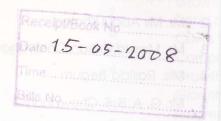


Community Development Association





Community Development Association Upa Shahar Block No-1 Dinajpur Bangladesh

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Upa Shahar Block No-1
Dinaipur Bangladesh

A.R.1991-92

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MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN

Community Development in Bangladesh is no doubt a herculean problem since it involves bottom 60% population of the society. This has been a tremendous and challenging task to imbibe spirit of self-reliance attitude in the hearts of its program participants. CDA has been working to achieve this particular goal for its target audience to bring about a change in their quality of life. Our plans and estimates need to be translated into concrete performances and also save from slide in the overall socio-economic build-up.

Of course, the achievements are commensurate with the available resources which have no doubt contributed towards the upliftment of the rural distressed.

It would be a greater success if we successfully motivate the beneficiaries to up keep, preserve and boost up the derived knowledge, idea, dynamism and devotion and engrave these sources of inspiration on their hearts;

"Where there is will there is way."

Hope the existing pace of development and strategies would activate the development activities more progressively in the years ahead.

ALHAJ DR. SHAMIRUDDIN AHMED

Chairman, CDA.

NOTE FROM DIRECTOR'S DESK

CDA has by now completed 6 years of socio-economic development service Starting from July 4, 1986 formally a direct project of "USCCB" a canadian donor agency in Bangladesh emerge as a local NGO to initiate the development program in this remote under developed horizon of northern region.

CDA has experienced a lot and learnt by doing with the program participants since half a decade. This report will reflect the virtue and draw back of CDA's development endeavour in its true perspectives cadence and color.

I convey my thanks and gratitude to all dedicated participants who shared in preparation of this report.

SHAH I. MOBIN JINNAH

Director, CDA.

CDA'S EVOLUTION: 1986-1992

In 1986 CDA started it's activities with the objectives of establishing self-government among 50 grass root organizations, taken over from the USCCB's RDP. By the enthusiastic and dedicated efforts of 18 committed volunteer workers in reconstruction of 50, groups are completed. In 1987 CDA made some changes in program approach. An Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP) was developed with a view to making the people active themselves in development rather than making them passive recipients of benefits. At the end of 1987 CDA started an experimental income and employment generation program to make a package of Integrated community Development Program (ICDP) in it's working areas getting seed-money from ADAB.

In the same year an action research "Village & Farm Forestry Program (VFFP) was started to meet the needs of rural people by producing fruit, fodder, timber, fuel (rural energy) with the financial and technical assistance from Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC). In 1989 CDA added few more villages to it's ICDP, with financial supports from OXFAM, Bangladesh. In 1989 CDA on the basis of it's experience testing out various kinds of development initiatives during the previous two years planned a 15% horizontal and vertical expansion in it's ICDP with financial assistance from Netherland Organisation for Development Cooperation (NOVIB). In 1991 another action research, namely on Agriculture farming for Landless Farmer Development program (LFDP) was included with CDA's program frame-work integrating the general objectives of human rights and environment.

CDA's program has undergone changes. The program has grown both in Area & in the content. In this evolution, process of action, reflection and testing out methods were rooted deep, with the active involvement of rural people, as it's program partner.

CDA'S VISION AND GOALS CDA'S MAIN AREA OF OBJECTIVES:

- a) Poverty alleviation
- b) Empowerment.

With the above CDA's objectives priorities are to the people who need development most and their active participation in development process. The assumptions of CDA's philosophy are that it is the people themselves who can bring about changes in their condition, through individual and collective action. CDA's role is to react in a flexible manner to the development needs identified by the people themselves. Therefore CDA's programs are not determined by any rigid set of strategies. CDA believes that the rural poor can be empowered both by changes in their living condition and by promoting their capabilities.

The main characteristic of CDA's strategy is to operate as a "capacity initiators" by making the target group members aware of their own problems, giving them the inspiration to unite in homogeneous class and increasing their capability to secure their legal and civil rights to fight against the exploitating mechanism in the society. Also CDA acts as facilitator to help it's group members to claim their legitimate share of the services and supplies provided by the public sectors.

COOPERATION WITH PUBLIC SECTORS

CDA believes that the cooperation with the public sectors can enhance the process of development. Thus CDA has established linkage with various government department such as health, Education, Agriculture extension, Livestock, NGO Bureau etc. These means of cooperation are helpful for the government in both to strengthen it's existing programs and increase their effectiveness.

CDA's village and farm forestry program works in a complementary way to the department of Forestry and Environment to achieve more wide spread afforestation. CDA's ICDP assisted the department of education in achieving it's goal of universal education through implementing adult education, human and skill development training and motivating the parents to send their Children to the local government institutions. CDA assisted the department of health and family planning in achieving it's goal of expanded program on immunization (EPI) and population control by motivating CDA's target population and linking the services with the public sectors. CDA sincerely believes that such cooperation can help the process of sustainable development and making the program participatory in true sense of the term

CDA'S MANAGEMENT

CDA pursues a system of participatory and decentralized management.

Programs are designed with the participation of the all level workers. within the frame-work of any program plan, each level of managenent is encouraged to exercise its appropriate authorities, to include creative solutions and generate innovations. CDA always provides freedom among it's staff members to take initiatives which stimulates participation and action involvement in the project activites.

CDA, through staff development training at home and abroad is trying to develop a well trained management cadre to carry on future expansion plans within the Organisation itself. Recruitment of women staff in all level is a matter of policy with CDA, this attempts not only ensuring gender equity but helps promote a balanced development of the society.

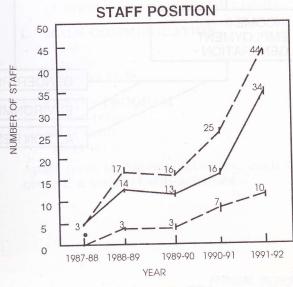
GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF ACTIVITY AND STAFF STRUCTURE

The organisational areas of CDA are predominantly rural agrarian in nature beset with herculean problems. In this underdeveloped scenario the critical areas are poverty, unemployment, ill-health, poor health and sanitation, illiteracy environmental degradation and lack of peoples participation in decision making.

CDA is operating in 4 regions of greater Dinajpur district. In each regions there is an area coordinator. The areas are staffed by multipurpose program organiser designated as village organizer who are the key personnel to promote development activities. At present each area covers 25-30 villages by six village organizer in average. These area offices and training centres serve as operational base for the development worker, for training, organisation building and extension activities. These activities are guided and supported by the sectoral component coordinators or project coordinators.

STAFF MEMBERS

CDA's staff member in 1991-92 comprised of 44 paid staff out of which 37 are in Integrated Community Development Program, 4 for village and Farm Forestry Program and 3 for Agriculture farming for Landless Farmers Development Program. Apart from the 53 volunteer teachers for functional literacy centre and 20 core farmers for developing village nursery and forestry extension are working for CDA as para professional.



