

**Working together for a right based poverty free developed BANGLADESH**

# **Annual Report 2014**



**Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation-CCBVO**

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**CCBVO  
ANNUAL REPORT  
January-December 2014**

**Published in  
March 2015**

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**Published by  
Executive Committee  
CCBVO**  
Mohisbathan, Rajshahi Court,  
Rajpara, Rajshahi-6201.

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

**Content**

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<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Page</b>
<i>Foreword .....</i>	3
<i>Editorial.....</i>	4
<i>CCBVO at a Glance.....</i>	5
<i>Governing Body of the Organisation.....</i>	6
<i>List of Executive Committee.....</i>	9
<i>Staff of CCBVO.....</i>	10
<i>Organisation in a Brief.....</i>	13
<i>Description of ongoing projects of the organisation.....</i>	16
<i>Rokkhagola village based food security program.....</i>	16
<i>Follow-up Workshop on Outcome and Impact Orientation(OIO) .....</i>	26
<i>Promoting Science Education in secondary school .....</i>	27
<i>Community legal services (CLS).....</i>	31
<i>Campaign on Citizen Right to Information.....</i>	33
<i>Participation in others Meeting/ Training/ workshop .....</i>	34
<i>Accounts statement (January –December, 2014).....</i>	35



**AMM Ariful Haque**  
Chairman,  
Executive Committee

## ***FOREWORD***

“Working together for right based poverty free developed Bangladesh” by holding this slogan Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organization-CCBVO works in Bangladesh as a development organizations during last fourteen (14) years. CCBVO has extended its program and projects during the period and expanded its working area gradually. 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 also includes the indigenous minorities live in Barind tract, children and school going students of the working areas. CCBVO drives its activities towards improvement of human resources and natural environment.

The reports present the planned and implemented activities of the organization way since beginning. Especially, the report highlights the targets, achievements and results of different programs and projects of the organization.

I do hereby express my gratefulness and gratitude to the donors for their extended cooperation, General Secretary, of the organization for his continued guidance. I must thank all Directors, 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.



**Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal**  
General Secretary  
CCBVO

### ***EDITORIAL***

Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organization (CCBVO) is working in north-west part of Bangladesh in Rajshahi under the Barind tract during last fourteen (14) years and expanded gradually, implementing organizational 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 school students. CCBVO is working for others people in the society and sustainable development of natural environment.

During the reporting period CCBVO implemented .important activities are Rokkhagola Village Based Sustainable Food Security Program for the Ethnic community lives in Rajshahi district, Promoting science education in secondary school level, Activities on awareness building on law of Community Legal Services, Awareness building on rights to information etc.

In the CCBVO report 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.

The honorable members both of the executive and general committees of the organization have given always necessary directions and good advices, as a result all staff can establish milestone of fruitful and positive role in implementing the organizational activities. We also grateful and remember the remarkable cooperation and support of national and international donor agencies extended to us. Further, we do express our respect and gratefulness to 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.



# CCBVO at a Glance

Started journey	▶	23July, 1999		
Legal Status	▶	Department of Social Service(DSS), Registration No.:Rajsha-619/200, Date: 16.04.2001. NGO Affairs Bureau, Registration No.: 2760, Date: 03. 01.2013		
Governance & management	▶	General Body members- 29 Executive Committee members-07		
The major services	▶	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"><li>• Rokkhagola Village Based Sustainable Food Security Program for the Ethnic Community in Rajshahi</li><li>• Promoting science education in secondary level schools</li><li>• Campaign for right to information</li></ul>		
Mojoir working area	▶	District- 1 (Rajshahi) Upazila-3 (Godagari, paba and Tanore Upazila) Union-11 Pourashava-2 (Kakonehat & Godagari)		
Program participants families		4071		
Direct program participants	▶	Direct beneficiaries	: 9630	
		Female	: 2799	Male : 3622
		Girls	: 5842	Boys : 5377
		Direct program participants	: 9630	
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, Rajshahi		
Development partners	▶	Rokkhagola village based organizations , Godagari, Rajshahi Secondary schools & Madrasa based science clubs, Godagari, Rajshahi NCIP, Dhaka ALRD, Dhaka Nagorik Uddyoug BDERM, Dhaka BLAST,Rajshahi Unit NGO Forum for Public Health		
Total Budget (2014)	▶	BDT 41,42,956.49		








# Governing body of the organization









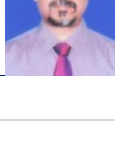
According to organizational policy and constitution, CCBVO has governing body (GB) and another is Executive Committee (EC)










**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
1. Evarist Hembrom Father : Late Simon Kisun Hembrom Mother : Late Rita Soren	House No.290, Horgram Eastpara, Post. Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
2. Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal Father : Late Azaharul Islam Mother : Late Begam Sobura	House No.79, Mahishbathan, Post. Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
3. 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.	
4. Md. Abdus Samad Father: Late Balajan Sarkar Mother: Late Suratan nessa	House No.255, Terokhadia Post: Cantonment-6202 Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
5. Dominika Marandi Father: Late Peter Choron Marandi Mother: Late Agnesh Tudu	Aligong Post: Meapur-6201, Poba, Rajshahi.	
6. Soyad Khaled Samms Father: Late Soyad Joynul Abedin Mother: Soyada Setara Begum	House No.99, Kazihata Road No.Greater Road Post: Rajshahi GPO-6000. Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
7. Jannatul Ferdosh Father: Late Ajharul Islam Mother: Late Sobura Begum	House No.F-1244, Sagorpara Post:Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	

Name of the member with parents	Address	Photographs
8. Md. Nasim Akter Father: Rustom Ali Korayshi Mother: Kamrun nisha	House No.250, Laxmipur Vatapara Post: GPO-6000, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
9. 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.	
10. Md. Soriful Islam Badol Father: Late Md. Muntaj Ali Mother: Sarjina Begum	Mollah para, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
11. 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.	
12. Deawon Ekbal Un Nobi Father: Late Asmot Ulla Mea Mother: Amina Khatun	Sagorpara, Post: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
13. Asadul Islam Father: Late Ashraful Islam Mother: Oheda Khatun	House No.273, Keshobpur, Post: GPO-6000, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
14. Srimoti Kajol Minj Father: Late Jetan Minj Mother: Late Monjuri Tappo	Village: Kanto pasha Post: Rajbari Hat, Upozila: Godagari, District: Rajshahi.	
15. Md. Mojammel Haque Father: Late Monir Uddin Mother: Late Fuljan Begum	Kadirgong Dorikhorbona Post: Rajshahi Cantonment, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
16. Soyad Sofique Father: Soyad Eyasin Mother: Nurunessa	Sostitola, Post: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
17. Md. Saidutjaman Sipon Father: A.B.M Abdur Roshid Mother: Mos: Mojida Begum	Raypara, Post: Sopura-6203, Shahmukdum Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
18. Koishila Gogar Father: Suknath Gogar Mother: Sodas Minj	Village: Shahana para Post: Rajbari Hat, Upozila: Godagari, District: Rajshahi.	
19. Sogir Mostofa Father: M.A Salam Mother: Sahida Begum	Section-6, Block-A, Lane-3, House No-29, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216.	

