

Annual Report 2014



Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

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Message from the

Chairperson

I am very pleased to publish the annual report 2014 of Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS). We led our mission successfully more than one and half decade as a non-governmental, non-profit and non-political organization since its establishment.

During this year of work, TUS has undertaken various program activities on livelihoods, natural resource management, environment, good governance and water and sanitation to build the capacity of grassroots communities towards improving their livelihoods and addressing socio-economic development issues through a participatory approach.

Over the year, TUS achieved an image and acceptance to various partners, government and non-government authorities and community peoples as a non-political and people-oriented development organization in the CHT.

I hope this Annual Report gives a glimpse this year of works in 2014 with both successes and failures. During the reporting year, we faced numerous challenges in achieving our desired target and objectives. However, we believe that we were also able to take some basic steps towards the fulfillment of our vision.

Hence, I would like to take the opportunity to express our gratitude to all esteemed development partners, stakeholders, donors, local administration, government agencies and others for their heartfelt cooperation. And I would also like to thank my TUS colleagues, EC members for showing their dedication and commitment to bringing out the success in our work. I hope this will continue to turn our vision into a reality.

Shyamali Chakma

Message from the

Executive Director

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha is about to steps into its 17th years as a non-governmental, non-profit and people oriented organization. As an organization, we in TUS are accountable to the communities, stakeholders and development partners with which we work, and work for as well as committed to providing them with information on our activities. I hope this Annual Report-2014 describes an overview of works, achievements and learning in 2014.

In 2014, we focused on livelihoods, natural resource management, water and sanitation and good governance to build the capacity of grassroots communities towards improving their livelihoods and addressing socio-economic development issues through a participatory approach.

Under **Livelihood programs** we implemented

Coherent Action on Natural Socio Economic Resource for Decent Livelihood and Secured Livelihood Right project. Through these project our major achievements are as bellows-

We conducted technical trainings on PDC management, Financial Management, Gender, Facilitation skill development, Local Capacities for Peace, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, Fertilizer and Water Management, Tree plantation and Indigenous Knowledge on NRM and organized workshop on experience sharing, Market linkage with mushroom growers, information dissemination and also exposure visits, campaigns, awareness sessions, day observations as well as other events.

Under **Water and Sanitation programs** we implemented Hygiene promotion Sanitation and Water supply and International Citizen Service. Through these project our achievements are as bellows-

We conducted 30 hand wash sessions, 11 adolescent health care sessions, 25 hygiene latrine sessions, 27 Food hygiene sessions and 12 meetings with different stakeholders. And also we provided technical support on wastage management, latrines installation, repairing and maintenance. We organized 3 community action days (CAD), installed 7 tube-wells and 3 Eco-sun toilets.

NRM:

Protection & Promotion of Natural Resource Management systems in CHT-1, 2

Under **Governance and Rights programs** we implemented Strengthening Ethnic Communities Access to Information in Bangladesh. Through the project our achievements are as bellows-

We formed 3 different voluntary cultural groups, conducted 270 PDCs monthly meetings, 19 consultation workshops, 12 community dialogues and 90 film shows and also performed 30 theatre/cultural events at community level. We developed a Handbook on RTI, 3 Posters, Leaflet, Brochure and Stickers.

In 2013, under **Other Events programs** we conducted a workshop on selecting eco friendly top ten species in Chittagong Hill Tracts and we had been given placement a foreign volunteer at youth clubs to strengthen their capacities and encourage community volunteerism engaging youths.

In 2013, we had been involved in different **Partnerships, Networks, and Campaign Programs** like as Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihood (CSRL), Durbar network, Bangladesh Indigenous People Network on Climate Change and Bio diversity (BIPNetCCBD), AIPP and Chittagong Hill Tracts Women Organisation Network (CHTWON).

The year of 2014 was very challenging for us 3 projects were phased out in late 2014. Among these Community Action on Natural Resource Management for Decent Living project supported by supported by Manusher Jonno Foundation was phased out in July 31, 2014 and Community Empowerment and Economic Development project covered more than 328 paras or villages of Khagrachari Sadar and Laxmichari Upazila was phase out in September 30, 2013. The Community Action on Natural Resource Management for Decent Living project was redesigned with a focus on unique initiatives in NRM sector. A proposal was placed for establishing an arboretum and NRM learning center at Khagrachari. The project also intends to set bio fertilizer and pesticide production plants to promote organic fertilizers.

In line with the new strategic plan of TUS, it set new strategic focus at organizational and program level. It also set a new vision with detailed indication on areas of intervention.

In 2014, through these activities, we worked towards achieving our Vision, in which all people have the opportunity and capability to participate in the development process. We look for the help and support of the entire development partners, stakeholders, government, local government institutions, traditional institutions, Medias and donors in carrying forward our mission.

Ripan Chakma

Vision

To establish a society based on the values of social justice, equity and freedom, in which all people have full and effective participation in development process.

Mission

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

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Acronyms

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
CANDL	: Coherent Action on Natural Resource Management for Decent Livelihood
CD	: Community Development
CI	: Community Infrastructure
CHT	: Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTRC	: Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council
CHTRDP-II	: Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project
CHTDF	: Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility
CSF	: Community Solidarity Fund
GoB	: Government of Bangladesh
HDC	: Hill District Council
HYSAWA	: Hygiene promotion Sanitation and Water supply
MJF	: Manusher Jonno Foundation
NGO	: Non-government Organization
PDC	: Para Development Committee
PPNRM	: Protection and Promotion on Natural Resource Management Systems in CHT
PPSP	: People's Participatory Strategic Planning, a process for creating community development plans
SECAIB	: Strengthening Ethnic Communities Access to Information in Bangladesh
SLR	: Secured Livelihood Rights
TUS	: Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha
UNO	: Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	: Union Parishad
UNDEF	: United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
UzP	: Upazila Parishad
VCF	: Village Common Forest
VSO, B	: Voluntary Service Overseas, Bangladesh

Executive Summary

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha has pleasure to publish annual report covering its work in last one year from January to December 2014. It took in the culture of publishing annual report each year to disseminate information among development stakeholders, beneficiaries, donors and partners on updates of a year. The annual report-2014 gives a glimpse this year's major achievements, lesson learnt and financial statement.

TUS interventions were focused on Livelihoods, Natural Resource Management, Environment, Hygiene promotion, Sanitation and Water supply, Good governance issues. Do No Harm and Gender are the approaches which crosscut all the interventions, Our first priority was increasing the livelihood opportunities of disadvantaged and marginalized peoples in the CHT.

In 2014, under **Sustainable Livelihoods programs** TUS implemented five (05) projects are as bellows-

Coherent Action on Natural Socio Economic Resource for Decent Livelihood: TUS supported the income-generation activities of around 350 shelf help groups and villages, including livestock rearing, fish, turmeric, ginger, and mushroom cultivation, honey beekeeping, community nursery, horticulture development, handicrafts and food processing.

Secured Livelihood Right project: TUS facilitated orientations in Youth Clubs (YC) & Citizen Committee (CC) members on group formation guideline, organizing health camp, HIV & AIDS among youth groups and adolescent. TUS conducted court yard meetings on primary health care and WASH. TUS also provided technical support producing model project on Turmeric and Ginger.

CHTRDP-II:

In 2014, under **Water and Sanitation programs** TUS implemented two (02) projects are as bellows-

Hygiene promotion Sanitation and Water supply: TUS has been implementing the HYSAWA project in Bhaibon chara and Maisechari union. In Bhaibon chara union. TUS conducted 19 hand wash sessions, 4 adolescent health care sessions, 12 hygiene latrine sessions, 15 Food hygiene sessions, facilitated to dug 13 hole for food wastage or rubbish, installed 4 latrine for poor households and repaired 2 latrines. In Maisechari union, TUS conducted 11 hand wash sessions, 07 adolescent health care sessions, 13 hygiene latrine sessions, 12 Food hygiene sessions, facilitated to dug 3 hole for food wastage or rubbish, facilitated to repair 1 hole for food wastage or rubbish, installed 4 latrine for poor households and repaired 1 latrine.

International Citizen Service: TUS facilitated 3 monthly Youth Club(YC) meeting, 01 School Management Committee (SMC) meeting, 8 meetings with Upazilla health and family welfare

and community clinic, organized 3 community action days (CAD) and installed 7 tube- well and 3 Eco-sun toilet.

NRM Program:

Protection & Promotion of NRM systems in CHT phase-1: TUS conducted several skill and IGA related trainings to 07 villages on PDC management, Financial Management, Gender, Facilitation skill development, Local Capacities for Peace, Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, Fertilizer and Water Management, Tree plantation, Indigenous Knowledge on NRM, Honey bee keeping, Nursery management and Entrepreneurship development. And TUS organized also learning visit, campaign, awareness sessions and day observations.

Protection & Promotion of NRM systems in CHT-phase-2:

Small grants for environment protection: VCF management

In 2014, under **Governance and Rights programs** TUS implemented one (01) project as bellows-

Strengthening Ethnic Communities Access to Information in Bangladesh: TUS implemented the project activities in at 13 upazilas in Khagrachrai, Rangamati and Bandorban District. TUS formed 3 different voluntary cultural groups, conducted 270 PDCs monthly meetings, Conducted 19 consultation workshops, 12 community dialogues, 90 film shows in community level, and performed 30 theatre/cultural events in community level. TUS developed 1 Handbook on RTI, Poster, Leaflet, Brochure and Sticker.

In 2014, under **Other Events programs** TUS implemented two (02) events as bellows-

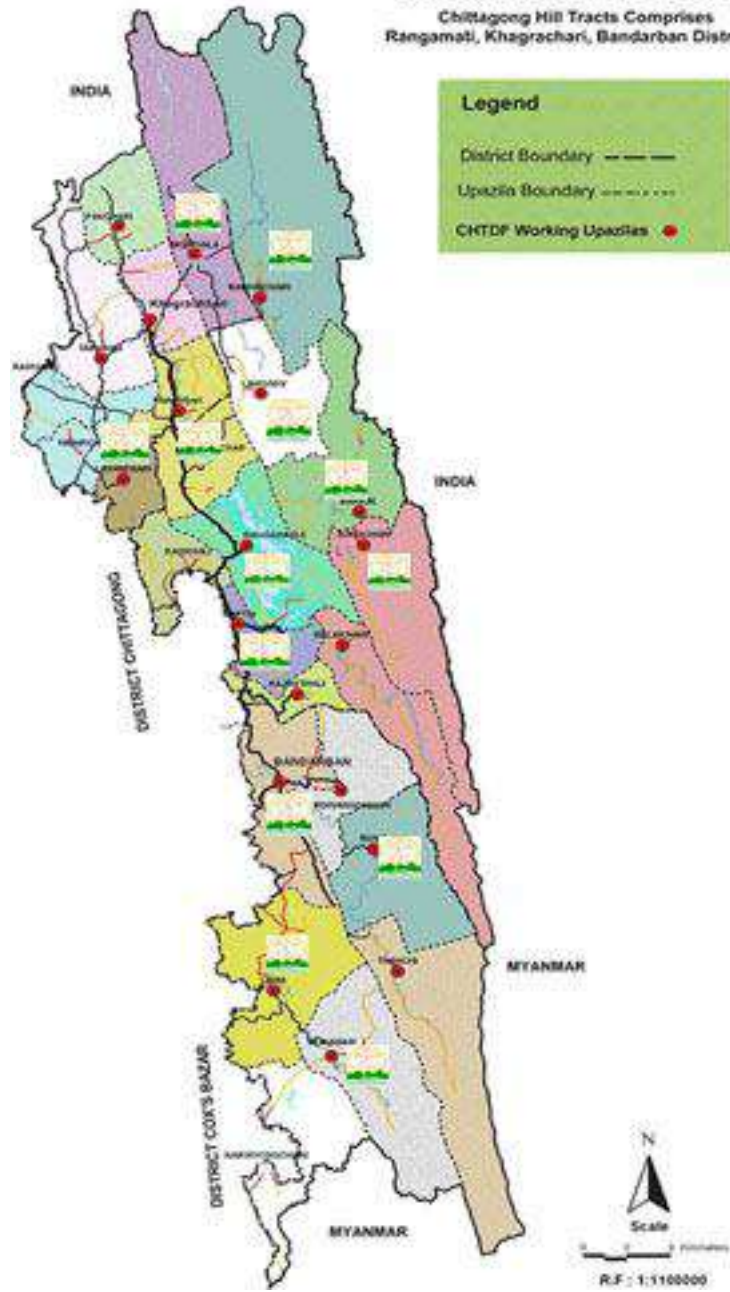
Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: TUS conducted a workshop on selecting eco friendly top ten species in Chittagong Hill Tracts supported by Oxfam GB.

Volunteer involvement: TUS had given placement a foreign volunteer at youth clubs to strengthen their capacities.

In 2014, TUS engaged in different **Networks and Events** like as Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihood (CSRL), Durbar network, Bangladesh Indigenous People Network on Climate Change and Bio diversity (BIPNetCCBD) and Chittagong Hill Tracts Women Organisation Network (CHTWON).

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS

Chittagong Hill Tracts Comprises
Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban Districts



TUS Program Overview

Particular	Upazila	District	Donor
Livelihood Program			
1. Coherent Action on Natural Socio Economic Resource for Decent Livelihood	Panchhari, Khagrachhari Sadar	Khagrachhari	MJF
2. Secured Livelihood Rights	Khagrachhari sadar; Laxmichhari	Khagrachhari	VSO, Bangladesh
3. Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project	Khagrachhari Sadar, Dighinala, Panchhari, Mohalchhari, Matiranga, Manikchhari, Laxmichhari and Ramgarh	Khagrachhari	ADB and GoB
Water and Sanitation Program			
4. Hygiene promotion Sanitation and Water supply	Khagrachhari Sadar	Khagrachhari	HYSAWA Co.
5. International Citizen's Service	Khagrachhari Sadar	Khagrachhari	VSO, Bangladesh
Natural Resource Management			
6. Protection & Promotion on NRM Systems in CHT(Phase-1)	Dighinala	Khagrachhari	Misereor, Germany
7. Protection & Promotion on NRM Systems in CHT(Phase-2)	Khagrachhari Sadar and Dighinala	Khagrachhari	Misereor, Germany
8. Small grant for environment protection: Village Common Forest Management	Khagrachhari Sadar	Khagrachhari	CHTDF
Governance & Rights Program			
9. Strengthening Ethnic Communities Access to Information in Bangladesh	Panchari, Khagrachhari Sadar, Dighinala, Mohalchhari.	Khagrachhari	UNDEF
	Rangamati Sadar, Borkol, Kaptai, Jurachari.	Rangamati	
	Bandorban Sadar, Lama; Ali Kodom ; Ruma; Rowangchhari	Bandarban	

Livelihoods Program

In 2014, under Livelihoods programs TUS implemented three (03) Projects are as bellows-

1. Coherent Action on Natural socio-economic Resources for Decent Livelihood

Introduction:

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) has been implementing the project title "Coherent Action on Natural socio-economic Resources for Decent Livelihood (CANDL) in partnership with Manusher Jonno Foundation since August 2013. Through this project TUS provided technical support for implementing integrated income generating activities, sustainable agriculture, agro-processing & entrepreneurship development, restoration of NRM practices including stream side plantations & associated watershed resources through supporting community initiatives and also facilitated for conducting meetings, workshops, capacity development for relevant stakeholder engagement, capacity enhancement of relevant local institutions & community groups, linking of communities to local public health services, promotion of traditional handicrafts and craftsmanship covering 40 villages in Khagrachari and Panchari Upazilas.

Project goal: Resilient livelihood through improving life skills and utilisation of associated natural-socio economic resources, promoting traditional culture and human dignity.

Project Purpose: Increased productivity and income opportunities of target population by transferring skill and increase access to natural resources promoting rights and core cultural elements.

Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

1. Institutional capacity building activities

Project at a glance:

Project Title: Coherent Action on Natural Resource Management for Decent Living .

Funded by: Manusher Jonno Foundation.

Project Duration: From August 2013 to December 2016.

Working area: Khagrachari & Panchari Upazila.

No. of villages: 70 Villages.

Growers Committee: 70

Direct beneficiaries: 1000(Male-576, Female-471),

No. of Staff: 13 (Male-09, Female-04).

