

T.RINAMUL

## Annual Report 2008

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

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We would like to thank all our colleagues and TUS Executive and General Committee members for their effort and commitment in 2008, and for their cooperation in providing the information to develop this Annual Report.

Finally, we would like to express sincere and special thanks and gratitude to the communities of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, for their support in TUS programmes and development activities. Without their participation, it would be impossible for TUS to pursue its objectives or survive as a development organisation.

We cordially seek continued support and cooperation from all TUS well-wishers in the future.

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# Glossary and List of Acronyms

ADB: Asian Development Bank

*Bau kul*: 'Bau' plum, a type of hybrid plum in Bangladesh

BARCIK: Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge

*Boi-sa-bi (Boisu, Sangrai, Bizu)*: Indigenous New Year festival in the CHT, celebrated in April (Bizu in Chakma language, Sangrai in Marma language, Boisu in Tripura language)

Caretaker government: Interim Bangladesh government, responsible for fair and free national elections

CASA: Churches Auxiliary for Social Action, an Indian-based development organisation

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CBO: Community-Based Organisation

CCDB: Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh

CEP: Community Empowerment Project (TUS project)

Chakma: The largest group of indigenous peoples in the CHT

CHT: Chittagong Hill Tracts

CHT Accord: Agreement signed in 1997 between the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Parbotto Chattogram Jhana Sanghoti Samity (PCJSS), a CHT-based political organisation

CHTRDP-CD: Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project – Community Development Component (TUS project funded by GoB collaborated with ADB)

CHTWON: Chittagong Hill Tracts Women's Organisations Network

CMWSP: Community-Managed Water Supply and Sanitation Project (TUS project)

Community: All people living in one para are considered as one community

Community Development Committee (CDC): Community-based organisations facilitating community decisions (CHTRDP-CD project)

Community Solidarity Fund: An alternative community savings mechanism to micro-credit, created by a monthly contribution from each household and managed by PDCs (PPNRM project)

Community Volunteers (CV): Community-based volunteers working for village development (SDGG project)

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

Do No Harm (DNH): Promoted under the LCP project, DNH is an approach that seeks to resolve differences of interest amongst stakeholders in the transfer of development aid, in order to ensure the effectiveness of development activities, and the fulfilment of development objectives

Durbar: National network of gender-sensitised, women-managed and women-oriented organizations which work especially for women's and children's rights

EC: Executive Committee/Council

EED: Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst, German Church Development Service, a German-based development organisation

GC: General Committee/Council

Government line departments: Government agencies responsible for different services, including agriculture, livestock, health and education

Headman: Traditional CHT leader at *mouza* level

*Jhum*: Traditional form of shifting cultivation in the CHT

*Jhumia*: Peoples that practice *jhum* cultivation; generally used to refer to indigenous peoples in the CHT

*Karbari*: Traditional CHT leader at village level

*Lakh*: 100,000

LCP: Regional Mainstreaming Process of the Local Capacities for Peace Approach (TUS project funded by EED)

Marma: Second-largest group of indigenous peoples in the CHT

Misereor: German-based development organisation

*Mouza*: An area encompassing several villages, used in the CHT traditional administrative system

NGO: Non-governmental organisation

NGO Forum for Drinking Safe Water Supply and Sanitation (NGO Forum): Bangladesh-based development organisation

*Para*: 'Village'. According to Community Empowerment guidelines by UNDP-CHTDF, a *para* must have three elements: one *karbari*, a definite boundary, and recognition from a *mouza* headman.

PDC: Para Development Committee, community-based organisations facilitating community development activities (CEP and SDGG projects)

PPNRM: Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management in the CHT (TUS project)

PPSP: People's Participatory Strategic Planning, a process for creating community development plans

Quick Impact Fund (QIF): Funds for development activities with immediate gains distributed to each PDC by UNDP-CHTDF (CEP project)

SDGG: People's Action on Sustainable Development and Good Governance in the CHT (TUS project)

Traditional leaders: There are three levels of traditional leaders in the CHT: '*karbari*' at village level, 'headman' at *mouza* level, and 'circle chief' at circle level

Tripura: Third-largest group of indigenous peoples in the CHT

TUS: Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

UNDP-CHTDF: United Nations Development Programme - Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility

Union Facilitation Committee (UnFC): Union-based committee working for community people on village selection, project approval and project implementation (CEP project)

Union Parishad (UP): Lowest level of local government in Bangladesh

Upazilla: Sub-district

Upazilla Advisory Committee: Upazilla-based committee working for community people on village selection, project approval and project implementation (CEP project)

Upazilla Nirbahi Officer: Upazilla Executive Officer

# About Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS)

## Vision

A society based on the values of justice, equity and freedom, where disadvantaged and marginalized people have full and effective participation in all stages of the development process.

