

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION FOR THE PEOPLE (RDOP)



(Photo graph of Community Meeting)

Project Title:

Promoting agro based diversified activities for improving food and household livelihood security of Vulnerable Adibashi Community in hilly areas of Bakshiganj Upazila under Jamalpur district

Submitted To:

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PROPOSAL SUMMARY

Project Title	<i>Promoting agro based diversified activities for improving food and household livelihood security of Vulnerable Adibashi Community in hilly areas of Bakshiganj Upazila under Jamalpur district</i>
Project Site	<p>Proposed area of the project locates in Dhanua Kamalpur Union of Bakshiganj Upazila under Jamal pur district covering seven (07) villages exactly located in and around the hilly areas in the northern bordering region of the country. <i>Please see the project location map as inserted.</i></p> <p>Proposed villages are 1) Garamara 2) Balujhuri 3) Ramkhanjhura 4) Digalakona 5) Hatiberkona 6) Sangnampara and 7) Ghoragri</p>
Proponent	<p>Research and Development Organization for the People (RDOP) has been working mainly in food insecure hilly, flash flood and coastal areas of Jamal pur, Noakhali and Laskhi pur districts in the country since 1999. RDOP works with the most vulnerable communities and efforts are given to reduce broadly the economic and social vulnerability, disaster response and recovery of targeted poor and marginal community people. The organization has the commitment to utilize, protect and improve the locally available natural resources through the proper management of innovative and indigenous knowledge and practices of local people in all of it's operational areas. Broadly the organization has already gained experience in managing diversified nature of activities like, 1) household livelihood and food security, 2) natural disaster management like, a) emergency flood response, b) cyclone response and recovery, c) disaster based rural housing re/construction program d) Non formal education, e) safe drinking water and sanitation, f) social forestation, g) vegetable gardening and quality seed production. The organization has been utilizing fund from donors like USDA and Bangladesh Bank and Ministry of Science and information and Communication Technology GOB for the improvement of communities' food security, shelter and over all livelihood status which are being accomplished through the partnership approach at local level.</p> <p>Presently, it has proposed one local partner <i>`Balujhuri Adibashi (Garo) Shonchoy O Rin Dan Bahumukhi Shomobay Shomiti Ltd, (Registered with cooperative division at Jamal pur Reg. no Jam 039/2000)</i> to work in all of the seven villages as identified to be brought under the said project.</p>

	<p>Legal Status of RDOP: The organization is registered with joint stock companies and reg. no is S2110 (143) / 99.</p> <p>Head Office of RDOP : Village: Jadurchar P.O: Tangramari; Union : Dhanua Kamalpur; P.S.: Bakshiganj; District: Jamalpur;</p> <p>Dhaka Liaison Office : 20/3, Taj Mahal Road , Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207</p> <p>E-mail: rdop_ngo@yahoo.com; _____</p> <p>Cell: +88 0171 2842872</p>
Authorized Representatives	<p>Authorized Rep. (1) : Md. Jahangir Hassan, Chairman, RDOP Cell: 88 0171 2842872 E-mail: rdop_ngo@yahoo.com</p> <p>Authorized Rep. (2) : Dr. M.A. Malek, Project Coordinator, 01711189728, rdop_ngo@yahoo.com</p>
Cooperating Organizations	<p><i>CNRS</i>, a national level consulting and project implementing organization assisting in preparing project proposal as agreed will provide technical assistance in intervention identification, implementation, beneficiaries training, monitoring and compliance reporting to the donor and other project stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Balujhuri Adibashi (Garo) Shonchoy O Rin Dan Bahumukhi Shomobay Shomiti Ltd</i>, as local implementing / co financing partner will work under partnership approach for project preparation and overall implementation of the proposed project</p>
Project Dates	July 01, 2011 to December 31, 2012
Total Project Cost (USD) (local currency)	US \$ 62.900 only (Sixty two thousand and nine hundred only) <i>BDT 44, 00,000 (Forty four lacks only)</i>
Amount Requested from CBA (USD) (local currency)	IMPLEMENTATION USD 46,808 <i>PROJECT DEVELOPMENT USD 1000</i>
Co-financing (USD) (local currency)	<i>Community contribution BDT 5,90, 000 only in cash and in kind</i> <i>Co financing BDT 6,00,000 only in cash and in kind</i>

Project Objective	<p><i>`Improving household food and livelihood security of hill based Adibashi Garo Community in seven villages of Bakshiganj Upazila mainly affected due to climate change</i> through, 1) Increasing productivity with increased cropping intensity for higher production 2) Introducing short duration, risk prone & suitable high value crop varieties 3) Rice fish culture by improved method of crop and green vegetable cultivation (<i>mixture of different crop varieties viz. paddy, vegetables, spices etc through using adequate mixed fertilizers & composts etc</i>), 4) Mixed fruits and homestead vegetable gardening with improved soil fertility 5) Increase intake of mineral rich vegetables for better health & nutrition 6) Creation of employment opportunities and income generation 7) Creation of skill development facilities and alternative livelihood opportunities</p>
Brief Project Description	<p>Proposed project will work with most vulnerable Garo community settled in the hill and forest areas of Danua Kamalpur union under Bakshiganj Upazila who are exposed to be affected and vulnerable due to the negative effect of climate change. The project will work with 1230 population of 173 families scattered in proposed seven hilly villages. Project areas are moderately forest and hilly with a southward sloping to the plain land. Livelihood maintenance of those proposed Garo communities are centered mainly on those areas who are gradually losing their traditional means of livelihood and becoming vulnerable with the rapid damages of natural resources base in the region due to the climate change. The project intends to work to improve their livelihood through the utilization of natural resources and protect that resource base from gradual damaged and degradation in the climate change era. The area is prone to flash flood, soil erosion, land slide, moisture stress, soil nutrient loss etc. Population is engaged in agricultural activities either in cultivation of small pieces of own land or selling labor to neighbors land. Some of those families are maintaining their families marginally through collecting and selling fuel wood from in and around the forest. In all respect families are at poorest categories and living at lower tier of subsistence level. Proposed project will undertake the activities which will increase the productivity of agriculture and agricultural sub sectors produces, create opportunities of employment in natural resources base activities' management, generate income through alternative income generation activities (IGA) along with the life skill development and awareness raising initiatives through need based training, input support and other technical services to increase the adaptation capability of changing climatic condition. The project will make local partnership and will implement all potential interventions from planning to the implementation stages during the 02 years period (January 2011– December 2013) through active participation and involvement of community groups in each village.</p>

1.0. RATIONNALE

1.1 Community/Ecosystem Context

The community with whom the project proposed to be implemented is traditional ethnic **GARO** Community living in forest and moderately high hilly areas. A total of 173 families with 1250 population are identified and settled in all of the proposed seven villages. Male (600) and female (650) ratio are 48: 52. Total population by each village are shown in table – 1. In Garo community, traditionally, female are the head of the family and inherit the ownership of family's land and other tangible and non tangible properties either inherited or earned irrespective of all or any member of the family. Male members honour such tradition and there is no evidence in the community against such rules.

In family decision making process, all male and female members share and participate. Communities are ethnically divided into some sub groups like *Sangma*, *Marak*, *Dango* and *Murang* but no social disparity prevails among those sub groups and no discrimination in decision making, food intake, treatment and education of both male and female children exist. Child birth and mortality rates are similar to the national level among this Garo community. Children, in most of the cases, go to the primary as well as higher secondary schools.

Moreover, children also are educated in Christian missionaries running in that area. In wage payment there are some differences and it happens case by case considering the nature of the hardship in particular work like land cultivation, paddy harvesting and earth cutting works. Peoples concern in any social disputes 'Salish' play respective roles for peaceful settlement.

Targeted Garo communities are maintaining their livelihood mainly through the uses of available natural resources surrounding their settlement. Peoples are mainly marginal farmers, day labourers and self employing in bamboo and cane based artisans, small shop keepers and loom fish collectors.

Main livelihood options are centred in 1) a agricultural activities, 2) fuel wood collection and selling, 3) labour selling, 4) home stead based fruits and vegetable production, 5) livestock rearing and 6) small trading / shop keeping etc.

Table – 1:

Total Garo Population of Proposed villages of CBA Project under Bakshiganj Upazila.

SL. #	Name of Proposed Villages	Total Target Families	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female
01	Garamara	30	211	91	120
02	Balujuri	33	234	129	105
03	Ramkhan kona	39	273	122	151
04	Dighal kona	26	199	111	88
05	Hatiber kona	12	73	33	40
06	Tila para	13	85	28	57
07	Sangnath para	20	155	61	94
	Total	173	1230	575	655

Source: Field Survey, September 2010 by RODP and local Co partner

The area is belted by small and moderately higher hills and foot hills with a southward sloping towards plain land which are almost surrounded by forest land with various types of timber trees viz. eucalyptus, acacia, monjuri and magnum including other fuel woods. A live spring namely the ***Dighalkora Jarna*** is flowing in the north eastern side of the proposed areas and three prominent spring / hilly canals originated from that spring are flowing towards the south and south western part to meet *beels and canal* in the down.

