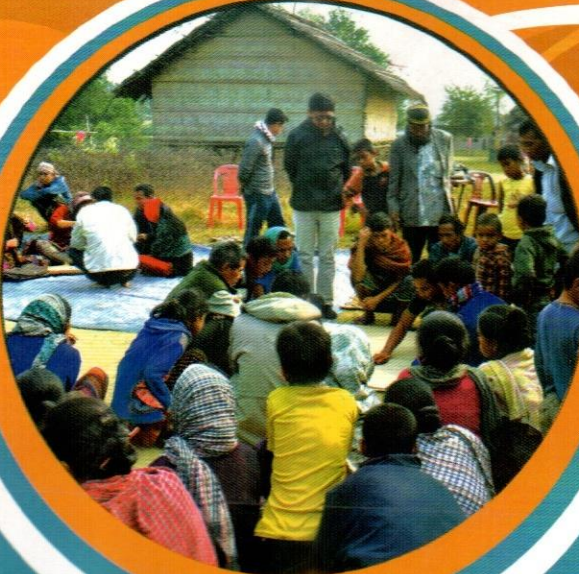


# CIPD

## Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge, Input and Training in Alekkhyong (ALOKITA)



FINAL  
REPORT

Centre for Integrated Programme and Development (CIPD)  
Ray Bahadur Road, T&T Area, Rangamati – 4500  
Rangamati Hill District, Chittagong Hill Tracts  
Bangladesh

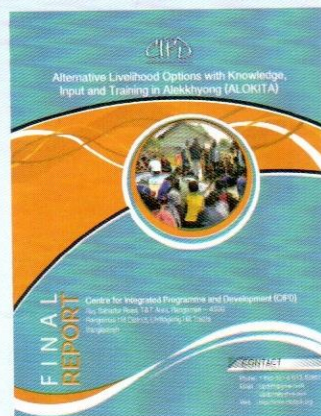
### CONTACT

Phone : + 880-351-61013, 62987

Email : [cipdcht@gmail.com](mailto:cipdcht@gmail.com)

[cipdcht@yahoo.com](mailto:cipdcht@yahoo.com)

Web : <http://www.cipdauk.org>



**Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge  
Input and Training in Alekhhong**  
(15 October 2016--31 October 2017)

**Published**  
December 2017

**Designed & printing:**  
**SHIBLI OFFSET PRESS**

Kakali Market, Kataltoli, Rangamati, Phone: 035161882

**Published by**  
**Centre for Integrated Programme and Development (CIPD)**  
Ray Bahadur Road, T&T Area, Rangamati – 4500  
Rangamati Hill District, Bangladesh

Phone : + 880-351-61013, 62987

Email : cipdcht@gmail.com  
cipdcht@yahoo.com

Website : <http://www.cipdauk.org>

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON



It is really encouraging to see that the Final Report of the Alokita Project - 2016-2017 has finally come out. This report is all about sharing the financial and other performances of 2016-2017, highlighting, especially, the impact on capacity enhancement of forest community for alternative livelihoods and income generation. It also covers the progress, achievement, challenges faced and lesson learnt during the intervention period.

2016-2017 was a special year for CIPD in terms of its overall achievement in its arduous journey towards attaining sustainability. CIPD has demonstrated a remarkable performance in other interventions too. It has successfully accomplished the 3rd phase of Action Research of Alternative Development of CHT and Capacity Enhancement of Local NGOs of CHT (ARAD-CHT) funded by Bread for the World and continued with the 4th phase of ARAD-CHT project. At the same time CIPD also intervened with 'People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihoods (PEARL)' project. Recently, CIPD has accomplished a project called 'Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge, Input and Trainings in Alekkhyong' (ALOKITA) to promote livelihoods options for the vulnerable communities living inside the Alekkhyong reserve forest. In fact, these are lots of actions beginning with preserving culture, enhancing capacity and to promoting livelihood options. Proper implementation of projects has been the core issue that has been affecting the credibility of NGOs in this part of the world. But CIPD has averted the frailties, and stood tall so far.

I therefore, on behalf of the CIPD Management, would like to felicitate all the general members, advisors, and beneficiaries for their sincere support and cooperation in creating a difference in the outlook of the project beneficiaries. By the same vein I would like to express my gratitude to all staffs and colleagues associated with CIPD for their hard work and contributions in achieving a remarkable achievement through ALOKITA project in 2016-2017.

Chairperson  
Centre for Integrated Programme and Development

## বাণী



আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত যে, গত ৩১ নভেম্বর ২০১৭ইং সেন্টার ফর ইন্টিগ্রেটেড প্রোগ্রাম এন্ড ডেভেলপমেন্ট (সিআইপিডি) ফারুয়া ইউনিয়নের আলিখ্যাং এলাকায় আলোকিত প্রকল্প সফলভাবে সমাপ্ত করে বাস্তবায়ন রিপোর্ট প্রকাশ করেছে। এই প্রকল্পের আর্থিক সহায়তায় পরিবার ভিত্তিক বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ ও বাস্তবায়ন দেখে আমি নিশ্চিত যে, সুফলভোগিরা উপকৃত হয়েছে, বিশেষ করে পশু পালনের মাধ্যমে অনেকের বিকল্প আয় অনেক বেড়েছে। তাছাড়া ৩০ জন প্রতিবন্ধি ও ১৫ নারী প্রধানকে আর্থিক সহযোগিতা প্রদান ও ১২টি ডিপিএস স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে নিরাপদ খাবার পানির ব্যবস্থা প্রসংশার দাবী রাখে।

