



ANNUAL REPORT YEAR 2008

Advancing Ideas and Building
Constituencies for Social Transformation



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Introduction by the Chairman

I am pleased to know that Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators is publishing its Annual Report for the year 2008. I congratulate all the members of the Unnayan Onneshan family for their dedication and effort and thank our national and international partners for their continued support. I am grateful to everyone who has been associated with us in our journey towards bridging policy to the people's need. Thank you for believing in our dream.

In 2008, Unnayan Onneshan has worked on issues related to climate change, public health and education system in Bangladesh, inflationary trends, budget analysis, coal policy and biodiversity in the Sundarbans. The **Economic Policy Unit** has given us four research papers. The **Ecology, Environment and Emergencies Unit** has prepared two reports and the **Social Policy Unit** came up with four research publications. To disseminate the outcome of its research, Unnayan Onneshan has organized a workshop, a seminar, a national conference and two international conferences.

One of the biggest successes of the centre was the international conference on climate change financing in Bangladesh, where national and international figures discussed policy level action for Bangladesh to face climate change. The conference discussed Bangladesh's position in the upcoming UK-Bangladesh conference on climate change. In the first national level education conference, Unnayan Onneshan put an important breakthrough on discussing the education system in Bangladesh. An anthology on the papers presented at the conference will soon be published. The international health conference was organised with a vision to inquire about the existing health systems reforms and to encourage newer models for equitable and efficient health care systems.

Food price hikes have been an issue in Bangladesh in the year 2008. In fact, Unnayan Onneshan's research had already predicted the occurrence of such an event. In 2008, we conducted research on inflationary trends in Bangladesh and its impact on high food commodity prices to observe the reasons and its social impact.

Unnayan Onneshan played another important role during the year. It extended policy support to the government through the Ministry of Commerce, the Tariff Commission and the Ministry of Shipping. This is achievement attained the government's confidence to supply policy level support directly to the government.

I hope the annual report will be informative with regards to Unnayan Onneshan's financial and administrative sections and enlighten readers about the organisation.

I wish everyone the best.

Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir

About The Organisation

Centre for Research and Action on Development

Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators is a progressive think-tank that undertakes research for advancing ideas and building constituencies for social transformation. The Institute advances critical scholarship, promotes interdisciplinary dialogue and amplifies grassroots perspectives. The public-interest research institute works in collaboration with national partners, international organisations and leading universities.

Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators was registered in 2003 as a not-for-profit trust to hunt for solutions to endemic poverty, injustice, gender inequality and environmental degradation at the local, national and global levels. The philosophy, ideas and actions of the organisation focus on pluralistic, participatory and sustainable development and seek to challenge the narrow theoretical policy approaches derived from unitary models of development.

Unnayan Onneshan's **mission** is to champion innovation for exploring paths of social transformation towards a world, free from poverty, injustice, gender inequality and environmental degradation.

Unnayan Onneshan's **purpose** is to provide innovative ideas, alternative perspectives and critical approaches with a view to build constituencies for progressive transformation of people, environment, economy and society.

Unnayan Onneshan works as a knowledge provider and acts as a catalyst of change for agents and organisations. We also want to build a bridge between margins and centres.

Unnayan Onneshan is grouped into five function-based operational units -

- *Social Policy Unit*
- *Economic Policy Unit*
- *Working Lives and Social Protection Unit*
- *Ecology, Environment and Emergencies Unit*
- *Perspective Building and Policy Literacy Unit*

In addition to their research work, all the units are engaged in arranging dialogue with the policy entrepreneurs, civil society and the masses by providing them with the tools and information for reframing policy. Through perspective building and policy literacy programmes, we provoke agents for social change and therefore educate and reach out to a wider audience.

Unnayan Onneshan proposes its ideas directly to the decision-makers at the national and the international levels through long cultivated connections with stakeholders such as public sector officials, politicians, business leaders, NGOs, trade unions, women's groups and educators. We also serve tailor-made policy advisories and briefings to these stakeholders.

Unnayan Onneshan pursues an integrated knowledge management approach to employ participatory action methods that elevate the status of local observation and knowledge. Thus our works embark on methods, which promote emancipatory praxis in the participants - a critical consciousness that is expressed in political as well as practical action for change.

Unnayan Onneshan's student internship programme offers fellowships to dynamic, motivated fresh university graduates to up-skill their abilities by critically analysing and addressing the problems of development processes, pursuing progressive non-orthodox approaches.

Unnayan Onneshan is located in the central part of the capital city of Bangladesh. The organisation has an expanding Resource Centre. We have full technological support for workshops and policy literacy programmes which include multimedia LCD projectors and plasma screens. The entire office is connected via LAN and broadband internet. We have a rich library, which gives our researcher access to ICT, local & international newspapers, journals and publications.

For further information, visit us at www.unnayan.org

Research Programme and Publications

Unnayan Onneshan has done 10 research projects under 3 programmes in the year of 2008

Economic Policy Unit

The Economic Policy Unit has prepared four reports, which deal with budget analysis, inflationary trends, coal policy in Bangladesh and aid effectiveness of multilateral organisation.

The Economic Policy Unit provides research and analysis to enable advocacy and campaigns in the field of economic policy for social justice. The aim is to examine economic policies and development intervention strategies by exposing its underlying paradigms and the impacts on the people, and to explore alternative approaches to public policy questions. This Unit considers the processes and policies that potentially influence national and regional development in the context of an increasingly global economy. Research considerations include the roles of institutions, government policies, market structures, distributional issues, international trade and finance, and economic geography in explaining development and welfare.

Programme Areas

- **Macroeconomics**
Fiscal and monetary policies, employment, public expenditure, financial sector, capital market
- **Trade**
Multilateral, regional and bilateral trade arrangements
- **International Institutions**
International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and World Trade Organisation
- **Corporations**
Accountability, transparency, responsibility

NATIONAL BUDGET 2008-09

A Rapid Assessment

M. Iqbal Ahmed

The rapid assessment is divided into three parts. The first part locates the dynamics of fiscal measures to understand their implications on the process of national output expansion, which is a necessary condition for the sustainability of an economy, especially in view of poverty reduction. The second section analyses the budgetary allocation in light of the previous trends in order to find out the recipients of the allocated resources. The final section attempts to infer the outcomes of such exercises, particularly in light of the claims in the field of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a prime target for the government, as stated in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. The government touts it as her national strategy for development.

Media Features on Budget Analysis for the FY 2008-2009

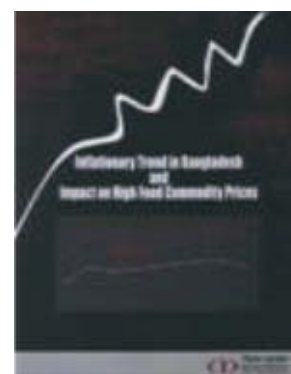
- Macro Economy Long Term Action Needed to Turn Economy on Track - Prothom Alo June 9, 2008.
- Current fiscal apprehended to end up with high inflation - Prothom Alo June 3, 2008.
- Pre- Budget analysis of Unnayan Onneshan suggests reduction of ADP: Inflation rate can reach 8.5% - Amar Desh June 3, 2008.
- Analysis by Unnayan Onneshan: Budget needed to make inflation tolerable - Prothom Alo June 2, 2008.



