

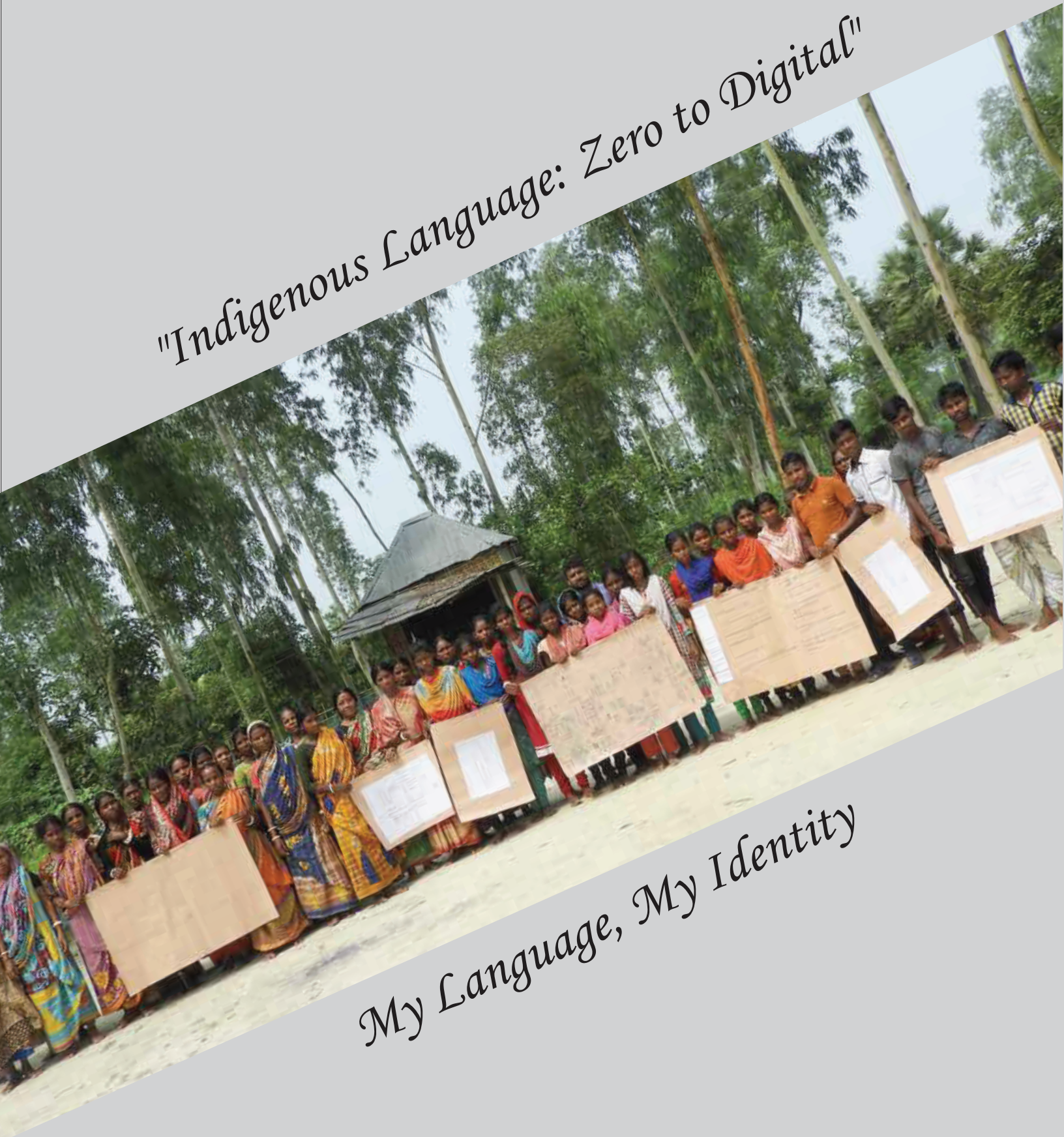
Annual Report

2020 & 2021



SIL International Bangladesh

"Indigenous Language: Zero to Digital"



My Language, My Identity

The Fight: Never- ending war (Fulchan Kol)

Fulchan Kol is a regular football player studying in 10th standard at a local school. Every afternoon, the students play football on the village playground with other youths. Unlike other indigenous villages, his community also used to prepare local alcohol (*Cholai Mod*) for business purposes. In the evening, groups of outsiders from the local town visited the village to get the *Cholai Mod*. They consumed this in the village and aroused chaos between the groups or with the villagers. Sometimes it ended in a scuffle. Such chaos was having a bad impact upon the children and other villagers. It was dangerous for women, children, and other family members as well as for the neighbors.

As a GNG leader, Fulchan was always wanting to minimize this issue; however, he was hesitant as the *Cholai mod* was a source of income for many families especially during the agricultural off-season. On the other hand, the villagers were aware of the bad impact of alcoholism, but sometimes they could not resist getting the extra money during the agricultural off-season. But Fulchan had a strong determination to eliminate this problem from his village. The GNG team working in his village echoed his dream. At first, Fulchan Kol and his team visited the families several times explaining the bad effect of alcoholism, telling how it was creating risks for the children and women of the family. Some families respected the group and stopped the business. But some of them continued to produce it secretly late at night. Therefore, one night, after getting the news about this, the GNG team raided the houses and emptied out the contents of the jar, and burned all the equipment, keeping a video as evidence. Some people started to threaten Fulchan for his actions, but he did not step back as he was sure that his team always agreed with him.

This daring act made it possible that not only Chatrapara but, the other villages—Filtipara, Boiltha, Bilboiltha, and Gucchagram—are now fully free of alcoholism! They have the permission to make it at the festival time only. Now, everyone is very happy to have an alcohol-free village.



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Director's Speech

Covid-19 hit us hard in 2020 and 2021. It has underscored all our activities in both our personal and professional lives. We have gone through a hard time. We have adopted many ways to do things differently and creatively.

In response to the pandemic, SIL International Bangladesh has refocused its efforts both to deal with the immediate needs and to replan long-term solutions according to the contexts of the target communities. As a result of the immediate response, we have supported the community people through humanitarian projects. Gradually we have taken initiative to encourage and help the communities to use their available resources so that they achieve a sustained ability to stay strong, adapt, and recover from the adversity of the pandemic. We restarted the research work focusing on the 20 least-known ethnic minority communities. During the pandemic, we tried to keep the students learning and studying through a small learning center at the village level. This learning center has kept many students from dropping out of their education. We also tried to continue other activities as appropriate during the pandemic and lockdown.

