

PROJECT SUMMARY (2nd page):

Project Title:	Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge, Input and Training in Alekhhong (ALOKITA)
Project Start Date:	15 October 2016
Project End Date:	31 October 2017
Reporting Period:	31 October 2017
Project Budget:	11,280,000
Project Area (name of Upazila, number of union, VCF, PDC/community covered):	Upazila- Belaichari, Union- Farua Alekhhong Reserve Forest
Beneficiaries covered (number of general HHs, vulnerable Hhs covered):	590

ACRONYM:

ALOKITA-	Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge, Input and Training in Alekhhong
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDF	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility
CIPD	Centre for Integrated Programme and Development
CF	Community Facilitator
DLCM	District Livelihood & Community Mobilizer
DPS	Deep Pump System
HH/hh	Household
IGA	Income Generating Activity
LSP	Local Service Provider
PLDC	Para Livelihood Development Committee
PC	Project Coordinator
RF	Reserve Forest
TO	Technical Officer
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UP	Union Parishad

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

(Need to highlight the key results/achievement with fact figure/gender disaggregated data)

Reingkhong Reserve Forest covering 288 sq.miles (1, 88,537 acres under Belaichari Upazila which dates back to 1872-1884 period and the second biggest forest in Bangladesh under South Division of CHT. The forest originally contained tropical and sub-tropical evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous species of trees and other plant life. It is presently populated by thousands of people belonging to four indigenous communities such as Chakma, Tanchangya, Marma, Tripura and Pangkhua who have been living here since long. CIPD covered 595 families of 12 villages situated on west bank of Reingkhong river and Alekkhong tributary fall to Reingkhong river.

The project was launched on 15 December 2016 through an orientation workshop at Belaichari Upazila Conference hall. The community leaders, villager of project area participated in the workshop. Local leaders, GoB officers were present as chief and as special guest in the workshop.

A socio-economic household survey was conducted in the project. The main purpose of the survey was to identify vulnerability of the community in terms of food security, occupation and household income, safe drinking water, dependency on forest, types of livelihoods and support from governmental and NGOs.

CIPD organized 12 meetings with the community at para level and oriented on the goal and objective of the project. Community leaders and 2 family members (male and female) of the household (hh) were invited and shared with project goal and objectives, the activities that household plan development and implementation, identifying alternative livelihood options and role of PLDC. Ninety percent of villagers were present in the meeting. The presence of women were emphasized and their participation was ensured.

After orientation CIPD formed 18 Para Livelihood Development Committee (PLDC) through direct nomination of the villagers in 12 village. All PLDC members were nominated by the villagers on the basis of their acceptability as leader in the society. CIPD organized quarterly coordination meeting with PLDC members regularly. The PLDC members were facilitated with hhs plan development, bank account management, project management, monitoring and implementation.

The community developed 676 small project on livestock, 271 on agriculture, 35 poultry and 1 fish cultivation, 1 boat & net and 1 pineapple cultivation project.

CIPD provided skill training on agriculture to 300 (224 male & 76 female) and 605 (336 male and 369 female) on livestock before distributing livelihood package. The participants were enriched with new technic and knowledge in related subject.

CIPD distributed livelihood package to 595 hhs, 7 pump machine, 20 kit boxes (7 for pump machine & 12 for tube well maintenance) and installed 12 deep pump system (DPS) in 12 villages under the project

1. INTRODUCTION

(give an overview about the project location, context of the working areas, targeted population etc)

The Alekhhong forest with 48,330 acres in area is within the greater Reingkhong Reserve Forest (288 sq.miles (1,88,537 acres) under Belaichari Upazila which dates back to 1872-1884 period. The forest originally contained tropical and sub-tropical evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous species of trees and other plant life. It plays a critical role in ensuring water flows in all the streams in the valley to supply water for drinking, household uses and irrigation.

Alekhhong forest is presently populated by thousands of people belonging to four indigenous communities such as Chakma, Tanchangya, Marma, Tripura and Pangkhua who have been living here since long. The population in the area increased in the 1960s due to migration of the evacuees who were uprooted from their ancestral lands and homesteads following the construction of the Kaptai Hydro-electric Project that eventually caused to form the Kaptai reservoir.