- Orientations; Uz level meeting ,Growers association meeting, NRM Demonstration and learning center establishment

2. Skill development

- Growers committee meeting , Training on Entrepreneur Development, Mushroom Cultivation and Bio-fertilizer and pesticide management.

3. Support for livelihood and income generation

- Banana sapling support
- Mushroom spwan support
- Bio-Fertilizer and pesticide management plants establishment support
- Resource entitlement and water options
- Coconut & Betel Nut sapling support
- Medicinal Plants support
- Organic Vegetable Plot
- Handicrafts grant support
- Nursery Management Support
- Eco Friendly Agricultural Input support
- Entrepreneurship Development Support

4. **Awareness Raising:** Awareness on a set of important areas including gender, tree plantation, Growers committee meeting, group management and opening Bank Account, Savings,natural resource management was raised through orientation sessions conducted by the CANDL staff as a part of regular activities. Besides, World Environment Day and International Women Day was observed on 8 march at satbhaiya para and Khagrachari Sadar Upazila. Programs included Rally, Discussion and culture programme.The beneficiaries were enriched with a lot of valuable information on women issues and their responsibilities to take in this regard.

5. Plantation schemes

- Roadside plantation
 - Stream Side Bamboo & Cane plantation
 - NRM support
- Motivation for agro forestry

Impacts against Performed activities

Awareness sessions: Enhanced knowledge on social issues

As part of institutional capacity building activities for the self help groups, we conducted awareness sessions on many social issues e.g. Gender, Right to information. At the yard meetings took place in each month, these issues were discussed with the members on a semi regular interval. Being aware on most of the burning social issues, the group members became capable to take up the necessary action in a more sensitive and active manner. It also increased cooperation and cohesiveness among them which made their tasks easier and focused. These sessions also contributed in bringing down many of the family and social level misunderstanding leading to reduced social conflict and dynamic social relationship. Empowered by the information thus provided, the members could make access to many government and non government agencies.

Technical skill trainings: Improved Technical livelihood Skills

Sharpening the technical knowledge and skills the beneficiaries already has and providing them new skills –both were simultaneously addressed. A series of trainings on making plastic handicrafts were conducted with an objective to give the women members of the handicrafts group a capacity that worth a regular income. The trained women gained the capacity to earn themselves and train other members of the group. There is a woman who managed to train all her family members and collect orders for plastic bags.

Sustainable livelihood practices

10 Honey box with stands, 10 set of Honey bee keeping equipments distributed to the interested group members. For encouraging mushroom cultivation, 250 mushroom spawns distributed mainly to the members of food processing groups. Around 500 bigger spawns were prepared by the group members with technical support of CANDL team. For increased production, 7 centers were constructed in 7 villages of Khagrachari Sadar and Panchari Upazila. Seasonal vegetables and cash crop seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and other agro supports supplied to 9 paras. For the handicrafts group, the revolving fund operation was run throughout the reporting period.

By 2011, active self help group of CANDL project sold out products worth Tk. 8,32,900.00 In this amount, the contribution of Nursery was Tk. 4, 60,200.00 ;Contribution of handicraft group was Tk. 3,13,600 and food processing group sold products of Tk. 59100. Besides the nursery groups saved Tk.20000.00 as group development fund. By the reporting period,

CANDL SHGs consumed self produced vegetables and processed foods worth Tk. 100000.00 for dealing with the malnutrition and food scarcity problem.

Reduced Food insecurity

Unlike other direct supports for food security, CANDL provided trainings to the beneficiaries on food processing so that they can use the skill for dealing with seasonal food and nutritional crisis. With the chips, pickles and Jelly they can prepare, they provided food supplement for their children in crisis time. Supports for seasonal vegetable cultivation and homestead gardening also helped the nursery group members to handle food security problems.

Indigenous Handicrafts and food items

Handicraft groups received new designs from CANDL for making handicrafts. Besides, practice of the weaving of nearly extinct weaving style e.g. design cloth-ALAM was also encouraged through collecting orders for the craftswomen. This helped the indigenous women to overlook the challenge thrown by the commercial machine loom clothes with cheaper cost and high availability in the market. As a proof of success of the promotional campaign, one of the food item was recognized as a quality food in the UNDP CHT award of excellence held in March 2011. Manusher Jonno Foundation awarded Rudra K. Tripura, one of the CANDL group member, a contributor in the area of Indigenous Handicraft promotion.

Uplifted Awareness level on livelihood issues

Awareness on a set of important areas including gender, tree plantation, group management and book keeping, natural resource management was raised through orientation sessions conducted by the CANDL staff as a part of regular activities. Besides, World Environment Day was observed on 5 June at Panchari and Khagrachari Sadar Upazila. Programs included Rally, Community Dialogue and agro -material distribution. The beneficiaries were enriched with a lot of valuable information on environmental issues and their responsibilities to take in this regard.

Sustainable Land use

55,000 saplings of different fruit and timber species were available in group nursery beds and group members individual custody. The assumed market value of the saplings is Tk. 11.00.000.00

Nursery self Help group members planted 3000 saplings of fruit and timber species in registered and traditionally owned lands by which their control over 15 acres of unused / fallow lands strengthened.

Challenges:

Adoption of new livelihood practices by the beneficiaries was hurdled by marginality, extreme poverty and political turmoil. Most of them could not go out of daily regular activities to pay full time in CANDL options of livelihood.

A case study

Niharika finds her way forward



Niharika got married to a farmer family with little land entitlement. Life was not in extreme hardship, yet surrounded by pinching problems. 4 of her daughters born one after another. When all of them started going to school, the hardship went up. At her 45, she was looking older than the age. Crisis crawled in from different corners with time. If she engaged herself in cultivation activities, she could not look after her daughters properly, their study hampered. Niharika was looking for better options for a decent livelihood that will fit with her condition.

In 2010, Niharika received training from CANDL on making Chips, pickles and other processed foods. CANDL also provided some materials and food processing equipment set to the food processing group in which she had membership. She had previous experience and in preparing traditional rice cakes and pithas. In between, CANDL continued technical support. Noticing that people are liking her chips and children looking for her at home for chips, she started selling chips at the shops near the school. At the agro fair which took place at Panchari Upazila compound, she managed to sell out chips and processed foods of more than Tk. 3500. It lifted up her confidence level and she determined to take up food processing as a regular profession.

She started making chips and other food items on a regular basis according to the local and outer demand. Her chips came very famous in her area. She was able to create a regular demand in local market. This helped her to cover up the increased cost of education of her daughters, empowered her as a decision maker and direct financial contributor to the family. When her regular sale amount per month exceeded Tk.3000.00, Niharika felt that she have found the desired way forward.

2. Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts(PPNRM)- Phase-1

Introduction:

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) has been implementing the project title 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' (PPNRM) in partnership with MISEREOR since 2007 Germany and successfully run for two phases. Through this project TUS provided technical support for implementing integrated income generating activities, sustainable hill farming, NRM practices, resource mobilization for 'Community Solidarity Funds', NRM plan, and also facilitated for conducting meetings, workshops and community dialogues covering 07 villages at Khabakhali Union of Dighinala Upazila in Khagrachari district.

Project Goal: To revive and strengthen indigenous values on natural resources through indigenous agro-forestry practices in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Project Objective: To work with communities by involving community and traditional leaders for the enhancement of their capacity in development and implementation of community plans for the sustainable management of natural resources at community and Mouza level in Khagrachari Hill District.

Project at a glance:

Project Title: 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts'

Funded by: Misereor.

Project Duration: From Jan 2011 to Jun 2014.

Working area: Dighinala Upazila.

No. of villages: 07 Villages.

Direct beneficiaries: 392 HHs

No. of Staff: 03 (Male-02, Female-01).

Performed Major Activities:

Para Development Committee (PDC) Meetings:

Each of the para committee arranged meetings twice a month for the smooth implementation of the project. All PDC members discussed about: Community Solidarity Fund (CSF), Women Self Help Group (WSHG), and the Line Department from the government wings supported and advised the communities on different development concerns including: how to register lands and know the legal rights on NRM; awareness session on Nursery Management; Importance of CSF Saving; Homestead Gardening; Primary Education; Water and Sanitation, and on Individual health care. Mixed Fruits Gardening was also been discussed during the meeting and was considered as one of the very important issues in all PDC areas during the reporting period.

As planned, TUS organized training at village level and at the TUS branch office. Two participants from each PDC for 7 villages participated in the training/workshop. It is mandatory for the participants to share the training knowledge at village PDC members during meeting session so that the same knowledge can be transferred to the communities.

Refreshers Training on Gender and inheritance rights at village level:

Refresher training on Gender and development was conducted out of TUS budget from its core fund. In the reporting period, the trainings held were: 21 June at Jorabridge para; 22 June at Krisnata para; 23 June at West katrapur para and 24 June at Nalkata para at village level. A total of 80 participants attended the trainings. The main objective of the training was to provide knowledge inheritance right, gender & sex. Some of the topics include gender roles, patriarchy, feminism and its clarification, values on gender sensitivity, inheritance rights and causes of discrimination in relationships between men and women's social responsibilities.

Outcome: The training has increased sensitivity on gender equity, provided awareness on sex, gender roles, patriarchy, feminism, and values on gender sensitivity, inheritance rights, among the participants. The voice of the women increased and considered for taking decision in para and family level.

Refreshers Training on Local Capacities for Peace (LCP)

The main objective of the training was to learn about the 'Local Capacities for Peace (LCP) - Do No Harm is an Approach that encourages effective development and lasting peace in post-conflict areas. TUS arranged this training on 21-24 June 2014 at village level. It was conducted out of TUS contribution fund. Participant from PDCs of respective villages and CSF members attended the trainings. The main objectives of the workshop were to introduce LCP to the participants at village level and provide tools for: identifying factors affecting societal tensions; designing



development activities that seek to reduce the sources of these tensions; and monitoring, evaluating and re-designing activities from the DNH perspective.

Training on Local Capacity for Peace(Do no harm approach)

Quarterly Mouza Advisory Committee meeting:

The Mouza Advisory Committee (MoAC) consists of the mouza headman of the area, PPNRM Project Coordinator, One Headman, One Union Parishad member (elected) from the areas, 2 karbaris, and 5 project beneficiaries. The committee advises communities on land utilization

and registration processes through customary laws. During the reporting period, 2(two) Mouza Advisory Committee meetings were held at Headman Office, Dighinala. The meetings were arranged respectively on 15 February, 2014 and 13 June, 2014. The main purpose of the meetings was to strengthen and develop strategies for ensuring land rights of the project beneficiaries.

Refreshers training on IPs knowledge & Women`s knowledge for PPNRM:

A workshop was performed on Indigenous Knowledge, woman knowledge & Sustainable NRM with the community people at 4 villages. 13-16 March, 2014. Participants from respective village PDCs and CSF members attended the training . 25 participants per village made it a total total of 100 beneficiary who shared their experiences and gained informative knowledge. The main objective of this workshop was to protect the natural resources and contributes against the global climate change and building local resilience. In this workshop, woman knowledge and their contribution on sustainable development was another theme that was discussed among the participants. Through this workshop, participants became aware on peoples action on NRM and



Training on sharing IPs & Women`s knowledge

traditional practices. Reviving and protection of local knowledge on community forest management was endorsed as an important issue to address. The handbook of NRM good practices was used as a learning tool in the workshops.

Refreshers Training on leadership Development:

On 22-26 February, 2014 PPNRM staff conducted 4 one-day refresher sessions on leadership development for community volunteers (C.V) and PDC leaders at upazilla and village level. At Upazila level, 14 participants attended the sessions (7 C.V and 7 PDC leaders). At village level, 20 participants attended the trainings. It was supported by Donor fund. The main objective of the training is: to enhance capacity of the CVs and PDC leaders on leadership so that they can indentify and solve their problems, communicate with other stakeholders or government line departments. During the training sessions, the basic courses included: Leadership, organizational management, counducting meeting and writing minutes etc. Following these sessions, the CVs and PDC leaders feel more confident and able to conduct meetings and to better manage project activities.

Refreshers Training on Legal counseling on land registration process and legal right and National laws:

With the purpose of sensitizing communities on legal Community ownership of land, TUS conducted 3 trainings with Donor fund on '*Legal Counseling on Land Registration Process and legal right and National laws*' on 23, 28, 29 March 2014 and 9 trainings with TUS fund on 13 -16 June, 25-29 June, 2014 at Nalkata para, West katrapur & Krisnatala, Rejabchara para in Dighinala.

Mr. Anupam Chakma, of Khagrachari BAR Council in Khagrachari District and Sukiron chakma, PC facilitated the trainings and around 140 community people received the training. The issues that were covered in the training were the following:



Training on leadership Development

- Primary Land registration process Upazilla Land office and Headman office.
- Ongoing 50 Family land registration processes in Headman office.
- inheritance of land
- dealing out upazilla land office and filling up registration forms
- *jhum* tax

Line department visit:

Govt. line department official, Upazilla Agriculture Officer visited TUS PPNRM Project area. In the reporting period, Md. Muklasur Rahaman, Assistance Agriculture officer, Dighinala Upazilla, Mr Dipongkar Dewan, Chairman of Mouza Advisory Committee (MoAC), Mr. Narandu Chakma, member of MoAC. And Mr. Ripan Chakma, member of PIC and Executive Director of TUS visited PPNRM Project at Krisnatala & Katrapur Para in the reporting period. The main purpose of the visit was to monitor the project activities and look after the activities undertaken by the communities.

Refresher Training on Honey Bee keeping:

TUS conducted 4 refresher trainings on Honey Bee Keeping on 23-26 March, 2014 at the village level. 80 Participants received the training. In the reporting period, to reach the overall target, TUS emphasized on household bee box visit. TUS is very much hopeful on Honey bee Cultivation. As an IGA, honey bee keeping component was successful in every season. Now the queen bee is available in project area. Now, TUS is trying to arrange for a regular follow-up of the bee keeping activities run by new and old participants. The training was held at the Refreshers done at village level. These refresher trainings were facilitated by PPNRM PC Mr. Sukiran Chakma and Prasun Chakma.

Outcome: This training has increased awareness and increased knowledge level on Queen Bee identification, honey collection, processing, and modern technique and improves extra economic earning sources in village level.

Training on Tree plantation

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted 3 one-day trainings containing four sessions on 'Tree Plantation' Donor fund on 12-14 February, 2014 and 1 training with TUS Contribution fund on 17 June 2014 at village level (Katrapur, krisnata, West Katrapur, Kangarimachara) respectively. Md. Shalauddin, Upazilla Agriculture officer, from Dighinala Upazilla Agriculture office and Mr. Atual Bihari chakma, Assistance Agriculture Officer, facilitated the trainings while



Training on Tree Plantation

a total of 75 community level Participants received the training.

The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness on Tree Plantation management.

Outcome: This training has increased awareness and learning on technical knowledge and gave direction on how to get support from various sources. Participants also learned about seasonal plantation calendar with an idea of popular tree plantation patterns in CHT and other parts of Bangladesh.

Training on Fertilizer and water management:

With support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted 5 trainings on 'Fertilizer and water Management' Donor and TUS contribution fund on 16-18 February, 2014 and 18-19 June, 2014 at the TUS branch office and village level. Members from the Self Help Group and PDC members attended the training. Around 95 participants received the training during this reporting period. It's a noteworthy initiative by the TUS and Line Department (Govt. Wings) for the communities. Md. Shalauddin, Upazilla Agriculture officer and Mr. Samiran Chakma, Upazila Senior Assistant Agriculture Officer, facilitated the trainings. The main purpose of the trainings was to increase communities' awareness of using chemical Fertilizer and Water management.

Outcome: *The training has increased awareness and introduced new techniques for practical application. The training also expected to reduce the cost of farming through just and timely treatment.*

Training on Nursery Management:

With support of government line departments, TUS conducted 4 one-day trainings on 'Nursery Management' on 9-11 March 2014 and 23 June, 2014 donor and TUS contribution fund at Village level & TUS Branch office Dighinala. Md. Shalauddin, Upazilla Agriculture Officer, from Dighinala Upazilla Agriculture Office, facilitated the trainings where 80 community people received the trainings. The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness on nursery management. Next to the skill and knowledge transfer to the beneficiaries on Nursery management, the trainings also helped to build good relationships between the communities and line department officials of Government of Bangladesh.

