Microfinance.

Target population: RCC and Native cattle farm, LSP (Feed and Medicine), Traditional Beef Fattening farm, Fodder producer, Pyker, Foria, all actors under beef fattening sector.

Project office: CODEC, Anwara Jute Mills Gate, Barabkunda, Sitakunda, Chattogram, Bangladesh

Head Office: Codec Bhaban, Plot-02, Road-02, Lake Valley R/A, Foy's Lake, Khulshi, Chattogram-4202, Bangladesh.

Environmentally Sustainable and Climate Resilient Buffalo Rearing in coastal area of Bhola

Sector Livestock	Cluster Buffalo Rearing	Project Duration 5 years (January 2019-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 19,84,00,000 (TA: 2,91,66,640; Common Service Loan: 3,01,00,000; ME Loan: 22,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1200 MEs

BACKGROUND

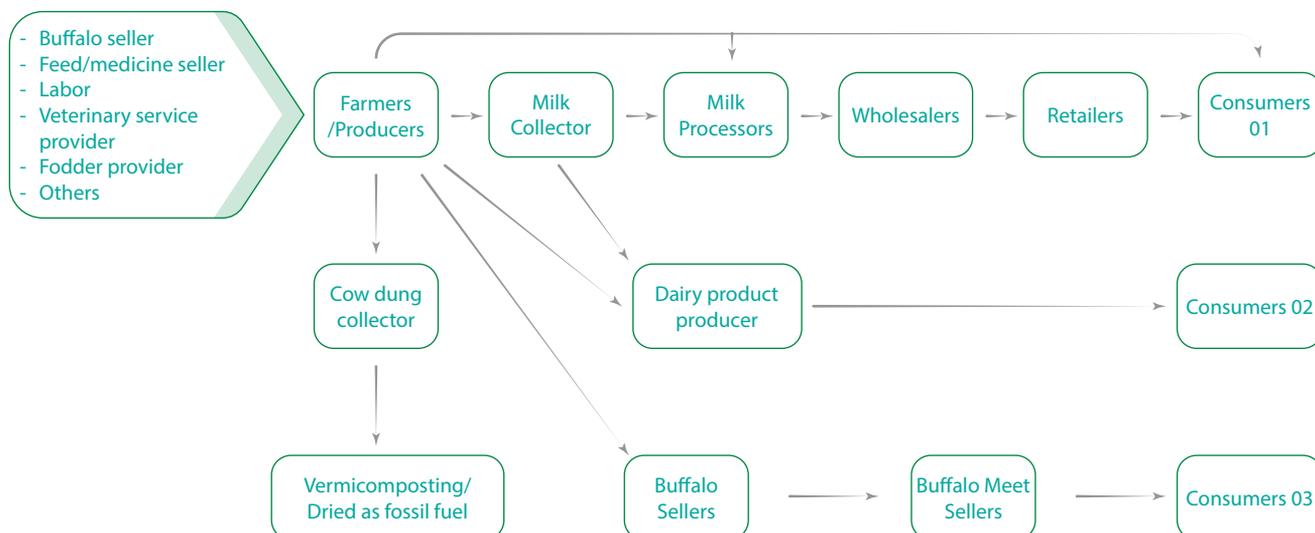
In Bangladesh, like other developing countries, systems of animal production and use, vary widely according to climate, soil, and socio-economic opportunities. Traditionally, small farmers are bulk producers of milk and meat. The production systems are characterized by a small number of animals with little or no inputs, low outputs, periodic destruction of animals by disease, and are mostly maintained under scavenging systems with minimal or no inputs for housing, feeding, or health care.

In buffalo rearing practices in coastal Bhola, climatic hazards pose a significant challenge, requiring the construction of animal shelters every year to protect them from river erosion, increased salinity, loss of grazing land, and the lack of WASH facilities for buffalo herds, hindering entrepreneurial growth. Buffaloes in Bhola mostly graze on non-arable land, providing an opportunity to cultivate high-yielding fodder for optimum production per animal. Availability of proper animal health care is very limited in those isolated Chars, and it becomes scarcer during natural calamities like cyclones, floods, and other forms of disaster situations.

Considering all the mentioned facts and figures above, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives such as the establishment of modern shelters for buffaloes, familiarizing environmental and hygiene practices, introducing improved buffalo breeds, and implementing measures for extensive online and offline marketing to contribute to better income generation for buffalo-rearing micro-entrepreneurs. To tap into this potential, GJUS has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the dairy sub-sector under the World Bank-funded SEP project.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » Promote adoption of modern farming practices
- » Promote climate adaptation practices for modern buffalo rearing
- » Facilitate MEs to reach premium market.
- » Promote safety of buffalo farm workers during natural disaster
- » Promote waste management practices in buffalo farming MEs

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Enhancing adaptation to climate change and reducing the vulnerability of the buffalo sub-sector in the coastal area of Bhola relies on sustainable buffalo rearing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to facilitate the adaptation of buffalo farm-related microenterprises to climate vulnerability and boost business opportunities in the field through collaboration and participation of various stakeholders. With financial and technical support, coupled with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly anticipated to contribute significantly to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



- Establishment of modern buffalo breeding farm
- Establishment of animal health centre
- Commercial vermicompost production
- Establishment of community level animal feed and veterinary medicine store
- High yielding fodder cultivation

Revenue-generating Common Service Facilities Development

- Establishment of modern buffalo shelter (killa) with WASH facilities



Non-revenue-generating Physical Activities



- Environmental certification
- Product certification
- Business certification
- Quality testing of milk and other dairy items (BSTI and others)
- Website development and online/e-marketing
- Linkage meeting with different stockholder
- Branding and market promotion

Initiatives to Increase Eco Labelling and Access to Premium Markets

- Capacity building of the POs
- Staff recruitment
- Monitoring & evaluation (baseline survey, final evaluation, internal audit & external audit etc.)
- training, meeting, seminar & workshop
- Staff foundation training
- Project launching workshop
- Annual planning & review meeting for the staff
- Experience sharing workshop with the concerned authority



Capacity Development of PO



Capacity Development of MEs

- Basic training on environment-friendly buffalo farm management
- Capacity building training on ISP (local service provider)
- Training on diversified dairy product development & marketing
- Training on buffalo farm bio-security, feeds and fodder technology
- Community meeting for awareness raising on food safety, environment, health and hygiene
- Organize buffalo fair
- Organize vaccination and deworming campaign at cluster level
- Learning visit in better practice (environment/enterprise) cluster
- Communication material development

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Grameen Jano Unnayan Sangstha (GJUS) is a non-governmental voluntary organization working for the development of coastal district areas of Bangladesh. The organization provides financial support to the poor and ultra-poor at grass root levels for poverty alleviation by providing micro-credit loans and the organization involving people in numerous projects, implementing new techniques and methods of farming and fishing and

creating awareness through group discussion, empowering women through training. The organization principals is Transparency, Accountability, Ownership of beneficiaries & partners.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00552-01111-00275

Social Welfare Registration No. 034/98

Area of work: Agriculture, Agricultural mechanization, Livestock production, Livestock extension, Animal health and safety, Food security & Nutrition, Livelihood development, Education, Socio-Economic Empowerment, Climate

Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Microfinance

Target population: Buffalo farmer, milk collector, milk traders, milk processor, by-product manufacturer, LSP, dairy product producer, all actors under dairy product sector.

Project office: Altajer Rahman Road, Charnoabad, Post: Bhola, District: Bhola, Bangladesh

Head Office: Altajer Rahman Road, Charnoabad, Post: Bhola, District: Bhola, Bangladesh

Promotion of Ecological Buffalo Rearing Practices in Noakhali

Sector Livestock	Cluster Buffalo rearing	Project Duration (24/05/2021-31/01/2024)
Budget (BDT) 14,42,54,000 (TA: 1,82,54,000; Common Service Loan: 1,60,00,000; ME loan: 11,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 900 MEs

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh is striving to become self-sufficient in milk production, with domestic production currently meeting two-thirds of the total demand. Despite having around 1.5 million buffalo, mostly distributed in coastal areas, their contribution to the country's overall milk production is only 3%. Buffalo rearing is environmentally stressed and vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Therefore, the project aims to support microenterprises through environmentally friendly investments in buffalo rearing and safe dairy processing, promoting sustainable technologies and practices.

Regarding waste management perspective of buffalo rearing and dairy processor microenterprises, proper waste disposal facilities are lacking in most cases, and raw effluent is often dumped inadvertently into rivers, canals, or ponds. Safety practices for workers are absent, with utensils washed in surface water, typically in ponds or rivers. The level of environmental and regulatory awareness is often poor or ignored. Therefore, there is a need to raise awareness through proper training and strict supervision by regulatory authorities. Environmentally sustainable business practices would involve using renewable energy for processing milk, proper bio-slurry management, the use of environmentally friendly packaging materials, and proper eco-labeling to reduce carbon emissions.

Considering all the mentioned facts and figures, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives such as eco-friendly buffalo house development, familiarization with environmental and hygiene practices, diversified safe quality dairy item productions, and measures for extensive online and offline marketing. These efforts will contribute to better income generation by dairy

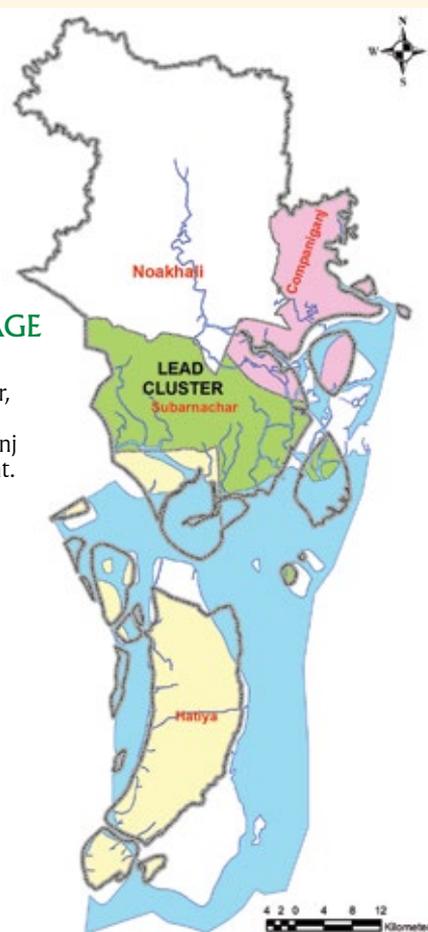
micro-entrepreneurs. To tap into this potential, SSUS has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the buffalo rearing sub-sector under the World Bank-funded project SEP.

AREA COVERAGE

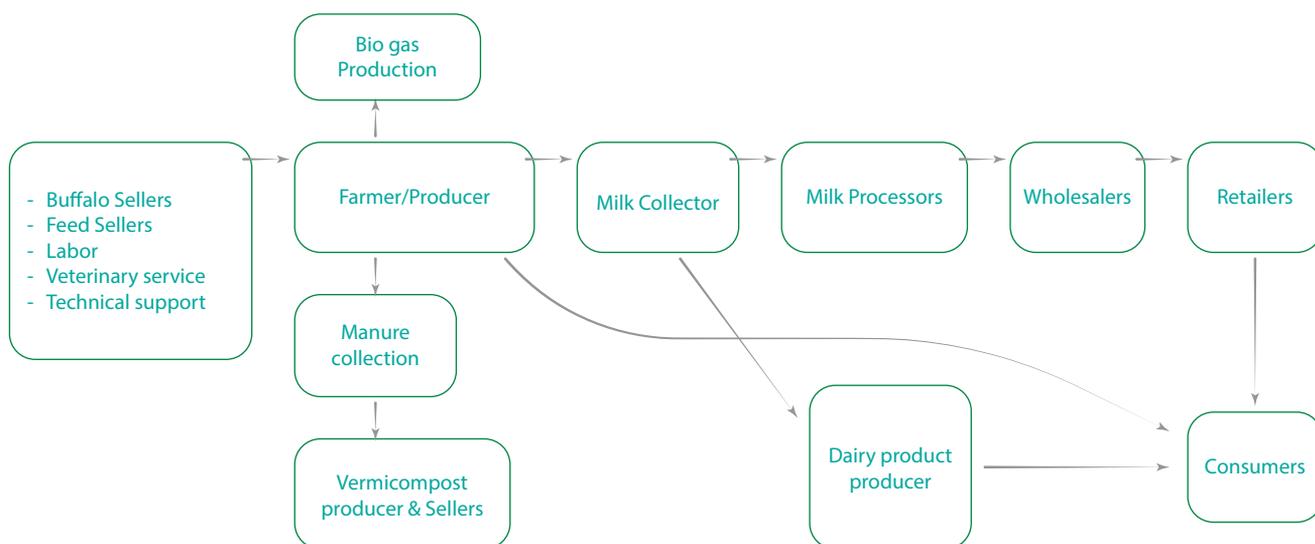
District Naokhali
 Upazila Subarnachar, Hatiya, Companiganj and Kabirhat.
 Union 9 Unions

Legend

- District Boundary
- Upazila Boundary
- River
- Working Upazilas of SSUS (SAGARIKA)
 - Companiganj
 - Hatiya
 - Subarnachar



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



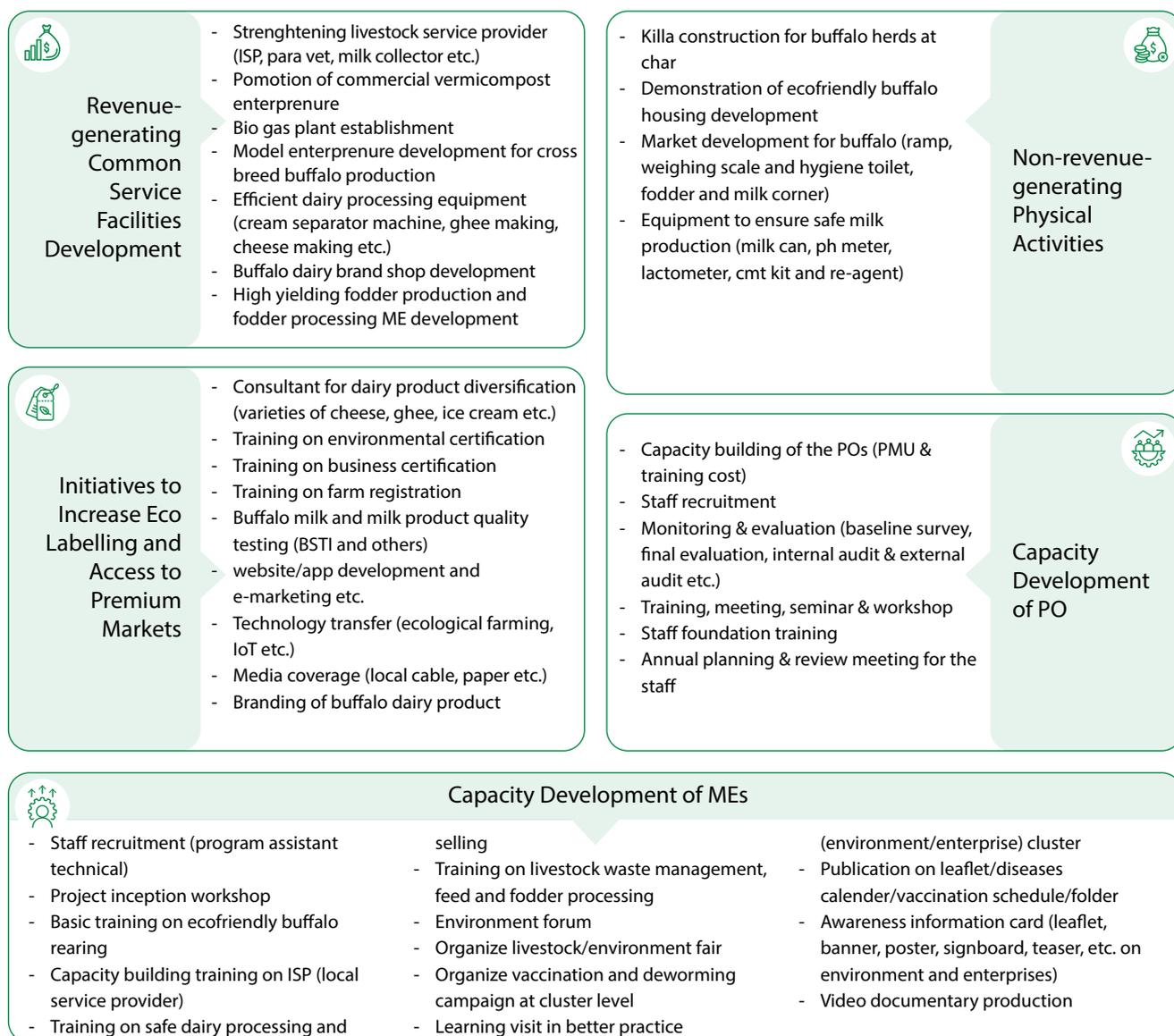
OBJECTIVES

- » Promote environment-friendly buffalo rearing by the targeted MEs
- » Improved adoption of Buffalo waste management practices by the MEs
- » Promote animal welfare by improved animal housing and awareness raising
- » Strengthening safe Buffalo product processing, preservation and marketing (dairy and meat) by the MEs

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The proposed sub-project is targeted to promote sustainable buffalo rearing practices with the production of longer shelf life dairy products, which will add value to the final product and reduce loss from any milk sell shock as literally absence of any formal milk collector and chilling centers. Moreover, introduction of cream separator, cheese making and ghee/butter oil processing will help the farmers to cope up with any shock, like Covid-19. Through financial and technical support along with necessary trainings and market linkage workshops; this sub-project is highly expected to contribution in national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Sagarika Samaj Unnayan Sangstha (SSUS) was Established as a non-government organization in 1985, by leading social worker Md. Fazlul Haque to help the poor and helpless people affected by natural calamities. Currently SSUS is working to uplift and develop the living standard of underprivileged community of the coastal areas of Bangladesh (Noakhali, Laxmipur, Feni and Cumilla). Now it

is spreading its activities and financial services across the country along with innovation, dedication and hard work, to progress and diversify and to become a national-level NGO active across the country and in many development areas.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00508-00062-00117, Social Welfare Certificate No. 458 Noa-34

Area of work: Human rights, Food security & food safety, Human & livelihood, Education & Social

Protection, DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Target population: Buffalo farm, milk collector, milk processor, by-product manufacturer, LSP and all actors related with buffalo rearing.

Head Office & Project office: Post: Char Bata, Upazila: Subarnachar, District: Noakhali-3813, Bangladesh.

Strengthening Environment-friendly Buffalo Rearing in Kishoreganj

Sector Livestock	Cluster Buffalo Rearing	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 69,052,400 (TA: 13,752,400; Common Service Loan: 53,00,000; ME loan 5,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 400 MEs

BACKGROUND

Kishoreganj district is notable for cheese production, mostly cottage cheese known as Austagram Cheese. In Haor areas, farmers keep livestock (cattle and buffaloes) to cope with the lean period from economic crises by selling the animals. Buffaloes are mostly used for draft power to collect harvested rice from the haor, but mechanization in agriculture has reduced these practices, with buffaloes being replaced by tractors or other forms of mechanized vehicles. The abundant natural grasses supported the rich quality cheese production from buffalo milk, but as the number of buffaloes reduced, the quantity of milk available for buffalo cheese making also reduced and was replaced by cattle milk. Moreover, the less productive native buffaloes' milk production is unsuitable to meet the processors' demand for milk. Hence the option exists to promote high-yielding buffalo crosses for more milk and quality cheese production. During the rainy season, the movement of MEs becomes restricted, and the lack of milk production negatively impacts cheese making and marketing. At the beginning of the dry season, grass grows in the haor areas, and due to the inability of processing, it goes unutilized, whereas in other areas of the country, the process for straw/grass increased, hence an option exists for HYV fodder production and processing MEs development. The lack of livestock services dissemination at haor areas becomes difficult due to poor connectivity, so the capacity enhancement of LSP or paravet is required, also needed to manage the livestock wastes (cow/buffalo dung), so the activities of vermicomposting, composting, and others are needed in the cluster.

As for the waste management perspective of dairy processor MEs, proper waste disposal facilities are absent in most cases, and the raw effluent is dumped inadvertently either in canals or haors. The level of environmental and regulatory awareness is either very poor or ignored. Therefore, it is necessary to build awareness in a proper way and training, along with strict supervision by regulatory authorities. An

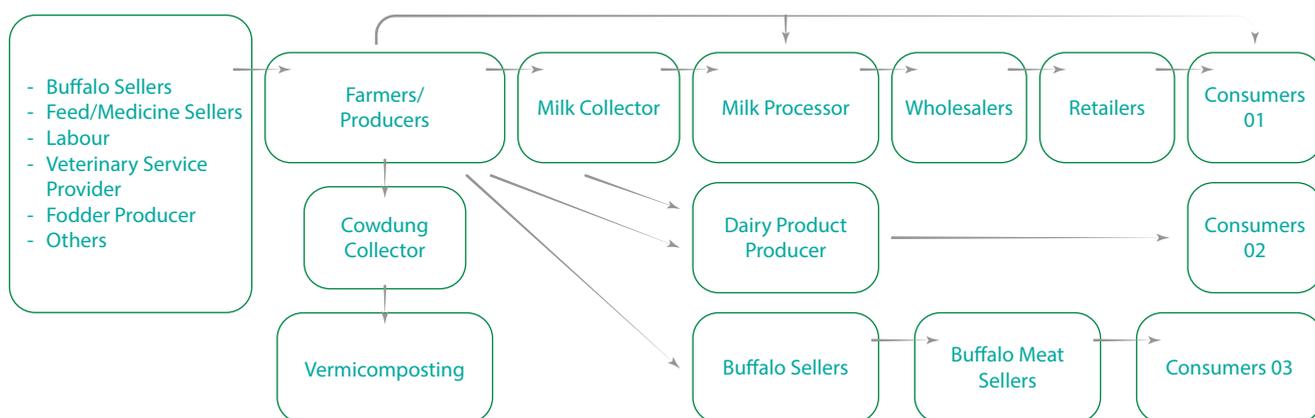
environmentally sustainable business would require the use of renewable energy for processing milk, proper bio-slurry management, the use of environmentally friendly packaging material, and proper eco-labeling by reducing carbon emissions. With a view to addressing these problems, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives like community-wise milk collection points, familiarizing environmental and hygiene practices, diversified safe quality buffalo dairy item productions with measures for extensive online and offline marketing. This will contribute to better income generation by dairy micro-entrepreneurs. To tap into this potential, POPI has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on buffalo rearing sub-sector under the World Bank funded project SEP.

AREA COVERAGE

District Kishoregonj
 Upazila Bajitpur, Nikli and Austagram.
 Unions 15 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



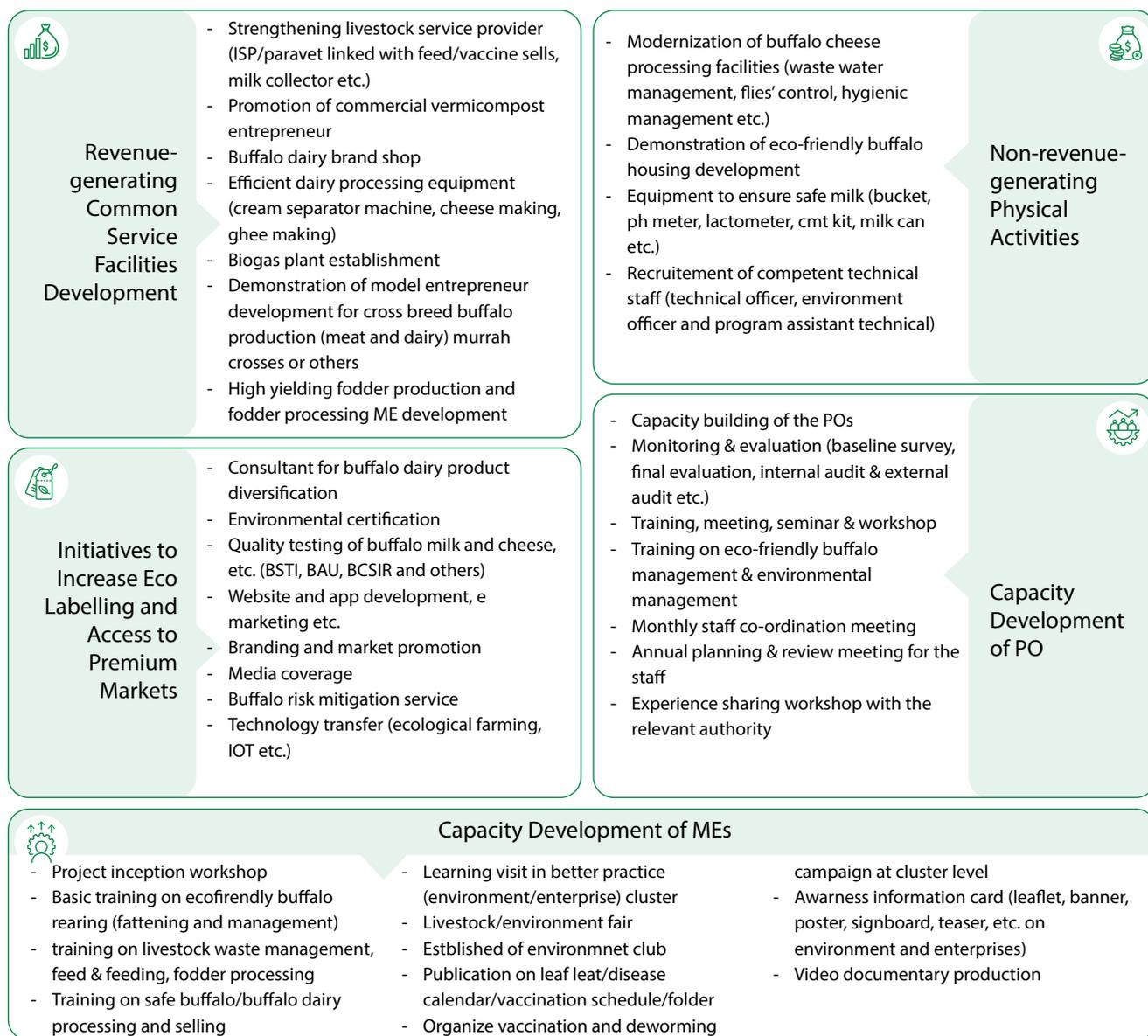
OBJECTIVES

- » Promote environment-friendly buffalo rearing by the targeted MEs
- » Improved adoption of buffalo waste management practices by the MEs
- » Promote animal welfare by improved animal housing and awareness raising
- » Strengthening safe buffalo product processing, preservation and marketing by the MEs

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the buffalo rearing sub-sector rely on sustainable and eco-friendly buffalo dairy processing, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, and obviously with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Founded in 1986, People's Oriented Program Implementation (POPI) started its development mission through raising critical awareness, sensitizing and organizing the people living in abject poverty on development issues and building their leadership and management capability. It has expanded its geographic presence across 24 districts of the country. In its long

journey of 35 years, it remains firmly committed as cover to bring about long-lasting positive change in the lives of the common people of Bangladesh by rendering critical development service and promoting social justice, cohesion and harmony.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 02150-01563-01159; Social Welfare Certificate No. Kishore 0056

Area of work: Education, Health, Nutrition and Wash, Rights and

Governance, Livelihood Development, DRR & CCA, Micro- Finance

Target population: Buffalo farm, milk collector, milk processor, by-product manufacturer, LSP, buffalo dairy product producer, all actors under dairy product sector.

Project office: Aliabad, Bajitpur, Kishoregonj.

Head Office: 5/11-A, Block-E, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

Strengthening Crab Sector Enterprises of Satkhira through Technological Intervention and Environmental Improvement

Sector Aquaculture	Cluster Crab Culture	Project Duration 3 years 1 months (January 2021-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 11, 21, 92,400 (TA: 1,70,92,400; Common Service Loan: 51,00,000; ME Loan: 9,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1500 MEs

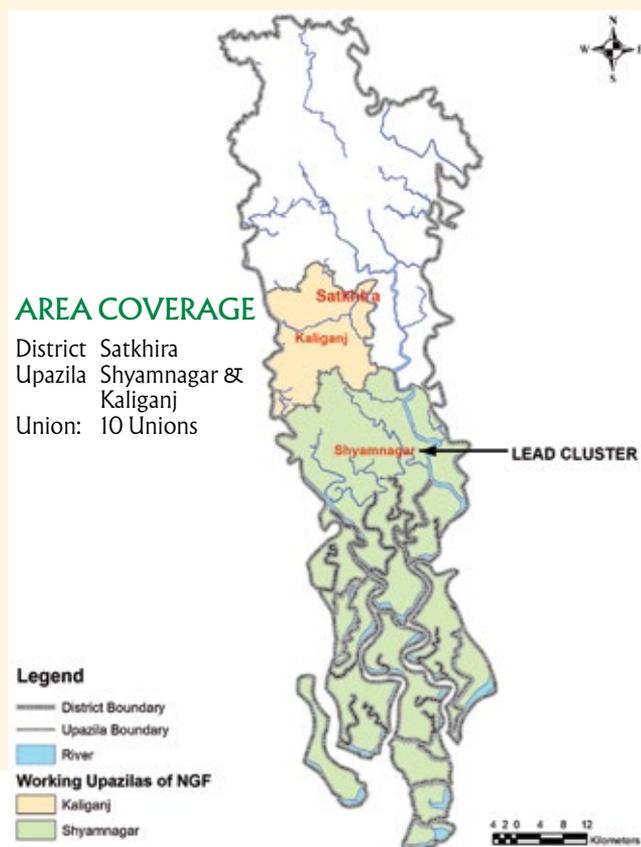
BACKGROUND

Crab aquaculture is a thriving industry globally, encompassing marine, brackish, and freshwater environments. In Bangladesh, the cultivation of both hard and soft-shell crabs in brackish waters has gained traction, particularly in the southwest region where the coastlines are conducive to soft-shell crab farming. Initiated on a limited scale in Cox's Bazar in 2010, soft-shell crab farming expanded to the southwestern part of the country, notably in Shyamnagar Upazila under the Satkhira district by 2015. The aquaculture production system in Satkhira spans shrimp, soft-shell crab farming, and fattening in local crab farms.

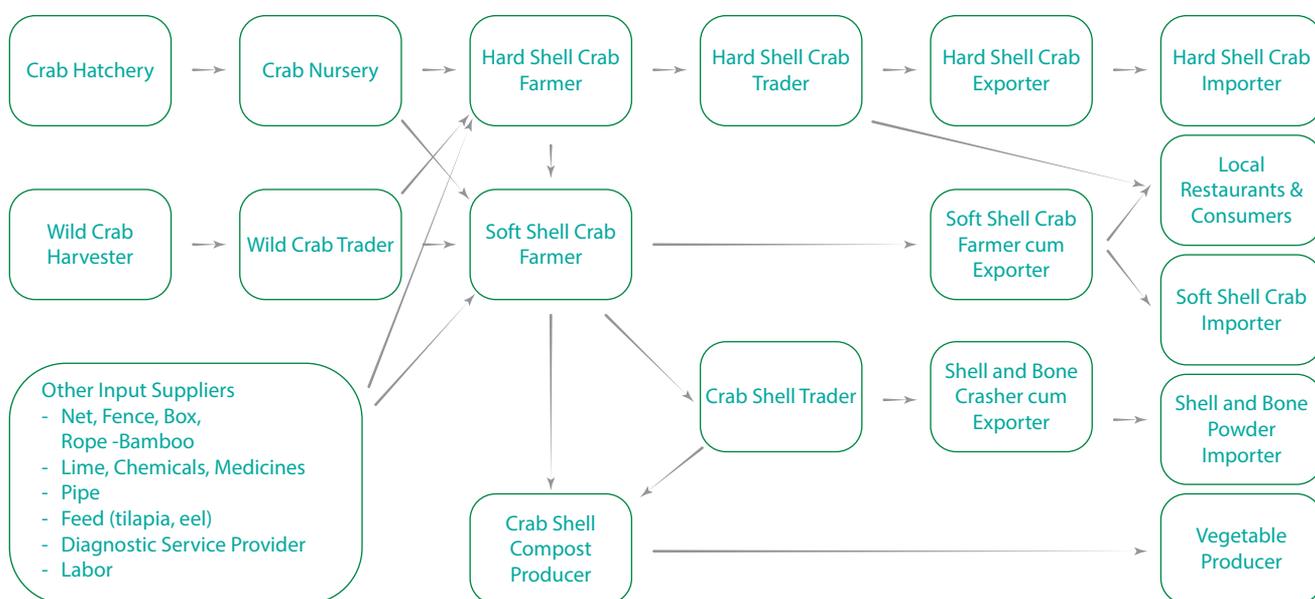
Satkhira's crab production, reaching almost 1,934 tonnes last year, with approximately 470 tonnes as soft-shell crabs, is a testament to its success. An intriguing aspect is that nearly 100 percent of the soft-shell crabs were exported to different countries, reflecting the growing international demand. This emerging industry involves numerous stakeholders along its value chain, including crab farmers, collectors, hatchery owners, nurseries, technicians, input suppliers, processors, transporters, exporters, retailers, and consumers.

However, the sector faces challenges such as inadequate hatchery supply, culture box shortages, disease outbreaks, market manipulation, poor waste management, and technological deficiencies. Additionally, there's a lack of branding, limited domestic market demand, and no access to premium markets. These issues impede desired production, economic benefits, and environmental improvements in the

sector. Addressing these challenges is crucial for ensuring the sustainability and continued success of the crab aquaculture sector in Bangladesh.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



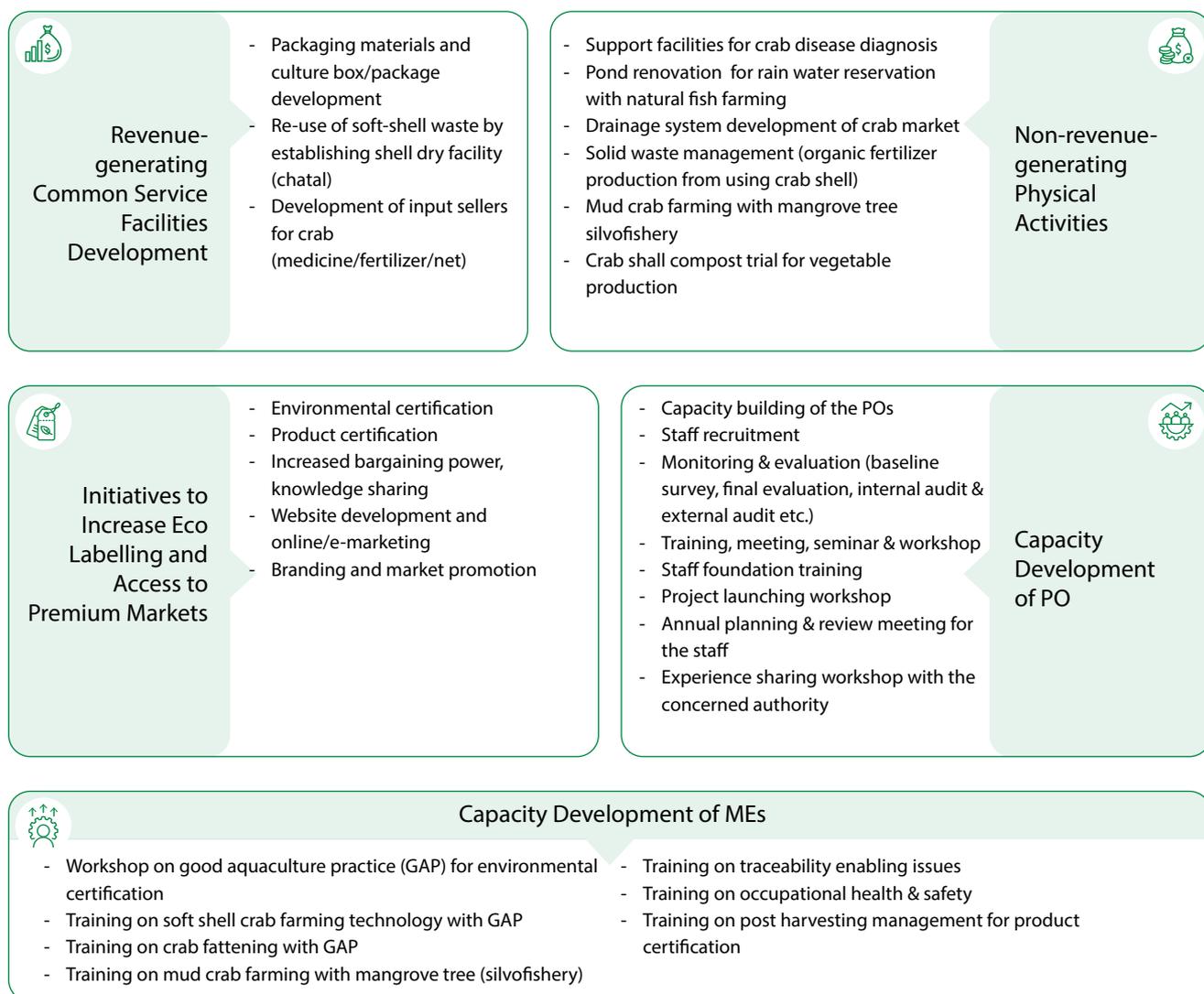
OBJECTIVES

- » To increase the availability of inputs (aqua-medicine, fertilizers, lime, net, culture box, packaging materials etc.)
- » To link the crab farming microenterprises with hatchery produced crablet
- » To reduce pollution through reuse of crab waste
- » To introduce eco-friendly technology
- » To enhance capacity of the enterprises
- » To expand crab market and branding

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The goal of the project is to enhance the socio-economic status of crab enterprises and promote the environmental sustainability of crab clusters. It is anticipated that the skills and capacities of crab microenterprises will increase through improved access to inputs, information, capital, disease diagnosis, and consultation services, among others. Moreover, they are expected to adhere to Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP) and adopt at least one sustainable environmental practice, resulting in a higher yield of crabs and an increase in their income. The introduction of eco-friendly technology will allow for the reuse of crab waste, thereby reducing pollution. Additionally, the crab market is expected to expand due to increased marketing and branding efforts.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF) is a non-profit, non-political and non-government social development organization working for improving lives of the poor by providing support and services including financial access through diverse development program approach. The organization has been implementing development projects/ programs by effective partnerships

with Government Departments, Private Sectors, Company Agencies, Local and International NGOs and different Donors. Its motto is "Inclusive Empowerment for Sustainable Development".

Legal Entities: MRA Registration No: 0151900587-00345; Social Welfare Registration No: 447/2002

Area of Work: Sustainable livelihood; Women empowerment; Gender inclusiveness; Agriculture, livestock and

fisheries; Food security; Health nutrition; Integrated water; Sanitation and health (wash); Youth development; Climate change and adaptation; Safe drinking water

Target Population: 150,000 vulnerable and disadvantaged people in the south-west coastal area

Nowabenki Gonomukhi Foundation (NGF); Nowabenki, Shyamnagar, Satkhira; E-mail: ngfbd1@yahoo.com, Web: www.ngf-bd.org

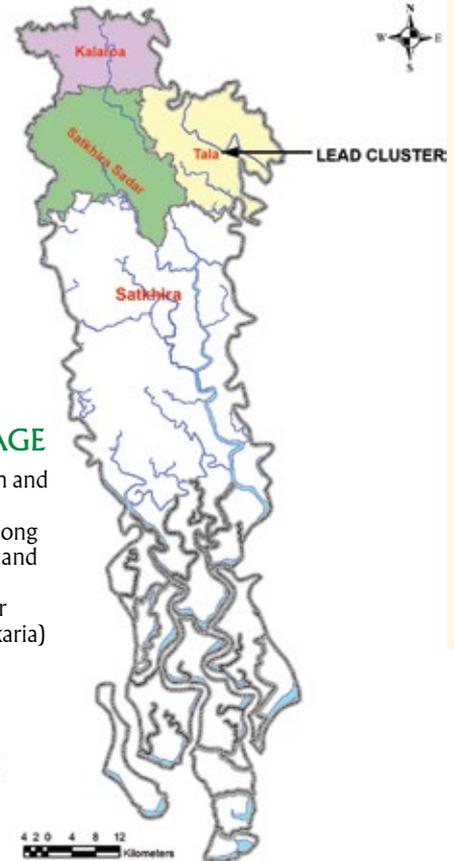
Transforming Subsistence Dairy Farming into Environmentally Sustainable Commercial Dairy Farming in Jiyala, Satkhira

Sector Agribusiness	Cluster Dairy Farm	Project Duration 4 years and 3 months
Budget (BDT) 15,33,45,000 (TA: 1,91,66,200; Common Service Loan: 2,33,45,000; ME Loan: 13,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 850 MEs

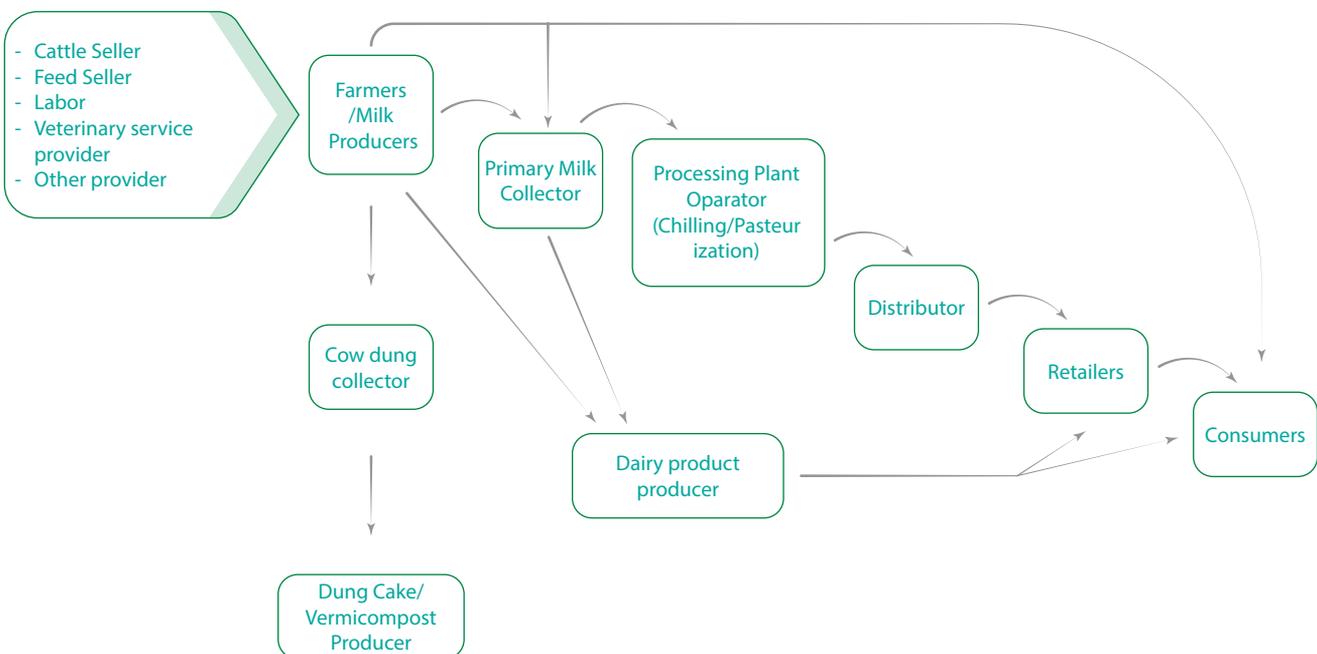
BACKGROUND

Most of the people in Tala and Kalaroa upazilas of Satkhira are heavily reliant on the dairy business. There are over **300,000 cows** in these climate-vulnerable areas. Due to the lack of proper cow dung and urine management, the soil, water, and air in these areas have been immensely polluted. Groundwater in the region has become hazardous to human health and biodiversity. Due to the absence of proper farm management, farmers used to suffer severe losses. The calf mortality rate in the area is about **12%**, which is much higher than the national average (4%) and about **6 times** higher than the international standard (about 2%).

Due to the high cost of cow-feed, scarcity of high-yielding fodder varieties, lack of access to veterinary service facilities, ignorance, and lack of awareness, dependence on milk collectors/cowherds for selling milk, and market constraints on dairy products, farmers are being deprived of a fair/reasonable price for milk. To overcome these problems and bring about more profit to the farmers and others involved in the dairy business, Unnayan Prochesta.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » To empower marginally surviving livestock entrepreneurs to become competitive through adopting environment-friendly technology & processes, and create efficient access to markets
- » To ensure sustainable livestock enterprises by addressing environmental issues and creating awareness about health, safety and environmental pollution
- » To introduce modern technology in farm management and reduce the calves mortality rate
- » To ensure milk and milk product production and create a brand image to enter in the premium market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the dairy sub-sector hinges on sustainable and eco-friendly dairy processing, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to actualize this mission in the field through collaboration and the participation of different tier stakeholders, notably micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



- Commercial vermicompost production
- Establishment of milk chilling & processing plant
- Establishment of veterinary service center
- Dairy product diversification facilities & brand shop development
- Bio-gas plant
- High yielding fodder production
- Pellet machine and straw chopper

**Revenue-generating
Common Service
Facilities
Development**



- Construction of drainage with plug flow system
- Construction of cow dung collection center
- Canal re-excavation
- Demonstration of bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizer production from cow urine
- Introduce new technology and IOT technology
- Model farm development

**Non-revenue-generating
Physical
Activities**



- Environmental certification
- Product certification
- Business certification
- Website development and online/e-marketing
- Linkage meeting with different stockholder
- Branding and market promotion

**Initiatives to
Increase Eco
Labelling and
Access to
Premium Markets**



- Capacity building of the POs
- Staff recruitment
- Monitoring & evaluation
- Training, meeting, seminar & workshop
- Project launching workshop
- Experience-sharing workshop with the relevant authority

**Capacity
Development
of PO**



Capacity Development of MEs

- Staff recruitment (technical officer)
- Skill development & business planning training
- Lessons learning and sharing workshop
- Organize dairy product fair
- Organize vaccination and deworming campaign at cluster level

- Learning visit in better practice (environment/enterprise) cluster
- Awareness information card (leaflet, banner, poster, signboard, teaser, etc. on environment and enterprises)
- Video documentary production
- Communication material production

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Unnayan Prochesta is a voluntary development organization established in 1996 working for the development of the poor. 'Unnayan Prochesta' means development endeavor – a society where all folks of human being are living together to lead a sustainable peaceful life. Considering alleviating poverty, established human rights, ensuring basic needs of the poor, under the leadership of Mr. Sk. Yakub Ali, a young batch of local

dedicated boys started this organization. In the initial stage no donation or any other financial supports were at place but the cooperation of target groups, other NGO leaders and Peer Luizy Lupy who inspired them to establish such an organization.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01403-01118-00057, Social Welfare Certificate No. Satkhira – 151/96,, NGO Affairs Bureau Certificate No. 1047

Area of work: Human rights, Food

security & livelihood, Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target population: Dairy farm, milk collector, milk processor, by-product manufacturer, LSP, dairy product producer, all actors under dairy farm sector.

Head Office & Project office: Vill+Post+Thana: Tala, District: Satkhira

Sustainable Dairy Production Enterprises

Sector Agribusiness (Livestock)	Cluster Dairy Farm	Project Duration 3.3 years (2020-2024)
Budget (BDT) 14,53,12,000 (TA: 1,59,12,000; Common Service Loan: 94,00,000; ME Loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1000 MEs

BACKGROUND

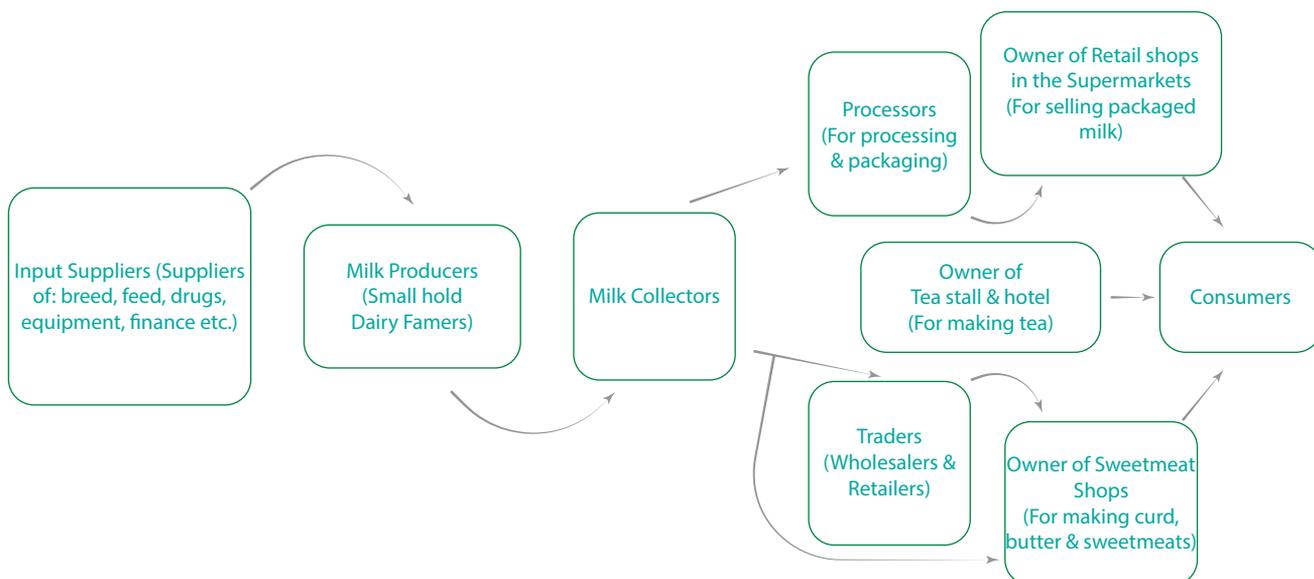
Enhancing environmental sustainability and climate resilience is becoming increasingly crucial for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. Bangladesh ranked 173 out of 180 countries on Yale's 2016 Environmental Performance Index, placing it among the countries most at risk due to the impacts of climate change. The rapid growth of manufacturing, dominated by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), has led to a massive increase in natural resource use, degradation, and growing air, soil, and water pollution. Reducing negative environmental externalities has been identified as a priority area for Bangladesh to continue progress toward reducing poverty and inequality. Embarking on a greener growth pathway would provide significant benefits for Bangladesh in terms of increased productivity and innovation, access to new markets, generation of public revenue, and reduction of vulnerability to shocks.

In Bangladesh, dairy farming is now seen as a robust force to develop a rural micro-economy. Over the last few decades, dairy farming has contributed to the improvement of rural livelihoods and the alleviation of poverty. However, this sector still faces several challenges, giving rise to this sub-project. These include environmental degradation due to a lack of proper drainage systems, inadequate experience of dairy farmers in cattle rearing and overall farm management, insufficient animal healthcare services, inadequate collection, cooling, and processing facilities, and limited access to markets. The Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP) supports microenterprises in agribusiness and manufacturing clusters, focusing on environmentally stressed or vulnerable areas. The project aims to promote environmentally sustainable technologies and practices,

induce changes in the micro-lending ecosystem, and support the adoption of basic operational safety norms in project-supported enterprises through environment-friendly investments in energy, water, and resource efficiency.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



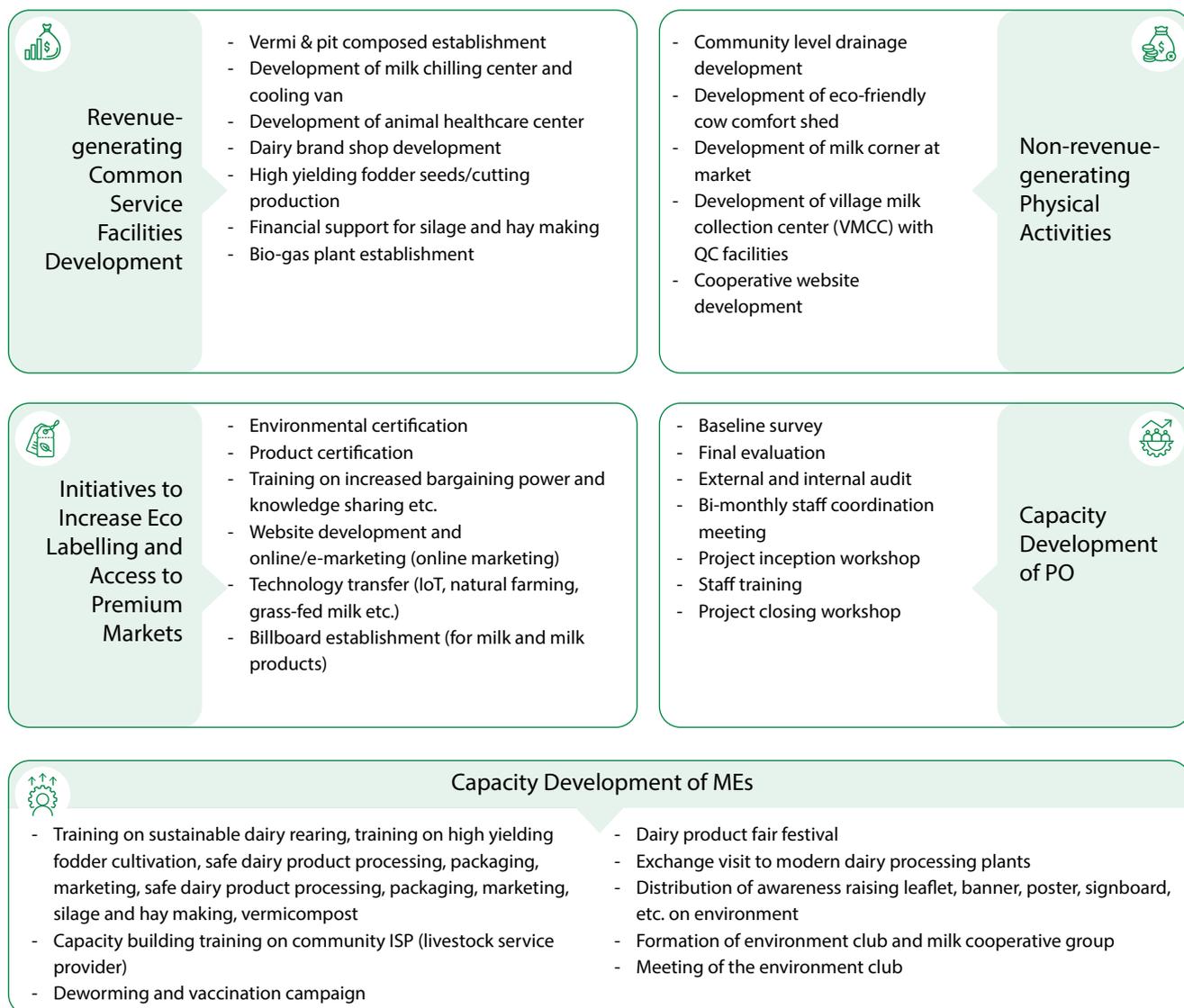
OBJECTIVES

- » Adaptation of environment-friendly dairy production system
- » Promotion of safe milk and dairy products
- » Increase access to finance for environment-friendly dairy production MEs
- » Increase adoption of dairy waste management system
- » Awareness creation among MEs for environment and safe dairy products

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- » The adverse effect of environment pollution will be reduced through adoption of environment-friendly practices in the agribusiness;
- » Capacity of the direct project stakeholders will be developed through arranging different types of skill and business promoting training events at the producers and other stakeholder levels;
- » Strong market linkage will be established, sales will be increased; overall income of the beneficiaries will be increased and at the same time employment opportunities will be created

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Social Upliftment Society (SUS) formally started its journey in the development sector of Bangladesh in 1990 with an aim of improving the socio-economic condition of the disadvantaged and under privileged people. The executive director of (SUS), Hamida Begum along with some local volunteers came forward with her generous heart to reduce the untold sufferings of the flood-affected people and started to carry out relief

and rehabilitation activities among the distressed people. In 1989, SUS started its rehabilitation works with a support received from OXFAM-UK for flood-affected people. However, after successful completion of relief and rehabilitation works during 1988 and 1989, SUS finally got registered as an NGO with the Directorate of Social Services in 1990. This was the formal beginning of SUS in Bangladesh.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00161-00209-00014; Date:

05/09/2007, Social Welfare Certificate No. Dha-02411

Area of work: Agriculture, Food security & livelihood; DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH); Education & Child rights; Gender and Human Rights; Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Project office: Bhakurta, Savar, Dhaka; Head Office: C-25, Jaleshwar, Shimultala, Savar, Dhaka-1340

Socioeconomic Development of Microenterprises through Environment-friendly Dairy Farm in Bangladesh

Sector Livestock	Cluster Dairy Farm	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2023)
Budget (BDT) 18,31,59,600 (Grant: 1,90,59,600; Common Service Loan: 1,41,00,000; ME Loan: 15,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 500 MEs

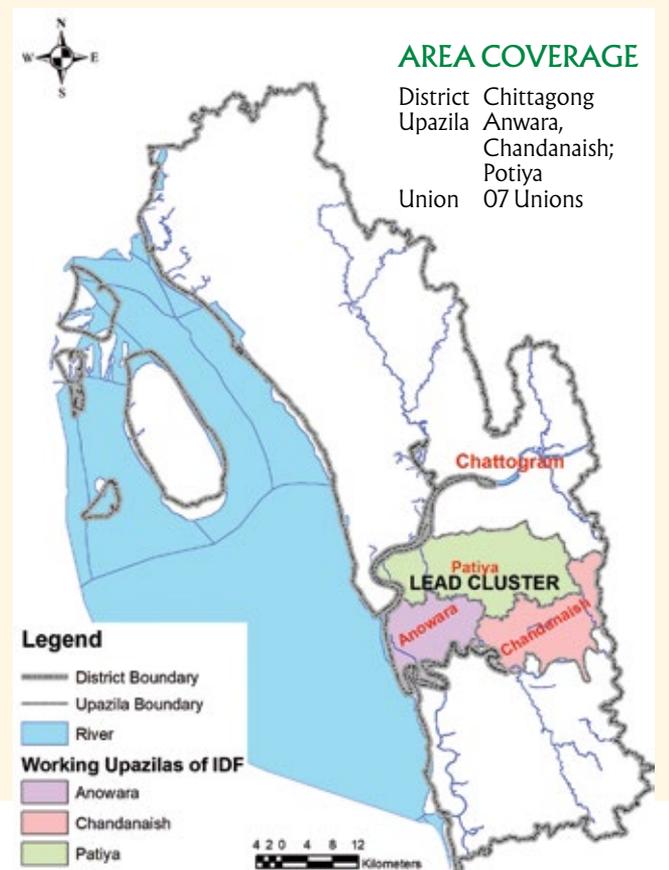
BACKGROUND

Livestock is an integral component of the complex farming system in Bangladesh, serving not only as a source of meat protein but also as one of the primary generators of employment. In Bangladesh, dairying is closely integrated with crop production, and it is common for rural households to keep one to two cows with 0.50 acres of land for both cultivation and milk production for family consumption. Dairy development in developing countries, including Bangladesh, has significantly contributed to increasing milk production, improving income levels in rural communities, generating employment opportunities, and enhancing the nutritional status of the people. However, the current trend in dairy farming is shifting, with a growing interest in Holstein genetics for commercialization, given that Holstein cows can produce 10 to 20 liters of milk per day.

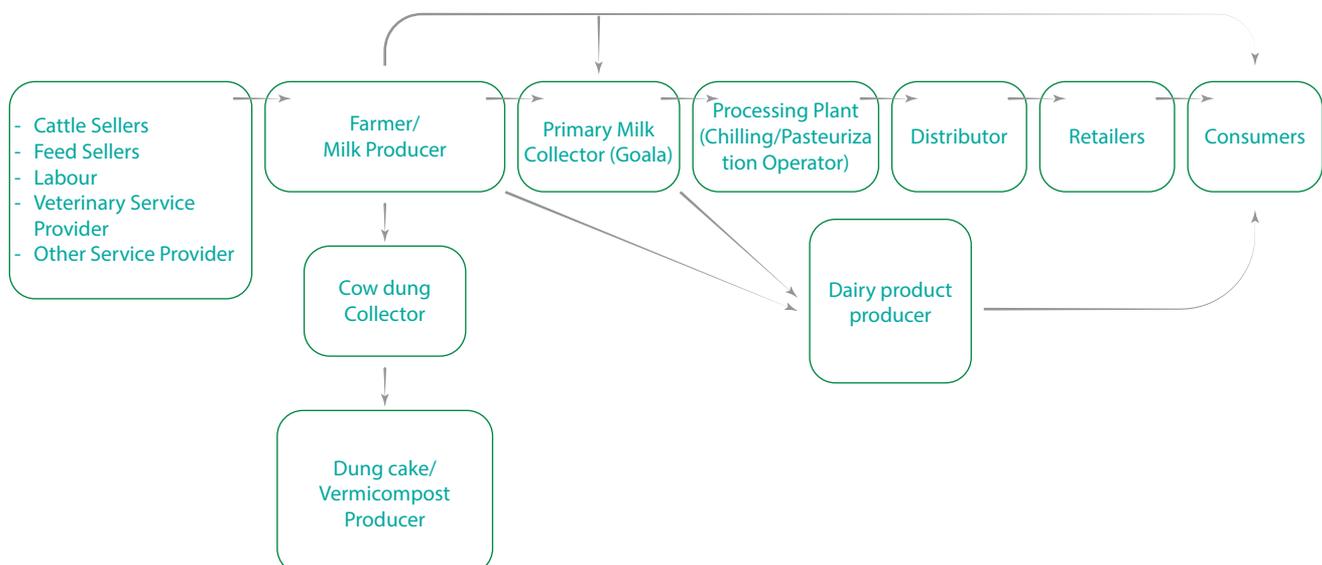
For sustainable and continuous milk and calf production, ensuring a proper environment is crucial. This involves providing adequate cowshed, balanced feeding, routine vaccination against common infectious diseases, and maintaining regular deworming programs to express the full genetic potential of a cow. Additionally, dairy product production requires adherence to proper hygienic, environmental, and quality food production practices, following technical mechanisms by microenterprises in the proposed cluster. These considerations provide a compelling reason to initiate a sub-project on dairy farming under the Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP).

The objective of SEP is to increase the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices by targeting microenterprises of dairy farmers. SEP has identified 30 lead districts as the project's working area to demonstrate

its impact on different sub-sectors. The project prioritizes selected polluting microenterprise business clusters and supports the expansion of innovative economic activities conducive to a more sustainable environment.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



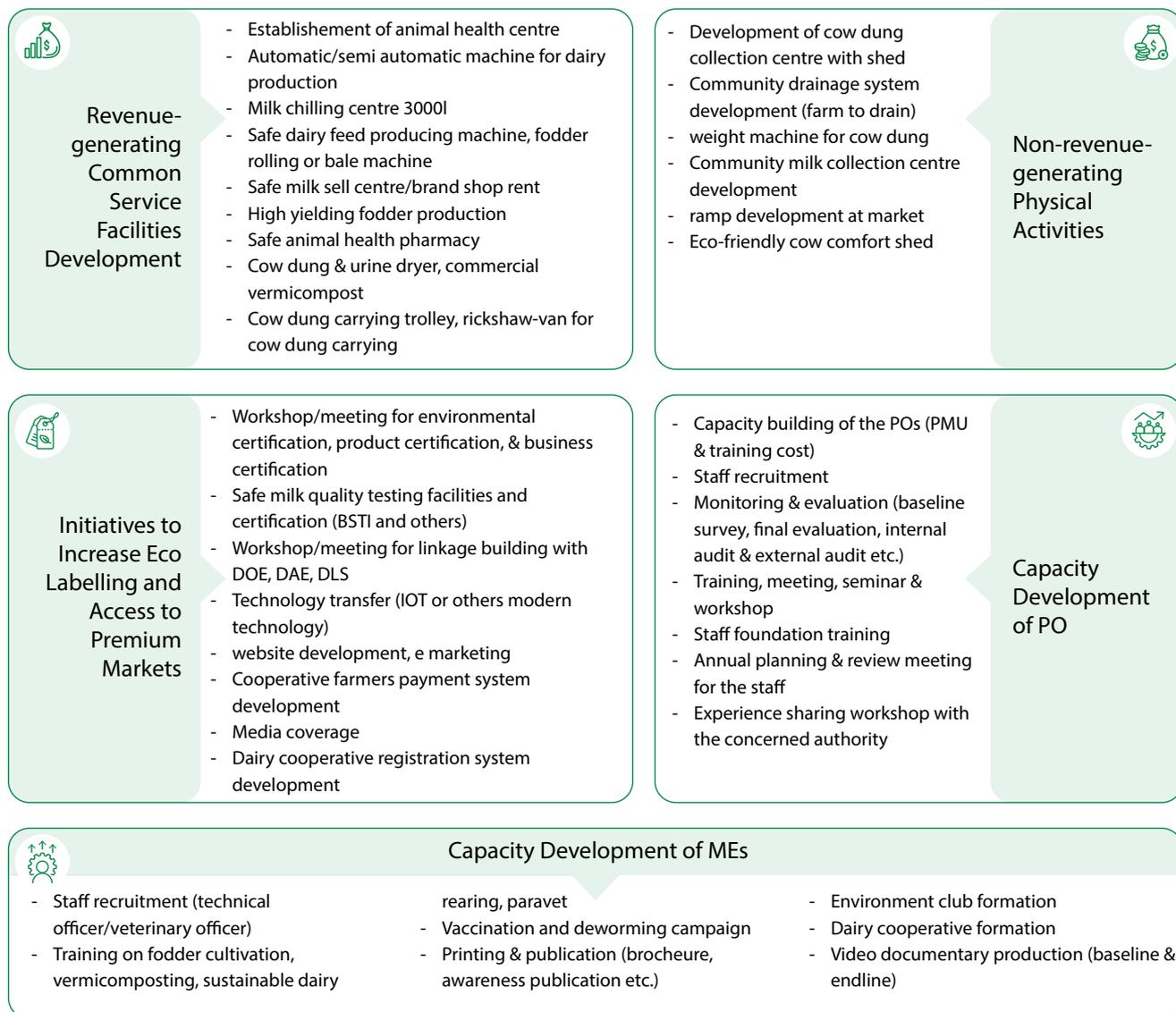
OBJECTIVES

- » Increase adoption of environment-friendly dairy production practices & safe milk production
- » Improvement of dairy waste management at cluster
- » Reduction in mortality and morbidity of farm animals.
- » Awareness raising on environmental promotion at dairy production, processing and marketing

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability in the dairy sub-sector is reliant on sustainable and eco-friendly dairy processing, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to actualize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, particularly with micro-entrepreneurs. With financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute significantly to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) was established in 1992 as a non-profit organization. The main objective of IDF is to enhance the quality of life of the landless poor, marginal farmers and disadvantaged people in terms of capital, education, sanitation, safe water, housing and environment through building effective institutions of their own.

Some of its landmark projects are – Red Chittagong Cattle (RCC) project; Halda River Project; Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP); Gayal Project (Bos Frontalis); and Black Bengal Goat project. At present, the organization's service area spread in twenty-two districts.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate no-01920-01872-00249

Area of work: Micro-Finance; Health, Water and Sanitation; Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries; Integrated Farming

complex; Agricultural training for farmers; Members' protection program; Education program; Solar Power; Human resources and training.

Target population: Dairy farmers including all other actors under Dairy Farm sub-sector.

Project office: 332, Relative park, Ziri Madrasha Road, Shantirhat, Chattogram.

Head Office: House#20, Avenue#02, Block#D, Mirpur-02, Dhaka-1216.

Promoting Ecological Practices for Safe Dairy and Dairy Products in the Core Lead Dairy Business Cluster in the Jamuna Riverine Northern Area of Bangladesh

Sector Livestock	Cluster Dairy Farm	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 15,56,58,359 (TA: 1,89,58,359; Common Service Loan: 1,67,00,000; ME Loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 750 MEs

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh is striving to achieve self-sufficiency in milk production, with domestic production currently meeting two-thirds of the total demand. Recent data from the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) indicates a production of 9.92 million tons of milk against a total demand of 15.2 million tons. Various dairy products available in urban settings include pasteurized liquid milk, butter, ghee, ice cream, ice lollies, full cream milk powder, skim milk powder, flavored milk, sweet curd, cream, and rashamalai (sweetmeats). However, the profitability margins are highly variable, relying on regular sales and revenue collection from products sold under credit.

From a waste management perspective, dairy processor microenterprises (MEs) lack proper waste disposal facilities, leading to the inadvertent dumping of raw effluent into canals or ponds. Safety practices for workers are absent, and utensils are often washed in surface water, such as ponds or rivers. The level of environmental and regulatory awareness is generally poor or ignored. Therefore, building awareness through proper training and strict supervision by regulatory authorities is necessary.

An environmentally sustainable dairy business requires the use of renewable energy for milk processing, proper bio-slurry management, the use of environmentally friendly packaging materials, and eco-labeling practices to reduce carbon emissions.

To ensure the sector's sustainability, initiatives like community-wise milk collection points, the promotion of environmental and hygiene practices, and the diversified production of safe, high-quality dairy items, coupled with extensive online and offline marketing measures, will contribute to better income

generation for dairy micro-entrepreneurs. Recognizing this potential, NDP has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the dairy sub-sector under the World Bank-funded Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP).

