

Annual Report

1998

Our motto is
to empower
the poor



Community Development Association (CDA)

Annual Report 1998

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Chairperson's Message



Poverty is the common phenomena in Bangladesh that causes gross human rights violations every day. But what is important now to fight the poverty properly so that poor can contribute fully in the overall development of the country. And it is the core thinking of the development organizations. CDA in this regard advocates as well practices the integrated Strategy for brings the poor and disadvantages in the main stream of development since a decade.

It is beyond any contradiction a larger section of the potentialities are outside utilization. As a result the development is not as, a country can expect in the courses of times. Since its inception it has been operating as integrated development program leading towards upliftment of the

disadvantaged people of the two districts of greater Dinajpur. It strongly believes that participation of all sorts of people is a must for the overall development of the country. The CDA evolution process, action, reflection and testing out methods those are deeply rooted in the participation of rural poor people. I do strongly believe all the staff of CDA is sincerely saturated with the mission and vision of this organization and accordingly they are striving to be with the poor for their development. It is a distinct organization that specifically works with the poor. Here CDA or their workers are the facilitator not only to involve the poor people but equal importantly the other potential section of people such as civil society, professionals and other socio-cultural activists.

Lastly I like to say that this annual report might be a source of some reflection of rural development for which its workers, beneficiaries, General body, executive committee members and others have endeavored a lot. My thanks go for all of them.

Mir Abdul Khaleque
Chairperson

Foreword



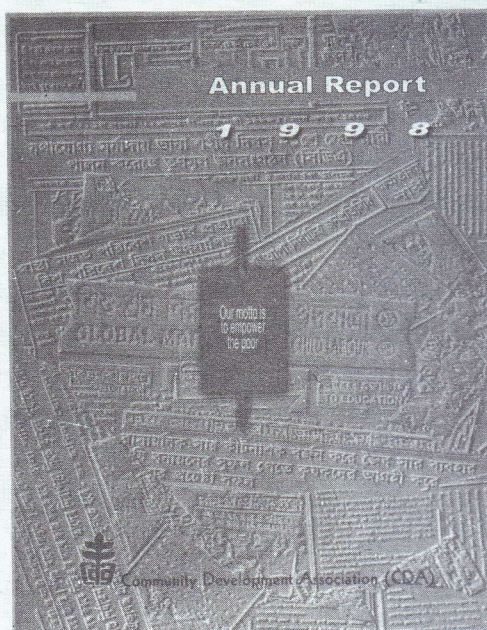
CDA - Community Development Association envision the core believe that true development is not possible until the poor community is empowered. Keeping this believe alive, it has been endeavoring for the last one decade to bring a sustainable changes to the poor through its several pro poor activities. The core concern of CDA is to put the poor people in action and reflection of country's development activities. It is pitiful that many of our people live beyond the line of poverty. They are experiencing every day the challenge to keep own existence alive. But how far they can? Simply they need facilitation, motivation, idea of development, financial assistance. It is CDA for the last 12 years has been endeavoring to be with the poor

people, understanding their say and thinking and take actions accordingly. Indeed all its activities are organized to assist the people organizations towards self-reliance. In the year 1998 we invited two consultants to review and as well revise the present organizational structure towards the strong institutionalization of peoples organization. They both gave us a detail of required revisions so that during the 1999 we can have more balanced, transparent, acceptable and improved organizational structure those will strengthen the capacity of the organization.

This annual report not only for calculating the bygone year performances of CDA workers but also visualizes the lapses from the part of CDA those I might say will inspire us to correct our strategy for further appropriate implementation of its activities. It is my pleasure to present this report to the executive committee members as well as to the general body members of CDA, the donors and as well to the people who are aware about the overall development of the poor and disadvantaged people.

Thanking you all

Shah I Mobin Jinnah
Director



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Introduction

CDA-Community Development Association is a non-Government Voluntary Development organization working in the two Thana namely Dinajpur and Thakurgaon districts since 1986.. Through operating integrated and sustainable development programs it has been in touch of the poor, distressed and disadvantaged people of the North. Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries in the world where per capita income is US \$ 230 with the population of 12 million of which 84.8% live in the rural area and the rest in the urban area. Poverty, hunger, diseases, environmental pollution, social discrimination, violation of human rights and repeated natural disaster are the common phenomenon for the People in Bangladesh.

Against this backdrop CDA nurse the strong believe that Participation of the rural poor in the overall development activities can only ensure the equal development of the society. In the light of this believe CDA has adopted multiple development activities for initiating self-governance, self-entrepreneurship of the grass root people. In the beginning an **integrated Development Program (IDB)** was adopted to enable the poor people to participate actively in the whole development process. But in the courses of time this program renamed as the **IRDP** because of its more specific and massive application for the alleviation of poverty

and peoples empowerment.

Integrate Rural Development Project (IRDP) is the core of CDA Program. This program is solely meant to equip the underprivileged rural people with the expertise of analytical and occupational skill those can assist the people to organize themselves and initiate income and developmental activities. This Program is comprises of several development programs

Vision

The Vision of CDA is to establish a society that is ecologically balanced socially just and democratic where can have economic solvency and sound environment.

Mission

The Mission of CDA is to uplift the social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing of underprivileged people through building peoples organization and undertaking various sustainable development programs.

Major Objectives

- Reduce poverty
- Empower the poor socially and economically
- Thwart environment degradation
- Promote human rights and social justice

Major Role of CDA

CDA believes that the humanistic service oriented development efforts can change the condition of the poor. It is the people who can change the socio economic situation of them as well of the nation. In regard to this of CDA is as catalyst in organizing the poor and disadvantaged

people especially people at the grass root. Its role is to react in a flexible manner to the development needs identified by the people. Basically CDA views its role in respect of socio- economic development of the poor people as: Implementers, facilitator, and representation..

Executive Summary

In order to empower the poor people through involving them in the process of sustainable development, CDA organize the beneficiaries through **Institutional Building Program**. During the 1998 1 union, 7 village, 1332 family, 17 group, and 1671 group members added to the previous respective figures. Presently the total of union is 41, village 334, family 13675, 930 groups, 15480 group members. In addition the total no of VCC is 160 TCC is 6, 38 UCC. In the year the group members have conducted 32484-group meeting.

Income and Employment Generation has been designed with the view to empower poor people economically, create access to resources and market. From inception till the end of 1998 a total no of 8611 loanee received Tk. 4,820399. Total outstanding amount is Tk. 12725331. During 1998 a total Tk. 12704500 has been disbursed among 19 loan recipient for agriculture, poultry, small business, fish, tailoring, housing, Latrine and Tubewell.

Education is the human right with immense power to transform. But the reality is shocking in Bangladesh. Most of the children as well adult basically of the rural base do not have access to schooling. Viewing this reality CDA has been operating education program. Under this program this program in 1998 1071 students studied functional Literacy and out of which 856 has successfully achieved the graduation. Under Non formal Literacy program a total no of 1230 children, 150 has successfully completed the course.

Training has been considered as the appropriate tool to increase of knowledge, attitude and skill. CDA operates training activity with the view to develop analytical skill, critical awareness and improve skill so that the program parterres can undertake initiatives for development. This program this year under skill development training 20 courses has been conducted those are attended by 370 participant of which 280 are female and 90 are male. Under staff developments training 15

courses are conducted 265 participants of whom 114 are female attend those and 151 are male. A total of 14 worship are conducted those are participated by 273 participants. CDA organized 9 training for other organization. 2 staff went abroad for international training.

Large-scale deforestation and degradation of the forest area cause severe damage to the environment and land. **Environment and Sustainable Land use program** is designed to ensure protection of environment and soil. This year under this program a Climate and soil-testing lab has been established at its Rampur Eco Training Center. 1282 latrine, 815 tubewell has been distributed among beneficiaries. Beneficiaries has established 18 integrated farm, 56 farmer used liquid fertilizer, 2007 composite pit were prepared, 18 family used botanical pesticide, green manure was cultivated at 42.50 acre, 53 kg seed collected, 23310 trees were planted, 539 mini and 13 fish culture pond, 4434 bio intensive garden were established and 26 farmers practiced regenerative agriculture.

Gender discrimination is very much familiar in our country. Beside poverty believe that derive

from the culture of social norms and practices since the beginning of the society. Analyzing this sort of trend in regard to gender, CDA operated **Gender and Development** program with the view to reduce discrimination between male and female, increase gender awareness, increase access of women to resources. In 1998 under this program 4 training has been conducted those were participated by 257 participant of which 216 were female and 41 were male. 5 women served 6 month long internship. In addition 683 women facilitated for rehabilitation of which 111 women received assistance for housing, 57 received quilt and the rest 510 received medicine and food. 2 cases are mediated, 5 disposed and 2 cases are bailed. A pool of 12 lawyer has been formed. Presently 25 cases are on going

The **Village and Farm Forestry** Project is based on the careful analysis of opportunities for growing trees and nurseries in the rural area. In 1998 90 nurseries upgraded, 30 central nursery established, produced 963096 sapling and total farmers of these activities were 120. Under sub activity tree plantation and Management 392120 plants planted at bari land, 443175 planted at keth land, 317922 wood

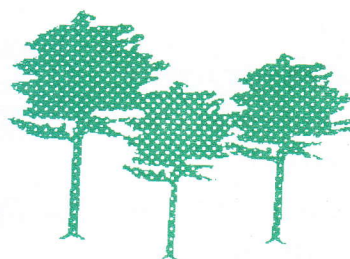
planted. And total farmers were 7954. The total numbers of demo plot were 11276 and total farmers were 1954. Despite these activities 20 video has been showed among the beneficiaries. 25 training has been conducted among 994 of which male were 776 and Female were 218. Malnutrition basically of the women and children is very acute. In order to address this situation CDA has been operating **Sustainable Kitchen Gardening** Program. Goal of this program is to fulfill the nutritional deficiency and ensure safe environment

In 1998 vegetable production in the Central Nursery 500 kg, 30 species., no of sapling 10 species . Central Nursery sold sapling for Tk. 3000 and 15 species fruit and wood sapling cultivated.

Policy Advocacy is meant to aware and unites the people towards a sustainable and integrated Development. In 1998 under this program staff of CDA

have participated in 18 networking workshop of different developmental issues, organized meeting, and discussions on enemy Property, Municipality Management, Water Management, Reformation of Public Administration, Gathering of grass root people, CEDAW and Women and Child trafficking.

Under the program **Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation** 14 different types of activities were done.

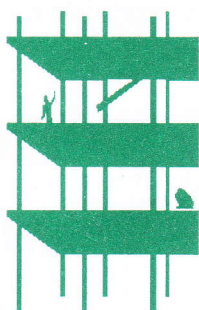


Detail of Performance

Institution Building

Goal

Empower the poor people through involving them in the process of sustainable development.



Purpose

Building peoples organizations, ensure self-governing and democratic process.

Out Put

- *People are aware*
- *Leadership and management increased*
- *Greater unity among peoples organization*
- *Access to resources and market*
- *Village institution*

In the courses of development works for the poor people, CDA has felt that poor people need to organized in-groups for the

realization of their economic, social, political and cultural rights. Groups are in one hand instrumental for program supports and itself a program leading towards empowerment of the group members. Basically the objective of this program is to identify and organize micro organizations at the grass root level so that poor people can make them aware, strengthen and powerful. In congruence with the above said believe CDA has been assisting the poor people to organize themselves in-groups. Man and women forms different groups. Each group comprises of 12-20 members. With the view to bolster the institutional capacity committees such as Village Coordination Committee (VCC), Union Coordination Committee (UCC) and Thana Coordination Committee (TCC) are formed. Practically the elected group members execute those committees. Institution building

activities increase the critical awareness of the rural poor. They realize their situation and as well as role in the society and their relation to the rural power structure. In forming self-governing groups the disadvantaged poor are able to pressure for their rights. For the sustainability, these micro/ macro level groups are institutionalized involving themselves in different need based economic activities and at the same time they are encouraged to practice a participatory decision making process among themselves or democratizing the culture of their organization.