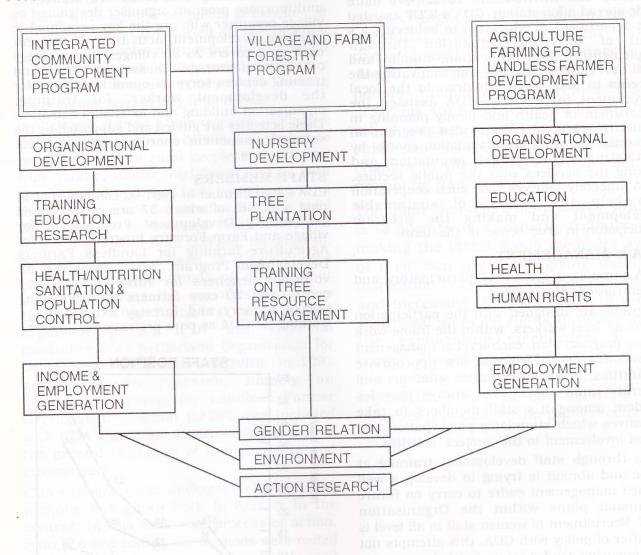
MALE FEMLE TOTAL

CDA'S CURRENT PROGRAM

Presently, CDA runs with three categories of Core program and a variety of support services for towards socio-economic upliftment of the rural poor Landless men and women, small farmer's and distressed artisans

- 1) Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP)
- 2) Village and farm forestry program (VFFP)
- 3) Agriculture farming for landless farmer development program (LFDP)

PROGRAM STRUCTURE



INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (ICDP)

Integrated community Development program (ICDP) is the largest one among the all CDA's programs and the core of all its activities. It unites and organizes the rural poor into men and women groups. It also works as an apparatus of development of human resources and occupational skill, for income and employment generating activities and for various social programs.

PROCESS OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The ICDP's activities are operated at the village level. These functions are performed by small field units called area office and training centre. In each area office there is one area Coordinator and 4-6 village Organizers (VO) out of which 50% male & 50% female. A male or female VO goes to the village and conduct socio-economic survey for identifying the households who need development first. The target people according to CDA's definition, consist of Person, who do not owns more than 1.00 Acre of land including homestead and pass their livelihood by selling manual labour. The "VO" then use to discuss with the identified men and women about the steps that may stimulate to form separate groups on gender basis. Thus the micro organisation is formed, each member of such organisation start savings programs at the rate of TK.2/= per week. Further, according to the needs the "Functional Education" programs start among the illiterate members. It is conducted by the local volunteer teacher trained by CDA's training cell, Each group then identify four or five potential and interested members having potential specially from the groups committee for training in leadership, management, human development and planning in CDA's area and central training centre. Gradually these groups are encouraged for individual and joint income and employment generation activities, by providing them short and mid-term credit. Through regular weekly meetings the groups initiate issue based discussion on, primary health care and social mobilization, nutrition, sanitation, collective social efforts, gender issues etc.

These micro-organisations comprise of 15-20 members in each group. Each group has a management committee consisting of 7 members.

The ICDP has By now covered 101 villages spread over 5 Thanas of Two northern districts, of Bangladesh namely, Dinajpur and Thakurgaon.

THE MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF ICDP

The following are the major activities incorporated with the ICDP:

a. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

- -Micro-organisation or group
- -Union coordination Committee.

b. EDUCATION

- -Functional education
- Development education.

c. TRAINING

- -Human and management development
- -Occupational skill development
- -CDA and other NGO's staff development.

d. RESEARCH

- -Impact assessment and research studies
- -Review of internal work and information system.
- -Documentation and material development.
- -Development project plans and proposals.

e. HEALTH

- -Motivation
- -linkage services by public sector.

f. SANITATION

- -Motivation
- -Safe drinking water
- -low-cost village sanitation center.

g. NUTRITION

- -Motivation
- -Vegetable garden

h. WOMEN'S PROGRAM

- -Integrating women in development process.
- -Initiating programs which can address the practical and strategic gender needs.

i. MASS COMMUNICATION

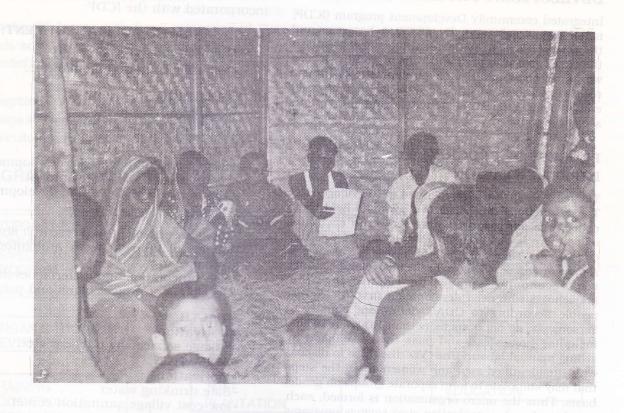
- -Poster
- -Leaf-let
- -Cinema slide.

i. CREDIT PROGRAM

- -short-term
- -Mid-term
- -Long-term

Apart from the above activities, each activity content a series of sub-activities.

GROUP MEETING





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ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT(OD)

VISION OF OD

To help facilitate the rural poor and the distressed, artisans to unite and building up their own organisation, aiming at facilitating self government process among them.

such organisational activities increase the critical awareness of the rural poor- they can understand and analyze their own situation. Their role in the society. Their relation with the rural power structure and rights & responsibilities as a whole.

APPROACH OF OD

The basic organisations are formed in a village containing a cluster of houses.

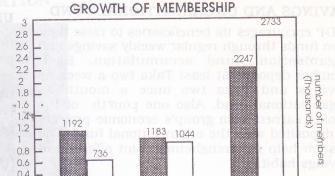
These small groups are the foundation of building of union coordination committee (UCC) at union level.

PROGRESS

The coverage of formation of micro organisation and the growth of membership and population are presented in the following table:-1

Particular	1990-91	1991-92
Village coverage	47	101
GROUP	uteon viwo	f and tenies
Men	83	137
Women	65	163
Total	148	300
MEMBERS		
Men	1183	2247
Women	1044	2733
Total	2227	4980
POPULATION		
Men	4244	9996
Women	4374	8542
Total	8618	18538

The higher growth rate of group membership specially the women groups and membership in 1991-92 over than 1990 period reflect CDA's expansion trend and the policy of increasing women's participation in Development program.



YEAR
MEN WOMEN EsoldsT

1990-91 1991-92

GROUP MEETING

989-90

Both the men and women group members meet together once a week groups wise The issues affecting lives and livelihood of the landless groups are discussed in these meeting. Besides, an issue-based and progress review meeting are held once a month where the various socio-economic issues are discussed and analysed.

such group meetings develop repport building among the group member as wall as stimulate collective attitudes and efforts. This also helps and contribute a lot to the institution building process. The following table will illustrate the number of meetings held and the average rate of attendance as well;

Table-2

To a second	Particular	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
	Meeting Men group Women group	2981 2249	5125 3897	3932 4266
	Total	5230	9022	8198
	RATE OF ATTENDANCE Men group Women group	92% 84%	86% 90%	86% 92%

The above table shows 1991-92 number of group weekly meetings decreases than 1990-91 due to devastating flood in the working areas.

SAVINGS AND ORGANISATIONAL FUND

ICDP encourages its beneficiaries to raise their own funds through regular weekly savings and organisation! fund accumulation. Each member deposits at least Taka two a week as savings and Taka two once a month as organisational fund. Also one pourth of the profits earned from group's economic projects is deposited with the organisational fund. The system help in strenghening joint efforts and savings habit.

The following table will illustrate the savings and organisational fund Position as of 30th June 1992 and the previous years.

Table-3

Particular	1990-91	1991-92	Rate of increase over 1991
SAVINGS: Women Men Total:	83,575.00 146,881.00 230,456.00	216,512.00 228,811.00 445,353.00	259% 156% 193%
ORGANISATIONAL FUND: MEN WOMEN TOTAL	ocio-econo	25,852.00 65,050.00 90,902.00	100% 100% 100%

The following Line graph illustrates the savings trend.