Inflationary trend in Bangladesh and impact on High Food Commodity Prices

Unnayan Onneshan

Food grain prices had increased to an all time high both at the national and the international levels since early 2007, causing a major social, political, and macroeconomic disruption in many poor economics of the world, including Bangladesh. The present study aims to investigate the reasons - nationally and internationally - behind the increase in commodity prices, especially, the main food grains e.g. rice and wheat. It goes on further to assess impacts of high commodity prices on the poor producers, wage labourers and consumers in Bangladesh. This paper also reviews the present food security position of Bangladesh as a part of the broader picture.



Coal Policy and Concern over Future Energy Security of Bangladesh

IFI Watch Bangladesh, Vol.-5, No.- 2 (In Bengali & English)

The caretaker government has decided to review the draft coal policy again, prepared in December 2007. The government wants to determine mining methods according to the geological conditions of the respective coalmines. Open pit mining will lead to excess production of coal beyond the country's annual demand. This would create pressure on the policy makers to permit the export of coal. In the draft policy, it has been stated that if there is excess production of high grade coking coal, it can be exported in the form of coke- a solid material derived from coking coal. But minimum royalty rate has not been fixed in the draft policy. This issue of IFI Watch analyses the coal policy and offers some suggestion from the point of view of the general public.



Stake Holder Perceptions on the Aid Effectiveness of Multilateral Organisations

IFI Watch Bangladesh, Vol-5 No-1 (In Bengali)

This Issue of IFI Watch publishes the outcomes of a study conducted in Bangladesh and five other aid recipient countries which include Ghana, India, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia under a pilot project of the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The study was based on a survey to identify the country's key stakeholders' views about the performance of multilateral organisations and their preferences for which organisations disburse promised additional aid in the future. The six multilateral organisations studied are: the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the European Commission (EC), the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB).



Events: Workshop, Seminar and other activities of Economic Unit

Seminar on "Stakeholder Perceptions on the Aid Effectiveness of Multilateral Organisations"

January 16, 2008

Unnayan Onneshan and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK organized a seminar titled "Stakeholder Perceptions on the Aid Effectiveness of Multilateral Organisations" held on Wednesday, January 16, 2008 at 9:30 am at the CIRDAP Auditorium in Dhaka.

The seminar was followed by a study conducted in Bangladesh and five other aid recipient countries which include Ghana, India, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia under a pilot project of the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The study was based on a survey to identify country's key stakeholders' views about the performance of multilateral organisations and their preferences of organisations for the disbursement of promised additional future aid. The six multilateral organisations in the study are: the ADB, the EC, the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria, the UNICEF, the UNDP and the WB.

Mr. Md. Aminul Islam Bhuiyan, Secretary, Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance, attended the seminar as Chief Guest while Dr. Quazi Shahabuddin, Director General, BIDS, was the special guest. Former Commerce Secretary, Mr. Suhel Ahmed Choudhury chaired the session while representatives from the government agencies, the donor agencies, the political parties, the business community and the civil society organisations attended the seminar.



Workshop on "Role of Civil Society on Aid Accountability"

17 January, 2008

Unnayan Onneshan in cooperation with the Overseas Development Institute, UK, organized a consultative workshop titled "Role of Civil Society on Aid Accountability" held on Thursday, January 17, 2008 at 9:45 am-12:45 pm at the auditorium of Women's Voluntary Association (WVA), Road No. 16 (New), 27 (old), House No 20, Dhanmondi, Dhaka.



The workshop was part of a research project concerning the opinions of in-country stakeholders about how to improve the effectiveness of multilateral donors in Bangladesh under a pilot project of the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Presentations were made by Ajay Datta and Simon Burell of ODI and M. Iqbal Ahmed and A.M. Faisal Uddin of Unnayan Onneshan. N.G.O personnel and civil society members consulted on these issues after the presentation. The workshop was chaired by Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, Chairman. Unnayan Onneshan, Member Secretary Mr. Nazrul Islam delivered the welcome address and a vote of thanks was offered by Mr. Jakir Hossain.



Selected Media Reports

ADB more effective than WB as aid provider (The Daily Star January 17, 2008)

Seminar on foreign Aids Stop intervention by Donors (Jugantor January 17, 2008)

Suggestion to stop intervention of the Donor Agencies in Policy making (Prothom Alo January 17, 2008)

Wrong conditions prescriptions make foreign aid undesirable (New Age January 17, 2008)

Donors Interfere in the name of Aid (Naya Diganta January 17, 2008)

"Forum on the Future of Aid Partners' Planning Workshop – Uganda"

18th-20th February, 2008

Mr. M Iqbal Ahmed, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan's Centre for Research and Action on Development has participated in a strategic planning workshop organized by the Forum for Future of Aid held between February 18 and 20, 2008 at Entebbe, Uganda. Objective of the planning workshop was to enable the network to identify strategic points of entry to the aid debates where further research and engagement is most likely to have an impact. Mr. Ahmed presented a paper on Aid and Conditionality - The Case of Bangladesh. The details of the planning workshop are available at <http://www.futureofaid.net>



Regional Training on Debt and Debt Audit, Quezon City, Philippines

27th March - 8th April, 2008

Md. Iqbal Ahmed and Quazi Fidia Farah of Unnayan Onneshan attended the Regional Training on Debt and Debt Audit held between the 27th of March and the 8th of April 2008 in Quezon City of the Philippines. Jubilee South-Asia/Pacific Movement on Debt and Debt Development (JS APMDD) organized the training. JS APMDD works on developing regional campaigns to seek the cancellation, annulment or repudiation of illegitimate debt and changes in policies, processes, institutions and structures involved in lending, debt contraction, accumulation, payments and related processes. This training covered a good overview of the debt problems like history, profile and statistics, debt as part of global finance flows and public finance and fiscal policy, lending institutions and processes, impacts, debt relief schemes legal dimensions and a number of different topics.



Mr. Iqbal presented a paper entitled 'PRGF Loan and Impact of IMF Policy Conditionality in Bangladesh' on the fourth day of the training programme. Ms. Fidia presented an overview of the Bangladesh economy and her debt situation on the first day. She also presented a paper on 'Jamuna Bridge - A possible case study of Illegitimate Debt' on the closing day. A number of researchers, NGO activists and professionals from Indonesia, Cambodia, the Philippines and Bangladesh participated in the training sessions.

