

# **PROJECT PROPOSAL**

ON

## **Financial Aid to Support Euro Bangla Foundation Model School Program**

Bhedergonj, Shariatpur

Non-Profit, Education, Reduce Dropout, Student Development, Help for  
Self-Help

**Duration:** 02 Years

Submitted to:

**Donor Organisationen**

**Submitted by:**



**Verein Hilfswerk Bangladesh**

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**Date: July, 2023**

## Table of Contents

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page Number</b>
01	Organization Information	3
02	Project Information	4
03	Project Description	5-7
04	Demography of Bangladesh	8
05	Organogram of the Project	9
06	Location of the Project	9
07	Detailed Project Description	10-13
08	EBF approach to Education Sector	14
09	Current Problem EBF is Facing	15
10	Contingency Plan	15-16
11	Project Implementation Plan	16-19
12	Operational Plan	19
13	Monitoring System	19
14	Report and Audit	19
15	Means of Verification	19
16	Project Staffing	20
17	Effect of the Project	20
18	Feasibility	20
19	Detailed Project budget	21
20	Donor Incentive	22
21	Our Projects	23-25
22	Our Achievements	26
23	Organizational Integrity	26
24	Declaration	26

## Organization Information

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<b>Legal Status and Registrations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO Affairs Bureau, Prime Minister's office, Dhaka – Bangladesh. Registration No. 2312 Date: 03. March 2008.</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Welfare, Dhaka, Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. Registration No. SHARI / 450, Date: 23. May 2007</li> <li>• Microcredit Regulatory Authority, Finance Ministry of Bangladesh. Registration No. 21112-00056-00841, Date: 16 May 2019</li> <li>• Verein Hilfswerk Bangladesch, Vereinsgründung: 6.Dezember 2010, Registernummer: FL-0002.360.960-8, Sitz: Schaan</li> </ul>
<b>Years of Operations</b>	2003 – Ongoing (2022) [19 Years]
<b>Nature of Organization/ Is your Organization Non-Profit?</b>	Non-Profit/ Yes.
<b>Sector of Interventions</b>	Livelihood Development, Environmental Elevation, Disaster Response
<b>Ongoing Operations</b>	Micro-Finance Program, School Project, Nursery Project, Hospital Project [building phase], Yearly Aid programs
<b>Corruption Prevention/Illegal activities</b>	We have 0 tolerance approach to any illegal activities and have clean track records 0 corruptions during 19 years of operations.

## Project Information

<b>Title of the project/Aid</b>	<b>Financial Aid to Support Euro Bangla Foundation Model School Program</b>
<b>Target population</b>	<b>Students from Rural and River Adjacent area of Bhederganj Shakhipur. [Prioritizing Students from Ultra Poor Background]</b>
<b>Project Cost in CHF</b>	<b>105,000 CHF</b>
<b>Requested funds (in CHF)</b>	<b>105,000 CHF</b>
<b>Project Duration</b>	<b>Financial Assistance for 02 Years</b>
<b>Date of project application</b>	<b>July, 2023</b>
<b>Implementation Date</b>	<b>September, 2023</b>
<b>Components of Projects</b>	<b>School Bus [2<sup>nd</sup> Hand], Multimedia Class Room, Computer Lab, Science Lab, Library, Parents Waiting room, Children Waiting Room and Teacher's Remuneration</b>
<b>Location(s) of the Project:</b>	<b>Bhederganj Upazila, Shariatpur district in Bangladesh</b>
<b>Who is leading the project?</b>	<b>Miah Nurul Islam – President, Verein Hilfswerk Bangladesh</b>
<b>Who supervises the project on site?</b>	<b>Ahmed Sadman Haider, Project Manager, Euro Bangla Foundation (EBF)</b>
<b>SDG Target</b>	<b>No Poverty, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Good Jobs and Economic Growth, Reduced Inequality, Peace and Growth.</b>
<b>How do you check the achievement of goals and the quality of your project?</b>	<b>Through Daily, Weekly and Monthly reporting, staff and project evaluation, monthly employee training and feedback, monthly work plan and meeting I (the chairman) ensure my projects quality and motivate my staffs to reach the goals of the running projects. I also visit the project site on a regular basis.</b>
<b>Mission and Vision Statement</b>	<b>EBF aiming to provide full educational support to the vulnerable and untapped rural population and ensure them safe and legal way of earning a livelihood and some proper guidance. We believe our ideals, guidance and expertise along with other livelihood elevated programs, these students can flourish in their life and they can help others also. This approach can make an important impact towards Bangladesh's goal to achieve sustainable development goals.</b>

## Project Description

**Bangladesh is the 7<sup>th</sup> Poorest Country in the world with 166 Million Population [World Bank Report].** Despite Government's best approaches it is impossible to spread a quality education in every areas of Bangladesh, especially in isolated rural areas. Apart from that, the never ending cycle of poverty, natural disasters, pandemics and unfavorable political situations in Bangladesh prevents the young generations to go to school and forces them to drop out. **As recent as 2020, over 2000 private School and College got shut down due to unfavorable economic condition causing 4-5Million students to dropout.** Dropout is an obstacle for any sort of development, as these students get associated with child labor, drug trafficking, early marriage, domestic violence and crime association. With all these in mind, Euro Bangla Foundation initiated its own Education Project in the rural and backward area of Shariatpur (Bhederganj). With its inception back in 2017, the school had a very good track record of educating **550** students on yearly basis. The profit that generated from school, the project was self-sufficient enough to run consistently while maintaining quality education system. The school had its own fund to expand in the following sector such as: setting up a modern ICT lab, Science Lab, Library, Gym and sport classes and equipment. The Government even promised us and other private school to bring under MPO system. MPO is a procedure where government's share in the payroll of the non-government educational institutions. Under the scheme, the government gives 100 percent of the basic salaries to the teachers of non-government institutions. Infrastructural development, number, and result of the students are considered to be included under MPO, but from the beginning of Corona Pandemic in 2020, the school had to be shut down in accordance to Government's regulation. This continued till 2022 February. Due to this Our School Project faced heavy loss such as Student Dropouts: Our student reduced to 300 from 550, inability to maintain teachers etc. Still among this with remaining profits and through Chairman of EBF's own funding we somehow managed to keep the School Project running [retaining teachers, daily checkups on our students, book distribution and financial aid etc]. After School opening in March we had plans to kickstart the project but again surge in Covid Outbreaks, Ukraine-Russia War and Flood became an obstacle for us, parents and students to keep continuing education. The MPO scheme for the school got postponed indefinitely and there is no guarantee when the government will re-implement the scheme as it is not our (EBF's) hand. Euro Bangla Foundation is trying its fullest capability to keep the project running but without help and support it won't be long that we have to shut down the school entirely which will create joblessness to our staffs and teachers and increased illiteracy rate in the area. Based on all the scenario our School Project requires financial help that can support teachers, current ultra-poor students, renovate school infrastructure and increased school facilities that will solely benefit the students.

