



Working together for right based poverty free developed BANGLADESH

Annual Report 2013

Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation-CCBVO

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CCBVO-Rajshahi

**ANNUAL REPORT
January-December 2013**

**Time of Publication
February 2014**

**Published by
Executive Committee
CCBVO**

Mohisbathan, Rajshahi Court,
Rajpara, Rajshahi-6201,
Bangladesh.

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CCBVO**

**Computer Compose
CCBVO Head Office
Mohisbathan, Rajshahi Court,
Rajpara, Rajshahi-6201,
Bangladesh.**

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Acronyms

AGM	Annual General Meeting
APO	Annual Plan of Operation
BfdW	Bread for the World
BFF	Bangladesh Freedom Foundation
BMDA	Barendra Multi-purpose Development Authority
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBSO	Community Based Social Organisation
CCBVO	Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation
DSS	Department of Social Services
EC	Executive Committee
GB	General Body
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GO	Government Organization
GS	General Secretary
IGP	Income Generation Program
IT	Information Technology
LGRD	Local Government and Rural Development
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non Government Organisation
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPP	People's Participatory Process/planning
Rakkhagola	Approach of CCBVO on ethnic food security and development /generally use as village level food bank/centre.
RTI	Right to Information
SO	Social Organisation
SP	Service Provider
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh
UP	Union Parishad (smaller administrative unit of local government)
Upazila	Sub-district
VA	Voluntary Assistance
VBCO	Village Based Community Organisation
VBCC	Village Based Community Centre
VLO	Village level Organisation
VLV	Village Level Volunteer

Foreword



Chairman,
Executive Committee

Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation-CCBVO has been successfully implementing its program and different activities of projects during last thirteen (13) years by holding slogan "working together for right based poverty free developed BANGLADESH". CCBVO continues its efforts towards human resource development along with sustainable natural and environmental development too. Direct beneficiaries of this comprehensive social development approach are neglected, poor and disadvantaged people, who involve in different occupations and contribute vital role in social improvement. The list of beneficiaries includes ethnic minorities, daylabourers, marginal farmers, contract farmers, young male female, children and adolescent students.

The report presents its planned and implemented activities with data and information apart from other general information gathered during the period. Specifically, its ongoing projects and implementing period, targets, achievements, success, problems, constraints, challenges, results and learning are manifested in this report.

However, I do express my gratefulness and gratitude to the donors for their extended cooperation, General Secretary of the organization for his continued guidance. I must thank Director Program, Project Coordinators, Accountant, Assistant Coordinators, Supervisors and Village Organizers for their valuable contributions. Moreover, I express my thankfulness to the honorable members of general committee and executive committee of CCBVO for their appropriate directions and decisions. I thank all level well-wishers of the organization and wishing their good health.

AMM Ariful Haque
Chairman,
Executive Committee
CCBVO-Rajshahi

Executive Summary



General Secretary
CCBVO

Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation (CCBVO) is working in north-west part of Bangladesh in Rajshahi under the Barind tract during last thirteen (13) years and expanded gradually, implementing organisational activities in the working areas successfully. CCBVO implements comprehensive socio-economic development program for disadvantaged people which includes ethnic minorities, day labourers, marginal farmers, contract farmers, younger male and female, children and adolescent students with a view to sustainable development and the development of natural environment.

CCBVO gives priority to fundamental needs of the grassroots people and their social and human rights, gender equity and food security as well as food deficiency. CCBVO gives support to form social organizations which encourage in promoting local level food bank and entail to use local resources and services to reduce poverty and protecting traditional culture of the ethnic minorities. During the period CCBVO implemented different educational development program (pre-primary, primary and promoting science education in secondary school level), awareness building on public health, sanitation, primary health care, child and reproductive health, HIV/AIDS. CCBVO has been involved to promote local governance development program for extending coverage and quality of services along with establishing RTI-Act, good governance and social accountability.

During the period CCBVO has implemented Rokkhagola Village Based Sustainable Food Security Program for the Ethnic community live in Rajshahi district with a view to enhance their comprehensive development. The approach of CCBVO is giving voluntary support to the people to make them self-reliant by establishing human and fundamental rights as well as they can be able to perform their own role towards sustainable socio-economic development.

In the reporting period CCBVO provided support to 21655 beneficiaries under the different capacities of the organisation, which includes 5665 ethnic people of 1105 ethnic families through 26 Rokkhagola Village Based Organizations assisted by Bread for the World (BfdW). Secondly CCBVO implemented another project on Promoting Science Education in Secondary Level which covered 3712 stakeholders including 702 girls and boys 400 students of 20 secondary schools and science clubs with the support of Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF). Besides, CCBVO continues two (2) Shishu Patshalas (Pre-primary schools) with 22 boys and 31 girls of ethnic communities. During the period the organization covered eight (8) unions and two (2) municipalities under Godagari & Tanore Upazila of Rajshahi district.

CCBVO expresses heartiest thanks and gratitude to all honourable members of executive and general committees of the organization for giving necessary directions and advices, further, all level staff of the organization including Director Program, Coordinators, and Accounts rendered their effective services as a milestone of its journey. We do express our respect and gratefulness to national and international donors for their extended supports, besides, local and national dailies, journalists of printing and electronic-medias kept enlightened and positive contributions. We also admire and remember our friends those who extended much brightened role for the organization and wishing their good health.

Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal
General Secretary & Chief Executive
CCBVO

CCBVO at a Glance

Started journey	▶ July 23, 1999
Founder of the organisation	▶ Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal Swapon
Social Status	▶ A non-profitable, non-political social development and research organisation.
Legal Status	▶ NGO Affairs Bureau, Registration No.: 2760, Date: 03. 01.2013. Department of Social Service(DSS), Registration No.:Rajsha-619/200, Date: 16.04.2001.
Governance & management	▶ General Body members- 29 Executive Committee members-07
The major interventions	▶ Support to establish basic rights, food, education, treatment, cloths, shelter, human rights, livelihood, gender equity, social justice, and good governance, legal support, advocacy, human resource development, primary health care, nutrition, water and sanitation, climate change, disaster reduction, HIV/AIDS.
Core Programme	▶ Assist to form social organizations and resource mobilization towards sustainable development.
Running activities and projects	▶ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rokkhagola Village Based Sustainable Food Security Program for the Ethnic Community in Rajshahi • Promoting science education in secondary level schools • Campaign for right to information
Mojoir working area	▶ District- 1 (Rajshahi) Upazila-2 (Godagari and Tanore Upazila) Union-11 Pourashava-2 (Kakonehat & Godagari)
Program participants families	5104
Direct program participants	▶ Direct beneficiaries: 8251 Female : 2156 , Male : 2860 Girls : 1725 (students) Boys : 1510 (students) Indirect program participants: 9574 All together : 17825
Number of social institutions	▶ Rakkhagola Social Organisation : 26 Secondary school and Madrasa based science clubs : 20
Rakkhagola centres	▶ 26
Total staff	▶ Female staff: 12 Male staff: 30 Total: 42
Present donors	▶ Bread for the World, Germany(BfdW) Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF) Local donors
Development partners	▶ Nagorik Uddyoug BDERM, Dhaka ALRD, Dhaka BLAST,Dhaka
Total Budget (2013)	▶ BDT

Milestones / Time Line

Year	Important Achievement
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCBVO established as a voluntary social development organization
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organization started development work in Rajshahi city and building linkage in Paba, Godagari and Mohonpur Upazila
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taken registration with Department of Social Services (DSS), Rajshahi
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started Action Research at Mohonpur, Godagari and Paba Upazila on Fisherfolk and ethnic community people
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published research findings on “Socio-Economic condition of Fisherfolk community people’s development” Published Concept note on “Finding Out an Appropriate Path for development of the Ethnic People of the Northern Bangladesh” Start “Sustainable development of ethnic people through capacity building project”
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Sustainable development of ethnic people through capacity building project” Land Rights and Development for landless and ethnic community at Paba and Godagari Upazila with the support of ALRD
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start “Sustainable development of ethnic people through capacity building (as pilot project)” funded by Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF), Dhaka, Bangladesh, Observe a weeklong program on “International Indigenous Day”
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Sustainable development of ethnic people through capacity building project” Round table meeting with Lowers and Shearing meeting with Civil society on land rights issues of the ethnic community Water and Sanitation Awareness Project for ethnic community Case study on “An instance: Role of Rokkhagola village level community organisation towards ethnic development”.
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Sustainable development of ethnic people through capacity building project” Implement Voter Registration Awareness Campaign (Awareness building on the issue of national and local election) with the support of IED (Institute for Environment and Development), Dhaka, Bangladesh. Provide Legal support on land issues infavour of ethnic people assisted by BLAST.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Sustainable development of ethnic people through capacity building project” Case study on “Paharia Ethnic community needs civil society and government social and legal support to stop eviction at Horipur union under Paba upazila in Rajshahi district” Start Rokkhagola Shishu Patshala (pilot project)
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start “Village Based Sustainable Food Security Project.” Baseline survey on socio-economic and food security situation of ethnic people live in Barind tract.

Year	Important Achievement
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Village Based Sustainable Food Security Project.” Campaign on Citizens’ Right to information with the support of Nagorik Uddyoug, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Involve with Disaster Risk Reduction program of government in Rajshahi.
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Village Based Sustainable Food Security Project.” Publish report on socio-economic-cultural and food security situation of ethnic people live in Barind tract, namely “BARENDRI ADIVASIDER CHALCHITRA” Obtain Chand Sultana Award-2011 from Dhaka AHSANIA Mission for keeping special impact on sustainable development of Ethnic people live in Barind Track. Involve with Disaster Risk Reduction program of government in Rajshahi.
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Village Based Sustainable Food Security Project”. Initiated Promoting Science Education in Secondary School Project supported by Freedom Foundation Bangladesh (FFB) Aprajita-Political Empowerment of Women assisted by SDC through PRIP Trust Awarded First Prize from TIB for Best Stall Decoration on Information Fair in Rajshahi Involve with Disaster Risk Reduction program of government in Rajshahi.
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the “Promoting Science Education in Secondary School Project supported by Freedom Foundation Bangladesh (FFB) Received NGO Bureau registration in January 03, 2013 Incepted Bread for the World (BfdW) supported program Rokkhagola Village Based Sustainable Food Security Program for the Ethnic Community in Rajshahi. Baseline survey and report on socio-economic situation of the ethnic people in ten villages of Barind tract in Rajshahi. Namely “BARENDRI BANGLAR JONOJATI”. Extended greater net-work with civil society organizations and distributed blankets among the ethnic poor people with the financial support of Kobikunja, Rajshahi (cultural organization) CCBVO involved with Disaster Risk Reduction district committee of government in Rajshahi.








Governing body of the organization









According to organizational policy and constitution, CCBVO has governing body (GB) and another is Executive Committee (EC)





A) General body: General body is highest platform of the organization; the committee members shall have the right to participate and vote in election of EC, which has been for three years of period. This committee is consisted by life members and general members. General committee normally approves annual budget, income and expenditure statement and decisions of executive committee, annual plan of the organization. This committee has the authority to take any final decision for the betterment of the organization. General Body meeting of CCBVO shall be held on every calendar year called by General Secretary with the concurrence of the executive committee.