আলিখ্যাং এলাকাটি ফারুয়া ইউনিয়নের একটি দুর্গম ও পশ্চাদপদ এলাকা। এরূপ এলাকায় বিকল্প আয় বৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যে আলোকিত প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন করার জন্য আমি সিআইপিডিকে ধন্যবাদ জানাই। আশা করি ভবিষ্যতে বিলাইছড়িতে অনুরূপ প্রকল্প গ্রহণ করা হবে।

*শুভ মজল চাকমা*  
২০/১১/২০১৭

(শুভ মজল চাকমা)  
উপজেলা চেয়ারম্যান  
বিলাইছড়ি উপজেলা।

## MESSAGE FROM CHIEF EXECUTIVE



I am really happy to publish the Final Report of ALOKITA Project with highlights on some specific results following the successful implementation of the project has been out at last. In this report, we shared the performances focusing mainly on the aim and objectives of the project in addition to covering the progress, achievement, challenges faced and lesson learnt during the project period.

In 2016-2017 CIPD has undertaken the “Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge, Input and Training in Alekkhyong (ALOKITA)” under Watershed Co-management Activities (CHTWCA) programme of UNDP-CHTDF. As on 31st October, the project aiming at promoting livelihood options in the Alekkhyong reserve forest to help its vulnerable communities to cope with the stringent economic life they have been suffering from for decades has been completed. This publication, in its entirety, attempts at giving a narrative accounts of what has been achieved by this project during 15 October 2016- 31 October 2017.

So, in view of the performances accomplished under ALOKITA, I would like to thank and express my gratitude to all those including the staffs and colleagues of CIPD, local leaders for their sincere contributions to achieving the goals of the project and thus make CIPD a proud campaigner in community empowerment and development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Janalal Chakma'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Janalal Chakma  
Chief Executive Officer

# FINAL REPORT

## ACRONYM:

ALOKITA	Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge, Input and Training in Alekhhong
BFD	Bangladesh Forest Department
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTWCA	CHT Watershed Co-management Activities
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
DWA	Department of Women Affairs
HH	Household
IGA	Income Generating Activity
LSP	Local Service Provider
MJF	Manusher Jonno Foundation
PKSF	Polli Karma Shayak Foundation
PLDC	Para Livelihood Development Committee
PC	Project Coordinator
RF	Reserve Forest
TO	Technical Officer
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nation's Children Emergency Fund
UP	Union Parishad
WFP	World Food Programme

## CONTENTS: TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Executive summary	01
Introduction:	02
Objective of the project	02
Project area covered	03
Project Launching and Orientation	04
Household survey and mapping	05
Orientation & formation of PLDCs	06
Household plan development	06
IGA Training	07
Coordination meeting with PLDCs	08
Distribution of Livelihood Packages	08
Grant distribution to PLDCs	09
Grant for vulnerable Households	09
Water Facility	11
Procurement and implementation of HHs plan	12
Sustainability	12
Monitoring and quality control Mechanism	13
Community feedback	14
Lesson learned and Challenges	15
Conclusion	16
Annex	17

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

The establishment of Reingkhyong Reserve Forest under the South Division of CHT, covering an area of 288 sq. miles (1, 88,537 acres) under Belaichari Upazila, dates back to a period commencing from 1872 to 1884. It is the second biggest Reserve Forest in Bangladesh. This forest originally contained tropical and sub-tropical evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous species of trees and other plant life. It is currently populated by thousands of people belonging to five indigenous communities namely Chakma, Tanchangya, Marma, Tripura and Pangkhua who have been living here since long. CIPD has been working in this forest region for the last couple of years and covered 595 families of 12 villages located on the west bank of Reingkhyong River and Alekkhyong tributary which eventually empties into the Reingkhyong River.

'Alokita' project was launched on 15 December 2016 through an orientation meeting at Belaichari Upazila Conference Hall. Community leaders and villagers of the project area had participated in the event. Local leaders, GoB officers were present as chief and special guests in the meeting.

The key project activities were preceded by a socio-economic household survey. The main purpose of the survey was to identify the vulnerabilities of the communities 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 communities at para level and oriented them on the goal and objectives of the project. Community leaders and two family members (male and female) from each household (HH) were invited for sharing the project goal and objectives, the activities that the households were to plan for development and implementation, and identifying alternative livelihood options in addition to elaborating the roles of Para Livelihood Development Committee (PLDC). 90% of the villagers were present in the meeting. The presence of women were emphasized and their participation was ensured.

Following the orientation, CIPD formed 18 PLDCs in 12 villages through a process of direct nomination from among the villagers. The PLDC members were nominated by the villagers on the basis of their acceptability as leader/motivator in the society. CIPD organized quarterly coordination meetings with the PLDC members regularly. The PLDC members were also to facilitate HHs' development plans, bank account management, project management, monitoring and implementation.