Performance Update 1998

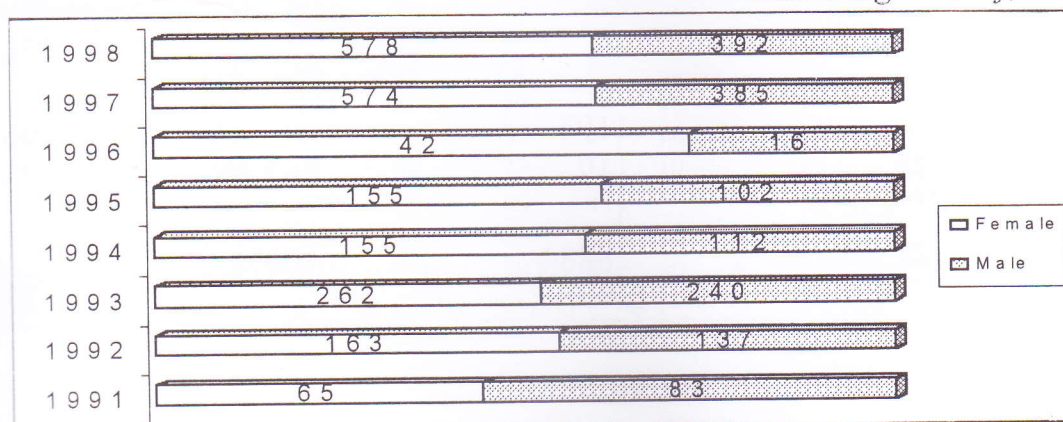
The existing ratio of male and women group members are 60% / 40%. Basically CDA emphasizes the Sustainability and empowerment of the women.

In the year 1998 total group members stand at 15529 of which women is 9639 and male 5890. Basically in 1998 a total no of

1671 members join CDA groups. The present trend is towards the gradual increase of group members. Poor people want to organize themselves for their protection and progress of day to day life. In fact when they are organized they being strengthen.

My group opens my eyes- Shomita Devi

"Before joining the group(Alo Mohila Somity) , really I do not know how to organize oneself to stand up for rights". Shomita Devi aged 45 years lives in Khaol Gaon union of Pirgonj thana. Eventually one day she was visited by a CDA worker. He told about why is group? ; Its significance; Adult education. These words from the worker stimulated her mind. She decided to join in a group and educate herself under CDA adult education program. She joined a group namely Alo Mohila **Somity**. She adds it the somity that teach her what is somity, unity and own development. Now she can count and stand up against any oppression or fraudulence. Besides educating herself, she manages to



Graph shows area wise no of group members

save some capital from investing the loan provide by CDA. Interesting enough she compelled

her adult sons and daughters to admit in CDA adult education center and they all admitted.

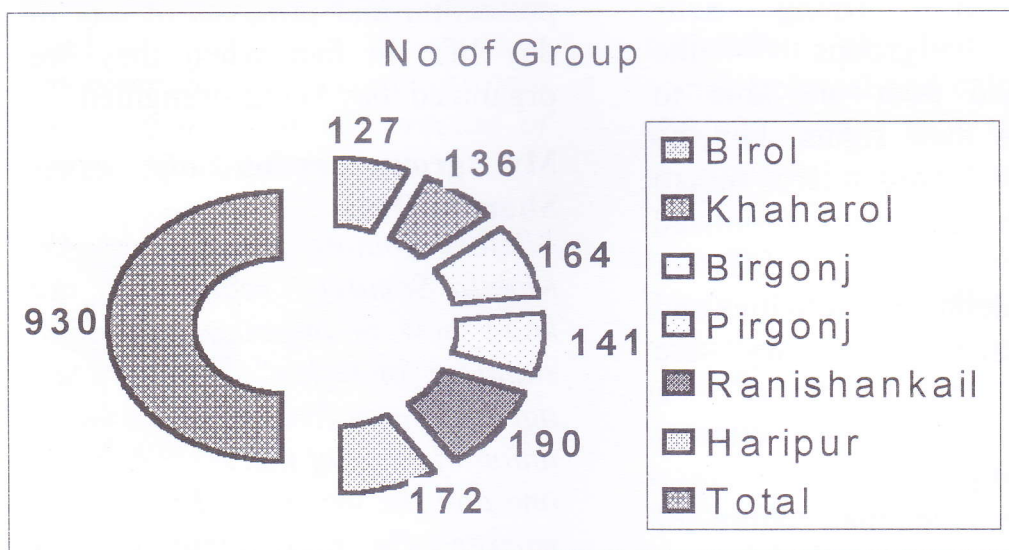


Table I: Detail of Institution Building

Activity	Target for 1998	Achievement 1998	%of achievement	Till date
Union Coverage		1		41
Village coverage		7		334
Family coverage		1332		1367
Group formation	17	17	100%	930
Group member enrolment	5256	1671	31.79%	1552
VCC Formation		22		160
UCC Formation				176
TCC formation				6
VCC Meeting		1194		996
UCC Meeting	72	117	162.5%	123
TCC Meeting		4		18
Group Meeting	28586	28884	100%	3248

The idea of Peoples organization actually means the federation of groups those will work independently as an organization. To say clearly the group people will decide and manage their development in participatory and integrated manner. The indicators of POs activities are own capacity to solve problems, manage furniture, building/ office, land, benefit for the

members' etc. That is when groups will be independent organization in regard to resource mobilization and capable to perform activities and allocate benefits to all the members then it will be people's organization

Graph show breakdown of Male and Female group

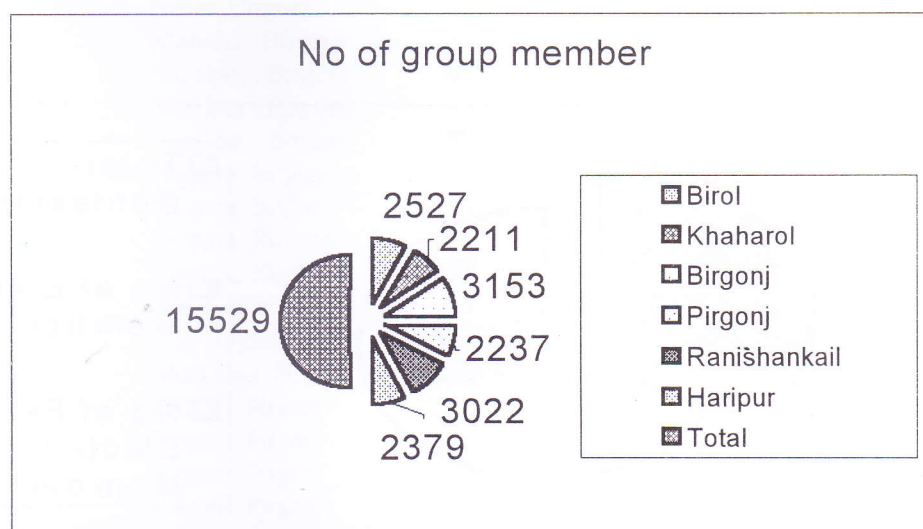


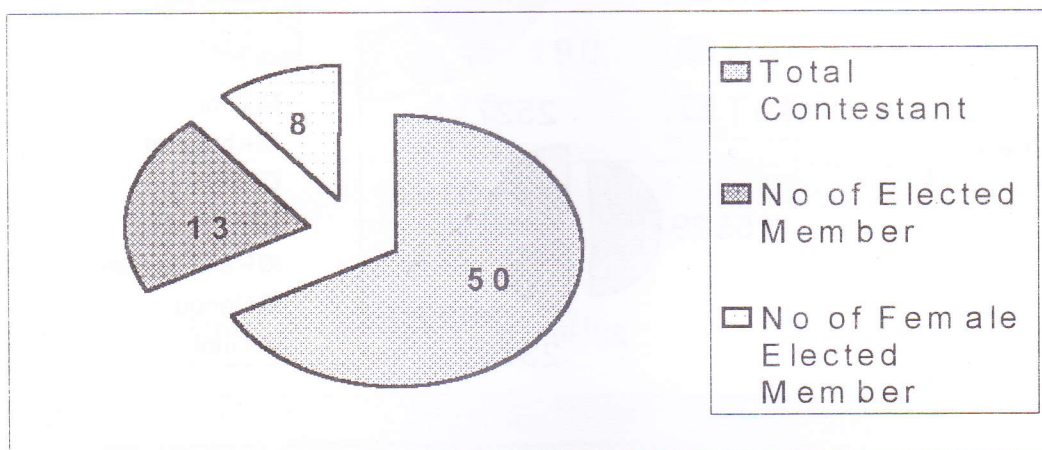
Table 1 shows progress of Peoples Organizations

Area	Total Somity	Active Somity	Inactive Somity	A	Mobilization				Initial				Integration			
					B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
Birol	128	94	34	42	5			29	34	18						
Khaharol	136	111	25	30	16	2		16	13	49	10					
Birgonj	162	113	49	35	8	16	6	17	30	23	18	9				
Pirgonj	139	71	68	77	13	10		44	43	36		7				
Ranishakail	190	140	50	40	20			10	18	28	12					
Haripur	170	146	24	63	25	12	2									
Total	930	675	250	287	87	40	8	125	157	163	40	18				
		(73%)	(27%)	(31%)	(9%)	(4%)	(1%)	(14%)	(17%)	(18%)	(4%)	(2%)				

Union Parishad Candidates from group members

Very interestingly group members of CDA stood for vote in the Union Parishad Election of 1997 and noticeable the success of the group members is remarkable. A total no of 50 group members stood for the candidate of which female were 25 and male were 25. Out of 50 election

contestants 13 elected of which 8 (61.53 %) are female for the next 5 years.



