



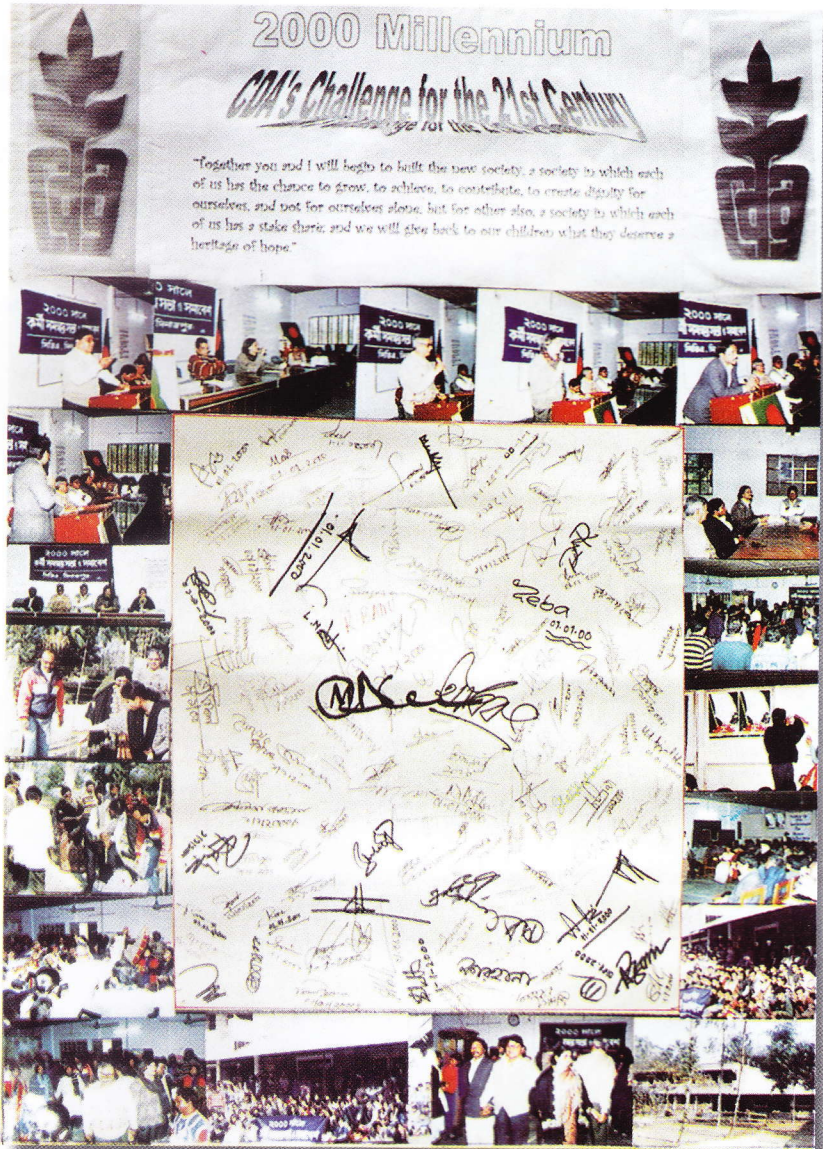
Annual Report 2000



Community Development Association (CDA)



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Community Development Association (CDA)
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Glossary

BIG	Bio-intensive gardening
CDA	Community development association
CHF	Swiss Franc
EC	Executive committee
ECO	Ecological
FL	Functional literacy
GB	General body
GO	Government
HRD	Human resources development
IGA	Income generating activity
IRDP	Integrated rural development program
MIS	Management information system
NFPE	Non formal primary education
NGO	Non-government organization
PO	Peoples organization
POC	Program operation cell
TCC	Thana co-ordination committee
UCC	Union co-ordination committee
VDC	Village development program
VFFP	Village and farm forestry program
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Groups (ITDG)
CEFE	Competency bases Economics through Formation of Entrepreneurs
GTZ	German Technical Promotion
PRIP	Private Rural Initiative Program

WELCOME FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Lot of problems in Bangladesh due to poverty and pauperization. From the context of these problems with a view to release the poor and disadvantaged people there should have a right direction and assurance of the participation in their self help process. CDA has been working with the poor since over a decade in the Northern part of Bangladesh by initiating different strategies through innovativeness and holistic approach so that poverty could be reduced.



Since 1986, CDA has been implementing its Integrated Development Program activities in two districts such as Dinajpur and Thakurgaon. CDA strongly believes that the participation of all level people of the Country can only assure the development process. CDA's program design and planning, implementation, regular monitoring and evaluation and the methodologies are organized through the participation of the poor who are the victims and beneficiaries. All level staff of CDA are involved very cordially to ensure the participation of the poor keeping the organizational vision and mission in front of them. In addition, CDA has tried to promote the relation with the civil society, different professionals, cultural activists as well as other NGO- supported groups to reach its Goal.

I would like to convey my gratitude and congratulation to the staff of CDA, program participants, and local people from all levels, donors, members of the general body as well as the members of the Executive committee whose significant contribution already assisted us to develop such a potential Annual Report for the year 2000.

Thanks to all.

Masud Hasan Chowdhury
Chairperson, Executive committee
CDA

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

CDA believes that poverty alleviation and sustainable development is not possible without the empowerment of the poor community. Since over a decade, CDA has been trying for establishing the sustainable development and poverty reduction of the poor and poorest of the poor in the remote villages of the Northern districts of Bangladesh. The core concern of CDA program implementation is to activate the participation of poor people which reflects in the development process as well as social changes. Most of the poor are busy to fight every day to establish their existence and the basic rights in the society. Actually, it is very much needed to give them inspiration, support to promote their understanding level may develop their thinking capacity and probable financial assistance. From the last 15 years, CDA has been implementing their development activities considering all their needs on what the poor understands, what they say and what they are thinking. It is pitiful that many of our people live under the poverty level mostly in rural areas. **Village** is the focal/center point of implementing all sorts of CDA's activities and organized village based people's organization involving the poor people to reducing the poverty and towards their self-reliance.



In the year 2000, CDA encountered a big challenge for addressing the technique of empowerment of the poor population in the program area. CDA successfully confronted the challenges with the cooperation of local and national leaders, civil societies alongwith grass roots as well as the donors. CDA is yet fighting with challenges in initiating sustainable development and empowerment to the poor. In relation of all areas of sustainable development and empowering the poor CDA staff and those who are involved in the challenges and crisis have learnt more practical experience, created trust and confidence among the local people.

I am glad that in the year 2000, CDA is able to accomplish their work to reach its goal inspite of a lot of adverse environment. All these successes are achieved with the contribution of CDA workers, members, and members of people's organizations at the grass root level: besides we are grateful to the well wishers and donors for their sympathy and encouragement.

Thanking you all

Shah I Mobin Jinnah
Director

CDA: At a Glance

Beginning: 4th June 1986

Legal status: CDA is registered with

⇒ Ministry of Social Welfare, No. DSS# 258/86 dated 14.06.86

⇒ Department of family planning No FP#Din/FP/88/17 dated 02.06.88

⇒ Foreign donation No. DSS/FDO/R-283 dated 16.01.1989

Geographical Coverage

District	02
Thana	06
Union	51
Village	439

Number of Groups	1,172
Number of Group members	19,843
Number of Family	19,200
Number of POs	72
Number of TCC	06
Number of UCC	51

Status of CDA activities after 2000:

Education Support

NFPE School	35
Students	1,050
Teacher	35
FL Center	12
FL teacher	12
FL Learner	209

Cumulative Information on Savings and Credit

Group Savings Generated (TK.) Dec'00	1,18,00,458
Cumulative Credit Disbursement (TK.) Dec'00	4,70,08,000
Number of Recipient	13,107
Rate of Credit Recovery	95%

Staff Strength

Male	Female	Total
91	51	142

On Going Projects and their Donors

Project	Donor
Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP)	Novib- The Netherlands SDC- Switzerland
Village and Farm Forestry Program (VFFP)	SDC

1. An Introduction to CDA

CDA started its operation in June 1986 in two northern districts Dinajpur and Thakurgaon through poor, distressed and disadvantaged people. Poverty, hunger, diseases, environmental pollution, social discrimination, violation of human rights and repeated natural disaster are the common phenomena for the people of 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 society. In the light of this belief, CDA has initiated multiple development activities for initiating self-governance and self-entrepreneurship of the grass roots people. It has been working as catalyst in organising the poor and disadvantaged people (men and women) especially people at the grass roots level.

CDA's Vision:

A society which is ecologically balanced, socially just and democratic and where the poor are economically productive and enjoy an equitable environment.