Name of the member with parents	Address	Photographs
20. Sri Rampodo Mondol Father: Late Pochon Mother: Sorola	Village: Choytonnopur, Post: Rajabari Hat, Upozila: Godagari, Dist: Rajshahi.	
21. Sri Roghunath Singh Father: Late Sri Peari Singh Mother: Srimoti Poddmoni Singh	Village: Golay, Post: Dhorompur, Upozila: Godagari, Dist: Rajshahi.	
22. Md. Abul Kalam Azad Father: Late Mohommod Ali Mother: Mst Kulsum Begum	Village: Palpur, Post: Dhorompur, Upozila: Godagari, Dist: Rajshahi.	
23. Mst. Tahera Khatun Father: Muho. Shadul Islam Mother: Laila Arzumand Banu	B 303, Upashohor, Post Office: Sopura,Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
24. Monira Rahman Mithi Father: S.M. Moklesur Rahman Mother: Monowara Begum	Terokhadia, Post Office: Raj-Cantonment, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
25. Doc. Md. Alauddin Father: Late Moslem Hossain Mother: Mst Jahanara Begum	Mohisbathan, Post Office: Rajshahi Court, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
26. Md. Abdus Samad Mondol Father: Late Ahamod Ali Mondol Mother: Late Jolaikha Begum	Bohorompur, Post Office: GPO-6000, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi	
27. Kazi Shahed-Ul- Haque Father: Late Alaul Haque Mother: Mst. Papiia Begum	Munshidanga, Post Office: Ghoramara, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi	
28. Dr. Chowdhury Mohammad Sarwar Jahan Father: Late Chowdhury Shamsul Alam Mother: Late Nurjahan Begum	Tikapara, Post Office: Ghoramara-6100, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi	
29. Dr. Mahbuba Kaniz Keya Father: Shoheed Mir Abdul Quyum Mother: Professor Mashtura Khanom	Motihar, Post Office: Rajshahi University, Motihar, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi	














# List of Executive Committee

Name and Designation	Address	Photo
1. A M M Ariful Haque Chairman	House No.272, Sepay Para, Post: Rajshahi-6000, Rajpara Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
2. Md. Mojammel Haque Vice-Chairman	Kadirgong Dorikhorbona Post: Rajshahi Cantonment, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
3. Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal General Secretary,	House No.79, Mahishbathan, Post. Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
4. Md. Saiduzzaman Sipon Assistant General Secretary	Raypara(Nowdapara), Post: Sopura-6203,Shamukdum Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi.	
5. Dominika Marandi Treasurer,	Vill-Aliganj, Post. Miapur-6201, Paba, Rajshahi	
6. Arifa Begam Executive Member,	House No. 75, Post. Ghoramara-6100, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation, Rajshahi	
7. 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
1. Mr.Md. Sarwar-E-Kamal	Chief Executive	House No.79, Mahishbathan, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
2. Mr.Md. Abu Ahsan Shelley	Program Director & Project coordinator, RFSP	House No.128, Ramchadrapur, Post: Ghoramara, Rajshahi-6100, Boalia, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
3. Mr. Sumon Mardi	Accountant	Mahishbathan Missionpara, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
4. Mr. Arif	Training Coordinator, RFSP	House No.80, Mahishbathan, Post: Rajshahi Court-6201, Rajpara, Rajshahi City Corporation.	
5. Mr.Md.Nerabul Islam	Project coordinator, PSE	Village: Muraripur, Post: Haripur, Paba, Rajshahi.	
6. Mr.Nirungoon Kujur	Field Supervisor, RFS	Village: Nimkuri, Post Dharampur, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
7. Mr.Sudokkon Toppo	Field Supervisor, RFS	Village: Shahanapara, Post: Rajabarihat, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
8. Mr.Bhabesh Chandra Urow (Lakra)	Field Supervisor, RFS	Village: Shahanapara, Post: Rajabarihat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
9. Mr.Md. Mahabub Hossain	Asst. Project coordinator, PSE	Village: Chabbis Nagar, Post: Chabbis Nagar, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
10. Mst. Shabnam Mustari	Asst. Project coordinator, PSE	Village: Foradpur, Post: Pramtoli, Godagari, Rajshahi.	
11. Mr. Ronjon Lakra	Office Support staff	Farsapara, Post: Rajabarihat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
12. Mr. Sorot Chondro Rajuar	Village organizer	Choitonnapur, Post: Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	



Name	Designation	Address	Photographs
13. Mr.Lalmohon Ming	Village organizer	Kantopasha, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
14. Mrs.Sabina Khalko	Village organizer	Nimkuri, Post : Palpur, Godagari, Rajshahi	
15. Mr.Manik Akka	Village organizer	Pathorghata, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
16. Mrs.Jharna Lakra	Village organizer	Shahanpara, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
17. Mr.Ovilal Sarkar(Toppo)	Village organizer	Beldanga, Post : Palpur, Godagari, Rajshahi	
18. Mr.Shamol Kumar Shing	Village organizer	Golai, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
19. Mrs.Minoti Shoreen	Village organizer	Geolmary, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
20. Mr.Durjoy Dhon Khalko	Village organizer	Mulkydaing, Post : Palpur, Godagari, Rajshahi	
21. Mr.Paul Biswos	Village organizer	Daingpara, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
22. Mr.Dilip Tudu	Village organizer	Nimghutu, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
23. Mr.Ripon Tudu	Village organizer	Gonokardaing, Post: Damkura hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
24. Mrs.Josna Minch	Village organizer	Farshapara, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
25. Mrs.Sema Rani Akka	Village organizer	Norsing-Gor-Ardorsogram, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	



Name	Designation	Address	Photographs
26. Mrs.Sunita Toppo	Village organizer	Idolpur, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
27. Mr.Sudhir Kisku	Village organizer	Gordaing, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
28. Mr.Paban Bakla	Village organizer	Baganpara, Post:Rajabari hat, Godagari, Rajshahi	
29. Mrs.Isita Mardi	Village organizer	Dadowor, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
30. Mrs.Sagori KhaKha	Village organizer	Gunigram-Rajapara, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
31. Mr.Motilal Kuzur	Village organizer	Agalpur, Post: Boliadaing, Godagari, Rajshahi	
32. Mr.Rajkumar Uraw(Borowar)	Village organizer	Muraripur, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
33. Mr.Panna Lal Sardar(Tigga)	Village organizer	Sakura, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
34. Mr.Joyonto KumarTriki	Village organizer	Gogram, Post: Gogram, Godagari, Rajshahi	
35. Mrs.Aguestina Tudu	Village organizer	Komlapur Bilpara, Post: Boliadaing, Godagari, Rajshahi	
36. Mrs.Sreemoti Chobita Rani(Kujur)	Village organizer	Udpur, Post: Pramtuli, Godagari, Rajshahi	
37. Ronjon Mondol Rajuar,	Village organizer	Madhipur, Post: Digram, Godagari, Rajshahi	

