

ANNUAL REPORT



Community Development Association (CDA)

Upa-Shahar, Block No.-1, Dinajpur
Bangladesh.

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Community Development Association (CDA)

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Glossary

CDA	- Community Development Association
IRDP	- Integrated rural development program
POs	- Peoples Organization
GB	- General body
POC	- Program operation cell
EC	- Executive committee
TCC	- Thana coordination committee
UCC	- Union coordination committee
GO	- Government
NGO	- Non-government Organization
FL	- Functional Literacy
NFPE	- Non Formal Primary Education
HRD	- Human Resource Development
W.S.	- Water sanitation
Watsan	- Water & sanitation
CN	- Central Nursery
GN	- Gram Nursery
HH	- Household
VFFP	- Village & farm forestry program
BIG	- Bio-intensive gardening
CF	- Core Farmer
VDC	- Village Development committee
IGA	- Income generating activity
MIS	- Monitoring information system

Mir Abdul Khaleque
Chairperson

Chairperson's Speech

Poverty is the common phenomena in Bangladesh that causes in human condition and make the people subject to deprivation. There is nothing so important as the removal poverty by fighting it properly so that poor can contribute fully in the overall development of the country. CDA advocates as well practices the integrated strategy to bring the poor and disadvantaged in the main stream of development since a decade.



It is beyond any contradiction that a most our potentialities are unutilized. As a result, the rate of development is not as expected in the country. Since its inception it has been operating as integrated development program leading towards enlistment of the disadvantaged people of the two northern districts Dinajpur and Thakurgaon. It strongly believes that participation of all sorts of people is must for the overall development of the country. The CDA evaluation process, action, reflection and testing out methods are deeply rooted in the participation of rural poor people. I do strongly believe that 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 peoples equal importantly the other potential section of people such as civil society, professionals and other socio-cultural groups.

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mir Abdul Khaleque', with a long horizontal line extending to the left.

Mir Abdul Khaleque
Chairperson

Director's Foreword

CDA- Community Development Association envisions the core believes that true development is not possible until the poor community is empowered. Keeping this belief alive. It has been endeavoring for last one decade to bring sustainable changes to the poor 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 they can? Simply they need facilitation, motivation, and idea of development, financial assistance. CDA for the last 12 years has been endeavoring to be with the poor people, understanding what they say and thinking on it and taking actions accordingly. Indeed all its activities are organized to assist the people's 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 1999 we can have more balanced, transparent, acceptable and improved organizational structure, which will strengthen the capacity of the organization.



This annual report is not only for calculating the Last year's performance of CDA workers but also visualize the lapses from the part of CDA which I would 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 as to the people who are aware about the overall development of the poor and disadvantaged people.

Thanking you all

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shah I Mobin Jinnah'.

Shah I Mobin Jinnah
Director

2.1 Introduction

CDA is the acronym of community Development Association, which is a Non-Government Voluntary Development Organization presently working in three Thana of Dinajpur district namely Birganj, Birol and Kaharol and three Thana of Thakurgaon districts namely Pirganj, Ranishankail & Haripur. Since its inception in 1986, through poor, distressed and disadvantaged people of Bangladesh. This is one of the least development countries in the world where per capita income US \$ 270 having population of 12 million of which 84.8% live in the rural area and the rest in the urban. 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 nurses the strong belief 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 belief CDA has initiated multiple development activities for initiating self-governance and self-entrepreneurship of the grass root people. In the beginning an integrated development program (IDP) was adopted to enable the poor people to participate actively in the whole development process. But in course of time this program was renamed as the IRDP because of its more specific and massive application for the alleviation of poverty and peoples empowerment.

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

Vision

The vision of CDA is to establish a society that is ecologically balance, socially just and democratic where the poor people can have economic solvency and sound environment.

Mission

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

Major objectives of CDA

- 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 as of the nation. In regard to this CDA is the 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 as implementers and facilitator.

2.2 CDA's Management and Structure

CDA practices a participatory management system since its inception. Programs are planned and implemented with the participation of both who are in the management of the organization and all level of staff. In the management structure of CDA the general body (GB) holds all power. It approves the budget, all the development projects, recruitment, audited reports of the organization, reviews progress and elects a seven member executive committee (EC) for a period of two years. The EC prepares guidelines for all executive activities of CDA. The director acts as the ex-officio member secretary to the EC and chief executive of the organization.

There is a program operation cell (POC) consisting with the project heads, which meets once a week to review activities and prepare necessary directions for implementation. It ensures sectoral co-ordination. The area office reviews the problems in program implementation, ensure supervision and periodically prepare reports. A co-coordinator that is responsible for program identification, planning, and implementation and monitoring heads each area office. There are village organizers who are responsible for implementing the activities at the grass roots level. The area management reviews the programs in the weekly meetings and report to the central office monthly. Monthly co-ordination meetings are held at the central office with the participation of the area co-coordinators and program in charges. CDA believes in gender equity and always follows a strategy of including women staff at all level of its activities. A gender policy for the organization has been formulated to encourage women is recruitment and retention.

3.0 Program Introduction

3.1 Institution Building

Goal

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

Purpose

Building people's organization, ensure self-governing and democratic process

Output

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

In the courses of Development works for the poor people, CDA has felt that poor people need to be organized in –groups for the realization of their economic, social, political and cultural rights. Groups are 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 as to enable the poor to be aware; strong and powerful. CDA has been assisting the poor people to organize themselves in-groups. Man and women form different groups. Each group comprises of 20-35 members. With the view to bolster the institutional capacity, committees such as people's organizations (Pos), Union coordination committee (UCC) and Thana co-coordination committees (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 placement in the rural power structure. In forming self-governing groups the disadvantaged poor are able to create pressure for their rights. For the sustainability in macro and micro level groups are institutionalized involving them in different need based economic activities and at the same time they are encourage to participatory decision making process among themselves or democratizing the culture of their organization. Institution building include:

- Group Formation
- Group members enrolment
- Pos formation
- Group level meeting by weekly
- Issue based meeting in group level
- Managerial & strategic skill meeting in the Pos level
- UCC formation & Meeting
- TCC formation & Meeting
- Rally of the grass root level
- Net working to GO & NGO
- Staff co-ordination meeting
- Workshop on policy advocacy, legal aid
- Pos policy formation, literacy management, Watsan program and IGA management
- Formation of watch committee
- Disaster management committee
- Peoples Mobilization
- Participation of group members in local Govt. structure
- Mass communication
- Day observation (National & International)
- Organized different cultural program

Performance of Institution Building in the year 1999

The groups consist mainly of women with some 95% of the Female. Similarly, the female members constitute 79% of all the members. In 1999, 1662 members joined in the CDA group as new members signifying a very high rate of expansion. In the year 1999, group member stands at 15,751 (deduction by 1440 dropout group member). Among the staff some 78 percent are female. Some 35161 weekly meetings organized in-group level and participant's ratios are male 24.20% and female 75.80%. A total of 6887 monthly issue based meetings were held in 1999. Managerial and strategic skill meeting held in Pos and VCC levels are 407. The participant ratios are male 25.42% and female 74.58%. The detail performance tables for institution buildings are included in the Annex.