CDA's Mission:

Uplifting the social, economic, environmental and cultural status of the underprivileged people through building peoples organisations and undertaking various sustainable development programs

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 the course of time this program was renamed as the IRDP because of its more specific and massive application for the alleviation of poverty and people empowerment. Besides the IRDP CDA also has another project, the Village Farm Forestry project.

The core of CDA's program is the **Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP)**. This program is solely meant to equip the underprivileged rural people with expertise of analytical and occupational skills to enable them to assist and organise themselves and initiate income and developmental activities. This program comprises of several development components:

- Institution Building
- Education
- Human Development Training
- Income & Employment Generation
- Environment & Sustainable Land Use
- Gender relation & Development

Besides these major components of IRDP, there are two support programs:

- Policy Advocacy
- Monitoring & Evaluation

In the year 2000 CDA finalised the third phase of the IRDP, and prepared itself for the fourth and final phase of the current program. At the end of the last phase, in 2003, CDA has worked for 10 years on setting up self-sufficient and independent groups of people (POs), who are capable of earning a solid income, stand up for themselves and their neighbours and have saved some money for stabilisation of their gained status.

Through agroforestry on private land, the **Village & Farm Forestry Project (VFFP)** tries to support and promote sustainable systems and practices of land use that are economically profitable, socially just and ecologically sound. This year we ended the fifth phase of the program, and we will start with the sixth and last 3-year phase in January 2001. The objectives of this phase are mainly aimed at ready access to agro techniques for the women, the poor as well as for the mass of tree farmers, and building networks and capacities.

With these two major programs, CDA is working on the improvement of the lives of poor people in the northern part of Bangladesh. We have reached many program goals, but there will be enough left to do for organisations like CDA in the next millennium before poverty is no longer a millstone round the head of our society.

2. IRDP

2.1 Institution Building

2.1.1 People Organisations

Since its formation in 1986, CDA had been mobilising poor women and men in separate groups for their empowerment in society and to make them capable of undertaking activities on a sustainable basis for their well-being and advancement of their socio-economic and political situation. The groups were brought under a Village Co-ordination Committee (VCC) consisting of four representatives from each of the primary groups. These two tier organisational frameworks of VCC have been considered by CDA as the organisational basis of the people's organization. Since 1998, CDA started forming Union and Thana level co-ordination committees (UCC and TCC) with representatives of VCC's and UCC's, respectively as the framework for area development and for establishing a greater solidarity between POs and an organisational network of the poor. The VCC concept is revised in 1999 to form village based **Organisations** which is named as Peoples Organization (**POs**) with coverage of all landless poor women and men.

POs will be considered as the focal point of all development interventions.

Networking forums of POs and other landless groups organised by different NGO's, civil societies and other groups will be established at the Village, Union and Thana levels to share ideas and common socio economic and political issues/problems faced by the landless. CDA works as a facilitating agency and will promote the development of a cadre of institutional leaders. Specific training activities are conducted to develop management capability and a resource base of the POs to carry out environmental and social development activities and livelihood projects for the members. Activities such as operation and management of revolving loan funds by POs to support IGAs of members. CDA will assist POs to participate in the election of the local government bodies at the Village and Union levels. In the year 2000 CDA formed 36 People's Organisation with special committees. Another 36 POs are in the initiative phase, and will be formalised in 2001. In some POs there are special committees formed, like forest committees, disaster management committees and social security committees. In this year, there are in the POs 21 forest committees, 25 disaster committees and 14 social security committees have formed.

Institution building is a continuous activity of CDA. CDA's micro organization criteria are: people aged between 18-50 years (men and women), owners of two acres land or less, marginal farmers and sharecroppers/landless agricultural labourers, physically handicapped, underprivileged ethnic and tribal people. The members of the group plan their activities for one year and distribute the responsibilities among themselves. The members meet once a week to discuss various developmental issues. They also discuss their problems and ways to solve the problems and deposit

their savings on the meeting day with the cashier. A number of needs based occupational and human development training courses will be developed and offered to the members of the People's Organisations. Training will be organised both at the training centre as well as in the village (PO level). The decisions of the group are taken participatory way.

Group formations and members enrolment: the groups consist mainly of women (75%). This year 5303 members have joined in the CDA groups as new members. Cumulative up figure are there 19,843 members (excluding by drop out members).

Detail performance tables for institution building are included in **annex -1**.

2.1.2 Day Observation

Another important part of institution building is the Day Observation. A major objective of the day observation is to strengthen the institutional capacity and awareness of grass roots levels. CDA tries to explain to the people the importance of celebrating certain days. On the different national and international days, we try to gather the people with different programs, like: grass roots rally, discussion meeting in POs, speeches in different places and networking with GOB and other NGOs. Some of the days we observe every year are: International Language Day, International Women Day, Independent Day, Labour Day, World Environment Day, Women Torture Day / Yeasmin Day, World Literacy Day, World Rural Women Day, World Food Day, Child Rights Day, Begum Rokeya Day, Human Rights Day, and Victory Day.

Networking with NGOs is a strong point of CDA. We have good relationships with the other NGOs in the area, and with the local government. We have partnerships and joint projects with local and national co-ordinating organisations.

2.1.3 Women in CDA

Women are, after two decades of being second-class people in Bangladesh, now CDA gives the attention and being the women in a focus very much. Increasingly, the survey and analysis provides positive indications of improvements in women group member's social, economic and even political situations. Today 40% of the POs leaders are women, 86% of the credit distribution goes to women. In terms of women directly involved with CDA: there are 14,419 (72.67% of the total) women beneficiaries in 826 female groups. With the majority of beneficiaries being women, CDA cannot fail to take women issues into account. CDA provides awareness on gender, legal rights and people's organization forums. Of course, CDA has a gender policy for its own staff.

2.1.4 Institutional Strengthening of Local Government

In 1873, the British Government enacted the Gram Panchayet Act with a view to ensuring law and order situation. Subsequently, it resulted in the creation of the lowest tier of local government presently known as Union Parishad (UP). The present government has successfully made the local council effective, representative and reformative. CDA has been implementing various programs in the community of their working area in order to strengthen the institutional capacity of the local government and to ensure accessibility of poor men and women including landless and outcaste. Some of the programs for grass roots level people are to form village based peoples organisation, different type of training conducted for communities such as Democracy and voter education, Land reforms and law, Gender and legal aid awareness, Communication and leadership development, skill development for Income generating activities and resource mobilisation etc.

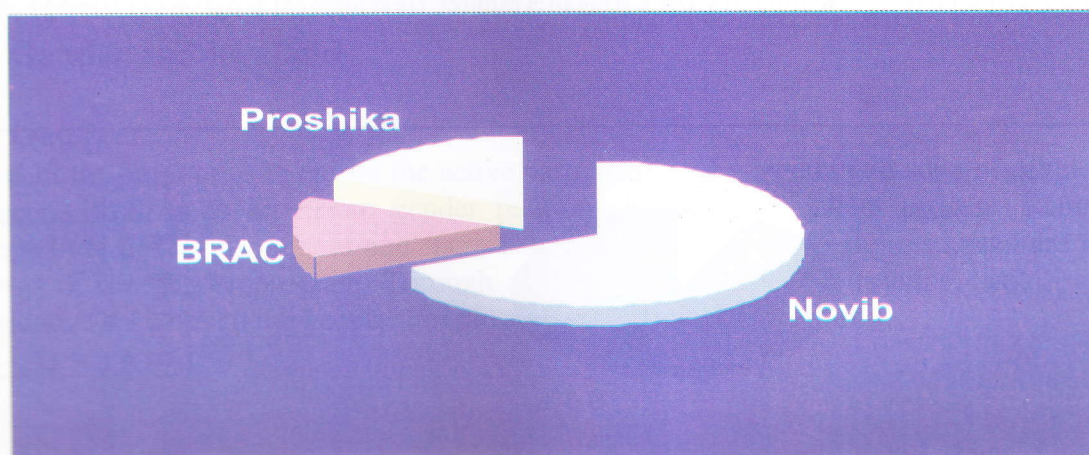
2.2 Education

Education is a basic human right, with immense power to make changes. The programs goals and purposes are to empower the poor with analytical skills and knowledge for their betterment and to educate the participants with the skills of *writing, reading and calculating*. For proceeding education, CDA has two programs: the **Non Formal Primary Education (NFPE)** and the **Functional Literacy Program (FLP)**.

Strategy of Functional Literacy: The members of the People's Organisations are provided functional literacy (FL) support. Through brief survey, learners of FL centre are identified. A series of discussion is made with the learners to motivate them for enrolment. One center teaches 30 learners as one batch. There is a management committee with representative from the local people. The teachers are selected on voluntary basis from the locality. They are trained on the methodology of functional literacy and supported with monthly refreshers. Female and male learners are organised separately. There is a provision for regular follow up and monitoring of the centers.