# Organization in a Brief

## 1.1. Background of the Organization

A group of young people of Rajshahi along with social researchers, workers established this non-political and non-profitable organization Center for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organization (CCBVO) incepted on 23rd July, 1999 as a social development and research organization (NGO) with a view to assist disadvantaged and distressed people and to contribute for environmental and social development through peoples participatory process. The organization 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 organization 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.

## 1.2. Motto: "Working together for a right based poverty free developed Bangladesh."

## 1.3. Vision:

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

## 1.4. 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.

## 1.5 Main strategic concept:

Establishing rights and development for the mass people of the society, through positive role of community based social organizations.

## 1.6. Goal and objectives of the organization

**1.6.1. 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.

### 1.6.2. Objectives:

1. Supporting poor, distress and ownership less peoples to establish their basic rights, human rights and assisting to build sustainable development and working for natural balance.
2. Taking initiatives to find out development constrains and jargons local and national level through necessary study and research and exercise.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Improve primary health care, safe water and sanitation as well as to improve overall health conditions of the vulnerable people.
6. 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.
7. 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.).
8. Organize community-based campaign against discrimination and violence towards women to establish women's rights and dignity in the family and society.

9. Contribute and take positive steps to protect child rights, participation in development process, and enhance access to education and other services.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. Prevention and protection of vulnerable people, especially women, and street children from sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and STD/HIV/AIDS
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. Advocate and facilitate the local government to ensure the people's participation in development, and assist to improve transparency, accountability, and good governance.
16. Improve and integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies to reduce its adverse impact on life, assets, livelihood and environment.
17. 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.
18. Foster organizational accommodative capacity, democratic practices, values and development framework to keep sustainability of its programs and management for adding new dimensions.

### **1.7. 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**

CCBVO is 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**

The organization is making awareness of the target beneficiaries on hygiene and sanitation and to gate treatment from local and district level hospitals.

#### **d) Education and Research**

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

#### **e) Human, Women and Child Rights**

The organization gives priority on human, women 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) Community Legal Services**

The organization is work to increase awareness on legal rights of men, women and children and access to avail legal justice.

#### **h) 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.

#### **i) 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.

#### **j) Campaign on Citizen Rights to Information**

CCBVO has been performing secretarial role for Campaign on Right to Information 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.

### k) Advocacy and Net-Working

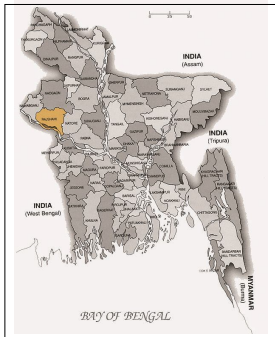
CCBVO has wider range of network with various national and local level agencies. Besides, supporting people to develop their advocacy and networking capacities to build-up effective linkage with local level agencies.

### 1.8. Strategic Approach

- Implementing program of the organization 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 wonership on resources (organisational, local).
- Organising social institutions (CBOs) gadually at village, ward,union and upazila level.

### 1.9. Working Areas

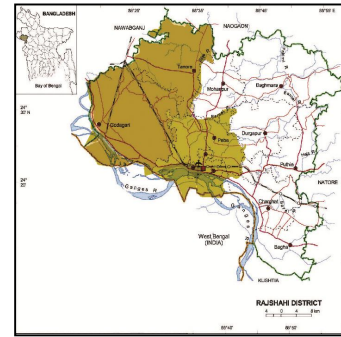
CCBVO intents to implement its program activities at all Upazlas under Rajshahi district, but at present it works at Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi district. Bangladesh (country Map), Rajshahi district Map and CCBVO working area map (Godagari, Tanore and Paba upazila Map is given below :



a) Bangladesh (Country Map)



b) Rajshahi District Map



c) Rajshahi District Map with yellow marked Godagari, Tanore and Paba Upazila CCBVO working area

# Description of ongoing projects of the organization

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

### 1.1. 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-depended 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.

### 1.2. 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:

### 1.3. 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 Rokkhagola social organisations

### 1.4. 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 and sustainable village development

#### 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

### 1.5. Major Components of the project:

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



## 1.6. Description of the main components of the Rokkhagola program

### 1.6.1. Building Rokkhagola Social Organisations

#### 1.1. 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 from 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.

#### 1.2. 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.

#### 1.3. 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, 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

#### 1.4. Activities of social organizations:

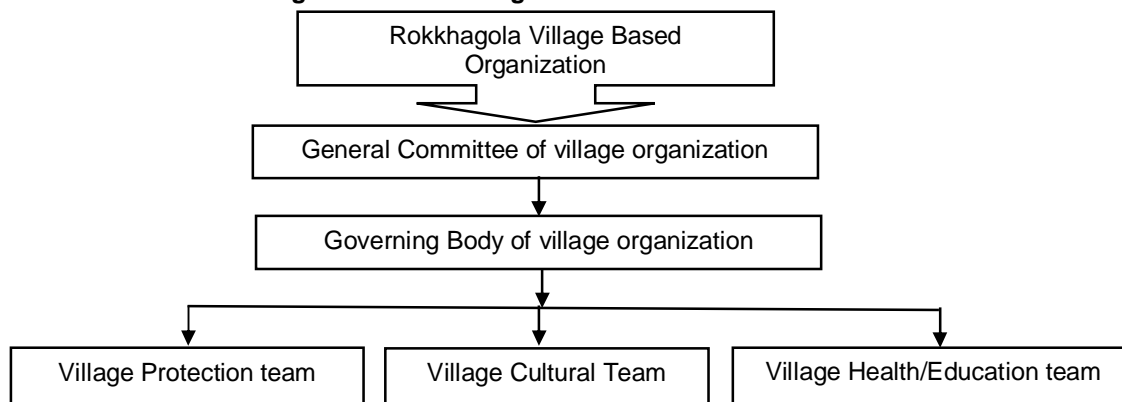
- Formulating policy guideline of the organization, good governance and transparency in democratic practices, practicing accountability.
- Exercising female and male equity and child rights.
- Implementing social activities.
- Developing strong foundation of food security and own economic capacity.
- Taking educational and cultural activities.
- Increasing communication and accessibility to government social safety-net program.
- Developing health and environment
- Establishing land rights



Photograph of participants in Annual General Meeting (AGM) 2014 of Rokkhagola Organizations



### 1.5. Structure of the village based social organization:



### 1.6. Working areas of village based organisation:

Sl. No.	District	Upazila	Union	Village
1.	Rajshahi	Godagari	Deowpara, Gogram	Choitonnapur, Nimkuri, Shahanapara, Beldaga, Golai, Kantopasha-Idolpur, Pathorghata, . Geolmary, Mulkydaing, Daingpara, Nimghutu, Gonakar-daing, Farshapara, Idolpur, Norsing-gor-Adorshogrom Gordaing, Baganpara, Shreerampur-Birowyl, Udpur, Dadowor, Gunigram-Rajapara, Agalpur, uraripur, Sakura, Gogram, Komlapur Bilpara.