AREA COVERAGE

District Sirajganj
Upazila Shahzadpur, Tarash
Union 7 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



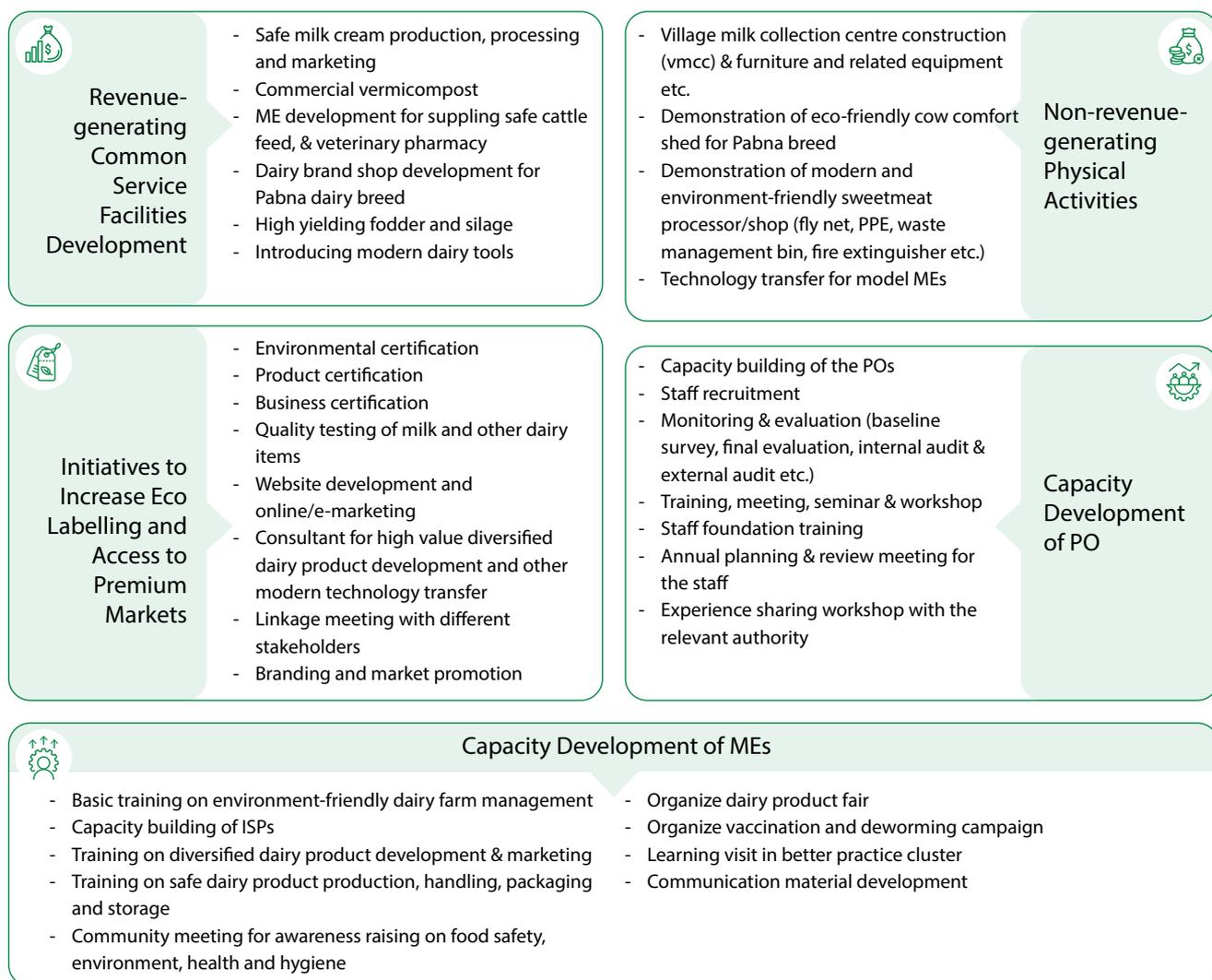
OBJECTIVES

- » Adaptation of practices in dairy milk and dairy items production and processing
- » Improve access to premium market with safe and quality dairy items
- » Adoption of modern technology to produce safe dairy items
- » Reduction of production and processing wastages by MEs
- » Increases environmental awareness among MEs for sustainability

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the dairy sub-sector hinges on sustainable and environmentally friendly dairy processing, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and the active participation of stakeholders at different levels, particularly with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly anticipated to contribute significantly to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

The devastating flood at the end of 1988 engulfed large landscape of the country causing huge damage of lives and properties, which also badly affected to the lives of the peoples in Sirajganj district. The national and international NGOs came forward to provide succor to the victims of this deluge. A group of local youth, with the experience they gained through it, was inspired to take a sustainable development initiatives

for the poor people. With this thought, under the leadership of Md. Alauddin Khan, the **National Development Programme (NDP)** has established on 1st January 1992.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01229-00332-0022, Social Welfare Certificate No. Siraj-225/92, NGO Affairs Bureau Certificate NO. 880

Area of work: Social Development, Economic Development, Livelihoods, Agriculture & Livestock, Energy & Environment, Disaster risk reduction &

Climate Change, Rights & Governance, Strengthen Institutions

Target population: Raw material seller, hardware sellers, master (designer), labor, owner of the loom factories, traders, LSP, all actors under loom product sector.

Project office: NDP Bhaban, Bagbari, Shahid Nagar, Kamarkhanda, Sirajganj-6703.

Head Office: NDP Bhaban, Bagbari, Shahid Nagar, Kamarkhanda, Sirajganj-6703.

Promotion of Diversified Safe Milk Products for Premium Market

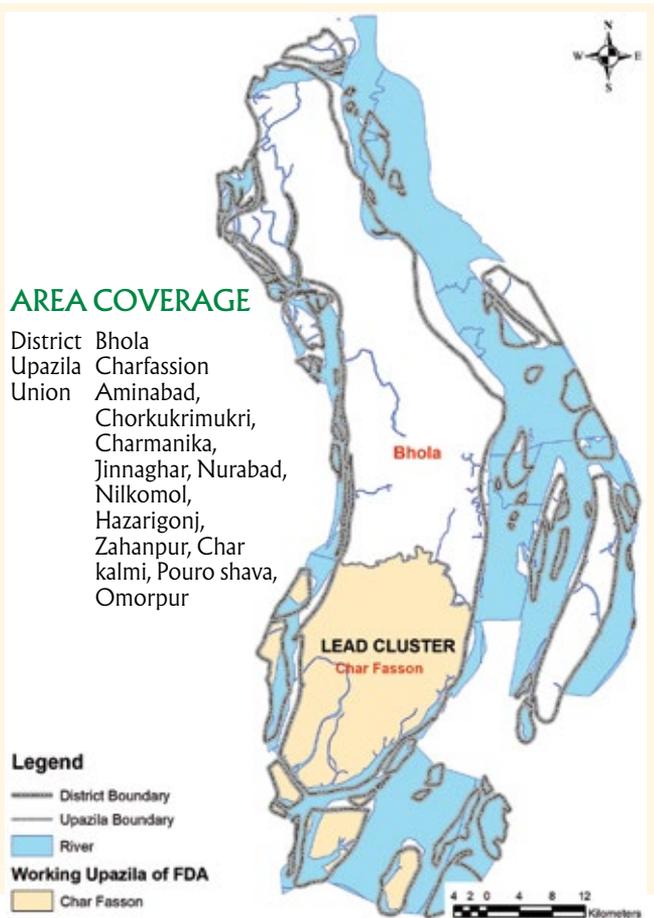
Sector Manufacturing	Cluster Dairy Products	Project Duration 3 years (January 2021-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 11,27,48,000 (TA: 1,77,48,000; Common Service Loan: 1,50,00,000; ME Loan: 8,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1,000 MEs

BACKGROUND

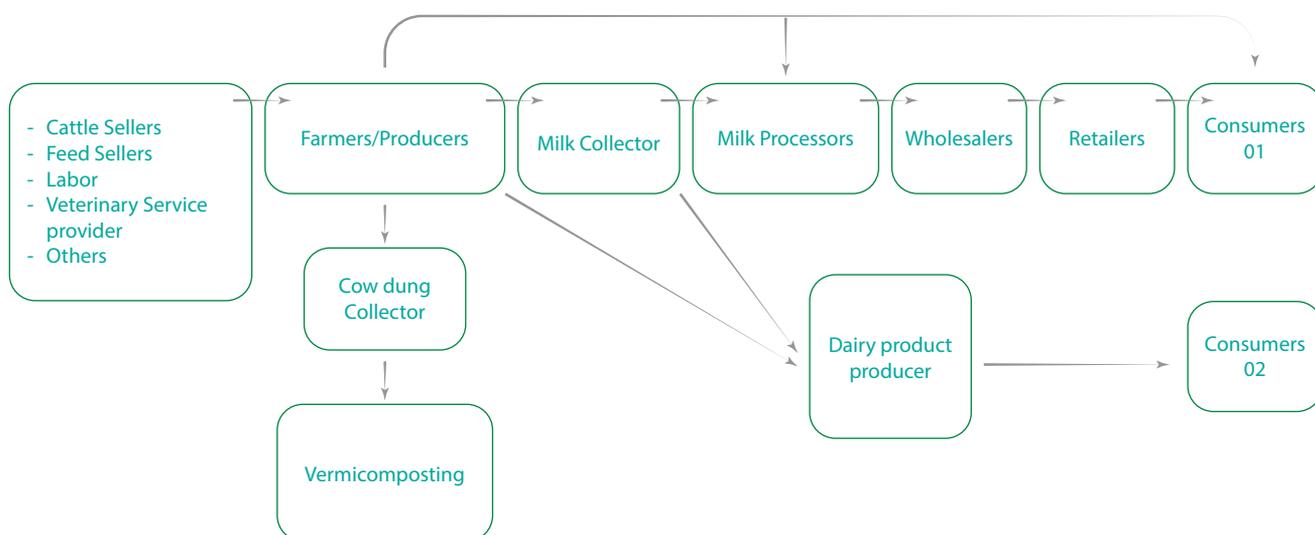
The dairy sector in Bangladesh is striving for self-sufficiency in milk production, having produced a total of 9.92 million tons in 2018. Microenterprises (MEs) engaged in regular milk sales are transitioning from subsistence to market-based income. Approximately 5 percent of the milk flows through formal channels, with the remaining 95 percent managed informally by small traveling and distributing traders. Informal processors, mainly household-level operations and sweet shops, play a significant role. While there is value addition through combining locally produced milk with imported milk powder, profitability is variable, relying on regular sales and revenue collection, often involving credit transactions.

Hygiene practices in milk production clusters are suboptimal. Farmers often milk cows in the same areas where animals are kept, lacking proper waste disposal. Raw effluent is commonly dumped into canals or ponds. Dairy processing factories lack fire control facilities, worker safety measures, and Cleaning in Place (CIP) operations. Utensils are sometimes washed in surface water, such as ponds or rivers.

To address these issues, Poribar Unnayan Songstha of PKSF, under the World Bank-funded Sustainable Enterprise Project, has submitted a detailed sub-project proposal for the Dairy Product sub-sector. The sub-project aims to improve practices in 10 unions under Charfassion upazila of Bhola district.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



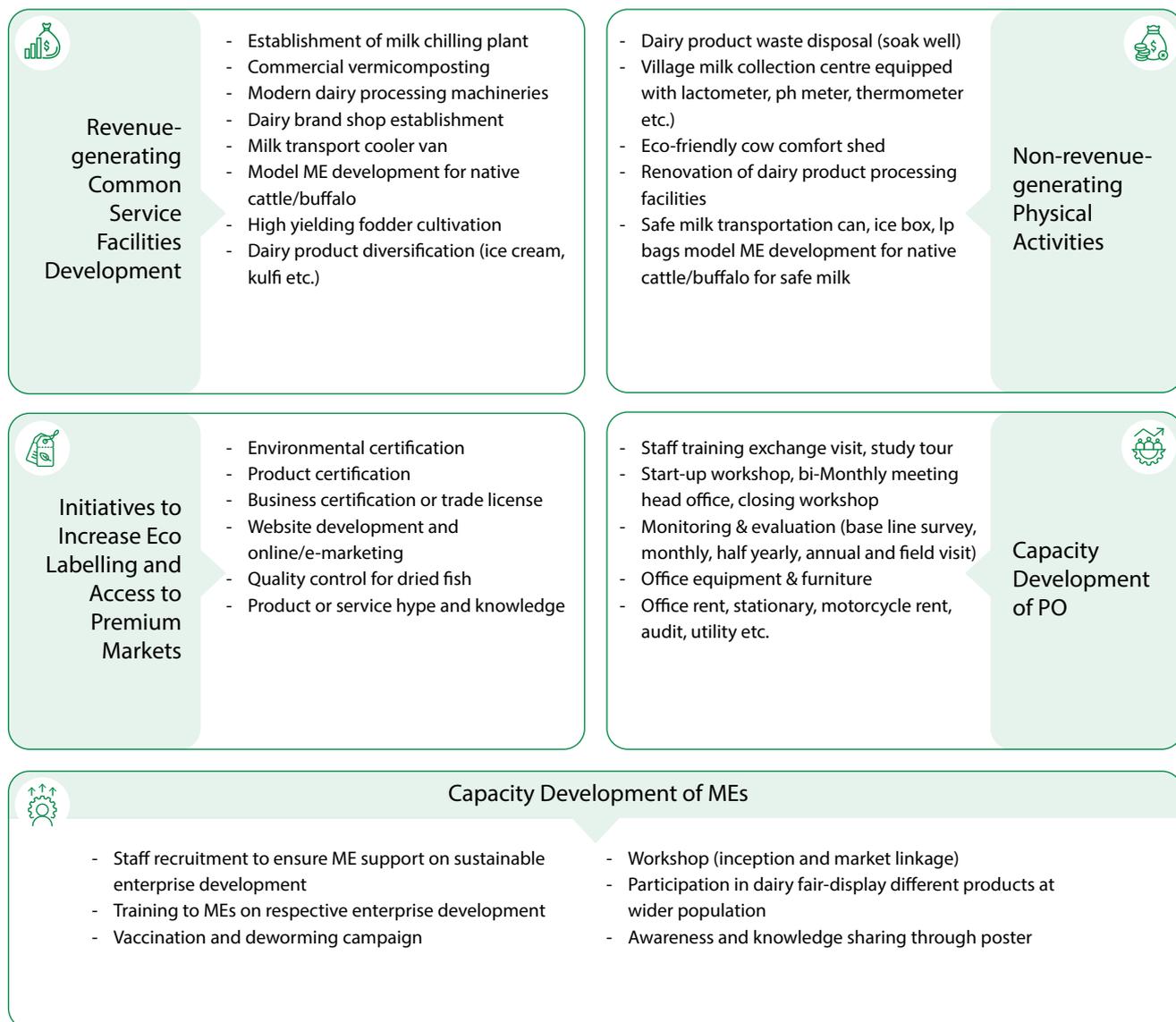
OBJECTIVES

- » Adoption of environment-friendly dairy production and processing practices
- » Improve access to premium market
- » Adoption of modern technology to improve and diversify safe milk product
- » Reduction of milk production and processing wastages by MEs
- » Increases awareness among MEs for sustainable environmental practices

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Sustainable dairy farming practices require a sustainable dairy processing, preservation and marketing strategies also. The proposed sub-project is targeted to ensure a good environment for eco-friendly dairying on the producers and processors perspectives. The project will also provide entrepreneurial support to the participating MEs on other aspect of dairying also like selection of good dairy breed, animal welfare, awareness raising for environment beyond dairy farming.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Bhola is the largest ancient Gangetic delta in Bangladesh. Due to geographical location Bhola is a disaster prone district. Due to the surrounding rivers, various types of disasters such as floods, cyclones, heavy rains, droughts, tidal surges are almost always happening. In the post-independence period, after seeing the circular picture of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and malnutrition among the

largest population of the country, some talented young people of Charfassion area formed the Family Development Association (FDA) in 1986 through their dedicated efforts. Their only goal was to lift these neglected people out of poverty and improve their socio-economic conditions. Since its inception FDA has been carrying out various social activities, including loans vigorously with financial support from multiple donor agencies.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00474-00247-00178, Social Welfare

Certificate No. Bhola-37/91

Area of Work: Microfinance activities, IGAs to ensure food security, educated Manpower training, Women's rights and Empowerment, Safe water, sanitation, hygiene, economic and social development, Technical assistance to meet food and nutrition deficiencies.

Head office: Adarsha Para, Ward No: 06, Charfassion Pourashabha, Charfassion, Bhola. Contact No: +8801716-185 389

Promotion of Safe Dairy Products through Good Practices

Sector: Manufacturing (Food Processing)	Cluster Dairy Products	Project Duration 2.7 years (June, 2021- Jan, 2024)
Budget (BDT) 19,31,54,000 (TA: 2,37,54,000; Common Service Loan: 2,94,00,000; ME loan: 14,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

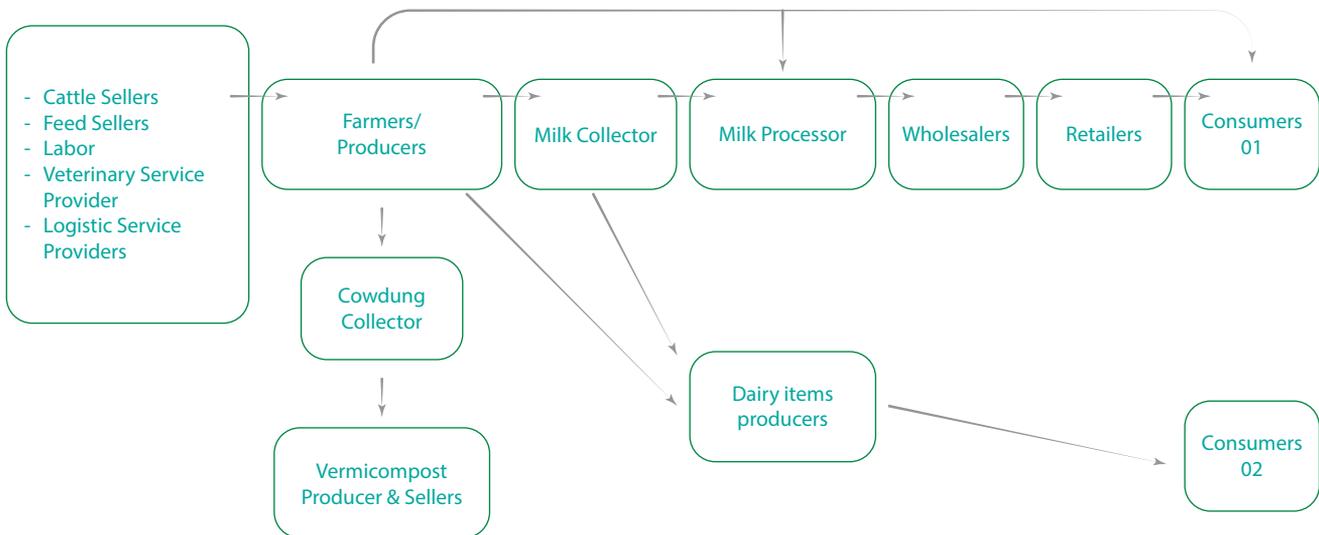
Bangladesh is striving to be self-sufficient in milk production. The domestic production now meets two-thirds of the total demand. According to the Department of Livestock Services (DLS), recent milk production stood at 9.92 million tons against a total demand of 15.2 million tons. A list of dairy products available in urban settings includes pasteurized liquid milk, butter, ghee, ice cream and ice lollies, full cream milk powder, skim milk powder, flavored milk, sweet curd, cream, and rasa malai (sweetmeats). Profitability margins are highly variable, depending on regular sales and revenue collection from products sold on credit.

In terms of waste management for dairy processor Microenterprises (MEs), proper waste disposal facilities are absent in most cases, and raw effluent is inadvertently dumped in canals or ponds. Safety practices for workers are absent, and utensils are washed in surface water, usually in ponds or rivers. The level of environmental and regulatory

awareness is either very poor or ignored. Therefore, it is necessary to build awareness through proper training and strict supervision by regulatory authorities.

Environmentally sustainable business in the dairy sector requires the use of renewable energy for processing milk, proper bio-slurry management, the use of environmentally friendly packaging materials, and proper eco-labeling to reduce carbon emissions. Considering all the mentioned facts and figures, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives like community-wise milk collection points, familiarization with environmental and hygiene practices, diversified safe quality dairy item productions, and measures for extensive online and offline marketing that will contribute to better income generation by dairy micro-entrepreneurs. To tap into this potential, RIC has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the dairy sub-sector under the World Bank-funded project SEP.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Munshiganj
 Upazila Munshiganj Sadar, Sirajdikhan, Sreenagar, Tongipara, Lohajang.
 Unions 35 Unions



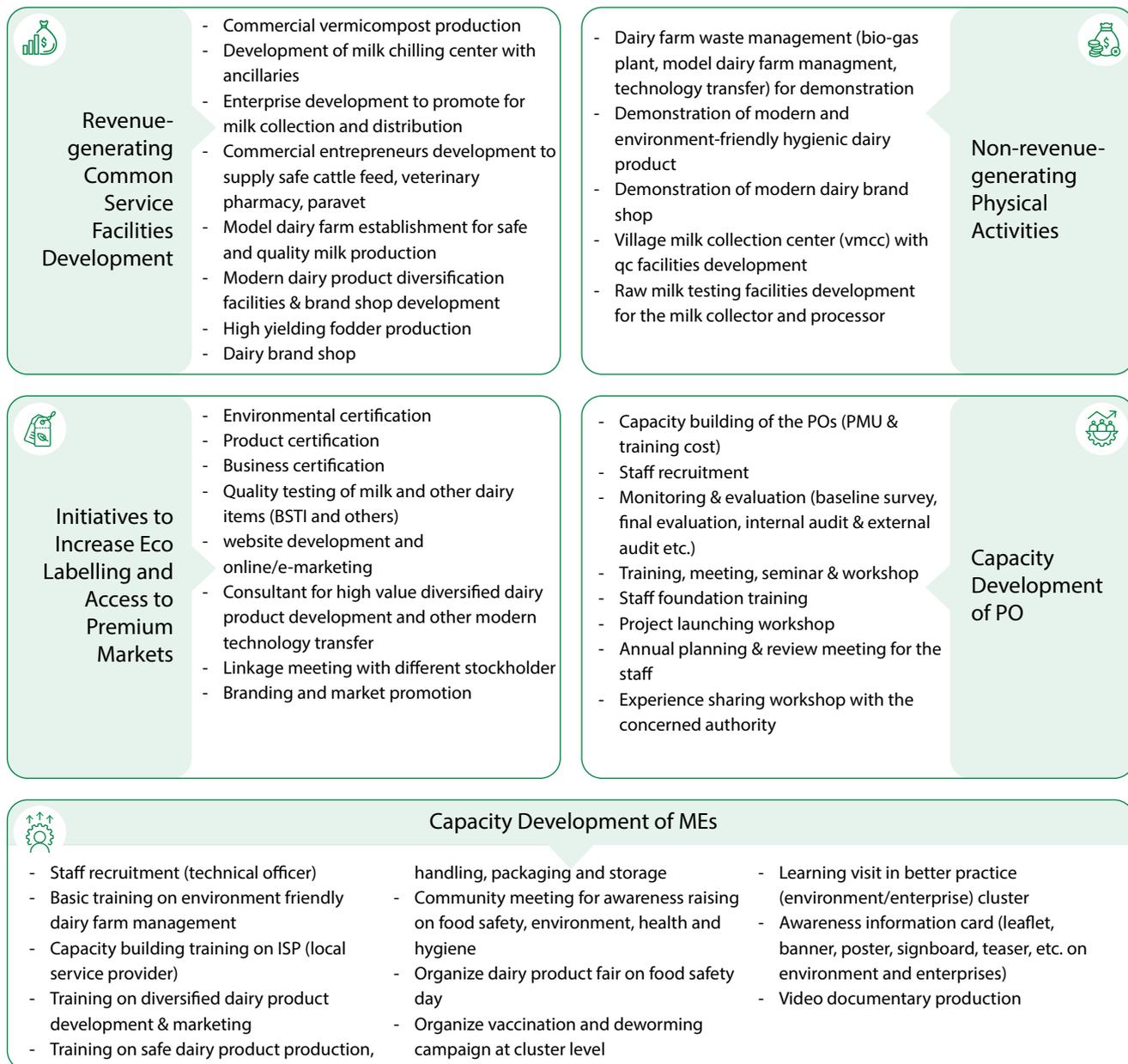
OBJECTIVES

- » Promote dairy product waste management at cluster level
- » Adoption of new technology for diversified dairy product production
- » Ensure safe and hygienic environment for dairy processing zone through good practices
- » Promote access to premium market for rural MEs
- » Increase awareness on safe and sustainable dairy production and processing

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability in the dairy sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly dairy processing, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, and obviously, with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

RIC was founded by a group of distinguished social workers in 1981. Commencing operation with a relief, rehabilitation and financial assistance program for rural women, RIC developed a traditional focus on rural sector

development, targeting, in particular, women. Now it operates across the country.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00349-01375-00167; Social Welfare Certificate No. Dha-01164

Area of work: Human rights; Food security & livelihood; Human &

Nutrition; Education & Social Protection; DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation; Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Project office: Deulvog, House No-48, Hospital Road, Sreenegar, Munshiganj.

Head Office: House No-88, A/ka, Road No-7/A Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209.

Promotion of Dry Fish Industry through Innovation and Technological Intervention

Sector Food Processing	Cluster Dry Fish Processing	Project Duration 2.66 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 136,890,400 (TA: 22,590,400; Common Service Loan: 1,43,00,000; ME Loan: 10,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 600 MEs

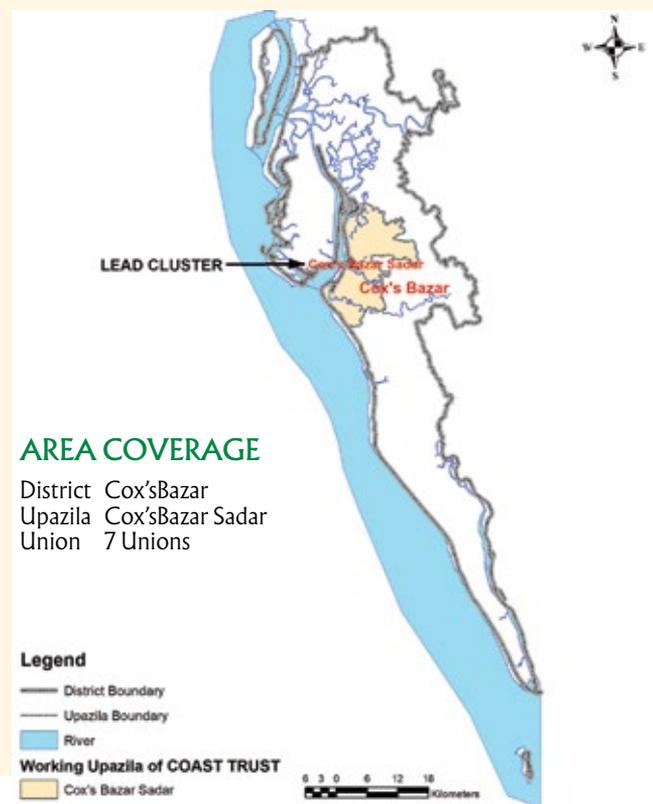
BACKGROUND

Nuniar Chara, Khuruskhul, and Nazirar Tek in Sadar Upazila of Cox's Bazar District are the leading clusters for dry fish production in Bangladesh. A total of **8400 MT** of dry fish is produced here each season, engaging approximately 13,500 people directly and indirectly in dry fish processing. COAST Trust is providing financial support to 500 ME members among the producers. Unfortunately, these producers have been using harmful practices, including the mixing of poison and pesticides for the long-term preservation of dry fish, compromising the health of consumers and those involved in the dry fish labor force. During processing, damaged fishes and fish parts are left in and around the dry fish fields, emitting a foul odor that poses health hazards to laborers and the nearby community and attracts insects. The workplace lacks basic WATSAN services, and many children, including breastfed babies accompanying female laborers, putting their health at risk.

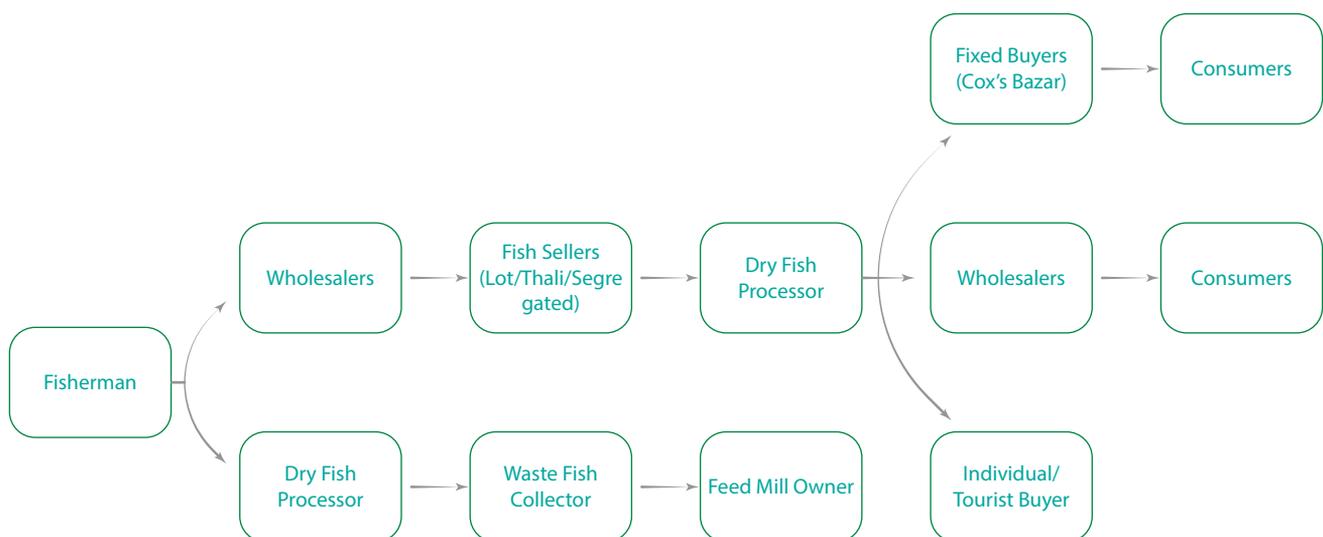
The Social Management Framework and Environment Management Framework will be cross-cutting and mainstreamed throughout the process, serving as key standards and inspirations for marketing to gain consumer trust. Lack of awareness, practical knowledge, and capital are often cited as the three factors hampering the implementation of environmentally sustainable dry fish processing. To address this, COAST Trust plans to provide technical support through training, seminars, workshops, exchange visits, and group discussions to mitigate the need for more awareness about safe dry fish processing and develop practical knowledge.

Efficient new technology and updated instruments will be provided to poultry farmers to increase their profit by decreasing input costs. Microenterprises often face a major problem with capital resources, and this project aims to provide necessary capital resources on demand

to assist producers. Additionally, the project will analyze environmental impacts arising from intensive dry fish production, evaluating these impacts across the food chain and all environmental issues. It will present technical options to mitigate environmental impacts, such as improvements to product management, waste management, and nutrition management.



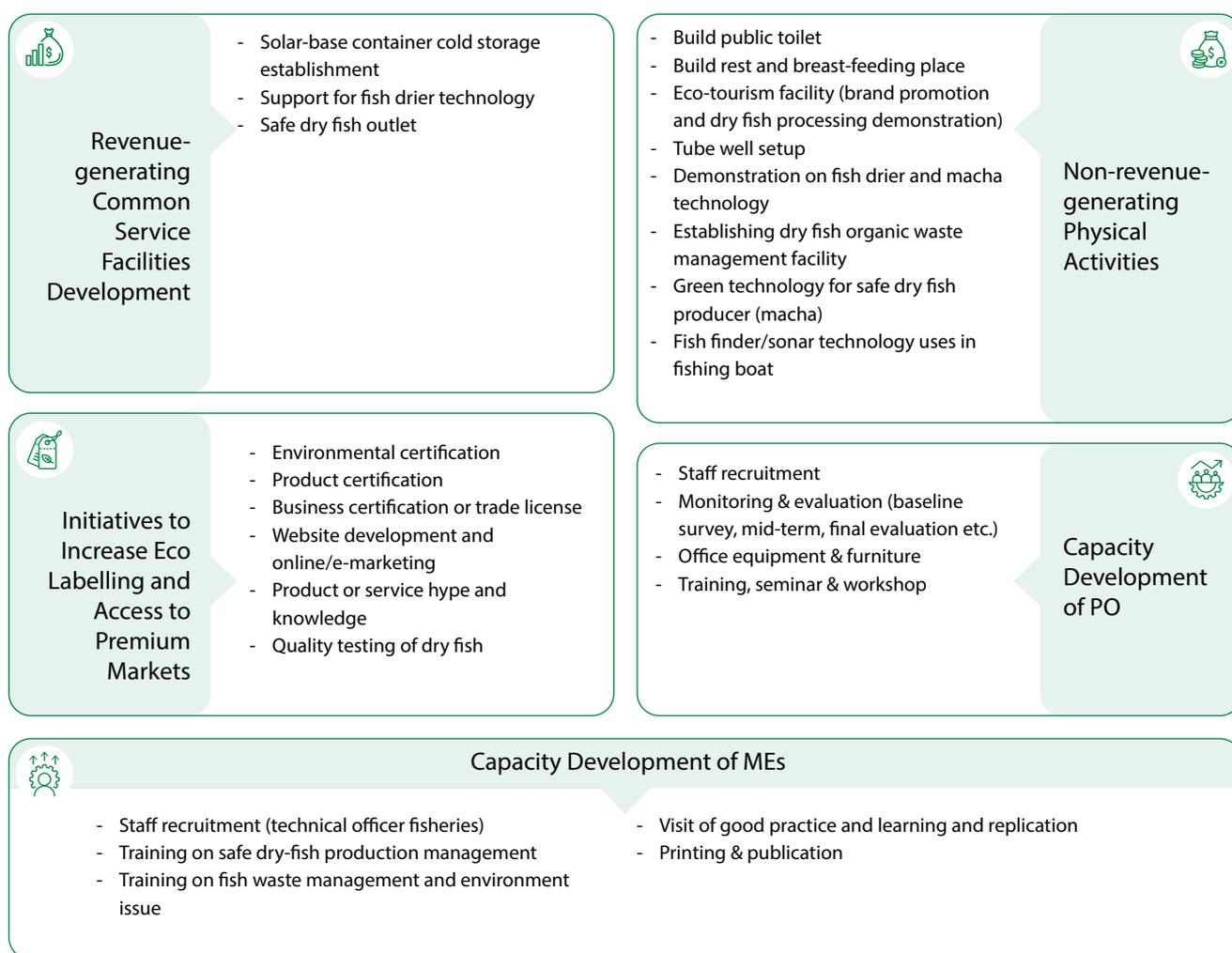
VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » To ensure environment-friendly dry fish processing in coastal area of Bangladesh
- » To promote modern technology use by microenterprises for dry fish processing
- » To reduce health hazards of dry fish producers and consumers of dry fish in the country
- » To improve workplace environment for labors and nearby community of project area
- » To promote dry fish as a brand for providing high-quality proteins, healthy fats and a unique source of essential nutrients

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

COAST has emerged as an **NGO** from a ten-year-old project of an international NGO in 1998. COAST has 86 branch offices, six regional training and resource centers and principal office located in Dhaka. At present COAST covers direct beneficiary families are 1.28 million through its different interventions in 9 coastal districts; Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, Feni, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barishal and Jhalakathi especially covering islands and char, i.e. small sand bars in the Bay of Bengal.

Core programs run with the surplus from micro finance operation, with program components of people's organization, primary health care, disaster risk reduction, technology integration related to agriculture, livestock and fisheries, community radio (www.radiomeghna.net) based in Charfassion, Bhola island, social enterprise on dry fish and crab culture and advocacy.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00956-04041 -00068; NGO Affairs Bureau (No. 1242)

Area of work: Education, Child protection, Livelihood and food security,

Water Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), DRR & Climate Changes, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment, Advocacy and Networking

Target population: Fish collectors, Dry fish producers, Dry fish labor, Dry fish processor, by-product manufacturer and all actors under dry fish product sector.

Project office: Cox's Bazar Sadar-I, Khuruskul Road, Cox's Bazar Sadar, Cox's Bazar.

Head Office: Metro Melody (1st Floor), House # 13, Road# 2, Shyamoli, Dhaka 1207, Bangladesh.

Production and Promotion of Environment-friendly Safe Dry Fish Processing MEs in the Southern Coastal Belt of Bangladesh

Sector Manufacturing (Food Processing)	Cluster Dry Fish Processing	Project Duration 2 years and 8 months
Budget (BDT) 12,71,85,200 (TA: 2,26,85,200; Common Service Loan: 55,00,000; ME Loan: 10,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1200 MEs

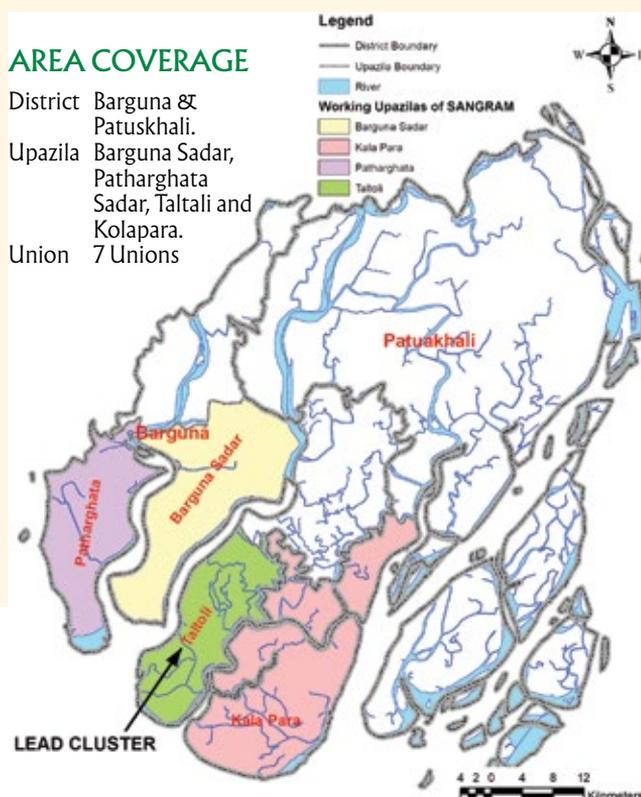
BACKGROUND

In the microenterprise sector, the main reasons for a low emphasis on sustainable ecosystems and climate resilience are market accessibility, knowledge, and financial constraints. The role of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in terms of revenue, machinery utilization, capital-labor ratio, the increase in value-added tax are quite limited. Small entrepreneurs involved in agribusiness are divided into different production clusters. In areas that are environmentally or vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, various types of support are provided through the Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP). PKSf, through its Microenterprise Program, is providing financial assistance to its Partner Organizations (PO) to adopt Microenterprise Programs.

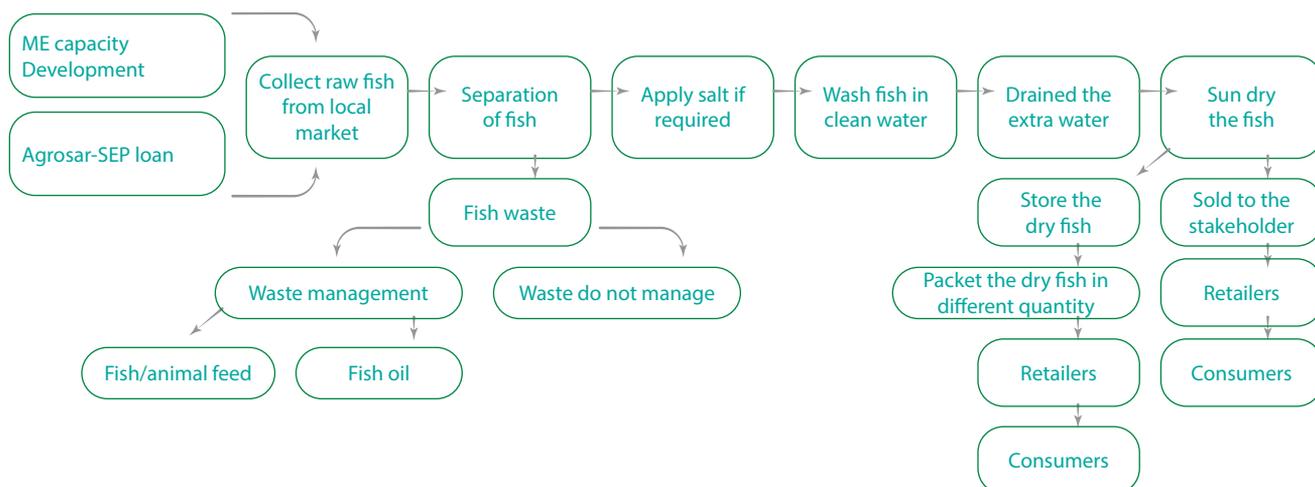
Barguna and Patuakhali are coastal areas of Bangladesh with fishermen playing a unique role in marine fisheries. Almost one-third of marine fish is harvested in these two districts in the whole of Bangladesh. Barguna and Patuakhali rank after Cox's Bazar and Chittagong in the production of dry fish from sea fish. The tourist centers of Kuakata in Patuakhali and Tengragiri in Barguna have brought recognition to the dry market of Bangladesh at the domestic and international levels. Dry fish is a significant source of non-vegetarian food in the diet of Bangladeshis, containing about 70 to 80 percent protein. Ensuring safe food is a significant challenge in our country, and toxin-free dry fish plays a crucial role in this regard.

Fish farmers or dry fish processors in Bangladesh traditionally produce dry fish and use various pesticides to preserve them. Unfortunately, these pesticides are often used without a full understanding of their harm, posing a major health threat. With

the aim of developing sustainable environmental management and promoting the production of poison-free dry goods, the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), with the financial support of the World Bank, has initiated the implementation of the sub-project titled 'Production and Promotion of Environment-friendly Safe Dry Fish Processing MEs in the Southern Coastal Belt of Bangladesh' in Patuakhali and Barguna districts, the southernmost part of Bangladesh.



VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



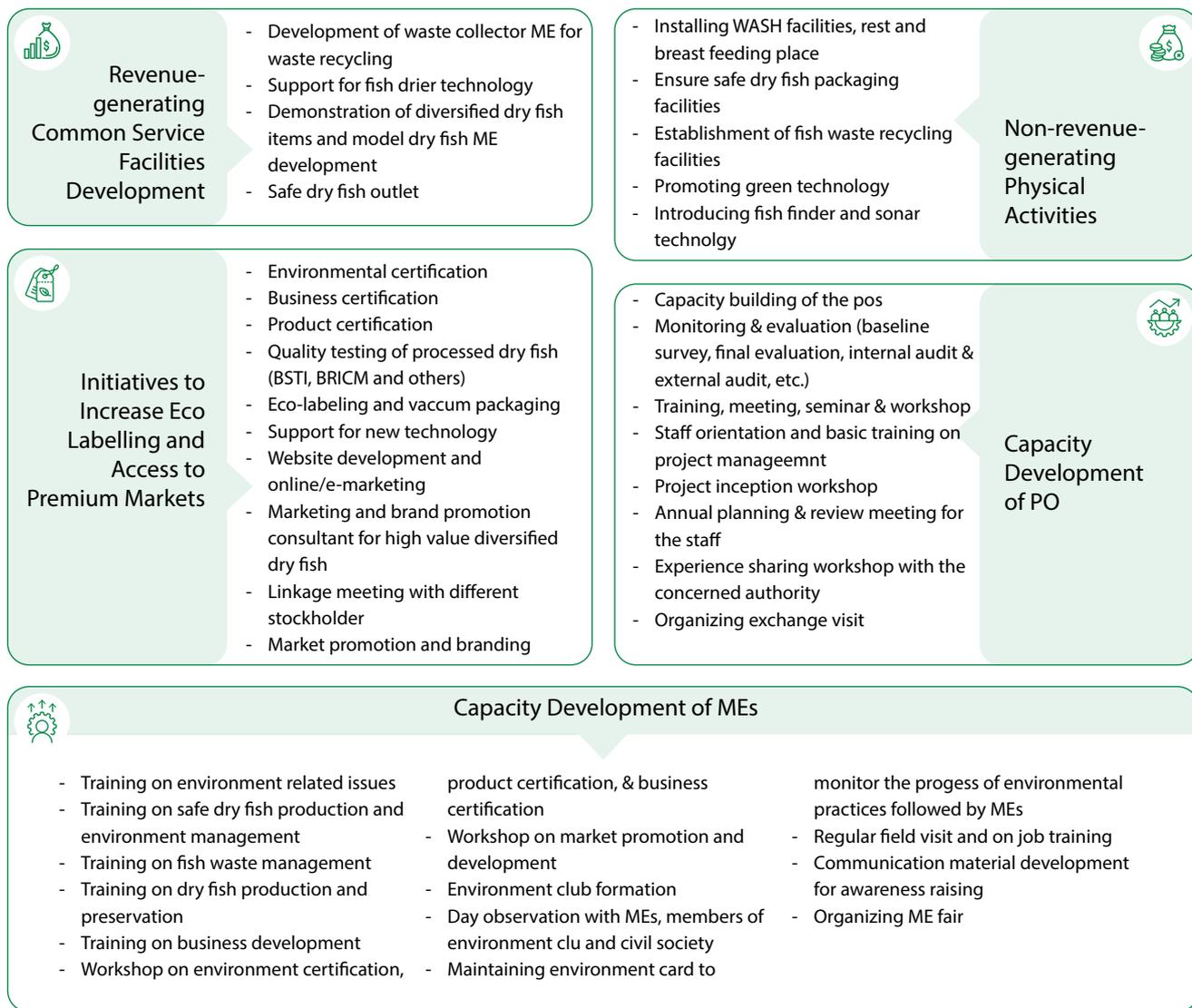
OBJECTIVES

- » To ensure environment-friendly dry fish processing
- » To introduce modern technology for dry fish processing
- » To reduce health hazards and improve the working environment of dry fish producers and consumers
- » Introduce waste management facility in the cluster
- » To create effective market linkage and brand image

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the handicrafts sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly processing, distribution, and marketing strategies for handicrafts items. This proposed sub-project aims to actualize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, including micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with adequate training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

SANGRAM is a non-government developmental organization established in 1985, started its activities from Patharghata Upazila of Barguna district adjacent to the Bay of Bengal. Day by day SANGRAM is working to make substantive development of socio-economically back footed people in the all districts of Barishal division. SANGRAM believes that there is sufficient capacity in cryptic position within the human being that can be make vulnerable community free from the ironic band of helpless

and inhumane conditions and for that peoples participation is indispensable in development process.

Legal entities: Social Services Department: Barguna-42/89, 21 November 1989, NGOAB: 454, 25 March 1991, MRA: 03782-00958-00188, 25 March 2008

Area of work: Socioeconomic Development, Education and Technology, Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Agriculture, Environment, and Climate Change, Health, Sanitation, and Nutrition, Gender Equity and

Empowering Women, Poverty Alleviation and Livelihood, Disability and Inclusive Development, Globalization and Economic Justice, Humanitarian Response.

Target population: Marginal level vulnerable people, Fisherman, Dry Fish Producers, Agriculture and Dairy Farmers, Adolescents, Widows and Destitute Women.

Project office: 65, Shahid Smriti Sarak, Barguna-8700.

Head office: 65, Shahid Smriti Sarak, Barguna-8700.

Initiatives for Increasing the Use and Production of Eco-friendly Construction Materials

Sector Light Engineering	Cluster Eco-friendly Construction Materials	Project Duration 2 years 7 months (2021-2023)
Budget (BDT) 11,54,48,000 (TA: 2,34,48,000; Common Service Loan: 1,20,00,000; ME loan: 8,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 400 MEs

BACKGROUND

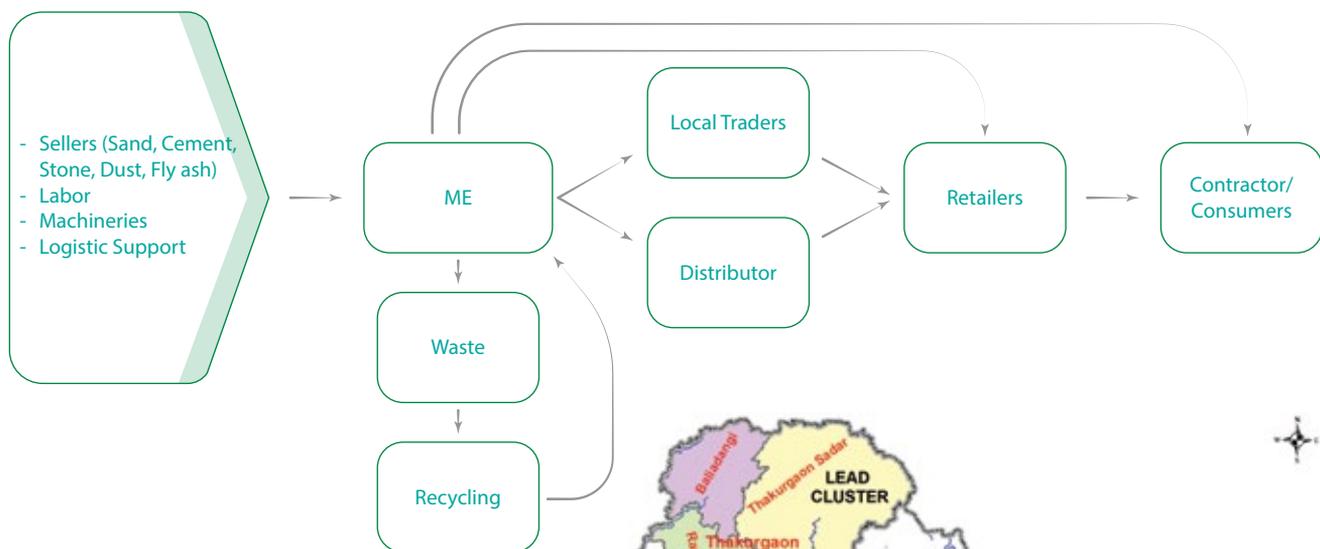
Bangladesh is striving to ensure sustainable development in the case of eco-friendly construction materials. The domestic production currently meets two-thirds of the total demand. The government of Bangladesh aims to gradually demolish brick kilns by 2025. To achieve this goal, various steps have been taken to increase the production of eco-friendly construction materials. Products such as hollow blocks, eco-bricks, tiles, and paver blocks are available in both urban and village settings. The profitability margins are highly variable, depending on regular sales and revenue collection from products sold under credit.

In terms of waste management for eco-friendly construction materials microenterprises (MEs), proper waste disposal facilities are lacking in most cases, and raw effluent is dumped inadvertently. Safety practices for workers are absent, and the level of environmental and regulatory awareness is either very poor or ignored. Therefore, it is necessary to raise awareness through proper training and strict

supervision by regulatory authorities. An environmentally sustainable business requires the use of renewable energy for producing eco-friendly construction materials, proper waste management, the use of environment-friendly raw materials, and proper eco-labeling to reduce carbon emissions.

Considering all the mentioned facts and figures, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives such as cluster-wise production of eco-friendly construction materials, promoting environmental and hygiene practices, diversified production of safe and quality eco-friendly construction materials items, along with measures for extensive online and offline marketing. These efforts will contribute to better income generation for eco-friendly construction materials micro-entrepreneurs. To tap into this potential, ESDO has submitted a detailed sub-project proposal on the eco-friendly construction materials sub-sector under the World Bank-funded project SEP.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS

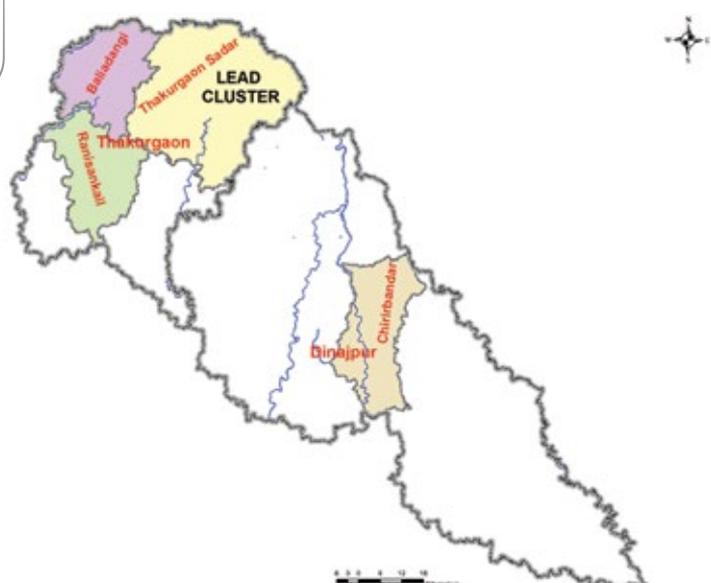


AREA COVERAGE

District Thakurgaon, Dinajpur
 Upazila Thakurgaon Sadar, Baliadangi, Ranishangkail, Dinajpur Sadar, Chirirbandar.
 Union 10 Unions

Legend

- District Boundary
- Upazila Boundary
- River
- Working Upazilas of ESDO
 - Baliadangi
 - Chirirbandar
 - Ranishangkail
 - Thakurgaon Sadar



OBJECTIVES

- » Developing enterprises on eco-friendly construction materials with improved
- » Enhancing the knowledge of the small entrepreneurs in Eco friendly Construction Materials
- » Introducing recycling of waste materials
- » Adaptation of environment-friendly sustainable practices in construction sector

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the eco-friendly construction sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly construction production and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, obviously including micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) started its journey in 1988 with a noble vision to stand in solidarity with the poor and marginalized people. Being a people-centric organization, ESDO envisions for a society which will be free from inequality and injustice, a society where no child will cry from hunger and no life will be ruined by poverty. ESDO is one of the most dynamic organizations

expanding its development interventions across 283 upazilas under 49 districts of Bangladesh covering over 10 million poor and vulnerable people.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01059-03355-00203, Social Welfare Certificate No. Thakur-440/88

Area of work: Human rights, Women & child rights, Food security & livelihood, Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes,

Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Target population: Ring Slab producers, Pillar Producers, Rod-Cement Seller, Sand Seller, Suppliers, LSP, by-product manufacturer, all actors under construction materials product sector.

Project office & Head Office: 3rd Floor, ESDO Head Office, Gobindanagar, Thakurgaon-5100.

Promotion of Environment-friendly Construction Materials and Technologies in the Coastal Region of Bangladesh

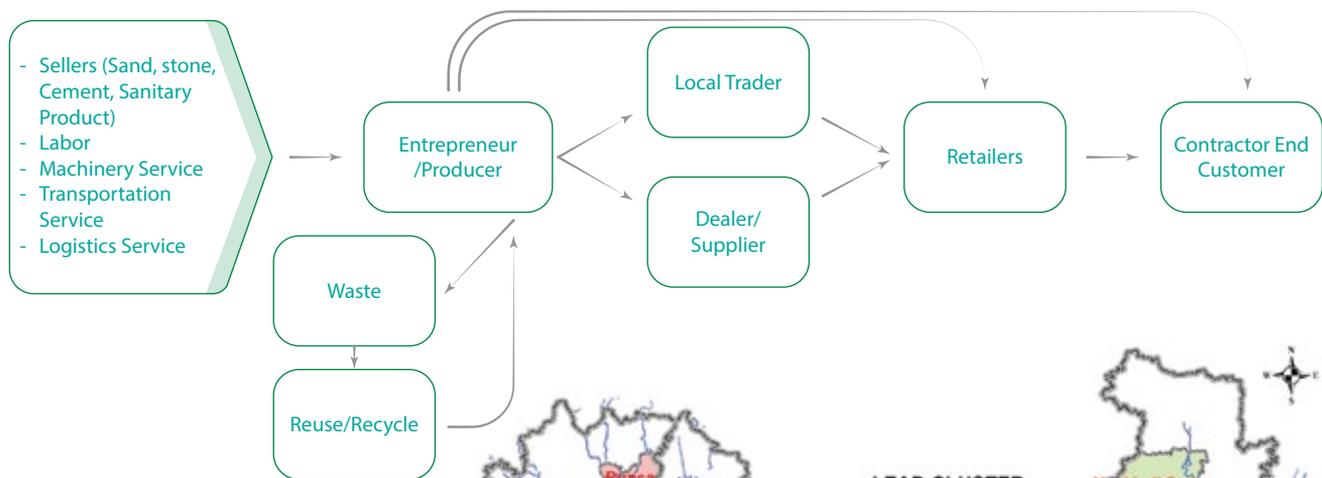
Sector: Light Engineering	Cluster: Eco-friendly Construction Materials	Project Duration 2 years 7 months (2021- 2024)
Budget (BDT) 694,58,400 (TA: 1,64,58,400; Common Service Loan: 30,00,000; ME Loan: 5,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 300 MEs

BACKGROUND

The Coastal Region of Bangladesh is grappling with a wide range of climate change-driven hazards and problems. It requires a holistic framework for sustainable development, conservation of coastal ecosystems, and the safety of coastal communities through sustainable infrastructure. Various initiatives, such as the construction of coastal housing, coastal embankments, land reclamation, and community-based management, are needed for the development of the coastal region. However, environment-friendly construction materials and technologies are limited in the coastal zones. Additionally, with around 5,000 coal-fired kilns in Bangladesh, emitting 9.8 million tons of CO₂ [Ref. Introducing Energy-efficient Clean Technologies in the Brick Sector of Bangladesh, World Bank, ESMAP], emit significant amount of SO₂, NO_x, and CO₂. Environment-friendly construction material is crucial in mentioned region. The production process of these environmentally friendly construction materials is greener than traditional burned clay bricks because it does not require coal or wood for burning, thereby reducing air pollution.

However, this sector faces several difficulties for various reasons. Some of which include lack of modern technology, insufficient information regarding the use of eco-friendly construction materials, lack of proper branding and marketing, and a lack of quality products. Additionally, local communities are not fully aware of the attributes of these products. After the intervention of this sub-project, the quality and diversification of products will be ensured. To build the capacity of Partner Organizations (POs) and Microenterprises (MEs), various types of training and workshops will be conducted, including awareness-building workshops, certification/company registration, design/production improvement with environmental compliance and health safety, and basic training on the production of eco-friendly construction materials and environmental practices. In order to stimulate the demand for alternative eco bricks and blocks, the project will engage with potential house builders and individual homeowners, develop model infrastructure, and establish model MEs.

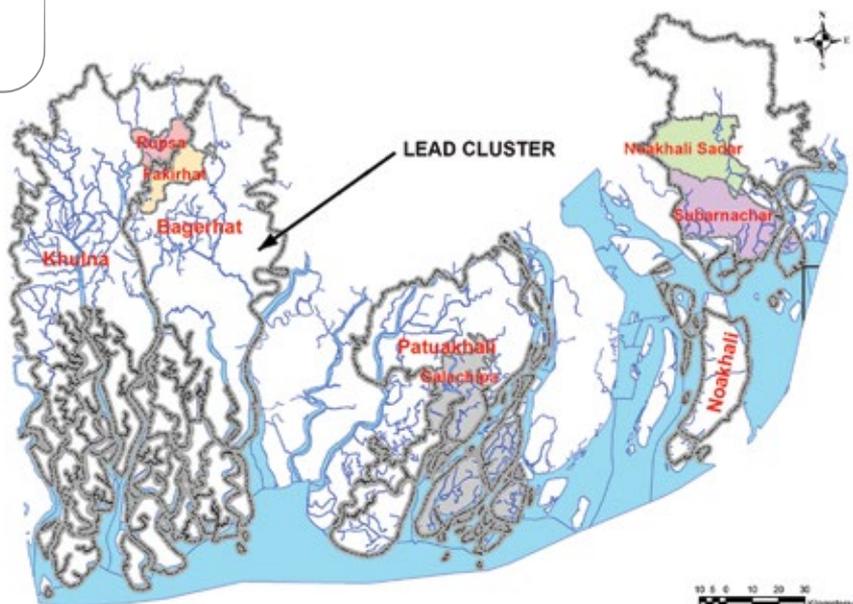
VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



AREA COVERAGE

District Bagerhat, Khulna, Patuakhali & Noakhali
 Upazila Fakirhat, Bagherhat Sadar, Mollarhat, Chitalmari, Kachua, Rampal, Rupsha, Golachipa, Noakhali Sadar
 Union 24 Unions

- Legend**
- District Boundary
 - Upazila Boundary
 - River
 - Working Upazilas of CODEC**
 - Fakirhat
 - Galachipa
 - Noakhali Sadar
 - Rupsha
 - Subarnachar



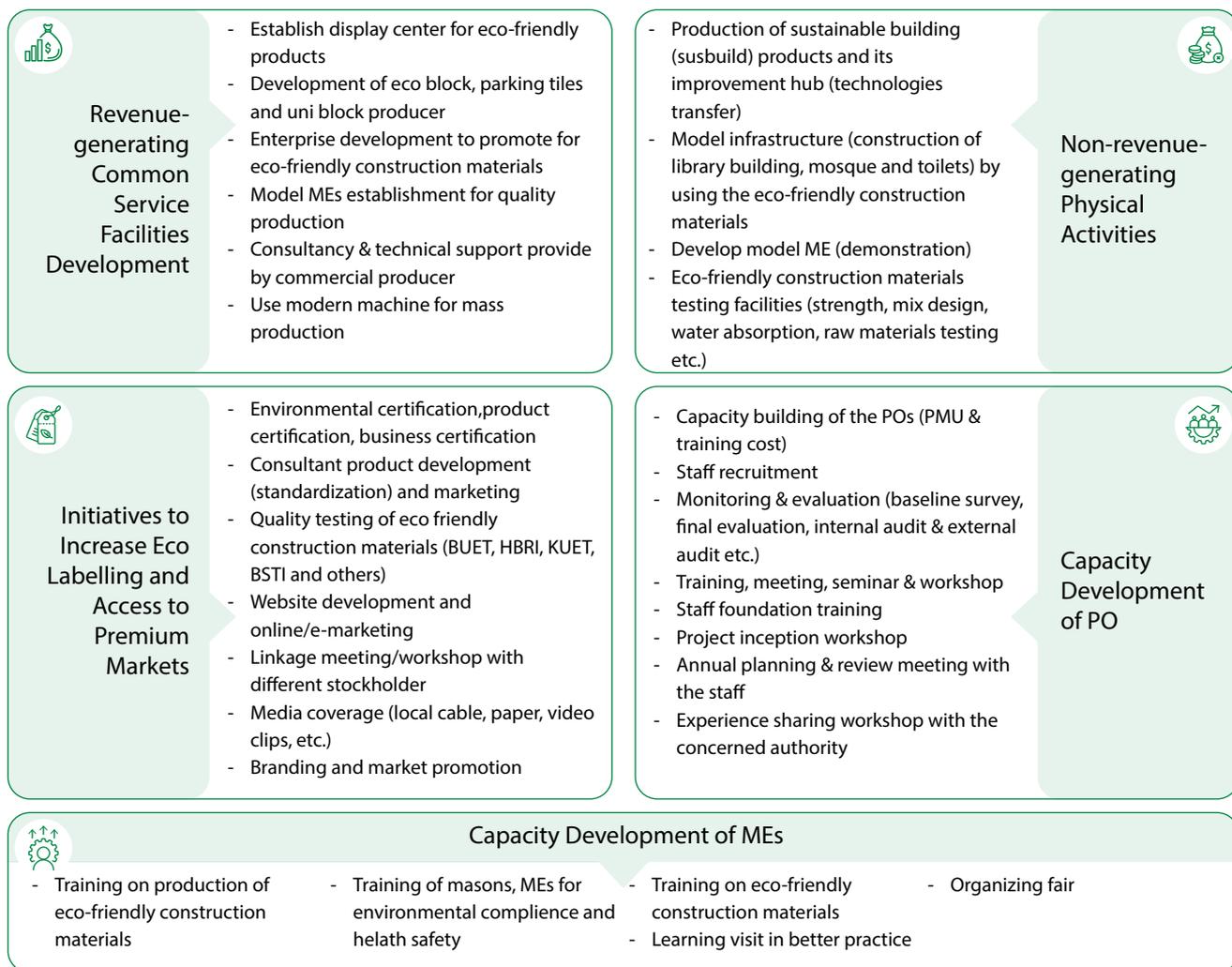
OBJECTIVES

- » To develop sustainable MEs of eco-friendly construction materials
- » To facilitate diversified eco-friendly construction materials
- » Increase awareness on eco-friendly construction at cluster level
- » Increase adoption of climate smart infrastructure in coastal area

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the Eco-friendly Construction sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly materials production, promotion, awareness creation, demonstration, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders and, obviously with micro entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary trainings and market linkage, learning visit workshops, strengthen relations with the Department of Environment (DoE), Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), and Public Works Department (PWD) for their support. This sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy and create low pollution.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

CODEC has been working as a people centered development organization since October 1985. From the beginning of its development intervention, CODEC started its activities only with the fishermen communities (seven villages) in Chittagong but over the period CODEC now extended its working area with other disadvantaged coastal

communities along with the fishermen.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01781-00048-00103, Social Welfare Certificate no: 1160/85, NGO Bureau: 263

Area of work: Education, Child protection, Skills & Youth development, Health & Nutrition and Livelihoods, Social Entrepreneurship, Conflict Resolution, Agriculture, Fishery, Dairy and Horticulture,

Change and Disaster Climate, CODEC Microfinance Program, Emergency Response for Rohingya & Host Community (as per GoB direction & approval)

Target population: Eco block, Hollow block, Parking tiles, Uni Pavers, Solid bricks producer, Mason, Dealer, Supplier, Contractor. Construction firm, Engineer, MEs all actors under eco-friendly product sector.

Sustainable Development of Electric Accessories Related Enterprises in Keraniganj and Demra Area

Sector Light Engineering	Cluster Electric Items	Project Duration 08/03/2021-31/01/2024
Budget (BDT) 11,81,10,000 (TA: 1,71,10,000; Common Service Loan: 1,10,00,000; Me loan: 9,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 300 MEs

BACKGROUND

Keraniganj is the largest cluster for producing electrical items in Bangladesh. The domestic market for electrical products and wiring solutions is rapidly growing due to rapid urbanization, increased electricity availability, and the rising purchasing power of the general population. Electrical products now constitute a market of Tk 5,000 crore, which was only around Tk 1,500 crore in 2010 (The Daily Star, 2019). Branded product manufacturers cater to 50 percent of the local demand, while non-branded local and imported goods cover the rest.

The increase in power generation and extensive electrification in rural areas has played a vital role in the market's growth over the last decade. On May 29, Bangladesh produced 12,893 megawatts of electricity, the highest ever and a fourfold increase from 2009-10 (The Daily Star, 2019). Despite the rise in purchasing power, a significant portion of the population still prefers substandard and low-priced goods available in the market. Many consumers do not prioritize the quality and safety of electric products, focusing solely on lower prices. Meanwhile, local manufacturers face unhealthy competition from non-branded imported products, such as home wiring accessories, LED bulbs, tube lights, and ceiling fans.

Micro-enterprises in this sub-sector lack awareness of modern technology, improved packaging, and proper marketing processes, resulting in challenges in maintaining consistent product quality and cost. Significant product wastage and damage occur during production processes due to the use of low technologies. Additionally, products often go to waste due to improper finishing and low-quality raw materials. Many entrepreneurs produce items like switches, sockets, electric bulbs, fans, and electric wires, but they struggle to secure fair prices due to poor quality, lack

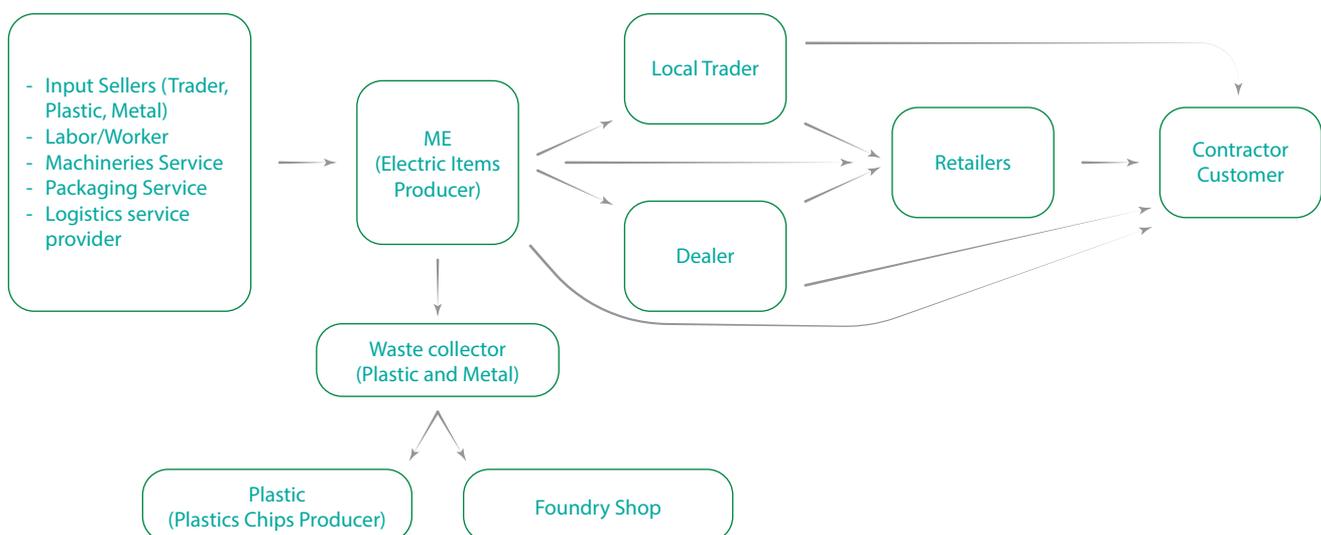
of proper branding, and challenging marketing conditions. To address these issues, there is a need to promote the use of better quality raw materials, modern technologies, and proper testing facilities. Boosting manufacturers' capacity, branding, and access to premium markets are crucial for solving these challenges. In this regard, PKSf's Partner Organization, "BASTOB - Initiative for People's Self Development," is implementing a sub-project under the "Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)." BASTOB - Initiative for People's Self Development has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project Proposal (DSPP) to PKSf to implement the sub-project.