Eventually the communities developed 676 small projects on livestock, 271 on agriculture, 35 on poultry, 1 on fish culture, 1 on procuring boat & net and 1 on pineapple gardening. CIPD provided skill training on agriculture to 300 (224 male & 76 female) and to 605 (336 male and 369 female) beneficiaries on livestock rearing before distributing livelihood packages. The skill training so provided had enriched the participants with new ideas, knowledge and techniques on the related projects they proposed for implementation. CIPD had distributed livelihood packages to 595 HHs, 7 pump machines, 20 kit boxes (7 for pump machine & 12 for tube well maintenance) and installed 12 deep pump systems (DPS) in 12 villages under the project

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Alekkhyong reserve forest with 48,330 acres in area, which is within the greater Reingkyong Reserve Forest (288 sq.miles (1,88,537 acres) under Belaichari Upazila, was raised during a period spanning from 1872-1884. 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.

Alekkhyong forest is now populated by thousands of indigenous peoples belonging to five communities such as Chakma, Tanchangya, Marma, Tripura and Pangkhua. They have been living here for decades. 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 Kaptai Hydro-electric Project and the consequent emergence of the Kaptai Lake.

In fact, the inhabitants of the Reserve Forest (RF) are denied of some of the rights that people living outside the RF generally enjoy as citizens. The health situation within RF and lack of any access to education and other extension services (that are usually taken for granted in other areas) is a further cause for concern (Roy and Gain 1999). There is no government run or state-subsidized schools in this area. Because, in order for the government to take over the management 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. The inhabitants of RF 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 communities. 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, 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 Alekkhyong forest dwellers have been further exacerbated due to the absence of bazars, better communication, electricity, mobile network, health services and sanitation, safe drinking water, and more importantly the absence of developmental works by both public and private agencies, and continued shrinking of lands for Juming.

### Objectives of the project:

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

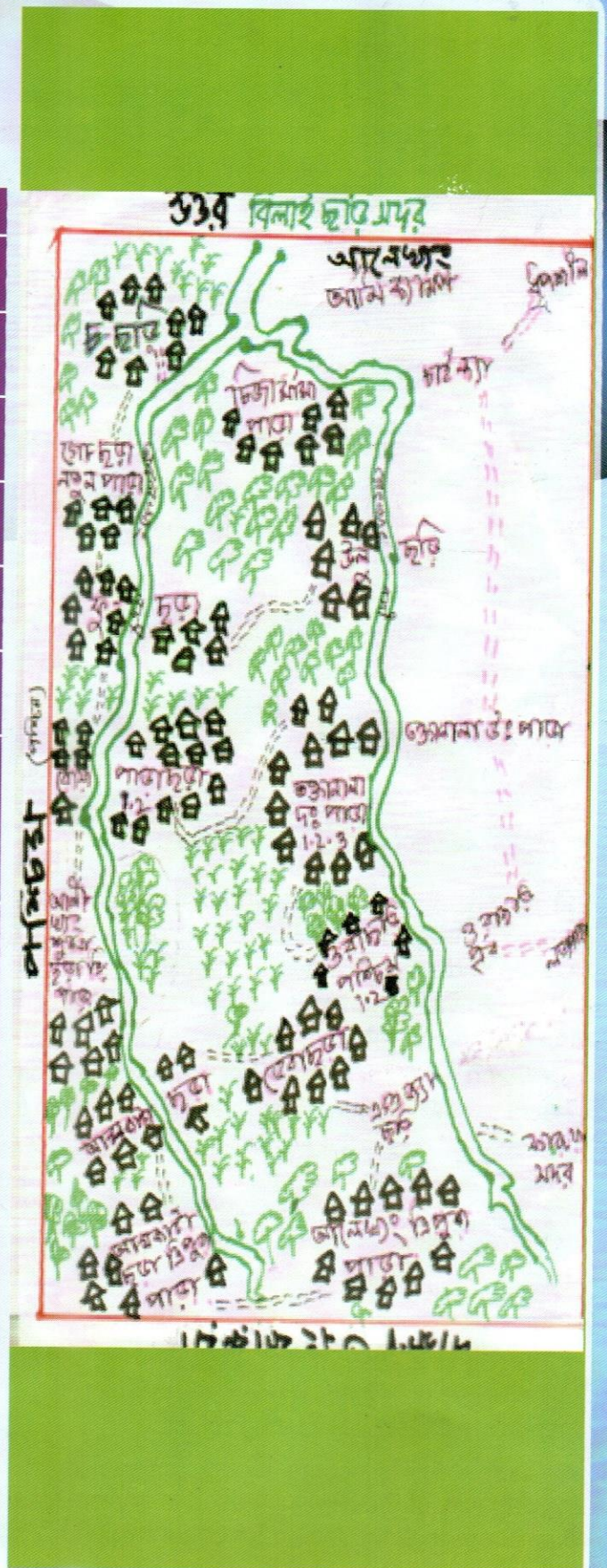
### Immediate Objectives of the Project:

- 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;



Project Area covered:

Sl	Village	HHs
1	Chijai Marma para	17
2	Sha-chari Para	20
3	Fuchara	61
4	Go-chara Natun Para	30
5	Taktanala Para	142
6	Uluchari Para	75
7	Alekkhong Suknachari Tripura para	21
8	Roa-para-Chara	64
9	Dheba Chara	24
10	Amkatachara	48
11	Alekkhong Tripura Para	40
12	Orachari Para	53
Total		590



