

# Impact of Amar Bari Amar Khamar Self-Help Group (SHG) Training Program for Human Resource Development

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Designated as Ex Director of the Rural Development Academy (RDA), Bogura, Bangladesh. He is specialized in sustainable agricultural development, supply/value chain agricultural development. He is graduated in Agricultural from Sher-E-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka; PhD from university of Kyoto and Postdoc Fellowship from University of Gifu, Japan.

Dr. Rashed has over 30 years of professional experience in Human Resource Development (HRD) in planning, designing training courses and resource materials on professional development for different clientele group through capacity building in agriculture, supply/value chain development and rural development including institution building and knowledge management, small and medium on-farm and off-farm enterprises) and general administration and HR development.

## Acknowledgment

This study is to look at Bangladesh's experience in using the Self-Help Group Programme funded by ABAK as a core development strategy aimed at empowering human resources, especially women. Self-help groups are seen as socially active groups that can facilitate a government's plans for achieving sustainable development goals. From the viewpoint of Amar Bari Amar Khamar (ABAK) Self-Help Group Programme was undertaken for uplifting the livelihoods of small and marginal farm households to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) and intend to be a developed country by 2041. The key consideration is the elimination of all dimensions of chronic poverty from society to achieve sustainable development.

All-out guidance and support from Dr. Abdullah Al Mamun, Additional Director General (ADG) Rural Development Academy (R.D.A.), Bogura, Bangladesh, acted as the main force behind the successful carrying out of the research. I convey my tribute to him. Valuable review, edited and advice put forth by Professor Ali Asgar Chowdhury, Communication and Journalism Department, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh, has enriched the publication in many aspects. I humbly offer a deep sense of gratitude to him.

I am grateful to the Director (Research and Evaluation) of R.D.A. for their encouragement, guidance, and institutional support in bringing out this report. At last, I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Khalil Ahmed, Director General of R.D.A., for his continuous encouragement and publishing the report.

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is to look at Bangladesh's experience in using the Self-Help Group Programme funded by ABAK as a core development strategy aimed at empowering women. Self-help groups are seen as socially active groups that can facilitate a government's plans for achieving sustainable development goals. Today, the ABAK Self-Help Group Programme is the largest microfinance program globally, covering more than 10 million self-help groups. This research uses descriptive analysis to provide an overview of the ABAK Self-Help Group Programme of Sherpur upazila in Bangladesh. It focuses on how the program contributes to sustainable development by asking about how the Self-Help Group Programme leads to the empowerment of rural men and women, the challenges faced in its implementation, and the initiatives implemented in Bangladesh to sustain the program. This is followed by a quantitative analysis of the economic sustainability and the equality status by measuring the program's progress and the disparity between regions in the last decade. Bangladesh's experience shows that the Self-Help Group Programme can empower men and women, facilitate entrepreneurial activities, enhance confidence and trust, and provide technical skills and market access. Those are part of sustainable development goals and increase sustainable livelihood.