AREA COVERAGE

District Dhaka
Upazila Keraniganj
Union 8 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



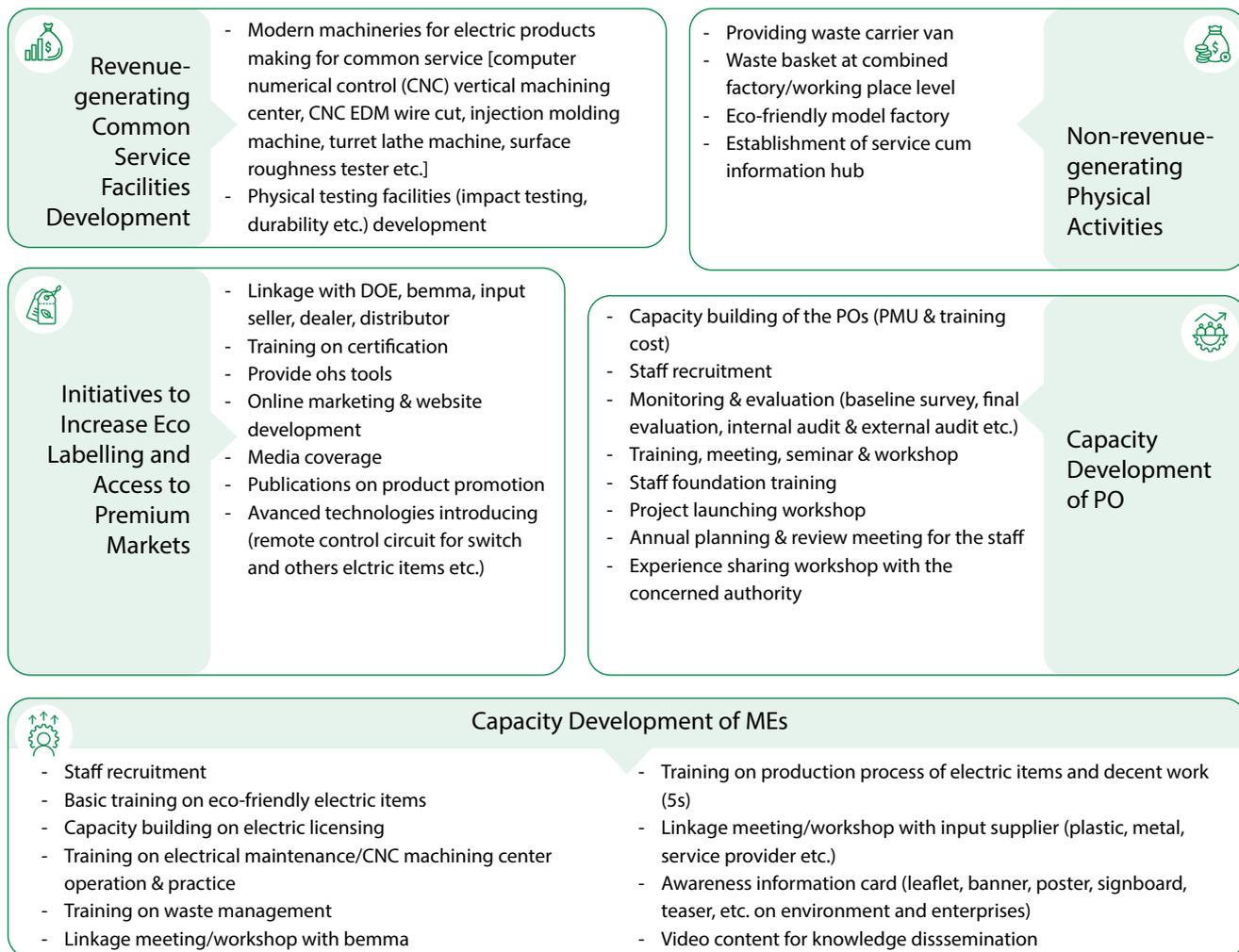
OBJECTIVES

- » Promote of electrical product waste management at cluster level
- » Adoption of new technology for diversified electric product manufacturing
- » Ensure safe and hygienic environment for electrical product processing zone through good practices
- » Promote access to premium market for electrical cluster level's MEs
- » Increase awareness on safe and sustainable of eco-friendly electrical product's production and processing

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the Electrical Items sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly processing, preservation, and marketing strategies for electric products. This proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, particularly with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

BASTOB Initiative for People's Self-Development is a non-profit, non-political voluntary development organization founded by a group of committed social activists on 4th July, 1997 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. BASTOB is registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau, under the Prime Minister's Office Societies Act under the Registered of Joint Stock Companies and with the Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA).

BASTOB always encourages partnership and networking with government and

like-minded organizations. BASTOB has been blessed with experienced, energetic, and dynamic workers and members who are committed to achieving 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.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01029-00170-00346., NGO Affairs Bureau No. 1263, Certificate of Registration Societies S-3161(126)2003.

Area of work: Better migration, Cultural and sport program, Education program, Enrich program, Health program, Relief and rehabilitation program for

the Rohingya people, Uplifting the lives of the elderly people, Vulnerable group development (VGD) program, DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target population: Electric Product collector, electronic Product manufacturer, all actors under Electric manufacturing sector.

Project office: Doniya, Kodamtoli, Dhaka-1236.

Head Office: H-549, Road-10, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Adabor, Mohammadpur Dhaka-1207.

Promoting Floriculture through Ecological Farming and Introducing Modern Technology

Sector Horticulture	Cluster Floriculture	Project Duration 2 years 8 months 11 Days (20/05/2021-31/01/2024)
Budget (BDT) 23,12,34,800 (TA: 2,45,34,800; Common Service Loan: 67,00,000; ME Loan: 20,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Green-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1000 MEs

BACKGROUND

Commercial flower production is a relatively new agricultural sub-sector in Bangladesh. However, despite the novelty of the product, the market for cut flowers has undergone rapid growth. The urban middle and upper class have embraced flowers as an important purchase item for various types of social occasions, national and communal festivals, and globally celebrated events.

According to the Horticulture Foundation, the current worth of the local cut flower and foliage industry is BDT 1600 crore a year. The Horticulture Wing of the Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) says the country produces **3.2-3.3 billion** pieces of flowers per year for commercial sale. Bangladesh exported small quantities of flowers to Saudi Arabia, Australia, and Qatar in 2015-16 and 2018-19. DAE also reported that **3,500-hectare** areas are engaged in commercial floriculture.

Currently, more than **28,000 farmers** grow flowers in 24 districts including Jashore, Kushtia, Jhenaidah, Chuadanga, Faridpur, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogura, Gazipur, Manikgonj, Chattogram, Narayanganj, and Cumilla. More than 2 lac people are engaged in this sector for their livelihood. Rose, Tuberose, Gladiolus, Marigold, Orchid, Chrysanthemum, Gerbera, Liliun are some of the among many popular flower varieties among local customers. Jashore is well known for the floriculture business for the last few decades. Godkhali of Jhikorgacha upazila is known as the 'capital of floriculture.' Roses, tuberose, marigolds, gladiolus, gerberas, and lilies are the main flowers cultivated in that region.

Inspired by the experience of Jashore, a similar floriculture cluster has been developed in Jhenaidah. Ganna Bazar is the floriculture business hub of that cluster. As it is a floriculture

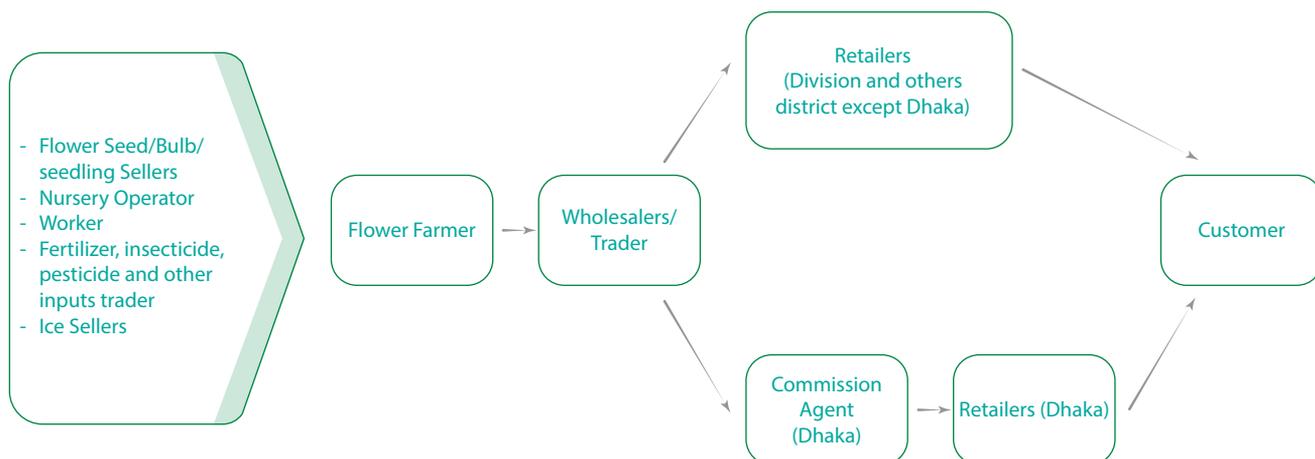
cluster, environmental pollution is relatively low. However, there is scope for improvement, such as the demonstration of ecological farming, less use of pesticides, introduction of vermicompost, tricho compost, etc. The drip irrigation system is another environmental improvement intervention, which will reduce the excessive use of groundwater.

AREA COVERAGE

District Jashore and Jhenaidah
 Upazila Jhikargacha & Sharsha under Jashore, Jhenaidah Sadar, Kotchandpur & Kaliganj under Jhenaidah.
 Union: 16 Unions.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » To promote environment-friendly advance flower cultivation method
- » To manage flower waste
- » To increase capacity of MEs
- » To expand flower market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Upon successful implementation of the sub-project, it will be possible to make a positive contribution to the value chain of the floriculture sector by introducing ecological farming and drip irrigation to increase the efficiency of the operation/production and reduce environmental problems. Besides, it also promotes environmentally sustainable business practices to increase the capacity of MEs through farming and branding-related support.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



- Establishment of ice plant
- Establishment of tricompost plant
- Outlet for promotional activities
- Enterprise development support (working capital/fixed asset/lease loan)

Revenue-generating Common Service Facilities Development

- Demonstration of ecological farming shed (tricho-compost, pheromone trap)
- Introduction of new technology (drip/trickle irrigation/new varieties promotion (lilium, eustoma, dutch rose, carnation))
- Market infrastructure development

Non-revenue-generating Physical Activities



- Environmental certification
- Business certification
- Increased bargaining power, knowledge sharing etc.
- Study on demand analysis of natural flower and impact of artificial flower on floriculture business
- Policy advocacy workshop of the study
- Environment club formation

Initiatives to Increase Eco Labelling and Access to Premium Markets

- Salary & other benefits (PMU)
- Monitoring & evaluation (baseline survey, final evaluation, internal audit, external audit & sub-project monitoring cost/travel cost etc.)
- Office equipment & furniture (laptop, desktop computer, printer & scanner, camera, modem, chair table & shelf)
- Administrative expenses (office rent, recruitment expenses, procurement meeting expenses, vehicle rent, printing and stationary, internet & phone bill, utility expenses, bank charge, meeting expenses)
- Training, seminar & workshop staff training

Capacity Development of PO

Capacity Development of MEs

- Salary & other benefits (technical officer)
- Training, seminar & workshop
- Training (flowers cultivation, flower packaging and decoration, promotion of new varieties of flower, capacity development of flowers traders)
- Workshop inception workshop

- Organizing fair, exchange visit, demonstration & field day (development fair, exchange visit)
- Printing and publication & others (printing and publication, Video documentary production)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF) is a voluntary development organization established on 20 March 1982 aiming to promote socio-economic emancipation of the underprivileged men, women, children and youths in the Southwestern part of the country in Bangladesh and later extended in other parts of the country considering the demand of the people. The founders are Mr. Philip Biswas and Mrs. Pinku Rita Biswas.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01372-00199-00026, Social Welfare Certificate No. Jashore-24/85, Societies Act (Joint Stock): Khulna-84, NGO Affairs Bureau: 284, European Aid: BD/2009/DNI/1106345178

Area of work: Socio-Economic Development, Technical & Vocational Development, Sustainable Livelihood & Food Security, Agriculture, Environmental and Climate Change, Health, Education, Cultural & Human Development, Advocacy & Networking,

Training.

Target population: Flower farmer, Flower wholesaler/ Trader, Flower Seed/ Bulb/seedling seller, Nursery Operators, Fertilizer, Insecticide, Pesticide, and Other Inputs traders, and Ice Seller, Other actors under the flower sub-sector.

Project office: Ganna Bazar, Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah.

Head office: RRF Bhaban, C & B Road, Karbala, Jashore-7400.

Promotion of Safe Street Food Management Practices

Sector Manufacturing (Food Processing)	Cluster Food Service (Street & Restaurant Food)	Project Duration 2.7 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 8,65,60,000 (TA: 1,71,60,000; Common Service Loan: 94,00,000; ME Loan: 6,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 350 MEs

BACKGROUND

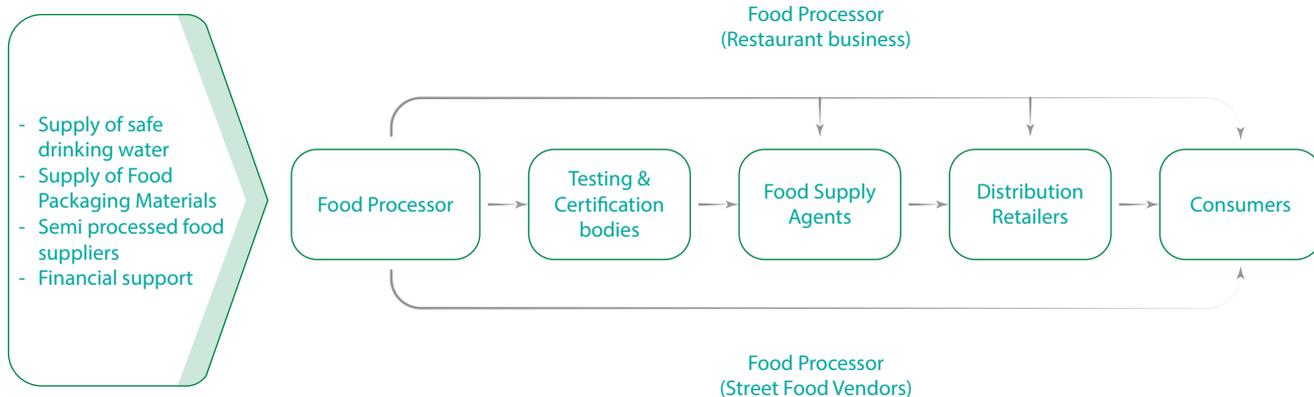
Street foods are becoming a thrust sub-sector in the Bangladeshi economy. To some extent, these foods serve as a source of food and nutrition for people with low incomes and a livelihood for many. They are highly popular in almost all districts, especially in divisional cities. With the rapid increase in population in Bangladesh, the street food business is growing quickly. However, this surge is showing an unregulated phenomena. Among the different informal sector jobs, after rickshaw pulling, street food vending is the second-largest employment in urban areas like Dhaka city, and street food vendors are mainly from the rural areas of Bangladesh. There are more than 300,000 street vendors delivering street foods to millions of city dwellers in Dhaka. However, there are considerable health and hygiene concerns for this type of food.

Food-borne illnesses of microbial origin, the use of non-food-grade chemical additives, poor hygienic practices, adulterated food ingredients in recipes, inadequate refuse disposal

facilities, livelihood risks due to legal, physical, and socio-cultural environments, and occupational hazards are prevalent concerns. Moreover, a high concentration of pathogens (E-coli, Vibrio cholerae, Shigella, Salmonella typhi, etc.) are found in drinking water and street food items. A study reveals that 85 to 90% of velpuri, fuchka, and jhalmuri items sold at school gates are contaminated with diarrhea-causing microbes.

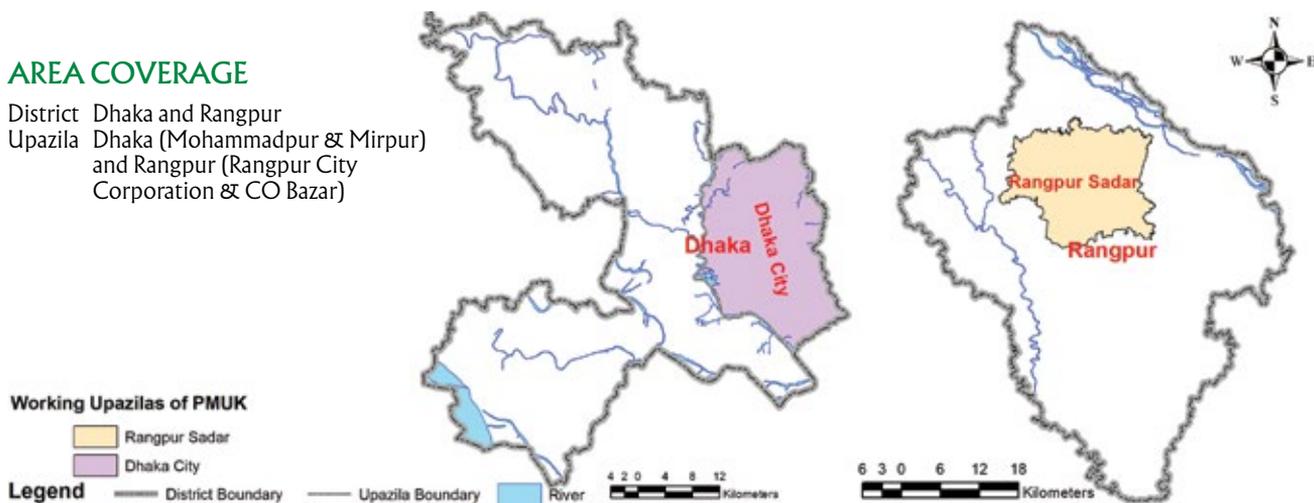
To support microenterprises in producing safe street foods, fruitful initiatives have been taken by PKSF's Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP). The project will take initiatives to develop and expand environmentally friendly technologies that might boost the income level of MEs and improve the existing environment of the street food sub-sector to deliver healthy and safe items. By introducing good hygiene practices, renovating vendor carts, creating a safer and cleaner space for street vendors, and advocating for certification/grading, the project aims to ensure safe and hygienic street food.

VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



AREA COVERAGE

District Dhaka and Rangpur
 Upazila Dhaka (Mohammadpur & Mirpur) and Rangpur (Rangpur City Corporation & CO Bazar)



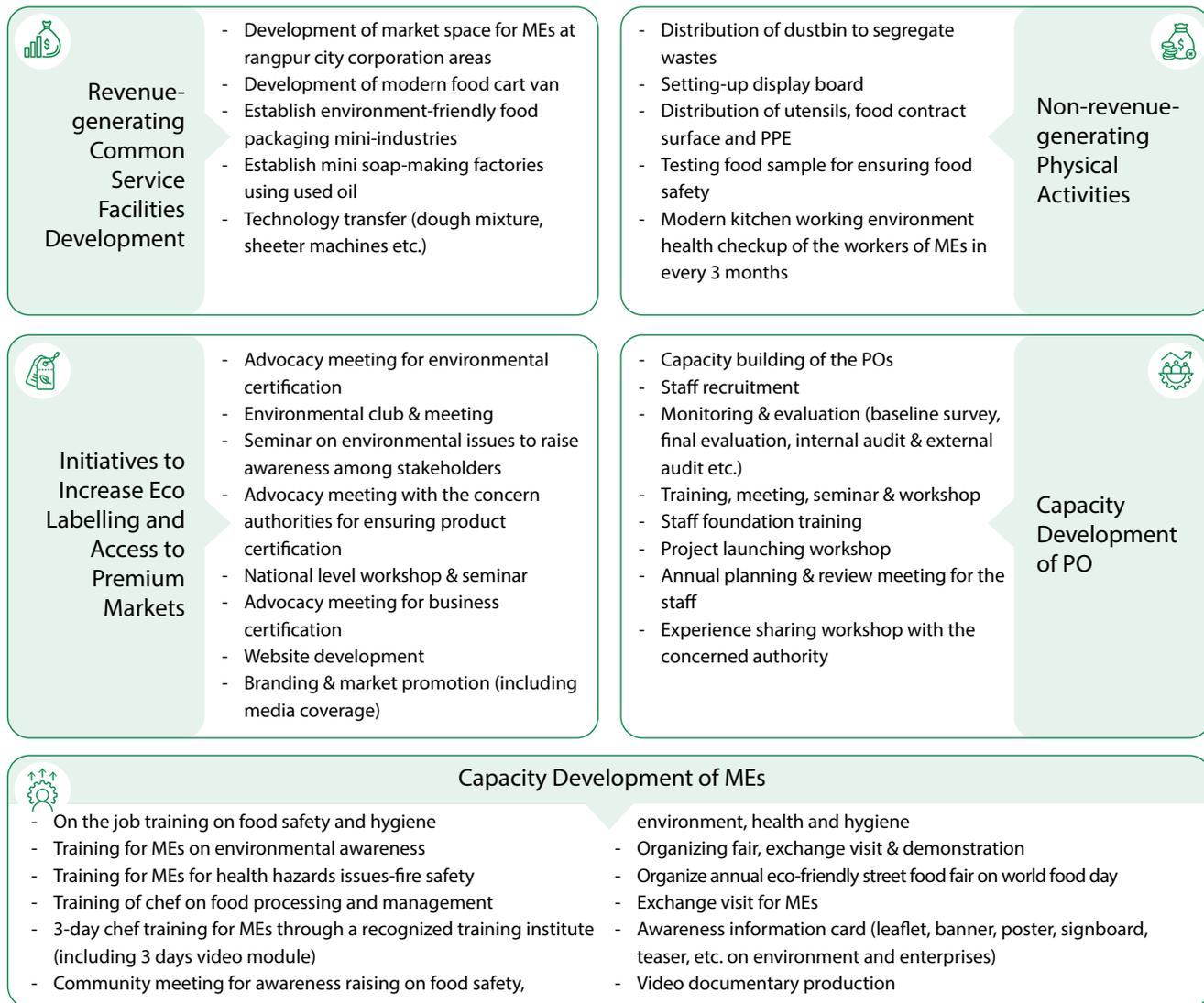
OBJECTIVES

- » Ensure safe street food for city dwellers
- » Reducing environment pollution, occupational hazards and livelihood risks of street food vendors
- » Provide technical know-how to ensure food safety

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the vegetable sub-sector hinge on sustainable and eco-friendly safe vegetable production, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, including micro-entrepreneurs. With financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

The endeavor of **Padakhep** started in 1986 with its own resources in a small remote village of Barishal district. The motto of the organization is to utilize Holistic Development Approach. It aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the by-passed, disadvantaged and most vulnerable people particularly, women and children in rural and urban areas. Padakhep has been working for development in different sectors

including education, healthcare, microfinance, women's empowerment, agriculture and many more. From the very beginning Padakhep relentlessly worked to overcome many hurdles and is currently successfully working all over the country with their 370+ branches and offices.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00181-00468-00095, Joint Stock Regi. No. S-22/5(58)/99

Area of work: Health and Nutrition, Social Development, Financial Impact

Choices, Agriculture and Climate Adaptation, Market Connect, Education and Skill Development.

Target population: Street and restaurant food processor, food suppliers, food raw material, packaging materials suppliers, semi processed food suppliers and all actors under street and restaurant food sector.

Head and Project Office: Holding no: 28/1, West Tejturi Bazar Road, Dhaka-1215.

Promoting Hygienic Restaurant and Street Food in Bangladesh in a Sustainable Way

Sector Manufacturing (Food Processing)	Cluster Food Service (Street & Restaurant Food)	Project Duration 2.6 years (2021- ???)
Budget (BDT) 10,93,01,000 (TA: 2,01,01,000; Common Service Loan: 92,00,000; ME Loan: 8,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 300 MEs

BACKGROUND

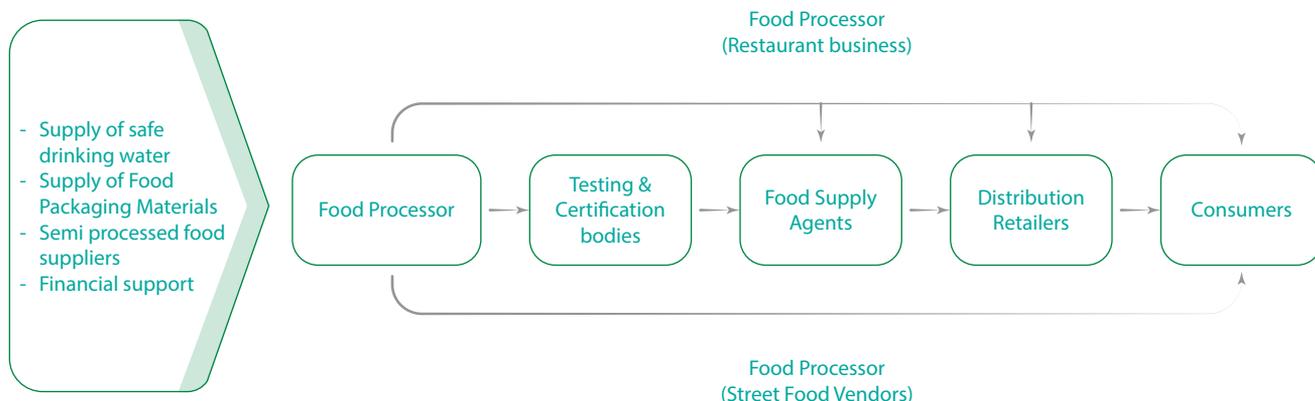
Street foods are becoming a pivotal sub-sector in the Bangladesh economy, serving as an essential source of food and nutrition for people with low income and a livelihood for many. With the rapid increase in Bangladesh's population, the street food business has been growing rapidly, including the unregulated street food sector. Street foods are highly popular in almost all districts, particularly in divisional cities. Among the various informal sector jobs, street food vending is the second-largest employment in urban areas like Dhaka city, with vendors mainly hailing from rural areas of Bangladesh. There are over 300,000 street vendors delivering street foods to millions of customers in Dhaka city.

Street food vendors face several challenges, and PKSF aims to address these challenges (such as food borne illnesses of microbial origin, use of non-food grade chemical additives, poor hygienic practices, adulterated food ingredients,

inadequate refuse disposal facilities, livelihood risks due to legal, physical, socio-cultural environments, and occupational hazards). There is a high concentration of pathogens (E-coli, Vibrio cholerae, Shigella, Salmonella typhi, etc.) in drinking water and street food items. Studies show that 85 to 90% of velpuri, fuchka, and jhalmuri sold at school gates are contaminated with diarrhea-causing microbes.

To support microenterprises in producing safe street foods, PKSF's Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP) has initiated fruitful initiatives. These include developing and expanding environmentally friendly technologies to boost the income level of microenterprises and enhance the sub-sector's overall environment. Introducing good hygiene practices, renovating vendor carts, creating a safer and cleaner space for street vendors, and advocating for certification/grading will contribute to providing safe and hygienic street food.

VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



AREA COVERAGE

District Bogura and Rajshahi
Upazila 4



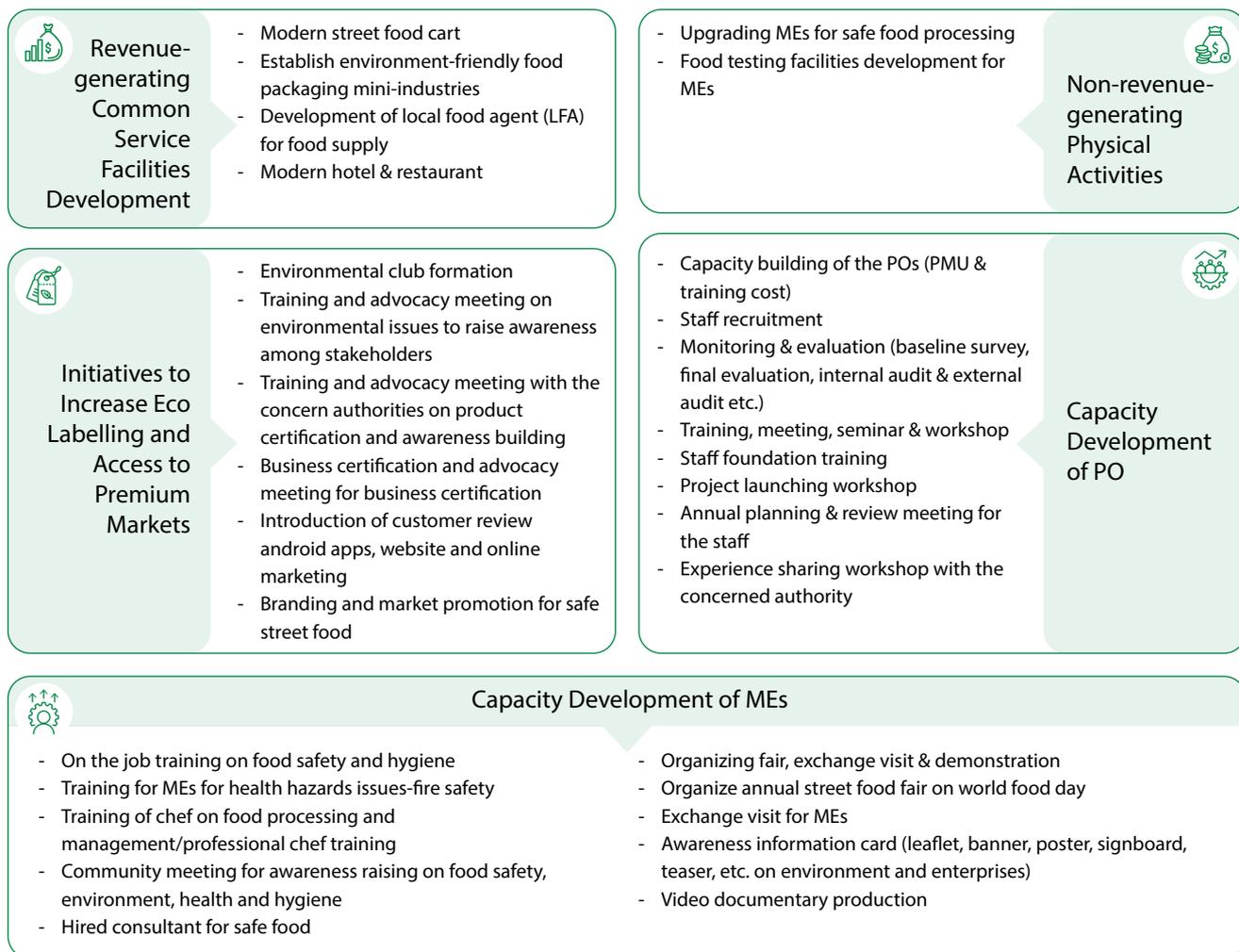
OBJECTIVES

- » Ensure safe street food for city dwellers within affordable price
- » Reducing environment pollution, occupational hazards and livelihood risks of street food vendors
- » Provide MEs with technical know-how to ensure food safety

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Proper implementation of the sub-project will significantly contribute to producing reliable and high-quality street food in the project area. Introduction of environment-friendly new technologies, availability of quality inputs at a fair price, marketing knowledge, branding activities, and access to the premium market will facilitate an increase in the capacity and income of the microenterprises. Additionally, the environmental impact can be minimized through standard collection, processing, quality checking, storage, and the adoption and continuation of environment-friendly good practices by the cluster-based microenterprises, ultimately leading this cluster towards sustainable development.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) has started its journey in 1988 with a noble vision to stand in solidarity with the poor and marginalized people. Being a peoples' centered organization, we envisioned for a society which will be free from inequality and injustice, a society where no child will cry from hunger and no life will be ruined by poverty. Over the last thirty years of relentless efforts to make this happen,

we have embraced new grounds and opened up new horizons to facilitate the disadvantaged and vulnerable people to bring meaningful and lasting changes in their lives.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01059-03355-00203, Social Welfare Certificate No. Thakur 440/88

Area of work: Financial Support, Food Support, Awareness Campaign, Hygiene Materials, Food Security & Livelihood, Voluntary Service, Financing for

Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Target population: Street and restaurant food processor, food suppliers, food raw material, packaging materials suppliers, semi processed food suppliers and all actors under street and restaurant food sector.

Project office: 153/2 Uposhohor, Housing Estate, Rajshahi

Head office: ESDO, College Para (Govindanagar), Thakurgaon-5100, Bangladesh.

Promotion of Ecologically Cultivated Safe Banana

Sector Horticulture (Fruits)	Cluster Banana (Fruits)	Project Duration 4.7 years (26/06/2019 to 31/01/2024)
Budget (BDT) 21,50,90,400 (TA: 1,88,83,400; Common Service Loan: 1,62,07,000; ME Loan: 18,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2000 MEs

BACKGROUND

Enhancing environmental sustainability and climate resilience is becoming increasingly important for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. Bangladesh ranked 173 out of 180 countries on Yale's 2016 Environmental Performance Index. Globally, Bangladesh ranks among the countries with the economy most at risk due to the impacts of climate change. The rapid growth of manufacturing, dominated by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), has led to a massive increase in natural resource use and degradation and to growing air, soil, and water pollution. Reducing negative environmental externalities has been identified as a priority area for Bangladesh to continue progress toward reducing poverty and inequality. Safe food production needs to be ensured along with environmental promotion.

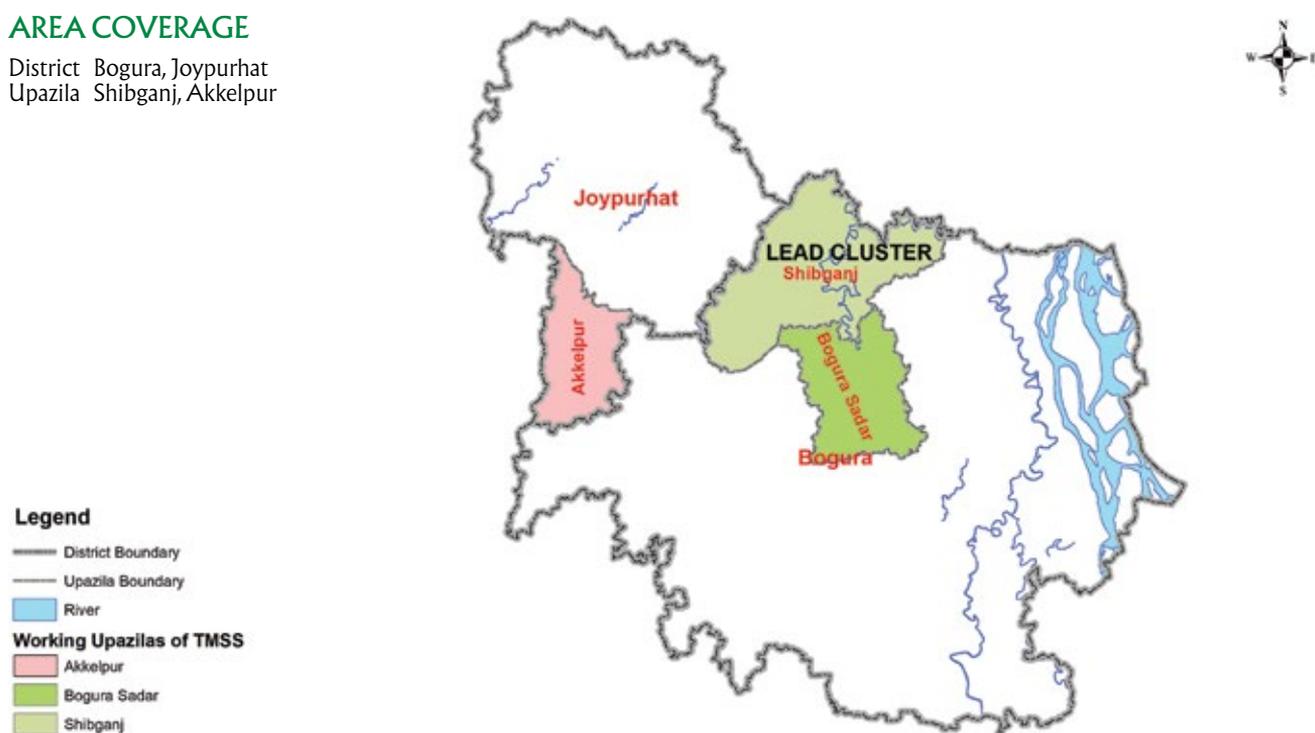
According to the perspective of banana farmers who handle garbage, efficient waste disposal facilities are typically missing, and the leftover banana stems are carelessly dumped in canals or ponds. Workers' safety procedures are poor, as they hardly ever use personal protection equipment when spraying insecticides. Environmental and

regulatory understanding is either nonexistent or very low. As a result, it's essential to increase awareness through appropriate interventions and training. Some actions will be taken, such as conducting soil tests and applying chemical fertilizer at the recommended rates, to address concerns about both the production of safe food and the sustainability of the environment. On the other side, entrepreneurs will use biodegradable fruit bags to eliminate insecticides. The banana stems will be utilized to make fiber after harvest, and the remaining trash will be composted in a vermicomposting facility to make bio-fertilizer.

Considering all the mentioned facts and figures above, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives like fertilizer usage based on scientific reports, the use of biodegradable bags instead of toxic chemical spraying, production of banana from the unused stems, and biofertilizer production using the remaining agricultural waste. To tap into this potential, TMSS has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the Banana sub-sector under the World Bank-funded project SEP.

AREA COVERAGE

District Bogura, Joypurhat
Upazila Shibganj, Akkelpur



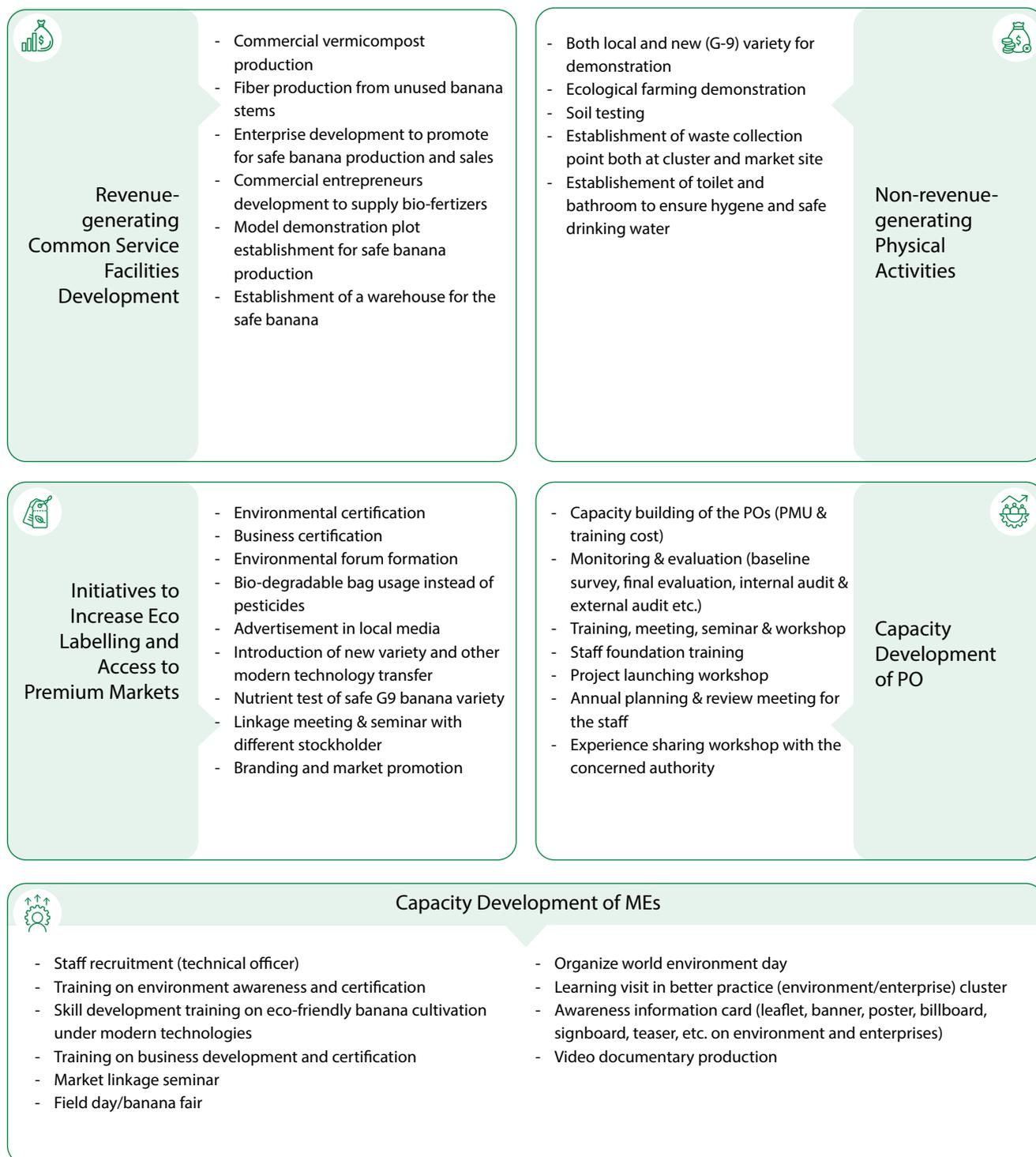
OBJECTIVES

- » To produce environment-friendly, chemical & pesticide free good quality Banana
- » To popularize fruit bagging and organic fertilizer use in Banana cultivation
- » To demonstrate the fiber production from the banana plants

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Producing safe food along with environmental care is the main goal that will be achieved through this project. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders and, obviously, with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

TMSS is a women-focused organization working for alleviation of poverty, Women Empowerment through Skill Training and Micro Credit Support, human rights and social justice, advocacy and campaign, climate change and environment, Disaster Preparedness activities, health and hygiene including total WASH system improvement, improvement of socio-economic status

and overall livelihood improvement of Bangladesh. It is registered with 11 regulatory authorities of Government of Bangladesh, including NGO Affairs Bureau, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Health Family Welfare, Department of Narcotics Control, Micro-credit Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Register of Joint Stock Companies etc.

TMSS has a mission to provide a better life with dignity in the family and society through their capacity building,

adaptability, responsiveness, optimum use of their own/available resource, participation in development activities, good governance, and establishment of their legitimate rights on a sustainable footing and promotes the novel slogan 'Let Family be the Focal Point of Women Development'.

Head office: 631/5, West Kazipara, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-12167

Project office: Rangpur Road, Thengamara, Bogra-5800, Bangladesh.

Promoting Safe Lychee Farming through Environment-friendly Practices in Pabna

Sector Horticulture (Fruit - Lychee)	Cluster Horticulture	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 145,618,000 (TA: 16,918,000; Common Service Loan: 8,700,000; ME Loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Not Identified***???		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

Lychee is one of the major and popular table fruits in Bangladesh, available in the market during May-June, alongside other summer fruits like mangoes and jackfruits. While lychee grows across the country, certain districts, including Jashore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Pabna, Khulna, Dhaka, Sylhet, and Chittagong, are known for the land quality that is suitable for better yield. The known lychee varieties cultivated in Bangladesh include Bombay, Muzaffarpuri, China-3, Bedana, and other local varieties. Typically, a lychee tree starts yielding at the age of five and continues producing fruit until it reaches 20 to 30 years

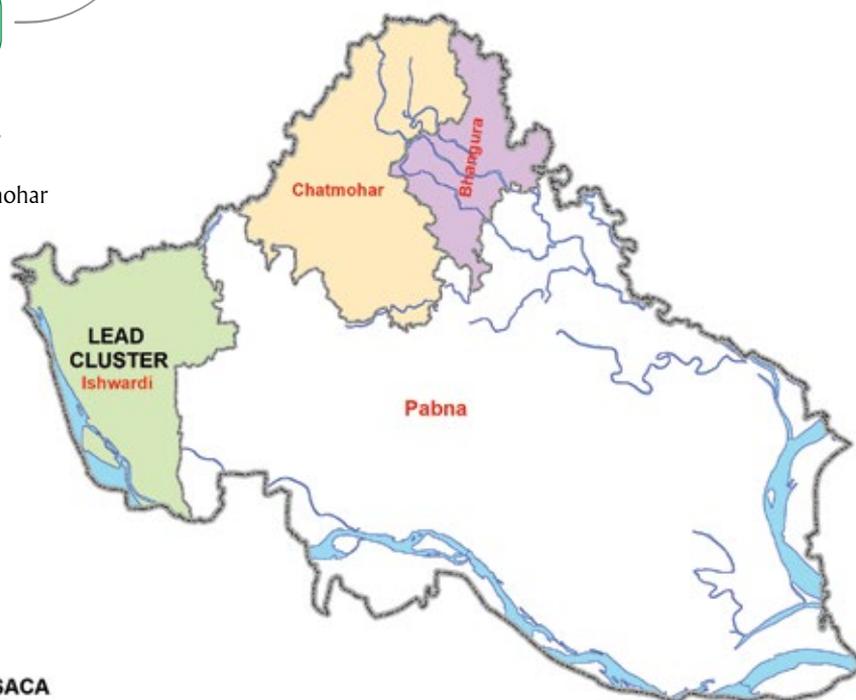
old. Surprisingly, in Bangladesh, lychee trees that are 60 to 70 years old still give a satisfactory yield. Unfortunately, lychee growers often use harmful pesticides, affecting the orchards to achieve eye-catching yields. Considering these facts, OSACA is undertaking this sub-project under the 'Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)', funded by the World Bank in collaboration with PKSF. The primary objective of the project development is to increase the adoption rate of environmentally sustainable practices by the targeted microenterprises.

VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



AREA COVERAGE

District Pabna
 Upazila Ishwardi, Chatmohar
 Union 12 Unions



Legend

- District Boundary
- Upazila Boundary
- River

Working Upazilas of OSACA

- Bhangura
- Chatmohar
- Ishwardi



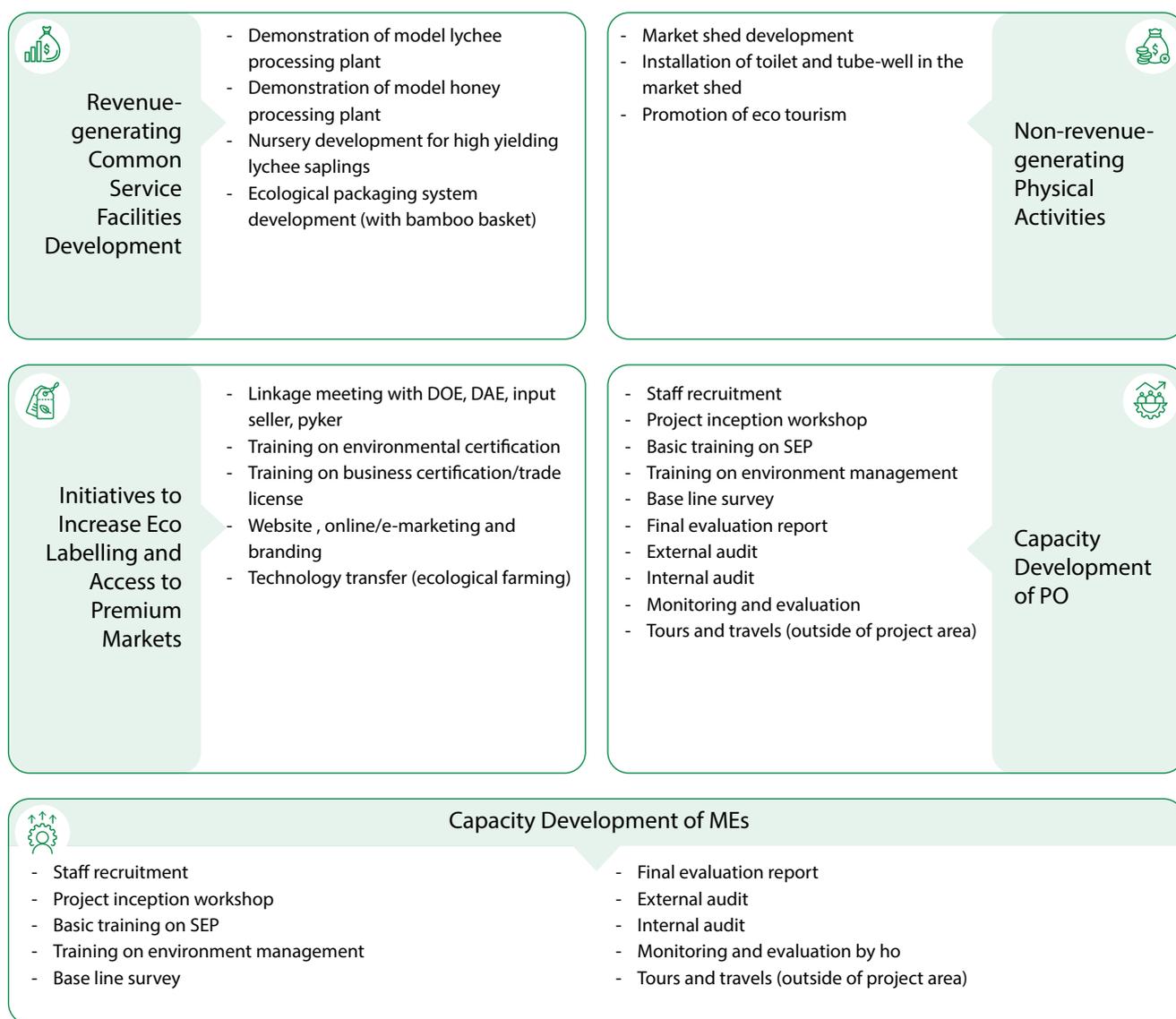
OBJECTIVES

- » To adopt sustainable lychee farming practices by the MEs.
- » To ensure production and distribution of safe lychee
- » To develop backward and forward market linkage for lychee

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Lychee is one of the most popular fruits in Bangladesh, fetching a fancy price for stakeholders when of good quality. There is a high local demand for fresh lychee, and the agro-climatic conditions in the country are favorable for the successful production of high-quality lychee. This sub-project aims to contribute to increasing production by using lychee varieties that yield well while ensuring environmentally supportive practices in the field.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

OSACA is the acronym for 'Organisation for Social Advancement & Cultural Activities'. The organization was established in 1994. Its activities started with the establishment of the very first field office at Chargargari village, Sahapur union, Ishwardi upazila in Pabna district. It is registered as a non-political, non-profit voluntary organization with the NGO Affairs Bureau in 1995, the Department of Social Services in

1998, and the Microcredit Regulatory Authority in 2008. At present, its activities are expanded in Pabna, Natore and Sirajganj districts with utmost efficiency and reputation.

Legal entities: NGO Affairs Bureau No. 935, MRA Certificate No. 02428-03744-00186, Social Welfare Certificate No. 614/98

Area of work: Microfinance, Education Program, Enrich Program, Cultural & Sports Program, Uplifting the Quality of the Lives of the Elderly People

Program, Value Chain Development Project, Housing Project, Liberation War Memorial Library, Different Development Programs, Human Resource Development.

Target population: Lychee grower, High yielding lychee sapling nursery, Ecological lychee farmer, Fruit and vegetable pykar, wholesaler, Ecological carton seller, bamboo basket maker, Honey farmer & Honey processor.

Head office: Chak Ramanondopur, Gachhpara, Pabna.

Safe Mango Promotion through Learning

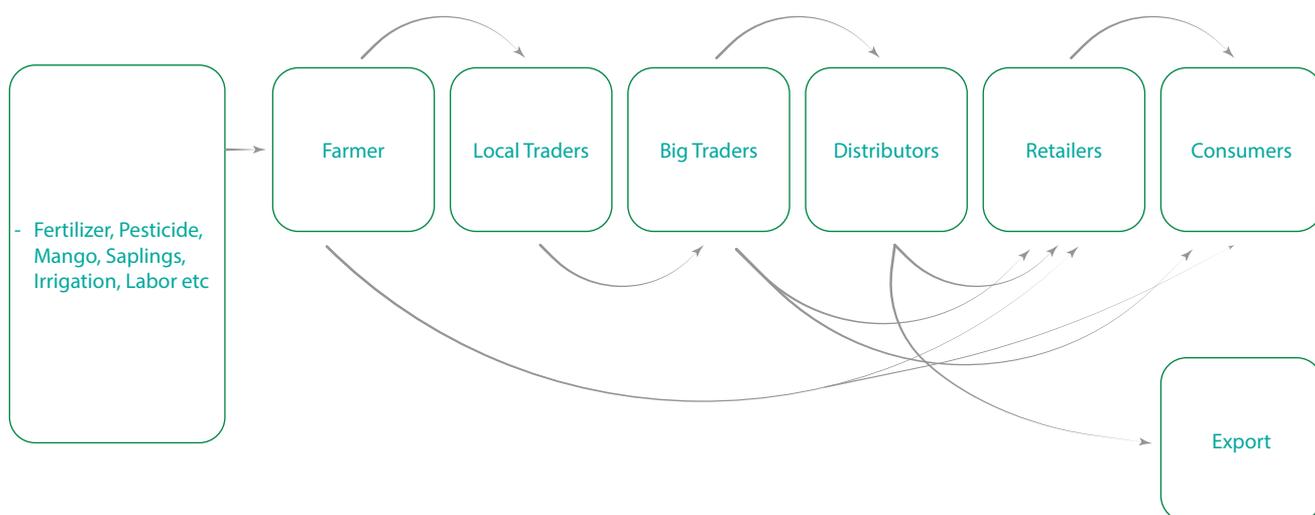
Sector Agribusiness	Cluster Fruits (Mango)	Project Duration 3 Years (2021-2023)
Budget (BDT) 24,44,80,000 (TA: 2,29,80,000; Common Service Loan: 2,15,00,000; MEloan: 20,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2000 MEs

BACKGROUND

Chapainawabganj contributes to 60% of the total mango production in Bangladesh, with approximately **150,000** people involved in the mango business. Given its seasonal nature, entrepreneurs often face losses due to low prices, insufficient resources, and a lack of technological support for diversification and marketing. Establishing an environment-friendly mango production and trade system is crucial for ensuring a sustainable enterprise for economic development.

Implementing good agricultural practices for mango production and processing will mitigate contamination and reduce negative effects on birds and other species. Orchard owners adopting safe production practices within the community will contribute to sustainable practices. The cultivation of high-value mango varieties will further enhance economic development. The adoption of these good practices will not only ensure environmental sustainability but also contribute to the economic sustainability of the mango business.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » Initiating environmentally sustainable agricultural practices to increase mango production of the cluster
- » To ensure the expansion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for mango sub-sector
- » To increase the availability of safe mango in the market
- » To increase awareness regarding health safety of the stakeholders involved in the overall value chain
- » Increasing income by developing a proper marketing channel of safe mango
- » Create employment opportunity through mango processing
- » To enhance the skills of micro entrepreneurs' by providing training on international standard of mango production

AREA COVERAGE

District Dinajpur and Thakurgaon
 Upazila Birganj, Bochaganj Dinajpur Sadar, Thakurgaon Sadar and Pirganj

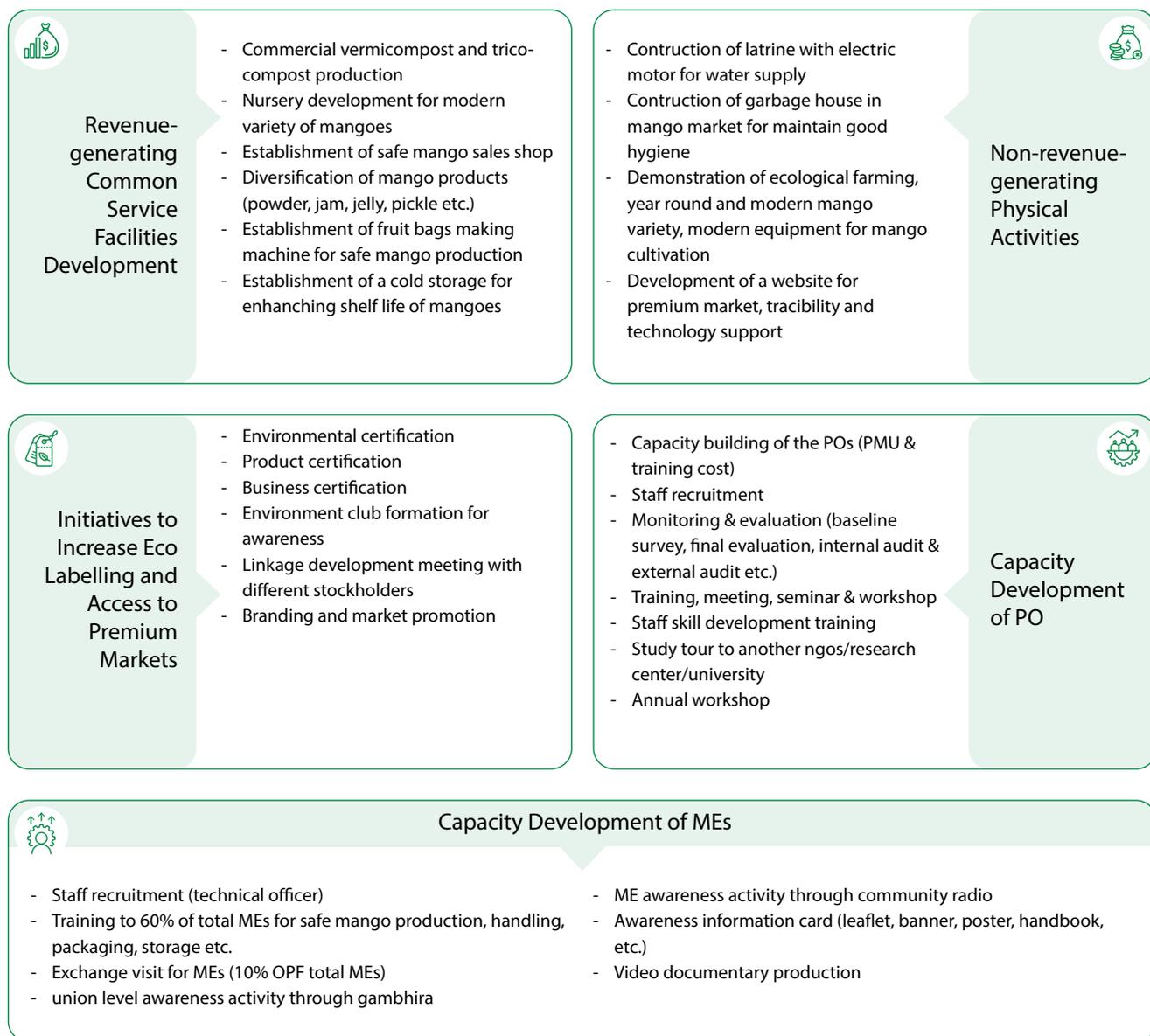


EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability in the horticulture sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly mango production, preservation, and marketing strategies. The proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and the active participation of various stakeholders, especially micro-entrepreneurs. The

project will focus on producing safe and healthy mangoes in the designated area and developing the local mango market. With financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is expected to make a significant contribution to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Proyas Manobik Unnayon Society (PMUS) is working for the backward and poor people of north-western area of Bangladesh and its working sectors are increasing gradually. Its objectives are developing and wellbeing of the poor deprived and neglected peoples and to work together for changing their fortune. As a local NGO, this organization is playing a role to develop the socio-economic condition, increase people awareness and self-reliance with

the help of different government and non-government organization. After the floods of 1988, a group of young men came to help the flood-affected people and they did their voluntary activities fruitfully. Later on, this group of youth established PMUS in 19th December, 1993.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00978-00986-00248; Social Welfare Certificate No. Nawab-136/1996

Area of work: Human rights; Food security & livelihood; Human &

Nutrition; Education & Social Protection; DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation; Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target population: Dairy farm, milk collector, milk processor, by-product manufacturer, LSP, dairy product producer, all actors under dairy product sector.

Project office: Hossain Vila, 203 Belepukur Rd, Chapai Nawabganj 6300

Head Office: Hossain Vila, 203 Belepukur Rd, Chapai Nawabganj 6300

Improvement of Pineapple Qualities through Good Agricultural Practices in Madhupur Zone

Sector Agribusiness (Horticulture)	Cluster Pineapple	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2023)
Budget (BDT) 22,34,34,000 (TA: 2,11,34,000; Common Service Loan: 2,23,00,000; ME Loan: 18,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1200 MEs

BACKGROUND

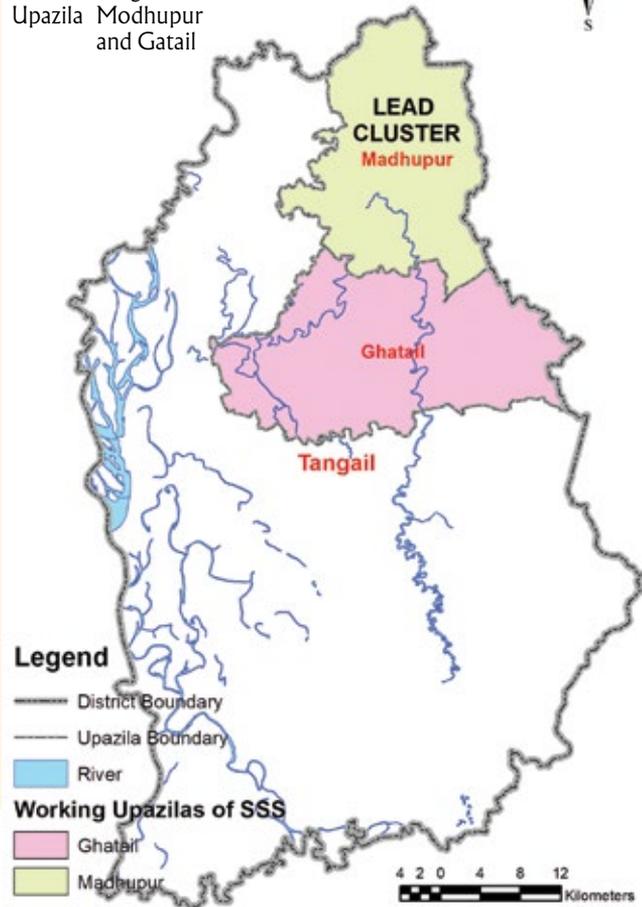
In the Tangail district of Bangladesh, approximately 17,000 acres of land have been dedicated for pineapple cultivation. Unfortunately, recent observations reveal a concerning trend among farmers who resort to using toxic agrochemicals to augment size, enhance color, and artificially ripen pineapples. This alarming practice poses a severe threat to food safety, as the consumption of such chemically treated produce can lead to serious health problems. Moreover, the excessive use of hormones and toxic chemicals in pineapple cultivation is detrimental to biodiversity.

The iconic 'Madhupur Pineapple' is suffering from this detrimental practice, resulting in the loss of its original taste, color, and size. Consequently, consumer interest in consuming these pineapples is waning, leading to reduced prices for farmers. The issue is exacerbated by the influence of pesticide shop owners who advise farmers to use these harmful chemicals and hormones, contributing to economic losses for fruit sellers and posing environmental risks.

To address this critical problem, the project aims to raise awareness among pineapple growers and sellers about the harmful effects of excessive agrochemicals on health and the environment. Additionally, the project advocates for the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices to enhance pineapple quality and ensure the production of safe and nutritious fruit. All activities under the project prioritize the adoption of innovative and environmentally friendly practices for microenterprises.

AREA COVERAGE

District Tangail
Upazila Modhupur and Gatail



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



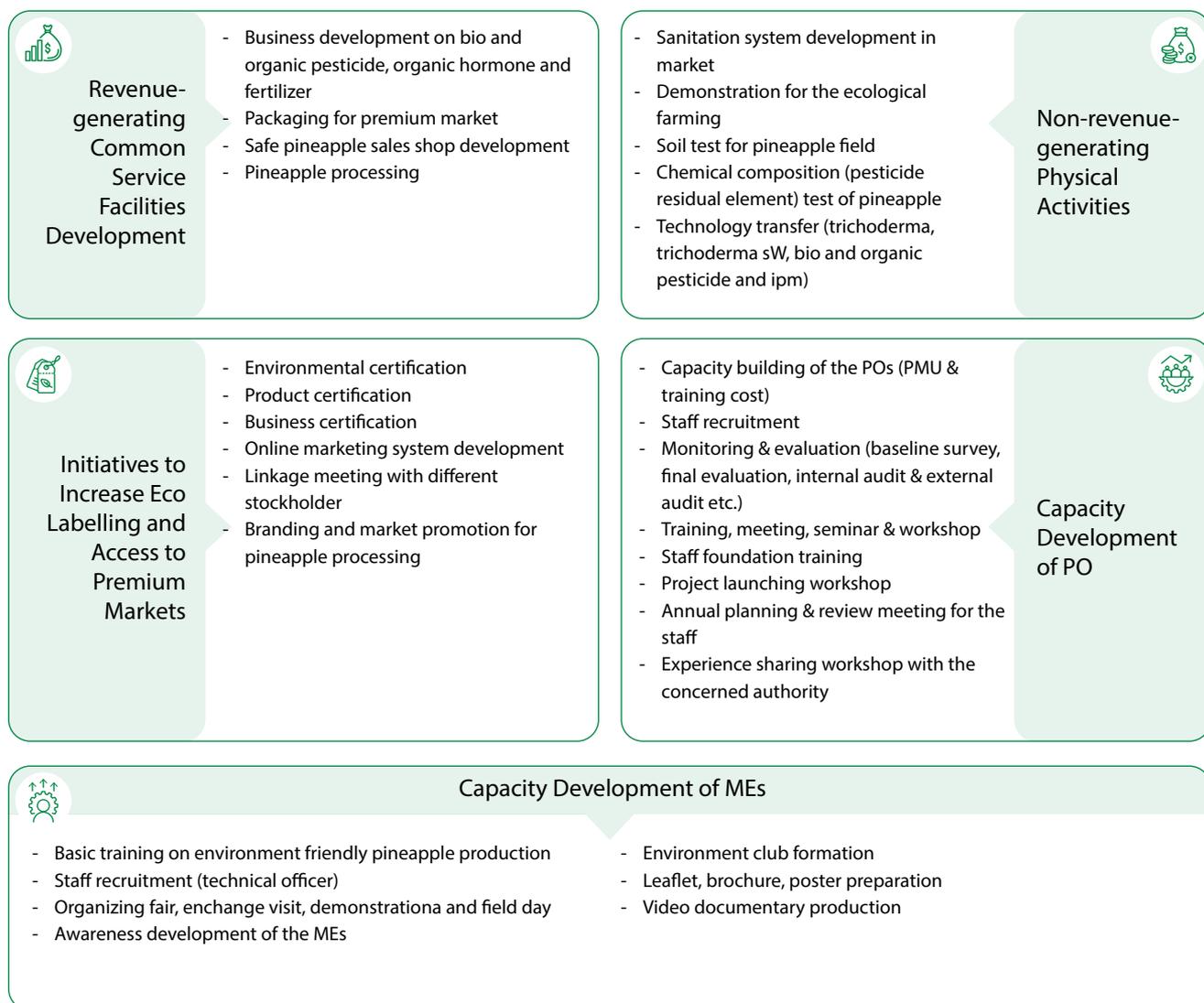
OBJECTIVES

- » To increase the availability of safe pineapple in the market
- » To increase the adaption of environmentally sustainable business practice
- » To increase awareness regarding health safety of the stakeholders involved in the overall value chain
- » To ensure the expansion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for increasing pineapple production of the cluster
- » To enhance the skills of micro entrepreneurs by providing training on international standard of pineapple production

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The sustainability of the pineapple sub-sector hinges on the adoption of sustainable and eco-friendly practices in production and marketing. The proposed sub-project is designed to actualize this mission through active collaboration and participation involving various stakeholders, particularly micro-entrepreneurs. With the provision of financial and technical support, coupled with essential training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is anticipated to make a substantial contribution to both the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Society for Social Service (SSS), a national level non-government organization, originated following a story; a group of dedicated and like-minded individuals came together to establish an institution with eternal efforts and ingenuity, which would engage in breeding welfare and enrichment for the underprivileged people to set up peace and justice in the

society in 1986.

Legal entities: Directorate of Social Services, Tangail, Registration number: Tha-0213, dated: 02.02.1987. NGO Affairs Bureau, Registration Number: 345, Dated: 30.01.1990. Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Bangladesh, Registration Number: S-3576(365)/2004; and Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA), License Number: 00645-01002-00025, dated: 05.09.2007.

Area of work: Economic Development Programs, Social Development Program, Knowledge, Potential and Capacity Building Programs, Foundation office: SSS Bhaban, Mymensingh Road, Tangail-1900.

Head Office: SSS Bhaban, House: 6/1, Block: A, Lalmatia, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207. **Email:** ssstgl@btcl.net.bd, ssstgl@yahoo.com, **website:** www.sss-bangladesh.org.