1.2 Current (Baseline) Climate and Risks

Climatic condition of the hilly areas usually is different with extreme hot and cold both in summer and winter seasons. In context of climate change, most of the areas especially the hilly areas have problems of high rainfall, frequent flash flood, drought, extreme cold, soil erosion and land slide deteriorating the overall environment of crop production systems. As a result of exceptionally heavy rainfall occurring in the neighboring hills in India and inside the proposed area frequent flash flood occur in the April – May and September – November/month (NAPA 2005). A short duration winter with extreme cold and prolonged rainy season (May- November) with heavy rain (> 2,000 mm) damages the standing crops in the foot hills and bydes (plain land between hill slopes). Again, land sliding also occurs due to excessive rainfall which actually damage hills and reduces the scope of agricultural activities for the Garo communities in the proposed hilly areas. On the other hand, drought and moisture stress also restricts the cultivation of both Rabi and Kharif crops.

Traditional ***Jhum*** cultivation of hill based dwellers gradually deteriorates the hilly environment with heavy soil erosion and nutrient deficiencies. Lack of cultivable space is a vital concern in the hills and foot hills restricts the livelihoods of the local communities especially the ***Adibashies***.

For want of vegetables, spices and fruits the affected community suffers from malnutrition owing to dearth of minerals and vitamins in their diet. Consequently the people especially the women, elderly men and children suffer from various diseases. Health and sanitation problems with lack of awareness also prevail which need to be addressed. To support and maintain of their families at a subsistence level, both male and female seek and migrate out side for alternative works. In dry season, male goes for earth cutting and selling their labor in paddy harvesting. Some of those also go out side for employment in rice husking mills and other small farming / business works in neighboring Upazilas and districts. Few of those male are engaged in bamboo cane works. On the other hand, female goes to the nearby forest areas and collect fuel wood, sell labor in planting and harvesting works, employ in earth cutting as wage labor. Some girls, as reported, migrate outside for housekeeping, office cleaning, hair cut beauty par lour work.

Under such a changing climatic condition, alternative to Jhum cultivation, homestead based mixed vegetable cultivation, short and medium cycled fruits cultivation, medium rooted timber tree plantation, short cycled fish culture in dikes and tanks, mulching and terracing etc. through using organic fertilizers based on indigenous community-felt adaptations methods should be introduced for sustainable farming with minimum soil loss through which the household livelihood security is expected to be ensured. Again, community people may adopt alternative livelihood options like ferry, small shop keeping and other IGA activities to cope with the negative effects of climate change in coming years. Presently, the community formed a Savings Group / Samittee and raising their fund with monthly contribution from which members can obtain micro credit in their economic and social needs but in-coming climatic changes, peoples of those community has no any strategic plan to face all negative effects like flood, drought, cold and over all maintenance of house hold livelihood security.

1.3 Future Climate Risks

In terms of the impact of climate change, Bangladesh like other countries, will face the severity of changes, which includes average temperature rising, more extreme hot and cold spells, rain fall being less and needed for agriculture production / untimely yet more in the monsoon when it already causes flash, and or pro longed floods as well as land sliding, more powerful tornados and cyclones, and non availability of fresh drinking water, reducing the soil fertility, damaging traditional sources of livelihood and displacing community people from their settlement.

Temperature : According to the IPCC's fourth assessment report Asian countries is likely to be worm above the global average at around 3.3*c and the proposed project areas being situated in north hilly areas, the projected temperature will usually be higher.

Rain fall: Different studies indicate that the increases of average rainfall in coming years in the country by around 1 – 4% by 2020s, 2 – 7 % by 2050s. Such projection also will occur in that northern hilly region.

Flash Flooding: As a result of exceptionally heavy rain fall in the neighboring hills in India and inside the proposed hilly area frequent flash flood occur in the April – May and September – November (NAPA 2005) months. A short duration winter with extreme cold, prolonged rainy season (May- November) with heavy rainfall (> 2000 mm) also occur.

Drought: Every year drought occurs in the country and during the last decades at least 20 remarkable droughts occurred making around 47% areas and 53% population vulnerable result in less scope of cultivation. Peoples dependent on agriculture become work less and food insecure for up to the next harvesting period. Such a drought situation and hence the uncertainty of agricultural activities, unemployment and food shortages also happen in the hilly areas

1.4 Impacts Context

Climate change risks like, changes in temperature, unwanted and heavy rainfall, frequent flash flood and prolonged drought as described may have greater impacts on the target ecosystem and on the community in that region of the country. Possible likely impacts on those risks may be presumed as follows:

Impact due to temperature changes: Extreme weather events have been observed to be increasing in the country like in other countries in south Asia which exacerbate mortality. In 2003 peoples died both in hot and cold waves in India suspected to be linked to the climate change (Akther 2007) and in last ten years severe cold wave have become common in Bangladesh (Roach 2006), temperature being as low as 5* C were recorded in January 2007 which were the lowest in 38 years in Bangladesh and such happenings in coming years will have certain impacts i.e. death of community people including various diseases like malaria and dengue fever in proposed northern hilly region of the country. Temperature changes will affect agriculture in Rabi and pre-growing season from December – March where evaporation exceeds the unpredictable rain fall where water stress is become severe (BCAS 1994)

Impacts of unwanted, excess and low Rainfall: Due to the excessive and or less rain fall in the country, proposed northern and hilly region will be affected in many forms as the land / hill sliding and soil erosion, flash flooding, shelter and houses damages and displacement, communication and movement disruption, loss of agricultural productivity and crop damages.

Impact due flash flooding: Due to excess rain in up stream hills and mountains in India and in the hilly areas of the region, flash flood will occur frequently in that region causing damages of crops and vegetables, destroying houses and losses of household assets. Such flash flood also will be the causes of soil erosion, reduced soil fertility and gradual less productivity in agriculture.

Drought: Every year drought occurs in the country and people dependent on agriculture become work less and food insecure for up to the next harvesting period. Pre kharif in March and April delaying the planting of crops in monsoon period and kharif droughts in July and August delaying transplantation of Aman rice in high and medium high land in the region will ultimately disrupt cultivation and reduce crop production. Again, Rabi droughts in winter months also will affect productivity of boro rice, wheat and other crops in those hilly areas of the country. In all of such drought situation, if happen, people will have no alternative to go outside for work and maintaining their families' needs.

In case of such climate change situation, diversified stress may count on adjacent environment viz. people to maintain their livelihood will cut more trees in forest, arrange agricultural scope by massive hill cutting, social conflict, unrest and misdeeds will increase among the community, family coherence will be lost, both male and female will migrate to other areas like in agricultural work, earth work, and young female to far away in house keeping, construction work and beauty parlour with every possibilities of sexual harassment and prostitution. As the proposed community are in poorest segment of the society and as because of ethnicity, they have no such strong social network from where they will have support to sustain their live and livelihood in future climatic changes situation.

1.5. Project Approach

In the proposed project areas, usually there will be a stress on biodiversity and land. Disruption on biodiversity due to the gradual interruptions of the inhabitants as they are mainly dependent on the natural resources and maintaining their livelihood with resources available in their surroundings. They make their settlement as convenient by dressing the hills and foot hills, collecting fuel wood by cutting trees, cultivating hilly land without proper care or environmental consideration and destroying other living elements without any regenerating plan or initiatives which ultimately causing the disruption of biodiversity and land degradation.

On the other hand, gradual warming, excessive and or less rainfall, sudden land slide, soil erosion, frequent droughts resulting in the damages of their settlement and reducing sources of food and livelihood of community people and other living animals and insects. In general, poverty increases and sufferings in one hand and land degradation as well as reduction of bio diversity on the other affect the existing ecosystem due to excessive stress on present resource base.

To reduce the disruption of existing ecosystem, protecting the land degradation and increasing the adaptive capability and coping mechanism the proposed project will

initiate the following activities as, 1) Increasing productivity with increased cropping intensity for higher production, 2) Introducing short duration, risk prone & suitable high value crop varieties, 3) Rice fish culture by improved method of crop and green vegetable cultivation (*mixture of different crop varieties viz. paddy, vegetables, spices etc through using adequate mixed fertilizers & composts etc*), 4) Mixed fruits and homestead vegetable gardening with improved soil fertility, 5) Increase intake of mineral rich vegetables for better health & nutrition, 6) Creation of employment opportunities and income generation, 7) Creation of skill development facilities and alternative livelihood opportunities

Generally the proposed project target will be of involving the target beneficiaries' i.e. the farmers, elderly men, women and children of **Garo Adibashi** families. Participation of those groups will be ensured both in a) planning and b) implementation period in the following manner:

A) Activities and Community Participation in Planning Process: Community people will be ensured and made aware of climate change effects and possible remedial measures through organizing awareness sessions in each of the seven villages as proposed. They will be involved in identifying potential impact, appropriate means and coping mechanism in facing that likely impact of climate change. They will identify the needs of specific target groups and the ways to resolve those in a sustainable manner. Community people will be encouraged to involve and contribute such work in voluntary basis for the well being of the community where the project will play the roles of facilitation and technical support as will be required.