## Project Aim and Objectives

To fight against this obstacles, Euro Bangla Foundation is initiating fundraising program that will financially support the ongoing School Project. Through generous Donation and Collaboration from Donors we aim the following factors:

1. Maintain Qualified teachers to ensure the best and quality education for the students.

2. Initiate 25 Campaigns in the rural area to spread awareness about necessity of education, 20 Local meetings with parents, students, local authorities that will generate knowledge about our running project and motivate target audience to send their children to school.
3. 25 Programs where normal, poor and ultra-poor students will be benefitted with distribution of books, education materials, short term financial help to keep them motivated to continue schooling.
4. Introduce Lunch system for students in the school that will create an incentive for students and parents.
5. Introduce a transportation system by providing 5 Auto Rickshaw [8 seat accommodation excluding the driver] for student especially female students. This will increase our school's capture area as well as promoting safe travels for young female students.
6. Set up Projector for Class 6-10 [Secondary School] to ensure and provide quality education contents.
7. Take full responsibilities for ultra-poor students on monthly and yearly basis: month 40 CHF, Annually 480 CHF.
8. Set up ICT lab with 20 computers that will greatly benefit the students to be computer literate.
9. Set up Science lab with appropriate equipment that will provide practical knowledge to students.
10. Revamp our library with increased book amount to 10,000.
11. Minor renovation to School field and infrastructure to make a comfortable environment for the students.

### **Target Population**

With the financial support we want to provide support to our current students coming from poor and ultra-poor background. Currently there are 45 current students matching these criteria. We Euro Bangla Foundation currently providing full support to 16 students but the rest requires swift help and support.

### **Amount of Targeted Beneficiaries**

With the financial aid we aim to make this running project increase its efficiency which will in the long run benefit at least 50,000 students and 100,000 families all together in Bhederganj Shariatpur District.

## Project Tools

- ⇒ Policies that will revamp the Current School System
- ⇒ Setup of ICT Lab and Class Projectors
- ⇒ Setup of Science Lab
- ⇒ Enrich Library
- ⇒ Inclusion of Transport systems [Bus]

## Potential Project Partner

Under this project our potential partners will be

- Local Government
- Local Civil Society members
- Ministry of Education of Bangladesh.
- Concerned and Model citizens of Shariatpur.

## SWOT analysis of the Project

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Strong School Infrastructure.</li><li>2. Adequate space to accommodate 1000 students at a time.</li><li>3. Government permitted till Class 10.</li><li>4. Education Provided by qualified teachers.</li><li>5. Well maintained hierarchy, Clarity and committed to provide quality education.</li><li>6. Free education From Play Group [Kindergarten] till Class: 02</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Remote Area and dependent on manual labor: Agriculture, Day labor.</li><li>2. Weak economic condition due to covid. War and Flood</li><li>3. Student Dropout due to poverty</li><li>4. Low student count resulting inability to maintain highly qualified teachers</li></ol>
Opportunity	Threat
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. With the funding increase student count to at least 600 every year.</li><li>2. Install materials like labs and library to strengthen the quality of education</li><li>3. Introduce approaches like Lunch Program and transportation to increase motivation and catchment area for the school.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Unfavorable geographical structure: Riverside and Flood prone.</li><li>2. Lack of co-operation from relevant sectors.</li><li>3. Surge in Covid resulting in Lockdown.</li></ol>

## Overcoming the Risk

With correct planning, funding and taking the right approaches, Euro Bangla Foundation is confident that it will grow capacity to mitigate the risks.

## Demography of Bangladesh and Shariatpur

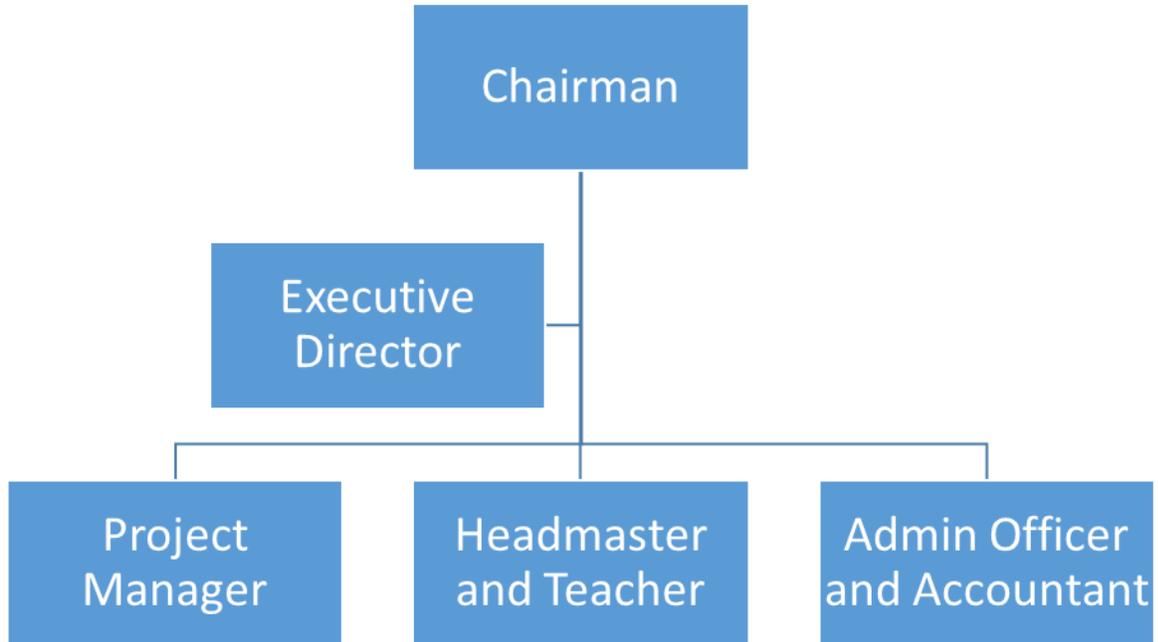
**Bangladesh is the seventh poorest country in the world with 166 million inhabitants as per 2019 (est. World Bank). Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated country in the world and it has an area of 147,570 SQ KM.** Even though the country's economy is developing rapidly from the last two decades, still the development of livelihood accesses in rural areas of Bangladesh is still farfetched. From different obstacles that is preventing Bangladesh to reach its goal, massive problems like unemployment due to lack of enough scopes for the youth, fragile education system and school politics, extreme poverty and severe instability of livelihood in rural areas due to climate change, school drop outs and early marriage cases as a result of the immutability of poor cultural mind set are considered as the major problems to ruin lives and opportunities for the youth sector of the country.