Eco-friendly Mango Production and Trade for Sustainable Development of the Enterprises

Sector Horticulture	Cluster Fruits (Mango)	Project Duration 3years 3 months (Oct 2020-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 18,14,66,400 (TA: 1,61,66,400; Common Service Loan: 1,53,00,000; ME Loan: 15,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 800 MEs

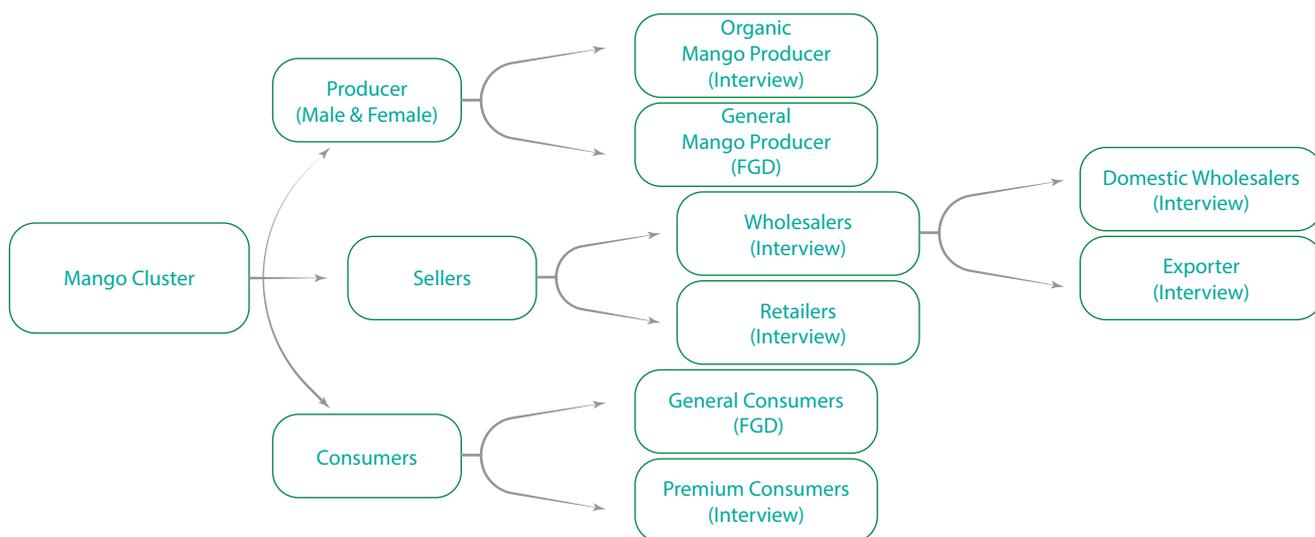
BACKGROUND

The mango production in Bangladesh faces challenges such as the indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and hormones in Naogaon, leading to health hazards for consumers. The soil quality is also deteriorating due to the misuse of various chemical fertilizers, impacting the effectiveness of fertilizers and soil fertility.

Despite the increasing mango production in Naogaon, there is a lack of awareness about technology, proper storage, and packaging. This results in significant post-harvest losses. Additionally, the sub-sector struggles with the poor quality and marketing conditions of mango-related

products like pickles and jellies. To address these issues and promote healthy mango production, environmental sustainability, and improved post-harvest practices, PKSF's partner organization, 'Ghashful' has implemented a sub-project under the Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP). The project focuses on raising awareness about organic farming practices, using organic fertilizers and pesticides, adopting modern composting techniques, implementing proper pest management, and enhancing the capacity of mango farmers through certification and branding initiatives, aiming to ensure access to premium markets.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Naogaon
 Upazila Sapahar, Niamatpur
 Union/s 14 Unions.



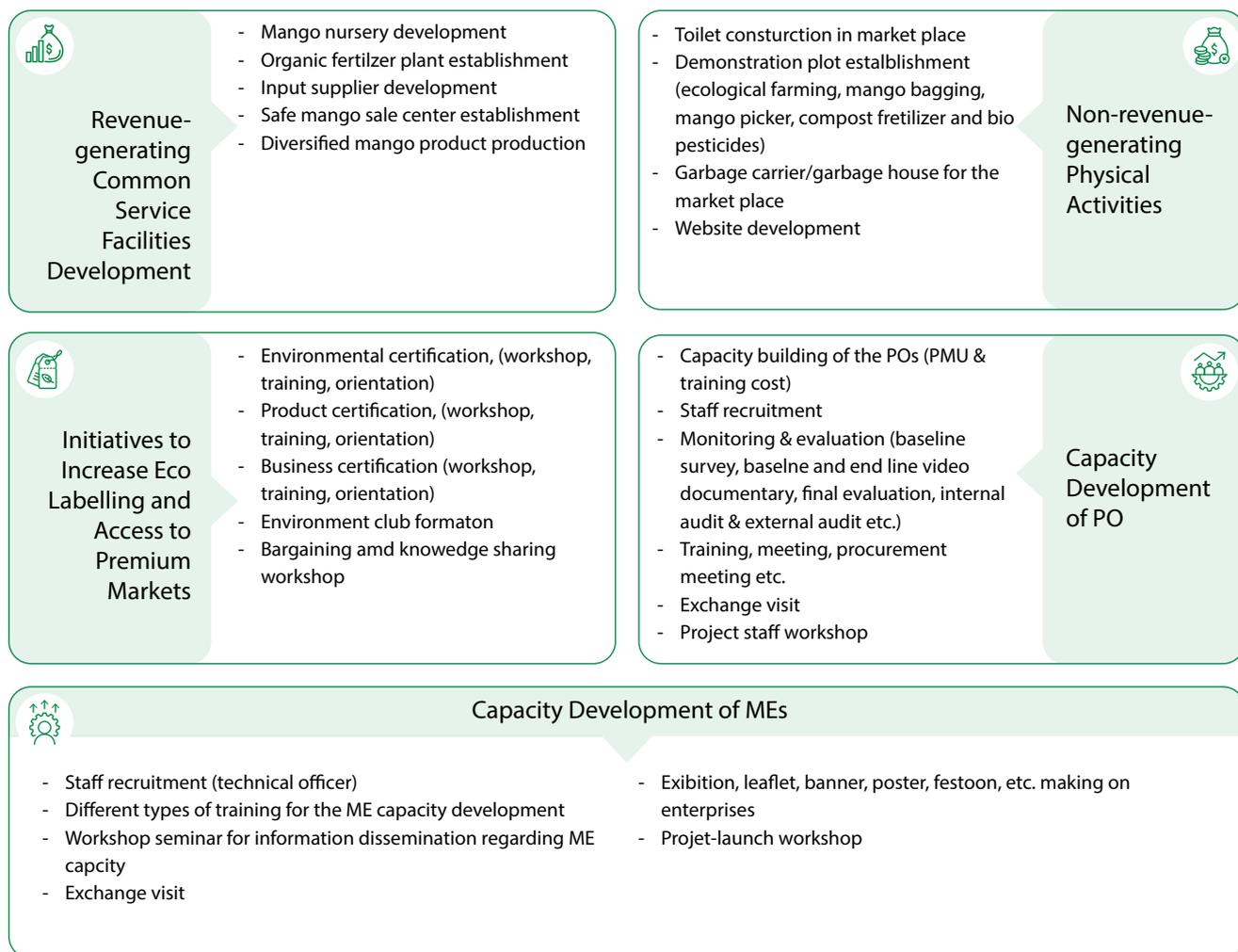
OBJECTIVES

- » Ensured environmental sustainability with good practice to reduce health and environment risk
- » Safe mango production by Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- » Diversification of mango product from green mango.
- » Economic development with competitive price and linkage with premium market
- » Micro entrepreneur's skill development by providing different training

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the horticulture sector, specifically mango production, relies on sustainable and eco-friendly practices such as safe mango cultivation, diversification of mango products, proper storage, transportation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of various stakeholders in the horticultural value chain, with a specific focus on micro-entrepreneurs. By providing financial and technical support, along with necessary training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Harvesting Practices (GHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is anticipated to make a significant contribution to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Ghashful is a leading non-governmental organization, working towards the inclusive socio-economic development in Bangladesh. Founded in 1972 by nationally-recognized philanthropist Shamsunnahar Rahman Paran, Ghashful began its journey in the slums of Chattogram city with relief works and has expanded its activities multifarious fields such as, Micro-finance and Financial Inclusion, Social development Programs including Health, Education, Community Development, Adaptive

Livelihood, Agriculture, Climate change, towards building a better nation through bringing equality and growth in the society.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00399-01209-00160; Social Welfare Certificate No. CTG-959/1983; NGO Affairs Bureau: FD/DSS//FDO/R376/1990

Area of work: Micro-finance and financial inclusion; Social Development Program; Community Health Program; Education; ENRICH; Elderly Program; Child protection Program; Agriculture & Climate change; Livelihood, business,

and employment creation

Target Beneficiaries: Mango orchard owner, mango transporter, farm input supplier, organic fertilizer and bio pesticides producers, mango processing entrepreneurs, mango storage owner, mango exporter, retailer, wholesaler as well as including all value chain public and private sector actors.

Project office: Godownpara, Sapahar, Naogaon

Head office: House No# 62, Road No# 3, Block# B, Chandgaon R/A, Chattogram, Bangladesh.

Transforming Traditional Goat Farming Practices to Safe and Environment-friendly Farming

Sector Agribusiness (Livestock)	Cluster Goat Rearing (Dairy Goat Rearing and product processing)	Project Duration 3 years (July 2021 to June 2024)
Budget (BDT) 6,76,32,400 (TA: 1,24,32,400; Common Service Loan: 52,00,000 ; ME loan: 5,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1000 MEs

BACKGROUND

There are about 20 million goats in Bangladesh according to BBS. Almost 90 percent of them are of Black Bengal species. The remaining 10 percent is comprised of Jamunapari, Boar, and different crossbred goats. The average number of goats per farm is four. It has been also observed that commercial medium and large-scale goat farming increasing to meet the local demand as rural goat keeping is decreasing in trend. Moreover, at present goat farming has become a profitable business due to the high demand for goat meat (chevon) in the local market. In Bangladesh, goats are generally reared through subsistence, small-holder, and small-scale commercial operations.

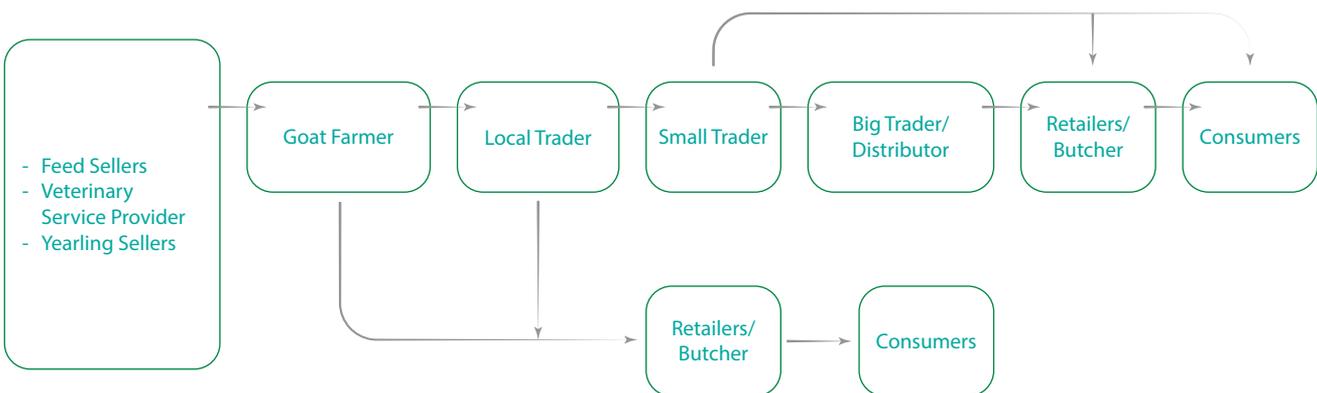
In the rural areas, about 73.20 percent of the goats are reared under a low-input production system (only natural grass and tree leaves) and the rest (26.80%) are supported by medium inputs (natural grass and some concentrate). About 20%, 8.10%, and 12.5% of goats supported by medium inputs are reared in subsistence, smallholder, and small-scale commercial operations, respectively. In recent times, the medium scale-semi-intensive and large intensive/semi-intensive farms are also gaining popularity due to demand and profit from goat farming. Entrepreneurs are coming forward to invest in this sector.

Most of the MEs practice natural insemination to breed their goats. It has been seen in a study that the majority of goat keepers used village buck to inseminate their goats and most of them paid service charges to the buck keepers while a significant number of farmers (80.5%) did not keep bucks for breeding.

A buck-rearing unit is important for both revenue-generating options also improving the goat breed. The healthcare and veterinary services are inadequate that also causes a considerable constraint for sustainable goat production in the country. Input services like veterinary care inherently incur different diseases that reduce the profitability of farming.

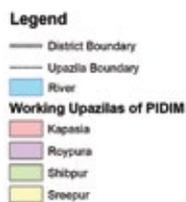
Black Bengal is vulnerable to rainwater and water logging conditions. Viral, bacterial, and mycotic infections as well as rickettsial infections are common causes of goat mortality in Bangladesh. Gastrointestinal nematodiasis, fascioliasis, and tapeworm cause less mortality but cause severe depression in the growth and reproductive rate of the species. The project has been undertaken to address these issues and provide sustenance services to the goat-rearing microenterprises of the Gazipur and Narshingdi districts.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Gazipur
 Upazila Sherpur, Kapasia, Gazipur Sadar.
 Unions 15 Unions



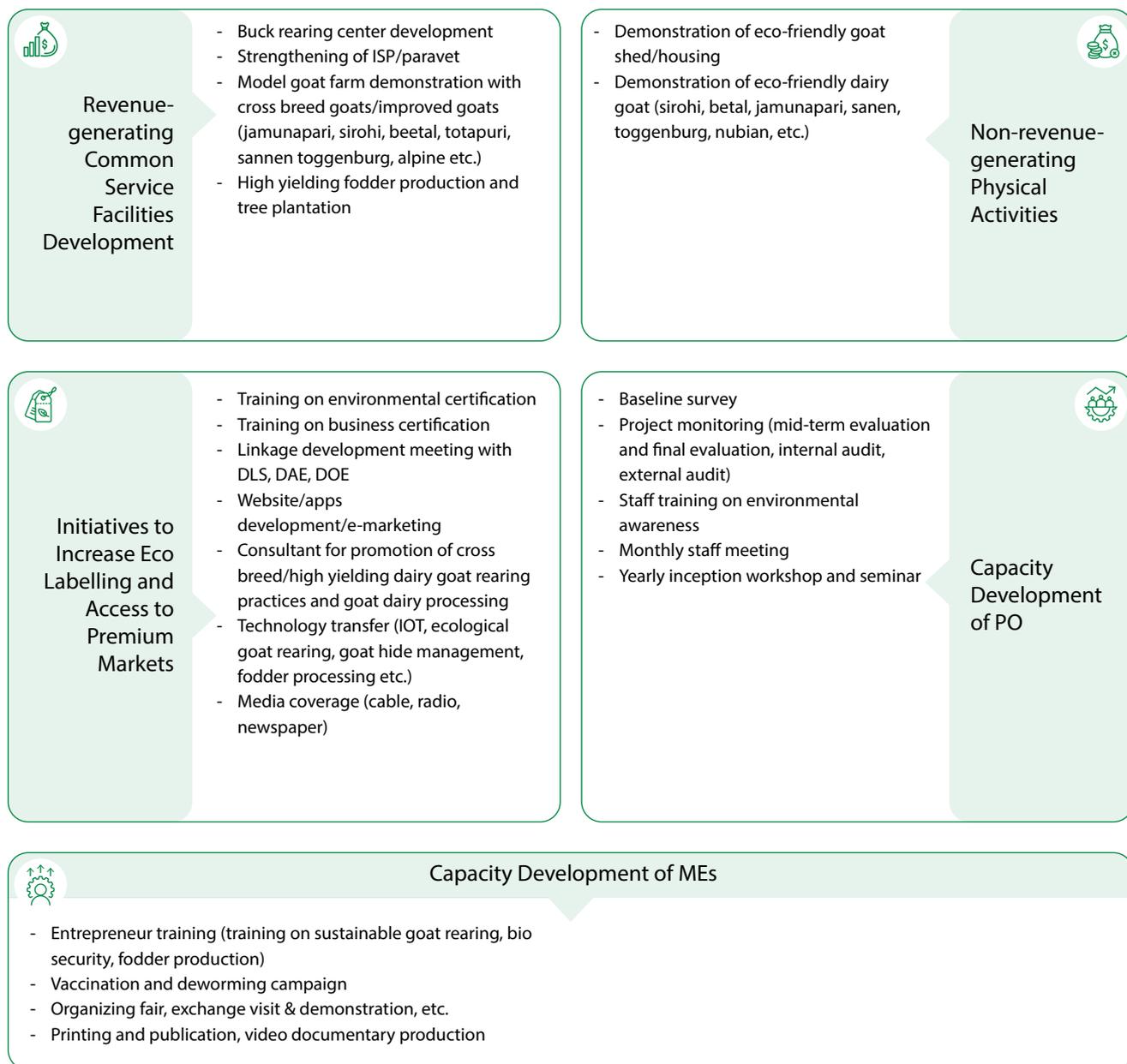
OBJECTIVES

- » Promote environment-friendly goat rearing practices by the targeted MEs
- » To reduce environmental problems and increase awareness about health safety of the cluster
- » Promote modern dairy goat farming in the cluster
- » To support MEs access to premium market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the dairy goat sub-sector is counted on sustainable and eco-friendly dairy processing, preservation and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different tier stakeholders and obviously with micro entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support along with necessary trainings and market linkage workshops. This sub-project is highly expected to contribution in national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Pidim Foundation started its journey 26 years ago towards its goal for amelioration of economic and social status of the poor and marginalized community, since 1995. It often had to travel a dicey and tortuous path and yet not to lose sight to its goal. The progress that it has made so far bears the testimony of organizational capacity

to sustain and grow. This report narrates the progress made in fiscal year 2019-20. The operation of Pidim's microfinance program encompassed 56,832 members at 333 Unions of 56 Upazilas in 11 districts.

Legal entities: NGO Affairs Bureau, Reg.no: 923, Date: 18/03/95, Society Registration Act 1860, Reg no: S – 2544 (137)/2001; Date: 21/03/01, Micro

Credit Regulatory Authority Act 2006, Certificate no: 162; Date: 16/03/2008

Area of work: Sanitation Development, Microenterprise's Sustainability, Low-income Community Housing, Elderly People's Development, Extreme Poor, Safe Motherhood, Education for Disable Children.

Project office & Head office: Dhanua, Shibpur, Narshingdi.

Production and Marketing of Safe & Nutritious Jaggery, Made from Ecologically Cultivated Sugarcane in Charland

Sector Jaggery Processing	Cluster Manufacturing (Food Processing)	Project Duration 3 years (2020-2023)
Budget (BDT) 5,86,49,200 (TA: 1,38,49,200; Common Service Loan: 48,00,000; ME Loan: 4,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 400 MEs

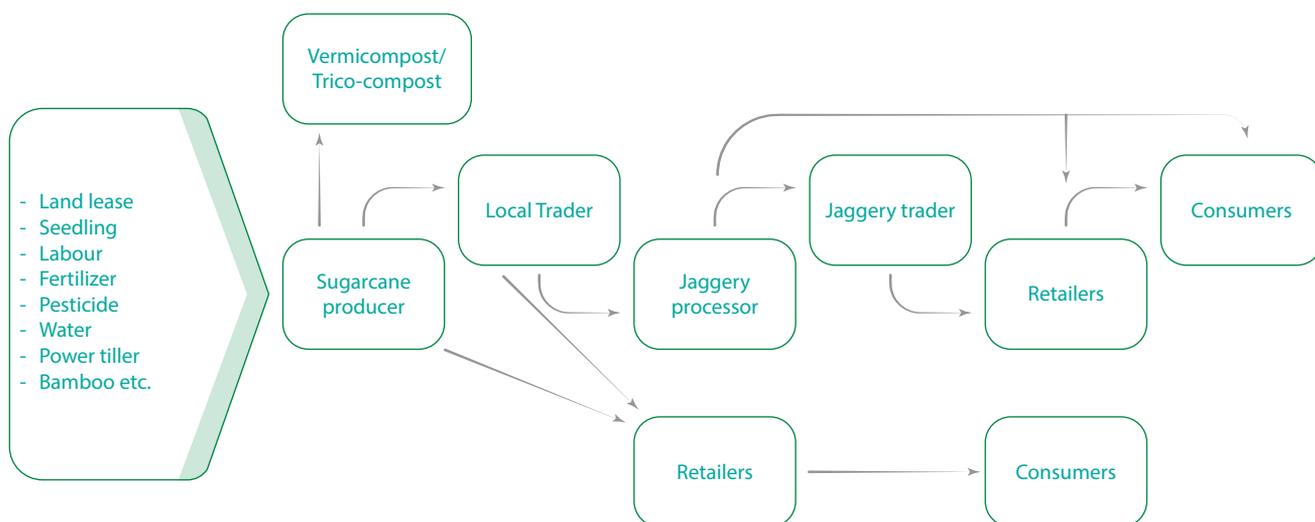
BACKGROUND

The current production of sugar in Bangladesh caters only about 5% of the total demand. Approximately 20% of the sweetness in various products is met through jaggery production, mainly from sugarcane, while the remaining demand is fulfilled by imports. The industry faces challenges in jaggery and sugar production, primarily due to a limited supply of sugarcane to factories and low sugar recovery. The area under sugarcane cultivation has significantly decreased due to the cultivation pressure of cereals and other short-duration crops. Bangladesh's sugarcane yield per unit area is lower compared to other sugarcane-producing countries globally. The government is prioritizing the achievement of self-sufficiency in sugar and jaggery production by enhancing sugarcane cultivation in the country. The Bangladesh Sugarcrop Research Institute (BSRI) has developed and recommended various sugarcane production technologies,

covering everything from planting to harvesting. These technologies involve releasing numerous high-yielding, high-sugar-content, disease-resistant sugarcane varieties, inter-cropping strategies, ratoon management, and disease and pest control methods, along with updated fertilizer dosages for different agro-ecological zones.

Programme for Community Development (PCD) aims to introduce different modern technologies and environment-friendly practices that will enhance soil fertility and sugarcane yield. The project also seeks to increase farmer awareness to produce safe jaggery and improve health safety practices. Through this initiative, safe jaggery will be promoted in the premium market to ensure the best prices for farmers in Charland.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Pabna & Kusthia.
Upazila Pabna Sadar & Khoksha, Kusthia
Union 8 Unions



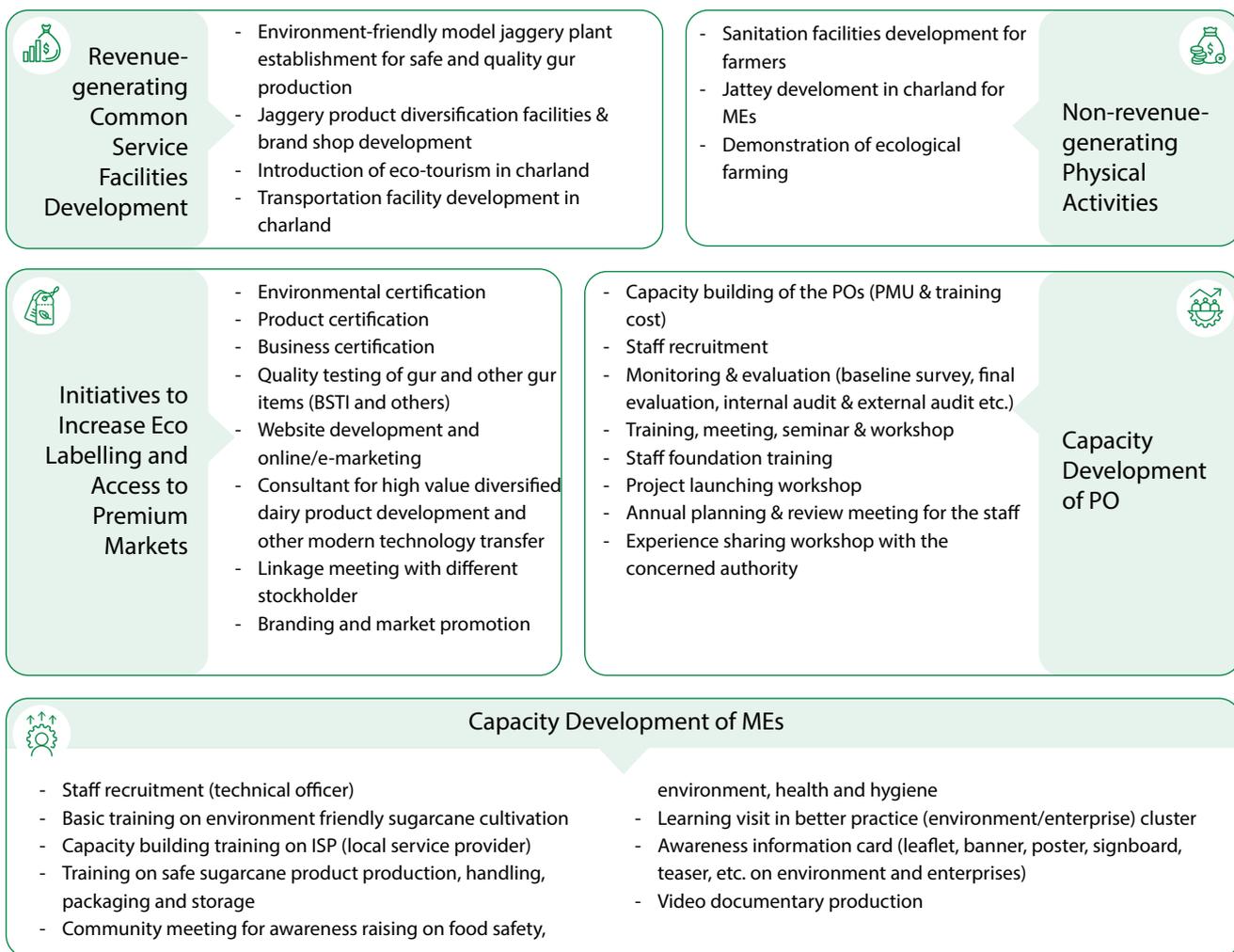
OBJECTIVES

- » To make available safe and nutritious jaggery in the market
- » Initiating Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to sugarcane cultivation in the cluster
- » To reduce environmental problem and increase awareness with health safely of the cluster
- » Create employment opportunity of Charland
- » To develop micro entrepreneur's skill by training on international standard of jaggery production

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability in the jaggery processing sub-sector hinges on sustainable and eco-friendly sugarcane production and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of various stakeholders, particularly with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Programme for Community Development (PCD) was established in 1986 by the community people in order to enhanced the socio-economic status of the grassroots people. This organization is registered under the Bureau of NGO Affairs, as well as with the Department of Social Services under the Ministry of Social Welfare, and the Micro Credit Regulatory Authority of the Bangladesh Bank. It has been working for last 36 years as driving force for transforming societies towards sustainable development by promoting, advocating and implementing programs that address root causes of problems. Now it has been implemented a number

of development programs and projects to bring out sustainable development of vulnerable, disadvantaged and underprivileged people of the northern parts of the country.

To implementing all over the programs, PCD always considers poverty alleviation issue and take necessary action to successful implementation of the program. PCD is implementing its development activities through 44 branches under Pabna, Natore Sirajgong & Kusthia districts.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01508-00703-00135, Social Welfare Certificate No. Pabna-131 (254)/86.NGO Affairs Bureau No. 872

Area of work: Human rights, Food

security & Livelihood, Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target population: Sugarcane Cultivation, Jaggery/sugarcane collector, Gur processor, by-product manufacturer, LSP, Jaggery product producer, all actors under Jaggery/ Sugarcane product sector.

Project office: Bhobanigonj Bazar, Khoksha, Kusthia.

Head office: Radhanagar, Moktobmore, Pabna.

Promotion of Natural Ingredient Made Handicrafts Entrepreneurship in the South-Eastern Region of Bangladesh

Sector Handicraft	Cluster Handicraft items	Project Duration 2.8 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 4,53,56,400 (TA: 1,06,56,400; Common Service Loan: 47,00,000; ME Loan: 30,000,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-C (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

Handicraft items such as ‘nakshi kantha,’ pottery and terracotta, jamdani, ‘shital pati,’ bamboo craft, along with furnishing items like pillow covers, jute bags, executive bags, and laptop bags, are crafted by Bangladeshi artisans and exported to various countries worldwide. The local market demand for handicrafts is also on the rise.

In Bangladesh’s export basket, handicraft items are gradually strengthening their position. According to the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) of Bangladesh, export earnings from handicrafts have doubled in the last five years. In the fiscal year 2016-17, earnings were \$10.1 million, increasing to about \$20.52 million in the fiscal year 2019-20. However, the sector faces hurdles to flourish, including a lack of new and innovative products, design skills, innovation-enhancing training, non-introduction of technology, insufficient financing, and branding.

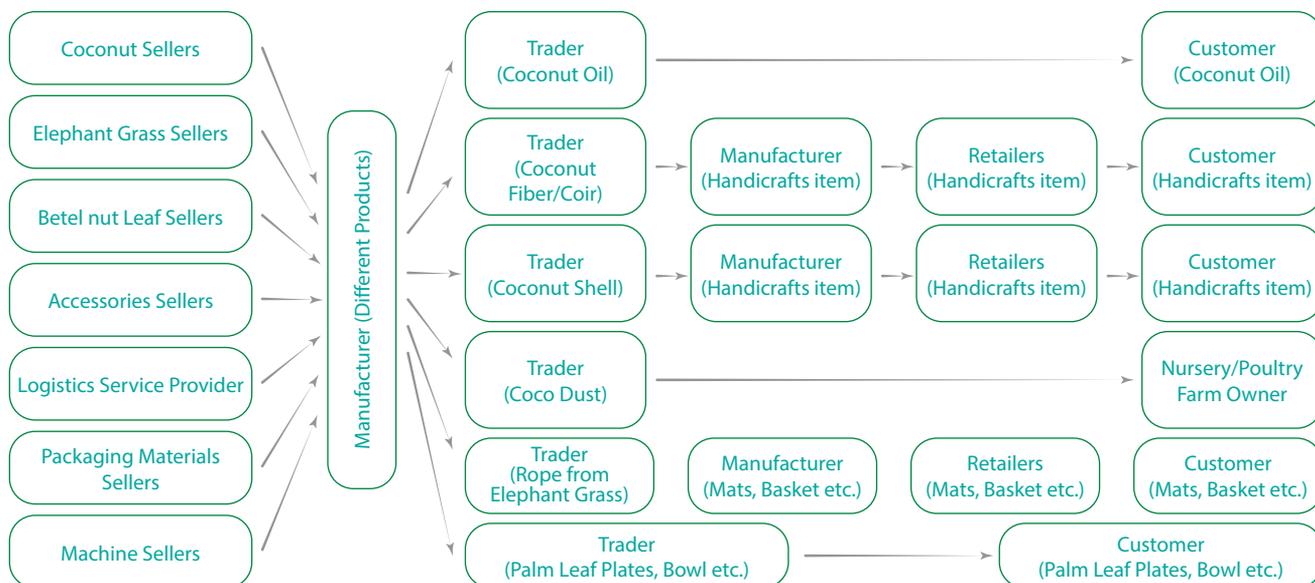
Despite these challenges, there is a ‘sea of opportunity’ for Bangladesh in this promising sector. Besides jute-made handicrafts, there is a market for handicrafts made from other natural ingredients such as elephant grass or Hogla Pata, areca nut leaves, coconut shells, and fibers. Eco-friendly, recycled, and reused handicrafts items are in high demand in the foreign market, provided certain compliance requirements like BSCI (Business Social Compliance Initiatives) and Fair Trade principles are maintained. Moreover, handicrafts made from natural ingredients contribute to environmental sustainability and climate resilience, particularly in a climate-vulnerable country like Bangladesh.

To ensure the sustainability of the sector, necessary initiatives such as improving product quality, innovative

design, technological intervention, and training to develop skilled workers are crucial. Market linkages should also be established to gain access to premium markets both locally and internationally. Therefore, investment in this sector, whether through credit, grants, or a combination of both, would be beneficial.



VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



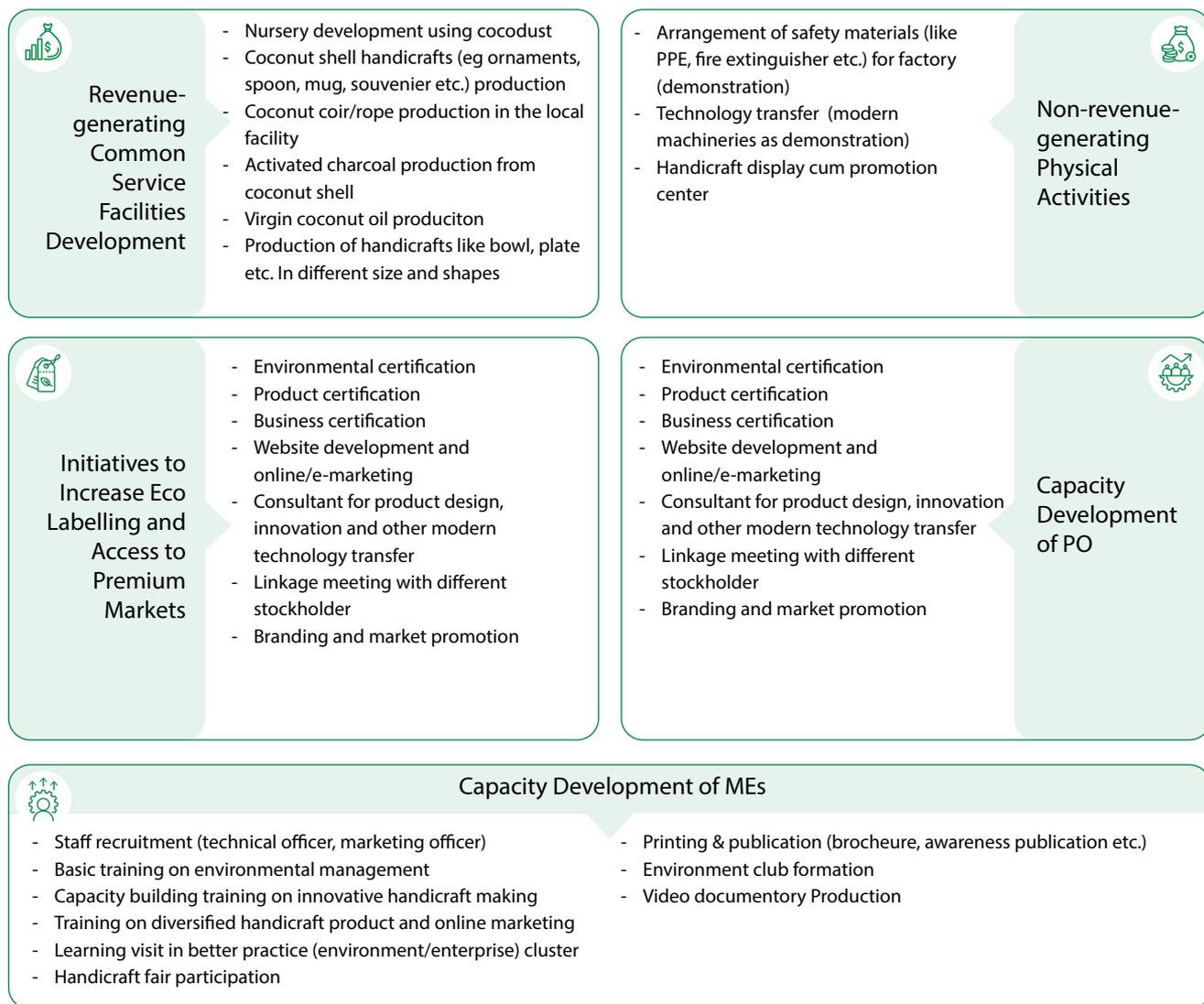
OBJECTIVES

- » To develop sustainable MEs of handicraft products
- » To facilitate diversified handicraft products
- » To create linkage with premium market for handicrafts

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the Handicrafts sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly processing, distribution, and marketing strategies for Handicrafts goods. This proposed sub-project aims to actualize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, including micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with adequate training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

SOPIRET was established in 1985 as a non-profit, non-political, social and multi-sectoral voluntary organization. Since inception, it's undertaking various socio-economic activities in order to empower the poor, especially women through implementing several projects like ENRICH, SEP along with core micro-credit function. Services are spread to 22 upazilas in Lakshmipur, Chandpur, Cumilla, Noakhali and Feni districts. Besides, under the 'Social and Cultural

Activities Program', the organization operates school-based forum and clubs. Since 2017, it has also undertaken 'Uplifting the Quality of the Lives of Elderly People Program' with a view to improving backward elders of the society. Overall, SOPIRET is committed to improving the quality of the lives of disadvantaged people in the south-western region of Bangladesh.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01874-02086-00279, Social Welfare Certificate No. Dha-01721

Area of work: Women rights &

Empowerment, Micro Enterprise development, Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes, Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Target Population: Coconut, betel nut, hoglapata (Elephant Grass) related Handicrafts product producer including all actors.

Project office: Sheak Rasel Sarak, Somserabad, Laxmipur sadar, Lakshmipur-3700.

Head office: Sylcon Villa, Apart. #C/903, 8/1, Segun Bagicha, Shahbag, Dhaka.

Promotion of Environment-friendly Diversified Handicrafts

Sector Handicrafts	Cluster Handicrafts	Project Duration 2.7 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 30,00,24,204 (Grant: 3,21,24,204; Common Service Loan: 1,79,00,000; Agrosor SEP: 25,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2000 MEs

BACKGROUND

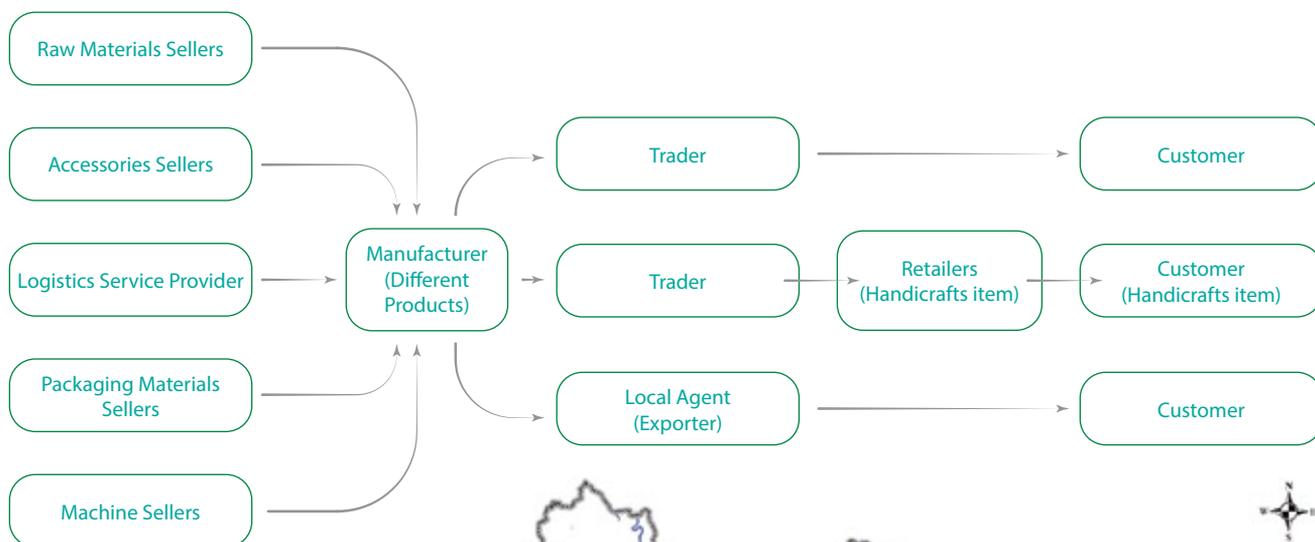
In general, handicraft is a skilled activity in which something is made in a traditional way by human hands rather than being produced by a machine in a factory. It bears the fragrance of culture, tradition, and the heritage of a country with its unique expression. Bangladesh is a land of rich culture, history, and traditions where diversified and artistic handicrafts are winning the hearts of millions beyond its territory.

Handicraft items like 'Shataranji', table mats, and carpets, bamboo craft, along with furnishing items like bed covers, pillow covers, jute bags, and showpieces, are being crafted by Bangladeshi artisans and exported to different countries around the world. Local market demand for handicrafts is increasing as well. In the export basket of Bangladesh, handicraft items are now strengthening their position gradually. According to the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), Bangladesh, export earnings from handicrafts have doubled within the last five years. In the fiscal year 2016-17, it was \$10.1 million, while it was about \$20.52 million

in the fiscal year 2019-20. Still, the sector is facing hurdles to flourish. It is said that eco-friendly, recycled, and reused handicraft items are in high demand in the foreign market, especially in Europe, provided compliance requirements are met. Moreover, handicrafts made from natural ingredients contribute to environmental sustainability and climate resilience, particularly in a climate-vulnerable country like Bangladesh.

The sustainability of the sector will be ensured through necessary measures like improvement of quality, innovative design, technological intervention, training to get skilled workers, and market linkage to get access to premium markets for exporting handicraft products. Hence, investment in this regard, in terms of credit or grant or both, would be beneficial for this sector and will help in gradual development to fulfill the international market. Considering the potential, PMUK has undertaken a Sub-Project on 'handicrafts' under the World Bank-funded project SEP.

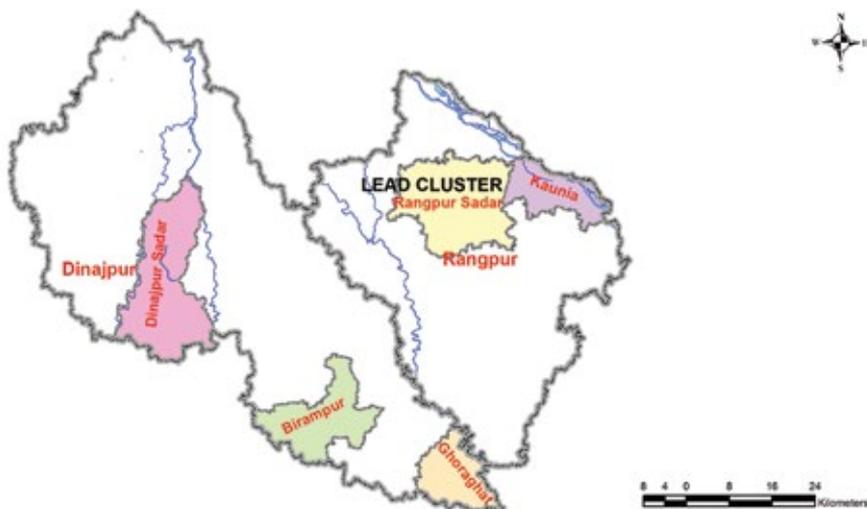
VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Rangpur & Dinajpur
Upazila 5
Unions 12

- Legend**
- District Boundary
 - Upazila Boundary
 - River
 - Working Upazilas of PMUK**
 - Birampur
 - Dinajpur Sader
 - Ghoraghat
 - Kaunia
 - Rangpur Sader



OBJECTIVES

- » To develop sustainable microenterprises for handicrafts production
- » To facilitate diversified and innovative handicraft production
- » To create linkage with premium markets for handicrafts

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Proper implementation of the sub-project will significantly contribute to crafting eco-friendly handicraft items through microenterprises in the sub-project area. The introduction of environment-friendly new technologies, availability of quality inputs at a fair price, marketing knowledge, branding activities, and access to the premium market will facilitate the increase in the capacity and income of the MEs, ultimately leading towards sustainable development.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



- Development of market space for trading raw materials and produced item
- Street market facilitation
- Cotton production from waste recycling
- Rope production for making carpet, bags, table mat etc.
- Environment-friendly packaging facility establishment

Revenue-generating Common Service Facilities Development



- Installation of sanitary latrine in the market place and the community
- Model ME's for demonstration arrange PPE (gloves, masks, fire-extinguisher etc.) in the workplace
- Establishment of design development center

Non-revenue-generating Physical Activities



- Linkage meeting/workshop with DOE, BSCIC, input seller, handicraft business
- Initiatives for export market access (certification, membership, linkage meeting etc.)
- Training or workshop environmental certification
- Training or workshop business certification/trade license
- Product display in the premium market
- Website development branding, online/e-marketing
- Consultancy (for product design, innovation, and technology transfer)

Initiatives to Increase Eco Labelling and Access to Premium Markets



- Capacity building of the POs (PMU & training cost)
- Staff recruitment
- Monitoring & evaluation (baseline survey, final evaluation, internal audit & external audit etc.)
- Training, meeting, seminar & workshop
- Staff foundation training
- Annual planning & review meeting for the staff
- Exposure visit

Capacity Development of PO



Capacity Development of MEs

- Basic training on environmental management
- Capacity building training on innovative handicraft making
- Training on diversified handicraft product and online marketing
- Training (on job) for new product manufacturing
- Learning visit in better practice (environment/enterprise) cluster

- Participation in handicraft fair
- Printing & publication of brochure, awareness publication etc.
- Environment club formation and operation
- Video documentary production

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

The endeavor of **Padakhep** started in 1986 with its own resources at a small remote village in Barishal district. The motto of the organization is to utilize Holistic Development Approach. It aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the by-passed, disadvantaged and most vulnerable people particularly the women and children in rural and urban areas. Padakhep has been working for development in different sectors including education, healthcare,

microfinance, women's empowerment, agriculture and many more. From the very beginning, Padakhep relentlessly worked to overcome many hurdles and is currently successfully working all over the country with their 370+ branches and offices.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00181-00468-00095, Joint Stock Regi. No. S-22/5(58)/99

Area of work: Health and Nutrition, Social Development, Financial Impact Choices, Agriculture and Climate Adaptation, Market Connect, Education

and Skill Development.

Target population: Handicrafts-making producers, Raw materials producers, Raw materials sellers, Accessories sellers, logistics service providers, Packaging Materials sellers, Machine sellers, Input sellers, Traders/buyers, Local exporter, retailer -Handicrafts team, customer and consumer.

Head and Project office: Holding no: 28/1, West Tejturi Bazar Road, Dhaka-1215

Project office: House# 08, Road# 01, GNCC Road, Gupto Para, Rangpur Sadar.

Promotion of Sustainable Onion Production in Pabna District

Sector Agriculture	Cluster High Value Spices (Onion)	Project Duration 2 years (January 2021-January 2023)
Budget (BDT) 100,914,000 (TA: 13,314,000; Common Service Loan: 7,600,000; ME loan: 80,000,000)		
Environmental Classification Not Classified (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2))		Coverage 900 MEs

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh is making efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in high-value spice (onion) production. Currently, domestic production meets 60-70% of the country's total demand. Recent data from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) indicates onion production at 22.69 lakh metric tons against a total demand of 33.5 lakh metric tons, leading to annual imports of 30-40%. This substantial spending to fulfill the demand highlights the need for increased local production.

In terms of waste management in onion production microenterprises (MEs), there is a lack of proper waste disposal facilities, resulting in the inadvertent dumping of raw effluents into canals or ponds. Safety practices for workers are deficient, with utensils often washed in surface water bodies like ponds or rivers. Environmental and regulatory awareness is generally poor or neglected. Addressing these issues requires building awareness through proper training and strict supervision by regulatory authorities.

Achieving environmentally sustainable business practices involves using renewable energy for onion processing, employing organic fertilizers, implementing Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), controlling pesticide use, emphasizing bio-pesticide use, adopting environment-friendly packaging materials, and implementing proper eco-labeling to reduce post-harvest losses.

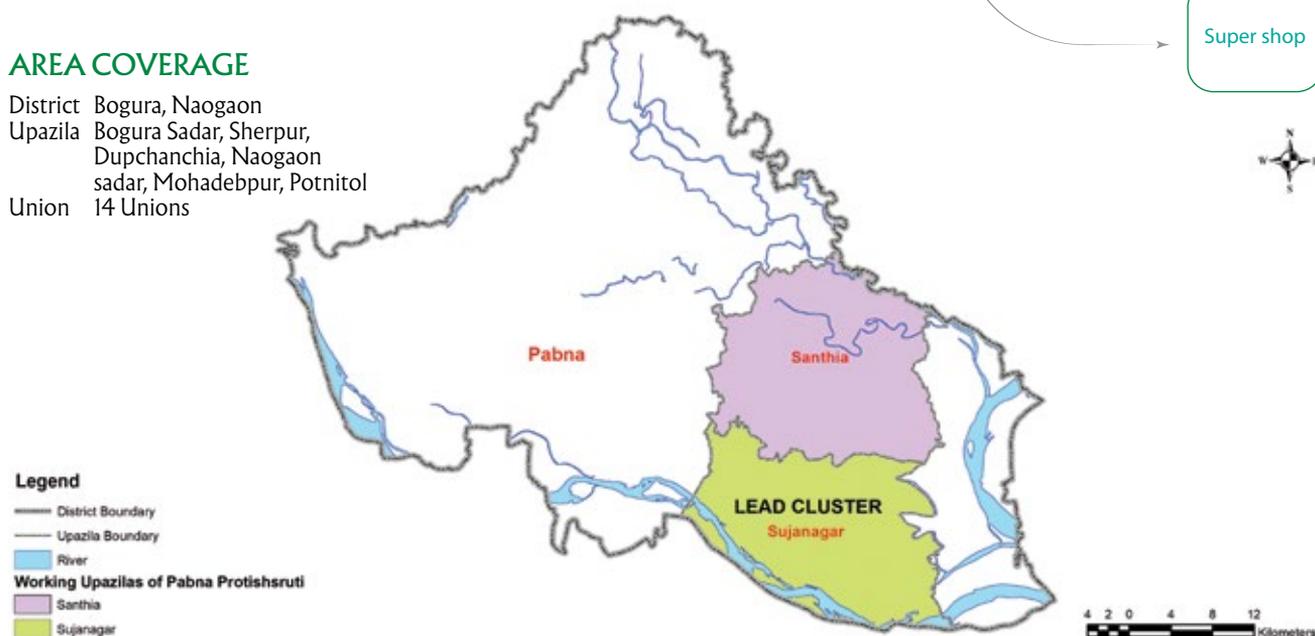
To ensure the sustainability of the sector, initiatives such as community-based summer onion production, promotion of environmental and hygiene practices, and diversified safe and high-quality spice (onion) item production, coupled with extensive online and offline marketing efforts, are essential. Recognizing this potential, Pabna Protishruti has submitted a detailed sub-project proposal on the high-value spice (onion) sub-sector under the World Bank-funded Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP).

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Bogura, Naogaon
 Upazila Bogura Sadar, Sherpur, Dupchanchia, Naogaon sadar, Mohadebpur, Potnitol
 Union 14 Unions



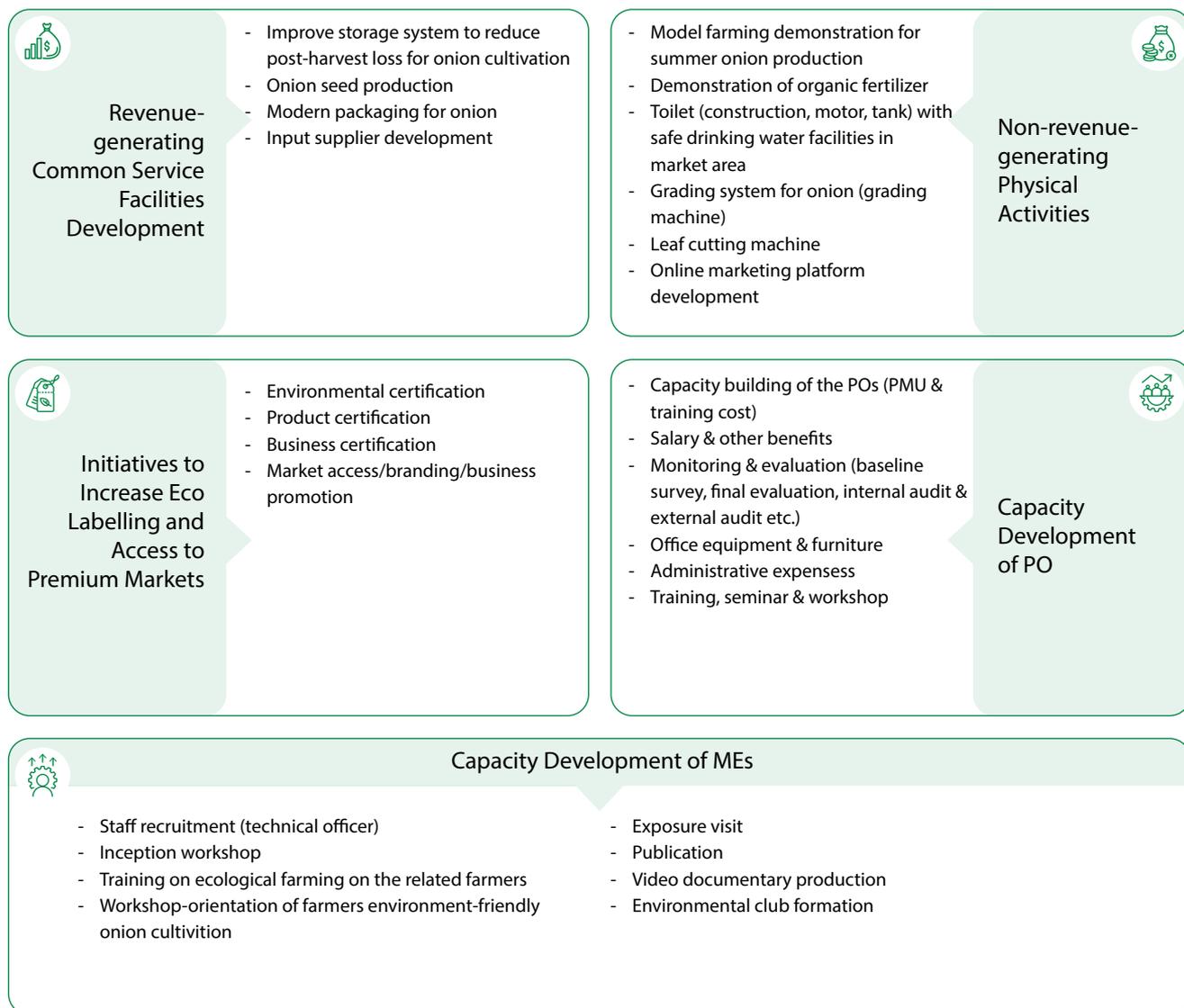
OBJECTIVES

- » To promote year-round onion production at selected cluster
- » To promote organic and environment sustainable cultivation of onion
- » To introduce modern and environment-friendly preservation facilities to reduce post-harvest loss

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the High-Value Spices (Onion) sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly production, processing, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, and obviously with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Pabna Protishsruti was established as a non-government organization in 1989. Pabna Protishsruti was founded by some social activists with an aim to improve the socio-economic and livelihood status of the poor and underprivileged people of its working area through build-up their capacity and established social rights. Since inception, the organization

started its activities in Pabna district with awareness raising on women empowerment and prevention of torture on women and children, establish rights of women in the family as well as in the society.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01648-01342-00101; Social Welfare Certificate No. Pab -293/89

Area of work: Poverty; Human rights; Good Governance; Food security &

livelihood; Health, Hygiene & Nutrition; Education & Social Protection; Relief & Rehabilitation; Gender; Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target population: Onion production farmer, Input supplier, processor, all actors under onion product sector.

Project office: Sujanagar, Pabna.

Head office: House# A/5, Block-J, Radhanagar, Pabna-6600

Transforming the Hosiery Enterprises of Narayanganj into Environmentally Sustainable Enterprises

Sector Manufacturing	Cluster Hosiery	Project Duration 4 years (January 2020-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 16,68,51,600 (TA: 1,44,09,600; Common Service Loan: 3,24,42,000; ME Loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules,7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 900 MEs

BACKGROUND

The hosiery industry in Bangladesh, once limited to men's undergarments, has transformed. Today, small-scale hosiery entrepreneurs produce a diverse range of products, from t-shirts and trousers to baby garments and mosquito nets. Narayanganj district stands out as a significant hub for the hosiery industry, boasting over **10,000 production factories** and more than **470 traders** in the Habib Complex alone. The district is home to over **200,000 traders, entrepreneurs, and workers** who have flocked from various parts of the country to engage in this thriving business.

According to the Hosiery Association of Bangladesh, there are approximately 1,400 member factories in Narayanganj, with an additional five thousand factories that are not members. Each of these factories, on average, employs 5 to 20 workers. Various shopping markets in Nayamati, Ukilpara, and Thana Pukurpar of Narayanganj district houses more than four thousand outlets where wholesale buyers from almost all districts of the country purchase hosiery products.

However, challenges persist in the industry. Hosiery entrepreneurs source necessary services such as fabric purchase, cutting, printing, packaging, and designing from different places, leading to productivity hampering and delays, sometimes incurring extra costs. Environmental pollution is a concern due to the improper disposal of waste by hosiery factories. The predominant focus on local wholesale markets limits profit margins. A one-stop service point for all necessary services could streamline production costs and increase profits for micro-entrepreneurs. Waste management initiatives are crucial to curb environmental pollution. Moreover, introducing brand development capacity and improving marketing facilities could pave the way for microenterprises to enter premium markets.

To address these issues, Palli Mongal Karmosuchi (PMK) is implementing a sub-project to provide essential facilities for hosiery entrepreneurs in Narayanganj. PMK is extending financial, technical, and technological services directly to the hosiery factories. Additionally, common services are being provided to help Microenterprises (MEs) access necessary services and ensure proper waste management and WASH facilities within the business cluster.

AREA COVERAGE

District Narayanganj
Upazila Narayanganj Sadar, Fatullah
Union 5 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



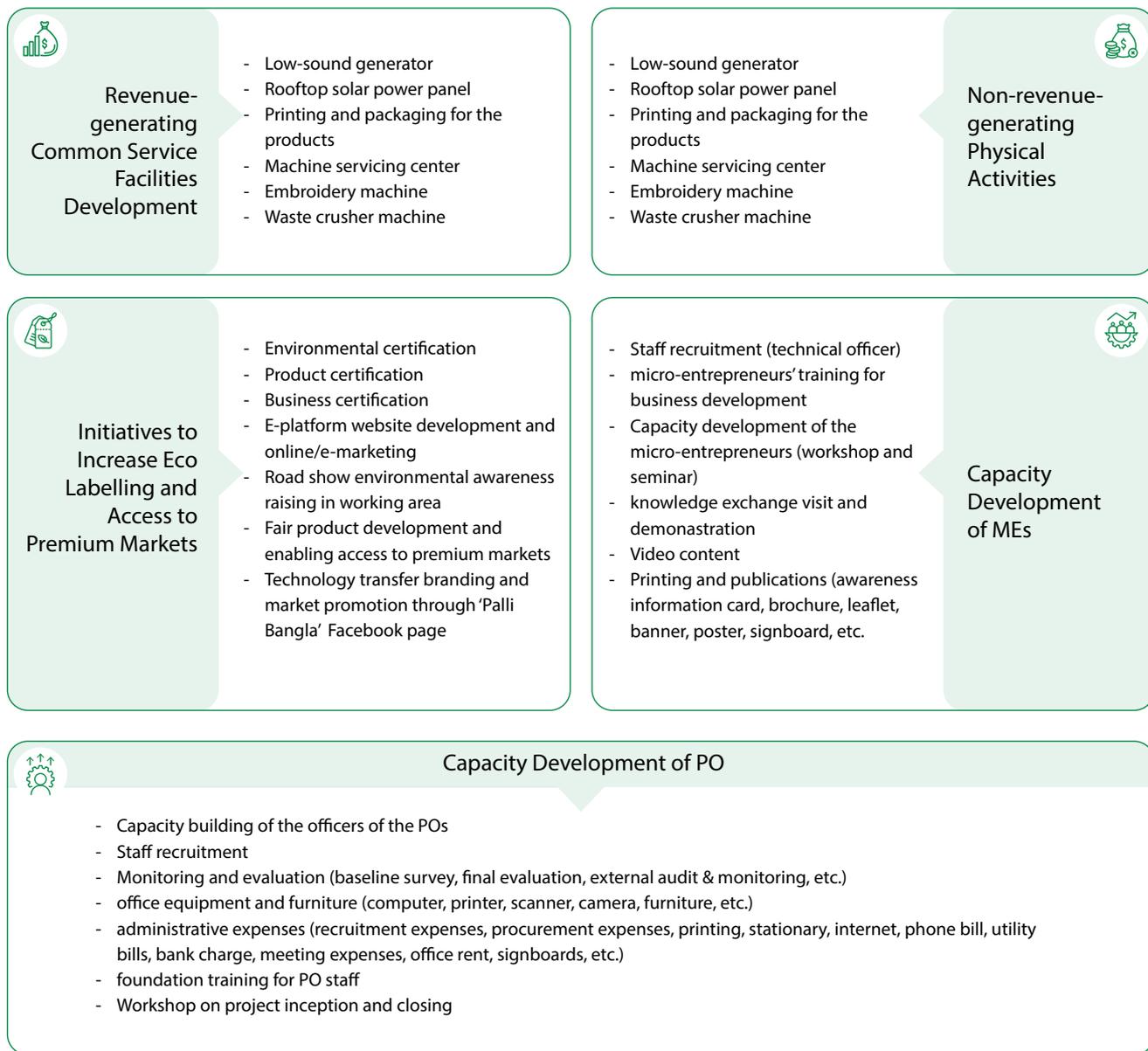
OBJECTIVES

- » To promote hosiery products and waste management at cluster level
- » To enhance productivity through promotion of appropriate operations management system
- » To ensure safe and hygienic environment by introducing good practices
- » To enable the MEs to access market more effectively.
- » To make behavioral changes in safe and sustainable hosiery product manufacturing process

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the Hosiery sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly production. By enhancing the performance of microenterprises (MEs) through training and market linkage workshops, financial support for design improvement, and technical knowledge enhancement, as well as providing facilities for printing, packaging, and embroidery, microenterprises will be better equipped to achieve long-term goals. This sub-project is expected to make a significant contribution to the local economy and the nation at large.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Palli Mongal Karmosuchi (PMK) is a development organization located at Zirabo Union of Ashulia Thana of Gazipur district, 20 km away from capital Dhaka. It was initiated in 1988 as voluntary services of some local young people. It was formally registered in 1988 with the directorate of social

service, and later 1993 with NGO Affairs Bureau to received foreign donations. It was initiated with the inspiration and leadership of Ms. Kamrun Nahar who is the Chief Executive of the organization.

Legal Entities: MRA Certificate No: 00862-00387-00312 (Date: 29-07-2008), Social Service Department Certificate No: 02218 (Date: 27-11-1988)
Area of Work: Skill for Employment

Investment Program (SEIP)
 Education & Nutrition (ENRICH Program)
 Floral Biotech (Tissue Culture Lab)
 Sanitation & Hygiene (Wash Project)
 Healthy physical & Mental development (Kishor Program)
Project Office: Shahid Nagor 2 No Goli, Shahid Nagor, Sadar, Narayanganj.
Head Office: PMK Bhaban, Zirabo, Ashulia, Dhaka-1341, Bangladesh

Promoting Environment-friendly Enterprise Through Quality Production and Marketing of Imitation Jewelry

Sector Metal Works	Cluster Imitation Jewelry	Project Duration 3.33 years (17/09/20-31/01/24)
Budget (BDT) 14,49,28,000 (TA: 2,09,28,000; Common Service Loan: 40,00,000; ME Loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1100 MEs

BACKGROUND

Enhancing environmental sustainability and climate resilience is increasingly crucial for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. The country's low ranking of 173 out of 180 countries on Yale's 2016 Environmental Performance Index underscores the urgency. Globally, Bangladesh is among the nations most at risk economically due to climate change impacts. The rapid growth of manufacturing, largely driven by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), has resulted in substantial increases in natural resource use, degradation, and escalating air, soil, and water pollution. Addressing these negative environmental impacts is identified as a priority for Bangladesh's continued progress in reducing poverty and inequality.

However, within the microenterprise sector, attention to environmental sustainability and climate resilience is limited due to various barriers such as capacity constraints, limited market accessibility, knowledge gaps, and financial challenges. While microenterprises contribute significantly to GDP, evidence indicates that their growth may not be sustainable. The performance of MSMEs often falls short in terms of revenue earnings, machinery use, capital-labor ratio, and value-added growth, except for labor productivity in some cases.

To address these challenges, the Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP) focuses on supporting microenterprises in environmentally stressed areas. The project aims to encourage environment-friendly investments in manufacturing sectors, promote sustainable technologies and practices, influence changes in micro-lending, and support the adoption of basic operational safety norms in project-supported enterprises.

As part of the SEP initiative, the Shishu Niloy Foundation is implementing a sub-project in the Imitation Gold Jewelry sub-sector. Titled 'Promoting Environment-Friendly Enterprise through Quality Production and Marketing of Imitation Jewelry,' the sub-project analyzes the economic sustainability, environmental impact, hazards, and market linkages of imitation gold jewelry on the international market.

AREA COVERAGE

District Jashore and Jhenaidah
 Upazila Chowgacha, Maheshpur, Kotchandpur
 Union 16 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



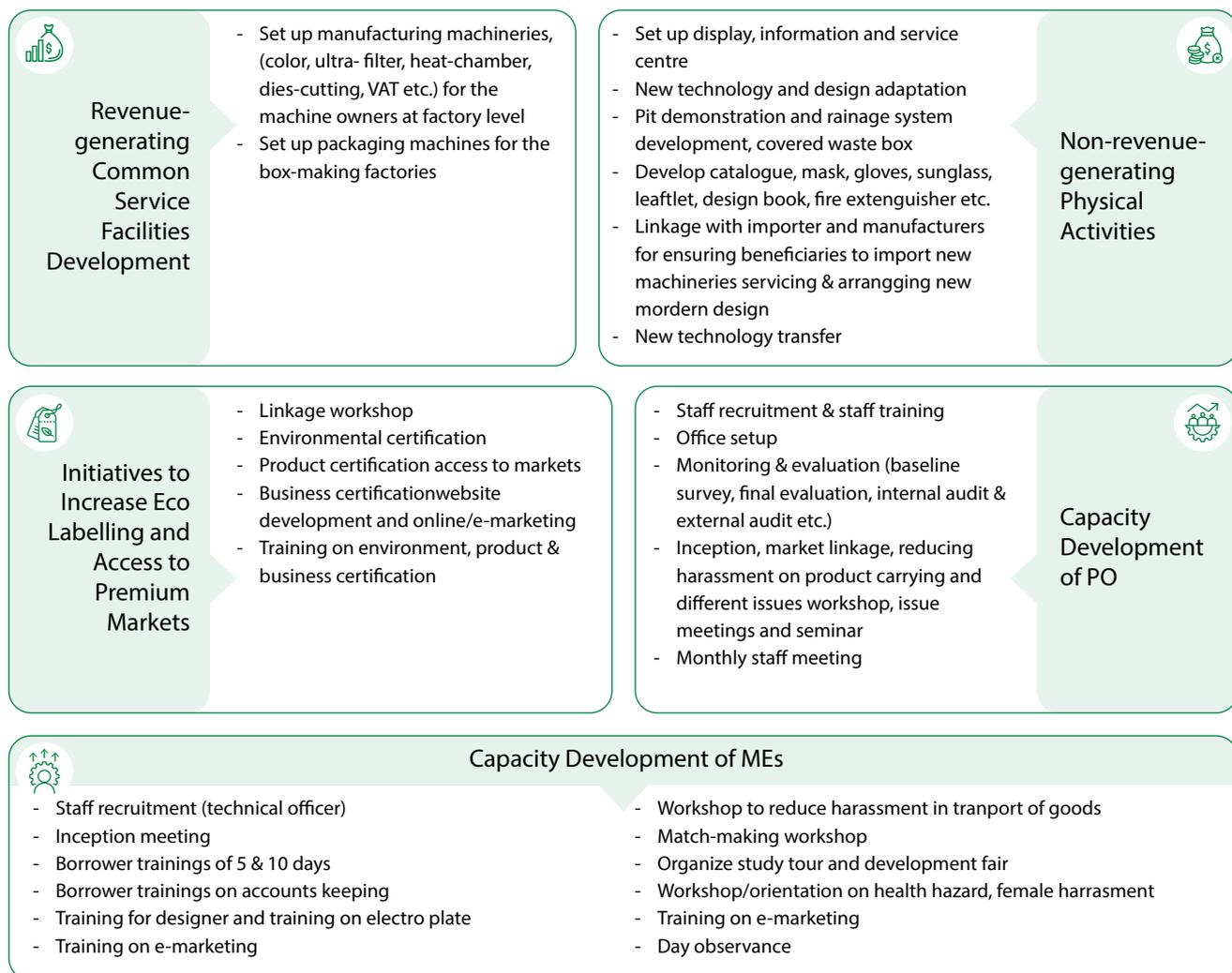
OBJECTIVES

- » To aware and cope with the various environmental issues on the jewelry enterprise
- » To create opportunity and improve the friendly environmental business through qualitative production of imitation gold jewelry
- » To ensure new design development
- » Set up new technology and packaging for high quality products
- » To ensure wage-basis employment of poor and ultra-poor
- » To develop brand for selling products through the expansion of market and consumers

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the imitation gold jewelry sub-sector is envisioned to be eco-friendly and sustainable. The proposed sub-project aims to enhance income and the standard of living by promoting environmentally sustainable production through the marketing of newly designed and branded imitation gold jewelry. Therefore, the Amador entrepreneurs, by the end of the day, will create new design jewelry and market branded imitation gold jewelry to improve income and the standard of living, fostering environmentally sustainable production.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

SNF was established as a non-government organization in 1985. It aims to improve the livelihood of the poor and ultra poor, especially women and children through empowerment. Keeping the objectives in mind, SNF has been implementing health, education, human rights, self-sustainable program, empowerment projects and programs at the grass root level. It extends its geographical areas in several districts of the country and at the

same time it correlates, cooperates and builds rapport with international donor agencies, networks and countries.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 05136-00895-00001. MRA: 000001, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms-Khulna-188, Dept of Health & Family Planning, Jessore-FO.J03/88, Primary Education Adhidaptar-4/4-7/06, NGO Affairs Bureau of Bangladesh-DSS/FDOR461/91, Social Welfare Certificate No. Jessore-7/85

Area of work: Human rights, Food security & livelihood, Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target population: Imitation Gold Jewelry Manufacturers, Wholesalers & Retailers, Importers & Dealers of Raw Materials & Machineries.