In fact, the inhabitants of the RFs are denied of some of the rights that people living outside the RF generally enjoy as citizens. The health situation within RFs and lack of any access to education and other extension service that are taken for granted in other area is a further cause for concern (Roy and Gain1999). There is no government run or state-subsidized schools in this area. Because, in order for the government to take over the administration of a school or to provide subsidies, the school premises need to be recorded in the name of the school, which the BFD has refused to agree to. Inhabitants of RFs may elect their representatives to local government bodies, but the limited funds allocated to the local councils are bare enough to make any serious impact on the development and welfare needs of the community. On the other hand, the absence of tenure security precludes the RF dwellers from taking up any long-term cultivation, plantation and commercial ventures based on land use.

However, many of these forests have been degrading alarmingly. Deforestation and forest degradation coupled with unsustainable land uses in the watersheds has already resulted in excessive soil erosion and scarcity of water affecting livelihoods adversely. The inhabitants there are among the most vulnerable communities in the CHT. Collection and sale of forest products like firewood, timber and bamboo and cash crop cultivation are the main source of their income and livelihood. Jum cultivation (90%), on the other hand, can hardly produce enough food for 3- 6 months due to unscientific way of Juming. The vulnerability of the Alekhhong forest dwellers have been further exacerbated due to the absence of bazars, better communication, electricity, mobile network, health services and sanitation, safe drinking water (21 died of diarrhea in 1999), and more importantly the absence of developmental works by both public and private agencies, and shrinking of lands for Juming.

1.1 Objectives of the project:

“People in Alekkhong RF in the CHT have improved access to livelihoods improved options through increased skills”.

Immediate Objectives of the Project:

- a. Increase HHs income through undertaking suitable IGAs to improve livelihood;
- b. Capacity of the HHs increased to implement small scale project to address vulnerability.
- c. Access to water facility for better hygiene & sanitation of the HHs;

1.2 Project Area covered:

SL	District	Upazila	Union	Name of PLDC (VCF)	Targeted total number of HHs					Remarks
					General HHs	Vulnerable HHs	HHs for Water facilities	Water facilities	Contingency fund	
1.	Rangamati	Belaichari	Farua	Chijai Marmapara	17		17	DSP		
2.				Sha-chari Para	20		20	DSP		
3.				Fuchara	61		61	DSP		
4.				Go-chara Natun Para	30		30	DSP		
5.				Taktanala Para	142		on going	DSP		
6.				Uluchari Para	75		do	DSP		
7.				Alekkhong Suknachari Tripura para	21		do	DSP		
8.				Roa-para-Chara	64		do	DSP		
9.				Dheba Chara	24		do	DSP		
10.				Amkatachara	48		do	DSP		
11.				Alekkhong Tripura Para	40		do	DSP		
12.				Orachari Para	53		do	DSP		
Total					590					

2. MAJOR ACTIVITIES COMPLETED AND RESULT ACHIEVED (provide disaggregated data, tables/graphs/photos/community voice/statement as appropriate):