### 1.7. Information about organised families, targeted beneficiaries, achievement(Jan–Dec,2014) :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Target	Achieved	Not achieved	Percentage %	Reasons for not Achieved
1.	Organized village organization	26	26	-	100%	-
2.	No. of organized families	1105	954	151	86%	Inclusion process is continued
3.	No. of organized members					Inclusion process is continued
	Female	2836	2527	309	89%	
	Male	2829	2409	420	85%	
	Total	5665	4936	729	87%	
4.	Leadership of organization					
	Female	111	109	2	98%	
	Male	111	113	+2	102%	
	Total	222	222	-	100%	
5.	Meeting of organizations	312	312	-	100%	
6.	Building of Rokkhagola Centre	10	10	-	100%	

### 1.8 Results of the different activities of village based organiosation:

- As per target 26 Rokkhagola village based organization have been formed
- Reformation of different social structures, activated, dynamic, have been well structured and female and male joint leadership are developed.
- Constructed own Rokkhagola social centres
- Female and male volunteers/organizers have been developed in the organized villages
- Process to solve all problems by female and male in the community has been initiated
- Through Rokkhagola food savings, food security and capital are developed in the organized villages.
- Old Rokkhagola organizations are taking initiatives to take self-depended agro based income generating projects.
- Accessibility of the people to the local resources and government run social-safety-net has been increased by the leadership of the village based organization
- People participation has been increased in religious and social festivals by the leadership of the organizations.

## 1.6.2. Village based Rokkhagola food security

### 2.1 Background:

The people of the Barind tract under Rajshahi district of northern Bangladesh are not able to full-fill their food requirement and other basic needs like other districts and sub-districts, therefore they remain neglected to establish basic rights. The elderly people stated that they started dwelling from the immemorial period in these areas. In that period they had land, livestock-birds, peace and ability, though it is painful but true that their possession of land were not save from the group of land grabbers. Some time they had been evicted and some time by forgery they lost their land. During the long period 1947 to 1971 in different way and climax they have been evicted from their land. Due to different type of torture and negligence most of the ethnic people have lost their last homestead land and became landless. Agriculture based these marginalized families live in the verge of marginalization and still they are alive as landless, farm labour and tenant. Perishable social structure is the cause of chronic landlessness, economic crises and yearly six months unemployment, where the above mentioned people have to face acute food crises. At present they live with mess of food, clothes, treatment, shelter, education and cultural uncertainty. Considering these distress people the Rokkhagola food security programme extended in 26 ethnic villages.

Before inception of the said project the poor people were bound to take loan from the local money lenders or rich farmers for food, treatment, house repairing, and others family needs. The situation was most aggravated repeatedly when they pay-back the loan money by selling seasonal crops. Therefore, the villagers build village based Rokkhagola organisation and saving handful rice and seasonal crops and able to mitigate food crises permanently. Besides they able to create social capital by developing Rokkhagola based capital and taking income oriented projects.

**2.2. Goal:** To develop capacity of the people to create rights and develop friendly socio-economic- cultural environment along with sustainable food security

### 2.3. Objectives:

- Establishing village based Rokkhagola food bank to save handful rice and seasonal crops along with transaction of food grain.
- Multipurpose utilization of Rokkhagola food grain.
- Rokkhagola social capital will be deposited at bank and account to be operated with joint signatories and also should be transaction as per guideline.
- Improving financial development by utilizing of local resources available at family and social level, i.e. fallow land, agricultural land, domestic animal and birds, fish culture, handicraft etc.
- Taking initiative for marketing of local level product.

### 2.4. Activities

- Preparing policy-guideline of food savings and transaction.
- Saving food grain.
- Transaction of food support.
- Kipping accounts of food savings and transaction.
- Establishing Rokkhagola community center and food bank.



Members of all Rokkhagola organizations save rice at village level Food Bank



Rokkhagola organizations produce vegetable (tomato) under Food Security Program

## 2.5. Information of 26 organized villages regarding food security

Sl. No.	Particulars		Target	Achieved	Not achieved	Reasons for not Achieved
1.	Establishing Rokkhagola community center and food bank.		10	10	-	-
2.	Savings at Rokkhagola during reporting period	Rice	-	1,94,432KG	-	-
		Paddy	-	-	-	-
		Taka	-	16,28,676.00	-	-
3.	Total savings at Rokkhagola	Rice	-	85,31,965 KG	-	-
		Paddy	-	66,592 KG	-	-
		Taka	-	36,57,358.00		
4.	Support from Rokkhagola during reporting period	Rice	-	2,43,208 KG	-	-
		Paddy	-	21,309 KG		
		Taka	-	14,25,664.00		
5.	Support from Rokkhagola up to current period	Rice	-	72,57,955 KG		
		Paddy	-	66,592 KG	-	
		Taka	-	36,57,159.00		
6.	Families involved in vegetable production	Vegetable	30%	25%	5%	Because of new practice in the ethnic communities
7.	Families involved in livestock rearing	Livestock	30%	30%	-	

## 1.6.3. Access to local resources and Govt. services

### 3.1. Background:

The ethnic, dalit and other poor people live in Barind tract of Rajshahi district in northern Bangladesh are victim of several discriminations, neglected from basic rights. The social- economic condition of the ethnic minorities in the working areas of CCBVO along with others people live in the verge of marginalization. They are victim of different kind of discrimination in establishing their 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 and manmade 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.