HEAD office: Shishu Niloy Foundation (SNF), 22/A, Mujib Sarak, Jashore-7400

Promotion of Imitation Jewelry Business along with Environmental Improvement and Occupational Health Safety

Sector Metal Works	Cluster Imitation Jewelry	Project Duration 2.6 Years (27/06/20-31/01/24)
Budget (BDT) 8,93,34,800 (TA: 1,30,34,800; Common Service Loan: 63,00,000; ME Loan: 7,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 300 MEs

BACKGROUND

In the past, the gold market has flourished significantly. However, in the current situation, the gold market is decreasing day by day. This is due to the substantial increase in the price of gold over the last few years. Consequently, imitation jewelry is becoming increasingly popular, and the market for gold-plated jewelry is flourishing, as the price of gold has become unaffordable for most people.

In our country, there are numerous festivals celebrated by various communities, and people often purchase jewelry for these occasions, such as Eid, Christmas, Durga Puja, and other national festivals like the celebration of Bangla New Year. Furthermore, people are becoming more fashionable and modern, shifting their preferences towards less traditional and more affordable ornaments, such as gold-plated silver and metallic jewelry.

Instead of buying expensive gold ornaments, both urban and rural people of different ages, classes, groups, and social statuses, now opt for gold-plated silver and metallic jewelry. These choices fulfill their desires and are available at an affordable price. Considering the population growth, there is a growing demand for jewelry products in our country. With this increasing trend in the jewelry business, more employment opportunities are being created among poor communities. Simultaneously, opportunities have also opened up for women to participate in economic activities at the household level, where they can easily engage in imitation jewelry work.

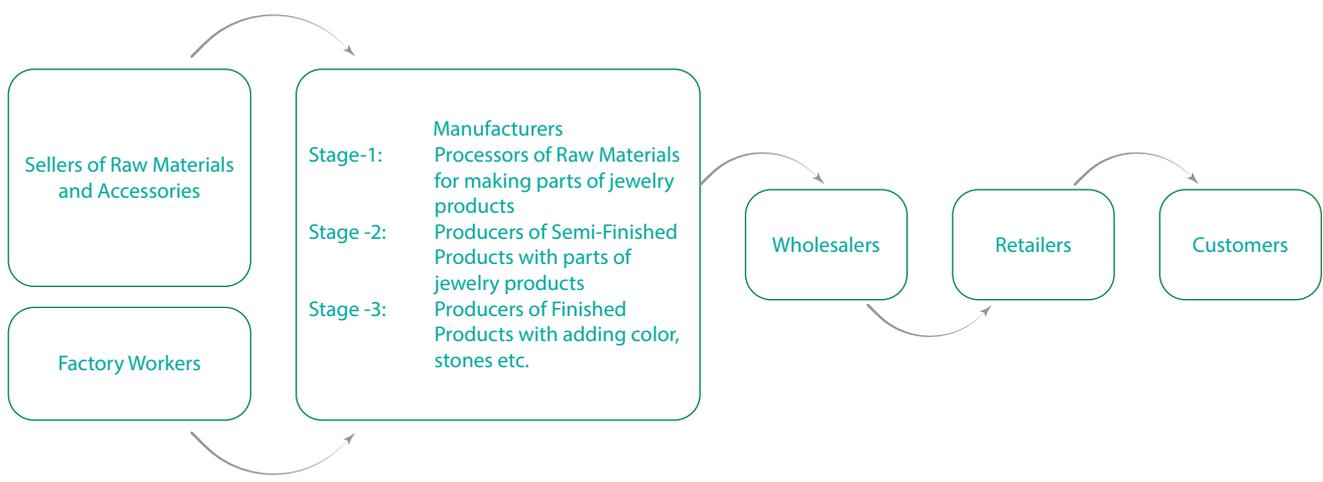
To tap into this potential, SUS has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the imitation jewelry sub-sector under the World Bank-funded project SEP.



AREA COVERAGE

District Dhaka
Upazila Savar and Keraniganj

VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



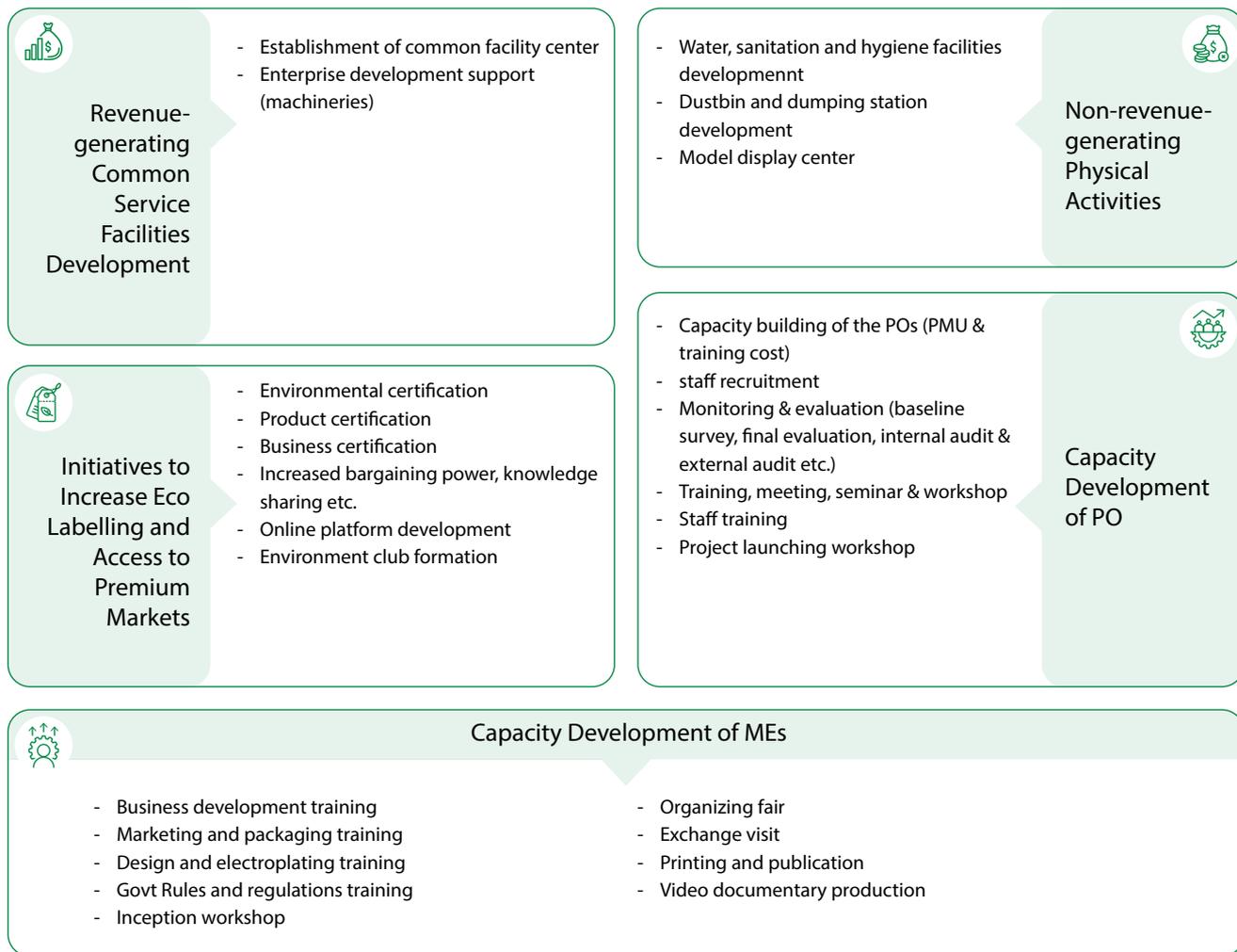
OBJECTIVES

- » To adopt environmentally sustainable practices by the MEs.
- » To expand the jewelry business
- » To upgrade quality of the product
- » To reduce occupational injuries among the workers in the jewelry business

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The adverse effects of environmental pollution will be reduced through the adoption of environment-friendly practices in imitation jewelry production. Waste will be dumped in a designated place, thereby improving the environment. The establishment of a one-stop service center will reduce manufacturing costs and increase profits. Market linkages will be established for selling finished products at the desired price. The capacity of the microenterprise will be improved in the areas of production, packaging, and business development. Overall income for the microenterprise will increase, and simultaneously, the scope of employment opportunities will be created.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Social Upliftment Society (SUS) is a women-led non-political, not-for-profit and non-government organization (NGO) which formally started its journey in the development sector of Bangladesh in the year of 1990 with an aim of improving the socio-economic condition of the disadvantaged and under privileged people with a clear focus on women empowerment. In 1988, Bangladesh faced a devastating flood that engulfed two thirds of the country and at that time, the surrounding Upazilas of Dhaka district were inundated. In this

situation, the Executive Director of Social Upliftment Society (SUS), Hamida Begum along with some local volunteers came forward to reduce the untold sufferings of the flood affected people and started for carrying out relief and rehabilitation activities among the distressed people. In 1989, SUS started its rehabilitation works with a support received from OXFAM-UK for the flood-affected people. However, after successful completion of relief and rehabilitation works during 1988 and 1989, SUS finally got registered as an NGO with the Directorate of Social Services in 1990. This was the formal beginning of SUS in Bangladesh.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00161-00209-00014; Date: 05/09/2007, Social Welfare Certificate No. Dha-02411

Key programmatic areas: Agriculture, Food security & livelihood, DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH), Education & Child rights, Gender and Human Rights, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Project office: Bhakurta, Savar, Dhaka;

Head office: C-25, Jaleshwar, Shimultala, Savar, Dhaka-1340.

Establishing Environmental Practices in Hazardous Footwear Microenterprises in Kishoreganj

Sector Leather Processing and Shoe-making	Cluster Footwear Production	Project Duration 4 years (January 2019-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 245,540,800 (TA: 32,342,80; Common Service Loan: 23,198,000; ME Loan: 190,000,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1090 MEs

BACKGROUND

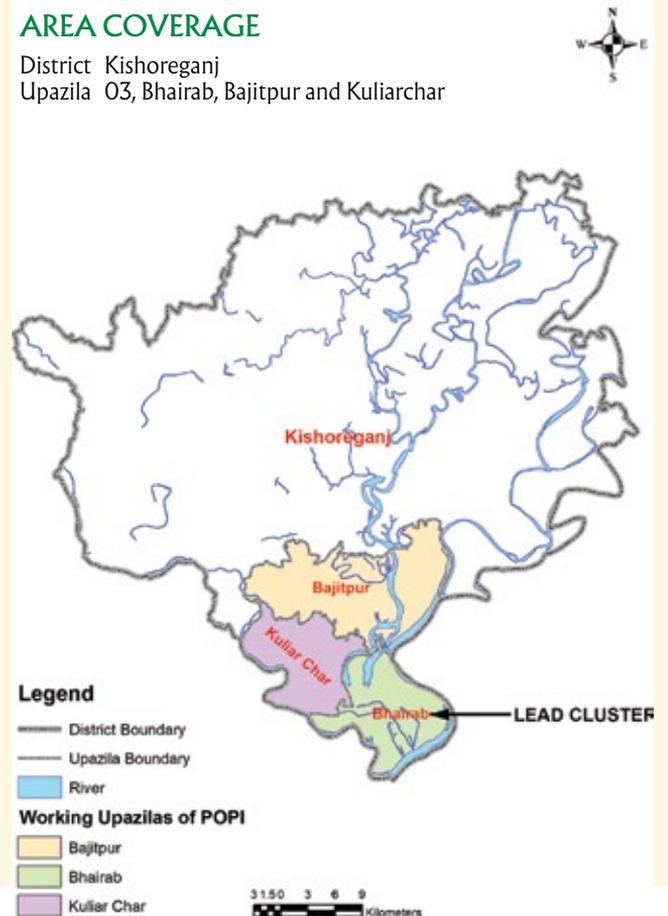
Kishoreganj district is renowned for the growing trend of leather and shoe production businesses, especially in three upazilas — Bhairab, Bajitpur, and Kuliarchar. While not hosting large or world-class factories, this cluster has become a production hub comprising of mainly small factories. Reports indicate that the footwear industry in Kishoreganj has over 10,000 factories, providing employment to about 120,000 people. The entire country has a demand for leather products from Kishoreganj, and the shoes are even being exported abroad.

Despite experiencing significant growth over the past couple of decades, the leather industry in terms of quality remains a concern. Moreover, the industry has become a major source of environmental degradation, with microenterprises (MEs) largely unaware of environmental pollution. Waste management, in particular, poses a significant challenge in the cluster, as factories routinely dispose of waste haphazardly, leading to environmental pollution. Workers within the factories often face difficulties, and factory owners lack awareness of fire safety and fail to adhere to safety codes. Health safety concerns for workers are also frequently neglected.

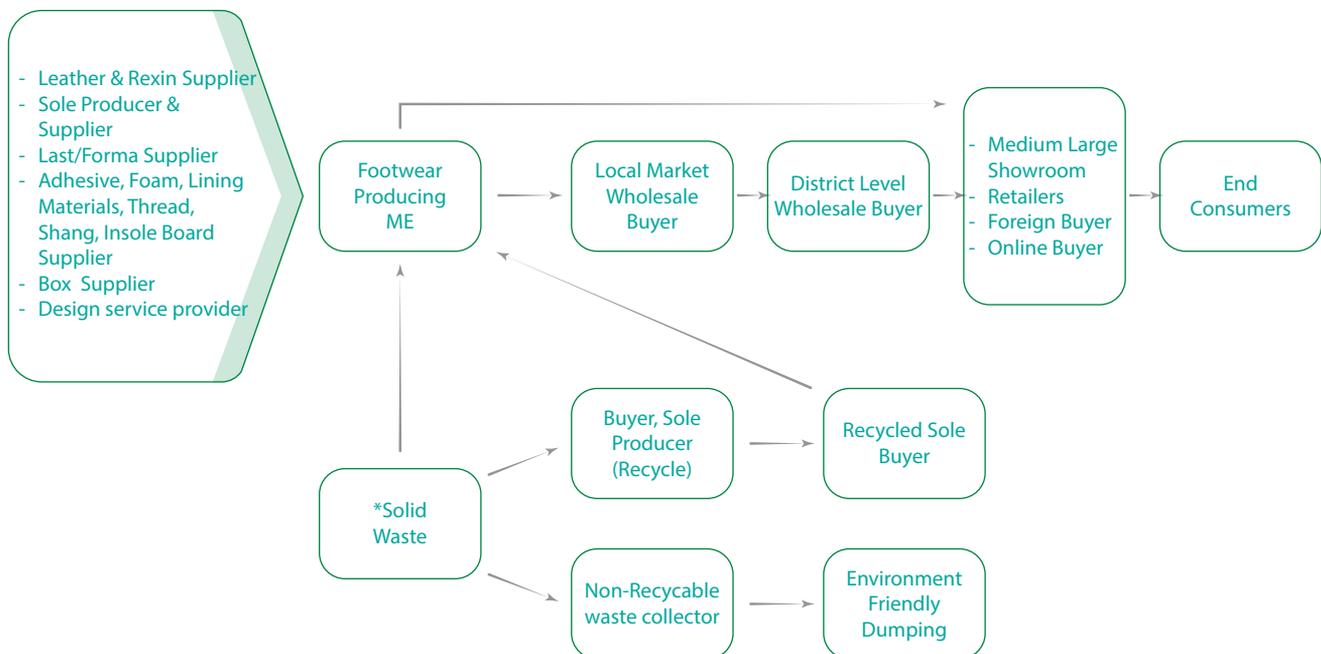
The sub-project aims to sustain various interventions that directly impact the environment at the cluster, ME, and worker levels. In order to address the existing environmental issues and support MEs in achieving their objectives, the sub-project will implement several interventions through the POPI.

AREA COVERAGE

District Kishoreganj
Upazila 03, Bhairab, Bajitpur and Kuliarchar



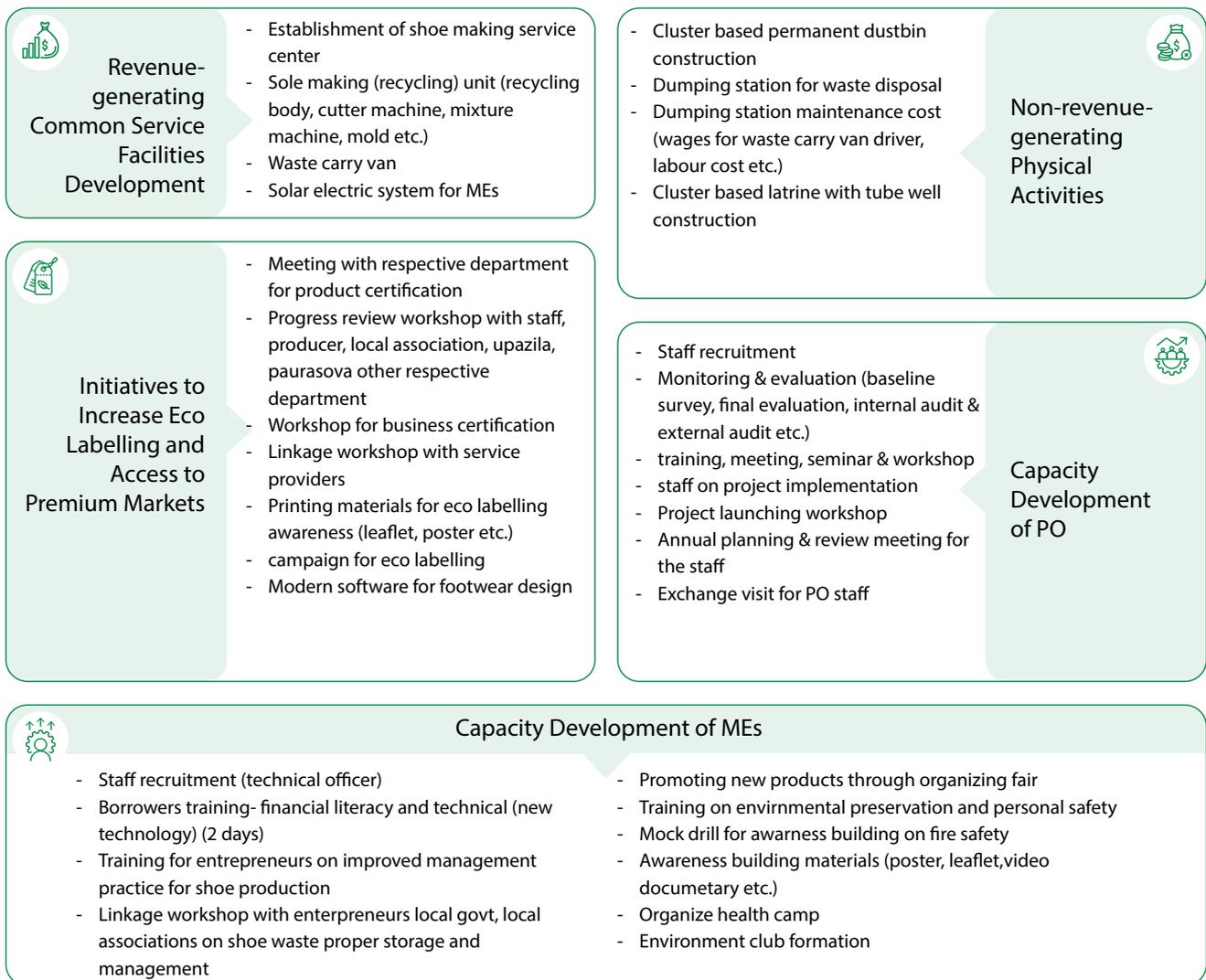
VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » To achieve environmental & business sustainability of the footwear producing cluster by modern solid waste management for reducing negative environmental impacts, working environment improvement & increasing productivity of the factories
- » To introduce environment-friendly and commercially viable modern footwear manufacturing machinery & equipment
- » To create opportunities for the enterprise to achieve certification from authorities for ensuring congenial environment and accessing to greater market
- » To increase footwear producing technical knowledge & capacity development of MEs

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



EXPECTED OUTCOME

The proper implementation of the sub-project significantly contributes to boosting technology-oriented premium shoe production in the project area. The introduction of environment-friendly new technologies, marketing knowledge, branding activities, and access to premium markets facilitates an increase in the capacity and income of the microenterprises (MEs). Additionally, environmental improvements are observed through effective waste management. The adoption and continuation of environmentally friendly practices by the cluster-based microenterprises ultimately lead this cluster towards sustainable development.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Established in 1986, POPI started development work through raising awareness, sensitizing and organizing the women living in poverty and extreme poverty on development issues and building their leadership and management skills. From that humble beginning, POPI has grown in strength, and today it is one of the leading NGOs in Bangladesh. As a development

organization, POPI's services have been deeply appreciated by the people it works for, and it has expanded its geographic footprint across 19 districts of the country. The organization remains committed to make a difference in the lives of people by promoting sustainable development, gender justice and social harmony.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 02150-01563-01159. Joint Stock Reg. No. 0056

Area of work: Education, Health, Nutrition & WASH, Rights and Governance, Alternative Livelihood Security Options, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR & CCA), Micro Finance

Head office: 5/11-A, Block-E, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207

Project Office: Bhairab Pourasava Office-Komolpur (near Petrol Pump), Bhairab, Kishoreganj.

Sustainable Production of Leather Products

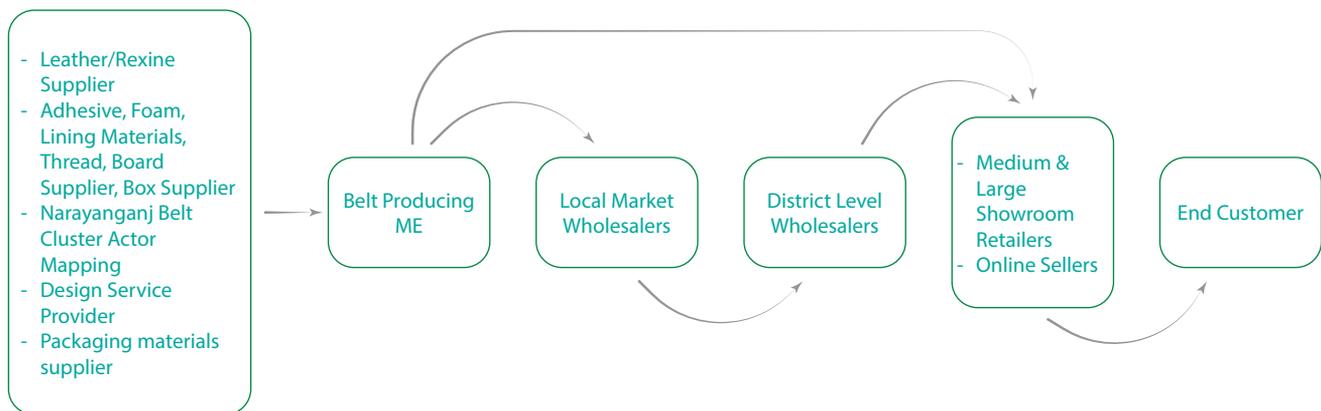
Sector Leather Processing & shoe-making	Cluster Leather Product (Belt) & shoe-making	Project Duration 3 years (January 2021-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 67,398,400 (TA: 12,998,400; Common Service Loan: 44,00,000; ME loan: 5,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Red/Orange-B/Orange A/Green (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 200 MEs

BACKGROUND

The first tannery in Bangladesh was established in the 1940s by businessman R.P. Shaha in Narayanganj, later moved to Dhaka's Hazaribagh. By 1965, Dhaka housed numerous tanneries. After Bangladesh's independence, the government acquired 30 tanneries, leading to significant industry development in the 1970s. Leather goods production, a growing sub-sector, demonstrated potential for employment and export. Skilled workers and investments in Narayanganj, Jatrabari, and Jurain in Dhaka contributed to diversified leather goods production. A portion of this skilled workforce and investors transitioned to leather products manufacturing due to market demand for quality, good finishing, and competitive prices. Although considered a small and cottage industry compared to large leather enterprises, leather products making requires lower investment and skilled manpower. The sector, especially footwear and leather products, has witnessed increasing interest, making it a key contributor to Bangladesh's foreign currency earnings. The leather industry has surpassed the \$1 billion mark, earning \$1.29 billion in 2013-14, with an export target

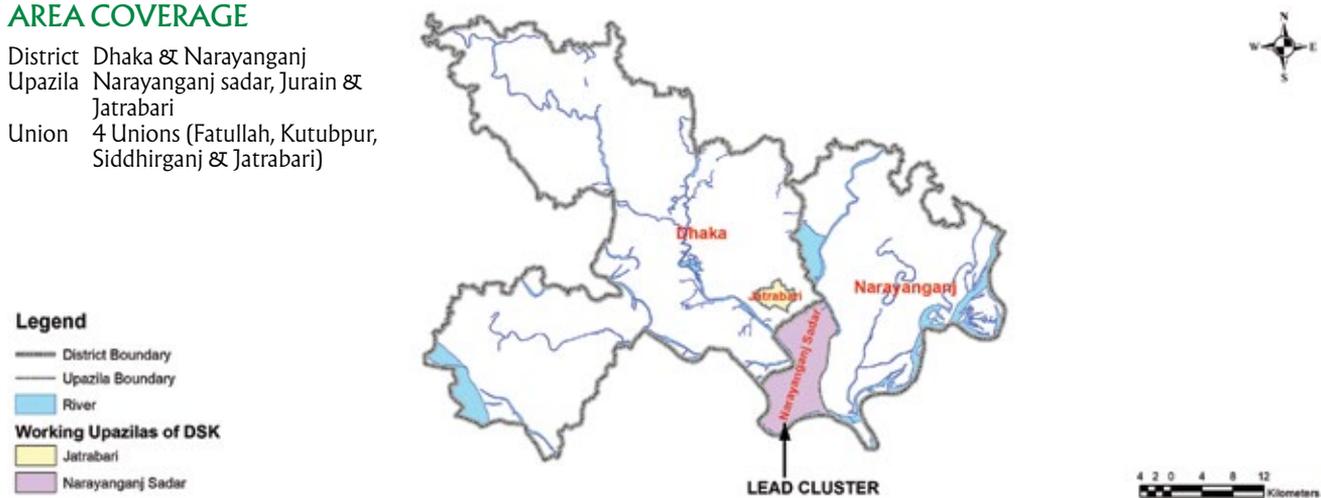
increase of 4.2% for 2014-15. Leather exports crossed \$1 billion for the second consecutive year in fiscal 2014-15. Leather, as a commodity, connects villages to high societies and traditional practices to emerging technologies. For Bangladesh, leather is a priority sector, particularly footwear exports. In the cluster, microenterprises (MEs) use leather and non-leather (PU) materials for belt production, generating significant waste. Around 500 MEs in the proposed sub-project area produce belts, resulting in approximately 1 kg of solid waste per ME, depending on production volume. Currently, MEs dispose of waste haphazardly, causing environmental degradation and fire risks. The project proposes waste management through cluster-based waste bins, segregating leather waste for reuse in souvenir products and disposing of non-leather (PU) waste through local government waste disposal points. The project aims to establish linkages with local government authorities, ensuring effective waste management, and will be continued by the belt producers' association after project completion.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Dhaka & Narayanganj
 Upazila Narayanganj sadar, Jurain & Jatrabari
 Union 4 Unions (Fatullah, Kutubpur, Siddhirganj & Jatrabari)



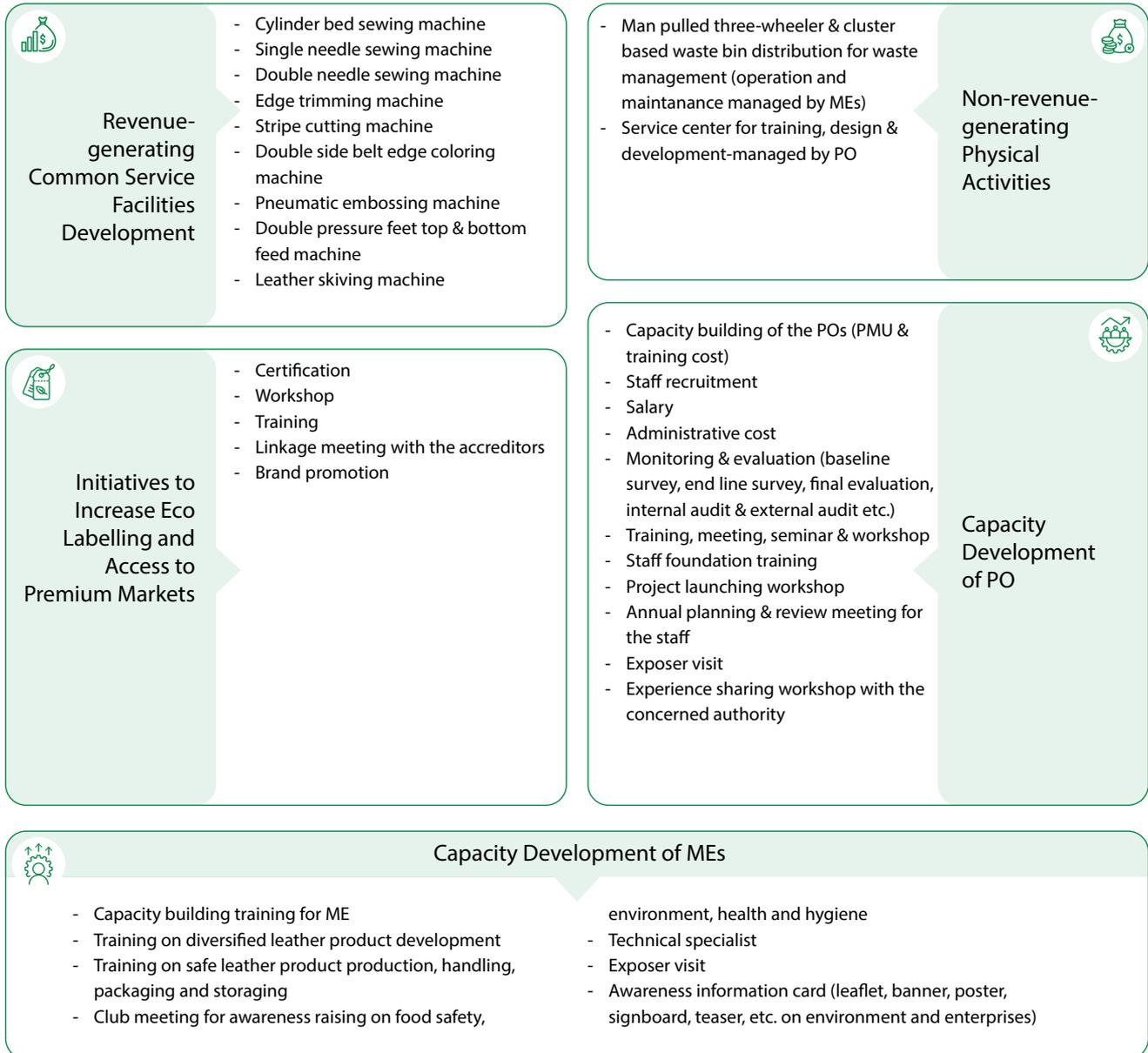
OBJECTIVES

- » Promote leather products manufacturing common services in the cluster
- » Technical skill development of the enterprises
- » Improvement of awareness among the MEs and workers about occupational health safety
- » Environmental improvement of the project area
- » Product quality development for accessing premium market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- » Diversified leather products have been producing by using modern machineries.
- » Solid waste have managed by establishing waste management system.
- » New entrepreneurs development.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Dushtha Shasthya Kendra (DSK) Established as a non-government voluntary development organization (NGO) in 1989, DSK operating to eliminate impoverishment of the targeted poor population in hard-to-reach remote areas (wetland, coastal belt and urban slums) of the country. The organization's aim is to eliminate poverty of the people, make them self-dependent

and make them aware of their own rights.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 02100-01985-000369, Social Welfare Certificate No. Dha-02273

Area of work: DSK Health Care, Water, Sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), Relief & Rehabilitation, Education, Disaster Risk Redaction (DRR) & Climate Change Adaption (CCA), Microfinance, Advocacy on people's rights, access to basic service and gender.

Target population: Tannery, Leather industry, Leather products making enterprise, leather product manufacturer, Leather product producer (MEs), all actors under leather product sector.

Project office: Village: Bhuigar, Union: Fatullah, Upazilla: Narayanganj sadar, District: Narayanganj.

Head office: House No-741, Road No-9, BAHS, Adabor, Dhaka-1207.

Transforming Manual Based Loom Product Manufacturing Microenterprises Using Recyclable Garments Wastes into Environmentally Sustainable Loom Products by Semi-Automated Loom in Bogura & Naogaon

Sector Manufacturing	Cluster Loom	Project Duration 4 years (January 2020-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 15,00,78,400 (TA: 1,69,78,400; Common Service Loan: 1,31,00,000; ME loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1300 MEs

BACKGROUND

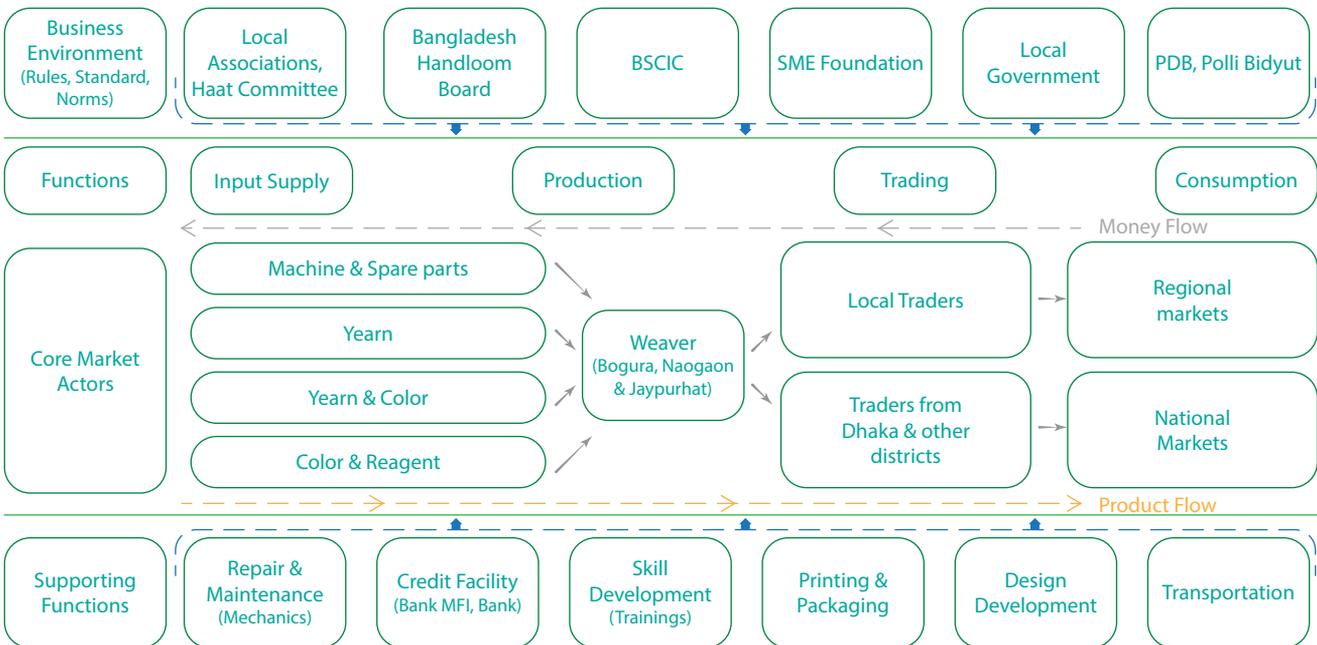
There is a long history of the hand-loom industry's growth in the northern part of Bangladesh, particularly in Naogaon, Bogura, and Joypurhat districts, where products like towels, napkins, shawls, lungis, and saris are traditionally crafted. However, the intervention of the PKSF-PACE project has witnessed a shift towards power looms over hand-looms.

Unfortunately, the weaver community, lacking knowledge about contamination, has not taken any measures to reduce environmental pollution. They dispose of solid waste in nearby ponds, rivers, canals, and homesteads, directly impacting vegetable and fish cultivation, as well as livestock

rearing. Moreover, Naogaon district, being flood-prone, sees waste materials washed away annually, contaminating other areas. This has led to a change in professions for the fishermen community and farmers due to poor or no production of vegetables, fish, and livestock.

The weavers themselves suffer from various diseases such as skin ulcers, asthma, pneumonia, headaches, cardiovascular diseases, and hearing loss due to sound pollution and effluents. The traditional practice of passing down the business to younger generations continues among the senior weaver community.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Bogura & Naogaon
Upazila Adamdighi, Dupchancia, Naogaon Sadar, Raninagar

- Legend**
- District Boundary
 - Upazila Boundary
 - River
- Working Upazilas of DABI**
- Adamdighi
 - Dhupchancia
 - Naogaon Sadar
 - Raninagar



OBJECTIVES

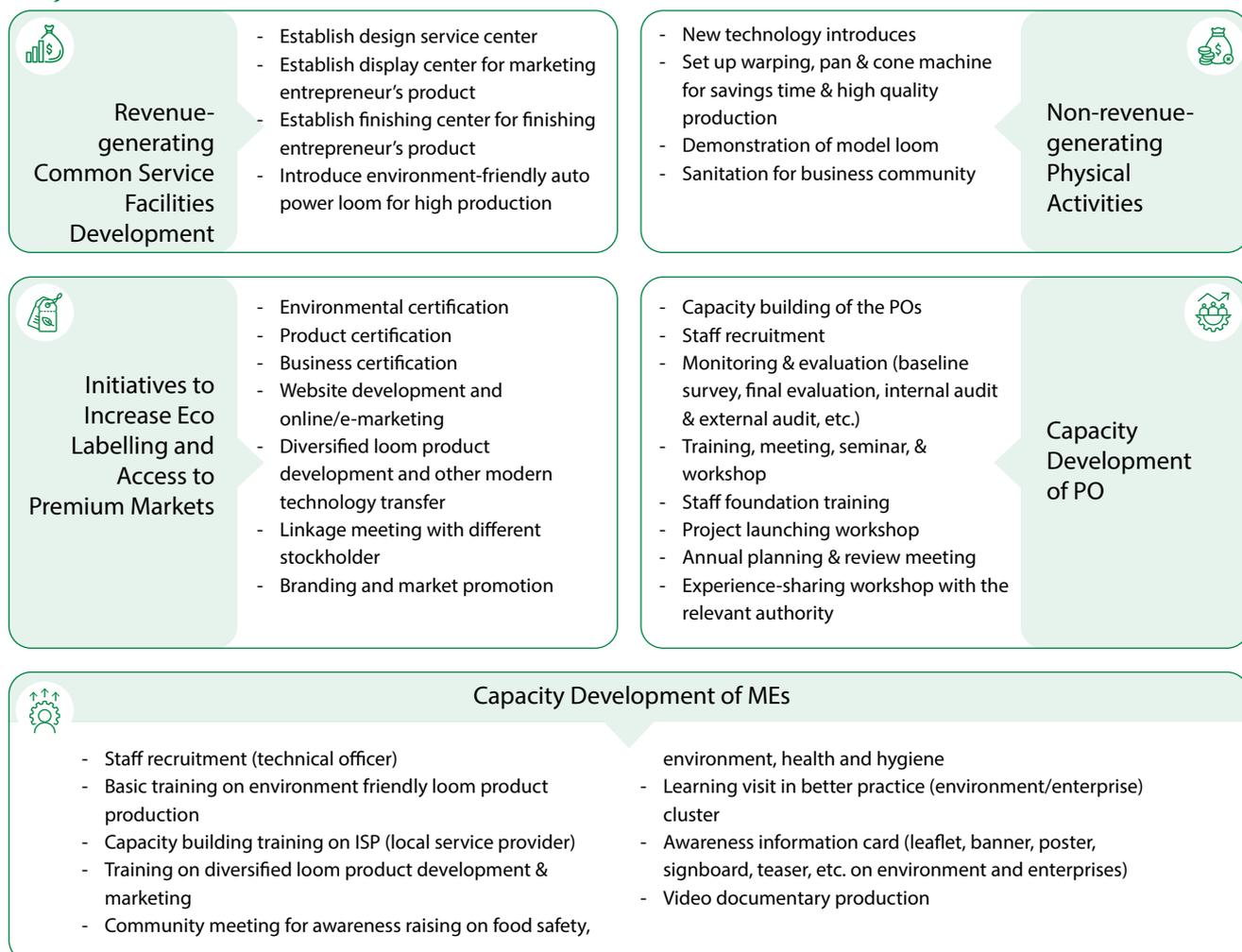
- » Strengthening of small power loom enterprises through adopting of environmentally sustainable practices
- » Adopting of recycling technologies to reuse the garments wastage
- » Adoption of new technology for production of diversified loom product
- » To create skilled entrepreneurs and develop their business environment by using power looms instead of hand-loom
- » Ensure product-finishing facility through finishing center to access premium market for rural MEs
- » Increasing productivity considering the positive impact on human health and the environment
- » Reduce risk in the workplace

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The proposed awareness activities aim to raise awareness within local communities and local associations, contributing to the reduction of sound pollution as well as

air, soil, and water contamination in the area. If pollution levels are decreased, it could naturally lead to an increase in crop, fish, and livestock production. Moreover, factory-level demonstrations could enhance the practices of local communities, potentially reducing issues such as ulcers, hearing difficulties, in coordination, cardiovascular problems, and factory incidents. Access to finance will assist entrepreneurs and local associations in adhering to environmental codes of conduct when setting up factories, mitigating sound pollution, and reducing soil and water contamination. These steps should facilitate the organic scaling up of businesses. Product branding, emphasizing adherence to environmental codes of conduct, has the potential to attract consumers to purchase more local loom products. Non-revenue generation activities will contribute to creating a business-enabling environment for buyers who regularly visit the market for purchasing loom products, resulting in an automatic increase in demand due to crowding. Revenue generation activities will assist local associations in earning revenue while maintaining environmental standards. This initiative will enable local communities to access services not readily available in the area, enhancing product quality and price as well.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

DABI was formed in 1986 by former UN volunteer M.M. Akram Hossain with some reknowned freedom fighters and retired armed forces officers.

Legal entities: Microcredit Regulatory

Authority- 00947-00710-00021-05/09/2007;
NGO Affairs Bureau-325-18/11/1989;
Social Welfare Department-141/87-01/11/1987

Area of work: Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment, Agriculture, Food & Nutrition, Housing & Shelter, Education, Sports & Recreation,

Livelihood empowerment, Old age care, health & sanitation, Women & Youth empowerment, Environment & Climate Changes

Head Office: Chakrampur, Kanthaltali, Santahar Road, Naogaon. dabi@rocketmail.com, www.dabi.bd.com

Improving the Quality of Traditional Bengali Clothing by Reducing Environmental Consequences of Loom Enterprises in Sirajganj

Sector Mini textile	Cluster Loom	Project Duration 5 years 3 months (2020-2024)
Budget (BDT) 247,056,000 (TA: 26,056,000; Common Service Loan: 21,000,000; ME loan: 200,000,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1000 MEs

BACKGROUND

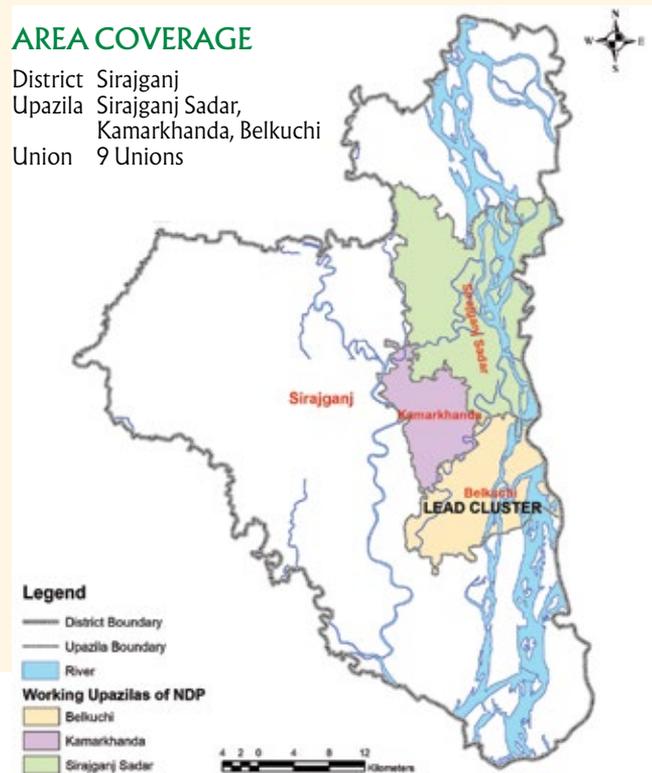
The weaving industry is a prominent traditional folk art in Bangladesh. The uneducated and undereducated people associated with this sector are working for the innovation, development, and expansion of this industry in changing times. The hand loom and related cottage industry are very popular among weavers because this sector has not evolved with the help of modern technology and sciences. However, it has a significant contribution to the national economy. About 2 lakh people are involved in this sector, producing more than 210 million meters of cloth annually. This sector meets 40% of the internal demand for clothes. Unfortunately, this sector is struggling to survive due to the price hike of raw materials, a lack of proper training for new and more attractive designs, access to soft loans with easy interest rates, expanding export opportunities, an uninterrupted electricity system, and necessary government support. Moreover, the related micro-entrepreneurs are entirely ignorant of the improved working environment and associated pollution (water, soil, and sound pollution). Regarding the waste management perspective of loom product (Saree, Lungi, Gamsa, three-piece dresses etc.) producers, proper waste disposal facilities are absent in most cases, and raw effluent is dumped inadvertently either in open spaces, canals, or ponds. Safety practices for workers are absent, utensils are washed in surface water, usually in ponds or rivers. The level of environmental and regulatory awareness is either very poor or ignored. Therefore, it is necessary to build awareness through proper ways and training, along with strict supervision by regulatory authorities.

Environmentally sustainable business would require the use of environment-friendly modern technology in loom factories, proper waste management technology (pit, mini ETP, etc.), use of environment-friendly raw materials (natural dyeing), and proper eco-labelling by reducing different pollutions.

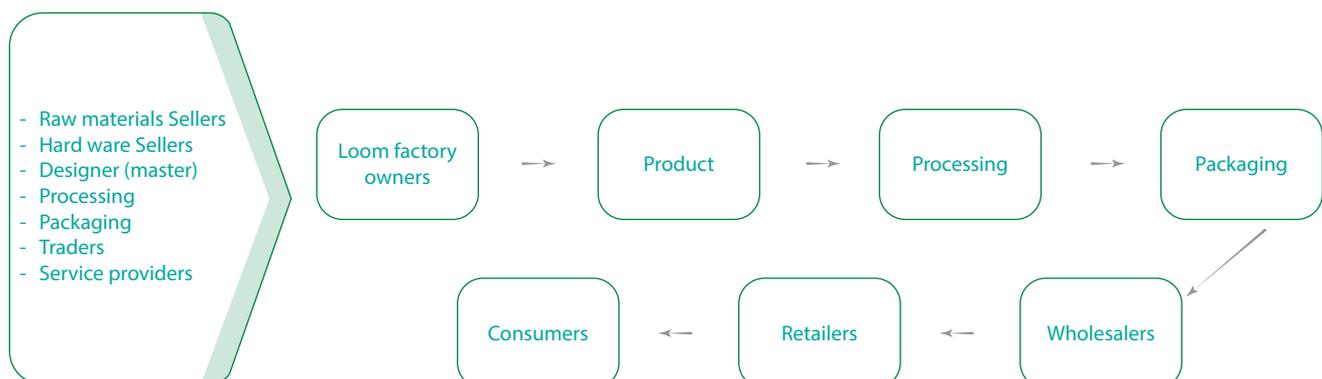
Considering all the mentioned facts and figures above, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives like common branding, familiarizing good manufacturing practices, producing diversified and quality products, and implementing extensive online and offline marketing. These measures will contribute to better income generation by loom micro-entrepreneurs. To tap into this potential, NDP has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the loom sub-sector under the World Bank-funded project SEP.

AREA COVERAGE

District Sirajganj
 Upazila Sirajganj Sadar,
 Kamarkhanda, Belkuchi
 Union 9 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS

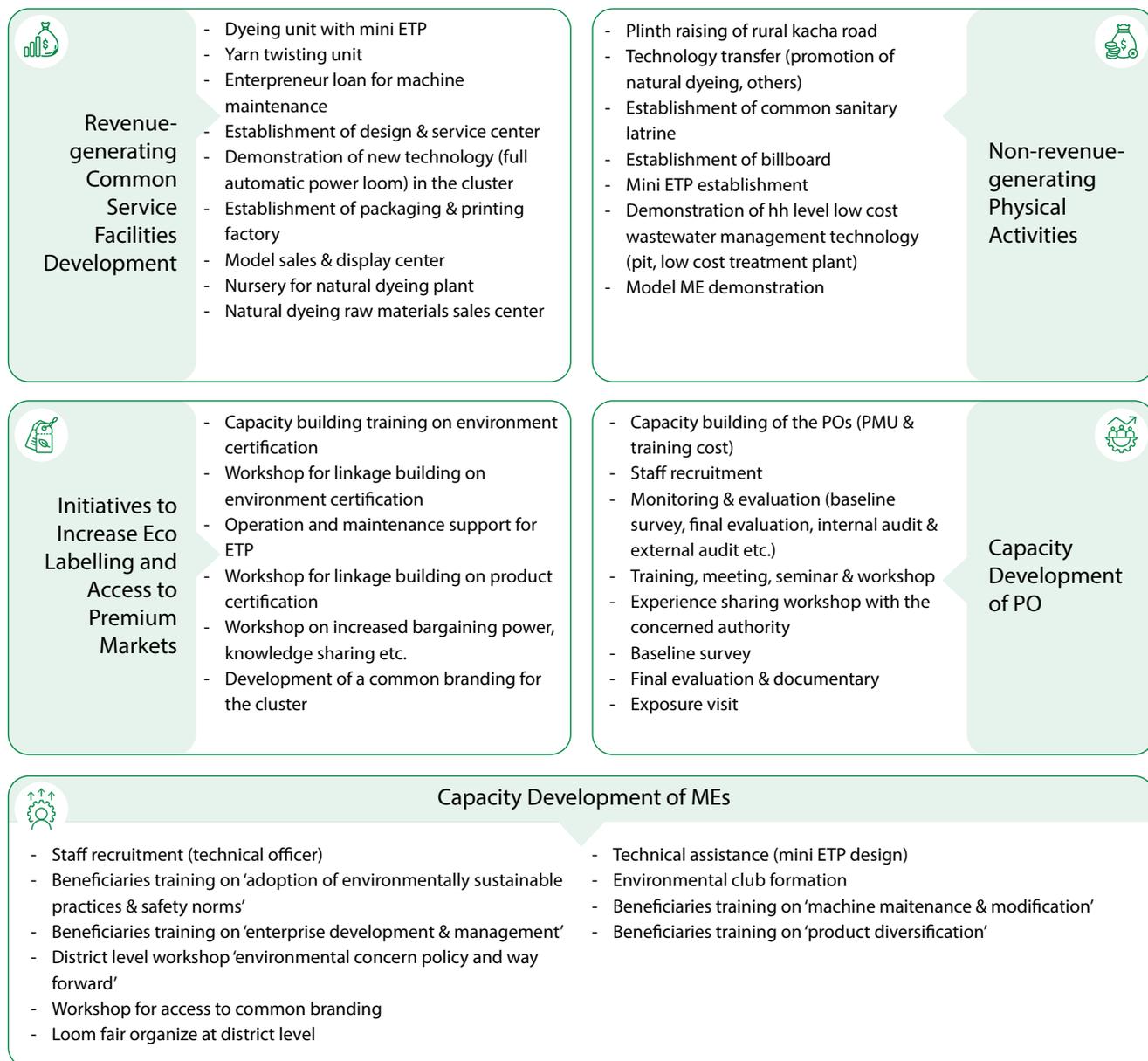


EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the loom sub-sector rely on sustainable and eco-friendly manufacturing processing, branding, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to increase the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices by the loom

enterprises, making them more environment-friendly and sustainable. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is expected to make a significant contribution to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

The devastating flood at the end of 1988 engulfed large landscape of the country causing huge damage of lives and properties, which also badly affected to the lives of the peoples in Sirajganj district that situated on the bank of the most treacherous river Jamuna. The national and international NGOs came forward to provide succor to the victims of this deluge. A group of local youth including Md. Alauddin Khan, the chief executive of **NDP** now has voluntarily dedicated themselves in emergency

response and rehabilitation works under the guidance of these NGOs. The experience they gained through it inspired them to take any sustainable development initiatives for the poor people. With this end in view, under the leadership of Md. Alauddin Khan, the 'National Development Programme (NDP)' has established on 1st January 1992.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01229-00332-0022, Social Welfare Certificate No. Siraj-225/92, NGO Affairs Bureau Certificate NO. 880

Area of work: Social Development,

Economic Development, Livelihoods, Agriculture & live stock, Energy & Environment, Disaster risk reduction & climate change, Rights & Governance, Strengthen Institutions,

Target population: Raw materials seller, hardware sellers, master (designer), labor, owner of the loom factories, traders, LSP, all actors under loom product sector.

Project office: NDP Bhaban, Bagbari, Shahid Nagar, Kamarkhanda, Sirajganj-6703.

Head office: NDP Bhaban, Bagbari, Shahid Nagar,

Promoting Environment-friendly & Specialized Loom Products Good Practices

Sector Manufacturing	Cluster Loom Products	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 3,29,04,400 (TA: 1,89,04,400; Common Service Loan: 40,00,000; ME Loan: 1,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 150 MEs

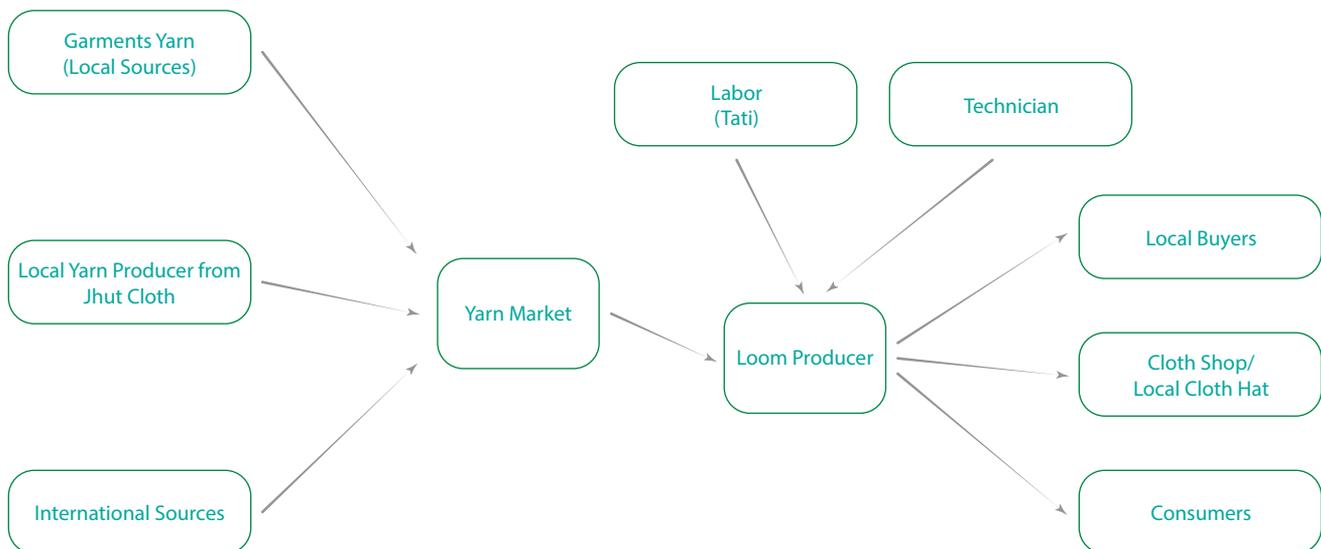
BACKGROUND

Enhancing environmental sustainability and climate resilience is becoming increasingly important for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. Bangladesh ranked 173 out of 180 countries on Yale's 2016 Environmental Performance Index. Globally, Bangladesh ranks among the countries with the economy most at risk due to the impacts of climate change. The rapid growth of manufacturing, dominated by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), has led to a massive increase in natural resource use and degradation, contributing to growing air, soil, and water pollution. Reducing negative environmental externalities has been identified as a priority area for Bangladesh to continue progress toward reducing poverty and inequality.

In the microenterprise sector, attention to environmental

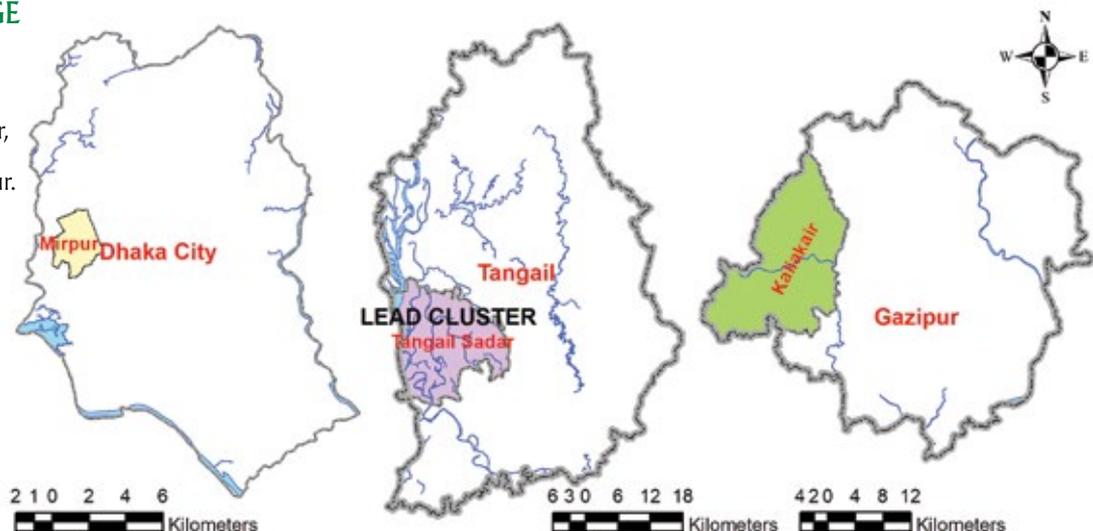
sustainability and climate resilience is limited due to a mix of capacity, market accessibility, knowledge, and financial barriers. While the statistics show a high contribution to GDP from microenterprises, there is little evidence to show that microenterprises are growing in a sustainable way. The performance of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) is limited in terms of revenue earnings, machinery use, capital-labor ratio, and growth of value added, except for labor productivity in some instances. Negative externalities, such as pollution, health impacts, or loss of productivity, are typically not reflected in costs, thereby reducing the incentive for microenterprises to shift to more sustainable goods and services or collectively invest in better environmental technologies and infrastructure.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Tangail and Dhaka.
Upazila Tangail Sadar, Basail, Delduar, Kalihaty, and Dhaka's Mirpur.



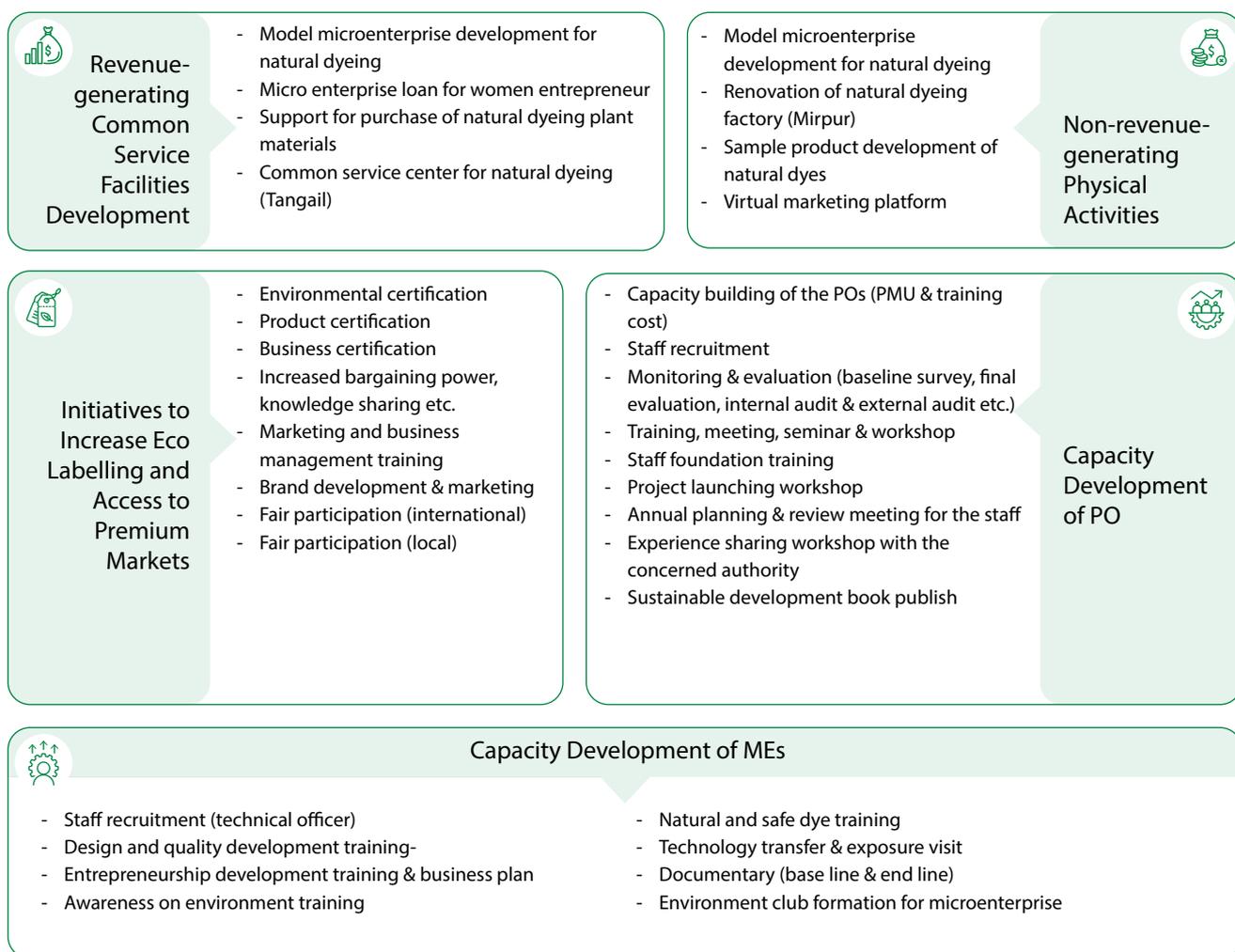
OBJECTIVES

- » To use modern technology and design to enhance product quality and to produce diversified loom products to ensure sustainability
- » To mitigate environmental issues-water pollution, soil pollution, air pollution caused by the loom industry
- » To promote moderate or full automated power loom in the project area
- » To promote natural dye and environment-friendly technologies for making sustainable product
- » Increase awareness about eco-labeling to access the branded products to the premium market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- » Non-Revenue Physical activities: 50 MEs directly and 150 MEs indirectly will benefited by this activity.
- » Eco-labelling and access to premium market: 30 MEs directly and 200 MEs indirectly will benefited by this activity.
- » Capacity for PO (PO/PMU & Training): 15 PO staffs directly and 20 indirectly will benefited by this activity.
- » Capacity for ME-120 MEs directly and 200 MEs indirectly will benefited by this activity.
- » Revenue Generating Common Service facilities: 50 MEs directly and 200 MEs indirectly will benefited by this activity.
- » Microenterprise Loan: 150 MEs directly and 350 MEs indirectly will benefited by this activity.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

TARANGO is a non-profit, non-political & national level voluntary development organization. It is one of the prominent social business that has introduced the fair trade approach to the labor market in Bangladesh. Since its inception in 1989, it's working to empower the women in Bangladesh. It has experiences in diverse field including microenterprise

development and capacity building of facilitators. TARANGO's business model has been working well among NGO's beyond Bangladesh, such as in Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01152-01809-00523 22 Aug 2010, Social Welfare Certificate No. DH-02563/91, NGO Affairs Bureau, FD registration No. 784/93, Factory Registration No. 22007/Dhaka

Area of work: Handicrafts Program,

Women Entrepreneurship Development, Micro Finance Program & VSLA, Safe Home Support Program, Mother and Child Health Care Support Program

Target population: Hand or power loom weavers, loom related business holders, charka owners, designers etc.

Project office: Swapnodana, 1st Floor, Masjid Road, Karatia, Sadar, Tangail.

Head office: 282/5, 1st Colony, Mazar Road, Mirpur-1, Dhaka-1216.

Promoting Jamdani Products for Premium Market Following Environmental Practices

Sector Loom	Cluster Jamdani	Project Duration 3 years 7 months (July 2021-Jan 2024)
Budget (BDT) 10,15,43,200 (TA: 2,40,43,200; Common Service Loan: 75,00,000; ME Loan: 7,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 1997, Bangladesh)		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

Saree is the traditional attire of women in the Indian subcontinent. The Jamdani saree craft has its roots in Bangladesh, and dates back to the 3rd century BC. Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Craft in 2013, the Jamdani industry a heritage, artisanal, and hand-woven product faces many challenges today. While the craftsmanship is practiced only in four villages (Sonargaon, Shiddirgonj, Rupshi, and Rupgonj) along the banks of the river Sitalakya in Bangladesh, the number of artisanal weavers continues to dwindle due to economic conditions. The Jamdani craftsmen receive a fraction of the final retail price of a saree, which is hardly a living wage, considering the labor and time expended to produce a single saree. To complicate matters further, the traditional Jamdani production process poses labor and environmental issues. If left unaddressed, the issues would mean the eventual extinction of the heritage craft and the craftsmen. In order to preserve the product, the craft, the craftsmen, Jamdani needs to be incorporated into the fashion industry on a global scale, and promoted as an important ethnic heritage product. Fair trade business practices that meet globally accepted labor and environmental standards can be incorporated in the Jamdani saree production, if the craft and the craftsmen are to survive.

In order to create sustainable employment, PKSf considers of all the conditions from the beginning to the end of human life cycle with which socio-economic and environmental development is involved. Therefore, PKSf, with the support of the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and with the World Bank funding has taken the initiative to implement the ‘Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)’. SEP is working to ensure sustainable development of micro-enterprises through sustainable positive change in the environment with emphasis on financial development. The objective of the project is to introduce appropriate technologies for enhancing environmentally sustainable practices in micro-enterprises and to increase their branding and marketing capacity.

Under the project, the environment-friendly natural dyeing,

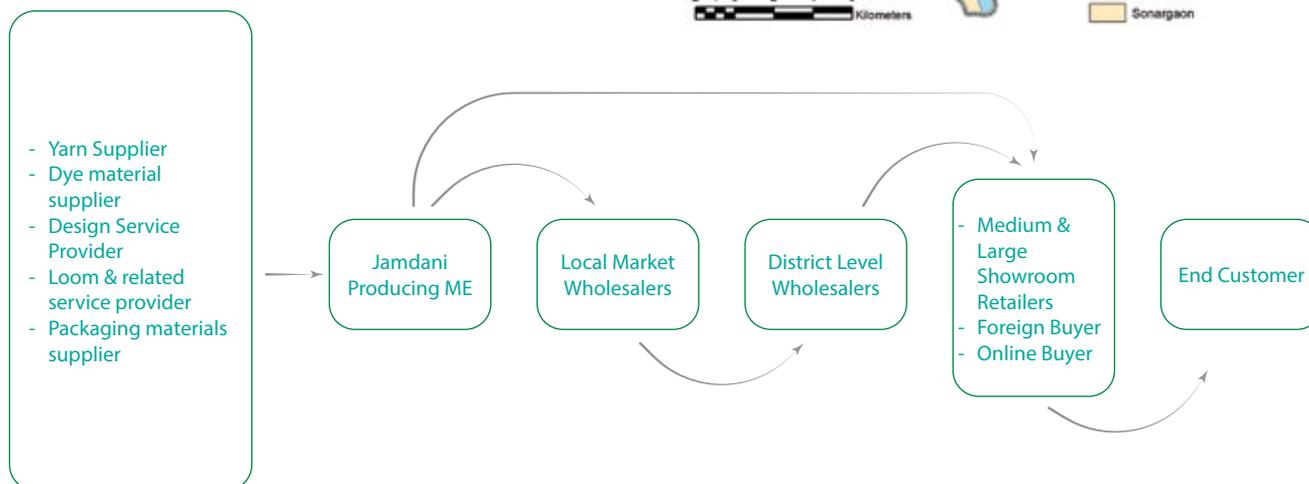
technical training support for diversified Jamdani production, design development and skill development activities for the craftsmen & weavers will be undertaken. Moreover, the MEs will be provided with specific technical support as well as awareness development support to ensure better environmental management and environment-friendly production system. PKSf’s PO ‘Sheva Nari O Shishu Kallyan Kendra’ is implementing the said sub-project under the ‘Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)’. Sheva Nari O Shishu Kallyan Kendra has submitted a DSPP to PKSf in order to implement the sub-project.