B) Executive committee: Executive committee shall hold meeting quarterly basis and invite annual general meeting. Executive committee shall implement more over the decision of general committee. The executive committee shall be responsible to general committee. The executive committee shall be responsible for staff recruitment, annual budget preparation, controlling discipline of the organization, collecting fund for project implementation, keeping income and expenditure statement to place in the general meeting for necessary approval. This committee can hold meeting as and when necessary but quarterly basis. List of both of committees are as follows:








List of General Body

Name of the member with parents	Address	Photographs
Everist Hembrom Father : Late Shimon Kishon Hembrom Mother : Late Rita Soren	House No.290, Horgram Eastpara, Post. Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal Father : Late Azaharul Islam Mother : Begam Sobura	House No.79, Mahishbathan, Post. Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Abdur Rouf Khan Father: Late Md. Hossain Khan Mother: Late Hasina Khanum	House No.3, Road No.12, Pici Culture Houseing Society, Shekertak Post: Mohammadpur-1202, Adabor Dhaka City Corporation, Dhaka.	
Shahabuddin Ahamed Father: Md. Kutib Uddin Ahamed Mother: Saida Khatun	House No.66, Meapara, Road No. Behind of PN School Post: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Khondokar Md. Abul Kalam Azad Father: Late Foyaz Uddin Khondokar Mother: Moriam Begum	House No.79, Sopura(Meapara) Post: Sopura-6203, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation Rajshahi.	
Md. Abdus Samad Father: Late Balajan Sarkar Mother: Late Suratan nessa	House No.255, Terokhadia Post: Cantonment-6202 Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Dominika Marandi Father: Late Peter Choron Marandi Mother: Late Agnesh Tudu	Aligong Post: Meapur-6201, Poba, Rajshahi.	










Name of the member with parents	Address	Photographs
Minhaj Uddin Father: Late Sumsuddin Ahamed Mother: Late Romejan Khatun	Chotobon gram purbo para Post: Sopura-6203, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Foyazulla Chowdury Father: Late Md. Aftab Uddin Mother: Feroja Begum	House No.70, Meapara Road No. North of PN School Post: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Soyad Khaled Samms Father: Late Soyad Joynul Abedin Mother: Soyada Setary Begum	House No.99, Kazihata Road No.Greater Road Post: Rajshahi GPO-6000. Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Jannatul Ferdosh Father: Late Ajharul Islam Mother: Late Sobura Begum	House No.F-1244, Sagorpara Post:Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Ad: Norendronath Tudu Father: Sri Bissonath Tudu Mother: Late Sona Serafina Murmu	Village: Simla Post: Narayonpur Godagari, Rajshahi.	
Md. Nasim Akter Father: Rustom Ali Korayshi Mother: Kamrun nesha	House No.250, Laxmipur Vatapara Post: GPO-6000, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Arifa Begum, A B Father: Late Doc. Farhad Ali Mother: Late Lotifa Begum	House No.75, Boshpara, Post: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Peter S,N, Ghosh Father: Late Norendronath Ghosh Mother: Late Ribika Ghosh	House No.166, Mohisbathan Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Md. Soriful Islam Badol Father: Late Md. Muntaj Ali Mother: Sarjina Begum	Mollah para, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
A M M Ariful Haque Father: Late Doc. Md. Azizul Rahman Mother: Mos: Anowara Khatun	House No.272, Sepay Para, Post: Rajshahi-6000, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Deawon Ekbal Un Nobl Father: Late Asmot Ulla Mea Mother: Amina Khatun	Sagorpara, Post: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Sukanto Shaha Opu Father: Anil Kumar Shaha Mother: Anita Shaha	House No.18, Keshobpur, Post: GPO-6000, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	


Name of the member with parents	Address	Photographs
Ad: Md. Golam Mostafa Father: Md. Saifuddin Mea Mother: Mos: Fatema Begum	House No. 117, Horogram Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Asadul Islam Father: Late Ashraful Islam Mother: Oheda Khatun	House No.273, Keshobpur, Post: GPO-6000, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Srimoti Kajol Minj Father: Late Jetan Minj Mother: Late Monjuri Tappo	Village: Kanto pasha Post: Rajbari Hat, Upozila: Godagari, District: Rajshahi.	
Md. Mojammel Haque Father: Late Monir Uddin Mother: Late Fuljan Begum	Kadrigong Dorikhorbona Post: Rajshahi Cantonment, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Soyad Sofique Father: Soyad Eyasin Mother: Nurunessa	Sostitola, Post: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Md. Saidutjaman Sipon Father: A.B.M Abdur Roshid Mother: Mos: Mojida Begum	Raypara, Post: Sopura-6203,Shahmukdum Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Koishila Gogar Father: Suknath Gogar Mother: Sodas Minj	Village: Shahana para Post: Rajbari Hat, Upozila: Godagari, District: Rajshahi.	
Sogir Mostofa Father: M.A Salam Mother: Sahida Begum	Section-6, Block-A, Lane-3, House No-29, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216.	
Sri Rampodo Mondol Father: Late Pochon Mother: Sorola	Village: Choytonnopur, Post: Rajabari Hat, Upozila: Godagari, Dist: Rajshahi.	
Sri Roghunath Singh Father: Late Sri Peari Singh Mother: Srimoti Poddmoni Singh	Village: Golay, Post: Dhorompur, Upozila: Godagari, Dist: Rajshahi.	

List of Executive Committee











Name and Designation	Address	Photo
A M M Ariful Haque Chairman	House No.272, Sepay Para, Post: Rajshahi-6000, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Md. Mojammel Haque Vice-Chairman	Kadrigong Dorikhorbona Post: Rajshahi Cantonment, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal General Secretary,	House No.79, Mahishbathan, Post. Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
Md. Saiduzzaman Sipon Assistant General Secretary	Raypara(Nowdapara), Post: Sopura-6203,Shamukdum Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
Dominika Marandi Treasurer,	Vill-Aliganj, Post. Miapur-6201, Paba, Rajshahi	
Arifa Begam Executive Member,	House No. 75, Post. Ghoramara-6100, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi	
Md. Nasim Akter Executive Member,	House No.250, Laxmipur Vatapara Post: GPO-6000, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	

STAFF of CCBVO

Name	Designation	Address	Photographs
Mr.Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal	Chief Executive	House No.79, Mahishbathan, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
Mr.Md. Abu Ahsan Shelley	Program Director & Project coordinator, RFSP	House No.128, Ramchadrapur, Post: Ghoramara, Rajshahi-6100, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
Mr. Sumon Mardi	Accountant	Mahishbathan Missionpara, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
Mr. Arif	Training Coordinator, RFSP	House No.80, Mahishbathan, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
Mr.Md.Nerabul Islam	Project coordinator, PSE	Village: Muraripur, Post: Haripur, Paba, Rajshahi.	
Mr.Md. Al-Ashari Sohel	Junior Accountant	House No.299, Mahishbathan, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
Mr.Nirungoon Kujur	Field Supervisor, RFS	Village: Nimkuri, Post Dharampur, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
Mr.Sudokkon Toppo	Field Supervisor, RFS	Village: Shahanapara, Post: Rajabarihat, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
Mr.Bhabesh Chandra Urow (Lakra)	Field Supervisor, RFS	Village: Shahanapara, Post: Rajabarihat, Godagari, Rajshahi	

Name	Designation	Address	Photographs
Mr.Md. Mukleshur Rahman	Asst. Project coordinator, PSE	Village: Mulkidung, Post: Dhorompur, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
Mr.Md. Mahabub Hossain	Asst. Project coordinator, PSE	Village: Chabbis Nagar, Post: Chabbis Nagar, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
Mst. Shabnam Mustari	Asst. Project coordinator, PSE	Village: Foradpur, Post: Pramtoli, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
Mr. Ronjon Lakra	Office Support staff	Farsapara, Post: Rajabarihat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr. Sorot Chondro Rajuar	Village organizer	Choitonnapur, Post: Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Lalmohon Ming	Village organizer	Kantopasha, Post: Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Sabina Khalko	Village organizer	Nimkuri, Post : Palpur, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Manik Akka	Village organizer	Pathorghata, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Jharna Lakra	Village organizer	Shahanpara, Post: Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Ovilal Sarkar(Toppo)	Village organizer	Beldanga, Post : Palpur, Godagari, Rajshahi	

Name	Designation	Address	Photographs
Mr.Shamol Kumar Shing	Village organizer	Golai, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Minoti Shoren	Village organizer	Geolmary, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Durjoy Dhon Khalko	Village organizer	Mulkydaing, Post : Palpur, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Paul Biswos	Village organizer	Daingpara, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Dilip Tudu	Village organizer	Nimghutu, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Ripon Tudu	Village organizer	Gonokardaing, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Josna Minch	Village organizer	Farshapara, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Sema Rani Akka	Village organizer	Norsing-Gor-Ardorsogram, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Sunita Toppo	Village organizer	Idolpur, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Sudhir Kisku	Village organizer	Gordaing, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	

Name	Designation	Address	Photographs
Mr.Paban Bakla	Village organizer	Baganpara, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Mukhlesur	Village organizer	Shreerampur birowyl, Post: Boliadaing, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Isita Mardi	Village organizer	Dadowor, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Sagori KhaKha	Village organizer	Gunigram-Rajapara, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Motilal Kuzur	Village organizer	Agalpur, Post: Boliadaing, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Rajkumar Uraw(Borowar)	Village organizer	Muraripur, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Panna Lal Sardar(Tigga)	Village organizer	Sakura, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mr.Joyonto KumarTriki	Village organizer	Gogram, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Aguestina Tudu	Village organizer	Komlapur Bilpara, Post: Boliadaing, Godagari, Rajshahi	
Mrs.Sreemoti Chobita Rani(Kujur)	Village organizer	Udpur, Post: Pramtuli, Godagari, Rajshahi	

Organisation in a Brief

Background of the Organization

Center for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation (CCBVO) incepted on 23rd July, 1999 as a social development and research organisation (NGO) with a view to assist disadvantaged and distressed people and to contribute for environmental and social development through peoples participatory process. A group of young people along with social researchers, workers established this non-political and non-profitable organisation. The organisation has been experiencing that people somehow driven to some sorts of exploitation and are neglected from socio-political rights in the society. Religious practices strongly prohibit women's public mobility, personal life and other relevant social values of women. Ethnic minorities are mostly vulnerable in the northwest part of the country. From the beginning, the organisation has been trying to uphold the national interest and develop strategies and trying to find out the core problems and constraints towards socio-economic development, and taking different activities to improve the conditions of health, education, cultural, natural environment etc. CCBVO got its legal registration from Department of Social Service (DSS) in April 16, 2001 which, Reg. No. Rajsha-619/2001. Following that CCBVO got registration from Bangladesh NGO Affairs Bureau, dated on 03.01.2013 Reg. No. 2760.