Strategy of Non-Formal Education: the drops out children of the program areas are provided NFPE support as per BRAC and PROSHIKA curriculum. A survey is conducted for the identification of drop out children and discussion is made with the parents of the children for motivation. After selection of the students they are enrolled and NFPE schools are established. There is a management committee with representation from the PO. The house for classroom will be rented from some local individuals or groups. The venue is also used for parents meeting and cultural activities of the learners. The course is for 3years. One teacher is responsible for one school. Teachers are trained on NFPE methodology under the guidance of BRAC and PROSHIKA. There is a 13 -days foundation training, 2-days orientation in every year and one-day refreshers course in each month. Regular Monitoring and follow up of the schools are done and necessary guidelines are provided for successful operation.

The NFPE schools give poor children in the rural areas an opportunity to get the basic reading, writing, calculating and English language skills. This year we have set up 15 new NFPE schools, and have educated 1050 students. The other program is the FLP, designed to strengthen the skills of the group members, and thus of the POs. FLP aims at grown-ups, to (re)teach them calculating, reading and writing. CDA believes that providing education increases the potentialities of the group people. The FLP is provided only at group level. The FLP proves to be a success because after having this education, group members have worked more efficiently and appropriately. Because of the FLP people can calculate more efficiently, or manage a small-scale business. For the neo-literate, we print a special newspaper, Chesta. Detail performances are included in **annex-2**. Graph shows the Partner contribution of CDA's Education program for the year 2000.



2.3 Human Resource Development (HRD) Training

Training is a process of concentration and sensitisation. The lack of training has been a flaw for participation of people at all levels of development activities which are of crucial importance for sustainable development. CDA has given particular emphasis on training with all other non-formal education activities to assist the program partners in improving the informative base and to change attitudes. Before conducting courses, the training need assessment is done by CDA's training cell for all groups and staff every year. The objectives of the HRD program are to:

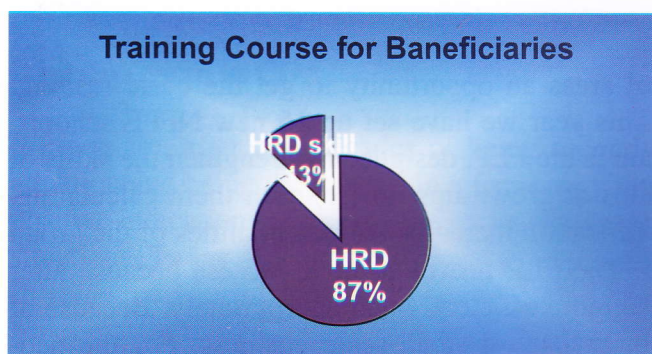
- Improve skills of the program partners, so that they can undertake income and employment generation activities;
- Improve critical awareness of the program partners;
- Improve analytical skills of the program partners.

CDA organises two types of training courses:

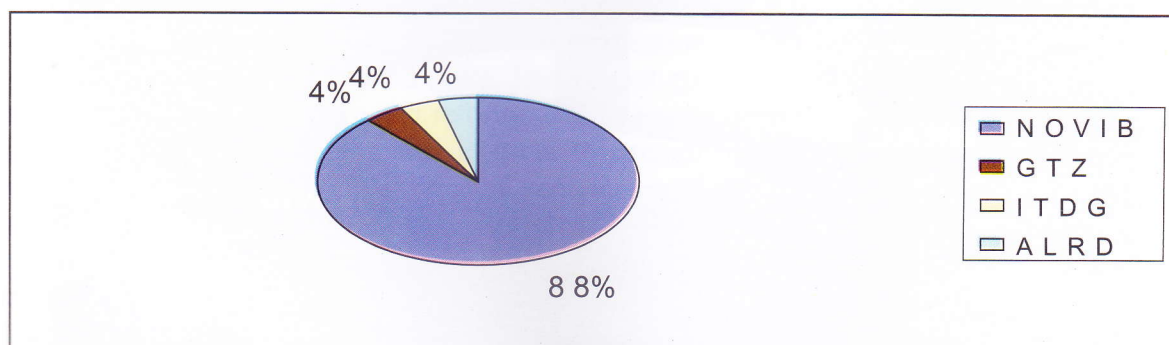
- Human Development Training for a better understanding of theoretical issues, for example health, nutrition and sanitation; leadership development and communication.
- Skill Development Training for practical knowledge and abilities. For examples: soap making; fish culture.

Training Facilities:

As part of CDA's infrastructure improvements, CDA has upgraded its training centres at all levels. There are now three training centres, two are built up on CDA's own land and the other one is rented. One of the centres has good meeting and residential facilities for staff and beneficiaries, and is surrounded by a demonstrative farm and a garden.



Graph shows the partners contribution of CDA's Human Resource Development programs (Training)



2.4 Income & Employment Generation

The idea of this IRDP component is to empower the poor people socially and economically. By giving micro-credit loans, they can increase their own resources, and they do not have to go to the local moneylenders who charge very high interest rates. Through getting an income with their own means they will get more access to markets and public resources, more credit support, and women can have more non-traditional occupations. CDA has disbursed over TK. 3 crore 27 lakh (\$600.000) as micro credit in this year with a repayment rate of over 95%. The loans were used for the following business:

- | | | |
|----|---------|--|
| 1. | 51.12% | small trade |
| 2. | 20.66% | poultry and livestock |
| 3. | 16.14 % | agriculture |
| 4. | 7.45% | housing |
| 5. | 3.41% | rural transport |
| 6. | 1.22% | health and nutrition,
tailoring and handicrafts,
fisheries |

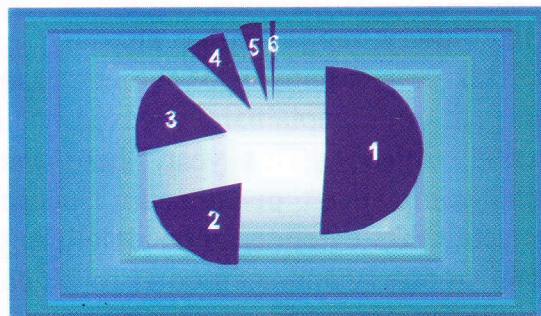


chart 1: loan use

This year, besides the micro credit loans, CDA has disbursed Tk.95, 000.00 (\$1696) in interest free loans among 13 women and 5 men under "poverty alleviation and development of rural women". The loans were given to make them self-reliant by financial assistance from ITDG for sewing, soap making and candle making. With the distribution of interest free loans, the recipients have already started taking up various income generating activities to attain self-sufficiency.

2.5. Environment & Sustainable Land use

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 the rural poor people directly. Viewing the above complications about land use, urgent initiatives are needed, with the active participation of the rural poor. The program goal and the objectives are: protection and regeneration of environment, regenerate the fertility of soil, reduce pollution and environmental degradation, increase the diversity of crops and promote the practices of bio-intensive agriculture. The results achieved in years are stated in **annex 3**.

2.6 Gender and legal aid

2.6.1 Gender:

The goal of the program is to ensure the active participation of women in all sorts of developmental activities as well as to accelerate gender relations in the development process. Reduction of discrimination, gender awareness and increasing access of women to the resources are the main objectives of the gender program. Through a number of activities as training, mobilisation and discussion we try to reach the people. For the activities of 2000 see **annex 4**.

2.6.2 Legal Aid:

With a view to protecting people's (legal and moral) rights and raise awareness of people on their own rights, CDA implements legal support in its working areas. To raise awareness of grass roots peoples on legal issues, CDA has organised legal awareness training courses at the group level. In 1993, CDA started legal aid provisions, only for the beneficiaries, on the basis of needs. CDA has expanded its legal aid program headed by legal and human rights and provides legal aid, not only for the beneficiaries of CDA but also for the poor, distressed, helpless and tortured people. Groups of volunteer, enthusiast lawyers are working with CDA for legal and human rights program. CDA conducts different types of cases like dowry, rape, murder, khasland, eviction, women torture and cancellation of false deeds. This year, a number of thirteen cases (also appellant) are disposed on behalf of the people: petition, complainant, accused, victim's informant, dowry, false deed and khasland possession violence. This year, there were still 28 desertions of khasland possession, violence, complainant penal court, accused petition criminal court, complainant public safety act-2000, eviction and violation penal court and criminal courts, false deed, complainant dowry and accused in forest case of section 26. Desertions of continuing cases are included in **Annex 5**.