Table: 1 Performance of the institution Building

Activities	Target	Achievement	%
Union Coverage		41	
Village coverage		329	
Family coverage	4472	1662	39.02
Group formation	47	41	87.23
Group members enrolment	4472	1662	37.16
POs formation	31	25	80.65
Group meeting	41369	35161	84.99
POs meeting	1911	407	21.30
UCC Meeting	150	54	36.00
TCC Meeting	22	15	68.18
Peoples Mobilization		21029	100.00

Table: 2 Year wise member enrolment statuses by tables and graph

Year	Group member enrolment
1991	148
1992	300
1993	502
1994	267
1995	257
1996	58
1997	959
1998	970
1999	1662
Total	5123

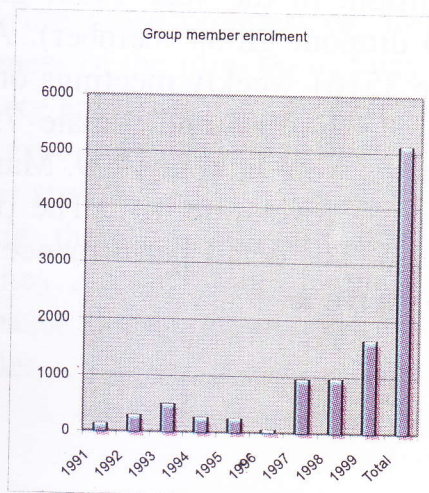


Table: 3 Stages in progress of Peoples organization

Area	Group	Mobilization	Initial	Integration	Separation/e xpansion
Birol	Male	17	24	5	
	Female	35	47	8	
	Total	52	71	13	
Kaharol	Male	14	37	-	
	Female	42	48	9	
	Total	56	85	9	
Birganj	Male	36	17	-	
	Female	38	80	-	
	Total	74	97		
Pirganj	Male	11	5	-	
	Female	29	39	-	
	Total	40	44		
Ranishankail	Male	50	14	3	
	Female	45	70	10	
	Total	95	84	13	
Haripur	Male	13	27	14	1
	Female	8	48	46	10
	Total	21	75	60	11

Progress Stage:

Mobilization 37.56%

Initial 50.67%

Integration 10.55%

Separation 1.22%

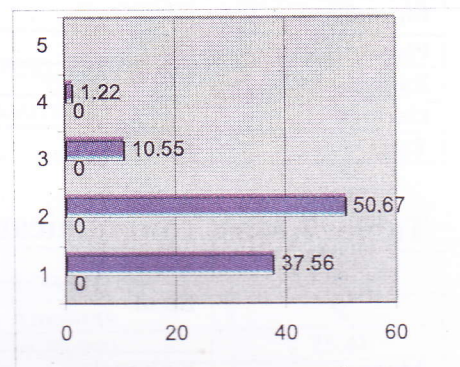


Table: 4 Managerial & strategic skill meeting in the Pos level

Area	No of meeting	No of Participants				
		Male	%	Female	%	Total
Birol	68	158	31.35	346	68.65	504
Kaharol	74	142	20.52	550	79.48	692
Birganj	37	60	16.04	314	83.96	374
Pirganj	58	51	23.39	167	76.61	218
Ranishankail	66	180	33.52	357	66.48	537
Haripur	50	130	27.08	350	72.92	480
Total	353	721	25.70	2084	74.30	2805

Table: 5 Rally of the grass root people

Name of the area	No of Rally	Concerning of the Rally
Birol	2	International Labor Day, 21 1st February Language Day
Kaharol	2	Women Repression Day, 8 th Sept. world literacy Day
Birganj	2	8 th Sept. Literacy Day, 8 th March world women's Day
Pirganj	5	21 1 st Feb. Language Day, Trinamul sangatan samabesh (3 March), 5 th June world environment Day, Yesmin Day, 8 th Sept. world literacy Day
Ranishankail	3	21 1 st Feb. Language Day, Women Repression Day, 8 th Sept. world literacy Day
Haripur	2	21 1 st Feb. Language Day, 8 th Sept. world literacy Day
Total	16	Rally of all kinds

Table: 6 Status of the Workshop

Name of Area	No of workshop	Substance of workshop
Birol	-	-
Kaharol	1	Policy Advocacy
Birganj	1	Legal Aid
Pirganj	4	Pos policy, Literacy management, Credit management
Ranishankail	6	5 Nos. of UCC meeting, Cultural program
Haripur	4	Health & Sanitation, Credit management
Total	16	Workshop of all kinds

Table: 7 Mass communication in the all CDA's working area

Mass Communication	Area	Number	Substance
	Birol	07	Cultural program, Theatre, forestry program, Mela implementation,
	Kaharol	91	Cultural program, Mela (fair) implementation, Day observation, Khasland agenda
	Birganj	17	Two hundred posturing for mobilization, khasland agenda, legal aid, Mela implementation
	Pirganj	15	GO program, sanitation program, day observation, cultural program
	Ranishankail	31	Cultural program, khasland agenda, legal aid
	Haripur	14	Cultural program
	Total	175	Mass communication of all kinds

Table: 8 National and International day observation in the CDA's working area

Area	Number	Concerning
Birol	8	21 February Language day, 26 th March Independence day,
Kaharol	11	16 th Dec Victory Day,
Birganj	7	14 th April Bengali happy new year, 24 th August Yeasmin day,
Pirganj	9	9 th December Begum Rokeya Day, World literacy day, World women
Ranishankail	9	Day
Haripur	11	Human right day, world food day, world labor day,
Total	55	World environment day

3.2 Income and Employment Generation

Goal

The goal is Empowerment of the poor socially and economically.

Purpose

Increase own resource

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

Output

- 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 supports are available

Table: 1 Amount disbursement for different IGA activities

SL no	Heads	Amounts	%
01	Agriculture	58,38,950	15.41
02	Small Business	1,75,12,850	46.22
03	Fish culture	90,250	0.24
04	Tailoring	69,000	0.18
05	Poultry raising	1,14,74,200	30.28
06	Rural transport	54,9,950	1.45
07	Housing	20,96,000	5.53
08	Tube well	1,90,650	0.50
09	Latrine installation	14,000	0.04
10	Others	56,350	0.15
11	Total	3,78,92,200	100.00

Graph shows percentage of sectoral allocation

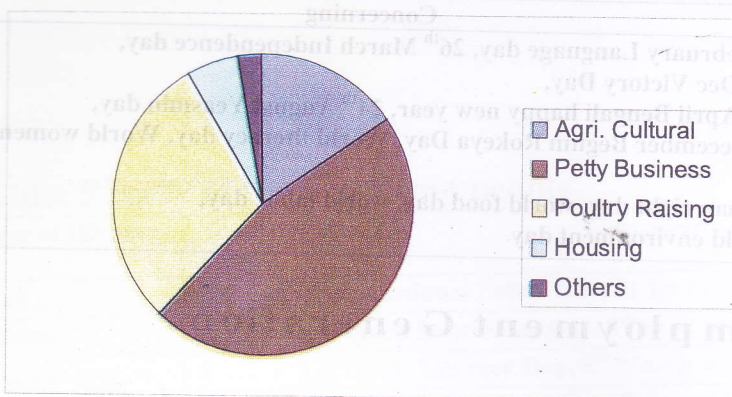


Table: 2 Area wise entrepreneurship.

