

**PROJECT PROPOSAL
ON**

**EBF Street & Orphan Children Development Project:
Shelter, Education, Training and Rehabilitation**

**Rural area of Bangladesh
Sariatpur and Surrounding Districts**

Non-Profit, Child Development, Human and Children Rights Sustainability Project

Pilot Phase

Duration: Long Term Project (Initially 3 years; the project will run for a long time in terms of need, financial support and spontaneity)

Submitted to :

Donor Organization

Submitted by:



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Abbreviations:

EBF: Euro Bangla Foundation

GOB: Government of Bangladesh.

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

Organization's Information:

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Legal Status and Registrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO Affairs Bureau, Prime Minister's office, Dhaka – Bangladesh. Registration No. 2312 Date: 03. March 2008. • Ministry of Social Welfare, Dhaka, Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh. Registration No. SHARI / 450, Date: 23. May 2007 • Microcredit Regulatory Authority, Finance Ministry of Bangladesh. Registration No. 21112-00056-00841, Date: 16, May 2019 • Verein Hilfswerk Bangladesh, Vereinsgründung: 6.Dezember 2010, Registernummer: FL-0002.360.960-8, Sitz: Schaan
Mission Statement of the Organization	<p>Euro Bangla Foundation is established with a mission to raise the health and socio-economic condition of the rural poor, children and women to a level that they can effectively participate in national development with enhanced capacity and dignity and fulfillment of their basic rights. At the same time, the organization works tirelessly to elevate and maintain Environment.</p>

Project Information:

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project title	EBF Street Children, Orphans and Early Childhood Development Program: Shelter, Education, Training and Rehabilitation.
Target Population	Street Children, Orphans, Abandoned Newborn, Homeless Children and Children who are facing oppressed and harsh early hood.
Sector of Interventions	Children Rights, Child Development, Education, Social and Economic Security, Child Trafficking Reduction, Child Mortality Reduction, Empowerment, Sustainable Social and Economic Development.
Project Cost in CHF	272,240.00 CHF
Requesting Fund in CHF	188,055.00 CHF
Project Duration	No set time (Initially 3 years). The project will continue for long period of time in terms of need, financial support and spontaneity.
Tentative Start Date	October, 2024 (Ongoing Project and Construction is running)
Location of the project	Bhedergonj, Shariatpur, Bangladesh will be established in this specific region to address the basic needs of the children, but oppressed and impoverished children will be brought from many places, mostly vulnerable areas, such as streets, orphanages, factories, and slum areas.)
Who is leading the project	Miah Nurul Islam – President, Verein Hilfswerk Bangladesh
SDG Target	Ensuring Children Rights, No Poverty, Quality Education, Rehabilitation, Social and Economic Security, Reduced Inequality, Peace and Growth.
How do you check the achievement of goals and the quality of your project	Through Daily, Weekly and Monthly Reporting, staff and project evaluation, monthly employee training and feedback, monthly workplan and meeting I (the Chairman) ensure my projects quality and motivate my staffs to reach the goals of the running projects.
Project Context/ Problem Statement:	Bangladesh is the seventh poorest country in the world and is home to over 166 million people according to World Bank-2019 estimation. Here more than 64 million children make up around 40 per cent of the population. Even as the national economy grows at an impressive rate, many children in Bangladesh are being left behind. Street children are among the children who are deprived of their basic rights. In most cases, street children end up on the streets due to extreme poverty, orphanhood and parent

	<p>abandonment. It's estimated that more than 600,000 children live on the streets in Bangladesh, of whom 75% are in the capital of Dhaka. In a country ranked 135th on the Human Development Index and where 50% of the population live below the poverty line, these children represent the absolute lowest level in the social hierarchy. Here the Socio-economic situation is more acute: Child stunting rates are still considered very high and wasting is becoming a growing concern. Most affected are children living in poverty, with 57 per cent found to be stunted, wasted or underweight. Bangladesh is the most densely populated nation in the world; as its population has increased, the number of street children has also increased to an estimated 4 million and the number of street children has been increasing rapidly in recent years. According to the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) projects, the number of street children stood at 1.5 million in 2015, and it will reach 1.6 million in 2024. Bangladeshi children are being pushed onto the streets due to extreme poverty, lack of access to contraception, and lack of education and victim of child abuse, sexual harassment, child labor, trafficking and so on. Of the 1.7 million children engaged in child labor, one in every four is aged between 6 to 11 years from a governmental perspective, childhood poverty in Bangladesh may also be the result of corruption, dysfunction, and neglect.</p>
<p>Solution of the problem/ Intervention Justification:</p>	<p><u>Focusing on Children Rights:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ To ensure Quality Education, Rehabilitation for the homeless and underprivileged children from ultra-poor families, Schooling and Vocational Education to create a better generation circling the global view of “Help for Self Help”; ⇒ To fight against poverty, to overcome the high rate of Unemployment situation and to ensure utmost development of the children and youths, Euro Bangla Foundation envisions a sustainable development program including: Schooling, Rehabilitation center, Food and Health Security, Vocational and Technical Skill Training for both of the Children and Youths. ⇒ Under the program, EBF will target homeless and underprivileged children from ultra-poor families and provide them easy access to education, rehabilitation, food and health-care support. ⇒ To ensure safety, bright future and making them a contributing factor thus future of the nation, We EBF aiming to initiate a project that will provide shelter 50 children at the initial phase, ensure 3 meals a day, make access to education. We will also train them with computer literacy, agricultural knowledge, nursing knowledge and other life skills which will enable them to earn themselves and elevate their livelihood and contribute in national development.

<p>Mission and Vision</p>	<p>EBF aiming to secure Children Rights for homeless, Street, Orphan, Abandoned Newborn and Underprivileged Children from ultra-poor families and provide full support to the vulnerable children and ensure them safe and legal way of Shelter, Schooling, Rehabilitation, Training, Medication and proper way of earning their livelihood. By establishing the shelter, EBF's mission is to ensure Children rights. With the establishment of the shelter, we want to secure children who are at risk and turn them into capable human beings who can elevate their lives and the society. This approach will be the base to secure the future generations of Bangladesh and reduce crimes, uncertain future and increase prosperity.</p> <p>This approach can make an important impact towards Bangladesh's goal to achieve sustainable development goals.</p>
<p>Required Tools for the Project:</p>	<p>Educational support, Rehabilitation Center, Access to Child Healthcare services, Training Center, Expert Trainers, Effective Training Module including necessary Equipment, Machinery and Materials.</p>
<p>Expected Outcome/ Effect of the Project:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Decrease the Children Vulnerability of Street Children and Orphans. ⇒ Decrease drug trafficking, gang violence, crime where children are used. ⇒ Decrease Human trafficking. ⇒ Ensure and restore Children/Human Rights ⇒ Ensured education to street children and orphans ⇒ Change in their Food Habit ⇒ Ensuring health services to them ⇒ Community Participation ⇒ Access to other quality of life necessities ⇒ Scope of practical knowledge and training ⇒ Capacity buildup to become contributing factors of society

Target Population and Expected Beneficiaries:

The main target of this project is to ensure basic Child Rights for Homeless Orphans, Street Children, Abandoned Newborn Children and Children who are facing Early Childhood difficulties; With your generous donation and collaboration with Social Welfare Ministry, we will locate and put street children, children with no rights from harsh domestic environment, Bus-Launch-Rail Station terminals, workshops and local hotels. Empower Youth, young boys and girls (from middle school to graduate youths, school drop-outs and young mothers) especially from underprivileged families by strengthening their skills and voices for economic self-reliance to take a leadership role in poverty alleviation and self-employment initiatives in Shariatpur and Surrounding Districts of Bangladesh.