This annual report reflects our activities for the last two years (2020 and 2021). I am so thankful to all the donors, colleagues, community people, friends, and well-wishers for their unwavering prayer, support, and cooperation.



Cornelius Tudu

Country Director

SIL International Bangladesh

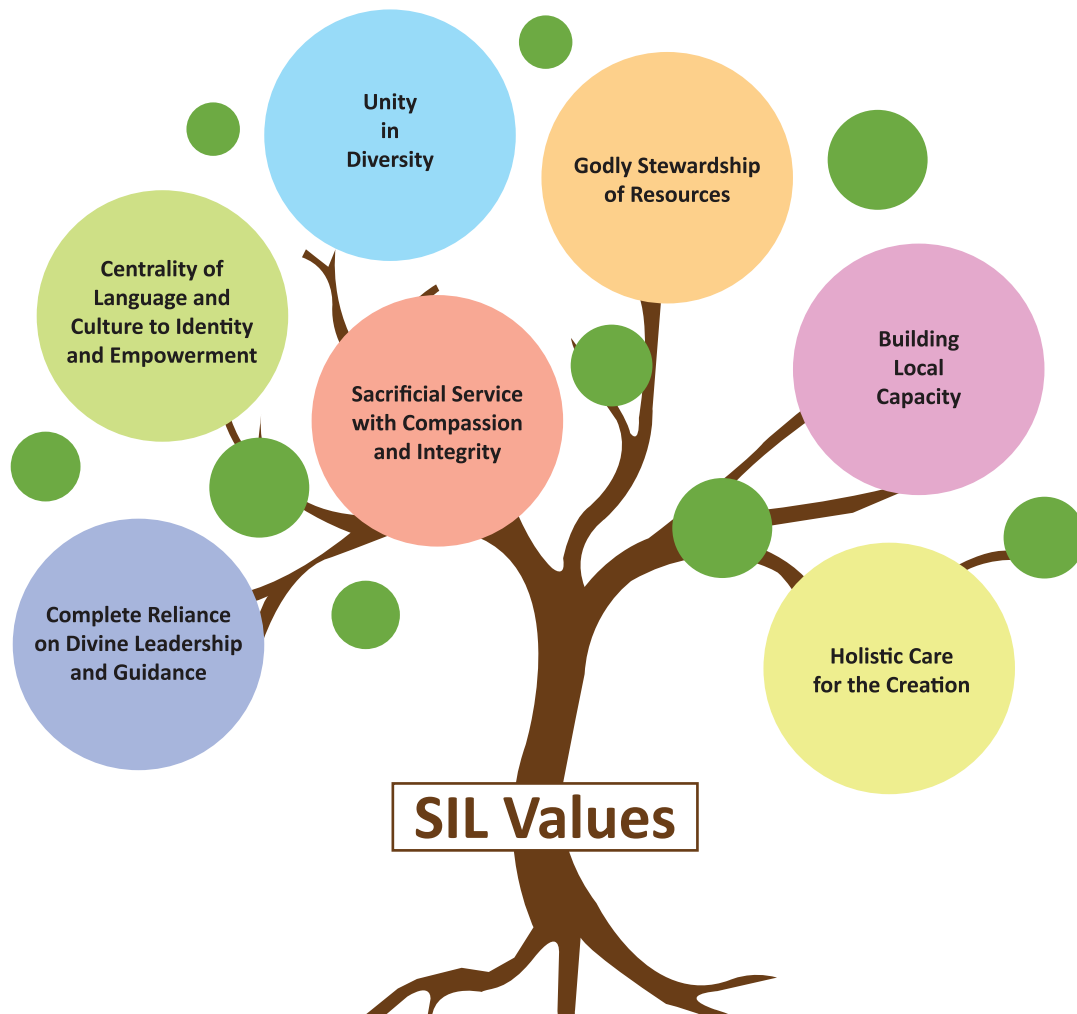


SIL International Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a country of diversity where people of different cultures and languages live together. SIL Bangladesh is working with ethnolinguistic communities to ensure a better life while sustaining their language and cultural diversity.

SIL International Bangladesh is an international non-profit organization registered under the NGO Affairs bureau of the Prime Minister's office of the government of Bangladesh since 2000, which serves as a training, consulting, and development organization for the ethnic minority language communities in Bangladesh. SIL has been working directly with the communities or in partnership with national and international non-profit organizations.





SIL Vision

We long to see people flourishing in community using the languages they value most.