Area	No of entrepreneurship	Substance of entrepreneurship
Birol	-	
Kaharol	3	To set up tea shop, Feri business
Birganj	2	Feri business
Pirganj	4	To set up tea shop, grocer's shop and tailoring
Ranishankail	4	To set up small local soap production process, tea shop and grocer's shop
Haripur	2	Tea shop and chicken (boiler) firm
Total	15	

3.3 Education

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 the Backdrop the scenario of literacy of Bangladesh is very much frustrating. Only 22% are consider literate but the quality of literacy is a question. Especially the rural poor do not have access to formal education. So it orders to provide at least writing, reading and calculating skill, CDA fashioned it training program with two-tier: one is functional literacy and the other is Non formal education (NFPE). Both the group members attend program, their children and as well as children of outside of 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

Output

Peoples are aware

Teachers are trained

Education center established

Appropriate material available

Method of education will be 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. The functional literacy provides in-group level. FL program proves a success because after having these education group members found working more efficiently and appropriately. FL creating efficient for calculating and managing small-scale business the group members and household level.

Performance of FL and NFPE 1999

Total 31 centers were established in 1999. Learners are male 118 and female 484. Average attendance rates by six areas are 83.17% and graduation rate is 81.89.

Table: 1 Shows details of Functional literacy program

Name of Area	No of FL Center	Participants		Total	% of graduate	% of attendance Rate
		Male	Female			
Birol	05	40	60	100	84	88
Kaharol	05	-	86	86	93	85
Birganj	05	-	94	94	93	82
Pirganj	06	18	92	110	68	76
Ranishankail	05	60	51	111	77	81
Haripur	05	-	101	101	80	87
Total	31	118	484	602	81.89	83.17

Non Formal Primary Education (NFPE)

In the rural areas children are not getting adequate education services. School drops out status in rural areas of Bangladesh are frustrating. Very few children are able to get admit in school and among the admitted school going children cannot continue the lesson for poverty. Its occurrence is more in asset less household. CDA finds against this backdrop and its NFPE program appropriate for providing at least primary schooling for the rural children. CDA established 36 NFPE School in 4 Thana of the two districts. The male and female student ratios are 30:70 and student teachers ratio 30:1

Table: 2 Shows details of NFPE

Area	No. of school	No of student		Total	% of attendance rate	Rate of course completion
		Male	Female			
Birol	10	90	210	300	95	50.00
Kaharol	11	99	231	330	96	54.55
Birganj	5	45	105	150	96	100.00
Pirganj	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranishankail	10	90	210	300	93	85.00
Haripur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36	324	756	1080	-	-

3.4 Human Development 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 factors and as well as aware social, cultural, economic and political issues.

Out put

People are trained; can analyze problems and formulate solutions. People are skilled on income and employment generation activities. Training module and manual are produced and as well as 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 need to be trained in regard to the change of skill, attitude and knowledge. CDA has given especial emphasis on training by developing partners. It believes that participation of people is crucial importance for sustainable development. It conceives training as a process of sensitizing and conscientization. The role of 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-faced; Human development training and skill development training and workshops. Human development training has been designed for the group members, CDA's staff and other NGOs. CDA has conducted following HRD training for beneficiaries and staff level:

- Foundation training
- Savings & loan management
- Health & Sanitation
- Group formation and Development

- POs development
- Group leadership development
- Group accounts management
- Adult literacy management
- Organizational Values
- Resource mobilization
- Gender & development
- Disaster management
- Legal Awareness
- Land reformation
- Sustainable land use

Skill Development training

- Livestock raising
- Poultry raising
- Nursery
- Petty business
- BIG training
- Tailoring
- Entrepreneurship development

Training performance of the year 1999

Table: 1 CDA's Human resource development training for Beneficiaries.

Human resource development Training for Beneficiaries	Participants			
	Male	Female	Total	%
POs training	31	181	212	46.19
Group formation & development	3	31	34	7.41
Health & Sanitation	3	45	48	10.46
Gender & development	8	37	45	9.80
Resource mobilization	4	68	72	15.69
Disaster management	-	14	14	3.05
Entrepreneurship Development	3	19	22	4.79
Poultry raising	1	11	12	2.61
Total	53	406	459	100.0

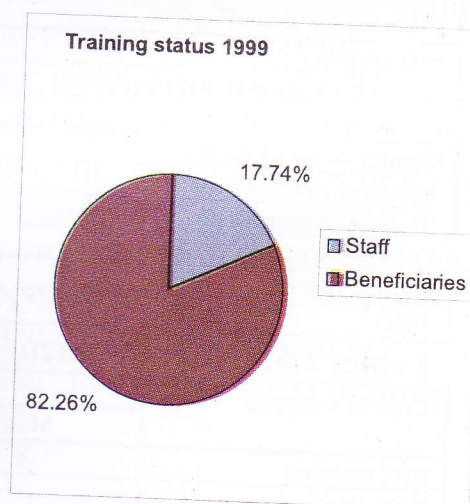
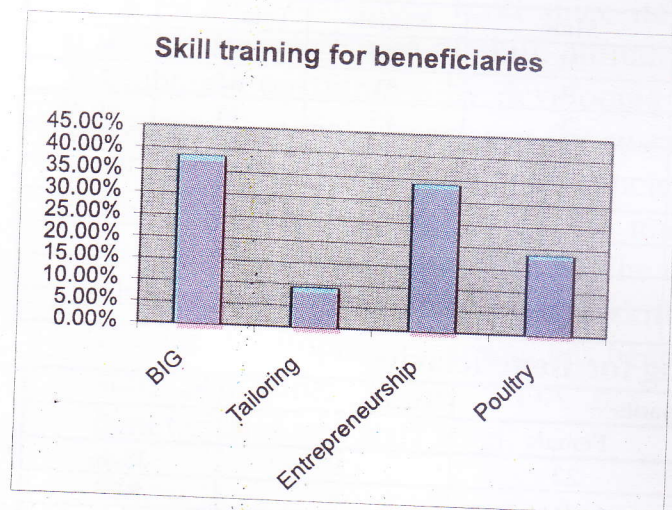
Table: 2 Skill development training for Beneficiaries

Type of training	Participants		Total	%
	Male	Female		
BIG training	3	22	25	38.46
Tailoring		6	6	9.23
Entrepreneurship Development	3	19	22	33.85
Poultry raising	1	11	12	18.46
Total	7	58	65	100.0

Table: 3 HRD training for Staff development

Type of training	Participants			
	Male	Female	Total	%
Foundation training	44	22	66	66.67
Savings & Credit Management	6	2	8	8.08
Sustainable land use	5	1	6	6.06
Gender & development	2	1	3	3.03
POs training	9	7	16	16.16
Total	66	33	99	100.00

N.B. Graph shows the training status of staff and Beneficiaries.



3.5 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 on 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 dimension. NGOs in Bangladesh are basically involved in development at different level like sectoral interventions, integrated intervention, training and technical input etc. But they all need to play 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 relation with the local production system in order to make them mutual beneficial and enhance their sustain ability. 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 (RA) is the current concept in agriculture 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 mono cropping leading to the Northern part of Bangladesh.
- 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 agriculture lands accelerating the depletion of soil nutrients and creating salinity

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 needed basically with the active participation of the rural poor.

Performance of 1999

Table: 1 Soil management

Type of Activities	Target	Achievement
Composed pit	1073	1951
Liquid fertilizer (family)	721	82
Liquid pesticide (Botanical pesticide) farmer		52
Green manure (Acre)	78	44.9
Nursery		64
Tree plantation		37582

Table: 2 Water management.

Type of Activities	Target	Achievement	%
Mini pond	1638	794	23.27
Pond fish culture	125	374	10.96
Hand tube well establishment	2266	1055	30.92
Rice fish culture	28	19	00.56
W.S. Latrine installation	2064	1170	34.29
Total	6121	3412	100.00

3.6 Sustainable Kitchen Gardening

Goal

Fulfillments of nutritional deficiency and safe environment.