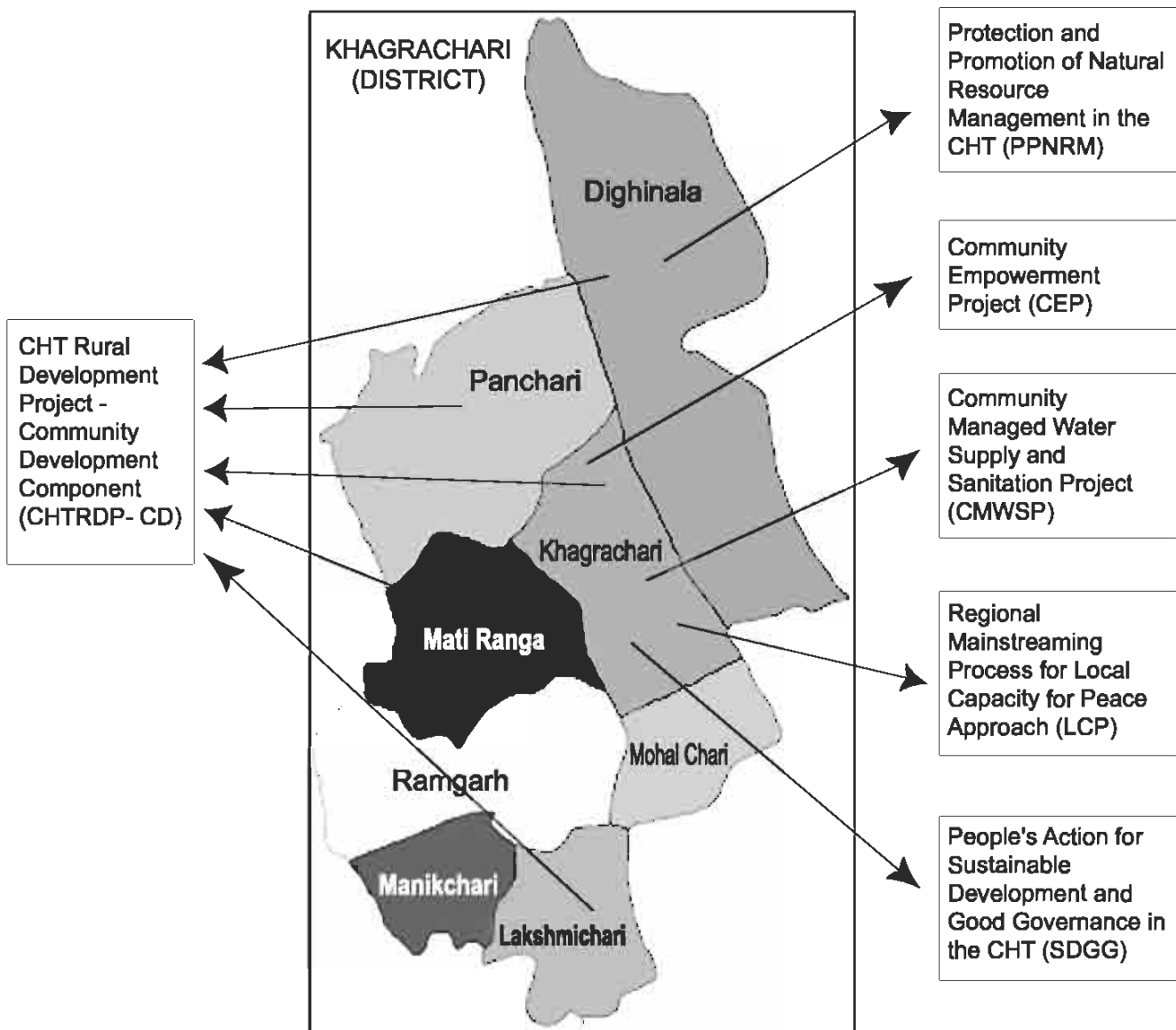
## Mission

To build up the capacity of grassroots communities, especially the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of people in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), towards improving their livelihoods and addressing other socio-economic development issues in a participatory approach.

## Target Groups and Working Areas

TUS works for the disadvantaged and marginalised sections of people, with a particular focus on indigenous issues. In 2008, it concentrated its work in five Upazillas of Khagrachari District, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh.

The map below shows Khagrachari District, divided by Upazilla, and according to TUS project. In 2008, TUS worked in Dighinala, Laxmichari, Matiranga, Panchari and Khagrachari Sadar Upazillas.



## Message from Chairperson and General Secretary



This year Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) successfully completed more than one decade of its existence as a non-profit and non-political organization, working in the development sector of Bangladesh. TUS was established in 1997 by a group of dedicated social activists, with the vision of establishing a society based on the values of social justice, equality and freedom where all people have full and effective participation in the development process. Now is the time to look back to the past, to analyse the present, and to consider how this vision can be made into reality.



During its years of work, TUS has undertaken various activities to assist the disadvantaged and marginalized communities of the country, especially the peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) and Khagrachari Hill District. The TUS mission is to build the capacity of grassroots communities towards improving their livelihoods and addressing other socio-economic development issues through a participatory approach. To accomplish this, TUS has adopted a range of strategies, including the building of community-level organizations and institutions; awareness-raising and skills development trainings, dialogues and meetings; the provision of health services; the maximization of economic options and livelihoods opportunities; the introduction of new and appropriate technologies; and the development of socio-economic and communication infrastructure.

One of the major achievements of the TUS in last decade has been its recognition and acceptance by various partners, government and non-government authorities, and peoples, as a non-political and people-oriented development organization in the CHT. With this in mind, the visits of various high-level government officials in 2008 to TUS working areas, including Advisers to the last Caretaker Government and the Secretary of the Ministry of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, and TUS cooperation with local administration and governments, are particularly notable.

We hope that this Annual Report will provide you with more details of our work in 2008. There have been both successes and failures. We faced numerous challenges in achieving our desired objectives. However, we believe that we were also able to take some basic steps towards the fulfilment of our vision.

Here we would like to take the opportunity to express our gratitude to all development partners and stakeholders including donor partners, local administration and government authorities of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the NGO Affairs Bureau and Social Service Department, and others for their cooperation in implementing TUS activities. We could not have implemented our activities without them, and believe that this cooperative relationship will continue in coming years.

We would also like to thank the members of TUS and particularly our staff colleagues for showing dedication and commitment to bringing out the success in our work. We hope this will continue as we work to turn our vision into a reality.

(Shyamali Chakma)  
TUS Chairperson  
Khagrachari, Bangladesh

(Ashish Chakma)  
TUS General Secretary  
Khagrachari, Bangladesh

## Message from Executive Director

As an organization, we in TUS are accountable to the communities and development partners with which we work, and committed to providing them with information on our activities. I hope that this Annual Report will serve this purpose, and provide an overview of our work, our achievements, and our learning, in 2008.

In 2008, TUS focused on activities in the areas of livelihoods, natural resource management, water and sanitation, good governance and 'Do No Harm'. In the past year, like any other year, we faced challenges, which we worked to overcome with confidence and patience. We also had many achievements, a selection of which I would like to share with you here.



### Livelihoods

TUS' first priority is increasing the livelihood opportunities of disadvantaged and marginalised peoples in the CHT. In 2008, under its Community Empowerment Project (CEP) and Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project - Community Development Component (CHTRDP-CD), TUS supported the income-generation activities of 167 village and community development committees, including livestock rearing, fish cultivation, and nursery and horticulture development. TUS activities and achievements included:

- development of socio-economic infrastructure through the construction of 57 irrigation drains, 83 fishing dams and digging ponds, and two footbridges;
- supply of agricultural equipment: 23 power tillers, 34 pump machines and four electric motors for irrigation systems, 62 sewing machines;
- capacity-building amongst rural communities: organization of 99 skills development training programs, including on horticulture development, fertilizer and water management, homestead vegetable gardening, fish culture, crop production, domestic animal rearing, small business management, and fruit garden management;
- supporting community savings: capacity-building of village development committees to act as savings groups, resulting in a total collective saving of 1,420,837 Taka in 150 villages since 2006.

### Natural Resource Management

There is very limited cultivable land available in the CHT, and TUS views the proper management of natural resources as crucial for poverty reduction amongst rural communities. TUS works to revive and strengthen traditional natural resource management systems of local communities, by drawing on indigenous agro-forestry practices. In 2008, through our 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management in the CHT' project (PPNRM), TUS worked to organise and build the capabilities of community organizations and traditional leaders in two *paras*, enhancing their capacity for development activities supporting the sustainable management of natural resources in the villages.

### Water and Sanitation

TUS' approach to water and sanitation includes a combination of awareness-raising activities, technology transfer to improve community access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and capacity-building of community leaders to increase their ability to manage community-led water and sanitation programmes. Notable achievements in 2008 included:



programmes. Notable achievements in 2008 included:

- organisation and participation in a three-day ' Water and Sanitation Fair' , to mark the International Year of Sanitation 2008, in conjunction with the NGO Forum on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation;
- installation of 1147 tube-wells and three rainwater harvesting systems, enabling over 8000 families to access safe drinking water;
- installation of hygienic latrines in more than 4100 households;
- the declaration of Khagrachari Union, in Khagrachari Sadar Upazilla, as having ' 100% sanitation coverage' by Khagrachari Upazilla Nirbahi Officer.

## Good Governance

TUS believes that good governance cannot be achieved without community participation in decision-making. We aim to develop skilled leadership and capable organisations at community level, and to build linkages between communities, local leaders and local government, so they can work together to achieve transparent, responsible and accountable local governance. In 2008, through our 'Sustainable Development and Good Governance in the CHT' project and ' Community Empowerment Project' , TUS promoted good governance in 160 *paras*, in which we supported the formation of community organisations, committees and long-term village development plans, and built the capacity of community members to create and implement sustainable development activities in their villages.

## 'Do No Harm'

Through our ' Regional Mainstreaming of Local Capacities for Peace' project (LCP), TUS worked to mainstream ' Do No Harm' (DNH) tools into its development activities in Khagrachari. DNH tools seek to resolve differences of interest amongst stakeholders in the transfer of development aid, in order to ensure the effectiveness of development activities, and the fulfillment of development objectives. In 2008, TUS worked to build the capacity of a range of stakeholders in the development process on DNH. We conducted 15 trainings and workshops with local NGO staff and Executive Committee members, community leaders, women representatives, and local government representatives. Through these workshops, TUS hoped to contribute to the effectiveness of its projects and other development programmes in Khagrachari District.

