



ANNUAL REPORT

July 2012 to June 2013

Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB)

Introduction

Since inception in 1973, CCDB had a long journey with numerous development endeavors towards achieving sustainable livelihood, empowerment, food security, etc. for the poor and marginalized people. The year 2013 is a significant for CCDB as we have reached the milestone of 40th year of our long journey. On the eve of celebrating this ruby jubilee, we would like to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to our beloved reference people, resource sharing partners and all other friends and well wishers of CCDB for their continuous support and cooperation.

In the course of this long journey, CCDB customized its strategy and program focus several times in response to the changing context of the country as well as the aspiration of the reference people, but never deviated from its commitment and dedication. Currently CCDB has been implementing several development interventions in the areas poverty reduction, food security, climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, etc.

Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Program (CPRP) is largest development initiative of CCDB, started in 2007 with an objective to address poverty from all directions. In the course of implementation of CPRP during last six years, it was observed that the rate of poverty reduction is faster than national rate. The first phase of CPRP is completed in June 2011. An in-depth impact assessment was carried out in 2010-11, and the findings of this assessment revealed

that the CPRP was in track in achieving the desired objectives.

The current phase of CPRP was started in July 2011 and to be ended in June 2015. During the reporting year CCDB worked with 49,760 reference people (43,202 female and 6,558 male). It operates from 11 area offices covering 866 villages under 160 unions of 36 Upazillas in 15 districts. A total of 233 full time staff members and 47 contract/ part time staff members were engaged in implementing CPRP.

Apart from CPRP, CCDB is implementing several other programs with bilateral funding arrangement with different resource sharing partners including the government of Bangladesh. These includes Lighthouse Project (climate change adaptation), non formal education, promotion of peace, food security, resettlement, disaster risk reduction, etc

This report provided an objective picture of implementation of the above mentioned programs.

Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Program (CPRP)

Strengthening Peoples' Organization

People Centered Development approach is one of the major strategies of CCDB in addressing poverty in an effective manner. This has been practiced for a long period of time and it has already been evident that this strategy is able to make dent in poverty alleviation. This unique approach allowed the poor people to unleash their potential to be a major actor towards improving their well-being, leadership quality

and overall empowerment. It also created a window for poor women folks to think about their lives beyond their household periphery.

Over the years CCDB has formed a total of 922 forums. Among them 388 are younger Forums, 265 are older Forums and 269 are graduated Forums. Average size of forum is 68. Currently CCDB is directly working with only younger and older Forums. CCDB has put a lot of efforts in developing the management and leadership quality of members of the Graduated Forums during the last many years. In addition, lot of support has been provided for organizational sustainability as well as well-being of the Forum members. The Graduated Forums are now enjoying independent entity with close linkage with CCDB. With the facilitation of CCDB these graduated Forums are playing a vital role in increasing access of the poor people to government and non government extension services.

During the reporting year CCDB took several initiatives for the Younger and Older forums to enhance their managerial, financial and leadership qualities.

Forum Centers Repaired

Forum center is the symbol of the Forum in the locality. It creates opportunity for the forum



members to perform day to day activities of the forum at the same time it plays significant role in creating visibility of the forum at the local area. With the support of CCDB each of Forums built their offices known as "Forum Center". This center gradually became a symbol of their existence and unity. They use these centers for regular meeting and other social gathering. Over the years, some of the centers incurred damages and needs to be repaired. It was not possible to

repair the center by the Forum members as their financial base is yet to gain adequate strength. During the reporting period CCDB provided little support to 142 Forums for necessary repairing.

Registration of Forums

CCDB's people centered development approach was taken with view to long term sustainability both in terms of organizational and financial capacities of the Forums. In the long run the younger and older Forum will be phased out meeting necessary development indicators. In the process of graduation, a legal entity is required for smooth operation of the Forums. In view of this, CCDB started process of registering Forums under Cooperative Act during the last phase. This process is continued in this year, and a total of 30 forums have been registered. This legal entity allows the Forums to operate their own saving and credit program as well created avenues to explore resource from other sources.

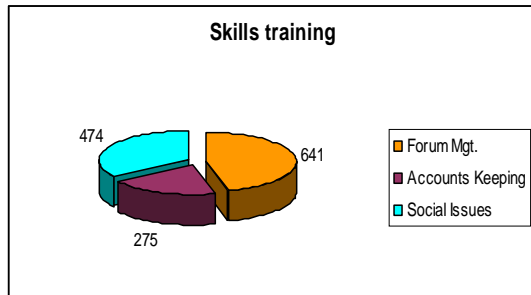
Managerial skill of the Forum members improved

Forum is a formal and structured organization. It has several day to day activities that include savings and credit operation, asset distribution & management, financial transaction with bank, and so on. It was a great challenge for CCDB to make the poor people able to operate their forums in an efficient manner. For the capacity building of the forum members, CCDB arranged several training in the areas management, accounts keeping, budgeting and planning.

During reporting year 641 Forum members (male 225, female 416) took part in training on Forum Management. Training in accounts keeping and budgeting was also imparted to 275 Forum members (male 17, female 258). The networks that formed at Union and Upazila level have some different type management system as these networks are responsible for carrying out advocacy and lobbying activities. CCDB also arranged training in network management for network members. A total of 745 network members took part in these training courses.

It was found that these training courses increased their skill in managing their Forums

and Network. Significant improvement has already been noticed in planning budgeting, accounts keeping, etc.



Initiatives for improving skill of the Forum Workers

Forum Workers (FW) are mainly responsible for assisting the Forum members in performing the day to day activities of the Forum. Therefore skill of Forum Worker is crucial for overall performance of the Forum. As it was felt necessary, CCDB introduced some capacity building training for the FWs this year. A total of 275 Forum workers received training in accounts, planning & budgeting respectively. These training enhanced their skill and made them able to assist the Forum members in a more efficient way.

CCDB also arranged training for FWs in the areas of some social issues like gender, health, dowry, child marriage, environment, etc. During the reporting year a total of 474 FWs took part in such training courses. During the regular meeting Forum Workers discussed these social issues with the forum members.

Training and exposure visit for network members

A significant number of network leaders received training in advocacy and lobbying in last phase of CPRP. During the reporting year refreshers training in right and advocacy have been arranged for the network members. A total of 245 network members took part in the training courses.