Objective

- To improve present nutritional status
- To increase income
- To increase market periphery
- To contribute for creating balanced ecology
- To increase awareness for health and nutrition
- To ensure availability seeds and seedling
- To overcome emergency need

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 for nursery

Malnutrition is a severe problem in Bangladesh. Where are the malnutrition rate is 66.5%. Basically women and children are the worst victims of malnutrition. In the year '99, 18,300 households organized for sustainable Kitchen gardening. The village coverage's are 167 and established CN/GN 2/183 and established village level homestead gardening are 10800. The poor people can ensure nutrition as well as money by cultivating vegetable at the household homestead land.

Performance of the sustainable kitchen gardening 1999

Type of Activities	Target	Achievement
District coverage	2	2
Thana coverage	6	6
Union coverage	6	30
Village coverage	36	167
CN & GN established	1 & 45	2 & 183
Ensure irrigation at CN & GN	1 & 30	2 & 109
Established vermi composed	261	8
Household organized	4500	18300
Conduct GN holder training / orientation	60	31
Vegetable production at CN & GN (No of variety)	6 & 10	31
Fruits & Multi purpose tree	5	16
Seed productivity at GN (Variety)	10	20
Case study	12	16
Seedling production in CN (Variety)	6	16
Established of composed pit at GN & CN	110	149
Mini pond in GN	223	84
Organized group meeting	110	31
Village nursery at HH level	4500	10800
Compost at HH level	113	5430
Live fencing established at GN		115
Seedling production at GN (Variety)		20
Total		

3.7 Village & Farm forestry Program

Goal

Increase of farm productivity and forestation

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 resource base in the village level
- To select mother tree to make availability of seed

Output

- Increase quantity of trees in the farm
- Improve quality of trees in the farm
- Sustaining nursery activities

Activities

- Nursery Development
- Plantation
- Tree renovation
- Mother tree selection
- Training
- Motivation
- Tree management
- VFFP studies
- Selection

All over the world, environmental hazards in both urban and rural settings are undermining development, damaging human health and the quality of life. It is needless to mention that good health is more precious than all the gold in this world. Nevertheless our good health is threatened in two major ways: first by the environmental diseases associated with poverty and underdevelopment. Second, a vicious cycle is set in motion poor health. Often cost by adverse environmental connotations. Our land, air and water are contaminating by chemical and other disasters day by day. 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. Where are 90% of peoples living in mainland. There are very little forest and every day woodcutting for fuel, construction and furniture. Also increasing habitation in mainland. As a result day by day reducing forest from main land. In recent year environmental issues are at the heart of all business agenda. Plants and forest are treated as the sanguine sources for maintaining the ecological balance and preventing environmental

pollution. It is observed that a country of which 25% areas of the whole land is covered by forests can enjoy a good and favorable ecological balance. So in the context of an ecological sound Bangladesh it is very necessary to preserve our forestland and increasing Afforestation.

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 for domestic animal. The economy of Bangladesh is predominantly agriculture. Low organic matter content, declining soil fertility, soil erosion, shortage of agriculture inputs supply system, weak marketing structure, lack of research linkages and inappropriate price of outputs are the major constraints. Tree makes important contribution in farming system to meet the wide range of household needs, 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
- Now 87% of all animal food in Bangladesh comes from cultivated Land

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

Performance of the year 1999

1. CF information

Type	Target	Achievement		Total
		Male	Female	
No of Core farmer	130	112	18	130

2. Nursery development

Type	Target	Achievement
No of Nursery establishment	130	130
Production plan	3870877	3870877
No of Species		32
No of fruits		16
No timber		16
Total seedling stock		1423055
No of Fruits		483633
No of Timber		939422

3. Tree plantation & management

Type of planting	Target (Num.)	Achievement (No.)
Homestead	300000	412490
Crop land	360000	461622
Demo. Plot		8496
Woodlot/Orchard	120000	333878
Total	780000	1216486

4. Tree improvement

Type of activities	Target	Achievement
No of Boroi Worked	6000	1091(18.18)
Success		818
Participants Male		798
Female		82
Total		879
No of Mango Worked	6000	7491(124.85)
Success		6381
Participants Male		1919
Female		62
Total		1981
Total no of tree improvement	12000	8582 (71.52)

5. Promotional Activities

Type of activities	Target	Achievement	%
Farmers meeting	220	29	13.18
No of Block	120	29	13.18
No of farmer exchange visit	75	37	49.33
No of Video film show	21	2	09.52
No of Folk song (days)	36	9	25.00
No of School program	3	3	100.00
No of cinema tailor	6	5	83.33
No of cinema hall	6	5	83.33
No of Thana	6	5	83.33
No of VDC	6	6	100.00
Total	499	130	26.05

3.8 Gender and Development

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

Objectives

- 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 test and viva voce
- Management and professional level should be recruited by 50%
- Female
 - Enjoy nutritional allowance
 - Male staff will 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 night work women security will be ensured
 - Ensure participation of women in all level of planning and Implementation

Performance of the year 1999

Training:

Gender & development

Type of training	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Gender & development	8	17.78	58	17.42	66	17.46
People organization	31	68.89	181	54.35	212	56.08
Saving & credit management	3	06.67	57	17.12	60	15.87
Awareness for rights			4	01.20	4	01.06
Disaster management			14	04.20	14	03.70
Entrepreneurship Development	3	06.67	19	05.71	22	05.82
Total	45	100.0	333	100.0	378	100.0

Mobilization:

Landless people samabes or meeting for the trinamul sangatan.

Area	Participants				Total	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
Birol	1050	08.26	2450	08.67	3500	08.55
Kaharol	9000	70.80	17000	60.20	26000	63.49
Birganj	1183	09.31	2762	09.78	3945	09.63
Pirganj	264	02.07	3191	11.30	3455	08.44
Ranishankail	600	04.72	1400	04.96	2000	04.88
Haripur	615	04.84	1435	05.08	2050	05.01
Total	12712	100.00	28238	100.00	40950	100.00

Day observation:

CDA organized different day observation in group level, rally and issue meeting.

Name of the Day	Participants		Total	%
	Male	Female		
Yeasmin Day	543	1516	2059	14.31
Begum Rokeya Day	692	2128	2820	19.60
Human Right Day	1042	2728	3770	26.20
World Women Day	637	2263	2900	20.15
Women torture protection day	719	2122	2841	19.74
Total	3633(25.25)	10757(74.75)	14390	100.00

Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation activities are generally taken to meet up sudden natural disaster period. It does basically depend on flood and heavy cold wave situation. Rehabilitation statuses of the distress women in 1999 are following:

Area	Type of rehabilitation	Quantity
Birol	H	20
Kaharol	O	90
Birganj	U	27
Pirganj	S	-
Ranishankail	I	40
Haripur	N	48
Total	G	225

Legal Aid

During 1999, CDA supported sixteen cases for legal aid in-group level. The legal issues are khasland reform, women abduction and against the illegal women torture.