### 3.2. Goal:

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

### 3.3 Objectives:

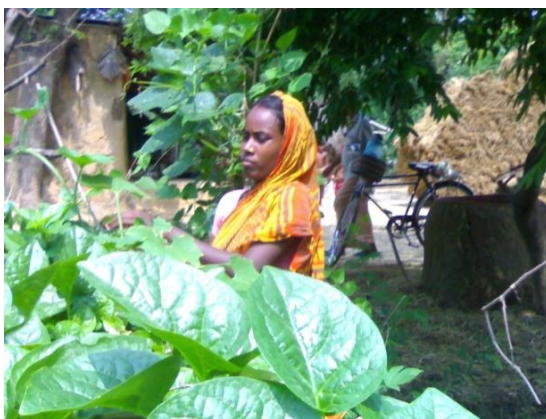
- Making people awareness on local resources, government service delivery agencies, identification of those agencies, developing knowledge and skills.
- Assist to increase capacity and skills of the people through training and workshops on use of local resources and government services
- Assisting to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

### 3.4 Activities:

- Conducting workshop to identify of 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 official of govt. service delivery agencies, local government representatives and leaders of the Rokkhagola organizations.

### 3.5. Information of Activities:

Sl. No.	Activities	Target	Achievement	Percent
1.	No. of families involved in homestead gardening	954 nos.	954 nos.	100%
2.	No. of families involved in rearing poultry and duck	954 nos.	840 nos.	88%
3.	No. of families involved in livestock rearing	954 nos.	830 nos.	87%
4.	No. of income generating project run by village organization leaders	26 nos.	7 nos.	27%
5.	No. of Children read in primary/secondary schools	2042 nos.	1838 nos.	90%
6.	No. of families received treatment from Govt. Hospital ro Physition	00	5646	00
7.	Received social safety-net support of union parishad (VGD, VGF cards, old age allowance, poor mothers card, maternity card, disability allowance, 100 days employment generating work)	00	Female- 498 Male- 351 Total- 849	
8.	Communication with UZP Office for taking lease land for agriculture or homestead use)	00	Family- 185 119.60 acre	00
9.	Communication with UZP Agriculture Office (advice & support	00	530 families received agril. Card and others support 210 families	00
10.	Communication with UZP Livestock Office (for taking ad vice)	00	1018 families	00



Community members are growing vegetable at homestead level



Rokkhagola members are involved in duck rearing activities



Ethnic families are involved in livestock rearing



## 1.6.4. Cultural Practices and Development of ethnic minorities

### 4.1 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.

### 4.2 Goal:

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

### 4.3. 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.

### 4.4. Activities:

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

#### 4.5. Target and achievement:

Sl.No.	Name of event	Target	Achievement	Percentage
01.	Distribution of traditional musical instrument among the organized ethnic villages.	10	10	100%
02.	Organizing annual cultural competition and prize distribution	01	01	100%
03.	Support to organize cultural competition	01	01	1000%
04.	Birsa Munda day Santal Hoole day,Fagua and international indigenious day observation	04	04	100%
05.	Different social festivals observation	05	05	1000%



A photograph on the event of cultural competition among the Rokkaghola cultural teams



- Rokkaghola organizations arrange putting flowers to martyr , rally and discussion session on Birsa Munda self devotion day

## 1.6.5. Different training, meeting and workshop

### 5.1 Background:

To increase social awareness, social ties, establishing basic rights, recurring nearly abolished traditional knowledge, skills, cultural practices, increasing access to local resources and Govt. safety-net, human resource development, and subject to employment generation CCBVO is continuing this activities along with others activities. Information is given below:-

Sl.No	Activities	Nos. of courses		Participants		
		Target	Achieve.	Female	Male	Total
01.	Leadership development training of Rokkhagola village based organization	1	1	15	17	32
02.	Traing on record keeping for organization leaders	1	1	13	20	33
03.	Participatory oriented on ownership based management training of Rokkhagola village based organization	1	1	10	22	32
04.	Training on sustainability of Rokkhagola organization and diversified use of resources	1	1	19	14	33
05.	Rokkhagola food savings and accounting of transaction for the leaders	1	1	15	19	34
06.	Workshop on identification of local resources and Govt. Social safety-net programme	1	1	17	15	32
07.	Unión parishad level sharing meeting between representatives of local government and leaders of the Rokkhagola organization	1	1	13	51	64
08.	Coordination Meeting of Rokkhagola organizations	1	1	37	65	102
09.	Annual General meeting of Rokkhagola village based organizations	1	1	3289	1290	4579
10.	Cultural Excercise of ethnic minorities and Competition	1	1	416	104	520
				3000	3000	6000
11.	Day observation ( Independent day, Birsa Munda day, Santal Hoole)	3	3	675	545	1220
12.	Training on record keeping of villaje organisation for Project workers and supervisors	1	1	10	20	30
13.	Capacity building training on organizing meeting and training of the supervisors	1	1	10	20	30
14.	Quarterly staff meeting	4	5	48	96	144
15.	Baseline survey of the working areas	1	1	500	500	1000
16.	Internal evaluation of the programme	1	1	2527	2409	4936



Photograph of leadership development training conducted at Farshapara Rokkhagola village based organization



## 2. Follow-up Workshop on Outcome and Impact Orientation (OIO)

- Organized by: CCBVO, ●Facilitated by: CSS Consultant Mr. Gobinda Chandra Shaha
- Scheduled: December 29-30, 2014, ●Venue: NGO Forum Training Hall, Rajshahi

**Description:** CCBVO organized two days long OIO follow-up Workshop-2014 with the support of Bread for the World, BfdW, Germany, where all field staff and supervisory staff of CCBVO participated accordingly. The welcome speech is given by the Chief Executive, CCBVO & CSS Consultant to inaugurate the workshop. The workshop was very important to the organization because the latest requirement of the donor (BfdW) and outcome based reporting style was discussed vividly in this workshop.

### Objective of the workshop:

- To build-up awareness of staff on Outcome and Impact Orientation (OIO) process.
- To strengthen PME system of CCBVO for outcome and impact of the program activities in accordance with the framework and procedures of OIO.
- To improve monitoring and data collection process of CCBVO as per guideline of OIO.

**Discussing points in the workshop:** Following are the discussing points in the workshop:

- Reflection on the Framework on Outcome and Impact Orientation (OIO) of BfdW
  - Development and OIO; Aid effectiveness
  - Background and Framework of BfdW OIO
  - Relevance of OIO for CCBVO
  - Intervention logic- the Effect chain/ puzzle work
  - Log frame and Effect/Result chain
  - BfdW Standards and requirements
- Information/data collection in OIO Monitoring Output and Outcome monitoring, List of Changes/ improvements required in the existing CCBVO PME system and tools focusing OIO
- Action plan and way forward: What is to be done, why it is necessary, how it will be done, Time frame and Responsible staff, etc.
- Impact oriented monitoring is very important to practice in terms of OIO, a few hints on monitoring issues are given below:
  - Improving the project by generating a better understanding of what works, what doesn't, and why (continuous adjustment of your intervention strategy)
  - Making sure that the groups which you are addressing are actually benefiting from the activities being conducted
  - To generate specific information required by funding agencies and their back donors about the progress being made on implemented projects.
  - To ensure that funds and resources are used properly and demonstrate the effects of our work in order to attract more funds

Finally the workshop has decided to develop the monitoring format of CCBVO and taking all necessary preparation for baseline survey. The workshop was ended with vote of thanks to the facilitator and participants.