Graph shows
breakdown of
contestants

**Detail of the contestants for
union parishad Election 1997**

cda annual report 1998

SL	Candidate	Union/ Thana	Success/ Failure	Total Vote	Achieved
1	Shamla Murdi	Azimpur, Birol	Elected	936	308
2	Monowara Begum	Azimpur, Birol	No	2400	506
3	Robiul Islam	Farakka Bad, Birol	no	1135	242
4	Gulshan Begum	Birol, Birol	no	2800	900
5	Zarifa Khatun	Damoir, Birol	no	3400	1045
6	Ashimuddin	Bandara, Birol	no	878	189
7	Moni Vadra	Azimpur, Birol	no	1072	468
9	AbdulKuddus	Shirampur, Birgonj	no	1278	83
10	Shabana Begum	Shirampur, Birgonj	no	3080	750
11	Promoda Chandra Roy	Sator, Birgonj	Elected	818	300
12	Ananda Mohan	Sator, Birgonj	no	1275	479
13	Fatema Begum(Beauty)	Moricha , Birgonj	no	3507	905
14	Tarzna	Sator, Birgonj	no	4125	1134
15	Tailakka Chandra	Moricha , Birgonj	no	1600	464
16	Bilkis Banu	Suzalpur , Birgonj	no	4023	945
17	Rabia Begum	Suzalpur , Birgonj	no	6500	875
18	Rashida Begum	Suzalpur , Birgonj	Elected	4200	1443
19	Renu Bala	Nejpara, Birgonj	no	4724	392
20	Gita Rani Roy	Nejpara, Birgonj	Elected	4724	1124
21	Aruna Roy	Nejpara, Birgonj	no	4724	313
22	Jaomoni Bala	Nejpara, Birgonj	no	3651	561
23	Rashidul Islam	Vog Nagar, Birgonj	no	1100	81
24	Dilruba Banu	Vog Nagar, Birgonj	Elected	3600	673
25	Tareka Banu	Shen Gao, Pirgonj	Elected	2936	803
26	Fatema Begum	Pirgonj, Pirgonj	no	2873	457
27	Nur Jahan	Pirgonj, Pirgonj	no	2873	179
28	Morzina	Pirgonj, Pirgonj	no	2873	407
29	Dabirul Isalm	Pirgonj, Pirgonj	no	873	75
30	Nur Jahan	Hazipur	no	3300	600
31	Golanur	Pirgonj, pirgonj	no	2700	206
32	Momena Begum	Shen Gao, Pirgonj	no	2782	402
33	Aminul Islam	Nandua , Raanishankail	no	1400	280
34	Zaheda Khatun	Nandua , Raanishankail	no	5100	585
35	Islam Uddin	DarmagorhRanishankail	Elected	1110	241
36	Kaiser Parvin	DarmagorhRanishankail	Elected	3334	1603
37	Rafiquel Islam	DarmagorhRanishankail	no	1200	276
38	Delwar Hossain	Hossain Gao, Ranishankail	Elected	1931	679
39	Hafiza	Gendura, Hariipur	Elected	1338	1137
40	Hafiza	Gendua		3448	1137
41	Md. Usman	Gendua		1035	338
42	Mozibur	Gendua		1339	381
43	Shamsul	Amgao		906	458
45	Mozibur Rahman	Sundarpur, Kaharol	Elected	1000	390
46	Ms. Nasima Begum	Ranchandrapur, Kaharol	Elected	3500	960
47	Binapani Roy	Dabor, Kaharol	Elected	3600	1139
48	Basontina Roy	Dabor, Kaharol	no		681
49	Birendra	2 no Rasulpur, Kaharol			100
50	Maiduddin	5 no Sunderpur, Kaharol			

Income and Employment Generation



Photo shows fishes those benefit much

Goal

Empower people socially and economically.

Purpose

Increase own resource

- *Put an end to the exploitation of local money lenders*
- *Create access to income, resources and market*

Out Put

- *More access of poor to market*
- *Group members are skilled on various income generation activities*
- *Greater access of the poor to the public resources*
- *Women can have non traditional works*
- *Credit support are available*

The unemployment and lack of income opportunity might be

considered as the two-core problem in Bangladesh. Poor are basically dependent on the rich people especially for selling their labor and commodities. The vicious circles of the rural money lenders usually suck out the profit and capital of the poor. The rich people pay low wage to day labors where pitifully the women are exploited most. The income and employment generation program has been designed to lend some capital to asset/ land less people so that he / she can initiate income generating activities on small scale with a vow to start income works on larger scale in future. Women empowerment is the present core concern. They become the targets of all sorts of human rights violations. They need to be organized for not only defending not only for defending themselves but as well to include themselves especially in the economic actives. Analyzing the whole scenario it considers group

formation of the poor people especially of the women necessary. So that the women groups are many than the male group.

Now I have a piece of land to live on - Javeda

"I spent my many days consulting with the CDA workers about the significance of group but Finally I was convinced and decided to join Shaikat Mohila Somity"- Javeda said at a breathe. She lives in the 3 no Bakua village of Haripur Thana. Initially she got an amount of tk. 1500

with which she purchased a land of 3 decimal for homestead. She pays back and requested for another loan and t tk.3000. She agi purchased a land of 6 decimal. She repaid and again got a loan of tk.5000. Now she purchased two cows. Later she decided to purchase a van Rickshaw for her husband. Yes jit proved successful. Her husband now earn tk.100 daily which covers their day food and saving.

Photo shows group meeting of a female group



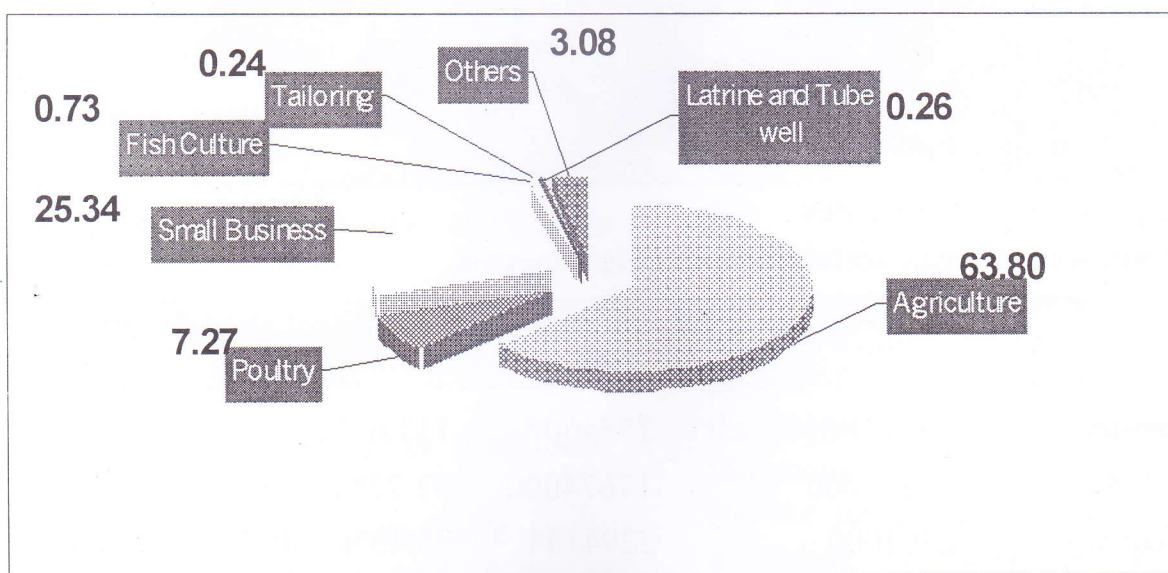
Performance up Date 1998

Table I: Shows different activity under this program

Activity	Target for 1998	Achievement	%	Present status till to date
Group savings	Tk. 2188000	2574608	117.67%	4509974
Loan Disbursement	19376000	17674000	91.22%	48260399
Loan Recovery	2404000	2294154	95.43%	4976659
Total loanee	5681	5674	99.88%	8611
Total outstanding		16302350		12725331

Table II shows amount of disbursed money for different sectors

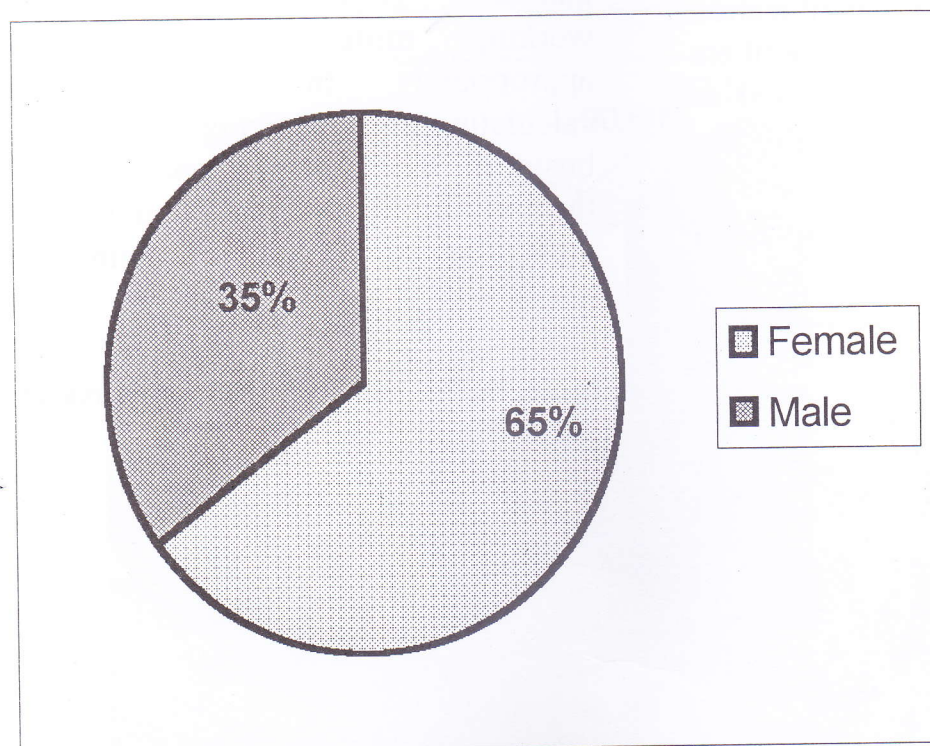
Item	Amount in Tk.	%
Agriculture	6314000	49.70
Poultry	887000	6.95
Small Business	3218000	25.33
Fish	93000	.73
Tailoring	31000	.24
Housing	0	0
Latrine	36500	.29
Tube well	33000	.26
Others	392000	3.09
Total	12704500	



Graph shows percentage of sectoral allocation of loan

Table III: shows year wise sectoral allocation of money

Sector	Year wise disbursed loan amount in TK					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture	96647.51	2128945	3611840	1931000	3160500	6314000
Animal Husbandry	605270.86	4421500	3426150	5280000	663000	887000
Small Business	126113.20	684200	1313804	192400	2317000	3218000
Psci culture		59000	16104	41000	72000	93000
Handicrafts	41342.65	151051	46593			
Sewing / Tailoring	41342.65	1411051	53593	18500	26500	31000
Housing				1253000		
Tube well	37262.74		341900	147500	27500	33000
Others		266280	372000	529800	341000	392000
Total	949973	9122027	9181984	9393200	6607500	10968000



Graph shows 65% female and 35% male received loan this year

Education is human rights with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstone of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development. Half a century ago, the Universal Declaration of Human rights spelled out a global vision for peace and prosperity that included the right to education. Against this backdrop the scenario of literacy in Bangladesh is very much frustrating. Only 22% are considered literate but the quality of literacy is a question. Especially the rural poor do not have access to formal education. So in order to provide at least writing, reading and calculating skill, CDA fashioned its training program with two-tier: one is functional literacy and the other one is Non formal education (NFPE). Both the group members attend program, their children and as well children outside group members.

Goal

Empower the poor with analytical skill and knowledge for their betterment

Purpose: Educate the participant with the skill of writing, reading and calculating.