Exposure visits allows the network leaders to have hands on experiences on advocacy and campaign. The network members have also been sent to other organizations involved in advocacy and lobbying. These exposure visits

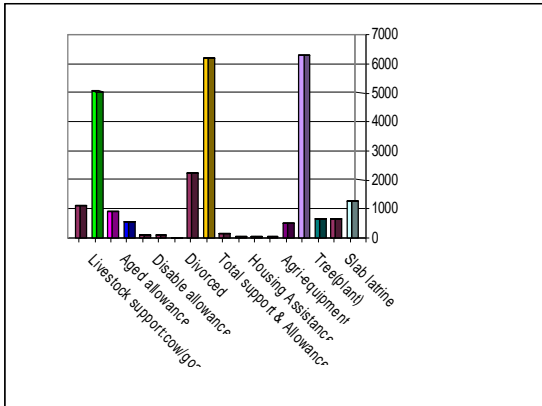
allowed them to have some experiences which they can utilize in their respective area.

ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING

Advocacy and lobbying are the integral part of CCDB's Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Program (CPRP). CCDB believes that advocacy and lobbying initiative could supplement the direct service delivery approach in any poverty reduction program. It also allow different stakeholders including the duty bearers to be involved in implementation process in a more meaningful way as well as helps to achieve desired results in a sustainable manner.

CCDB is involved in advocacy and lobbying process both at local and national level. An effort is always there to bring the local level problems as an agenda at the national level advocacy initiative.

CCDB facilitates its development endeavor through Peoples Organization at the grass roots level. Peoples Organization, popularly known as "Forum" is a unique approach through which, CCDB has been practicing People Centered Development for many years. In addition to the Forum, CCDB also formed networks at union and Upazila level with the representatives of the Forums. These networks initiate advocacy campaign at the CPRP working areas to increase the access of the poor to the government and non government services they are entitled with. So far, a total of 136 union and 36 Upzilla networks have been formed since CPRP launched in 2007.



Services Received through advocacy and Lobbying by the Networks

During the reporting period the network members took several advocacy initiatives at local level. In Daschira CPRP area, there was a problem of surface water pollution because of industrial waste. The Upazila networks took initiative to raise mass awareness against such pollution. In a huge gathering of local people the network members discussed the issue in detail. The participants stated that the river water is polluting and became unusable as wastages from several industries nearby are drained in to the river. Later it was decided that the networks will take this issue to the proper authority so that they can take measure to save the river.

At different time, the network members lobbied with government organizations to increase the access of the poor to the basic services. As result people now have increased access to health services livestock support, job opportunity, etc. At the same time, the coverage of the poor in government safety net program has also been increased significantly.

On the other hand, CCDB is strongly present in the national level policy advocacy campaign on different issues being a member of several networks. CCDB was actively involved in planning and organizing a round table on the "Representation of women in Power Structure" initiated by National Girl Child Advocacy Forum. This round table came up with a set of specific recommendations including a demand of 30% representation of women in the parliament.

"National Coalition for the rights of Indigenous People", another network, and CCDB is the member of its steering committee. Recently this network organized a budget analysis from the development of indigenous people perspective. Main objective of this analysis was to keep pressure on policy makers to increase the allocation in National budget for the indigenous people living in Chittagong Hill Tracts as well as in plain land, and also to launch some special programs addressing the vulnerabilities of the indigenous people of both areas.

CCDB is also involved in "Right to Food Campaign" which now works for fixation of fare price of food stuff, ensuring food quality; make the safety net programs and Public food distribution system free from irregularities and corruption, increasing allocation for safety net program in the national budget, etc.

Round table discussion on Revised Water Act – 2012 was also organized by the "Right to Water Forum" to make people aware and raise peoples concern about the draft water act 2012.

Moreover CCDB has been contributing in policy advocacy through several other networks like Citizen Initiative on CEDAW, Network of Climate change-Bangladesh (NCC'B), Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihood (CSRL), etc.

Livelihood and food security

Ensuring sustainable livelihood and food security is the key element of Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Program (CPRP). A number of interventions have been undertaken in CPRP to ensure livelihood and food security for the extreme poor people. The strategy and approach practiced in CPRP allows the reference people to enrich their productive assets as well necessary skills for improving livelihood and food security.

Livestock assets of the poor improved

In the rural areas Livestock and poultry are valuable assets that can contribute in increasing the income of the rural household. It was observed that poor household could not afford livestock animal due to lack of capital. At the same time, necessary skill is also required for rearing livestock more efficiently.



PRP created an opportunity for the rural poor to improve their livestock asset base as well as acquiring skills through its people's organization. During the reporting period a total of 346 (male 62 female 284) persons received training in livestock rearing. At the same time almost 1595 persons received livestock support from CPRP. This support contributed a lot in increasing income of the poor as well as meets the protein needs of the household members to some extent. It also allowed them to improving asset base through reproduction.

Homestead gardening improved food security

It was observed that land around the homestead is not given adequate attention for round the year vegetable cultivation in the rural areas. Land around the homestead can play a

significant role in increasing food security of the household in the context of worldwide increase of price of the food items. It has already been evident in the CPRP working areas that proper training and support can be useful to motivate the reference people to utilize their homestead land for vegetable cultivation in a professional manner.



ring the reporting year CCDB continued its support to poor reference people for vegetable cultivation. CCDB imparted training in cultivation of vegetables as well as provided necessary seeds to 6508 persons for starting cultivation. Many of them used homemade organic fertilizer in their vegetable garden. Most the people experienced a good production of vegetables last year. They were able to meet their household need, and many of them sold the surplus for additional income.

Eco-farming is getting popular among the farmers



Contamination of food through using chemical fertilizer and pesticide in farming is now a major

health concern. CCDB continues its effort to promote organic farming among the farmers in the CPRP working areas through training, yard meeting and technical support. The training courses were facilitated by government agriculture officials. A total of 349 small and marginal farmers participated in the training in eco-farming. After being imparted training they are now convinced that eco-farming process that increase the soil nutrients and increase the yield as well. At the same time the vegetables are also free from health hazards.

As part of promotional work several billboards erected in different public places. These billboards conveying the messages on harmfulness of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, organic fertilizer prevents degradation of soil nutrients and increases the production, etc.

Fish culture

In the rural areas poor people still depend most on fishes for meeting their protein need. Household having small to large ponds can be able to meet their household need round the year through fish culture. Even they can earn income by selling the surplus. It does not require a large investment rather require some skills and household member's initiatives. In view of this CCDB imparted training to 98 persons in fish culture. In addition all of them were provided with financial support for pond management and stocking. After being imparted training most of them started fish culture. Few of them have leased in other's pond as they don't have their



own. It is worth mentioning that women were also actively involved in fish culture along with their male counterparts.