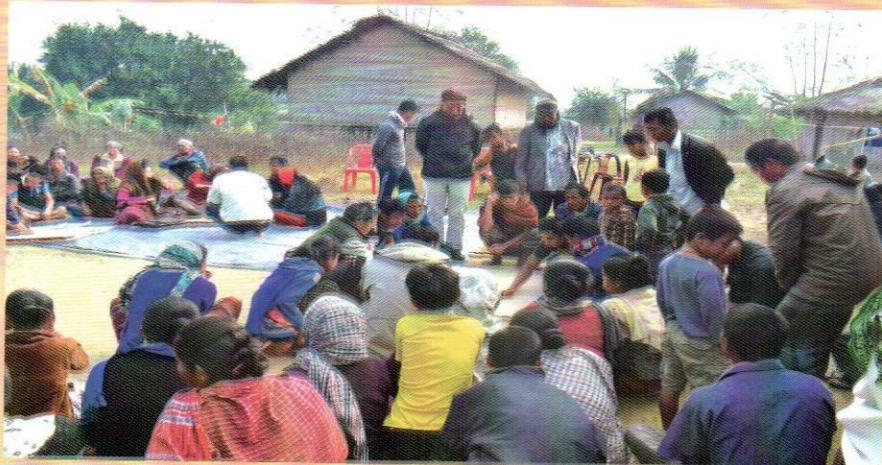
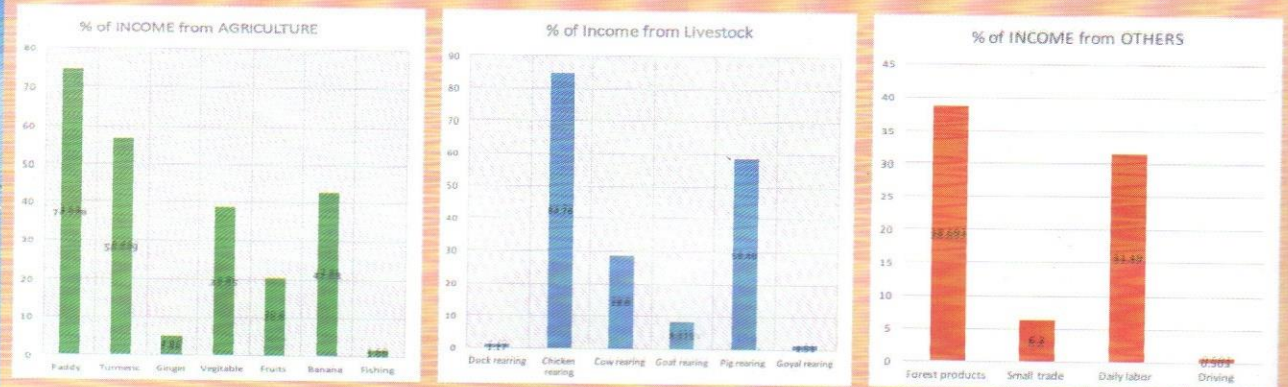
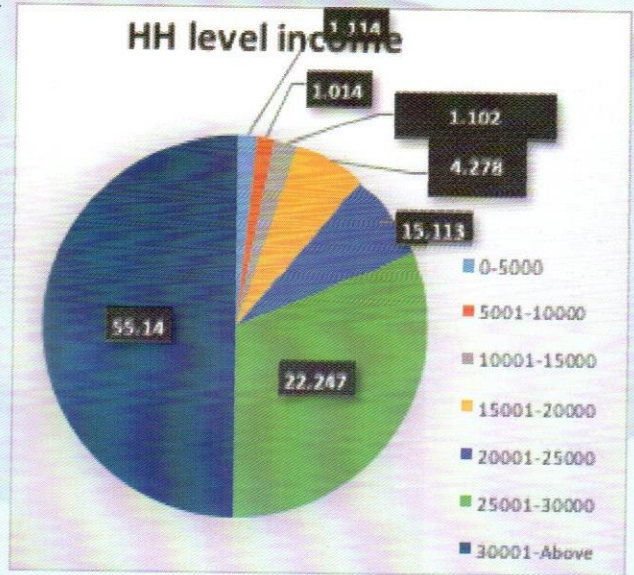
### Project Launching and Orientation :

The project was launched on 15 December 2016. A meeting was organized for the purpose at Belaichari Upazila Conference Hall. The launching ceremony was attended by community leaders and villagers of the project. Mr. Ammreta Sen Tanchangya, Vice Chairman of the Belaichari Upazila Parishad had presided over the meeting. Md. Ekramul Islam, the UNO, was present as chief guest while Ms Shyamabati Chakma, Vice Chairman (female) of Belaichari Upazila, the Upazila Agriculture Officer and Prof. Mong Shanoo Chowdhury, Chairperson of CIPD were present as special guests.