Out Put

People are aware

Teachers are trained

Education center established

Appropriate material available

Method of education is improved

Functional Literacy

In order to strengthen the potentiality of people's organization, CDA believes that providing education will increase the Potentialities of the group people. It is functional literacy with this end. It provides functional literacy to its group members and provides teaching materials as prepared some other NGOs. Basically this education program proves a success because after having this education group members found working more efficiently and appropriately. In the case of calculating and managing small-scale business the group members find themselves efficient. 4-6- female; 7-8 male location: group member's households

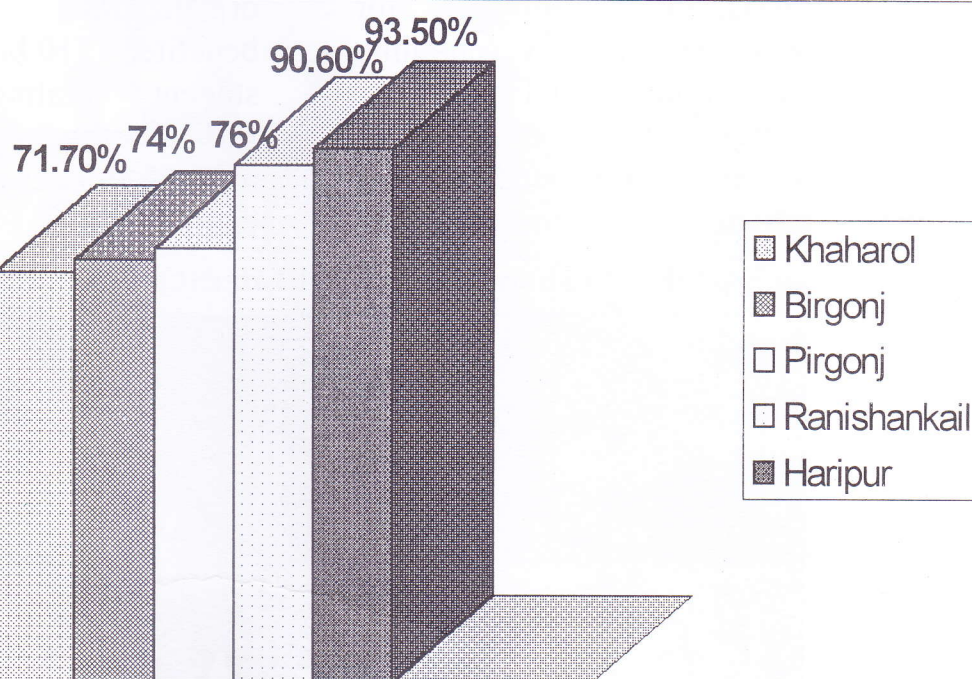
Photograph shows NFPE Education center

Performance up date 1998

In this year a total no of 59 centers were established where 899 female, 172 male were joined a learners. Average attendance rate of the learners was 80%. Details are given below

Table I: shows detail of Functional Literacy program

Area	No of FL center	Total participant			Graduate achievement		
		Female	Male	Total	No of graduate	%	Total
Birol	10	176	20	196	151	77.04	151
Khaharol	10	171		171	150	88	150
Birgonj	9	139	16	155	136	88	136
Pirgonj	10	136	36	172	164	95.34	164
Ranishainkail	10	109	80	189	114	60.31	114
Haripur	10	168	20	188	141	75	141
Total	59	899	172	1071	856	93.4	856



Graph shows the attendance rate of FL Learner

Table II: Shows detail of NFPE

Area	No of school	Student			On going student			No of Course completed student		
		Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Birgonj	10	90	210	300	45	105	150	45	105	150
Khaharol	11	99	231	330	99	231	330			
Birol	10	90	210	300	90	210	300			
Ranishankail	10	90	210	300	90	210	300			
Total	41	369	861	1230	324	756	1080	45	105	150

Non formal Primary Education

In the rural area the children are not getting adequate education services. No of drop out of school going children in Bangladesh is frustrating. Very few children are able to get admit in schools and among the admitted children most of them eventually suffers from drop out. Against this backdrop CDA finds its NFPE program appropriate for providing at least primary schooling to the rural children. CDA has 41 NFPE centers of school 70% is female student and male student is 30%. Out of a total no of 1230

students, 150 student has successfully completed the courses.

Coordination of education program with other NGOs

For the few years CDA has been providing teaching materials of Proshika and technical assistance to some local NGOs for bolstering the education program as run by the organizations. This year CDA has provided reading materials to 19 organizations those ultimately benefited 1710 boy students, 3990 girl student totaling 5700 students. Basically those 19 organizations has a total of 190 schools in 11 Thana of 3 districts.

Photo shows Functional Literacy Learners



CDA Schools that makes the dream true of the children those can not go to school:

A non-formal education center of CDA in Chaupukuria village of Satoro union. 30 student are seen reading and writing. These are the children from the most impoverished hamlet. They can not that their parents will bear their educational expenses. It actually beyond their expectation to go to school like other children. In the daily morning they move out of the home for assisting

father in the field or go elsewhere for selling labor to assist the family. But CDA non-formal schools ensure them to read, write and calculate in the school. Not only that they also have books, pencils and other necessary materials. Besides learning they usually participate in singing, dancing, poem recitation etc. One of the students says that several times she requested her father for admission in school but she failed. Later after sometime her father brought her to this school. She wants read more. All of the students reflect the same idea.

Photo shows a group of students



Training

Goal: Assist in preparing the people to participate actively in the overall development process.

Purpose: to improve skill, knowledge and attitude;

To enrich peoples critical faculty and as well aware social, cultural, economic and political issues.

Out Put: People are trained; can analyze problems and as well formulate solutions

People are skilled on income and employment generation activities

Training module and manual are produced and as well revised.

Practically lack of sufficient trained up working forces, overall development in Bangladesh is not happening up to the satisfactory level since its emergence. People are found amidst multiple problems but they need to fight the situation. At this juncture training is felt effective for the people. People need to be trained in regard to the change of skill, attitude and knowledge. To assist the developing parterres in developing these, CDA has given especial emphasis on training. It believes that participation of people is crucial importance for sustainable

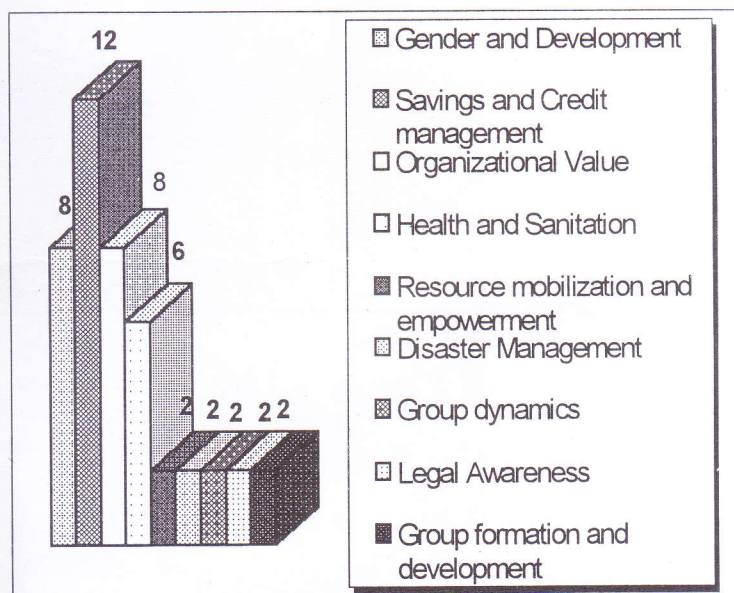
Graph shows training under HRD

cda annual report 1998

development. It conceives training as a process of sensitizing and concientization. The role CDA is to facilitate the initiatives undertaken by the underprivileged rural poor leading towards social and economic upliftment. The training program of CDA is double facet: Human Development and Skill development Training and workshops.

Human development training has been designed for the group members, staff from CDA and as well other NGOs. The courses for this kind of training include group dynamics, leadership, group accounting, record keeping, monitoring and evaluation and other development issues. The courses designed for the staff:

- to develop scientific and analytical skills among the program partners;
- to raise critical awareness among the program partners
- to improve skill so that program
- partners can undertake income generating activities



Skill Development Training is meant for the development of capability for the identification, planning and implementation of income and employment generation activities. Details are shown below in the 20 courses a total no of 280 participants of which 280 are female and 90 are male.

Table 1: Detail of performance of Skill Development Training

Course Title	No of course	Participant	
		Female	Male
Bio Intensive Gardening	8(40%)	139(83.73%)	27(16.27%)
Animal Husbandry	4(20%)	49(73.13%)	18(26.87%)
Vaccination	3(15%)	40 (60.16%)	26(39.39%)
Fish Culture	2 (10%)	17(47.22%)	19 (52.98%)
Tailoring	1(5%)	15	
Traditional Birth attendance	1(5%)	12	
Tailoring Refresher	1(5%)	18	
Total	20(100%)	280	90

Photo shows participants of gender training



Table II: Shows detail of Staff Development Training

Course Title	No of course	Participant	
		Female	Male
Integrated Rural Development	1	19	29
Organizational development and communication	1	8	8
Loan Management Strategy	1	7	7
Peoples Organization	1	11	10
Savings and Credit management	1	13	19
Gender Awareness	2	14	14
Training of Trainer	1	5	6
Accounts Management	2	4	6
PO Concept	1	22	27
Foundation	2		20
Literacy Management	1	11	5
Total	15	114	151

Workshop**Table III: Details the performances of Workshop**

Course Title	No of Course	No of participant
Micro finance for fish culture	1	2
NGO capacity building for women development	1	1
Land reformation and social leadership	1	1
Strategic planning for GAAP	1	2
Coordination workshop of female staff	1	2
Savings and credit liabilities management	1	48
Liability Assessment	1	21
Liability Assessment	1	21
PO Concept	1	16
Land Reformation	1	16
Monitoring and Evaluation	1	40
Consultancy on HRD	1	17
Women issue	1	22
Staff opinion exchange for future management	1	33
Total	14	273

Table IV: CDA Staff attended Training organized by other organization

Course title	Organized by	No of participant
Consciousness Raising on Legal Aid	BMAS	7
Children Rights	BSAF	2
TOT On Voter Education	ADAB	2
Savings and Credit	CDF	1
Small Business	ITDG	2
Training on Savings and Credit	CDF	1

Table V: Details training by CDA for other organization

Course Title	No of Participant
Health and Nutrition	26
Vegetable Gardening	24
Livestock	22
Organizational Value	31
Resource mobilization	21
Gender Relation and Development	19
Group Dynamics	23
Organizational value and group dynamics	12
Environment Conservation Techniques and Village development	13
Sustainable Agriculture	21

Table VI: Details Training attended by CDA Staff

International

Training Title	Organized by	Date/ Place
Capacity Building of Asian NGOs for Promoting food Security	ANGOC, Philippines	30Nov.- 5 Dec. Thailand
Waste Management and Utilization	Appro Tech Asia	1-30 Sept. Philippines
Child Rights		Nepal

National

SL course title	organized by	time/ place
1 Gender equity and women's right to Land	Nijera Kari	3-8 Dec, Bogra
2 CRC, Child trafficking, labor and torture	CTW	13-15 Dec, Dhaka
3 Project Proposal Writing	CDF	7-12 Nov ,Dhaka
4 ZOPP basic training(Participatory Log frams analysis	NRT	25-29 Oct,Dhaka
5 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation and Evaluation	NRT	1-5 Nov. Dhaka
6 Beef fattening and dairy farming	BASC	5-10Dec, Dhaka
7 Computer based M&E and Decision support system	CEC	12-18, Dhaka
8 Legal Awareness	BMAS	29-30 March
9 AEZ /GIS in the northern Eco. Zone in Banglade	HMDAC/BARC	21-22 March, Dinajpur
10 Implementation of development project for sustainable resource use	Ministry of environment and Forest/ NCS-1 Project	
11 Organization and Organizational Change and .Organization Analysis	GTZ	
12 Peoples participation and consultation program	WARPO	14-18 Nov., Dhaka
13 Integrated Pest Management	CERBI	18 Feb - 17May, Gazipur
14 OD/ID Facilitator	Prip Trust	1-7 Nov, Dhaka
15 Peoples Participatory Planning	SDC/DASCO	11-15 Dec, Bogra
16 CEFE	GTZ	1-30 Nov, Dhaka

Environment and Sustainable Land Use

Goal

Protection and regeneration of environment

Purpose:

- *Regenerate the fertility of soil*
- *Reduce pollution and environmental degradation*
- *Increase the diversity of crop*
- *Promote the practices of bio-intensive agriculture*

Out Put

- *People are aware on environmental degradation*
- *People trained don RA, BIG and integrated farming*
- *People use green manure*
- *Availability of demonstration field*
- *Established of village seed bank*
- *Established Integrated Pest Management*
- *Less use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide*