3 Village & Farm Forestry Program (VFFP)

3.1 Introduction

The agricultural resources of Bangladesh- on which over 80% of the population directly depends - are fragile and subject to frequent natural catastrophes. Yet, access to the latter is diminishing- not only due to the increasing population pressure but also to the rapid degradation of the natural environment. The forest cover is estimated at just 4,5% of the total land surface now and to be reducing by over 3% annually. There is a serious and ever-growing shortage of wood for fuel, construction and furniture.

For the rural population, tree productions on private land- around the homesteads and in arable fields- represent the real source of the tree products. Yet, the productivity of this land is far below its potential due to low plant populations, a narrow range of species and varieties, poor management techniques and low genetic quality. This sector has seen little attention from government agencies. Not only are there poor funds, but also agroforestry is the subject of negligence since it falls neatly into the purview of no single department. VFFP, with the support of SDC, has established, supported and worked through an impressive network of over 100 NGO's, of which CDA is one.

The project currently wants to achieve a wider range of species and varieties, made available from the nurseries, to improve the overall genetic quality, to introduce improved tree management techniques and to start to make value-added activities through processing, storage and marketing available. In all these undertakings, the emphasis is given on promoting sustainability and equity. Village and beneficiary organisations are promoted and supported, representation of both the poor men and women are pursued, not only in these bodies, but also in the various components of the project and in the make up of the project staff and that of their funded partners.

3.2 Objectives of VFFP

To, through agroforestry on private land, support and promote sustainable systems and practices of land use that are economically profitable, socially just and ecologically sound.

Since 1987, we are now in the sixth phase of the project. The objectives of this phase are mainly aiming ready access to agro techniques for the women, the poor as well as for the mass of tree farmers, and building networks and capacities. To reach these goals the projects scope is widen, emphasis on quality, beneficiary organization is to built up, technical assistance is provided, activities are applicable to farm families those are poor and women is a major concern. This is very much in accordance with broad and specific objectives of forestry development as detailed out in the Fifth five-year Plan (1997-2002) of the Government of Bangladesh. There are several project partners: primary participants, local NGO's, government institutions and strategic partners.

3.3 Results

For one farmer, the asset value that is created with the trees planted up to phase six is estimated at CHF 260 (over Tk. 7000) per year, a significant (capital) contribution, given the average income of poor farmers of less than CHF 300 (Tk.8076) per year. Some expected results of phase six are:

- a more comprehensive knowledge of agroforestry technology
- at least one tested extension model for homestead agroforestry is implemented
- selling products at commercial rates
- co-operation and co-ordination of local partner NGO's.

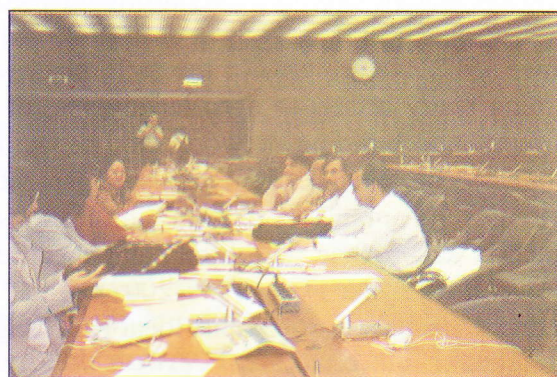
The newly established program management and support unit will ensure the increased effectiveness of the project. All activities are audited. The reporting system is reviewed and enhanced. A mid-term evaluation will be fielded in mid-2002.

3.4 Benefits to be derived from the project after completion

The village and farm forestry program represents a real opportunity for millions of small farmers to significantly increase the availability of a wide range of tree products, income and savings through better use of their land resources while contributing at maintenance of micro and macro agro-technology and environmental equilibrium.

VFFP has the potentials to set impact at various levels from the household level to the national level. The VFFP conducts nursery audits. We set up a grading strategy considering 17 components of model nursery. A nursery can be graded A, B, or C, depending on the number of components achieved. After completion of the nursery audits, we develop a nursery-upgrading plan based on the existing field situation.

4. Net working and advocacy



The CDA director attended the world summit for Social Development as well as the UN general assembly from 21-30 June 2000 and participated in different sessions in Geneva, Switzerland.

4.1 Networking

CDA considers networking as a powerful tool to get attention for the situation of the beneficiaries. We have members of different local and national forums, bodies and NGO's. On the international level our director attended the world summit for Social Development in the UK in April and the UN general assembly from 21-30 June 2000 and participated in different sessions in Geneva, Switzerland. A list of activities can be found in **annex 6**.

4.2 Advocacy

CDA organised a national workshop on "National Water Management" by BIDS in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Panchagar district. The participants were from WARPO & representatives, GOB representatives, NGO representatives and grass roots people. They shared ideas about National Water Management information and development. The workshop was held on 15 October 2000. CDA participated in two different districts of Thakurgaon and Panchagarh in a workshop and a rally of "World Rural Women's Day".

5. Monitoring & Evaluation

CDA has a special cell for the monitoring and evaluation of the programs. The main tasks of the cell are to collect data from the area offices, process them and prepare them for reports. The information from the cell is also used for steering the area offices and for management decisions. With the use of diverse techniques, the collection and modulation of data is also very useful for giving feedback to the field level staff. Some examples of the work of the PME section:

- Preparation of the annual report 1999 & 2000

- Planning and reviewing the programs from January to December

- Group monitoring report preparation in perspective of logical framework

- POs profiling and assessment of community problems and causes

- Developing and reviewing the MIS format

- Planning workshops for staff and beneficiaries for 2001

- MIS review workshop and format development

- Action plan preparation for 2001

- Preparation of a workshop on OD, planning and reports

6. Organisation Development Process

In 1999, CDA started, with the help of the PRIP Trust, an Organisational Development Process to evaluate the current organisation and to prepare itself for the new millennium. The program is designed to build the capacity of the organisation and of its staff. CDA is setting up a structured system for the organisation, with clear organisational goal, definitions used in CDA, description of functions, regular meetings, planning and setting realistic targets, monitoring and evaluation etc. The OD process was started because CDA realised that it had outgrown the used systems and that the demands of the beneficiaries and the donors are changing constantly. A modern organisation will help to reach the goal of CDA, and hopefully attract donors for participation in long-term relationships and programs.

A big part of the process is to strengthen the knowledge of CDA's staff. A lot of trainings and workshops are held; with the assistance of the PRIP Trust, some resource persons hired by CDA. The PRIP Trust also gives advice on prepared documentation, papers and reports.

7. The future of CDA

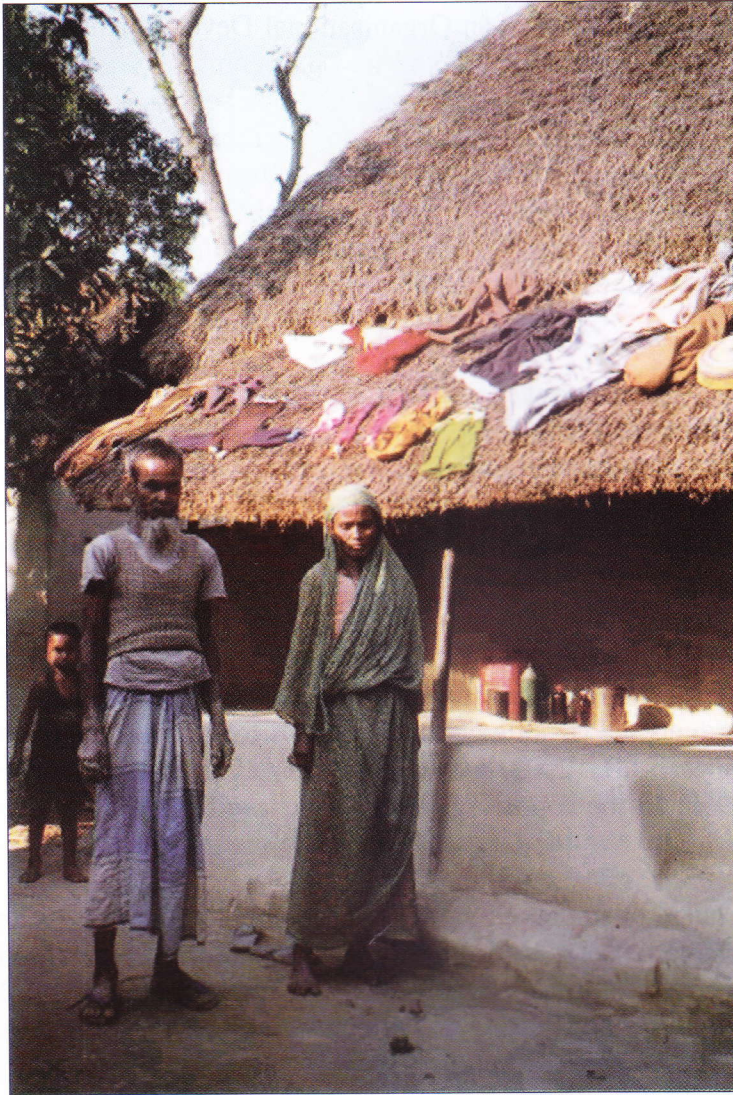
The two major programs, IRDP and VFFP, have both just started their last phase. In the IRDP the emphasis lays on the phasing out of the peoples organisations. Within the next three years we will set up a total of 435 POs. The phasing out time (from inception by CDA to independence without any help from CDA) is now set at 5 years. By 2003, we will have established the first 26 self sufficient POs, that were started in 1999. In the following years the rest will deliberately reduce CDA's support.