AREA COVERAGE

District Narayanganj
Upazila Rupganj and Sonargaon
Union 3



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



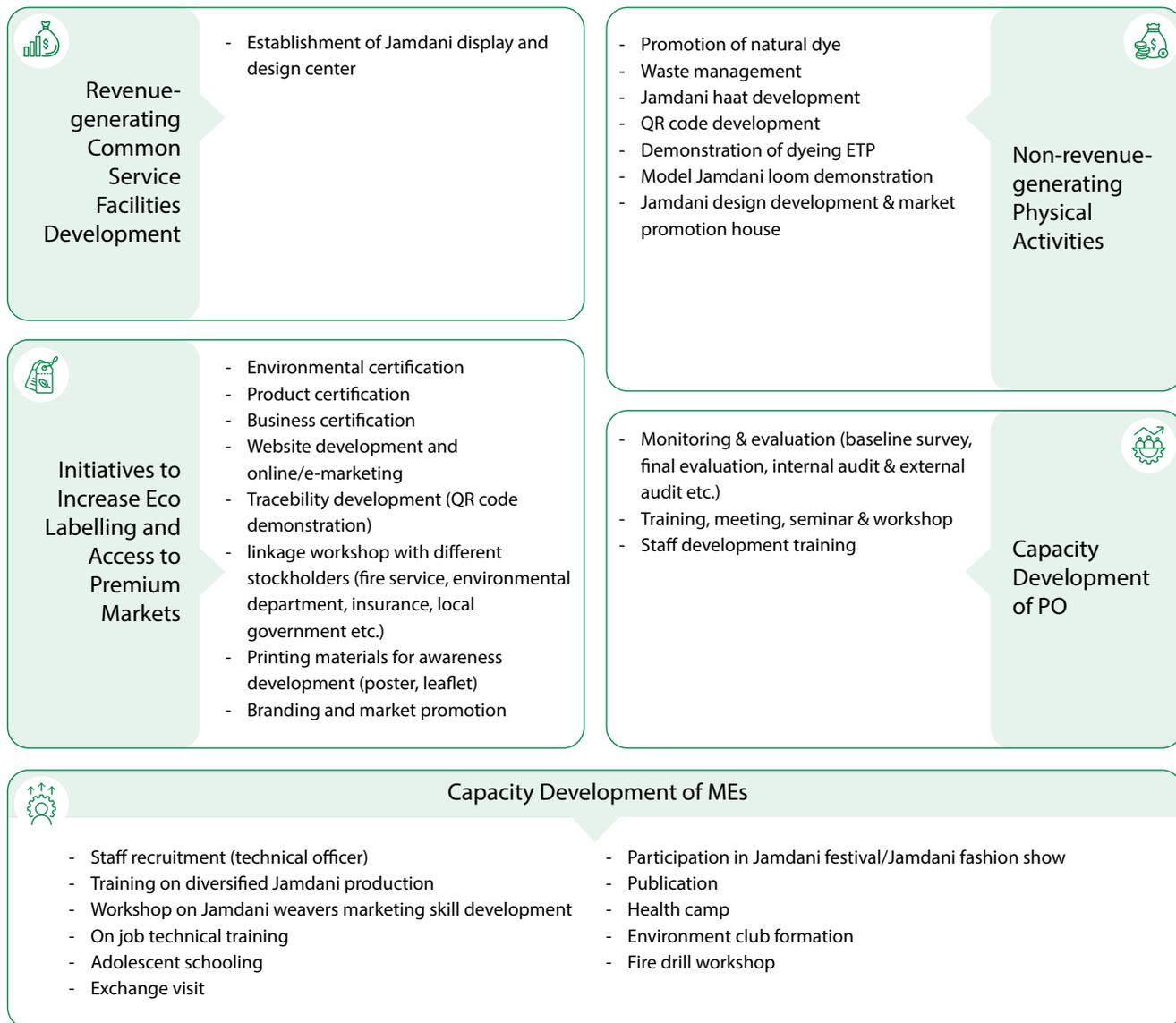
OBJECTIVES

- » To adopt sustainable environmental practices by the microenterprises
- » To develop technical skill of the weavers for producing diversified Jamdani Products
- » To promote Jamdani products in the premium market.
- » To develop capacity of the Jamdani MEs

EXPECTED OUTCOME

By the end of the project, the environmental conditions for microenterprises (MEs) in the cluster area will be improved. MEs will gain access to high-end markets, benefiting from these improvements, and new micro-entrepreneurs will be generated.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Sheva Nari O Shishu Kalyan Kendra is a non-profit organization, founded in 1993. It has been a PKSF partner since 1995, conducting its microfinance operations with financing from PKSF. Sheva's work is aimed at socio-economic development of the underprivileged and marginal communities' livelihoods. Along with the microfinance program has been engaged in research and advocacy on labor rights, community based development and CSR in the RMG sector.

Sheva's objectives include working

toward improving the landless poor and/or socially marginalized communities' standards of: capital and economic capacity, education, nutrition, sanitation, water safety, home and accommodation.

Sheva presently has 24,000 active members, located in Dhaka, Narayanganj, Gazipur, and Savar.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01101-02096-00063, NGO Affairs Bureau, Reg. No. 970

Area of work: Daycare program for children of working mothers, Microfinance, Community-based

activities, Adult Literacy for garments industry workers, Social Empowerment through self-help groups, CSR Activities, Research and Advocacy on Labor rights, Legal Aid, Socio-Economic Empowerment

Target Population: Jamdani Weavers, Business owners, Yarn, Dyeing & Vim business owners. All actors under Jamdani Loom Sector.

Project office: South Tarabo, House No-200, Rugganj, Narayanganj.

Head office: 84 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Farmgate, Dhaka-1215

Promoting Efficiency of Microenterprises in Producing Agro-machineries and Equipment through Environment Sustainable Practices

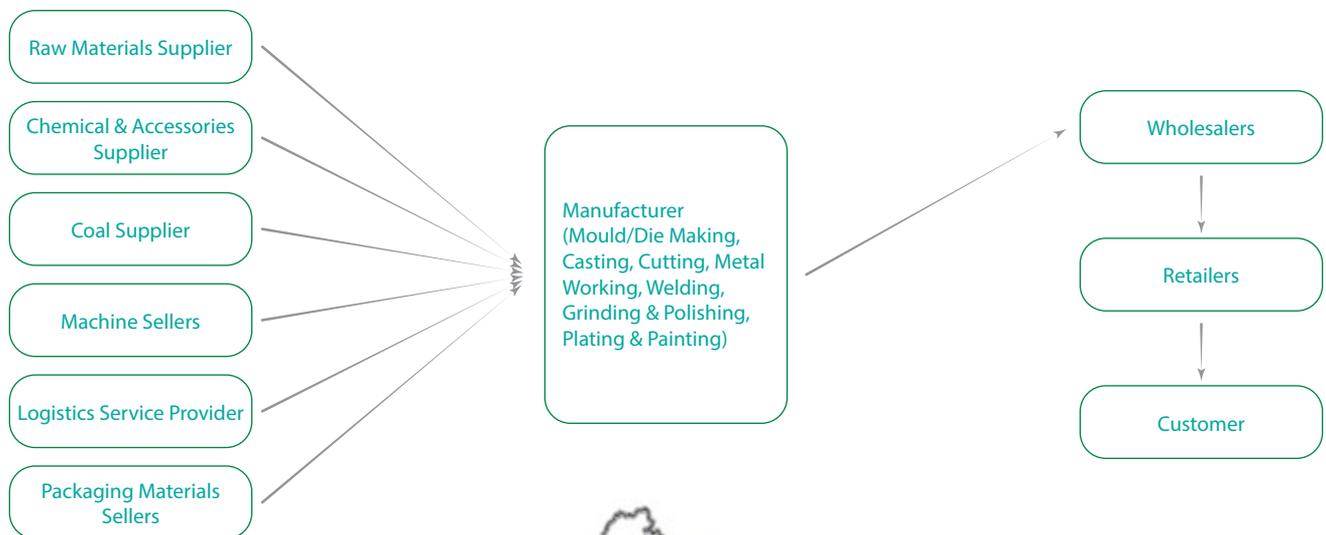
Sector Light Engineering	Cluster Machineries & Equipment	Project Duration 2.83 years (01/04/21-31/01/24)
Budget (BDT) 16,12,13,600 (TA: 1,41,13,600; Common Service Loan: 2,71,00,000; Me loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 600 MEs

BACKGROUND

The agricultural landscape of Bangladesh, once reliant on traditional methods, underwent a transformative shift with the introduction of the Mechanized Cultivation and Power Pump Irrigation (MCPPI) scheme in 1950-51. The subsequent decades witnessed the proliferation of agricultural equipment, particularly focusing on irrigation. The agro-mechanization in Bangladesh experienced a significant overhaul in the 1990s, propelled by a thriving light engineering sector with roots tracing back to the Pakistan era. This sector burgeoned as imported agomachines necessitated spare parts and maintenance services. Bogura, a major economic hub in northern Bangladesh, emerged as a central player in the agro-machine and spare parts manufacturing industry. Originating in the late 1960s,

this industry flourished in the 1980s, coinciding with the liberalization of agricultural machinery imports. The influx of Chinese-made machinery led to the development of the agro-focused light engineering sector in Bogura. Despite these advancements, challenges persist, including a lack of quality services and providers, outdated machinery, and traditional workforce approaches. To address these challenges, the ‘Sustainable Enterprise Project’ by Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK) of PKSF proposes a Details Sub-Project in the ‘Machineries and Equipment’ sub-sector, aiming to enhance the quality and sustainability of the agro-machinery industry in three Upazilas of Bogura Districts.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Bogura
 Upazila Bogura Sadar, Sherpur, Shajahanpur
 Union 30 Unions



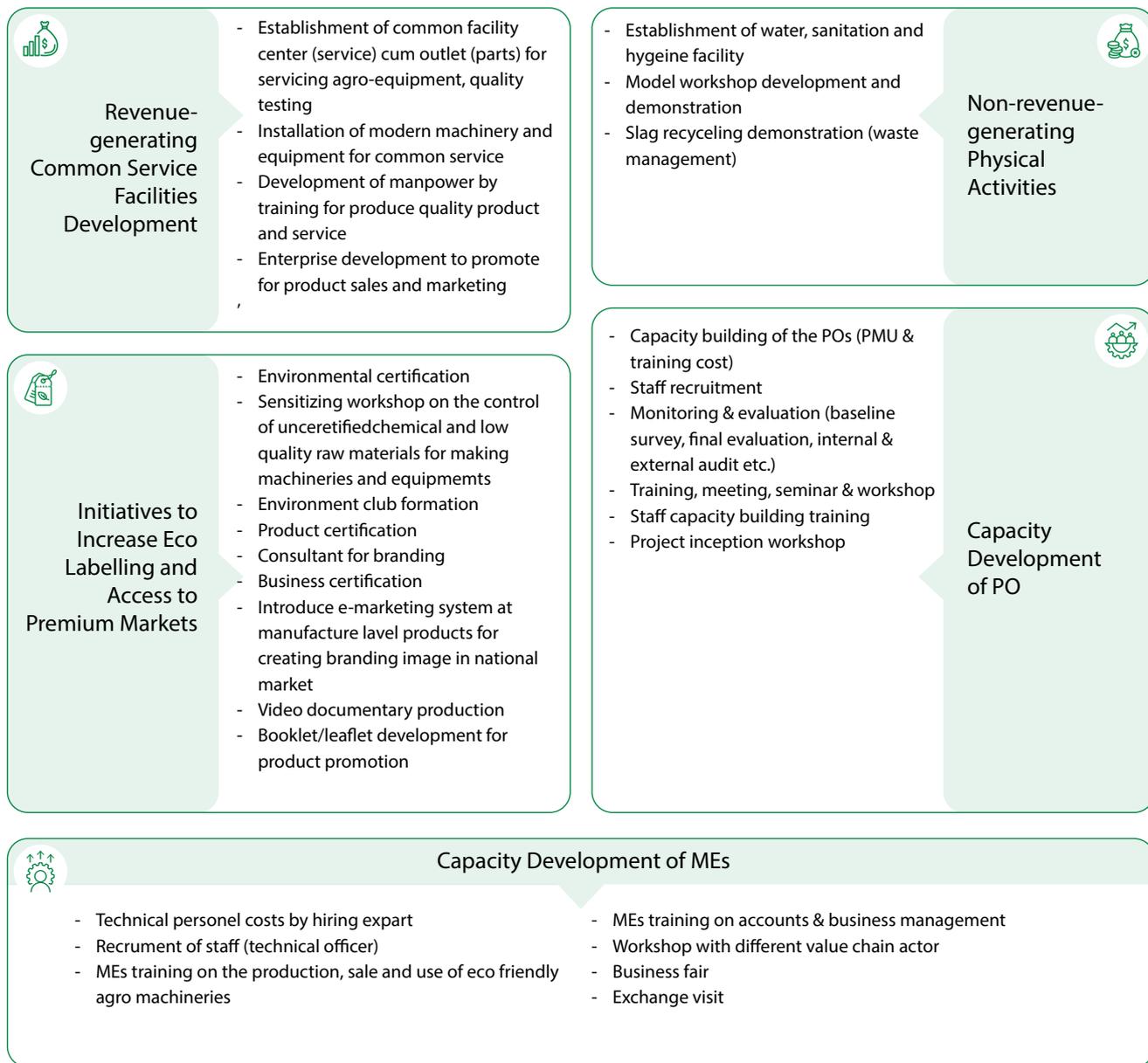
OBJECTIVES

- » Scale up and upgrade the quality and ensure competitive price of agro-machineries and equipment
- » Assist to adapt environmentally sustainable practices to produce agro-machineries and equipment
- » Create environment-friendly business of agro-machineries and equipment
- » Promote agro-machineries and equipment in the premium market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the Agri Machinery and Equipment sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly machinery and equipment production and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to materialize this mission in the field through collaboration and the participation of different-tier stakeholders, and obviously with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Gram Unnayan Karma (GUK) is a non-government development organization working throughout Bangladesh. It was established by Dr. Khandaker Alamgir Hossain in 1993. GUK aspires that empowered communities overcoming poverty through access to finance, education, health, food & nutrition, resilience building and emerge as a nodal

agency for socio-economic development of Bangladesh with sustainability. GUK upholds an august mission to address poverty issues for enhancing and sustaining the lives and livelihoods of the poor through diverse interventions of various socio-economic development activities towards establishing a gender balanced dignify society.

Geographical Coverage: 7 Divisions, 56 Districts, 290 Upazillas, 1 Million

households, 420 branch and other offices, 5,550 employees (38% female).

Program: Microfinance, Healthcare, Education, GUK Eye Hospital, Green Energy, Climate Change, Micro-Enterprise, Development Project.

Project office: GUK Tower (4th floor), Banani, Bogura-5800.

Head Office: GUK Tower, Banani, Bogura-5800 Bangladesh.

Sustainably Developing Industrial Spare Parts and Equipment Manufacturing Workshops by Adopting Environmentally Sustainable Practice

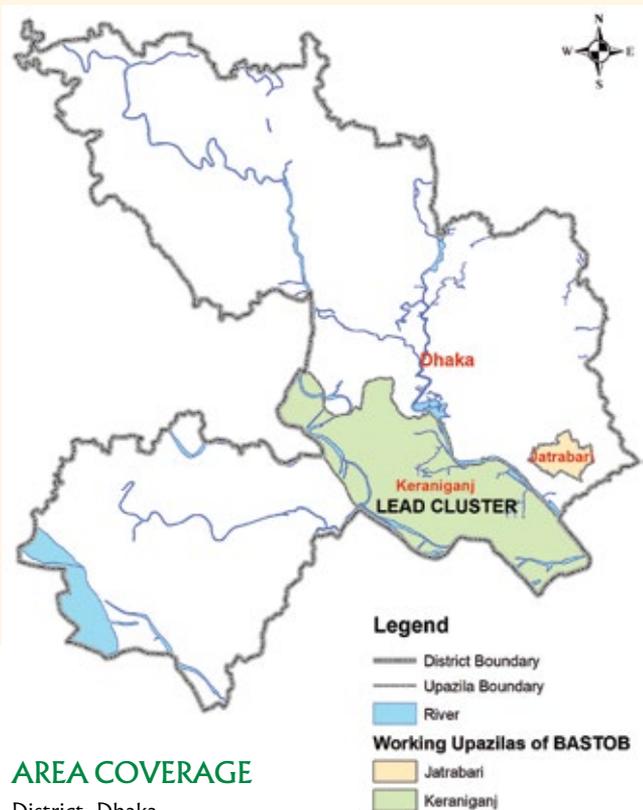
Sector Engineering	Cluster Machinery & Equipment	Project Duration 2.58 years (30/06/21-31/01/24)
Budget (BDT) 18,21,29,600 (TA: 1,78,29,600; Common Service Loan: 2,43,00,000; ME Loan: 14,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 500 MEs

BACKGROUND

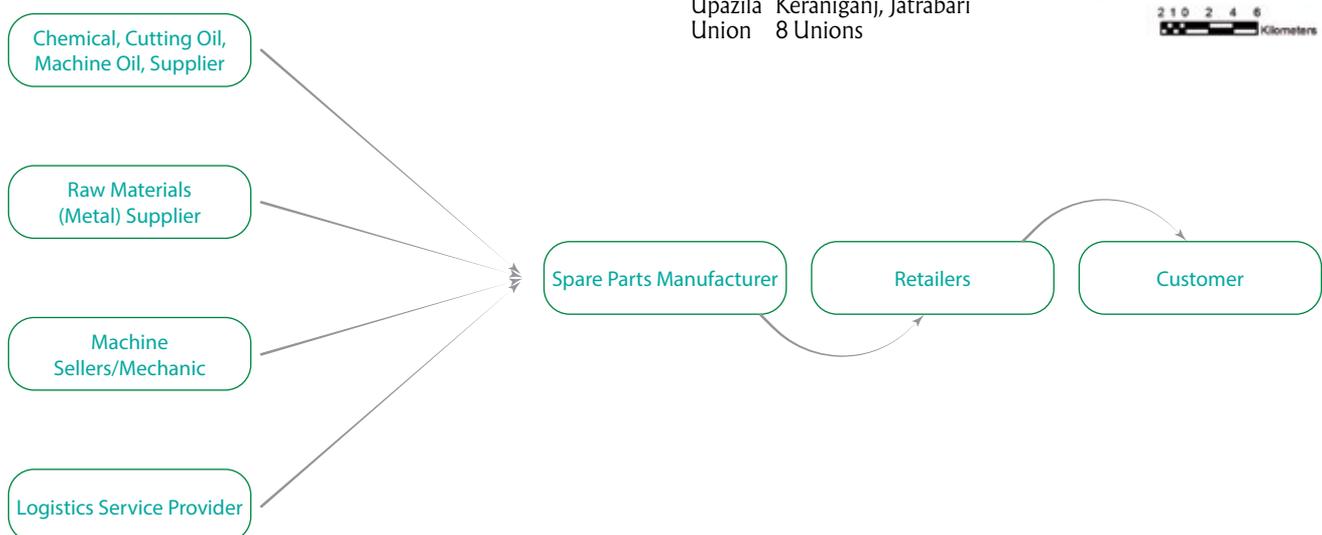
The light engineering sub-sector, a crucial component of Bangladesh’s manufacturing sector, is driving the growth of many industries in the country. Typically, light engineering (LE) enterprises are micro, small, and medium-sized firms engaged in manufacturing spare parts for industrial machinery, heavy equipment, automobiles, tools, small machinery, equipment, or sanitary ware through engineering and technological processes (Uddin, 2009). Before the 1970s, a few industrial units relied on foreign machines and spare parts. However, the scenario has changed, with the establishment of numerous private industrial units over time, creating a substantial demand for spare parts and mechanical fittings. Local LE enterprises have significantly increased to support these industries, contributing significantly to Bangladesh’s GDP, reducing poverty through employment generation, producing import-substitute products, and supplying necessary items for other sectors. Local LE enterprises have proven their ability to supply spare parts at a lower cost than imported ones, but maintaining quality is a major challenge for sustaining business in the competitive market.

While the international LE sector employs hi-tech machinery, most Bangladeshi LEs still use outdated conventional technologies and indigenous machinery operated by unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The majority of LEs lack modern technologies such as CNC machines, heat treatment facilities, hardness and roughness testers, etc. As a result, LEs’ capability and product quality have not yet met the competitive challenges posed by the global market (ADSL, 2007). Additionally, technicians in this sector often follow traditional approaches, focusing on skills but neglecting other critical aspects like safety, security, and workplace environment.

To address these challenges, under the World Bank-funded ‘Sustainable Enterprise Project,’ BASTOB-Initiative for People’s Self-Development of PKSf has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project Proposal on the Machineries and Equipment sub-sector. The sub-project will be implemented in two Upazilas/Thanas of Dhaka districts.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



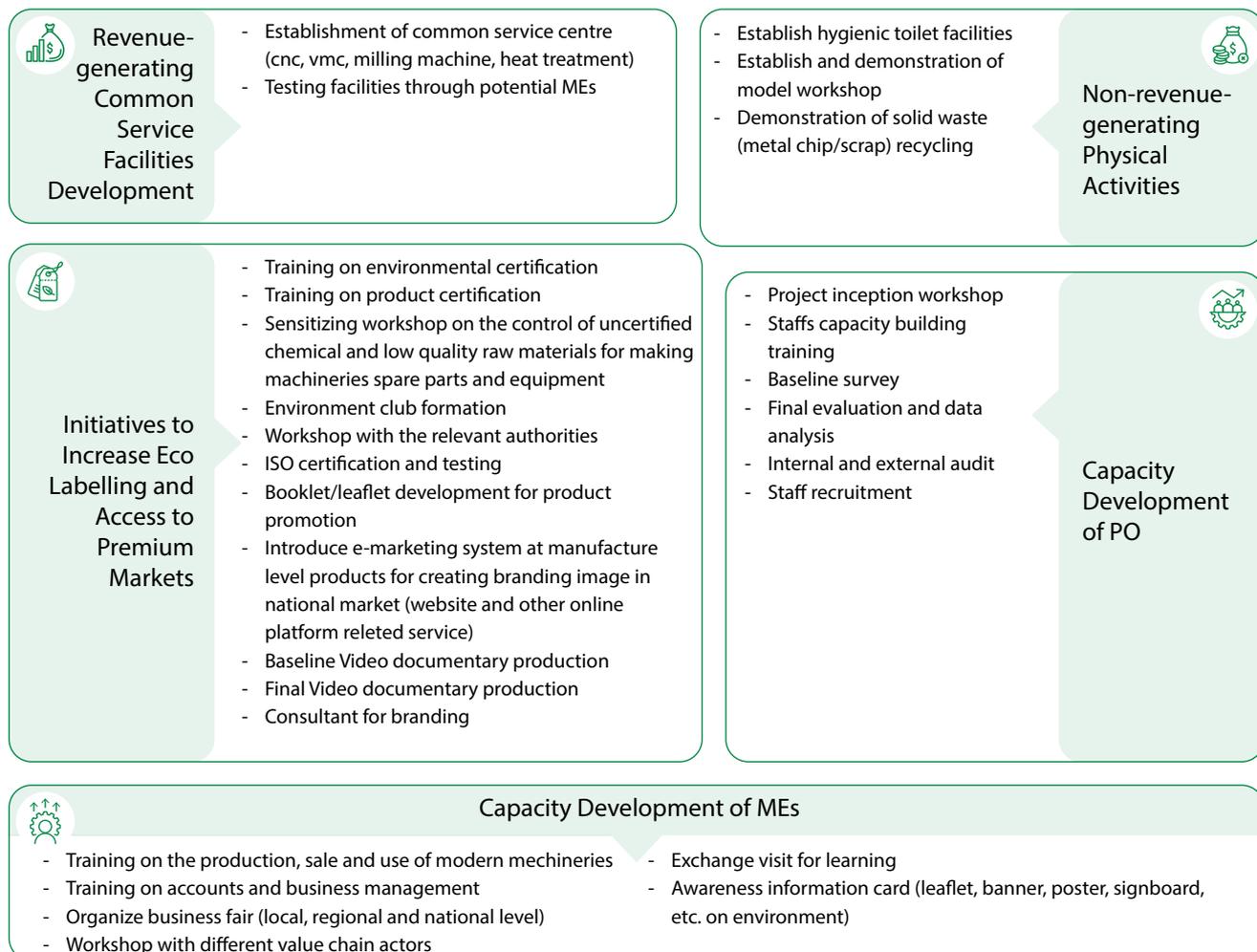
OBJECTIVES

- » Boosting production efficiency and capacities of MEs
- » Increase Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Practices
- » Improving marketability and profitability through product quality control
- » Reduce health hazard of the workers

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The goal of this proposed sub-project is to provide essential training, technical assistance, and financial support to all small entrepreneurs in the cluster, aiming to enhance their environmental development and business practices. It also involves collaborating in the marketing and branding of their products. The sub-project aims to establish market linkages with micro-entrepreneurs through the cooperation and participation of stakeholders at different levels, facilitated by workshops. The ultimate objective is for this sub-project to make a meaningful contribution to both the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

BASTOB - Initiative for People's Self-Development is a non-profit, non-political voluntary development organization founded by a group of committed social activists on 4th July, 1997 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. BASTOB is working with 80,000 disadvantaged families in 9 districts of Bangladesh with its 60 branch offices and 500-member staff.

BASTOB is committed to follow the ideals of people's participation, institution building, human rights,

gender equality, promotion of culture and care for the environment, poverty alleviation and people's sustainability in achieving its goals.

Legal entities: Registered NGO Affairs Bureau No. FD 1263/98; MRA License No. 01029/0017-00346, Society act no. S-3161 (126) 2003; TIN: 340108794091; BIN: 003152588-0402

Area of work: Elimination of Poverty and Financial Choices of People Living in Poverty; Providing Quality Education; Ensure the Access of Poor to Healthcare, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation; Skill Development for Employment, Decent Work and Economic Growth;

Emergency and Humanitarian Response, Climate Change, Culture, Peace and Reconciliation

Target Population: Spare parts (jute mills, feed mills, textile mills, paper mills, cement mills), Automobile spares, Die/mold, Construction equipment, Cook wares, Sanitary wares, Stainless steel wares producer and all actors under 'Machinery & Equipment' cluster.

Project office: South Tarabo, House No-200, Rupganj, Narayanganj.

Head office: 84 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Farmgate, Dhaka-1215.

Promoting Sustainable Metallic Utensils Microenterprise in Shariatpur District

Sector Metal Works	Cluster Metallic Utensils	Project Duration 2.67 years (27/05/21-31/01/24)
Budget (BDT) 3,13,67,200 (TA: 88,67,200; Common Service Loan: 25,00,000; ME Loan: 2,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 60 MEs

BACKGROUND

Enhancing environmental sustainability and climate resilience is becoming increasingly important for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. In the microenterprise sector, attention to environmental sustainability and climate resilience is limited due to a mix of capacity, market accessibility, knowledge, and financial barriers. While statistics show a high contribution to GDP from microenterprises, there is little evidence to show that microenterprises are growing in a sustainable way.

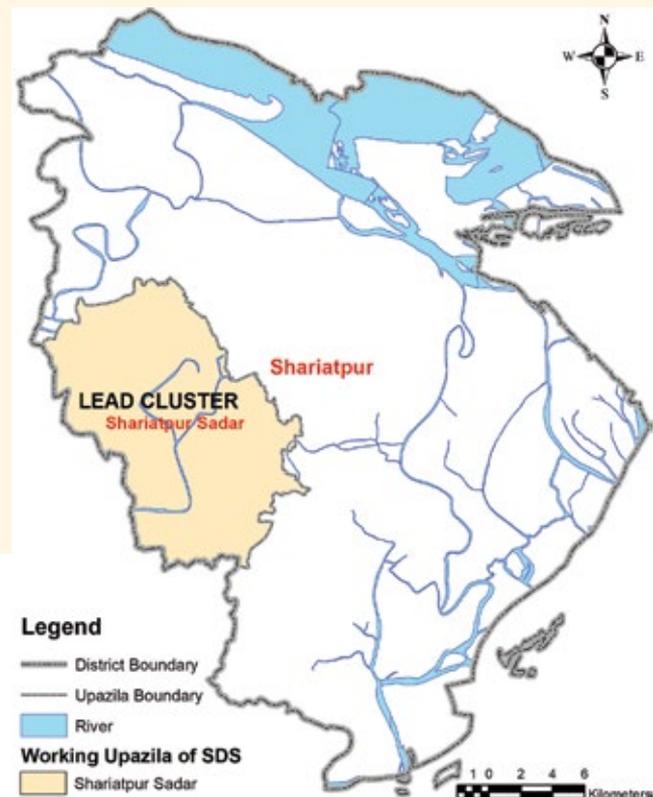
The Metallic Utensils industry of Bangladesh is considered a cottage industry, where artisans with high workmanship craft brass items by hand. The Metallic Utensils of Bangladesh have a good reputation in the international market for their uniqueness. Brass craftsmanship requires high skills, and the best metal craftsmen in Bangladesh are of the Kansari (brazier) caste, possessing extraordinary skills in producing artworks in brass and silver. The heritage of craftsmanship is handed down from generation to generation.

Once upon a time, the business of bronze utensils in Shariatpur was prosperous, making the region famous. Shariatpur bronze and brass utensils were exported after meeting the country's demand. These artisan societies have always loved to produce new things for the entertainment of the Lords and Zamindars were variety seekers, desiring various inlaid bronze utensils. However, at present, the industry is stagnant due to a lack of proper support and recognition.

At one time, items made of bronze and brass were considered the best gifts for various social occasions, including weddings. However, nowadays, no one gives a brass pitcher, bronze jug, and spoon as a gift at any ceremonial event, including marriage and birthdays. The price of bronze sheets is now so high that it is beyond the purchasing power of the common people.

Alternatives like steel, melamine, porcelain, glass, and plastics have taken over the bronze market due to their cheaper prices.

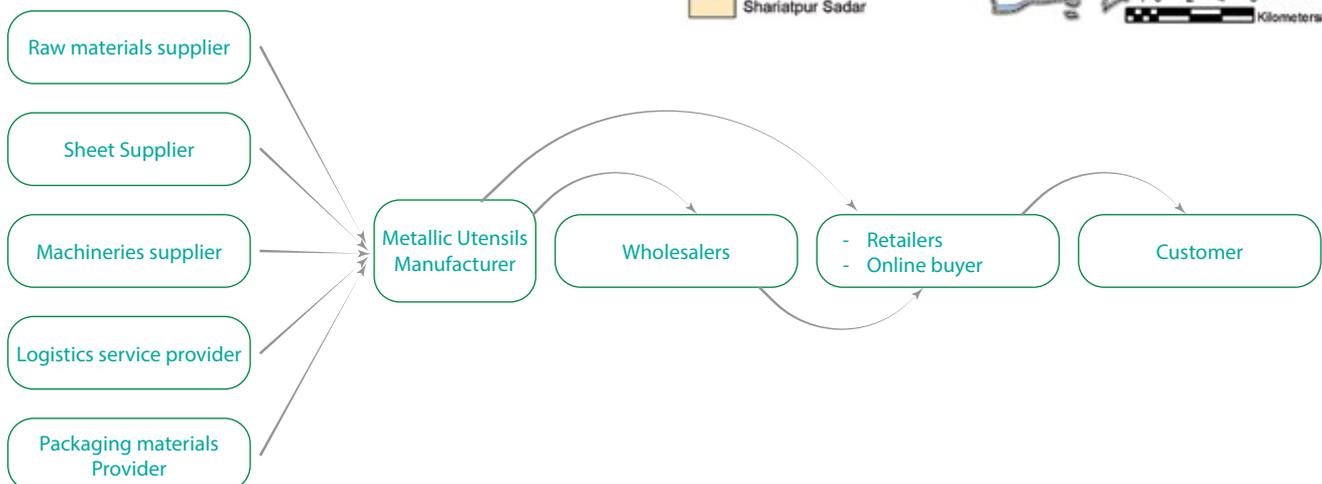
The proposed working area of the cluster is the dominant area for brassware MEs, so the sub-project interventions are proposed for the development of brassware MEs. Metallic utensils (brassware) products have lots of health benefits when used as household items. The deficiency of copper in our bodies can lead to lower immunity, skin diseases, and weak bones. Eating food using brassware plates can prove useful. When water is stored in copper or brass vessels, the metal leaches into the water, benefiting health. As a result, the demand for metallic utensils is increasing day by day.



AREA COVERAGE

District Shariatpur
Upazila Shariatpur Sadar

VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



OBJECTIVES

- » To introduce environmental practices in the metallic utensils' micro-enterprises
- » To improve the metallic utensils products quality
- » To create linkage with the premium market for the metallic utensils' micro-enterprises
- » To develop the capacity of the metallic utensils micro-enterprises

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Proper implementation of the sub-project will significantly contribute to boosting metallic utensils production in the project area. The demonstration of an environmentally friendly model brassware factory, brassware polishing unit, brassware design development center, and a common display center for accessing the premium market will facilitate an increase in the capacity and income of the MEs. Additionally, environmental improvement will occur through the factory's waste management. The adoption and continuation of environmentally friendly good practices by the cluster-based microenterprises will ultimately lead this cluster towards sustainable development.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



Revenue-generating Common Service Facilities Development

- Brassware polishing unit
- Brassware common display center



Non-revenue-generating Physical Activities

- Demonstration of model brassware factory
- Establishment of brassware design development center
- Consultant (designing)



Initiatives to Increase Eco Labelling and Access to Premium Markets

- Environmental certification
- Product certification
- Business certification
- Website development and online/e-marketing
- Linkage meeting with different stockholder
- Branding and market promotion



Capacity Development of PO

- Capacity building of the POs (PMU & training cost)
- Staff recruitment
- Monitoring & evaluation (baseline survey, final evaluation, internal audit & external audit etc.)
- Training, meeting, seminar & workshop
- Staff foundation training
- Project launching workshop
- Annual planning & review meeting for the staff
- Experience sharing workshop with the concerned authority



Capacity Development of MEs

- Conduct one day long one batch training on wastage management
- Conduct workshop on market linkage with the backward and forward market actors
- Participation in fair
- Module printing and distribution
- Environment club formation
- Exchange visit
- Communication material development

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

SDS (Shariatpur Development Society) is a non-governmental, non-profitable and non-political organization established with a view to empowering the disadvantaged people and to bring about an overall change in the life of the rural poor, especially women. The establishment of SDS took shape from an initiative of some benevolent people who were united to respond

to humanitarian crisis in Sharaitpur district caused by the massive flood devastation in 1988. Over the years. At present SDS is working in the field of Disaster management, Poverty elevation, Training, Education, Agriculture, Health & Nutrition, Advocacy, Arbitration and Legal Support, Environment, Water and Sanitation (WATSAN), Climate Change Adaptation, HIV/AIDS, Micro Finance, Women & Child Rights.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 03074-04616-00229, Social Welfare

Certificate No. Shari-77/92

SDS implements: its programs under six thematic areas: Rights and Social Empowerment, Economic Empowerment, Quality Basics Services for Human Development, Environment-friendly and Climate Resilient Development, Organizational Sustainability and, Emergency Humanitarian Response

Head Office: Sadar Road, Shariatpur, PostBox-01, Post Code-8000.

**NOTE: FIX THE VALUE CHAIN ACTORS flow chart
IT READS POULTRY FARMERS!!!!**

Promoting Environmental & Economical Sustainable Mini Readymade Garments Enterprises in Pabna

Sector Hosiery	Cluster Mini-garments	Project Duration 4 years (December 2019-January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 16,52,47,600 (TA: 1,71,97,600; Common Service Loan: 1,80,50,000; ME loan: 130,000,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1800 MEs

BACKGROUND

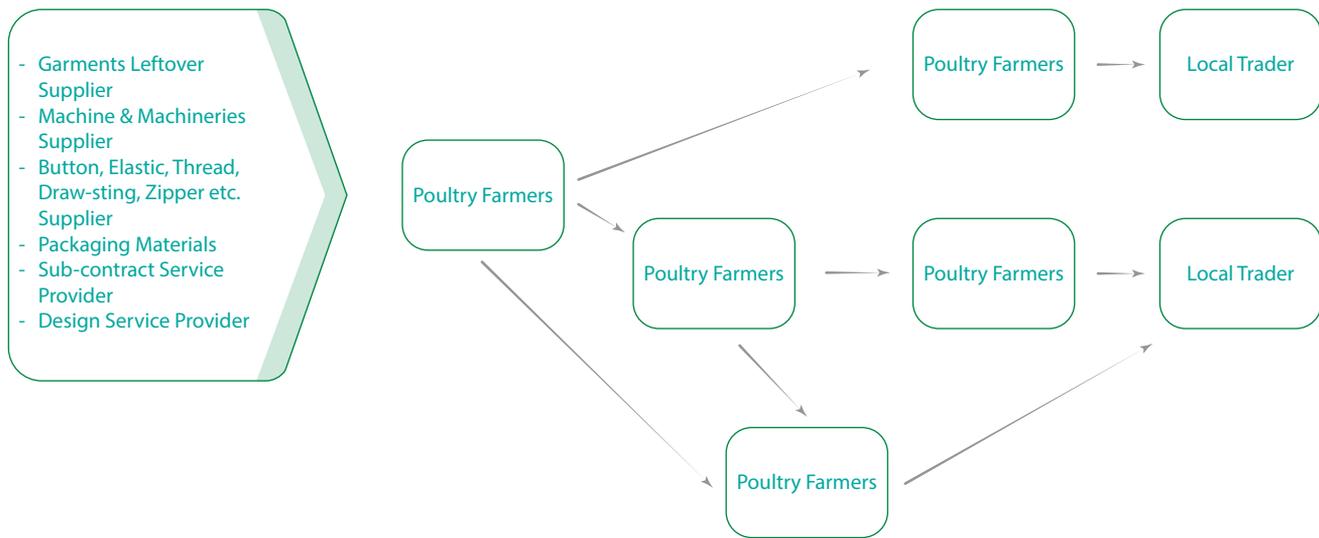
In the Pabna district, numerous micro-enterprises engaged in mini-garment production operate in the areas under two Upazilas, namely Pabna Sadar and Ishwardi. Presently, there are approximately 6000 small and medium mini-garment factories, providing employment to around fifty thousand people in this sector.

The majority of entrepreneurs in this industry employ traditional methods for mini-garment production, resulting in higher production costs and sub-optimal production rates. Consequently, the industry faces challenges in competing effectively in the market.

Moreover, various ancillary services crucial to the mini-garments industry, such as dyeing, washing, designing, screen printing, fusing, buttonhole stitching, labeling, pearl setting, embroidery, bartacking etc are lacking in the sub-project areas. Currently, these services are sourced from

other locations, particularly Dhaka, incurring additional costs that are eventually reflected in higher prices, diminishing market competitiveness.

Recognizing these challenges, Osaca, one of the partner organizations of PKSF, has initiated this sub-project with a focus on approximately 1800 micro-enterprises associated with the mini-garments sub-sector. The project aims to introduce modern technology, innovative design, marketing, and branding to enhance the quality of items, potentially leading to higher pricing and improved market competitiveness.



AREA COVERAGE

District Bhola
Upazila Bhola Sadar, Charfassion, Lalmohan
Union 10 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS

OBJECTIVES

- » To achieve environmental & business sustainability of the mini-garments producing entrepreneurs by modern machineries for reducing negative environmental impacts, working environment improvement & increasing productivity of the factories
- » To create opportunities for the enterprise to achieve certification from authorities for ensuring congenial environment and accessing to greater market
- » To increase mini-garments producing technical knowledge & capacity development of MEs

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The sustainability of the mini-garments sub-sector, both environmentally and economically, is contingent upon the establishment of sustainable and eco-friendly manufacturing units, coupled with proper branding and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project seeks to actualize this mission in the field through collaboration and the active participation of different-tier stakeholders, particularly with micro-entrepreneurs. Through financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and international economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS





**Revenue-generating
Common Service
Facilities
Development**

- Natural dyeing
- Design house
- Machine & machineries for training
- Garment accessories, packaging and fabric
- Screen printing
- Fusing machine
- Button hole-button stitching
- Labeling
- Pearls setting machine
- Embroidery machine



**Non-revenue-generating
Physical
Activities**

- Service center installation
- E-commerce website development
- Branding & marketing
- Model ME demonstration



**Initiatives to
Increase Eco
Labelling and
Access to
Premium Markets**

- Training on environmental certification, product certification, & business certification
- Workshop on market promotion
- Workshop on online marketing
- Technology transfer
- Natural dyeing



**Capacity
Development
of PO**

- Capacity building of the POs
- Staff recruitment
- Monitoring & evaluation (baseline survey, final evaluation, internal audit & external audit etc.)
- Training, meeting, seminar & workshop
- Staff foundation training
- Annual planning & review meeting for the staff
- Experience sharing workshop with the concerned authority



Capacity Development of MEs

- Training for enterprise development
- Staff recruitment (technical officer)
- Printing & publication (brochure, awareness publication etc.)

- Fair participation
- Exchange visit
- Environment club formation
- Video documentary production (baseline & endline)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Organisation for Social Advancement and Cultural Activities

OSACA is a non-profit and non-political voluntary development organization that came into being in 1994. The main objective of OSACA is to drive away poverty for which it is working relentlessly. For over 28 years, the organization and its partners have helped communities, so that the ultra-poor have access to their rights including

the rights to protection, basic education, proper healthcare, pollution-free environment, livelihood opportunities, and participation in decisions which affect their lives. The organization also encourages the beneficiaries to express their views and to be involved actively in improving their communities. Apart from micro finance activities, it has been involved in projects like SEP, ENRICH which have been impacting communities directly improving their socio-economic status.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate no-02428-03744-00186

Area of work: Micro- Finance, Health, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Mini-garments Enterprises, Livestock Rearing, Poultry.

Target population: Enterprises related to mini-garments including all other actors under Dairy Farm sub-sector.

Head Office & Project office: Chak Ramanondopur, Gachhpara, Pabna

Eco-friendly Carp and Prawn Polyculture Extension Project with Traceability Facilities

Sector Aquaculture	Cluster Pisciculture	Project Duration 4 years (7 January 2020- 31 January 2024)
Budget (BDT) 33,55,26,400 (TA: 2,97,26,400; Common Service Loan: 5,58,00,000; ME Loan: 25,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2000 MEs

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh boasts abundant water resources, including rivers, beels, khals, floodplains, canals, and numerous small wetlands and ponds. The majority of these water bodies are suitable for freshwater fish culture. Approximately **18.5 million** people are engaged in this sector, with around **13.86 million** fish farmers. The total pond area in Bangladesh in 2016-17 was **1.83 million** hectares, and the annual production was 4.77 MT/ha (Department of Fisheries, 2017).

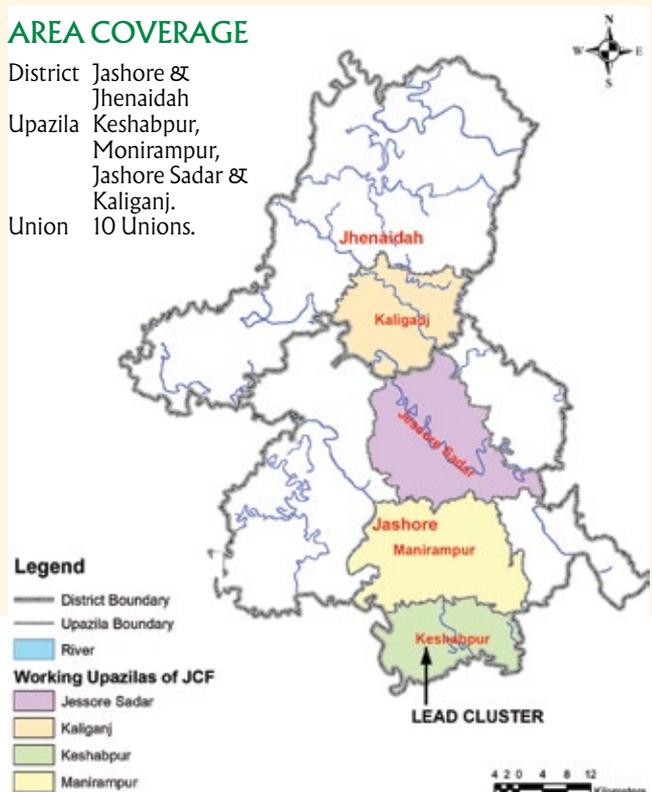
Bangladesh utilizes various production systems in fish culture, including prawn monoculture, prawn polyculture alongside other fishes (mostly carps), prawn aquaculture in paddy fields along with paddy, and prawn aquaculture in paddy fields after paddy harvesting. In most culture systems, horticulture crops are grown on dikes and slopes of the dike (Annual report-Department of Fisheries, 2005-06). In the project area, some problems connected with mixed-prawn farming were identified, categorized as input problems, economic problems, and natural hazards. With the increasing farming area and the intensification of the culture system, the demand for fry and other inputs, mainly supplementary feeds, is rising rapidly.

To ensure the sustainable development of this sector in this cluster, capacity-building activities and initiatives for easy access to inputs (Feed, Fry, etc.) and premium markets can be implemented. Currently, they practice some

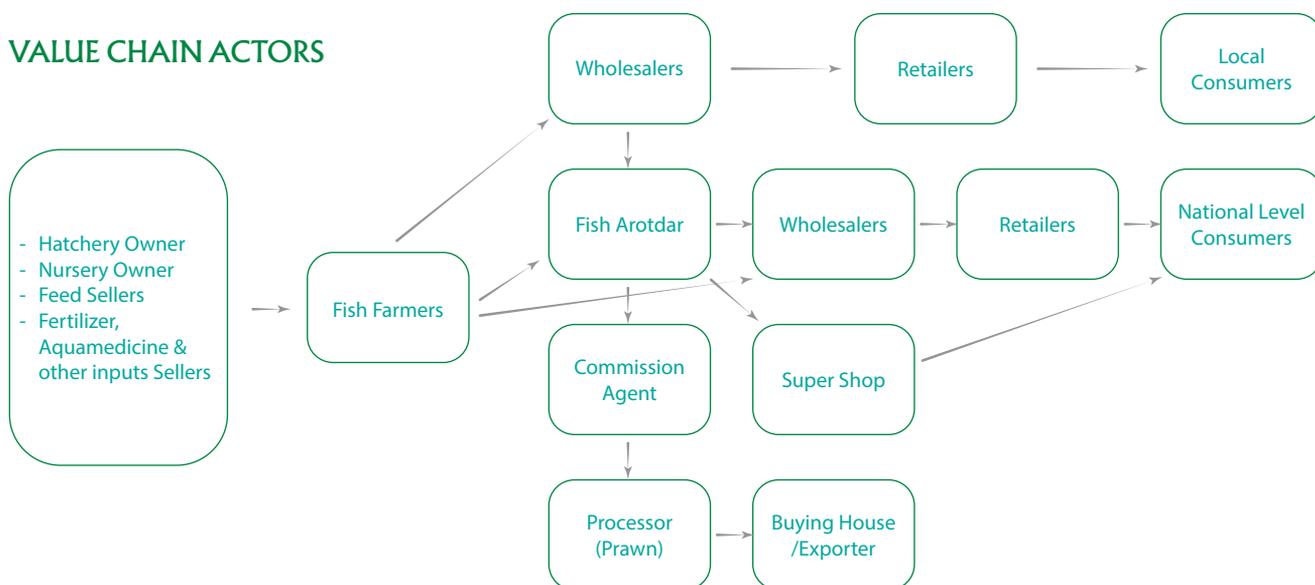
eco-friendly methods, while others have adverse effects on the environment. To continue good practices and minimize environmental pollution, some activities can be useful. This project aims to introduce eco-friendly sustainable fish farming and make it profitable for the farmers.

AREA COVERAGE

District Jashore & Jhenaidah
 Upazila Keshabpur, Monirampur, Jashore Sadar & Kaliganj.
 Union 10 Unions.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

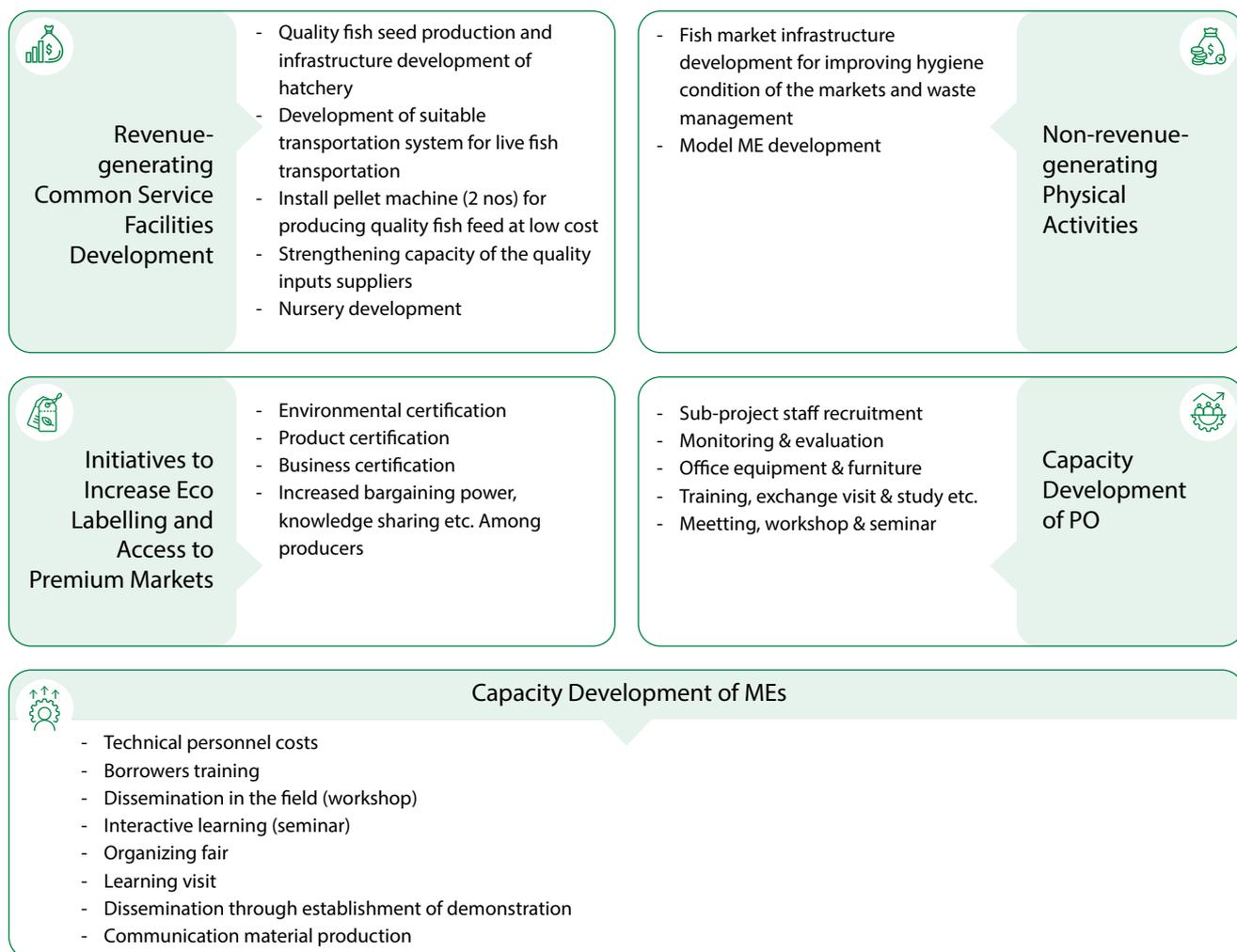
- » To promote environment-friendly fish farming
- » To support with quality inputs (fry, feed, fingerlings and probiotic)
- » To enhance bio-safety in fish farming
- » To produce safe fish and prawn
- » To build up income capacity for environmentally
- » To create linkage with market actor and sustain the relation

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Most of the farmers operate in the traditional culture system for fish production, while a few of them use a semi-intensive culture system, which is considered eco-friendly. Typically, the culture system is profitable but not sustainable because they lack awareness of semi-intensive culture and have

insufficient technical and physical knowledge. The revenue generating activities could enable them to acquire good-quality feed, high-quality fry for fish production, and credit support from the project as capital. Through capacity-building initiatives on good production procedures, their production could increase, making the MEs sustainable in the long run. For revenue generation activities, Financial Service Providers (FSPs) could obtain a soft loan and technical support from the project. With good-quality feed and other medicines, their businesses could become profitable and sustainable. In the case of fry development hatchery, they can develop the mother stock of carp fish, meeting the high demand for fish fry in the locality, thus ensuring sustainability. Through eco-labeling and branding, relations will form between producers and exporters, allowing farmers to secure more profit. By adopting environmentally friendly activities, the MEs can become both profitable and sustainable. For non-revenue-generating activities, infrastructure development will reduce water pollution in the project area.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF) established in 1976 as a national social welfare organization working mainly in the southwest region of Bangladesh. It believes that education is the key to all development and it is the first priority in taking any new intervention. Its

activities are based on the community development approach. JCF aims to empower the ultra-poor, poor and disadvantaged communities to restore their rights and self-development and improve their marginal conditions.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 322-01714-00008

Joint Stock Regi. No. Jashore/113/77

Area of work: Organizational Sustainability, Sustainable Livelihood, Education (ECD, NFPE, Formal), Micro-finance (Access to affordable Finance), Human Rights & Social Justice, Health interventions, Environmental Sustainability

Head office & Project office: 46, Mujib Sarak, Jashore.

Sustainable Aquaculture Development Initiatives at Northern Chattogram

Sector Aquaculture	Cluster Pisciculture	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2023)
Budget (BDT) 17,90,24,000 (TA: 1,32,24,000; Common Service Loan: 88,00,000; ME Loan: 15,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

In the past few decades, a silent revolution has been achieved in the fisheries sector in Bangladesh through various government and private initiatives. Bangladesh is now self-sufficient in fish production, producing 43.84 lakh metric tonnes of fish against the annual demand of 40 lakh metric tonnes. According to the 2019 report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, Bangladesh has the second-highest growth rate of freshwater fish production in the world, ranking second in freshwater fish production, third in inland open pond fish production, and fifth in closed pond cultured fish production. Additionally, Bangladesh ranks fourth in the world in Tilapia fish production, and fifth in fish production under cultivation.

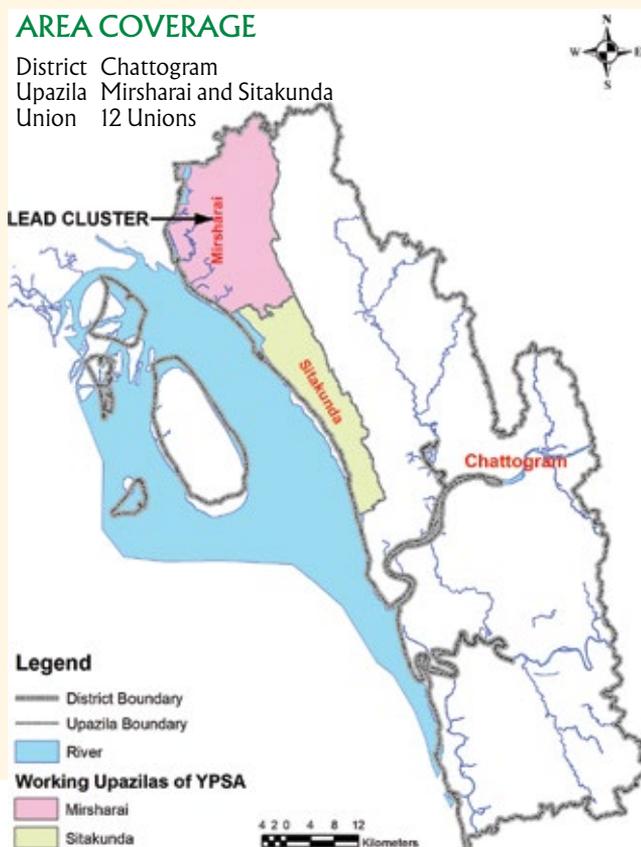
It is noteworthy that the people of this country have chosen fish farming as their means of livelihood. The majority of the demand for fish in the Chattogram district is met by the Muhuri project area located in the Mirsharai upazila. The topography of the region is suitable for fish farming, and about 10 lakh tonnes of fish are produced annually in the Muhuri project and adjoining areas. This production fulfills the demand for fish in Chittagong city and surrounding upazilas and hill districts. The Muhuri project serves as a prime example of the cluster-based fish farming concept.

Therefore, it is crucial to increase the country's fish production and invest in fisheries and fisheries-related activities. Considering all the mentioned facts and figures above, the sustainability of the sector will be ensured through initiatives like the supply of quality products, environmental and hygiene practices, and diversification, contributing to better income generation by fish farmer

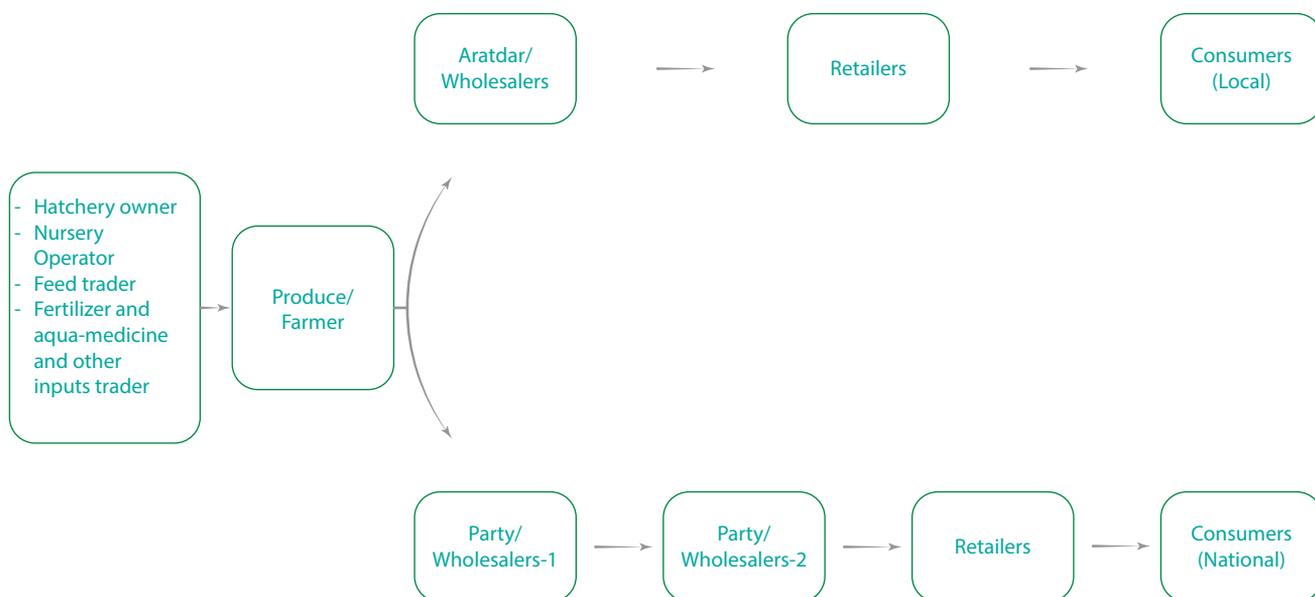
micro-entrepreneurs. To tap into this potential, YPSA has submitted a Detailed Sub-Project proposal on the Aquaculture sub-sector under the World Bank-funded project SEP.

AREA COVERAGE

District Chattogram
Upazila Mirsharai and Sitakunda
Union 12 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



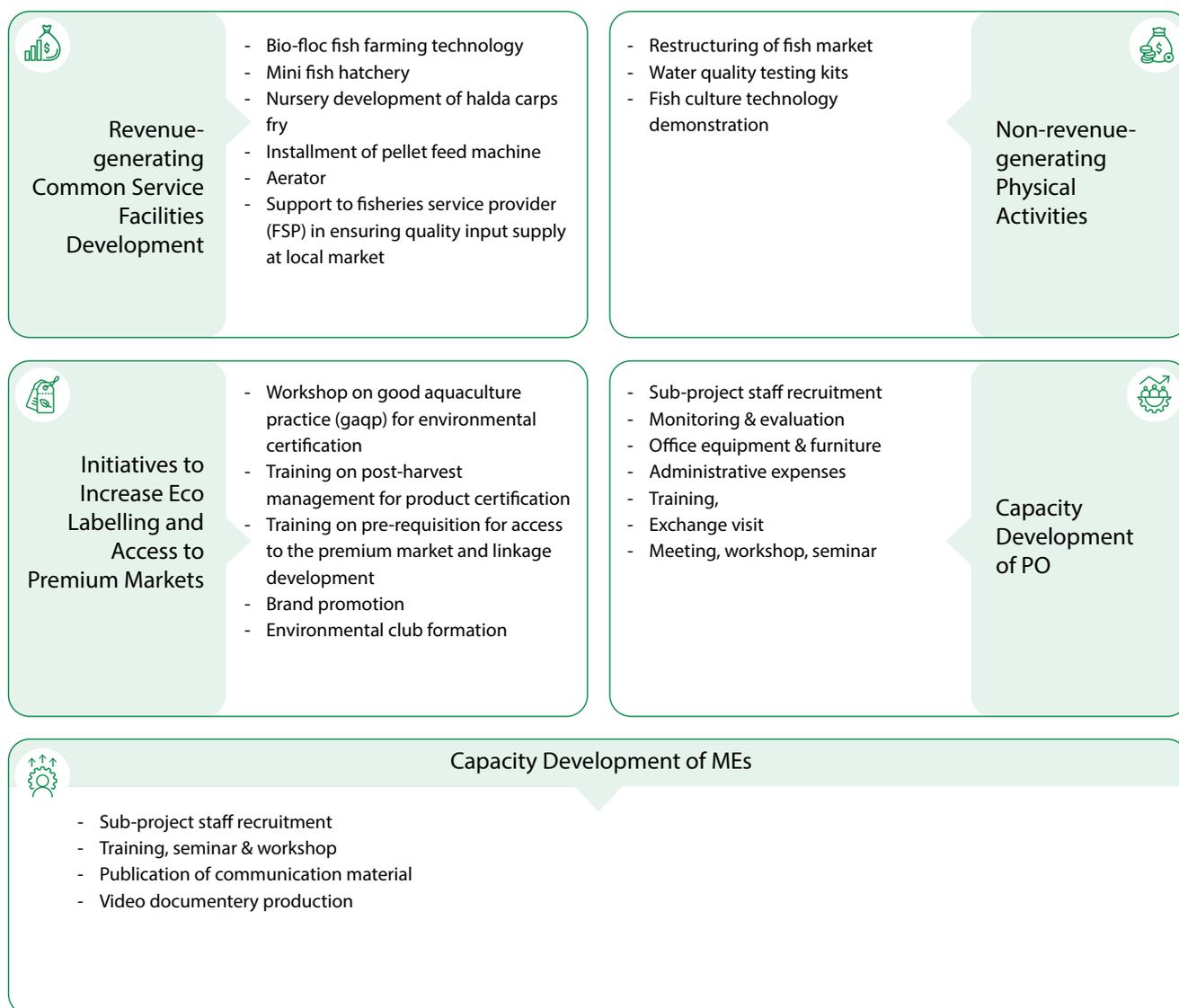
OBJECTIVES

- » To ensure the adoption and continuation of environmentally sustainable practices among fish farmers
- » To increase the availability of quality inputs like, fish fry, aqua-medicine, feed, probiotic and fertilizer
- » To increase production and income of fish farming
- » To improve waste management system and reduce environmental pollution

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the aquaculture sub-sector relies on sustainable and eco-friendly fish culture. This proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and the active participation of different-tier stakeholders, particularly with micro-entrepreneurs. By providing financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly anticipated to contribute significantly to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

YPSA, an organization for sustainable development, started its journey in 1985, the International Youth Year declared by the United Nations from Sitakunda Upazila at Chattogram district. Since its inauguration, it has been achieved Consultative Status by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for improving the quality of life of the people and contributing to the National Goals and sustainable development. YPSA has been involved in the development activities with

reputation at the National and International level and also connected with various Government, Private and International networks. During this period, the organization has gained a glorious recognition at the National and International level for conducting its development activities in greater Chattogram. YPSA has been awarded with many times in recognition of its work.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00299-01249-00335; Social Welfare Certificate No. Ctg-1475/89

Area of work: Health; Education; Human rights and Governance; Economic Empowerment; Environment and Climate Change; DRR and Humanitarian Response

Target population: Fish farmer, FSP, Fish trader, all actors under fish culture sector.

Project office: Vill: Patacourt, P.O: Azampur, Upazila: Mirshorai, Dist: Chattogram

Head Office: House#F10(P), Road#13, Block#B, Chandgaon; R/A, Chittagong-4212, Bangladesh.

Promoting Sustainable Aquaculture Centric Enterprises in the Floodplain Area of Cumilla District

Sector Aquaculture	Cluster Pisciculture	Project Duration 3 years (2020-2024)
Budget (BDT) 305,422,800 (TA: 1,90,22,800; Common Service Loan: 2,64,00,000; ME Loan: 26,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2020 MEs

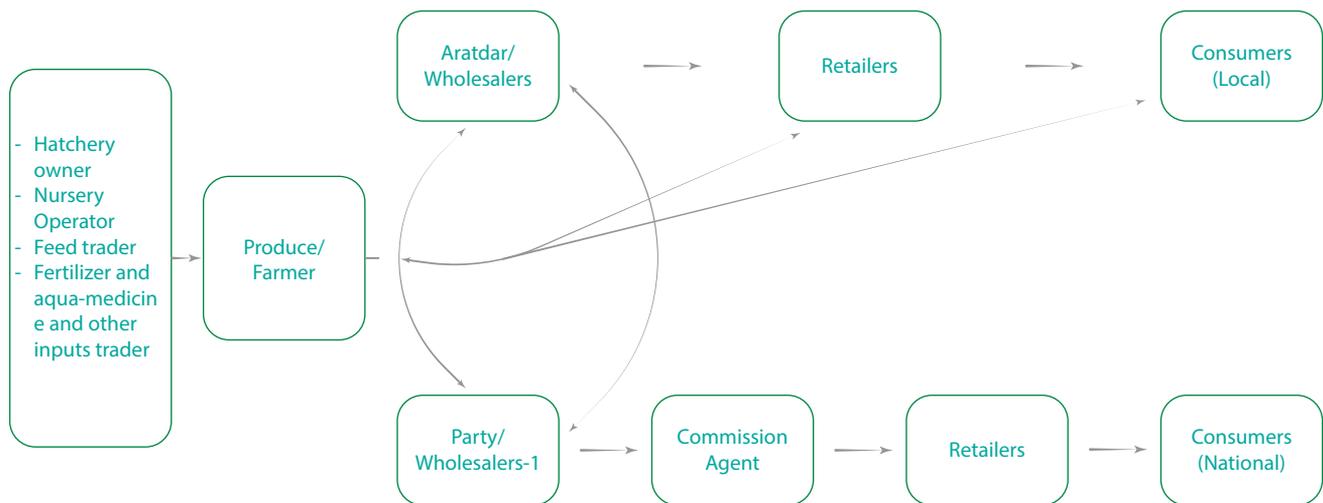
BACKGROUND

Bangladesh stands as a global hub for aquaculture, benefiting from the world's largest flooded wetland. While fish farming initially began as a low-intensity semi-subsistence activity, over the past three decades, it has evolved into a rapidly commercialized and intensified industry. This transformation has resulted in an extraordinary surge in farmed fish production, from **0.75 million MT** in 1983-84 to a staggering **4.27 million tons** in 2017-18. Despite the substantial growth in fisheries production, there are challenges. The misuse of chemicals, low-quality feed, overuse of aqua-medicine and fertilizers, and inadequate management practices pose threats to the ecosystem

and human health. The floodplains cluster lacks essential infrastructure like fish landing centers, hygienic toilets, and drinking water facilities for farmers and laborers.