Poverty and improper land use are perhaps the two facets of a larger problem encompassing socio-economic, political, and cultural and gender dimensions. NGOs in Bangladesh are basically involved in development at different level like sectoral interventions, integrated interventions, and training, technical input etc. But they all need to pay concrete role in order to bring local

accountability in use and conservation of locally available resources to result in sustainable land use. The core purpose is to let the village and union committees play a role in enhancing the **inter-linkages** between the various group projects and their relations with the local production system in order to make them mutual beneficial and enhance their sustainability. The general policy on sustainable land use is basically aimed at food security and gender parity, improved socio-economic conditions for the poor and local decentralized, gender sensitive support system. Regenerative agriculture is the current concept in agricultural trend, which is aimed at the reduction of agro chemicals and the application of compost, green manure and leguminous as well as pest control. Also applications of inter-cropping, crop rotation, diversification and agro forestry practices are promoted. Soil testing can also works as the means to prevent indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers. Bio-intensive gardening/Livestock development/Fisheries/Ecological agriculture/Village Forestry/Apiculture - these types of activities can help the campaign for sustainable land. The rural population is faced with a number of

environmental problems of, which are some recurrent, such as floods, droughts and cyclones and others are incremental such as deforestation, lowering water levels. Such environmental problems in the rural areas are increasingly aggravating the already fragile livelihood of the rural poor. The common devastating phenomena against environment in Bangladesh are below:

- Large scale deforestation and degradation of the forest area;
- Increasing conversion of the wet lands in agriculture or shrimp land
- Indiscriminate and non judicious use of agro-chemicals leads to contamination of ground and surface water
- Over emphasis on HYV- rice/ wheat monocropping leading to the

- reduction of pulses, oilseeds and thus to nutritional imbalances
- Extraction of ground water for irrigation during the dry season/ unplanned and poorly designed roads leading to the loss of production, siltation, water logging on agricultural lands accelerating the depletion of soil nutrients and creating salinity

Especially the Northern part of Bangladesh has been vulnerable to the low water level, dried land, increased salinity, deforestation etc. The deforestation, land degradation and salinity of the soil affect directly the rural poor people.

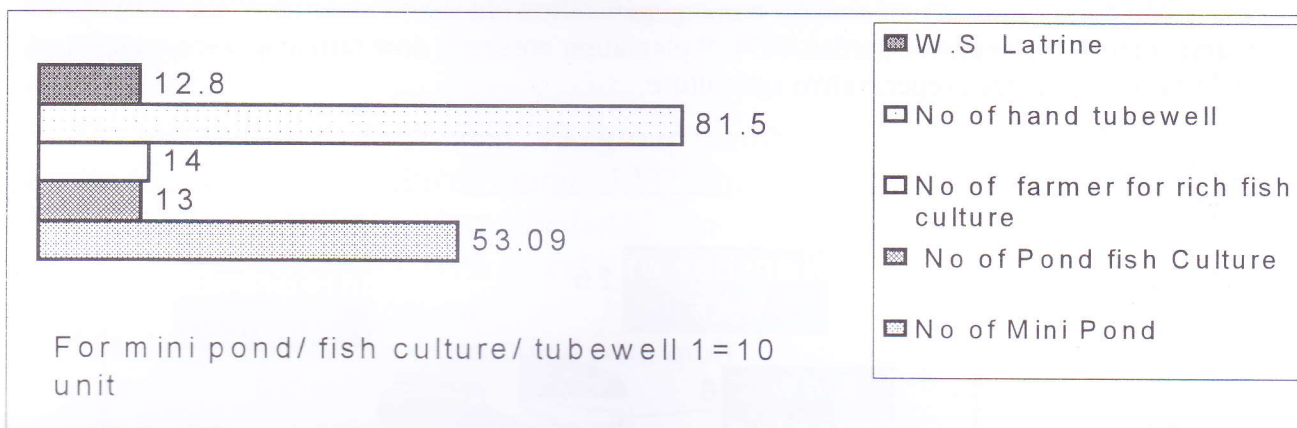
Viewing the above complications in regard to land use, urgent initiatives are need basically with the active participation of the rural poor.

Performance up date 1998

Soil Management

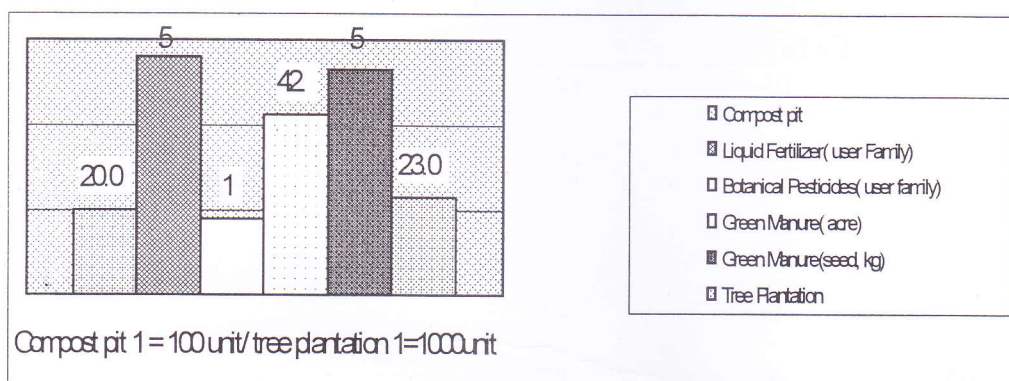
Sustainable agriculture promotes use of organic manure like compost, green manure and integrated pest management and indigenous proven technology. In the 1998 CDA has assisted to prepare 2007 compost pit, liquid fertilizer used by 56, botanical pesticide used by 18 family, cultivated green manure at 42.50 acre of land, seed collect are 53 kg., no of tree planted 23310.

Graph shows the detail of performances under soil management



Water Management

During the period 1998, there is severe scarcity of water for human being, livestock, fish and other living beings. Therefore CDA has taken the small scale water management activities comprises of re- excavation, water reservoir and small scale homestead minipond fish culture to mitigate the household need of fish. In 1998 539 minipond has been established, 13 pond fish culture practices, 14 rice fish culture, Tubewell installed 815, WS latrine 1282

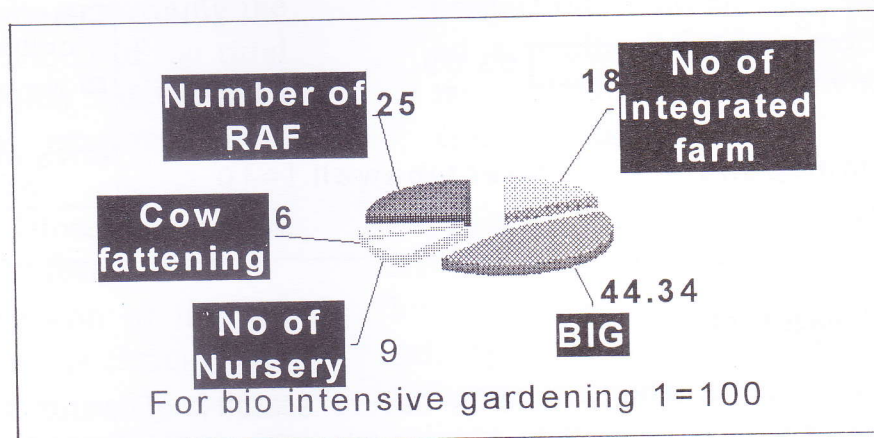


Graph shows the detail of performances under soil management

Sustainable Agriculture

This program is meant for the regeneration of soil fertility and ensures optimum land use for the present and future security of the on coming generation. In 1998 under this sub activity 18 integrated farm, bio intensive garden 4434, 9 plantation nursery, 6 cow fattening were established and 25 farmers practiced regenerative agriculture.

Graph shows
the detail of
performances



Workshop

During this reporting year a total no of 6 workshop were Conducted under this program. Details are given below:

Activity	Participant		Total
	Male	Female	
Workshop on fog	97	30	147
Workshop on Eco Village	34	23	57
Workshop on Eco Village	34	23	
Workshop on Cold Wave	31	20	51
Post Flood fellow land use	94	3	97
Regenerative Agriculture	43	7	50
Water Policy workshop	93	70	163
on National Water Management			

Disaster Management

In the year 1998 under this program the below given activities were done. The activities are:

1. Tk. 1600000 were distributed 200 group members for building new houses
2. Tk. 60,374 were distributed among 1207(for each tk.50) for food
3. Seed, paddy seedlings were distributed among 532 farmers
4. 785 children were feed with cereals
5. 1237 had medical attention
6. 351 distress people were provided with quilt

Gender and Development

Goal: *Building up a society of equal rights for the women*

Objective:

- *Reduce discrimination between men and women*
- *Increase gender awareness*
- *Increase access of women to resources*

Activities:

- *Training*
- *Mobilization*
- *Day Observation*
- *Workshop*
- *Case Study*
- *Legal Assistance*
- *Paper clipping*
- *Gender Status Monitoring*
- *Policy Advocacy*

Gender Policy of CDA- A brief Recruitment:

- *Interview board should be represented by 50% of the women staff*
- *25% women issue should be incorporated in written test and viva voce*
- *Management and professional level should be reprinted by 50% female*
- *Should enjoy nutritional allowance*
- *Male staff should enjoy paternity leave*
- *Legal aid support for the female*

- *50% women staff should have access to computer usage*
- *In case of promotion women staff should give preference*
- *CDA should reserve specific position for women*
- *For early night work women security will be ensured*
- *Ensure participation of women in all level of planning and implementation*

Rashida: a milestone for women empowerment and representation

Rashida was born in pauper family in the village suzalpur of Birgonj thana. She always nurtures a hope that one day she be highly educated so that she can fight for disadvantaged people especially for the poor women. But unfortunately she becomex the victims of early marriage. She married to Alias of Daulatpur village when she was a student of 10th grade. She does not loose the hope to work for the helpless women. After some day she found herself in helpless situation as her husband did not manage work for daily livelihood. In the courses of time she somehow managed 25 women and thenceforth formed a group namely Prodiip Somity. Initially she got a loan of Tk. One thousand and with that she started a grocery shop. As time onwards she purchased cow, land as

well took a pond for lease. It is the groups that assist her to change her from helplessness to survival. She sent her children to schools. Later she started her professional life as a teacher in NFE School. As the villager wishes to become chairman then Member of Parliament. It is one of the major programs of CDA with the purpose to reduce discrimination between men and women, increase gender awareness, increase women access to resources, encourage women to participate in decision sharing. Under this program different activity such as training, mobilization, day observation, gender status monitoring are undertaken. Under this program CDA operates awareness raising activities basically through training, workshop,

likes her very much, she stood as a candidate for the Union Parishad election in 1997. She succeeded. Her dream came true. She said, now I can stand by the side of my villagers any time, any moment. She dreams for mobilization, policy advocacy, legal Assistance etc.

Performance Up date 1998

Training

Training on Gender Relation and Development is meant to equip the women folk with the conceptual clarity on women issues, role of women in development etc are discussed. This year 4 training on gender and relation development has been conducted among those 3 training were conducted by CDA and other 1 was conducted by EDM.

Photo Shows a training session



Table I: Shows detail of Training

Course Title	Female	Male	By
Women Relation and Development	55	15	CDA
Women Relation and Development	5	14	EDM
Women Relation and Development	53	12	CDA
Workshop on women issues	33		ASK/CDA

Internship for women

This activity has been designed to make familiar with the work of CDA. During this Period-engaged personnel observe different activities of CDA but she has to write a paper on

Table II: Shows days observed

Activity	Date
Yesmin Day	23-27 Aug
Women Repression Day	25-Nov
Human Rights Day	10th- Dec
Rally against a minor girl rape	12-Oct
Begum Rokey day	9-Dec

specific issue on which she will work in the near future as personnel of CDA. Under this activity this year a total of 5 female served as internee for 6 month.

Rehabilitation

This activity is generally taken to meet up sudden natural calamity basically during flood or heavy cold wave.