Training on entrepreneurship Development:

TUS supported a special training on *Entrepreneurship Development* from its core fund. It was held on 20 June 2014 at the TUS branch office, Dighinala and facilitated by Mr. Sukiron chakma, Project Coordinator. The training objective was to equip the community level small entrepreneurs and producers to be more productive and efficient in conducting the ventures. Still they have small shops. They are trying business and the shops with the support of micro finance institutions. After the training, they are expected to run the business smoothly and earn more to explore opportunities for expansion.

Day Observation:

As part of PPNRM activities, different day observation was done during this reporting period. *International Women Day* and *World Environment Day* (8th March & 5th June) were observed at Upazilla Level and village level. The main purpose of the activities was to raise awareness and to share information to the community people for a better understanding on Indigenous Women's various issues and Environmental resource management by the people and state mechanisms.



World Women day Rally

As climate change is a hot issue in the world and it is directly related with the women as they are the most vulnerable

in combating adverse effects and adopting resilience. To adopt with change and to keep green globe WED is very important in CHT and worldwide. The community people, children, students, teachers, businessman, elected leaders, NGO government officials and other community people participated in the events.

Conclusion:

The majority of community members in the PPNRM working area are poor, and historically had limited access to and availability of government and NGO facilities and services, due to their remote location. Through regular community meetings, workshops and skills-development trainings, TUS, with the help of line department officials and legal advisors have supported the formation and implementation of community development plans with a range of socio-economic development issues; increased community awareness of sustainable NRM practices; increased awareness of the role of women in NRM and decision-making processes; increased understanding of processes of land registration and ownership; and raised the importance of collective savings to implement development activities. Communities are now practicing collective mixed-fruit gardening, honey bee keeping, reforestation and have strengthened relations with government service agencies. Through the second phase of the PPNRM project and in the future, PPNRM will continue its committee meetings, community-level workshops, and skills development trainings, and support the implementation of community tree plantations, nurseries and honey bee keeping. In doing so, it hopes to contribute and achieve success to the PPNRM project goal of using the indigenous practices of local communities to revive and strengthen traditional natural resource management systems in the CHT.

3. Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts(PPNRM)- Phase-2

Introduction:

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) has been implementing the project title 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' (PPNRM) in partnership with MISEREOR since 2007 Germany and successfully run for two phases. Through this project TUS provided technical support for implementing integrated income generating activities, sustainable hill farming, NRM practices, climate change and renewable energies as well as TUS facilitated for conducting meetings, workshops and community dialogues covering 10 villages in Khagrachari Sadar and Dighinala Upazila in Khagrachari district.

Project Goal: To revive and strengthen indigenous values on natural resources through indigenous agro-forestry practices in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Project Objective: To work with communities involving community leaders to enhance their capacity for the development and implementation of Community Action Plan on sustainable management of natural resources at community level in Khagrachari Hill District.

Project at a glance:

Project Title: 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts'

Funded by: Misereor.

Project Duration: From Jul 2014 to Jun 2017.

Working area: Dighinala Upazila.

No. of villages: 07 Villages.

Direct beneficiaries: 570 HHs

No. of Staff: 03 (Male-02, Female-01).

Performed Major Activities:

Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting

The PIC meeting was held on 11/10/2014 at the TUS Head office at Khagrachari district. The meeting came out with decisions on the following:

- Finalize Selection of the new project area of KhagrachariSadar
- Endorsethe new MoNAC committee formation
- Primary selection of two stream side plantations
- Distribution strategy and HH selection criteria for improved stove, solar systems and bio gas plants

Para Development Committee (PDC) Meetings

Each of the Para committee arranges PDC meeting twice a month for the smooth implementation of the project. PDC members of all PDCs discussed about: Community Solidarity Fund (CSF), Women Self Help Group (WSHG), land registration and legal rights on NRM in line with the Community plan. During the period, the Line Department from the government wings supported and advised the communities in different development concerns such as: seed collection and preservation in different seasons and homestead Gardening. Besides, TUS staff discussed on : importance of CSF Saving; improved stove or burner, solar system, honey bee keeping, Water and fertilizer management and Individual health care. Challenges of Mixed Fruits Gardening was also been discussed during the meeting and was considered as one of the very important issues in all PDC areas.

The communities participated in the selection of area for the community agro-forest development, together with development of sapling and tree plantation at 10 PDCs. As decided by the groups during the meeting, Rejabchara, Jarabridg and Khatrapur were selected for Mixed Fruits Gardening, while Khatrapur, Krishnata, Nalkata Kangerimachara Para under Dighinala Upazilla and Christen Para; Betchari Para; Jayadar Para of Khagracharisadar were selected for the establishment of community agro-forest as well as maintaining the Village Common Forest (VCF) wherever available.

Quarterly Mouza Advisory Committee meeting:

The Mouza Advisory Committee (MoNAC) consists of the Mouza headman of the area, PPNRM Project Coordinator, 1 Union Parishad member (selected) from the areas, 2 karbaris, 1 CBO representative and 1 teacher. The committee advises communities on land utilization and registration processes through customary laws.

During the reporting period, in two Upazillas, Mouza Advisory Committees met for 4 times. Meetings were held for Komalchari and Khagracharisadar respectively 8th November 2014 and 13th December 2014 at Khagrachari sadar Headman Office. Another Upazilla is Dighinala where the meetings were held on 28th October 2014 and 22nd of December 2014 at Dighinala Upazilla Headman Office. The main purpose of the meetings was to strengthen and develop strategies for ensuring land rights of the project beneficiaries. During the meetings, the following decisions were taken:

- Headman will list the details of landless HHs of respective mouza
- An action plan will be prepared for the MoAC
- A need assessment will be done on the topics of legal problems to facilitate legal aid related supports

Community Action Plan (CAP):

With the aim of helping villages to identify key development issues affecting their lives, TUS organized Community Action Planning workshops for 10 villages, 287 people participated in the workshops, including 189 males participants and 89 females participants. The workshops outcome was the 'Community Action Plan' for each village, prioritizing development issues such as income generation, health, water and sanitation, education, forestation and natural resource preservation. With TUS support, communities were also able to plan activities to address the issues, including strategies to access necessary resources, in line with the realization of the Millennium Development Goals by 2017.



Village Level Community Action Plan

Following these workshops, and with the support of TUS and monthly PDC meetings, community members have increased their awareness of different socio-economic issues, and they are trying to improve linkages with government line departments in order to access resources to implement the development plans. To date, they have applied to, and received funds from, the Union Parishad for earthen dams, fish-cultivation projects and hygienic latrines.

Training on Honey Bee keeping:

TUS conducted Honey Bee Keeping Training on 25th-26th November 2014. There were 21 participants from 10 villages who attended the training that was held at the Christian Para, Khagracharisadar and facilitated by PPNRM PC Mr. SukiranChakma and external expert Mr.NintuChakma.



Training on Honey Bee Keeping

Outcome: *This training has increased awareness on the importance and prospects of bee keeping. The participants learnt about*

identifying Queen Bee, honey collection, processing, and modern techniques of hygienic honey extraction.

Training on Compost and Fertilizer Management:

Training on Compost and Fertilizer Management was also conducted by TUS. In the two-day training held on 14-15 December 2014 at TUS branch office, Dighinala by Md. Muklashur Rahman, Assistant Agriculture Officer, from Dighinala Upazilla Agriculture office. 20 Community people received the trainings. The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness of Compost and Fertilizer management.



Outcome: *This training has increased awareness on Compost and Fertilizer usages among the participants. They also learnt about the techniques of producing compost fertilizer at HH level.*

Training on Soil treatment to increase fertility:

During the reporting period, training on "Soil treatment to increase fertility" was organized by TUS. It was arranged on 19-20 December, 2014 Kanggorimachara at village level in Dighinala. A total of 35 Community people from 2 paras received the training.

The main objective of the training was to teach how to improve, from technical side, the soil treatment of both vegetable and paddy land.



Training on soil treatment to increase fertility

Outcome: *This training creates*

awareness and improves knowledge on a better use of soil in order to increase fertility.

Training on Homestead Gardening:

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted two day-long training session on 'Homestead Gardening' on 17-18 December, 2014 at the Branch office. Mr. AtualBihariChakma Assistant Agriculture Officer from Dighinala Upazilla Agriculture office and Md. Muklacurr Rahman, Assistant Agriculture Officer facilitated the trainings attended by a total of 20 participants. Member representatives of 7PDCs and Community Volunteers also received the training. The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness on Homestead Gardening.

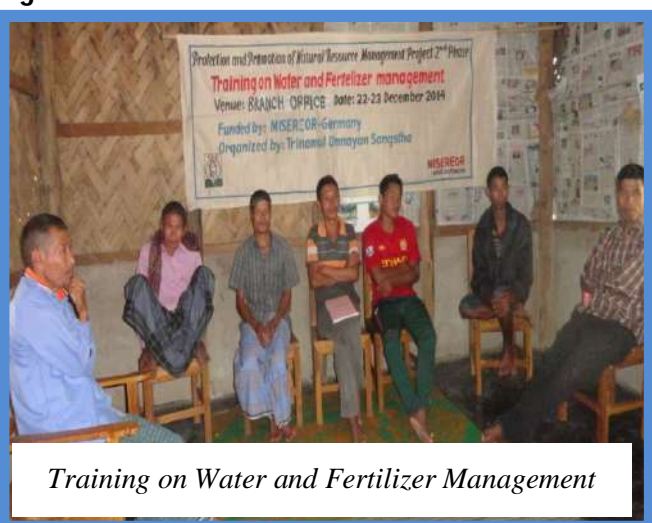


Training on Homestead Gardening

Outcome: This training has increased awareness on seasonal calendar with popular month of Homestead Gardening in Bangladesh. The farmers learnt the techniques of utilizing the homestead area more effectively for agro purpose.

Training on Water and Fertilizer Management:

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted two day-long training session on 'Water and Fertilizer Management' on 22nd-23rd December 2014 at the TUS Branch Office. Participant from the Community Volunteer (CV) and members of 7PDCs attended the training. Around 20 participants received the training during this reporting period. It's a noteworthy initiative by TUS and Line



Training on Water and Fertilizer Management

Department (Govt. Wings) for the communities. Md. Muklacur Rahman, Assistant Agriculture Extension officer (AAEO) and Mr. Atual Bihari Chakma, Upazilla Senior Assistant Agriculture Officer, facilitated the trainings. The main purpose of the trainings was to increase communities' awareness of using chemical Fertilizer and Water management.

Outcome: *This training has increased awareness on use of safe quantity of chemical fertilizer for tree plantation and irrigation system. The farmers have learnt new techniques and more efficient ways to use water without waste.*

Training on Herbal Pesticides Management

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted two-day training session on Herbal Pesticide Management on 28th-29thDecember 2014 at the Branch Office. Md. MuklacurrRahaman Assistant Agriculture Officer from DighinalaUpazilla Agriculture office.Facilitated the trainings and in total 20 Community people received the trainings.

Outcome: *The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness on Herbal Pesticides. The participants have learnt what Herbal Pesticides are and how to utilize them. They also have learnt how is the best way to utilize those pesticides practically at field level, rules, temperatures and different uses for each season.*

Distribution of Eco-Stove and Orientation on use of the stoves

During the reporting period, an event on distribution of Stove or burner and orientation was organized by TUS. It was arranged on 28th December 2014 at Jayador Para, Khagracharisadar.

A total of 35 Women Participant received the training at Para level. Each woman received one stove, for a total of 35 stoves distributed.



Outcome: *The main objective of the orientation was usage of burner and stove with a specific orientation on the healthy and safe use of these tools and techniques. Thanks to this orientation the women have learn how to cook healthy, because they have less dispersion of unhealthy smoke in their houses. They also have learnt how to save money without wasting too much fire woods. With the use of the stoves they can use less fire woods.*

Distribution of mix vegetable seeds and plants.

During the reporting period, a total of 26 families within 2 Upazilla received seeds through the distribution programs of mix vegetable seeds and plant such as potato, corn, green beans, mustard seeds, eggplant and tomato.

It has been distributed an amount of 261 kg of different vegetable seeds for a total cost of 30.000 taka.



Conclusion:

The vast majority of community members in the PPNRM working area are poor, and historically have had limited access to government and NGO facilities and services, due to their remote location. Through regular community meetings, workshops and skills-development trainings, TUS, with the help of line department officials and legal advisors have supported the formation and implementation of community development plans with a range of socio-economic development issues; increased community awareness of sustainable NRM practices; increased awareness of the role of women in NRM and decision-making processes; increased understanding of processes of land registration and ownership; and raised the importance of collective savings to implement development activities. Communities are now practicing collective mixed-fruit gardening, honey bee keeping, reforestation and have strengthened relations with government service agencies.

Furthermore, TUS has introduced eco-friendly stoves and preparing for installing solar systems and bio gas plants which will add new value in environmental protection and help compensate the value for protection of traditional but sustainable NRM practices.

4. Secured Livelihood Right Project

Since 2007, TUS has a long harmonise partnership with Voluntary Service Overseas, Bangladesh (VSOB) by placing skilled foreign volunteer at organisation level for organisational capacity building.



Through this process VSOB conducted organisational

need assessment to identify organisational needs and developing areas for the future. In this consequence, VSOB launched a project namely "Secure Livelihood Rights (SLR)" to enhance sustainable livelihood rights at community level in Khagrachari district in 2009. To guide and look after the project operations VSOB placed a skilled volunteer in TUS.

Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

- 1) Facilitated 2 orientations in 2 Youth Clubs (YC) & 2 Citizen Committee (CC) members on group formation guideline.
- 2) Reformed 2 YC & 2 CC.
- 3) Conducted 12 court yard meetings.
- 4) Facilitated 2 orientations session on HIV & AIDS among youth groups and adolescent.
- 5) Conducted 2 court yard meetings on primary health care.
- 6) Provided technical support to Ginger and turmeric model project.
- 7) Organised 1 Health camp by YC/CC.

Impacts against Performed activities

Project at a glance:

Project Title:

Secured Livelihood Right.

Funded by: VSO, B.

Project Duration: 01 year (April 01, 2013-March 31, 2014).

Working area: Khagrachari and Laxmichari Upazila.

No. of Youth clubs: 4

No. of Staff: 01 (Male-01).

- *Increased awareness among youths on community volunteerism.*
- *Enhanced skills on preparing planning, budgeting and organizing events.*
- *Increased active participation of the youth groups organizing community action days.*

5. Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project

Introduction:

This Annual report provides a brief overview of the program commenced under the MoU signed between MoCHTA and Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha Joint Venture [TUS in association with ALO, Kabidang, KMKS and ZKS] for the social mobilization activities in Khagrachari District (package-3). The services intend to provide CHTRDP-II with a realistic knowledge and skill base which can provide a unique combination of proven participatory development operation experience with specific expertise in social mobilization in Khagrachari Hill district.

As part of the overall process, TUS submitted a project proposal which was approved by ADB. The proposal clearly identified the areas of intervention, a sketch on the major actions and methodology. Being the MoU was signed on 24 December 2013 and the notice to proceed was received on 13 January 2014, the action of TUS joint venture started on mid January 2014. The inception of the project was started with the meeting called by the Honorable Secretary of MoCHTA at PMO, Rangamati. The event was followed by the orientation organized by PMO, training called by the PIC and meeting held in presence of Ms Yasmin Siddique and PD to CHTRDP-II. With the prior experience, TUS joint venture collected some information from the field and helped DPMO, Khagrachari. It also organized a number of orientations to the newly recruited staff. In January, the list of the selected villages was received by TUS JV after which, it launched its activities at field level. Basically, it started doing the socio-economic feasibility study except the technical feasibility which was handed over to the technical persons at DPMO. In close coordination with the PMO and DPMO, TUS JV is conducting the village level activities and feasibility study. Despite the big push challenges of the activities and belated start, it has the confidence that, the study and social mobilization will be concrete and fruitful.