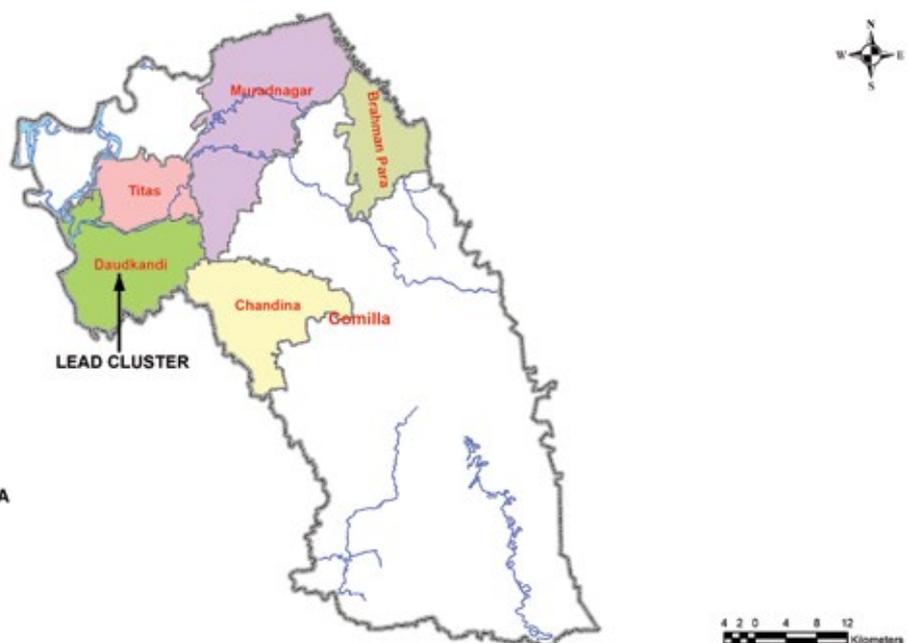
To address these challenges, the Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA), a Partner Organization under the World Bank-funded Sustainable Enterprise Project, has proposed a Sub-Project on Pisciculture in 10 unions across four upazilas in Cumilla district. The project aims to enhance fish production through advanced technology, technical knowledge, financial support, and the development of marketing linkages, with a focus on sustainable and environmentally friendly practices.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

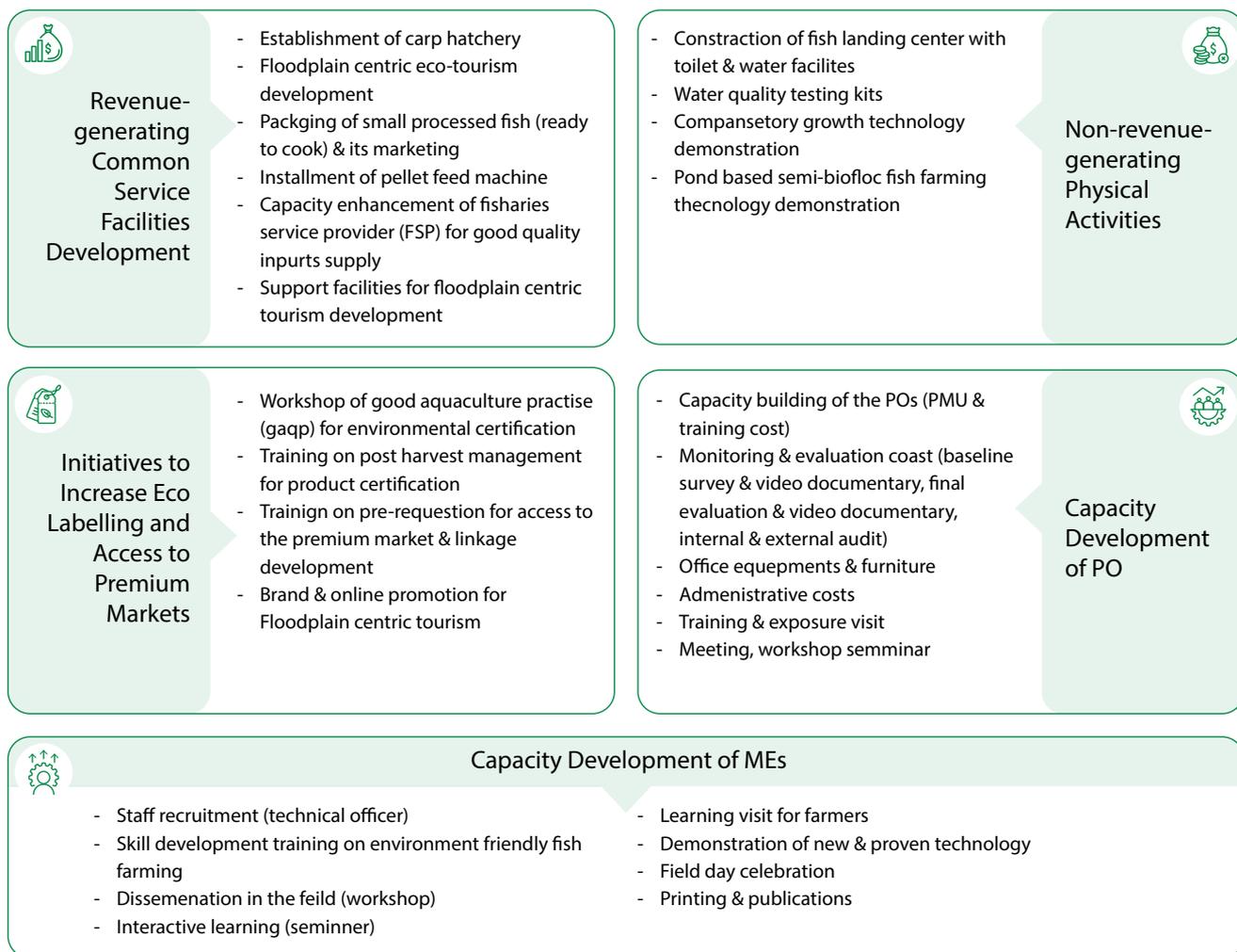
District Cumilla
 Upazila Daudkandi, Titas, Chandina, Muradnagar
 Union 10 Unions



OBJECTIVES

- » To increase availability of good quality inputs (fry, feed, aqua-medicine, feed ingredients, probiotic etc.)
- » To reduce cost and increase income of enterprises through adopting environment-friendly technology & intervention
- » To introduce modern technology for processed (ready to cook) small fish packaging and its Marketing
- » To initiate floodplain centric eco-tourism
- » To enhance capacity of the enterprises
- » To extend environment-friendly practices and technology

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Centre for Community Development Assistance (CCDA) is a non-profit development organization, established in 1990. CCDA is implementing several projects by engaging more than 647 staff to provide services to 12-15 lac beneficiaries with 145,453 direct members in 10 districts through 84 branches.

Mission 'To build a poverty free just society where both men and women take initiative and work together to establish

self-reliance'.

Vision 'A just society where both men and women take initiative and work together to achieve self-reliance higher standard of living'.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01032-01788-00245; Social Welfare Certificate No. Comi-378/90

Area of work: Household focused poverty eradication, Safe Water and Sanitation, Health & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment, Safe Migration & Justice,

Environment-friendly Micro-Enterprise, Elder & Adolescent Development, Golda Prawn PL Production & Culture

Target population: Fish farm, Fish retailer, Carp Hatchery, Feed Mill, By-product manufacturer, Inputs Suppliers, FSP, Small Fish Process, Eco-tourism, All actors under Pisciculture sector.

Project Office: Adampur Office, Raypur (Beside Dhaka-Chottogram highway), Daudkandi, Cumilla.

Head Office: House- 1/8, Block-G, Lalmatia, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207.

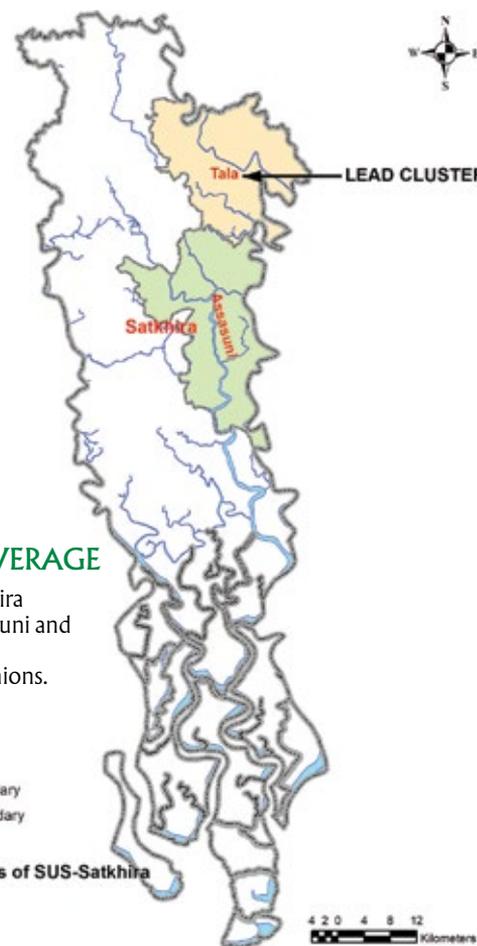
Promoting Diversified Native Fish Farming in the Salinity-prone Satkhira District

Sector Aquaculture	Cluster Pisciculture (Fish Culture)	Project Duration 3 years & 1 Months
Budget (BDT) 14,48,40,000 (TA: 1,28,40,000; Common Service Loan: 1,20,00,000; ME Loan: 12,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1500 MEs

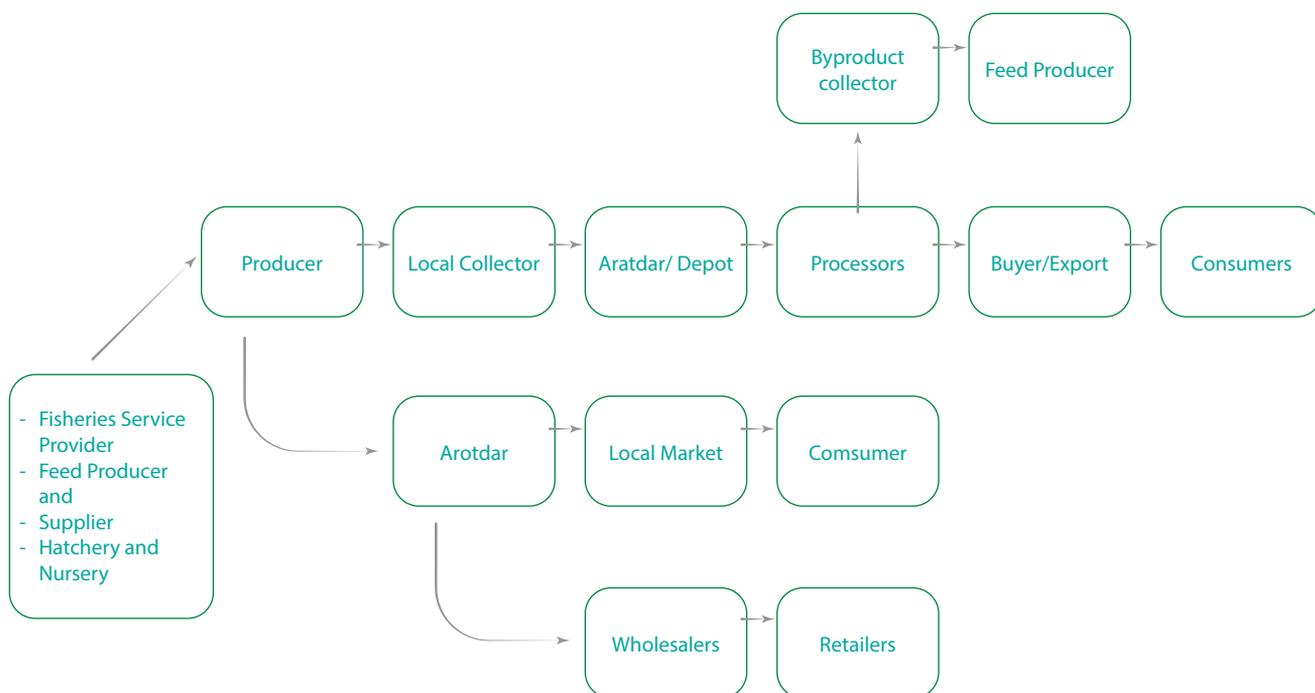
BACKGROUND

The Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP) supports microenterprises in agribusiness and manufacturing clusters with a focus on areas that are environmentally stressed and/or vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. The project aims to support microenterprises through environment-friendly investments (energy, water and resource efficiency) in the agribusiness and manufacturing sectors to promote environmentally sustainable technologies and practices among microenterprises in environmentally vulnerable areas, induce changes in the micro-lending ecosystem, and support the adoption of basic operational safety norms in project-supported enterprises.

If environment sustainable Aquaculture is practiced at the cluster, then safe fish production can increase, which can intensify the demand of safe fish at both national and international markets. So, Satkhira Unnayan Sangstha (SUS) has submitted a details sub project proposal on safe fish product at Pisciculture sub-sector under the SEP project, which is funded by World Bank and PKSF.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



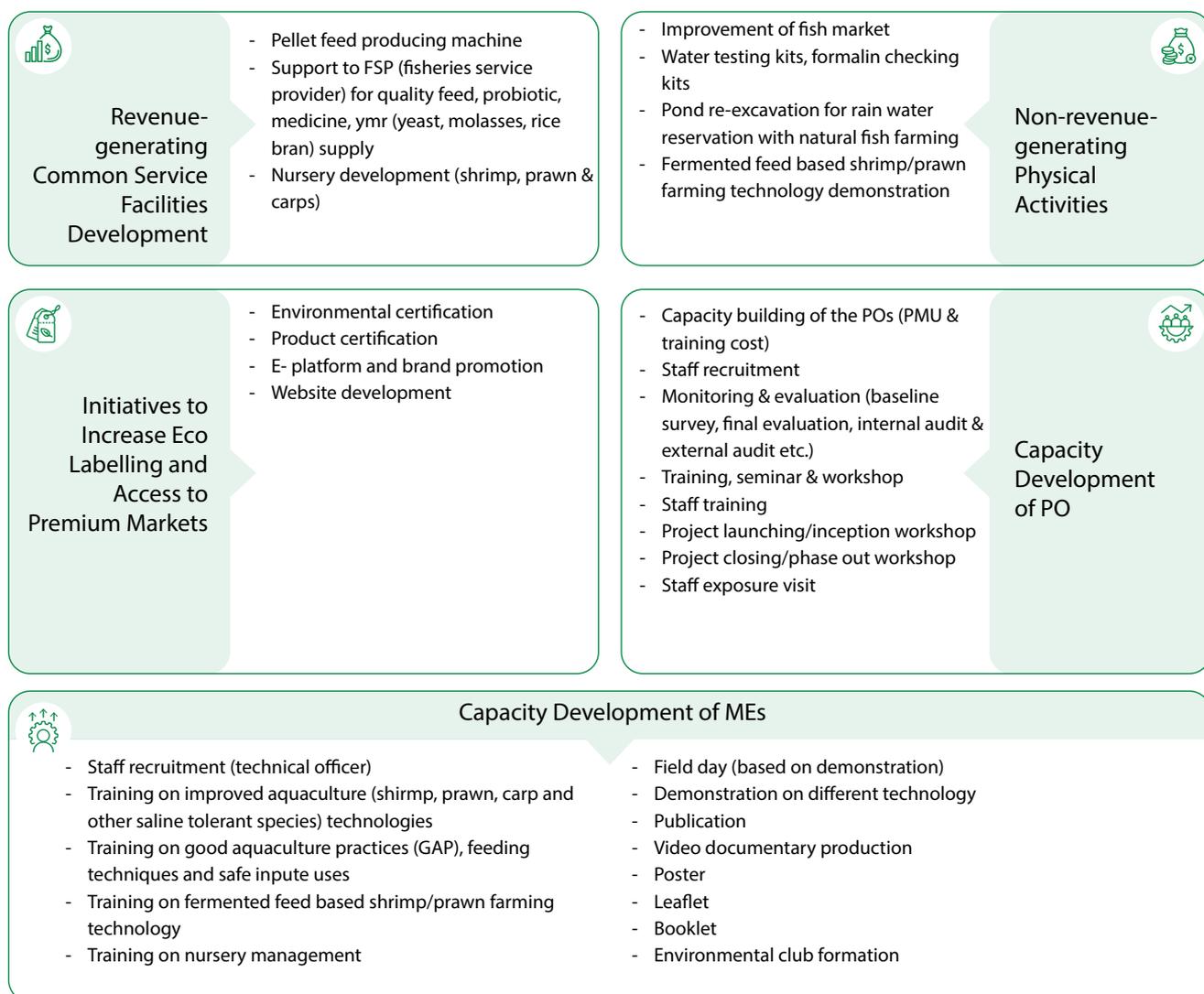
OBJECTIVES

- » To enhance capacity of ME's for addressing environmental and climate change issues
- » To increase quality sea salt production
- » To make the sea salt processing cluster highly profitable and sustainable by mitigating environmental hazards in the cluster

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The proper implementation of the sub-project will make a significant contribution to producing reliable and high-quality sea salt in the project area. The introduction of environmentally friendly new technologies, the availability of quality inputs at fair prices, marketing knowledge, branding activities, and access to premium markets will facilitate an increase in the capacity and income of the microenterprises (MEs). Furthermore, environmental impact can be minimized through standard collection, processing, quality checking, storage, distribution, and the reuse of black polythene. Adopting environmentally friendly practices and the continuation of these practices by cluster-based microenterprises will ultimately lead towards sustainable development.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



Sustainable Aquaculture Extension Project in the Drought-prone North-western Bangladesh

Sector Aquaculture	Cluster Pisciculture	Project Duration 3 years
Budget (BDT) 6,00,49,200 (TA: 1,36,49,200; Common Service Loan: 14,00,000; ME loan: 4,50,00000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 700 MEs

BACKGROUND

The importance of aquaculture in Bangladesh is widely acknowledged, playing a significant role in food and nutrient supply, income and employment generation, and improving livelihoods and enterprises. The fish farming sector is rapidly expanding, with varying levels of management intensification.

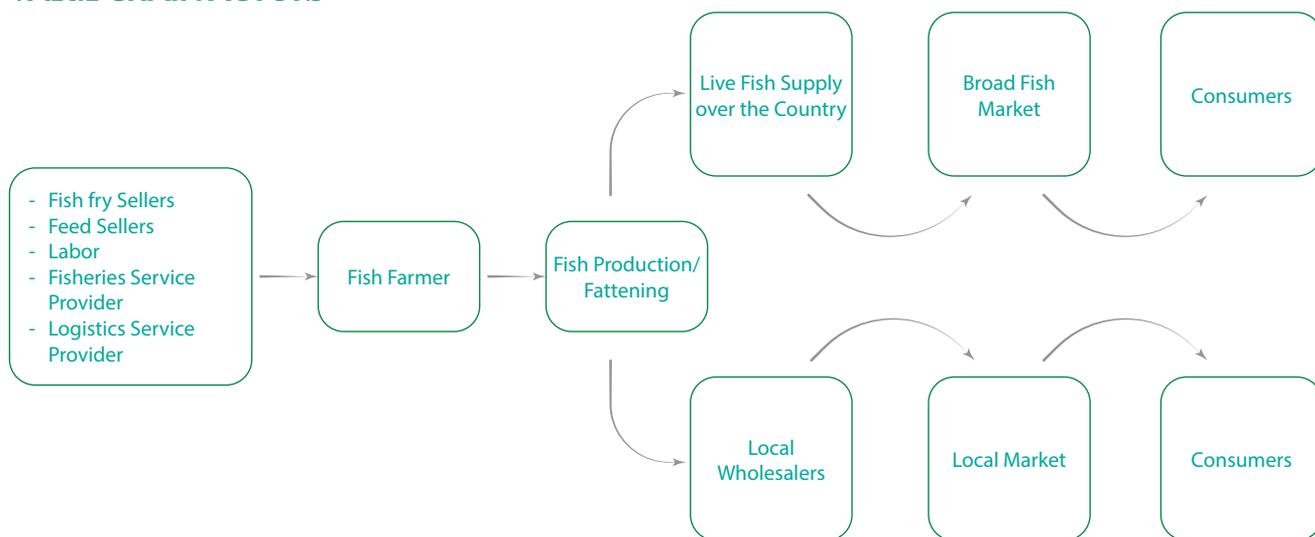
Carp polyculture, a traditional and popular fish production practice in Bangladesh, optimally utilizes aquatic space and feed due to the different feeding habits and living habitats of various fish species. Carps dominate cultured species, contributing 46.14%, followed by Pangash at 22.64%, and Tilapia at 16.25% in 2018-2019.

Rajshahi is known for being a drought-prone area in Bangladesh, characterized by diverse conditions influenced

by changes in water and soil quality due to climatic conditions. The soil in these regions has low organic matter content, and the water exhibits high clay turbidity and low alkalinity, presenting challenges for land and water-based farming. These complexities make the livelihoods of farmers in drought-prone areas critical.

Carp polyculture ponds in two districts of the Rajshahi division face challenges such as low water depth during the short-term culture period and relatively high temperatures. Farmers in these Barind areas reported positive economic outputs from the culture ponds but suggested improvements could be achieved by adopting improved and region-based aquaculture technologies.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Rajshahi & Chapainawabganj
 Upazila Paba, Mohonpur, Chapai Sadar
 Union 18 Unions



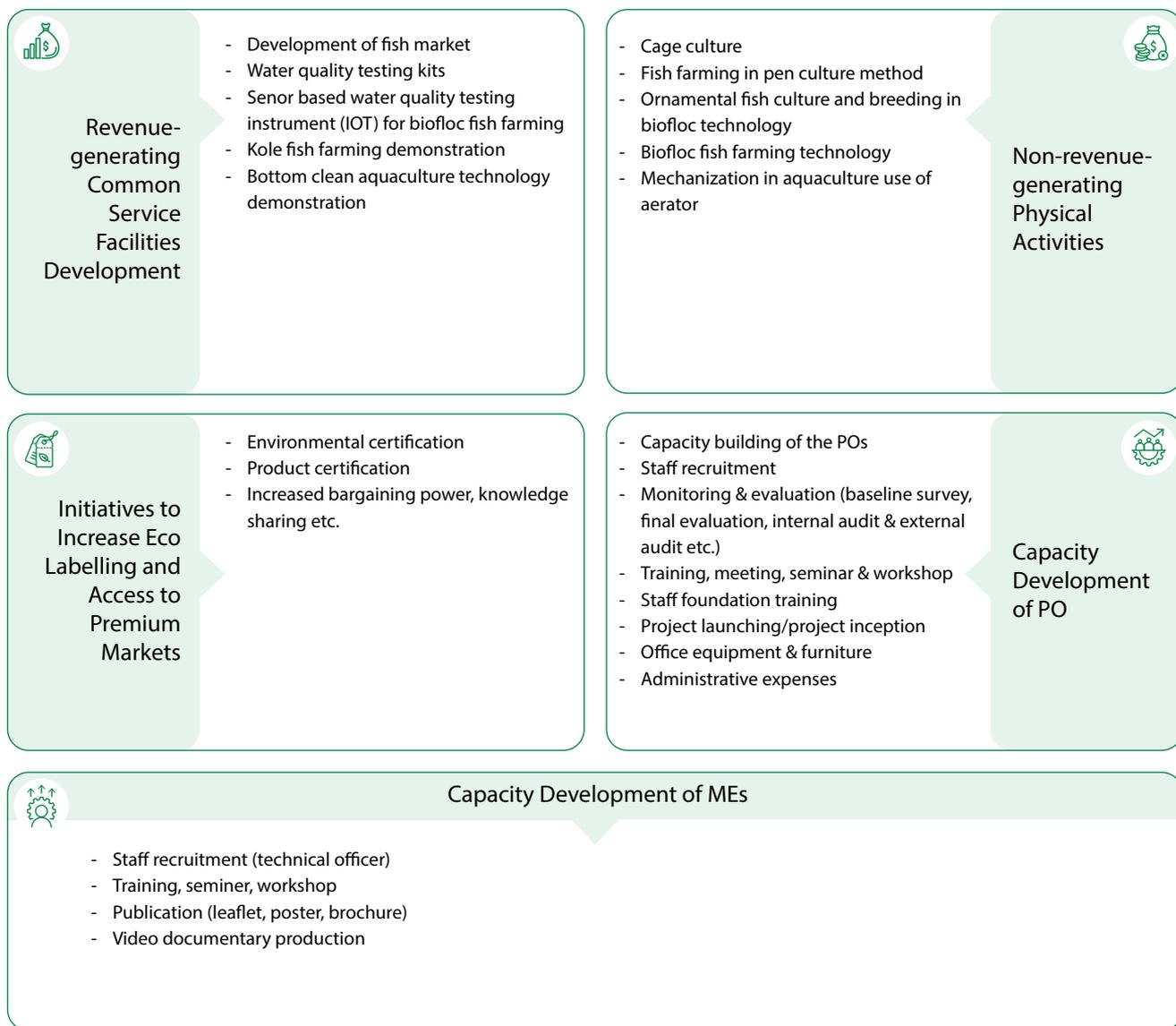
OBJECTIVES

- » To promote drought resilient advance/new fish farming technologies
- » To increase fish production
- » To expand environment-friendly fish farming practices

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the aquaculture sub-sector is the focus of this proposed sub-project. It aims to realize this mission through collaboration and participation involving various stakeholders, notably micro-entrepreneurs. With financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is anticipated to make a significant contribution to both the national and local economies.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Ashrai was founded in 1991, focusing on the development of Adibasi (tribal) communities in the Barind tracks, in the northwest of Bangladesh. Ashrai follows a holistic approach to development of human poverty, reduction of income poverty and to establishment of right of the Adibasi in the society. It has been implementing programmes on savings and credit program called Community Managed Microfinance, and working on

awareness raising, fostering leadership & community-based organization, providing adult & child education, imparting skill training and launching income generation programme and implementing climate change adaption and low carbon projects. In 1999, Ashrai included mainstream population in order to accelerate the overall sustainability of its Financial Services Development Program (FSDP).

Area of work: Community Managed Microfinance, Awareness Raising, Fostering Leadership & Community

based Organization, Imparting Skill Training & Launching Income Generating Program, Implementing Climate Change Adoption and Low Carbon Project

Target population: Ethnic Group, Aquaculture, Dairy farm, milk collector, milk processor, by-product manufacturer, LSP, dairy product producer, all actors under dairy product sector.

Project office: Ashrai Founding Office, Pakuria, Paba Rajshahi.

Head Office: House No# 615/9 Bosila Raosd, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207.

Promotion of Environment-friendly Fisheries Initiatives

Sector Aquaculture	Cluster Pisciculture	Project Duration 2.58 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 30,03,56,800 (TA: 3,24,56,800; Common Service Loan: 1,79,00,000; ME loan: 25,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2000 MEs

BACKGROUND

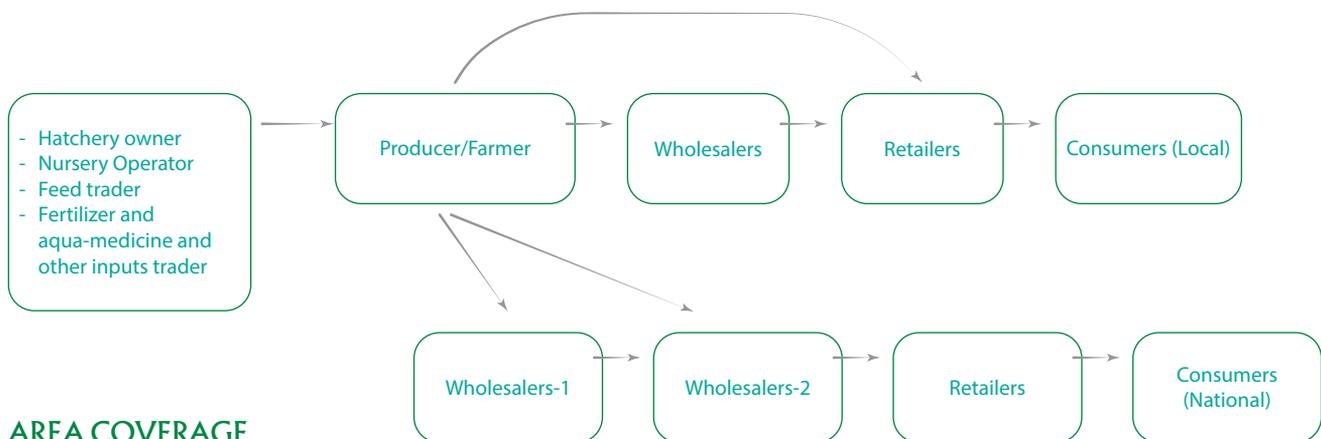
Bangladesh is considered one of the most suitable regions for aquaculture globally. Although fish farming in this country has been a low-intensity semi-subsistence activity, there has been rapid commercialization, gradual intensification, and specialization over the last three decades. This has led to an unprecedented expansion in the production of farmed fish (Belton and Azad 2012). Aquaculture production, which was 0.75 million MT in 1983-84, increased to a massive 4.27 million tons in 2017-18 (DoF, 2019) in the last 35 years. According to the State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture report of FAO (2022), Bangladesh ranks 3rd in inland capture fisheries, 5th in world aquaculture production, accounting for more than half of the country's total fish production (56.24%), and second in the rate of aquaculture production increase globally.

Although fish production and income have increased 2-3 times, there are common problems such as the lack

of advanced technology, sound technical knowledge, financial support, good quality inputs, marketing linkages, and product diversification. With the intensification and commercialization of aquaculture, the unpermitted use of chemicals (insecticides, antibiotics), low-quality fish feed, overdose of aqua-medicine, and fertilizers harm the ecosystem and pose a threat to human health. The unavailability of good quality fish seed, feed, feed ingredients, aqua-medicine, probiotic, high prices of commercial fish feed, lack of more productive technology, capital shortages, unscientific management, non-adherence to Good Aquaculture Practices (GAP), poor marketing linkage and knowledge, lack of branding, and no access to the premium market are obstructions to achieving desired production and better economic benefits.

This sub-project attempts to address the mentioned challenges.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Natore, Bogura, Mymensingh & Gopalganj
 Upazila Natore Sadar, Singra, Gurudaspur, Baraigram, Adamdighi, Dhupchanchia, Kahaloo, Dhumat, Tarakanda, Trishal, Gopalganj Sadar, Tungipara, Kashiani & Muksudpur.



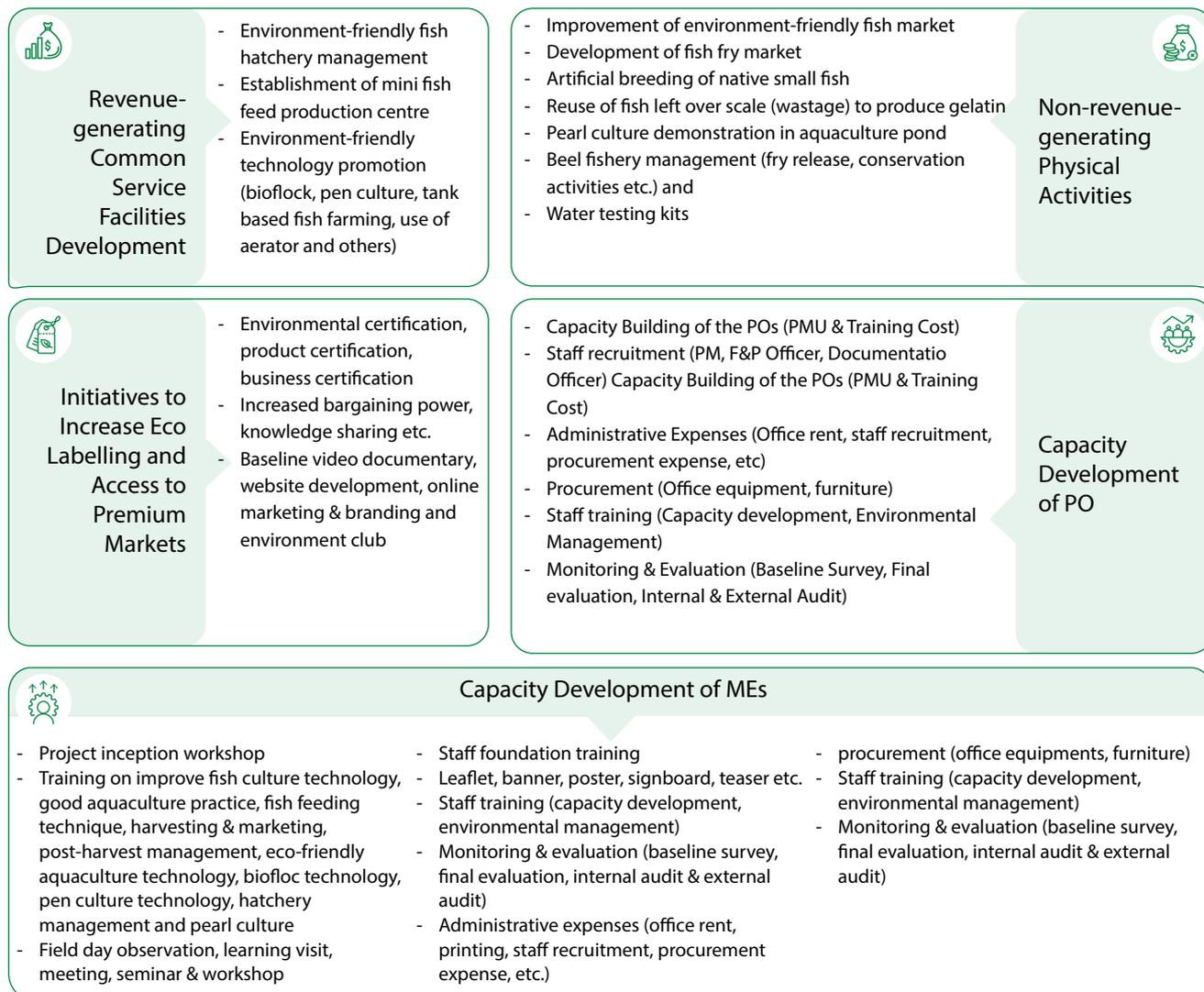
OBJECTIVES

- » To increase availability of good quality fish fry and feed;
- » To increase the adoption and continuation of environmentally sustainable technology and practices among fish farmers
- » To conserve native small fishes
- » To enhance capacity of the enterprises &
- » To improve waste management system

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Enhancing environmental sustainability and climate resilience is becoming increasingly important for sustaining Bangladesh's economic progress. Embarking on a greener growth pathway would provide significant benefits for Bangladesh, including increased productivity and innovation, access to new markets, generation of public revenue, and reduction of vulnerability to shocks.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Sangha (TMSS) is a leading female headed non-government organization in Bangladesh and South Asia. It was initially founded in 1964 and reformed by Prof. Dr. Hosne Ara Begum, Ashoka Fellow, in 1980 in Bogura, Bangladesh. Bogura district is also known as the historical and cultural capital of South Asia stemming from the ancient civilization of the Pundra Kingdom. TMSS has a mission to provide a better life with dignity in the family and society through their capacity building, adaptability, responsiveness,

optimum use of their own/available resource, participation in development activities, good governance, and establishment of their legitimate rights on a sustainable footing and promotes the novel slogan 'Let Family be the Focal Point of Women Development'(4). Today, TMSS, directly and indirectly, is involved in the employment of more than 36,000 people and contributes to the betterment of more than 8 million beneficiaries.

Vision: Smiling face of women folk

Goal: Family development through Women Empowerment

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No.

00704-00470-00105, Social Welfare Certificate No. 1494/64, Registrar of Joint Stock. s-2291(134)/99, NGO Affairs Bureau. 241

Area of work: Health, Education and Microfinance, Human rights, Agriculture, Food security & livelihood, Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes, Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Project office: Foundation Office, Rangpur Road, Thengamara, Bogura.

Head Office: House No-631/5, West Kazipara, Mirpur-10, Dhaka -1215.

Support for Creating Economically, Socially and Environment-friendly Small and Medium Plastic Recycling Industries

Sector Manufacturing (Plastic waste recycling)	Cluster Plastic recycling	Project Duration 2.8 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 11,22,02,400 (TA: 1,78,02,400; Common Service Loan: 2,48,00,000; ME Loan: 7,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 130 MEs

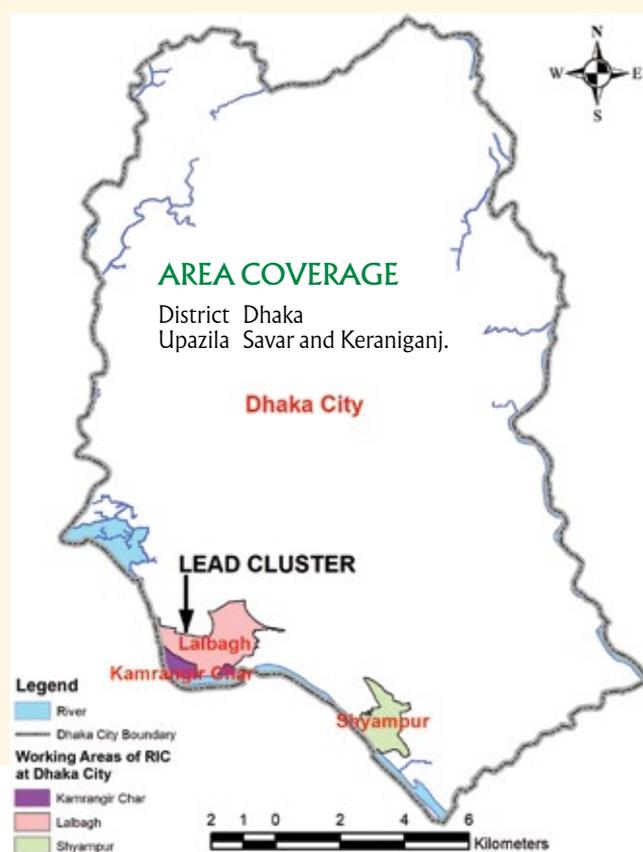
BACKGROUND

RIC aims to establish and promote a sustainable, environmentally friendly, and healthy working atmosphere for small-scale and medium plastic industries currently operating in selected areas of Lalbagh, Kamrangirchar, and Shyampur in the Dhaka district. These industries aspire to produce safe and environmentally friendly construction materials for households or communities. However, these areas are densely populated, exposing the general population to serious health risks and accidental hazards.

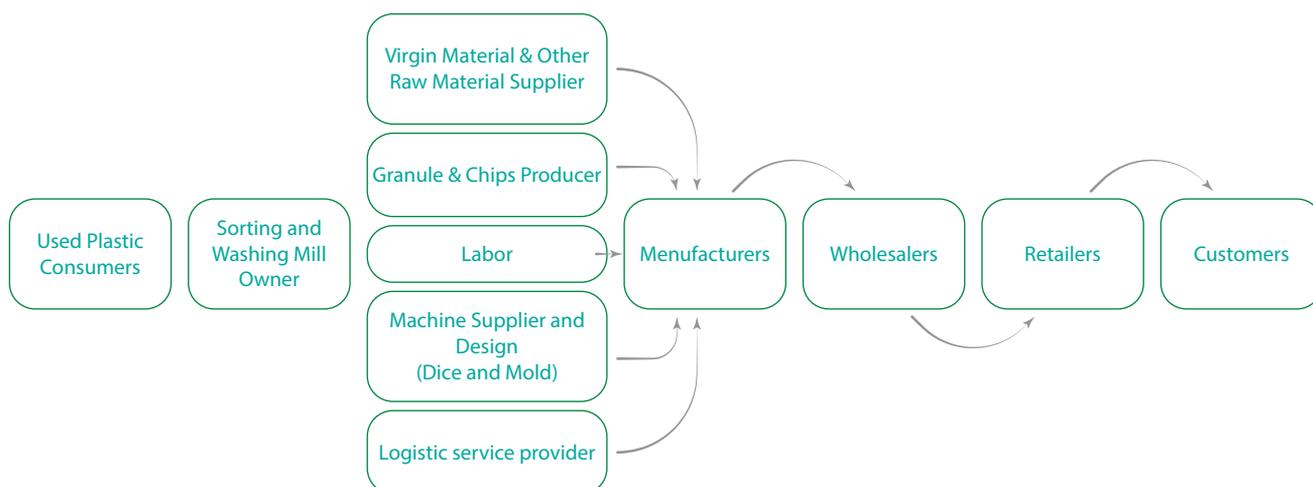
Under the scheme, small plastic industries with 2-4 automatic machines, with or without facilities for an environmentally friendly working atmosphere, will be selected as microenterprises (MEs). Dhaka, being the capital city with a large and growing population, has existing small and medium industries for plastic recycling products in areas adjacent to Old Dhaka (Kamrangirchar, Lalbagh, and Islambagh). These industries have considerable experience in working with these products but lack the financial capability to establish compliant (social and environmental) factories that could enhance the working environment, production processes, and diversify recycled products.

The current recycling factories produce various products (baby toys, medicine containers, food containers, household items like bowls, jugs, mugs, buckets, stools, water bottles, and hangers) that are below standard in terms of quality and durability. The proposed production patterns will diversify into products like plastic bricks, tiles, tally, which have longer lifetimes. The existing production process also pollutes the community environment with dust, heat, and noise. Implementing advanced technological automatic machinery in the production process can ensure better quality finished products, competitive market prices, and contribute significantly to creating a hazard-free environment for the industries and the local community.

Due to the production of inferior quality products, end-users have become accustomed to substandard products. The proposed scheme aims to establish an alternate channel to ensure mutual benefits for both producers and consumers. If value-added or high-quality products can be marketed, it would lead to increased financial benefits for the producers.



VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



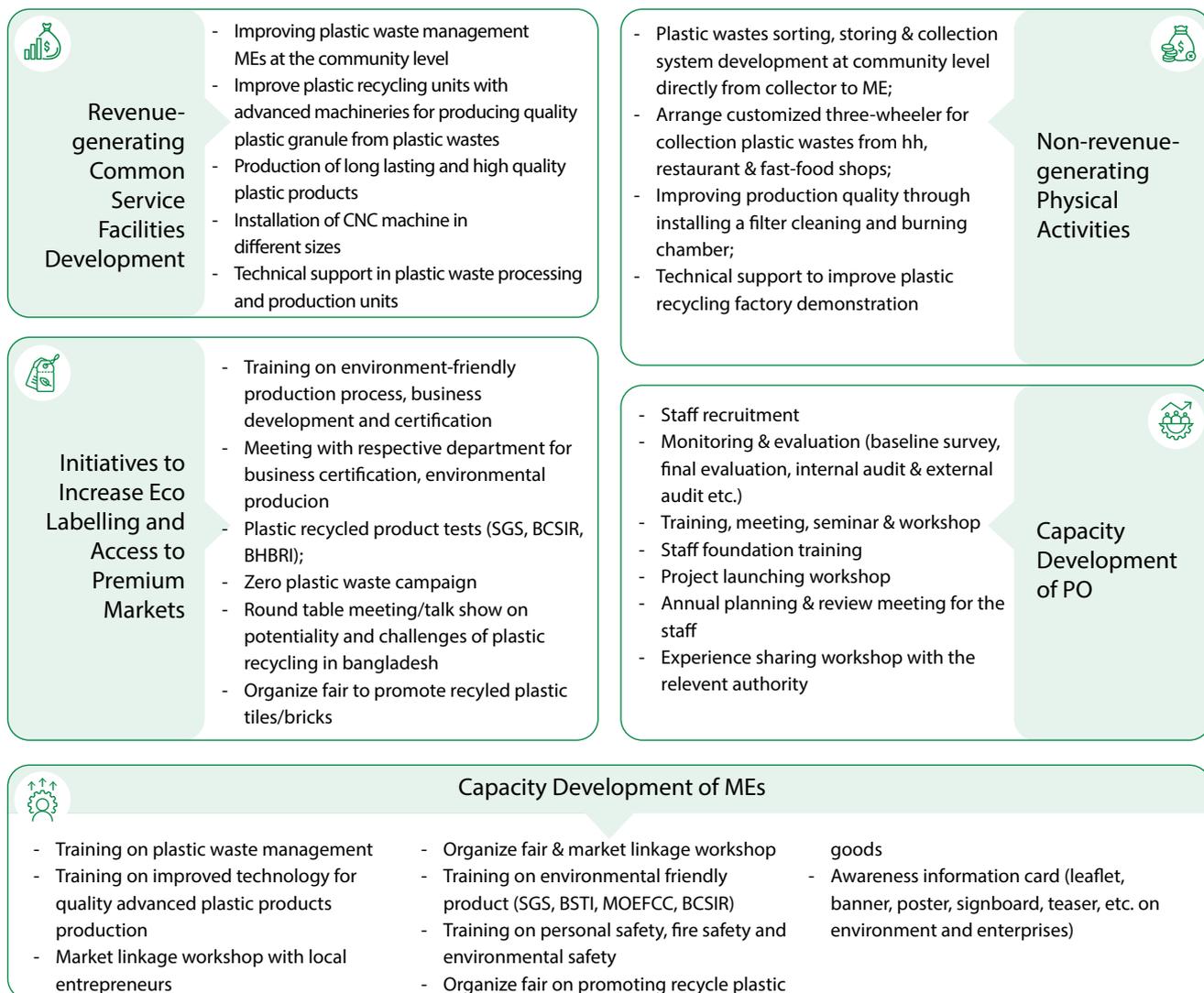
OBJECTIVES

- » To adopt environmentally sustainable practices by the MEs.
- » To expand the jewelry business
- » To upgrade quality of the product
- » To reduce occupational injuries among the workers in the jewelry business

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The adverse effects of environmental pollution will be reduced through the adoption of environmentally friendly practices in imitation jewelry production. Waste will be dumped in a designated place, thereby improving the environment. The establishment of a one-stop service center will reduce manufacturing costs and increase profits. Market linkages will be established for selling finished products at the desired price. The capacity of the microenterprise will be improved in the areas of production, packaging, and business development. Overall income for the microenterprise will increase, and simultaneously, the scope of employment opportunities will be created.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

RIC Established as a non-government organization in 1981, RIC was founded by a group of distinguished social workers eager to support national development efforts in Bangladesh. Commencing operation with a relief, rehabilitation and financial assistance program for rural women, RIC developed a traditional focus on rural sector development, targeting, in particular, women. Since that time,

through innovation, dedication and hard work, RIC has been able to progress and diversify; to become a national-level NGO active across the country and in many development areas.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00349-01375-00167, Social Welfare Certificate No. Dha-01164

Area of work: Human rights, Food security & livelihood, Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes,

Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Target population: Plastic waste collectors 'Bhangariwala', Recycle granule and chips producer, Deice designer, CNC machine owner, Tiles Producer, Diesel oil producer.

Project office: House No.: 26, Jungle Bari Bazar, Ashrafabad, Kamrangirchar, Dhaka.

Head office: House No-88/A/Ka, Road No-7/A Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209.

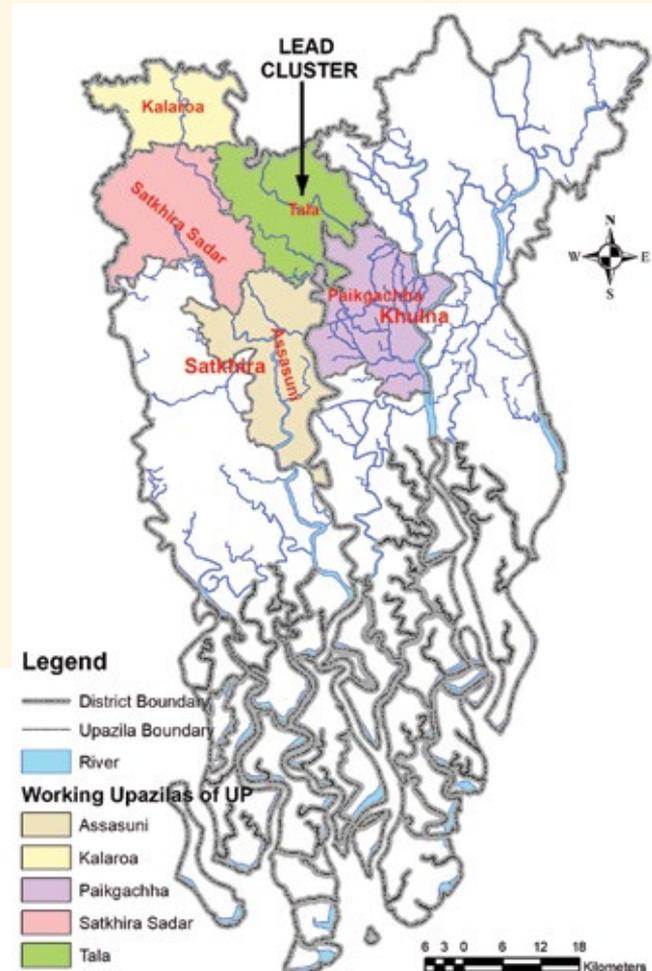
Modernization of Pottery and Aligned Microenterprises in the Southern Part of Bangladesh

Sector Light Engineering	Cluster Terracotta	Project Duration 2 years 8 months (24/05/21-31/01/24)
Budget (BDT) 8,48,49,600 (TA: 2,08,49,600; Common Service Loan: 40,00,000; ME loan: 6,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 400 MEs

BACKGROUND

In general, most entrepreneurs in the pottery and construction sector utilize traditional methods and materials, such as terracotta, bricks, and tiles, involving the use of topsoil and burning wood for fuel. Despite significant demand for eco-friendly products both domestically and internationally, these entrepreneurs face challenges in expanding their market presence, particularly in the capital city of Bangladesh and beyond, due to the lack of value addition in clay modeling products. The absence of environmental management knowledge and technological support, coupled with the use of topsoil and the combustion of firewood, has led to environmental issues such as soil degradation and air pollution.

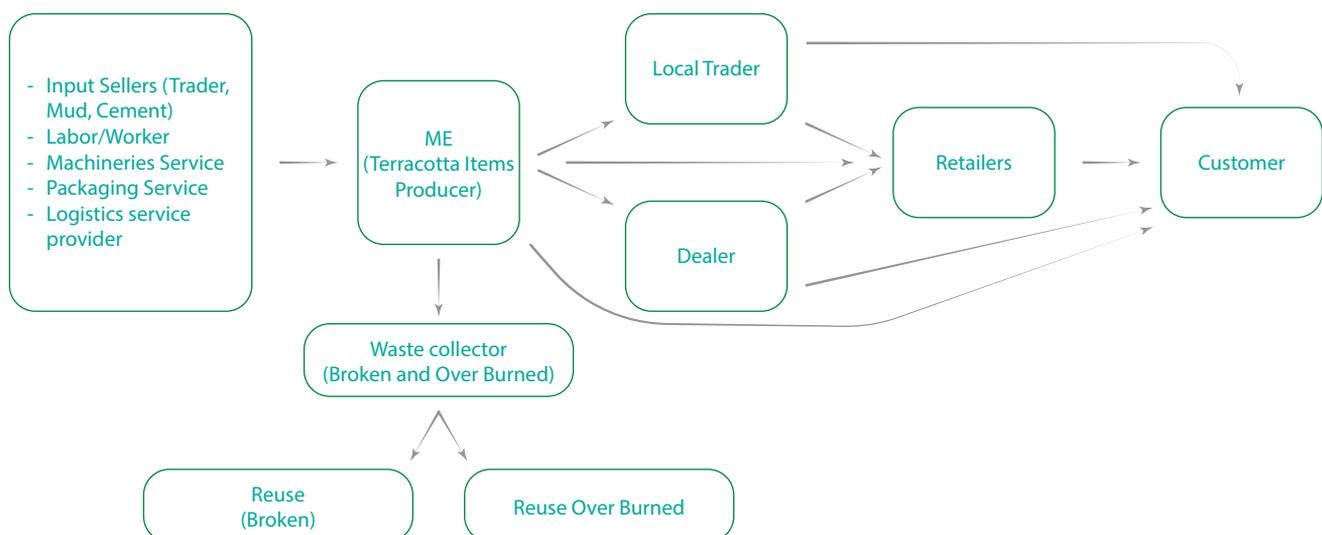
To address this escalating situation, there is a need to enhance the capacity of pottery and construction material producers in developing market demand-driven products. Additionally, establishing market hubs in local urban areas, as well as the capital city, would further support market expansion. Introducing alternative solutions for soil conservation and technology to reduce air pollution is crucial for the development of sustainable, environmentally friendly enterprises.



AREA COVERAGE

District Satkhira, Khulna & Jessore
 Upazila Tala, Kalaroa, Satkhira Sadar, Asshasuni; Paikgachha; Sharsha, Koyra, Dumuria, Keshobpur
 Union 20 Unions

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



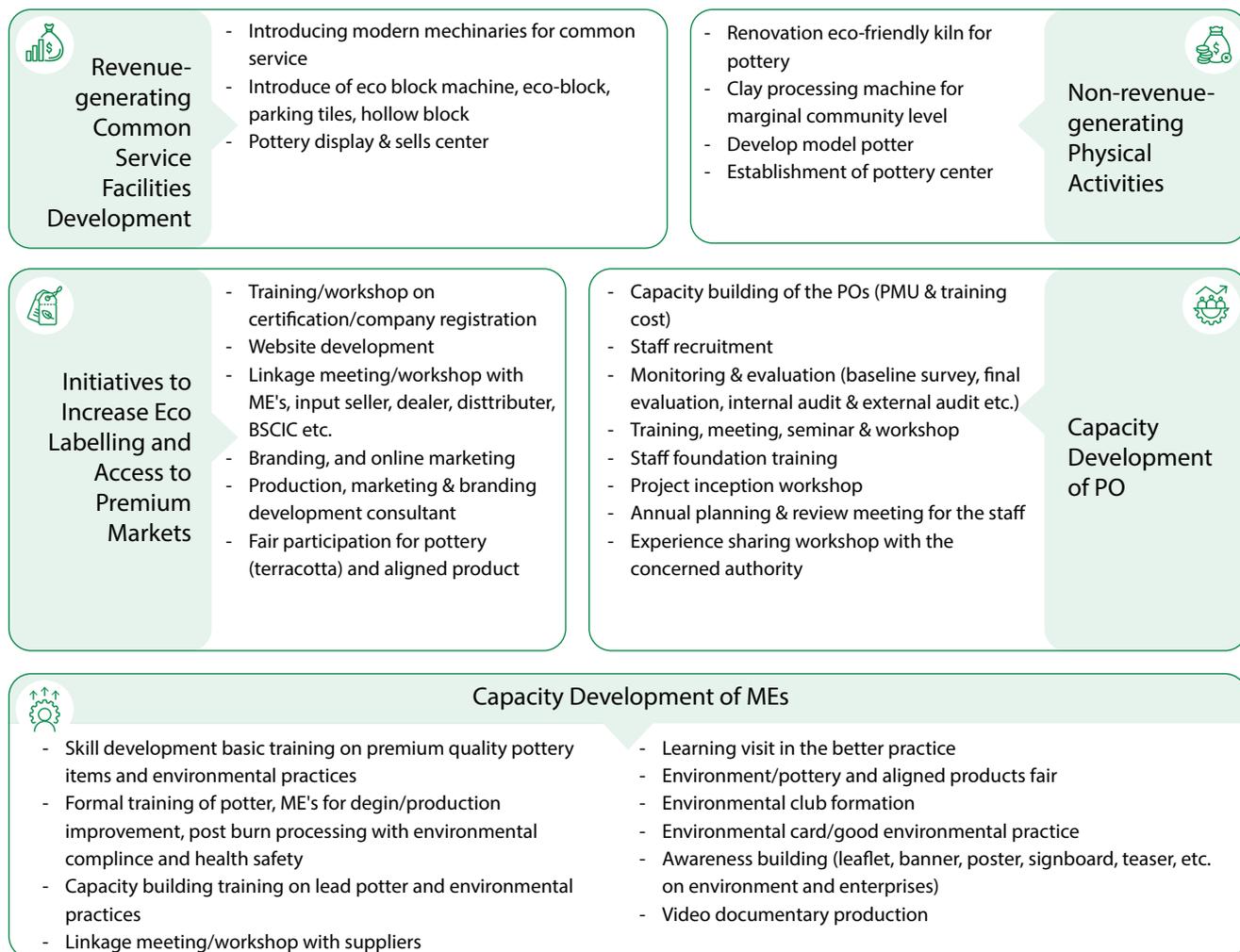
OBJECTIVES

- » A story on eco-friendly chimneys (sulfur trap and carbon trap) is suggested
- » Suggestions are given to improve the quality of the product
- » It is suggested to explore the domestic and international market of terracotta
- » It is recommended not to use topsoil for product production
- » Terracotta center as common service

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental and business sustainability of the Pottery (Terracotta) and Aligned products sector relies on sustainable, eco-friendly, and premium-quality pottery production and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to actualize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, including micro-entrepreneurs. With financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is anticipated to make a significant contribution to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Unnayan Procheta (UP) is a non-governmental organization, which is established in 1996. UP work towards the socio-economic development of the poor and underprivileged sector of the society, especially children and women in the coastal region. The organization is working with 25,550 families by different programs in different remote areas. The main aim and objective of UP is to ensure access to the basic needs of the underprivileged, poor, distressed

people of the society such as food, clothing, shelter, education, health and other facilities. Besides, UP ensuring small loans, entrepreneurial loans and various grants among to the poor & underprivileged in the easy condition.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01403-01118-00057, Social Welfare Certificate No. Satkhira /151/96, NGO AFFAIRS BUREAU Certificate No: 1047

Area of work: Inclusive Finance, Sustainable Enterprise & Business Cluster Development, Agricultural Technology Extension, Environment

and Climate Change, Gender and Youth Development, Water, Sanitation, Health, and Hygiene (WASH), Ultra Poor Graduation

Target population: Modern Potter, Pottery (terracotta) community, Soil Seller, Local Pottery Traders, Aligned product manufacturer, dairy product producer, all actors under the pottery (terracotta) & eco-friendly construction materials.

Project office: Head Office Building (1st Floor), Tala, Satkhira-9420.

Head office: Tala, Satkhira-9420.

Ensuring Environmentally Sustainable Practices to be Adopted to Reduce Health Risk from Poultry Sector Microenterprises of Gazipur and Mymensingh Districts

Sector Agribusiness	Cluster Poultry	Project Duration 4 years (December, 2019-Januray, 2024)
Budget (BDT) 18,36,42,000 (TA: 19,642,000; Common Service Loan: 14,000,000; ME Loan: 150,000,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A & B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 600 MEs

BACKGROUND

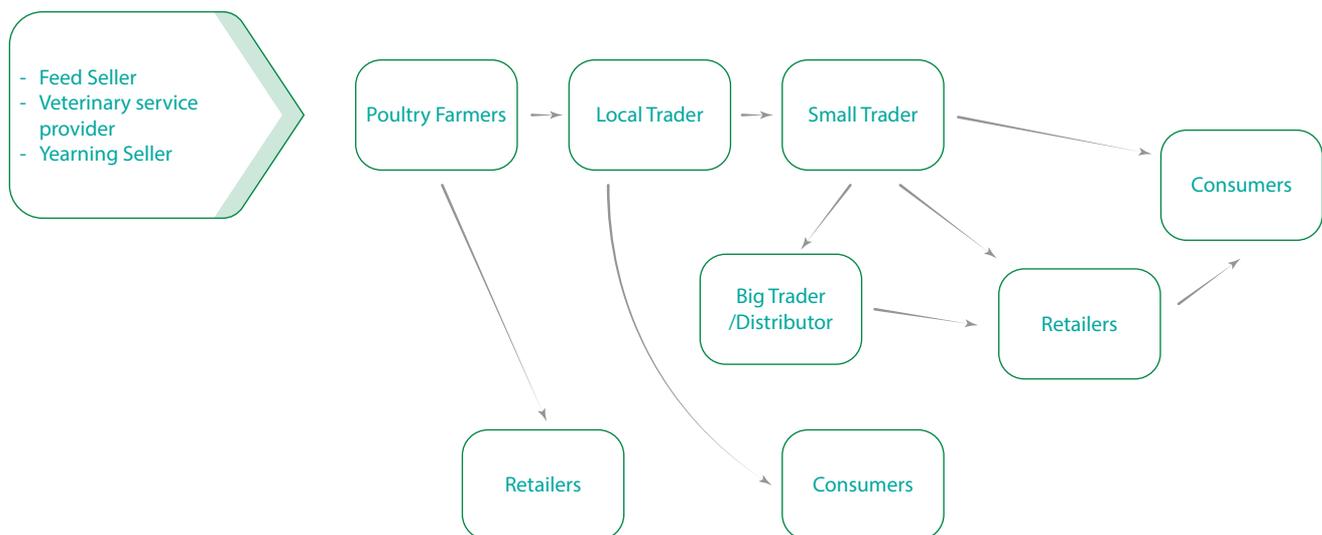
People in most of the unions, such as Mallikbari, Dakatia, and Birunia in Bhaluka upazila, as well as Kashiganj, Modbari, and Voradoba in Trishal upazila under the Mymensingh district, and Kawraid, Barmi, Bartopa, Mawna, Telehati in Sreepur upazila, and Singhasree in Kapasia upazila under the Gazipur district, heavily rely on the poultry business. There are over **10,000 poultry farms** in these areas. Due to a lack of proper knowledge on bio-security management, vaccination, modern technologies like nipple drinking, backward market linkages, and a proper poultry farm management system, the soil, water, and air in these regions have been immensely polluted, posing a danger to human health and biodiversity. Farmers suffer from various poultry diseases, resulting in severe losses. The poultry bird mortality rate is about **15%**, significantly higher than the national average of **5%**. Due to the high cost of poultry-feed, medicine, chicks and fluctuation of egg and meat price and problems of accessible veterinary service facilities, lack of appropriate information, awareness, and dependency on dealers, market constraints, etc. Farmers are being deprived of reasonable price of poultry egg and meat. At the aim of overcoming above difficulties and to help them to establish profitable, environment-friendly sustainable enterprises in this, Pidim Foundation has submitted a Detail Sub-Project proposal on Poultry sub-sector under World Bank funded project SEP.

AREA COVERAGE

District Bhola
 Upazila Bhola Sadar, Charfassion, Lalmohan
 Union 10 Unions



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

To improve resource efficiency and productivity of poultry farming through sustainable, environmentally friendly farming practices and value chain development.

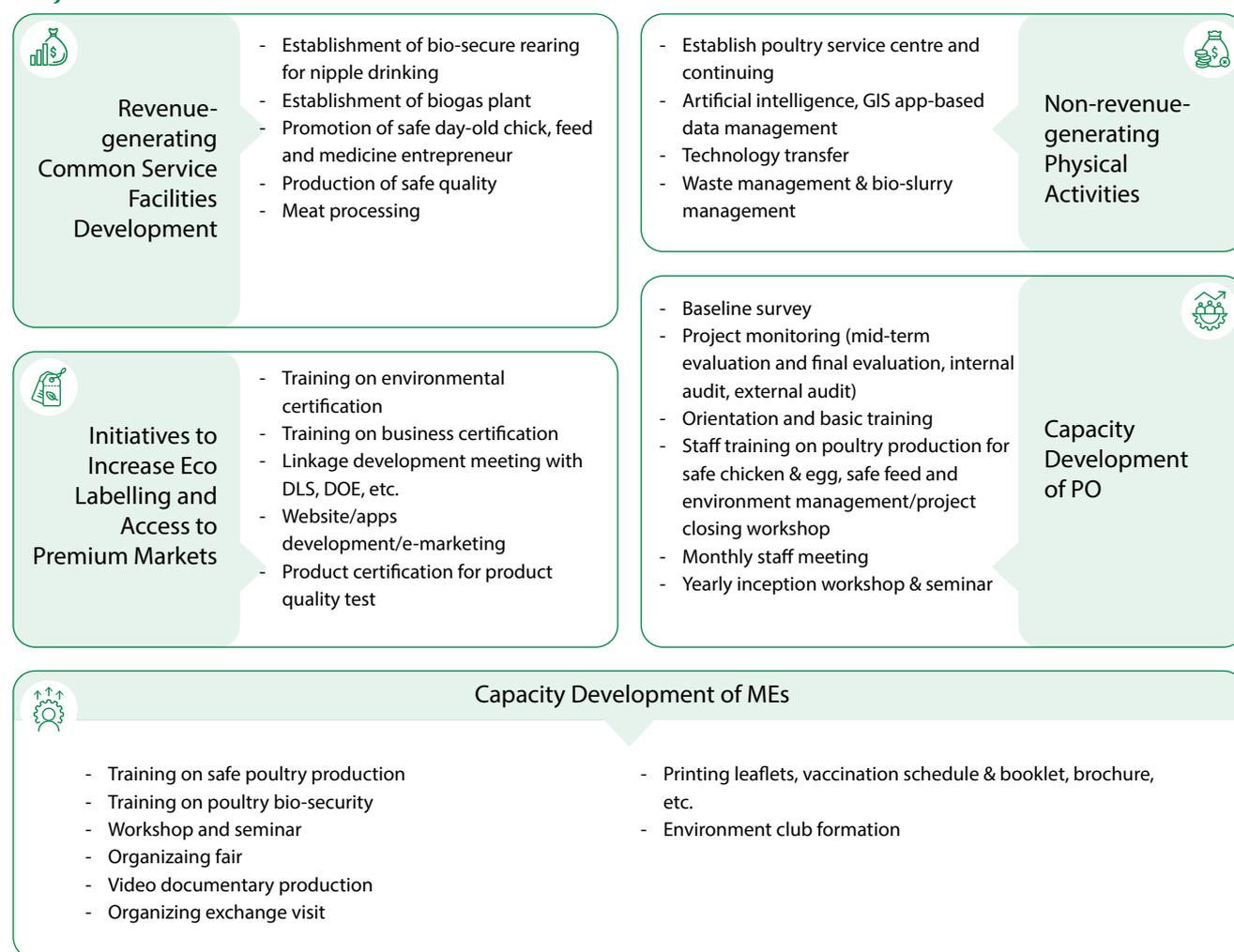
- » Build resilience of poultry farmers (layer and broiler) to fluctuation of market price of farm produce through value chain development (meat processing and building forward market linkage)
- » Reduce production costs by (a) reducing mortality rate of layer & broiler (modification of poultry shed, bio-security management, vaccination, nipple feeding etc), (b) strengthening+ deepening+ expanding + perfecting backward market linkages, (c) improving poultry farm management, (d) software data management and (e) setting up poultry Info Hub.

- » Help adopt environment-friendly farm waste disposal practices

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The absence of value chain management and the presence of middlemen have deprived most Microenterprises (MEs) of earning the targeted profit. To eradicate this problem and ensure the environmental and business sustainability of the poultry sub-sector, the focus is on sustainable and eco-friendly safe poultry egg and meat production, processing, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to customize funding, provide bio-security management knowledge, and introduce appropriate litter (waste material) management technology through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, especially micro-entrepreneurs. The sub-project, supported by financial and technical assistance, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

PIDIM stepped into 26 years of its journey towards its goal for amelioration of economic and social status of the poor and marginalized community, since 1995. It often had to travel a dicey and tortuous path and yet not to lose sight to its goal. The progress that it has made so far bears the testimony of organizational capacity to sustain and grow. This report narrates

the progress made in fiscal year 2019-20. The operation of PIDIM's microfinance program encompassed 56832 members under 333 Unions of 56 Upazilas in 11 districts.

Area of Work: Sanitation Development, Enterprise Development, Low Income Community Housing, Elderly people, Accelerate Livelihood of Left-behind Older Workforce (ALLOW) Project, Development of Extreme Poor, Promotion of Universal Safe Motherhood (PUSM),

Disability Education, Target population, Poultry farm, Dealer, Egg collector, meat processor, LSP, Poultry product producer, all actors under Poultry sector.

Certificate no: 162; **Date:** 16/03/2008

Project Office: Dhanua, Shibpur, Narshingdi.

Head Office: Plot A 76, Road W-1, Block A, Eastern Housing Pallobi Phase 2, Rupnagar, Dhaka 1216. www.pidimfoundation.org

Promoting Native Chicken and Ecological Farming Practices in Joypurhat District Poultry Sector Microenterprise

Sector Poultry	Cluster Poultry	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 16,86,48,000 (TA: 1,98,48,000; Common Service Loan: 3,88,00,000; ME Loan: 11,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1160 MEs

BACKGROUND

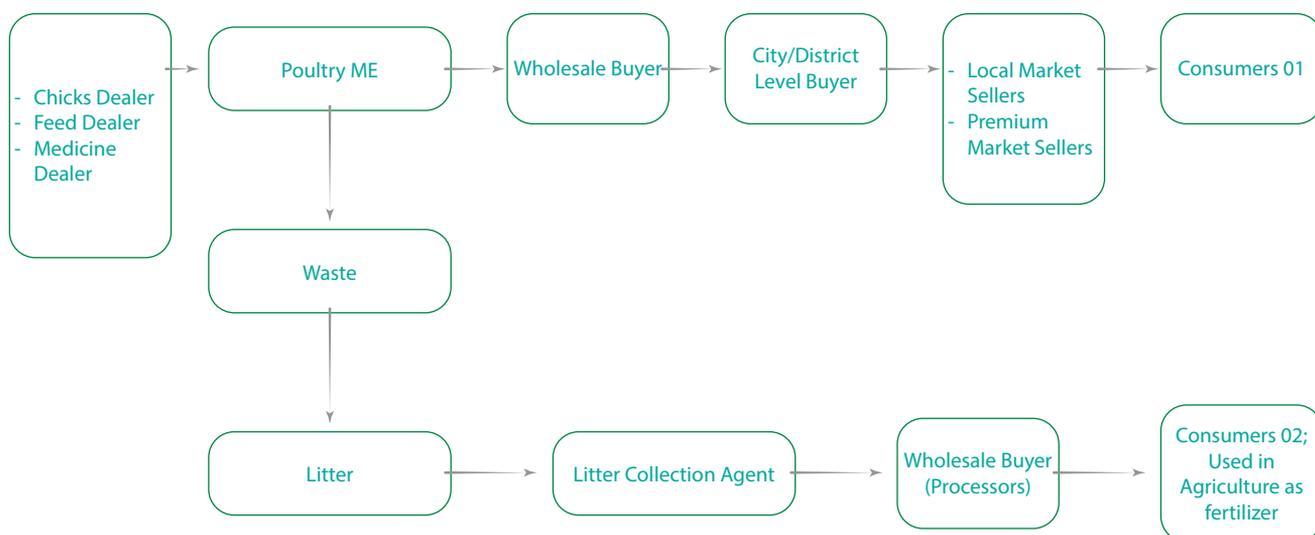
Joypurhat district is gaining prominence for its burgeoning poultry meat and egg production businesses, especially in the Joypurhat Sadar and Akkelpur Upazillas. While not home to large or world-class farms, this cluster has become a significant production hub consisting mainly of small farms. Reports indicate that the poultry industry in Joypurhat encompasses over 11,570 farms, providing employment for about 120,000 people. The demand for the Sonali Chicken of Joypurhat extends throughout the entire country.