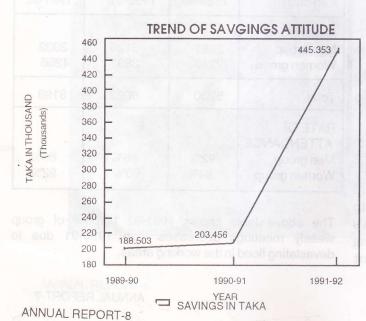
UNION COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Beyond the mirco-level organisations the ICDP participants have taken steps towards establishing neighborhood network. These neighborhood net-works are known as union coordination committee which consist of the representatives of all male and female group in a union. Each union coordination committee (UCC) normally organizes atleast a meeting once a month, where the common and major issue based discussions are held UCC is also responsible to stimulate all of its members micro organisations in achieving their goals and objectives. The UCC meetting is organized for inter-group action, attending to local conflicts and solving the problems.

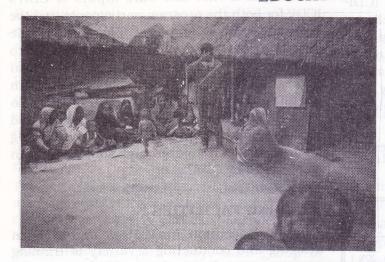
Presently 13 Union coordination committees are formed within the ICDP working areas. There were 6 union coordination committees in 1990-91.

The UCC is also responsible for planning and implementation of large and sustaninable joint Economic project. The number of UCC's economic project as of 30 June, 1992 is one "weaving project."

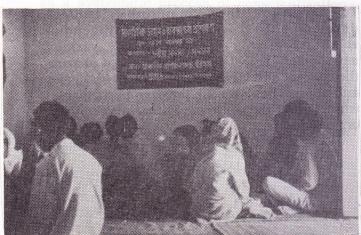
During this year numbers of community campaign were organised by the different UCC, with a view to raising community awareness; against the Dowry costum, undue wages, human rights and balance of environment.

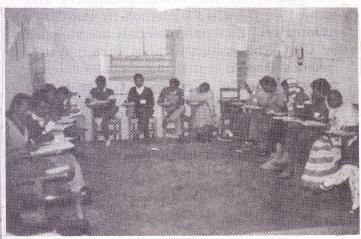


TRAINING EDUCATION









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FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION

Functional education incorporated with ICDP is another important element. CDA believes that education does not mean only the eradication of illiteracy. FE plays a potential role in making the program participants aware of their hidden potential so that they can confront with their day to day problems.

The following table illustrates the progress of FE.

Table:-4

Particular	s) and	1990-91	reions	1991-92			
	Graduate	Enrolled	Dropout	Graduate	Enrolled	Dropout	
FE graduate Women Men Total	21 78 99	26 99 125	19% 21% 20%	344 136 430	430 176 608	20% 23% 21.5%	
Course Continuing Women Men	TIONAL	380 103 483			805 213	TOTAL 1185 316	

MANAGEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION (FE) PROGRAM

The FE program participants are the illiterate men and women within the age group of 15-45 years. FE volunteer teachers are selected from the locality by the village organisers and trained on BRAC's FE method by the CDA's training cell. Eduction materials are supplied by CDA. The groups arrange their physical facilities. One FE centre consists of 25 illiterate participants. The duration of course is 150 class day. A monthly reporting and monitoring system is maintained to assess the progress of FE. The FE learners are graduated through evaluating after completion of the course.

TRAINING

Training is a vital soft ware inputs of CDA's ICDP for both the program participants and the program staff. The philosophy behind the development program implementation is to develop the hidden potential of the rural poorest of the poor and to empower from individual level to group level. To strengthening the process of both human and skill development in different trade training for program participants and staff have been emphasized by CDA.

TRAINING FACILITIES

Since its inception in 1989 CDA has been desiging and conducting a variety of training programs according to the needs of its program participants, workers and the workers of other development organisations. CDA has developed its own training facilities at Dinajpur adjacent to its central coordination office. This training centre has residential facilities for 24 participants at a time. In 1990, CDA increased its number of training centres with a view to scale up the activities in the field. These centres are called "Area Training Centre" presently there are three area training centre located at Birganj and Birol Thana of Dinajpur district and Ranisakail Thana of Thakurgaon district. Besides the central and the area training centres, the training courses are being imparted at village or Thana level.

OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING

To facilitate the community leaders development workers and indigenous voluntary groups to carryout the various development activities. It also aims at sharing the concept and ideas of development strategies and approaches with the program participants, workers and the workers of other development organisations.

TRAINING METHODS

Ensuring active participation is an essential condition of CDA's training principle. It means active involvement is expected with the learning process rather than the physical presence of a training participant.

CDA is aware of the need to create a favourable environment and uses of suitable training method to ensure the highest participation in various training courses with utmost effectiveness.

The participants sit in such a way that they can see each other, CDA uses those methods which encourage and ensure participation: such as the small group discussion, syndicate, debate, brain storming, case study, Bazz group or "discussion 66", simulation game, structural experience, role play, work-shop, seminar, lecture & lecturate, field trips etc. are all included. The various materials e.g. poster, cards, flip chart, slides and video shows are also introduced during training courses.

TYPES OF TRAINING:

There are two major areas of CDA's training program;

- 1) Human and management development.
- 2) Skill development.

HUMAN AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

Human development training may be defined as a systematic process of conscientization. This includes; consciousness raising, organisational development and management, gender relation and development, primary health care & social mobilization, project planning and management, community leadership village volunteer, Functional literacy teacher, Family acts and human rights, environment and development Book keeping & accountancy etc.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

skill development training courses are expected to develop the capability required for formulation and implementation of income and employment generation activities. This includes; weaving, pond fish cultivation, vegetable garden, tailoring etc.

TRAINING PERFORMANCE 1991

During 1991-92 CDA's central and area training centres conducted a total of 30 courses human development training covering 453 group members, 7 courses covering 123 CDA & 13 other NGO's staff, 3 skill development training covering 30 program participants.

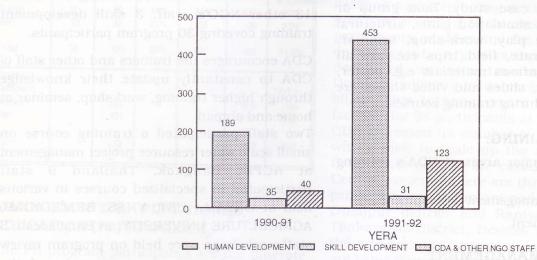
CDA encourages the trainers and other staff of CDA to constantly update their knowledge through higher training, workshop, seminar at home and abroad.

Two staff participated a training course on small scale water resource project management at ACPD, Bangkok, Thailand 9 staff participated in specialized courses in various field at OXFAM. UST, VHSS, BRAC, ADAB, AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITY, in Bangladesh. 3 staff workshops were held on program review and replanning, area management and the

TABLE:

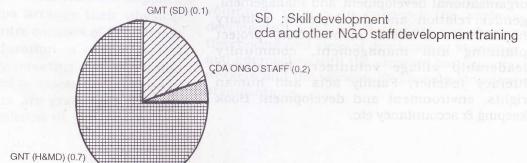
Particular	remtol tria	1990-	91	essential	noblishan	1991-9	2 bydos go	unsug
apability retrained for	Course	Men	Women	Total	Course	Men	Women	Total
GROUP MEMBERS:	niqui b		amaol	physical physical	tham the	neiller Rether	a process	earnir
Human development Skill development	22 3	163 5	189 35	357 40	30 3	208	245 31	453 31
CDA & OTHER NGO's STAFF:	listrates		ess of	ipalion s	est parte est parte		incet and tegasue tealou	polyna
Human & Management development:	2	36	4	40	7	72	52	123

CDAS' TRAINING PROGRAM



COMPOSITION OF CATAGORY

GMT: Group member trained (H & MD) on human and management development



RESEARCH

IN 1991-92, CDA had concentration and a high priority on research to inspire rural development. Research become an integral part of project formulation, monitoring and evaluation of CDA's entire development intervention. CDA's research aims at acting as a supporting unit to the decision makers at all level management of CDA, wokers and program participants through providing advice' and information of the Planning and evaluation. In fact, presently there is no particular independent research unit of CDA. CDA addresses its purpose formulating adhoc research unit cousisting of existing experienced staff and hiring consultant in that particular field,

FUNCTIONS OF RESEARCH UNIT

The activities of the research unit 1991-92 are given here under.