Background

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) comprising of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban Districts is geographically isolated and ethno-culturally unique from plain-land Bangladesh. The CHT has been devoid of significant externally-financed development interventions for

the past decades particularly during a 20-years insurgency, which ended with signing of the CHT Accord in 1997. Following signing of the CHT Accord, ADB initiated development activities under Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP). The loan closed in for September 2009. After successful completion of the CHTRDP in September 2009, ADB approved a project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) in January 2010 to help the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MOCHTA) formulate the Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II).

The Asian Development Bank initiated an infrastructure oriented development of the region through the Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP). This project was successfully completed in September 2009. A follow up project titled Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II) has been initiated and its implementation process has begun with the establishment of a project office. In this connection, contract has been signed between TUS Joint Venture and Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) on 24 December 2013 to perform the activities of service packages-3 under the project titled "Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project" (*Annex-II*). The experts of TUS joint venture are working to achieve its social mobilization objectives. To ensure the implementation of beneficiaries at the grassroots level, the project has included a component on Social Mobilization through NGOs in each of the three districts. This has been clearly elaborated in the Terms of Reference (TOR). TUS Joint Venture appreciated the clarity in the formulation of the TOR and has duly agreed to serve in this regard.

Objectives of the Project:

According to the project document, the main objectives of the project are to-

- (i) Contribute to a reduction in the incidence of poverty among the rural population of the CHT region and provide suitable implementation arrangements to underpin the CHT Accord and strengthen key institutions to help meet their mandated role;
- (ii) Increase employment and income generating opportunities for the population through community participatory subproject development;
- (iii) Promote and increase of small agri-business opportunities through stimulating agriculture production and facilitating marketing of high value environmentally friendly crops in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region;
- (iv) Increase economic opportunities for rural poor, especially women, vulnerable groups and IP communities through construction of feeder roads including appurtenant structures;

- (v) Improve watershed conditions, especially soil erosion and water conservation that will underpin the investments made in water and land improvements; and
- (vi) Support institutional strengthening of MOCHTA, CHTRC and HDC to plan implement and monitor sustainable rural development in the three districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Purpose of NGO Services for Social Mobilization:

Social mobilization for the Project will be provided by NGOs as part of project output. The purpose of NGO services are --

- (i) To provide implementation services for Project Management Office (PMO), PMO (Roads), and District Project Management Offices (DPMOs) for all aspects of implementation of community infrastructure (CI), watershed management (WM) and micro agribusiness development (MAD),
- (ii) Capacity building and strengthening beneficiary communities through their involvement in infrastructure development and watershed management,
- (iii) Providing adequate support for micro agribusiness development (MAD) to poor rural households to improve their incomes through capacity building of local producers, marketing and improved agriculture production and
- (iv) To work in close coordination and with technical expertise of project implementation consultants (PIC).

Scope of services:

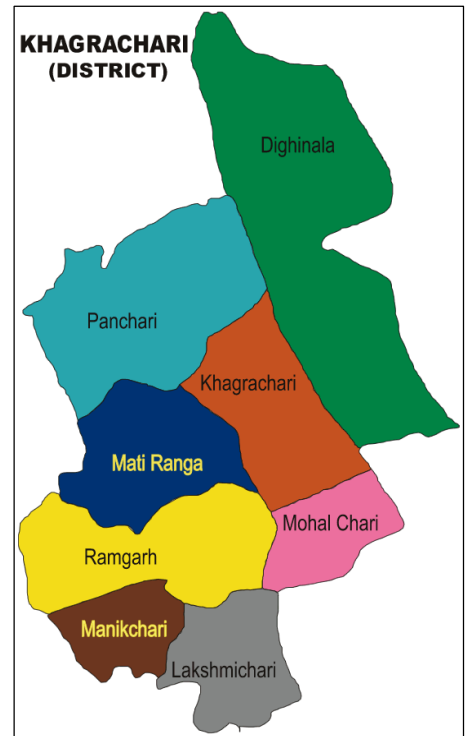
- Community infrastructure, watershed management and Micro agribusiness Development (MAD) are to be implemented at village level;
- Community mobilization and community participation especially woman and the poorest during decision making and implementation process will be initiated at the village level;
- PDCs will select and facilitate on their participation in design and construct sub-project works with the support of the technical staff of PMO, DPMO and LGED;
- Works will be implemented by village-based labor formatting the Labor Contracting Societies (LCSs);
- Work on capacity building at PDC level such as O&M of village water supply, rural access maintenance etc:

- Linkage building with the respective government and non governmental bodies with a vision of sustained community actions in the areas of intervention.

Working area and beneficiary:

TUS has been assigned with 19 Unions (out of 38) in Kahgrachari Hill Districts. They are Khagrachari sadar, Kamalchari, Perachara, Baibonchara in Kagrachari Sadar Upazila; Diginala, Babuchara, Kabakhali, Merung and Boalkhali in Diginala Upazila; Panchari sadar, Logang, Chengi, Latiban and Ultachari in Panchari Upazila, and Mohalchari sadar, Mubachari, Maisechari, Kyanghat, and Singdhukchari in Mohalchari upazila.

The map beside shows Khagrachari District, divided by Upazila, and according to CHTRDP-II project areas.



Working area (Geographical Location):

A glance of working area and its beneficiaries (Based on selected 127 Paras)			
Coverage area:			
District	Upazila	Union	No. of Subproject
Khagrachari	8	19	127
Upazila wise Beneficiary of the Project:			
Upazila	No. of Subproject/Para	No. of Household	
Khagrachari	24	2382	
Mahalchari	22	2128	
Manikchari	10	530	
Panchari	25	1931	
Dighinala	10	1798	
Laxmichari	10	717	
Ramghar	10	410	
Matiranga	16	3347	
Total	125	13243	

Purposes of the TUS-Joint Venture to achieve social mobilization with objectives of the CHTRDP-II project:

The principal purpose of the assignment on Social Mobilization is to support the Project Management. The following are the purposes of this assignment:

- I. To provide implementation services for Project Management Office (PMO), PMO (Roads) and Districts Project Management Office (DPMOs) for all aspects of the implementation of Community Infrastructure (CI), Water Shed Management and Micro Agribusiness Development (MAD);
- II. To build capacity and strengthen beneficiary communities through community involvement in infrastructure development and water shed management;
- III. To provide adequate support for Micro-Agribusiness Development (MAD) to the poor rural households in improving their income through capacity building of local producer, marketing and improved agricultural production and together with the NGO still to be chosen to lead the MAD component;

IV. To work in close coordination and with technical expertise of Project Implementation Consultants (PIC).

Methodology

The support like community infrastructure and watershed management will usually involve more than 1(one) village or community. The support items as well as the ways and means to develop those can be best planned at the recipient's area level. Joint Venture plans to take a bottom-up consultative process to initiate and implement the different categories of work to generate the outputs. From the review of team composition mentioned in TOR it is expected that in Khagrachari community infrastructure intervention will be undertaken in 200 villages. There will be 10 villages in a team and thus there will be 20 teams. But clarification on RFP indicates that there will be 192 villages. For this, number of facilitators will be 20. The TUS Joint Venture will take support of in-house staff who will be engaged to provide support to such teams.

Association or Joint Venture, Expert Team and Plan wise implementation Role

TUS has been implementing the Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (Social Mobilization) in association with a group of local renowned NGOs who are bound under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The ambition of this association of partnership is to achieve the goals and objectives of the project at the highest level of quality as the associated NGOs have multidimensional expertise who can contribute in the entire implementation of the project activities as per the roles and responsibilities of each partner. There is a Project Implementation Board (PIB) that consists of the Chief Executives of each partner NGO, including Program Manager of lead NGO and Lead Supervisor of the project. There is a 'Secretariat' to provide technical supports in the entire management and direction in implementation of the project. The lead partner is responsible for providing leadership and coordination services in the overall implementation of the project activities and its management.

All member NGOs of the Joint Venture (JV) have an experience of serving the local CHT communities for more than one decade. The members NGOs have different technical qualifications, which will benefit the achievement of the project objectives in a qualitative manner. The JV members cover all Unions of Khagrachari Hill District under their ongoing development interventions. The highlights of the technical qualifications of JV members include but not limited to the followings-

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS), the lead NGO & the PNGOs **Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins (ALO)**, **Kabidang, Khagrapur Mahila Kalyan Samity (KMKS)** and **Zabarang Kalyan Samity (ZKS)** have been working in Khagrachari hill district for direct service delivery activities since their establishment. All PNGO staff members with

necessary skills and knowledge on different developmental arenas like community mobilization, social mobilization, people's participation, community-led rural infrastructure, participatory monitoring, local governance, leading civil society movement for education including mother-tongue based education, policy research and policy advocacy, skill improvement of grassroots communities, and other relevant fields. All have the record of partnership with different national and international donors including DANIDA, WFP, UNDP-CHTDF, UNDP-RCB, Save the Children, Action Aid, South Asia Partnership, BNPS, BRAC, MJF and so on for implementing development activities.

In this year, a number of tasks have been accomplished by SM-NGO TUS Joint venture. Because the project implementation has started from January-2014 and the orientation and project related training for staff has provided in February-2014. PIC organized orientation workshop for the project staff on the 4th February and organized training on implementation cycle of CI component from 9-12 February-2014 at TUS office. All project staff participated in this workshop. Objectives of the project, CI Component, implementation Process and steps were discussed in detail in the said workshop. On 12-13 March, a workshop was organized on Feasibility Study Report (FSR) writing by PMO and PIC which was facilitated by Deputy Team leader, Safeguard specialist and Gender specialist. The project implementation work started competently under SM-NGO TUS JV after the meeting with DPMO and PIC in March 13, 2014 at PMO office, Rangamati.

PART II: PROJECT PROGRESS

A. Overall project Progress

Through coordination and sharing with DPMO, Khagrachari, TUS Joint venture received a selected sub-project list of 127 paras in the *mid of February-2014*. Then the working areas were allocated among the NGOs through PIB meeting. As per contract, the work started and the staffs were engaged with full commitment to get the targets achieved in time. Based on the 127 selected paras, the communication process was started with respective Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads regarding the information of project implementation.

During the completion of all described activity at field level, the CI, Gender and LAR guidelines were followed by staffs. Considering the gender guideline, Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) and PDC committees were formed in presence of female members in consultation meetings. Data collection process for para profiling, site selection for interventions, preparation of village maps, problem identification and prioritization, intervention selection and feasibility study- all activities were completed in line with the guidelines.

By submission of the Inception report and quarterly reports, the progress updates were regularly reported to the concerned authorities on time. The activities have been performed keeping close co-ordination with DPMO, PIC and other concerned development stakeholders. A brief of the information related to the activities performed by TUS JV staffs during the reporting period as follows-

Present status of progress: (January – December, 2014)

SI #	Activity	Target	Progress (Janu-Dec 2014)	Remarks
1	Information Dissemination	127	100	
2	PDC Formation/Re-formation/Re-activation (if any)	127	61	
3	Socio-Economic Survey/Village Profile Preparation	127	85	
4	Feasibility Study Report Preparation			
A	Orientation /Problem Identification	127	85	
B	Village Mapping	127	85	

C	Technical Feasibility Study Completed	127	49	
D	FSR Finalization	127	62	
E	FSR Submission to DPMO*	127	50	
5	Sub-Project Implementation			
A	LCS Formation		6	Village access road-2, Watershed-1, CI-3
B	Tender Invitation		7	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, CI-3
C	Tender Evaluated		7	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, CI-3
D	Contract Awarded		7	Village access road-2, Market shed-2
E	Monitoring & Supervision**			
F	Final Report (Completion Report)			
6	PDC Meeting			
A	Orientation & Awareness		85	
B	Bank Account Opening		8	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, Water shed -1, CI-3
C	Design & Estimate Concurrence		8	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, Watershed-1, CI-3
D	PEC Formation		8	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, Watershed-1, CI-3
E	PEC Meeting		8	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, Watershed-1, CI-3
F	PEC Meeting Minute Approval		8	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, Watershed-1, CI-3
G	LCS Formation		3	Village access road-2, Watershed-1,
H	Final / Completion Report Approval			
7	Operation & Maintenance			
A	Bank Account Opening		7	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, CI-3
B	Contribution Collection Amount		55000	Village access road-2, Market shed-2, Watershed-1, CI-3
8	Training			
A	Training on Participatory Village Mapping		12	
B	LCS Training		2	Village access road-2,

C	Others Training(Staff Orientation for FSR writing & Social Mobilization)		1	
9	Coordination Meeting			
A	Staff Coordination	12	12	
B	DPMO	12	12	
C	PMO		0	
D	Others(PEC meeting)			
10	Report Submission			
A	Monthly Report	12	12	
B	Quarterly Report	3	3	
C	Annual Report	1	1	
D	Others (if any)			

Staff capacity building:

Capacity building of staff is very crucial to run a project smoothly. In this reporting period, the management of TUS in collaboration with PMO, CHTRDP-II organized some trainings and workshops for staffs to achieve the project goal with support from the project PIC.

Date/ Month	Training/ workshop	Participant	Organized by
7 January 2014	Orientation on project (CHTRDP-II)	22(All staff)	TUS JV
8 Feb-2014	Orientation on Project (CHTRDP-II)	22(All staff)	PMO, Rangamati
9-12 Feb-2014	Training on Implementation cycles of CI Component	22(All staff)	PMO & PIC, Rangamati
12-13 March-2014	Workshop on feasibility Study Report writing	4 Staff(Lead supervisor, supervisor & 2 FF)	PMO & PIC, Rangamati
26 April-2014	Workshop on Social safeguard	2(Lead supervisor & supervisor)	PMO & PIC, Rangamati
4 May-2014	Workshop on FE report writing	22(All staff)	TUS JV
19-22 May-2014	Training on basic PRA and village mapping	11(Lead supervisor, Supervisor and 9 FF)	PMO & PIC, Rangamati
28 June-2014	Workshop on ADB Policy on indigenous peoples Safeguard	1 (Lead Supervisor)	ADB-BRM, Dhaka
16-17 July-2014	Training workshop on Environment Safeguards and Compliance measures	2(Lead supervisor & supervisor)	PMO & PIC, Rangamati
06-08 August-2014	Training workshop on Economic and Financial Analysis	2(Lead supervisor & supervisor)	PMO & PIC, Rangamati
14 october-2014	Workshop on Addressing Gender in CHTRDP-II	10(Lead supervisor, Supervisor and 8 FF)	PMO & PIC, Rangamati

Major activities in details:

The team of TUS JV conducted a series of consultation meetings at para level on the project operation process, information dissemination and awareness. The team followed some steps such as: Orientation on project management and implementation to the beneficiary (PDCs, LCS and other relevant stakeholders); primary sub-projects selection; community profiling; PDCs/CBOs and LCS formation and reformation (where required); Village and Resource mapping; Problem identification and prioritization; Interventions Selection addressing the problems (based on feasibility studies); Technical feasibility study; FSR preparation; Assessment of land acquisition needs and agreement for land donation; Redressing grievances (pertaining to land acquisition; LCS formation; Contract signing with the LCS and PDCs; introducing IPs safe guard and gender policy, Provide training for capacity building of the PDCs, LCS and other relevant community level stakeholders and Operation and Maintenance etc. All kind of activities were done through a process of consultation, FGD and courtyard meeting. The major steps for Feasibility Study are given bellow under operation process for CI Implementation.

B. Community Mobilization and Feasibility Study of proposed interventions

Consultation meeting for selection of beneficiary communities / subprojects:

The team of TUS JV made arrangements to verify the general feasibility of the selected para (according to long list) for working. The team used a check list as a matrix which indicates the para feasibility for sub-projects. The matrixes are indicated in CI guide line and also provided to the team through workshop. The matrix is given bellow-

- Para has finally been considered for being-
 - i) within 5km from all season road,
 - ii) there are more than 20 HHs
 - iii) no irrigation canal were constructed during phase-1 of the project and
 - iv) less than 50% are entitled to free rationing from GoB.
- Except for village access facilities, Paras that fall into the following categories will not be eligible as beneficiaries for other CI interventions:
 - i) villages that have had irrigation projects from CHTRDP-I;
 - ii) those who receive free rations from the Government.

In this reporting year the team of TUS JV visited 127 Paras (According to long list provided by DPMO) at 8 Upzila of Khagrcachri district and the team found 26 unfeasible paras out of 127. The Status of these villages does not match with criteria set for eligible villages.