## Final Words

In 2008 we worked to increase the livelihoods opportunities of Khagrachari peoples through supporting income-generation activities; to improve water and sanitation conditions through awareness-raising, hardware supply and capacity-building activities; and to use indigenous knowledge and practices on natural resource management to meet local and global environmental needs. To ensure the effectiveness of these activities, TUS focused on building community institutions, developing partnerships and linkages with local government, and emphasising the principles of good governance and DNH in its activities. In 2008, through these activities, we worked towards achieving our Vision and Mission of a just, equitable and free society, in which all people have the opportunity and capability to participate in the development process.

(Ripan Chakma)  
Executive Director  
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

# Community Empowerment Project

## Introduction

TUS has been implementing its Community Empowerment Project (CEP) since 2005, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme– Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (UNDP-CHTDF). TUS is implementing CEP in 150 out of 255 *paras* in five Unions in Khagrachari Sadar Upazilla, Khagrachari District. TUS follows a bottom-up approach for project implementation, facilitating community peoples' decisions on project proposal selection, development and implementation. It works with Union Facilitation Committees and Upazilla Support Teams and Advisory Committees to implement the project, and support community activities.

## Project Purpose

The main purpose of CEP is to empower CHT communities so that they can manage their own development and welfare, successfully availing of the opportunities offered by related service agencies such as local government institutions and NGOs. Through the empowerment process, CHT communities will be able to make decisions on their own fate and regulate their activities, and will have the necessary knowledge and capabilities to access available facilities and ensure their basic rights.

## Major Achievements in 2008

In 2008, major activities and achievements in CEP fell into five key categories: institutional and capacity development; collective savings; income generation activities; health and sanitation; and gender development.

### **Institutional and Capacity Development**

In order to work effectively with communities in CEP, TUS facilitates the formation of Para Development Committees (PDCs), community-based organisations responsible for community development activities. Since 2005, TUS has supported the formation of 150 PDCs, including 50 new PDCs in 2008. With the support of TUS, each PDC conducts monthly meetings to mobilise their community, share experiences, knowledge and information, and coordinate development activities.

In 2008, TUS facilitated 146 training courses to build the capacity of PDC members, with a total number of 3887 participants (2186 male, 1699 female). Topics included Financial Management and Book-Keeping, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, and Consensus Building. PDC members have gained skills in maintaining bank transactions and cashbooks, project planning and management, and transparent decision-making processes.



*Irrigation system in Jotindra Member para, Khagrachari Sadar Union, July 2008*

In addition, TUS organised awareness-raising activities to provide information and motivate community action on a range of social issues, including immunization for children and women,

hygienic practices, and children' s primary education. TUS also organised a number of day observance programmes, including on National Victory and Independence Days, International Mother Language Day, World Indigenous Peoples' Day, and International Women' s Day.

### Collective Savings

With motivational and capacity building support from TUS, each PDC is now acting as a community savings group, allowing community members to collectively save without the need for individual bank accounts, and as an alternative to micro-credit programmes. Since 2006, communities have collectively increased their savings by Taka 1,420,837. The savings are used for community development activities or in the case of individual or community crises, following collective decision-making processes through the PDC.

### Income Generation Activities

To increase income generation opportunities and to support economic development amongst the communities, TUS supports the disbursement of a Quick Impact Fund from UNDP-CHTF to each PDC. With this financial assistance, communities develop and implement a range of income-generation projects, including livestock rearing, fish cultivation, homestead gardening, and small enterprises. TUS provides assistance in project planning, and technical support for project implementation, as required, in conjunction with government line departments. The projects have increased employment opportunities and sources of income in communities, and contributed to collective savings and capital, to be used for future development activities.

To support income generation activities, in 2008 TUS organised 37 skills development trainings for 1329 participants (785 male, 544 female), with support from government line department officials, including on horticulture, livestock, agriculture, and fish cultivation. The trainings have increased

community skills in the implementation of income-generation projects, and have helped to build relationships between government service officials and communities.



International Mother Language Day Observance, 21 February 2008, Baibonchara Union

Khagrachari Upazilla Nirbahi Officer.

### Health and Sanitation

To reduce rates of waterborne diseases amongst communities, TUS motivated PDCs to install hygienic latrines in their *paras*, and provided technical support for installation. In 2008, latrines were installed in 4100 households. In Khagrachari Union, latrines were installed in every household, leading the Union to be declared to have '100% sanitation coverage' by

### Gender Development

To encourage equal participation of men and women in community decision-making, in 2008 TUS organised gender development training in each of the 150 *paras* in which it works. In addition, to emphasise the importance of gender issues amongst its development partners, TUS conducted five workshops for Union Facilitation Committees and one workshop for government line department officials. The trainings increased the gender-sensitization of the participants, and influenced the increased participation of female community members in PDCs.

## Challenges and Learning

TUS faces challenges in supporting communities to choose income generation projects that are both relevant to their geographical and social contexts, and appropriate for their needs. As most community members are day labourers, marginal farmers and *jhum* cultivators, they seek immediate benefits from project activities. At times, communities have chosen projects which are seen as profitable, but they cannot sustain in the long-term, such as jeep businesses when



*Cow rearing in Mayungtalklu para, Perachara Union, April 2008*

they do not have the technical knowledge and information to maintain the vehicles, or fish cultivation in areas with erratic rainfall. To overcome these challenges, in 2008 TUS organised programmes to share good practices on income-generation activities in the CHT, including exchange visits for PDC members and line department officials. These programmes have helped PDCs and line departments to develop successful and relevant projects, based on their needs and contexts.

### Case Study: Toynamachara Para

Toynamachara *para* is a remote village in Golabari Union, Khagrachari Sadar Upazilla, about 11 kilometres from Khagrachari town. The only way to access the *para* is by foot, crossing hills and small rivers. Villagers live in 21 households, and belong to the Chakma community. Prior to CEP intervention, the only income sources in Toynamachara were *jhum* cultivation and day labouring, with no alternative income sources.

In 2005 TUS began activities in the village, through CEP. It facilitated the formation of a PDC, and the disbursement of the Quick Impact Fund. The PDC began to implement cow rearing, and banana and turmeric cultivation projects. In 2008, the community sold some of its cows, and had an overall income of 354,000 Taka. 54,000 Taka was shared between households, with the remaining 300,000 Taka used to develop community education and sanitation facilities including a teaching centre for children and the installation of hygienic latrines, and to strengthen its cow rearing project through cow fattening.

The present value of total community project assets is now about 800,000 Taka. The community has also collectively saved 8500 Taka through the PDC, to be used as capital for future development activities. Toynamachara *para* is now planning to implement mixed fruit gardening activities, as a long-term project that makes use of available land and knowledge, and as a sustainable alternative to *jhum* cultivation.

## Conclusion

Through its combination of institutional development, capacity building, awareness raising and skills development activities, in 2008 CEP contributed to the TUS Vision and Mission of building the capacity of grassroots communities to participate in, and make decisions on, their development, lives and livelihoods. There are now 150 active PDCs, implementing a range of income-generation projects, and other development activities. Through building linkages with government line departments, TUS has supported increased understanding amongst communities on how to access opportunities by different service agencies. In the future, TUS hopes to continue CEP activities, and expand the number of PDCs with which it is working.