Advancing Evidence on Implication of Japanese Aid System on Global South, Hokkaido, Japan

5th - 7th July, 2008

The study titled 'Advancing Evidence on Implication of Japanese Aid System on Global South' was aiming to evaluate the effectiveness of Japanese aid in influencing the pro-poor assistance strategies for the global south, through research-based evidences. The study also set an objective to formulate and disseminate the argument for aid architecture globally and to consolidate a southern-led global policy network on international aid architecture issues. The study comprehensively completed three of its four phases: designing, researching and synthesizing country lessons, while the last phase of dissemination globally has been withheld, as agreed upon with the funding organization ODI.



Among the 6 different country research papers presented in the study, *Unnayan Onneshan* developed a country paper on Bangladesh through interviews of the different stakeholders. *Unnayan Onneshan* was also in charge of global coordination of the study.

The Bangladesh case featured the well-known Jamuna Bridge incident. 20% of the funds for the US \$952 million project came through the JBIC wing of the Japanese government. The 12th largest bridge of the world was expected to have service life of 100 years. However, in less than 10 years of service, in 2006, several cracks were detected across its north lanes and some nuts and bolts had also come off. Investigation found design deficiencies and faulty construction as the culprit. Some US\$ 100 million would be required to repair these cracks. The ADB commented that there is no flaw in the design or construction of the bridge and thus the construction firm Hyundai Engineering & Construction denied bearing the costs of repair, despite its agreement which holds it responsible for any repairs within 10 years of issuing the maintenance certificate, issued in 2003.

The bridge was constructed to connect the east and the west, hence stimulating economic growth and facilitating passenger and goods transport. The Bangladesh country study revealed that the objectives of the bridge were achieved to a certain extent, it came at the price of severely damaged the livelihoods of the local people in the form of river erosion, loss of houses and wealth; and created unemployment, provoking poverty once more.

Unnayan Onneshan presented the specific case study on the Jamuna Bridge, as a side-event to the G8 summit that took place in Japan. The case study titled “Illegitimate Debt” was presented by Mr. Nazrul Islam, Member Secretary of *Unnayan Onneshan*, on 5th July, 2008 at the Kedaru Convention Centre, Room No. 502 (level-5) in collaboration with other organizations, namely Pacific Asia Resource Center (PARC), INSAF (India), FDC (Philippines), Asia Pacific Movement on Debt and Development, ATTAC (Japan), South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication, LDC Watch (Indonesia), INFID (Indonesia), St Columban’s Society and CADTM. The handouts, English and Japanese, were distributed at the convention to the participants. After the presentation, Mr. Nazrul gave a telecast interview to a local Reuters correspondent.

On July 7, *Unnayan Onneshan* presented a paper titled “Development Express - People’s Aspirations and Japanese Development Assistance in Bangladesh”. The paper was presented by *Unnayan Onneshan* Chair Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, in collaboration with Economic Development Watch (Philippines), APFNS (Indonesia) ATTAC (Japan), INSAF (India), IDEALS, Korea Alliance of Progressive Movements (KAPM), IESR and Friends of the Earth International. The paper summarized Japan’s involvement in the above project which as the leading supplier of automobiles to Bangladesh is especially worrying. Its sponsorship of the development sectors which promote the use of cars is often perceived by many as self-serving, especially by those who suffer from poor project management. He also commented that although the Jamuna Bridge has facilitated the growth of commerce and communications for many people; many more have been left destitute and questioning whether or not projects like this one truly serve the development of Bangladesh. “Development Express”, a 10 and a half minute documentary, was shown and CDs distributed at Room No. 208, Sapporo Convention Centre, Hokkaido, where it attracted attention from many of the participants at the conference.

'Development Finance Strategy Workshop', Philippines

14th- 15th July, 2008

M Iqbal Ahmed, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan, Centre for Research and Action on Development participated in a strategic planning workshop organized by the Reality of Aid (RoA) - Asia held on July 14-15, 2008 in Manila, Philippines. The workshop discussed the current issues and trends surrounding development finance and its impact on the economies of Third World countries, and issues on aid effectiveness reform and debt. Of particular importance in the regional workshop were the upcoming High Level Forum 3 in Accra this September 2-4, 2008 and the Review of the Financing for Development of the Monterrey Consensus in Doha this November 29 - December 2, 2008. Mr. Iqbal spoke on the Current Trends in Development Finance and concerns in the upcoming Monterrey review in Doha and related activities.



Policy Support Programme to Government

Bangladesh Trade Support Programme - Component- 1

The objective of the project is to improve the overall trade related governance system in Bangladesh along with strengthening the capacity of the relevant institutions e.g. the Ministry of Commerce and the Export Promotion Bureau and provide trade related technical assistance under the European Union's Bangladesh Country Strategy.

The specific services being provided under the contract are in the following areas:

A. Provide qualified and effective experts to complete the following studies:

Bilateral Free Trade Agreements with the SAARC region; The Bangladeshi Services Sector; EU GSP and Rules of Origin; Environmental compliance in the textile sector; Movement of Natural Persons; Extension of Protection under Geographical Indication; Other Global Trade related matters as required; Training on global trade related matters; Traceability of food products; High value marketing.

B. Effective project management in all specific assignments.

C. Effective overall project management

D. Develop the skills and experience of a pool of local consultants and to transfer skills to their counterparts in the Ministry of Commerce and related local institutions who may be involved in the project implementation

E. Promote and facilitate the development of working relationships and knowledge sharing between Unnayan Onneshan and EU to benefit future trade related projects in Bangladesh

F. Submit project reports and project documentation punctually

G. Manage finances of the project professionally

Output delivered:

Under the project, the following studies and services were delivered:

Study 1: Service Sector Study of Bangladesh (SSS)

Study 2: EU GSP & Rules of Origin

Study 3: Study on Developing the Traceability System in the Fruit and Vegetables Sector in Bangladesh (DTS)

Study 4: Study on Movement of Natural Persons (MNP)

Study 5: Explore the Potential of High Added Value Markets (HVM)

Study 6: An Action Plan on Compliance (APC) with environmental regulations in the Textile Industry.

Study 7: Extension of Geographic Indication (GI)

Services:

Delivered capacity development training to the Ministry of Commerce, GoB, FTI, EPB Organized workshops, seminars and consultation meetings, developed web pages and produced multimedia.

Bangladesh Trade Support Programme - Component- 2

The overall objective of the project is to develop institutional capacity and improve the governance system of the Ministry of Shipping and the Tariff Commission. This was done with a specialized Bangladeshi perspective by providing technical experts to implement projects with support from the BTSP.

- A. The specific services being provided under the contract to the Ministry of Shipping and Tariff Commission in the following areas on an as and when required basis:

*Review the legislative framework for the Ministry of Shipping and prepare draft amendments and new legislation; Conduct a study on the possible improvements to a multimode transport service in Bangladesh; Provide policy advice to the government of Bangladesh; Train and inform the institutions, companies and individuals in the transport sector of the legal and regulatory challenges taking place; English to Bengali translation of the documents

- B. The specific services provided to the Tariff Commission under the contract are:

*Identify sectors affected by unfair trade; Support sectors affected by dumped imports; Ascertain the availability of information required for application and investigation related to Trade; Remedial Measures and designing documentation for Anti-Dumping measures; Study on on-going and future negotiations of rules; English to Bengali translation of the documents.