Our Expertise



Language Development



**Mother Tongue-Based
Multilingual Education (MLE)**



**Mother Tongue-Based
Adult Literacy (MTBAL)**



Child Rights



Youth Development



Gender Equality



Humanitarian



Livelihood



Health Care



Advocacy & Networking



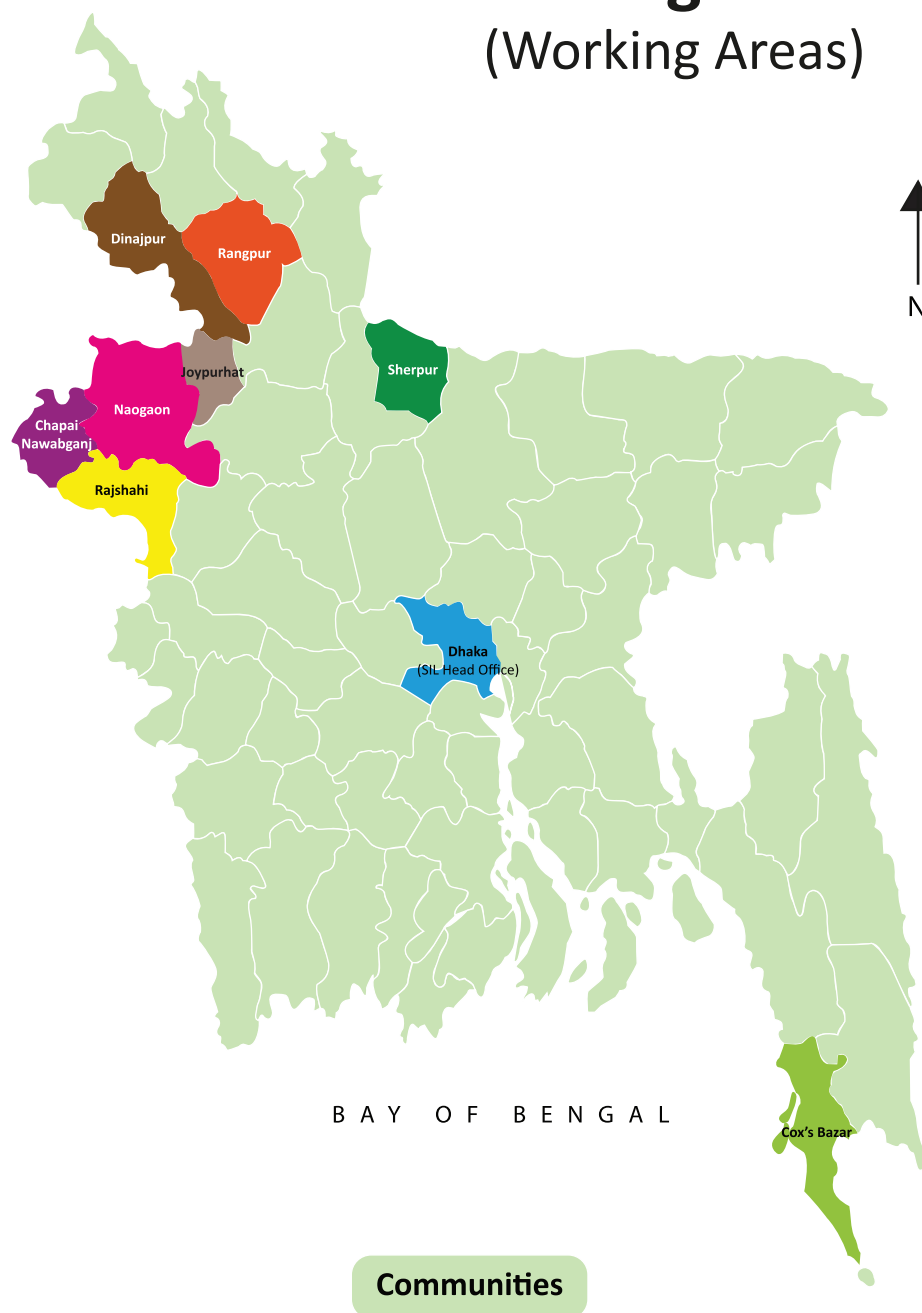
Capacity Building











Research

SIL Bangladesh













(Working Areas)



Impact Partners

Mahle		
Kol		
Koch		
Oraon (Kurux)		
Oraon (Sadri)		
Hajong		
Tripura (Usoi)		

Research Partners

Vuimali			
Rajoar			
Mosuhor			
Teli			
Turi			
Malo			



Language Development

Language is a means of communication through which a person expresses their thoughts. When human language is expressed in written form, it is stored as a relatively permanent piece of evidence. This written form of language serves as a means of perpetuating the language as well as passing on the language and culture to the next generation. SIL Bangladesh is working to develop the language of ethnic minorities so that each ethnic community can preserve their language and culture in the pages of history and the next generation will not lose its identity. The purpose of language development in SIL Bangladesh is to enable each ethnic community to maintain the authenticity of their language and identity.



Orthography

Documentation is the process of preservation. Learning to write is also called documentation of an oral language. This preservation process is called Orthography. SIL Bangladesh works beside communities who need to write down their language for the first time or alter the existing writing framework. SIL Bangladesh gives the materials and the results of the phonological analysis to the communities so that they can make choices about the script and work out their spelling rules. In 2021, SIL International Bangladesh completed the orthography process with the Kurux Community. Kurux is a language of the Oraon Community. SIL Bangladesh had arranged two orthography workshops for the Kurux community, and for the first time the Kurux community chose Bangla script for the written form of their language. They realised their obligation to pass their language and culture on to future generations. To fulfil their responsibility, SIL Bangladesh offered to assist them in achieving the first step and developed a thorough set of spelling rules.

2021

*28 Kurux
representatives
were engaged in
the Kurux
orthography
workshops.*



New initiative for future generation



My name is Bablu Tigya. I lived in Beldanga village of Birampur upazila, Dinajpur district. I am currently making a living in agriculture, and my hobby is writing on various topics on social media. I am a Kurux speaker. Nevertheless, I feel sad when I see that none of our Kurux people want to use Kurux language any longer. They feel more comfortable speaking another language rather than our mother tongue. Our next generation is more inclined towards speaking a second language. I think that maybe less than 20 percent of Kurux people speak the Kurux language. I fear that, if we do not take any steps to preserve our mother tongue, one day our Kurux language will be lost from the world. So, in order to preserve my language, I started writing in Kurux with Bangla script on social media. The purpose of my writing was to attract people in my community to read my writing and to inspire them to use the Kurux language more and more. Then I had a dilemma that I was not writing following any spelling rules. What if someone asked me about spelling rules? I wished for the opportunity to work with an NGO so I could do something for my community. Unexpectedly, I came to know that SIL International Bangladesh had organised an orthography workshop for the Kurux language. By attending the SIL International Bangladesh workshop, I came to know about the process of script selection and spelling guides and now I am very happy to be able to write in my own language following the spelling rules we created. It is very easy to write with this script and these spelling rules, and I hope that the Kurux community will collectively create the spelling rules so that it will be acceptable to all. My dream is that in the future our children will have the opportunity to read and write in their mother tongue and at the same time hope that our Kurux ethnic group will be sustained in the world by using our own language.



Materials Development

SIL Bangladesh organizes workshops for ethnic communities at various times. SIL Bangladesh develops a variety of mother tongue-based learning materials so that the people of the community can receive education in their mother tongue. Through all these materials development workshops, SIL Bangladesh has not only enriched their languages but has also opened a door for the people of the community to learn in their own language because people learn better when they learn in their mother tongue. In 2021, SIL Bangladesh completed the first workshop on material development with the Kurux and Usoi communities under the mother-tongue-based multilingual education program. In these workshops, the Kurux community has started the process of developing different types of materials on 16 themes and the Usoi community people on 26 themes. Based on these themes, SIL Bangladesh has started developing Listening Stories, Big Book pictorial stories, theme pictures, songs and rhymes with the Usoi and Kurux community people. Also, for literacy education, SIL Bangladesh has already developed a Primer book and an Alphabet book in the Kurux and Usoi languages.