# CHT Rural Development Project – Community Development Component

## Introduction

The CHT Rural Development Project - Community Development Component (CHTRDP-CD), initiated by the Bangladesh government, aims to reduce poverty and thereby promote peace and social harmony in the CHT. Supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), TUS has been working under CHTRDP-CD since July 2005, and will continue until June 2009. TUS works in 17 Unions in five Upazillas of Khagrachari Hill District: Dighinala, Khagrachari Sadar, Lakshmichari, Matiranga and Panchari.

## Project Purpose

The overall goal of CHTRDP-CD is to reduce absolute poverty among rural populations in the CHT. It aims to do this through specific project objectives: upgrade the CHT's socio-economic infrastructure; create employment and income generation opportunities for rural populations; raise standards of living amongst landless and small marginal farmers, especially indigenous populations and women; provide a confidence building environment to underpin the CHT Accord; facilitate agricultural production and marketing; and empower local communities to decide on their own development priorities and to take ownership of the subsequent investments.

The primary target groups of the project are poor *jhumias*, landless farmers, and marginal farmers. The project's secondary target groups include farmers' groups, producers associations, and local small entrepreneurs.

## Major Achievements in 2008

At the start of the project, TUS assisted in the formation of one Community Development Committee (CDC) in each Union, which facilitate communities' decisions on project activities. TUS provides support to CDCs through needs analysis, guidance on decision-making processes and project proposal preparation, and technical assistance. In 2008, TUS supported the following activities:

- development of socio-economic infrastructure through the construction of 57 irrigation drains, 83 fishing dams and digging ponds, 13 schools and literacy centres, and two footbridges;
- supply of agricultural and school equipment: 23 power tillers, 34 pump machines and four electric motors for irrigation systems, 62 sewing machines, and 150 school chairs;
- awareness-raising and capacity-building amongst rural communities: organization of 62 training programs, including on horticulture development, fertilizer and water management, homestead vegetable gardening, fish culture, crop production, domestic animal rearing, small business management, fruit garden management, and women's leadership and empowerment;
- increased access to safe drinking water: installation of 1147 tube-wells, enabling approximately 8000 families to access safe drinking water.



*Irrigation drain, Perachara Union, March 2008*

Socio-economic infrastructure development by TUS has helped to increase agricultural production and access to employment and new income opportunities, improve food security and communication, and provide education opportunities for children in rural areas of Khagrachari District.

These impacts have been strengthened through the supply of relevant equipment, and training courses to develop skills in the use of new technologies and income generation practices. Trainings on women's empowerment have helped to raise awareness on gender roles in families and communities. Tube-well installation by TUS has helped to reduce the workload of rural women who are generally responsible for carrying water, and the levels of waterborne diseases amongst communities with access to them.

## Challenges and Learning

For the implementation of project activities, each Union was allocated 36 *lakh* Taka, with community members providing a contribution of at least 10%. Initially, TUS faced challenges in motivating communities to contribute their portion, which meant that project activities were delayed. Through regular meetings and visits, TUS worked to encourage community members to understand the objective of establishing community ownership over project activities, and with time they were able to begin.

## Conclusion

The main objective of CHTRDP-CD is to reduce levels of absolute poverty in the CHT. In 2008, by working to develop socio-economic infrastructure, and provide relevant equipment and skills-development trainings, TUS contributed to increased agricultural and income opportunities, and access to education and safe drinking water facilities in Khagrachari District. From June 2009, CHTRDP-CD will be phased out, but TUS hopes to continue to work in future project phases at a later date.

### Case Study: Sat Bhaiya Para Primary School

Community members of Sat Bhaiya *para*, Khagrachari Sadar Union, first tried to start a primary school in their village in 1995. The majority of people are illiterate in the area, and the nearest school was a three kilometre journey away, which also required the crossing of three rivers to reach. The community again tried to start a primary school in 2005. They used wood and bamboo to construct a basic building, which had no roof or classroom partitions. Space was very crowded, learning was affected by the weather, and children could not attend during the rainy season.



*Sat Bhaiya Para Primary School, March 2009*

In 2008, under CHTRDP-CD, TUS provided a school building with four separate classrooms, and school furniture. With the new building and furniture, classes can now be held regularly, following the government schedule, and children can attend throughout the year. Children like the change; they said it was difficult to learn in the past because of the hot weather. School Management Committee members say they hope to increase the number of students attending and to one day build a high school in the community.

# Community-Managed Water and Sanitation Supply Programme for the Rural Poor Communities in the CHT

## Introduction

The Community-Managed Water and Sanitation Supply Programme for the Rural Poor Communities in the CHT Project (CMWSP) was undertaken in order to develop access to, and awareness of, safe water and sanitation facilities in rural areas of the CHT. Funded by and implemented in partnership with the NGO Forum for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation (NGO Forum), the project ran from July 2005 to June 2008. TUS worked in seven *paras* of Perachara Union, Khagrachari Sadar Upazilla, Khagrachari District.

## Project Purpose

The goal of CMWSP was to improve the health systems of poor communities in the CHT through preventing waterborne diseases in the selected project areas. Its purpose was to ensure a sustainable water and sanitation programme managed and owned by communities, and to enhance their capacity for ensuring safe water and sanitation facilities.

## Major Achievements in 2008

In 2008, TUS activities through CMWSP consisted of three key components:

- awareness-raising programmes at community level;
- technology transfer to improve access to safe water and sanitation facilities;
- capacity-building of community leaders to increase their ability to manage community-led water and sanitation programmes.

TUS organised awareness-raising programmes using a variety of methods, including courtyard meetings, people's theatre, day observance and campaign rallies, to raise communities' awareness of waterborne diseases, safe use of latrines, sourcing, preservation and use of safe drinking water, and the cleanliness and maintenance of village environments. It particularly focused on a sanitation awareness-raising programme with school children, through workshops in local schools.

To mark the International Year of Sanitation 2008, TUS, in conjunction with the NGO Forum, organised a three-day 'Water and Sanitation Fair'



*Water and Sanitation Fair, 1 March 2008*

from February 28 to March 1, at Khagrachari Government High School Field. With the slogan 'Sanitation for Good Health and a Healthy Environment', the Fair aimed to raise awareness of sanitation issues in Khagrachari. Attended by villagers, school children, other local NGOs and government officials, it included information-displays, discussion sessions, video-documentary showings, and a cultural programme. TUS displayed information about its own water and sanitation and other organisational activities, including displays of technology used for CMWSP activities.

Throughout CMWSP, TUS worked to improve communities' access to safe water and sanitation facilities using a variety of technologies including ring-wells, latrine rings and commodes. Due to the remote and hilly nature of the working area, many standard technologies, such as tube-wells, were not appropriate, and TUS had to work to find suitable alternatives. In 2008, it focused on installing three rainwater harvesting systems in Perachara Union. These facilities have increased community peoples' access to pure drinking water in an area in which access to potable water had previously been limited. In order to increase the capacity of community leaders to manage their own water and sanitation programmes, TUS gave training and undertook awareness-raising activities on the use of the rainwater harvesting, to ensure communities have understanding of the use of such systems and their benefits.

## Challenges and Learning

Initially, TUS faced challenges in encouraging communities to install and use rainwater harvesting systems, as the villagers had little awareness of such technology. They believed that storing



*Community mobilizing meeting on water and sanitation in 2008*

rainwater would cause germs to develop in the water, so it would not be safe to drink. Community members were therefore reluctant to be involved in developing such systems in their villages. TUS worked to raise awareness of the workings and potential benefits offered by rainwater systems, using a variety of methods including courtyard

meetings and information leaflets. Following this motivational and awareness-raising work, communities began to recognise the benefits of the technology, and TUS was able to install the systems, which villagers are now using to access safe drinking water. Through this experience, TUS learned the importance of ensuring that communities have full understanding of new technologies they are offered.