In VFFP we aim at ready access to a range of improved agroforestry technologies for women, the poor as well as to the mass of tree farmers. Also at least one extension model for promoting these technologies has to be demonstrated successfully in over 300 villages. We will start to set up an eco-village as a model for the future.

We have planned to finish the remodelling of the organisation by the end of 2002. The organisation shall be fully described on paper, all processes implemented and all staff capable of the heavy tasks that await them.

The donors will come with their new ideas for their Bangladesh programs, new solutions to poverty reduction and new demands of the NGO's that will participate in the programs. CDA will be ready to help the donors, to help the beneficiaries and to help the own organisation. We will be ready for the new millennium.

CASE STUDY: "SHOP IN HOME"



Mrs. Motiza Begum is an inhabitant of the village Shitlai with her elderly (65) husband. She has nine children, six sons and three daughters. Four sons and all daughters are married, the other two sons (10 and 13 years old) are still school going. Once, Motiza and her husband faced a crucial period in their lives when four of their married children decided to live separately. Their leaving had not only emotional, but also financial consequences, because they brought some money. But, although Motiza was shocked, she then decided to do something for her living. Unlike most micro-finance clients, Mrs. Motiza had joined CDA sathi mohila samittee (cooperative women association) already and had limited experience working in the informal sector - like petty business - when she received her first CDA loan. She received four loans from CDA through the samittee. The first loan she got was 2000 Taka, for a cow. The second loan was 3000 Taka, and

she used it for her husband for share cropping. The third time she borrowed 6000 Taka for opening a grocery shop in her home. The last loan amounting to 6000 Taka, 5000 for reinvesting in the shop, and the rest to buy some goats. Her husband helps her for buying grocery goods from the biggest market in the district: items like cooking oil, fuel / kerosene, lentils, potatoes, vegetables and other household necessities. Besides the loans she also received three HRD trainings from CDA: livestock raising, vegetable gardening and group formation & development. Motiza finds herself the major contributor to the household since 3rd and 4th loan. She is an example of a woman's survival and sustainability. Unfortunately for Motiza, during the last loan cycle more people started grocery shops in the village. She is now facing competition and sales are decreased.

CASE STUDY: "SEWING SUCCESS"

Introduction: Mala Rani Roy (22) lives in the village of Paharpur. Her husband is an agriculture farmer, with 5-bigha land (14000 sqft, 21.000 m²), he used to cultivate rice, wheat, jute and vegetables. Mala has completed the courses of class II in school. She got marriage six years ago, but three years ago her husband died of an unidentified disease. Because of this, she moved back to her father's house and in April 2000 she remarried. Her main source of income is to working in agriculture with her new husband.

CDA's intervention: in December 1999 Mala involved in the Jamuna Women Association in Paharpur in the upazila of Kaharol. In July 2000 she received a sewing machine from CDA amounting to TK.3467.00 as a loan. This loan was interest free, and will be paid back by weekly installments of TK.75.00. Mala herself invested TK.687.00 to buy thread, scissors, a cutting table etc. Besides the sewing machine she received a number of skill development trainings: like sewing, accounts keeping, profit calculation and maintenance of the machine.

Change: Mala is now a respectable woman in the village. People come to her house for consultation and to invite her for social events. She makes her own money, is less dependent on her husband, and has been able to join the CDA group savings program.

Future: If CDA continues its support to Mala, she hopes that she will receive more training in different trades such as block batik, designing clothes or embroidery, as well as accounting & business management for independent entrepreneurship.



CASE STUDY: " DREAM OF A STONE "



Introduction: Hasina Begum lives in Bashbari village of Pirganj Thana. She is involved in CDA's Rupali Women Association since 1990. She is married, with 6 children and one sister.

Previous status: She was poor and more vulnerable than other villagers. She could not maintain the family with her husband's income. She made seasonal cakes (winter cake- shit pita) for selling on the street, or she would

work as a day-labourer to earn some extra money. Her daily income was Tk.20.00 to Tk.25.00. She lived in a small low cost house with a thatched roof.

CDA's intervention: CDA opened "Rupali Women Association" in the village bashbari involving Hasina in CDA's women samittee. She was led three-year as chairperson and one year as cashier in the women association. She received two types of intervention from CDA, one was credit and another was human development training. She received eight loans from CDA through the samittee. The first loan was Tk.500.00, She received and invested in cake business. The second loan was Tk.600.00, she invested again in cake business. The 3rd loan was Tk.2000.00, for which she bought a cow. The 4th loan was TK.3000.00, which was invested for her house repairing and cake business. The 5th loan was TK, 4000.00 used it for mortgage land repossession. The 6th loan was Tk.5000.00 and used it for build up a new grocery with teashop in the village. The 7th loan was TK.8000.00 and used it as capital in business. The 8th loan was Tk.7000.00 and she used it for house repairing and taking lease a shop. By the side of the loan several training courses are received by her from CDA such as vegetable gardening, Health and sanitation, Savings and credit management, group formation and development and leadership development training.

Changes:

She has got 4 pieces of wooden furniture, 2 new houses which are roofed with tin, one grocery / teashop, a tube well, two cows and a goat. She leased out the grocery shop on rental basis which helps to pay for the education of one son. She also bought a homestead plot for her husband. Now she has been saving money for herself and is less dependent on her husband. Her daily average income, depending on the sales groceries and tea, is Tk.100.00 to Tk.120.00.

Everybody in the village knows her. They come to her shop to buy necessary goods and for taking tea. Any outsider who ever visits Bashbari village can easily locate Hasina.

Future expectation: If CDA continues its support to Hasina, she hopes to receive more loan for invest and may be constructed larges room for her shop.

CASE STUDY:

"LAND AID"

Birol Thana, Dinajpur district.

The settlers, landless group members at chonkali in the village Razarampur are 30 families living in peacefully in an area of 35 acres along with four khas ponds. All on a sudden the local Jamindars (land owners) claimed their land relentlessly and forcibly in 1991. The settlers felt a sense of insecurity and their obtaining effort of the land explicitly started since then. That is not the end of the epoch, the villagers were relentlessly haunted by the aggressive attack of the landowners, in this case some villagers were severely injured and taken to the hospital. Cruel oppression, conspiracy all these were palpable at that moment. However the climax is that the police administration was tacit and when the villagers took their case to them they sternly refused to take it because the administration was bribed on behalf of the Jamindar the elite groups. More over the union parishad chairman, the local government was deadly against the villagers effusively.

The intervention of CDA regarding this kind of humanistic violation provided training, legal aid advice and support to make them able to place twelve cases against the landowners before the court. Filing the cases caused the local elites some concern and again the local police intervened, filing false cases against the villagers all intentionally, even keeping them in prison house on false charges. Eventually under the above circumstance violence still occurs between the local elites and the villagers.

CASE STUDY: "MUTUAL SUPPORT"

Karihemrom, an aboriginal women, has been living with her husband on a supported khasland in a village named Razarampur under the area of Birol Thana. She has been a member of the CDA Samajkallan women association since 1996. All on a sudden the 23rd August 2000 around noon a so called terrorist gang attacked her village intentionally on a dominating mood. They massacred all the houses and household assets, things like: Stock rice, wheat, clothes, utensils, livestock, poultry birds, bicycle, money etc and with this thinks escaped. Kari and her husband both were victims of this devastating event and they were seriously maimed. Even kari was to admit to the Hospital.

CDA's intervention: From the humanitarian point of view CDA provided general support and legal aid advice for filing the case of karihemrom. After the ravage CDA provided treatment facilities to her and the other wounded villagers. CDA along with Proshika distributed some food and utensil among the victims after the rackage caused by the fake land owner and the terrorists.

Future Expectation: Kari expects proper governmental administrative support concerning a sense of security, peace and proper distribution of khasland to her and the landless villagers. She expects CDA to keep fighting for her rights.