In the 1998 CDA has initiated rehabilitation for a total of 683 distressed women. Two hundred housing materials has been distributed to 200 families in the project areas. Out of the total 683 distressed women, 111 women received housing materials, 57 received quilt and the rest 510 received food and medicine.

Legal Assistance

During this year 1998 25 cases are running, 2 cases mediated, 2 cases bail, 5 disposed. A pool of 12 lawyer has been formed

Village and Farm Forestry

Goal: *Increase of farm productivity*

Purpose:

- *to improve agro silvi culture practice among locality*
- *To increase Afforestation*
- *To develop core farmers as economically viable nursery entrepreneur*
- *To identify and manage tree in farm land*
- *To restore productivity and improve variety quality of trees*
- *To develop sustainable village level tree resource base*
- *To select mother tree to make availability of seed*

Output:

- *increase quantity of trees in the farm*
- *Improve quality of trees in the farm*
- *Sustained nursery activities*

Activities:

- Nursery Development
- Plantation
- Tree renovation
- Mother Tree Selection
- Training
- Motivation
- Tree Management
- VFFP studies
- Selection

According to the statistics forest constitute 15% of Bangladesh. This includes also denuded hills and degraded forestland and the actual tree cover is estimated 6% and 90% forestland is concentrated in the southwestern coastal and southern hilly regions. In the mainland where 90% of the people live, there is very little forest and ever growing shortage of wood for fuel, construction and furniture.

The VFFP Project is based on careful analysis of opportunities for growing trees in rural area. In Bangladesh more than half of the population lives in poverty and a majority of households are already without sufficient land to cultivate food, fuel and fodder to meet the growing need. The economy of Bangladesh is predominantly agriculture. Low organic matter content, declining soil fertility, soil erosion, shortage of agricultural inputs supply system and ease extenuation research linkages, weak marketing structure, high price of agricultural inputs and inappropriate price of outputs are the major constraints.

Tree makes important contribution in farming system to meet the wide range of household needs, important source of fuel, fodder and income.

But destruction of forest has already created negative impact on many areas of Bangladesh.

Some Facts in brief

- Destruction of forest yearly is 9 thousand
- Only 15% out of the total land is covered by forest
- 90% of the forest is concentrated on the south that is comprises of 12 districts
- Only 12% of the total forest is owned privately
- Fodder cultivating area has reduced from 15200 - 11600. Now 87% of all animal food in Bangladesh comes from cultivated land
- One third of the animal dung that would otherwise be used as manure to help maintain soil fertility and productivity is now burned as household fuel.

Considering the situational background CDA has been implementing this program since 1987 with the technical and financial assistance of Swiss Development Cooperation.

Performance Update 1998

1. Nursery Development

Activity	Target	Achievement
Upgrading of Nurseries	90	90
Establishment of CF Nurseries	30	30
No of species of nursery seedlings	45	33
Sapling stock at Nurseries		963096
Total no of farmers		120

2. Tree Plantation and Management

Activity	Target	Achievement
Bari Land Planting	30000	392120
Keth Land Planting	36000	443175
Woodlot Planting	12000	317922
Wood lot Farmers	788	788

4. Video and Folk song

Activity	Target	Achievement
Video Show Folk song:	20	20
No of place	54	54
No of spot	150	151
No of farmers		23550

5. Training

Activity	Target	Achievement
No of Farmers Training		10
No of Participant	M= 275, M=328, F=18 F= 25	
No of CF Development Training		8
No of Participant Staff	M=160, F=168	
Development Training		7
No of Participant	M= 13, F= 7	

Photo shows the preparation of demo nursery

2. Demo Planting

Activity	Target	Achievement
Demo plot Planting		11276
No of Demo plot	90	128
Tree Renovatio		4176
n Farmers		1954

Sustainable Kitchen Gardening

Goal

Fulfillment of nutritional deficiency and safe environment

Objective

- To improve present nutritional status
- To increase incomes
- To increase market periphery
- To contribute for creating balanced ecology
- To increase awareness health and nutrition
- To ensure availability seeds and seedlings

Activities

- Selection of land, owner of nursery and family
- Establishment of village nursery
- Establishment of central nursery
- Establishment of homestead garden
- Vegetation group formation
- Training of staff, nursery holder and orientation to groups

Malnutrition is a severe problem in Bangladesh. Here the malnutrition rate is 66.5%. Naturally what is happening is that the production of food is not increasing to address the increase of population. Women

and children are the worst victims of malnutrition. In the year 2000, two hundred thousand houses will be added to the existing house holds. It has been proved that by using the land around households, a sizeable amount of vegetable cultivation is possible. Not only that some amount of money is added to the solvency. The total cultivated vegetable only address 25% need from the consumers that cause inappropriate distribution resulting in the deficiency of nutrition. Each adult is required to take 200gm vegetable daily whereas he/she has 30gm daily. The deficiency of Vitamin A, every year 30 thousand children succumbs to night blindness. Besides due to vitamin deficiency people suffer from blood less ness, pyorrhea, Berry berries, gout etc. Against this backdrop, the poor people can ensure nutrition as well money by cultivating vegetable at the house hold land.

Gram Nursery: My food, my health- It's food security

The lush green vegetable really dazzles the eyes of others. Neighbors frequently visit Maleka for having suggestions hoe to

cultivate vegetables. Maleka successfully cultivate cauli flower, cabbage, carrot etc. In 1994 20 January some distressed women formed a group namely Jamuna Mithila Somity. And Maleka (32) is one of the member of that group. She lives in the village Patgao of Ranishankail thana. In consultation with her husband one day she decided to cultivate her homestead for vegetable cultivation. She started that in a winter. CDA helped her with training on Bio Intensive gardening, seeds and manure and small loan. In the first year she earned tk. 2500. In the nest year she borrowed an amount of nursery tk. 15000 from selling to the market, sold seeds and saplings to her neighbor. Most interestingly she has very successfully established a seed bank of her own. Significantly she added that she did not use any chemicals and will discourage any

one from using chemical fertilizer. In the way we can save our soil from infertility and ultimately we can survive.

Evolution of Program

Community Development Association (CDA) is a non-Government Voluntary Development organization working in the two districts namely Dinajpur and Thakurgaon since 1986.. Through operating integrated and sustainable development programs it has been in touch of the poor, distressed and disadvantaged people of the North. In the course of works it has been felt that health and Nutrition program is urgent to run as because many people especially the rural women and children the worst victim of malnutrition. Then a program namely Health and Nutrition Program was adopted in April 1995 but later in 1998 it has been named as Sustainable Kitchen Gardening.

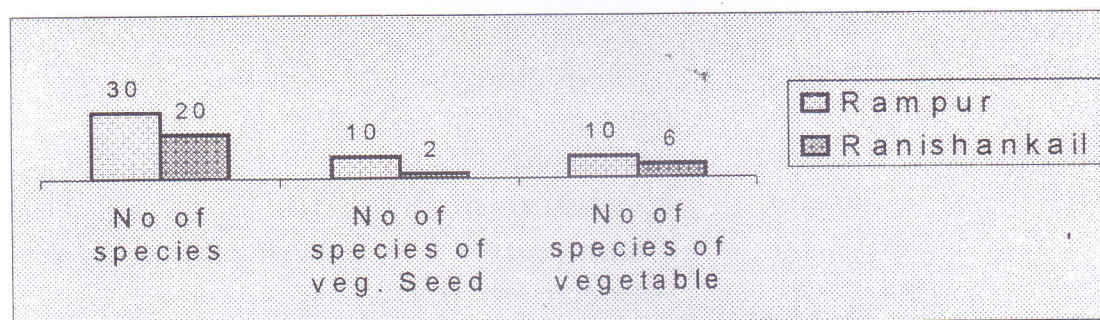
Performance Up date 1998

Central Nursery

The below given achievements are of the two central nursery:

Table I : Vegetable Production

Central Nursery	No of species	Total production kg	No of species of veg seed	Total production Kg	No of species of vegetable sapling	Total producti
Rampur (kaharol)	30	300	10	25	10	20,000
Ranishankail	20	200	2	1.5	6	10,000



Wintry vegetable garden

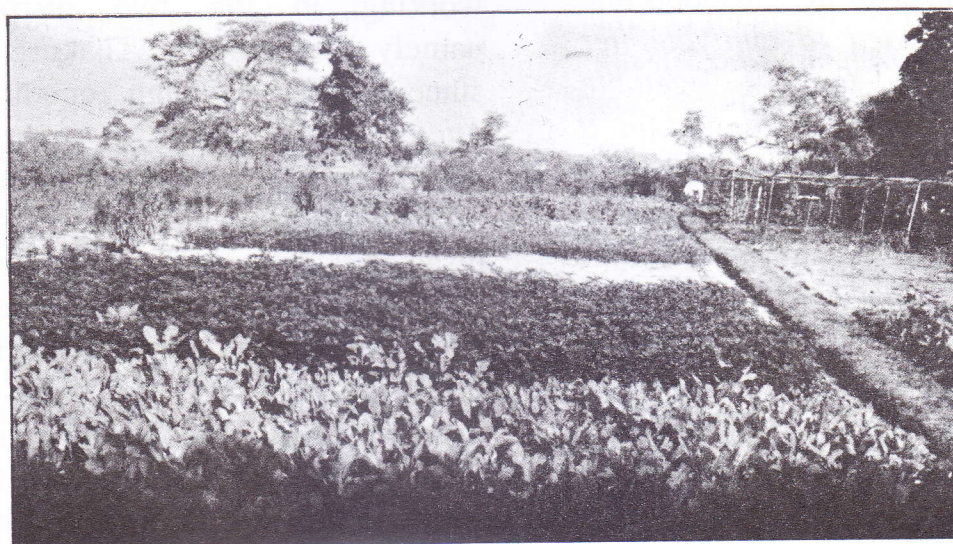


Table II: Production of Vegetable Seedling

Central Nursery	Species of veg. Seedling	No of produced seedling	Sale	Distribution	Planting at nurseries
Rampur	10	20,000	1000	3000	10,000
Ranishankail	6	10,000	2000	5000	2000
Total		30,000	3000	8000	12,000

Table III: Production of Sapling of fruit and wood

Central Nursery	Mango	Black Berry	Jack fruit	Gor a Nim	Jat nim u	Shish u	Mehogoni	She gun dan	Rakto Chan	Rain Tree	Kodum	Korai	Tarul	Dalim	Lem
Khaharol	2322	71	429	310	705	3465	9856	23	11	204	650	100	30	60	
Ranishankail	100					1000	100	100							

Table IV: Production of Vegetable seed

Central Nursery	No of species	Seed kg	Total seed
Kharol	10	25	25
Ranishankail	2	1.5	1.5

Establishment of Gram Nursery

In the three thana: Kaharol, Birgonj and Birol from 1995- 1998 a total no of 128 village nursery* has been established. The average land of each nursery is 8-20 decimal. To the addition of these 60 bio intensive garden has been established in Pirgonj, Ranishankail and Haripur between 1996- 1998.

Lush green vegetable are seen in a Gram Nursery**Live Fencing**

Table V: shows the number of live fencing

Thana	No of Nursery	Fully	Completed	Partially	Not at all
Birol	40	17	13		10
Kharol	40	9	18		13
Birgonj	43	19	11		13
Pirgonj	12	5	5		2
RaniShaankail	27	5	14		8
Haripur	12	2	8		2
Total	174	57	69		48

Preparation of Bio- fertilizer

In each Gram Nursery bio fertilizer, liquid fertilizer and green manure are produces. Chemical fertilizer or pesticides are strictly prohibited.

Irrigation

Table VI: show the water supply management with the assistance of CDA or independently.