## Conclusion

Through its combination of awareness-raising, technology transfer and capacity-building activities, TUS supported communities to become aware of water and sanitation issues, improved their access to potable water and hygiene latrines using necessary technology appropriate for their contexts, and increased their capacity to manage their own water and sanitation programmes in the future. In addition, through CMWSP, two communities achieved 100% sanitation coverage in their villages. Although the project finished in June 2008, TUS continues to work on water and sanitation awareness-raising and infrastructure building in its other projects, and continues to be committed to the realisation of the goal of 100% safe water and sanitation coverage throughout Khagrachari.



## Regional Mainstreaming Process of the Local Capacities for Peace Approach

The 'Regional Mainstreaming Process of the Local Capacities for Peace Approach' (LCP) project aims to enhance the capacity of local communities and NGO workers in conflict or post-conflict settings to integrate 'Do No Harm' (DNH) tools into their plans, strategies and actions. With funding from Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED) Germany, the project has been implemented in India, Nepal and Pakistan by India-based Churches Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA). In Bangladesh, TUS and the Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) acted as implementing partners. TUS carried out the project from July 2005 to December 2008. In 2008, it focused on activities with organisations, institutions and individuals in Khagrachari Sadar Upazilla, Khagrachari District.

### Project Purpose

The main purpose of the LCP project is to mainstream the DNH approach into the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of projects and other activities undertaken by organizations, institutions and individuals working in conflict or post-conflict settings, such as the CHT. The DNH approach provides tools for: analysing contexts where development initiatives are taking place in order to identify factors affecting societal tensions; designing development activities that seek to reduce the sources of these tensions; and continuously monitoring, evaluating and re-designing activities from the DNH perspective.

Since the signing of the CHT Accord in 1997, many local, national and international NGOs have come forward to operate development activities. The DNH approach has been useful in helping institutions and individuals involved in development in the CHT to analyse the effects of their work, and re-design their activities in order to encourage effective development and lasting peace.

### Major Achievements in 2008

Through the LCP project, TUS attempted to orient NGO staff and Executive Committee members, community leaders, women representatives, and local government representatives in Khagrachari on the DNH approach.



*DNH Orientation Workshop, Baibonchara Union, 8 November 2008*

In 2008, TUS conducted:

- two orientation training workshops with 60 NGO staff and Executive Committee members;
- one orientation training workshop with 27 women leaders;
- five orientation training workshops with 112 local government representatives;
- five trainers' preparation meetings to set strategies for upcoming training workshops;

- two mentoring meetings with DNH-oriented individuals to share their concerns and learning in the use of the DNH approach.

Some oriented staff of local NGOs reported the effectiveness of the tools in improving community-NGO cooperation. The trainers' preparation meetings helped to build on the outcomes of the mentoring meetings and learning of the previous training workshops, and resulted in carefully planned and organized workshops. Mentoring meetings resulted in the sharing of valuable ideas by oriented participants, strengthening of the learning process, and furnishing of strategies to improve present practices. Participants of all workshops, happy with their new identities as local actors for peace, expressed their commitment to work on the improvement areas and contribute to the DNH mainstreaming process within their organizational settings and development activities.

## Challenges and Learning

The basics of DNH were difficult to present at the community level as the concepts are complex and examples provided were unfamiliar to participants. The trainer team worked to develop a set of locally contextualised level examples and case studies in Bangla. These were found to be useful, and increased the level of participants' responses. As there were no formal arrangements for refresher training in place, the trainer team applied the strategy of inviting oriented participants to trainings for new participants, and holding mentoring meetings, in order to ensure follow-up took place.

### Case Study: DNH Makes a Difference

Reli Chakma joined TUS in 2006 as a Community Organizer. Since August 2008, she has been organizing trainings in five villages of Bhaibonchara Union, Khagrachari Sadar Upazilla. A number of community people were eager to participate in the trainings. However, powerful persons within the communities insisted that Reli selected the people they suggested. There were allegations regarding biased selection, rumours spread, and many people were dissatisfied.

Through informal discussion, Reli tried to reduce the dissatisfaction and suspicion. It worked for a short period but soon people started thinking as before. Reli had no appropriate or stable solution to the problem. The LCP team organized a refresher DNH orientation training workshop with NGO staff, in which Reli's problem came into focus. After looking into the problem through the DNH approach, a realistic alternative was identified: to facilitate the communities in developing participant-selection guidelines and approving it in consensus.

*'After the DNH refresher training, I introduced communities with participant- selection guidelines. Then I tried to look at their verbal expressions over their consensus on it. It was really effective. In this way I started liking DNH as a practically applicable tool'* , Reli says. This case shows that time and effort can be saved through using DNH in planning and implementing project activities, and that the approach can contribute towards establishing better working relationships amongst and between NGO staff and community members.

## Conclusion

In 2008, the LCP project activities increased the capacity of organizations and individuals in Khagrachari to work more effectively with their target communities. The next priority should be the establishment of an LCP network including community organisations, NGOs and local government institutions of the CHT. Although the LCP project officially ended in 2008, TUS intends to continue to orient its staff on the DNH approach, and facilitate LCP workshops in TUS and other organizations. By doing so, TUS will continue to contribute to the mainstreaming of DNH at organizational levels, and the pursuit of effective development activities, in the CHT

# Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the CHT

There is very limited cultivable land available in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The proper management of natural resources is therefore essential for poverty reduction amongst rural hill communities. The 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the CHT' project (PPNRM) aims to address this challenge by reviving and strengthening traditional natural resource management systems of local communities, by drawing on indigenous agro-forestry practices. PPNRM began in 2007 and will continue to 2010, with support from MISEREOR, Germany. TUS implements the project with 153 families in two villages: Khetrapur and Jorabridge in Kabkhali Union, Dighinala Upazilla, Khagrachari District.

## Project Purpose

The aim of PPNRM is to work with communities, including community and traditional leaders, to enhance their capacity for the development, and implementation, of a community plan on the sustainable management of natural resources at the community and *mouza* level in Khagrachari. The project's main objective is to revive and strengthen social ownership over land and natural resources through the promotion of indigenous agro-forestry practices in the CHT. The project's target beneficiaries are indigenous communities in Khagrachari, especially *jhumia* families and farmers.

## Major Achievements in 2008

In 2008, TUS focused on motivational and organizational activities, building the necessary project and community institutions required to fulfil PPNRM's aim. Key activities and achievements included:

- the formation of a five-member Project Implementation Committee, including TUS staff, project beneficiaries and UP Chairman;
- the formation of one 11-member Para Development Committee in each village;
- the formation of one seven-member Mouza Advisory Committee, including the *mouza* headman, TUS staff, project beneficiaries and UP members;
- the facilitation of one People's Participatory Strategic Planning (PPSP) workshop in each village, and the preparation of one three-year activity plan per village;
- the facilitation and organization of capacity development training for PDC members and community members:
  - management training for 20 PDC members, including on financial transactions, record keeping, meeting minutes, cashbook and bankbook maintenance, and lease agreement processes;
  - nursery management and hill farming training for a total of 55 participants, conducted by the Upazilla Agricultural Officer in each project village.



*Mixed fruit garden, Khetrapur para, June 2008*

The Project Implementation Committee sits on a quarterly basis, and is responsible for taking decisions on where and how the project will be implemented, and for approving and monitoring project activities. Together with the Mouza Advisory Committee, which also sits quarterly and advises

communities on land utilization and registration processes through customary laws, the Project Implementation Committee supports communities in their project and development activities and works to overcome any challenges or social conflicts.

