



Working since 2001

Strategic Plan

2019-2023

Ohi Bhoban, C&B Road, Barisal-8200, Bangladesh

Basic Information of the Organization

Organization's Name: SAINT- Bangladesh (Shayestabad Altruism Institute of Nation-Wide Task)

Legal Status: SAINT-Bangladesh is registered with:

Department/ Company	Registration Number	Date of Registration	Registration details
NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB)	No. 2064	25/01/2006	The Foreign Donations (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Ordinance No. 46 of 1978
Department of Social Services (DSS)	Bari-760/01 Sl. No. 0001130	09/12/2001	Voluntary Social Welfare Institution (Registration & Control) Act. 4(3), of No. 46 of 1961
Joint stock companies	No. S-4004 (106)	07/08/2004	Under the Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860
Barisal City Corporation	Trade license No. 41	28/08/2005	Barisal City Corporation's Model Tax Schedule No. 76 of 2004
Department of Youth Development	Bari-170	29/07/2008	Not specified on the Registration Certificate
VAT	3061056413	01/01/2008	Value Added Tax Act No. 22 of 1991
Income Tax	TIN-440-300- 0564- Barisal	18/01/2010	Companies Tax Circle, Barisal

Background Information of SAINT-Bangladesh

SAINT-Bangladesh was emerged in 2001 with an aim of contributing expected changes in the socio-economic, cultural aspects and livelihood of the underprivileged poor people. To serve the people with more commitment, having witnessed the ill-fated community people of the country in close contact, few like-minded people established the organization as a local level non-political, non-government and non-profit voluntary organization.

Barisal region is a bit different from other parts of the country having its own distinguished geographical characteristics. All the districts of Barisal division belong to the coastal belt and the Bay of Bengal is lying at the southern part of the division. Therefore, the region is essentially crisscrossed by with thousand of rivers and canals, and the people living here have to face severe natural calamities like flood, cyclones, tornado, river erosion, tidal waves, and sea level rise so often. Again, being situated inside the coastal belt, there are some remote areas and islands which are far away from the mainland. People living in these areas can hardly be communicated with the messages of development; as a result, they are lagging behind the development process as well as have a little or no access to the privileges offered by the government and the counterparts. As a matter of fact, development cannot be ensured without encompassing the entire community population as human development is the precondition of social development.

Keeping these negative consequences in mind, SAINT-Bangladesh has been strategically focusing on providing necessary supports to the disadvantaged people of the community covering education, safe drinking water and sanitation, building up small entrepreneurship, food sovereignty, primary

health care, legal aid education and support, life skill training, awareness building etc. The purposes of these activities are to ensure a total right-based society where both female and male will enjoy their basic human rights and every privilege of the state as its citizen as well as foster their voices collectively to establish their basic human rights.

Vision, Mission & Objectives

(a) **Vision:** SAINT-Bangladesh envisions “Poverty free self help Society”.

(b) **Mission:** We are “working to ensure a positive lifestyle” in all respect.






(c) **Objectives:**

- Mobilizing target people and institutions capacity building for poverty alleviation.
- Practice good governance and ensure human rights for establishing just society.
- Create Small and medium enterprise development (SME).
- Eliminate discrimination to women, children and disable.
- Reduce mortality of newborn baby and pregnant mothers in the remote areas.
- Reduce Violence Against Women & Children
- Ensure value for money.
- Create awareness within the target communities.
- Demand Driven Production Promotion in agriculture.

Thematic Areas of the Program:

- 1) Education
- 2) Environment
- 3) Sustainable Livelihood
- 4) Community Assets Creation
- 5) Health, Hygiene & Nutrition
- 6) Water and Sanitation
- 7) Women’s Empowerment
- 8) Humanitarian Response
- 9) Gender & Inclusion

Values of the organization

-  Together Everyone Achieves More (TEAM).
-  We always learn from our society.
-  Mutual respect leads to working harmony.
-  Visibility in all respect.
-  We are gender and children friendly.