Shariatpur district is the most backward and neglected in Bangladesh among the 64 districts. Shariatpur district is situated on the south side of Bangladesh's capital Dhaka, surrounded by Padma River. It consists of 6 Upazila. Bhedarganj Upazila is situated in the remote areas of Shariatpur district. It has riverine area of total 132.89 square kilometer, population count of 247880. Literacy rate of the area is 47.3% including both male and female. [Source: Zilla Statistics: Shariatpur, Bangladesh Government]

**About Euro Bangla and its Intervention:** Euro Bangla Foundation (EBF) is a non-profit, non-political, and non-governmental organization that works in the areas of health, environment, technical education, vocational training, forestation, development, and providing financial assistance in the form of microcredit to the rural poor. Founded in 2003, the organization always has this one goal: Elevate livelihood scenarios by providing educational opportunities to young boys and girls, provide financial assistance to landless people, widow and orphan children and provide health facilities to the less fortunate, preserve local environments by taking different approaches. Through these activities, we try to increase their access to improved socio-economic prospects, a good environment. EBF constantly work hard and motivates poor rural people to become contributing factors in their respective society and national economy. Apart from working on livelihood sectors EBF is also well known as providing aids and emergency relief during natural disasters and pandemic.

Since the organization's inception in 2003, there were many challenges and our activities were very limited. But with the ambition, vision and good will of our founder, tireless contribution from our expert staffs, we are now an esteemed organization with good reputation in rural and backward places of Bangladesh. We currently have 40 staffs in all sectors and over 100,000 beneficiaries all around the country. Currently, we are working on situating a hospital in rural area to improve Mother and Child Health Care and health status of the rural disadvantaged people, to convert the unskilled and unemployed youth into skilled power through nursing education, nutrition and EBF Primary Health Care services. We organize a training session, where underprivileged women and unemployed men are educated on several practical activities. We are running a school project to provide quality education to rural boy and girls. With micro-credit operation we are providing financial assistance to vulnerable population and training them to be successful entrepreneurs. Finally, with our nursery project we distribute on an average 1000 tree saplings and seeds each year to improve the environment. As mentioned before, we are still continuing our aid mission to help people affected by flood, drought, cyclones and other natural disasters, by distributing water, medicine, clothes and food etc.

## Organogram of the Project



## Location of the Project



## **Detailed Project Description**

### **Education Scenario in Bangladesh**

Situated in the north-eastern corner of South-Asia, Bangladesh is one of world's most densely populated countries, with about 140 million people crammed into system of river deltas which empty into the Bay of Bengal. The population growth rate is about 1.42% (BBS, 2007). Bangladesh emerged as an independent state in 1971 through a bitter and very bloody civil armed struggle from Pakistan. The dominant religion is Islam (89.7% people are Muslims) and the main language spoken by the people is Bangla (98% of the total population) (Source: BANBEIS, 2006a).

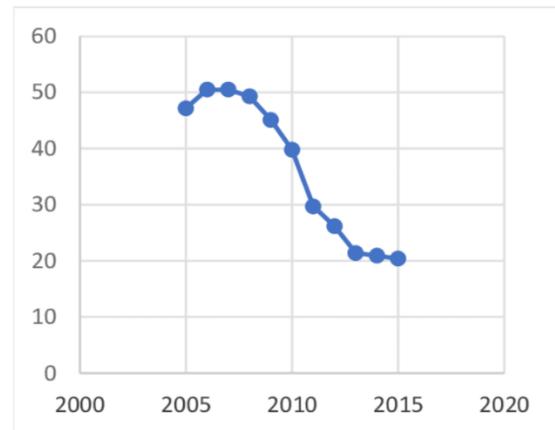
Since independence, it has been beset by political and economic instability, aggravated by repeated natural disasters, including the widespread occurrence of arsenic in ground water. Development in this context has proved extremely problematic. Although rich in human resources, the country is currently characterized by widespread illiteracy, political chaos and underdevelopment. The majority of the population depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood, and live in rural areas in the fertile Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, an area swept by frequent cyclones, tidal surges, floods and river erosion.

In Bangladesh about 44.7% of the total population is estimated to live below the poverty line. The proportion of hard-core poverty (consumption of less than 1,805 calories by a person per day) fell from 30.7% in mid-1970 to 27.9% in 1991-92; the absolute number of persons in hard-core poverty has, however, risen because of the increasing population and is now estimated at thirty million. A key factor contributing to poverty in Bangladesh is levels of literacy, especially among women, which hamper government efforts to curb the population growth rate and increase labor productivity and efficiency. The alleviation of poverty figures prominently in the development planning of Bangladesh, and it is seen to depend largely on faster economic growth. The Government has prioritized family planning programs to reduce the rate of population growth, while it has prioritized literacy expansion initiatives to address human resource development, focusing on emerging industries as well as manpower export. The industrial sector is currently dominated by the production of garments for export, which has created increased opportunities and greater economic independence for the predominantly female workforce. But working conditions are notoriously poor, there is little job security, trade unionism is discouraged and wages are low and unreliable. Social, cultural and religious factors determine that women are even more severely affected by poverty than men.

By expanding enrolment and improving quality of primary education, the Government expects to make a major contribution to a better-educated workforce in Bangladesh. The key to achieving high rates of economic growth and at the same time ensuring equitable distribution of these economic benefits is seen to lie in development and utilization of the human resources of which Bangladesh has in abundance. It is widely felt that education can help to break through this vicious cycle of underdevelopment. Education ought to meet the material, intellectual and moral needs of the people in the country (GOB, 2000). Effective education should address the problems of literacy, create employment opportunities through better distribution of skills, spread useful health knowledge more widely, and have an impact on the economics of population growth at the individual level (Oxfam International, 2000). For example, a recent study shows that mothers with secondary schooling have half the average fertility rate.

## Dropout Rates in Bangladesh

There are many hidden causes behind school dropouts. People of Bangladesh will not be able to walk towards growth and prosperity without concentrate on education or without making sure of the full attendance of students in school. In 2016, the school dropout rate in secondary level among girls was 42.19 percent, while the school dropout rate in the secondary level among boys was 33.80 percent, according to the report of the Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics. The enrollment of students in the secondary was 67.84 percent, in which girls were 73.10 percent and boys were 63.85 percent. The enrollment and the school dropout both are higher among girls than boys. It suggests that girls are more likely to drop school than boys. But the school dropout rate at the primary level was 19.2 percent in 2016 which is less than the secondary level. In 2015 school dropout rate in secondary level among girls was 45.9 percent, while the school dropout rate in secondary level among boys was 33.72 percent. That is, girls are more likely to drop school than boys. It is an unbelievable fact that more than one million students dropped out each year in the United States. Even in the USA, almost seven thousand students left their school in a day.



According to the report of the Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics, the school dropout is higher among girls than boys. In 2016, secondary level among girls' school dropout rate was 42.19 percent among boys was 33.80 percent. Their mothers work as day labor. Both of them have to stay at home for cooking, doing household chores, and looking after their younger brothers and sisters. That is why they could not be able to continue their education and dropped school. This situation at both the primary and secondary levels.

