



ANNUAL REPORT YEAR 2009

Advancing Ideas and Building
Constituencies for Social Transformation

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Unnayan Onneshan in the year of 2009

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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 2009. I congratulate all the members of the Unnayan Onneshan family for their dedication and effort and thank our national and international partners for their continuous 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 2009, Unnayan Onneshan has worked on issues related to climate change, agriculture, food security, agrarian transition, budget analysis, and biodiversity in the Sundarbans, environmental displacement etc. The Economic Policy Unit has given us six research papers. The Climate Change, Biodiversity and DRR Unit has prepared seven reports and the came up with some research publications. Moreover, the Social Policy Unit has also come up with some research works. To disseminate the outcome of its research, Unnayan Onneshan has organized a number of workshops, seminars, national and international conferences and so on.

This year is also momentous as Unnayan Onneshan has undertaken and participated in a number of national and international events. Unnayan Onneshan was an active participant in JSAPMDD events during UNFCCC climate change talks in Bangkok. Besides this, it joined Conference on "Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia" in Islamabad, Pakistan.

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

“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.

The mission of this organisation is to champion innovation for exploring paths of social transformation towards a world, free from poverty, injustice, gender inequality and environmental degradation.

Unnayan Onneshan has also a vision 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.

For extensive research works Unnayan Onneshan is grouped into five function-based operational units –

Economic Policy Unit

Climate Change, Biodiversity and DRR

Social Policy Unit

Perspective Building and Policy Literacy Unit

In addition to their research work, all 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 within the participants - a critical consciousness that is expressed in political as well as practical action for change.

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

Unnayan Onneshan's student internship programme offers fellowships to dynamic, motivated fresh university graduates to increase 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 researchers' access to ICT, local & international newspapers, journals and publications.

Research Programme and Publications

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, 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.

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 2009-10

A Rapid Assessment



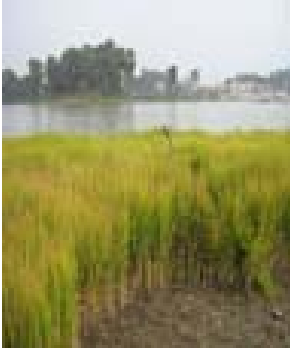
The budget for 2009-2010 warrants scrutiny on the efficacy of the proposed measures in translating polls manifesto, revitalization of the economy, expansion of productive capacities for generating wealth and reducing poverty, beyond the general discussion of size and delivery.

The Agrarian Transition and the Livelihoods of the Rural Poor: Credit Market

The interest rate of the loan paid by farmers is quite high and subsequently it happens in the process of repaying the loans, farmers lose their output and sometimes have to sell their small holdings and become landless. Therefore, intervention is needed from the state as well as from the private sector. But proper implementation of the adopted policies needs to be seriously monitored. It is necessary for the state and different organizations to carry on with their initiatives for increasing farmers' access to institutional credit.



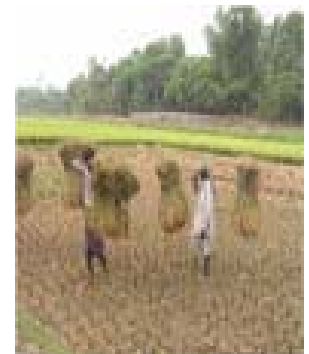
The Agrarian Transition and the Livelihood of the Rural Poor: Agricultural Extension Services



This research report is conducted to analyze the strength, weakness, opportunities and threats in agricultural extension services in Bangladesh. The study would help to understand the current level of extension services and the shortcomings of agricultural extension services from the point of view of producers as well as from that group working on behalf of the producers. It would also facilitate to assess what farmers and other relevant actors deserve from the agricultural service departments.

The Agrarian Transition and the Livelihood of the Rural Poor: Agricultural Input Market

The agricultural sector contributes 22 percent of GDP and employs 48 percent of our labour force. Without access to agricultural inputs, farmers cannot increase the productivity of this sector. The import and distribution of inputs should be carried out to guarantee access to farmers. The liberalization and privatization measures should be managed so as not to victimize the poor and marginalized farmers. It therefore follows that the policies prescribed by the IFIs should be cautiously dealt with.