Poor emerged as petty traders

Due to lack of capital it is hardly possible for the extremely poor people to initiate any small business. It is also very difficult for them to manage loan from NGOs and banks as they are unable to meet the requirements. CCDB, through its peoples institutions has extend support for 319 Forum members to be created opportunities for the extremely poor people to be self employed thorough small trading.



During the reporting year CCDB provided capital support to 463 reference people for petty trading. Many of them are existing traders; they used this money to expan their small business. Each of the traders received an amount of Tk. 3000 to Tk. 5000 and a total amount of Tk 2315000 disbursed so far. PI members mainly invested the money to establish small grocery shop, tea stall, cigarette and betel shop etc.

Support for Land issues

The people of the ethnic community living in the North are mainly depends on agro based livelihood. Land is the main livelihood asset of them. But these *adibashi* people are losing land ownership day by day because of poverty, illiteracy, traditional property rights, being victim of frauds, etc. Many of them mainly mortgage out their land and never been able to redeem it.

As they do not any other skill to diversify their livelihood their miseries cross all limits. Once they collected food from jungle but it is also becoming difficult day by day because of deforestation, privatization, etc. CCDB has been working for many years in restoring their hope through providing support in redemption of their land. This year a total of 42 *adibashi* families

under CPRP Daudpur working area received such support.

Around 6 acres of land was redeemed. They got their land back started cultivation again.

Job creation

Though Bangladesh has achieved significant improvement in poverty reduction but there are some seasonal crisis of employment still prevails due to seasonality of agricultural practice. Poor people suffer most from food crisis for two to three months in a year as jobs are not available in the agriculture field. They often have to starve with their children To enable these poor people to survive during this crisis period CCDB took several measures like homestead raising, public place raising, etc. to create job opportunities. This year CCDB created job opportunity for 3625 person in 11 CPRP working areas.

Promotion of Education and Culture

Access to education is one of the major development indicators of any country. Bangladesh has made a significant improvement in ensuring primary education for children in terms of enrollment, but dropout rate is still very high. CCDB took several initiatives at all CPRP areas to reduce dropout and increase the enrollment in higher education through motivation education assistance, etc.

Primary education



There are many remote areas in Bandarban hill district where access to basic services is very poor. Due to lack of school, children deprived of education. Even government primary schools are not available in many part of this district. To provide education, CCDB has been operating primary school in some remote areas of Bandarban. Teachers are appointed from among the local communities and trained by CPRP staff. The primers used in schools are developed in three major languages namely Bawm, Murong and Marma. During the reporting year, a total of 6 primary schools were running where 176 students are attending. Last year ---- student passed the final examination.

Education assistance for poor students

Poverty is one of the major factors that plays a significant role for discontinuing education of the children. Parent often compelled to postpone their children's education as unable to provide exam fee, necessary books, etc. It is very unfortunate that the education life of many meritorious student become halted of many meritorious student due lack of nominal financial resources. If they are provided with some assistance they can unveil their potential. CCDB provided financial assistance for 180 poor but talented students of different grades to unveil their potential. In the Gopalganj CPRP area, 14 students who received assistance appeared in the Secondary School Certificate examination, and of them two scored "A+", seven scored "A" and two scored "A-".

Cultural actions organized by PIs

The Forum members arranged cultural action for promoting the culture of the ethnic community people. Popular theater, pot song etc have been performed. In addition, some special days like World Indigenous Day, international literacy days were observed.

Health, Nutrition and WATSAN

Health is one of the major components of Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Program (CPRP). Due to ill health many of the poor people could not contribute in the national development process properly. Health is one of the major pre-requisite in improving the quality of life. As with poverty, ill-health affects both the individual and household, and may have repercussions for the wider community too. Sudden or prolonged ill-health can precipitate families into an irretrievable downward spiral of welfare losses and even lead to the breakdown of the household as an economic unit. Therefore CCDB continues its efforts in improving access of the poor people to health, sanitation, nutrition, safe drinking water, etc at all CPRP areas.

Safe motherhood and Reproductive health

In Bangladesh, thousands of young mother and infants dies every year during child delivery. Lack of awareness, ignorance, superstitions, etc. is the major contributing factors of these deaths. Proper knowledge on reproductive health is essential for the young couples to prevent maternal and infant mortality. Bangladesh has already achieved some improvement in reducing maternal mortality rate over last three decades. But still needs to do more to achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG) by 2015. CCDB is also trying to contribute in achieving MDG of reducing maternal and infant mortality rates through raising awareness on reproductive health in all CPRP working areas.



During the reporting period, a total of 45 training courses have been conducted in 11 CPRP locations. It is very common in the rural society that male member of the family are found reluctant to participate in any orientation session with females on reproductive health

issues. CCDB has made significant success in this regard. Around 600 young women and their husband took part in these training. It was found later that many of the husbands took more care of their wives during pregnancy. At the same time delivery by the professional is on rise.

Motivation for school teachers to discuss reproductive health in the class.

Reproductive health issues have already been included school curriculum. It was found that, often the teacher do not feel comfortable to discuss this issue with student in the class. Rather they advised the student to study it at home. Therefore, the students remained almost ignorant about reproductive health issue as they don't have the opportunity to discuss in detail. Many of their questions are also remained unanswered. In this backdrop, CCDB took an initiative to motivate the school teachers to discuss this issue in the class. During the reporting period a total of 490 teachers attended the motivational workshop. They admitted that this workshop was very helpful for them and they realized that the reproductive health is very important for the adolescents and it should be discussed in the class thoroughly.

Children's mothers got involved in nutrition program

Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of child and maternal malnutrition in the world. Millions of children and women suffer from one or more forms of malnutrition, including low birth weight, stunting, underweight, Vitamin A deficiency, iodine deficiency disorders and anaemia.

Malnutrition passes from one generation to the next because malnourished mothers give birth



to malnourished infants. If they are girls, these children often become malnourished mothers themselves, and the vicious cycle continues. CCDB has been providing nutritional support for the malnourished children for many years. Since this year the mothers of the children also get involved in this program. CCDB arranged demonstration of cooking low cost nutritious food for the mothers. At the same time provided nutrition food support for the malnourished children. Orientation sessions were also arranged for the 15490 mothers to raise their awareness on preparing, preparing nutritious food, cleanliness, etc. It was later found that almost 56 percent of the mothers are practicing their learning at home.

Yard Meeting on Health Education, Communicable diseases, Personal & Environmental Hygiene

Yard meeting is an effective tool for creating mass awareness specially on health issues. Since this year number of yard meeting on communicable diseases, HIV/AIDS, personal and environmental hygiene, etc has been increased to take the messages to a larger audience. During the reporting year a total of 53 yard meetings have been arranged where around 1818 forum members took part.