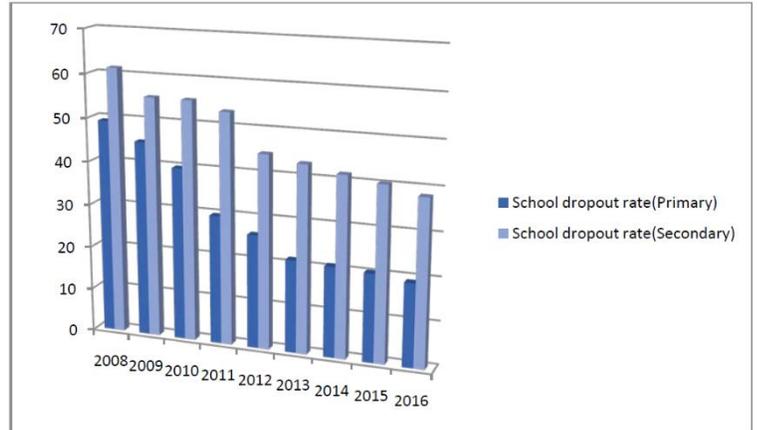


Figure 1: School (primary and secondary) dropout rate

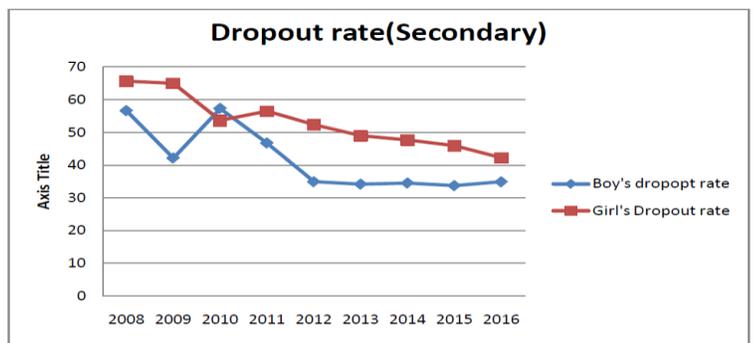


Figure 2: School (secondary) dropout rate

## **Reasons for School Dropouts:**

In the context of Bangladesh's socio-economical structure, primary school dropout can be defined as children failing to reach the education level of grade five. Children across globe are starting primary school in greater numbers than ever before. In Bangladesh, the entry to grade one has reached near the universal levels, however, the primary school completion rate has remained around 60 per cent since 2000 (Government of Bangladesh, 2009; World Bank, 2009). Some key reasons behind the primary school dropout in Bangladesh are mentioned below:

### **1. Poor Physical Condition**

Physical condition can be defined as a state of well-being when all internal and external body parts, organs, tissues and cells can function properly as they are supposed to function. Good physical condition means that, for example, our ears can normally hear, our eyes have normal vision, our legs can walk, jump, run, and perform many other normal activities without problems. If a child cannot possess good health he will face barrier to earn good education. Some factors such as poor health, under-nutrition or lack of motivation to learn contribute to child drop out. Disabilities are another important factor that may contribute to drop out. A major issue with disability is that many children in low income countries who suffer from a physical or psychological impediment are denied access to education. When disabled children do have access to education, their chances of completion of a full cycle are severely limited due to the unavailability of resources, specially trained teachers and clear school policy guidelines regarding disabled children. In Bangladesh, for example, children with disabilities are less likely to start school and if they do, their overall school attainment and possibilities for transition into lower secondary schooling remain very low. Some researchers claim that disabled children were more likely to drop out relative to other children in Bangladesh.

### **2. Biased Social Practice**

Early marriage, child slavery, child fostering, trafficking, and multiple household duties for girls are some of the reasons behind the higher likelihood that girls leave the educational system before boys in societies where girls' rights are not secured and where social norms undervalue girls' education.

### **3. Lack of Quality in Education**

School level factors also play a role in increasing pressures to drop out such as teacher absenteeism, school location and poor quality educational provision. Grade repetition and drop out thus remain substantial problems. Inequality is a part of the social structure. socio-cultural norms, religious matter, lack of parental education and less expectation for girls' education create inequality in primary education. People belonging to the lower class of the society are not allowed to be associated with the upper class in any way. There has been no strong motivation policy to address the matter of literacy towards lower castes.

### **4. Economic Hardship**

Still one-third (31.5 percent) of the population of Bangladesh is living under the poverty line. Recent price hike of essential commodities (especially, food prices) makes it difficult to maintain their livelihood. People (especially poor) spend a large part of their expenditure on food and cut off expenditure from other basic necessities like education for their children. Price hike of essential

commodities during current regime has defeated all records. General peoples are spending 80 percent of their income on food and savings are falling. So both male and female children of poor households are forced to various income generating activities and popularly known as “child labor”. About 22.9 percent of the country’s total child workers are forced into different hazardous jobs to earn for the family and their family (BBS, 2006) sends 66.8 percent child workers to these hazardous jobs. Additionally, rural female children engagement on garments sector is an indicating factor for increasing female enrollment. After getting primary education, female migrate to urban areas within some days to engage garments industry to run their family. About 80 percent of the industry’s three million workers are women. Under these circumstances, poor people might take education as an additional burden.

### **5. Geographic Isolation**

The administration of Bangladesh is divided into eight major Divisions and each divisions consists of several districts. All their districts are not equally facilitated for primary education. Primary enrolment rate in Sylhet Division is much lower (64.16 percent for poor and 82.08 percent for non-poor) compared to the other Divisions. Economic deprivation, social inequalities, geographical isolation, unequal income distribution create unequal primary education in this area although the economic situation is better than the other Divisions of the country. Shunamgonj’s haor area is the most deprived area where students have to suffer much in dry season. The sufferings become acute in rainy season.

### **6. Opportunity Cost of Going to School**

The opportunity cost of schooling is the income forgone of the next best activity available for children who are in education. These activities relate to child labor or caring responsibilities both within and outside of the household. The opportunity cost for children who are in schooling often increases as they get older, which increases the pressure on them to withdraw from school.

### **7. Parental Education and Net Enrolment Ratio**

There is a positive correlation between net enrolment and parental education. The proportion of never schooled parents decreased over time - from 47.7per cent in 1998 to 45.4per cent in 2000, 35.4per cent in 2005 and 33.3per cent in 2008. The net enrolment rate increased for the children of both never and ever schooled parents during 1998-2005, which became stagnant in 2008 for both the groups (Education Watch Report, 2008). If the parents remain unaware, the progress in the child education would remain elusive.

Some other Studies from Bangladesh suggest that when there is lack of parental interest and engagement with schooling it is often the case that parents lack the ability to understand school related work; so parents are unable to support their children (Ahmed et al., 2005). Therefore, parental education is important to support children’s schooling. To absenteeism, grade repetition and drop out. Parents who are interested on pedagogical matters and who discuss these with teachers are more likely to boost the chances of school success for their children.