2.1 Brief of community mobilization process (i.e meeting & orientation, PP development etc)

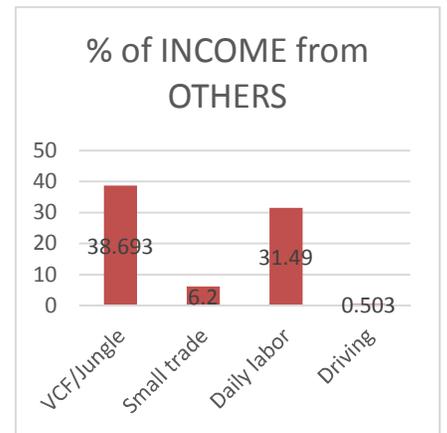
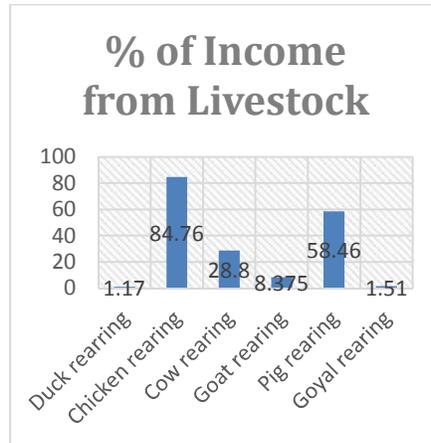
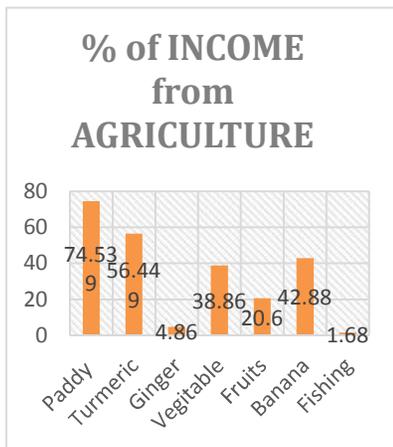
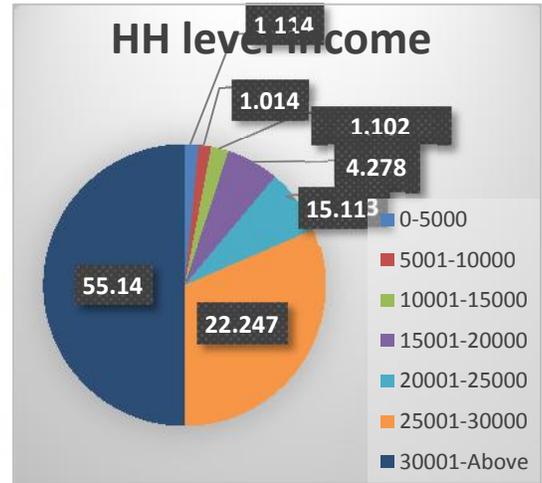
Orientation and Launching at Upazila:

The project was launched on 15 December 2016 through an orientation workshop at Belaichari Upazila Conference Hall. The community leaders, villager of project area participated in the workshop. Mr. Ammreta Sen Tanchangya, Vice Chairman Upazila Parishad had presided over the launching workshop and Md. Ekramul Islam, UNO, was present as chief guest and Ms Shyamabati Chakma, Vice Chairman (female) Upazila Agriculture Officer and Prof. Mong Shanoo Chowdhury, Chairperson, CIPD were present as special guest in the workshop.



Household Survey and Mapping:

A socio-economic household survey with a prescribed form was conducted under the project. The main purpose of the survey was to identify vulnerability of the community in terms of food security, occupation and household income, safe drinking water, dependency on forest, types of livelihoods and support from governmental and NGOs. The report says that 90% of hhs are dependent on Jum cultivation producing rice, vegetable and cash crop (garlic, ginger, chilly etc.) It is seen that, the range of hhs per annum income lies 5000 -80,000. It is seen that 7.5% hhs earn 5,000-10,000, 15% hhs earn 15,000-20,000, 22% hhs earn 20,000-25,000, and 55% hhs earn 30,000 per annum. The percentage of main source of income 1. Livestock, 2. Agriculture, 3. Others is shown in following bar chart.



Orientation & Formation of PLDC:

CIPD organized 12 meetings with the community at para level and oriented on the goal and objective of the project. All community leaders including para Karbari, UP member and all family members (male and female) of the para were invited and shared with project goal and objectives, the activities including household plan development and implementation, identification of alternative livelihood options beyond existence livelihood and role of PLDC. Ninety percent of villagers were present in the meeting. The presence of women were emphasized and their participation was ensured.



After the orientation CIPD formed 18 Para Livelihood Development Committee (PLDC) through direct nomination of the villagers in 12 villages and ensured all sections of the villager's participation by dividing some big villages into 2/3 areas and forming PLDCs ranging with 30-50 HHs. All PLDC members were nominated by the villagers on the basis of their acceptability as leader in the society. All PLDCs formed with 7 members including one-third women members. The structure of PLDC is 01) Chairperson-1, 02) General Secretary-1, 03) Treasurer-1 and 04) Members -4 according the project guideline.

Household (hh) Plan/Project Development:

It is notable that Jum cultivation is the main livelihood options in the area. Others livelihood options like livestock rearing, poultry rearing, vegetable cultivation, cash crop (ginger, turmeric etc.), are already in existence in the area. However, these options are not in operation in the organized way due to the want of necessary technical knowledge and support they needed. The alternative livelihood were identified and the hhs were oriented on alternative livelihood options by CF & LSP of CIPD project staffs. After orientation, they developed their household plans in a prescribed form to CIPD. Notable that all the plan are developed with integrated options i.e. livestock with agriculture, The beneficiaries have taken 676 livestock (goat & pig rearing), 35 poultry, 271 agricultural and 3 others (fishery-1, boat-1, fineapple-1) projects.