- C. Effective project management in all specific assignments.
- D. Effective overall project management.
- E. Develop the skills and experience of a pool of local consultants and to transfer skills to their counterparts in the Ministry of Shipping and Tariff Commission and related local institutions who may be involved in project implementation.
- F. Promote and facilitate the development of working relationships and knowledge sharing between Unnayan Onneshan and the EU to benefit future trade related projects.
- G. Timely submission of all project reports and project documentation.
- H. Professional financial management of the project.

Output delivered:

Under the project, the following studies and services were delivered:

1. Identification of key success indicators of the sub-project “Trade Defence Mechanism” of the project entitled “Bangladesh Trade Support Programme”
2. Study on the identification of the sectors affected by unfair trade practices
3. Study to provide support to the already identified sectors affected by dumped imports and presentation of the findings in a seminar
4. Study on the availability of (i) information required for application and investigation related to allegations of dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures and recommendation for future courses of action (ii) designing standard documents for requests of anti-dumping measures (iii) presentation on the findings in a seminar
5. Training on WTO Agreement on antidumping, countervailing and safeguard measures
6. Hands-on-training on antidumping procedures and preparation of the documents/ findings at different stages, at least for three cases
7. Review of applications submitted to the Commission and to provide guidance to the officials of the Trade Remedies Wing
8. Training on defending Bangladesh's concerns in anti-dumping investigations- case studies
9. Training on defending antidumping case in WTO dispute settlement procedures-case studies
10. Study on on-going negotiations of the rules and policy inputs for future negotiations and presentation in a seminar
11. Training on Development of trade negotiation skills
12. Review of Trade Remedial Rules and Measures in Regional and Bilateral Trade Agreements: Options for Bangladesh
13. Report on success indicator of the completion of the project
14. Organised workshops, seminars, MGT, reporting, meetings and others

Ecology, Environment and Emergencies Unit

Ecology, Environment and Emergencies Unit has compiled two reports, which deal with the customary use of the Sundarbans' biological resources and the related traditional cultural practices and a policy paper on climate change. The unit also organized an international conference on climate change.

The Unit forms a focused, interdisciplinary programme of research and advocacy to integrate rigorous natural and social sciences with policy, education and socially responsible conservation action. The work of the Unit relating to emergencies including disaster is rights-based to cover a full range of activities including, advocacy, prevention, preparedness, direct response and rehabilitation in situations created by war, drought, floods, earthquakes and famine.

Programme Areas

- **Natural Resources**
Sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, dry lands and forestry
- **Climate Change**
Mitigation, adaptation and vulnerability
- **Governance and Participation**
Democratic deliberation, law, planning, global governance
- **Human Settlements**
Urban poverty, urban environment, rural-urban links
- **Sustainable Markets**
Environment economics, corporate responsibility, re-governing markets, trade

Climate Change Policy Paper 2008

Climate Change as if Development Mattered A Perspective on Developing Bangladesh Strategy

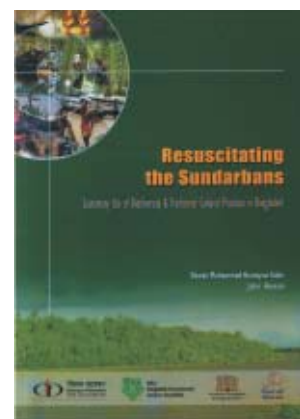
Climate change undermines the hard-earned development gains of the last several decades and also threatens the sustainability of Bangladesh's achievement in terms of development. Climate change challenges Bangladesh to find out a comprehensive strategy to mitigate its causes, to enable her to adapt to its effects, to mobilize financial resources, and to augment clean technology for sustainable development. The working paper aims to present a framework for development of a national climate change strategy, with people and their livelihoods at its core.



Resuscitating the Sundarbans: Customary Use of Biodiversity & Traditional Cultural Practices in Bangladesh

Jakir Hossain and Kushal Roy

This is an output of collaborative action research actively participated by stakeholders, researchers and experts from home and abroad. It explores the nature of Sundarban Reserve Forest, customary use of its biological resources and related traditional cultural practices followed by the traditional resource users which are compatible with conservation and sustainable utilization. During the British Regime, in 1878 the Sundarbans were declared as a Reserve Forest and placed under full state control, ousting the forest peoples. Nearly one and a half centuries had passed since the declaration of the Reserve Forest. The approach of exclusive state protection did not achieve the desired outcome - either in biodiversity conservation or in securing people's livelihoods.



Events: Workshop, Seminar and other activities

Conference on 'Financing for Climate Change-Challenges and Way Forward-2008'

16th-17th August, 2008

The climate change strategy and action plan for Bangladesh, as set to be presented in the upcoming UK-Bangladesh conference on climate change, is not a comprehensive one. It lacks long-run vision, speakers said at a two day conference, which ended on Sunday, 17 August 2008.

They also said that financing for climate change is a right of the people of the country, urging the government to negotiate for compensation, instead of loans due, to the possible adverse impacts of climate change. Asking for a complete overhaul of the strategy through a consultative process, they said that the strategies in their present form lack any connection with the national development strategy. It also ignores a wide range of sectoral issues including agriculture, industrial sectors and infrastructure that are exposed to challenges of climate footprint.

The speakers at the two day conference jointly organized by Oxfam Bangladesh and Unnayan Onneshan at the LGED Auditorium opined that it lacks people's participation. A cross-section of people including government officials, academician, researchers, civil society members, social activists, farmers and scientists from across the country were present at the conference which commenced on Saturday. Some eighteen papers on different thematic issues of climate change were presented at the conference.

The paper in its present format should not be presented as a national strategy document in the 'UK/Bangladesh Climate Change Conference: Bangladesh Facing the Challenge' to be held on September 10, 2008 in London, UK, as it lacks political vision and an integrated approach to addressing the issues in line with the national development of the country. 'The strategic document in its current format is incomprehensive and does not reflect the ground realities. Prior to finalise the strategies, the government held a couple of consultative meetings which generated a good number of recommendations, but those were not reflected in the document', Khushi Kabir of Nijera Kori said at the concluding session. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir of Unnayan Onneshan chaired the session. He held that the drafting of a strategy and negotiation are political processes which need to be backed by rigorous technical processes that reflect the needs of the people through consultations and participation. 'Unfortunately, the strategy paper is dwarfed by not being a part of the national development plans and priorities, lacking complementarities with sectors such as agriculture, industry and infrastructure, nor has it been able to establish link in terms of macroeconomic and fiscal policies,' he said.