Kari Hemrom, attacked by an elite terrorist gang was seriously injured during the attack and admitted to hospital.

TREASURER COMMENTS

CDA has passed a long way in reducing the poverty the from the Northern part of Bangladesh. In the context of last decade the project year 2000, was very important for the organization as well as a milestone setting up the strategy of the empowerment of the poor people. CDA has over come some challenges though there were social and economic crisis, by the side of the adverse situation the growing management and the efficient staff able to create the opportunity to over come such a tremendous crisis. The developed financial management system, policy reformulation and the transparent book keepings assist CDA to make it fair and to keep its qualitative control over the financial system by conducting internal and external audit(s) periodically. Accordingly, this year CDA has completed its audit with the help of the external auditor which may be an instrument for keeping accountability and good governance within the organization.



I would like to convey my congratulation to the donor agencies as well as who were actively involved to make the success CDA programs. In addition, I am grateful to CDA staff, program participants, members of General and Executive Committee of CDA for their Contribution and Sacrifice to prepare this Report.

With regards

Md. Farhatul Islam.

Treasurer, CDA



AUDITORS' REPORT


We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 2000 and the Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts and Payments Account of GENERAL ACCOUNT of COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA) for the period from 1st January 2000 to 31st December, 2000. 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 Bangladesh Auditing Standards, give a true and fair view of the state of the Organization's affairs as of 31st December, 2000

We also report that:

- a) 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.
- b) 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.
- c) 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 18th April, 2001.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA)
GENERAL ACCOUNT
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY 2000 TO 31ST DECEMBER 2000

INCOME	NOTES	AMOUNT (TAKA)
Fund received	10.00	9,986,074
Service Charge Received from Area	11.00	1,112,200
Program support Financing	12.00	634,388
Training	13.00	48,256
Sales Proceeds	15.00	220,554
Donation & Subscription	16.00	106,172
Other Income	17.00	186,367
Micro Bus income (for fair)		126,153
	TK.	12,420,164

EXPENDITURE	NOTES	AMOUNT (TAKA)
Fund Transfer	18.00	9,986,074
Training /Workshop	19.00	174,678
Program cost	20.00	528,879
Micro Bus Expenses	22.00	87,837
Other Expenditure	24.00	299,608
Donation & Subscription		40,500
Partner ship Contribution		115,492
Depreciation		1,187,096
Excess of Income over Expenditure	TK.	12,420,164

- 1.00 Figure have been rounded off to the nearest taka
- 2.00 Annexed notes from part of the Accounts
- 3.00 Examined and found correct

Dated ; Dhaka
The 18th April , 2001


AZAD ZAMIR & CO
Chartered Accountants

Annex 1 Institution Building

Group formation from January to December 2000

Area	Achievement		
	Male	Female	Total
Birol	24	37	61
Kaharol	07	32	39
Birganj	17	29	46
Pirganj	02	28	30
Ranishankail	12	51	63
Haripur	06	29	35
Total	68	206	274

POs formation

Achievement
07
14
12
09
14
16
72

Group member enrolment:

Area	Achievement		
	Male	Female	Total
Birol	480	791	1271
Kaharol	116	538	654
Birganj	348	634	982
Pirganj	47	737	784
Ranishankail	214	823	1037
Haripur	120	455	575
Total	1325	3978	5303

Formation of POs special committees

Committee	Area	Achievement
Forest Committee	Birol	07
	Kaharol	06
	Birganj	-
	Pirganj	06
	Ranishankail	02
	Haripur	-
	Total	21
Disaster Committee	Birol	07
	Kaharol	01
	Birganj	01
	Pirganj	06
	Ranishankail	08
	Haripur	02
	Total	25
Social Security Committee	Birol	07
	Kaharol	-
	Birganj	01
	Pirganj	06
	Ranishankail	-
	Haripur	-
	Total	14

Weekly group meeting:

Area	Target	Achievement	%
Birol	8882	3422	38.53
Kaharol	7847	7076	90.17
Birganj	9445	9008	95.37
Pirganj	5868	5104	86.98
Ranishankail	10104	9277	91.81
Haripur	8836	6965	78.82
Total	50982	40852	80.13

Issue based meeting

Area	Target	Achievement
Birol	1068	1607
Kaharol	966	100
Birganj	804	67
Pirganj	732	955
Ranishankail	1277	261
Haripur	1087	215
Total	5934	3205 (54.01%)

Meeting of the UCC

Area	Achievement
Birol	16
Kaharol	10
Birganj	-
Pirganj	06
Ranishankail	08
Haripur	08
Total	48

Formation of Watch Committee

Area	Achievement
Birol	01
Kaharol	01
Birganj	01
Pirganj	--
Ranishankail	-
Haripur	-
Total	03

Meeting of TCC

Area	Target	Achievement
Birol	03	12
Kaharol	03	03
Birganj	03	01
Pirganj	03	01
Ranishankail	03	01
Haripur	04	04
Total	19	22

Staff Coordination meeting

Area	Target	Achievement
Birol	48	59
Kaharol	48	59
Birganj	48	52
Pirganj	48	60
Ranishankail	48	53
Haripur	48	70
Total	288	353

Committee change in-group, POs, UCC and TCC level

Changing level	Area	Target	Achievement
Group level	Birol	183	13
	Kaharol	50	32
	Birganj	170	42
	Pirganj	90	03
	Ranishankail	128	91
	Haripur	83	28
	Total	704	209 (29.69%)
POs level	Birol	01	
	Kaharol	06	
	Birganj	-	
	Pirganj	06	
	Ranishankail	10	
	Haripur	-	
	Total	23	11 (47.83%)
UCC level	Birol	06	10
	Kaharol	02	-
	Birganj	06	-
	Pirganj	04	-
	Ranishankail	-	-
	Haripur	03	-
	Total	21	10 (47.62%)
TCC level	Birol	01	02
	Kaharol	01	-
	Birganj	-	-
	Pirganj	-	-
	Ranishankail	01	-
	Haripur	-	-
	Total	03	02

Human Resource Development Training (HRD) January to June 2000

Target	Course	No of Courses	Duration (days)	Participants		
				F	M	Total
(a) HRD for group members: IRDP 30 Nos. course for 4-day courses x 20 participants = 600 participants	Savings & credit management	8	4	148	17	165
	POs and development	4	4	58	14	72
	Group formation & development	7	3	141	15	156
	Leadership development & value formation	4	5	58	6	64
	Health nutrition & sanitation	3	4	52	2	54
	Disaster management	1	4	19	9	28
	Gender and legal awareness	3	4	47	8	55
	Total 7 titles	30	117	523	71	594
	Land Reform & Law - ALRD	1	4	15	5	20
Gross Total		31	122	538	76	614
(b) Skill development (IRDP) Training for group members 7 nos. course x 7-day courses x 20 participants = 140 participants	Tailoring training	1	30	13	-	13
	Fish culture	1	2	2	9	11
	Total	2	32	15	9	24
	Soap making	1	4	3	9	12
	Candle making	1	2	1	9	10
	Total	2	6	4	18	22
(c) Staff development 10 Nos. of course (IRDP)	Integrated theatre for advocacy	1	7	9	8	17
	Foundation training	1	6	2	13	15
	NFPE teacher training	1	14	10	-	10
	FL training	1	6	7	8	15
	Total	4	33	28	29	57
PRIP Trust: HRD staff development	Policy advocacy	2	4	16	33	49
	Gender awareness	2	4	20	21	41
	Group formation & techniques	1	3	09	23	32
	Savings & credit management workshop	7	2	35	86	121
	Total	12	25	80	163	243
GTZ training:						
Out of group members	CEFE Course (Non literate)	1	12 days	18	-	18
	Inspiration Workshop	1	1 days	5	20	25
	Total	2 Nos.	13 days	23	20	43

(ii) Human Resource Development Training (HRD) July to December' 2000

Target	Name of Course	No of Courses	Duration	Participants		
				F	M	Total
(a)HRD for group members: IRDP 25 4-day courses for x 20 participants = 500 participants	Leadership Development & communication	8	26 days	131	70	201
	Value formation & group mobility	1	3 days	21	4	25
	Total	9 Nos.	29 days	152	74	226
	Land Reform Workshop (ALRD)	1	3 days	07	20	27
(b) Skill development training: 7nos. course x 7-days x 20 participants = 140 participants	Soap Refreshers (ITDG)	1	2 days	3	4	7
	Tailoring refreshers	1	16 days	13	-	13
	Total	2 Nos.	21	16	4	20
(c) Staff development 17 staff (IRDP)	Foundation training	2	15 days	35	27	62