Around 15,000 Children, Street Children, Orphans, Abandoned Newborns, Children who are facing harsh early childhood problems will be benefitted from this project.

The age range of the target groups is approx. 0-15 for children who are homeless orphans, street children and underprivileged children from ultra-poor families.

With the inauguration of the project, we will contact with official from Ministry of Social Welfare, Local political figures, law enforcement authorities who will assist us find helpless children (Homeless, Street Children, Orphans and Children from Underprivileged Ultra-poor Families) and bring them under our shelter. We will organize meetings with these officials to state our purposes and aim of the project. Since we are an established NGO, we have enough credibility and trust to conduct this project.

Within the span of 3-6 months (after the building of shelter) we will bring 50 helpless, street children and orphans to EBF Sanctuary (Shelter for homeless and orphan children). This number will increase in time spans of three years and beyond.

Possible Project Partners:

Name of Partner	Roles
Ministry Of Social Welfare	Consult and build strong network in the assessment phase with Ministry of Social Welfare, to locate helpless and homeless children and bring them under our shelter.
Department of Child Development; Bangladesh	Build a strong and sustainable Government-Rural Population network to create better future for street, orphan and underprivileged children.
Bangladesh Technical Education Board	Consult and Develop training/vocational manuals to use in root and private level.
Local Government of Shariatpur: Upazilla Office	Monitor and attend awareness raising programs and build a sustainable networking and plan for children right acts.
Collaborative Local Partners	Mitigate risk and increase Project efficiency.

Project Efficiency Analysis:

Risks:

1. To initiate the project from the very beginning, funding is a main concern for the First 5 years of implementation. Specially building, securing project assets. Without fundraising and help from benefactors the quality of project and its activity may drop.
2. Lack of Credibility is an issue. Many organizations initiated small projects to support street children and orphans but it only restricted to provide a onetime financial assistance, part time education etc. but there are no known shelters which is run by NGOs. So, if we want to initiate the project there can be questions arising from local authorities, law enforcers, government authorities about our goodwill and intention with the children.
3. Retaining the interest of the targeted audience in the piloting phase, bringing the young children out of the traditional education system and inspiring them with skillful and vocational training, and after providing training failure in the implementation process and the failure to sustain the changing conditions of the young population due to lack of financial and technical support.

Mitigating the Risks:

- ⇒ With the inauguration of the project, we will contact with official from Ministry of Social Welfare, Local political figures, law enforcement authorities who will assist us find helpless children and bring them under our shelter. We will organize meetings with these officials to state our purposes and aim of the project.
- ⇒ Through effective fundraising and your kind generosity we can overcome the financial factors in the initial phase. After meeting targets and increased exposure, we can apply for a government funding to run this shelter for a long amount of time.
- ⇒ Through Vocational and Technical Skill Training, Technical Education including Medical, Nursing and Pharmaceutical trainings develop young children as future competent, which will help them to be self-reliant, self-dependent. By doing this, the fear of falling behind in the pressure of society will be reduced. And by creating a group of qualified young population, it will be possible to play a role in the socio-economic condition of the country.

Strength and Opportunities of the Project:

- ⇒ Ensure and restore Children Rights by giving them Education, Shelter, Food, Healthcare and Opportunities to learn and Develop skills for their better and sustainable future.
- ⇒ Provide full support to the vulnerable and untapped youth population and ensure them safe and legal way of earning a livelihood.
- ⇒ Create a self-sufficient and self-reliant youth population through appropriate skill development and technical training.
- ⇒ Decrease the Vulnerability of Homeless Street Children and Orphans such as Child Trafficking, Child Labor, Child Marriage and any other Violence against Children and Youths.
- ⇒ Community Participation, Access to other quality of life necessities, Scope of practical knowledge and Training, Capacity buildup to become contributing factors of society.

Feasibility/Sustainability:

We believe that the program will have sustainability after 5 years which will bring a long-term impact in the livelihood of the targeted population.

- ⇒ Ensuring and perfectly implement children/human rights, laws and regulation that government wants to implement.
- ⇒ Reduced vulnerability of helpless and underprivileged children.
- ⇒ Capacity buildup of the youth and making them self-reliant to contribute factors in national economy.
- ⇒ Reduce in crime rate and increased prosperity.

Location of the project:

Bhedergonj, Shariatpur; Bangladesh “**EBF Street Children, Orphans and Early Childhood Development Program**” will be established in this specific region to address the basic needs of the children, but oppressed and impoverished children will be brought from many places, mostly vulnerable areas, such as streets, orphanages, factories, and slum areas.)



Project Description:

Scenario of Bangladesh and Street Children/Orphans

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, but the socio-economic scenario of the country is still farfetched. There are numerous problems like poverty, lack of food, education even shelter, abduction of human rights, especially children rights and so on which brought more problems like street and abandoned homeless children.

Street children concern to millions of deprived boys and girls who have adopted the street as their residence. They grow up where tranquillity and physical and emotional stability are frequently threatened. Street children are marginalized from mainstream society. As a result, they need much more attention from the government and NGOs



Street children live, work and pass their times on the streets with or without parents. They have been described both as "courageous", given their remarkable survival instincts, endurance impulses and fortitude in their daily battle; and "hopeless", because of the aberrant families who abandon, abuse and neglect them. As per Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS),

the number of street children was 1.5 million in 2015. And it will reach 1.6 million in 2024.

In spite of having large numbers of street children, there is no particular legislation in Bangladesh where the subject matter is specifically about them. But some existing provisions protect and secure children in general from abuses and exploitations.

A street child is any child who works and or lives in the street. The term street children refer to millions of destitute boys and girls who have adopted the street as their abode or source of livelihood, or both. Their survival or subsistence depends on their own activities in the street. In low developed and developing countries, street children lie in a special category of children mostly due to difficult circumstances which is basically an urban phenomenon. The definition of this category of children is quite problematic in the process of being clarified. It can be referred initially as all urban children who spent most of their time on the streets, whether working or not. Both the street and working children may often suffer abuse and negligence. Many children in situations of armed conflict or due to from getting affected by natural disasters become street worker children. The main point is, all these children have been abandoned in some ways. There are two groups of street children. The first group is “Children of the street”, which refers to children who are homeless, and their source of livelihood is in the streets of urban areas, where they sleep and live. The second group is “Children on the street”, who work and live on the streets in the daytime but return back home at night where they sleep, although some of them sleep seldom on the streets (UNCHS, 2000).

Children living on the streets are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. These children also endure augmented risks to their protection and well-being. Many of them work, often in perilous and low-wage jobs, to sustenance themselves and their families. Street children are often abused or oppressed by policemen who frequently beat them, ask for bribes, take away their plunders and incriminate them in false charges. Common social perspective towards street children is full of negligence which further segregates them from the mass community. Nonetheless, according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), it is identified that every child is authorized to a standard of living adequately for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. It is evident from the example of developed welfare societies in the world that to build a prosperous future, the most important thing is to ensure appropriate nurturing of younger generation. The future of every nation depends on how children prepare themselves to enter into the working age period. Children who are well-fed, healthy and educated grow up to be productive, innovative workers and responsible adults.