B) Activities and Community Participation in Implementation Phase: Community people will also be involved in the implementation stage as they will participate to the awareness and skill development training and demonstration works to be organized by the project on different issues (*as described below*). Selected household members will implement the interventions as will be identified as environmentally viable i.e. which will ensure to contribute the household livelihood aspects, regenerate the biodiversity and enhance and protect the degradation in the era of climate change in future. Again, community people in a co- implementing group will ensure the quality of deliberation and positive impact to come through the implementation of project interventions.

Potential methods and activities proposed are as follows:

i) Formation of Farmers' and women groups, ii) Awareness building among community groups iii) Skill development training and demonstration on [a) *Improved and mixed varieties crop cultivation* b) *Homestead based diversified and seasonal vegetable cultivation* c) *Short cycle fish culture in tanks and bydes* d) *Plantation of fruits and other quick growing timber trees* e) *Crop and other seed preservation* f) *Awareness on forest preservation and wood / leaf collection* g) *Poultry and livestock rearing / fattening* h) *Bamboo cane works* i) *Income*

generation activities (IGA) and j) Small and medium enterprise development etc., iv) Providing necessary input to the implementation of potential activities. v) Coordination and over all management of the project with involvement of co – financier / partner and, vi) ensuring the quality of the work through close monitoring, as will be prescribed, to make the project activities sustain

2.0 COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

2.1 Project Formulation

In designing the proposed project, various types of initiatives as necessary were undertaken by the RDOP. Considering the felt need of the community as well as likely impact of the climate change on those marginal poor groups, all effort made to have a clear picture of the lives and livelihood of the Gharu community at present, problems and potentials of improving the existing situation and probable negative impacts which may have to be faced by the community from now onwards. The procedures as adopted by the organization in formulating the proposed project are as follows:

- a) **Project understanding and conceptualization** : An initiative at the earlier stage made to understand and conceptualize the project and in this regard project people who are presently working in the proposed area with *Shelter Development* project shared their present learning over the Garo community, their lives, believes, indigenous knowledge, social and economic behaviour, environmental condition etc. which helps to have preliminary conception over those issues and commitment towards the socially marginal and poor community. It was understood that the community members who are settled there in hilly areas are at risks and gradually yielding to the vulnerable situation. Their vulnerability will be more with the environmental deterioration may happen due to the climate change in the country and specifically in this hilly region.
- b) **Physical visit and Observation:** Local project staff accompanied with senior level specialists made a transact throughout the proposed villages, shared the major dimensions of the livelihood initiatives, environmental degradation trend, socio economic dynamics and the necessity of protecting the deteriorating environmental condition with the improvement of livelihood of those Garo Community with the increase of their adaptation capability in facing the climate change effects. In doing so, experts entrusted for project design, arranged a sharing session with leading communities like members of a Samabayee Samittee, Kamalpur UP representatives, Local forest personnel and the Bkshiganj Upazila administration from those a felt need, potentials and likely support presumed.
- c) **Household Survey:** A household survey was also conducted to identify the HH members of different category like number of male and female population, children, schooling, elderly and disable population, earning sources and family income by male – female, land ownership. Data and all information gathered by the survey team members again reviewed and compiled to reflect those in the proposal.

- d) **PRA Session** : To identify the socio economic and environmental issues the organization conducted Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) sessions with Garo community where the peoples, both male and female, participated and stated their present living status, source of family income, land holdings, working types and days by month, categorization of families by assets and income, working migration and work outside, children educational status and facilities, general health condition and health support, water sources, gender discrimination and social as well legal status of women etc. including problems of Jhum cultivation, hill sliding condition. All information again reviewed, compiled and incorporated as necessary for developing the proposal.
- e) **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** FGD session was also conducted with *Bhalujuri Adibashi Sanchay Samabayee Samittee* with the participation of 25 male and female members and identified critical problems and potential for adaptation in facing the climatic changes. Participants explained that the a) flash flood b) land sliding, c) drought, d) land salutation, e) house damage, f) excess or less rainfall, g) less or no agricultural land, h) less scope of cultivation, i) less skill and knowledge of Jhum cultivation, j) lack of fund for live stock rearing, k) less scope of fuel wood collection and, l) less scope of work. They also thought to be better off if they have opportunity to get a support from RDOP or other organization. They could utilize the existing resources and reduces the HH food insecurity with the protection and enhancement of the natural resources in their command.

In furtherance, community people's roles in assessment period was very much encouraging where they arranged FGD session, PRA sessions in each villages, was positive to identify problems and potentials of adoption. They are willing and will be available to provide their necessary services for their own benefit i.e. improvement of the overall socio economic and environmental condition of the Garo Community in the hilly areas. RDOP in designing this proposal in coordination with local people and other groups concerned in that areas conducted through household survey to identify real pictures of the proposed areas and community as are living in the risks of likely impact of climate change.

2.2 Project Implementation

Community members will be engaged continuously throughout the project implementation period and regarding this a participatory plan will be chalked out. According to that plan, community group members will be engaged in a) Community mobilization, b) Intervention and household identification and selection, c) Skill development training and demonstration work, d) Awareness raising session, e) Support and management of selected intervention implementation, f) Activities monitoring during implementation. Procedures as will be followed are :

(1) Community members will be engaged to those above mentioned activities and others as felt necessary during the implementation. In doing so, conceptualization and awareness sessions on livelihood aspects, climate change effect and coping mechanism will be conducted with community group members with whom village based project implementation committee (PIC) will be formed in each villages and they will then be engaged for community mobilization in their own villages.

(2), skill development training to be conducted with the participants and in this process PIC members will select participants and ensure the effective participation including organizing training sessions.

(3) PIC members will always keep updates with the project implementation procedures.

(4) They will be engaged directly in the implementation through the assistance to the local project staff and providing hand in technical know how support to the beneficiaries.

(5) Members of each committee will conduct on going monitoring of all activities to ensure the progress and quality of work with any suggestion / support to the beneficiaries and lastly they will ensure over all support and inputs necessary to implement the activities under the project.

Under such participation process community members will play voluntary roles with the aim of improving the household aspects as well as enhancing and protecting the environment from the likely climate change effect on the Garo community of which they themselves are the inhabitant and part of those families and environment for whom and where the project will be implemented.

(6) RDOP local staff will play as facilitators through providing awareness sessions, skill development training, other technical assistance, input procurement and supply to the beneficiaries. They will coordinate and work closely with Balujuri Samitte Members as implementing partners to ensure the timely and qualitatively implementation of project activities and also the specific activities / interventions are being implemented through the selected individual and or selected women groups, children etc without any differentiation. Moreover, local staff will ensure all progress and other reports as necessary to RDOP concern for donors.

(7) RDOP concern coordinator/project Organizer will develop all training documents and materials, monitoring and reporting formats including providing all sorts of technical support and over all budgeting and financial management of the project.

2.3 **Phase-Out Mechanism, Sustainability**

RDOP will develop a phase out and sustainability plan with the effective participation of community people and accordingly, the organization will create awareness and training to the members of Balujhuri Samittee on technical and financial management issues. Community beneficiaries will be encouraged to ensure the affordable financial contribution out of their savings / profits from the interventions for further continuation of different activities as technically feasible, environmentally sound and financially viable to the beneficiaries.

Again, RDOP will reach to Balujhuri Samatee to provide necessary input support along with the continuation of their voluntary services to run the project even after the phasing out of the proposed project. A contingency and maintenance plan will also be developed for maintaining the common infrastructures / resources belong in to the community, in general. Moreover, RDOP will coordinate with other NGO / micro credit organization or concerned GOB department to provide credit and initiate such types of activities to sustain the present technology provided to that selected members of the project. Lastly, RDOP will also initiate / seek donor to the similar success interventions with the involvement of community volunteers for continuing the project effort, technical know how with the aim of sustaining the climate change adaptation measures undertaken under the project.

Table – 2 : Contribution of the volunteers to the CBA Project

	Description of the voluntary contribution (capacities, knowledge, know-how, manual labor, materials, tools, etc.)	Total number of volunteers to be mobilized	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Elderly persons (older than 60)</i>	<i>Youth (younger than 25)</i>	<i>People with disabilities</i>	<i>Local</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>International</i>	Number of volunteer days anticipated	Monetary value of the voluntary contribution including labor and materials (enter as co-financing in the budget)
Community People Mobilization	Coordination to the community. Invitation to participate to PRA session Coordination to the community members for FGA session	7	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	21	6300
Organizing PRA Session at the proposed village level	Organising and assist any RDOP staff for PRA Session facilitation	7	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	7	2100
Organizing FGA Session at the proposed village level	Organising and assist any RDOP staff for FGA Session facilitation	7	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	7	2100
Providing technical know how to beneficiaries	Support to individual beneficiaries on technical issues of implementing specific intervention	7	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	1176	352800
Work monitoring and supervision	Conducting on going monitoring of the activities to be implemented by individual households and or common structures in the community	7	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	1176	352800
Coordination and assisting the RDOP local staff in training facilitation and other project implementation activities	Coordination and assisting the RDOP local staff in training facilitation and other project implementation activities	7	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	96	28800
Work in emergence situation and in phase out phase in last quarter with RDOP staff and with community peoples	Work in emergent situation and in phase out phase in last quarter	7	3	4	x	x	x	x	x	x	480	144000

For reference: What are the mechanisms for volunteerism that already exist in the community before the CBA project (for example, traditional mechanisms for mutual assistance, associations, etc.)?