- a) Impact assessment and research studies.
- b) Review of internal work and information system.
- c) Documentation and material development.
- d) Formulation of project plans and proposals.

a) IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH STUDIES

To enable the program management revise or restructure the programs implementing strategies research and impact assessment were given majority. During 1991-92 CDA generated essential information on key socioeconomic indicator through a research covering 500 households from 5 villages of which 3 villages from CDA's intervention area and the rest 2 villages were selected as control villages for further research purpose but not to be coverd by CDA.s program intervention Another study on impact of CDA's program felt need and problem of the people upon the perception of program participants were made in this year. This study was on 145 group members out of which 62 were male and 83 were female. Apart from these structured research and impact assessment a regular impact assessment and action research was made by the active participation of staff and program participants.

These are:

- -Extend of gender awareness
- -Trend of womens participatation in development process
- -Impact of landlessness & poverty.

b) REVIEW OF INTERNAL WORK AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

CDA, with its limited resource has tried to develop a sound management information system. In order to assess and assist the program activities, within the current year CDA formulated some tools for collecting information from grassroot level to the top executive of the organisation with the help of external consultant.

c) DOCUMENTATION AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT

"The arrival of high technolgy is not only likely to bring in revolutionary changes in various walks in human endeavour, but even lifestyle will change suth a highly complex society information would be the real sense of the phrase."-Alvin Toffler.

This is why CDA has laid greater emphasise on documentation with a view to building an independent information system to widen the horizon, through storage of reports, paper cliping, hand out, video cassettes, photographs and books on various development issues. In 1991-92 CDA initated a mini libarary containing 538 books, reports, journals and magazines, 23 video cassets 3 set of slides.

Besides, the overall reports of training courses, hand-out, poster, flipchart and other training materials are documented accordingly. CDA's micro-library facilities are provided to its members, staffs and the program participants.

d) FORMULATION OF PROJECT PLANS AND PROPOSAL

In recent years the priority has been given to design a comprehensive planning system which encourges innovative planning at the village organisation level and which allows CDA to plan sucessfully and to act towards addressing the overall objectives.

In order to materialize the above views, this year CDA carried out a base line socio-economic survey of 500 households spread over in 5 villages. The base line data bank serves many-program purposes.

Through continuous analysis of program participant's situation, identification of key variable indicators to define the objectives and activities were planned for 1993-95.

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VEGITABLE GARDEN



SANITATION



IMMUNIZATION



ANNUAL REPORT-14



HEALTH PROGRAM

Health is an important sector in CDA's itegrated Community Development Program. CDA's present health program addresses the preventive needs of the program participants.

ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

- 1. Motivation, Training on primary health care and social mobilization with a view to facilitateing the program participants to raise their awareness on health, nurtition and sanitational status. In 1991-92. 11 Women members and 17 male group members were trained on primary health care and social mobilization. The trained group members are facilitaing the people of their community so that they may identify the appropriate measures in health sector. Besides CDA's village organisers (VO) initiate of groups discussion on health issues in the weekly meetings. In such group meetings VOs dessiminate the preventive health massages.
- 2. Supply and mobilization of hand tubewells and latrines in order to promote the uses of safe drinking water and latrine.

TUBE-WELL:

Since inception of CDA this program is carrying out with the financial assistance by NGO Forum and UNICEF. The strategies of the program include identification of peoples not availing themselves of the facilities of safe drinking water, and to assess the distance of tubewell installed by the grovernment from the proposed spot by the applicant Selection of tubewell Caretakers from the participant groups Training of care taker on repair and maintainance of tubewells, agreement with the land owners on the tubewell installation spot 78 hand tubewells were installed upto 1991-92 covering 7,800 beneficiares.

In 1991-92 CDA added one more provision i.e providing short term revolving loan for hand tubewell to the program participants. In the current year 30 tubewells were installed through out the CDA's working areas covering 30 households.

SANITATION

Provisioned of establish mobile village sanitation centre in CDA's working areas for ensuring sound environmental sanitation Village sanitation centres are running with the financial assistence from NGO forum. Implementing strategy for such sanitaion centre is to identify the community latrine needs followed by forming a project committee consisting of 4 members from the participants and 1 from CDA's area staff members.

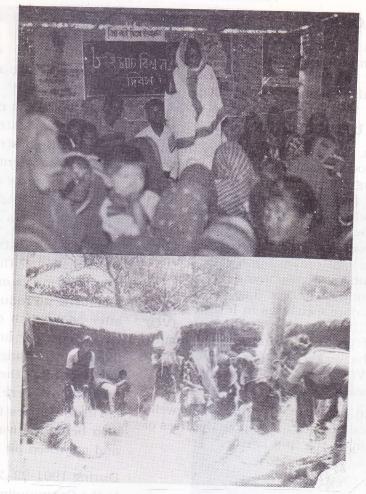
The cost of latrine consturction will be controlled by the project committee and construction work by the trained group members. Production Cost of is calculated after completion of consturction and of each latrine cost per unit fixed accordingly. price is fixed up accordingly. Considering the economic background of the program participants short term loan were given for purchasing of latrines. Besides the program participants are also being motivated for building up hygenic and improved pit latrine.

During 1991-92,258 sanitary latrine were sold to the Community people on cost price and 988 improved pit latrines were constructed by the Program participants.

IMMUNIZATION

The objective of CDA's immunization program is to facilitate and complement the government extended program for universal immunization. The program participants in CDA's working areas become aware upon the importance of immunization through social mobilization. The regular motivational activities were carried out by the worker of ICDP. In 1991-92,267 newly born babies and 204 pregnant women completed their vaccination courses.

WOMENS' PROGRAM







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NUTRITION

The climate and the soil of Bangladesh is favourable for the production of vegitable through out the year. In this situation rate of malnutrition is estimated at 57.6%. The cause of such malnutrition is due to imbalanced fooding lack of economic capability and to reluctance interest of vegetable gardening

Since its inecption CDA has been raising awareness on balanced food, nutrition and the sources of nutrition. Thus homestead biointensive gardening is found as good source of household nutrition and addition to household, s income-Bio-intesive vegitable gardening (BIG) is encouraged by CDA through providing adequate skills and knowledge to the program participants.

In 1991-92, 19 members were trained on vegitable gardening and horticulture. The seeds of spinach, raddish, long bean, sweet guard were distributed among the program participants.

A total number of 1025 small scale homestead vegitable gardens developed by the program participants. Most of the production from their homestead gardens were consumed at home. Approximately they earned Tk. 542/= through sale of vegitables in the market as additional income, The total value of vegetable consumed by them is estimated atTK. 1787/=

POPULATION CONTROL

Through continuous motivational activities CDA has been mobilizing the community to accept suitable population control methods according to their choice. In this respect ICDP staff are linking the program participants to the government department of family planning and other Non government organisations working F.P service in the same areas.