According to United Nation’s (UN) estimation, there remain about 150 million street children worldwide. More than half of them is exposed to the worst forms of child labour such as slavery, physical torture, trafficking and prostitution. Extensive criminal networks make substantial profits by engaging children in commercial sex work, smuggling, stealing, and the distribution of drugs and weapons. The existence of street children can be found in almost every part of the world and the majority of them reside in the urban areas of developing countries. In recent years, the problem has been becoming much worse due to economic problems, political changes, social unrest and degradation of values, family separations and conflicts, natural disasters and the epidemic spread of diseases.

Nearly half of the world child population can be found in the Asia-Pacific region with large numbers of street children. The children on the street, or children who previously lived on the street, are being used in a variety of occupations including sex industry, beggar, shoeshine boy or flower seller, rubbish picker, sweat shop worker, petty criminal, etc. The Asia and Pacific region have diversified economic and political systems that consist of totally different contexts as a result of which children unluckily become dwellers of the streets. The problems they face on the street, their

prospects for moving to the street living, and a wide range of government as well as civil society responses and interventions has been considered as a matter of significant research interest. However, the number of street children is still on a rising trend.

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is located in South Asia; Dhaka is its capital as well as the largest city. Despite sustained domestic and international efforts to improve economic and demographic prospects, Bangladesh remains a poor, overpopulated and ill-governed nation.

In case of Asian Development Bank's developing member countries, children under 14 years old make up 30% of the population. When this vulnerable group does not get appropriate facilities, they suffer from malnutrition and many other basic life problems which affect their overall growth, community development from the very early life, which ultimately causes rise of a poor developed nation. Children with elementary factual requirements cannot be optioned within the domiciliary move to the street. It is estimated that there are more than 600,000 street children living in Bangladesh, 75% of them live in the nation's capital, Dhaka. With increasing landlessness in rural areas and consequent large-scale rural-urban migration, the number of 'floating' people in urban areas of Bangladesh is on the increase. In particular, the prevalence of destitute children (Tokai) is increasing rapidly. They are either homeless, having no fixed address, or are residing in streets, slums and squatter settlements. They are not only living in a healthy environment rather they themselves are creating environmental threats to the society as a whole, in various ways.

In Dhaka city, about a quarter of the population are slum dwellers. They are in a vicious circle of too little or inadequate food, poor nutrition, polluted water and air, lack of education, poor sanitation and overall levels of living that can be termed as an environment breeding suspicion and violence. In reality, a slum contains swamp of mud, excrement, garbage, mosquitoes and disease; and these have been growing in the big cities during the last two decades. The conditions of slum children are worse.

Street children are usually treated with utmost negligence as nobody smiles at them, cuddles them, protect them and give them comfort. They have no helping hand for their existence and survival except their own efforts. There is a need to move beyond a vision of these street children, which encompasses the origins of their problems in their family, community, school, work and leisure setting hindering their physical and mental development. This study has been performed in response to the pressing need to assess the personal and social consequences of the urban street children. The purpose of this study is to have a close and empathetic look into the lives of street children and to find out the life style of street children with a special reference to their risk behaviours.

As per UNICEF, street children habitually find themselves the victims of sexual abuse, prostitution, HIV infection, physical torture and trafficking. Although Article-18(2) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh states that all forms of prostitution shall be prevented included child prostitution, most of the child prostitutes are street children.

According to section-10 of The Prevention of Oppression Against Women and Children Act (2000), sexual oppression of children shall be punished with imprisonment for not extending to ten years and not less than two years, and also with fine. But in reality, there has been zero implementation of such provision and those vulnerable children do not even know if there will be justice in court and protection for them by the state.

"International Journal of Humanities, Social Sciences and Education" (Volume 2) says that for abject poverty 19% of children are forced towards the streets. At the same time, 14% of children are pushed because of their parents' premature death and 7% are pushed towards the street by

their parents. But abandonment of a child under 12 years by parents or the person having care is considered as an offence under section-317 of Penal Code (1860). Violation of such provision shall be punished for the extend to seven years or with fine or with both.

Alongside abandonment by the parent, children in the street frequently face negative practices and torture from the members of law enforcement agency who are supposed to protect the children. In a survey by Breeding Bird, one-fifth of the street children reported they were arrested by the police and 50% of the arrests had no reason.

Beating up a street child is a common scenario in Bangladesh. But the Constitution of Bangladesh states in article-35 that no person shall be subjected to torture, cruelty and degrading punishment or treatment. Section-70 of the Children Act (2013) says about the penalty for cruelty to a child. If any person commits such offence may be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or with fine which may extend to one lac Taka or with both.

The families of street children are poor with a shortage of money and assets. They are usually unfit to satisfy their necessities. Most of them do not have the ability to purchase daily food. Nearly half of them could take meals three times a day. And for this reason, at a very early age, they start working to survive. 50% of children start working at the age of 8-11 years. Some of them are engaged in heavy work which is very dangerous for their health. But according to the Bangladesh Labour Act (2006), the minimum age of working is 14 years.

Criminologist Sally Atkinson-Sheppard wrote in her research paper that some Bangladeshi street children are also involved in contract killing and criminal gangsterism.

There are a multitude of factors that compel children, usually at the age of 0-15 years, to face homelessness in the streets of Bangladesh. Although the primary reasons chalk up to being orphaned, abandoned, or being driven out of homes, it is seen that poverty, child abuse and family disorganization are the main factors that contribute to this outcome. The root causes of poverty or family disintegration may be social, economic, political, or environmental in nature, but are more likely to be any of multiple factors combined. Before taking to the streets, 97% of street children had been in dysfunctional families and had already experienced some form of abuse and deprivation. Nearly 50% of children have experienced losing at least one of their biological parents (due to accidents, illness etc) and then driven into a relative or step-parent's household where they were treated more harshly due to underachievement, deviant behavior, substance abuse or due to general ill-will from the household residents. Many children take to living on the streets and trying to earn for themselves and their respective household members even if they do not frequent their homes. The failure of a child to comply to familial expectations and cultural standards can create more tension in the family and trigger other unwanted incidents, forcing the children out of home.

Currently, there are approximately 2 million children that roam and live among the streets in Bangladesh without supervision. Although this is a large underestimate, especially after the spike in the number of homeless children after the pandemic hit, these children tend to stay in abandoned areas, near garbage dumps, on railway stations, bus stops or on the sidewalks of open streets if they are not admitted into any shelters.

According to a UNICEF Report



“Children living and working on the streets need our empathy and support”

Dhaka, 10 April 2023 – Children living on the street in Bangladesh face deprivation, extreme poverty, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and violence.

Their situation is revealed in detail in the *Survey on Street Children 2022*, published today by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics with support from UNICEF.

“The emerging reality of the street children is expected to provide inputs towards developing policies and action programmes to combat the situation of street children in the country,” said Mr. Mohammad Abdul Mannan MP, Minister, Ministry of Planning.

The survey findings are based on first-hand reports from a sample of 7,200 children aged 5-17 years in hotspots in Dhaka and in the country’s eight divisions. While the report does not contain absolute figures, UNICEF experts fear that the number of children living on the street in Bangladesh could be in the millions.