2021

21 representatives participated in MLE materials development for children from the Usoi and Kurux community.





Mother Tongue-Based Adult Literacy (MTBAL)

It is very common for children in minority language communities to drop out of school at an early age. The main reason for dropping out is the inability to understand very well the material being taught while learning in a second language. But people have no age limit for learning and always feel comfortable when learning in a language that is their own language. Through the MTBAL program, SIL Bangladesh has created an opportunity for community people to start their learning journey in their mother tongue. In 2021, SIL Bangladesh launched a mother-tongue-based adult education program with the Usoi Tripura community. This is a five-month educational activity, and during this time, they learn to read and write, learning their alphabet through the primer method. Moreover, in order to make these educational activities life-oriented, a few educational chapters have been added related to their daily life. Through these added chapters, they are able to learn to read and write in their mother tongue, and their relationships with each other are strengthened through mutual participation. The purpose of this adult education program of SIL Bangladesh is to enable the people of the community to actively participate in the preservation of their language and culture and to build a beautiful society for the next generation by solving problems together.

2021

5 Tutors helped 100 adult learners from the Usoi Tripura community to read and write in their mother tongue after receiving Mother-Tongue-Based Adult Literacy Training.



Learning Centre

Due to the pandemic in 2020 & 2021, the lockdown, and restrictions, every educational institution was closed. During that period, children were spending their time playing, and it was hard for parents to hold their

children's concentration on study. It seems that because of these long-term study gaps, students might lose their interest in formal education, and a number of the children will drop out. Because of that situation, SIL Bangladesh has taken the initiative to help children by creating a Learning Centre, so that children can have tuition facilities and can also learn language and culture. This Learning Center was planned for three months and according to the plan children were divided into three groups based on their age and educational levels. For 4 to 5 years old (MLE-aged) children, an informal MLE session for three days each week was planned where they learned about their mother tongue-based alphabet, rhymes, songs, stories, values, and health and hygiene

practices for one and a half hours. The children in primary school (classes one to five) and in high school (classes six to eight) were taught their subject-based tuition in the subjects in which they are very weak. In addition, the children enjoyed stories, songs, and rhymes in their language and culture.

2021

*SIL helped **605** children from Kol, Koch, Mahali, Oraon and Hajong communities to engage in study during the pandemic.*



Nothing can stop from learning

My name is Nirob Koch, and I am 9 years old. I live in Shalchura village. I am studying in 4th class in Rangtia Adorshogrom Government Primary School. My school was closed for a long time due to the Covid-19 epidemic. Having no pressure to study at home made me reluctant to study. I spent all day playing with my friends. It was not possible for my father to arrange private classes/teaching or coaching for me. In the meantime, SIL International Bangladesh started a program called the Learning Center for educationally weak children of the poor Koch-Hajong community in Sherpur Area through the SOMPRITI Project. I participated in the Shalchura Learning Center. I did not know any of the third grade lessons as the school was closed for a long time but, after three months of regular study in the Learning Center, I know how to read my class books and I study at home regularly. I have got first place in the annual examination of 2021. Now, after the school opened, I go to school regularly. My dream is to become a teacher. Many thanks to SIL Bangladesh for giving me the opportunity to study during the Pandemic.



Story of Urmila Koch



I am Urmila Koch and I live in Rangtia village of Jhinaigati upazila, Sherpur district. My family consists of my husband, two sons, and my elderly mother-in-law. My eldest son Pradeep Koch is in 8th grade, and my youngest son Sanjeev Koch is in 3rd grade. My husband is an ordinary carpenter and he works as a day labourer. The lockdown during COVID-19 reduced the income of our family. Due to the closure of schools, it has become difficult for boys to keep concentrating on studies. We did not have the means to arrange private classes or coaching for them. In this situation, the Learning Center started through the SOMPRITI project run by SIL International Bangladesh where Koch-Hajong boys and girls get the opportunity to study. My two sons also started studying there. As a result of the teaching received at the Learning Center for three days a week for three months, my boys started reading again. They started to do studies at home and their interest in reading has increased. They also had satisfactory results on the annual examination.

I want to sincerely thank SIL International Bangladesh for this. I think that, if SIL International Bangladesh conducts regular activities in this way, boys and girls will get good results in education, and the dream of poor parents like me to have their children become good human beings will come true.

Learning Circle (LC)

The Learning Circle plan was a landmark step for SIL Bangladesh. SIL Bangladesh has created an opportunity for community people through this Learning Circle program where a group of people from the community can sit, learn together, and bring good changes through implementing those learnings in their lives. It is a one-year program where the people of the community study five books with a wide range of topics to make sure that after completing this course they will be developed personally, socially, and economically. From a community perspective, it is an opportunity for them to raise their social issues and together find solutions. It is empowering them as well as helping them to enjoy harmony, unity, and gender equality in the community.



2020

19 people from Mahali, Kurux, Koch and Hajong communities got LC volunteers training.

2021

262 beneficiaries from **19** LC groups are developing their socio-economic life.



Enlighten through Learning

The Learning Circle program conducted by SIL International Bangladesh is also running in Baldipukur village of Ranipukur union of Mithapukur upazila in the Rangpur regional work area. Among them, one of the women's Learning Circle groups is running in Biglupara with a total of 15 members. In 2021, Covid-19 spread around the world. The prevalence of the Corona virus is increasing in Bangladesh as it is all over the world, and Rangpur did not escape the attack. During this time, various instructions were given in order to stay healthy. Cleaning both hands was one of the most emphasized instructions. But it became difficult for the little village children to follow the rules. The Learning Circle team discussed how to encourage children to keep their hands clean. In the end, they all decided that if they put a tube in a small drum, the children would find it interesting and clean their hands by playing. But collecting so many drums was a challenge. The members all decided to deposit at least 5 taka per session. With that money they started to buy drums and distribute them to each member of the Learning Circle team. They have so far distributed 5 drums among the members. With the water from the distributed drums, each child now cleans his/her hands for a while by playing. The children are now healthy because of these good habits. Both the children and the adults in the family clean their hands there. Distributing these drums among members of the team will keep going until all members receive one. All the members of the group swear that they will all work together in unity and they will later, as an organization, develop this practice of saving funds for different purposes.