WOMENS' PROGRAM

women folks of Bangladesh are suffering more in degree. The socio-economic setting has failed to receive recognition they deserve and the number of gainful work is very small which restricts their contribution to family's income and, national progress, The existing social system has failed in appropriate evaluation and counseling to sustain Women folks for better development roles in the society which has added lot of problems and misery. Violence against Women is common forms of abuse range humiliation and economic blackmail to physical brutality. In fact women are born in poverty, brought up in deprivation and die being denied the minimum human needs. Farced by the situation increasing numbers of women are coming out of their houses and taking up jobs to make a living without much option. Economic dependency of the majority of women population adversely affects their social status economic inequality is possible the most-significant factor leading to social inequality. Lack of opportunities for women to enter into various types of employment equally with men restricts their contribution to family income and puts limitations to the full use of women potentials.

With a view to solving the problems the women are beset with in the society CDA has been extending development services to uplift the socio-economic condition of women laying utmost emphasis on the following issues:

The custom of dowry oppression of women, rape and famicides polygamy Divorce Realisation of fair wages Recognition of domestic works Custom of purdha

APPROACH AND ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM

Integrating women in all shorts of development activities is the philosophy of this program. Along with the initiating some special activities to address the critical needs of women.

The following activities were includes in this program:

Women's'organisation and Education

Training on Human, management and skills development

Legal aid and mediation Womens' Economic activities Rally, Campaign.

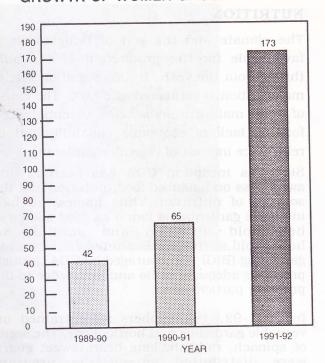
WOMEN'S ORGAVISATION

Women's organisations envisage implementation of development central theme in all other development activities. There are two type of women organisations. Micro-level organisation with some cluster of householdes in a village and another one is union wise by the representation of micro organisations.

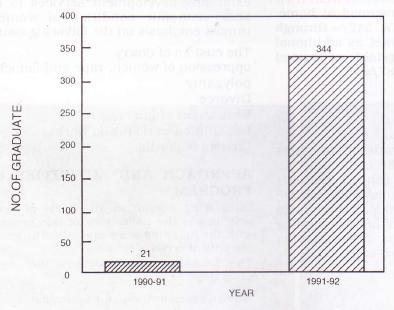
FUNCTIONAL EDUCATION (FE)

This program is an attempt to stimulate human development and organisation building process of the rural women. This program combines elements of conscientization with basic literacy and numaracy. The BRAC FE materials are used in this program.

GROWTH OF WOMEN GROUP



GRWTH OF FE GRADUATE



HUMAN AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (HD)

The following courses are organised during the year: Organisational development and management. consciousness raising.

Gender relation and development.

Primary health care.

Social mobilization.

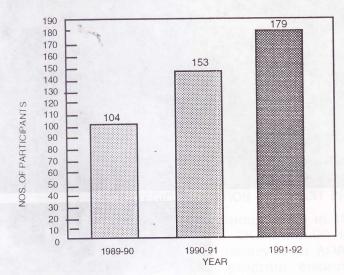
Community leadership.

Village Volunteer.

Project planning management.

Women and environment.

PROGESS OF HD TRAINING

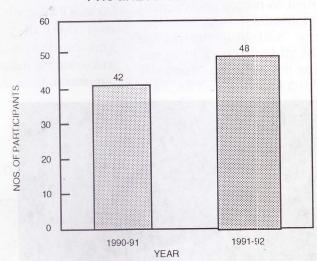


SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING(SD)

The following courses on different trades were organised during 1991-92:

Horticulture.
Jute work.
Weaving.
Pond fish culture.
Tailoring.

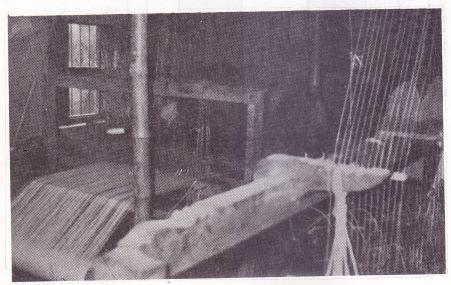
PROGRESS OF SD



INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAM







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LEGAL AID AND MEDIATION

CDA extends legal aid to the victims of dowry. torture and injustice. Apart from this CDA also encourages mediation with the help of local administration or union coordination committee.

The following chart will illustrate the nature of injustice and numbers of women benefited by legal aid and mediation program.

TYPE OF INJUSTICE	MEMBERS BENEFITED
physical Torture	70
To remove from house by husband	
without any reasonable causes	12
Get marry by husband without the	VEAR 19102 EN
permission of first wife	9
Demand for dowry	24
Il legal divorce	18
Total type 5 numbers	133

WOMEN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Besides the socio political and cultural awareness the women's program participants are also encouraged to build-up their economic strength. Each group member deposits TK. 2.00 per week as savings adding to their own capital. Besider using their own fund and mobilizing revolving loan fund women are under taking the following type of economic activities:

Paddy cultivation

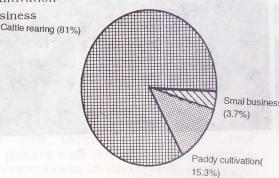
Cattle rearing

Goat rearing

Tailoring TEND OF INVESTMENT BY GROUP

Potato Cultivation

Small business



CREDIT PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Lack of adequate capital resources is one of the major constraint in economic development in rural Bangladesh. The existing credit program is directly or indirectly administered by the commercial banks in the country which provide the maximum benefit to the large and medium size farmers, As a result very little scope opened to the rural poor is to approach the legendary village money lender. According to CDA s' survey 1991, 18.31% of the total credit mobilised by the rarget groups was provided by friends and relative '69. 53% from local money lenders, 10.44% from bank and 1.09% from other sources including from cdredit facilities of NGOs.

STRATEGIC EVOLUTION OF CREDIT PROGRAM

CDA's credit operation started in 1988 with a revolving fund of TK.50,000.00 which was received as seed money from ADAB. During 1988-90 credit program encouraged the collective economic activities only at 12% service charge. In 1990-91 CDA formulated basic rules for credit operation which serves as criteria and guideline for granting loan. This guideline the govern Precondition to qualify ing for the credit, loan celling, duration of loan, classification of loan, ceilling of loan per group member realizable. In 1991-92 the credit operation guideline were reviewed by a consultant recruited by NOVIB from BRAC. All the credit activities are supervised by the ICDP staff, all the activities guided and supported by a credit coordinator. In 1991-92 as per the credit operation rules each member eligible to have a individual loan of TK.5000.00 and on collective loan of TK.2500.00 at 10% annual service charge.

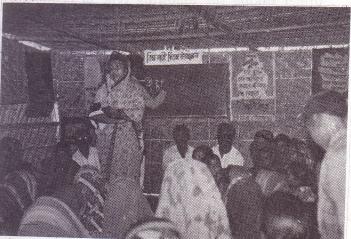
During 1991-92 TK.648,109.00 was distributed among 1007 nos of borrowers out of them 782 are were women and 225 are men group members. Outstanding loan now stands at TK.409,255.00.the rate of recovery was estimated at 101.26%. During the year only Smalbusiness 17.83% members were covered by credit program.