Development Approach of the Organisation

CCBVO strive its efforts for the betterment of Bangladeshi people especially people live in Barind Tract for to achieve socio-economic, cultural, environmental aspects and basic rights of the people, considering the present context and the basic problems behind these. CCBVO believes, peoples participation is most important to improve socio-economic-condition of the country and others cultural and institutional development. CCBVO firmly believes that all human beings have creativeness whatever their educational level and position in the society. If they get the opportunity to know or aware about their power and potentials, they can change their status of livelihood and can also protect the equitable social norms and practices. Social justice and self-reliance can only be achieved, where the voice of the majority people and their participation are ensured in all decision-making processes and they talk about their development and precisely think over active participation. Which is one of the essential factors for an effective development strategy, no one from the outside can bring sustainable development for them at local level. Therefore, local level organisation has to take lead role for self-sustainable development of the community people. Local level organisations are more or less aware about the problems of the target people, they can find out the causes and analyze the different problems and prospects and able to keep effective contribution to utilize the local resources for taking diversified development strategies. CCBVO is going ahead towards sustainable development as a helping institution based on observation, research and knowledge management practices.

Motto: "Working together for poverty free and rights based Bangladesh."

Philosophy of Organisation

Every citizen has equal opportunities and rights, creativeness whatever their social status, religious identity, educational level. Considering these factors, CCBVO has been giving stress to organize and mobilize the extreme poor people including ethnic minorities in its interventions. Through this, the target people will have a better realization of their rights and entitlements, and can undertake necessary steps for their development and necessary access to fundamental rights and justice, which will contribute to good governance practices, as well as, to make them free from different constraints and poverty towards sustainable development.

Vision and Mission

Vision: To ensure participation of people live in Barend tract for meaningful socio-economic and cultural development, peace, rights, justice and favourable environment through individual and collective efforts.

Mission: The organization works with people and their social organization in Barendra region in order to improve governance practices, their socio-economic and cultural condition, to build their capacity and confidence to establish rights, and enhance access to justice, local resources and services.

Roles and responsibility of the Organization

CCBVO intends to involve people in development practices, those who live in Barendra region of Bangladesh and work with to enhance capacity and moral courage of Community Based Organisations-CBOs to change the socio-economic and cultural status as well as creating opportunities for easy access to resources and services through rights based approach.

Goal and objectives of the organization

Goal:

Develop socio-economic status, cultural and environmental conditions towards sustainable development of the deprived communities including ethnic people, by taking different rights based development activities through involvement of development partners (people's organization), coherent to vision of the government and greater national interest.

Objectives:

1. Facilitate the people for building their community based organization at Village, Ward, Union, Upazilla and City Corporation level and assist them to increase their capacity, towards rights and improving access to resources.
2. Mobilize and empower the program participants through building awareness and required education to improve their socio-economic conditions and environmental and health related opportunities, and to adopt with globalization.
3. Improve primary health care, safe water and sanitation as well as to improve overall health conditions of the vulnerable people.
4. Strengthen people's organization through capacity building and leadership development to ensure good governance, services and justice for the exploited, ethnic minorities and extreme poor people.
5. Facilitate the peoples' organizations to take different activities on rights based approach, to achieve development and sustainability of natural ecological issues (socio-economic, culture, food and nutrition, health, education, water and sanitation, gender equity, land, environment friendly agriculture etc.).
6. Organize community-based campaign against discrimination and violence towards women to establish women's rights and dignity in the family and society.
7. Contribute and take positive steps to protect child rights, participation in development process, and enhance access to education and other services.
8. Create familial, societal and institutional encouragement towards the creativity, education and promote the interest and skills of the young students to get enrollment in science discipline at secondary level.
9. Improve livelihoods through small-scale income generating activities of vulnerable people, especially women to ensure their participation in family and society; enhancing capacity to participate in fair trades.
10. Prevention and protection of vulnerable people, especially women, and street children from sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and STD/HIV/AIDS
11. Increase mass awareness and education on primary health, reproductive health and rights, hygiene, EPI and STD/HIV/AIDS among the people living in vulnerable zone.
12. Establish strong platform in collaboration with government, non-government and private sectors to promote rights based approach and ensure the rights, entitlements and services for poor people.
13. Advocate and facilitate the local government to ensure the people's participation in development, and assist to improve transparency, accountability, and good governance.
14. Improve and integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies to reduce its adverse impact on life, assets, livelihood and environment.
15. Build-up capacity of the rural people including ethnic minorities to protect their cultural heritage, practices and adapting advance agriculture & fish culture technology and natural resource management to ensure food security and CCA.
16. Foster organizational accommodative capacity, democratic practices, values and development framework to keep sustainability of its programs and management for adding new dimensions.

Major program intervention

a) Building social organization and resource mobilization towards sustainable development-

To establish sustainable development through people's participation and building people's organization besides resource mobilization of the institution is the important challenge of CCBVO. The social institutions like Rokkhagola village based ethnic community organization and student's science clubs contribute promising role.

b) Food Security through people owned Rokkhagola food Bank

Strengthening capacity of the ethnic minorities for savings food through Rokkhagola food bank to reduce food insecurity as a one of the main intervention of the organization.

c) Primary Health Care and Sanitation

Assisting target beneficiaries to get treatment from local and district level hospitals and to make people aware on hygiene and sanitation.

d) Education and Research

The organization gives priority on community-based education as well as participatory social survey, study and research.

e) Human and Child Rights

The organization gives priority on human and child rights and campaigning on these issues including campaign on rights to information.

f) Gender Equity

The organization gives priority to gender equity; female participants are 50% in different committees of the target beneficiaries.

g) Climate Change Adaptation with Disaster and Risk Reduction

CCBVO always trying to aware people about climate change and adaptation through training, meeting, workshop, and performing effective role in collaboration with respective district level Govt. department.

h) Local Governance Development Program

The organization is improving capacity of the people towards easy access to local government services on the other hand encouraging LG for taking pro-poor program.

i) Advocacy and Net-Working

CCBVO has wider range of network with various national and local level agencies. Besides, supporting people to develop their advocacy and networking capacities to build-up effective linkage with local level agencies.

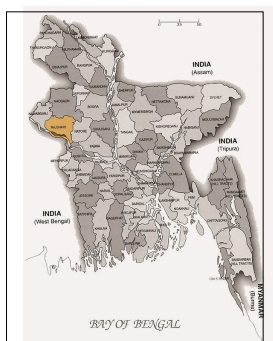
Strategic Approach

- Implementing program of the organisation follows the greater national interest and the interest of the local people.
- Accepting & Implementing development and research oriented program for neglected people and environmental development on priority basis.
- Implementing projects through People's Participatory Planning/Process-PPP
- Irrespective of men and women shall have equal and highest participation in implementing the projects and having ownership on resources (organisational, local).
- Organising social institutions (CBOs) gradually at village, ward, union and upazila level.

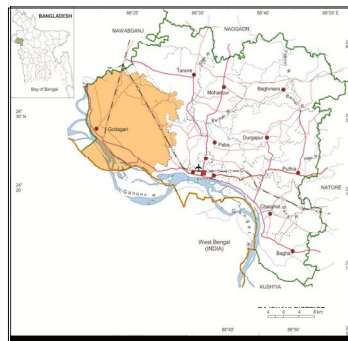
Working Areas

CCBVO intends to implement its program activities at all Upazilas under Rajshahi district, but at present it works at Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi district.

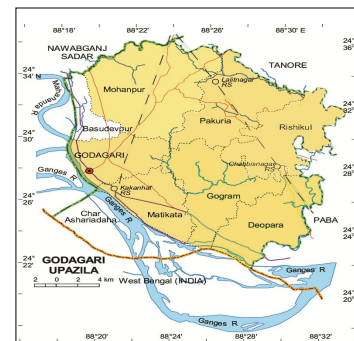
Bangladesh (country Map), Rajshahi district Map and Godagari upazila Map is given below :



a) Bangladesh (Country Map)



b) Rajshahi District Map with yellow marked Godagari Upazila



c) Godagari Upazila with yellow marked CCBVO working area

Description of ongoing projects of the organization

Rokkhagola Village Based Sustainable Food Security program for the Ethnic Community in Rajshahi

Background:

Godagari Upazila under Rajshahi district belongs in the Barind tract of north-west part of Bangladesh, which is highly dense, poverty-stricken and socio-economically less developed as well as backwards compared to other region of the country. The reasons behind the backwardness are social discrimination and natural hazard. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people depending upon rainfall because having minimum opportunity of irrigation, while paddy is the main crop. Considering the nation context the yielding of crop is low in these areas and due to drought over a prolonged period, which characterized backward places for livelihood.

Bangali along with different ethnic minorities are dwelling in these areas since immemorial period. About 2.38% aboriginal people live in this area according to census report of Bangladesh Statistical Bureau published in 2011. The report identified 9.16% ethnic inhabitants out of total population of Godagari Upazila live in this Upazila of Rajshahi district. Different surveys indicate among the ethnic communities 87% families are landless, 5% farmers are marginal, 3% mid-level, only 2% rich farmers and 3% families are involved in other occupations.

According to socio-economic condition most of the ethnic people live in below poverty level therefore, they have to face several hardship and challenges for their livelihood. They are suffering from lack of food, treatment, uncertain education and culturally landless ethnic people remain unemployed at least six months in a year. Considering the socio-economic situation the government of People's Republic of Bangladesh constitutes a policy guideline for the development of ethnic communities in Bangladesh. CCBVO is implementing this program intended with a view to ensure food security and improving quality of life and livelihood.

About 90% ethnic people live in below poverty line, they mainly face food crisis in the rainy season and lean period. Under the circumstances, they are bound to borrow money/food from the moneylenders with the higher rate of interest 100-120 percent per year; when schedule bank takes 15%-16% interest /year. Generally, they pay back the borrowed money/food by selling seasonal crops. Therefore, again they face food crises. Besides, in maximum cases they cannot pay back the total amount with interest, which evoked them irremovable and bonded by poverty.

To remove these conditions and destiny CCBVO innovating new dimensional approach through research by using their traditional and social knowledge and previous practices of Dharmagola (religious store) in the name of Rokkhagola (village based food bank) to implement effectively in the ethnic society, this approach started in 2003. Traditionally, the ethnic minorities believed cultivable land as joint properties in the past. Previously they socially stored different crops to use for social and cultural festivals and to use in disaster period. However, CCBVO considers their culture and practices, has given new dimension, and modernized the concept and developed Rokkhagola method as food security village based store.

CCBVO assists them to save handful rice and seasonal crops mainly paddy to remove their food crisis through formation of village based Rokkhagola social organizations and building Rokkhagola food bank, when they can understand and take initiatives, further, CCBVO will help them to utilize their social fund for developing income generating projects through Rokkhagola. Therefore, the ethnic communities will be able to establish their leadership in their villages and can enhance self-help sustainable food security program, self-employment, increase easy access to local government services, establishing ownership, rights and empowerment together.

Moreover, beneficiaries under this project all are ethnic minorities, and suffering from food insecurity, deprived from education, culture, and government services, therefore, they are included under the government development policies to protect interest of the minorities live in Bangladesh as circulated in the Govt. gazette. Because, this is a comprehensive development policy towards development of ethnic communities live in Bangladesh and obviously included in vision 2021.

This project is maintaining relation with the Govt. sector wise program NSPR-2, mission-2021 with a view to ensuring food security, socio-economic development by using local resources and services of the government. This program will ensure self-dependent food security and will increase people's ability in access to local resources, services like education, culture, health and family planning, land, agriculture, fish and livestock and IT etc. Finally food security and socio-economic, cultural practices will develop.