S L	Name of village/community/ Para (covered RF areas)	Types of IGAs by general households									
		Pig rearing	Goat rearing	Poultry rearing	Ducklin gs	Banan a cultiva tion	Ginger	Turme ric	Pady cultiva tion	Others	Remark
01	1. Chijai Marma Para	17	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
00 2	2. Sha-chari Para	20	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	Pineapp le
03	3. Fuchara	31	6	0	0	9	0	24	0	0	
04	4. Go-chara Natun Para	52	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	
05	5. Taktanala Para (S+E)	31	10	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	Fish cultivati on
	6. Taktanala Para (S)	62	14	0	2	4	2	23	0	1	Boat & fishing net
	7. Taktanala Para (S+W)	36	20	0	7	0	5	20	2	0	
06	8. Uluchari Para (1)	30	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	9. Uluchari Para (2)	39	9	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	
07	10. Suknachari Tripura para	27	16	0	0	0	9	17	0	0	
08	11. Roa-para-Chara (Nort)	28	0	2	1	0	0	10	12	0	
	12. Roa-para-Chara (South)	30	1	0	1`	0	0	14	18	0	
09	13. Dheba Chara	10	1	4	0	0	3	6	0	0	
10	14. Amkatachara Tripura Para	3	1	4	0	0	3	6	0	0	
	15 Amkatachara Tan para	9	1	0	0	0	1	17	6	0	
11	16. Alikyang Tripura Para	3	18	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	
12	17. Orachari Para(1)	18	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	18. Orachari Para(2)	24	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
	Total	450	127	11	20	48	25	154	32	03	

Coordination Meeting with PLDCs:

Field staff visited PLDC on monthly basis as per work plan and PC organized quarterly coordination meeting with PLDCs members. The PLDCs updated of project activities, prepared monthly monitoring plan and reviewed hhs plan, identified challenges of the project in the meeting. The PLDC members were facilitated with hhs plan development, bank account management, procurement, project management, monitoring and implementation of HH plan by CIPD staffs.



Distribution of Livelihood Package:

CIPD distributed grant 7,322,000 to 590 HHs on their household plan for alternative livelihood through PLDC. The grant transferred to PLDCs bank account as per grant flow chart- CHTDF → CIPD → PLDC → HHs. CIPD facilitated to open bank account with joint signatories CIPD in local schedule bank. All PLDCs opened bank account at Sonali Bank at Belaichari Upazila. The 1st installment of livelihood package equivalent to 10,000 BDT was distributed to each 67 hhs on 10 July 2017 at Belaichari and to 528 hhs on 11 July 2017 at Taktanala respectively. Mr Subha Mangal Chakma, Chairman, Upazila Parishad was the chief guest on 10 July during package distribution. Prof. Mong Shanoo Chowdhury, Chairperson, CIPD, Janalal Chakma, CEO, CIPD, and Mr. Bihita Bidhan Khisa, DLCM, CHTDF were present as especial guest. The grant was transferred to PLDCs accounts and distributed to hhs jointly with PLDCs. CIPD facilitated and ensured every HHs in receiving the grant.



Grant Distribution to PLDC

Name of PLDC	# of HHs	Taka
1. Chijai Marma Para	17	210,000
1. Sha-chari Para	20	273,520
2. Fuchara PLDC	61	745,745
3. Go-chara Natun Para	30	374,292
4. Taktanala Para (S+E)	33	407,817
5. Taktanala Para (S)	65	821,449
6. Taktanala Para (S+W)	45	550,929
7. Uluchari Para (1)	30 (-3)	377,289
8. Uluchari Para (2)	40 (-2)	508,049
9. Suknachari Tripura para	20	252,529
10. Roa-para-Chara (Nort)	32	398,641
11. Roa-para-Chara (South)	32	392,641
12. Dheba Chara	24	298,233
13. Amkatachara Tripura Para	14	170,473
15. Amkatachara Tanchangya para	34	419,993
16. Alekkhong Tripura Para	40	493,048
17. Orachari Para(1)	26	319,585
18. Orachari Para(2)	27	337,761
Total	590	7,322,000

(General Secretary and Chairperson of CIPD distributing grant package)



2.2 Activities done for general households livelihood development grants (outputs and results/immediate results with fact figure):

Procurement and Implementation of HHs Plan:

PLDCs member & LSPs played an important role to procure livestock's, seeds as per hhs plan of the beneficiaries. Most of the households had procured pig lings, seed of ginger & turmeric for cultivation in March-April in advance before receiving the grant from neighbor villages in consultation with PLDCs and LSP. It is reported that 60% of hhs have implemented their hhs plan and procured 1328 pig lings, 236 goats, 58 dicks and 311 poultry by July 2017. The reaining 405 had procured from local market in CHT after receiving the grant.