Accordingly, the team of TUS JV submitted the list of unfeasible paras to DPMO with a request for further feedback or action. The list is given below:

SL	Sub project	Union	Upazila	District	Reason of unfeasibility
1	Kamalchari Mukh Para	Kamalchari	Khagrachari Sadar	Khagrachari	Found Irrigation canal implemented by CHTRDP-I.
2	Purba Gamaridela Para	Kamalchari	Khagrachari Sadar	Khagrachari	Do
3	Bhuachari bangali Para	Kamalchari	Khagrachari Sadar	Khagrachari	90% HH under govt. rationing program.
4	Muslim Para	Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Khagrachari	Do
5	Munigram Para	Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Khagrachari	Found Irrigation canal implemented by CHTRDP-I.
6	Sap Mara	6No. Matiranga	Matiranga	Khagrachari	Do
7	Siddik Master Para	5 No. Belchari	Matiranga	Khagrachari	Do
8	Dewan Para (Milon karbari para)	2No. Tabalchari	Matiranga	Khagrachari	Do
9	Tarabaniya	3No. kabakhali	Dighinala	Khagrachari	Do
10	No.1 Baghaichari Nittyagan Para	4No. Dighinala	Dighinala	Khagrachari	Do
11	Baghaichari Duar	4 No. Dighinala	Dighinala	Khagrachari	Do
12	Uttar Babuchara para	5 No. Babuchara	Dighinala	Khagrachari	Do
13	Muniram Karbari Para	Hafchari	Ramgarh	Khagrachari	HH-16 (Low of required HH) and not matching with Karbari
14	Dakkin Nalkata Para	4 No. Latiban	Panahari	Khagrachari	Found Irrigation canal implemented by CHTRDP-I.
15	Manikya para	5 No. Ultachari	Panchari	Khagrachari	Do
16	Shantila para	3 No. Panchari	Panchari	Khagrachari	90% HH under govt. rationing program.
17	Jianagar Para	5 No. Ultachari	Panchari	Khagrachari	Do

18	Badanala & Madhya Lemuchari Para	4 No. Maischari	Mahalchari	Khagrachari	Found Irrigation canal implemented by CHTRDP-I.
19	Kengalchari Raj Ranjan Para	Mahalchari Sadar	Mahalchari	Khagrachari	Do
20	Puranjoy Mohajan Para	Mohalchari sadar	Mohalchari	Khagrachari	Do
21	Dhanpata Para	2No.Mobachari	Mohalchari	Khagrachari	Do
22	Kula Ram Para	2 NO. Mubachari	Mahalchari	Khagrachari	Do
23	Manikchari Joysen Para	4 No. Maischari	Mohalchari	Khagrachari	Do
24	Garaiachari para	5 No. Sindukchari	Mohalchari	Khagrachari	Do
25	Gamaridela Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari i Sadar	Khagrachari	Do
26	Uttar Ganja Para	3No. Golabari	Khagrachari i Sadar	Khagrachari	The team of TUS JV visited and discussed several times with para karbari and community peoples regarding sub-project implementation. But no response from the community. On the other hand, it is observed that there is access to facility of drinking water in the village and small amount of plough land which is not sufficient enough to meet the criteria for irrigation intervention.

Consultation meeting for Para Profiling:

The team of TUS JV conducted 127 consultation meetings with community peoples for Para Profiling as per long list. Based on the list, the team prepared Village Profiles in

consultation with villagers and PDC members. During the consultation meetings, open discussions were arranged where the community people and representatives of PDCs- both male and female participated impulsively. The main objective of Para Profiling is to find out the present condition of the sub-project intervention areas. The community tried to identify the existing resources of the respective villages, facilities and its usage, status of social responsibility, economic growth, problems and development interventions etc. Gender, social safeguards and land tenure issues were also discussed in consultation meetings.

Output: During the reporting period, the team of TUS JV prepared 85 Village Profiles out of 127. During village profiling it's observed that 26 villages were unfeasible as per CI guideline.

Para Development Committee (PDC) formation:

The team of TUS JV conducted consultation meetings at Para level regarding PDC formation or reformation, if required. For the smooth implementation of the interventions, first priority is functional PDC and another one is available PDC members of respective Paras. Considering the PDCs of CHTDF based on their functional status, the community peoples decided whether the existing PDCs should be reformed or new PDC will be formed. Decision actually came from majority people's reflection on their opinions in the said consultation meeting. In this process the team of TUS JV considered the following factors: i) The existing PDC not functional as per requirements of CHTDF; ii) There were manifold PDCs in the village; iii) Majority residents of the villages expressed their dissatisfaction over the PDC's activities and performance; iv) There was no PDC at all. The committee of the PDC reformed consisting of 9 to 11 members where 30% membership reserve for female including at least one key post among chairperson, vice-chairperson, general secretary and treasurer position. The positions of a PDC are; i) Chairperson-1; ii) Vice-Chairperson-1; iii) General Secretary-1; iv) Treasurer-1; v) Members -5—7.

Output: During the reporting period, in total 61 PDCs were reformed based on long list which were recognized by HDC and CHTRC for interventions.

Village mapping for resource identification:

After PDC formation or reformation, the team of TUS JV conducted consultation meetings at para level for village mapping. The village mapping were conducted as a part of feasibility study, because, a village map gives a glimpse of existing resources or facilities of a village which make it easier to identify the Strength Weakness Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) of the respective village.

The main objective of Village Mapping was to identify the geographical image, existing natural resources, facilities, communication & village access road or footpath, livelihood status, socio-economic status of the village and other institutions etc.

As part of village mapping, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and plenary sessions were conducted with participation of both male and female. During the Village Mapping process, all types of logistic and resources (both tangibles and intangibles) were made available, so that the community peoples were enjoyed preparing village map. They sketched their resource position and indicated in the map where all households were identified and referred for detailed data thereof.

Output: During the reporting period, 85 village maps were completed. In the maps, all

types of resources and assets, both tangibles and intangibles that the community peoples were identified and duly indicated.

Consultation meeting for problem identification and intervention selection:

Problem identification procedure:

The team of TUS JV conducted consultation meeting at para level on problem identification and prioritization. This task is also a part of feasibility study, because, through problem identification and prioritization, the community can sort out their actual need for their socio-economic development.



Figure 1 : Consultation meeting through FGD held at Kala Para in Khagrachari Sadar.

At first, the team of TUS JV tried to understand clearly the villagers crying needs and problems. Then the team briefed on project objectives, selection criterias and related procedures for the selection of interventions. The main objective of problem identification was to identify the problems what they faced always. Hereafter, the community peoples participated in focus group discussions (FGD), Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) and plenary meetings for identifying problems. FGD and open discussions were conducted ensuring participation of both male and female. The main targeted activities under CI component were small-scale water resources infrastructure. After completing group work, they shared their identified problems in a plenary session. At last the community peoples prioritized the problem through open discussion.

**Problem identification:
Drinking water crisis**

In July 14, 2014, the meeting held at Kala Para in Khagrachari Sadar. In this consultation meeting, the villagers were divided into three different groups for FGD (both male and female). The villagers found that their main problems are safe drinking water and footbridge for communication. There were 27 participants who attended in the meeting including 16 female participants.



Figure 2: A women from Kala para collects water from dug well

The villagers shared that their main problem is water crisis and identified it as the area of first priority then footbridge. They shared that there are 4 wells (1 tube well & 3 ring wells) in the village. Only one tube well is functioning among them. They added that 3 ring wells were installed by Union Parishad and a Local NGO Greenhill but those are not functional. Most of the villagers depend on dug wells which are usually earthen and set alongside the streams. The water is not safe for drinking and not hygienic. The water is commonly used for cooking, bathing, washing, drinking and other household activities. There are 25 dug wells in the village which depend on streams. The streams dry up in summer and get under water during rains. During that season, the villagers are compelled to depend on one functional tube well. The villagers face vicious water crisis, very often suffer different water borne diseases like diarrhea, cholera, virus and skin diseases.

They also stated that each HH requires 80 liters of water daily for cooking, bathing, washing, drinking and so on. Especially in summer season (March to April) dug wells and stream dry up which bring more sufferings for water collector, specially women and children. Villagers have to bring water 3-4 times a day. It is calculated that they spend 1 hour for collecting water per day which consume a significant amount of time.

Interventions selection procedure:

The team of TUS JV ensured community peoples participation in consultation meetings on intervention selection process. The team carried out awareness raising campaigns on intervention selection, planning, design and implementation together with the beneficiaries of respective PDCs. After completing campaigns, the community peoples selected the

intervention on the basis of community demand and identified needs. In this case, the team considered Indigenous Peoples (IPs) safe guard policy i.e. FPIC (free, prior and informed consent) during intervention selection process.

Irrigation :

A consultation meeting was conducted at Juddha Kumar Para in Matiranga Uapazila. The total number of household is 147 and most of them depend on agriculture specially paddy cultivation. There are 60HHs with paddy land tenure including 12 female headed HHs. In the village, total plough land is approximately 60 acres. Beside this, some of them depend on another occupation

such as livestock rearing, fish cultivation and mixed fruit cultivation.



Figure 3: A stream beside the village where water is available

Regarding irrigational problem, the community shared that there is a line irrigation infrastructure facility in the village and they have to depend on rain for cultivation. According to consultation meeting, the community cultivates paddy for one single season i.e. during rainy season. This is a major constraint for their economic development and earning livelihood. There is a stream beside the village where water is available. Due to lack of irrigation infrastructure or facility, the villagers cannot irrigate the lands and cultivate for two or more seasons.

Villagers have stated that they can get around 1600 KG paddy per acre in rainy season. It is true that the production is found low if compared with standard yield. So, 30 households suffer in food shortage for four months (February-January and August-September). In this period, they try to manage by having only two meals per day. People who are not able to meet food demand during food crisis period have to move outside to look for seasonal livelihood means. The daily wage is BDT.250 for male and BDT.150 for female. Irrigation facility of right scale can contribute to increased production and work for the agricultural labors and farmers around the year.

Prioritization of Intervention:

The community peoples prioritized their intervention following some rules and guidelines as per CI guideline. The rules or guidelines are : the intervention i) must boost direct economic development; ii) benefits majority of the community, especially the target vulnerable group; iii) Economically viable and technically feasible; iv) ensure availability of technical inputs or resources or expertise; v) environment & culture friendly; vi) Easy for implementation, operation and maintenance; vii) Sustainable/lasting impacts.

Output:

During the reporting period, the team of TUS JV facilitated 85 PDCs selecting and prioritizing interventions addressing their identified problems following the rules of FPIC (free, prior and informed consent).

The mostly selected and prioritized interventions were:

- Water supply for drinking water (Tube well and deep well).
- Irrigation canal or Deep well with power pump or generator.
- Agriculture equipment like power tiller.
- Communication (Village footpath, small scale culvert).

Assistance for Technical feasibility study:

The respective PDCs conducted consultation meeting on technical feasibility study and the team of TUS JV provided technical assistance in this process to PDCs and DPMO. Generally, the technical feasibility study followed Para Profiling and problem identification. The team members of TUS JV assisted the DPMO engineers to conduct technical feasibility study regarding the proposed intervention of the community. This part was mainly completed by the DPMO staff. In this reporting year the team of TUS JV provided support to DPMO engineers for conducting technical feasibility study of 49 sub-projects and completed all of the said sub-projects. The technical feasibility study was done following some guidelines and policy such as CI, GENDER, LAR and IPs safe guard policy. During consultation meeting, some important issues were shared with community peoples.

The issues were-

1. The estimated cost of the sub-project should be maximum BDT 13,00,000 or USD 14,280.
2. The proposed sub-project should benefit the target beneficiaries, particularly more marginalized and vulnerable ethnic groups;
3. Irrigation system cost will not be more than \$1,000 per hectare;

4. Village water supply beneficiaries will not be less than 35 households;
5. Village water supply cost will not be more than \$100 per household;
6. Village access road costs will not be more than \$24,000 per km.

Output:

During the reporting period, technical feasibility study of 49 sub -projects were completed by DPMO addressing proposed intervention by PDCs. Technical assistance provided by the Engineers of DPMO and PIC in designing, estimating, and comparative costs analysis in the procurement procedures were shared with communities through consultation meetings.

Consultation meeting for land agreement:

Agreement:

Due to the compensation and IPs safeguard policies of ADB, the land donation agreement is a part of FSR. So, through a consultation meeting, the land donation agreement process was shared with land donor and beneficiaries. After technical feasibility study, the donor of land from beneficiaries signed in judicial stamp paper for land donation against the intervention construction. During consultation meeting it was shared that the PDC concerned authority will sign the contract on sub-project works. The whole process was facilitated by the team of TUS JV under supervision of the DPMO engineers.

Collection of Community contribution:

As per CI guidelines, the respective PDC is responsible to collect community contribution against interventions operation and maintenance activities and deposit 50% of contribution money in favor of the PDC bank account before starting sub-project work. Rest amount of contribution money have to be deposited in bank before handing over the completed sub-project to the beneficiary or PDC committee for the sake of sustainable O&M. In this regard, the team of TUS JV motivated the PDCs and facilitated them to open bank account and also to deposit contribution money in the said bank account.

Output:

During the reporting period, 7 PDC bank accounts were opened and deposited around BDT. 55,000.00.

C. Feasibility Study Report preparation

Feasibility Study Report preparation procedure:

The interventions were selected by PDCs with assistance of TUS JV team and DPMO. According to CI guideline, PDCs prepared feasibility study report with the assistance of the team of TUS JV then PDC submitted project proposal on selected intervention to Bangladesh Regional Mission (BRM). During preparation of the feasibility study report and submission of project proposal by PDCs, it's mandatory to consider the existing resources, location, designing of intervention, potential impacts, and benefits. During the sub-project implementation and operation, the concerned authority of the respective PDCs considered environment and indigenous people's culture, customs, norms and value systems in order to minimize any adverse impacts on the proposed project. During the preparation of feasibility study report, the respective PDCs considered the following subjects- 1) Due Diligence Report where applicable a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), 2) Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), 3) Environment Management Plan (EMMP), 4) O&M plan. In this process, the team of TUS JV facilitated the meetings with assistance of DPMO and PIC. Some key aspects of FSR preparation are presented below:-

Staff engagement for FSR preparation:

In reality, PDCs were not capable to prepare the feasibility study report. So, instead of PDCs, SM-NGO Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha Joint venture team had to prepare the feasibility study reports before proposal submission.

For handling the extra workload, TUS JV team selected a focal person from each partner team for report preparation in light of a decision taken in PIB meeting. The focal person, together with the other team members collected field data for report preparation through consultation meeting; FGD, interview and transact walk. For feasibility study report preparation and proposal submission, PDCs organized consultation meeting at para level where community provided update data on their selected and proposed intervention. After draft completion the focal person has to submit the report to lead Supervisor and Supervisor for review and adding necessary information and analysis. After reviewing the draft report, it is forwarded to DPMO for further working on technical feasibility study part. Once the technical feasibility is completed and necessary data are incorporated by DPMO and the report get checked by PIC, it is sent back to TUS Joint Venture for necessary adjustment and correction when required.

PIC guidelines and formats:

PIC provided guidelines and orientation to TUS JV for preparing feasibility study report. PIC also provided prescribed reporting format to SM-NGO. Focal person drafted the feasibility study report following the provided guidelines and formats. The formats were changed for several times. After each change in formats and guidelines, the TUS JV team had to make

adjustments. In some cases, it took the team many working days to make proper adjustments for the reports prepared and sent earlier.

Reviewing process:

The lead Supervisor and Supervisor reviewed the FSR after receiving the FSR from respective focal person of PNGOs. The lead supervisor and supervisor added the supplementary data as per project and BRM compliances then sent it to DPMO for technical feasibility study.

Output:

In this reporting period, in total 50 feasibility study reports were prepared and submitted to DPMO.

Organizing training on Participatory Rural Appraisal and village mapping

Development is a continuous process and a sustainable development depends on community participation. Second Chittagong Hill Tract Rural Development Project considered the community participation in all sub-projects. Thus, this training initiative is also a part of project implementation as required for CI component. The major objective of the training is to create the participation opportunity for the beneficiaries in decision making, problem identification, prioritizing, planning and implementation. The objective is to ensure the sustainable development for greatest benefit of vulnerable groups and marginalized community.