Target Beneficiaries:

SAINT-Bangladesh considers the ultra-poor, underprivileged and deprived men, women, children and adolescent from all casts including indigenous, minority ethnic groups and people with disable as the target groups.

Character of SAINT-Bangladesh

SAINT-Bangladesh is a non-political, non-government and non-profit voluntary organization, established in the year of 2001. With a region-based focus, SAINT-Bangladesh concerns its resources and think-tank to identifying and prioritizing the regional problems and providing sustainable solutions to those. As an agrarian coastal belt, Barisal's agricultural problems and prospects is a priority to SAINT-Bangladesh. Similarly, the high contamination of Arsenic calls for WATSAN interventions and so is SAINT-Bangladesh here for. The disaster prone trend of the coast also pleads for DRR & CCA interventions as emphasized by SAINT-Bangladesh. The other sectoral focus of the organization is establishing rights and governance of the deprived corners, specially the disables and the women, and there is lot to do for these populations in Barisal. SAINT Bangladesh works for spread institutional education even during the period of emergency in the remotest areas and thereby helps in materializing the slogan education for all.

Our uniqueness and special achievements

The coastal belt Barisal's economy is predominantly agriculture-based and it is regularly devastated by disasters, which calls for planned interventions to promote the growth of production and ensure proper distribution of the produces. Salinity intrusion poses severe threat to agriculture including productivity decrease and unwanted change in cropping pattern. Realizing this, SAINT-Bangladesh has mustered its available resources to put in place for agriculture while providing alternative livelihood options for the peasants/small-scale producers. Responding to the burning need, whenever possible, it has also implemented small scale agro-based projects by its own fund.

Disaster Risk Reduction has been the next priority area of the organization. The organization operates within its financial boundaries, and for sure limited that is, but it has strived for being there in times of urgent and potential needs. SAINT-Bangladesh has implemented a number of projects in the areas of Emergency Response and Long term Preparedness measure through implementing projects on relief and rehabilitation, reconstruction, material supply and Education in Emergency.

Water & Sanitation has been another focus of the organization's programs. SAINT-Bangladesh, with assistance of various donors, has implemented the following projects in the Barisal region: GoB-Danida HYSAWA, Sanitation Program, Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS), NGOs Arsenic Information & Support Unit (NAISU), Sodis Production and Dissemination for the Fishermen and Vedas in Bangladesh, School Rain Water Harvesting Program in Babuganj.

Since beginning, SAINT-Bangladesh has been implementing its development intervention through assistance of the following donors: Save the Children International, Unicef- Bangladesh, Plan international Bangladesh, SIMAVI the Netherlands, BRAC, GFATM, World Health Organization

(WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), USAID, The World Bank and UNDP, Helen Keller International (HKI), Water Aid-Bangladesh, GoB-Danida HYSAWA, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF), Bangladesh Center for Communications Programme (BCCP), Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF), Population Service and Training Center (PSTC), Friendship- Bangladesh, Grameen Phone Ltd., Bangladesh, HASAB Consortium, Padhakhep Consortium, NGO Forum for DWSS.

SAINT Bangladesh has been supporting the capacity development of the Union Parishads, Watsan Committees, Local private Entrepreneurs, Children group and Natural Leaders through training, demonstration and exposure visits. They are playing significant roles in the facilitation of planning, implementing, coordinating and monitoring of sanitation activities at para, village and union level. Children play a strong role in monitoring the sustainability of the ODF status. Youth groups contribute to development and promotion a range of affordable sanitation options. About 65 Local Private Entrepreneurs are trained on sanitation marketing for promoting improved models of latrine (Offset pit latrine, Latrine with raised platform, Disable friendly latrine, hand washing device, etc.). Promote of the good hygiene behaviour through building the capacity of community and professional health workers and their strong participation, ownership and awareness. Social campaign events for community mobilization and hygiene promotion such as courtyard session, house to house visit, public rallies, street drama, Theatre for Development, flock song/pot song are organized. Rural water supply facilities, predominantly hand pump tube-well based and PSF, RWHS and PSF. Since 2003 SAINT-Bangladesh has been promoting School Sanitation and Hygiene Education through the Child – to- Child approach. SAINT-Bangladesh has been promoting appropriate technologies and process for the management solid waste at household level. SAINT-Bangladesh participates in different networking/alliances building at the district and sub-district level for promotion of inclusive WASH and advocating for the implementation of policies/strategies for the marginalized group.