**Household Survey and Mapping:**

A socio-economic household survey on a prescribed form was conducted under the project. The main purpose of the survey was to identify the vulnerabilities of the communities 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 survey revealed that about 90% of the HHs were dependent on Jum cultivation producing rice, vegetable and cash crop (garlic, ginger, chilly etc.) It was also found out that the annual income of the HHs ranged between BDT. 5000 -80,000. About 7.5% of the HHs could earn between BDT 5,000-10,000, 15% HHs in the range of BDT 15,000-20,000, 22% HH's income ranged between BDT 20,000-25,000, and 55% of the HHs were found to earn BDT 30,000 per annum. This income distribution has been shown in the adjoining graphical chart. The percentage distribution of their main source of income from livestock, agriculture, and other sources is shown in the following bar chart.



## Orientation & Formation of PLDC:

As many as 12 meetings were organized with the communities at the para level and the participants were given orientation on the goal and objectives of the project. Community leaders including para Karbaris, UP members and all male and female family members of the paras were invited in the meeting where project goal and objectives were shared with them. Moreover, they were also familiarized with the activities that the households would plan for development and implementation, identification of alternative livelihood options beyond the existing ones and role of PLDCs. 90% of the villagers were found present in the meeting which was also largely attended by women. It was possible due to the fact that CIPD emphasized on the presence and participation of women in the meeting.



These meetings were followed by the constitution of 18 Para PLDCs which were formed by directly nominating the committee members from among the villagers of 12 villages. While forming the committees it was ensured that all sections of the villagers were represented in the committee. Moreover, relatively larger villages were split into 2/3 areas for forming more than one PLDCs in one village and each of these committees included 30-50 HHs. It was also carefully looked into that all the PLDC members were nominated on the basis of their acceptability as leader or motivator in the society. PLDCs were formed generally with 7 members, one-third of them being women. The structure of PLDC according to the project guideline is as follows: Chairperson-1, General Secretary-1, Treasurer-1 and Members -4.

## Household (HH) Plan/Project Development:

In fact, jum cultivation was found as the main livelihood option in the area. Other livelihood options like livestock rearing, poultry farming, vegetable cultivation, cash crop (ginger, turmeric etc.) production etc. were already in existence in the area. However, these options were not in operation in the organized way due to want of necessary technical knowledge and support they needed. As per the project requirements the alternative livelihoods were identified and the HHs involved were given orientation by CFs & LSPs of CIPD on appropriately handling these options. Following the orientation, they developed their household plans in a prescribed form and submitted them to CIPD. It was to be noted that all the plans were developed with integrated options i.e. livestock with agriculture. On the whole, all the beneficiaries took up 577 livestock (goat-27 & pig rearing-450), 11 poultry farming, 20 duck rearing, 259 agricultural and 3 others (fish culture-1, boat procuring-1, pineapple gardening-1) projects.

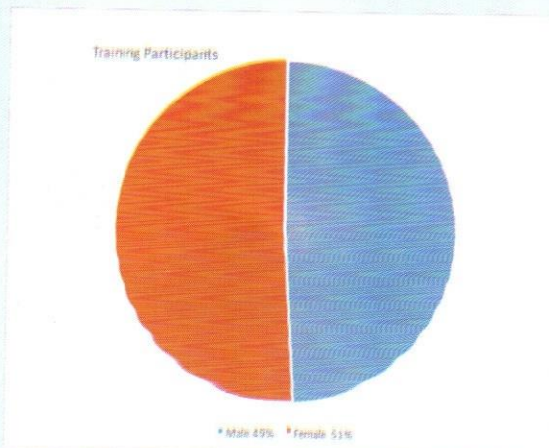


### IGA Training

As per the work-plan, CIPD provided 15 skill development training on crops cultivation, homestead gardening and livestock rearing to the targeted HHs. The participants were selected from each HHs by the PLDCs and grouped for receiving agriculture and livestock package. They were imparted training by TO of Agriculture and VFA under a special short course module on prevention of diseases, healthy production of



crops, poultry and livestock for better marketing. A total of 915 beneficiaries (male 452, female 463) received training under the project with the following break up: participants on livestock were 314 (male 54, female 260) and participants on livestock were 601 (male: 192. female: 409). A graphic representation has been given below:



**Participants' feedback:** Most of the participants, after receiving the training, expressed their satisfaction. They were found pleased with the environment at the training session. One of the participants named **Montu Marma** said, "I am really happy as I have been able to familiarize myself with new concepts about ginger & turmeric cultivation from the training. As a result, I am now in a position to apply all these newly gained knowhow to make my small project successful." Mr. Kali Chan Tanchang-

ya, another participant, expressed his deep feelings and said, "Till today, people in the villages rear pig & goat in the traditional way. They are not familiar with modern knowhow and fail to get desired production resulting in loss of interest in continuing with the pig rearing". He felt that the participants were really benefited from attending the training sessions organized for respective livelihood packages and expected that they would be able to apply their knowledge properly in crop cultivation and livestock rearing in future. He added that most of the participants were pleased and expressed their gratitude to CIPD & UNDP-CHTDF for arranging such a useful training.

**Coordination Meeting with PLDCs:**

Following the work plan the field staffs used to visit PLDCs on a monthly basis. The PC of the project, on the other hand, organized quarterly coordination meetings with PLDC members. The PLDCs regularly updated the project activities, prepared monthly monitoring plan and reviewed HHs' plans, identified challenges of the project in the meetings. It was also ensured that the PLDC members facilitated the HHs' development plans, bank account management, procurement, project management, monitoring and implementation of HH plan by CIPD staffs.