Maratya Tanchanchangya, Taktanal (south Galuipuri Tanchangya, Taktanal (South)



2.3 Activities done for vulnerable households livelihood development grants (outputs and results/immediate results with fact figure):

In terms of land ownership, level of income, assess to education, sanitation, safety net facilities all the HHs of the project area are considered as vulnerable. As per project plan 100% of HHs were covered and provided livelihood grant. However 15 women headed family and 30 disable person were identified and provided grant equivalent tk. 4,000 to each. A total of 180,000 taka was distributed to 15 widow and 30 disable persons. Niyati Bala Tanchangya a of widow of Taktanal para is benefited.



Name of PLDC	Wedow	Handicap
Chijai Marma Para	1	
Fuchara	1	
Go-chara Natun Para		3
Taktanala Para (S+E)	1	1
Taktanala Para (S)	5	5
Taktanala Para (S+W)		1
Uluchari Para (1)		4
Uluchari Para (2)	3	4
Suknachari Tripura para		3
Roa-para-Chara (Nort)		3
Roa-para-Chara (South)		1
Dheba Chara PLDC	1	1
Amkatachara Tanchangya para	1	1
Alekkhong Tripura Para		2
Orachari Para(1)	1	1
Orachari Para(2)	1	2
Total	15	31



2.4. Activities done through water facility grants (outputs and results/immediate results with fact figure):

CIPD conducted a feasible study on tube well instillation in the project area. It is observed that all ring well were unserviceable and some deep tube well were installed into 300 -500 feet in depth. It is also confirmed that shallow tube well is not serviceable in dry season in the area. Considering the budget allocation of the project, community agreed to contribute for excess cost in installing deep pump system (DPS beyond project allocation). CIPD finally installed following 12 DPS with community contribution.

SL	Name of VCF/PLDC	Whether water facility fund used by community people (Yes/No)	If yes, write the progress				If not spent the amount by community write the reason /rational (why?)	Community contribution
			Name of the water facility	Status of activities (completed/going on)	Total amount used	# HHs getting benefits		
1	Chijai Marma Para	Yes	DPS	Completed	31,250	17		46600
2	Sha-chari Para	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	20		63,500
3	Fuchara PLDC	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	61		71,570
4	Go-chara Natun Para	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	30		67,530
5	Taktanala Para (S+E) PLDC	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	33		67,530
6	Uluchari Para (1) PLDC	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	33		77,800
7	Suknachari Tripura para	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	21		42,570
8	Roa-para-Chara (Nort) PLDC	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	32		67,530
9	Dheba Chara	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	24		67,500
10	Amkatachara Tripura Para	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	14		63,500
11	16. Alekkhong Tripura Para P	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	40		48,301
12	Orachari Para(1) PLDC	Yes	DPS	do	31,250	26		218,038
Total					375,000			



2.5 . Activities done through contingency fund (VCF wise outputs and results/immediate results if any): Not Applicable

SL	Name of VCF	Whether contingency fund used by community people (Yes/No)	If yes, write the progress			If not spent the amount by community write the reason /rational (why?)
			Name of the specific activities	Number of HHs benefited	Total amount used	
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
Total						

2.6 Types of activities done/going on through VCF development grants: Not Applicable

SL	Name of VCF	Whether VCF development grants used/have been using (Yes/No)	If yes, write the specific activities doing/or done through VCF development grants	Remarks

3 Progress against the log frame (please use all indicators from the LFA as per the Project Proposal):

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Name of Evidence documents (i.e FGD/GD/database etc)
590 HHs have improved economic situation	590 HHs	590	- Evaluation Report -Project Completion Report
18 PLDC formed	18 PLDC	18	- Project Progress Report -Monitoring Report -Asset distribution list
590HHs received grants in kind for different options	590 HHs	590	-Procurement Report -Event Report
590 beneficiary trained on different skills	59	590	Project Progress Report -Monitoring Report -financial Report -Event Report
15 tube well renovated /installed	15	12	Project Progress Report -Monitoring Report -Asset distribution list -Procurement Report
Training provided	20	20	-Event Report
Kits boxes provided	13	18	