Working Area:

The project is covering 26 villages of ethnic communities out of 110 ethnic villages under Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi district. Description of project area under below:

District	Upazila	Name of union	Name of villages
Rajshahi	Godagari	Deopara	01. Choitonnapur, 02. Nimkuri, 03. Shahanapara 04. Kantopasha-Idolpur, 05. Pathorghata, 06. Beldaga, 07. Golai, 08. Geolmary, 09. Mulkydaing, 10. Daingpara, 11. Nimghutu, 12. Gonakar-daing 13. Farshapara, 14. Idolpur 15. Norsing-gor-Adorshogrom
		Gogram	01. Gordaing, 02. Baganpara, 03. Shreerampur- Birowyl, 02. 04. Udpur, 05. Dadowor, 06. Gunigram-Rajapara, 07. Agalpur, 08. Muraripur, 09. Sakura, 10. Gogram, 11. Komlapur (Bilpara)
1 District	1 Upazila	2 Unions	26 Villages

Beneficiaries of the project:

All family members including female, male and children of the ethnic villages those who live in the working areas and linked with Rakkhagola social organisations

Goal & objectives:**Overall goal:**

Assisting socio-economic and cultural development efforts and opportunities of the ethnic communities live in Rajshahi district towards sustainable development.

Specific goal:

Ensuring effective participation of the people live in 26 ethnic villages under Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi district, to achieve successfully food security, including sustainable village development through disciplined village organizations.

Objectives:

- The people of 26 ethnic minority villages under Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi district will participate successfully with the leadership of village based organizations to achieve food security and sustainable village development
- At least 90% people of 26 village organizations will be active members of the social organizations and they will run and lead the organizations jointly female and male.
- 90% villagers of 26 villages will save handful rice and seasonal paddy regularly and develop and manage village based Rokkhagola food bank by taking their own initiatives
- 90% people in working area will be able to appease hunger and can ensure food security, unthreatened life and livelihood
- At least 50% people of the working area will be aware that how to get easy access to Govt. services
- All inhabitants of villages will observe their traditional social and cultural festivals informally

Major Components of the project:

Project Components	Component wise activities
A. Rokkhagola village based social/ Community organisation	a) Communication, discussion and rapport building in target villages Village survey & socio-economic analysis b) Formation of village based committee, meeting, workshop and training c) Regular meeting of general and management committees of village organisation d) Training on capacity building e) Maintaining records of the organization f) Building network among the village organizations g) Annual gathering and general meeting

Project Components	Component wise activities
B. Village based Food Bank and Food security	a) Collection of handful rice, seasonal crops and necessary fund b) Transaction of food according to needs of villagers c) Keeping records of savings and transactions d) Training on accounts maintenance of Rokkhagola organisation e) Encourage to initiate homestead gardening.
C. Access to local resources and Govt. services	a) Workshop on identification of local resources and Govt. service delivery agencies b) Building capacity of resources utilization c) Sharing meeting between Govt. Officials, Local government representatives and leaders of the Rokkhagola organizations
D. Cultural practices and development of ethnic people	a) Identification and formation of village based cultural groups Local heritage, knowledge and skills (food, herbal-medicine, arts and culture). b) Workshop , training on capacity building c) Practicing ethnic song and dance through the cultural team d) Social festivals and days observation e) Cultural competition
E. Capacity building of staff and Monitoring	a) Appointing field worker and supervisors b) Staff training c) Quarterly staff meeting d) Weekly, monthly, quarterly, six monthly and annual reporting e) Field visit by the executive level staff f) Quarterly evaluation of the field program g) Necessary case study and audio-visual documentation

Description of the main components of the Rokkhagola project

A. Rokkhagola Village based Social/ Community Organisations

Background:

The ethnic and Dalit community people live in north-west part of Bangladesh at Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi district and are suffering from food, health hazard and economic poverty. In most cases they can not fulfill their basic needs and neglected form basic rights. With a view to protecting increasing rate of marginalization of these families and establishing socio-economic-cultural rights, protection and developing sustainable livelihood CCBVO is implementing its program in the name of "Rokkhagola Village based Sustainable Food Security Program for the Ethnic Community in Rajshahi" under Godagari Upazila.

The social organisations " Rokkhagola Village Based Community Organization have been developed in the different ethnic communities like orao, santal, rajowar, paharia, singh, rai, hazra etc. Leadership, ownership of resources are virtually established by the ethnic people and they can take their own decision independently. Based on capacity of the members of the social organisations and the interest of the people has been initiated gradually on food, health, education and cultural development. The Rokkhagola Village Organisation has two fold approaches 1. Rokkhagola village based organisation 2. Rokkhagola risk reduction committees, coordinated by all village level social organisation.

Goal:

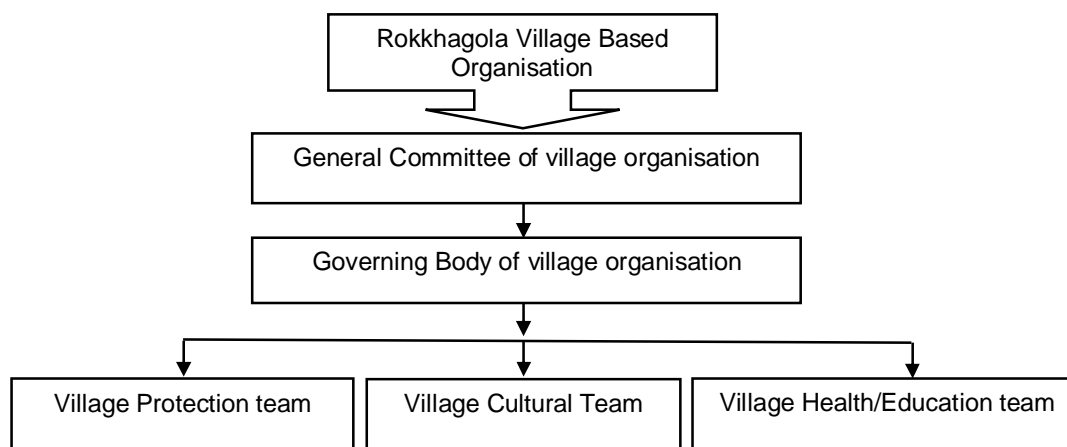
Establishing sustainable social environment and building institution with respect to the National Constitution and address to basic needs, rights to information, social initiatives, people's leadership, cast, race and religion, gender discrimination and disparities.

Objectives:

- Creating social awareness of grassroots people, and building social organizations through unity and solidarity and improving capacity of the people's organizations at village level
- Building capacity of the people and their leadership to maintain their accounts with transparency and accountability
- Assisting people to protect their social custom, culture, rituals, own language and values and to creating facilitation to expand of those in the society.

- Ensuring food security and self-dependency and developing ownership on their socio-economic activities.
- Developing joint leadership irrespective of gender segregation
- Improving and motivating people to enhance their easy access to Govt. services.
- Encouraging people to exchange information, views and building network and contributing for knowledge management through horizontal visits

Structure of the village based social organisation:



Activities of social organizations:

- Communication, discussion and rapport building in target villages Village survey & socio-economic analysis
- Formation of village based committee, meeting, workshop and training
- Regular meeting of general and management committees of village organisation
- Training on capacity building
- Maintaining records of the organization
- Network building among the village organizations
- Annual gathering and general meeting

Synopsis of Socio-economic survey report in new operational area (new ten ethnic villages):

CCBVO has completed a base line survey in new 10 villages, with the support of Dhaka based researchers and consultants with the financial support of BftW, Germany. The main researchers were Sarwar-E-Kamal, Altaf Pervez, Barek Hossain Mithu and Md. Arif, which survey report has been published in December 2013. The objectives of the research was to find out the detail scenario of security, health and treatment facilities, education and culture, land ownership, type of properties, occupation and employment situation, gender discrimination prevailing in the families, social discrimination, political empowerment, human rights in the ethnic communities. The total respondents were 203 families consisted of 1023 members. Eight villages were Orang and tow Santal inhabited. The survey considered their socio-economic condition, tradition, culture, rites etc. Among the respondents female were 50.4% and male 49.6%, the survey data shows that only 11.3% people are literate among them 22.6% can sign only and 23.2% children do not go to school. Because the minor children are not acquainted with different mother-tongue used in the schools and the books provided by the government written in different language (Bangla), this is one of the constraints for primary education of the ethnic children. It was observed that there were no pre-primary schools to prepare the students for primary schools. Only 22.6% children studied up to class I-V (one to five) and 2.6% people studied up to HSC or above. It was observed that 60.5% people work as peasant or farm labourers and selling labour, only 22.2% people involved in other occupations. 17.1% people were marginalized. 71.9% respondents said they had no farmland only homestead land maximum 10 decimal and 8.4% families had no land. Only 7.9% replied they had cultivable land more than 132 decimal. It was reported that 35% families had hygienic sanitary latrine where national average 54% and 38.4% use soap after latrine. Employment situation has been increased compared to previous days, 19.2% people have employment round the year, and rest 89.8% replied they are involved 7.33 months in the cropping season in a year. 77.8% families take decision jointly on account of general family issues. (These findings is only for new 10 villages, incorporated in 2013)

Most of the people had no access to proper treatment facilities, 97% depended on village or quack doctor, and 24.6% used to go for homeopathy, 54.7% to most traditional village treatment. The scheduled banks give very minimum facilities to ethnic people in terms of financial support, therefore; most of the people are forced to go to NGO managed micro-credit agencies or local land lords or money lenders. It was observed that the ethnic communities had some informal parishads such as pargana, digori etc., but 36% respondents said there was no

female member. The ethnic families are paternal in nature and women torturing are regular phenomena, while 89.1% female said they were victim of domestic violence.

The report mentioned the people participation in local government was very few but they were all voters and casted vote accordingly. Most of them informed that they had to face different kind of negligence and harassment like, 93.2% said they were harassed in hotel when the hotel refused to serve food and 75.7% harassed socially in different form of harassment.

Coordination meeting of village based Rokkhagola organizations:

Daylong coordination meeting of all 26 Rokkhagola organizations was held at Kantopasa Govt. Primary school campus on July 30, 2013 where 78 ethnic community female and male leaders participated in the meeting. They discussed about their unity and need of cooperation among them. They decided to solve their different problems and risks through building more coordination and relations between the Rokkhagola organizations. Following that the participants were agreed to keep positive role in their own organization to make the organization more strengthen and active in building cooperation.

Annual General Meeting (AGM) of village based Rokkhagola organizations:

A daylong Annual General Meeting of all 26 Rokkhagola organizations was held at Rajzbari Hat High School campus on 28 March, 2014, Friday. Since beginning CCBVO supports to Rokkhagola village based organizations to hold Annual General Meeting (AGM) once in a year.

Objective of the event is to share village wise progress, plan and prospects. Normally it is a large gathering; people from all 26 Rokkhagola villages about 1,100 ethnic families i.e. over 5,000 people of Godagari Upazila attain the meeting with colourful dresses, separate banner, traditional song and musical instruments.



Chief guest Dr. HKS Arefeen retired professor of Anthropology Department; Dhaka University gives his speech in the annual general meeting, 2013 of Rokkhagola Village Organisations.