Figure 4: A training on PRA and village mapping

Goal and objective:

- To create opportunity for community participation to act positively in development work.



- To ensure the sustainable development through community participation in decision making, problem identification, prioritizing, planning and implementation.
- To identify their existing resources and bring it in development action.

Figure 5: Group work on PRA and village mapping

In this reporting period, after getting ToT (19-22 May-2014) by PMO on PRA and village mapping, the village mapping training organized at Para level by the team of TUS JV. All kinds of supports were provided from DPMO, Khagrachari to organize the PDC level trainings. Thus, the team completed 4 days training through using PRA tools at 12 Paras as per target set by DPMO for the period up to June-2014. In these training sessions, the total participants were 300 (Male-149 and female-151). The community participated spontaneously and shared their idea in all sessions conducted such as in drawing map; provide resource data; group work; presentation etc. After completing 4 days training session, the team developed 12 Village Maps at brown papers and submitted to DPMO for digitalization.

The Final digitalized map

The final digitalized map is given below as example:

Output:

- Communities are able to realize the uses of their resources for drawing solutions on their existing problems and fulfilling needs.



Figure 6: A social map of Tevangchara para

Challenges: Community level

- To draw or sketch a map by themselves without any practice.



- To make time for 4 consecutive days beside home tasks.

Figure 7: A social map of Dhurung para

Facilitation in Village Access road and Market shed construction

This chapter describes the construction of feeder roads, footpaths/tracks, stairs connecting the village to union or upazila roads (Type A as per CI guidelines), between villages and to markets (Type B as per CI guidelines) and the construction of simple village market-sheds. In this reporting year, 2(two) village access road construction works have taken place and one market shed construction was completed.

Details of construction are given bellow:

Name of intervention and address	Size/ work volume	Total budget
Village access road		
Dharmagharh to Dharmapur 4 No. Perachara union, Khagrachari Sadar	(i). Effective length 5.15km, roadway 3.05m of HBB road construction including drainage structures. (ii) 950.00m of surface(L) drain (iii) 4 Nos. (U-drain) and 1 No. Culvert (iv) 192.00m of guide wall	BDT- 19,881,600/=
Akkshay Chandra Karbari Para to Monatek Para, 2 No. Mubachari union, Mohalchari	Effective length 2.5km, roadway 3.05m) of HBB road construction including drainage structures.	8,700,000/=
Market shed		
Purba Manikchari, Kayangath Union, Mohalchari	(i).178.36 Sqm, (ii). 2 Nos. sanitary latrine and 2 Nos. of urinal, (iii) 1 No. Shallow Tube well, connected with water tank and electric pump.	2980,000/=
Mejar Para, Laxmichari.	(i).178.36 Sqm, (ii). 2 Numbers sanitary latrine and 2 Numbers of urinal, (iii) 1 No. Shallow Tube well, connected with water tank and electric pump.	2980,000/=

Implementation procedure:

The interventions have identified, designed and implemented by the communities through the PDCs with technical support from the SM-NGO, DPMO and PIC. The land acquisition matter was settled through consultation meeting with community and has completed by technical experts and qualified contractors following complex procurement procedures.

Community-based construction activities were performed engaging labor contracting societies (LCS) that provided temporary employment and income for villagers. SM-NGO

staff conducted meeting with LCS members on construction and management of the intervention how will they manage the intervention after completion.

The SM-NGO followed some CI guidelines in this regards:

- At least 50% of the LCS team members (workers and office bearers) will be women, but at least 30% women participation to be ensured in construction labor.
- The size of the LCS will vary according to the nature, size, length and value of the work; but generally it is in the range between 7 to 30 persons.
- At least 30% of women will be members of the O&M management arrangements for the subproject's interventions.

During construction period, monitoring has been continued from SM-NGO and DPMO. A joint team of CHTRDP-II, PIC & BRM visited the site on 02 June, 2014. The team members were: Mr. Sukrity Ranjann Chakma, Project Director, Satoko Tanaka and Md. Shahidul, BRM, Dhaka.

D. Overall Project Progress

Expected Project Output & Overall Project Impact:

Expected project output:

- ✚ Capacities built up on Institutional development;
- ✚ Increased rural roads which are enhancing transportation-communication facilities and also easing the marketing the community produces;
- ✚ Improved community water supply facility and agricultural infrastructure;
- ✚ Increased awareness on Micro agribusiness development (MAD); and Project management

Overall project impact:

The agricultural and water supply facility have increased in rural households under subproject areas where the interventions are completed. There is increased marketing facility for the community produces through construction of village access road, market shed and culvert in sub-project areas.

SM-NGOs Achievements or Activities in picture:



Figure 7: A village access road at Khagrachari Sadar from Dharmapur to Dharmaghar



Figure 8: A market shed at Mojar para



Figure 11: Ms Satoko, representative of BRM, ADB visited the village access road at Dharmapur, Khagrachari Sadar.



Figure 10: A group work on PRA & village mapping training.



Figure 13: The LCS team members worked at Dharmapur village access road



Figure 12: The PD, DTL & DPD visited the village access road at Dharmapur, Khagrachari sadar.

PART III : CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

Challenges:

There are some limitation and challenges during implementation of the planned activity. Some of the challenges are presented below:

- Crucially important equipments including camera, laptop and GPS machines could not be procured by the reporting period. Without these, it was really difficult for the team of TUS JV to prepare the reports and maps.
- For each feasibility study and report compilation, it took several visits (3-6) for compilation and articulation before submitting to DPMO. The real effective field work and reporting could start only after the training provided by PMO & PIC on FS report writing ended on 13 March. The list of villages (long list) was received in mid February. So, the pre training period at the fields were comparatively less effective.
- Specifically for first half of the reporting period, Feasibility study report writing was a great challenge, because the staff had no experience on it and the guide line of IP, Gender, EMP, LARP and ADB's IPs safeguard policy. Moreover, there were a good number of corrections and addition of new versions and guidelines. All FSRs prepared before receiving the new guidelines needed corrections which involved extra fieldwork time beyond planning.
- Staff of SM NGO had to complete many of the activities without due trainings, which were provided later. It hampered the efficiency of SM- NGOs work.

Recommendations:

- Timely supply of necessary reporting formats, information and orientations/ trainings to the TUS Joint Venture team can make the field operation efficient and effective.
- Ensure TUS JV team's effective involvement in intervention implementation under sub-project area; particularly in tendering, monitoring and evaluation process by DPMO and PMO. Also, the contractors should be sensitized on Gender and LCS mechanism.
- Approval for the purchase of necessary equipments will surely reduce the stress of documentation of the feasibility study process and reporting.

Conclusion:

Considering the learning out of CHTRDP-I, the 2nd phase of CHTRDP came out with a set of realistic and necessary approaches and context sensitive tools of operation. Some of these aspects are new and the field level staff needs time to cope with some of the systems. So, for smooth implementation, all necessary information and formats need to be communicated on time with all related stakeholders. Capacity building initiatives can save time of operation and reduce the workload of the consultants significantly. With dynamic leadership of Project Director, CHTRDP-II, TUS Joint Venture is ready to take any reasonable workload within the arena of the contract. We believe that each of the intervention will add good value to the betterment of the livelihood of the marginalized people of CHTs and thankful to ADB and government of Bangladesh to come up with such a good initiative and allowing us to take an active part.

The management of TUS JV realizes that, the achievement targets are still far to reach and the team is working very hard to improve in the areas of efficiency, reporting quality and coordination. Also, there is a need for deploying more experts, vehicles and equipments. We hope that, if there is room for redesigning the project, more resources will be allocated to the SM-NGOs, who are responsible for groundwork and feasibility study report drafting. With smooth information flow and necessary resources, we can certainly serve the purpose of deploying SM –NGO for social mobilization.

Water and Sanitation Program



Hygiene Promotion Sanitation and Water Supply

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha implemented the project Hygiene Promotion Sanitation and Water Supply program in collaboration with Union parishad at Bhaibonchara and Maisechari Union in Khagrachari.

Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community

peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

In Bhaibon chara Union:

- 1) Conducted 19 hand wash sessions,
- 2) Conducted 4 adolescent health care sessions,
- 3) Conducted 12 hygiene latrine sessions,
- 4) Conducted 15 Food hygiene sessions,
- 5) Facilitated to dug 13 hole for food wastage or rubbish,
- 6) Installed 4 latrine for poor households,
- 7) Repaired 2 latrines.

In Maisechari Union:

- 1) Conducted 11 hand wash sessions,
- 2) Conducted 07 adolescent health care sessions,
- 3) Conducted 13 hygiene latrine sessions,
- 4) Conducted 12 Food hygiene sessions,
- 5) Facilitated to dug 3 hole for food wastage or rubbish,
- 6) Facilitated to repair 1 hole for food wastage or rubbish,
- 7) Installed 4 latrine for poor households,

Project at a glance:

Project Title: Hygiene Promotion Sanitation & Water Supply.

Funded by: HYSAWA Co.

Project Duration: 01 year (October 01, 2013-November 30, 2014).

Working area: Bhaibon char and Maisechari Union, Khagrachari Sadar Upazila.

No. of Staff: 04

8) Repaired 1 latrine.

International Citizen's Service



by the Youth Club members.

Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities with significant achievements are given below:

- 1) Conducted 3 monthly meetings with YC and 120 participants including 60 female were attended the said meetings.
- 2) Conducted 1 coordination meeting between TUS and YCs. There were 80 participants participated the meeting.
- 3) Conducted 1 School Managing Committee Meeting.
- 4) Organised 3 Community Action Day. There were 400 participants participated at the programs.
- 5) Installed 7 tubes well at community level.
- 6) Installed 3 Eco-sun toilets at community level.
- 7) Orgained 8 meetings with Upazila health and family planning officer and Community Health medical officer.

Impacts against Performed activities

- *Increased awareness among community and youths on primary health care, WASH as well as community volunteerism.*

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha implemented the project International Citizen Service (ICS) program in collaboration with VSO-B to scale up the project, and to create volunteerism activities in the community. The project takes place in three villages, namely Upper perachara, Pailot Para and Kamalchari driven

Project at a glance:

*Project Title:
International
Citizen's
Service.*

*Funded by: VSO
Bangladesh.*

*Project Duration:
01 years (Oct.01,
2013–Oct. 30,
2014).*

*Working area:
Kamalchari union,
No. of YCs: 04.
No. of Staff: 02
(Male-02).*

- *Increased skilled among youths on planning, budgeting and organizing events.*

Natural Resource Management Program

1. Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management systems in CHT (Phase-1):

Since 2007 TUS has been engaged with the 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' (PPNRM) project in partnering with MISEREOR, Germany.



Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

Project Implementation Committee Meeting

The project team facilitated 02 PIC meeting on April 04, 2013 and October 19, 2013 at 56 No Kobakhali Mouza Headman's office at Dighinala Upazila of Khagrachari district.

Para Development Committee Meeting

TUS project team facilitated 84 Para Development Committee (PDC) meetings in this reporting period. In the meeting PDC members discussed about their

Since then TUS has been facilitating communities to use the indigenous practices of local communities to revive and strengthen traditional natural resource management systems in 07 Paras i.e. Ketrapur, Jarabridge, Nalkata, Rizavchara, Krisnatala, West Ketrapur and Kangerimachara under Kabakhali Unions in Dighinla Upazila.

Project at a glance:

*Project Title:
Protection &
Promotion of
Natural
Resource
Management
systems in CHT-
Phase-1.*

*Funded by:
Misereor-Germany.
Project Duration:
3.5 years (Jan 2011-
June 2014).*

*Working area:
Dighinala Upazila.
No. of PDCs: 07
PDCs*

Community Action Plan (CAP), Community Solidarity Fund (CSF), Women Self Help Group (WSHG) and the services from the government line departments i.e. Nursery Management, Homestead Gardening, Primary Education, Water and Sanitation, Primary health care etc.

Gender development Training

The project team conducted 04 Refresher trainings on Gender development and inheritance right respectively on 16 May, 17 June, 20 August and 09 September 2013 at Nalkata, Katrapur, Jarabridge and Kangarimachara para. A total of 82 participants attended the training from 04(four) villages.

Financial Management Training

To build up capacity and skill among PDC members TUS project team conducted 03 Financial Management training on basic concept of books of account and record keeping respectively on 14 June, 15 September, and 16 September 2013 at Dighinala branch office, Krisnatala, and Kangarimachara para. A total of 48 participants from 07(seven) villages attended the training workshop.

Facilitation Skill Training

To build up capacity among PDC members for good facilitation during meeting TUS project team conducted a facilitation skill training by own initiative on 18 May 2013 at Dighinala Branch office. A total of 20 participants attended the Facilitation Skill training with Ms. Reshmi Chakma and Prosun Chakma as trainer and facilitator of the training.

Training on Local Capacities for Peace

On May 15, 2013 and September 08, 2013 a refreshers training conducted by the project team for the PDCs members on '*Local Capacities for Peace (LCP) -Do No Harm Approach*'. A total of 40 participants from Krisnatala and west Ketrapur para attended the village level training. *Do No Harm* is an approach that encourages effective development and lasting peace in post-conflict areas.

Training on Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

On June 11, 2013 a refresher training conducted by the project team for PDCs members on Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation at west Ketrapur Para in Dighinala upazila. A total of 20 participants attended at the training.

Mouza Advisory Committee meeting

The project team facilitated 04 Mouza Advisory Committee meetings correspondingly on 19March, 29June, 19September, and 14November, 2013 at Headman Office, Dighinala. The main purpose of the meetings was to strengthen and develop strategies for ensuring land rights of the project beneficiaries.

Training on Fertilizer and Water Management

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS project team conducted one day training session on 'Fertilizer and water Management' on 14 March, 2013 at the Jarabridge Para. Members from the Self Help Group and PDC members attended the training. Around 25 participants received the training during this reporting period.

Nursery Management Training

With support of government line departments, TUS project team conducted one day training session on 'Nursery Management' on 23 May 2013 at TUS Branch office, Dighinala. Md. Muklachur Rahaman, Assistant Agriculture Extension Officer, from Dighinala Upazilla Agriculture Office, facilitated the trainings and in total 20 community people received the trainings.

Training on 'Tree Plantation

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS project team conducted one day training session on 'Tree Plantation' on 13 March, 2013 and 18 June 2013 at the Jarabridge and Krisnatala respectively. Md. Mucklachur Rahaman, Assistant Agriculture Officer from Dighinala Upazilla Agriculture office and Md. Abdul Malak TUS Agriculture Expert, facilitated the trainings and a total of 25 Participants community people own village received the training.

Training on IPs knowledge & Women`s knowledge for NRM

On 17 May, 24 September, 2013 the project team conducted training on Indigenous Knowledge, woman knowledge & Sustainable NRM with the community people at village level in Dighinala Upazila. There are 60 Participants from own villages PDCs and CSF members attended the training.

Training on Honey Bee Keeping

On 24-25 March, 2013 and 18 June, 2013 the project team conducted refresher training on Honey bee keeping at the 07 villages in Dighinala upazila. A total number of 20 Participants participated at the training.

Entrepreneurship Development Training

To transfer knowledge of entrepreneurship and develop skill of the participants on Business Environment, maintaining business accounts and documentation process TUS conducted training on Entrepreneurship Development on 11 November 2013 at TUS Branch office, Dighinala.

UNO Visit at the Project Area

The Upazilla Nirbhahi Officer (UNO) P.K.M. Anamul Karim, Mr. Dipanker Dewan, Chairman of the Mouza Advisory Committee (MouNAC) and Mr. Ripan Chakma, Executive Director of TUS visited PPNRM project area at Nalkata PDC in Dighinala upazila, Khagrachari and on 18 November 2013

Md. Shalauddin Upazilla Agriculture Officer visited at the Kanggorimachara in Dighinal upazila.

Day Observation

In this reporting period, TUS observed different day observation on International Women Day (8th March) the International World environment Day (5 June) at Union, Upazila and District level.