Presently no formal / traditional voluntarism in those villages but in need of occasions / events like marriage, social and other religious events peoples are invited to assist those families

For reference: Number of volunteers in the community already engaged in climate change adaptation activities before the CBA project.

No such volunteers from the society. But RDOP Set 07 volunteers in 07 villages for climate change project development purpose who are being organized to work also in future to assist community people in need of facing climate change effect

For reference: What are the opportunities or obstacles that could facilitate or impede people from engaging in voluntary activities?

Opportunities: Community people have Samabayee Samittee and they are members of that society which will help to provide voluntry services to CBA project. Lack of regular work will make the samittee members to contribute voluntarily to the CBA Project

Obstacles: Lack of regular work is also the obstacle as people will search for paid work elsewhere for their food and basic needs. Peoples have no necessary knowledge, skill and awareness over interventions implementation, supervision and monitoring.

3.0 PROPONENT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Organization's background and capacity

Research and Development Organization for the People (RDOP), presently with its office at Dhanua Kamal pur union of Bakshiganj Upazila under Jamal pur district has been working in the rural development sector since 1999. During this long period it has work in the district with the poorest and Adibashi community in agriculture and agricultural sub sectoral activities like homestead vegetable gardening, fisheries, seed production, livestock and poultry rearing, housing development, drinking water supply, sanitation, awareness raising, non formal education to children, small infrastructure development including micro credit support for the comprehensive improvement to those community. These works are performed by the organization through and under the bi- lateral agreement and partnership approach with USDA and other organization as concerned.

The organization, RDOP, also expanded its working horizon in a numbers of Upazilas in coastal areas under Noakhali and Lakshi pur districts for about 5 years. In those areas, the organization has been working with the similar situation on shelter development, sanitation and disaster based community awareness program.

Target beneficiaries of those works are the women, disabled people, adolescent girls and children of the poor and marginal family. Special emphasized group with whom the organization is working are Adibashi Garo Community in the proposed project area at north east hilly areas of Kamal pur union under Bakshiganj Upazila.

In doing those accomplishment the RDOP strictly following the participatory method under which the respective community ensure their participation and make ownership on all works they do through planning to the implementation level. The organization is playing its roles as facilitator and providing necessary technical support by and through the local partnership arrangement.

Vision : The RDOP, as peoples' organization working for the community with a **vision** as '*Creation of social and economic awareness among the people to lead their lives and livelihood in a way they choose in bringing well being in the family they live, society they own and environment they survive* '

Mission: The organization under the stated vision follows and does work with mission like '*our vision is to generate employment for the poorest with the better management of environment through research and development in contributing to the national building process of the country.*

Legal Status of the Organization: RDOP is registered with joint-stock companies and farms. Registration no. S2110 (143)/99.

The organization has experience of working on disaster related (may be the effect of climate change) works both in north eastern disaster prone zone (flash flood, tornado, land slide and soil erosion, forest disruption) and coastal zone (cyclone, tidal surge, saline and flood) since 1999 with the involvement of rural community at large. .

4.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 Objective, Outcomes, Planned Outputs and Activities :

Project Objective: `Improving household food and livelihood security of hill based Adibashi Garo Community in seven villages of Bakshiganj Upazila mainly affected due to climate change through,

1) Increasing productivity with increased cropping intensity for higher production, 2) Introducing short duration, risk prone & suitable high value crop varieties, 3) Rice fish culture by improved method of crop and green vegetable cultivation (mixture of different crop varieties viz. paddy, vegetables, spices etc through using adequate mixed fertilizers & composts etc), 4) Mixed fruits and homestead vegetable gardening with improved soil fertility, 5) Increase intake of mineral rich vegetables for better health & nutrition, 6) Creation of employment opportunities and income generation, 7) Creation of skill development facilities and alternative livelihood opportunities

	Outcome – 1: Diversified food crops will be available for Adibashi vulnerable people in the proposed seven villages in hilly areas of Kamalpur union.		
	Output – 1.1. Assimilation of indigenous techniques, knowledge and explore the possibility of application of modern technology to promote improved and sustainable crop cultivation system in the hills, foot hills and fallow land		
	Output – 1.2. Mixed varieties farming system for the poor rural farmers tested, developed and promoted in the project areas including other similar situations.		
	Output – 1.3. Green vegetables, spices and local varieties fruits to be cultured for reducing nutritional deficiencies of women, elderly people and children.		

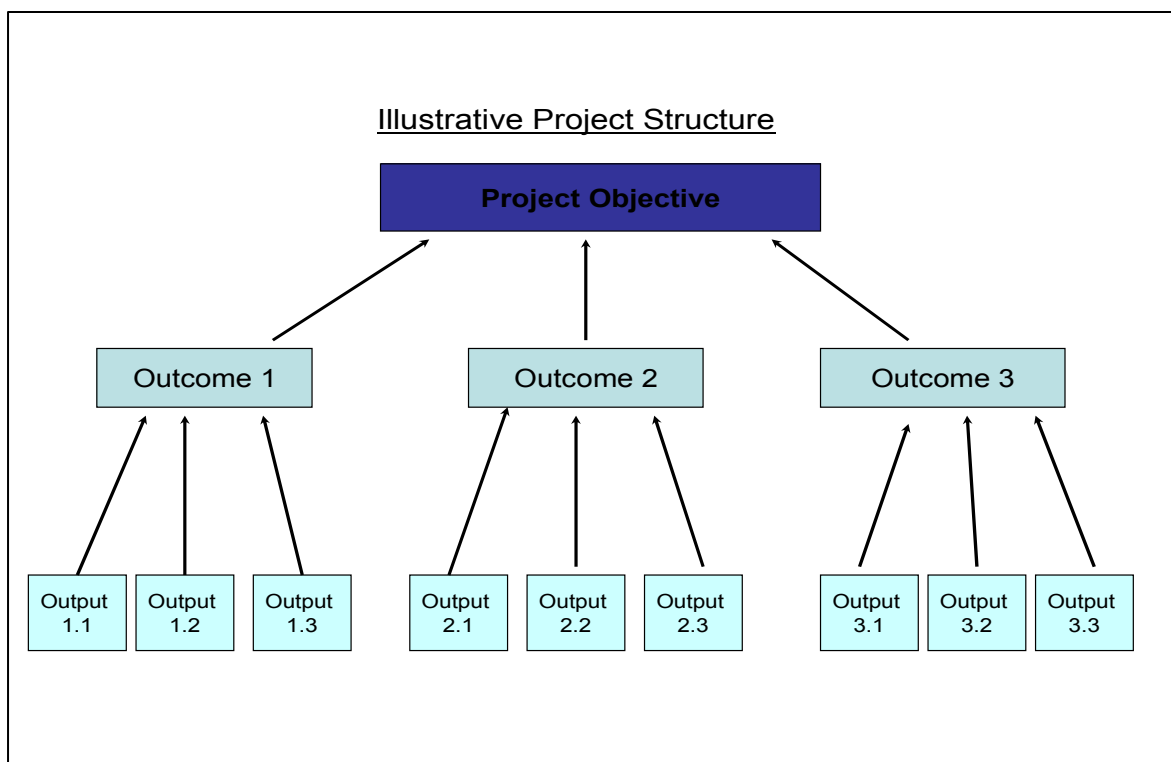
Outcome – 2: Livelihood maintenance opportunities of the Adibashi vulnerable community will be improved with the improved management of natural resources available in the proposed project areas.			
	Output – 2.1: Income and employment opportunity of participatory household members of seven villages will be increased through earth work and other potential means as may be innovated during the project period.		
	Output – 2.2. Short cycled fish culture in small tanks and bydes will be practiced near homesteads		
	Output – 2.3. Identified women IGA groups in each villages and provide life skills training / input to members of selected families for bamboo cane produces, shop keeping, poultry bird and livestock rearing		
Outcome – 3: Awareness and adaptation capacity of Adibashi community will be increased to face the likely impact of climate change in the region.			
	Output – 3.1. Land sliding and soil erosion problems in hilly areas will be lessened; damages of flash flood will be reduced through innovative agricultural practices, bamboo and tree planting and other earth maintenance work.		
	Output – 3.2. Flood prone and other water bodies and canals will be identified and efficiently utilized for diversified agricultural / sub-agricultural practices.		
	Output – 3.3. Target beneficiaries will be trained on Improved crop cultivation, home stead based vegetable gardening, short cycled fish culture in tanks, integrated rice fish culture, sand collection and plantation / fuel wood collection		

Specific numbers, volume and locations of proposed activities will be identified / determined through community based survey:

<i>Output – 1.1</i>	<i>Assimilation of indigenous techniques, knowledge and explore the possibility of application of modern technology to promote improved and sustainable crop cultivation system in the hills, foot hills and fallow land</i>	
Activity Set 1.1.1	Field survey and identification of specific areas for particular intervention	
	Identification and selection of targeted beneficiaries households	
	Identification and selection of potential volunteers	
Activity Set 1.1.2	Organizing village based sessions and finding local knowledge, beliefs and culture	
	Observation and conceptualization of indigenous practices and techniques adopted for livelihood	
	Compilation and preparation of comprehensive reports with all findings of survey, observation and sharing.	