Name of Area	With CDA assistance		Self Initiation	
	Tradol Pump	Tube well	Tradol Pump	Tube well
Birol	9	6	10	13
Khaharol	11	5	7	15
Birgonj	10	4	11	13
Pirgonj			3	8
Ranishankail			6	18
Haripur			3	7
Total	30	15	40	74

Picture of a Village Nursery



Organize Household and Prepare Group list

Table VIII: Shows a group has been formed out of 100 family in Dinajpur but in Thakurgaon in regard to BIG, a group is formed out of 50 family.

Thana	Dinajpur			Thana	Thakurgaon		
	Village	Group Leader	No of family		BIG	Group Leader	No of family
Birol	40	400	4000	Pirgonj	12	60	600
Khahaarol	37	370	3700	Ranishankai	27	135	1350
				1			
Birgonj	43	437	4300	Haripur	12	60	600
Total:	120	1200	12000		51	255	14550

Productions in Village Nursery

a. Vegetable Production

In the village Nurseries vegetables of 20 species are being cultivated. Besides having vegetable as regular meals, they as well sale the vegetable and earn money.

b. Fruit and Wood sapling production

In the village Nursery seeds and sapling are being produced those are helping it earn money as well contribute in managing the balance of the environment.

c. Seedling of vegetable Production

The owners of village Nursery generally generate seedlings those they use for their land and also provide some seed lings to the neighbors for reasonable prize.

d. Seed production

In the gram Nursery seeds of 10 species has been generated those are amounted to 51-kg seeds.

Training

The GN holders and group leaders are trained on matters concerned. The details are given below:

Subject	Type of Participant	Location	Duration Day	No of Participants		
				1996	1997	1998
Gram Nursery(GN) developmen t and Managemen t	GN holders	Central Nursery , Khaharol	3	45	45	40
Concept of Vegetation production by Bio Intensive Method	Group Leaders	Gram Nursery	1	225	450	300
Concept of Vegetable production, method and Nutrition	Group Members	Gram Nursery	3 hours	3000	3500	2000

The picture shows the practical session of some gram Nursery holder



Table VIII: Shows the production of vegetable, consume, and market price at the last 3 month

Area	Consumed		Sale		Vegetable seedling		Fruit /wood sapling		Production of seed
	kg	Tk.	kg	Tk	no	Tk	no	Tk	kg
Birol	573	1598	428	1515	2690	140			3
Khaharol	1143	3036	1051	3163	4500	900	934	8524	17
Birgonj	1025	2733	1366	5312	9720	2045	11500	27630	
Pirgonj	102	306	100	6000	2600	475	12100	22500	
Ramishankail	957	1191	553	2765					
Haripur	197	1182	176	1148	1250	1650	13150	33450	31
Total	3997	10046	3674	14503	20760	5210	37684	33450	51

Picture shows a happy Gram Nursery owner



Policy Advocacy

Photo shows advocacy through cultural activity



Goal: *Aware and unite the people towards a sustainable and integrated development*

Objective:

- to make people aware
- To establish/activate law/ ordinance/ acts and rights
- To ensure democratic environment
- To ensure participatory bottom up planning process
- To make effective relationship among the civil society
- To institutionalize the democratic environment / sustainability
- To build up the relationship/ sensitize the policy makers
- To develop alternative strategies for advocacy

Implementing Strategy

- Policy Research
- Communication material development
- Information collection And dissemination
- Training
- Perception study
- Lobbying

Present development concepts highly emphasize the issue of advocacy and networking. Because country like Bangladesh severely lacks in awareness that act as hindrance for overall development especially of the poor. Poor and rural people are afflicted with ignorance and unawareness so that in every respect they meet exploitation.

Performance Update 1998

Networking Activities Participated by CDA Workshop:

Issue	Organized by	Date & Place
1 National gathering on Children Rights	ARBAN	26th November , Dhaka
2 Women Rights and Role of Local government	CDA & ASK	Birgonj, Dinajpur
3 Application of GIS/AEZ for Agro development	HMDAC & BRAC	
4 World Bank Arsenic Mitigation Program		
5 National Water Management Policy	ADAB/ CEN	Dhaka
6 Land Reform and Development	ALRD	Dhaka
7 Peoples Participation in National Water Management Policy	WARPO	Dhaka
8 Children Rights	BASF	Dhaka
9 Agriculture Technology Transfer	Proshika	Dhaka
10 Water and Sanitation	NGO Forum	Dhaka
11 Voter Education and Women Participation	SAF	Dhaka
12 Country Policy for DFID	DFID	6th July , Dhaka
13 Meeting of Board of Directors of ADB		1 September, Dhaka
14 Child Rights Policy		14-20 September, Nepal
15 Meeting with LCG	Asia Foundation	Dhaka
16 National Committee for Slum Children	ARBAN & UNESCO	
17 Advocacy of Asian NGOs for food security	ANGOC	30 Nov.- 5 December, Thailand
18 Children Rights Convention	unicef	14 October, Birampur, Dinajpur

Advocacy:

- Workshop and signature collection for the revision of Enemy Property
- Opinion exchange with journalists on Management of Dinajpur Municipality
- Mass Communication Program on the Prevention of chemical utilization
- Participation in the workshop on National Water Management Policy
- Training on Reformation of Public Administration
- Rally through ADAB
- Women Repression / CEDAW
- Conference on Women and Child Trafficking

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Goal:

Fruitful implementation of different activities of the organization

Purpose

Provide effective support in regard to information, decision and activities done by the CDA personnel.

Out put

- *People are more aware on various issues*
- *Economic and Social impact of activities are assessed*
- *Sectoral services are evaluated*
- *Operational problem are analyzed*

The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation sector has been established with the view to keep the required qualitative flow of the actions and reflections of Community Development Programs. Basically the important issue is that the social, economical and cultural are relapses into certain degree of complications day by day. As a result to meet the arising challenges appropriate planning is importantly required for the developmental organizations. In connection of this situation the role and responsibilities of PME clearly

highlights a series of necessary actions in congruence of the need and possibilities of the social, economical and cultural context. As because CDA is committed and dedicated to contribute in making specific changes in respect of social, cultural and economical aspects for the distress, disadvantaged people of the society. So the PME visualizes certain types of crucial roles to play for increasing the effectiveness of the ongoing programs:

- ☐ Develop cost effective participatory and tailor made monitoring system for CDA;
- ☐ Ensure proper feed back and practical use of MIS and Monitoring data by the program personnel;
- ☐ Ensure continuous follow up of the in house staff and group members training and provide feed back and suggestions to the management about the utility and impact of the training
- ☐ Designs, conduct, analyze and prepare various study reports to ensure effective performance;
- ☐ Monitor and supervise the overall monitoring, evaluation and planning system of CDA;
- ☐ Generate monthly reports from the field offices MIS and submission to the concerned sectors;

- ☐ Organize study such as Rapid appraisal, impact assessment, to assess the progress or impact;
- ☐ Prepare or design questionnaire; format for study/monitoring / evaluation following the needs of the fields;
- ☐ Positively produce newsletter both in Bengali and English/brochure;
- ☐ Assist Director in preparing project proposal, annual operational plan, annual report and various donors' reports;
- ☐ Conduct training for the field staff and group members;
- ☐ Develop communication materials as the tools and techniques of fund raising
- ☐ Field Studies with the view to review/ revise/ formulate organizational policies
- ☐ Follow up the participatory decision making cultures of different meeting and suggest the management to improve the quality of those meeting;/ follow up the implementation of meeting decisions;
- ☐ Create case study bank;
- ☐ Create an archive of valuable and confidential documents those would be preserved directly by the Executive Director;
- ☐ Conduct field observations regularly;
- ☐ Conduct monthly review of the field level meeting
- ☐ Document the assumptions and hypotheses as produced by the director as well as by his associated

teammate in order to strengthen the organizational missions and vision

Job Challenges

- Identification of practical problems in the daily operation of PME/ suggestion/ solutions;
- Be assertive, creative and innovative to generate new ideas in respect of designing empirical studies, action research and day to day activities of PME section;

Performance Update 1998

1. *Quantitative Report Preparation*
2. *Monitoring on Weekly meeting of para level groups*
3. *Monitoring the Monthly meeting of para level groups*
4. *Monitoring of Savings and credit activities of group members*
5. *Monitoring of overdue loan*
6. *Monitoring the activities of VCC Members*
7. *Monitoring of the NFPE School*
8. *Monitoring the Impact of Training*
9. *Monitoring the activities of Environment and Sustainable Land use*

10. Monitoring on drop out group members

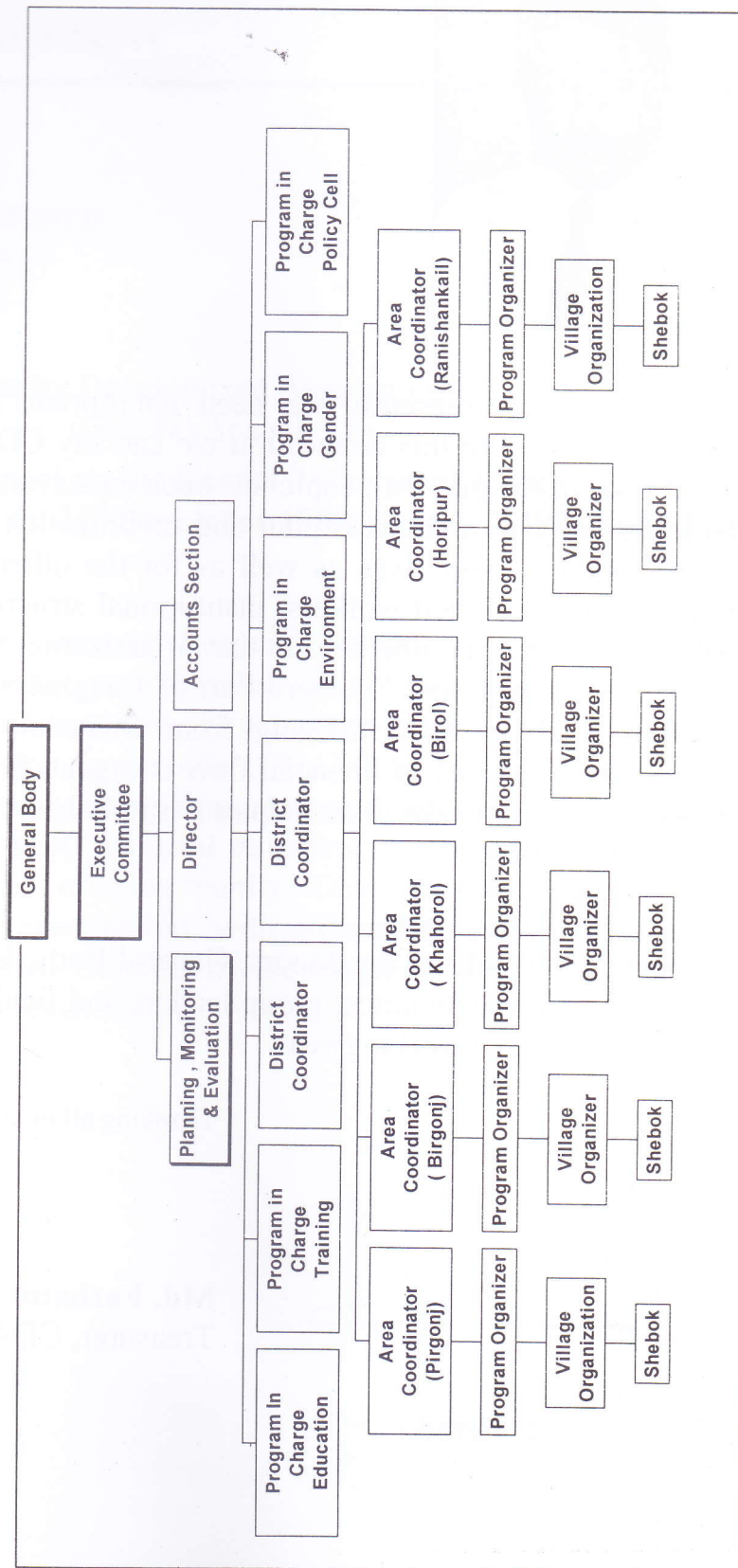
11. Monitoring on the inactive group members

12. Follow up of PME Consultancy report as well report by Bhavaotosh

13. Setting up e mail system

14. Reviewing the management structure and job analysis

Organogram of CDA



Peoples Organization

Treasurer Says



For fighting the poverty presently we need appropriate initiatives and proper implementation of those. In this connection we can say CDA since its sailing for the welfare of poor of the poorest people has been endeavoring to empower people through building unity as a social capital and mobilization among themselves so that they can work for themselves as well as for the other actors of the society. As the credit of CDA , skilled workers, institutional structure, wide acceptability can be counted. For the last one decade this organization has been working with the poor peoples empowerment Northern Part of Bangladesh. But for the last two years it has been chronically suffering from financial setback though CDA continues forwards. The need of financial flow is urgent. So in this connection we invite donations, subscription or other helps so as to bolster the activities for the development of the poor.