It is to mention, due annual general meeting for 2013 could not be held because of national election, political destruction, country wide blocked etc. Therefore, the meeting was shifted in 2014 and 28.03.2014 the scheduled meeting.

With the positive spirit, interest and sincere effort members from all 26 Rokkhagola villages participated the annual general meeting. The participating villages were Choitannypur, Shahanapara, Kantapasha-Edulpur, Nimkuri, Pathorghata, Beldanga, Golai, Geolmari, Gardaing, Mulkidiang, Diangpara, Neemghutu, Shreerapur, Biroil, Baganpara, Gonokerdaing,

Farshapara, Dadour, Gunigram, Rajpara, Idulpur, Narshingghor-Adorshagram, Agolpur, Madhaipur and Udpur .

The leaders of different ethnic villages mention they are no more starving in the lean period though they need different support and easy access to local resource and Govt. services. CCBVO has given support and initiated the programme through disseminating updated ideas and extending some financial and technical support under the village based community development approach. The people under the programme have played vital role in making them free from hunger through building food Bank (Rokkhagola) to save handful rice and seasonal crops.

Dr. HKS Arefeen, retired Professor of Anthropology Department of Dhaka University, addressed the inaugural session as the chief guest, while, Editor of Daily Sonar Desh Prof. Fazlul Haque, CCBVO Chairmen AMM Ariful Haque Kumar, Vice-Chairman Mr. Mozammel Haque, Joint Secretary Saiduzzaman Sipon and Chief Executive of Lahanti Foundation Mr. Everest Hembrom spoke on the occasions as special guests. More Nironjon Kujur, Shudokkhon Toppo, Jhorna Lakra and Project Coordinator Md. Abu Ahsan Shelley addressed in the meeting CCBVO Chief Executive Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal welcomed the participants and briefed the objective of the occasion Mr. Santash Ekka convener of the organizing committee was in the chair.

Target and achievement of Village Based Social Organisation (January-December, 2013):

Sl. No.	Particulars	Target	Achieved up to December, 2013
1.	Formation of new Rokkhagola Village Orgs	10	10
2.	Total Rokkhagola Village Organisations	26	26
3.	No. of Organizational Leaders (Female)	-	109
4.	No. of Organizational Leaders (Male)	-	113
5.	No. of total Organizational Leaders	-	222
6.	No. of Organizational meetings	-	312
7.	No. of Families	1105	954
8.	No. of Female Members	1630	1267
9.	No. of Male Members	1624	1139
10.	No. of Girls	1203	1023
11.	No. of Boys	1208	1110
12.	Baseline Survey	01	01
13.	Coordination Meeting	01	01
14.	Annual General Meeting	01	01

B. Village based Rokkhagola Food Bank and Food Securities**Background:**

The main occupation of ethnic minorities is agriculture in the working area. The marginalization of the ethnic communities has increased resulting to weekend of the social structure. Most of the families are landless, farm labourer, marginal farmer and contract farmer. They have to face extreme food insecurity about six months in a year while they remain unemployed. To reduce this chronic food insecurity CCBVO designed and developed people owned and managed Rokkhagola Food Bank i.e. sustainable food security program. This program has been continuing in 26 villages of Deopara and Gogram unions under Godagari Upazila since 2003.



An event of food transaction at Chaitonnapur Rokkhagola food bank

Under this program people of ethnic communities have save handful rice, seasonal crops in village-based food banks, and after transaction, they create social fund by selling excess food grain.

Therefore, they are now enabling to solve their food crisis in the lean period including family treatment and other necessities of the families. Now they do not go for borrowing loan from the local rich men, property owners and local moneylenders with highest rate of interest.

100% families save food in Rokkhagola food banks during the reporting period. Among them 907 families out of 954 families (95%) received support in the crisis period from their own

organizations. Rest families did not require support during the period. 111 families received financial support Tk. 147,000 for treatment, education and IGA including etc.

During the period all 26 Rokkhagola food banks collected food grain 28,933 Kg and fund Tk. 3,80,564/- in 2013. Average 52.6% families initiated homestead gardening. Among them 828 (74.9%) families of old 16 Rokkhagola organizations members initiated homestead gardening, where 30% families of new 10 Rokkhagola Village

Organizations, further; 960 (87%) families involved in poultry and duck rearing. 53 families have taken jointly fish culture project.

Goal:

Enhancing sustainable food security along with rights based socio-economic and cultural environment by improving their capacity.

Objectives:

- Establishing village based Rokkhagola (Grain store) where all member families save handful rice and seasonal crops and take food support when necessary.
- Multipurpose use of resources accumulated at Rokkhagola.



Member of Kantopasha-Idolpur village involved in homestead vegetable production

- Depositing social fund to a joint signatory bank account and can be used as per policy when necessary.
- Utilizing local resources at family and social level (fallow/cultivable land, domestic animals, fish culture, handicrafts, agro-farming etc.) towards improving livelihood quality
- Developing entrepreneurship and organizational initiatives for marketing of local products

Activities:

- Policy development on food savings and transaction
- savings and Stocking of food grain
- Transaction of food support
- Keeping accounting of savings and food transactions
- Rokkhagola community centre/ Food bank construction

Target and achievement of village based food bank (January-December, 2013):

Sl. No.	Activities	Previous status	Target-2013	Achievement in 2013	Total Achievement
1.	Savings food grain Rice	216675.5	20,000 Kg	24,399 Kg	241074.5 Kg
2.	Capital formation (Tk.)	2090,017.00	-	Tk. 380,564.00	Tk. 2,470,581.00
3	Food transaction (Rice)		-	21,389 Kg	Total 907 families took two times food (rice/ paddy) support. i.e. 95%
4.	Providing fund support (Taka)		-	Tk.147,000	
5.	No. of families involved in homestead gardening		30%	78%	749 families involved in homestead gardening
6.	No. of families initiated poultry/duck rearing project		30%	58%	599 families initiated poultry/duck rearing project
7.	No. of families initiated livestock rearing project		30%	52%	499 families initiated livestock rearing project
8.	Number of children going to school		2042	90%	1838 children attending primary/ pre-primary school

C. Access to local resources and Govt. services

Background:

The social- economic condition of the ethnic minorities in the working area of CCBVO along with others people live in the verge of marginalization. They are victims of different kinds of discrimination in establishing rights. Relatively they are losing resources, own tradition and folk culture due to less unity among them and existing weakened social structure. When due to natural disaster and degradation the green trees and forest are going to be perished at the same time transformation of traditional culture and practices to the new generation is affected because of less diligence and practices and gradually these are disappeared from the society.

Therefore, it is very important to provide sufficient knowledge and knowhow to the villagers regarding local resources, traditional knowledge and utilization and government services. CCBVO is trying to enhance capacities of the ethnic minorities for enabling easy access to the local resources and services of the ethnic minorities with a view to use these opportunities up to a maximum level.

Goal:

Enhancing effective and sustainable access to local resources and government services of the ethnic communities.

Objectives:

- Making people aware of local resources, government service delivery agencies, identification of those agencies, developing knowledge and skills.
- Developing knowledge and skills through training and workshops on use of local resources and government services
- Assisting to build-up effective linkage and coordination between local government and government service delivery agencies and people's organisations as well as leaders of the organisations.

Activities:

- Conducting workshop to identify local resources and government run service delivery agencies, enhancing customized knowledge and skills
- Organizing training and workshop for developing capacity to use local resources
- Organizing sharing meeting between officials of govt. service delivery agencies, local government representatives and leaders of the Rokkhagola organisations



Nimkuri Rokkhagola village organisation received TUBEWELL for drinking water from local government

People received Govt. services and resources in 2013:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target	Achievement	Deviation	Reason of Deviation
1.	Getting VGF card	-	106	-	-
2.	Getting VGD card	-	31	-	-
3.	Tube well from local government	-	13	-	-
4.	Getting lease of Khash land	-	16.77 acre	-	-
5.	Getting admission in Govt. Primary Schools	-	225	-	-
6.	Patients received treatment from Govt. Hospital	-	677	-	-

D. Cultural Practices and Development of ethnic minorities:

Background:

The ethnic people live in north-west part of the country are neglected from their basic rights like other Zila and Upazila. Most of the agro-based families state on last stage of marginalization. Therefore still, they continue their livelihood as peasants, landless, farm labourers, sharecroppers and daily labourer etc. once they had farm land, homestead land, family ties, and peace but they lost their cultivable land, family assets due to several socio-political suppression and changes, different land grabbers occupied their land and properties. Therefore, they are bound to live with poverty.

As a result, they are gradually losing their won traditional culture and languages, tradition, norms, values etc. Due to different form of aggression and communal threats they are losing their won language and culture. They don't have easy access to pragmatic education and opportunity of employment in GO/NOG sectors so, they remain neglected from both economically and culturally.

Socio-cultural structure of the ethnic community is now threatened, because long time negligence, constraints, religious aggression and encroachments of cultural activities. Therefore, their social traditions, rites, rituals, values, arts and production on traditional cultures are going to perish. Furthermore, due to lack of any written cultural documents, the new generations not accustom with their own culture and traditions. CCBVO believes, the ethnic cultural practices and its continuation are most important factors for their socio-economic development. Vowing to protect their culture and beliefs CCBVO supports to improve their socio-economic and cultural practices.

Goal:

Encouraging ethnic people for establishing and regenerating, reviving their own folk culture, tradition on sustainable way.

Objectives:

- Assisting ethnic people to continue their traditional culture including practices, arts, social rites, custom, rules and rituals etc.
- Identifying the abolished popular custom, people convention, festivals, religious acts and culture and encouraging people to protect and promote these.
- Arranging cultural training, workshop, competitions, and building competency and capacity to protect and extent their own culture and traditions.
- Support to exhibit popular culture (*folklore, fine arts, farming food and medicinal plant, social customs, festivals, and observation of historical days*).
- Assisting to improve their capacity and expanding as well as protecting the nearly extinguished cultural practices and traditions through organizing training, workshop and cultural competition.

Activities:

- Organizing village based cultural groups
- Organizing regular cultural competition
- Developing Rakkhagola cultural center
- Assisting to organize worship, festival, sports, song and dance
- Encouraging to develop handicraft and agriculture farm
- Encouraging for flourishing their own culture and traditions
- Developing village based children education centre on their mother tone
- Encouraging to protect ethnic peoples' knowledge and skills generation to generations
- Motivating to protect their heredity and traditional knowledge and skills on food preparation, traditional medicine, arts and culture, etc
- Assisting to observe social festival and different days
- Establishing ethnic communities nearly extinguished cultural practices and traditions should be repeatable and sustainable.

Target and achievement:

Sl.No.	Name of event	Target	Achievement	Deviation	Reason of deviation
01.	Support to formation of Rokkagola wise cultural (20 members) team	26	26	-	-
02.	Support to form cetral cultural centre	01	01	-	-
03.	Support to organize cultural competition	01	-	01	Due to fund constraint and political destruction
04.	Cultural event observation (Birsa Munda day Santal Hoole day,Fagua)	03	03	-	-
05.	Day observation Bangladesh (Independent day and International Mother Language day)	02	02	-	-



Rally demonstrated on 30 June Santal hool day at Godagari Upazila organized by the Rokkagola Cultural Centre & Rokkagola Organizations.