“The report findings are shocking. They tell us not only of the urgent work ahead, but also that children living and working on the street need our empathy and support,” said Mr. Sheldon Yett, UNICEF Representative to Bangladesh.

Children in street situations are defined as children who spend the majority of their time on the streets, either living there or for their livelihood, with or without family. According to the survey, most of these children are boys (82 per cent), and the majority end up on the streets either due to poverty or in search of work. Approximately 13 per cent are disconnected from their family, and about six per cent are orphans or do not know if their parents are alive.

Sleeping on the street

Nearly one in three of these children (over 30 per cent) live and sleep in public or open spaces without the most basic amenities of life such as a bed to sleep in, a door to close for safety and comfort, or a toilet. About half of the children surveyed go to sleep with only a jute bag, pieces of carton or plastic, or a thin blanket between themselves and the bare ground.

Roughly 7 per cent of children sleep alone while 17 per cent seek protection and comfort by sleeping in pairs or groups. One in three (30.4 per cent) incidents of violence reported by children occurred during their night-time sleep.

Shameful abuse and harassment

Alarming and shamefully, the most common perpetrators of abuse and harassment against children in street situation are passers-by, with eight in ten children reporting abuse or harassment by pedestrians.

“I was sad at how horrible people were to us – they threw water at us when we tried to sleep. They called us hurtful names,” says twelve-year-old Hasib who lived on the street before he and his mother came into contact with government social workers who provided guidance and support.

Working to survive

Forced to work to earn a livelihood – mostly in waste collecting, begging, or in tea stalls, factories and workshops – these children are at daily risk of injuries and violence. A third of the children surveyed reported being injured when working, while half were subjected to violence. Almost half of the children working were forced to start at the early age of nine. Most of these children are working 30 to 40 hours per week for less than 1,000 Taka or 10 dollars per week.

Illiteracy, illness and isolation

Three in four (71.8 per cent) children in street situations can neither read nor write, leaving them with a lifelong handicap and grim prospects for the future.

Over half the children surveyed reported falling sick within the three months prior to the survey, suffering from fever, coughs, headaches and waterborne diseases.

Most of the children (79 per cent) were unaware of the support they can get through organizations that provide services for children in street situations.

The Current State of Street Children, Orphans in Bangladesh

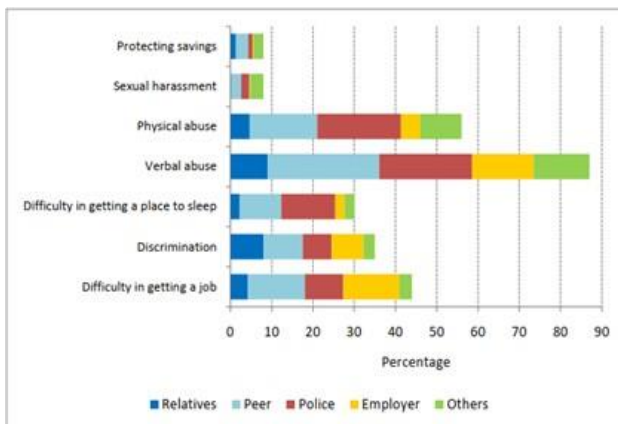


Despite the effort of both government and non-government-based projects, initiatives and measures, the main issue lies in preventing children from facing the same fate as their counterparts. There have been laws made to prevent these situations from occurring, yet there are still a large number of children who are deprived of human rights, and are rejected even if they are aware of these rights. Poverty and social mismanagement can drive children to work on the poorest margins of the society, however, in Bangladesh, little attention is paid to the reasons and situations that force children out of homes. Mistreatment of children is largely embedded into the cultural norms of Bangladesh and while there are movements to deconstruct this norm, Bangladesh's being an overpopulated country is already a critical sociodemographic that leads to the increasing economic issues. Currently, street children are the victims of social degradation, and are abused on both the streets and workplace, and are often forced to take on any job they find available regardless of the risk it imposes on them for the sake of their survivability. Child rights were guaranteed under Bangladesh's constitution and child-related policies, yet most street children do not have access to these facilities due to a number of circumstances that might prevent them from either seeking out help due to distrust or the facility not being within their reach or knowledge. This summarizes the current situation and state of the street children in Bangladesh.

The Challenges faced by Bangladesh's street children; orphans are facing in their early childhood:

Although some children chose to leave their homes on a voluntary note to escape from the negative environmental factors, research studies have found that homeless children suffer from even more physical, psychological, and sexual abuse than their housed counterparts (Tyler & Bersani, 2008; Whitbeck & Hoyt, 1999). The pandemic had seen a drastic increase in the number of children taking shelter on the streets. (TBSNews, 2020)

One of the major problems street children experienced was both physical and verbal abuse which was caused due to the inability to deal with such situations as they did not have proper education or were too young to cope. However, there also face many other challenges such as sexual abuse, discrimination and difficulties in meeting their basic needs such as finding a suitable place to sleep, protecting their income and finding a job.



(Current Scenarios of Children, Orphan in their Early childhood on what they face)

Escape from Homes:



A study examines how family dysfunction and abuse, alongside their interactions, affect children's motive to leave their homes. (Three Hydras, 2016) In addition, it is also found that physically and emotionally unavailable parents along with parental rejection are major contributors for children escaping their homes. Respondents have also stated that they were “not treated as humans, let alone as family members” which pushed them to the edge. Emotional abuse was one of the most prevailing reasons and this was done through daily mistreatment in the form of calling them derogatory

names and also breaking their moral supporters by humiliating them.

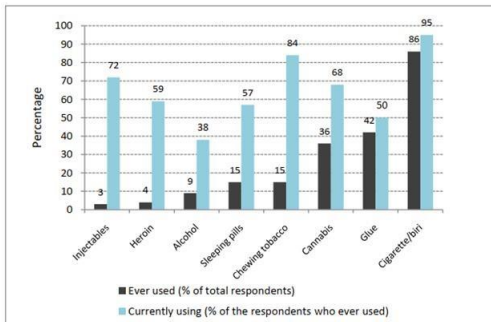
Education also plays a vital role as it has been found that 84% of these children had education lower than third grade. These families often struggle financially and hence, provide minimum to no education to their children. However, upon analysis it is found that oftentimes these families have more complicated family history along with multiple issues as mentioned above that simultaneously occur.

At some point, these children are able to identify when their punishments had gone from justified to unjust and excessive. Usually, this meant a distinction in the frequency, duration and the severity of the punishment they had undergone. They were able to admit that at times they had been in the wrong, but most times it was their guardians lashing out on them for the smallest of reasons or without proper cause.

These children have endured harassment, exploitation, abuse and negligence from their loved ones even before taking to the street. Despite the number of cases where some children face far less as compared to others, they still opt for the same solution as small yet constant verbal abuse can have a massive negative impact on their mental well-being.

Involvement in Drugs and Sex Trafficking:

A survey was conducted to understand harmful habits and addiction patterns involving smoking and other intoxicating pastimes amongst street children.



It is seen that more than 80% of respondents have admitted to trying to smoke at least once in their life and almost all had become addicted to it. Another common addiction was to glue, children who ever sniffed glue were 76% more likely to indulge in other drugs such as heroin and cannabis. There was also a high rate of pharmaceutical drug consumption such as sleeping pills and tobacco with 15% of them being linked.