PDCs are responsible for organizing monthly village meetings to discuss development activities, and organizing training on indigenous knowledge, gender, land utilization rights and skills development. Skills trainings were conducted by TUS and government resource persons, and have helped to develop community knowledge on hill farming and nursery and natural resource management, and establish working relationships with government officials and service-providers.

The facilitation and preparation of a strategic plan in each community helped villages to identify key development issues affecting their lives, such as income generation, health, water and sanitation, education, forestation and natural resource preservation. With TUS support, communities have been able to prioritise development issues, and plan activities to address them, including strategies to access necessary resources.

Each PDC is also responsible for managing a 'Community Solidarity Fund' , created by a monthly contribution of five Taka from each household. In 2008, 7000 Taka was deposited overall in the two villages. The savings will be used to help implement community strategic plan activities. The fund has enabled villagers to save money and access bank accounts, which was not previously possible due to their remote location. It also allows villagers to borrow money in the case of any emergency with very low interest rates. PDC Management Training, facilitated by TUS, has increased the capacity of PDCs to carry out their activities and manage their funds and records.

## Challenges and Learning

In the initial stages, TUS faced difficulties in holding meetings with target communities. As most of the communities are *jhum* cultivators and day labourers, they are busy working fields during the day, and unable to attend meetings. Following requests from communities, TUS recognized the importance of tailoring project activities according to the local contexts, and has changed its approach. It now organises meetings in the evenings, so that all villagers are able to attend.



*PPSP workshop, Khetrapur para, 10 June 2008*

## Conclusion

In 2008, TUS focused on organizing and building the capabilities of necessary institutions in order to fulfil project aims and objectives. By involving traditional leaders, local elected leaders and government officials, TUS has worked to establish good relationships between communities and service providers. In the future, TUS will continue to work to build these links, and to provide capacity-building training, including on the 'Do No Harm' approach, and 'Legal Rights for Natural Resource Management'. It will support PDCs and communities as they continue to work to implement PPSP activities, and further develop strong Community Solidarity Funds. In addition, TUS will support communities to establish a five-acre mixed fruit garden for each household in each village, and a 30-acre Community Nursery in Khetrapur *para*.

# People' s Action for Sustainable Development and Good Governance in the CHT

## Introduction

TUS has been a part of a consortium of five local NGOs for implementing the ' People' s Action for Sustainable Development and Good Governance in the CHT' (SDGG) project, supported by the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), since 1 July 2006. TUS implements this project in five villages in Khagrachari Sadar Union and five villages in Bhaibonchara Union, Khagrachari District.



*Inauguration of Resource Centre, 10 October 2008*

efforts to build social justice and harmony.

## Project Purpose

The purpose of the SDGG project is to create capable and active community institutions, which are democratically functioning as local self-governance systems. Within the institutions, the project aims to build skilled leadership and to facilitate the formation of long-term strategic plans for holistic community development. Through this, it is hoped that communities can achieve food security and education for all in mother tongue languages, and be engaged in vibrant cultural practice and

## Major Achievements in 2008

To achieve the overall project purpose, TUS supported the following activities in 2008:

- To prepare the communities with an institutional basis, TUS facilitated:
  - the formation of one Para Development Committee (PDC), and five sub-committees (Women, Labourer, Youth, Child and Cultural Committees) in each village;
  - the formation of one Union Cultural Committee in each Union of its working area;
  - the recruitment of a Community Volunteer (CV) in each village, through the PDC, for smooth implementation of community plans;
- To gather the visions of community people, TUS facilitated a three-day long People' s Participatory Strategic Planning (PPSP) workshop in each village;
- To enhance the capacity of community people, TUS organized:
  - training on 'Learning Needs Assessment', 'Poverty and Development', Domestic Violence, and 'Gender Sensitivity' with PDCs, sub-committees, and CVs in each village;
  - activities to observe national and international days of significance, including International Mother Language Day, International Women's Day, the indigenous festival *Bizu / Sangrai / Boisu*, International Indigenous Day, International Environment Day and International Volunteers Day;
- To provide a space for community gatherings, discussions, and cultural activities, TUS facilitated the construction of a Community Resource Centre in each village:
  - In October 2008, Major General Golam Kader, Honourable Advisor, Ministry of Communication, Housing and Public Work, inaugurated the Community Resource Centre at Mrachanai *para*, and Mr Aprucy Marma, honourable Chairman, Union Parishad, Bhaibonchara Union inaugurated Nolchara Community Resource Centre.

In 2008, TUS supported communities in planning future development activities and thinking about new initiatives for changing their lives and livelihood. Capacity-building activities for community members have increased their understanding of 'development' and basic needs and rights; indigenous values and practices; gender issues and women's leadership; the value of adult literacy and mother-tongue education;

and the use of potable water and sanitation. Communities are more aware of how to access services from, and interact with, government line departments, local administration and NGOs. PDCs are implementing a range of income-generation projects, and other development activities, such as coaching centres to support quality education and reduce student drop-out rates.

## Challenges and Learning

TUS faced challenges due to the different priorities of PDCs and sub-committees. At times, the interests of sub-committees were not fulfilled because of the signing power of the PDC. To overcome this difficulty, TUS organized Monthly Coordination Meetings between the PDC, sub-committees and villagers. These meetings encourage the participation of all villagers in development activities, help to increase the responsiveness of committees, and ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making processes.

### Case Study: Jotindra Member *Para* Youth Committee

In 2003, village youths in Jotindra Member *para* formed a group for youth development. They faced difficulties in organizing their work, because they did not have experience of development activities, and some members dropped-out of the committee.

In July 2007, Rikon Chakma started to work with TUS as a CV with Jotindra Member PDC. TUS provided training on knowledge, skills and attitudes required to overcome development



Rikon Chakma, PPSP Workshop, 19 February 2008

challenges, the 'development' concept, gender-sensitivity, and processes for providing aid to communities without creating social tensions. TUS provided skills-based support on how to manage savings, write meeting minutes and facilitate community meetings. TUS facilitated the re-organization of the youth committee in 2007. With Rikon's support, the youths have been able to put their development ideas into practice.

In January 2008, after the learning of the idea in the PPSP workshop, the committee decided to cultivate 0.4

acres of land with *bau kul* ('bau' plum). They sold 80 kilograms of plums, enabling a new income of 10,000 Taka, which has been used to extend the cultivation. The youth group is active in the development of the community as a whole, including working to encourage an alcohol-free village, and motivating villagers to attend community meetings, increasing the transparency and accountability of the PDC and sub-committees. In the future, the youth committee hopes to form their own coaching centre using mother tongue languages, and with computers for village youth.

## Conclusion

In 2008, through facilitating the formation of PDCs, sub-committees and development plans, the provision of capacity building activities and the construction of resource centres, TUS was able to work towards the fulfillment of SDGG objectives. By providing information on access to government line departments and other sources of support, TUS helped communities to build links with service providers and implement their development plans. From June 2009, the SDGG project will be phased-out, but TUS is planning to continue working with these communities, according to their own demands.

## Other Activities

In addition to its project activities, TUS organised and participated in a range of other activities in 2008.

### Workshop on 'The Convention on Biological Diversity and Bangladesh's Position'

From 23 to 25 November 2008, TUS, in conjunction with the Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (BARCIK), and with the financial assistance of the Tebtebba Foundation, organised a workshop on 'The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Bangladesh's Position'. The workshop was held at the YWCA Conference Hall in Dhaka, and barrister Raja Debasish Roy, Special Assistant to the Chief Advisor of the last Caretaker Government, attended as chief guest.