Youth Development

Youth development is a process that prepares a young person to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood and achieve his or her full potential. Youth development is promoted through activities and experiences that help youth to develop social, ethical, emotional, physical, and cognitive competencies. They will participate in the civil society among the indigenous population of Bangladesh and empower themselves to become the change-makers or leading agents for positive change in their communities. They will create new platforms, and opportunities for dialogue and will enable young people from different indigenous groups and areas to exchange experiences. Through different activities such as conferences, capacity-building, and dialogues, they will be strengthened in awareness about rights, leadership, advocacy, and networking skills. They will also have opportunities to implement their own social action plans based on problems they have identified in their areas and their communities.

Adolescent Health Care

Adolescence is a period of life with specific health and developmental needs and rights. It is also a time to develop knowledge and skills, learn to manage emotions and relationships, and acquire attributes and abilities that will be important for enjoying the adolescent years and assuming adult roles. But, in our context, it is very difficult to accomplish these goals. There are many myths and taboos in our society. For example, when girls are menstruating, they are sometimes restricted from going outside of the house, and they are discouraged from eating certain types of food including protein, oil, and pickles. Boys are treated as bad characters if they have nocturnal emissions. Even young people who do get accurate information on these things are often unable to access the services they need to act on this knowledge and protect their reproductive health. In many cases, it leads to frustration, misconception, and worries. This program will give them a good understanding and knowledge about such physical changes as wet night and menstruation. After getting this knowledge, they will be relaxed and free mentally and not be afraid of it. Through this program they will get support in adolescent issues so that they can maintain good hygiene and lead a comfortable, healthy life and can plant a healthy seed for their successful future.



2021

***397** adolescents are learning about adolescence from **26** animators who are trained about Adolescent Health Care by SIL Bangladesh from Mahali, Kol, Hajong and Koch communities.*



New knowledge for new journey

I am Navnita Koch and I live in Shalchura village, Upazila: Jhinaigati District: Sherpur. I live with my parents and I have a younger brother Adhik Narayan Koch (11). I will take the SSC exam this year. In a conservative family with low education, it was very difficult and embarrassing to openly discuss the various problems of adolescence in the family. However, my mother had secretly taught me how to use old clothes during menstruation time. It was not possible to discuss the matter with my father in any way. It was normal for me to keep myself wrapped up during menstruation, not to go out of the house, not to hang the used cloths to dry in the open yard, not to go to school, and not to let anyone know about menstruation. I participate in the Adolescent Health Care Program run by SIL International Bangladesh. Once a month the adolescent girls sit together in a group and discuss the issues of adolescent health from which I have learned a lot. I am now using pads instead of dirty clothes during menstruation. If there are no pads, I use clean old clothes and wash the used clothes with soap and dry them in the open sun. Earlier, my family and I had misconceptions about adolescence. I was especially embarrassed to share this with my family and friends. Now I am not ashamed. I can easily share with my parents. Now I feel free as a bird. Many thanks to SIL International Bangladesh for helping and teaching me to stay safe and grow healthy.

Generation Next Group (GNG)

Youthful individuals are an image of vitality and movement. They can play a crucial part in the advancement of society. SIL International Bangladesh works with minority people to assist them to learn the significance of protecting their language to ensure continuation of their culture. These individuals are usually uninformed of their rights, and it is troublesome for them to raise their voice against treachery. SIL Bangladesh is working to set up second line leadership among these ethnic linguistic people, and this "Generation Next Group" is one way to assist them to work in a different way within their community. The GNG can be a gathering of young

people who will get inspired and take leadership courses to begin various activities for their communities. The main reason for this group is to build second-line leadership within the community so that the youth can take on duties in their own communities in the future and be granted a degree of authority. This youthful group will meet routinely once a month for a full year to talk about social issues and bring about activities to create positive changes. The youth discuss the social problems with the older folks in the village and make a Social Action Plan to resolve those issues with the help of others. The villagers support them in their activities.

2021

*Now Mahle and Oraon
Communities have **12**
trained leaders.*





Gender Equality

In the community, the people do not have enough knowledge and awareness about gender equality. They do not see the importance of female participation and contribution in the family and society. In most of the villages today, the men give leadership. The women are not included in decision-making and participation in social work. SIL International Bangladesh helps to raise awareness and create an environment so that the women and girls can get enough support to participate and be recognized in the family and in society.

Through awareness-raising events with the community people, village leaders and parents will better understand the gender structures ruling their community and their negative impact on life and wellbeing. As more women participate in decision-making in the family and society and take leadership roles, there will be more equality, respect, and harmony between men and women. The goal of gender equality is that 'Women and men have relationships on the basis of equality and have a fair distribution of resources, power, and influence.'

2021

555 male and female are enlightened through awareness about Gender Equality.





Livelihood



Due to the COVID-19 pandemic which affected all sectors, the minority language community people have also been affected badly. SIL Bangladesh has taken various kinds of initiative to support minority communities in their daily life by distributing different kinds of vegetable seeds, giving support for raising poultry and helping entrepreneurs to start small businesses. In this way, each family has earned money at home, and those starting small businesses have earned money through the business cycle. It was the beginning of the community to promote a sustainable, self-reliant system within the community. The motive of SIL Bangladesh was that, by providing all this support, the community people would return to their normal healthy life.

2020-2021

Among **2605** families, vegetable seeds, rice seed and livestock were distributed by SIL Bangladesh. Also arranged vocational training for **5** beneficiaries from **5** different target communities.



Awareness



SIL Bangladesh always has arranged awareness-raising programs among minority communities about development needs and opportunities and has mobilized communities to play a vital role in their own development. The aim of this awareness program is not only to inform communities about their responsibilities and social rights but to show a way to enhance their ownership, so that minority communities can sustain themselves by their own capabilities and capacities. We all were aware of the

2020-2021 pandemic when people world-wide experienced an uncertain and anxious period. During this crucial time, SIL Bangladesh has supported minority language communities through different kinds of awareness and health care programs.

SIL Bangladesh has always played an influential role in promoting the importance of language and culture, community ownership, unity and gender equality, and different kinds of social issues through their awareness program. To protect minority communities from COVID-19, SIL Bangladesh included health care, awareness of the vaccination, precautions, and prevention of COVID-19. Therefore, many people got vaccinated and, through protection, were able to fight against this epidemic.