Additionally, a trend toward persistent heroin and injectable use is also evident in the finding that only 45% of current glue sniffers attempted to give up by staying away from friends, or changing places, but were not successful and continued to sniff glue.

According to The Business Standards_

Glue-sniffing: childhood lost on the streets

Wed Feb 5, 2020 12:00 AM Last update on: Wed Feb 5, 2020 01:16 PM



Children huffing glue is, unfortunately, a common sight in the streets of Dhaka. This photo was taken late last year. Photo: Firoz Ahmed

Children huddled in a corner huffing plastic bag is a common sight in Dhaka. Though rehabilitation efforts are needed urgently, the authorities that should be concerned only seem to be shifting the responsibility from one to other, while the children continue to suffer on the streets.

For example, 12-year-old Sharif (not his real name) has been living on the streets of Karwan Bazar for the past seven years. He does not know who his parents are, or if they're alive at all.

At night, he prefers to sleep near the rail line, although the government's rehabilitation centre for street children is just a five-minute walk from there. The shelter houses around 100 children between the ages of eight and sixteen who once lived on the streets.

Rakib (11), collects scrap materials in the same area. He prefers to live and work on the streets, although he is aware of the shelter which provides free food four times a day, along with clothing, sanitation, recreation and education facilities.

Both Sharif and Rakib confessed that like most other street children in the area, they are addicted to various kinds of drugs, primarily sniffing glue used for repairing leather or rubber products. Colloquially called "dandy", this substance is popular as it's cheap, but children also consume cannabis, cigarettes, and sometimes yaba.

"They usually buy glue from hardware shops," said Md Kalu Mia, owner of a nearby scrap store. He said children are influenced easily, so whenever one sniffs glue, others want to try it. "Soon enough, everyone in the circle gets addicted," he said.

These children also work as couriers between dealers and buyers. According to Sharif, there are around 20-25 cannabis dealers in Karwan Bazar rail gate area.

"Sometimes we help people buy the drugs. We buy cannabis at Tk 100 per packet from Shanta, Nirrob, Anwar, Chikni and Arufa," said Sharif. Referring to yaba as "baba", he mentioned the places where the pills can be bought.

According to them, every time they supply to buyers, they receive tips of Tk 20-50. "A few customers even give us a couple of baba as tips," Rakib said matter-of-factly.

When asked how they manage this despite the presence of law enforcement and government's "zero-tolerance" policy against drugs, Sharif said police usually don't arrest them.

"They sometimes arrest us in front of public, but later free us after some beating. Police even know who sell drugs, but they don't do anything because the dealers regularly pay them a share," claimed Sharif.

As for the reasons for participating in substance abuse, peer pressure was identified as the most prevalent cause, others reasons included purely for recreational purposes, to cope with tension, to forget about family issues or out of frustration. Individuals partaking in these intoxicating activities are more likely to face random injuries or get into accidents while intoxicated as they have reported to experiencing health deteriorating symptoms such as feeling weak, dizzy, experiencing blurry vision, slurred speech, difficulty breathing and nausea.

Without proper education or knowledge, these children are sexually taken advantage of from as young as 11 to 14 years of age, often times being forced into the activity. Drug use and sex work seem to be correlated amongst female street children as females who exhibited intoxicating habits were more prone to get involved in sex trafficking or sex work. These children or adolescents are not able to negotiate the terms of their work properly with their clients due to the low level of education, were too young to understand or due to being intimidated.

Females have reported to being more informed about STIs and other transmitted diseases only after getting into this line of work and have reported to using more protective measures such as condoms to avoid pregnancy and the contraction of diseases as a result.



Involvement in Violent Extremism/Gangs:

Street children and orphans working under criminal organizations, face some of the worst forms of child labor. Out of desperation and an attempt to escape their current conditions, street children in Bangladesh are forced or voluntarily involved in various criminal activities. Otherwise known illicit workers, or child soldiers, these children are employed to carry weapons, sell drugs, collect extortion money, commit political violence and conduct contract killings. The backgrounds of these street children are particularly more vulnerable than their counterparts as they rarely had adequate clothing, never attended school and thus had jobs like begging, street-selling, recycling, and domestic services, none of which generated enough income to sustain themselves and their families who dependent on them as they often missed meals (Organization Report, 2012). Many of these children had injuries, diseases and general health problems, on top of facing abuse from their families on a daily basis, who were also prone to taking drugs. This led street children to form groups to decrease the risks of being attacked or abused on the streets, however, these groups soon become involved in crime as they needed money to survive and meet their family's expectations.

Socio-Economic Status and Psycho-social Issues:



Alongside poverty, patriarchal beliefs and practices of many Bangladeshi males add to the vulnerability of children (in early childhood) in the household. The lives of many children are impacted by traditional male polygamous practices. (Hossain, 2003) The laws of this country allow men to marry multiple times, however, many of these unions are socially and religiously sanctioned but not officially recorded. As a result, a father could be responsible for over ten children from two households combined, but might not take the responsibility of them. This can cause children to lose a sense of belonging to the family, as what ensues afterwards, is mistreatment from one, if not more, of the step-parents or relatives. The father, who is usually the sole earning member of the family, is also likely to disappear altogether, leaving the family to fend for themselves in an already impoverished state. Additionally, loopholes in the legal system, coupled with women's lower

economic status prevents women from taking legal action against the man. This can cause the mother to breakdown and lash out on the child if not neglect them entirely (Blanchet, 1996).

Stepmothers perceive stepchildren as a hindrance to their current and long-term financial interests which may be better spent on themselves or their own children's comfort and future. Stepmothers also perceive stepchildren's inheritance rights as a danger to their own and their children's futures in the long run (Blanchet, 1996, Pryer, 2003).

Informal Child Labor Employment and Social Ties in Local Communities:



When families live under constant economic crises, they may take desperate measures such as employing their children outside the home or pushing their children out of the home to generate income reported that they were overwhelmed by the work that their parents gave them. Children neither had any say nor could they object to any decision made by their guardians regarding employment. Many of them were exploited in the workplace, working long hours and in harsh, abusive environments, and when they shared their stories with guardians seeking a remedy, they were not only ignored but physically and psychologically abused as a result.

For example, children who are cared for by a stepfather receive minimal attention and are frequently denied proper food, healthcare, and education. When stepchildren reach the age of eight or more, the stepfather hires them but retains authority over their wages. When the stepchildren fail to meet the financial expectations of the stepfather, they are subjected to harsh and cruel treatment (Pryer, 2003).

According to the Daily StarLast update on: Sat Jan 28, 2023

Nobody's children

The dire state of disadvantaged children on the streets



A mother and a child take shelter inside a plastic cover to protect themselves from a cold wave. With no bed to sleep in and no home to go to, this photo is the reality of more than seven lakh such children in the capital, who remain the children of the streets. These photos were taken in Dhaka's Bangla motor and Suhrawardy Udyan areas recently. Photo: Anisur Rahman, Palash Khan

Just past midnight on Manik Mia Avenue, some children were seen taking the opportunity of the traffic light turning red. While some carried flowers, others had balloons of different colours. They were seen taking these to the passengers of private cars stopped at the signal, requesting them to make a purchase.