*Raja Debasish Roy, speaking at CBD Workshop, November 2008*

Other workshop participants included government officials, development workers and practitioners, civil society members, researchers, representatives from indigenous people's organizations, journalists, and traditional natural resources collectors.

The objective of the workshop was to state and identify the current position of Bangladesh, as one of the signatory countries of the convention, on the convention's implementation. It also aimed to build the capacity of indigenous peoples and raise their awareness of the convention, so that they may benefit from it in the future, and to explore potential strategies to lobby the Bangladesh government on the implementation of the convention.

The workshop helped to build a bridge between development workers, traditional natural resource collectors, and mainstream researchers and civil society members. Participants were able to learn more about the CBD and its clauses, and to share with each other information on indigenous livelihoods practices, and their experiences of natural resource and biodiversity conservation. Following demand from the participants, TUS hopes to organise follow-up workshops and activities on this important topic in the future.

## Participation in Networks

In 2008, TUS participated in the following networks of NGOs and development organizations:

- **Chittagong Hill Tracts Women' s Organisations Network (CHTWON):** TUS joined this network of local organizations in the CHT that are sensitized on gender, and working for women' s rights and welfare, in June 2008;
  - activities include day observance, including of International Women' s Day, and International Rural Women's Day;
- **Durbar:** TUS joined this network of gender-sensitised, women-managed and women-oriented organizations which work especially for women' s and children' s rights, in 2005;
  - in 2008, TUS participated in a range of Durbar activities, including exposure visits, day observance, advice to victims of gender violence, and advocacy on women' s rights.

## Special Guests

In 2008, TUS was privileged to have the following special guests visit our project areas and activities:

- Honourable Advisor, Ministry of Communication, Housing and Public Work, Major General (Rtd) Golam Kader visited Mrachanai *para*, Baibonchara Union, on 10 October 2008, where he inaugurated a Community Resource Centre constructed under the TUS SDGG project, and also enjoyed a welcoming reception from the community, an indigenous cultural programme, and an information session on TUS activities;
- Honourable Secretary of the Ministry of CHT Affairs, Sheikh Altaf Ali, visited Sat Bhaiya *para*, Golabari Union, on 26 October 2008, where he participated in an information dissemination workshop between community peoples and line department officials;
- Honourable Advisor, Ministry of Culture, Women and Children, Ms Rasheda K. Chowdhury visited Prokalpa *para*, Perachara Union, on 7 November 2008, where she participated in a sharing session with community peoples on women' s empowerment, women' s and children' s rights, and primary education.



A K M Khairul Alam, Deputy Commissioner, Khagrachari, visiting Niyong Karbari *para*, 2008



## TUS Staff and Governing Bodies

TUS is governed by two committees: the General Committee (GC) and Executive Committee (EC). The GC consists of 21 members, and is the supreme decision-making body of the organisation. It meets annually to approve the budgets, programmes and constitutional amendments.

The EC consists of seven members, which are directly elected by the GC every two years. The EC is responsible for the execution of all activities bestowed upon them by the GC, as per the constitution of the organisation. At its monthly meetings, the EC reviews previous month activities, and takes decisions on new TUS projects and directions.



*Selection of TUS staff, EC members and visitors sharing dinner*



*TUS staff photo in front of the TUS Office*

All day-to-day activities of the organisation are executed by the TUS Executive Director, who is responsible for overall office and project management and implementation, and liable to the EC for his activities.

TUS currently has 59 staff and volunteers, including 37 men and 22 women.



*Group of TUS female staff, volunteers and Chairperson, Khagrachari*

# TUS In Picture



*Community members of Sat Bhaiya para*



*Community resource centre built under TUS SDGG project, Nolchara para*



*Fruit gardening project, Juropanichara para*



*Goat rearing project, Sat Bhaiya para*



*Indigenous cultural programme, Sat Bhaiya para*



*Information sharing workshop between government service officials and PDC members, Perachara Union*



*International Mother Language Day prize-giving ceremony, Baibonchara Union*



*International Water Day rally, Khagrachari Sadar Union*



*Power tiller bought by PDC with TUS support Niyong Karbari para*



*Rice husking machine bought by PDC with TUS support, Headman para*



*TUS staff at International Environment Day rally*



*Hygienic latrine Installed by TUS, Baibonchara Union*

**TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA ( TUS )**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 30 June 2008**

| <u>PROPERTY AND ASSETS</u>    | <u>NOTES</u> |              |                     |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| <b>Fixed Asset</b>            | <b>5.00</b>  |              | 1,728,584.50        |
| At cost less Depreciation     |              |              |                     |
| <b>Current Assets</b>         | <b>7.00</b>  |              |                     |
| Cash and Bank Balance         | 7.01         | 1,472,298.99 |                     |
| Loan for Beneficiary Training | 7.02         | 125,000.00   | 1,597,298.99        |
|                               |              |              | <b>3,325,883.49</b> |

**FUND AND LIABILITIES**

**Fund Account**


|   |             |                |                     |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Balance as on 01 July 2007  |             | 2,889,021.00   |                     |
| Add: Transferred from closed project  |             | 1,479,000.00   |                     |
|   |             | 4,368,021.00   |                     |
| Less: Excess of Expenditure Over Income<br>Transferred from Income and Expenditure A /c |             | (1,062,137.51) | 3,305,883.49        |
| Provision for Audit Fee   | <b>8.00</b> |                | 20,000.00           |
|   |             |                | <b>3,325,883.49</b> |

Attached notes form an integral part of this Financial Statement.


As per our annexed report of even date.

  
**Finance & Admin.**  
**Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha**

Dated , Dhaka  
20 November,2008

  
**Executive Director**  
**Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha**



  
**B.K Bhattacharjee,FCA**  
**Partner**  
**Chowdhury Bhattacharjee & Co.**  
**( CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS )**

**TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA ( TUS )**  
**Consolidated Income and Expenditure Account**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2008**

| Particulars  | Notes             | Amount In<br>Taka          |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>  |                   |                            |
| <b>Foreign Donation Received From</b>                                | <b>6.00</b>       |                            |
| DANIDA, Denmark  | 2,814,189.00      |                            |
| MISEREOR , Germany   | 846,426.00        |                            |
| Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst ( EED ),<br>Germany                 | 776,204.00        |                            |
| AIPP , Thailand  | 604,870.00        | 5,041,689.00               |
| <b>Local Donation Received From</b>                                  |                   |                            |
| CHT, Rural Development Project ,PMU-<br>Rangamati                    | 1,441,911.00      |                            |
| Donation from Staff  | 54,500.00         |                            |
| CHTDF- UNDP-Bangladesh   | 1,710,677.99      | 3,207,088.99               |
| Staff Contributions & Savings  |                   | 268,010.00                 |
| Members Fee  |                   | 3,150.00                   |
| Bank Interest  |                   | 12,018.00                  |
| <b>Excess of Expenditure Over Income<br/>Transferred to Fund A/c</b> |                   | <b>1,062,137.51</b>        |
|  | <b>Total Taka</b> | <b><u>9,594,093.50</u></b> |