2021

4380 community people got several awareness to mobilize their social life.





Humanitarians

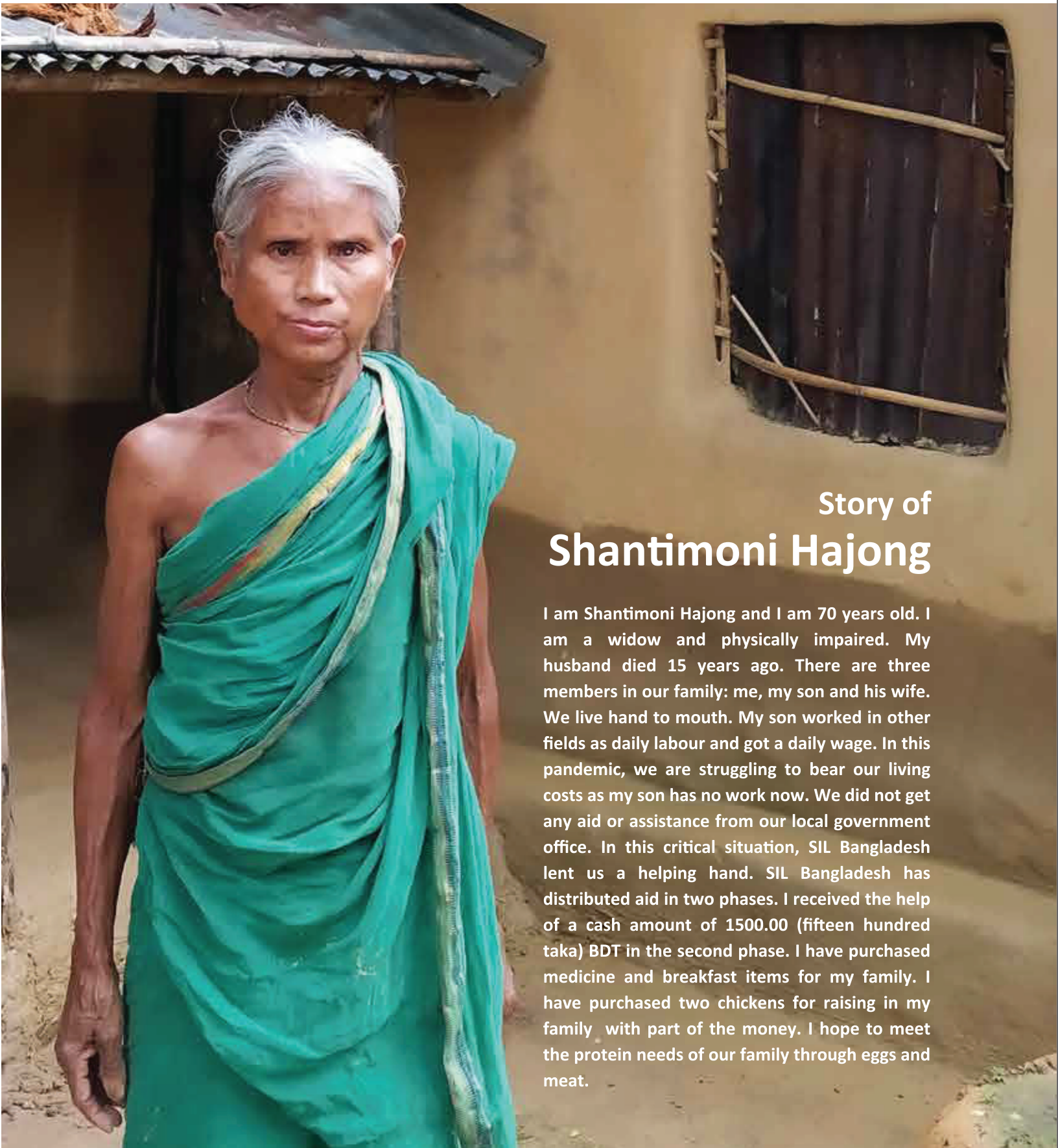


During the COVID-19 pandemic, people were not only affected physically, but we all faced social and economic loss. The working areas of SIL Bangladesh were affected by this as well. The source of income for the minority language community people is daily work and labour, and they need to maintain their families with what they earn. Hit by this pandemic, many community people lost their daily income; many were working in the local town in the small factories, shops, markets, fruit orchards, etc. As the pandemic locked down all the factories, shops, markets and related income sources; most of the people became jobless, and it affected their families badly; hence many people began to starve. During this hard situation, SIL Bangladesh tried to stand by these community people by providing appropriate cash, food, and necessary support to uphold their survival and early livelihood recovery during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2020-2021

984 families got financial assistance and **838** families got humanitarian aid by SIL Bangladesh during the pandemic.





Story of Shantimoni Hajong

I am Shantimoni Hajong and I am 70 years old. I am a widow and physically impaired. My husband died 15 years ago. There are three members in our family: me, my son and his wife. We live hand to mouth. My son worked in other fields as daily labour and got a daily wage. In this pandemic, we are struggling to bear our living costs as my son has no work now. We did not get any aid or assistance from our local government office. In this critical situation, SIL Bangladesh lent us a helping hand. SIL Bangladesh has distributed aid in two phases. I received the help of a cash amount of 1500.00 (fifteen hundred taka) BDT in the second phase. I have purchased medicine and breakfast items for my family. I have purchased two chickens for raising in my family with part of the money. I hope to meet the protein needs of our family through eggs and meat.



Capacity Building

A strong team can never be imagined without capable and qualified team members. SIL Bangladesh not only focuses on empowering communities but also arranges different kinds of capacity-building training and workshops to help staff and volunteers to develop their skills and expertise so that SIL Bangladesh can serve minority communities in a better way.



Staff Capacity Building Program at Bhadun, Gazipur.



Staff Capacity Building Program at Savar, Dhaka.



Group work during M&E training conducted by Learning Loop.



Advocacy & Networking

To become a sustainable community, it is important to make sure that you know about civil rights and maintain a good relationship with the government and local communities. To fulfil this requirement, SIL Bangladesh is doing advocacy and networking training with minority communities. So that they enjoy all of their rights and have a strong, healthy relationship with the government and local NGOs. SIL Bangladesh has also arranged and attended various kinds of meetings and seminars on the local, national, and international levels as part of advocacy and networking.