I do like to extend my thanks to the donors, General Body, Executive members and wish success for CDA beneficiaries, group leaders and finally the worker of CDA for completing challenging working year

Thanking all of you

Md. Farhatul Islam
Treasurer, CDA

Ashraf Uddin & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PRINCIPAL:

MD. ASRAF UDDIN AHMED

B.Com. LL.B.LCC(London)

F.C.A.

Rahman Chamber(5th Floor)
12/13 Motijheel Commercial
Area,Dhaka-1000

Community Development Association (CDA)
(General Account)

**Auditor's Report on the financial statement for the
period ended On 31st December 1998(From 1.7.1998 to 31.12.1998)**

We have examined the annexed financial; statements (Namely Receipts and Payments statement for the period ended on 31st December 1998 and also the balance sheet and income and Expenditure statements for the said of Community Development Association (CDA), Upa Shahar,Block# 1, Dinajpur and subject to our accompanying comments and notes on the accounts and we report that the said annexed financial statement confirmed with books, records, receipts, vouchers etc. of Community Development Association (CDA) produced to us for our examination with information and explanations offered to us by various levels of Community Development Association management during the course of our examination.

Dated:
22.03.1999

Place: Dhaka

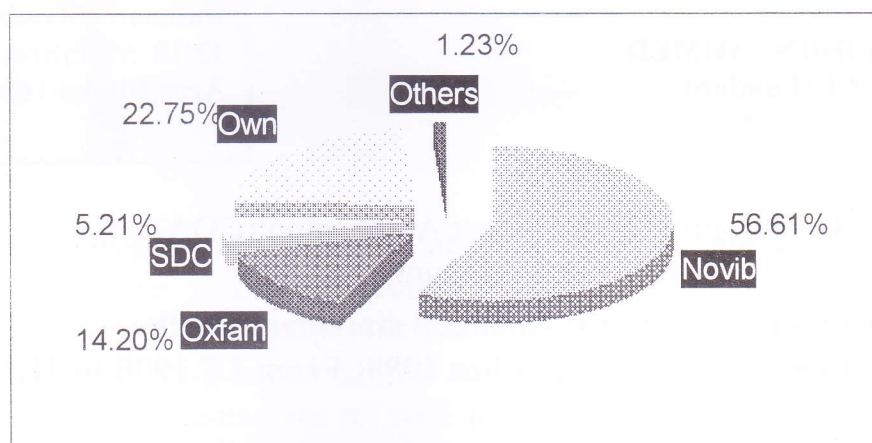


(Asraf Uddin & Co)

Chartered Accountants

Receipt and Payments from January 1998- December & Donor's Contribution.

Receipts



Project	Donor	Opening Balance	Receipts	Total
CDA-G		15716.89	12517144.47	12532861.36
IRD	Novib/Oxfam	3231270.95	35749041.25	38980312.2
VFFP	SDC	324455.09	2545964.25	2870419.34
NGNESP	HKI	48045.07	268166	316211.07
H& NP	SWALLOWS	46516.31	11900	58416.31
NFPE-B	BRAC	42313	102999	145312
NFPE-O	Oxfam	19138		19138
NFPE- Proshika	Proshika		160289.46	160289.46
Grand Total		3727455.31	51355504.43	55082959.74

Payments

Project	Donor	closing Balance	Payment	Total
CDA-G		967651.65	11565209.71	12532861.36
IRD	Novib/Oxfam	2337894.95	36642417.25	38980312.2
VFFP	SDC	1165392.94	1705026.4	2870419.34
NGNESP	HKI	46516.31	269694.76	316211.07
H& NP	SWALLOWS	1062.46	57353.85	58416.31
NFPE-B	BRAC	43028	102284	145312
NFPE-O	Oxfam	19138		19138
NFPE- Proshika	Proshika	12384.46	147905	160289.46
Grand Total		4593068.77	50489890.97	55082959.74

Special focus

A. Climate Monitoring and Soil

Testing Lab

Climate monitoring and soil testing lab has been established at CDA Ecological Training center at Rampur in the last October.

Rational

The land of this area is characterized as the Himalayan Pied Mount. The structure of soil is complex relief, infertile, silt, brown in color and highest p.s. value is seen here. During the flood huge stone, sand and other wastage shelter on the soil. As well due to the flash flood the erosion of soil is frequent. Weather is temperate. Maximum and Minimum temperature are seen in the summer and winter. The entire above said characteristic represents the desertification Viewing

all of these CDA has initiated forecasting and testing the soil in order ensure prevention in regard to land and climate for the rural people.

Participation in National Water Management Plan

WARPO in collaboration with National Water Resource Management Ministry has been working for the implementation where peoples participation is urgent and mandatory. In this connection for the implementation of this program CDA has been assigned to work in the northwest region of Bangladesh. As per the assignment it has organized 5 workshops at Panchagar and Devigonj thana. The contents cover: problems related to water, reasons, possible solutions, formulation of water management policy

Level of participant	place	No of participant
Village Level(female)	Devi Gonj	30
Village Level(male)	do	30
Union Level(mixed)	Devi sadar	34
Thana(mixed)	Devi	54
District(mixed)	Panchagorh	20

B. Goat Fattening

In the year 1998 a goat-fattening farm has been established as the income generating activity. The core purposes of this project basically replicate this model among the beneficiaries so that they can adopt such sort of activity.

C. Consultancy CDA invited:

In the year 1998 CDA invites consultants with the view to make its organizational structure more transparent, acceptable and participatory. Subject of the Consultancy are given below:

1. Consultancy on Organizational Review : Gender Perspective
By Sadeka Halim
2. Consultancy on CDA Organizational Development
By Prof. Salauddin, Ph.D.
3. Human Resource Development for CDA

By Golam Samdani Fakir, Ph.D.
and Sabbir Ahmed Chowdhury

D. Annual Staff Conference

All staff of CDA was gathered at its Rampur Training center for analyzing its overall situation (Past, Present and Future), clarifying its vision and formulating recommendations for new strategy and programs for a more committed and commanding CDA in the rural development periphery throughout the day views are exchanged and discussed.

Objectives of Conference

- Analyze the Present situation of CDA ;
- Exchange of views about the present, past and Future of CDA;
- Clarification of CDA Vision;
- Future Plan formulation in the light of past experiences;

- Distinguish the differences between Govt. organizations and Non Govt. Sectors

Participants worked in-groups and pointed out their ideas for Expectations, threat, fear, opportunity from the conference. Most of them opinionated that they are hopeful for congenial discussion atmosphere for expressing their unsung ideas. Especially the said they feel no threat but everything is encouraging, They also commented on social, cultural, political and economic situations where they stated the challenging issues in regard to the above said topics. Besides topic such as women position in coming 10 years, women in the past 10 years, perception about CDA management, recommendation for CDA management, staff performance in CDA development, expectation from CDA and next 10 years program of CDA.

The conference concluded with core say: **Let us do work and share without fear**

E. Awards CDA Received in 1998

This year Community Development Association has been participated in 6 agriculture fair, Tree fair and Bijoy Dibash fair (Victory Day Fair) and received fair:

SL	Subject	Item for awards	Month	Venue	Place
1	Agriculture Technology Fair	Stall	March	Birol, Dinajpur	1 st
2	Agriculture Technology Fair	Agri. Commodity	March	Birol, Dinajpur	1 st
3	Agriculture Technology Fair	Agri. Commodity	March	Kaharol, Dinajpur	1 st
4	Agriculture Technology Fair	Stall	March	Kaharol, Dinajpur	1 st
5	Agriculture Technology Fair	Stall	March	Ranishankail, Dinajpur	1 st
6	District Agri. Fair	Stall	March	Dinajpur Sadar	1 st
7	Tree Fair	Stall and Technology	July	Dinajpur Sadar	2 nd
8	Bijoy Fair		December	Dinajpur Sadar	3 rd

F. Global March

In order to bolster the endeavors for the abolishment of child labor around the world a 2 day workshop was held in the Hague on 22-23 February 1997 where BSAF and ASK Participated and there by these to organization was entrusted with the responsibility to organize a global rally. In this connection a global rally was started in Manila, Philippines on 17 March 1998 and following that a rally started in Bangladesh on 20th February and ended in Dinajpur on 26th February that was coordinated by Community Development Association and Bangladesh Shishu Adikar Forum with the assistance of Local Government. In the concluding of the conference Whip Mizanur Rahman Manu, Bangladesh National Assembly awarded all the participants. Beside Bangladesh, participants came from Brazil, Combodia, Dutch, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Phillipines.

Objective:

- Raise awareness against child labor
- Prepare recommendations towards Government for the implementation Child Rights Convention
- Encourage for the sizeable allocation of national resources for the betterment of children
- Identify causes and reasons for child labor
- Prepare recommendation for the abolishment of child labor

Activity

On the <<Global March Program>> activities include cultural program and drama show, rally, discussion, reception and award giving

Executive Committee

Chairperson
Mir Abdul Khaleque

Vice Chairperson
Masud Hasan Chowdhury

Treasurer
Mr. Farhatul Islam

Mrs. Rashida Khaleque

Members

Mrs. Golenur Begum

Mr. Advocate Azizul
Islam

Mrs. Fatema Khatun

Member Secretary
Shah I Mobin Jinnah
Director

General body Members

1. Mrs. Fatema Khatun
2. Mrs. Rashida Begum
3. Md. Abul Hossain
4. Md. Kurshad Alam
5. Md. Bazim uddin
6. Md. Amir Hamza
7. Direndra Dev Nath
8. Srimotee Jointy Rani
9. Sree Direndra Borma
10. Md. Joinul Alam
11. Sree Moti Nirala
12. Sree Nipendra Nath Bormon
13. Mrs. Khoteza Parvin
14. Mrs. Kaiser Parvin
15. Mrs. Golenur Begum
16. Ms. Rashida Khaleque
17. Mr. Abdul Khaaleque
18. Mr. Samiruddin Ahmed
19. Mr. GAB Siddique Chowdhury
20. Mr. Azizul Islam
21. Alok Jan
22. Md. Farhadul Islam
23. Mr. Masud Hasan Chowdhury
24. Mr. Shah I Mobin Jinnah
25. Md. Rafiqul Islam
26. Mrs. Jahanara Begum
27. Mrs. Shamina Begum
28. Mrs. Renu Bala
29. Mrs. Arati Rani
30. Mrs. Bilkis Begum