## **Covid 19 and Education in Bangladesh**

While wealthy urban children can continue their schooling online during the coronavirus pandemic, lack of means and infrastructure have left the rural poor without access to education. Bangladesh currently has an estimated 21.6 million students enrolled in its elementary and primary schools, another 13 million in secondary schools and 4 million studying at universities and colleges. According to the Ministry of Education, 76% of Bangladesh's secondary schools are located in rural areas. It says roughly 60% of primary school children attend government-run schools, which are mostly in rural areas as well.

"Rural schools lack infrastructure including digital equipment, qualified teachers and hygiene facilities," says Mahtab Uddin, a research fellow at the non-government organization (NGO) South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM). Uddin says this has hindered online schooling efforts in the country. Bangladesh's private schools, on the other hand, have been quick to adopt online learning methods in the wake of the lockdown, offering lectures delivered via social media platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook and YouTube. Mostly located in urban areas, these schools are attended by the country's wealthier classes. Not only are the schools better equipped and prepared, students are also more likely to have access to required technologies at home, with parents who are usually computer literate.

Meanwhile, the Bangladeshi government has asked state-owned radio and television stations to broadcast live and recorded lectures in an effort to address the disruption of schooling due to the pandemic. Teachers are also giving students course-related advice via mobile phone, says Akram Al Hossain, senior secretary of Bangladesh's Primary and Mass Education Ministry.

While government efforts to reach students seem to have been successful in regard to urban areas, poor internet connections and a lack of digital devices continue to deny many rural students access to such programs. But under different studies and observations almost 2000 schools and colleges shut down due to Covid 19 Pandemic.

## **Euro Bangla Foundation's Approach to Problem solution in Education Sector**

In order to combat the education challenges in Primary and Secondary level, Euro Bangla Foundation established Euro Bangla Foundation Model School in the rural area of Shariatpur with the following aim and philosophy:

- ✓ Set up a Modern School Infrastructure in the most underdeveloped part of Shariatpur: Charpayatoli, Shakhipur: The area that the school situated on are on riverside are with absentees of proper school infrastructure. Due to flood and other natural calamities, existing school in the area gets damaged very easily which resulted in student dropout specially the girl student. But the establishment of a strong infrastructure like Euro Bangla Foundation Model school has the primary objective to prevent the mentioned obstacle.
- ✓ Spread Modern, Cultural, Ethical education in the area.
- ✓ Prevent Student Dropout
- ✓ Making opportunities for vulnerable community like the disabled and the girls to get proper education and create a transition to college.
- ✓ Create employment opportunity such as: School Staffs, Teachers.
- ✓ Elevate overall livelihood of the area.
- ✓ Secure a next generation of capable youth.

## **Current Problem that Euro Bangla Facing Regarding the Project**

With its inception back in 2017, the school had a very good track record of educating 500 students on yearly basis. The profit that generated from school, the project was self-sufficient enough to run consistently while maintaining quality education system. The school had its own fund to expand in the following sector such as: setting up a modern ICT lab, Science Lab, Library, Gym and sport classes and equipment. But from the beginning of Corona Pandemic in 2020, the school had to be shut down in accordance to Government's regulation. This continued till 2022 February. Due to this Our School Project faced heavy loss such as Student Dropouts: Our student reduced to 300 from 500, inability to maintain teachers etc. Still among this with remaining profits and through Chairman of EBF's own funding we somehow managed to keep the School Project running [retaining teachers, daily checkups on our students, book distribution and financial aid etc]. After School opening in March we had plans to kickstart the project but again surge in Covid Outbreaks, Ukraine-Russia War and Flood became an obstacle for us, parents and students to keep continuing education. Prior to Covid Pandemic we applied to Government to take the school project under their care and funding but it got postponed indefinitely due to the ongoing crisis. Euro Bangla Foundation is trying its fullest capability to keep the project running but without help and support it won't be long that we have to shut down the school entirely which will create joblessness to our staffs and teachers and increased illiteracy rate in the area. As the time of writing Covid cases is rising rapidly and the government is thinking again to shut down schools as safety precautions. Based on all the scenario our School Project requires financial help that can support teachers, current ultra-poor students, renovate school infrastructure and increased school facilities that will solely benefit the students.

## **Contingency Plan for keeping the Project running and the aim of this proposal**

To fight against this obstacles, Euro Bangla Foundation is initiating fundraising program that will financially support the ongoing School Project. Through generous Donation and Collaboration from Donors we aim the following factors:

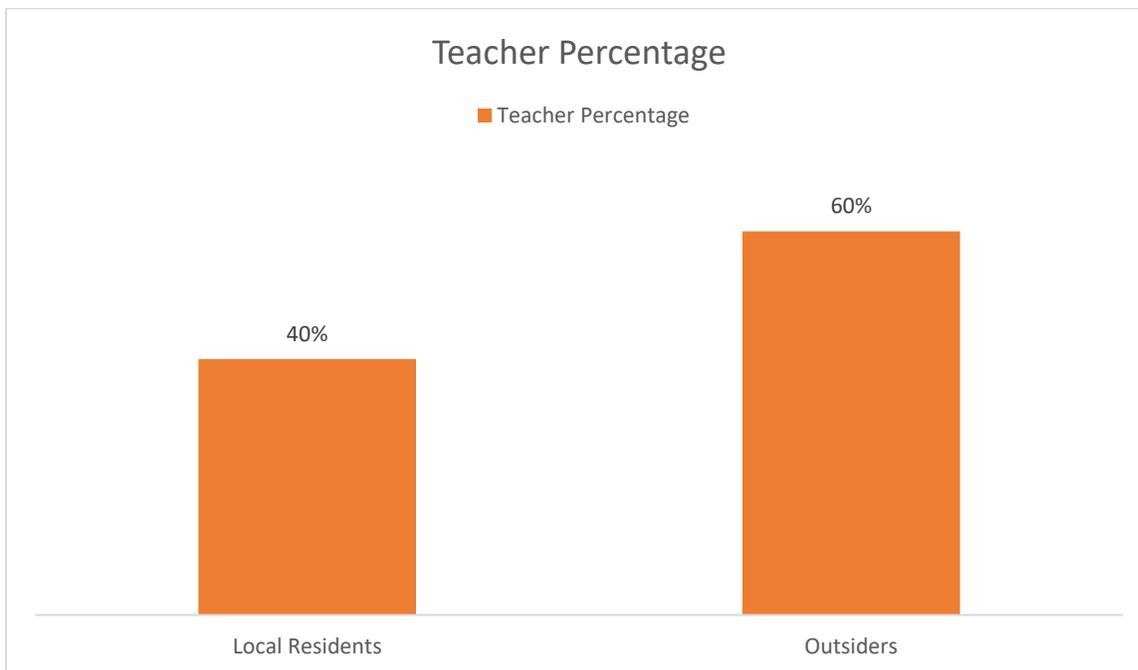
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3. 25 Programs where normal, poor and ultra-poor students will be benefitted with distribution of books, education materials, short term financial help to keep them motivated to continue schooling.
4. Introduce Lunch system for students in the school that will create an incentive for students and parents.
5. Introduce a transportation system by providing 5 Auto Rickshaw [6 seat accommodation excluding the driver] for student especially female students. This will increase our school's capture area as well as promoting safe travels for young female students.
6. Set up Projector for Class 6-10 [Secondary School] to ensure and provide quality education contents.