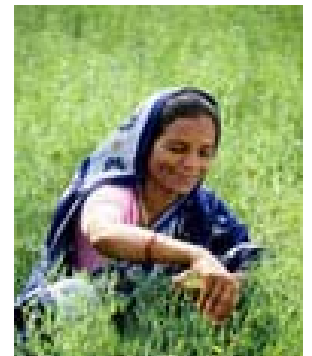
The Agrarian Transition and the Livelihood of the Rural Poor: Agricultural Land Market



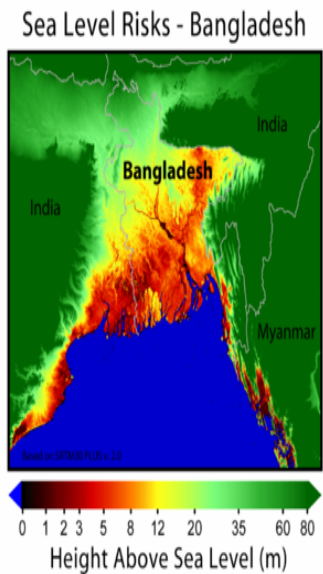
The study aims to suggest ways for future land planning formulation with regards to environmental degradation and climate change. Some policy options are prepared to reform land administration and tenure reform. The paper aims to provide a picture of corruption prevailing in land administration. A specific section for advocacy agenda is made for a national campaign on agriculture regarding land market which would be supportive to small and marginalized farmers.

The Agrarian Transition and the Livelihood of the Rural Poor: Agricultural Product Market

Like many other LDCs, farmers in Bangladesh are struggling to compete in the today's liberalized global market. Like many other LDCs, farmers in Bangladesh, are not getting the support that farmers in developed countries are availing. The global trade rules of today are against the interest of the small farmers so with decreasing support along with rising competition from foreign markets, the small farmers are constantly facing challenges.



Climate Change, Bio-diversity & DRR Unit



Ecology, Environment and Emergencies Unit has compiled two reports, which deal with the customary use of the Sundarbans' biological resources and its related traditional cultural practices along with a policy paper on climate change. The unit has 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 includes disaster rights –it 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

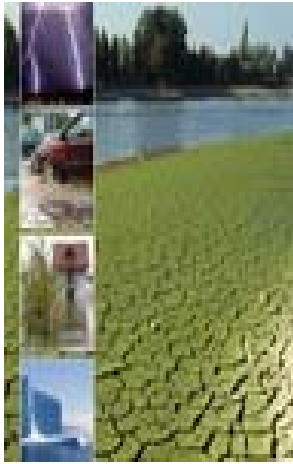
Human Settlements

Urban poverty, urban environment, rural-urban links

Sustainable Markets

Environment economics, corporate responsibility, re-governing markets, trade

Climate change impacts on rice production in Bangladesh: A modeling study



Rice production would be a major concern in recent years due to changing climatic conditions. Significant amounts of rice yield may be hampered for fluctuations of climatic parameters. Combined effects of maximum and minimum temperatures are more significant compared to their individual effect on rice production in Bangladesh. Boro production has drastically been reduced due to increasing maximum and minimum temperatures of 2°C and 4°C and it may be 3.2% to 18.7% and 5.3% to 36.0% for rising temperature of both 2°C and 4°C, respectively. The average figure of yield reduction of the two temperature parameters is 10.4% for 2°C and above 22.9% for 4°C

Climate change and flow of environmental displacement in Bangladesh

The study depicts environmental displacement with the premise of increased frequency of natural disasters and the adverse impacts of climate change. The research findings reveal that on an average 25%, 3% and 2% populations are displaced from different natural calamities like floods, droughts and cyclones respectively. The estimation of future displacement reveals that approximately 49 million, 63 million and 78 million people might be displaced in 2010, 2015 and 2020 respectively.

To avert the future crisis, the study proposes to adopt and update policy guidelines including action plans within a timeframe to stay on track with the changing climate.