Inaugural Session of OIO follow-up workshop



Group Photograph of OIO workshop participants

### 3. Promoting Science Education in secondary schools (PSE) Project

#### 1. Background of the project:

Despite, the different initiatives taken by the government the scientific knowledge and technical knowhow doesn't advance substantially in Bangladesh, to adopt new technology and for innovating necessary scientific production in keeping contribution in the industrial development and economy to reduce poverty. The country cannot use modern technology and facing shortage of technical person related to scientific development compared to the first world countries. On the other hand, during last two decades the science group students in school level decreased by 20%. However, CCBVO has been implementing Promoting Science Education (PSE) in secondary schools project at Godagari Upzila of Rajshahi district since 2012 which incorporates total 20 secondary level schools including one Fazil Madrasha through which CCBVO provides support to 244 School Teachers including 44 science teachers and total 8,225 students. The project is supported by Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF). The objective is to increase numbers of students' enrollment in science discipline in secondary education. Creating opportunities and interest of the school students 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 innovative science education. Basically the objective of the project is to increase number of students in science education and developing scientific knowledge for building nation.

#### 2. Project areas:

District	Upazila	Municipality	Unions
Rajshahi	Godagari	Godagari, Kakonhat	Matikata, Deopara, Gogram, Rishikul and Godagari
1	1	2	5

#### 3. Project beneficiaries:

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

#### 4. Information of teachers and female male students:

Total schools covered 20, and total teachers 244 among them, 44 are science teachers. Total students 8,225 among them 363 are science students in class X and 444 are science students in class IX.

#### 5. 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.

#### 6. Project objectives:

- Promoting quality of science education at schools
- Removing fear of scientific education and making education interesting and useful
- Improving students mindset towards science education
- Supporting schools to make the practical classes interesting in schools with innovative and low cost materials innovated by the students
- Searching promising students in the selected schools and highlighting their innovation in a larger area. experimental ideas

#### 7. Main activities of the project:

##### 7.1. Organized science club:

- Inclusion students read in class VI in the science clubs
- Assist to form science club consisted of 11 members
- Assist to form 5 to 7 member advisory committee of science club from teachers, guardian, old students
- Support to develop guideline to manage science clubs
- Encourage to hold regular meeting, decision making and implementing accordingly.
  1. Assist to organize regular parents meeting
  2. Support to organize school based science fair
  3. Organizing district level seminar
  4. Providing support to organize inter-school science fair

##### 7.2 Training:

The project provides two types of training 1) Formal training and 2) Non-formal training

- Formal training, Day long capacity development and practical training is provided to the member of science club management committee members.

- Non- formal training: Training to the science club members which imply that how to prove the scientific training given in the text books with a low cost or unused materials and giving different training on capacity development to the project staff.

### 7.3 Meeting and seminar:

- Meeting holds regularly for implementing different activities of science clubs
- Meeting with teachers, guardians and prominent people of the locality
- District level seminar with students, teachers, national level media representatives and representatives of civil society

**7.4 Science fair:** This science fair one is for within the school and another for inter-school science fair

## 8. Implemented activities during the reporting period

### - Reformation of science club:

1313 interested students of class VI are included in 20 science clubs. Formation of science club management committees through election or selection which members were 220



Science club Executive Commtee Biroil



General Commtee Boliadang Adorsho

### - Regular meeting of science clubs: Number of meeting-136, Participant-1291

Science clubs normally holds two meetings in a month, one is for management committee and another one for general committee. During the reporting period total 136 meetings were held with 1291 participants. Normally management committee takes planning and decisions and approve through dissemination of information to all members and taking opinion from the all general members. Meeting agenda is as regular implementation of science club activities, selecting monthly subscription, new science projects and implementation like- science fair, qiz competition, debate, art competition , cultural funtions, solving prolems if any in science clubs. Implementing any special programme etc.



Science Club Executive Committee meeting  
at Boli Dang Adorsho High School



Science Club General Committee meeting at  
Gogram School and Collage

### - Day long capacity building training:

organised for the managemet committee of science clubs, which coordinated by two siebce clubs where participants were 37 teachers, management committee members 272. As a result the science clubs are holding meeting regularly, scence fair, quiz comprtition, debate cmprtition etc they can organize and imlement , not onlythat they are collecting fund for science clubs.





Capacity building Training at Gogram Girls High School



Capacity building Training at Uttara Girls High School

#### - Practical training: Number of Training-20

The day long training is given to the general members of the science clubs, to use and discuss very low cost or unused materials disposed around here and there for practical training and to prove some theories given in the text and laboratory test etc. Total 20 training sessions have been conducted where 1170 students participate in these training courses.

#### - Guardian meeting:

Objective of guardian meeting is to Inform activities of science clubs, trying to involve them in science club activities, creating attraction towards schools, taking financial supports to science clubs. 60 guardians meeting of 20 schools and 1370 members took part from local civil societies.



Practical Training at Gonigram High

#### - School based science fair:

Every year each science club organizes 3 sciences fair. Through this they present innovative projects. The participants are teachers, guardians, and respectful person of the locality. 20 science clubs arrange 60 science fairs, where about 1209 guardians and 15,390 students participate. Due to science fair the fear of the students is reducing and science students are increasing gradually.

#### - Inter school science fair-2014:

Inter school science fair is a one of the important areas of this project is to create favorable environment of science education at school level. However, selected schools at upazila level, science clubs, Upazila administration, and science related institutions attend the fair. In this year inter school science fair, 2014 has been organized at Pirizpur HighSchool with a befitting manner where students, teachers, journalists, different leaders participate in this fair with great interest, Mr. Omar Faruk Chowdhury.MP attend as chief guest.