"Sir, please take some flowers. I have to go home," a young boy of six to seven years of age, was heard saying.

This young boy named Jisan had a bunch of roses with him, which he was trying to sell to the passengers in the cars. Just then, the lights turned green again and he had to retreat, only to wait for another turn with the red lights on.

Finally, he was able to sell of his roses to this correspondent and agreed to talk to him for a few minutes.

He said he lost his father when he was five years old. His father was a CNG-run auto-rickshaw driver, who was hit by a truck. Jisan and his mother were brought to the streets to earn a living.



Jisan's mother makes flower garlands throughout the day and sells them at Dhanmondi 27 and Manik Mia Avenue. Since the restrictions of traffic police usually get relaxed after 11:00pm, Jisan starts to run after the cars to sell flowers.

He lives with her mother at a polythene-made shanty on the footpath near the Adabar truck stand area. Although he was enrolled in school, his education continued for only three months till his father's death.

Jisan is a reflection of the reality of more than seven lakh children in Dhaka.

According to a Unicef study published last year, the number of street children in Bangladesh is currently 9,79,728.

By 2024, the number is expected to reach 16,15,330, according to the study.

During a recent visit to Kamalapur Rail Station, this correspondent met Shamsul from Sunamganj, who makes a living by begging at Sylhet's rail station. He came to Kamalapur four days ago and was going back to Sylhet the next day.

Sometimes he goes to other stations by train and often sleeps at the platforms. Akash and Limon had similar stories.

They got an opportunity to study at a temporary school at Kamalapur rail station run by LEEDO Bangladesh, where some 25 children are enrolled. They attend school from Monday to Thursday for two hours. The school also provides food to these children.

For the rest of the week, they have to beg to get even one meal, and mostly depend on leftover food from local restaurants.

A report published in 2016 by the Social and Economic Enhancement Program (SEEP) found that 41 percent of children living on Dhaka's streets do not have a bed to sleep in, while 44 percent are addicted to drugs, 40 percent do not take a bath daily, and 54 percent have no relatives to visit during sickness. Around 35 percent defecate in the open and 75 percent cannot seek medical advice during illness.

According to a study published by a private research institute in September last year, 79 percent of street children have been subjected to mental, physical and sexual abuse at some point in life. Around 62 percent of these disadvantaged children have been subjected to physical abuse.



This correspondent recently met two other street children, who were eating restaurant leftovers out of a polythene bag on the footpath of Farmgate at midnight, with a pile of garbage nearby. After finishing the meal, they started removing the plastic and papers from the garbage dump.

They said they both work for a city corporation cleaner, in exchange for Tk 50 each. After working till 3:00am, they usually sleep on the footpath and survive mostly on begging.

A report published in 2016 by the Social and Economic Enhancement Program (SEEP) found that 41 percent of children living on Dhaka's streets do not have a bed to sleep in, while 44 percent are addicted to drugs, 40 percent do not take a bath daily, and 54 percent have no relatives to visit during sickness.

Around 35 percent defecate in the open and 75 percent cannot seek medical advice during illness. According to the Ministry of Social Welfare, there are currently only two drop-in centres and one emergency shelter for them.

A 2021 joint study by Consortium for Street Children, Commonwealth Foundation, LEEDO, Grambangla Unnayan Committee and Ahsania Mission also mentioned that 98.5 percent of street children are deprived of education, work an average of 10 hours a day, while 35 percent of them are involved in begging.

"A child, first of all, has the right to shelter, safety, food, and education, all of which apply to street children as well. But they are not enjoying any rights, moreover, they are falling victim to sexual and physical abuse," said Save the Children's director for Child Protection and Child Rights Governance Abdullah Al Mamun.

"These children also face economic abuse and more importantly, are involved in drugs and many other criminal activities. As a result, their overall conditions are worsening day by day," he said.

Government's Approach:

During the inauguration of World Children Day and Children's Rights Week in October, 2015, Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina had asked the ministries of women and children affairs and social welfare to take the necessary steps to ensure food, shelter and education for every street child of Bangladesh. "No children would live on the street as the government has the capacity to feed the reportedly 34 lakh street children" she added. The Prime Minister also urged the authorities concerned to ensure admission of every child in the schools of their areas and warns that the government by no means would accept violence on domestic helps and engagement of children in any risky jobs.

According to Prime Minister's statement, 34 Lakh Street children exist in different cities of the country while the report from Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) projects the number of street children are 1.5 million in 2015 and it will reach to 1.56 million in 2024. The given situation clearly reveals that there are no comprehensive and reliable statistics available on the actual numbers, living conditions, needs and interests of children living on the streets. But the fact is street children constitute one of the most vulnerable and marginal groups in Bangladesh.

Though several acts and policies have been formulated to protect the rights of the children; the

number of the street children and their vulnerability are increasing along with the rapid urbanization. In 6.2 section of National Children Policy, it has been stated that the Social Safety Net has to be expanded to ensure the rehabilitation of all poor children and street children. In addition, the National Plan of Action for Children (2005-2010) also clearly emphasizes the urgent need for "education and empowerment." Education is one of the most pressing needs for the street children that clearly been ignored over the years. The role of appropriate education for empowerment of children – especially the disadvantaged groups like the street or working children – has been unequivocally established. Article 17 of the Constitution of Bangladesh recognizes the right to education for all including the disadvantaged children.

In Bangladesh major problems of street children includes insecure life; physical and sexual abuse by adults of the immediate community; harassment by law enforcing agencies; no, or inadequate, access to educational institutions and healthcare facilities; and lack of decent employment opportunity while thousands of children on the streets of Bangladesh are being denied their rights according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which recognizes that every child is entitled to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. We, EBF want to help Government to fully implement their laws and regulations regarding to ensure a safe future and environment for Street children, Orphans and turn these risk populations into contributing factors.

EBF's Main Aim and Objectives of the Project:

Our main aim and object of this project is to provide shelter, food, medical facilities, clothing, education and rehabilitation towards Street Children, Orphan. Our aim is to bring them under the umbrella of a good guidance. For that we aim to:

1. Build a Shelter that can primarily host 50 Children in the beginning and increase its capacity on meeting project targets.
2. Work in unison with Government agencies such as Ministry of Social Welfare, Local authorities and Police to locate street children and bring them into the shelter
3. Ensure they get proper three time a meal which contains nutrition.
4. Ensure they have access to clean clothing, good environment, playground that can improve their psychology.
5. Provide them necessary counseling and motivation to reduce their traumas and gain self- esteem.
6. Ensure easy access to modern and cultural education through our school program.
7. Using our other projects, train and create life skills for them which will help them earn honest livelihood.