3.9 Policy Advocacy

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 / sustain ability
- To build up the relationship / sensitized 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 lack of awareness that act as hindrance for overall development especially of the poor. Poor and rural peoples are affiliated with ignorance and unawareness so that in every respect they meet exploitation

Performance of the year 1999

Participated by CDA for Networking & Advocacy activities in following workshop:

Type of Issue	Organized by	Date	Place
Rights of the share cropper	ALRD	15th May '99	Dhaka
Identification of problems in municipality life	CDA	15th June, 99	Dinajpur
National water policy formulation	WARPO	15th June'99	Dhaka
Impact on NGO in local consultative group	Asia foundation	10th Jan'99	Dhaka
Meeting with Deputy commissioner for public land distribution	DC office	23th Jan'99	Dinajpur
Global conference against sexual exploitation and women and children trafficking		26th Jan'99	Dhaka
Representation in the ADAB meeting		27th Jan'99	Dhaka
Representation in the meeting of World Bank		16th Feb'99	Dhaka
Integrated theatre for advocacy		17th Feb'99	Dhaka
Poor peoples rally	CDA, Proshika	3rd March'99	Dinajpur
Meeting with steering committee for social improvement program		8th April'99	Dhaka
Meeting on regenerative agriculture		8th April'99	Dhaka
Organized a mutual consultative meeting of 200 village project		26th April'99	Dhaka
Capacity building within the Asia-Pacific for civil society	PRIA/PRIP	11th May'99	Dhaka
Public land and establishment of tenure right	Law faculty	14th March'99	Dhaka
Open discussion and meeting on policy Advocacy	Proshika	15th March'99	Dhaka
Workshop on policy reformation of SDC	SDC	1st April'99	Dhaka
Workshop on food security	ANGOC	12th Sept'99	Manila

04. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Goal

Fruitful implementation of different integrated rural development programs (IRDP) the organization.

Purpose

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

Out put

- People are more aware on various issues
- Economical and social impact assessment
- Sectoral services are evaluated
- Operational problems are evaluated
- Qualitative and Quantitative output gathering from IRDP
- Review the IRDP activities

The planning, Monitoring and Evaluation sector has been established with the view to keep the required qualitative flow of the actions and reflection of community development programs. Basically the important issues are that the social, economical and cultural are relapses in to 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 the 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 and disadvantaged people of the society. So the PME visualizes certain types of crucial role to play for increasing the effectiveness of the on going programs.

Performance of the year 1999

1. MIS tools developed
2. Quantitative and Qualitative report preparation
3. Training module preparation
4. Proposal preparation
5. Monitoring of the following IRDP activities:
 - Weekly group meeting
 - Monthly meeting in the group level
 - IGA activities in the group level
 - NFPE & FL program
 - POs activities
 - VFFP activities
 - Training impact
 - Environment and sustainable land use program

05. Case study on the IRDP activities

Case-1 Success story of a group member. "Now I have a piece of land for living".
Jabeda

Jabeda is living in the 3no. bakua village under Haripur thana. She is a member of CDA's mohila samity. She was fully ignored about the samity till she joined the group. After joining the group, She got training for IGA from the CDA 's human resource training cell. Initially she got an amount of tk.1500 from CDA and purchase 3 decimal of homestead land. The money has been repaid by weekly installments. Next, She got an amount of tk. 5000 from CDA and purchase two cows. Later she decided to purchase a van for husband. Now Her husband operating van and daily earning is on average (70-100) Taka. The income is covering their daily fooding and savings. Now Jabeda is sustaining.

Case: 2 " The Samittee has profit If CDA see to me" ----- Hasina Begum.

Introduction: Hasina is living Shiyal kheda village under Birganj thana of Dinajpur district. She is mostly poor than other villagers. Because her husband is old age and he cannot work more for better living. Hasina is day labor in the village for living and struggle.

Social Imprudence: Hasina is suffering from social imprudence from villagers. The villagers cannot believe Hasina for any transaction and land cultivation by share cropping. Its reason for Hasina's poverty and assetless.

CDA's intervention: CDA's open "Smata Women samittee" in the village Shiyal kheda. In this time Hasina join CDA's women samittee. She has received CDA's income generating financial support by four times and regular money savings in CDA's group accounts. Financial supports are investment in livestock raising and cake business seasonally.

Change: Now, Hasina has two cows for milk product, her husband involved cake business seasonally and maintain livestock. She earns more and own assets than earlier. The approximate asset values are Taka fifteen thousand. Daily income increasing by milk sale and day laboring. She is saving little money in CDA's group accounts.

Social Dignity: Hasina's Voice - " When I suffered as helpless at that time I was burden for rich farmers and for few villagers. They treated me vulnerable and assetless." Now Hasina achieved social dignity and respect. Also rich farmers are respecting Hasina's husband and getting better cooperation willingly. Hasina has more awareness than previous. Voice of Hasina - " I would like to continue myself among the samittee members for a long-term."

Case: 3 Entrepreneurship " Thinking of Rohini"

Introduction: Rohini is living nizpara union under Birganj thana of Dinajpur district. She is housewife. She involved CDA's joyshree women samittee and regularly attending meeting and keeping savings in-group accounts.

Thinking of Rohini: " She would like to do something with family work for additional income". She talks to CDA's village organizer for financial support. CDA's employee gives to Rohini only two thousand taka for small grocery shop in the village level. The Money repaid by weekly installment and continuing savings.

Change: Now Rohini does not want additional money from her husband and reducing financial burden from husband. Rohini, thinks for more capital investment in her grocery shop. She expects more support from CDA.

Case: 4 Leadership " I am not only mother and house wife"

- Sita Roy

U.P.women member

Identity: Sita Rani Roy lives in nizpara, Birganj upazilla of Dinajpur district.

Success: Sita is a Mother and housewife but now is women member in local government in Bangladesh and representating the village people. However, She is a group member of CDA's Suk mohila Samittee in the nizpara union. In the year of 1998, Sita was a candidate for local U.P. She was determining for local election and with more awareness for social work. Basically, she was influenced by CDA's group members and they did campaign door to door for Sita, Really Sita won in election. Now, Sita is union council member for local government. Sita thinks she will contest as a candidate in future for U.P. Chairman and work for the women's right and their power.

Case: 5 Gender & development - " Wish may create a Success"- Rabeya

Introduction:

Rabeya is living nizpara under Birganj Thana of Dinajpur district. Nizpara is situated in riverside. She is a group member of the CDA's Uzzala mohila Smittee. She is a rural housewife. Rabeya live in the urban before marriage. Her marriage is settled in the village but Rabeya cannot accommodate easily with the villagers. The maximum women were conservative, living behind the parda and quite different from other villagers.

Social Change:

After some days, CDA Organized a Women Samittee in Debipur. Then Rabeya thinks and mobilize neighbor women to involve them in a Samittee. She organized Uzzala Mohila Samittee with fourteen women. Rabeya faced social injustice, criticize and abused by the villagers But She was fully determined for women's rights. Now the wives of the villagers, mothers and relatives are fully involved in the samittee. All women are attending meeting of samittee and participating in training. So, Rabeya thinks that, " Wish may create Success and can solve any problems"

Case: 6 Training interventions

" Earlier, I have faced chronic crisis. Now I am Happy " -- Shamima Begum.

Identity: Shamima Begum lives in Moricha, Birganj upazilla of Dinajpur district.

Introduction: Shamima Begum is a group member of CDA's Mukta Women samittee under Birganj working area of Dinajpur district. The Mukta women samittee has been formed on 26th December '95.

CDA's Intervention: Shamima has received twice' IGA financial support from CDA. Also, She has received tailoring training from CDA's human resource development cell. Now she is involved following IGA in her residence:

- Livestock and poultry raising
- Tailoring and demand fulfil of the villagers

Change: Voice of Shamima, "Now, I am earning more money and build up more assets than earlier such as Furniture, Livestock, Tailoring machine and other utensils. I will never forget CDA's cooperation.