7. Take full responsibilities for ultra-poor students on monthly and yearly basis: month 40 CHF, Annually 480 CHF.
8. Set up Computer lab with 20 computers that will greatly benefit the students to be computer literate.
9. Set up Science lab with appropriate equipment that will provide practical knowledge to students.
10. Revamp our library with increased book amount to 10,000.
11. Minor renovation to School field and infrastructure to make a comfortable environment for the students.

With correct planning, funding and taking the right approaches, Euro Bangla Foundation is confident that it will grow capacity to mitigate the risks.

### Project Implementation Strategies

**A. Recruitment and Maintain Qualified Teachers:** To provide consistent, quality education to rural children any school requires devoted and expert teachers to fulfill this goal. Euro Bangla Foundation Model School is not any exception. Since its inception in 2017, the school maintained a very critical approach in terms of Headmaster and Teacher recruitment. While the school maintained creating job opportunities among talented local teachers the School encourages applicants from outside of Dhaka. Here is a graph of Local Residents and Outsiders in Euro Bangla Foundation Model School as Teachers:



But in terms of recruiting talented/qualified teachers from outside of Shariatpur to maintain the quality of education requires higher wages. The school managed to finance it efficiently before the Corona Pandemic but during the Government Lockdown, the school had to let go a portion of teachers coming outside of Dhaka. Apart from this it is also becoming very hard to maintain the

current ratio of teachers with low income of the school and frequent suspension of project activities.

With the fund approved from donor for

- I. Year 01, we want to retain our teachers as well as the staffs.
- II. For Year 02 we want to increase the efficiency of teachers by providing them trainings conducted by Government Officials: Expert Teacher Trainers under the Education [Primary and Secondary].
- III. Following in the Year 02, Recruit a new batch of teachers: Local and Outside of Shariatpur in the following subjects: English, Science, Mathematics and ICT.

**B, Innitiate Campaigns and Awareness raising Program in the Local Community:** The Corona pandemic, Ukraine Russia War, Flash Flood situations, the parents are losing hope under the crushing weight of rising poverty. This is motivating them to engage their children in early labor, marriage and allowing them to engage in different illegal activities. Euro Bangla Foundation will execute:

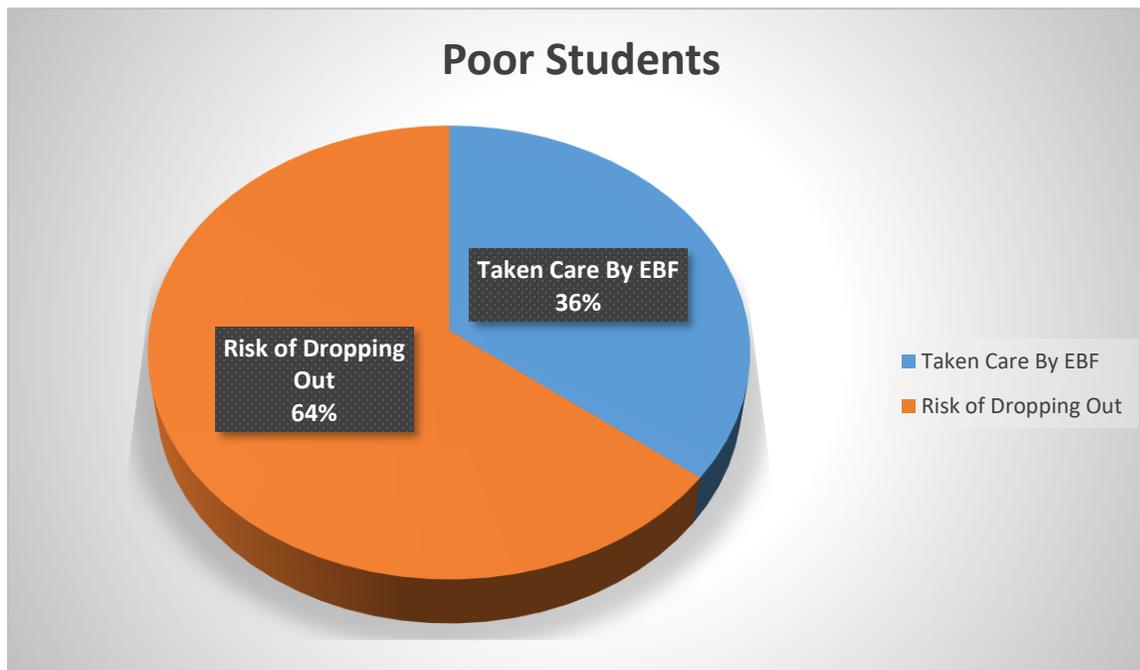
- 1) 25 Campaigns in local community: Where the school is situated. This campaigns will consist of:
  - I. Meeting with Parents and Students who dropped out/risk in dropping out, Motivational Sessions, Awareness raising programs, discussion in group. **[Year 01= 12 Meeting, Year 02= 13 Meetings= 25 meetings]**
  - II. Meeting with Local Politicians, Civil Society Members and Education Officers to promote networking, increase efficiency in external part of the School System. **[Year 01 = 05 Meetings, Year 02= 5 Meetings= 10 meetings]**
- 2) 20 Local and National Meetings with Donors, Beneficiaries, Consultants on increased Productivity of the School. **[Year 01 and 02 = 10+100 = 20]**
- 3) 25 Programs in all 6 Upazillas of Shariatpur District where normal, poor and ultra-poor students will be benefitted with distribution of books, education materials, short term financial help to keep them motivated to continue schooling. Program Schedule: November-December 2022 = 12 Programs, January-February 2022= 06 Programs and November-December 2022 = 07 Programs.

### **C. Create Incentives for Students**

- ✓ Introduce Lunch system for students in the school that will create an incentive for students and parents. The lunch item will be Khichuri [Mixture of Rice, Pulse] And egg. The lunch program will be introduced in Year 01 of the Project and we plan to continue it to at least 05 years to measure its effect. This food for education approach will reduce hunger, malnutrition among rural students and motivate parents to send their children to school.
- ✓ Provide transportation for students. As the school is situated in rural area, the roads are not developed and become water clogged during rainy season. Alongside with it, transportation system for female students will raise moral and security among parents and students and increase catchment area of our school. In Year 01 we want to introduce 5

Auto Rickshaw which accommodate 6 seats. Upon finding success at the end of Year 02 we will consider to increase its amount.