(iii) Staff Development Training (HRD) July to December' 2000

Staff Development:	Name of Course	No of Courses	Duration (days)	Participants		
				F	M	Total
PRIP Trust	Disaster management	2	3	18	46	64
	Gender workshop	2	3	18	32	50
	Organisational management & development	1	5	6	10	16
	Accounts & financial mgt.	1	3	16	17	33
	POs management & dev.	1	6	5	13	18
	Computer training	1	10	7	10	17
Total		8	36	70	128	198

(iv) The school set up planning for NFPE and FL of the Year 2000
Area wise NFPE School:

Area	Target School	Achievement	Set up time	No of Teacher	No of Students
Birol	17	4	June'2000	4	120
Kaharol	19	4	"	4	120
Birganj	7 (BRAC-5, IRDP-2)	7	"	7	210
Pirganj	-	-	-	-	-
Ranishankail	-	-	-	-	-
Haripur	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43	15	-	15	450
Training	1 course	1	May	Parti- 15 Female	

Functional Literacy: FL

Area	Target School	Achievement	Set up time	No of Teacher	No of Students
Birai	10	-			
Kaharol	10	-			
Begunaj	-	-			
Pegunaj	12	06	March	06	F=77, M=16
Ranishankail	05	-	-		
Hangpur	06	06	March	06	F=116
Total	43	12	-	12	F=193, M=16

Existing NFPE School: Phase out Dec'2000

Area	No of School	Phase	Phase out time	No of Teacher	No of Students
Ranishankail	10	3rd phase	December' 00	10	300
Kaharol	5	"	"	5	150
Birai	5	"	"	5	150
Total	20	"	"	20	600

Activity	Status
Total NFPE	35
No of NFPE in the year 2000	15
NFPE school phase out Dec'2000	20
NFPE teacher	35
Total students	1050
No of students graduated	600
FL center	12
FL teachers/shebok	12
No of FL graduated	209
General activities:	
Workshop	01
Material development (book, poster)	2 type
Cultural and theatre show	22
NFPE teachers training	1 course
FL shebok training	1 course

Annex 3 Environment

Soil Management

Type	Area	Target	Achievement
Botanical Pesticides user farmer	Birol	10	12
	Kaharol	08	01
	Birganj	22	-
	Pirganj	08	10
	Ranishankail	28	17
	Haripur	83	40
Total	6 Area	159	80 (50.31)
Botanical Pesticides used Acre of land	Birol		21.24
	Kaharol		0.3
	Birganj		-
	Pirganj		0.46
	Ranishankail		0.65
	Haripur		1.21
Total	6 Area		23.86 Acre
Liquid fertiliser produced farmer	Birol	38	09
	Kaharol	19	-
	Birganj	40	-
	Pirganj	09	10
	Ranishankail	28	20
	Haripur	150	97
Total	6 Area	284	136 (47.89)
Liquid fertiliser Used Acre of land	Birol		0.77
	Kaharol		-
	Birganj		-
	Pirganj		0.46
	Ranishankail		0.88
	Haripur		2.49
Total	6 Area		4.6

Type	Area	Target	Achievement
Green Manure user farmer	Birol	42	12
	Kaharol	65	26
	Birganj	122	26
	Pirganj	28	49
	Ranishankail	42	29
	Haripur	22	46
	6 Area	321	188 (58.57)
Total			6.35
Green Manure used (Acre of Land)	Birol		6.20
	Kaharol		6.31
	Birganj		11.03
	Pirganj		6.93
	Ranishankail		4.73
	Haripur		41.55 (Acre)
	6 Area		
Total			281
No of Compost	Birol	299	187
	Kaharol	286	131
	Birganj	171	199
	Pirganj	216	1336
	Ranishankail	238	740
	Haripur	253	2874
	6 Area	1463	
Total			-
Seed Bank	Birol	-	-
	Kaharol	-	-
	Birganj	-	-
	Pirganj	-	-
	Ranishankail	-	-
	Haripur	-	01
	6 Area	-	01
Total			
Type	Area	Target	Achievement
Tree Plantation	Birol	4036	5207
	Kaharol	3320	4132
	Birganj	5100	7429
	Pirganj	3600	4596
	Ranishankail	17,238	11,466
	Haripur	4800	4896
	6 Area	38,094	37,726
Total			12
Nursery	Birol		5
	Kaharol		01
	Birganj		08
	Pirganj		07
	Ranishankail		04
	Haripur		37
	6 Area		
Total			

Water management:

Type	Area	Target	Achievement
Mini Pond	Birol	49	168
	Kaharol	150	128
	Birganj	54	28
	Pirganj	49	128
	Ranishankail	65	64
	Haripur	90	193
Total	6 Area	457	704
Pond fish Culture (No)	Birol	23	256
	Kaharol	34	52
	Birganj	30	01
	Pirganj	13	65
	Ranishankail	10	49
	Haripur	17	116
Total	6 Area	127	539
Rice fish Culture	Birol	02	05
	Kaharol	02	06
	Birganj	07	06
	Pirganj	02	02
	Ranishankail	02	04
	Haripur	02	-
Total	6 Area	17	23
How many acre of land for Rice fish culture	Birol		0.27
	Kaharol		2.99
	Birganj		0.74
	Pirganj		1.25
	Ranishankail		0.38
	Haripur		-
Total	6 Area		5.63
W.S. latrine	Birol	303	215
	Kaharol	306	207
	Birganj	293	163
	Pirganj	248	173
	Ranishankail	-	357
	Haripur	250	351
Total	6 Area	1400	1466
Tube well Installation	Birol	69	155
	Kaharol	180	226
	Birganj	61	104
	Pirganj	108	183
	Ranishankail	119	107
	Haripur	75	151
Total	6 Area	612	926

Type	Area	Target	Achievement
BIC	Birol	36	41
	Kaharol	191	09
	Birganj	38	45
	Pirganj	24	119
	Ranishankail	27	43
	Haripur	75	330
	6 Area	391	587
Integrated Farm (No)	Birol	05	-
	Kaharol	07	-
	Birganj	07	-
	Pirganj	04	-
	Ranishankail	05	-
	Haripur	06	-
	6 Area	34	-
Regenerative Agriculture	Birol		6 (earlier established)
	Kaharol		-
	Birganj		-
	Pirganj		-
	Ranishankail		-
	Haripur		-
	6 Area		-

Achieved Results:

Events (type of training)	Quantity (no of staff)
Program management Training:	
a) Workshop on Financial Development	120 nos. of staff
b) Training on Gender for staff	20 nos.
Personal Appraisal Development & installed	1 nos. computer
Development personal data base	1 nos. of staff, 1 nos. of Computer installed
Training on strategic planning	20 nos. staff
Install of FIS	1 nos. of staff, 1 nos. of computer installed
Organisational management development training	16 nos. staff
Financial management training	33 nos. staff
Computer training	17 nos. staff
POs management training	18 nos. of staff
Credit management	121 nos. of staff
Disaster management workshop	64 nos. of staff
Gender workshop	91 nos. of staff
Advocacy workshop	49 nos. of staff

Annex 4 Gender

Performance of women in CDA from January to December 2000:

Events	Result achieved	
Type	No of women	% of total
Group formation	206	75.18%
Female member enrolment	3974	74.94%
POs leader (%)		40%
Credit recipients (%)		86%
Staff:		
Female	91	64.08%
Support Scheme		
Functional Education	161	91%
Training received	972	75.29
Legal aid	28 cases	
Marriage registration	336	

Annex 5 Legal aid

Legal Aid:

SL No	Cases No	On behalf of	Nature	Court	Area
01	765/M/200	Complainant	Sec-143/147/380/323/427 Penal court	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
02	83/96 Cri-Revision	Accused petitioner	435/439A Criminal procedure code	Additional session judge-3	Dinajpur sadar
03	855/M/2000	Complainant	Sec-7/10/12 Public safety act-2000, 143/149/448/380/354/506/32 3/386 Penal code	Magistrate 1st class- Birol	Birol
04	4/960/C Decree execution	Dependent opposite party	Eviction and violation.	Assistant judge court-Birol	Birol
05	273/97 G.R	Accused	Section-436/34 penal code	Magistrate 1st class- Birol	Birol
06	82C/99	Complainant	379/379/323/342 Penal code	Magistrate 2nd class	Birganj
07	497/98 G.R	Accused	379/323/ other penal code	Magistrate 1st class	Dinajpur sadar
08	206/M/2000	Complainant	Sec-143/ 149/ 379/ 447/ 506 Penal code	Magistrate 1st class-3	Birol
09	784/M/2000	Complainant	Sec-143/ 149/ 379 / 447 /506 penal code	Magistrate 1st class-3 Birol	Birol
10	17/2000 Criminal case Appeal.	Accused-Appellant	Section-379/34, Penal code	Additional district magistrate	Birol
11	137 C/2000	Accused	Section-380 penal code	Magistrate 2nd class	Birganj
12	160/99 G.R	Accused	379 / 323/ 447 and others - Penal code	Magistrate 2nd class	Birganj
13	746 M/2000 422/2000 G.R	Complainant Informant	Sec-7/10/12, Public safety act-2000	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
14	895 /M/ 2000 469/2000 G.R	Accused	10 (1) (2)/30 Women torture (Nari nirjatan) -2000 F.I.R 448/ 354/ 323/ 506/ 379/ 114 P.C	Magistrate 1st class-3 Birol	Birol