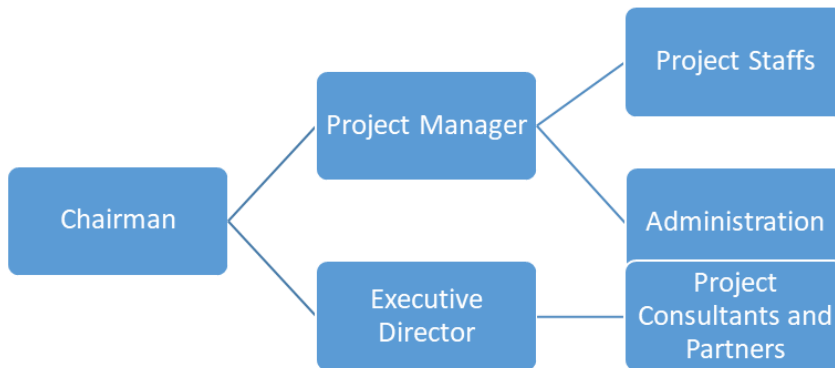
Things we want to ensure regarding this project:

- ⇒ To construct the 2 (two) storied EBF Shelter for Street Children and Orphan.
- ⇒ Collect 50 Children from around the nation and provide them the right guidance and resources to set them a proper and honest life.
- ⇒ Train young children with vocational, technical and medical skills for their secured future.

Expected Outcomes

- ⇒ Over the duration of project starting from 50 children, we estimate 15,000 children will receive benefits which can change the course of their life.
- ⇒ Ensure livelihood.
- ⇒ Through Vocational and Technical Skill Training, Technical Education including Medical, Nursing and Pharmaceutical trainings develop young children as future competent, which will help them to be self-reliant, self-dependent. By doing this, the fear of falling behind in the pressure of society will be reduced. And by creating a group of qualified young population, it will be possible to play a role in the socio-economic condition of the country.

Organogram Of the Project:



Project Implement Strategies:

Building of EBF Shelter: - Sanctuary for Street children and Orphans

We aim to build a solid shelter EBF Sanctuary for the children. We are conceptualizing it to be two storied Pacca (Brick Built) house. We will situate this shelter right beside our School (Euro Bangla Model School). The shelter will build on sufficient amount of land. There will enough space for the children to play and we will ensure plantation of trees to ensure a nice and comfortable environment. The building will consist 10 rooms (each floor) and each room will host 2 children. There will be bigger rooms in the architecture model where 4 children can easily live. Our initial size of each room is 130 feet with some exception for bigger rooms. After successful project initiation and securing funds, we will initiate the building of EBF sanctuary which will take a time span of 6-12 months. Each room will be furnished with Bed, Cabinet, Table, Chair and other necessities.

Since we aim to last this project a long amount of time, we will emphasize on the construction quality and take necessary measures like climate resilient and increased security for the betterment of our children.

Locate target population:

With the inauguration of the project, we will contact with official from Ministry of Social Welfare, Local political figures, law enforcement authorities who will assist us find helpless children and bring them under our shelter. We will organize meetings with these officials to state our purposes and aim of the project. Since we are an established NGO, we have enough credibility and trust to conduct this project. Within the span of 3-6 months (after the building of shelter) we will bring 50 street children and orphans to EBF Sanctuary.

Allocate Staffs for the children:

We will allocate a total of 5 staffs for the children. The Male to Female ratio will be 2:3. They will be assigned in the following position of Cook, Caretaker, Teachers. These staffs will ensure the children are treated well. The project manager will visit and monitor their activities on a regular basis and report to Executive Director and Chairman.

Ensure quality of life to children:

Under the project we will ensure nutritious meal 3 time a day for the children. We will provide them with fresh clothing on a regular schedule around the year. We will also allocate fund for their medical attention. Under EBF sanctuary the children will have sufficient amount of space to play, receive motivation, ethics lessons and counselling from teachers. They will engage themselves in cultural activities, community engagement, environmental elevation activities (tree plantation).

Ensure Education:

We already have a well-established School with 400 students and expert teacher. We will link these children with the school program where they will receive education for free. Apart from this we will also provide them with education equipment's on yearly basis. Under our school project they will receive both cultural and modern education.

Acquire skills:

We have conceptualized rehabilitation program in the form of acquiring skills of the following set: Computer Literacy, Modern Farming, Startup businesses, Nursing, Pharmaceutical, Medical and technical training etc. We will ensure that the children from Sanctuary acquire these skills before they enter legal age of working. We are confident that our training programs and financial support can help them stand up on their two feet's and make an honest living.

Operational Plan:

All the funding for the project will be accumulated through fund raising for the first three years. After meeting all the project targets, we will ask for government's (Social Welfare Ministry) help to run this shelter 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.

Implementation Phase:**Phase One (Specifying the mostly vulnerable area and group, Survey Research, Fund Collection, Ensuring Shelter and basic needs for the children):**

Euro Bangla Foundation mainly works to provide services to the vulnerable population as per need. In phase one Euro Bangla Foundation will identify vulnerable areas as per requirement where there is high prevalence of street children and high level of exploitation.

Euro Bangla Foundation will first conduct a research survey targeting children who are homeless, orphaned, vulnerable and at risk living on the streets and newly abandoned children. According to the results of the research, Euro Bangla Foundation will first target 50 vulnerable orphans, street children and newborn abandoned children.

Euro Bangla Foundation will work in collaboration with Ministry of Children, social service organizations and local governments of Bangladesh to find the most helpless, vulnerable, abused children. Most vulnerable areas such as railway stations, long ghats, orphanages, roadside slums, narrow alleys of various flyovers, local hotels, factories where child labor is high, these areas will be identified and vulnerable children will be identified.

At the same time Euro Bangla Foundation will take necessary steps to build a Child Protection Center to provide safe shelter to the children.

Phase-2:

The second phase of the project will ensure children's rights including food, clothing, shelter and education. As the Euro Bangla Foundation Safe Home is in the adjoining area of the Euro Bangla Foundation Model School, the education of school fit children will be ensured by enrolling them in the school.

Female caregivers will be appointed to take care of children below 5 years of age. Besides, 3 officers, 5 employees, nanny, cook and one health worker will be appointed for the management of Child Protection Center. Vocational training will be given to older children along with education.

Phase-3:

This project is a long-term project whose sustainability will be determined through requirements, financial support and mutual enthusiasm.

Although the project will initially support 50 children, this number will increase over time. In phase three, Euro Bangla Foundation will work on the sustainability and expansion of this project. As a part of which Euro Bangla Foundation will not only provide shelter and food to street, orphan and abandoned deprived children but also work for their quality education and better future.

For a better future of underprivileged children Euro Bangla Foundation will make them skilled in: Quality Education, Vocational and technical education and training including nursing training, medical technician and pharmaceutical training, agricultural training etc. so that they can be tagged in the existing projects of Euro Bangla Foundation and provide them with employment.

Also, to make them self-reliant according to the needs and opportunities of the country. In phase three, motivational sessions and counseling will also be given to the children with emphasis on moral and ethical education and their mental health.

Euro Bangla Foundation will work in collaboration with Ministry of Children, Social Welfare Organizations and Upper Govt to promote this project to reduce the level of child rape and ensure children's rights by providing assistance and support to the more disadvantaged, oppressed children... as a part of which Euro Bangla Foundation is helping underprivileged children through various campaigns, medical campaigns and financial support through their chairman's personal fund.

Means of Verification:

EBF Sanctuary
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.