Water and Sanitation

Availability of safe drinking water is one of the major health concerns. Bangladesh, once regarded a country with abundance of water, is now facing a crisis of potable water due to arsenic contamination, industrial pollution, climate change, disasters like cyclone, flood etc. Crisis of water is much more acute in coastal region due to intrusion of saline water.



CCDB took several initiatives to increase the access to the potable water in CPRP working areas. A total of 3 shallow and 10 deep tube-wells have been installed. Moreover 22 shallow tube-wells have been repaired. Due to rise of sea water, saline water intruded in the large area of Gopaganj. Even the water extracted from tube-well is also saline. A rain water harvesting plant is installed to provide safe



drinking water for the poor forum members.

According to the UNICEF, only 52 percent of rural household have improved sanitation facilities. Due to lack of proper sanitation, rural poor suffered from different water borne diseases. Increasing sanitation coverage is one of the thrust areas of CCDB. During the reporting period CCDB installed 298 sanitary latrines in CPRP working areas.

Health Posts: providing basic health services to pahari people.

Bandarban is one of the hill Districts of Bangladesh. Most of the people are living in remote part of this district where minimum health facilities are not available. CCDB is operating four health post four different remote locations. This health post created an opportunity for the poor *pahari* people to have basic health services. During this year a total of 5278 persons suffered from various common diseases received treatment from four health post. People come to these Health Posts with complaints of fever, common cold, malaria, diarrhea, skin disease, etc. Complicated cases are referred to the hospital for better treatment. Along with consultation, patients can buy medicine at the Health Post at the purchase

price. CCDB procure the medicine and sell it to the patient on “no loss no profit” basis.

Gender Equity and Justice

Since many years women of Bangladesh have been struggling to establish their rights in the family, society and in the state. Though Bangladesh has made some significant improvement in reducing discrimination between men and women but still the women are lagging behind. It is evident that women can do any job successfully, if they are given a favourable environment. CCDB has been working to establish a gender-sensitive society for many years. It also continues its efforts through various activities implemented through CPRP.

Workshop on Gender equity and justice at PI level

At the household level women are often neglected due to negative attitude of the male members. It is a great challenge eliminating such attitudinal problem. CCDB arranged series of motivational workshops both for men and women. A total of 17 such workshops were arranged where 533 husbands and wives participated during the reporting year. These events contributed a lot to building common understanding of gender and development, effect of gender disparity on family and society, root causes of patriarchy and necessities to work for gender equity among the reference people. In order to make the event more participatory and effective, there were experience sharing, case study analysis, lecture with visual materials and group works. It was observed that participants are disseminating their learning with family, friends and community members. Cooperation and sharing of husband in household work has increased visibly.

Awareness Campaign against domestic violence, trafficking, dowry and other social issues

Prevalence of gender based violence is still very high in Bangladesh. Early marriage, dowry,

children & women trafficking are also very common. In most of the cases the victims remain silent for many reasons. It causes a large number of suicides and leads to their involvement in anti-social and unwanted

activities. To make the people aware a total of 57 court yard meetings were organized in all program areas, with the participation of 1786 reference people. With the aid of flip charts, the discussion held covered various aspects of the issue such as the causes of violence, the nature of violence, its bad effects and the role of the family and the community in combating this sort of inhuman acts and the legal provisions available to deal with it, etc.

International women’s day observed

In all CPRP areas “International women’s day” was observed with a festive mood. In some areas this days was observed in collaboration with respective government department. The theme of this day was

“Empower Rural Women – End Hunger and Poverty”. Upazilla Chairman, Upazilla Nirbahi Officer, Forum members, and other community



people participated in the rally and discussion session. The discussion area was wife beating, women rights, equal wages and importance of female education etc. The speakers of the discussion sessions made emphasis on working more to reduce discrimination.

embroil in conflict. During the reporting year, the forums arranged in several cultural programs like popular theater, role plays, folk songs and dances. In addition, the forums organized peace fair with the assistance of CCDB.

Promotion of Societal Peace

CCBD has been working for promotion of peace both at household and societal level for many years. In all 11 location of CPRP, peace building efforts are continued through motivation workshop dissemination of IEC materials, etc.

Motivational workshop for PI members, community and local elites

Proper motivation can play a significant role in maintaining peace at the family and in the society. A total of 37 motivational workshops were organized during the reporting period. These workshops were participated by 346 reference people as well as local government representatives, teachers, local elites, and religious leaders. This workshop mainly focus on the factors that responsible for violating peace and what could be measures need to be taken to maintain it. Moreover detail discussion was held on what are the roles can be played by the participants to keep the environment peaceful.

Develop and disseminate IEC materials

Billboards is an effective IEC material to disseminate different social messages to the people of all social strata. Even the illiterate people can also receive the necessary message from billboards if it carries nice visual. A total of 7 billboards were developed and erected at different public places. These billboards disseminate the messages on societal peace, religious and social harmony, and good governance.

Cultural activities to promote societal peace:

Cultural activities are a very effective tool in sensitizing people and motivate them not to

Climate Change and Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Response

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world due to climate change. We have already experienced the adverse effects of climate change. Because of saline water intrusion, a major part of the coastal region is experiencing crop failure, unavailability of potable water, displacement of people, etc. Natural disasters like flood cyclone hit more frequently with greater intensity. In this backdrop Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) needs to be relooked in the light of climate change. DRR is one of the major thematic areas of CPRP, and this year climate change issue is integrated in this theme to increase the efficiency of DRR intervention.

Awareness raising on climate change

The issue of climate change is relatively to the reference people of CPRP. A series of yard meetings have been conducted to raise awareness of the Forum members on climate change. A total of 3788 Forum members took part in these yard meetings during the reporting period. The participants were able to learn about the climate change, causes and adverse effects. In addition, discussion was held on linkage between disaster and climate changes.

Tree plantation

Deforestation is one of the major reasons of environmental degradation. Due to lack of proper vegetation cover, the effects of disaster are becoming worsening day by day. Besides awareness raising CCDB took initiative for social forestry in all CPRP areas. During the reporting period a total of 36995 timber and fruit saplings have been planted.

Safe water through pond re-excavation and rain water harvesting

In Bangladesh, the water sector is seriously affected due to climate change. Because of inadequate rainfall, the ground water level in northern part is going down day by day. Water crisis becomes more acute during hot summer days as most of the tube-wells cannot extract water, and ponds are completely dried up. In the coastal area fresh water is unavailable due to salinity. CCDB took several initiatives to address this problem. During the reporting year five ponds have been re-excavated and one rain water harvesting

plant installed. Because of these initiatives, access to safe drinking water was ensured for some of the CPRP reference people.