MASS COMMUNICATION PROGRAM



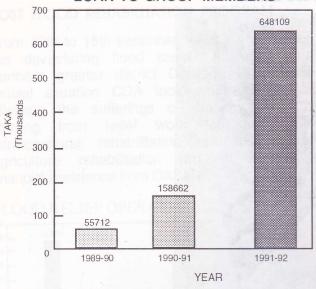




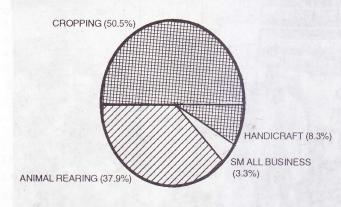


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LOAN TO GROUP MEMBERS



SECTOR OF INVESTMENT



MASS COMMUNICATION

CDA emphasizes on sharing and dissemination of informations and experiences in the community. CDA has developed the following communication media to achieviets above objectives;

Development of poster and leaflet Showing cinema slide organizing campaign on common issues and Significant day observation

DEVELOPMENT OF POSTER AND LEAFLET:

CDA during 1991-92 has developed some posters, printed and distributed by on local, national and International.levels, The following posters were developed with a view to raising consciousness on the specific issues:

- 1. Education for All
- 2. Against women, injustice and torture
- 3. Environment and development.
- 4. Afforestration

CINEMA SLIDE

CDA has developed and taken steps for showing some cinema slide in order to build up awareness on common issues for the community. During the year CDA arranged show the cinema slide high lighting the following issues;

- 1. Afforestration
- 2. Education for all
- 3. Environmental sanitation
- 4. Against dowry system and women torture
- 5. Reduce use of chemical fertilizer.

CAMPAIGN / DAY OBSERVATION

CDA lays emphasis on campaign, day observation in order to bring better integration in the development activities. In such program all walks of community people are invited for participation. The following sub activities are included in this program for information exchange. Also to enable the people in formulation of action plan based on received ideas from;

Discussion

popular Theatre

Cultural performances

Rally

Demonestration.

LIST OF DAY OBSERVED

The following significant national and international days were observed by program participants and CDA's staff.

1st MAY

World women day

World forest day

World literacy day

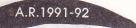
Independance day of Bangladesh

week long program based on Earth summit was observed by CDA with program participants where it was vowed to protect environment together with declaration of soliderity with the recommendations of Earth summit.

LIST OF CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Against dowry and women tourture Immunization education for all

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POST FLOOD RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM



following sub activities are program for information or enable the people in the peopl



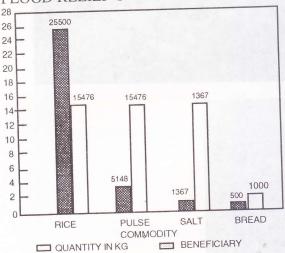


following posters were devel raising consciousness on th

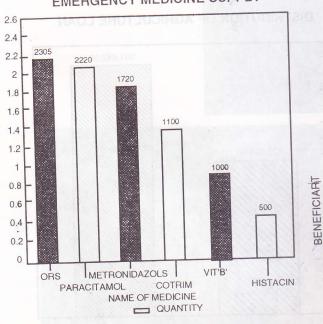
POST FLOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAM

From 12th to 15th septmber 1991, a short lived but devastating flood caused havoc in the northern greater district Dinajpur. In view of crucial situation CDA took prompt action to alleviate the sufferings of the flood victims starting from relief work to short term infrastructural rehabilitation and post flood agriculture rehabilitation program with the financial assistance from OXFAM.

FLOOD RELIEF OPERATION



EMERGENCY MEDICINE SUPPLY



(Thousands)

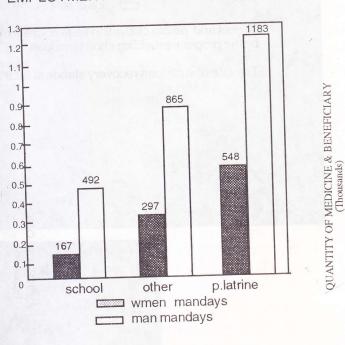
REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

67 flood affected oppressed women headed households were benefited by the assistance. Thatched rooms were constructed by the joint effort of CDA, household heads and the community.

REPAIR RECONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY CENTRE, MOSQUE, TEMPLE, SCHOOL, EXCAVATION KHAS POND

The assistance provided two fold bebefits to the community, firstly it opened a way for rural employment and secondly it served the reconstruction purpose.

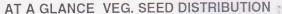
EMPLOYMENT THROUGH CASH FOR WORKS

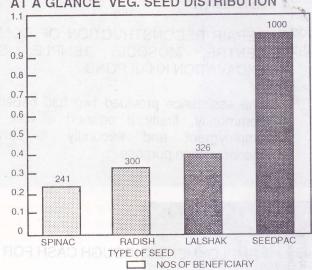


BENEFICIARY (Thousands)

POST FLOOD AGRICUL TURE REHABTILITATION

Under the activities vegetable seeds were distributed among the flood affected people of CDA's working areas

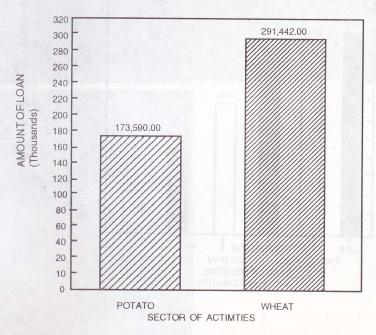




Wheat and potato cultivation were also encouraged by the program providing short term loan.

The rate of such loan recovery stands at 88.9%

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE LOAN

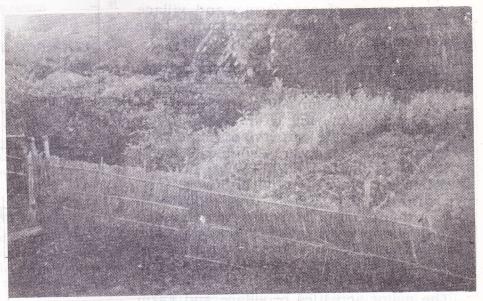


AMOUNT DISBURSED

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VLLAGE AND FARM FORESTRY PROGRAM IN PHOTOGRAPH







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VILLAGE AND FARM FORESTRY PROGRAM (VFFP)

VFFPS' EVOLUTION 1987-1992

In 1987 CDA started village and farm forestry an action research program introducing a new tree plantation scheme i.e private planting on private land by the lande owners In 1987 VFFP has two major activites:

- a) Plantation in crop land agroforestry
- b) Homestead tree planting and resource management.

In 1987-88 there was a devastating flood throughout the country. In this alarming situation only 40% tree survived. In 1990 VFFP' had under went changes inVFFP's homestead tree plantation and resource management, for improving extension approaches to involve women. In 1991 development of core-farmer, and village nursery as a village tree resource base were added with to VFFP's activities.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA STAFF STRUCTURE

CDA's village and farm forestry program is operating in 2 Thana of northern district in Dinajpur covering 10 unions and 121 villages. 2 male supervisors and one female supervisor were deputed to follow up and facilitate the VFFP's participant, primaryly these activities were coordinated by CDA's VFFP project coordinator. The activities were guided and supported by the senior program officer and Regional Program manager of swiss development cooperation (SDC) and the CDA's VFFP partner.

The major activities of village and Farm forestry program

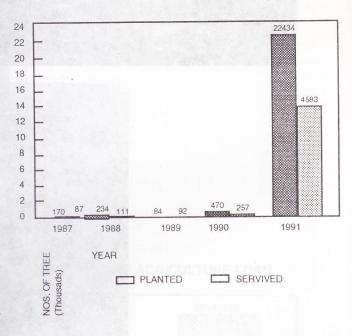
- a) Tree planting
- i) Homestead tree planting resource management
- ii) Crop land agroforestry program
- b) Tree renovation / rejuvenation -Budding
- c) Nursrey development
 - -Central Training nursery
 - -Village nursery
- d) Training on tree resource managment -staff development
 - -Core farmer development

-discussion forum for program participants.