- ✓ Open donations for taking care of students. Currently among 304 Students and among them 45 students are Ultra Poor and facing difficulties to continue education. EBF is taking care 16 students while rest (29) Here is a graph in the following:



EBF is calling for all donors, individuals to take responsibilities of this 64% students in the form of student fund, financial help, taking care of 1 student for an entire school calendar year. Our cost estimation shows it take 40 CHF per students, 480 CHF per year.

#### **D. Refurbishment and Expansion of School Facilities**

- Set up Projector for Class 6-10 [Secondary School] to ensure and provide quality education contents.
- Set up Computer lab with 20 computers that will greatly benefit the students to be computer literate.
- Set up state of the art Science lab with appropriate equipment that will provide practical knowledge to students.
- Set up vocational training workshop
- Buy gym and playing equipment to ensure physical fitness of the students.
- Minor renovation to School field and infrastructure to make a comfortable environment for the students.

- Support the library with enriching it with 10,000 Books.

**E. Build strong communication with Government:** During the span of 02 years EBF will apply to Education Board and request to take necessary steps to take it under Government's authorization that can secure a stable salary for staffs and teachers. As well as turning EBF Model School a certified Exam Center.

**F. Research and Monitoring:** EBF will initiate Research program: 06 months' duration which will provide clear insights on how to increase project efficiency. Continue monitoring and Development for the remainder 1.5 Years.

### **Operational Plan**

All the funding for the project will accumulated through fund raising for 02 Years. After meeting all the project targets we will ask for government's (Education Board) help to run the centers on a permanent basis. We also plan to invest any profit that comes from our School and other projects in EBF Sanctuary to consistently run and maintain daily operations.

### **Monitoring system:**

The Project coordinator/Manager shall monitor the overall activities of the project on a regular basis. During monitoring any problems encountered will be solved and review of program activities will be done in order to achieve the objectives as planned.

### **Report, Audit and Evaluation:**

As per existing system after every 6 months EBF shall submit AMR, Newsletter and in every 6-month financial report to the Donor authority. Every after 6 months an internal audit will be conducted by an internal auditor of EBF and every after one-year yearly audit will be conducted by an external auditor (CA Firm) approved by Donor agency or NGO Bureau of Govt. of Bangladesh. At the end of the project the Donor and EBF will do evaluation jointly. For reporting & information flow regularly & correctly Management Information System will be established by introducing effective formats & schedule of reporting.

### **Means of Verification:**

<b>EBF Sanctuary</b>
Monthly Action Plan Monthly reports Monitoring report on staffs and children Minutes of monthly meeting
Minutes of Monthly co-ordination meeting Budget/Plan/Audit report Cash Book, Ledger of accounts 6 monthly Activity Monitoring 6 monthly Newsletter 6 monthly Budget Control Report Internal Evaluation Report, Joint Evaluation Report and Meetings.

## Project Staffing

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>	<b>Reported to</b>
<b>Executive Director</b>	Master's in Social Science/MBA	All responsibilities	Founder and Chairman
<b>Project Manager</b>	MBA/Masters in Social Science	Monitoring and Reporting of Project	ED and Chairman
<b>Trainer</b>	Bachelors/Masters in Education or other relevant subject	Provide training, guidance and develop training manuals	Project Manager
<b>Headmaster</b>	Bachelors and Masters in Education	Maintain School Policies and improve the School's efficiency	ED and Project Manager
<b>Teachers</b>	Bachelors and Masters	Teaching	Headmaster
<b>Admin Officer</b>	Bachelors and Masters	Administer School files, accounts, equipment and assets.	Headmaster and Project Manager
<b>Accountant</b>	Bachelors in Accounting	Maintain School Accounts	Admin Officer, Headmaster and Project Manager
<b>Caretaker and Guard</b>	Eight Pass	Maintain and Secure School	Admin Officer and Project Manager

### Effect of the Project:

1. Decrease the Youth Vulnerability.
2. Decrease drug trafficking, gang violence, crime where youth are used.
3. Decrease Human trafficking.
4. Ensure and restore Human Rights
5. Ensured education and training
6. Community Participation
7. Reduce School Dropouts
8. Scope of practical knowledge and training
9. Capacity buildup to become contributing factors of society.

### Project Feasibility

We believe that the program will have sustainability after 5 years.

- a. Ensuring and Perfectly implement human rights, laws and regulation that government wants to implement.
- b. Reduced vulnerability of young generation.
- c. Capacity buildup of the youth and making them contributing factors in national economy.
- d. Reduce in crime rate and increased prosperity.

## Detailed Budget of the Project

### Project Expenses Year 01 and Year 02

#### Project Equipment Cost

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost [Approximately]	Monthly Cost	Total Amount CHF
<b>Computer Lab Setup</b>				
Computer	20	400 CHF		8000.00
Computer Table	20	56 CHF		1125.00
Chair	20	5 CHF		105.00
Keyboard	20	8 CHF		165.00
Installation Cost				105.00
<b>Science Lab Equipment</b>				
Magnifying Glasses	20	15 CHF		300.00
Weighing Machine	10	65 CHF		650.00
Spring Balance	05	80 CHF		400.00
Scale Measurements	20	20 CHF		400.00
Ammeter	05	75 CHF		375.00
Watch Glass	20	15 CHF		300.00
Thermometer	20	15 CHF		300.00
Brush	20	10 CHF		200.00
Bunsen burner	10	40 CHF		400.00
Dropper	20	5 CHF		100.00
Wash Bottles	20	20 CHF		400.00
Beakers	20	25 CHF		500.00
Volumetric Flask	05	15 CHF		75.00
Micro Scope	02	150 CHF		300.00
Dissecting Kit	20	15 CHF		300.00
Sports Equipment for students				6000.00
Projectors	10	250 CHF		2500
Laptop for Multimedia Classes	10	500 CHF		5000.00
Library Books	2,000			10,000.00
Second Hand School Bus For Transportation	01	25,000 CHF		25,000.00
Waiting Room for Parents and Playground Renovation for Students		17,000 CHF		17,000.00
Teacher Salary [Yearly for total teacher of 19]				25,000.00
<b>Total Cost CHF</b>				<b>105,000.00</b>

## Budget Summary

Description	Total Cost in CHF
Computer Lab Setup	9,500.00
Science Lab Setup	5,000.00
Transportation [Second Hand School Bus]	25,000.00
Multimedia Classroom [Laptop, Projector]	7,500.00
Library Books [2000 Books]	10,000.00
Sports Equipment for Students	6,000.00
Parents Waiting Room and Children Playground for Children	17,000.00
Teacher and staff Salary for 19 personnel	25,000.00
<b>Total Cost CHF</b>	<b>105,000.00</b>

## Project Outcome and Donor Incentives

### Objectives Euro Bangla Foundation Model School Want to Achieve

With the Received Fund Euro Bangla Foundation goal is to:

- ✓ Increase Student Count to 750 at Year 02 Ending.
- ✓ Retain staffs and provide them 4 training on Quarterly basis
- ✓ Set up Computer Lab, Science Lab and Modern Multimedia Classroom
- ✓ Enrich Library, Introduce Gym and Sports activity
- ✓ Networking with Government, Local Politicians, Education Officers, Civil Society to increase School Exposure and Productivity.
- ✓ Hand over school finances to Government's responsibility at the end of Year 02
- ✓ Turn Euro Bangla Foundation Model School into Certified test center.
- ✓ Introduce Food for Education Program
- ✓ Introduce Transportation for School.
- ✓ Increased rate in literacy
- ✓ Explore more options that can be introduced in Education Sector.