Output – 1.2.	<i>Mixed varieties farming system for the poor rural farmers tested, developed and promoted in the project areas including other similar situations.</i>	
Activity Set 1.2.1	Identification and selection of potential farming areas, crop varieties and beneficiaries in hills and foot hills areas	
	Organizing and providing training on mixed crop culture procedure	
	Providing training on rice fish culture training to farmers	
Activity Set 1.2.2	Procuring/providing necessary seeds and plants to farmers	
	Enhance farmers for cultivating mixed crops and fish culture in rice field	
Output – 1.3.	<i>Green vegetables, spices and local varieties of fruits to be cultured for reducing nutritional deficiencies of women, elderly people and children.</i>	
Activity Set 1.3.1	Identification of feasible field of targeted households	
	Providing vegetable cultivation training to selected household members	
Activity Set 1.3.2	Providing seeds and other inputs to participating households for cultivating local varieties of vegetables	
	Providing short cycles fruit trees and planting those in pre identified premises of selected households	
Activity Set 1.3.3	Preparing organic / composed fertilizer through locally available materials / waste materials	
Output – 2.1:	<i>Income and employment opportunity of participatory household members of seven villages will be increased through earth work and other potential means as may be innovated during the project period.</i>	
Activity Set 2.1.1	Identification of dikes and ditches for short cycled fish culture	
	Excavate / re excavate dikes and ditches for short cycled fish culture	
Activity Set 2.1.2	Providing training to selected group of people on fish culture activities	
Activity Set 2.1.3	Supporting fish culture groups with fingerlings for releasing/ culture	
Output – 2.2.	<i>Short cycled fish culture in small tanks and bydes will be practiced</i>	
Activity Set 2.2.1	Identification of small ponds / tanks for fish culture	
Activity Set 2.2.2	Excavate / re excavate ponds / tanks for fish culture	
Activity Set 2.2.2	Supporting fish culture groups with fingerlings for releasing/ culture	
Output – 2.3.	<i>Identified women IGA groups in each villages and provided life skills training / input to members of selected families for bamboo cane produces, shop keeping, poultry bird and livestock rearing</i>	
Activity Set 2.3.1	Identification and selection of women IGA groups in the community in each village through a household survey	
Activity Set 2.3.2	Organizing life skills training for selected women groups and providing training on various IGA bamboo cane produces, shop keeping, poultry bird and livestock rearing	
Activity Set 2.3.3	Supporting those groups with necessary inputs in cash and kind	

Output – 3.1.	<i>Land sliding and soil erosion problems in hilly areas will be lessened; damages of flash flood will be reduced through innovative agricultural practices, bamboo and tree planting and other earth maintenance work.</i>	
Activity Set 3.1.1	Organizing awareness raising training on environmental / climate change effects on the community and their livelihood	
	Coordinate with local UP/ UZ and other organization for initiating environmental protection and enhancement program.	
Activity Set 3.1.2	Initiate land sliding protection / maintenance through earth work and compaction	
	Awareness building against hill cutting, tree cutting etc. and initiate improved agricultural practices avoiding Jhum culture	
Activity Set 3.1.3	Providing training on tree plantation and plant trees / bamboos in the home stead areas and land sliding areas.	
Output – 3.2.	<i>Flood prone and other water bodies and canals will be identified and efficiently utilized for diversified agricultural / sub-agricultural practices.</i>	
Activity Set 3.2.1	Identified small water bodies will be cleaned and earth work will undertake and initiate crop, vegetable and fish cultures as potentials	
Activity Set 3.2.2	Identified dead canals will be cleaned, to initiate crop, fruits and vegetable culture on the edges as potentials	
Activity Set 3.2.3	Provide necessary input and technical support in this regard	
Output – 3.3.	<i>Target beneficiaries will be trained on Improved crop cultivation, home stead based vegetable gardening, short cycled fish culture in tanks, integrated rice fish culture, sand collection and plantation / fuel wood collection</i>	
Activity Set 3.3.1	Community people will be provided with skill development training gradually on i) Home stead based vegetable gardening ii. Short cycled fish culture iii. Integrated rice fish culture iv. Sand collection from canals v. Tree plantation vi. Fuel wood collection vii. Small shop management viii. Saloon and beauty parlor / hair cut ix. Tailoring and embroidery x. Carpentry xi. Bamboo cane work and xii. Nursery activities	



4.2. Timetable:

Time table developed and proposed considering 02 years project duration from January year - 1 to December year – 2. Outcomes and outputs indicated in the table should refer to the above objective, outcomes and outputs table. Time assumed here for particular tasks/ activities under each outcome are approximate which may require increasing or cut based on the nature and volume of work within the proposed maximum 18 months time period.

Table – 3; Time Table

Months --->	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J					
Outcome 1																							
Output 1.1																							
Output 1.2																							
Output 1.3																							
Outcome 2																							
Output 2.1																							
Output 2.2																							
Output 2.3																							
Outcome 3																							
Output 3.1																							
Output 3.2																							
Output 3.3																							

4.3 Risks and Barriers

Barriers: Proposed project area being the excessive rainfall zone, heavy rain with water flow from the up stream in India may cause excessive land slide and flash flood which may cause the obstruction and delay of activities implementation or extra work to mitigate the damages, if happen. In such happenings, proposed project has the strategy of preparing a contingency plan to implement through the participation of volunteers to be organized under the proposed project.

Moreover, the peoples with whom the project will work are less aware of diversifying their lifestyle and socially centred in their own world. In such case, project has the plan of initiating more comprehensive mobilization work and make them aware of their own survival facing the future climate changes risks.

Lastly, implication of forest preservation and land ownership policy may stand as barriers at local level but in any of such case project will initiate for managing the issue with local union leaders and govt. administration by advocating that the project implementation is for enhancement and protection of environment with the active participation and well being of the marginalized group.

Risks: Beyond known barriers, projects may be subjected to internal risks like introducing new technology viz. short cycled fish culture in paddy field / fish culture in dikes. In such cases again intervention may be re designed and or altered or relocate where the potentials will be for such interventions.

Again, projected budgeted amount may fluctuate due to currency devaluation or high price inflation or increase in the input cost beyond the speculation. In such cases labour input cost may be met partially with a voluntary labour force and input cost from community contribution overhead cost as necessary.

4.4 **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

During the project implementation period indicators as mentioned in the left hand vertical column of the VRA form will be monitored. To measure the said indicators, a close and monthly monitoring will be introduced through the active participation of volunteers. Project staff will provide necessary training and formats to those as necessary.

Project Coordinator will be responsible for preparing and providing first, second, and/or final monitoring reports during the whole implementation period. TOR and CV of the project coordinator attached herewith the proposal

4.4.1 Initial Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) Analysis: During the proposed project preparing period VRA done with the community with whom the project will be implemented at their village (Balujhuri village of Kamalpur union). Total 20 villagers with 08 women and 12 men participated at that VRA session listed those in below table – 4. Participants were asked / enquired with the questions as mentioned in the VRA format and the answer as score, reasons of both negative and positive and the recommendation of improving the situation / scores were shared which are placed in the compiled form, (Table – 4) *Pl. see photograph of community sessions .*

Table – 4:
List of Participants at the VRA Session at Kamal Pur

SL.	Name of attended persons	Gender	Livelihoods	Age
01	Mr. Rajon Marak	M	Agricultural work, Daily Labour	35
02	Mr. Meril Dango	M	Agricultural work, Shop Keeping	40
03	Mr. Promoth Sangma	M	Agricultural work, Daily Labour	30
04	Mr. Lavingson Sangma	M	Agricultural work, Shop keeping	30
05	Mr.Divendra Sangma	M	Shop labour, Daily Labour	25
06	Mr.Gkyson Marak	M	Shop labour, Daily Labour	30
07	Mr. Nizam Uddin	M	Daily Labour	45
08	Mrs.Lamis Marak	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection Agriculture labour	25
09	Mrs. Majila Sangma	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection Agriculture labour,	20
10	Mrs. Sadana Mankin Sangma	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection, Agriculture labour	28
12	Mrs Marila Sangma	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection, Agriculture labour	30
13	Mrs. Pronothi Maranger	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection, Agriculture labour	20
14	Ms.Subila Sangma	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection, Agriculture labour	35
15	Ms. Jastina Marak	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection, Agriculture labour	25
16	Mrs. Musiron	F	Household work, Fuel wood Collection, Agriculture labour	25
17	Mr.Amena Begum	M	Agricultural work	35
18	Mr.Latin Sangma	M	Agricultural work	30
19	Mrs. Nilinga Marak	F	Agricultural work	35
20	Mr. Dimen Sangma	M	Agricultural work	40