HOMESTEAD TREE PLANTING RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In the past seedlings and sapling for plantation were provided to the program participants on the basis of 50% subsidy. In 1991 program participants procured sapling according to their choice from local core farmers nursery at an agreed rate, During this year 206 women plauted 22434 saplings, (12017 is fruit and 10417 is timber tree.) The rate of survival in June '92 is estimated at 65%.

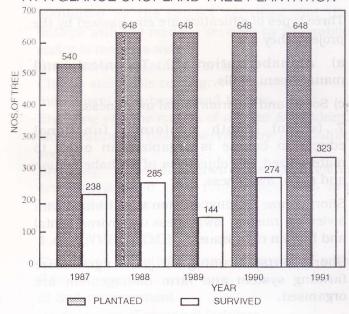
Homestead Tree Planting



CROPLAND AGROFORESTY PROGRAM (CAP)

The program participants (farmer partners) were identified by the project staff on the basis of land ownership and interest. the person having 0.5 acre of land will be selected as farmer partner. The CAP is divided into models. Each model consists of 0.5 acre of land. 27 trees are planted in each models. There are three species in each models. Two species is chosen by farmer partner and rest by project technical person. During the year 648 trees were planted in 24 models. The rate of survival in this year is 50%.

AT A GLANCE CROPLAND TREE PLANTATION



TREE RENOVATION / REJUVENATION

In view to renovation and rejurvenation the existing fruit trees in the community, this component is added with VFFP.By grafting budding and layering the process existing fruit trees will by renovated and rejuvenated, During the year 150 trees were renovated, 20 core farmer were trained on the technique of budding and grafting with a view to replicating the technique through out the working areas.

NURSERY DEVELOPMENT

To materialize the objectives of establishing village tree resources base in 1991 nursery development component was included with VFFP. Two type of nursery are developed nursery development.program

- i) Central Training nursery
- II) Village nursery.

CENTRAL TRAINING NURSERY

This is developed within the CDA's premises and maintained by project technical staff. The central training nurserys objectives are as follows

- -To establish a seed bank
- -Training and demonestration
- -Seed/seedling raise.

During 1991 20 core farmers received practical training on Horticulture, tree mangement techniques from the central training nursery

VILLAGE NURSERY

The major objectives is to facilitate the village nursery to establish village tree resources base. In 1991,20 interested farmers were selected from 20 different department of Agriculture extension (DAE) blocks.

Adequate knowledge and skill training on horticulture, tree management and tree renovation techniques were provided to these farmer through practical training and intensive discussion. These trained core farmers establish 20 different village nursery within their own premises. CDA's VFFP provided a seed money of TK.1500.00 to each as the material cost for the nursery. Till this reporting period the endeavour of sapling production by the core farmer to address the target of homeland tree plantation is continuing.

At present 46285 saplings are available with the village nurseries.

TRAINING ON TREE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Training is consider as a software inputs to achieve the VFFP's overall and specific objectives. Three types of training and workshop are organised by VFFP.

- -Training to project staff
- -Training to core farmers
- -Discussion forum of program participants

TRAINING TO PROJECT STAFF

Considering the smooth operation of VFFP adequate technical knowledge and skill was provided to the technical staff. Most of the training courses were conducted by CDA's own resources and within its own premises, Besides, Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) patrner of CDA's VFFP organised some high level training courses through Bangladesh Agriculture University and other Government and Non-government resource in this field.

CORE FARMER TRAINING

During the year 1991-92 the following courses were organised by VFFP for its 20 core farmer partners:

Project planning and implementation strategy Nursery management and seedling raising Training on tree renovation

A campaign on afforestration with the participation of all level community people through out VFFP's operational areas was organised is on 5th june 1992.

AGRICULTURE FARMING FOR LANDLESS FARMERS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM:

Infact every human being has inalinable rights to be free from hunger and protection of Human rights is the keystone in the arch of dignified and peaceful survival of all human being

With a view to improving their quality of life dignity and capability it is imperative to establish their due human rights and responsibilites.

One more objective is added to improve soil condition through promoting environmental awareness and gradual ecological agriculture farming system.

1- OPERATIONAL METHODOLOGY

This pilot program is facilitating by a team of 3 staff members consisting of 2 program organisers and 1(one)Project coordinator. The technical and conceptual frame work of the project are coordinated by the project staff by the Director and program coordinator

1. a) GROUP FORMATION:

Landless farmer groups are formed with of 25 members to identify the landless by conducting a structured base-line survey in the community.

Agriculture suniversity variduvather

1.b) EDUCATION:

Three types of education are emphasized by the project ,they are

- a) Alphabetization b) Technical and management skills.
- c) Social and environmental awareness.
- 7 (seven) month nonformal functional education course is organized in order to materialized the objectives of alphabetization and social awareness.

Short course training session is continued with a view to raising awareness on environmental and human right issues.

Short course training on joint agriculture farming system and farm management are organised.

Besides, regular development issue based discussion are made in groups weekly meeting.

1.c) HEALTH:

Nutrition, sanitation, Immunization are facilitated by the project activities and the linkage with the medical services by the public sector is made as well.

Bio-intensive vegetable garden.

Chiken and cattle rearing.

Installment of tubewell and latrine..

Ensuring vaccine course of mother & children. Mobilization of health services by the public sector.

Ensuring personal & environmental hygiene are incorporated with project activities are included with the component

1.d) ENVIRONMENT:

Three type of activities are incorporated with this component;

- a) Soil improvement
- -Reduce use of chemical fertilizer
- -Ensure preparation and use of green manure
- -Ensure preparation and use of compost
- -Crop diversification.
- b) Tree plantation in homestead land.
- c) Environmental education.

e) RIGHTS:

Right to food, health, due wages, dignity, shelter and education are considered in this component. The following activities are included for establishing due rights.

- a) Awareness on rights and responsibility
- b) Mobilization and utilization of resources possessed by public sector.
- c) Establishment of due wages.

f) EMPLOYMENT:

With a view to create self employment by the landless group joint agriculture farming is encouraged by this project. Local government land, fellow land are utilized by the group on rental basis. Agriculture farm operation plan is prepared by the farming group and a portion of budget is provided as short term revolving loan.

Land holding:

	Land _{	H/H Land Holding		
31 21	0	Agno	.08 hec.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
71	0.09	iure c ciect	0.16 hec.	22
	0.17		0.24 hec.	09
n l	1.25	to orth	0.32 hec.	10
TON	0.33	esu-li	0.40 hec.	15

Dependency on chemical fertilizer: 100%

Soil condition : PH - 5.5 - 6

%OM -1.12 - 1.65%

NPK - L/M/M Texure-sandy

Average rainfall

: 3.35 hrs/month

Average Drought

: 28.67 hrs/month

CALORIE INTAKE MONITORING:

Food manu	day	gm
Cereals	30	325
Vegetable	20	88
Pulses	03	07
Meat & Fish	2.5	3.75
Sugar / Molases	0.1	3.03
Roots / Ubers	01	0.06
Milk	4	24
Egg	0.1	0.01
Fruit	7.7	25.67

ORGANISATION BUILDING: Table: 8

Nos of	Member	Weekly	Saving
Group	Enrolled	Meeting	Deposit
04	100	70	Tk. 3,752/-

Activities (Environmental Agriculture Farming): The table shows the groups Agriculture activities-