**Distribution of Livelihood Packages:**

CIPD distributed a grant of BDT 7,322,000 to 590 HHs on their household plans for alternative livelihood through PLDCs. The grant was transferred to the PLDCs' bank account following a grant flow chart: CHTDF --> CIPD --> PLDC --> HHs. The 1st installment of the livelihood package equivalent to BDT 10,000 was distributed to each of the 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 at the 10 July meeting organized for package distribution. Prof. Mong Shanoo Chowdhury, Chairperson of CIPD, Janalal Chakma CEO, CIPD, and Mr. Bihita Bidhan Khisa, DLCM, CHTDF were present as special guests.



Grant Distribution to PLDC

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



Grant for vulnerable households

All the HHs in the project area were extremely vulnerable in terms of land ownership, level of income, access to education, sanitation and safety net facilities and 100% of the HHs were covered and provided with livelihood grants. Moreover, 15 women headed families and 30 disabled persons were identified and provided with a grant equivalent to BDT 3,000 each. A total of BDT 135,000 was distributed to 15 widows and 30 disabled persons. Niyati Bala Tanchangya, a widow of Taktanal para, was one such beneficiary.

Name of PLDC	Widow	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>





**Water Facility**

CIPD conducted a feasibility study in the project area on exploring suitable sites to effectively install tube wells so that they remain functional round the year. It was observed that the ring wells were found unserviceable and some deep tube wells had to be bored down to 300 -500 feet deep for installation. It was also long-established that shallow tube well did not work in the dry season in the area. Deep Pump System (DPS) was the only option that could ensure perennial supply of drinking water in the project area. But the project proposal did not include such a provision. So there was no budget for it either. Fund shortage emerged as the main stumbling block in the way for its implementation. So considering the budget constraints as well as the severity of the crisis for drinking water in the locality, CIPD motivated the community to contribute to meet up the additional costs involved in installing Deep Pump System. Accordingly, CIPD undertook to finally install, with the help of community contributions, 12 DPS in the project area.

Name of PLDC	Type	Project sharing	Community contribution
Chijai Marma Para	DPS	31,250	46600
Sha-chari Para	DPS	31,250	63,500
Fuchara PLDC	DPS	31,250	71,570
Go-chara Natun Para	DPS	31,250	67,530
Taktanala Para (S+E) PLDC	DPS	31,250	67,530
Uluchari Para (1) PLDC	DPS	31,250	77,800
Suknachari Tripura para	DPS	31,250	42,570
Roa-para-Chara (Nort) PLDC	DPS	31,250	67,530
Dheba Chara Amkatchara	DPS	31,250	67,500
Tripura Para	DPS	31,250	63,500
Alekkhong Tripura Para	DPS	31,250	48,301
Orachari Para(1) PLDC	GPS	31,250	218,038
		375,000	



DCD- UNDP Visit at Orachari GSP System

### Procurement and Implementation of HHs Plan:

Following the HHs' plans, the PLDC members & LSPs played an important role to procure livestock, seeds etc. for the beneficiaries. Most households, in consultation with PLDCs and LSPs, had procured pig-lings, ginger & turmeric seeds in advance from the neighboring villages for cultivation in March-April. It was found that 60% of the HHs had implemented their HHs plans and procured 1328 pig-lings, 236 goats, 58 ducks and 311 poultry birds by July 2017



Maratya Tanchangya, Taktanal (south  
Galupuri Tanchangya, Taktanal (South)



### Sustainability:

It was found that 80% HHs plans of the beneficiaries were those of livestock rearing. considered as the most suitable livelihood option in the area, it (livestock rearing) was contemplated to add to their increased income in a year. Now that the beneficiaries were given training and necessary guideline for executing the livelihood option, it was expected to help upgrade their livelihood opportunities using local resources.

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

The field level project activity for promoting livelihood status of the HHs were largely dependent on the services provided by the Local Service Providers (LSP) who, being drawn from their respective villages, were motivated to help in improving the economic well-being of the targeted households. It also added to the economic and livelihood sustainability of the village concerned.

The PLDC members, on the other hand, were also responsible for monitoring the implementation of HHs plans.

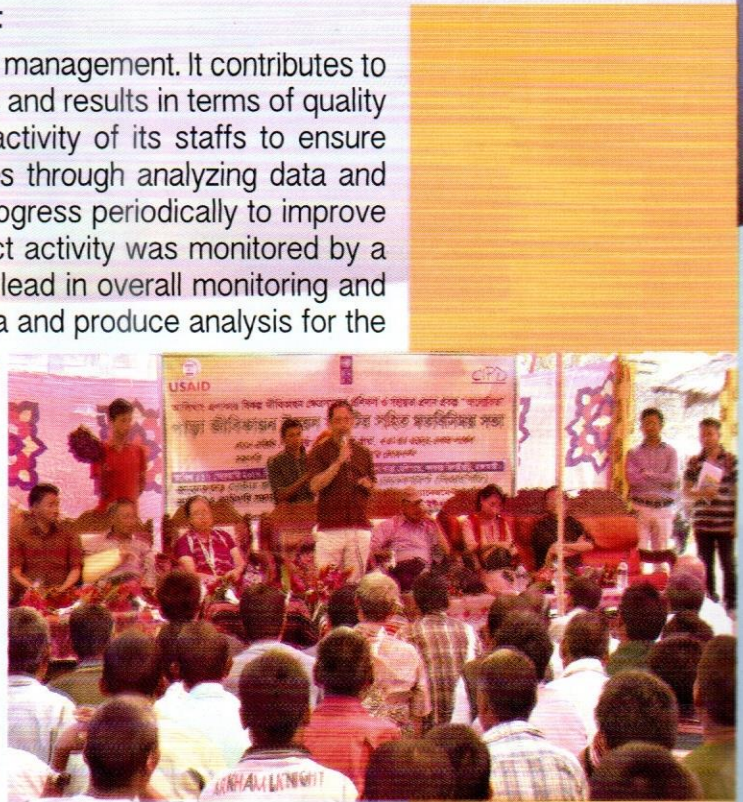
**Monitoring and quality control mechanism:**

