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JANALFUR WOMEN'S PROGRAFME
1986-88

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee 66, Mohakhali Commercial Area Dhaka Bangladesh

FROPOSAL JAMALFUR WOMEN'S FROGRAMME 1986-88

INTRODUCTION:

The Jamalpur Women's Programme (JWF) is now in its 10th year. It began in 1975 as education programme for women, and has developed into a fully integrated project involving landless women's group in a wide range of activities.

Group members constitute the poorest and most powerless people in the rural society - widows, divorcees, wives of rick-shaw pullers and landless labourers - and have traditionally been exploited, oppressed and denied their basic rights, having no status in either the home or the community. 48% of the population of the Jamalpur Municipal area, which constitutes the JWP target area, are landless people, of which 26% are women. JWP's target female population totals 8,337, of which 3,736 aged 15-50 are JWP's target population. 2,133 are currently organised in groups in 31 villages within a 7 mile radius of Jamalpur town. In 1984, these groups were reorganised into a smaller number of federations or village organisations (V.Cs), in order to foster unity and solidarity among women in the area.

Group activities in Jamalpur have not only assisted the landless women to earn an income, but have also resulted in an improvement in the perception of the status of village women as partners in the household economy and as skilled members of the work force. Some of the more active groups have successfully changed long-standing social customs such as early child marriage, dowry and polygamy. In the economic sphere, the women have revived the traditional nakshi kantha (embroidered quilt) skill to an income generating one, and 1,391 women are involved in this work (JWF annual report 1984). Schemes that enhance traditional female occupations such as post-harvest agriculture, poultry rearing, animal husbandry, horticulture and pre and post fishing processes are undertaken as viable income generating activities. Other schemes that expand beyond traditional women's occupations, such as pre-harvest agriculture, construction work, weaving and fish culture have broadened the scope of JWP's economic activities.

The JWP group members have representation at the local shalish (village judicial council), and their votes are solicited during elections as the women now represent a significant force.

PROFOGAL FOR THE PERIOD 1986-88:

BRAC's objective is to consolidate and expand its work in JWP to cover 75% of its target female population (up to about 3,000 women). This involves working with three-pronged approach simultaneously in the realism of institution building, a social programme and an economic programme to ensure income and employment.

1) Institution Building

Much of 1984 was dominated by group restructuring into village organisations (V.Os). There are now 19 V.Os, and the remaining groups are to be federated in the same way. Using the basic tools of functional education, and then training, followup and refresher courses in human relations/development training, it is hoped to foster local leadership and organisational skills among the women. Within the next two years it is aimed to develop Area Coordination Committee made up of representatives of each V.C. The function of these committee will be to take up contentions issues or common problems which cannot be solved at V.C. level, thus supporting area-wise solidarity among the women and facilitating communications and social action. The committees should also become planning and policy-making forums for all women members. In the third year, the Area Coordination Committees will be consolidated into one Central Coordination Committee.

2) Social Programme

bince women always have difficulty getting access to health services of social customs (restrictions of purdah, women cannot be examined by male doctors; women are not considered 'ill' until they can no longer perform their prescribed role), JaP has made health for women a priority for social development, and aims to consolidate and expand this work.

40 Health workers have already been trained, and 10 more are undergoing training at present. Of these 50 health workers, 10 will be selected for advanced training, and together they will replace the JWF para-medic, who is scheduled for withdrawal after two years (end of 1987).

At present, the JWP para-medic runs refresher courses for the HWs and provides constant follow-up. A consultant is called in from time to time to advise on the health programme.

Training traditional midwives (dais) in modern hygienic practices has been an important component in the JWF health work. Former practices based on spiritual and other beliefs (some of them dangerous) are now fading into history. Of the hundred dais, 50 have been selected for upgraded training and refresher courses in Jamalpur over the next 3 year.

Health committees have been set up among most of the groups, through which revolving funds have been created to obtain supplies of medicines from the market. The women are becoming more and more independent in the management of their own health needs.

3) Income and Employment Generation - Economic Programme

Poultry and animal husbandry are very popular activities among the women's groups and have proved to be reliable sources of income when properly managed. Key rearer training in poultry is crucial, and JWP's technician enables access to the supply and administration of vaccines, which means that formerly widespread animal diseases are being controlled, not just in the groups, but community wide.

Advanced training and follow-up will be provided to some rearers, and 200 more key rearers will receive training. In addition it is planned that one woman in each of JWP's 31 villages receive veterinary training.

The kantha programme now involves over half JWF's total members at its five sub-centres and individually at home in the villages, and the number is growing. It is planned to set up 5 more sub-centres in 1986, and another 5 in 1987, so that members can be supplied with naterials and also receive supervision of their work close to home.

Intensive training is planned for 30 kantha workers during the next 3 years, particularly in design, management and costing techniques. After this, two trained workers will take over responsibility for each production sub-centres, so that by 1988 the JWP technician can be withdrawn.

Other skill training will continue, but concentration rather than expansion is planned for the next period, in food processing, tailoring, weaving (which has been revived), seri/eri culture and silk spinning, seri/eri culture has been found quite problematic in this urban area due to a shortage of available land to grow mulberry and castor plants. One new activity to be undertaken is bee keeping, and 4 group members are currently experimenting in this.

Credit given to the women's groups for various economic activities has been well used in cow rearing, paddy husking, oil crushing, vegetable growing etc. and is planned to continue for two more years. Loan realisation has been very high at around 100%.

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF:

JWP plans a gradual reduction in staff over the next three years as follows:

1986	1987	1988
1 Programme Administrator	1 P.A.	1 P.A.
4 Programme Organisers	3 F.C.	2 F.O.
4 Techn cians	4 T.	2 T.
2 Service Staff	2 5.5.	2 5.5.