Impacts against Performed activities

Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting

Outcome: This PIC meeting has increased awareness and achieved the significant changes as-

- *Increased ownership and commitment among the PIC members, particularly union council chairman and beneficiaries.*
- *Increased transparency and accountability to the communities in decision making process and practices.*
- *PIC built a bridge between NGO (TUS) and stakeholders.*

Gender development and inheritance right training

Outcome: The training has increased sensitivity on gender equity, provided awareness on sex, gender roles, patriarchy, feminism, and values on gender sensitivity, inheritance rights, among the participants. The voice of the women increased and considered for taking decision in para and family level.

Financial Management Training

Outcome: PDCs has developed own financial management system and practicing it accordingly. They are maintaining cash and bank book, bill & Voucher, monitoring and evaluation, community solidarity fund and saving register. Beside these, it has initiated a more transparent and accountable system for conducting PDC activities. Consequently, it reduced mistrust among the villagers.

Facilitation' Skill Training

Outcome: The training has developed skill among PDC members on Welfare, Development, Empowerment, CAP, PM&E, and PRA method, FGD and individual contact.

Training on Local Capacities for Peace

Outcome: The training has increased awareness on LCP to the participants at village level and provided tools for: identifying factors affecting societal tensions; designing development activities that seek to reduce the sources of these tensions; and monitoring, evaluating and re-designing activities from the DNH perspective.

Refreshers Training on Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation

Outcome: This training has refreshed the issues on awareness and improved knowledge on information, commutation, monitoring & evaluation at PDC level.

Mouza Advisory Committee meeting

Outcome: The meeting has strengthened capacity on NRM systems of the project. PDCs can handle overall development activities at Para level.

Training on Fertilizer and Water Management

Outcome: This training has increased awareness and learnt technique support and they were applying practically quantity of fertilizer using for tree plantation and irrigation system.

Training on Nursery Management

Outcome: The training has increased skill and knowledge transfer to the beneficiaries on Nursery management, the trainings also helped to build good relationships between the communities and line department officials of Government of Bangladesh.

Training on 'Tree Plantation

Outcome: This training has increased awareness and learning on technical knowledge and how to get support from various sources and they also learned about seasonal calendar with popular month of tree plantation in Bangladesh.

Training on IPs knowledge & Women's knowledge for NRM

Outcome: The training became aware to protect the natural resources and contributes against the global climate change.

Training on Honey Bee Keeping

Outcome: This training has increased awareness and learnt about Queen Bee identification, honey collection, processing, modern technique and improve extra economic earn sources activities in village level.

Entrepreneurship Development Training

Outcome: This training has increased awareness and knowledge on how to improve economic development knowledge for business activities and about govt. policies.

Day Observation

Outcome: The day observation has increased awareness and to share information to the community people for a better understanding on environment various issues and also realized the significance of the day observation.

2. Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management systems in CHT (Phase-2):

The Chittagong Hill Tracts is the South-Eastern Bangladesh and vegetated with hills, valleys and rich bio-diversity. The population of the region is similarly diverse and has eleven distinct ethnic communities with distinct culture and customs. The diversity of the communities displays the harmony of the ethnic groups living together. The geographical landscape of the CHT is very rich with stiff hills. So, there is limited cultivable land available. Proper management of natural resources is essential for poverty reduction amongst rural hill communities. In this context, 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' (PPNRM) project aims to use the indigenous practices of local communities to revive and strengthen traditional natural resource management systems in target areas. In its third phase, the project took in the renewable energy schemes including solar home systems and bio gas plants. The project started in 2007 with support from MISEREOR, Germany and successfully run for two phases.

Project at a glance:
Project Title: Protection & Promotion of Natural Resource Management systems in CHT-Phase-2.
Funded by: Misereor-Germany.
Project Duration: 3 years (Jul 2014-June 2017).

Project Objective:

To work with communities involving community/traditional leaders to enhance their capacity for the development and implementation of Community Action Plan on sustainable management of natural resources at community/Mouza¹ level in Khagrachari Hill District.

The specific objectives of the project:

- *Enhanced capacity of the community people, to adopt with climate change problems and its consequences.*
- *Protected and Promoted Natural Resources through development and implementation of renewable energy program widening the use and understanding of the available technologies.*
- *Reduced dependency on Natural Resources through proper NRM and initiating alternative development options.*

Project working area and beneficiaries

PPNRM piloted in Khetrapur Para and Jorabridge Para, two villages in Khabakhali Union of DighinalaUpazilla (sub-district) in Khagrachari district for 3 years. After the successful completion of pilot phase, the project was extended for the next 3 continuing years. Subsequently, seven more villages have been covered under the 2nd phase of the project. At present, the projects are now covering a total of 10 villages. It has new target beneficiaries of 570 families along with 392 families 1st phase and 151 families from the pilot phase. Families and beneficiaries were selected on the basis of their:

- dependency on jhum cultivation;
- remoteness;
- lack of access to basic services;
- willingness to adopt hill farming through joint collaboration.

Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

Orientation about Project at village level:

After finalizing the project implementation guidelines, orientation workshops were organized at 10 Villages under the project. Out of the 10 programs, 3 were held at the villages of KhagrachariSadar while 7 other programs were held at DighinalaUpazilla. The community people were informed about the project's goal, objectives and activities in detail.

Through the orientation, the villagers were expected to participate in the project activities in more active manner. They could clearly see their roles, responsibility and cooperation areas in the project set up especially at the village level. They were found excited with the new ideas of introducing renewable energy items as part of modern environment friendly approach to environmental protection.

Project Implementation Committee (PIC) Formation:

A Project Implementation Committee (PIC) containing 6 members has been formed with the general Secretary of the Executive Council of TUS in the chair, while other members include the Executive Director of TUS (member secretary), Program Manager, Project

Coordinator, One beneficiary representative and union Council Chairman. The PIC is expected to perform following activities:

- a) to take decision on strategic issues and approve planned project activities;
- b) to assess the progress of project implementation on periodic basis;
- c) to meet bi-monthly;
- d) to provide necessary technical support and advise to the project staff

Mouza Advisory Committee Formation

In order to get advisory support from the Headman and traditional leaders, a 7 member Mouza Advisory Committee (MoNAC) has been formed which is headed by the headman of 264 No Vuyachari Mouza, Mr. Kritimoy Chakma. This Mouza is newly included in the new phase. There are 3 villages under the Mouza. The MoNAC formation meeting was held on 12/09/2014 at Komalchari Headman Office. Other members have been selected from different sections of the society. MoNAC is a non-executive body, but provides necessary technical advices to the villagers regarding natural resource management, especially on land utilization and policy support. This committee will meet two times every three months, separated meetings for Upazilla.

Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting

The PIC meeting was held on 11/10/2014 at the TUS Head office at Khagrachari district. The meeting came out with decisions on the following:

- Finalize Selection of the new project area of Khagrachari Sadar
- Endorse the new MoNAC committee formation
- Primary selection of two stream side plantations
- Distribution strategy and HH selection criteria for improved stove, solar systems and bio gas plants

Para Development Committee (PDC) Meetings

Each of the Para committee arranges PDC meeting twice a month for the smooth implementation of the project. PDC members of all PDCs discussed about: Community

Solidarity Fund (CSF), Women Self Help Group (WSHG), land registration and legal rights on NRM in line with the Community plan. During the period, the Line Department from the government wings supported and advised the communities in different development concerns such as: seed collection and preservation in different seasons and homestead Gardening. Besides, TUS staff discussed on : importance of CSF Saving; improved stove or burner, solar system,honey bee keeping, Water and fertilizer management and Individual health care. Challenges of Mixed Fruits Gardening was also been discussed during the meeting and was considered as one of the very important issues in all PDC areas.

The communities participated in the selection of area for the community agro-forest development, together with development of sapling and tree plantation at 10 PDCs. As decided by the groups during the meeting, Rejabchara, Jarabridg and Khatrapurwere selected for Mixed Fruits Gardening, while Khatrapur,Krishnataala, NalkataKangerimachara Paraunder DighinalaUpazillaand Christen Para; Betchari Para; Jayadar Paraof Khagracharisadar were selected for the establishment of community agro-forest as well as maintaining the Village Common Forest (VCF) wherever available.

Quarterly Mouza Advisory Committee meeting:

The MouzaAdvisory Committee (MoNAC) consists of the Mouza headman of the area, PPNRM Project Coordinator, 1 Union Parishad member (selected) from the areas, 2 karbaris, 1CBO representative and 1teacher. The committee advises communities on land utilization and registration processes through customary laws.

During the reporting period,in two Upazillas, Mouza Advisory Committeesmet for 4 times. Meetings were held for Komalchari and Khagracharisadarrespectively 8th November 2014 and 13th December 2014 at KhagracharisadarHeadman Office. Another Upazilla is Dighinalawhere the meetings were held on 28thOctober 2014and 22ndof December2014at DighinalaUpazilla Headman Office. The main purpose of the meetings was to strengthen and develop strategies for ensuring land rights of the project beneficiaries. During the meetings, the following decisions were taken:

- Headman will list the details of landless HHs of respective mouza
- An action plan will be prepared for the MoAC



- A need assessment will be done on the topics of legal problems to facilitate legal aid related supports

Community-Level Workshops, Training

Community Action Plan (CAP):

With the aim of helping villages to identify key development issues affecting their lives, TUS organized Community Action Planning workshops for 10 villages, 287 people participated in the workshops, including 189 males participants and 89 females participants. The workshops outcome was the 'Community Action Plan' for each village, prioritizing development issues such as income generation, health, water and sanitation, education, forestation and natural resource preservation. With TUS support, communities were also able to plan activities to address the issues, including strategies to access necessary resources, in line with the realization of the Millennium Development Goals by 2017.

Following these workshops, and with the support of TUS and monthly PDC meetings, community members have increased their awareness of different socio-economic issues, and they are trying to improve linkages with government line departments in order to access resources to implement the development plans. To date, they have applied to, and received funds from, the Union Parishad for earthen dams, fish-cultivation projects and hygienic latrines.

Training on Honey Bee keeping:

TUS conducted Honey Bee Keeping Training on 25th-26th November 2014. There were 21 participants from 10 villages who attended the training that was held at the Christian Para, Khagracharisadar and facilitated by PPNRM PC Mr. Sukiran Chakma and external expert Mr. Nintu Chakma.

The following topics were covered in the training :

- Importance of Bee Keeping
- Life cycle of a bee
- Seasonal impacts on the colony
- Separation of bee colony
- Enemy of bee and controlling
- Honey collection, processing and bottling



Training on Honey Bee Keeping

- Diseases of bees
- Modern technique of bee collection and instruments
- Practical field visit
- Measurement of bee keeping box

Outcome: *This training has increased awareness on the importance and prospects of bee keeping. The participants learnt about identifying Queen Bee, honey collection, processing, and modern techniques of hygienic honey extraction.*

Training on Compost and Fertilizer Management:

Training on Compost and Fertilizer Management was also conducted by TUS. In the two-day training held on 14-15 December 2014 at TUS branch office, Dighinala by Md. MuklashurRahaman, Assistant Agriculture Officer, from DighinalaUpazilla Agriculture office. 20 Community people received the trainings. The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness of Compost and Fertilizer management.



Outcome: *This training has increased awareness on Compost and Fertilizer usages among the participants. They also learnt about the techniques of producing compost fertilizer at HH level.*

Training on Soil treatment to increase fertility:

During the reporting period, training on "Soil treatment to increase fertility" was organized by TUS. It was arranged on 19-20 December, 2014 Kanggorimachara at village level in Dighinala. A total of 35 Community



people from 2 paras received the training.

The main objective of the training was to teach how to improve, from technical side, the soil treatment of both vegetable and paddy land.

Outcome: *This training creates awareness and improves knowledge on a better use of soil in order to increase fertility.*

Training on soil treatment to increase fertility

Training on Homestead Gardening:

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted two day-long training session on 'Homestead Gardening' on 17-18 December, 2014 at the Branch office. Mr. AtualBihariChakma Assistant Agriculture Officer from DighinalaUpazilla Agriculture office and Md. MuklacurrRahaman, Assistant Agriculture Officer facilitated the trainings attended by a total of 20 participants. Member representatives of 7PDCs and Community Volunteers also received the training. The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness on Homestead Gardening.



Training on Homestead Gardening

Outcome: *This training has increased awareness on seasonal calendar with popular month of Homestead Gardening in Bangladesh. The farmers learnt the techniques of utilizing the homestead area more effectively for agro purpose.*

5.7.7. Training on Water and Fertilizer Management:

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted two day-long training session on 'Water and Fertilizer Management' on 22nd-23rd December 2014 at the TUS Branch Office. Participant from the Community Volunteer (CV) and members of



Training on Water and Fertilizer Management

7PDCs attended the training. Around 20 participants received the training during this reporting period. It's a noteworthy initiative by TUS and Line Department (Govt. Wings) for the communities. Md. MuklacurRahaman, Assistant Agriculture Extension officer (AAEO) and Mr. AtualBihariChakma, Upazilla Senior Assistant Agriculture Officer, facilitated the trainings. The main purpose of the trainings was to increase communities' awareness of using chemical Fertilizer and Water management.

Outcome: *This training has increased awareness on use of safe quantity of chemical fertilizer for tree plantation and irrigation system. The farmers have learnt new techniques and more efficient ways to use water without waste.*

5.7.8. Training on Herbal Pesticides Management

With the support from Government Line Departments, TUS conducted two-day training session on Herbal Pesticide Management on 28th-29th December 2014 at the Branch Office. Md. MuklacurrRahaman Assistant Agriculture Officer from DighinalaUpazilla Agriculture office. Facilitated the trainings and in total 20 Community people received the trainings.

Outcome: *The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness on Herbal Pesticides. The participants have learnt what Herbal Pesticides are and how to utilize them. They also have learnt how is the best way to utilize those pesticides practically at field level, rules, temperatures and different uses for each season.*

5.7.9. Distribution of Eco-Stove and Orientation on use of the stoves

During the reporting period, an event on distribution of Stove or burner and orientation was organized by TUS. It was arranged on 28th December 2014 at Jayador Para, Khagracharisadar.

A total of 35 Women Participant received the training at Para level. Each woman received one stove, for a total of 35 stoves distributed.



Outcome: *The main objective of the orientation was usage of burner and stove with a specific orientation on the healthy and safe use of these tools and techniques. Thanks to this orientation the women have learn how to cook healthy, because they have less dispersion of unhealthy smoke in their houses. They also have learnt how to save money without wasting too much fire woods. With the use of the stoves they can use less fire woods.*

5.7.10. Distribution of mix vegetable seeds and plants.

During the reporting period, a total of 26 families within 2 Upazilla received seeds through the distribution programs of mix vegetable seeds and plant such as potato, corn, green beans, mustard seeds, eggplant and tomato.

It has been distributed an amount of 261 kg of different vegetable seeds for a total cost of 30,000 taka.



6. Conclusion

The vast majority of community members in the PPNRM working area are poor, and historically have had limited access to government and NGO facilities and services, due to their remote location. Through regular community meetings, workshops and skills-development trainings, TUS, with the help of line department officials and legal advisors have supported the formation and implementation of community development plans with a range of socio-economic development issues; increased community awareness of sustainable NRM practices; increased awareness of the role of women in NRM and decision-making processes; increased understanding of processes of land registration and ownership; and raised the importance of collective savings to implement development activities. Communities are now practicing collective mixed-fruit gardening, honey bee keeping, reforestation and have strengthened relations with government service agencies.

Furthermore, TUS has introduced eco-friendly stoves and preparing for installing solar systems and bio gas plants which will add new value in environmental protection and help compensate the value for protection of traditional but sustainable NRM practices.

3. Small grant for environment protection: Village Common Forest Management

SUPPORTING MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGE COMMON FOREST
IN KAMALCHARI AREA (SMALL GRANTS)

Reference: Date of the Agreement **01/08/2014**

REPORTING PERIOD: FROM AUGUST 01, 2014 TO JULY 31, 2015

Project Title: Supporting Management of Village Common Forest in Kamalchari Area (Small Grants)

Goal: To uphold and sustain the VCF initiative undertaken by CHTDF at Kamalchari union through ensuring community engagement.