Monitoring is an integral part of the project management. It contributes to tracking the progress and assess process and results in terms of quality as a whole. CIPD had monitored the activity of its staffs to ensure efficient and effective delivery of services through analyzing data and sharing the quantitative and qualitative progress periodically to improve the quality of implementation. The project activity was monitored by a PC on a full term basis. The PC took the lead in overall monitoring and guiding TOs, CFs and LSPs to collect data and produce analysis for the project's assessment. PC was also responsible to build capacity of TOs & CFs. TOs, CFs and other frontline staffs including LSPs were liable for collecting data from the field level.

All project staffs were oriented on M&E techniques. They monitored the implementation of the HHs plans following the disbursement of the packages. The Community Facilitators (CFs) paid regular visits to PLDCs according to monthly work plan as approved by the Project Coordinator (PC). Local Service Providers

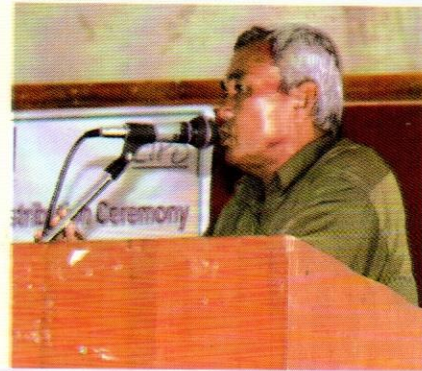
(LSPs) played major role in field monitoring at the village level. The staffs had facilitated the villagers in developing household plans, organizing training, procuring livestock from the local markets or neighboring localities. The PLDCs ensured the proper utilization of the grant through regular visits and proper documentation with proper bills 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 them 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.



**Community Feedback:**

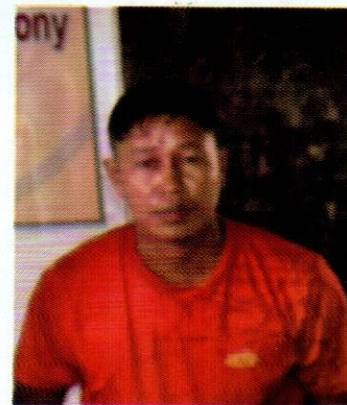
Mr. Ching Hla Marma, Chairperson, PLDC, Chigai Marma para, Alekkhyong, Farua Union, Belaichari, said, "We live in the reserve forest and are very poor. We cannot cut timber & bamboo as we live under the domain of the Forest Department. In these circumstances, the package money will prove extremely useful for us to generate alternative sources of income."



Mr. Biramoy Chakma, GS, Gochara PLDC, Alekkhyong, Farua, Belaichari, said that they were provided training on agriculture and livestock rearing by CIPD, and it helped them gain new knowhow on the livelihood options they preferred to carry out. He felt that the training made them confident of utilizing the packages to go for alternative IGA and earn extra income. He also thanked CIPD & UNDP for selecting their village for promoting livelihood options in the area.

Md Samsul Alam, AO, Belaichari opined, "Farua union is a very remote area, and the inhabitants are extremely vulnerable. No one can comprehend the extent of their vulnerability unless visiting them. The inhabitants will surely be benefitted at receiving BDT 10,000 as grant. In fact, Farua Union has been rightly selected for the project intervention."

Mr. Ujjal Tanchangya, UP Member, Farua Union, Belaichari remarked during the distribution of grant package at Taktanala on 11 July 2017 that "Allekhong area (Ward-2, Farua union) is a very remote area. The villagers are mainly Jum cultivators. They will be able to earn extra income through rearing livestock by using the grant package." He thanked CIPD & UNDP for implementing the project at Allekhong area.



Speaking as chief guest in a meeting on 10 July 2017, Mr. Shubha Mangal Chakma, Chairman, Upazila Parishad, thanked CIPD & UNDP for implementing ALOKITA project at Farua Union. He expressed the hope that the forest villagers would be benefitted by utilizing the grant for 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 said, "I live hand to mouth with 5 family members with whatever I get from jum cultivation and have to sit idle during the off season. For lack of necessary capital I cannot invest to earn extra money for the family. When I came to know about receiving a grant of BDT 10,000 from CIPD-UNDP, I have decided to set up a banana garden in March – April on a hill near my house. But finally, I changed my plan and bought a 2 years old banana garden for BDT 17,000 by adding BDT 7,000 from my own pocket to the grant money BDT 10,000 which I received in July. Then I have started clearing and maintaining the garden. Two months

later, in last week of September, I sold banana and earned BDT 15,000 for the first time. I estimate to earn BDT 20,000 after six months and BDT 40,000 per year in next 2 years."