Rally on Inter-School Science Fair-2014 & Mr.Omar Faruk Chowdhury, MP gives speech as chief guest

## 9. Project target and achievement:

Sl	Name of activities	Target	Achieve.	Percent	Number of participants		
					Female	Male	Total
1.	Inclusion of students of class IV	20	20	100%	868	445	1313
2.	Re-formation science club management committees	20	20	100%	137	83	
3.	Increasing capacity of management committees of science clubs	10	10	100%	155	117	272
4.	Training to general committees of science clubs	20	20	100%	746	424	1170
5.	Guardians meeting	60	60	100%	786	584	1370
6.	School based science fair	60	60	100%	7361	9238	16599
7.	Inter school science fair	2	2	100%	5500	6500	12,000
8.	Regular meeting of science clubs	140	136	97%	481	810	1291
9.	Workers meeting	12	12	100%	1	4	5
10.	Monthly reports	12	12	100%	1	4	5
11.	Quarterly reports	4	4	100%	1	4	5

## 10. Special Award of Bangladesh Freedom Foundation(BFF)

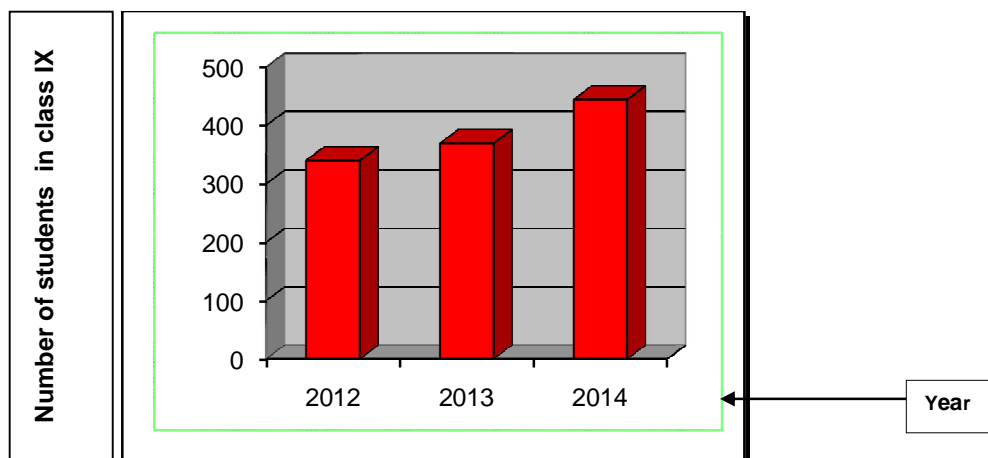
Bangladesh Freedom Foundation(BFF) has initiated awarding prize(science Laboratory apparatus) for best performing School based science club. In 2014 Palpur High School Scienc club has been awarded this prize in the Inter-School Science Fair-2014.

## 11. A few outcomes of the project:

- Science clubs are holding regular meeting and writing resolutions.
- Science clubs are collecting funds and keeping accounts#
- Innovating new projects and organising science fair at school level
- Developing mindset to work in group and communication is better developed between them
- Guardians are providing financial supports to science clubs and better communication developed among the guardians and students
- Presentation skills has been develop of the students
- Getting knowledge about text books and labrotory testing
- The science project developed by unused and less expencive materials
- Percentage of science students increased by in 2012-28.30%, 2013-29.44%, 2014-30.22% and 2015-34.45%
- Students do participate in different programmes in upazila, district, divisional level

## 12. Impact of the project and number of students increased from 2012 to 2014

Number of schools	Year	Total students in class IX	Total science students in class IX	Average science students
20	2012	1201	340	28.34
20	2013	1250	369	29.52
20	2014	1395	433	31.00



## 4. Community Legal Services (CLS)

### 3.1. Background:

Center for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation (CCBVO), Rajshahi organised an awareness building meeting on Human Rights under the program of Community Legal Services (CLS) funded by Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST). The main slogan was ``Improving ability to get justice by empowering of the marginalized and neglected female and male and children within 2017``.

### 3.2. Out line of CLS:

Ensuring justice at grassroots level:

- Removing paternal system and tradition as well as structural problems and constrains towards building access to justice of poor and powerless people
- Identifying changeable process of the government administration and the limitation of justice, problem of justice implementation, discuss and influence the government to take legal action to remove constraints and creating available facilities for institutional and uninstitutional legal procedure
- To reduce the hazardous of people from inequality and discrimination, confinded in the poverty cycle due to lack of knowledge and awareness that how to establish rights and recovery from the crisis.

### 3.3. Need of CLS project:

To carry out the message on LEGAL RIGHTS towards the most vulnerable people, extreme poor live in interior areas. Therefore, Access to Justice for the Marginalized and Excluded through Community Legal Services project is being implemented since 2013 in 5 districts with the support of BLAST. Out of this CCBVO is implementing the same at Godagari Upazila of Rajshahi district.

### 3.4. Goal of the project:

- Establishing rights of the poor people live in rural and urban areas to get legal support and justice.

### 3.5. Objectives of the project:

- To create facilities for getting justice to reduce disadvantaged and marginalized female and male along with children
- To create facilities for getting justice to reduce disadvantaged and marginalized female and male along with children
- Enhancing empowerment and awareness of socially disadvantaged and people live in interior areas, finding process to prevent and building awareness on achievable services. To get remedy from formal or informal legal procedure, arranging training and developing legal support and safety-net as per demand.
- Building capacity of staff on legal procedure remain at local and grassroots level
- Developing legislative structure and principles to make the legal procedures more sensitized to the people

### 3.6. Project focus:

The main focus of this program is to develop legal procedure for all disadvantaged, marginalized female, male and children and extreme poor people, the people live in the interior areas by 2017.

### 3.7. Beneficiaries:

- Ethnic people, Dalit, Disable, Slam dwellers, People live in char areas.
- Female, male and children live in poverty cycle.

### 3.8. Stakeholders and participating agencies:

- **Statuary Agencies:** National legal support providing agency,
- Human rights commission, and Right to Information Commission
- **Ministry:** Law commission and ministry of law, People involved in judicial process, Persons involved in Social and economic Institution, like: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Legal and Parliament related ministry, Home Ministry etc.
- **Civil society:** NGOs working for legal issues national level, and representatives of civil societies

### 3.9. LEGAL Awareness:

The following issues on legal awareness and question answer session among the participants:

- Aspect of Human Right
- Constitutional rights and Human rights
- Muslim marriage law
- Child marriage related law
- Law of Dowry system
- Family laws
- Protecting women and child torturing
- Domestic violence law
- Sexual harassment
- Process of getting legal support, application
- Getting free legal support
- Salishi activities



Legal awareness meeting at Bolia dang Adorsho High School



Legal awareness meeting at Matikata Union Parishad



Legal awareness meeting at Palpur High School

### 3.10. Implemented activities under CLS Project:

Subject	Date	Place	Number of course	Female	Male	Total
Human rights related awareness meeting	20/07/14	Palpur high school	1	14	18	32
	23/08/14	Matikata UP meeting room	1	09	23	32
	20/09/14	Farsapara Rokkhagola village centre	1	11	18	29
	27/09/14	Baliadying model high school	1	12	20	32
	20/12/14	Ai- Hi high school	1	07	30	37