Components:

1. VCF Management support including bio diversity
2. Reforestation in appropriate locations
3. Livelihood support
4. Technical training on pruning –cutting



Figure 14: The VCF supervisor and VCF Committee were visited the VCF area

Objective(s) of the proposed Intervention

1. To uphold community initiative regarding VCF & Chora management
2. To provide backstopping support to the families looking after the VCF
3. To endow technical assistance & afforestation supports in appropriate locations.

Target Area and Beneficiaries/ stakeholders

Khagrachari Sadar Upazial and Khagarchari district.



Figure 15: The Team of TUS conducted VCF base line survey

Beneficiaries: 1. Christian Para (24 HHs), 2. Ratna Moni Para (43 HHs), 3. Sunil Kanti Pra (48 HHs), 4. Chakkra Chara (24 HHs), 5. Upper Betchari (45 HHs) and Total VCF area is 505 acres.

Major Achievements or Activities

Organize monthly awareness session

TUS VCF team members were duly organized awareness sessions in targeted villages regularly.

During the awareness session the VCF Supervisors were discussed on Environment, Forest and Natural resource Management, Fuel wood utilization, Stove management, Fallow land utilization, WASH, Quality Education, Global warming and Climate Change, Savings, Credit and its utilization, Organization management and Unity and solidarity among communities.

Through the monthly awareness session the community peoples were aware on the above subjects and were taken action on sustaining the resources.



Figure 16 A house wife cooking using environment friendly stove in VCF area

In September 2014, one of the village (Upper Betchari para) committee decided to sell out the VCF bamboo and trees of 20 acre area. After getting orientation and motivation, they cancelled and retained the resources.

Organize monthly meeting

TUS VCF team members were facilitated to organize monthly meetings in targeted villages regularly.

During the meeting they discussed many issues related to VCF management and indentified problems what they faced and taken decision in participatory manners. Now, the VCF committee and beneficiaries were able to plan and perform village level actions, resolve village level VCF related problems, list



Figure 17: A monthly meeting in Christian Para VCF area

issues for raising in the bi-monthly meetings. The members also could identify awareness and capacity needs.

Sakkorchora village communities divided all the VCF area of 50 acres into HH managed pieces of lands. After many discussions and arguments in the monthly meetings, they agreed to retain 17 acres of land for VCF.

VCF Management committee meeting

TUS VCF team members were facilitated to organize VCF Management Committee Meeting in targeted villages regularly.

During the meeting they discussed many issues related to VCF management and identified problems what they faced and taken decision in participatory manners. Now, the VCF committee is active and able to prepare plan, perform planned actions, manage committee affairs e.g. duty allocation, Decision making, Mobility for availing services, record keeping. They were able to deal with the stakeholders, collected updated status related information on VCFs and communicate with TUS on time.

Publication (annual report, booklet, pumplet etc.)

IEC materials (Poster, leaflet) were developed on the basis of the NRM related data and utilized the draft materials at community level and stakeholder's level.

Community level training on Tree Pruning and Forest Management

The training was facilitated by Nitibhuson Chakma, former master trainer of HDC on Agriculture on 17th December 2014. The training focused on how timely pruning creates space for other forest creepers and trees creating a balanced space for growth. Smooth growth of the forest resources including trees and plants after applying the knowledge on tree pruning and forest management.



Figure 18: A training session on Tree Pruning and Forest Management

Community level training on VCF management

The training was facilitated by an official from Forest Department named Abdul Malek, Ranger on 20th January 2015. After the training, VCF users were able to use the VCF resources. The involved people learned on some modern technique which could add value to the traditional practices of forest management. The techniques shown in the trainings were applied in practice and widely promoted at the VCF area.



Figure 19: A training session on VCF Management in VCF area

As a consequence of the training the villagers were keen to protect the VCF areas from unwanted entry. At least 3 new animals including deer, wild cats and owls were observed in the VCF areas which were not there during baseline.

Community level training on Chara management

The training was facilitated by an official from Forest Department named Abdul Malek, Ranger on 10th February 2015. After the training, VCF and Chora users are able to use the chora and other resources doing minimum or no harm to the base resources. The techniques shown in the trainings were applied in practice and widely promoted at the VCF area.



Figure 20: A training session on Chara Management in VCF area.

Afforestation at the blank forest place

The gap areas of the VCF were filled with the local species of trees which will contribute to soil retaining and ecology in future.

During the reporting period the management committee has planted extinct local species i.e. Telsur, Garjon, Chickrasi, Arjun, Champa, Nim, Kornari, Bohera, Jam, Kaufal, Kadom etc.



This attempt helped increase the joint ownership over the forest resources.

Figure 21: House wife

Governance and Rights Program



Strengthening Ethnic Communities Access to Information in Bangladesh

The Ethnic communities of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) have little access to information on public services provided by local government institutions and departments, and by NGOs. This negatively affects their livelihood and survival, and impedes their



participation in democratic governance. The underlying problems are an inadequate awareness among ethnic communities of the Right to Information and the importance of information on local government and public services for their livelihood and survival; the absence of a locally available source of basic information on public services; a lack of awareness and interest on the part of local government institutions and

departments, and NGOs, in delivering information on their duties, services and facilities to the community; and a local print media that is not proactive in covering and advocating for RTI issues.

In this circumstance, TUS had implemented the SECAIB project in partnering with Eco-Development and ASHIKA, in Khagrachari, Bandarban and Rangamati districts of CHT.

Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

- 1) Conducted 3 day long inception workshop conducted in Khagrachari, Rangamati and Bandarban.
- 2) Conducted 1 staff orientation, 12 staff monthly meetings and 4 PIB meetings.
- 3) 3 different voluntary cultural groups were formed consisting of 12-15 members in three districts. With the aim to serve voluntarily and to promote importance of RTI Act, cultural worker, local artist, student, NGO and social worker are included in the team.

Project at a glance:

*Project Title:
Strengthening Ethnic
Communities Access
to Information in
Bangladesh.*

*Funded by: UNDEF.
Project Duration: May
01, 2012-Apr 30,
2014).*

*Working area: 13
Upazila in
Khagrachari,
Rangamati and
Bandarban.*

- 4) 540 PDCs and 540 PDC leaders selected as the target beneficiaries considering ethnicity and geographical location.
- 5) Total number of 540 Handbook on RTI, LG and public services developed and printed.
- 6) Total 540 selected PDC leaders (male-70%, Female-30%) trained up by 18 ToT programs (6 batches from each district, total 18 batches.) The events have been facilitated by the Project Coordinator and the District Project Officers.
- 7) Regular monthly education session conducted at 540 PDCs by the trained PDC leaders. The sessions have been monitored and followed up by the Community Facilitators of the project.
- 8) 45 Union level theatre/cultural events on RTI and LG/public services conducted (15 events in each district). Different levels of the community peoples were attended to enjoy the events.
- 9) 120 ward-level film shows on RTI and LG/public services conducted (2 shows for each Union). Different sections of the village people were attended to enjoy the events.
- 10) Produced and Distributed IEC materials on RTI and LG/public services in 540 Paras(villages) and to the participants of different level workshops and other events.
- 11) Conducted 37 workshops for LG units (20 Union Parishad, 4 Upazila Parishad and 1 District Councils) on RTI and the role of LG.

Impacts against Performed activities

- *Increased level of awareness is prevailing among the targeted PDC members, LG institutes and the traditional leaders (Headman, Karbaries) through workshops, trainings and awareness sessions.*
- *PDC leaders as well as the PDCs have been acting as catalyst for delivering information at village level. PDC leaders have been being facilitated by the Community facilitators to do that.*
- *Upazila-level dialogues encouraged active interaction and establish direct linkage between the LG/public service providers and the community.*
- *Increased access to and availability of information on GO, NGOs and LG institutions services and facilities through the project activities in 3 hill districts.*
- *Increased awareness among the local Journalists through the different level workshops.*
- *Established Network among PDCs and PDCs leaders regarding RTI issues.*
- *Explored RTI issues widely to community level in CHT.*
- *LGs and Government department's officials sensitized providing information.*

Partnerships, Networks and Campaign Programs

Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods:

TUS engaged with a Hill campaign group for sustainable rural livelihoods supported by Oxfam-GB. Through the campaign TUS conducted a workshop on selecting eco friendly top ten species in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Volunteer involvement:

Since 2007, TUS had a long harmonise partnership with Voluntary Service Overseas, Bangladesh (VSOB) by placing skilled foreign volunteer at organisation level for organisational capacity building. In this consequence, TUS implemented a project "Secure Livelihood Rights (SLR)" to enhance sustainable livelihood rights at community level in Khagrachari district from 2009 to 2013. VSO, Bangladesh placed a skilled volunteer at TUS to look after youth clubs to strengthen their capacities.

Networks

In 2014, TUS was involved in different Networks like as Durbar network, Bangladesh Indigenous People Network on Climate Change and Bio diversity (BIPNetCCBD) and Chittagong Hill Tracts Women Organisation Network (CHTWON).

Our Partners

- ▶ Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins
- ▶ Ashika Manabik Unnaya Kendra
- ▶ Eco
- ▶ Kabidang
- ▶ Khagrapur Mahila Kalyan Samity
- ▶ Fowara
- ▶ Zabarang Kalyan Samity

Organizational Resources

Library

TUS has a library with a collection of books, magazines and publications on a range of topics, including national, international and the CHT and indigenous peoples. The library includes previous TUS publications and research papers are available.

Conference Hall

TUS has a conference hall available for hire to individual or organizations. The hall is well equipped for workshops, training and meetings. A generator and multimedia projector are available as well as catering service can be arranged.

Trinamul Centre for Research and Demonstration

In 2009, we established the Trinamul Centre for Research and Demonstration for promotion and protection of agro-forestry, bio-diversity and natural resource management systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The centre is situated in Golabari union in Khagrachari Sadar. It is a green and hilly area, about four kilometers from Khagrachari town. Through the centre's establishment we aim to contribute to the preservation of local species, and provide space for teaching, learning, and research on agro-forestry, bio-diversity and natural resource management issues in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The centre will offer a variety of programs, including trainings on eco-friendly hill farming, horticulture and agro-forestry practices. The centre well furnished and demonstrated by Trinamul green energies and technologies. All of you are invited to visit our centre.

Our Staffs

Total staffs: 77 (Female-22 and Male-55)

A. Senior Management Staffs

- Mr. Ripan Chakma- Executive Director
- Mr. Sujash Chakma- Program Manager
- Mr. Sukiran Chakma- Project Coordinator
- Mr. Shyamal Bikash Chakma- Project Coordinator
- Mr. Bimal Kanti Chakma- Project Coordinator
- Mr. Amar Sadhan Chakma- Project Coordinator
- Md. Abdul Maleque, Technical Advisor(Agriculture)

B. Management Level Staff:

- Mr. Bimal Jyoti Chakma- Economic Development Field Officer
- Ms. Prity Chakma- Monitoring and Reporting Officer
- Ms. Minuching Marma- Training and Capacity Building Officer
- Mr. Atish Chakma, Technical Officer(Agriculture)
- Md. Al –Mamun- Technical Officer(Livestock)
- Md. Mehedi Hasan- Technical Officer(Fisheries)
- Mr. Rickton Chakma- Field Monitoring & Reporting Officer
- Mr. Rupesh Chakma- Capacity Building & Training Officer
- Mr. Tuhin Chakma- Project Officer(Monitoring & Research).

C. Mid management Staff:

- Mr. Suvashish Chakma- Assistant Training and Capacity Building Officer
- Mr. Nixon Chakma- Assistant Field Monitoring and Reporting Officer
- Mr. Pradip Kumar Chakma- Assistant Training and Capacity Building Officer
- Mr. Aungo prue Marma- Assistant Field Monitoring and Reporting Officer
- Ms. Joshi Chakma- Upazila Facilitator
- Mr. Devashish Chakma- Upazila Facilitator
- Md. Azmul Haque- Upazila Facilitator
- Ms. Bibriti Chakma- Upazila Facilitator

D. Finance and Admin Staff:

- Mr. Rumen Chakma, Coordinator Finance and Admin(in charge)
- Mr. Manir Ketan Chakma, Accounts Officer
- Mr. Evesh Chakma, Finance and Admin Assistant.

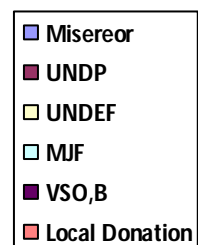
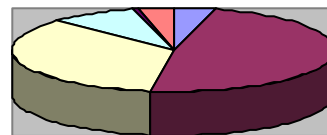
Our Governing Bodies

- Ms. Shyamali Chakma- Chairperson
- Ms. Chameli Tripura Vice- Chairperson
- Dipujjal Khisa- General Secretary
- Ms. Lalasa Chakma- Treasurer
- Mr. Kamaleshwar Chakma- Office Secretary
- Mr. Nyo hla Mong- Member
- Mr. Kollol Roaza- Member

Our Finances

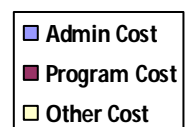
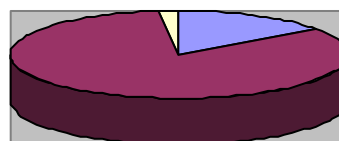
Funds

In 2013, we received **Tk. 29,217,683.00** in to implement the program interventions. The majority of the funds come from donor agencies including national, international and government agencies. We look for funds from partners or donors who share our vision, values and commitment in the CHT peoples. We raised fund from our general committee members, supporters and well wishers to cover our core expenditures.



Expenditure

In 2013, our expenditure was **Tk. 28,430,505.23**. Our most significant expenditures were staff salaries and program costs, with more than 97 % of funds going to these.



TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA (TUS)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 June 2013

PROPERTY AND ASSETS:	Notes		
Fixed Asset	5.00		1,828,365.33
At cost less Depreciation			
Current Assets	7.00		
Cash and Bank Balance:	7.01		
Cash in Hand		13,283.00	
Cash at Bank		3,580,431.00	
FDR A/C		2,450,000.00	
Balance lying with close project	7.02	4,498.00	6,048,212.00
Loan	7.03		231,800.00
			Total <u>8,108,377.33</u>

FUND AND LIABILITIES:

Fund Account

Balance as on 01 July 2012		7,296,199.56	
Add : Excess of Income Over Expenditure transferred from Income and Expenditure Statement		787,177.77	8,083,377.33
Provision for Audit Fee	8.00		25,000.00
			Total <u>8,108,377.33</u>

Attached notes form an integral part
of these Financial Statements.

Signed as per our annexed report of even date.


Finance & Admin.
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

Dated, Dhaka
20 October, 2013


Executive Director
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha




Amal & Leena
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

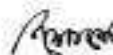


TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA (TUS)
CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
For the year ended 30 June 2013

INCOME	Notes		
Foreign Donation Received:	6.00		
MISEREOR, GERMANY		1,226,646.00	
UNDP		14,032,832.00	
UNDEF, Newyork		10,250,740.00	25,510,018.00
Local Donation Received:			
Donation		154,000.00	
Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)		2,456,489.00	2,610,489.00
Others Received:			
Member fee		1,890.00	
Hall room rent		20,824.00	
Office rent		175,844.00	
Communication		48,872.00	
Electricity		15,200.00	
VSO Bangladesh		183,887.00	
Youth Club (from VSO)		7,000.00	
Documentary film		5,000.00	
CANDI Project		77,953.00	
Bank Interest		21,009.00	557,479.00
Contribution from:			
Staff		189,717.00	
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha		350,000.00	539,717.00
		Total Taka	29,217,683.00
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative Cost	9.00		4,382,373.00
Program Cost	10.00		23,526,962.00
Contribution to:			
NRM			219,491.00
Depreciation during the year (Schedule-A)			301,679.23
Excess of Income Over Expenditure			
Transferred to Fund A/c			787,177.77
		Total Taka	29,217,683.00

Attached notes form an Integral part of these Financial Statements.


Signed as per our annexed report of even date.


Finance & Admin.
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

Dated, Dhaka
20 October, 2013


Executive Director
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha




Amal & Leena
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)



Our Donors

In 2014, we received fund from our donor like as ADB, CHTDF-UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, HYSAWA Co. & UP, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Misereor, Germany, UNDEF and VSO, Bangladesh.



Asian Development Bank



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Annual General Assembly of TUS