### Annexure:

CIPD is a research and development based organization for implementation of sustainable development programmes for the people living in the extremely backward Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region of Bangladesh. It was established in 1998 with a view to providing economic leverage to the CHT peoples in their efforts to improve their livelihood.

#### Structure:

The General Board (GB) is the supreme authority of CIPD composed of 21 members (7 Female and 14 Male members). Its Executive Board is composed of 7 members elected by GB, (3 Female and 4 Male members). Every year general board members sit in a board meeting where they discuss financial and development agenda and set goal, strategic plan of the organization. After every three years, General Board members elect Executive Board members. Executive Board members in each quarter sit with Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and other staff to monitor different project activities.

#### Vision:

CIPD envisions Chittagong Hill Tracts is a region with customary self-governing system, rich in natural resources, economically prosperous and self reliant. The society is peaceful and egalitarian based on the values of sharing and traditional culture, where the rights of the Indigenous Peoples are established and men and women are living with equality and dignity. (Reviewed in 2013)

#### Mission:

Improve the quality of life of the CHT permanent resident's men and women through empowerment and enhancement of their capacity by providing technical and economic support so that they can use the natural resources for their sustainable development. Assist people for establishing their rights by strengthening customary self governing system, building awareness on gender equality and promotion of Indigenous knowledge. (Reviewed in 2013)

### Goals & Objectives. (Reviewed in 2013)

Considering the strategic issues in the context and the aspirations of a prosperous peaceful society in CHT, the following five Goals (strategic objectives) are aimed for achieving the Vision:

- 1) Sustainable Livelihood & Economic Empowerment
- 2) Promotion of Customary Self Governance
- 3) Empowerment for Rights; Education, Health, etc.
- 4) Protection and Promotion of Culture and Identity
- 5) Ensure Gender Justice

#### Target group as beneficiaries of the Organization:

- 1) Rural/Urban poor,
- 2) Backward Jumia (Shifting cultivator),
- 3) Distressed female, children, Youth & old persons,

Working area: Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill District

### Past Activities

SI no	Title	Donor	Working period	Working area
1	Social Awareness Training of VGD beneficiary	WFP ad DWA	2001- 2010.	Rangamati district
2	Social Awareness Training of RMP beneficiary	WFP	2003 – 2005	Rangamati Sadar, Jurachari, Kaptai, Rajasthali Upazila
3	CHT Children's Opportunity for Learning Enhanced- (CHOLEN)	CARE- Bangladesh	2001-2005	Baghaichari Upazila
4	Review of Micro-credit Module in context of CHT Region	Tebtebba Foundation of Philippines	2007	Rangamati, Bandarban, Khagrachari
5	Enhancement of Agri-production, Processing and Preservation	World Bank	2006-2007	Rangamati
6	Grameen Nari Dakkata Briddi Prashikon	Bangladesh Freedom Foundation-bff	2005-2008	Rangamati
7	Community Managed Water and Sanitation Project (CMWSP)	NGO-Forum-DWSS	2005-2007	Jurachari
8	Homestead Food Production in CHT	Helen Keller International	2005 -2008	Rangamati
9	Relief Assistance to the People Affected by Rodent Crisis in CHT	WFP	2008	Jurachari, Barkal and Belaichari Upazila
10	Birth Registration of Children in the Remote Areas of CHT	UNICEF	2009	Rangamati District
11	Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC)	International Resources Group (IRG), USA	2008-2010	Rangamati
12	Community Empowerment and Economic Development (CE&ED) Programme	UNDP-CHTDF	2004 – 2013	Rangamati Sadar Upazila and Kaptai
13	Empowerment Jumia Community And Promotion of Culture (EJCPC)	MJF	2008- 2013	Jurachari and Belaichari Upazila
14	Vote Education for CHT Rural Community	UNDP	2013 – 2014	Rangamati, Bandarban, Khagrachari
15	Capacity Enhancement of Indigenous youths of the small ethnic groups in CHT	UNDP	2015	
16	People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihoods (PEARL)	MJF	2013-2017	Rangamati sadar, Jurachari, Belaichari upazila.
17	Alternative Livelihood Options with Knowledge, Input and Training in Allekhong (Alokita)	UNDP-CHTDF	2016-2017	Belaichari

Present Activities

Sl No	Title	Donor	Working Period	Working area
1	Action Research on Alternative Development and Capacity Enhancement for good Governance in CHT (ARAD-CHT)	EED, Bread for the World	2010-2019	Rangamati, Bandarban, Khagrachari
2	Micro-Credit Programme	PKSF	2004-	Rangamati Sadar, Baghaichari, Kawkhali, Kaptai
3	Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacity of poor Household towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH)	PKSF	2014	Sapchari union, Rangamari sadar
4	SAPANSI	MJF	2016	Jurachari, Belaichari
5	Housing	Bangladesh Bank	2017	Rangamati sadar