Adaptation in Agriculture

The agriculture practice in Bangladesh highly depends on the seasonality of climate. Any change in the climatic pattern directly affects the production. In the context of increasing disaster risk due to climate change, necessary adaptive measures need to be taken to ensure food security. In some of the CPRP areas, water remains most of the year, for which people cannot grow vegetables and other crops. CCDB has promoted floating vegetable gardens as an adaptive measure among waterlogged victims. During the reporting year three persons have been provided with necessary supports to practice floating vegetable gardens. This initiative was found very effective to cultivate vegetables utilizing the adverse environment condition.

Due to the salinity in the coastal region the farmers incur damage to regular crops. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) invented a new rice variety called BR 47. This variety can tolerate a certain level of soil salinity, and gives a good production. CCDB introduced this rice variety in its Gopalganj area on an experimental basis. During the reporting year 15 farmers have been provided with necessary orientation and financial support to cultivate this rice variety. It was found that all the farmers successfully cultivated this rice variety and received good production.

Staff Capacity Building

The sustainability and efficiency of any development organization largely depend on the skill of its staff members. A dynamic organization always creates opportunity for the capacity building of the staff members as efficient staff is the asset for any organization. CCDB always employ a significant amount of resources for the capacity building of its staff members through

training workshops, etc. During the reporting year, CCDB-HOPE Foundation conducted a numbers of trainings on the basis of its training need assessment. Most of the trainings and workshops for the CPRP staff were arranged for enhancing their knowledge and skills so that they can perform responsibilities more efficiently.

Type of training/workshop held in 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the training	Number of participants	Days	Venue
1	Organization Development through Performance and Change Management.	35	6 days	HOPE Foundation, Baroipara, Savar, Dhaka
2	Report Writing and Documentation	36	4 days	HOPE Foundation, Baroipara, Savar, Dhaka
3	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation	25	3 days	HOPE Foundation, Baroipara, Savar, Dhaka

Bilateral Programs

Up-Scaling Non-Formal Primary Education through Institutionalizing Quality Endeavor (UNIQUE)

CCDB has been awarded to continue UNIQUE II after handover of Thirty six (36) Learning Resource Centre (LRC) and 360 schools and Children Learning Centre (CLC) Committee and to Community Based Organization (CBO). Further, CCDB has mainstreamed nine thousands (9,000) out of school children age group of 6-14, conducted more than five hundred (500) camps (improvement for slow learners) for grade III- IV and six hundred (600) pre-schools (early childhood development) for age group of 05 to 06 years old.

In all, CLCs and LRCs committee's members had been empowered, built capacity and enhanced their potential through training and exposure to manage and look after the LRCs & CLCs. We are happy to report that as a stakeholder community have contributed in kind and cash



equivalent to taka thirteen lacs (13) to implement three hundred sixty (360) CLCs.

New expansion areas are Upazila of Kishoregonj District of Nilphamari, Upazila of Phulbari and Nawabgonj of District of Dinajpur and Upazila of Buruagamari of District of Kurigram. The out of school learners forecasted five thousands (5000), Thirteen (13) LRC s and One thirty eight (138) CLCs for 06-14 agr group, Twenty five (25) camps for grade III-

IV for slow learners and Ten (10) Pre-schools 05-06 age group.

Old and New partners are DORP (Development Organization for poor), PMUK (Padadkhep Manobik Unnayan kendro) Surovi, and **New partners** are ASOD (Assistance for Social Organization & Development), VARD (Volunteer Association for Rural Development), YPSA (Young Power in Social Action) and Plan Bangladesh as a technical partner since inception of Unique Program.

Innovative participation of the community for education advancement of out of school learners or hard to reach learners, hundred and thirty eight money bank (138) is placed in each school with aspiration "**Saving for Education**" also, **Roddur** being integreted as enhancing reading capacity building material and inspiring to write their stories in Roddur.

Over all objectives to contribute to develop a collaborative basic education system that enables primary school aged children to avail quality education.

Specific objectives to provide primary and pre-primary education to five thousands (5000) disadvantage children from the targeted geographically susceptible Upazila, to develop institutional collaboration and horizontal learning mechanism between formal and non formal primary education provider and to develop and disseminate effective practices and lessons

Key expected result effectiveness of non-formal primary education programs increased in 3 districts through reaching the out-of school

children and catering for their learning needs, Children performance improved in formal schools of forecasted four (4) Upazilas and Child-centre learning community and supportive environment developed in the targeted 14 Unions

Regional Inter Agency Partnership (RIAP)

This initiative has been revived in 2012 with an objective for capacity building in the areas of disaster risk reduction in the context of Climate change. In view of this several measures have been taken such as training, exposure visits, action reflection programs, etc. This partnership includes CCDB from Bangladesh, CASA from India, UMN from and Nepal and NCCSL from SriLanka.

Action Reflection Initiative

Under this initiative CCDB has undertaken an action research project on **“Artificial Recharge of Aquifer to create Access to Potable Water”** at Niamotpur upazila of Manda district with the technical support from Department of Environmental Science, Jahangirnagar University. This is a pond based artificial recharge mechanism which can ensure water during the dry period when tube-wells fails to extract water as underground water level gone down. The initial result of this project is quite encouraging as people can fetch water through tube-well installed over it. The quality of water is also good.

Students orientation program

Sangshoil Adibasi School and College Students have been given orientation on climate change adaptation and food security. We are happy that government has integrated Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change issue in their textbook for primary

Demonstration of drought toleration rice variety

Demonstration of Paddy- BARI- 51 has been appreciated by the farmers as this variety is new and require less water. This is also cheaper and yield is higher. The farmers took this initiative as

climate change adaptation measure to combat loss of rice production due to drought.

Exposure visit to India

Four from CCDB participated went for exposure visit to India organized by CASA in hill states of Uttaranchal to learn from the experience of CASA in the areas climate change adaptation. The exposure was partly disrupted by flood, however, it was a real life learning situation and experience for the team how hill/mountainous areas flood can be severe and dangerous in destruction.

Capacity Building for Promotion of Peace (CBPP) Program

- Do No Harm (LCP) framework
- Option game
- Redesigning programs.