National and Historical day observation under cultural activities

a) Santal rebellion day:

Like previous years on June 30, 2013 all members of 26 villages based Rakkhagola food security program observed the day with befitting manner at Godagari Upazila. Mr Tuhinur Alam, Upazila Nirbahi Officer was present as chief guest on the day and special guests were Md. Mozammel Haque, retired DD, Social Welfare Directorate, Md. Sohel Hossain, Upazila Secondary Education Officer Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal, General Secretary and Chief Executive of CCBVO. Total 550 female and male of 26 Rokkagola Organisations took part to observe the day. The day started with rally and putting wreath of flowers on monument of martyrs and one minute silence to pay honours them. A discussion session was organized in the Upazila Auditorium. Chief Guest UNO said the "ethnic community in Bangladesh remains lagging behind in all sectors" he also mentioned the background of the day observation. Further, the special guests and EO of CCBVO gave stress on their unity and strength in their speeches. They also have given importance to protect their own languages, arts and culture etc. Ethnic leader Saheb Murmu, CCBVO Supervisor Nironjon Kuzur gave speech on the occasion and they requested Government Administration to provide necessary support and other facilities accordingly.

b) Munda rebellion and Birsa Munda Devotion day:

Discussion meeting on Munda rebellion and Birsa Munda's 113 th martyrdom day observed by 26 Rokkagola village organisation and Rokkagola Sangskritik Kendra of Godagari upazila jointly on 9 June, 2013. A discussion session was arranged with the support of CCBVO, Rajshahi and Bread for the World at Grordaing, Rokkagola community centre. Mr. Moshesh Marandi was in the chair, the speakers discussed the devotion of Birsa Munda and his movement against British regime, exploitation, land grabbing, torturing and religious aggression, which

influenced the movement for independence. Mr. Tohidul Islam, Social Welfare Officer, Godagari was the chief guest and other speakers were Mr. Sabiar Rahman, Assistant Headmaster, Boliadiang Model Highschool, Training Coordinator Mr. Arif of CCBVO, Junior Accountant Al-Asari Sohel, Project Coordinator Mr. Nerabul Islam, Supervisors Mr. Nironjon Kuzur, Sudakkhon Toppo and among the indigenous people Bhubesh Lakra, Asunta Tudu, Jharulal Rajuar, Rajkuma Baroar, Salmy Baskey, Paban Bakla etc. The discussion session was moderated by Mr. Liton Murmu, Program Coordinator, CCBVO



Discussion meeting on on Munda rebellion and Birsa Munda's 113 th martyrdom day

c) Independent day 26 March observation:

Total 130 female and male leaders of the 26 Rokkhagola Village Organisations observed Bangladesh Independent day on 26 March, 2013 in the Rajabari Hat High School premises. People placed wreath of flowers on the monument with great respect in commemorating of language martyrs in a befitting manner. The students and teachers from different schools, villagers, organizers, supervisors and CCBVO officials were present in the occasion. The program started rally with banner and flowers to give the freedom fighters. An open discussion was organized in second session on the day. Training Coordinator of CCBVO explained the importance of the day.

E. Capacity building of staff and Monitoring

Background:

Generally, capacity building means establishing inabilities of human beings to realize their potential, build self-confidence, and lead lives of dignity and fulfillment. It is a process, which frees workers from the inertia for developing new ideas and innovation in the field of people's organization. The process by which individuals, organizations, institutions and societies increase their abilities to perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives; and understand and deal with their development needs in a broad context and in a sustainable manner.

Referring above, CCBVO believes capability building is defined as the empowerment of staff, which encompasses the ability, willingness, skills and knowledge to initiate, plan, manage, undertake, organize, budget, monitor/supervise and evaluate project activities. In the light of the above discussion, the following understanding of organization has taken to address the capability building programs:

Necessary education and training, building of capability should be pursued through informal approaches like networking, visits to similar projects.

Continuous learning can also be ensured through different initiatives, like refresher courses, correspondence, and participation in special activities.

Finally, it refers that the professionals who work with people should understand and have the experience and positive attitude to work with individuals and organizations in building sufficient knowledge and experience with a view to strengthening their institutional capacity. That is why CCBVO is giving importance to build-up capacity of staff as it is to develop individual skills. The staff in different level should have respect to the program beneficiaries, having skills to identify basic needs, attitudes, cultural practices, religious traditions, custom, norms and situation before starting work with the people for their substantial development indeed.

Goal:

Enhancing staff capacity of the organization to face different challenges towards development

Objectives:

- Personal development of staff in different level through training/workshop to improve knowledge, working skills and self- confidence
- Supporting staff to become involved in their community and wider society for strengthening structures to build effective and inclusive community organizations
- Developing capacity of staff to provide necessary support to the people to meet their own needs in terms of capacity building of community to identify existing strengths, skills and resources
- Improving capacity of staff to facilitate people to manage or influence local service providers, mobilizing local resources through advocacy and building network
- Building capacity of staff in terms of monitoring the ongoing project, assessing outcome and involved in making own decision

Activities:

- Appointing field worker and supervisors
- Staff training/workshop
- Quarterly staff meeting
- Weekly, monthly, quarterly, six monthly and annual reporting
- Field visit by the executive level staff
- Quarterly evaluation of the field program
- Necessary case study and audio-visual documentation

Target and achievement:

Sl.No.	Name of event	Target	Achievement	Deviation	Reason of deviation
1.	Appointing staff	34	34	-	-
2.	Staff training	2	1	1	Political destruction
3.	Quarterly staff meeting	4	7	+3	Including new staff orientation
4.	Weekly progress report	52	52	-	-
5.	Monthly monitoring report	12	12	-	-
6.	Monitoring report of ToF consultant	1	1	-	-
7.	Event report	3	3	-	Day observation
8.	Necessary case study	4	3	1	-
9.	Audio-visual documentation	-	-	-	-

Different training, meeting and workshop towards staff development

a) Workshop on Project Orientation, implementation and management for staff:

At the beginning of the project, all 34 staff took part three days long residential project orientation workshop at CARITAS training centre from 31.05.2013 to 02.06. 2013, while details of the project including target and achievement, weekly and monthly reporting and how to monitor activities had been discussed vividly.

b) Quarterly Staff Meeting:

As per the project guideline the project staffs of the food security project consisted of 26 Village organizers and three (3) Field Supervisors hold quarterly meetings accordingly. In the beginning, they share the planning process, targetting and achievement of the project. The meeting holds as on quarterly basis. Project Coordinator and Training Coordinator conducted those meetings accordingly.

c) Field visit and Special staff meeting of ToF Consultant, Bread for the World (BfdW):

TOF Consultant of Bangladesh, Bread for the World Mr. Gobinda Chandra Saha visited in April 30, 2013 Rokkhagola village based sustainable food security project. In the beginning, he visited Golai Rokkhagola Village Organisation and he met and discussed about the project with governing committee and the general members of the organisation. He discussed details about the number of members, rate of weekly-deposited Tk. 40,000 at Bank by selling food grain. savings, support received and return to Rokkhagola, performance of village Organizers, record keeping and resolution writing etc.

Next he visited Gordiang Rokkhagola organisation and he met 36 members of the organisation, he asked same questions to them further he wants to know how much handful rice/family could be saved regularly. He also asked what they do with the accumulated food grain. In reply the members of Rokkhagola informed that Mr. Gobinda Saha also visited Gunigram Village Organisation where 36 members were present in the discussion. He asked them about the activities of the organisation, total members involved in the organisation, weekly savings, food support received and returned by the member families etc. He discussed details about daily labour wage rate, savings at Bank and capital formulation etc. In reply to a question, they informed that Tk. 55,000 deposited at Bank as social fund.

All CCBVO staff convened in a special meeting for sharing field findings discussed by Mr. Gobinda Chandra Saha, TOF Consultant, for Bread for the World, Bangladesh on May 01, 2013 at CCBVO Head Office. The meeting was attended by 26 Organisers, 3 Supervisors, Training Coordinator and Chief Executive of CCBVO. TOF Consultant said we have to shoulder the main responsibility that to prepare annual plan for every village organisation. There should be target to send the children girls/boys towards school. Every family should have sanitary latrine within a year, every family have various fruits, vegetable and flower garden. Village organizers of different villages are instructed to provide necessary support to develop Rokkhagola Organisation as a model organisation through which the villages thereabouts will be inspired and interested to replicate for their own. Besides, he suggests all staff of the project to facilitate the ethnic minorities to continue their traditional cultural practices later on he met the executive committee of CCBVO for discussion.

Target and achievement of planned activities with working methods:

Sl. No.	Activities	Working methods	Target and Achievement				
			Nos. of courses		Participants		
			Target	Achiev	Female	Male	Total
1.	Formation of Rokkhagola village based community organization at proposed 10 villages. (Field level)	Rokkhagola village based community organization, General and Governing committee will be formed separately in new 10 villages to emphasis the gender perspective.	10	10			
2.	Workshop on policy developing of Rokkhagola village based community organization, New 10 villages(Fieldlevel)	Day long workshop will be arranged following the guideline at new 10 villages, participants 20(5 village level traditional leaders + 5 women + 5 men + 5 youth) in each village.	10	10	220	100	320
3.	Leadership development Training of Rokkhagola organizations (Field level)	One day training course will be arranged for 25 participants in each year as per guideline	1	1	7	21	28
4.	Training of leaders on keeping(preserving) documents of the organizations (Field level)	One day training course will be arranged for 25 participants, 1 st year as per guideline	1	0	The Training course will be held in next year.		
5.	Training of organizational leaders on accounts keeping of Rokkhagola food savings and food transaction(Field level)	One day training will be arranged for 25 participants, 1 st year as per guideline	1	1	20	8	28
6.	Coordination meeting of Rokkhagola village organizations (Field level)	Day long Coordination meeting of Rokkhagola village organizations will be arranged for 78 participants (3 participants from each village) in each year as per guideline	1	1	25	30	55

Sl. No.	Activities	Working methods	Target and Achievement				
			Nos. of courses		Participants		
			Target	Achiev	Female	Male	Total
7.	Annual general meeting of 26 Rokkhagola village organizations (Field level)	Annual general meeting of 26 Rokkhagola village organizations will be arranged for 5600 participants in each year as per guideline	1	1	2894	1706	4600
8.	Day observation (Independent day of Bangladesh, Self- sacrifice day of Birsha munda , Santal hool day)(Field level)	Observe historical days (3 incidents) in each year through Group rally, Discussion meeting and Cultural program combined.	3	3	146 57 131 T=334	82 69 84 235	228 126 215 569
9.	Workshop on project orientation, implementati - on and management for staff (Central office)	Day long workshop will be arranged for 35(31+4) participants, 1st year following the guideline.	1	1	10	23	33
10.	Training on documentation of village organizations (Central office)	Three days training will be arranged for 28(26+2) village organizations, 1 st year, facilitated by Coordinators.	1	0	The Training course will be held in next year.		
11.	Tri-Monthly staff meeting (project coordination & monitoring meeting) (Central office)	Two days Tri-Monthly meeting of 31 staff and 4 times in each year.	4	4	44	60	104
12.	Baseline survey (Field level)	A base line survey will be conducted in each village through CCBVO staff and external resources person using prescribe format.	1	1	12	23	35
13.	Support by Financial Advisor	A senior Financial Advisor will be assigned to enhance the capacity of the project accountant by providing on-the-job training and supervision at least once in a month. TOR will be developed.	1	1	0	1	1

Crosscutting Issues of the project

a) Gender awareness:

CCBVO gives highest priority on gender equity in order to ensure gender equity and to become more gender-sensitivity as an organization. CCBVO implements a range of activities among the program participants and staff. In Rokkhagola project more than 50% participants are female. About 50% female leaders are working as organizational leaders where, 109 female leaders out of 222 working in Rokkhagola sustainable food security project. CCBVO aims at a further increase of female leaders from 50% to 60% by the year of 2015. Under the promoting science education, program 64% girl students are getting training and educational support. In order to increase gender awareness among the female and adolescent CCBVO discusses the issue in monthly meeting of Rokkhagola social organizations.

b) HIV/AIDS Prevention:

The organisation is working with especially ethnic communities, and there is no patient detected HIV/AIDS in Godagari upazila. However, govt. messages on HIV/AIDS do not reach to those who are living in rural areas. People are not sufficiently aware about the transformation of HIV/AIDS; therefore, CCBVO staffs raise awareness about the dangers of ignorance in leaders meeting and the clinic users.