6.0 Financial Report

Notes from the Treasurer

CDA has passed a long way since early days in the 1986 when a group of social workers were syndicated under the banner of CDA and dedicated to the disadvantaged people of the Northern part of Bangladesh. This year marks an important milestone for the CDA 12 years services in



remotest rural areas in the country. It is possible for the sincere and devoted efforts of the CDA management and its staff. The program strategy itself led it to a level of financial management capability. The efforts for sustainable development are being advanced in a progressive way.

The Fair bookkeeping and sound financial management helped CDA to formulate an organized financial policy. Internal staff conducts periodical audits as well as by the well-reputed chartered accountants. These also helped a lot to keep a sound control over financial activities. Though during the year CDA had a major crisis in the area of funding.

I would like to congratulate the founding partners and the staff members for conducting their wholehearted cooperation and the services during the period. Also I like to pay my regards to both the members of CDA general as well as the executives and the program participants whose contribution has enriched the CDA management to publish such a progress report.

With many best wishes

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Farhatul Islam'.

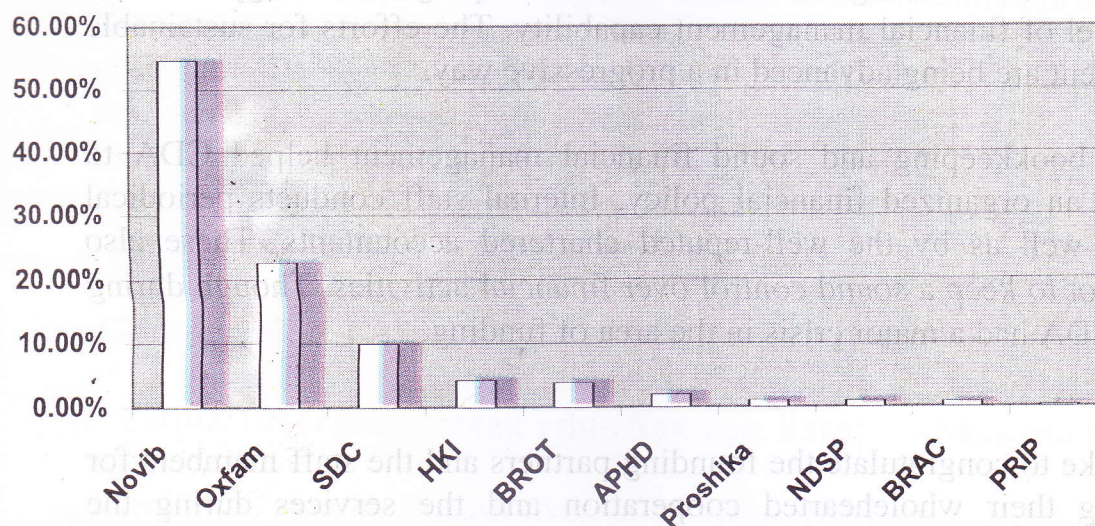
Md. Farhatul Islam

CDA's Partners Contribution

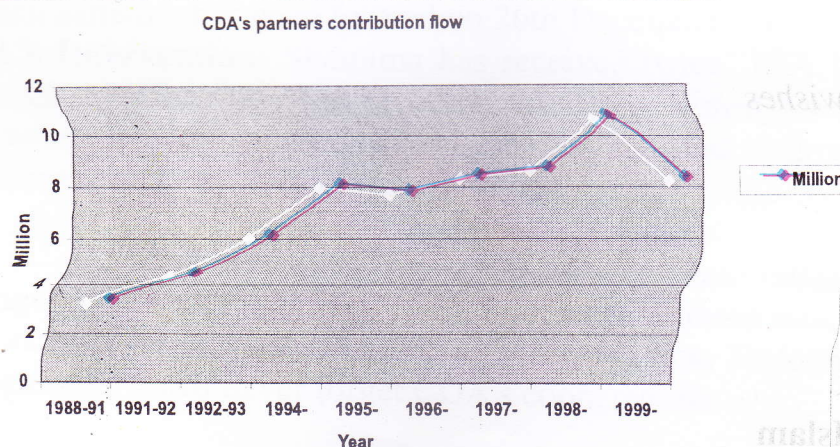
CDA's partners Contribution from the year 1988 to 1999

Name of Partners	NOVIB	OXFAM	SDC	HKI	BROT	APHD	PROSHIKA	NDSP	BRAC	PRIP
Contribution (%)	54.56	22.54	9.94	4.29	3.81	1.99	1.00	0.92	0.75	0.20

CDA's partners contribution



CDA's Year wise Partners Contribution flow:



AUDITORS' REPORT


We have audited the annexed Receipts and Payments Account of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION- GENERAL(CDA-G) for the Year ended 31st December, 1999. The preparation of this financial statements is the responsibility of the Organization management. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on this financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipts and Payments Account and other statements are prepared in accordance with Bangladeshi Auditing Standards, give a true and fair view of the state of the Organization's affairs as of December 31, 1999.

We also report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof.
- In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required have been kept by the organization so far as it appeared from our examination of those books.
- The Organization's financial statements dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts.


AZAD ZAMIR & CO
Chartered Accountants

Dated: Dhaka
The March 12, 2000

AZAD ZAMIR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

CUMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION(CDA)
GENERAL ACCOUNTS

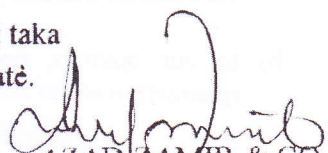
BALANCE SHEET
AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1999

PROPERTY & ASSETS	NOTES	TAKA
Fixed Assets	1.00	2,196,064
Advance	2.00	141,553
Project Loan	3.00	38,920
Sundry Debtors	4.00	128,197
Construction	5.00	981,510
Cash & Bank Balance	6.00	105,398
	Tk:	3,591,642
FUND & LIABILITIES:		
Fund Account	7.00	3,282,285
Loan Account	8.00	302,848
Sundry Creditors	9.00	6,509
	Tk:	3,591,642

1.00 Figure have been rounded off to the nearest taka

2.00 Signed as per our separate report of even date.

Dated:Dhaka
The March 12, 2000


AZAD ZAMIR & CO.
Chartered Accountants

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA)