Future Climate Change and Moisture Stress: Impact on Crop Agriculture in South-Western Bangladesh



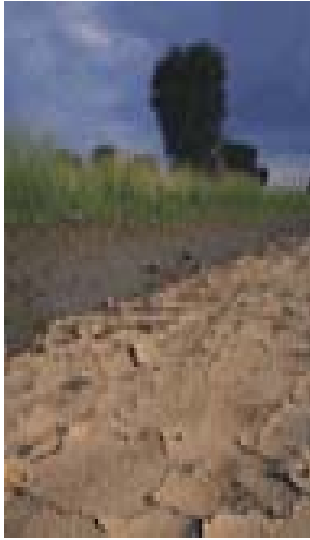
Using the projected scenarios as input for CROPWAT model, it was found that soil moisture stress, rain fed HYV Boro rice and potato are likely to face increased yield reduction by 2075, which is an increase of 4% and 8.7% respectively to the 1990 baseline. To cope with the situation, an increase of 22% irrigation would be required in the worst cases like potato production. Despite the increase in projected rainfall in every season, unavailability of rainfall in planting periods and different growing periods hampers crop production. As a result, food security is likely to be threatened under climate change.

Surviving Cyclones: The Indigenous Wisdom

Indigenous communities have been living in the coastal areas for centuries with unique cultural identities and close contact with nature. Rakhains are the only indigenous ethnic community that lives in the coastal region of Bangladesh. It is assumed that they have developed indigenous perception, prediction and survival strategies and therefore possess an effective disaster management strategy. The people were found to be mostly ignorant of the formal preventive and survival strategies. They rely upon cumulative experience of the earlier generations. This is evident in their structural adjustment and specific forms of housing for long-term adaptation, prediction of cyclones observing the state of the sea-water, wind direction, condition of the sky etc, and their ability to sustain before any institutional help arrives after a cyclone has hit. Their indigenous knowledge and strategies for disaster management and how to survive 'before', 'during' and 'after' the cyclone "Sidr" has helped them in building resilience against mighty cyclones.

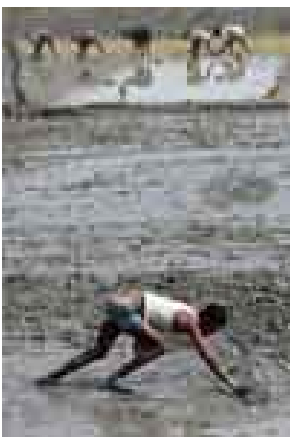


Climate Change and Food Security



The purpose of this paper is to build the interfaces among Boro rice production, increasing temperatures and population growth and how those factors affect the total rice production in Bangladesh. More than 6.5 crore people (above 45% of the total population of Bangladesh in 2006-07) may be fully deprived from their rice requirements by 2050 due to the combined effects of increasing temperatures and population growth. Bangladesh will face a remarkable food shortage in the next few years and this will turn into a critical issue around 2050 if the current trend continues. Improving Boro and T.Aman production, protecting the declining rate of Aus rice production, developing more heat tolerant rice varieties and improving management practices would be the major factors required to increase rice production in Bangladesh.

Agriculture Biodiversity and Food Security: Two Sides of a Coin



Recent worldwide food crisis has raised the issue of food security to an urgent basis. The current study, therefore, anchors on the issue of indiscriminate agriculture biodiversity loss and its impacts on food security. Bangladesh is considered as one of the fertile deltas in the world. Along with favourable climatic condition the country is also endowed with highly productive native crop varieties. Nevertheless, the study has shown that lack of proper use of agriculture biodiversity and practice of so called modern agriculture systems that are based on hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides without paying much attention to the native varieties are responsible for recent food crisis in agrarian Bangladesh.

CYCLONE AILA 2009

Initial Assessment



The cyclone Aila hit the southern coastline of Bangladesh hard May, 2009 and the hardcore poor are the worst victims. The “infamous” Aila destroyed thousands of acres of crop fields and left areas waterlogged, causing deaths to thousands of livestock, damaging sources of drinking water and forcing an approximate 50,000 people homeless.

Action Research: Community Based Management of the Sundarbans (CBMS) in Khulna

The project Community Based Management of the Sundarbans (CBMS) has been running since 2005 to date funded by Forest People Programme (FPP), UK is being implemented in two upazilas of Khulna districts of Bangladesh by Unnayan Onneshan. Besides other two organizations Nijera Kori (NK) and Humanity Watch (HW) are also actively participating with Unnayan Onneshan. The CBMS project is a research based action project aimed to advocate for a new approach to managing the Sundarbans, based on the customary sustainable practices and rules of the traditional resource users and their full and effective participation in decision-making and management of this important wetland. The project is connected to a larger project called FPBP.