Photograph of community sessions



Table – 5
Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Reporting Form (Base line Assessment)

Vulnerability Reduction Assessment Reporting Form					
<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Question/Questions Used</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Reasons for Negative Responses</i>	<i>Reasons for Positive Responses</i>	<i>How could the score be improved?</i>
1. Vulnerability of livelihood / welfare to existing climate change and/or climate variability.	Do you think that your life in hilly areas become harder due to climate change (<i>land slide/flash flood / Excess rain, drought</i>)?	3	In hilly areas, usually they live in problems like land erosion and threat of flash flood but they have no alternative than living in hills.	In recent years, they are observing excess rainfall and frequent moderate level up stream water flow to damage their crops, require more house maintenance and less income.	Improvement can be made with necessary support to community in the form of awareness building, life skill training and implementing risk reduction activities at family & social level.
2. Vulnerability of livelihood / welfare to developing climate change risks.	Do you feel risks of your present livelihood status in the increasing negative effect of climate change situation (<i>Damages of present means, reduces of working source / income, out migration, settlement displacement, more diseases etc.</i>) ?	4	Beliefs on God is strong as God will save them. They are poor and no way but living in risks	They feel risks because of less working scope, comparatively more flash floods, reduces of forest wood, threat of earth quake in any time in hilly areas and some family members are leaving their families (elderly parents, unemployed members of the family)	Improvement can be made with necessary support to community in the form of awareness building, life skill training and implementing risk reduction activities convenient at family and social level.
3. Magnitude of barriers (institutional, policy, technological, financial, etc) barriers to adaptation.	Will you face any problem in maintaining your livelihoods in future because of new technique of your work, forest policy of living in hills, wood cutting, local people aggression, income or fund?	3	No risks because they have man and women power who are capable of learning and doing good work if they have training and input.	Generally, lack of knowledge and skills on good agricultural practices, shopping skills and less / no fund for business, reducing fuel wood cutting scope,	Knowledge and life skills training on various sectors like fisheries, poultry and livestock rearing with implementing feasible interventions through technical and input support
4. Assets available to community for adaptation (volunteers, skills, commitment, indigenous knowledge, community leadership, etc.)	Do you have enough knowledge or resources / assets or social net work or social forum in the Garo community which can increase your adaptation capacity in climate change situation? or , What are the skills or resources or strength in the community for climate change adaptation (<i>volunteers, skills, commitment, indigenous knowledge, community leadership, etc.</i>)?	2	No knowledge or skill or enough assets but indigenous knowledge they have to agriculture. No volunteers but peoples can be united and make volunteer work for their own interest.	Less / no assets and lack of skills they may try by themselves to save them from any disaster condition.	Community mobilization and forming volunteers groups for different works and providing them with life skills development training including the implementation of social / community level interventions.
5. Ability and willingness of the community to continue to manage climate change risks	Do you think that the community has such ability to manage climate change risks (<i>land slide/flash flood / Excess rain, drought</i>)??	4	Presently, they are not able because of their less knowledge, skill and necessary fund to prepare and such risks.	No ability but still they have to manage and with external (NGO) support they would be well enough to manage climate change risks.	Com. mobilization, forming volunteers groups for different works and providing them with life skills development training and implementation of social / community level interventions
VRA Score		(= 3.2 average of above)			

4.4.2 Project M&E Plan

In designing a VRA session conducted and identified information as the 'Baseline Information' and this will again be verified and updated through the first VRA meeting as scheduled to be conducted in the 1st quarter of the year – 1 (2011)

Table – 6: Proposed VRA Meeting Schedule

VRA Meetings	Approximate timing of VRA sessions	Who ran/ will run the VRA meeting	Who will be responsible for collecting VRA data
First	1 st Quarter (January – March 2011)	Project Coordinator <i>Supported by Project Organizer</i>	Project <i>Organizer</i> Assist by field level staff and volunteers
Second/midterm	4 th Quarter (October – December 2011)	Project Coordinator <i>Supported by Project Organizer</i>	Project <i>Organizer</i> Assist by field level staff and volunteers
Final	3 rd Quarter (July - September 2012)	Project Coordinator <i>Supported by Project Organizer</i>	Project <i>Organizer</i> Assist by field level staff and volunteers

Table – 7: Proposed Monitoring System / Schedule

IAS Indicator to be measured	How it will be measured	When it will be measured	Target value to be achieved by project end
Land Degradation : a) Reduced land erosion / slide in project areas b) Reduced crop damages of rain fall and flash flood	On - going monitoring	Monthly Quarterly	a) Soil erosion 50% reduced b) Crop damage 70% decreased
Livelihood Aspect : a) Improved agricultural practices b) Increased homestead Gardening c) Increase HH Income d) Enhanced livelihood skill	On - going monitoring	Monthly Quarterly	a) Agr. Practices 75% improved b) HS Gardening 80% enhanced c) HH Income 50 % increased d) Livelihood Skill 80 % developed

4.5 Project Management

4.5.1 Management Structures

To manage the proposed project the principle of 'participatory community management' will be followed with the assistance of a local volunteer organization as implementing partner. Accordingly, the project management as a whole will as a) Project Coordination and Guidance by PIU b) Project management at field by experienced and skill field management team c) Project implementation through local volunteerism forming project implementation committees at each village level. In the light of such frame work the following position proposed to be involved and work together with close coordination to achieve the over all goal of the project within the projected time period.

Project Coordinator: Project Coordinator will be the head of the project with over all responsibilities of the project management providing of both technical support and management guidelines to the field level project implementing team during the whole implementation period of the project. All sorts of technical support like preparation of implementation guidelines/plan,

design and facilitation of life skill and adaptation training packages, support to activities monitoring includes a close coordination with field management. Project Coordinator will also make all types of coordination with donor to materialize the desired guidelines, meeting donor requirement and producing all reports to donor in project period.

Project Advisor (Honorary) : A Project Advisor (**Honorary**) will be of concern of providing all advisory services and guidance on voluntary basis. He will work with close cooperation with the to Project Coordinator. He will be responsible to oversee and manage financial aspects with donor and co financial local partner as necessary for the project.

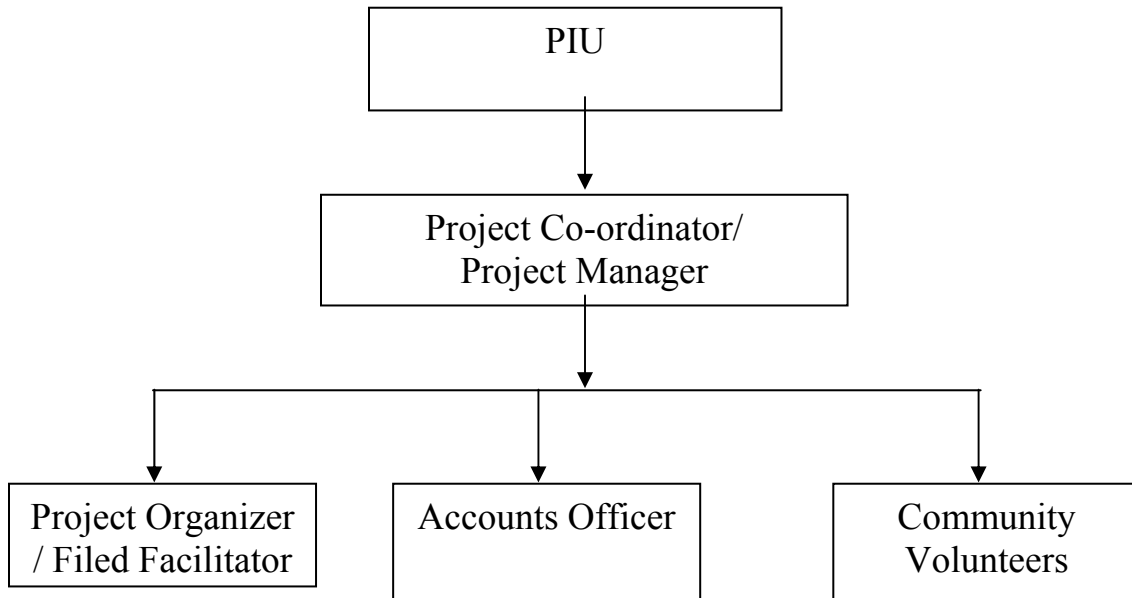
Project Organizer/field facilitator: Project Organizer will be based in project area at field and will absolutely be responsible for implementing the project activities as designed and guided by the project management team / Project Coordinator. Project Organizer will work maintaining close coordination with local implementing partner organization. He will make active coordination with community – both beneficiaries and project implementing committees at each village level. He will organize the work and field staff, make supervision and management of implementation and monitoring activities and provide all sorts of logistic support to field staff. He will guide volunteers and staff for community mobilization, specific intervention identification and selection, beneficiaries' selection and facilitation of all trainings and meetings during project period. He will be responsible for preparing monitoring and progress reports, coordinate with Project Coordinator and implement project as per guidance of the project.