RECEIPTS & PAYMENT STATEMENT FROM JANUARY TO DEC 2009 FOR ALL ACCOUNTS

RECEIPTS:		CDA-G	IRDP NOVIB	VFFP SDC	VFFP (RLF) SDC	ID CDA-PRIP	NFPE-B BRAC	NDSP ALRD	NFPE-P Proshika	NFPE OXFAM	SKG	TOTAL
<i>Name of Donor</i>												
Cash in Hand (Opening Balance)		147.40	259,287.85	132.10			89.00		340.00	19,138.00	390.96	87,500.54
Cash at Bank (Opening Balance)		987,504.25	2,817,055.10	1,165,260.84	18,966.00	500,000.00	42,939.00	50,000.00	12,044.46		671.50	4,516,357.47
SUB TOTAL		987,651.65	3,076,342.95	1,165,392.94	18,966.00	500,000.00	43,028.00	50,000.00	12,384.46	19,138.00	1,062.46	4,603,868.01
Receipts		10,474,070.83	39,867,640.02	719,988.00	32,379.00	9,766.00	115,651.00		116,949.99	3,979.00	133,099.05	29,463,530.43
SUB TOTAL		10,474,070.83	39,867,640.02	719,988.00	32,379.00	9,766.00	115,651.00		116,949.99	3,979.00	133,099.05	28,463,630.43
GRAND TOTAL		11,441,722.48	42,943,982.97	1,885,380.94	51,345.00	509,766.00	168,679.00	50,000.00	129,334.45	23,117.00	134,181.51	34,067,368.44
PAYMENTS:												
PAYMENTS		11,336,324.07	39,601,299.69	1,372,896.55		277,462.00	92,475.51	15,833.00	105,217.66		133,342.23	30,211,839.76
SUB TOTAL		11,336,324.07	39,601,299.69	1,372,896.55		277,462.00	92,475.51	15,833.00	105,217.66		133,342.23	30,211,839.76
Cash in Hand (Closing Balance)			88,257.36	81.70			1,043.49	467.00	182.34		31.00	31,547.80
Cash at Bank (Closing Balance)		105,398.41	3,254,425.92	512,403.69	51,345.00	232,304.00	65,159.00	33,700.00	23,934.45	23,117.00	788.28	3,824,000.88
SUB TOTAL		105,398.41	3,342,683.28	512,485.39	51,345.00	232,304.00	66,202.49	34,167.00	24,116.79	23,117.00	819.28	3,866,548.68
GRAND TOTAL		11,441,722.48	42,943,982.97	1,885,380.94	51,345.00	509,766.00	168,679.00	50,000.00	129,334.45	23,117.00	134,181.51	34,067,368.44

07. Annex

Institutional Building:

Table: 1 Performance of the institution Building

Activities	Target	Achievement	%
Union Coverage		41 Cumulative	
Village coverage		329 "	
Family coverage	4472	1662	39.02
Group formation	47	41	87.23
Group members enrolment	4472	1662	37.16
POs formation	31	26	83.87
Group meeting	41369	35161	84.99
POs meeting	1911	407	21.30
UCC Meeting	150	54	36.00
TCC Meeting	22	15	68.18
Peoples Mobilization		21029	100.00

Table: 2 Stage wise progress of people's organization

Area	Group	Mobilization	Initial	Integration	Separation/ expansion
Birol	Male	17	24	5	
	Female	35	47	8	
	Total	52	71	13	
Kaharol	Male	14	37	-	
	Female	42	48	9	
	Total	56	85	9	
Birganj	Male	36	17	-	
	Female	38	80	-	
	Total	74	97		
Pirganj	Male	11	5	-	
	Female	29	39	-	
	Total	40	44		
Ranishankail	Male	50	14	3	
	Female	45	70	10	
	Total	95	84	13	
Haripur	Male	13	27	14	1
	Female	8	48	46	10
	Total	21	75	60	11

Table: 3 Status of Peoples organization (POs)

Area	No of POs	POs				
		Male	%	Female	%	Total
Birol	1	101	32.69	208	67.31	309
Kaharol	3	59	20.42	230	79.58	289
Birganj	5	80	16.03	419	83.97	499
Pirganj	6	64	23.44	209	76.56	273
Ranishankail	6	180	33.52	357	66.48	537
Haripur	5	40	13.47	257	86.53	297
Total	26	524	23.77	1680	76.23	2204

Table: 4 Weekly group meeting in the CDA's beneficiaries' level

Area	No of meetings	P a r t i c i p a n t s				
		Male	%	Female	%	Total
Birol	5380	609	33.81	1192	66.19	1801
Kaharol	6485	720	29.90	1688	70.10	2408
Birganj	6950	712	30.43	1628	69.57	2340
Pirganj	3807	288	07.57	3519	92.43	3807
Ranishankail	7002	1269	37.16	2146	62.84	3415
Haripur	5537	1075	19.41	4462	80.59	5537
Total	35161	4673	24.20	14635	75.80	19308

Table: 5 Issue based meeting in the group level

Area	No of meeting	No	of	P a r t	i c i p a	n t s
		Male	%	Female	%	Total
Birol	1073	406	33.81	795	66.19	1201
Kaharol	1534	720	29.90	1688	70.10	2408
Birganj	976	712	30.43	1628	69.57	2340
Pirganj	629	816	30.48	1861	69.52	2677
Ranishankail	1450	1269	37.16	2146	62.84	3415
Haripur	1225	158	12.90	1067	87.10	1225
Total	6887	4081	30.76	9185	69.24	13266

Table: 6 Managerial & strategic skill meeting in the POs level

Area	No of meeting	P a r t i c i p a n t s				
		Male	%	Female	%	Total
Birol	68	158		346		
Kaharol	74	142		550		
Birganj	37	60		314		
Pirganj	58	51		167		
Ranishankail	66	180		357		
Haripur	50					

Table: 7 Meeting of UCC and TCC level

Name of Area	No of Ucc meeting	No of Tcc meeting
Birol	47	2
Kaharol	13	2
Birganj	8	2
Pirganj	15	4
Ranishankail	11	1
Haripur	7	5
Total	101	16

Table: 8 Committee changes in the group level

Name of Area	No of committee change	%
Birol	23	06.44
Kaharol	105	29.41
Birganj	62	17.37
Pirganj	28	07.84
Ranishankail	75	21.01
Haripur	64	17.93
Total	357	100.00

Table: 9 Rally of the grass root people

Name of Area	No of Rally	Concerning of the Rally
Birol	2	International Labor Day, 21th Feb. Language Day
Kaharol	2	Women torture Day, 8th Sept. World Literacy Day
Birganj	2	8th Sept. Literacy Day, 8th March World women Day.
Pirganj	5	21th Feb. Language Day, Trinamul sangatan samabesh(3 March), 5th June World environment day, Yeasmin Day, 8th Sept. World literacy Day.
Ranishankail	3	21th Feb Language Day, Women torture Day, 8th Sept. World Literacy Day
Haripur	2	21th Feb Language Day, 8th Sept. World literacy Day
Total	16	Total sixteen concerning for rally

Table: 10 Net working to GO & NGO

Name of Area	No of net working	%
Birol	11	21.57
Kaharol	12	23.53
Birganj	5	09.80
Pirganj	10	19.61
Ranishankail	5	09.80
Haripur	8	15.69
Total	51	100.00

Table: 11 Status of the Workshop

Name of Area	No of workshop	Substance of workshop
Birol	-	-
Kaharol	1	Policy Advocacy
Birganj	1	Legal Aid
Pirganj	4	POs policy, Literacy management, Credit management
Ranishankail	6	5 nos UCC, Cultural program
Haripur	4	Health & Sanitation, Credit management
Total	16	

Table: 12 Position of staff coordination meeting

Staff	Area	No of Meeting	%
coordination meeting	Birol	64	17.98
	Kaharol	69	19.38
	Birganj	60	16.85
	Pirganj	48	13.48
	Ranishankail	50	14.05
	Haripur	65	18.26
	Total	356	100.00

Table: 13 Area wise formatted watch committee

Formatted	Name of Area	No of committee	M e m b e r s		
			Male	Female	Total
Watch Committee	Birol	1	4	0	4
	Kaharol	1	-	-	-
	Birganj	1	9	2	11
	Pirganj	1	7	2	9
	Ranishankail	1	3	4	7
	Haripur	-	-	-	-
	Total	5	23	8	31

Table: 15 Area wise peoples mobilization

Area	No of		P a r t i c i p a n t s			
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Birol	1089	30.00	2540	70.00	3629	17.26
Kaharol	690	20.00	2760	80.00	3450	16.41
Birganj	1183	29.99	2762	70.01	3945	18.76
Pirganj	264	07.64	3191	92.36	3455	16.43
Ranishankail	750	30.00	1750	70.00	2500	11.89
Haripur	1215	30.00	2835	70.00	4050	19.26
Total	5191	24.68	15838	75.32	21029	100.00