Note: please create rows if required

4 Printing materials/documents distributed (if applicable): Not Applicable

SL	Types of materials developed/printed/distributed	Quantity	Key message delivered	Types of users
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6	Others			
7	Others			
<i>Immediate results:</i>				

5 Day observance/awareness session (if applicable): Not Applicable

SL	Name of the Day observed/awareness session	Number of participants			Immediate results
		Male	Female	Total	

6 Success stories/community voice/stakeholders voice:

Mr. Chingla Marma, Chairpersom, PLDC, Chigai Marma para, Allekhong, Fraua Union, Belaichari,

He said “we are very poor and living in reserve forest, we cannot cut timber & bamboo as we are controlled by forest department. The package money will be very useful to us to create an alternative source of income.



Mr. Biramoy Chakma, GS, Gochara PLDC, Allekhong, Farua, Belachari, said that they imparted training on agriculture and livestock rearing by CIPD and gained many new idea and technics. We are confident of utilizing the package to alternative IGA and earn extra income. He also thanked to CIPD & UNDP for selecting their village.

Md Samsul Alam, AO, Belaichari.

He said “ Farua union is very remote area, the inhabitant are very vulnerable. No one can understand their vulnerability unless visiting them. The inhabitant will be benefited getting tk 10,000 as grant and Farua union it is a right selection as area of the project.

Mr. Ujjal Tanchangya, UP Member, Farua Union, Belaichari.

He remarked during distribution of grant package at Taktanala on 11 July 2017 that the Allekhong area (Ward-2, Farua union) is very remote area, the villagers are mainly Jum cultivator. They will able to earn extra income through rearing livestock’s by grant package. He thanked CIPD & UNDP for implementing the project at Allekhong area.



Mr. Shubha Mangal Chakma, Chairman, Upazila Parishad,

He thanked CIPD & UNDP for implementing ALOKITA project at Farua Union on 10 July during his speech as Chief Guest. He remarked that the forest villagers those will be very benefited who will able to utilize the grant to alternative IGA. He also requested the local leaders for monitoring hhs to ensure proper utilization of the grant.

Mr. Bimanjoy Tanchangya (28), a jum cultivator living in Fuchara. He lives hand to mouth with 5 family members on jum cultivation and sit idle in off season. Due to want of capital he could not invest for extra income of the family. When he was informed to receiving an grant tk. 10,000 from CIPD-UNDP, he planned for setting up a banana garden in March – April on a hill nearby his resident. But he could not nothing for not getting the grant in time. Lastly he bought a 2 years old banana garden by tk.17,000 (tk. 7,000 own capital) after receiving 10,000 in July. He cleared and maintained the garden with rest of grant money. After 2 months in last week of September he sold banana and earned tk 15,000 for the first time. He estimated to get tk 20,000 after six months. and tk 40,000 per year in next 2 year.



7 . Lesson learned and challenges through this project

1. The villagers gained self-confidence, invested to implement their own household plan for the future.
2. The livelihood package is being used as capital for an alternative source of income, ensured to earn extra income or property for the family.
3. The villagers gained practical knowledge of different diseases and remedies which is new learnings to them in the training on agriculture and livestock,
4. Active role and function of PLDC is very important for community mobilization. They should be more oriented and motivated.
5. The role of LSPs is very effective for hhs plan implementation. They could provide long term service in the village.
6. Community contribution is very important for the success of the project. Twelve Deep Pump System (DPS) were installed under this project with community contribution. It was budgeted for 15 shallow tube well in the project proposal. But it is learnt that shallow tube well are not effective in the project area. The community was motivated and agreed to contribute access cost for installing DPS.
7. There is no access to sanitation in the project area. They should be provided sanitation facility in future.