Promoting Science Education (PSE) in secondary schools

Background of the project:

CCBVO has been implementing Promoting Science Education (PSE) in secondary schools project at Godagari Upzila of Rajshahi district since 01.01.2012 which incorporates total 20 secondary level schools including one Fazil Madrasha. The project is supported by Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF) to be continued up to 31.12.2014. Considering the survey report (1990-2012) of Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics under the Ministry of Education, and the report on Status of Science Education at the Secondary Level in Bangladesh published by Bangladesh Freedom Foundation seems that numbers of students' enrollment in science discipline has been declining. That means students are losing their interest in reading science at secondary level, therefore, an initiative has been taken through this project to motivate students to increase number of students by building science club at secondary school level and to encourage students for science education. Basically the objective of the project is to increase number of students in science education and developing scientific knowledge for building nation. Whenever, students are encouraged to collect low-cost and available experimental instruments for different scientific experiments according to educational curriculum and to gather innovative ideas.

Project goal:

The project is intended to encourage students, teachers, guardians, stakeholders to promote science education at secondary school level through building science clubs and generating innovative ideas among the students as well as creating students interest to read science vowing to contribute in the education sector and nation building.

Project objectives:

- Supporting school management authorities and students in promoting science education at secondary school level
- Assisting schools and science clubs to remove weakness on scientific education and making it useful and interesting
- Improving/changing mindset of the students towards science education through schools and students clubs
- Supporting schools to make the practical classes interesting in schools with innovative and low cost materials by the students
- Searching promising students in the selected schools and encouraging their innovative and experimental ideas
- Building capacity of the students through teachers and school authorities towards higher education and scientific research

Project areas :

District	Upazila (1)	Municipality (2)	Union (5)
Rajshahi	Godagari	Godagari Kakon hat	Godagari Matikata Rishikul Deopara Gogram

Project beneficiaries:

Direct beneficiaries are students of the secondary level schools and indirectly old students, teachers, guardians, interested local citizen and SMC members.

Information of selected schools total teachers and students 2013:

Total Schools	Number of teachers		Number of science teachers		Total student		Science group of class nine		Science group of class ten	
20	Male	Female	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl
	164	71	36	15	3573	3835	214	154	188	137

Number of beneficiaries covered direct and indirectly:

Beneficiaries	Parents, Teachers and Community People		Students		Total
	Male	Female	Boy	Girl	
Direct	1721	889	400	702	3,712
Indirect	-	-	3,173	3,133	6,306
Total	1,721	889	3573	3835	10,018

Main activities and description of the project:

1. Continued support to science club at secondary school level
2. Providing capacity building training to management committee of science clubs
3. Support to hold regular meeting of science clubs
4. Assist to organize regular parents meeting
5. Support to organize school based science fair
6. Organizing district level seminar
7. Providing support to organize inter-school science fair

Continued support to Science Club:

Following steps are taken towards science club:

- Reformation of science club if and when necessary
- Support to hold regular meeting once in month
- Providing training on capacity building
- Technical support to develop science project
- Support to organize school based science fair
- Support to organize inter school science fair
- Encouraging them to participate in different competition and projections
- Motivating them to give priority to gender equity and ethnic minority along with disable people.

List of the general & management committee members of science club:

SI	Name of Institutions	General Committee			Executive Committee		
		Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
01	Godagari School & College	00	52	52	0	11	11
02	Ay Hi High School	33	26	59	7	4	11
03	Pirizpur High School	21	31	52	6	5	11
04	Uttara Girls High School	53	00	53	11	0	11
05	Premtoli Girls High School	53	00	53	11	0	11
06	Premtoli Sukbasia High School	9	43	52	2	9	11
07	Vatopara Girls High School	52	00	52	11	0	11
08	Sonadighi High School	32	18	50	9	2	11
09	Gunigram Secondary School	13	37	50	5	6	11
10	Biroil High School	40	19	59	7	4	11
11	Gogram High School	35	24	59	6	5	11
12	Gogram Adorsho Bohumukhi Girls High School	54	00	54	0	11	11
13	Boliadang Adorsho High School	42	14	56	7	4	11
14	Kadom Shahar High School	29	30	59	7	4	11
15	Razabari Hat High School	28	33	61	5	7	12
16	Razabari Hat Girls High School	56	00	56	11	0	11
17	Palpur High School	38	21	59	4	8	12
18	Chobbish Nagar High School	37	20	57	7	4	11
19	Kakon Hat Girls High School	56	00	56	11	0	11
20	Kakon Hat Fazil Madrasha	21	32	53	5	6	11
	Total	702	400	1102	132	90	222

Training conducted for science club members:

The project conducted capacity building training to the teachers and members of science clubs for managing clubs effectively with a view to promote science education during the period. Total 34 teachers 5 mistress 142 girls and 81 boys of 20 schools received different capacity building training. Training participants were as follows:

Total Schools	Participants				Total
	Number of Teacher		Number of student		
	Male	Female	boy	Girl	
20	34	5	81	142	262

Impact of training:

- Ex. Committee members acquired skill on organizing and conducting meeting, science fair, quiz competition, debate competition and cultural program by themselves.
- School based Science Clubs using their own resources for science fair, quiz competition, debate competition and cultural program.
- Communication between general students and science club increasing day by day, so other student's are giving their financial help to the science club.
- General students become more proactive as a team member of science club



Conducted a capacity building training to the teachers and members of science clubs for managing clubs effectively with a view to promote science education at Rajabari Hat Girls High School

Meeting of the science club:

The science clubs hold two (2) regular meetings in each month one is general committee and second is managing committee meeting. The meetings check the ongoing activities, subscriptions of members, new innovation, logistics etc. Considering different vacations, holidays the meeting target was affixed 140 for 20 science clubs. in 2013.

Number of Science club	Target of monthly meeting	Achievement	Participants	
			Girls	Boys
20	140	121	2472	1649

Parents meetings:

Supported schools are holding regular meeting with the parents to discuss the progress and prospects of science education in secondary school. However, the parents are giving sufficient interest and response in holding parents meeting, schools have become more transparent towards the people and in some schools the parents are also contributing and encouraging science club to observe few events. Following table shows the number of parents meeting and participants

Number of Institute	Number of Parents meetings	Participants		Total	Average
		Female	Male		
20	60	497	836	1,333	22.21

Discussion agenda of Parents meetings:

- Introductory session
- About CCBVO activities
- Concept and activities of PSE Project
- Fund raising for science clubs
- Communication between parents and school
- Opinions or recommendations of parents
- Others

Immediate results of Parents Meeting:

- Parents are interested to increase science education.
- Communication between parents and school increasing
- Supportive attitude has been developed among the students, parents, teachers, and community people to organize science club.
- Parents are participating in school based programs like Science Fair, Quiz Competition and Debate etc.



A meeting with the parents to discuss the progress and prospects of science education in secondary school at Palpur High school

School based Science Fair :

As per project guideline towards promoting science education, each school gets support to hold science fair three (3) times in a year to make the pupil interested, innovative, and to carry out their science education. The science teachers, students led by Head Teacher take part to complete different activities and event to organize the science fair effectively. In 2013 school based science fair events organized as follows :

Total Schools	Nos. Fairs	No. of parents Participants		No. of students Participants		Total
		Femel	Male	girls	boys	
20	60	606	832	8,660	6,940	17,038



Left side: Students of Kadom Sahar high school participate in school based science fair in 2013

Write side: Students of Premtoly Girls high school participate in school based science fair in 2013

Organizing district level seminar:

CCBVO organized a district level seminar on "Promoting Science Education in Secondary School" under Promoting Science Education in Secondary School (PSE) Project on 25 May, 2013 at Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce, Conference Room. Professor Dr. Chowdhury Sarwar Jahan, Vice Chancellor, Rajshahi University was the chief guest and Professor Dr. Musfique Ahmed, Geology and Mining, Rajshahi University, Mr. Sazzadur Rahman Chowdhury, Executive Director, Bangldash Freedom Foundation, Md. Abdus Samad Mondol, Vice Principal, Teachers Training College, Rajshahi, Md. Saiduzzaman Sapon, Regional Coordinator, PRIP TRUST, Rajshahi were special guests. AMM Ariful Haque, Chairman, Executive Committee, was in the chair. In addition to that 29 science teachers/mistresses of 26 schools under Rajshahi Metropolitan City and Godagari Upazila, number of students, media people attended the seminar. The seminar was supported by Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF).

Chief Executive of CCBVO Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal gave his welcome speech in beginning of the seminar; he thanked all guest and participants for giving their valuable time to participate in the seminar. He also mentioned that the number of students in science discipline is decreasing on the other hand the students of commerce background are increasing gradually, which might affect our national productivity and targets. We are losing real younger talents who could contribute to further scientific research and development. Though we are trying to promote science education through a small project but we are anticipating your comments and suggestion that what more things can incorporate with this ongoing project or outside the project.

Mr. Sazzadur Rahman Chowdhury, BFF, Dhaka, said the problems are almost same in national level, he also mentioned 20% science student has reduced by last two decades. We are trying to notify the government in different ways but still the success rate is poor.



Inter-School Science Fair:

Due to continuous political destruction, the scheduled inter-school science fair-2013 had been shifted in the next year which was held on 05 April, 2014 at Palpur High School, Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi. Organizing committee of the science fair arranged the fair with the support of CCBVO as implementing organization and Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF) as donor agency.

The event was participated by 20 science clubs of 20 schools, of Godagari along with Shoheed Mamun Mahmud School & College, Rajshahi City Corporation, Community Science club and Rajshahi Teachers Training College. Professor Dr. Musfique Ahmed, Geology and Mining, Rajshahi University was the chief guest, Mr. Sazzadur Rahman Chowdhury, Executive Director, Bangldash Freedom Foundation, Md. Abdus Samad Mondol, Vice Principal, Teachers Training College, Rajshahi, Professor Fozlul Haque, Editor, Sonar desh, Rajshahi, AMM Ariful Haque, Chairman, Executive Committee, CCBVO, Rajshahi, Md. Saiduzzaman Sapon, Vice Chairman, Executive Committee, CCBVO and Mr. Sadek Hossain, Chairman, SMC, Palpur High School were the special guests of the occasion.