Table-6

Name of the group	is heer	Agricul	ture Projec	ts taken	Agriculture	Project at Pr	esent	Future Plan
urselo mana je	No of Project	Nature of Project	Project area in acre	Net Income from the project	No. of Project	Nature of Project	Project area	IBIo-Infensir Chiken and Installingui
range on a come	Chec. III	Wheat cultiva-tion	9.32	Tk. 13074.00	by Pile i ental Inv activities	Morua cultivation	10.32 acre	Green manuring to increase soil fertility & then Potato, wheat
"Eso Kaj Kari"	1 d - H9 W0	Sweet gourd cultiva- tion	1.00	Tk. 1729.00	ecourse e to ruis numan ni balazogni	ponentium crawbigo Tracel lâr cseara,hice	RESSOLES RONNIEN LITTERALISTE	Indicated and In
		protection		min organ	ilsed _{1.}	Morua	5.00 acre	Wheat cultivation
"Didar"	13:35 H	humann Jaguor	n sans	zA Best dien ZA	es, reg en nea 1 empost	Paddy	5.00 acre	Ensure pre Ensure pre
"Agnishikha"	TWOM	INTAKE	ghas HIAOLI		.bas	omestead catton	sification. Lation in length	The group searching land for Wheat cultivation in the winter season.
"Agragami"	10		reals	inity, V	ages, di	H, dae w	od, heal	- do -

Achievement:

In fact through joint agriculture farming effort in respect of fair wages the group members achieved as per GOB rate TK. 35.00 perday. The Mentioned below table indicates the position.

Table-7

Group	Total mandays invest in the joint agril, farming.	Amount of wages paid for it (in Tk.)	Average per day wages stands.
"ESO KAJ KORI	166	5805.00	35.00
"DIDAR"	22	770.00	35.00
"AGNISHIKHA"	ns of Meriber	re farm operation pla	ental basis Agricultu
"AGRAGAMI"	no door no	ing group and a por	s prepared by the fain

FINANCING OF CDA

To meet the financial need of program operation CDA mobilizes funds from two sources. one in internal another is external. Internal sources are the revenues generated through the following;

- a) Service charges from Revolving loan fund.
- b) Training and consultancy fees.
- c) Bank interest.
- d) Investments made in income generating enterprises.
- e) Miscellaneous.

The external sources comprises contribution from the following donors and international agencies;

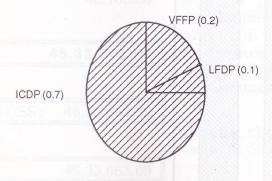
- a) OXFAM, DHAKA BANGLADESH.
- b) SWISS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (SDC) BANGLADESH.
- c) NETHERLANDS ORGANISATION FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (NOVIB) THE NETHERLANDS.
- d) BREAD FOR THE WORLD (BROT) GERMANY.
- e) NGO FORUM FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION, BANGLADESH.

FUND IN FLOW: 1991-92

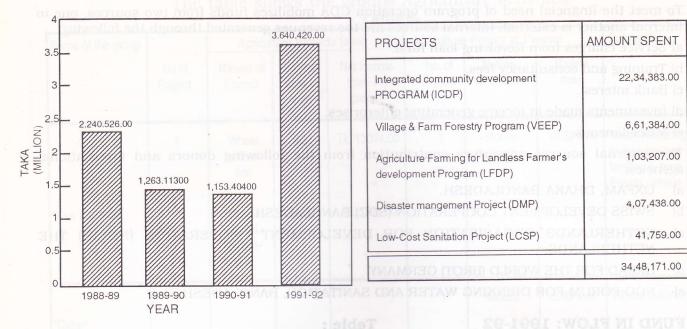
Table:

PROJECTS	DONORS	AMOUNT (TAKA)
Integrated community development (ICDP)	NOVIB &	22,13,547.00
development (1021)	OXFAM	4,95,100.00
Village & Farm Forestry program (VEEP)	SDC	5,99,523.00
Agriculture Farming for Farmer's development program (LFDP)	BROT	3,32,250.00
3 PROJECTS	4 DONORS	36,40,420.00

COMPOSITION OF FUND BY PROJECT



TREND OF FUND IN FLOW OF CDA

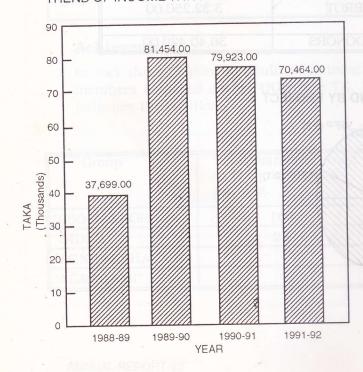


PROJECTS	AMOUNT SPENT
Integrated community development PROGRAM (ICDP)	22,34,383.00
Village & Farm Forestry Program (VEEP)	6,61,384.00
Agriculture Farming for Landless Farmer's development Program (LFDP)	1,03,207.00
Disaster mangement Project (DMP)	4,07,438.00
Low-Cost Sanitation Project (LCSP)	41,759.00
THE WORLD (BROT) GERMANY	34,48,171.00

EXPENDITURE ON PROJECTS:

During the year 1991-92 an amount of Tk. 34,48,171,00spent for following project.

TREND OF INCOME THROUGH INTERNAL SOURCE



BALANCE SHEET:

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (CDA)

As of 30th june, 1992

A) PROPERTY AND ASSETS:

FIXED ASSETS :	9,08,883.24
Training equipments	92,444,32
Furniture/bed and bedding	176,010.69
Type machine	8,748.00
Motor-Cycle	325,586.28
· Electric Goods	18,673.17
Computer	125,840.00
Photostate-machine	50,200.00
Bi-Cycle	32,940.00
Machinary	71,890.79
Land	6,500.00

CURRET ASSETS :	36,24,830.35
Revoling Loan	5,51,237.20
Cash in Hand	935.19
Cash at Bank	30,30,519.08
Loan and advance	42,108.88

B)	FUND AND LIABILITIES:	46,33,663.59
Į.	CAPITAL FUND	
	TOTAL (B)	45,33,663.69

Auditor: Irshadullah Patwary & Co.

Treasurer's views

CDA started functioning spare handed except with some objectives and philosophy to alleviate the sufferings of the underprivileged community people groping in the endemic darkness of extreme poverty and powerlessness. By the sincere and devoted efforts of CDA's management and staff, cooperation extended by the non-Government and Government sectors, objectives were translated into concrete performances. The program strategy itself led to financial capability and sustainable development advancing in progressive proportions, simultaneously saving from further slide in the overall socioeconomic build up. The dark clouds of uncertainty are no more hovering over the have-nots, rather chances of Socio-Economic recovery are becoming brighter day by day. The strictly controlled and fair book keeping, sound financial management adhering to a well-formulated fiscal policy, vigilant implementation. periodical audits. conducted internally and by the 'Chartered Accountant Firms' of the country have been safeguarding the overall fiancial setup and operations.

Consequently, the organisation has, by now, a good number of esteemed development partners are in its favour and can safely encourage others assistance and work with CDA in the accomplishment of its holly development mission.

MASUD H. CHOWDHURY

Treasurer, CDA.

CONCLUSSION

In our efforts, emphasis was lead on parcticability sequencing of time schedule, funding strategy and component wise effectiveness necessary for the changing development needs of the rural horizon. Experience gathered from fields are applied in Training and the feed backs duely examined were applied in to field after taking necessary action.

The program activities were conducted strictly adhering to the objectives with necessary felxibility to make the efforts part and parcels of the target groups as a friends philosopher and guide aiming at their present and future development needs.

We had to face many impediments and adverse situation during program operation in the past.

The quantitive and qualitative developments were kept parallel as far as possible. The organization tried to cover each and every aspect of Socio-economic development implementing need based development programs as contained earlier.

The organization in working for the human benefit and development since with this secret belief "the protection of human Rights" is a key stone in the earth or peaceful & dignified survival of every human being.