Challenges:

1. Heavy raining and land slide in CHT along with overall the country on 13 June 2107 destroyed the road communication and damaged houses, crops, fruit gardens, cultivable lands in Rangamati district emerged as new challenge in the project area. The Farua union is also affected of flood and landslide. All kinds of vegetable and paddy fields along the side of Rankhong and Allekhong stream was totally destroyed by flood. Cash crop like ginger and turmeric, sugarcane, banana fields also affected due to heavy raining and land slide.
2. The daily laborers became jobless due to destruction of economic fields and production after land slide and flood in June and onward.
3. Due to unavailability of livelihood package in time (March –April) 40% of HHs could not implement their proposed hhs plan. Unimplemented agricultural hhs plans were reviewed and could not be implemented by project period (16 August 2107).
4. Due to damage of road communication and land slide, physical inspection & monitoring of agricultural HHs plan will be very difficult for field workers.
5. The disruption of economic activity and income of the villagers due to land slide & flood, may increase food crisis which may a challenge to implement hhs plan of the project.

8 Monitoring and quality control mechanism:

The monitoring as an integral part of the project management, contribute in tracking the progress and assess process and results in terms of quality as a whole. CIPD has monitored the activity of the staffs to ensure efficient and effective of delivering the services through analyzing data and share the quantitative and qualitative progress periodically to improve the quality of implementation. The project activity was monitored by a PC as in full term basis. The PC led to overall monitoring and guide T.Os, CFs and LSPs to collect data and produce analytics for the project assistance. PC was responsible to build capacity for TOs & CFs. TOs, CFs and other frontline staff including LSPs in terms of collecting and producing data from field level.



All project staffs have been oriented on M&E technique and monitored the implementation of hhs plans after disbursement of package. The Community Facilitator (CF)s paid regular visit to PLDCs according to monthly work plan approved by Project Coordinator (PC). Local Service Provider (LSP) played major role in filed monitoring at village level. The staffs had facilitated the villagers in developing household plans, organizing training, procuring livestock's at local market and locality. The PLDCs ensured the proper utilization of the grant through regular visit and proper documentation with proper bill of payment. Community Facilitators ensured proper documentation of PLDCs. Field data were analyzed to track progress against planned targets and qualitative achievement on quarterly basis and submitted to CHTDF with narrative explanation.

The CEO and the general secretary of CIPD paid an exclusive visit to the project area on 10-12 January 2017. The Chairperson of CIPD also paid a visit to Taktanala and organized an exclusive meeting with PLDCs on 17 February 2017. Mr. Shubha Mangal Chakma, Chairman, Upazila Parishad, Belaichari, Barrister Raja Devashis Roy, Chief, Chakma Circle, Ms Nirupa Dewan, Advisor, CIPD and Ex Member, National Human Rights Commission, were present in the meeting.

9. Sustainability:

It is notable that 80% hhs plan of the beneficiaries are livestock rearing which is considered as most suitable livelihood in the project area, will increase their income in a year. Now that the beneficiaries are imparted training and given the necessary guideline for executing the livelihood, which will help to upgrade their livelihood opportunities using local resources.

Furthermore, hhs will be encouraged to put the knowledge, thus gained, to most profitable use to ensure an affluent future made up of incomes generated by livelihood options that receive support from the project. The success achieved in the initial years will also prove to be a stimulant to keep the work continuing in the future.

The field level project activity for promoting livelihoods status of the hhs will largely being dependent on the services provided by the Local Services Provider (LSP) who, being drawn from their respective villages, will be motivated to help in improving the economic well-being the targeted households. It will add to the economic and livelihoods sustainability of the village concerned.

The PLDC members are responsible for monitoring the implementation of hhs plans, will ensure the sustainability of the project.

10. Activities not completed as per work plan: Not Applicable

SL	Name of activities not completed	Reason for not complete	Remarks
1			
2			
3			

11. Conclusion

The beneficiaries of the project are displaced persons of Kaptai Dam living in reserve forest are mostly dependent of jum and vegetable cultivation on bank of Reingkyong and Alekhhong without land ownership and the absence of tenure security they refrain from taking up any long-term plantation and commercial production based on land use. Under this project 100% of HHs were covered and received the grant for alternative livelihood mainly livestock's rearing.

The beneficiaries developed hhs plan in participatory process, on their actual need and requirement, facilitated by CIPD staff. Their participation in the process made them responsible to implement their hhs plan themselves which ensured proper utilization of grant.

The grant package is considered as most effective financial assistance for the beneficiary and invested to increase extra income on alternative livelihood. Access to safe drinking water and sanitation are most necessary for their sustainability in the RF area.