Introduction

This program has been implementing under network called Local Capacity for Peace (LCP), South Asia. A total of nine organizations from Bangladesh Nepal India and Pakistan are the member of this network. This program was started in 2005 with the financial assistance of EED, Germany. Churches Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) of India is coordinating the network. The main objectives of this program firstly is to Mainstreaming LCP and ensure conflict sensitive practices are central to Network Partners organizational and programmatic aspects, and secondly, to work directly on specific identified conflicts and applies LCP and Peace

Orientation workshop on LCP with Adivasi and Bengali:

CCDB- CBPP program organized the above mentioned workshop scheduled from at CCDB-CPRP, Daudpur, Dinajpur project. A total of 33 (14 female and 19 male) Forum (People's Institution) Executive members and local civil society members (Bengali) participated the course. The following contents were discussed in the workshop.

- Introduction to local capacities
- Discussion on peace and war
- History and background of LCP
- Introduction of LCP framework
- Peace and conflict resolution
- Group reading on Tazikistan case study
- Identifying dividers, tensions and capacities for war
- Identifying connectors and local capacities for peace
- Assistance program (Unpacking Aid)
- Impact of resource transfer
- Implicit ethical messages

Workshop on "LCP Backstopping".

Two persons from CCDB participated the workshop on "LCP Backstopping" organized by LCP South Asia Network Secretariat CASA, India and Co-hosted by United Mission to Nepal (UNM) in November 2012. The following issues were discussed in the workshop.

- Review of journey from previous Training of Trainer (ToT)
- Difficulties/hurdles faced in integrating LCP in their work
- Guidance or clarity on concept/skill (if required)
- Network of LCP – present and future
- Way forward

Creating climate resilient communities- Lighthouse Project

Bangladesh is widely recognized to be one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. It experiences frequent natural disasters, which cause loss of life, damage to infrastructure and economic assets, and adversely impacts on lives and livelihoods, especially of poor people. In recent years people of coastal areas affected to cyclones SIDR and AILA loses of life and destroys valuable assets. As well as due to saline water intrusion at southern region and drought at middle and northwest part of the country is going away to hamper for crop cultivation.

Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) has been implement a project on climate change with title: **"Creating Climate Resilient Communities: The Bangladesh Lighthouse Project"** since 2012. The **overall goal** of the project is: 'Climate change resilient community established 'and the **objective** is: 'Adaptive capacity of target population in response to climate change impacts increased significantly and some community based sustainable best practices/ models established for replication'. This project is being implemented in four Upazilas like Morelganj, Patharghata, Shyamnagar and Manda with the financial assistance from Bread For the World (BfdW), Germany.

Major Achievements

Group formation

During the reporting period, 6888 beneficiaries were selected and 201 direct groups and 49 indirect groups were formed under in project offices in four Upazila. About 95% project participants are female.

Orientation session with teacher/students and community leader

A total number of 112 meetings were conducted during the reporting period. All these meetings were arranged by the students where teachers and religious leaders participated. Project staffs

described the global warming and its cause and effects. Role of teachers, students and religious leaders was also discussed to develop community action for creating climate resilience community.

Livelihood Improvement

Lighthouse Project introduced several livelihood improvement options for poor and ultra poor people in relation to the climate change effect. Project communicated different government and non government research agencies to collect adaptive livelihood options for coastal and drought region. Project disseminated those technologies for livelihood improvement of poor and ultra poor families through different training and inputs. A total of 208 persons received different livelihood skill training like sunflower cultivation, goat rearing, saline and drought tolerant rice cultivation, vaccination, etc. In addition a total of 400 hundred persons received agriculture input support.

Water and sanitation

A total number of 12 Pons Sand Filter (PSF) repaired during the reporting period where community people contributed. One new PSF installed in Shyamnagr Upazilla. About 2000 households are now getting drinking water from those PSFs. These PSFs have been managed by the community people.

In addition 46 water tanks to 46 households for rain water harvesting. Each water tank capacity is 1000 liter. Beneficiaries installed water tanks of their own cost. During rainy season beneficiaries has stored roof water in the tank through a channel. They will drink this water in the next dry season. The beneficiaries who do not have access to PSF were selected for this activity through a resource mapping.

Fortified shelter

Houses of the people of coastal areas were severely affected by SIDR and AILA in 2007

and 2008 respectively. Lighthouse project along with other NGOs and government agencies developed a model of cyclone Fortified house by a Civil Engineer. This house is made of concrete pillar and corrugated tin. Floor of the house is protected by concrete. During the reporting period project constructed 24 cyclone fortified houses.

Gaibandha Food Security Project for Ultra Poor Women

Gaibandha Food Security Project for Ultra Poor Women (GFSUP) is being implemented in Gaibandha district from 2009. There are seven organizations involved in this project; four as implementing partners and other three are strategic partners. GRSUP is funded by European Union, ICCO, Light for the World and The Leprosy Mission International. CCDB is responsible to carry out the DRR activities in this project for improved disaster preparedness and crisis coping capacity at household and community.

Target Group

GFSUP is working with 40,000 women headed ultra poor beneficiaries and their dependants in sixty unions under existing seven upazilas.

Objectives

Gaibandha is a disaster prone district in southern region of Bangladesh. So objective of this project is to focus on the enhancement of livelihoods for ultra poor women of this district with a major intervention of sustainable food security and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Disaster risk reduction program under GFSUP project has performed the following activities during July, 2011 to June, 2012.

Achievements

ToT on Community Risk Assessment (CRA): Total 206 of GDAa (Group Development Agent) and Union Supervisor from four implementing partners was provided with basic knowledge on community risk assessment in a view to get assistance while conducting CRA with UDMC. Trainers of CCDB will conduct the 4 days long workshop of CRA and the trained staffs will act as co-facilitator for smooth running of the intervention.

Disaster Management Taskforce Members Training: The main focus of DRR component is to build a resilient community. For better

implication the committee was arranged in four sub-groups as Early Warning group, Rescue group, First Aid group and Shelter Management group. Day long training provided in each component to Task force group and encouraged the committee to disseminate the learning's to the meeting of WVG (Women Village Group) and in community for better preparation against any disaster. Up to the reporting period 49 batch of Taskforce members have received training on the four components and total participants were 1074 members.

Community Risk Assessment (CRA): Up to the reporting period 11 CRA held with UDMC and the participants were 467. CRA were the most significant activities under DRR program with Union Parishad. The community risk assessment (CRA) added one-step in the development methodologies to identify the root causes of different types of vulnerabilities and action to reduce those vulnerabilities. The main motto of this process is that communities know their own situations best and so any analysis should be built on their knowledge of local conditions. The key issue was to prepare a contingency plan for the UDMC of that union so that they can upgrade the plan each year and minimize the risk by communities themselves.