Further, Head Teaches, Science Teachers of most in schools participated the event, Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal, Chief Executive was present in the occasion. Sadia Akhter, Vice-Chairman, Niharika Science Club, Palpur High School was in the chair.

Chief guest Dr. Musfique Ahmed, inaugurated the inter school fair by hoisting of national flag, national anthem and rally. Total 24 schools demonstrated 227 scientific projects in the fair. A large number of viewers including students, teachers were present and enjoyed the programme. The guests gave stressed on IT and computer management training also developing projects. Those projects must be useful and effective. They mentioned this time is for competition. So we have to face different competitions and challenges and school teachers must have to take initiatives to arrange science fair in each school for encouraging and releasing students from unwanted panic of science education at secondary level. The day long programme was ended by cultural programme and prize distribution among the quiz winners of participating school and science clubs.

Activities at a glance implemented in 2013 under PSE Project :

Sl no.	Activities	Target	Achievement	Deviated Activities	Reason for Deviation (if any)
1.	Re-newel of science clubs	20	20	-	-
2.	Re-organizing management committees of science clubs	20	20	-	-
3.	Capacity building Training	10	10	-	-
4.	Parents meeting	60	60	-	-
5.	School based science fair	60	60	-	-
6.	District level Seminar	1	1	-	-
7.	Inter School Science Fair, shifted in next year 2014 due to political unrest situation.	1	1	-	-
8.	Monthly meeting of Science clubs	140	121	19	political destruction

Campaign on Citizen Rights to Information

Background

Chief executive of CCBVO, Rajshahi Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal has been performing his active role as a member secretary of Campaign on Right to Information, Rajshahi Zila Committee since September 17, 2011 to make aware the people on Right to Information Act-2009 (RTI) in Rajshahi district, in collaboration with other organizations. The campaign believes all power of the Republic belongs to the people, and it is necessary to ensure right to information for the empowerment of the people. CCBVO believes if people can establish their rights to information the accountability and transparency of all public, Govt/Non-Government, autonomous, statutory agencies including foreign funded agencies will be increased and established with meaningful implications. People can contribute enough in socio-economic sectors as well as national development programme. Consequently, most of the people will get benefit, when the information is available to them.

Committee members

During the period 35 member, fullplayed committee was formed to continue its activities in Rajshahi district. While Ex-DD, DSS Mr. Mojammel Haque, Chairman, Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal, Chief Executive, CCBVO, General Secretary and Ms. Samina Begom, Staff Layer, elected as treasurer of the working committee.

Organizing Activities

- On 27.08.2013 an orientation session was organized by the Campaign on Right to Information, Rajshahi at Primary Teachers Training Institute, Rajshahi on Right to Information and Health Rights issues where 153 Teachers participated in the orientation session. Mr. Towfique Al Mahmud, Secretary, Zila Prishad, Rajshahi was the chief guest, and Superintend and Deputy Superintend of PTI, were the special guests of the session.
- Others monthjy and tri-monthjy meetings were held accordingly and CCBVO participated in the rally and discussion meeting at Rajshahi College auditorium to observe International Right to Information Day on 28. September, 2013. Deputy Commissioner Office of Rajshahi district organized the event where GO/NGO officials participated accordingly.



Climate change and disaster risk reduction

Background

Bangladesh is widely recognized one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. It has been experiencing frequent natural disasters, which cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure, crops and economic assets, adversely impacts on lives and livelihoods, especially of poor people. Normally, researchers, scientists commonly have given less priority on effect of droughts rather they explain climate change means flood, tropical cyclones, and storm surges, rising of seawater, global warming etc. Besides, Government of Bangladesh has taken different activities against climate change like flood management scheme, coastal polders, cyclone and flood shelters, and raising of roads and highways above flood level over the last 35 years. Even agriculture scientists develop climate resilient varieties of rice and other crops.

However, CCBVO is working mainly drought prone areas i.e. Barind tract in the north-west part of Bangladesh. Rice production is comparatively higher in these areas in Bangladesh but which decreases gradually due to drought. Drought is a major natural hazard faced by communities directly dependent on rainfall for crop production, rearing of animals because of failure and scarcity in fodder for livestock. Drought prone areas are mainly located in the northern regions of Bangladesh and spread over in the districts of Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj, Natore, Naogaon, Rangpur, Bogra and Joypurhat. Among the regions, northwestern Barind tract is specially drought prone. Droughts are associated with the late arrival or an early withdrawal of monsoon rains.

Drought has become a recurrent natural phenomenon of northwestern Bangladesh especially in Barind Tract in the recent decades. Rainfall is comparatively less in Barind Tract than the other parts of the country. The average rainfall is about 1,971 mm, which mainly occurs during the monsoon. Rainfall recorded in 1981 was about 1,738 mm, but in 1992, it was 798 mm. At the same time, lower rainfall, avulsion of drainage, rapid increase in population, cultivation pattern, withdrawal of more groundwater than its recharge and deforestation, depletion of groundwater and soil moisture in Barind area caused the groundwater drought risk.

On the other hand, the natural flow of river Padma is interrupted by upstream withdrawal of water for irrigation and other uses as well as for construction of water management structures by the concern country. The effect on this structure (Farakka) obstructs the normal flow of water in rivers which structure mostly divert dry season flow of the rivers, which create not only a scarcity of surface water in these areas, but also tend to affect negatively the recharge of groundwater.

Besides, the country's largest groundwater-fed irrigation project, Barind irrigation project (BMDA) is located within the Barind Tract area, wherein about 75% of irrigation water comes from the ground water source. Development Authority (BMDA) reported that 6000 deep tube wells and 66000 shallow tube wells were installed by the year of 2000 for irrigation development. The GW dependent irrigation system in the area has reached a critical phase as the ground water level has dropped below the depth of the shallow tube wells in many places. If this over-utilization of the Barind aquifer continues, it may result in its exhaustion after few years that will have certain impact on the crops (cereals) production and large number of ethnic people will be seriously affected.

Organizational intervention to address the climate change

As a social development organization, CCBVO has been trying to undertake different strategic activities in collaboration with concern government department and NGOs through training, workshop, awareness building in the working areas. The main objectives are **developing adaptation** skills and disaster risk reduction, promoting good practices and implementing options to build resilience of ethnic communities involved in agriculture to the impact of climate change and extreme weather events.

CCBVO is introducing homestead gardening among the ethnic communities live in barind tract, which creating opportunities for year-round income of the families. Homestead gardens use the small raised areas around the homesteads. Discussing for selecting vegetables and varieties in the formal meetings, which require less irrigation water enhances drought resilience. Homesteads gardens are a good practice for women in particularly, who can manage effectively and creates opportunities for generating family income by selling surplus produced with minimum support from the other family members. Besides, use of drought tolerant varieties for the homestead gardening reduces water stress during the long dry season. It also increases moisture retention, improves soil fertility and reduces surface runoff, thus halting soil erosion substantially. Homestead gardening in drought-prone areas contributes to adapt climate change framework.

Secondly, CCBVO continues its awareness building and motivational work to protect the existing surface water from the pollution and encourage them to use pond/ ditch water for fish culture/agriculture and homestead gardening.

Other hand groundwater level is gradually declining at an average rate of 0.10m/year that implicates in making the ponds and ditch dried except monsoon period.

Participation in different Govt. and Non-Govt. meeting/training/ workshop

Sl. No.	Date	Particulars	Organizer
1	05.01.13	Sharing meeting on quality education and rights to information.	Saw Unnayon and Gonosakksorota Ovizan
2	14.01.13	Workshop on Child Rights situation in Bangladesh.	BSAF, Dhaka
3	31.01.13	Seminar on providing fund as loan to the interested NOGs to work for solar panel	Law Commission, Dhaka
4	02.02.13	Providing legal protection to Dalit people as marginalized sector to establish their citizen rights	District Administration, Rajshahi
5	21.02.13	Day observation of great martyrs day and International Mother Language day, 2013	Rajshahi Divisional Cultural Academy of minor ethnic people
6	28.02.13	Workshop to reduce violence occurred in different places	ALRD
7	20.03.13	Condolence meeting and prayer session	Hi-care school and hearing centre, Rajshahi
8	14.03.13	Sharing meeting on rights to education law and our expectation	Saw Unnayon and Gonosakksorota Ovizan
9	17.03.13	Participate to observe birth day of father of the nation Bongobandhu Shake Mugibur Rahman and National Children Day 2013	Rajshahi Divisional Cultural Academy of minor ethnic people
10	14.04.13	Bengli New Year's day 1420	Rajshahi Divisional Cultural Academy of minor ethnic people
11	08.05.13	Janma Jointy of Robindranath Tagor	Rajshahi Divisional Cultural Academy of minor ethnic people
12	30.06.13	Observation of 158 th Great Santal Hool (rebellion) day	
13	06.07.13	Second death anniversary of Late Prof. Abu Naser Mohammad Saleh	Mather Bokth Saleh Foundation
14	16.11.13	Advocacy raising meeting on Legal support and justice	Bangladesh Legal Aid & Services Trust
15	20.11.13	Coordination meeting of NGOs	KARITAS, Rajshahi, Rejion
16	23.11.13	Seeding Fertile Ground: Education that works for Bangladesh	Saw Unnayon and Gonosakksorota Ovizan
17	28.11.13	Combating violence against women-2013 (coordination of village organizations)	Partner, Rajshahi
18	16.12.13	National Victory Day-2013	District Administration Rajshahi
19	21.12.13	Discussion on awareness on rights and cultural program	Bangladesh Legal Aid & Services Trust
20	21.12.13	Participation affiliation in political process by the marginalized female	Barendra Unnayon Forum
21	24.12.13	District Disaster Management Committee Meeting	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Rajshahi

Annual Financial Report

Period: 1 January to 31 December 2013

SI No.	Particulars	Amounts
Received		
1	Cash in hand	520.00
2	Cash at Bank	1,571.42
3	Fund Received	1,003,720.22
4	Member Subscription	3,480.00
5	Donation Received & Deposit	30,300.00
	Sub total	1,039,591.64
Payment		
A. Program		
1	General Commit Meeting of the Org.	8,500.00
2	Executive Commit Meeting	315.00
3	Election commotion meeting	1,251.00
4	Staff meeting	3,220.00
5	General Commit Meeting of the Rokkhagola Org.	32,000.00
6	Traveling & Conveyance	16,204.00
7	Fund Transfer of Bff Project	820,500.00
8	Entertainment	3,160.00
9	Staff appointment	2,301.00
10	Donation	500.00
11	Furniture	23,500.00
12	Sharing meeting Prip Turst	68,107.00
13	Sharing meeting ALRD	25,000.00
14	Training	2,000.00
15	Loan paid	10,500.00
17	Bank Charge	1,735.00
	Subtotal -A	1,018,793.00
B. Management		
1	Postage	30.00
2	Paper Bill	2,024.00
3	Stationery & Printing	4,931.00
	Subtotal-B	6,985.00
C. Closing Balance		
1	Cash in hand	3,707.00
2	Cash at Bank	10,106.64
	Subtotal-C	13,813.64
	Total (A+B+C)	1,039,591.64