2021

***2,223** community people celebrated the Indigenous Day with SIL Bangladesh.*



NGO Coordination Meeting at Mithapukur, Rangpur.



Press Conference during World Indigenous Day Celebration in Sherpur field area.



Meeting with UNO at Jhinaigathi, Sherpur.



Meeting with UNO at Patnitola, Naogaon.



Research

In Bangladesh, there are various minority language communities that have distinct languages and cultures. The Bangladesh government has recognized **fifty minority language** communities by publishing a gadget in March 2019. SIL International Bangladesh has taken the initiative to do a comprehensive survey study on the minority language communities with the least number of speakers. This study will analyze the current situation of these minority language communities' linguistic, socio-economic, and religious status.

Based on this study, SIL selected 20 of the least-known languages from the list of fifty minority language communities and, in January 2021, started a survey that will be complete by April 2023. The 20 communities are Turi, Malo, Mushohor, Rajoar, Teli, Vuimali, Kondo, Patro, Gunjo, Kharia, Barik, Banai, Hudi, Bagdi, Bhumij, Kharowar, Lohar, Bedia, and Vill.

In order to implement this plan, the survey work was started on **6 language minority groups** of Bangladesh in 2021. These 6 groups are Malo, Mushohor, Turi, Vuimali, Rajoar and Teli, who live in Rangpur, Dinajpur, Joypurhat, Rajshahi, Chapainawabganj, Naogaon and Nator. The three qualitative and quantitative research methods of data collection used during the survey are interviews, group discussion, and case studies. The following table shows the names of the people groups, the districts, and the estimate of their population based on the information obtained from the survey.

Communities	Population	Districts
Turi	1,870	Dinajpur, Joypurhat, Rajshahi, Rangpur
Malo	2,901	Naogaon, Joypurhat, Dinajpur
Mushohor	3,633	Dinajpur, Rangpur
Rajoar	2,788	Rajshahi, Naogaon, Chapainawabganj
Teli	300	Naogaon, Nator
Vuimali	1,400	Naogaon, Rajshahi



The survey data analysis for three of the communities (Malo, Mushohor, and Turi) has been completed, and the rest of ongoing. The research study has found that 85% of the Malo people speak the Shadri language. According to the people, it is quite different from Oraon Sadri. To confirm the difference between the two languages further language study is needed.

“Outside of the community, we are unable to use our language. we don't have our own alphabet and writing forms. We strive to practice our language through prayer and singing. In this way, we are preventing the extinction of our language.” — Shanda Malo (FGD-Female group)

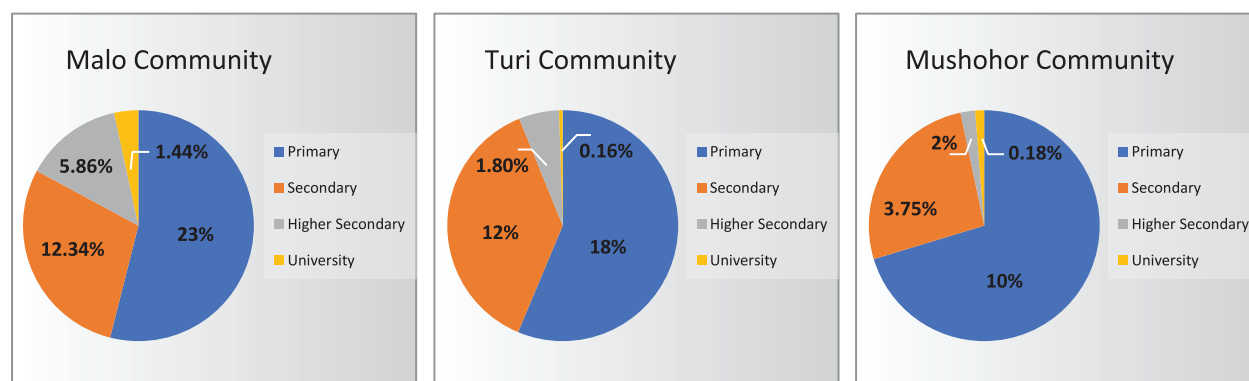
The Turi and Mushohor populations speak different languages. In Mushohor, 30% of the people speak Deshwali, 34% use the Mushohor language, and 19% speak Paschima. On the other hand, 87% population of



the Turi community used the Khottra language as their mother language. Although the language of the people of these ethnic groups has an oral form, there is no written form. According to the new generation of people, the use of these languages is declining day by day due to a lack of a precise written form and practice. The new generation is becoming dependent on a second language. For these reasons, not only are they losing their language but also losing their culture which carries their identity.

From a socio-economic perspective, their condition is as vulnerable as their language. However, they are struggling to maintain their dignity and social acceptance by the mainstream. A large proportion (81%) of the Mushohor people's per capita daily income is 200-300 taka. At the same time, 53% of Turi people's per capita income is also 200-300 taka. In Malo, 57% of the people's daily income was found to be 100-200 taka and 39% 200-300-taka. Occupationally, 43% of the people in Malo and 39% in Mushohor are involved in agricultural work, fishing, and day labor. In Turi, 70% of the people's main work is day labor (for example, rickshaw puller, van driver, coolie, painter, mason).

The study found that a large number of the minority people were lagging behind in education. The following table shows a picture of their education based on the information obtained from the survey.



PC: Three minority language community education status

In addition, the study found that a large number of minority people do not have their own land. They live their life on the land of others or on government land. They are unable to lead normal lives and are dominated by the landlord. Tulshi Malo said that the landlord threatened to evict them if anything happened.

From a religious perspective, 100% of the people in Turi and 99% in Mushohor practice Hinduism. It seems that almost 70% of the Malo population follow Hinduism, and the second-largest is Christian (29%).

It is our hope that, as a result of this research work, the target communities will be confident and feel proud of their language, culture, population number, and traditional practices. Also, we hope that the government will use this data and information for future plans. The non-government sectors can plan to work with those communities to digitize the languages and improve their socio-economic and linguistic status and identity. The published report might be used for advocacy and networking by the government and wider society. SIL has planned to help save and preserve their language and culture and address their social and economic needs.



Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

2020

505 villagers provided their socio-economic information through PRA survey.