### Donor Incentives

- ❖ Donors will be reported monthly basis by EBF.
- ❖ Donors can participate in policy making for project implementation.
- ❖ By Donating change life of ultra-poor students to a better livelihood.

## **Our Projects**

### **Euro-Bangla Model School:**

The Euro Bangla Foundation has established a school named Euro Bangla Foundation Model School in Charpayatali village under DM Union of Shariatpur district, which is running from Play Group to the 10th standard. The educational activities of that organization started on 1st January, 2017 till 2019 [Before Pandemic] 550 students were studying. There are good arrangements for studying 1,000 (one thousand) students in the Euro Bangla Foundation Model School. Because of the construction of this institution, all the people of this area are benefiting and the dropout students specially girls are getting education well. Since its inception the, the school is maintaining 100% pass in SSC (Equivalent of O Level). Student who were on verge of quitting education with poor background getting the opportunity to have quality education under our project, passing government exams and getting access and opportunity for higher education. Along with students, the project created employability in the form of staff recruitment. Teachers who didn't get the chance to teach, are getting opportunity to create the next generation of bright students and receiving proper respect and recognition from local community. Overall, this school project acted as a positive impact and a social revolution in backward and rural area of Charpayatali.



### **Micro-Credit Activities:**

EBF has a micro-credit program running in Shariatpur district. Providing financial aid to people specially women living under poverty line to startup their own businesses in agriculture and local businesses. At this moment we have 1000 members who are taking loans from us and utilizing that money in sectors like: low cost local transportation, fisheries, animal husbandry, agriculture etc. We are officially licensed by Micro-Credit Regulatory Authority, Bangladesh and each year we are being audited by them. Since the project's inception back in 2007, our organization were proven transparent and obliged by regulations shown by the audits. Using our micro-credit project till now, around 5000 individuals from weak economic backgrounds took loan and successfully start up business, means of livelihood. They not only turned over their life but also became a contributing factor in local and national economy.

## **Training Centers:**

The training center of the Euro Bangla Foundation focuses its efforts on imparting practical business models to its credit users. In this respect, the Euro Bangla Foundation places great emphasis that its students are largely self-dependent and only comes into play, when the borrowers do not have any previous experience in working with money in a sustainable way. Last but not least, within the framework of its training center, the Euro Bangla Foundation imparts values such as discipline, taking responsibility for one's family and self-determination. Our training centers mainly emphasizes on: Agriculture, Animal Husbandry. From 2022 onward we will expand our expertise by making people from poor area literate in ICT sector like: Computer Operating, Microsoft program efficiency, how to print, scan documents etc.

## **Nursery Programs:**

Due to environmental – as well as protective issues, it is essential to increasingly plant trees in Bangladesh. For this reason, the Euro Bangla Foundation operates a tree nursery and educates its borrowers in making use of this vital natural resource. Each year we consistently distribute on an average 1000 tree saplings and seeds to people all around Bangladesh.

## **EBF Mother and Child care Hospital:**

EBF has a project running which is: EBF Mother and Child Care Hospital. Construction will start from October 2022. After the construction about 120,000 people specially mother and children will be benefited through this hospital and they will be made aware of various diseases through various training programs. This will also create job opportunity in Shariatpur district and we will also train volunteers who will be capable of providing nursing trainings in backward rural areas of Shariatpur.



**Architectural Model of Euro-Bangla Mother and Child care Hospital which is under construction**

## Humanitarian Aids Provided by EBF:

During natural disaster in Bangladesh July / August 2017, the Euro Bangla Foundation Bangladesh collected donation CHF 15,000 in a very short time, and on September 15 and 16, 2017, distributed relief to around 500 poor families Bhedergonj Upazila in Shariatpur district. They received direct help with fresh water, rice, Potatoes, biscuits for children and some cash money.

During the time frame of May 01, 08 to July 17 and 24, 2020 Euro Bangla Foundation participated in Humanitarian aids for Covid 19 Corona Virus in Bangladesh and helped 1350 Families in Charpayatoli and Bhedergonj Pourosova in the district of Shariatpur. The provided items were Rice, Potatoes, Dal, Sola Bood and hand soap. Estimated of Distributed items were Rice 12,930 kg, Potatoes 2800 kg, Dal 1500 kg, Sola bood 550 kg and Hand soap 950 Pcs.

Euro Bangla Foundation (EBF) providing food assistance to affected people during Corona Pandemic, at Charpayatoli, Bhedergonj Upazila in Shariatpur district in Bangladesh. Distributed items were Rice, Dal and Potatoes. We helped all together 2250 families in Shariatpur district with cash money, rice, dal and potatoes. Distributed date was 09.10, and 12 November 2021.



## EBF's Presence in the Rohingya Camp:

Euro-Bangla Foundation already established presence in refugee camps at Coxbazar. On 17.11.2021 Euro Bangla Foundation conducted relief operations at Rohingya Refugee Kutupalong Camp 1. The organization distributed items: Blanket, Lunghi, Thami and Biscuits etc. A total of 1000 Rohingya families received relief from the organization. Euro-Bangla Foundation also have scopes to set up relations among local community leaders, law enforcement authorities, education authorities that will help strengthening projects and campaign against drugs and terrorism.



## Our Achievement:

Due to our efforts in providing aids, in November 28th, 2020, The Euro Bangla Foundation EBF) - Bangladesh received the "Mother Teresa Golden Award" from the Journalist Society for Human Rights in Bangladesh for humanitarian aid on Saturday. The award is received by Tasmia Mahmud Adhora, Executive Director of Euro-Bangla Foundation.



You can find photos and videos of all these projects on the website on our Organization:  
<http://www.eurobanglafoundation.com>

**Our Facebook Page: Euro Bangla Foundation**

**Youtube Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@eurobanglafoundationebf7653>**

**Organizational Integrity and Policies:** Euro Bangla Foundation (EBF) maintains ethical code while conducting its project. The organization does not condone violence in any sort or not related with any kind of militancy in any way, shape or form. EBF believes in equality and always encourages women participation. We have zero-tolerance policies regarding breaking any laws or associating with corruption. For the past 19 years, through expert recruitments, maintaining CSR (Corporate Social Responsibilities) we are a reputed NGO and maintain a large network containing Government authorities and Civil Society.

### Declaration

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the statement given in this Application Form is true and correct, and, when necessary, I will provide more information requested by the **Donor Organizationen**.

Date: July, 2023

Miah Nurul Islam - President  
Verein Hilfswerk Bangladesh