Table: 16 Area wise enterprenurship

Area	No of entrepreneurship	Substance of Entrepreneurship
Birol	-	-
Kaharol	3	To set up tea shop, Feri business
Birganj	2	Feri business
Pirganj	4	To set up tea shop and grocer's shop, Tailoring
Ranishankail	4	To set up small local soap production process, tea shop and grocer's shop
Haripur	2	Tea shop and chicken (boiler) firm
Total	15	

Table: 17 Area base cultural program

Cultural P R O G R A M	Area	Nos	Concerning of cultural program
	Birol	4	Three Adibasi (The aborigines) cultural program, Cultural program in the Independence Day, Theater & songs
	Kaharol	9	Cultural program in the Victory day, Independence day, krishimela (folk song), Watsan day and Bengali happy new year day
	Birganj	2	Adibashi cultural program, Cultural program on NFPE,
	Pirganj	8	six folk song program, world environment day and literacy day
	Ranishankail	7	Cultural program in the Victory day, Independence day, krishimela (folk song), Watsan day and Bengali happy new year day
	Haripur	4	Adibashi Teatree program
	Total	34	

Table: 18 Mass communication in the all CDAs working area

Area	Number	Substance
Birol	7	Cultural program, Teatree, forestry program, Mela implementation
Kaharol	91	Cultural program, Mela implementation, Day observation, khasland agenda
Birganj	17	Two hundred posturing for mobilisation, khasland agenda, legal aid, mela implementation
Pirganj	15	Go program. sanitation program, day observation, cultural program
Ranishan	31	Cultural program, khasland agenda, legal aid,
Haripur	14	Cultural program
Total	175	

Table: 19 National and International day observation in the CDAs working area

DAY	Area	Number	Concerning
Observation	Birol	8	21Feb Language day,
	Kaharol	11	26th March Independence day, 16 Dec Victory Day,
	Birganj	7	14th April Bengali happy new year, 24th August Yeasmin day, 9DecBegum Rokeya day
	Pirganj	9	
	Ranishankail	9	World literacy day, World women day, Human right day,
	Haripur	11	World food day, World Labor day, world environment day
	Total	55	

Education

Table: 20 Shows details of functional literacy program

Name of Area	No of FL Center	Participant		Total	% of graduate	% of attendance rate
		Male	Female			
Birol	05	40	60	100	84	88
Kaharol	05	-	86	86	93	85
Birganj	05	-	94	94	93	82
Pirganj	06	18	92	110	68	76
Ranishankail	05	60	51	111	77	81
Haripur	05	-	101	101	80	87
Total	31	118	484	602	81.89	83.17

Table: 21 Shows details of NFPE

Area	No. of school	No of student		Total	% of attendance rate	Rate of course completion
		Male	Female			
Birol	10	90	210	300	95	50.00
Kaharol	11	99	231	330	96	54.55
Birganj	5	45	105	150	96	100.00
Pirganj	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranishan.	10	90	210	300	93	85.00
Haripur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36	324	756	1080		

Human Development Training

Table: 22 Human resource development training for Beneficiaries

Human resource development training for Beneficiaries	Participant		Total	%
	Male	Female		
POs training	31	181	212	46.19
Group formation & development	3	31	34	7.41
Health & Sanitation	3	45	48	10.46
Gender & development	8	37	45	9.80
Resource mobilization	4	68	72	15.69
Disaster management	-	14	14	3.05
Entrepreneurship Development	3	19	22	4.79
Poultry raising	1	11	12	2.61
Total	53	406	459	100.0

Table: 23 Skill development training for Beneficiaries

Type of training	Participant		Total	%
	Male	Female		
BIG training	3	22	25	38.46
Tailoring		6	6	9.23
Entrepreneurship Development	3	19	22	33.85
Poultry raising	1	11	12	18.46
Total	7	58	65	100.0

Table: 24 HRD training for Staff development

Type of training	Participant		Total	%
	Male	Female		
Foundation training	44	22	66	66.67
Saving & Credit Management	6	2	8	8.08
Sustainable land use	5	1	6	6.06
Gender & development	2	1	3	3.03
POs training	9	7	16	16.16
Total	66	33	99	100.00

Environment & Sustainable land use

Table: 25 Soil management

Type of Activities	Target	Achievement
Composed pit	1073	1951
Liquid fertiliser(family)	721	82
Liquid pesticide (Botanical pesticide) farmer		52
Green manure (Acre)	78	44.9
Nursery		64
Tree plantation		37582

Table: 26 Water management

Type of Activities	Target	Achievement	%
Mini pond	1638	794	23.27
Pond fish culture	125	374	10.96
Hand tube well establishment	2266	1055	30.92
Rice fish culture	28	19	00.56
W.S. Latrine installation	2064	1170	34.29
Total	6121	3412	100.00

Sustainable Kitchen gardening

Table: 27 Performance of the sustainable kitchen gardening

Type of Activities	Target	Achievement
District coverage	2	2
Thana coverage	6	6
Union coverage	6	30
Village coverage	36	167
CN & GN established	1 & 45	2 & 183
Ensure irrigation at CN & GN	1 & 30	2 & 109
Established vermi composed	261	8
Household organised	4500	18300
Conduct GN holder training / orientation	60	31
Vegetable production at CN & GN (No of variety)	6 & 10	31
Fruits & Multi purpose tree	5	16
Seed productivity at GN (Variety)	10	20
Case study	12	16
Seedling production in CN (Variety)	6	16
Established of composed pit at GN & CN	110	149
Mini pond in GN	223	84
Organised group meeting	110	31
Village nursery at HH level	4500	10800
Compost at HH level	113	5430
Live fencing established at GN		115
Seedling production at GN (Variety)		20

Village and Farm forestry program (VFFP)

Table: 28 CF information

Type	Target	Achievement	Total
No of Core farmer	130	112	130
		Male	Female
		18	

Table: 29 Nursery development

Type	Target	Achievement
No of Nursery establishment	130	130
Production plan	3870877	3870877
No of Species		32
No of fruits		16
No timber		16
Total seedling stock		1423055
No of Fruits		483633
No of Timber		939422

Table: 30 Tree plantation & management

Type of planting	Target (Num.)	Achievement(No.)
Homestead	300000	412490
Crop land	360000	461622
Demo. plot		8496
Woodlot/Orchard	120000	333878
Total	780000	1216486

Table: 31 Tree improvement

Type of activities	Target	Achievement
No of Boroj Worked	6000	1091(18.18)
Success		818
Participants Male		798
Female		82
Total		879
No of Mango Worked	6000	7491(124.85)
Success		6381
Participants Male		1919
Female		62
Total		1981
Total no of tree improvement	12000	8582 (71.52)

Table: 32 Promotional Activities

Type of activities	Target	Achievement	%
Farmers meeting	220	29	13.18
No of Block	120	29	13.18
No of farmer exchange visit	75	37	49.33
No of Vedio film show	21	2	09.52
No of Folk song (days)	36	9	25.00
No of School program	3	3	100.00
No of cinema tailor	6	5	83.33
No of cinema hall	6	5	83.33
No of Thana	6	5	83.33
No of VDC	6	6	100.00
Total	499	130	26.05

Picture of the CDA's group meeting, Day observation, Environment BIG & sustainable land use programs



Group discussion



VFFP



Day observation



Sustainable Land use



Day observation



Bio-intensive gardening

Picture of the CDA's Education & Cultural Activities.