Financial Statement

SIL INTERNATIONAL - BANGLADESH

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

For the years ending 30th June 2020

ASSETS AND PROPERTY	30/Jun/20	30/Jun/19
Fixed Assets	2,528,863.00	3,120,825.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,829,771.00	11,502,743.00
Advance to Staff for Expenses	886,000.00	233,900.00
Loan for Project Expense		
BDT	13,244,634.00	14,857,468.00
FUND AND LIABILITIES		
Fund Account	6,493,185.00	9,757,486.00
Payable to Provident Fund	839,850.00	169,758.00
Payable to Gratuity Fund	503,009.00	168,844.00
Assets Replacement Fund	4,711,046.00	4,761,380.00
Benefit and Allowance Fund Payable	155,820.00	
Project Fund Payable	541,724.00	
BDT	13,244,634.00	14,857,468.00

SIL INTERNATIONAL - BANGLADESH

CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the years ending 30th June 2020

INCOME:	30/Jun/20	30/Jun/19
Foreign Donation	14,213,181.00	11,025,058.00
Local Donation		225,500.00
Profit on Sales of Vehicle		
BDT	14,213,181.00	11,250,558.00
EXPENDITURE:		
Pay & Allowances	9,127,907.00	7,773,882.00
Supplies and Services	6,938,283.00	6,788,791.00
Repairs & Maintenance	819,329.00	328,697.00
Relief & Rehabilitation		209,876.00
Gratuity Fund Adjustment		
Depreciation	591,962.00	426,066.00
BDT	17,477,481.00	15,527,312.00
Excess/ (Deficit) of Income Over Expenditure	(3,264,300.00)	(4,276,754.00)
TOTAL BDT	14,213,181.00	11,250,558.00

Financial Statement

SIL INTERNATIONAL - BANGLADESH CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For the years ending 30th June 2020

RECEIPTS:	30/Jun/20	30/Jun/19
Opening Balance: July 01, 2019		
Cash in Hand	123,452.00	441,022.00
Cash at Bank	11,379,292.00	14,727,167.00
Foreign Donation Received	14,213,181.00	11,025,058.00
Local Donation Received		225,500.00
Sales of Vehicle		-
Received for Project Closing		5,646.00
Payable to Provident Fund Increase	670,092.00	169,758.00
Payable to Gratuity Fund Increase	334,165.00	168,844.00
Payable to Benefit & Allowance Increase	155,820.00	
Payable to Project Expense	541,724.00	
Advance Realization	233,900.00	
BDT	27,651,626.00	26,762,995.00
PAYMENTS:		
Pay & Allowances	9,127,907.00	7,773,882.00
Supplies and Services	6,885,908.00	6,788,791.00
Repairs, Maintenance & Rehab.	819,329.00	328,697.00
Office Equipment's		34,300.00
Relief & Rehabilitation		209,876.00
Advance to Staff for Expense	886,000.00	124,705.00
Project Fund Expenses	102,710.00	
BDT	17,821,854.00	15,260,251.00
Closing Balance: 30 June 2020		
Cash in Hand	486,538.00	123,452.00
Cash at Bank	9,343,234.00	11,379,292.00
BDT	9,829,772.00	11,502,744.00
TOTAL BDT	27,651,626.00	26,762,995.00

Financial Statement

SIL INTERNATIONAL - BANGLADESH

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

For the years ending 30th June 2021

ASSETS AND PROPERTY	30/Jun/21	30/Jun/20
Non-Current Assets:		
Property, Plant & Equipment	2,386,819	2,528,863
Investment in FDR	3,000,000	2,200,000
Current Assets:		
Advance to Staff for Expenses	5,937	886,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10,324,209	7,629,771
Total assets BDT	15,716,965	13,244,634
Fund and Liabilities:		
Fund Account	7,841,172	6,493,185
Payable to Benefit and Allowance Fund		155,820
Medical Fund Payable	317,670	
Project Fund Payable	860,918	541,724
Payroll Tax Payable	5,000	
Provident Fund	1,550,901	839,850
Gratuity Fund	707,218	503,009
Assets Replacement Fund	4,434,086	4,711,046
Total fund and liabilities BDT	15,716,965	13,244,634

SIL INTERNATIONAL - BANGLADESH

CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the years ending 30th June 2021

INCOME:	30/Jun/21	30/Jun/20
Foreign Donation	16,586,830	14,213,181
Local Donation	129,999	
Fund Transferred from Close -out Project	1,127	
BDT	16,717,956	14,213,181
EXPENDITURE:		
Pay & Allowances	8,252,640	9,127,907
Supplies and Services	4,960,887	6,938,283
Repairs & Maintenance	659,121	819,329
Depreciation	544,934	591,962
Total Expenditure BDT	14,417,582	17,477,481
Excess/ (Deficit) of Income Over Expenditure	2,300,374	(3,264,300)
TOTAL BDT	16,717,956	14,213,181

Financial Statement

SIL INTERNATIONAL - BANGLADESH CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For the years ending 30th June 2021

Receipts:	30/Jun/21	30/Jun/20
Opening Balance:	7,629,771	11,502,744
Cash in Hand	486,538	123,452
Cash at Bank	7,143,233	11,379,291
Foreign Donation Received	16,586,830	14,213,181
Local Donation Received	129,999	
Received from Closing Projects	1,127	
Refund from Provident Fund Adjustment	44,957	
Payable to Provident Fund Increase	1,550,901	670,092
Payable to Gratuity Fund Increase		334,165
Payable to Benefit & Allowance Increase		155,820
Payable to Project Expense		541,724
Advance Realization		233,900
	18,313,814	16,148,882
Total receipts BDT	25,943,586	27,651,626
Payments:		
Pay & Allowances	8,252,640	9,127,907
Supplies and Services	4,982,012	6,885,908
Repairs, Maintenance & Rehabilitation	659,121	819,329
Office Equipments	402,890	
Project Fund Expenses		102,710
Project Closing Balance Transfer	516,777	886,000
Advance Payment to Staff	5,937	
Investment in FDR	800,000	2,200,000
Total payments BDT	15,619,377	20,021,854
Closing Balance: 30 June 2021		
Cash in Hand	595,156	486,538
Cash at Bank	9,729,053	7,143,233
BDT	10,324,209	7,629,771
TOTAL BDT	25,943,586	27,651,626

SNAPSHOTS