It is expected that JWF group members will, through training and experience, be able to take over the work formerly done by F.Os and technicians.

JAMALPUR WOMEN'S PROGRAPME BUDGET

January '86 to Lecember '88

		1st Year Taka	2nd Year Taka	3ri Year Taka	Total Taka
1. A.	INSTITUTION BUILDING				
a)	Functional Educational Materials 40 sets X 700	14,000	14,000		28,000
ъ)	Training, Follow-up and refreshers course 40XTk.20X12 days	4,800 18,800	4,800 18,800		9,600 37,600
в.	HUMAN RELATION TRAINING 50XTk.75X7 days 50XTk.75X7 days 25XTk.75X7 days	26,250	26,250	13,125	65,625
c.	WORKSHOP 4XTk.1000		,		-,,,
	4XTk.1000 4XTk.1000	4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
	Sub Total:	49,050	<u>30,250</u> 49,050	17,125	77,625
2. A.	SOCIAL PROGRAMME Health & Family Planning.				******
a)	Faramedics' Salary and benefits Tk.2000X12X2 years	24,000	24,000		48,000
ъ)	Travelling and Transportation 15% of salary & benefits	3,600	3,600		7,200
c)	Follow-up and refreshers course 50XTk.20X6 days 50XTk.20X4 days 50XTk.20X3 days	6,000	4,000	3,000	13,000
d)	Advance training & refreshers 10XTk.40X30 days 10XTk.40X6 days 10XTk.40X4 days	12,000	2,400	1,600	16,000

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			1st Year Taka	2nd Year Taka	3rd Year <u>Taka</u>	Total Taka
	e)	Medical Supplies and equipment Tk.600X12 months Tk.400X12 months Tk.300X12 months	7,200	4,800	<u>3.600</u>	15,600
		Sub Total:	52,800	38,800	8,200	99,300
3.		EMPLOYIENT GENERATION			The state of the s	
1 00	A.	Poultry and Animal Husbandry		+6		
	a)	Follow-up and Refreshers Course of poultry workers 30XTk.20X6 days 30XTk.20X4 days 30XTk.20X2 days	3,600	2,400	1,200	7,200
	ъ)	Key Rearers Training 100XTk.20X3 days 100XTk.20X3 days	6,000	6,000	*	12,000
3.	c)	Supplies Tk.400X12 months Tk.300X12 months Tk.200X12 months	4,800	3,600	2,400	10,300
د ي	d)	Technician's Salaries & Benefits 1XTk.2000X12 months 1XTk.2000X12 months 1XTk.2000X12 months	24,000	24,000	24,000	72,000
	e)	Travelling and Transportation 15% of salaries and benefits	3,600	3,600	3,600	10,800
	R	Kantha Frogramme	7,000	,,,,,,,	,,,,,,,	-
	a)		90,000	90,000	-	180,000
	c.	Other Skill Training	5040000 8 12500 0101	5 C. S. 19 C. 19 S. 19 S	(4	7-01 DD000 - 0000-0000-0
	a)	Salary & Benefits	**			
100	1,71,701,84	of Technicians 1XTk.1500X12 months 1XTk.1500X12 months	18,000	18,000	5 a -	36,000
in the second se	b)	Travelling & Transpor- tation and Training 15% of salary	2,700	2,700	7.5	5,400

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		1st Year Taka	2nd Year <u>Taka</u>	3rd Year <u>Taka</u>	Total Taka
c)	Training 75XTk.100X7	52,500	52,500		105,000
d)	Supplies Tk.500X12 months Tk.400X12 months	6,000 79,200	4,500 78,000		10,800 157,200
ם.	Loan to Landless Women's group Tk.2,00,000 1 year Tk.2,00,000 2nd year	200,000	200,000		400,000
	Sub Total:	411,200	407,600	31,200	850,000
4.	D EXPENDITURE:				
A.	Recurring Expenditure				
a	Salaries & Benefits of Administrator 1XTk.3500X12 months 1XTk.3500X12 months 1XTk.3500X12 months	42,000	42,000	42,000	126,000
ָׁם <u>.</u>	Salaries & Benefits of Programme Organiser. 4XTk.3000X12 months 3XTk.3000X12 months			E-West TANGS	
	2XTk.3000X12 months	144,000	108,000	72,000	324,000
	1XTk.2500X36 months	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
3 .	2XTk.1000X36 months	24,000	24,000	24,000	72,000
e	Travelling and Transportation 30% of salary	72,000	61,200	50,400	183,600
	7% staff training	16,800	14,280	11,760	42,840
Ē) Stationery & supplies Tk.400X36 months	4,800	4,800	4,800	14,400
8	Rent & Utilities Tk.4000X24 months Tk.3000X12 months	48,000	48,000	12,000	108,000
h	General maintenance	# 800	A 800	// 800	801
	Tk.400X36 months	4,800 396,400	4,800 337,080	<u>4,800</u> 251,760	975,240
-		,500,400	777,000	2714700	7/7/2-10
В	. Non-recurring Exp. Furniture, Fixture	45 000	40.000		25 660
	and Equipment	<u>15,000</u>	10,000		25,000
Charm	Sub Tetal:	401,400	347,080 347,080	251,760	25,000 1,000,240
	TOTAL (1++4): Office 10%	914,450	842,530 84,253	30,828	2,065,265
Infla each	tion increase by 10%	1,005,895	926,783 92,678 4,019,461	339,113 67,822	2,271,791
CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF STREET	ted deficit of last phas	the contract of the contract o	10171		200.000