'We need a lot of consultation before we call the document a strategy paper and we should negotiate based upon the principles of compensation,' said Syed Rizwana Hasan of Bangladesh Environment Lawyers Association. Ziaul Hoque Mukta of Oxfam, Bangladesh questioned the on the going process of adaptation funds. He suggested the establishment of the Board on Climate Change that will devise a climate-resilient long-term development plan, receive funds as a compensatory grant (not aid or loan) from development partners without agreeing to undue conditionalities.

Speakers also said that the negotiators should lobby for the mitigation of carbon emissions instead of being committed to any adaptive strategy to absorb the climate change impact. They also said that concerns for climate refugees should come first at any kind of negotiation process as they are the most vulnerable group.

Dr. M. Assaduzzaman, Research Director, BIDS, Mohammad Reazuddin, Director, Department of Environment, Dr. Abdul Matin, General Secretary, (BAPA), Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, Unnayan Onneshan and Professor Muzaffer Ahmad, President, (BAPA) were present at the inaugural session. Among others Dr Ainun Nishat, Country Representative, IUCN, Bangladesh, Quamrul Islam Chowdhury, FEJB, Dr. Rezaul Karim, former chief, Environment, UNESCAP, Mirza Sowkat Ali, Department of Environment, presented papers at the conference. Ziaul Hoque Mukta of the Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods, Shireen Kamal Sayeed of the UNDP, Khushi Kabir of Nijera Kori, S. Rizwana Hasan of the Bangladesh Environment Lawyer Association were present at the closing.



"Working Group Meeting on Protected Areas- Italy"

11th-15th February' 2008

Jakir Hossain of Unnayan Onneshan participated in the 2nd Working Group Meeting on Protected Areas (WPGA 2) held at the FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy from the 11th - 15th of February 2008. He also presented a paper on "Indigenous and Local Community Rights and Participation in Protected Areas" at the side-event organized by "Forest Peoples Programme, UK" on February 14, 2008. The paper was jointly written by Jakir Hossain, Dewan Muhammad Humayun Kabir and Nazmul Huq.

A poster by Unnayan Onneshan was also displayed at the meeting titled "The Sundarban Reserve Forest in Bangladesh - An Urgent Call to Ensure the Full and Effective Participation of Indigenous and Traditional Resource Users in its Governance and Management"



Unnayan Onneshan at COP 9 of CBD, Bonn, Germany

16th - 30th May, 2008

Jakir Hossain, Head of Programmes and Nazmul Haq, Project Associate, Environment Unit of Unnayan Onneshan attended the 9th Conference of the Parties (COP 9) of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at Bonn, Germany from 16th - 30th May 2008. Two new publications were launched, the findings of which emphatically demonstrate that global biodiversity will continue to be lost if protected areas fail to recognize and respect the rights of Indigenous and Local communities (ILCs). The research, conducted in the largest mangrove forest in the world, conversely shows that customary uses of resources are fully compatible with conservation and sustainability. The research finds that the policy of government-controlled protection in the Sundarbans, has led to both increased vulnerability of forests and marine life and greater poverty to its dependent communities (Indigenous and Local communities (ILCs))

Both publications were discussed in detail at two side-events arranged by Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), UK, 'Review of Implementation of Programme of Work on Protected Areas' and 'Looking to the Future of Customary Sustainable Use in the CBD: Opportunities and Challenges' on 23 and 27 May 2008 respectively. Representatives from Unnayan Onneshan introduced two presentations on the above-mentioned side-events, focusing on the progress that has been achieved so far in the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in Bangladesh and how customary uses of resources can contribute to achieve 2010 biodiversity target and sustainable livelihood promotion.



'Climate Justice Conference' Bangkok

16th - 30th May, 2008

Quazi Fidia Farah of Unnayan Onneshan participated in the 'Climate Justice Conference' 12th -16th July, 2008, held at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. She actively took part in four workshops on IFIs (International Financial Institution), Illegitimate Debt, Agriculture and Agro-fuel and Water resource at the side-events organized by FOCUS and Jubilee South. She was also was one of the members who facilitated the workshops.



Social Policy Unit

The Social Policy Unit has published four reports on education and health in Bangladesh and has organized a national and an international conference.

The unit conducts research and fosters discussions on all aspects of social policy. The aim is to reflect the experiences and views of the rights holders on policy interventions, and to communicate research findings with stakeholders in thinking through their implications with a view to bringing about change. The main topics of inquiry are: education, health, women and children.

Programme Areas

■ Education

The Unit promotes education as a basic human right, and provides citizen's reports on interventions in the field of education to help mobilize public pressure on governments and the international community to fulfil their promises, including free, compulsory basic education for all people. For its concern on improving the educational process, the Unit encourages scholarly inquiry and promotes the dissemination and practical application of research results.

■ Health

The Unit conducts applied research to contribute towards ensuring universal access to quality health care, and to hold accountable local authorities, national governments, international organisations and corporations.

■ Women

The Unit aspires to influence global debates on women and development by offering holistic analyses from a Southern perspective that is both grounded in women's experience and inspired by women's collective strategies and visions.

■ Children

The Unit's work is grounded in the belief that all children are equal, and have human rights like the right to food, shelter, health care, education and freedom from violence, neglect and exploitation. The Unit enhances capabilities of campaigns for long-term change.

Whither Policy Reforms In Education- Lessons and Challenges

Sarwar Baseer

Unnayan Onneshan organized a two day conference on education in March 2008. The present anthology of a total of 19 articles is a subsequent product of the conference. Topics of the anthology relate to colonial and post colonial political issues. It also aims to convert education into a discourse. Policy related issues are also selected to represent a critical analysis of the education policies from the point of proper implementation to meet desirable success.



Pathshala Unnayan Onneshan

Vol-1, issue-1, May'2008

Pathshala is a regular publication by the education section of the Social Policy Unit of Unnayan Onneshan. Pathshala wants to enhance the existing analyses, discussions and critiques on the discourse of a neo-liberal education system, questions it and exposes its limitations. This issue of Pathshala criticizes the neo-liberal project of reforming the primary education of Bangladesh. It shows its limitations and its impact on our education system. It also suggests some policy reforms to achieve a more people-oriented education system.



Health Policy Watches on "Bangladesh public health conference-2008"

Vol.1, issue.1, July 2008

Bangladesh Public Health Conference organized by Unnayan Onneshan provides a productive and structured dialogue on the major findings of research; and the challenges and responses to various health reforms carried out by the government. Emerging health related issues are presented, implicating climate change, the role of the state in health care delivery, the essential services package for the poor, the rational use of medicine, public-private partnerships and public-public partnerships. The conference encourages newer models of pro-poor, equitable and efficient health care systems and stresses on bringing up the issues of public-public participation in the health care delivery system.