Disability and Disaster Orientation Workshop: Total six Disability & Disaster orientation workshop took place in 6 upazila under Gaibandha district with collaboration of CDD (Centre for Disability Development) and altogether 269 Upazilla Disaster Management Committee members attended at these workshops. The view of these workshops were to aware the UZDMC (Upazila Disaster Management Committee) about vulnerabilities of Disable persons during disaster, preparation of evacuation plan and ensuring sending to the safe shelter persons with disability.

Awareness Raising, Creation of Common Toolkits/Knowledge Pool: For awareness raising among beneficiaries for disaster preparedness, sessions conducted at WVG (Women Village Group) level by GDA's (Group Development Agent) through implementing partners'. From inception of the project activities various DRR

sessions were included in the session plan to enhance the knowledge of beneficiaries for coping in crisis period. Four thousand three hundred twenty two beneficiaries up to the reporting period received messages from these sessions regarding preparedness & coping mechanism on the issue of disasters.

Homestead Plinth Raising: At the Annual Review Workshop of 2012 which was arranged at Rangpur new three actions were approved by the donor part and among them 250 nos. of homestead plinth raising exist. The DRR&M team up to the reporting period has gone through 261 number of homestead plinth raising and altogether 1250 numbers on the project period were completed. Especially this activity produced the impact of safety from flooding. Flood prone areas are selected and then through the assistance of partners' staff, assessment are done and while doing the earth work beneficiaries were also deployed which create a temporary income source for them. The overall view of this activity is to protect the asset provided for better livelihood of beneficiaries and also to cultivate vegetable year long and motivate the adjacent community to raise their homestead plinth for improved protection against flooding.

Installation of Hand Tube Well (HTW): GFSUP-CCDB has installed total number of 2000 Tube wells and working area of GUK and RDRS Bangladesh received 640 Tube wells and UST with GBK working area were supplied with 360 nos. of Tube wells respectively. Ensure of safe drinking water for targeted beneficiaries and surrounding communities are a major intervention under DRR&M activities for prevention water borne diseases. The tube well was installed for the community and the selected beneficiary act as care taker. The tube wells were sunk after considering the average water level of respective area and platforms has been constructed as per budget ensuring quality.

Installation of Sanitary Latrines: Providing sanitary latrines to GFSUP beneficiaries is another notable activity under DRR&M component. The overall goal of this project is to

generate income of targeted ultra poor women to become self reliant. To meet this objective and ensure better livelihood beneficiaries were supplied with sanitary latrines to minimize the health hazards. CCDB has supplied 5000 latrines among selected beneficiaries with full facilities of encircling the latrines with CI sheets for durability within the project time.

Shelter construction: The CCDB team under DRR&M-GFSUP completed 20 School cum Flood shelter construction work under twenty vulnerable unions at the implementing working area. This is most remarkable activity under DRR intervention operated by CCDB is to build Shelters in the flood prone areas of Gaibandha district. The DRR&M team selected education institutions on following thinking which were considered for constructing flood shelters:

- (i) Education institution will run during flood
- (ii) Flood victims can take refuge
- (iii) Overall maintenance by school management committee

Micro Finance Program (MFP)

CCDB started its micro finance program in 2007 with an objective create an easy access to credit for the poor. This is a poor friendly savings and credit program which ensures flexible terms and conditions for the borrowers. The main objective of this program is to create sustainable employment opportunities and raise income levels of the reference people by enhancing their existing capacities with a systematic productive base. Micro Finance Program has been trying to promote small rural micro enterprise among the reference groups. This program has been operating 17 branch offices covering 24 Upazilas under nine Districts.

Financial Performance of last three years

Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-2013	2011-2012	2010-2011
01.	Number of Members	8,326	7,407	14,136
02.	Number of Borrowers	7,121	6,076	7,856
03.	Member Savings	3,80,73,429	2,98.26.353	34,966,409
04.	Loan disbursement	32,13,15,000	27,74,75,000	254,587,000
05.	Loan Realization	29,35,73,443	25,61,61,702	219,675,834
06.	Portfolio in Tk.	20,00,53,736	17,23,12,179	151,024,507
07.	Portfolio Yield	22.63%	23.32%	19.41%
08.	On time recovery rate (OTR)	98.33%	98.13%	98.43%
09.	Cumulative recovery rate (CRR)	98.74%	98.42%	97.85%
10.	Overdue outstanding rate	6.23%	6.26%	6.18%
11.	Income	4,21,38,050	4,17,29,757	28,525,603
12.	Expenditure	3,05,97,268	2,95,84,177	25,486,872
13.	Surplus	1,15,40,782	1,21,45,580	3,038,731
14.	Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS)	137.72%	141%	112%
15.	Financial Self-sufficiency (FSS)	109.11%	97.10%	72.84%
16.	Loan Loss Reserve (LLR)	1,17,19,078	1,07,69,282	53,80,245
17.	Debt Capital Ratio	7.56:1	9.34:1	30.45 :1
18.	Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.41%	10.28%	3.83%
19.	Rate of Return Capital	47.92%	99.14%	67.53%
20.	Return on Asset (ROA)	5.30%	5.88%	1.66%

Resettlement Program

CCDB has been engaged in implementing resettlement, compensation and relocation activities since early nineties. During the reporting year four resettlement Programs are implemented with financial support from the GoB and multilateral AID agencies. The programs are being implemented in the roads and infrastructure development sector of the Government of Bangladesh.

Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project (PMBP)

CCDB has been implementing PMBP under Bangladesh Bridge Authority of Ministry of Communications. This project has originally been proposed to be financed by the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Islamic Development Bank (IDB). But due to administrative exigencies the above co-financers refused to finance the project. GoB decided to implement the project from its revenue budget. Accordingly Resettlement,Relocation,Approach road and river training components have been undertaken.They are being implemented under supervision of the Government.

This infrastructural development program is located in the district of Munshiganj, Madaripur and Shariatpur. The Project acquired 1142.37 hectares of land with total affected people 17,500. Upon completion, about 5,000 households will be displaced from these homesteads. The program has arranged 2203 resettlement plots duly physically developed community

Infrastructure like School for 2000 students, Mosques for 1500 devotees, health centre for providing basic health services, market for transecting day to day products, overhead water tank for safe drinking water of 3000 affected people supported with electricity and metal roads. CCDB along with other activities disbursed compensation side by side with DCs.

The duration of the program is five years and up to current reporting year it accomplished 76.05% of total activities of the entire resettlement program. The International and National High Officials visited the programs in several occurs.

The present arrangement of the resettlement activities will be continued up to November, 2014.