Local Volunteers: The project will have necessary numbers of village based volunteers and they will work under the Project Implementation Committee to be formed in each village. Volunteers will work under the instruction and guidance of project management team at field level. They will be responsible for overall activities implementation through assistance to the project staff and beneficiaries as well during the project implementation period.

Relationship and Responsibilities of Proponent and Project Partners

Proposed project will be implemented with a local partner organization and in this regard a local partner organization namely ` *Balujhuri Adibashi Samabayee Rindan Samittee*' (**BASRS**) has been selected and an agreement already made with the organization. This organization will provide voluntary services through providing local volunteers and managing financial support through voluntarism to the project as will be necessary. The organization will work together at field level both with project management and community people. They will mainly be responsible to coordinate with local stakeholders during the project period and taking the responsibility of running the project at the post implementation period with the support from local partners, GOB departments and the RDOP. During the project period this organization and it's staff will be given necessary technical support for work and taking responsibilities in the phase out of the project.

Project Implementation Unite



5.0 PROJECT COSTS AND OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING

5.1 Total Project Cost and Amount Requested:

Total budget for the proposed project is **BDT 38, 00,000** only and out of this amount **BDT 32, 10,000** only will be requested from CBA and the rest 5, 70,000 only from community contribution as cash, labours, tools and inputs etc. More over, **BDT 6, 00,000** only also budgeted which will be contributed by the co financial organization as cash and in kind like house rent, input support and labour support etc. Detail budget as per format given below with the provision of correction and adjustment later upon agreed condition of the organizations as will be concern.

Organization: Research and Development Organization for the people

Project Title: Promoting agro based diversified activities for improving food and household livelihood security of Vulnerable Adibashi Community in hilly areas of Bakshiganj Upazila under Jamalpur district

Total Project Cost and Amount Requested table

Amount in BDT

		Budget Items	Budget Items (Cost)			Amount from CBA	Amount from Community		Amount from other organizations			Total
			Description	# of unit	unit cost	Amount	In Cash	In Cash	In kind	Organiza	In Cash	
Outcome - 1	Diversified food crops will be available for Adibashi vulnerable people in the proposed seven villages in hilly areas of Kamalpur union.											
Output – 1.1.	Assimilation of indigenous techniques, knowledge and explore the possibility of application of modern technology to promote improved and sustainable mixed cultivation system in the hills, foot hills and fellow land	<i>PRA event</i>	12	5,000	60,000				BASSS	60,000		60,000
Output – 1.2	Mixed varieties farming system for the poor rural farmers tested, developed and promoted in the project areas including other similar situations.	<i>Training and input support</i>	12	20,000	240,000	100,000		140,000				240,000
Output – 1.3.	Green vegetables, spices and local varieties fruits to be cultured for reducing nutritional deficiencies of women, elderly people and children	<i>Training and input support</i>	12	20,000	240,000	120,000		120,000				240,000
Outcome – 2	Livelihood maintenance opportunities of the Adibashi vulnerable community will be improved with the improved management of natural resources available in the proposed project areas.											
Output – 2.1.	Income and employment opportunity of participatory household members of seven villages will be increased through earth work and other potential means may innovate during the project period	<i>Earth work and Mixed Crop Culture</i>	10	30,000	300,000	200,000	-	100,000				300,000
Output – 2.2.	Short cycled fish culture in small ponds / dikes and bides will be practiced near homesteads	<i>Pond Fish Culture</i>	15	15,000	225,000	150,000	-	75,000				225,000

		Budget Items	Budget Items (Cost)			Amount from CBA	Amount from Community		Amount from other organizations			Total
			Description	# of unit	unit cost	Amount	In Cash	In Cash	In kind	Organiza	In Cash	
Output – 2.3.	Identified women IGA groups in each villages and provided life skills training / input to members of selected families for bamboo cane produces, shop keeping, poultry bird and livestock rearing	<i>Training and input support</i>	50	25,000	1,250,000	1,000,000	-	250,000				1,250,000
Outcome – 3	Awareness and adaptation capacity of Adibashi community will be increased to face the likely impact of climate change in the region.											
Output – 3.1.	Land sliding and soil erosion problems in hilly areas will be lessened; damages of flash flood will be reduced through innovative agricultural practices, bamboo and tree planting and other	<i>Earthwork and Plantation scheme</i>	5	50,000	250,000	250,000						250,000
Output – 3.2.	Flood prone and other water bodies and canals will be identified and efficiently utilized for diversified agricultural / sub-agricultural practices.	<i>Irrigation scheme (cleaning of ponds & canals)</i>	5	50,000	250,000	250,000	-					250,000
Output – 3.3	Target beneficiaries will be trained then demonstrated activities on Improved varieties of crop/veg cultivation, home stead based vegetable gardening, short cycled fish culture in tanks, integrated rice fish culture, sand collection and plantation / fuel wood collection	<i>Skill development training sessions</i>	5	20,000	100,000	100,000	-					100,000
SUB TOTAL					2,915,000	2,170,000	685,000					2,915,000
Project Support Cost (Direct)												
Equipment and Furniture												
	Computer (rental)	<i>No.</i>	2	50,000	100,000	50,000					50,000	100,000
	Printer	<i>No.</i>	1	25,000	25,000				RDOP		25,000	25,000
	Furniture	<i>No.</i>	1	40,000	40,000				RDOP		40,000	40,000
Others Project Support Costs												
	Rent of Field Office	<i>month</i>	18	4,000	72,000				RDOP		72,000	72,000
	Local travel allowance for field staff	<i>month</i>	18	4,000	72,000	36,000			RDOP		36,000	72,000

		Budget Items	Budget Items (Cost)			Amount from CBA	Amount from Community		Amount from other organizations			Total
		Description	# of unit	unit cost	Amount	In Cash	In Cash	In kind	Organiza	In Cash	In Kind	
	Domestic travel, accommodation, food and DSA	<i>visit</i>	4	25,000	100,000	50,000			RDOP		50,000	100,000
	Office stationary and utilities	<i>month</i>	18	4,000	72,000	30,000			RDOP		42,000	72,000
	Communication and knowledge services (Phone, cell, fax, courier)	<i>month</i>	18	4,000	72,000	36,000			RDOP		36,000	72,000
	Human Resources Costs											
	Project Coordinator (1)	<i>Man month</i>	18	50,000	900,000	540,000			RDOP		360,000	900,000
	Community Facilitator (2)	<i>Man month</i>	36	15,000	540,000	360,000			RDOP		180,000	540,000
	Finance & Admin Officer (1)	<i>Man month</i>	18	16,000	288,000	145,000			RDOP		143,000	288,000
	SUB TOTAL				2,281,000	1,247,000			-		1,034,000	2,281,000
	TOTAL				5,196,000	3,417,000			685,000		1,034,000	5,196,000
	Management Overhead Cost 7%				363,720						363,720	363,720
	GRAND TOTAL (BDT)				5,559,720	3,417,000			685,000	60,000	1,397,720	5,559,720
	GRAND TOTAL (USD)				78,306	48,127			9,648	845	19,686	78,306

6.0 EXHIBITS/ATTACHMENTS

Attachment – 1: Location map (Project Site).



Attachment – 3: Brief curriculum vitae of project coordinator

NAME IN FULL : **DR. M.A. MALEK**

Father's Name : Late M.A Aziz

Mother's Name : Late Majeda Khatun

Address (Present) : 9A, Dhanmondi, R/A, Road No.- 15 (New)
Dhanmondi, Dhaka.