Health policy watch on “an update of national health policy: process and content”

Vol. 2, Issue.2, August 2008

Health policy watch addresses gaps already existent in the draft of the National Health Policy, 2008 and suggests some updates on its contents. The policy first introduced changes to programs like Sector Wide Approach (SWA) and adoption of Essential Service Packages (ESP). The need for update has been raised as a response to the poverty reduction strategy and the achievement of the MDGs. Fairness of the process of policy formulation is being questioned on the type of stakeholder participation, the period of time of policy formulation and implementation, the lack of planning on inclusion and separation of departments like health and family planning, failure in progress of health outcomes in spite of some success, inappropriate allocation of funds emphasizing the fit of time and place, limitations in allocating trained health workers, and a lack of priority in directions of different issues, privatization of the health sector and so on. The health policy watch highlighted key issues mentioning what has been addressed and what has not. Therefore, some suggestions on updates of draft national health policy have been raised as expectations of flawless and sustainable policy guidelines where the right, especially for the poor, to get proper health care is ensured.



Events: Workshop, Seminar and other activities

First National Conference on Education titled “Whither Policy Reforms in Education in Bangladesh: Lessons and Challenges”

2nd-3rd March' 2008

Unnayan Onneshan has organized its first national education conference on education titled “Whither Policy Reforms in Education in Bangladesh: Lessons and Challenges”, on the 2nd and 3rd of March at the CIRDAP auditorium in Dhaka. Education specialists, researchers and activists presented their papers at the conference. Representatives of the government, NGOs, donor agencies and the civil society were present at the conference.



Themes of the Conference

Education seems to be instrumentalised as a commodity in this era of global capitalism. Neo-liberal reforms have been spearheaded by a range of multilateral and supranational organisations tied into the system of global governance- the World Bank, the IMF, the WTO with participation of national and international nongovernmental agencies. Bangladesh like other economies had to adjust to this new "structural" reality. Education policies and programmes have been designed, shaped and reshaped in this neo-liberal framework for conformity and reproduction. Neo-liberal educational reforms are directed from the notion of open markets, the reduction of the public sector, the decrease of state intervention and the deregulation of markets. The focal points of the papers were:

1. Knowledge generation system and neo-liberal policy framework in Bangladesh.
2. Sectoral experiences in policy reforms and programme implementation in Bangladesh

On the first day of the conference, Mr. Nurul Kabir, Editor, The Daily New Age; Piash Karim, Professor, BRAC University; and Farhad Mozhar, Director, UBINIG; chaired their respective sessions. Professor Muzaffer Ahmad, Arup Rahee, Dr. Sajjad Zohir, Farida Akhter, Professor Salimullah Khan, Pavel Partha, Manos Chowdhury, Sayeed Ferdous, Shaswati Dewan, Nasrin Khandoker, Md. Nabil Juberi and Masrur Shahid Hossain presented their papers in three separate sessions.

On the second day of the conference, Anu Muhammad, Professor Jahangirnagar University; Ajoy Roy, Professor, Dhaka University; Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, Chairperson, Unnayan Onneshan; chaired their respective sessions. Professor Shahidul Islam, Rabiul Islam, Gazi Mahabubul Alam, Sarwar Basher, Mirja Mohammad Shahjamal, Maliha Shahjahan, Shamima Tasmin, Kawser-Bin Khaled, Rezaul Karim Chowdhury, Hosnneara Feroja, K. M. Enamul Hoque, Jakir Hossain, Masuda Khatun Shefali, Mesbah Kamal, Sonjib Drong, Ali Manash, Nusrat Zerine presented their papers in three separate sessions.

Media Reports on Education Conference, 2008

Education system is running without any philosophy [Prothom Alo March 2, 2008]

No serious debate on education as yet [The Daily New Age March 2, 2008]

Educators also needs to increase their own knowledge [Amar Desh March 2, 2008]

Freethinking is neglected in education [Bhorer Kagoj March 2, 2008]

Guardians are more interested in certificate, says Prof. Mozaffor Ahmed [Amader Shomoy March 2, 2008]

Decision needs to be made on whether education is state controlled [Inqilab March 2, 2008]

Education is getting expensive for the middle class [JaiJaiDin March 2, 2008]

Education is now a commodity needed for unified scientific education system [Jugantor March 2, 2008]

Education system needs to reflect native knowledge [Naya Diganto March 2, 2008]

Unnayan Onneshan education conference at CIRDAP [Shangbad March 2, 2008]



Conference Poster



Bangladesh Public Health Conference 2008

13th - 14th June'200

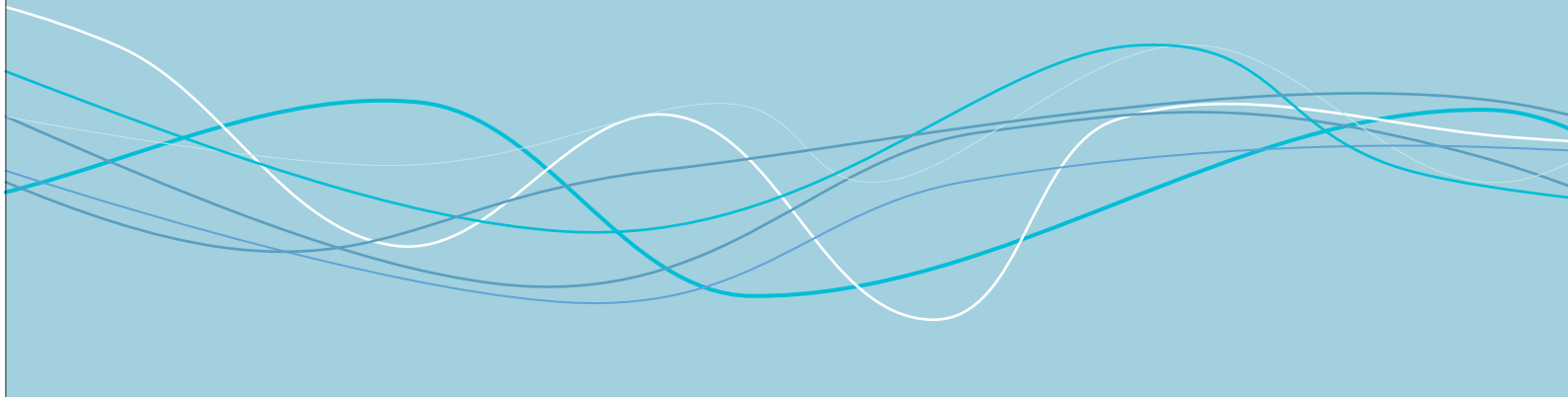
Unnayan Onneshan, a research organisation organized a two day long 'Bangladesh Public Health Conference 2008' at Brac Inn on the 13th & 14th of June, 2008 with a vision to inquire about existing health systems reforms and to encourage newer models for equitable and efficient health care systems. Research findings of the scholarly articles were presented in the conference, highlighting pitfalls and providing direction for the functional restructuring of the health sector of Bangladesh. Gradual augmentation of the private sector in health care delivery took centre stage to bring out the effects on stakeholders. The impact of climate change on health was put under the spotlight in order to formulate an escape route from the impending disaster. The following cross-cutting themes were discussed at the conference:

- Climate Change and its impact on health
- The role of the state in health care delivery
- Impact of essential service packages on the poor
- Rational use of medicine
- Public-private partnership
- Public-public partnership

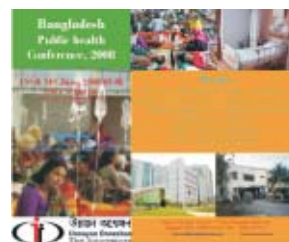
Participants from DG Health Services, different donor agencies, national and international NGOs, faculties and students of public health from various Universities, journalists and other stakeholders of public health were present at the conference. The conference was divided into six sessions to discuss all the six themes and three of the sessions were held in each day of the two-day conference.