Despite the impressive growth of the poultry industry over the past few decades, concerns persist about its overall quality. Additionally, the industry has become a notable contributor to environmental degradation, with microenterprises (MEs) in the cluster often lacking awareness of environmental pollution issues. Waste management, in particular, has emerged as a significant challenge, as farms routinely discard waste haphazardly, leading to environmental pollution. Laborers at the farm level encounter difficulties due to inadequate waste management practices. Furthermore, farm owners lack awareness of fire safety protocols and fail to prioritize the health safety of their workers.

The sub-project aims to address these issues by implementing various interventions that directly impact the environment at the cluster, ME, and worker levels. To tackle existing environmental problems and assist MEs in achieving their objectives, the sub-project will implement a series of interventions through the Joypurhat Resource Development Movement (JRDM).



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » Adopt environmentally sustainable practices to produce safe meat and reduce health risks of entrepreneurs and consumer and inspire to establish native poultry farm
- » Sustainable improvements to farm management, poultry waste management to reduce environmental pollution
- » Nutrition management, along with options to reduce the impacts of exhaustive feed production and safe medicine practices among targeted MEs
- » Building forward market linkage through value chain development for ensuring congenial environment and accessing to greater market

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- » Proper management of poultry litter in the cluster.
- » Safe poultry egg, meat and Day-Old chick will be available
- » Promote adoption of environment-friendly sustainable practices
- » Establish and functioning of poultry waste management system in the cluster

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



Revenue-generating Common Service Facilities Development

- Litter collection and storage development centre
- Promote safe poultry production model farm
- Promote quality poultry chick dealer
- Promote quality poultry feed dealer
- Promote safe medicine and vaccine store

- Poultry service centre
- Organic waste composting chamber
- Established native chicken parentstock farm
- Native poultry farm demonstration
- Provision of bio-security measures
- Litter collection centre development



Non-revenue-generating Physical Activities



Initiatives to Increase Eco Labelling and Access to Premium Markets

- Environment certification training/orientation and workshop
- Business certification training/orientation and workshop
- E-platform (farm management)
- product certification for product quality test
- Promotion of safe meat at premium market
- Technology transfer

- Salary and other benefits (project manager, environment officer, finance and procurement officer, reporting and documentation officer)
- Monitoring & evaluation (baseline survey, final evaluation, internal audit & external audit, baseline & endline video documentary production)
- Training, seminar and workshop



Capacity Development of PO



Capacity Development of MEs

- Technical personnel cost (technical officer)
- Training on safe poultry production
- Training on poultry bio-security
- Borrowers training on native chicken rearing

- Workshop and seminar
- Organizing fair, exchange visit and seminar etc.
- Printing for leaflets, vaccine schedules and booklets, brochures

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Established in 1995, **JRDM** started development work through raising awareness, sensitizing and organizing the women living in poverty and extreme poverty on development issues and building their leadership and management skills. From that humble beginning, JRDM has grown in strength, and today it is one of the most promising NGOs in Bangladesh. As a development organization, JRDM's services have been deeply appreciated by the people it works for, and it has expanded

its geographic footprint across five districts of the country. The organization remains committed to make a difference in the lives of people by promoting sustainable development, gender justice and social harmony.

Legal entities: Social Welfare Regi. No: 159/95, NGO Bureau Registration No: 1794, MRA Regi. No. 01421-02528-00278

Area of Work: Education, Health, Nutrition & WASH, Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP), Alternative Livelihood Security Options, ENRICH-Program,

Microenterprise Development Project (MDP), Micro Finance

Sub-project target population: Poultry Mes, Feed Dealer, Medicine Dealer, Chick Dealer, Litter Collection and Storage Agent, Livestock Service Provider and all actors under Poultry Rearing, Processing and Marketing sector.

Project Office: Jamalgonj Branch office, Jamalpur, Joypurhat Sadar, Joypurhat

Head Office: 476/1, Purbobazar, Chowdhury Para, Joypurhat, Bangladesh.

Enhancing Ecological Farming Practices and Market Promotion of Native Poultry in Bhola District

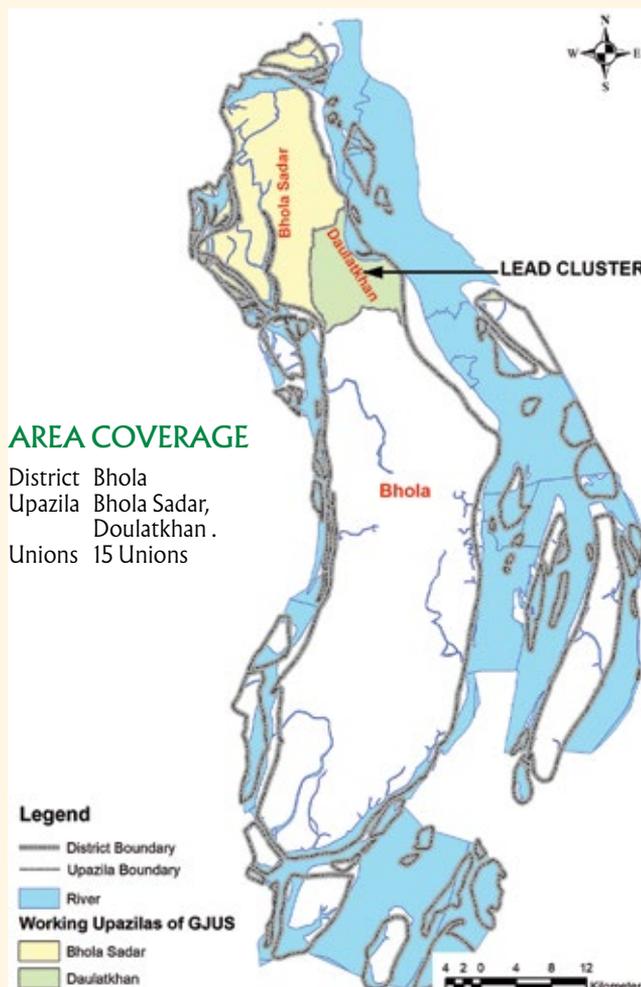
Sector: Poultry	Cluster Poultry farm	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 88,702,400 (TA: 19,102,400; Common Service Loan: 19,600,000 ; ME loan: 5,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 800 MEs

BACKGROUND

In recent years, Bhola district has experienced commercial development in domestic chicken farming, gaining popularity for producing poultry such as chicken, pigeon, and duck. Domestic chicken is highly sought after in Bangladesh for daily consumption and various festivals and events, contributing to the flourishing poultry sector in Bhola.

However, the rapid growth, intensity, and concentration of the poultry sector in this area over the last few decades have raised environmental concerns. With over five thousand small-scale chicken farms in the district, the lack of poultry feed mills poses challenges for the proper growth and development of native chickens, especially in the case of the 1,713 chicken farms in the proposed workplace. The absence of hatcheries and inadequate market management for selling safe native chickens further exacerbates these challenges, leading to environmental issues associated with land disposal of waste.

This project aims to analyze environmental impacts resulting from intensive poultry production, assessing these impacts across the food chain and all related environmental issues. It will also present technological options to mitigate environmental impacts, including improvements in farm management, poultry waste management, and nutrient management. Additionally, the project will address the lack of awareness, practical knowledge, and capital that often hinder the implementation of an environmentally sustainable poultry sector. This will be achieved through initiatives such as training, seminars, workshops, exchange visits, and group discussions to enhance awareness about farm management. Providing efficient new technologies and modern machinery to poultry farmers can contribute to reducing input costs and increasing farmers' profits.



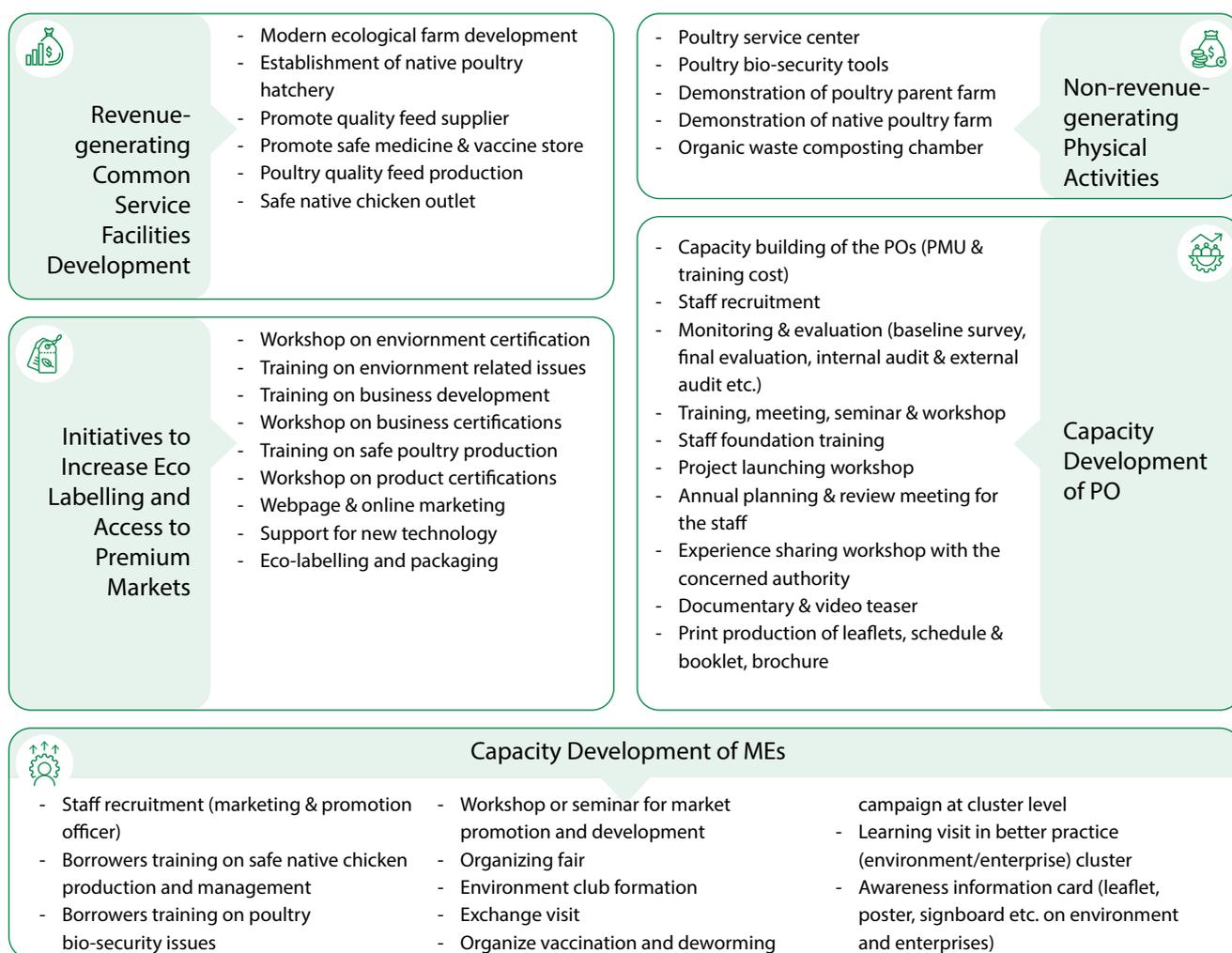
VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



OBJECTIVES

- » Adopt environmentally sustainable practices to produce safe poultry (Native Chicken) meat, egg and reduce health risks of entrepreneurs
- » Improvements of farm management and waste management
- » Ensure safe poultry feed supply by quality feed production and market chain development
- » Develop the poultry cluster by backward and forward linkage with increasing the production capacity

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Grameen Jano Unnayan Sangstha (GJUS) emerged in 1997 but was officially launched in 1998 through the registration of NGO Bureau and Joint Stock of Department of Social Welfare and Department of Youth Development to provide voluntary services in remote areas of Bangladesh.

It has involved the people through numerous projects besides providing micro-credit, Grameen Jano Unnayan Sangstha (GJUS) is not only helping the deprived people of the society but also involved itself in the social development of the respective areas of

the country by participating in social and cultural activities. The organization believes that a person cannot be fully developed through financial aid alone. It also needs social support to grow into. Throughout its history GJUS has been continuously involved in various government programs and participating with international NGOs and other traditional NGOs.

The organization has a General Assembly and an Executive Council (EC). The Executive Director is an active member of the Council and heads the staff team. He is responsible for the execution of all activities performed by the employees of the organization.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00552-01111-00275, NGO Affairs Bureau: 2000, Department of youth affairs Social :

UO/Bhola 32/Bhola Sadar 8/98, Social welfare ministry :034/98

Target population: Native Chicken Farmer. Vaccinator. Marketer. Feed supplier. Wholesaler. Pharmacist. Chick Supplier. Service Provider.

Project office: Uttar Jaynagar, Gungarhat Bazar, Doulatkhan, Bhola-8300.

Head Office: Altajer Rahman Road, Charnoabad, Post: Bhola-8300, District: Bhola, Bangladesh.

Promoting Full-Grain Rice for Common People’s Regular Dietary by Reducing Environmental Pollution of Husking Facilities

Sector Food Processing (Rice Mill)	Cluster Full Grain Rice	Project Duration 3.4 years (2020-2024)
Budget (BDT) 24,34,00,000 (TA: 2,68,08,800; Common Service Loan: 2,71,00,000; ME loan: 20,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1000 MEs

BACKGROUND

Eco-Social Development Organization (ESDO) is dedicated to promoting full-grain rice for the regular dietary needs of common people while enhancing the environmental quality of husking mills in clusters located in Birganj, Pulhat, Setabganj, Bochaganj, Pirganj upazilas under Dinajpur and Thakurgaon districts. In these clusters, thousands of rice manufacturers use auto-rice mills, often employing chemicals or unhygienic methods, resulting in the loss of the actual nutritional value of the produced rice. The husking millers in these clusters face challenges due to the dominance of auto and semi-auto rice millers. Unfortunately, the rice processing husking mills in these areas lack knowledge about processing more nutritious full-grain rice in an environmentally friendly manner without harmful chemicals. However, there is a significant demand for safe rice and full-grain rice in the current market.

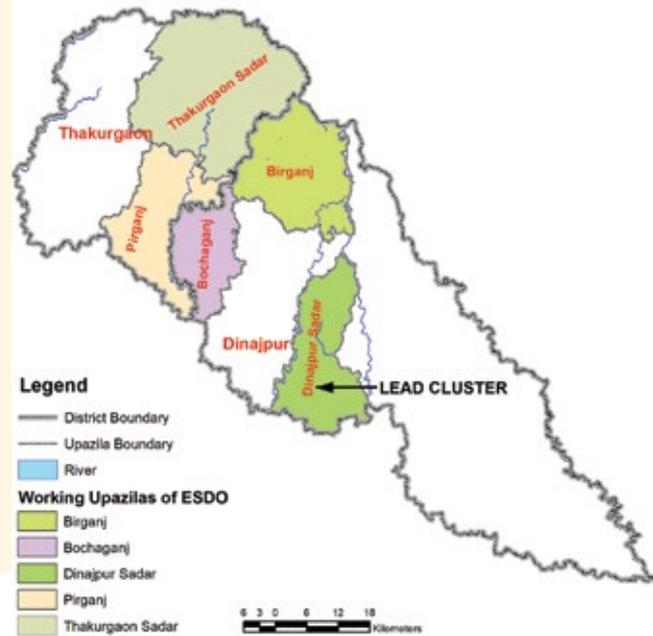
In this sub-project, entrepreneurs have established husking mills and rice sorter machines for the production of full-grain rice. Small-scale factories have been set up for making jute bags from jute for rice packaging. The project also includes the establishment of high-energy charcoal-making machines, setting up cattle and fish feed production factories from rice husk, setting up eco-brick production units using ash generated as rice mill by-products, and emphasis on the use of ash in agricultural lands to increase soil fertility. Additionally, the sub-project proposes the development of new entrepreneurs and the establishment of full-grain rice sales and exhibition centers to expand the business as a revenue-generating common service activity under Component-1. As non-revenue-generating physical service activities, the business community mentions various constructions, including hygienic toilets, improvement of factory chimneys to reduce environmental pollution, and soil fertility testing and processing.

Through the use of technology to process safe and nutritious full-grain rice, establishing and marketing it as a brand will increase the capacity of entrepreneurs to produce full-grain

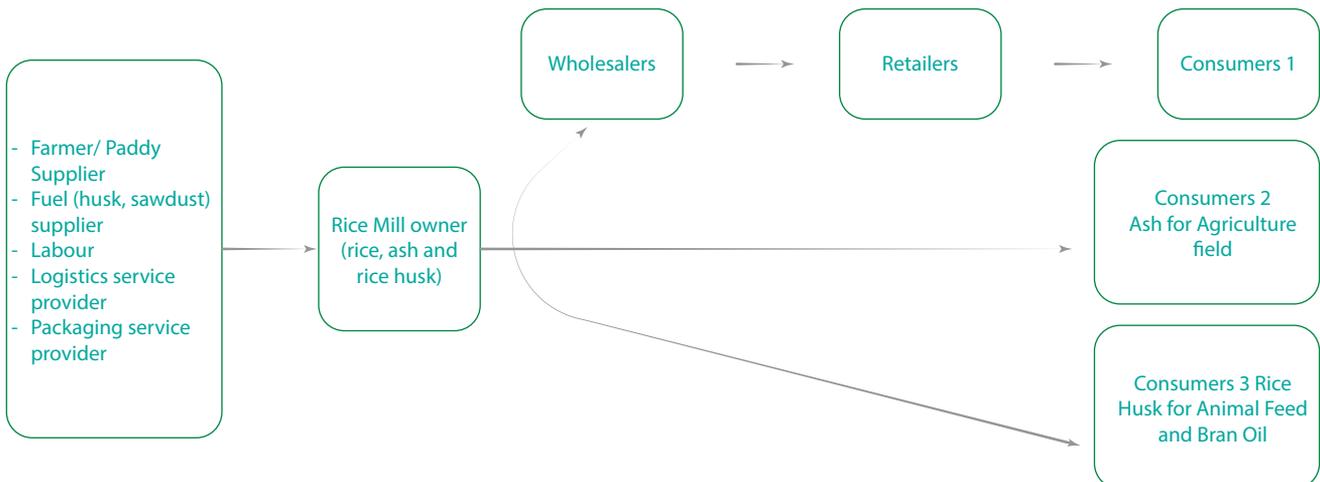
rice, leading to financial benefits for the entrepreneurs. Considering all these factors, PKSF’s partner organization “Eco-Social Development (ESDO)” has submitted a detailed sub-project proposal to the “Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)” under the “Rice-Mill (Food Processing)” sub-sector to PKSF. The sub-project is set to be implemented through 1000 MEs from 10 unions of Birganj, Bochaganj, and Sadar upazilas of Dinajpur district and Pirganj and Sadar upazilas of Thakurgaon district.

AREA COVERAGE

District: Dinajpur and Thakurgaon
 Upazila: Birganj, Bochaganj Dinajpur Sadar, Thakurgaon Sadar and Pirganj



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



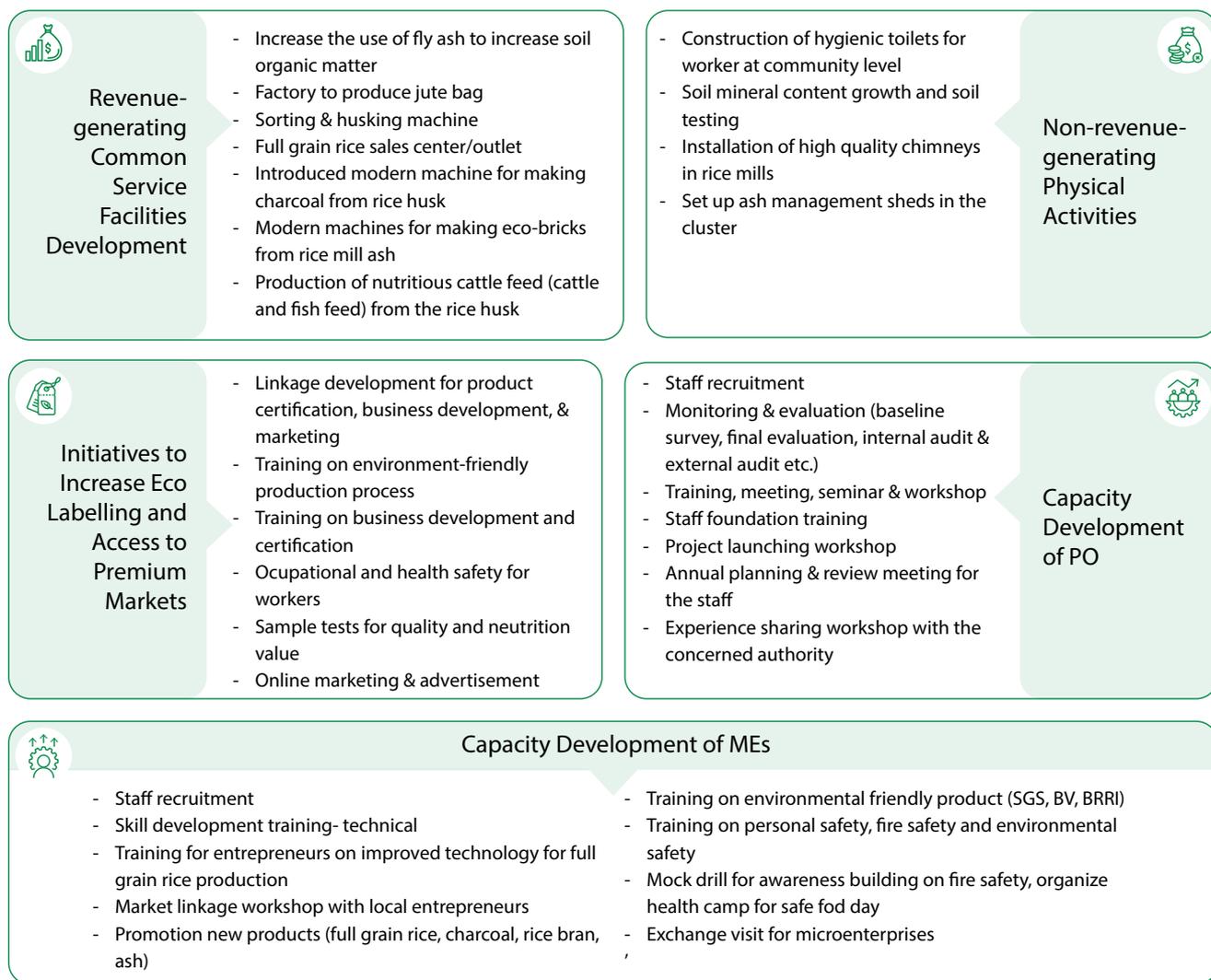
OBJECTIVES

- » Development manufacturing units for producing improved durable, attractive plastic construction materials for construction sector and as well as participation in community development for ensuring environment-friendly atmosphere
- » Ensure technical capacity for raw materials supplier of recycling units' workers & owners for efficient selection process for manufacturing units by maintaining optimum environment & hazard pollution
- » Improve "safe health" measures for owners, workers of small sub-sectors plastic recycling units

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Environmental sustainability can positively contribute to the plastic waste recycling sector, reducing plastic waste and improving the waste management system efficiently. Additionally, it will enhance existing plastic waste recycling production units. The subproject aims to promote environmentally sustainable business practices to increase the capacity of microenterprises.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

ESDO has started its journey in 1988 with a noble vision to stand in solidarity with the poor and marginalized people. Being a peoples' centered organization, ESDO envisioned for a society which will be free from inequality and injustice, hunger and poverty. Over the last thirty-two years of relentless efforts to make this happen, ESDO has embraced new grounds and opened up new horizons to facilitate this disadvantaged and vulnerable people to bring meaningful

and lasting changes in their lives.

Taking into account the government policies, we are currently implementing a considerable number of project and programs including micro-finance program through a community focused and people centered approach to accomplish government's development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Legal entities: MRA Reg. No. MRA -0000204; Department of Social Service: Reg. No.: DSS/440/88

Area of work: Poor, marginalized and

disadvantaged communities; DRR and Climate Change; Emergency response and rehabilitation; Food & Nutrition

Target population: Owners of rice husking mill owners and associated value chain actors like: Arotder, paddy growers, charcoal producers, ash management MEs, eco block and eco-brick producers.

Project office: Dinajpur Balubari, Dinajpur

Head office: College Para (Gobindanagar), Thakurgaon-5100.

Strengthening Microenterprises in Environment-friendly Salt Processing and Trade

Sector Manufacturing	Cluster Sea Salt Processing & Trade	Project Duration 3 years (January 2019-January 2022)
Budget (BDT) 25,07,43,400 (TA: 3,11,23,400; Common Service Loan: 1,77,00,000; ME Loan: 20,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 850 MEs

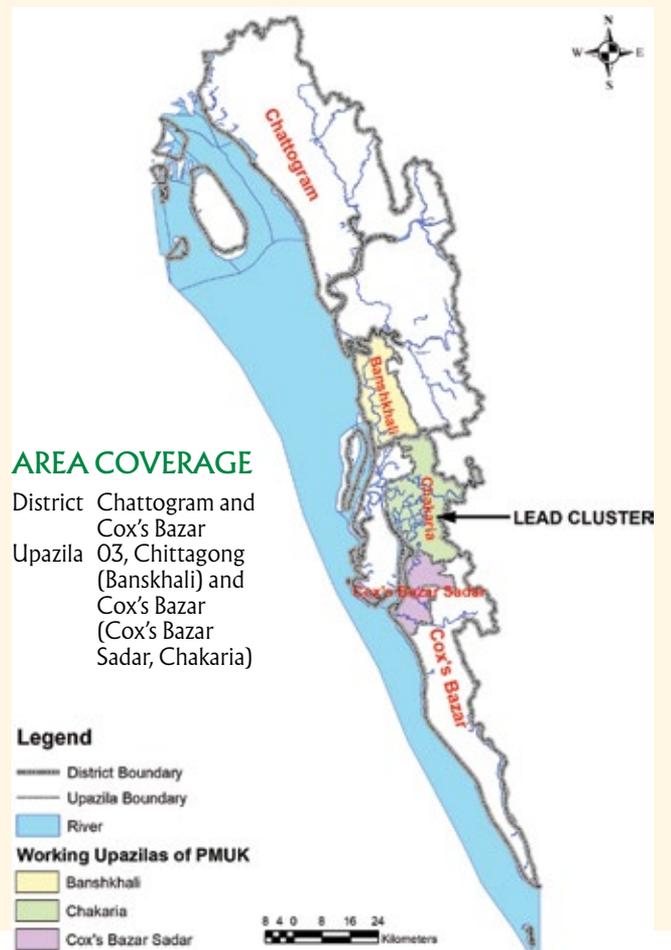
BACKGROUND

Salt is a crucial ingredient in our daily diet and finds various applications in drying, washing, and the leather industry. According to the Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Association (BSIC), Cox’s Bazar district hosts **43,500 salt farmers**, cultivating over **60 thousand acres** of land and producing more than **18 lakh metric tonnes** of salt from seawater. This production significantly contributes to meeting the country’s salt requirements.

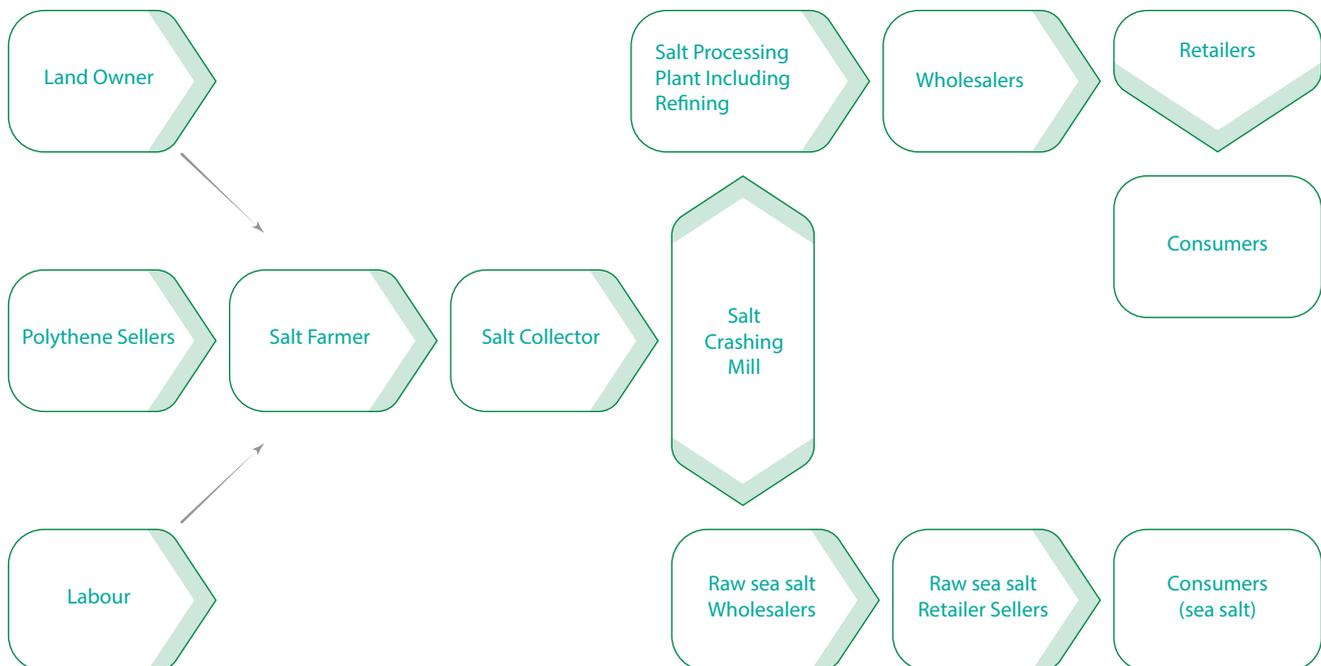
However, the region faces various climatic challenges, including water scarcity, soil pollution, and cyclones. The extensive use of polythene and inadequate waste management practices are causing water and soil pollution.

To address these issues, the Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra proposes a sub-project under the “Salt Processing” sub-sector in Chattogram and Cox’s Bazar districts. These districts are renowned for salt processing, supplying a significant portion of the country’s salt needs.

The proposal outlines various activities under Component-1, focusing on income-generating general service activities, such as implementing modern methods for drying sea salt and marketing, cultivating eco-friendly sea salt and promoting its marketing through land development, establishing an accurate measuring system, enhancing conservation management, and offering flexible “General Service Loans” for waste management. Additionally, non-revenue generating structural development activities like installing sheds, latrines, and water pumps can also be mentioned.



VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



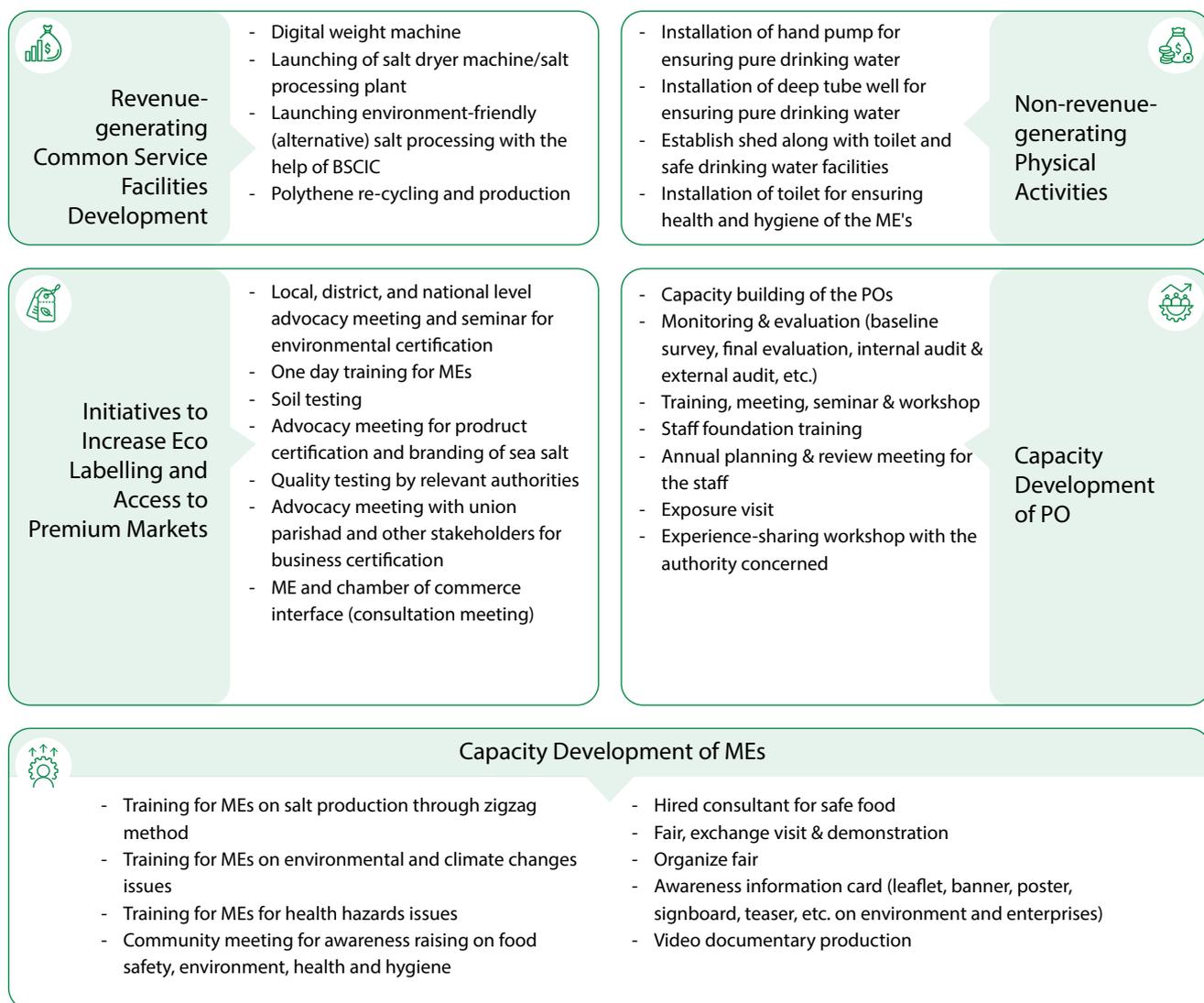
OBJECTIVES

- » To enhance capacity of for addressing environmental and climate issues
- » To increase quality sea salt production
- » To make the sea salt processing cluster highly profitable and sustainable by mitigating environmental hazards in the cluster

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The proper implementation of the sub-project will make a significant contribution to producing reliable and high-quality sea salt in the project area. The introduction of environmentally friendly new technologies, the availability of quality inputs at fair prices, marketing knowledge, branding activities, and access to premium markets will facilitate an increase in the capacity and income of the microenterprises (MEs). Furthermore, environmental impact can be minimized through standard collection, processing, quality checking, storage, distribution, and the reuse of black polythene. Adopting environmentally friendly practices and the continuation of these practices by cluster-based microenterprises will ultimately lead towards sustainable development.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

The endeavor of **Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra** started in 1986 with its own resources in a small remote village of Barisal district. The motto of the organization is to utilize Holistic Development Approach. It aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of the by-passed, disadvantaged and most vulnerable people particularly the women and children in rural

and urban areas. Padakhep has been working for development in different sectors including education, healthcare, microfinance, women's empowerment, agriculture and many more. From the very beginning Padakhep relentlessly worked to overcome many hurdles and is currently successfully working all over the country with their 250+ branches and offices.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 00468-00095.

Joint Stock Reg. No. 2215

Area of work: Health and Nutrition, Social Development, Financial Impact Choices, Agriculture and Climate Adaptation, Market Connect, Education and Skill Development

Head office: House# 548, Road# 10, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Adabor, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207

Project Office: PMUK Dulahazra Branch, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar.

Increasing Income and Create Employment Opportunities Through Safe Vegetable Production

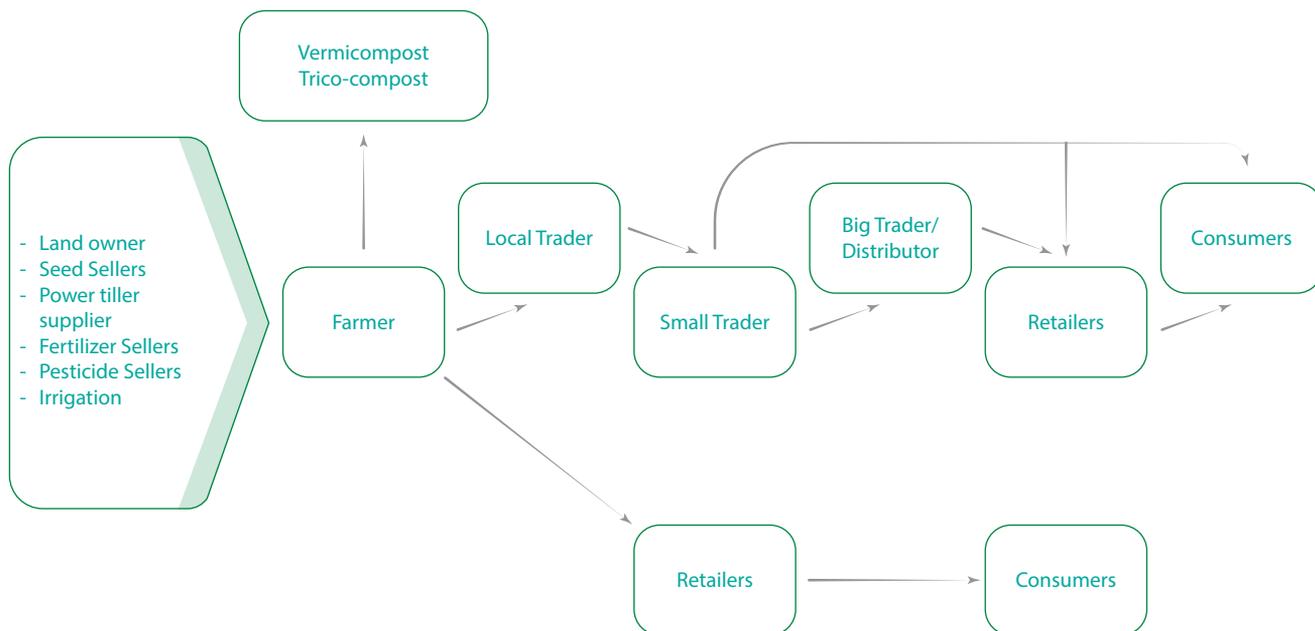
Sector Horticulture	Cluster Safe Vegetable	Project Duration 3 years (2020-2023)
Budget (BDT) 18,01,35,400 (TA: 1,61,85,400; Common Service Loan: 1,39,50,000; ME Loan: 15,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-A (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2250 MEs

BACKGROUND

Jashore district is a key producer in a business cluster encompassing Monirampur, Keshobpur, and Jashore Sadar Upazilas, where the topography is conducive to vegetable cultivation. About 10 lakh tons of vegetables are produced annually in the surrounding areas. Therefore, increasing the country's vegetable production and investment in horticulture-related activities is crucial. Considering all the aforementioned facts, hygiene practices, and culture system diversification will play a catalytic role in addressing these issues. Nabolok Parishad aims to develop entrepreneurship

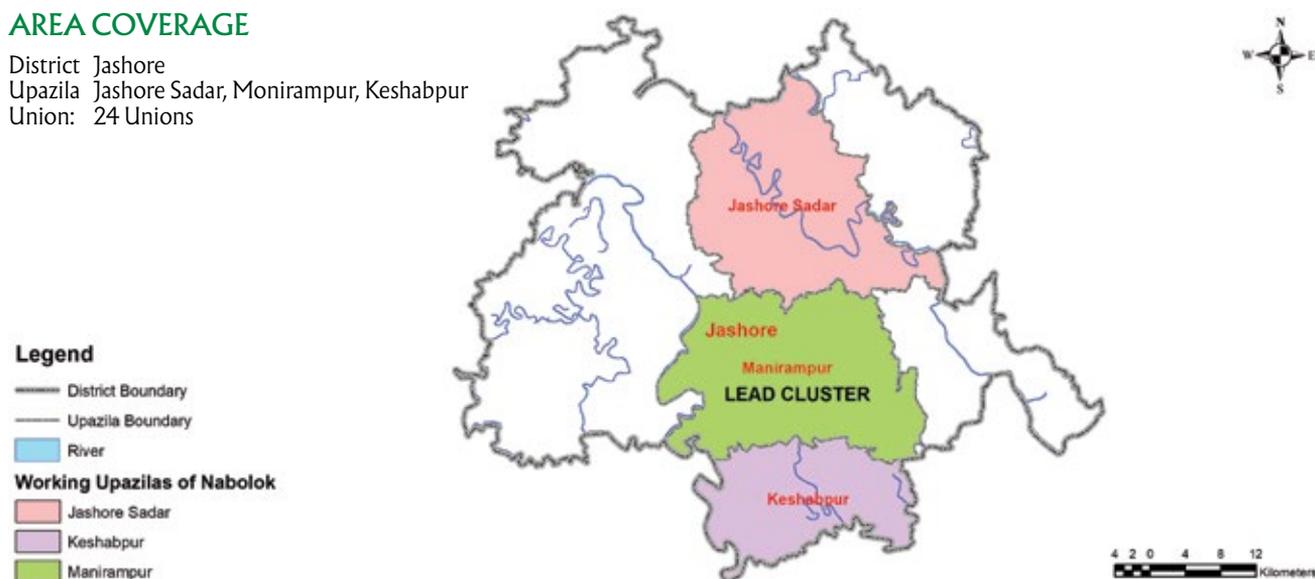
and enhance necessary skills among horticulture producers. Efforts will be directed towards market linkage, both online and offline, facilitating the expansion of horticulture locally and internationally under a branding platform, and promoting environmentally sustainable production practices. Nabolok Parishad envisions creating an online market platform for the weavers to enhance their access to premium markets, contributing to the sustainable development of those involved in the horticulture sector.

VALUE CHAIN ACTORS



AREA COVERAGE

District Jashore
 Upazila Jashore Sadar, Monirampur, Keshabpur
 Union: 24 Unions



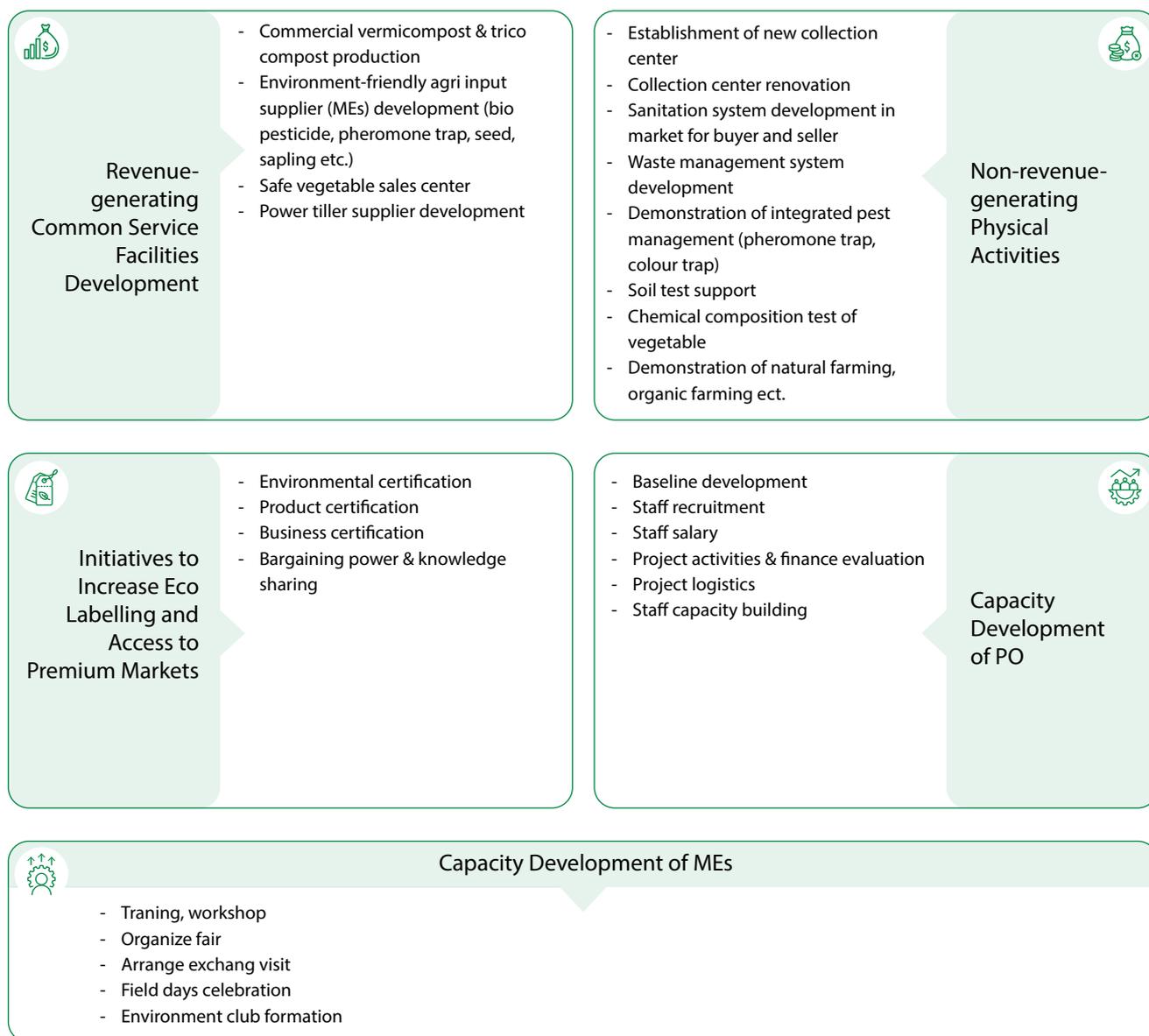
OBJECTIVES

- » Initiating good agriculture practices to increase vegetables production
- » To prevent extreme health threat to farmer and consumer
- » Increasing income by developing a proper marketing channel of safe vegetable
- » Create employment opportunity

EXPECTED OUTCOME

- » Create employment opportunity.
- » Increase income by developing a proper marketing channel of safe vegetables.
- » Ensure availability safe vegetables in the market.
- » Develop micro entrepreneur's skill by training on international standard of vegetables production.
- » Reduce environmental problem and increase awareness with healthy safety of the cluster.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

NABOLOK PARISHAD was established in 1990, by a group of distinguished social workers eager to support national development efforts in Bangladesh. Commencing operation with a relief, rehabilitation and financial assistance program for rural women, NABOLOK PARISHAD developed a traditional focus on rural sector development, targeting, in particular, women. Since that time,

through innovation, dedication and hard work, NABOLOK PARISHAD has been able to progress and diversify; to become a national-level NGO active across the country and in many development areas.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No. 01045-00591-00158, Social Welfare Certificate No. Khulna/ 475/90

Area of work: Human rights, Food security & livelihood; Human & Nutrition, Education & Social Protection, DRR & Climate Changes,

Relief & Rehabilitation, Financing for Socio-Economic Empowerment.

Target population: Farmer, Agri input business, vermin compost supplier, power supplier, vegetable sale shop, vegetable exporter, all actors under vegetable production sector.

Project office: Rajgong, Trimohone Road, Monirampur, Jashore

Head office: House No-163, Road No-11, Nirala R/A, Khulna.

Promote Sustainable Practices in Vegetable Value Chain Development

Sector Horticulture	Cluster Vegetables	Project Duration 2 years 8 Month (2021-2024)
Budget (BDT) 8,73,86,800 (TA: 1,40,86,800; Common Service Loan: 33,00,000; ME Loan: 7,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 1200 MEs

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh stands as the fourth-largest global producer of vegetables, with Cumilla emerging as a prominent hub for vegetable production. Nimsar Bazar, the third-largest wholesale vegetable market in Bangladesh, strategically situates itself among the ten most significant districts in the country. The supply of nutritious and safe foods, a vital target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasizes the importance of vegetables in Bangladesh's context. Unfortunately, current practices compromise the safety of vegetables due to unsustainable production methods. Moreover, substantial vegetable wastage occurs annually due to seasonal gluts and inadequate marketing networks.

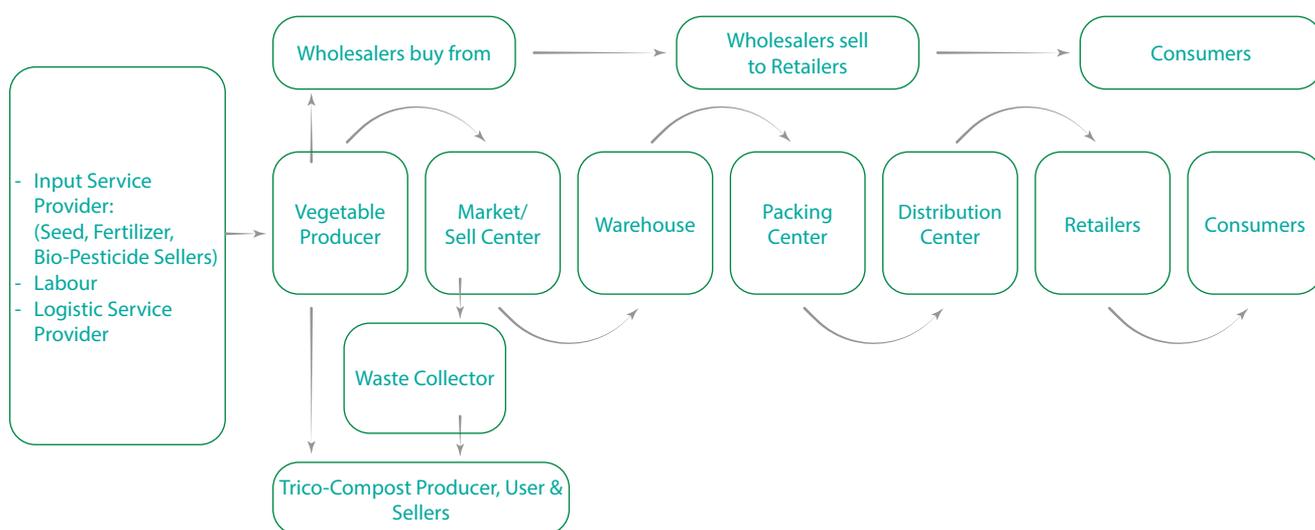
In response, PAGE Development Centre has undertaken efforts to introduce sustainable and safe vegetable production technologies, employing research, training, demonstrations, soft loans, and input grants. Despite various interventions, PAGE has faced challenges, including the lack of sustainable production inputs in markets, issues with safe vegetable certification, branding problems, vegetable waste management, and concerns for producer safety. The recent introduction of the Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) Policy 2020 by the Government of Bangladesh aims to enhance safe food production and certification, currently in the implementation process.

The Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP) seeks to boost the adoption of environmentally sustainable practices by targeted microenterprises. In this context, PAGE Development Centre, an NGO based in Cumilla, initiated the project "Sustainable Practices in Vegetable Value Chain Development" across four Upazilas in Cumilla District. The sub-project focuses on improving production, business, and environmental aspects within microenterprises in the vegetable sub-sector.

PAGE provides diverse technical and financial support to microentrepreneurs, categorizing them into clusters such as vegetable growers, business, waste management, and brand development capacity. The SEP endeavors to increase the adoption of environmentally friendly vegetable production technologies, enhance the vegetable marketing value chain, promote financial sustainability, and ensure safe food production.



VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



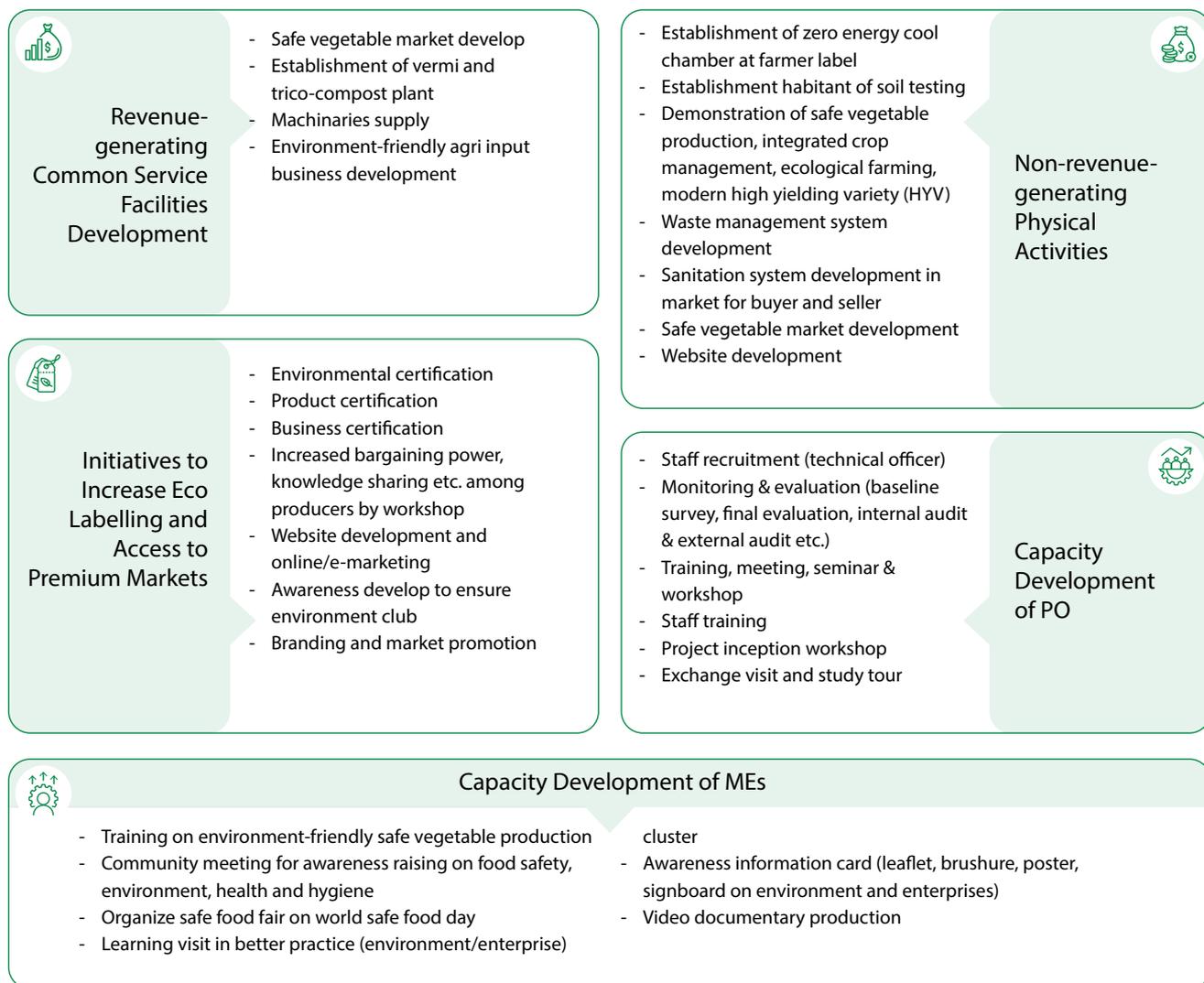
OBJECTIVES

- » Initiating Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to increase safe vegetables production of the cluster
- » To available safe vegetables in the market
- » To reduce environmental problem and increase awareness with health safely of the cluster
- » Increasing income by developing a proper marketing channel of safe vegetables
- » To develop micro entrepreneur's skill by training on safe vegetables production and marketing

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The environmental and business sustainability of the vegetable sub-sector hinge on sustainable and eco-friendly safe vegetable production, preservation, and marketing strategies. This proposed sub-project aims to realize this mission in the field through collaboration and participation of different-tier stakeholders, including micro-entrepreneurs. With financial and technical support, along with necessary training and market linkage workshops, this sub-project is highly expected to contribute to the national and local economy.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

PAGE Development Centre had emerged as a local non-government voluntary organization since 1994, From the very beginning PAGE Development Centre has been continuing its activities for overall economic and social development for the poverty-stricken disadvantaged section of society, especially for women, children and the disabled. Recently PAGE Development Centre has attained the age of 29 years. Over the period it has gradually expanded its agenda of

activities and operating accordingly through 160 branches in 3490 villages, 992 unions and 96 Upazilas of 17 Districts.

Legal entities: MRA Certificate No.: 00561-00657-00028, Date: Sep 5, 2007

Social Welfare Certificate No.: CO- 517, Date: Dec 6, 1993; NGO Affairs Bureau: Date: Sep 16, 2019; Area of work; Safe Vegetable Production, Women empowerment, Livelihood, * Child Education, Adolescent Care, *Disaster Response, Health Care, * Service for Elder, Water & Sanitation, Environment & Climate, Agriculture & Livestock,

Govt. Safety net.

Target population: Vegetable growers vegetable collector, Input-Output Actor, Vegetable processor, vegetable seller, Buyer, Exporter all actors under Vegetable sector.

Total Number of Target Population: 03 Lakh, Total Achieved Population: 299,786 (up to August, 23)

Project office: Durgapur, Madina Mosque, Nimsar, Burichong, Cumilla.

Head office: Nahar plaza (7th Floor) 67/58, Kandir par, Comilla-3500.

Safe Vegetable Production through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Ecological Farming

Sector Agribusiness	Cluster Vegetables	Project Duration 3 years (2021-2023)
Budget (BDT) 16,45,48,560 (TA: 2,13,48,560; Common Service Loan: 1,32,00,000; ME Loan: 13,00,00,000)		
Environmental Classification Orange-B (Based on ECR Rules, 7(2), Bangladesh)		Coverage 2000 MEs

BACKGROUND

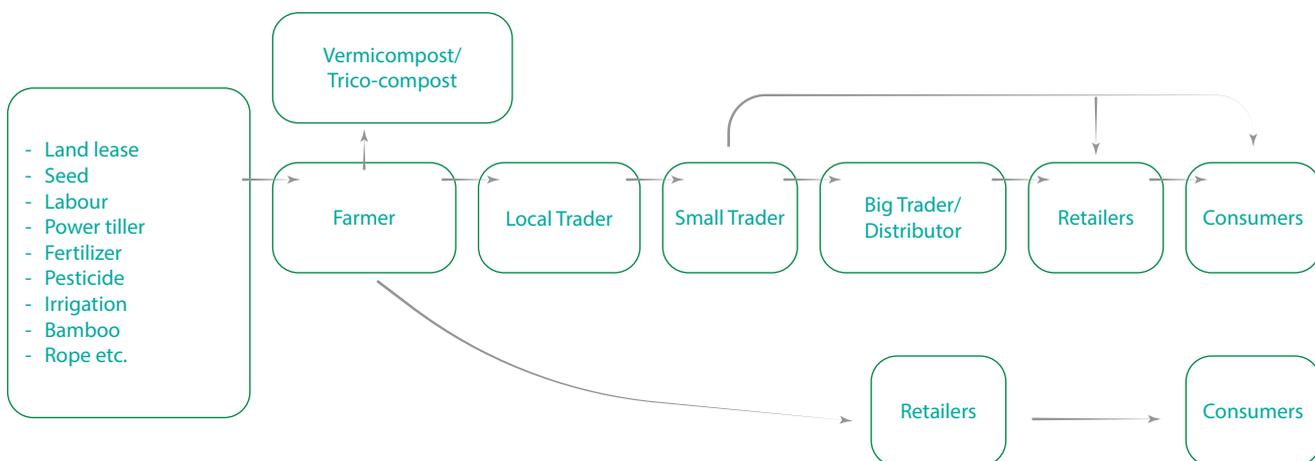
Bangladesh has a predominantly agricultural economy, with agriculture contributing approximately 16% to its gross domestic product (GDP) and engaging 47% of the country's labor force (Lab Bangladesh, 2016). Numerous studies suggest significant potential for the cultivation of horticultural crops in Bangladesh (FAO, 1997; Ateng, 1998; Bouis, 2000; Shahabuddin and Dorosh, 2002; Alam, 2005). Farmers focusing on vegetable production often enjoy higher incomes compared to those involved solely in cereal crop cultivation (Weinberger and Lumpkin, 2005: 10). Vegetables prove to be highly competitive in terms of both financial and economic returns when compared to rice (Shahabuddin and Dorosh, 2002). Diversifying into vegetable crops and increasing commercialization can support the agricultural sector's development in various ways (Pingali and Rosegrant, 1995).

Farmers in the Faridpur region, particularly in Faridpur and Rajbari districts, show keen interest in vegetable production due to favorable agro-climatic conditions and high profitability. SDC has extensive experience working with productive vegetable farmers in the area, providing financial support

since 1992 and implementing safe vegetable farming practices. Although there are opportunities to sell vegetables in the national market, producers lack awareness of safe vegetable production practices.

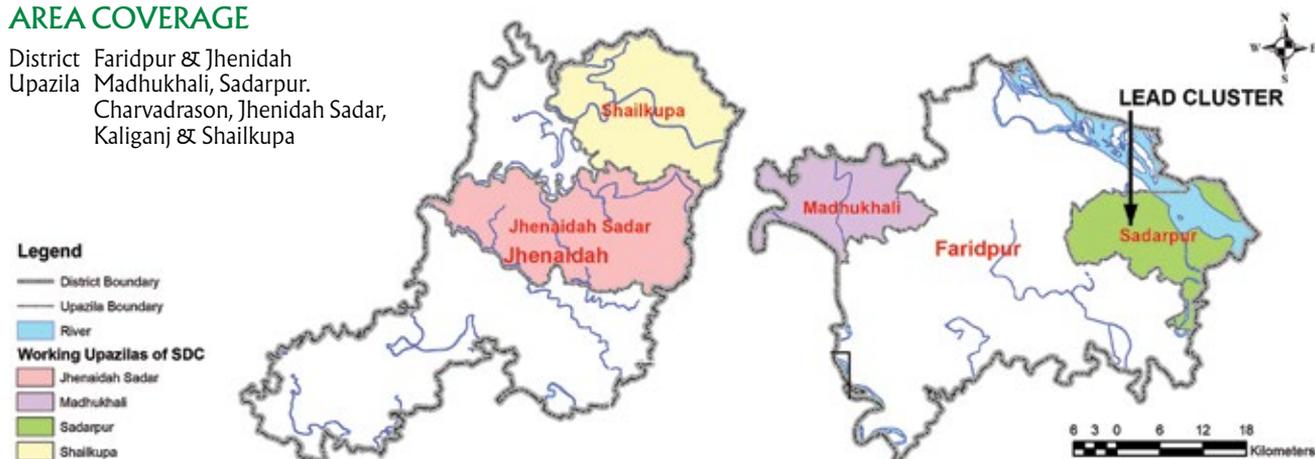
The agricultural production process heavily relies on the extensive use of agrochemicals and multiple cropping. Farmers struggle to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides due to insufficient knowledge and alternative materials. The project aims to educate farmers on using organic pesticides like pheromone traps, trichoderma, trichogama, and compost as organic fertilizer. Since many farmers already have cows, there is a significant opportunity to produce compost, reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers and promoting soil fertility. This shift toward organic farming practices not only ensures safer vegetable production, mitigating health risks, but also lowers production costs, thereby increasing the additional profit for vegetable growers. The project envisions producing safe, environmentally friendly vegetables with established market linkages for commercialization.

VALUE CHAIN ACTOR



AREA COVERAGE

District Faridpur & Jhenidah
 Upazila Madhukhali, Sadarpur,
 Charvadrason, Jhenidah Sadar,
 Kaliganj & Shaikupa



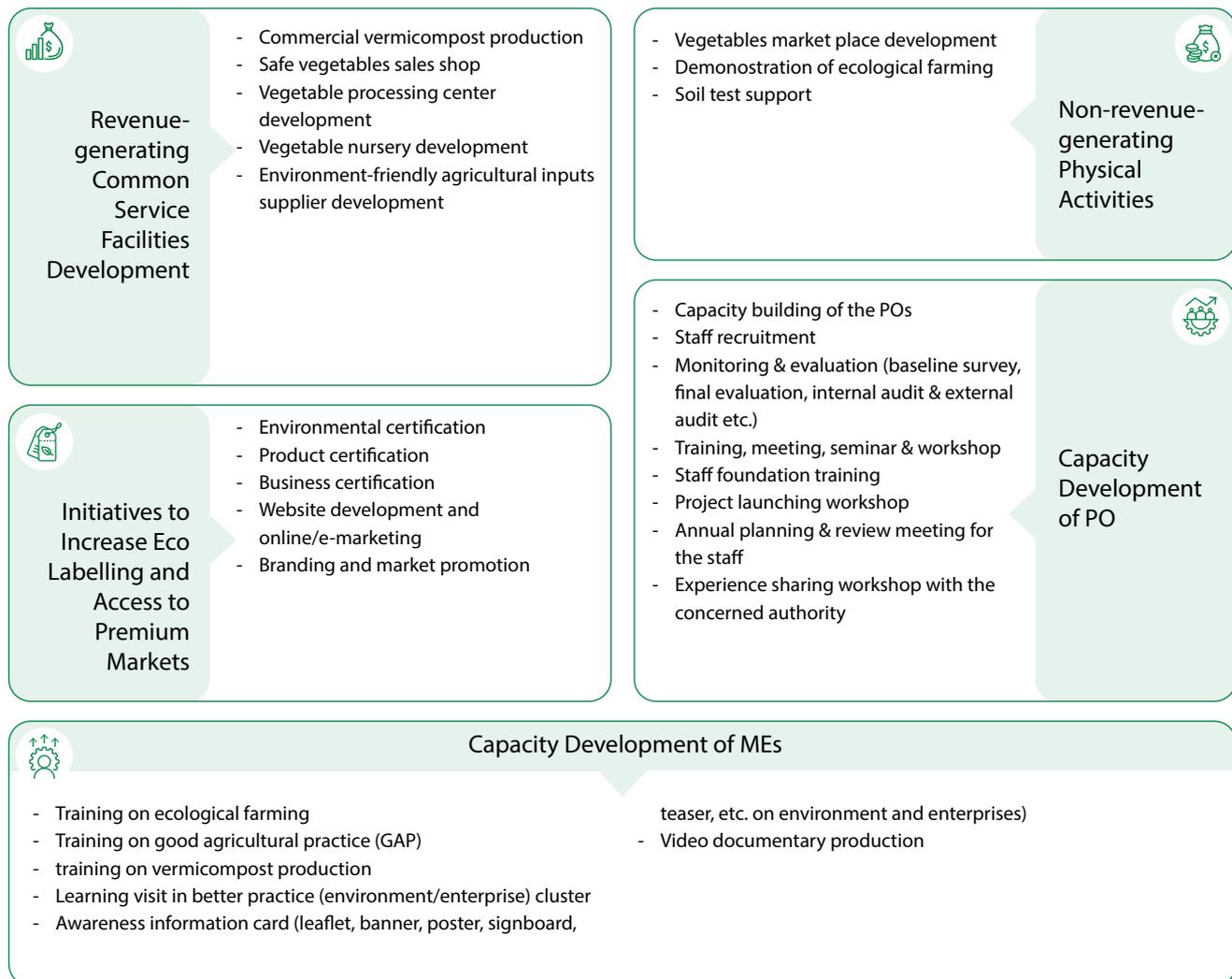
OBJECTIVES

- » To adopt Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for vegetable production by targeted microenterprises
- » To promote supply of organic fertilizer, bio pesticides and other agricultural inputs in the market
- » To reduce post-harvest loss and promote waste management of vegetables
- » To ensure health safety of the farmers

EXPECTED OUTCOME

The adverse effects of environmental pollution will be reduced through the adoption of environment-friendly practices in imitation jewelry production. Waste will be dumped in a designated place, thereby improving the environment. The establishment of a one-stop service center will reduce manufacturing costs and increase profits. Market linkages will be established for selling finished products at the desired price. The capacity of the microenterprise will be improved in the areas of production, packaging, and business development. Overall income for the microenterprise will increase, and simultaneously, the scope of employment opportunities will be created.

MAJOR INTERVENTIONS



IMPLEMENTING PARTNER ORGANIZATION

Society Development Committee (SDC) had emerged as a local non-governmental voluntary organization since 1988. From the very beginning SDC has been continuing its activities for overall economic and social development for the poverty-stricken disadvantaged section of society- especially for women, children and disabled. Recently SDC has attained the age of 34 years. Over the period it has gradually expanded its agenda of activities and operating accordingly through 89 branches in 2884

villages, 408 unions and 51 Upazilas of 16 districts. SDC has established a strong network, linkage, collaboration and partnership with different local, national and international NGOs/donor agencies, different government institutions as well as different people's organizations and professional groups.

Legal entities: Social welfare Department Fa-126, Date - July 26, 1989, NGO Affairs Bureau 533, Date - September 16, 1991, Microcredit Regulatory Authority 03665 -02837 -00343, Date -October 29, 2008, Department of Family Planning 71/95, Date - September 10, 1995.

Area of work: Livelihood, Women empowerment, Child education, Adolescent Care, Disaster Response, Healthcare, Agriculture & Livestock, Service for elder, Govt, Safety net, Environment & Climate, Water & Sanitation.

Target population: Vegetable producer, input-output actor, vegetable processor and all actors under Vegetable production sector.

Project office & Head Office: Zaman Monzil, Road # 01, Goalechamot, Faridpur.







Palli Karma-Sahayak
Foundation (PKSF)

Towards Environmental Sustainability

A brief Account of 64 sub-project of
Sustainable Enterprise Project (SEP)