**EXPENDITURE**

**Program & Administrative Cost:**

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Salary & Allowance                         | 3,183,938.00 |
| Community Volunteer Hon.                   | 141,700.00   |
| Office Rent                                | 130,800.00   |
| Communication                              | 90,468.00    |
| TA/DA                                      | 489,806.00   |
| Field Allowance                            | 103,200.00   |
| Electricity                                | 13,000.00    |
| Office Maintenance & Report                | 66,349.00    |
| Fuel and transport Maintenance             | 108,165.00   |
| Office Supplies and Materials / Stationery | 81,773.00    |
| Documenting Learning Experience            | 48,500.00    |
| Mentoring with Trainers                    | 2,000.00     |
| Meeting of Trainers                        | 4,000.00     |
| Training with NGO Staff                    | 32,497.00    |



|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Training with Community Leaders          | 62,500.00  |
| Communication Materials                  | 41,300.00  |
| CBOs Meeting                             | 800.00     |
| Mouza NRM advisory Meeting               | 1,950.00   |
| Days observation                         | 10,500.00  |
| Resource mapping workshop                | 2,200.00   |
| Community volunteer training             | 14,717.00  |
| PPSP workshop                            | 124,806.00 |
| Resource centre establishment cost       | 809,326.00 |
| Gender training                          | 6,461.00   |
| Printing PPSP documents                  | 20,000.00  |
| Entertainment                            | 1,262.00   |
| Meeting and workshop                     | 59,088.00  |
| Community Development Committee training | 106,904.00 |
| Beneficiary Training                     | 175,905.00 |
| Payment savings to Staff                 | 53,822.00  |
| Bank Charge                              | 6,157.00   |
| Contingency                              | 13,469.00  |
| Miscellaneous                            | 266.00     |

**Transfer**

|                          |                   |                            |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Transfer to COLT A/C 888 | 1,902,743.00      |                            |
| Transfer to CBD A/C 2010 | 460,884.00        |                            |
| Transfer to NRM A/C 2067 | 423,213.00        |                            |
| Transfer to LCP A/C 1757 | 388,102.00        | 3,174,942.00               |
| Depreciation             |                   | 391,522.50                 |
| Provision for Audit Fee  | 8.00              | 20,000.00                  |
|                          | <b>Total Taka</b> | <b><u>9,594,093.50</u></b> |

Attached notes form an integral part of this Financial Statement.

As per our annexed report of even date.

Finance & Admin.  
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

Executive Director  
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha



B.K Bhattacharjee, FCA  
Partner  
Chowdhury Bhattacharjee & Co.  
( CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS )

Dated , Dhaka  
20 November, 2008

TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA ( TUS )  
Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account  
For the year from 01 July 2007 to 30 June 2008

| Particulars                                       | Notes       |                   | Amount in Taka       |
|---|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <b>RECEIPTS</b>                                   |             |                   |                      |
| <b>Opening Balance</b>                            |             |                   |                      |
| Cash in Hand                                      |             | 5,097.00          |                      |
| Cash at Bank                                      |             | 2,739,574.00      | 2,744,671.00         |
| <b>Foreign Donation Received From</b>             | <b>6.00</b> |                   |                      |
| DANIDA, Denmark                                   |             | 2,814,189.00      |                      |
| MISEREOR , Germany                                |             | 846,426.00        |                      |
| Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst ( EED ), Germany |             | 776,204.00        |                      |
| AIPP , Thailand                                   |             | 604,870.00        | 5,041,689.00         |
| <b>Local Donation Received From</b>               |             |                   |                      |
| CHT. Rural Development Project ,PMU-Rangamati     |             | 1,441,911.00      |                      |
| Donation from Staff                               |             | 54,500.00         |                      |
| CHTDF- UNDP-Bangladesh                            |             | 1,710,677.99      | 3,207,088.99         |
| Staff Contributions & Savings                     |             |                   | 268,010.00           |
| Members Fee                                       |             |                   | 3,150.00             |
| Bank Interest                                     |             |                   | 12,018.00            |
| <b>Loan Account</b>                               |             |                   |                      |
| Loan from Ashish Chakma                           |             | 1,000.00          |                      |
| Loan Refund                                       | <b>7.02</b> | 50,000.00         | 51,000.00            |
|   |             | <b>Total Taka</b> | <b>11,327,626.99</b> |

**PAYMENTS**

**Program & Administrative Cost:**

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Salary & Allowance                         | 3,183,938.00 |
| Community Volunteer Hon.                   | 141,700.00   |
| Office Rent                                | 130,800.00   |
| Communication                              | 90,468.00    |
| TA/DA                                      | 489,806.00   |
| Field Allowance                            | 103,200.00   |
| Electricity                                | 13,000.00    |
| Office Maintenance & Report                | 66,349.00    |
| Fuel and transport Maintenance             | 108,165.00   |
| Office Supplies and Materials / Stationery | 81,773.00    |
| Documenting Learning Experience            | 48,500.00    |
| Mentoring with Trainers                    | 2,000.00     |
| Meeting of Trainers                        | 4,000.00     |






|  |      |                   |                             |
|--|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Training with NGO Staff                  |      |                   | 32,497.00                   |
| Training with Community Leaders          |      |                   | 62,500.00                   |
| Communication Materials                  |      |                   | 41,300.00                   |
| CBOs Meeting                             |      |                   | 800.00                      |
| Mouza NRM advisory Meeting               |      |                   | 1,950.00                    |
| Days observation                         |      |                   | 10,500.00                   |
| Resource mapping workshop                |      |                   | 2,200.00                    |
| Community volunteer training             |      |                   | 14,717.00                   |
| PPSP workshop                            |      |                   | 124,806.00                  |
| Resource centre establishment cost       |      |                   | 809,326.00                  |
| Gender training                          |      |                   | 6,461.00                    |
| Printing PPSP documents                  |      |                   | 20,000.00                   |
| Entertainment                            |      |                   | 1,262.00                    |
| Meeting and workshop                     |      |                   | 59,088.00                   |
| Community Development Committee training |      |                   | 106,904.00                  |
| Beneficiary Training                     |      |                   | 175,905.00                  |
| Payment savings to Staff                 |      |                   | 53,822.00                   |
| Audit Fee                                | 8.00 |                   | 25,000.00                   |
| Bank Charge                              |      |                   | 6,157.00                    |
| Contingency                              |      |                   | 13,469.00                   |
| Miscellaneous                            |      |                   | 266.00                      |
| <b><u>Transfer</u></b>                   |      |                   |                             |
| Transfer to COLT A/C 888                 |      | 1,902,743.00      |                             |
| Transfer to CBD A/C 2010                 |      | 460,884.00        |                             |
| Transfer to NRM A/C 2067                 |      | 423,213.00        |                             |
| Transfer to LCP A/C 1757                 |      | 388,102.00        | 3,174,942.00                |
| <b><u>Loan Account:</u></b>              |      |                   |                             |
| Loan Refund to Ashish Chakma             |      | 1,000.00          |                             |
| Loan for Beneficiary training            | 7.02 | 175,000.00        |                             |
| Loan Refund                              |      | 2,800.00          | 178,800.00                  |
| <b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>        |      |                   |                             |
| Furniture                                |      | 12,748.00         |                             |
| Vehicle                                  |      | 131,209.00        |                             |
| Land                                     |      | 325,000.00        | 468,957.00                  |
| <b><u>Closing Balance</u></b>            |      |                   |                             |
|  | 7.01 |                   |                             |
| Cash in Hand                             |      | 64.00             |                             |
| Cash at Bank                             |      | 1,472,234.99      | 1,472,298.99                |
|  |      | <b>Total Taka</b> | <b><u>11,327,626.99</u></b> |

Attached notes form an integral part of this Financial Statement.

As per our annexed report of even date.

  
Finance & Admin.  
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

  
Executive Director  
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

  
  
B.K Bhattacharjee, FCA  
Partner  
Chowdhury Bhattacharjee & Co.  
( CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS )

Dated , Dhaka  
20 November, 2008