The conference was inaugurated by Prof. Dr. Md. Abul Faez, Director General, DGHS, Government of Bangladesh and Mr. Nurul Kabir, Editor, The Daily New Age, was the chief guest on the closing day. The inaugural and closing speeches was delivered by Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, Chairman, Unnayan Onneshan.





Conference Poster



Other Events

Ekushey Book Fair & Launch of UO TV in the year of 2008

Unnayan Onneshan Participating at Ekhushey Boimela 2008

1st-29th February 2008

Unnayan Onneshan participated at the book fair, in remembrance of the martyred of language movement in 1952. It is organized every year by the Bangla Academy from the 1st of February to the 29th of February. Books, publication and research works were brought close to the people. All publications and report of Unnayan Onneshan were available at the Unnayan Onneshan stall.



Launch of Unnayan Onneshan TV on YouTube

Unnayan Onneshan launched a YouTube Channel named UnnayanOnneshanTV. It will broadcast video news of the activities of the organisation, news footage related to Unnayan Onneshan from different television channels and documentary films produced by the organisation. Besides, it will help create a network of new media users, who are working on policy research and activists working for the betterment of the people.

The channel is already broadcasting two videos of its activities and a documentary on aid effectiveness. The channel is planned and designed by Paul James Gomes, Media and Communications Associate. It is run by the media and communications unit of Unnayan Onneshan.



Environment Conference 2008, Unnayan Onneshan

This video documents the conference on 'Financing for Climate Change-Challenges and the Way Forward-2008' organized by Unnayan Onneshan. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2K6PdzzYsQ>



Development Express

This is a documentary on Japanese aid effectiveness in Bangladesh. The film shows how the Jamuna Bridge has created an obstruction to development in the Shirajgonj area. It points out the profit takers and losers from the project. It illustrates the development disaster in the area where it was suppose to bring prosperity. The film was directed by Shakil Ahmed and produced by New Vista Ltd for Unnayan Onneshan.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yY1-QuDL4-U>



ETV news on Education Conference

This video documents the "First National Education Conference on Whither Policy Reforms in Education in Bangladesh: Lessons and Challenges", organized by Unnayan Onneshan. The video shows the paper presenters, audience present and highlights of some issues the speakers raised at the conference.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cITGbdZcOM8>



Media Highlights

Unnayan Onneshan in the year of 2008

Media Report Highlight, January 2008 to
December 2008

Media Feature

Fissures_in_updated_National_Health_Policy_thedailystar_20Sep2008

The Daily Star
Committed to People's Right To Know

Saturday, September 20, 2008 12:22 PM GMT+06:00 Star Health

Fissures in updated National Health Policy

Dr Enamul Hasib and Dr Nasreen Rubaba Khan

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has published the final draft of revised National Health Policy (NHP) on its website recently. After its first introduction in 2000, certain programmes like Sector Wide Approach (SWA), adoption of Essential Services Package (ESP) were reviewed for necessary changes and an updated draft was prepared in 2006 to incorporate the changes in programmes and approach; but it was not finalised. Along with mentioned sectors, different issues have come into the discussion but all were not included or prioritised accordingly during the recent process of updating NHP by current caretaker government.

Health risks due to population burden, climate change, global warming was needed to be addressed appropriately. This is a good initiative to increase work force through public and private sector but the authority concerned overlooked it. Informal system of health service produces below-quality health care for marginalised population by training TBA (Traditional Birth Attendant training session).

This is an example of inequity to assign specialised service for wealthy population and TBA for marginalised. Special attention is being given on women, children and senior citizens. There is no direction about male and adolescents. Does equity and access mean two different systems for two separate group of population? According to the constitution one of the basic rights is health which is established on the base of gender equality, access equality and ethical conduct. These were forgotten long before. As long we set essential services package for the marginalised and specialised service for the rich, we shall not be able to achieve equity and accessibility. The quality of health service cannot be improved overnight for sure, but it is also certain that proper management of the vast workforce would lead to a much more improved health services after a certain period of time.

A regulatory framework for ensuring accountability of service providers to the patient or their superior needs to be prepared. There should be a proper guideline about the referral system. The role of GPs and specialised consultants needs to be defined clearly. The point of health service delivery for urban population is either general or medical college hospitals which are known as hospitals of secondary and tertiary level. On the other hand, place for rural people is health complex. This is inequitable service.

A complete health policy was formulated in the year 2000 following long term five year plans since independence for governing health care system. In case of all five-year plans including the national health policy of 2000, involvement of government; doctors; politicians and people's participation was evident (Osman, F. A. Policy making in Bangladesh, 2004, pp. 148-156).

By recognising Alma Ata in 1978, nationally it was also decided to ensure participation of citizen through their representatives (Osman, F., A. 2004, annex 4.8, p. 372) that is not followed here. It is written in bold strong political commitment at the end of the draft of this health policy.

Developed countries like the United Kingdom, Finland, Spain and developing countries like India and Pakistan usually formulate health policy over a period of time and then implement it for next 10 to 15 years. Policy must not be changed during this period otherwise all efforts and financial investments will be worn out. It is worth mentioning the separation of health and family planning department which was unified later and then separated again. Such lack of planning resulted in failure in achieving targets in both sectors.

In a nutshell, this can be said that this unspecific health policy surely is not going to benefit the general people of Bangladesh. There should be a uniform health care system for every citizen of the country though there could be options for private health care system for the affordable.

People's participation is a well-discussed subject. It would be a big slip-up to come up with any new policy without people's participation.

Countries in whole world have secured participation of all stakeholders including general population in policy-making to attain a sound health care system. That is why it is better to await this effort of updating national health policy and should concentrate to implement existing programmes. Involvement of technical panel including marginalised population and representative from all high risk areas would make the health policy helpful for outlining proper strategy and program for implementation.

Deliberative participation procedures provide means for insuring needs and interests that facilitate setting goals of health care policy and the means of achieving them.

Dr Enamul Hasib is a Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan and Dr Nasreen Rubaba Khan is Public Health Expert.