15	887/M/2000 468/2000 G.R	Accused	10 (1) (2)/30 Women torture (Nari Nirjaton) F.I.R-342/ 323/ 354/34 Penal code	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
16	877/M/2000 470/2001 G.R	Accused	10 (1)(2)/30 Nari Nirjaton-2000 Record-448/ 323/ 325/379/34 P.C	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
17	892M/2000 471/2000 G.R	Accused	10(1)(2)/30 Nari nirjatan- 2000 Recorded F.I.R 342/ 354/ 323/ 379/ 34 - P.C	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
18	61/2000 serial, 962/ 2000 G.R 86/2000 N.G.R	Accused	Section 506 Penal code	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
19	155 C /94	Accused	Forest case 26 section	Magistrate 1st class-1, Birganj	Birganj
20	80/M/2000 444/2000 G.R	Complainant Informant	Section 7/10/12 public safety act- ,00 P.C	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
21	796M/2000 445/2000 G.R	Complainant informant	Sec-7/10/12 public safety act- P.C	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
22	797 M/2000 446/2000 G.R	Complainant informant	Sec-7/10/12 public safety act-'00 Recorded- P.C	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
23	1202 M/2000	Complainant	Sec-323/379/380/ 448 Penal code	Magistrate 1st class-3, Birol	Birol
24	138 C/99	Complainant	Sec-4, Dowry	Magistrate 1st class, Birganj	Birganj
25	126/999/C	Plaintiff	Declaration for cancellations of false bill	Senior assistant Judge	Sadar
26	31/2000 Cri. Mise. 126/99/o/c	Plaintiff- petitioners	Violation case	Senior Assistance judge	Sadar
27	2114 M/95 2173/95 M	Complainant, Yeasmin case	Sec-302/201/34 penal code	Magistrate 1st- Pullock Ranjan	Sadar
SL No	Cases No	On behalf of	Nature	Court	Area
28	91/990/C	Plaintiff, Appellant	Cancellation of false deed	Additional district, Judge- 3 Dinajpur	Sadar

Annex 6 Networking activities

CDA's area management networking with GO and NGOs:

Where	Subject
GO: UNO, Thana agricultural officer, Thana health officer (THO), AC land (land office), Thana fisheries office, Social service department,	Khasland issue, Mela organised for 21st February (language day), 26th March independence day observation, Government participatory project purpose, environment day observation, Krishi mela organised, Organised and assist ORT program implementation, Women torture litigation, Organised and assist national immunisation program implementation, Support to distress women legal aid purpose
NGO: BRAC, SUPOTH, UDP, CARITAS, CARE, ADAB, GRAMEEN BANK, ASA, DIPSHIKA, GRAMEEN KRISHI FOUNDATION, RDRS	Partnership project under agriculture department, environment observation committee, landless peoples gathering, disaster preparedness management committee, National and International day observation, ORT program, ADAB UNCC meeting and social survey conduct and committee formation of trinamol Janasangaton level, Area wise situation analysis, relationship build up NGO to NGO, overlapping issue discussion.

Other networking activities:

- The CDA director attended the world summit for Social Development as well as the UN general assembly from 21-30 June 2000 and participated in different sessions in Geneva, Switzerland.
- UNICEF assists the district administration ORT programs in Dinajpur. CDA organised ORT campaigns and folk cultural programs in nine upazila under Dinajpur district from the 22nd March to the 19th June 2000.
- CDA organised a workshop on "Land Management and Farmer Revolution". This two-day workshop was held at Dinajpur lokboban (hall) and FPAB hall 27-28 April. The participants were departmental heads and experienced professors, researchers, historians from the Universities of Dhaka, Rajshahi, Jahangirnagar, and from Calcutta, Darjeeling and Balurghat, West Bengal, India.
- The CDA director attended an IDS workshop on "popular communication and participation for democracy and change" in the UK from 8-12 May 2000.
- CDA's executive members and staff in the Mokundapur training center attended the millennium day and 21st century gathering.
- The director also attended a one-day workshop on land survey & computerisation at Dhaka on 13 July 2001, organised by Action Aid.
- The director attended the meeting of Fair Election Monitoring Alliance at Dhaka on August 12, 2000.
- The director attended and facilitated a meeting of the Upazilla NGO Coordination Council formation, organised by ADAB, Dhaka.
- On 15th September 2000 the director attended an advocacy seminar on "Globalisation, the land issue in South Asian context" organised by Samajik Andolon, Dhaka
- Attend and facilitate the SDC-VFFP policy direction workshop at Rajshahi organised by SDC on 1-2 November 2000
- The director attended a workshop at the Deputy Commissioners Office in Dinajpur on the GO and NGO collaborative program organised by Australian International Aid on November 5, 2000
- The director attended the Joint meeting of FEMA and ADAB on November 2000
- The director attended a meeting of VSO on organisational development on November 22, 2000 at Dhaka.

- CDA Organised a National workshop on " National Water Management" by BIDS in the office of the Deputy Commissioner in Panchagar district. The participants were WARPO representatives, GOB representatives, and NGO representatives and grass roots people. The workshop was held on 15 October 2000.
- CDA organised a workshop on " World Rural Women's Day"-15th October. This was a one-day workshop held at Dinajpur Press Club auditorium. There was a meeting and an issue discussion on agriculture and seed management, rural women, environment protection in rural areas and women empowerment and their role. Also CDA participated in two different districts of Thakurgaon and Panchagarh in a workshop and a rally of " World Rural Women's Day".
- CDA organised a workshop on " Land rights of landless peoples on land and agrarian reform" with the participation of some social development organisations in the northern part of Bangladesh. A Rome based network financed this workshop: "The Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger & Poverty "
- Trinamul Janasanghaton organised samabesh, memoranda, press conferences and rallies for land rights and protests against torture and violence. The program was held at Dinajpur district head quarter on 20 August 2000.
- On the 21st of August 2000 a women rally was held and memorandum was submitted to Upa-Zilla Nirbahi office (UNO) in Birol against the attacking of women staff by the terrors.
- On the 22nd of August grassroots people and the aboriginals organised a big rally, and a memorandum was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Dinajpur as protest against the terrors.
- On the 6th of September 2000 some food & utensils were distributed by PROSHIKA and CDA among the victims of Chankali Birol Upazilla after the violence caused by the fake landowners and terrors.

Executive members: (2000 - 2001)

Mr. Masud Hasan Chowdhury	Chairperson
Ms. Rashida Khaleque	Vice - Chairperson
Mr. Farhatul Islam	Treasurer
Mr. Ad. Azizul Islam	Member
Joyanty Rani Bala	Member
Mr. Rafiqul Islam	Member
Ms. Aulokjan	Member
Shah I Mobin Jinnah	Director/ Member secretary

General members:

Mr. Masud Hasan Chowdhury	Businessman
Ms. Rashida Khaleque	Social worker
Mr. Farhatul Islam	Businessman
Mr. Ad. Azizul Islam	Teacher
Joyanty Rani Bala	Grassroot activist
Mr. Rafiqul Islam	"
Ms. Aulokjan	"
Mr. Mir Abdul Khaleque	Businessman
Dr. Al. Haj Somir Uddin Ahmad	Physician
Ms. Fatema Begum	Grassroot women activist
Ms. Khodeza Khatun	"
Mr. Amir Hamza	Grassroot activist
Mr. Nazim Uddin	"
Mr. Khorshed Alam	"
Mr. Abed Ali	"
Ms. Samina	"
Ms. Bilkis Akhter	"
Shah I Mobin Jinnah	Development Activist

2000 Millennium

CDA's challenge for the 21st Century

" Together you and I will begin to built the new society, a society in which each of us has the change to grow, to achieve, to contribute to create dignity for ourselves and not for ourselves alone, but other also, a society in which each of us has a stake share and we will give back to our men women & children what they deserve a heritage of hope"

CDA

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