Functions and expertise of the staffs and Training:

Designation	Qualification	Responsibilities	Reported to
Executive Director	Masters in Social Science/MBA	All responsibilities	Founder and Chairman
Project Manager	MBA/Masters in Social Science	Monitoring and Reporting of Project	ED and Chairman
Cooks (1 male and 1 female)	Eight Pass	Prepare meal for children	Project Manager
Admin Officer (1 male and 1 female)	Bachelors/Masters in Education or other relevant subject	Provide education and guidance for children	Project Manager
Caregiver (Total 7; 5 female and 2 male)	Bachelor or HSC Pass_ prioritizing nursing, humanities and relevant fields	To look after the overall affairs of the children.	Project Manager
Guard/Caretaker (1 Male)	Eight Pass	Provide Security and other supports in the project site.	Project Manager

Staff Training:

After recruitment of the project staff **EBF** will organize a 7 (seven) days training workshop. A trainer's team will be formed with Project Manager, Executive Director and Chairman. They will conduct the time-to-time group level trainings. Group level training will be organized in training center at EBF Training Centre.

Budget for Construction of Shelter House 50 Street & Orphan Children [2024]

Sl.	Budget Type/Family	Description	Total Price (CHF)	Remarks
1,	Material Cost			
1.1	Construction Materials	Construction: Rod/Iron, Cement, Bricks, Sand, Other building materials etc.	78,785.00	Materials Required to build 2 Storied Shelter House
1.2	Furnishing Building and Equipment	Painting Cost for building	10,500.00	Complete Basic Setup for Shelter Infrastructure
		Door and windows	7,935.00	
1.3	Purchase of Furniture	Beds, Table, Chairs and Cabinet	13,140.00	Complete Interior Setup for Shelter House
		Kitchen Equipment	2,265.00	
1.4	Miscellaneous	Electricity and Water supply installation.	10,790.00	Additional Quality of Life improvement for Shelter House
		Installation of Education Equipment	5,395.00	
2.	Personnel Cost			
2.1	Payroll [Construction Worker]	Labor cost for construction	59,125.00	Payment for Construction Worker
2.2	Payroll [Security Guard]	Yearly Remuneration for Security Guard [02 Person]	1,920.00	Payment for Security Guards to make the construction site Secured
2.3	Payroll [Project Staff: Supervisor]	Yearly Remuneration for Supervisor [01 Person]	1,800.00	Total Monitoring of Construction Site.
3.	Other Cost			
3.1	Equipment Maintenance	Construction, Water, Electricity and other equipment maintenance cost	5,765.00	Yearly Equipment Maintenance Cost
3.2	Overheads	Yearly billing for water, electricity, gas and security	7,580.00	Complete Overhead Cost for Shelter House
4.	Total Cost		205,000.00	

Forecasted Operation Cost for EBF Street Orphan Children Shelter House [Estimated 2025]

Sl.	Budget Type/Family	Description	Total Price (CHF)	Remarks
1.	Material Cost			
1.1	Food for Children	Rice, Potato, Fish, Vegetables, meat etc.	14,500.00	
1.2	Medical Equipment	Medicine, first aid kit, doctor fees etc.	1,100.00	

1.3	Clothing	Dress, winter clothes for children	1,300.00	
1.4	Education Equipment	Books, Papers Computer, Projector etc.	1,800.00	
2.	Personnel Cost			
2.1	Project Staff	Yearly Remuneration for 01 Supervisor	1,800.00	
2.2	Caretakers	Yearly Remuneration for 03 Caretakers.	2,400.00	
2.3	Security Guards	Yearly Remuneration for Security Guard [02 Person]	1,920.00	
3.	Other Costs			
3.1	Travel and Accommodation	For Project staff	1,000.00	
3.2	Miscellaneous	Office maintenance cost	1,500.00	
3.3	Overheads	Bills: water, electricity and gas	6,300.00	
4.	Total Costs		33,620.00	

Forecasted Operation Cost for Shelter House [Estimated 2026]

Sl.	Budget Type/Family	Description	Total Price (CHF)	Remarks
1.	Material Cost			
1.1	Food for Children	Rice, Potato, Fish, Vegetables, meat etc.	14,500.00	
1.2	Medical Equipment	Medicine, first aid kit, doctor fees etc.	1,100.00	
1.3	Clothing	Dress, winter clothes for children	1,300.00	
1.4	Education Equipment	Books, Papers Computer, Projector etc.	1,800.00	
2.	Personnel Cost			
2.1	Project Staff	Yearly Remuneration for 01 Supervisor	1,800.00	
2.2	Caretakers	Yearly Remuneration for 03 Caretakers.	2,400.00	
2.3	Security Guards	Yearly Remuneration for Security Guard [02 Person]	1,920.00	
3.	Other Costs			
3.1	Travel and Accommodation	For Project staff	1,000.00	
3.2	Miscellaneous	Office maintenance cost	1,500.00	
3.3	Overheads	Bills: water, electricity and gas	6,300.00	
4.	Total Costs		33,620.00	

Euro Bangla Foundation's Investment for Project

Sl. No	Type/Title	Description	Quantity	Monthly	Yearly	Total (CHF)	Remarks
1.	Material Cost						
1.1	Equipment	Purchase of Land for EBF-Street and Orphan Children Shelter House				26,903.00	Completed
1.2	Equipment Maintenance	Land Maintenance				1,076.00	Completed
1.3	Purchase of Construction Materials	Bricks, Cements And other materials for Foundation				25,000.00	Completed
1.4	Miscellaneous	Land Development, Inception Program for the Project				6,307.00	Completed
2.	Personnel Cost						
2.1	Payrolls	Project Staff, Security Guard Salary				19,519.00	Completed
3.	Other Cost						
3.1	Overheads	Legal Fees and Registration for land				5,380.00	Completed
4.	Total Cost					84,185.00	

Summary of the Proposed Budget of the Project	
Type	Total (CHF)
• Total Budget for the Project	272,240.00
• EBF's Investment (2022/23)	84,185.00
➤ Requesting Budget for 2024	188,055.00

Duration of the total project: Initially 3 Years_ The project will continue for long period of time in terms of need, financial support and spontaneity.

About Euro-Bangla Foundation:



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.

Euro-Bangla Foundation is confident about the establishment of the upcoming projects including Child and Youth Development in Bangladesh through sincerity, honesty and with the help and cooperation of the donor agencies to build a better world serving human rights and sovereignty.

Glimpse of Our Projects:



Euro Bangla Foundation Model School, Micro-finance programs provided by Euro Bangla Foundation, EBF Street and Orphan Children Shelter house and Development Program, EBF Nature and Conservation (Tree Nursery) Program.



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

Humanitarian Aids Provided by EBF:



For More information about organisation, you can visit our Website, Home Page, Facebook Page and YouTube Channel _

<https://www.eurobanglafoundation.li/>

Our Facebook Page: Euro Bangla Foundation

<https://www.facebook.com/Eurobanglafoundation>

YouTube Page: <https://www.youtube.com/@eurobanglafoundationebf7653>

(Euro Bangla Foundation _ EBF)

Collaboration with Government:

Being a Non-Profit organization, EBF is obliged to follow and maintain Government regulation while implementing project. The organization has zero-tolerance policy on discrimination, corruption, anti-government statements and harassment of any sort. Since its inception, EBF always supported and acted as a helping hand for the Government to fully implement goals and helping Bangladesh to move towards sustainable development. In the proposed project of anti-drug and terrorism, EBF will constantly collaborate with Government and Local authorities to meet set objectives.

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 **Donor Organization**.

Date: September 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Miah Nurul Islam". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "M".

Miah Nurul Islam – President
Verein Hilfswerk Bangladesh