Date of Birth : 09-04-1944

Mobile number : 01711189728

Email Address : rdop_ngo@yahoo.com

Nationality : Bangladeshi by birth

Education :

Degree	Year	University
Ph.D. in Genetics & Plant Breeding	1977	Faculty of Agriculture, Novisad University, Yugoslavia
M.Sc. Botany	1965	Dhaka University
B.Sc (Hons) Botany	1964	Dhaka University

Other Training :

- i. Attended EDCARPIA coagress held at Badapest. Hungary in the year 1974
- ii. Attended International Winter Wheat Genetic Symposium held at Zagreb, Yugoslavia in 1974
- iii. Attended International Symposium on Mutation Breeding held at Novisad, Yugoslavia in 1975
- iv. Attended International Symposium on Mutation Breeding held at Varna, Bulgaria in 1976
- v. Attended Research Management and Case writing workshop for 2 weeks at Dhaka in 1978
- vi. Participated in the Regional Training Course on the uses of induced Mutation in plant Breeding held at Jakaria, Indonesia in the year 1979.
- vii. Visiting Scientist from May-October, 1984 in the “Multi-adversity resistance research programme with cotton” in the Dept. of Plant Science, Texas A & M College Station, Texas, U.S.A
- viii. Visiting Scientist, ICRISAT, IARI, 1990
- ix. Visiting Scientist, ICARDA, Syria & ITTA, Nigena, 1994

- x. Attended International Symposium on Pulses held at Delhi 1994
- xi. Visiting Scientist, CLIMA, Western Australia, 1994.
- xii. Attended World Food Legume Conference, Adelaide, Australia, 1997
- xiii. Attended CLAN Country Coordinators meeting in Malang Indonesia, 1997

Membership in Professional Societies:

- a. Life member, Botanical Society, Bangladesh.
- b. Member, Bangladesh Association for the Advancement of Science.
- c. Member, Bangladesh Scientist Association.
- d. Member, Bangladesh Association for Scientists and Scientific Profession.
- e. Member, Genetics & Plant Breeding Society of Bangladesh.

Countries of Work Experience:

Bangladesh, U.S.A, India, Yugoslavia

Employment Record:

November, 1995 to date 8.4.2001

Position held: Director (Training & Communication), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute.

Employer : Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of Bangladesh.

Duties:

- Arrange long-term and short-term foreign and local training for the researchers.
- Organise short-term in country training for researchers and extension workers for the development of research capability and dissemination of technology.
- Co-ordinate and participate in the publication of leaflet, booklets, TV filiers on generated technology & newsletter for effective communication of BARI

November 1993 to November 1995

Position held: Project Director, Pulses Research Centre.

Employer: Director General, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute.

Duties: Co-ordinate Crop Diversification Program of Pulses with CIDA, BADC, DAE, DAM & NGO.

Supervise Personnel management finance, construction, foreign and local training program & procurement in connection with the project (CDP).

August 1989 to November 1993

Position held: Chief Scientific Officer, Pulses Research Centre, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute.

Employer: Director General, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute.

Duties: Project preparation. program planning, execution and evaluation, personnel management, management of administration and finance, coordinate with national and international agencies related to crops like wheat, cotton, pulses, vegetable and oil seeds.

Detailed Task Assigned:

- i. As C.S.O & Station in Charge, Supervised on farm Research Division Program of MI, T & FSR Sites conducted PRA activates in Rangpur & Kurigaram areas.
- ii. As associate project coordinator, gave leadership to the project & conducted PRA activates for the project implementation.
- iii. Country coordinator, CLSAN (Cereals Legumes Asia Network), Hyderabad, India.
- iv. Country Coordinator CLIMA (Cereals Legumes in Mediterranean Agriculture) Western Australia.
- v. Focal point IPGRI (International Plant Geneue Resources Institute), Thailand
- vi. Coordinate mung bean researchers in AVRDC (Asian Vegetable Research & Development Centre), Thailand.
- vii. Coordinate lentil research with ICARDA (International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Area). Syna
- viii. Coordinate Cow pea research with ITA (International Institute for Tropical Agriculture), Nigena.

Responsible for exchange of germless, segregating populations with the above Institutes, Recipient of seed materials from the above Institute and distribute them to various national research programs of Bangladesh.

Publications: 40 Research publication in National and International Scientific Journals.

Certification:

I, the undersigned certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief this bio-data correctly describes myself, my qualifications and my experience. I understand that any willful misstatement described there my lead to my disqualification.

Signature
Dr. M.A Malek
Project Co-ordinator

Date:.....

Attachment – 5: Photographs of community project dev. meeting and the project area



Community Project Development Meeting



Water flowing from Hill



Soil erosion in the Hill



Vacant Land formed by Soil Erosion from Hill side



Canal Developed by flowing water from Hill



Land Slide



Rice cultivation in Byde



Flash Flood



Living house



Water following from the Hill in the foot hill



Traditional Agriculture in Hill area



Canal developed by Flood water



Local shop



House of Garo Community



Flash Flood



IGA, pork rearing

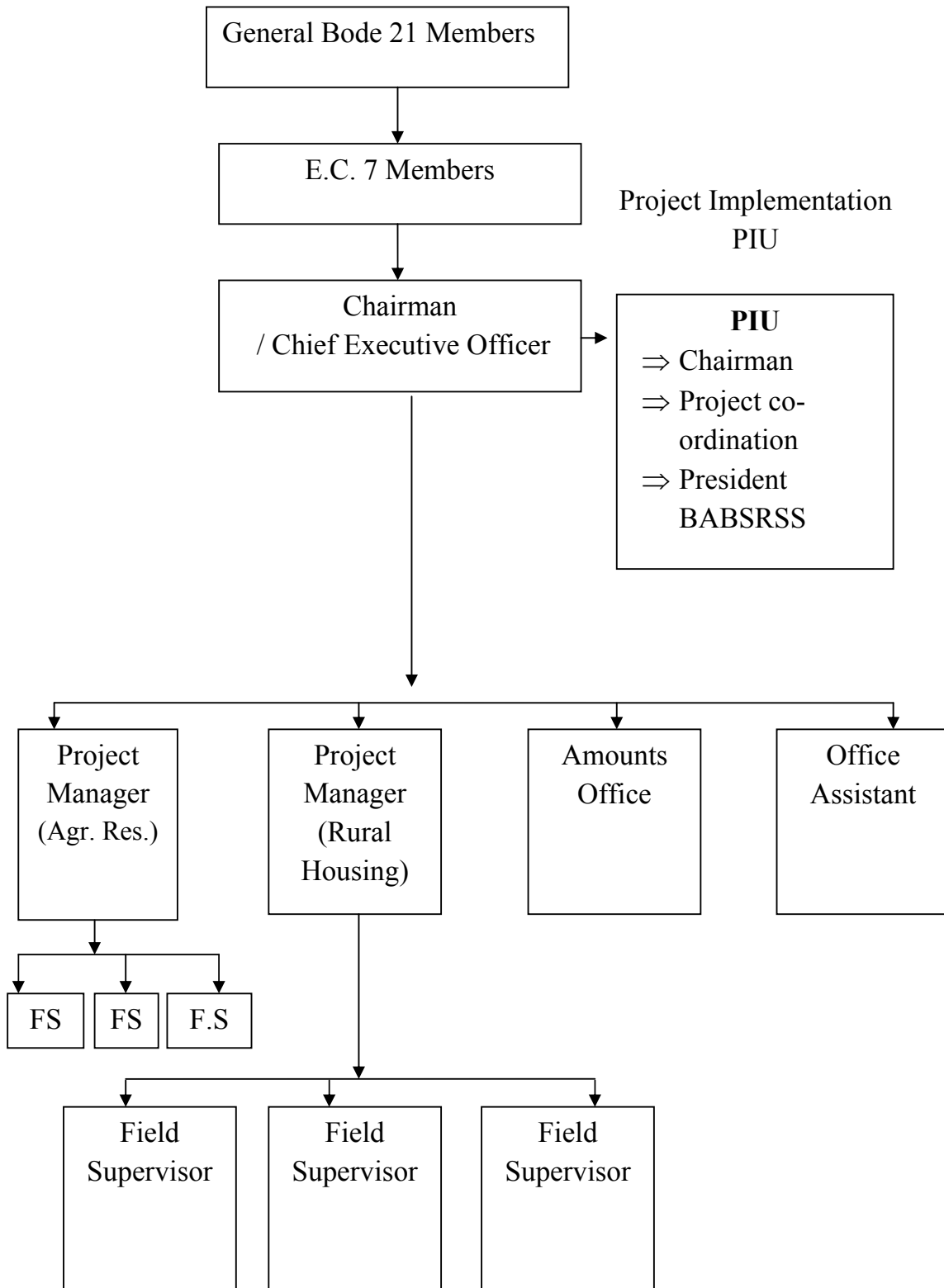


Hill Foot



Grocery

**Research and Development Organization for the people (ROOP)
Organogram**



Financial Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2024

Statement of Financial Position as at 31st March 2024

For the year ended

31st March 2024

2024

2023

2022

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31st March 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Fixed Assets	1000	1000	1000	1000
Current Assets	1000	1000	1000	1000
Capital	1000	1000	1000	1000
Reserves	1000	1000	1000	1000
Liabilities	1000	1000	1000	1000
Total	2000	2000	2000	2000

Notes to the Financial Statements

- 1. General Information
- 2. Accounting Policies
- 3. Financial Instruments
- 4. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- 5. Related Party Transactions
- 6. Management Discussion and Analysis
- 7. Key Management Personnel
- 8. Environmental Information
- 9. Other Information

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board


 Director