## 5. Campaign for Citizen Rights to Information

### 4.1 Background:

By establishing Right to Information Act-2009, transparency and accountability can be enhanced in governmental, autonomies, statutory agencies, government and foreign funded NGOs. Similarly corruption among these will be reduced and good governance shall be practiced with meaningful implications. This law will help to demolish so-called confidentiality developed during the past. Besides, people can get the proper information can easily involve themselves in Govt. run development program as stakeholder, country and society will be benefited. Therefore, to make the people aware sufficiently about the law and to be encouraged for application is most important. Vowing to these consequences and the initiatives of CCBVO Campaign for Citizen Rights to Information, Rajshahi Zila Committee inception in September 17, 2011 in collaboration with other organizations. The campaign program is running as a part of activities of CCBVO. After inception like every year a few activities have been implemented in 2014, which are as follows:

### 4.2. Description of activities:

- (a) Participating in information fair organized by Sachetan Nagorik Committee (SONAK):

Total 40 governmental and non-governmental institutions took part in three days long Information Fair-2013 organized by Sachetan Nagorik Committee (SONAK) 25 to 27 February, 2014. The participating institutions present their own services. CCBVO presents posters, leaflets, instruction charts on right to information along with organisational all programs and information in this fair. CCBVO presents details about its PSE project i.e. a few low cost scientific instruments, practical apparatuses prepared by unused materials invented by school level students under the project of promoting scientific education in secondary level. However, the stall of CCBVO attracts the interest of viewers and 2nd place in the fair.

- (b) Participation in the fair international right to information day-2014 organized by Rajshahi District Administration: A fair on international rights to information day has been observed organized by Rajshahi District Administration on 28 September, 2014 at Rajshahi Medical College Auditorium. Where 30 governmental and non-governmental institutions took part in the fair and demonstrate their services. CCBVO presents posters, leaflets, instruction charts on right to information in this fair and the stall of CCBVO on right to information got 1st place in this fair.



Rally of Rajshahi district committee brought out on Campaign for Citizen Rights to Information

Decorated stall of CCBVO on the occasion of Citizen's Rights to Information- 2014



# Participation in others meeting/ training/ workshop

Sl.No	Subject	Organized by	Date
1.	Discussion on Pre- Budget 2014-2015, Venue: Chamber of commerce building, Rajshahi	Alumni Association of the Economic Department, RU	17/05/14
2.	NGO coordination meeting, Venue: Deputy Commissioner Conference room, Rajshahi	Deputy Commissioner's Office	Every Month
3.	Wheelchair distribution, Venue: Safa Owng community centre	PSWS	28/05/14
4.	2nd North Bengal Drought Conference (NBDC)-2014 Venue: Deans Complex	B.U.P and Dept of Geology and Mining R.U	29/05/14
5.	Workshop on progress of disaster risk reduction, Venue: Conference room of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	Deputy Commissioner's Office	31/05/14
6.	Opinion sharing on budget, Venue: 24 Channel /TV Office	24 Channel /TV	5/06/14
7.	Post budget 2014-2015 Financial Year and follow-up discussion. Place: Safa Owng community centre, Greater Road	Supro District Committee	7/06/14
8.	District level advisory meeting with MOU affiliated organizations. Place: Hotel Warisan, Shaheb Bazar	BLUST, Rajshahi Unit	10/06/14
9.	Sharing meeting between service holder and Authority of Rajshahi Medical College Hospital, Place Hospital Conference Room	Sachetan Nagorik Committee (SONAK)	12/06/14
10.	Meeting of District Disaster Management Committee, venue Conference room of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	Deputy Commissioner's Office	3/07/14
11.	Strengthening National & local capacity in Nutrition Assessment & preparedness Training, venue Conference room of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	Deputy Commissioner's Office	10/07/14
12.	NGO affairs coordination meeting, Place: Conference room of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	Deputy Commissioner's Office	25/08/14
13.	Preparatory meeting on international rights to information day observation, Place: Conference room of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	Deputy Commissioner's Office	22/09/14
14.	Meeting of District Disaster Management Committee, venue Conference room of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	Deputy Commissioner's Office	25/09/14
15.	Developing national convention to solve permanent political crisis, venue: Master chef(Aloker more), Rajshahi	Sujon – Sushasoner jonnya nagorik, Rajshahi	30/09/14
16.	International disaster mitigation day -2014	DC Office	13/10/14
17.	Learning Sharing workshop aquifer recharge for drought zone, Place: DC Conference room	DC Office	5/11/14
18.	Meeting to creating an independent and automatic web portal for all active NGOs in Rajshahi District, Venue: Office room of Additional District Magistrate, Rajshahi	DC Office	4/12/14
19.	Participating in networking meeting of Rajshahi Metropolitan. Place : Sonack office	TIB	7/12/14
20.	Meeting of District Disaster Management Committee, venue Conference room of Deputy Commissioner, Rajshahi	DC Office	16/12/14
21.	Awareness building meeting on law and rights, BLAST fair - 2014 Venue -Keshorhat High School field Keshorhat Municipality, Rajshahi	BLAST, Rajshahi Unit	27/12/14

# Financial Statement

Centre for Capacity Building of Voluntary Organisation (CCBVO)

Mahisbathan, Rajshahi Court, Rajshahi-6201, Bangladesh.

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E-mail: ccbvo\_rajshahi@yahoo.com

## Income & Expenditure Statement

Period: January - December, 2014

Income	Amount in Taka	Expenditure	Amount in Taka
Opening Balance		Program cost	
Cash in hand	324	Executive Commit Meeting	1700
Cash at Bank	567.49	General Commit Meeting	00
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>891.49</b>	Fund Transfer to BfdW- Rokkhagola Project	33,13,815
		Fund Transfer to BFF- PSE Project	7,70,395
Grands of donor agencies		C.L.S Awareness meeting	22469
Received from Bread for the World (BfdW), Germany	31,69,115	Cpacity building training of CCBVO staff	5000
Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF), Dhaka	7,70,395	Drands for day observation	1000
Received fund from BLAST, Rajshahi Unit	22495	Convenience /Monitoring	500
		Partial honorarium of Project Coordinator ( Food Security)	8000
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>39,62,005</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>41,22,879</b>
Member's subscription and donation		Management cost	
Member's subscription	3350	Stationery and printing	820
Member's donation	163710	Partial salary of office peon	4200
		Telephone, postage and E-mail	500
		Entertainment	700
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,67, 060</b>	Audit Firm	00
Recieve credit		<b>Sub total</b>	<b>6,220</b>
		Other expenses	
From Chief Executive	13,000	Loan refund	13,000
		Bank charge	215
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>13,215</b>
Others income		Ending Blance	
-		Cash in hand	390
-		Cash at Bank	252.49
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>642.49</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41,42,956.49</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41,42,956.49</b>