• Examining SSC exams success_Newage11Aug2008

Photo Album of Annual Activities

Unnayan Onneshan celebrated it's 4th anniversary in 2007

Album: January 2007 to December 2007



Research Staff

Board of Trustees

Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir
Chairperson

Nazrul Islam
member Secretary

Jakir Hossain
Trustee

Munira Nasrin Khan
Trustee

Palash Kanti Das
Trustee

Shah Alamgir
Trustee

Researchers

Ali Manash
Head of Social Action

M. Iqbal Ahmed
Senior Research Associate

Mr. Kushal Roy
Senior Research Associate

Mr. Akand Muhammad Faisal Uddin
Project Associate

Golam Sarwar
Research Associate

Paul James Gomes
Media & Communication Associate

Sarwar Baseer
Project Associate

Nazmul Haq
Project Associate

Mehrana Islam Chowdhury
Project Associate

Musfiqur Rahman
Project Associate

JabinTahmina Haque
Project Associate

Mohammad Ershad
Project Associate

Uthpal Kumar
Project Associate

Tania Sultana Mimi
Project Associate

Farzana Nasrin
Project Associate

Quazi Fidia Farah
Project Associate

Shongijta Dash Bithi
Survey Executive

Fawjia Ahmed Koli
Survey Executive

Sultana Kabita
Survey Executive

Mahbub Ul Karim
Survey Executive

Kamruzzaman
Survey Executive

Abu Hena Mostofa Kamal
Survey Executive

Rakib Hossain
Survey Executive

Shanti Khatun
Survey Executive

Zakir Hossain
Survey Executive

Sharafatullh Mridha
Survey Executive

Mousumi Akter
Survey Executive

Mijanur Rahman
Survey Executive

Nurul Amin
Survey Executive

Elias Ahmed
Survey Executive

Administration

A. S. M Anamul Hoque
Head of HR & Administration

Azmol Hossain
Finance & Admin Associate

M. A. A Yusuf
IT Advisor

Ahsanul Islam
Executive

Nayeem Muhammad Firoz
Finance & Admin Associate

Abdullah Al Mamum
Admin Associate

Md. Rakibul Hassan
IT Executive

Rubel Bakaul
Driver

Faruk Hossain
Office Assistant

Kabirul Islam
Office Assistant

Research Internee (Names and Positions)

Internship Programme

Unnayan Onneshan has given internship to bright scholars in the year 2008. They all come from the top universities of Bangladesh. They come from Economics, Development Studies, Sociology and Anthropology background. Unnayan Onneshan appreciates bright students and always eager to create space for them in its research and drive for knowledge.

Ms, Shami Murshad Nazir
Research Intern

Mr. Ziaul Haque
Research Intern

Md. Rezaul Islam
Research Intern

Tuli Chakma
Research Intern

Md. Masumur Rahman
Research Intern

Mamun-or-Rashid
Community Researcher

Md. Rezaul Haque
Research Intern

Zakir Hossain
Community Researcher

Ms. Samima Yesmin Smrite
Research Intern

Sahibur Rahman
Community Researcher

Ms. Saema Sultana
Research Intern

Sarat Chandra Munda
Community Researcher

Part Time Employees (Names and Positions)

Suhel Ahmed Choudhury
LCT-1

Mr. Md. Amirul Islam
LCT-1

Mr. Asaduzzaman
LCT-1

Mr. Abu Saleh
LCT-1

Mr. Md. Mustafizur Rahman
LCT-1

Mr. A. F. M. Badrul Alam
LCT-1

Mr. Habib Abu Ibrahim
LCT-1

Mr. Md. Saleh Ahmed
LCT-1

Dr. Salma Chaudhuri Zohir
LCT-1

Mr. Md. Maimul Ahsan Khan
LCT-1

Mr. Mohammad Abul Hossain
LCT-1

Ms. Rabeya Khatoon
LCT-1

Mr. Golam Rahman
LCT-2

Abul Kalam Azad
LCT-2

Mr. Muhammad Abdul Mannan
LCT-2

Mr. Salamoth Ullah
LCT-2

Ms. Nazneen Ahmed
LCT-2

K. M. Salleheen
LCT-2

Dilip Kumar Roy
LCT-2

Dr. Shahnawaz Karim
LCT-2

Mr. Khandaker Rafiq uz Zaman
LCT-2

Mr. A. K. D. Deen Mohammad Khan
LCT-2

Mr Abdul Malek
LCT-2

Mr. Manzur Ahmed
LCT-2

Mr. A. K. Monaw-war Uddin Ahmed
LCT-2

Kamrul Hasan
LCT-2

Summary of Finance Report

Statement of Actual Expenditure, January to December, 2008



আহমদ এন্ড আখতার
AHMAD & AKHTAR
Chartered Accountants



A Correspondent Member of
Russell Bedford International, UK
www.russellbedford.com

AUDITORS' REPORT To

UNNAYAN ONNESHAN-THE INNOVATORS

We have audited the annexed financial statements of "Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators" comprising Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2008, Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Receipts and Payments, Cash Flow Statement and Notes thereto for the year then ended.

Respective responsibilities of project's management and auditors

The management is the responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and relevant circulars. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and relevant circulars, give a true and fair view of the state of the organization's affair as at December 31, 2008 and of the results of its operations and its grant receipts and payments for the year then ended.

We also report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the management so far as it appeared from our examination of those books, and
- the Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Receipts and Payments and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

Dated: September 09, 2009
Dhaka



Ahmad & Akhtar
AHMAD & AKHTAR
Chartered Accountants

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Khulna-910
Phone : 01717-561839

web : www.aacabd.com

Ahmad & Akhtar
Chartered Accountants

Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators
Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2008

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>Taka</u>	<u>2007</u> <u>Taka</u>
NON CURRENT ASSETS:			
Fixed Assets at cost less accumulated depreciation	5.00	7,690,219	6,195,561
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Investment, Deposit & Advance	6.00	17,709,163	17,101,500
AIT Deducted at Source	7.00	2,390,772	1,743,280
Loan & Advance	8.00	416,247	231,324
Cash in Hand & at Bank	9.00	4,353,861	437,533
		<u>24,870,043</u>	<u>19,513,637</u>
		<u>32,560,262</u>	<u>25,709,198</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Loan from Trustees	10.00	30,000	155,000
Income tax Deducted at Source	11.00	5,321	1,319
Bank overdraft		4,500,000	6,300,000
Salary payable		371,666	186,400
Audit fee payable		20,000	20,000
		<u>4,926,987</u>	<u>6,662,719</u>
Net Current Assets:		<u>19,943,056</u>	<u>12,850,918</u>
Net Assets:		<u>27,633,275</u>	<u>19,046,479</u>
FINANCED BY:			
Fund Account	12.00	<u>27,633,275</u>	<u>19,046,479</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of this balance sheet.


Trustee


Trustee

As per our annexed report of even date

Dated: September 09, 2009
Dhaka




AHMAD & AKHTAR
Chartered Accountants