RAP	EPs Identified	Total EPs Paid by DC	EPs Paid by DC against land	EPs Paid by BBA	Amount Paid by DC	Amount Paid by BBA	Total Amount Paid by DC & BBA
RAP - I	992	975	975	975	279,613,687	955,953,345	1,235,567,032
RAP - II	6,712	6,128	5,696	3,634	2,137,474,356	1,039,705,996	3,177,180,352
RAP - III	7,100	6,100	4,215	3,582	2,888,967,355	1,428,916,098	4,317,883,453
RAP - IV	1,135	1,135	331	0	748,292,311	0	748,292,311
RAP - V	1,138	1,138	1,118	1,118	432,015,545	140,627,643	572,643,188
Total	17,077	15,476	12,335	9,309	6,486,363,254	3,565,203,082	10,051,566,336

Bangladesh Bridge Authority developed 4 resettlement sites for relocation of displaced households. A total of 2,153 different sizes residential plots and 80 commercial plots are ready for allotment. The distribution of plots among affected households and commercial business enterprises is continuing. In the meantime CCDB received 2,099 applications for plots. A total of 853 cases have been examined by Field and Central level committees. As on today 444 plots have been allotted to the displaced families. The information about the applicants are now being verified for allocations for plots. During implementation of Resettlement Action Plans someone aggrieved for not applying to GRC. Up to November, 2013 there are 299 people applied, of them 165 cases are resolved or referred to DC offices for further review and 37 cases under process for resolution. A sum total of 97 cases have been referred to BBA for final decision.

Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project-I

The Roads and Highways Department (RHD) has undertaken the Road Network Improvement and Maintenance Project-I with the financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). CCDB has been assigned by GOB for accomplishment of resettlement activities since May, 2006 and completed on December on 2012. The project comprising the National Highways, Regional Highways and Feeder roads situated in east and north-western part of Bangladesh. About 199.54 acres of land have been acquired under this project.

In the project 7,644 Entitled Persons (EP) are identified as affected persons. Out of this CCDB disburses differential payment to 6,680 EPs amounting to Tk.160,399,959.

The project attaches top priority to the people contributed their land, trees and housing structure for the cause of national and regional highways.

Participatory Small Scale Water Resource Sector Project

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) under the Ministry of LGED. The project will operate in 61 districts covering 8700 households. The project contemplates to operate to operate 80 sub-projects in diversified geographical situation. An Agreement in signed between LGED and CCDB May 2012 with an assignment to prepare and implement of 80 Resettlement Action Plans. In the meantime 11 Sub-projects have been complemented.

CCDB mobilized the field staff and started the program activities in four sub-projects and will continue its work in the forthcoming four years period for disbursement of compensation, participation and social mobilization of the grass roots level Water Management Cooperative Society members.

Road Network Improvement And Maintenance Project -li

This project has been undertaken by the Roads and Highways Department (RHD), with the financial support for the Asian Development

Bank (ADB) to improve the national, regional and feeder roads in the districts of Mymensingh, Kishoregonj, Panchagar, Nilphamari, Dinajpur, and Chittagong.

A total of 598.54 acres of Land have been acquired as per practical requirement of the project and Taka 1,664,086,593.00 was placed to 06 Deputy Commissioners for payment of compensation to the affected person. On the other hand, CCDB has disbursed the Compensation and Resettlement benefits to the affected Entitled Persons (EPs) of RNIMP-II amounting to Taka 178,419,103.00 Which has been funded by Roads and Highways Department.

CCDB also arranged livelihood skill training for the affected people who are most vulnerable and job losers. With assistance of National Youth Development Centre CCDB arrange one-month long training for 513 persons in the areas of Poultry, Cattle rearing, fish culture, Agriculture extension, Block/Bootlick/Screen Print, etc. In Addition to the training, vulnerable affected Male persons received cash support Tk.7,000 and Female Tk.10,000.

Eastern Bangladesh Bridge Improvement Project

The Government of Bangladesh with the financial loan from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has undertaken a project in order to improve the road network System in the Eastern part of Bangladesh aimed at poverty reduction and improvement of selected existing one-lane bridges of Roads and Highways Department (RHD), in the eastern region a total of 63 bridges have been selected for improvement of which over 90% bridges are portable Steel Bridge (PSB) and one-lane of varying length (up to 148 meter). To improve road Safety and remove the traffic Jams at the bridge sites, these bridge will be two-lane RCC (Reinforced Cement Concrete) bridges.

CCDB has been engaged in this Project for assisting Land acquisition, revision of Resettlement Action Plan and implementation of Resettlement activities. Mr. Mohammad Mohiuddin is the Team Leader/Resettlement Specialist in this Project.

Khulna Water Supply Project (Kwsp), Kwas

Khulna, the third largest city in Bangladesh, is located in the southwest area of the country and has a population of 1.5 million (2008). To cope with current insufficient water supply and increasing demand, the Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (KWASA) plans to improve the existing water supply system with assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The Project proposes a surface water supply system sourced from the Mollarhat intake point on the bank of Modhumati River in Bagherhat District, approximately 45 kilometers (km) from the Khulna. The raw water from the Modhumati River will be stored into an impounding reservoir and transmitted to a surface water treatment plant (SWTP) at Samonto Sena with the purified water to be distributed to consumers through a system of smaller storage reservoirs, overhead tanks, and piped distribution networks.

The Project will develop Physical infrastructure for SWTP, Reservoirs, Overhead Tanks and approximately **76.2079** acres of land will be acquired for the implementation of infrastructure. A volume of physical and economic displacement will be affected due to the Land Acquisition, Raw Water Pipe Line and Clear Water Pipe Line.

Government of Bangladesh agreed to implement "The ADB Safeguard Policy" to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project

levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

CCDB has been engaged in this Project for assisting Land acquisition, updating the Resettlement Plan and implementation of Resettlement activities. Mr. Mohammad Mohiuddin is the Team Leader/Resettlement Specialist in this Project.

Sl. #	Name of District	Name of the Upazilla / Thana
01	Manikgonj	Manikgonj Sadar, Singair, Shivalaya
02	Goplagonj	Gopalganj Sadar.
03	Pabna	Pabna Sadar, Bangura, Atgoria
04	Rajshahi	Rajshahi Sadar, Poba, Mohanpur, Godagari, Tanore
05	Chapainawabgonj	Chapainawabgonj Sadar, Nachole
06	Noagaon	Manda
07	Mymensingh	Fulbaria
08	Tangail	Gatail, Modhupur.
09	Madaripur	Kalkini