WASH, health, governance & rights, humanitarian assistance, mainstreaming DRR in on-going intervention, etc were experienced in the near about fifteen years. Focus was high on advocacy in favor of the hard-to-reach areas, humanitarian assistance and on rural WASH intervention. SAINT-Bangladesh voiced to increase investment for innovation or modification and scale-up of WatSan technologies considering the climate vulnerabilities and rapid environmental degradation in the hard-to-reach areas in line with the Sector Development Plan. A number of high-tech water and sanitation technologies were also identified and placed at policy discussions bringing policy directions for the salinity-affected south part coastal region in Bangladesh. Agreement was signed between many other donor & SAINT-Bangladesh focusing to increase safe water coverage for the rural poor population. SAINT-Bangladesh's support to the refugees and in emergency situation as humanitarian assistance, created some scalable examples. The Standing Committees functional at LGIs through inclusion of CBO members and mainstreaming gender dimensions remained a focused area as well. The initiatives together drew attention of policy-makers towards the necessity for increasing resource allocations to fulfill the rights & entitlements especially of the hardcore poor & hard-to-reach.

SWOT Analysis of SAINT-Bangladesh

Strength:	Opportunity:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent reputation • The partnership working together • Strong relationship with government, partners and stakeholders • Human resources and in-house skills • Past and ongoing activities and application of best practice lessons learnt • Experience at national and grass root level work • Good coordination, MEAL mechanism and mPMIS System • Stable sources of finance • Handling high volume fund transaction • Online based financial system • Willingness of staff to change • Perception of quality of services • Local & creative approach • Experienced technical professionals (physician, field engineer) • Resources: Residential Training Centers (Two Number of Venues at Barishal), Ware House at Barishal and Total 64 Number Field Offices • Less complex administrative structure, policies and procedure • Volunteer staff in many roles • Flexibility of approach, no rigid guidelines • Use of local resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community will and encouragement • Supportive external and relevant thematic laws, policies and GoB mandate • Support from donor agencies and other sectoral organizations • Good community responses • Favorable distribution of resources • Support from electronics and print media and advocacy organizations • Strong Coordination with Upazila and District Administration Offices • Availability of children & women's groups • Programmatic and Financial partnership with LGIs (Union Parishad) • Participation of local leaders (such as political, religious, • Coordination with Local, National and International NGOs • Improved safety system of GoB • Strong referral system with child, gender and medical support • Future changes of global aspect (technology, policy, culture) • Adaptation to enhance economic competitiveness • Bright future for the partnership at SDG achievement (target-17) • National funding for Climate change adaption.
Weakness:	Threats:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency of Donor Fund • Lack of systemic operations in the organization • Weakness of IT management with lack of technology • Lack of motivation for staffs • Cultural differences with users • No specialty, primary service • Loss of key staff, understaffed • Limitation of water transport vessel • Climate change agendas focus on mitigation • Limitation of SoD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government restriction and lack of political will • Security problems for e.g. disappearance abduction of aid workers • Lack of interest and attitudinal problems at the community level • Lack of access to target groups and locations • Sustainability problems due to lack of funding • Limitation of Government budget • Weakness of the planning system at different GoB Departments • Prices Hacking • Migration • Social pressure groups • Changing political environment • Climate change skeptics & threats • Very vulnerable to economic crisis • Public perceptions of resource mobilization.