The year 2009 was eventful for Community Based Management of the Sundarbans (CBMS) with different types of projects and activities. The highlights of these events include a national conference on Participatory Management of the Sundarbans; a study on developing a model to identify forest people in Koyra upazila; initiation of activities among the forest people in Koyra to develop their own indigenous

institution; watching the commencement of Integrated Protected Area Co-management (IPAC) project activities on Sundarbans and a devastating cyclone Aila hitting the coast of Bangladesh forcing many of the forest people in Koyra and Paikgachha upazila to be homeless. Some project activities at 2009 were hindered due to cyclone Aila in May as access to the project area (Koyra, Paikgachha), the worst affected one, was not possible but relief and rehabilitation related activities in the project areas have been prioritized over the project planned activities.

Activities carried out under the Project:

Activities conducted in 2009 can be categorized in four thematic areas: A) Research; B) Advocacy C) Campaign and D) Actions. But the frameworks and schedule of some activities under these thematic areas were redesigned on the basis of their importance due to budgetary constraints and extreme weather events. The research activity



National conference on Participatory Management of the Sundarbans on April 27, 2009

was formed mainly focusing on participatory model for forest people recognition and traditional resource usage system especially highlight on agro-forestry system. The advocacy activities were mainly focused on dialogues with local government, elected Member of Parliament, forest department officials and experts in the presence of the local communities. Activities under the heads of campaign were focused on local voice raising, local alliance and network building on common interest. At last the action activities focused on capacity building of the forest people.

IPAC Monitoring Activities:

Unnayan Onneshan has become a member of Sundarbans Watch Group (SWG) to monitor the IPAC project activities that being funded by USAID aimed to manage the protected



Sundarbans Working Group (SWG) is submitting an open letter to the Divisional Forest Officer, Sundarbans West on 15 June 2009

area of Sundarbans. Bonojibi Odhikar Surokkha Moncho (BOSM), a common platform for like minded organizations and individuals working for Sundarbans issues has been elected as the secretariat of the Sundarbans Watch Group. As a partner of BOSM, Unnayan Onneshan assists the SWG by providing up to date information and other technical and expert supports (policy analysis, rules and regulation, expert opinion on environment, communication with Sundarbans and environmental experts, communities etc). The SWG has already sent an open letter requesting the government and concerned authorities to disclose information on IPAC. In this context two round table discussion and two meetings have been held with active participation of the concerned organizations, institutions, forest department and civil society jointly organized by BOSM, UO, HW, NK.

Activities at emergency situation resultant from Cyclone Aila



The cyclone Aila hit the southern coastline of Bangladesh hard in 25 May 2009 and the hardcore poor are the worst victims. The ‘infamous Aila left many areas waterlogged and destroyed thousands of acres of crop fields, causing deaths to thousands of livestock, damaging the sources of drinking water and forcing approximate fifty thousand people homeless. In this circumstances Unnayan Onneshan, a research based organization has carried out some immediate action to response this Aila which include the following activities

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 fulfill 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 organizations 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.



Migration and Living Conditions in Urban Slums: Implications for Food Security

Slum improvement not only uplifts the living quality of the urban poor but also supports adaptation measures of climate change, while planned migration of those who suffer climate-induced displacement is a present-day concern. Building of environment-friendly infrastructure with sanitation facilities will help a great deal in eliminating the effects of environmental degradation.



Events: Workshops, Seminars and Other Events

JSAPMDD Activities during the Bangkok Intercessional

September 27-October 6, 2009, Bangkok, Thailand

The purpose of JSAPMDD events during UNFCCC climate change talks in Bangkok, 2009 is to substantiate Asian people's solidarity on climate justice. The series of activities organized/co-organized by JSAPMDD comprises international strategy meeting on climate and finance, public forum on ecological debt and climate justice, conference on power and water alternatives, action on ecological debt and climate debt, action on illegitimate debt and call for WB and ADB out of climate, international strategy meeting of the climate justice network and finally, the people's hearing calling for reparation for climate justice. Unnayan Onneshan has been an active participant in this campaign contributing its full support to all actions it undertakes.

Some of the statements coming out from the meetings are set *to continue the struggle and to mobilize for socioeconomic and climate justice for all*. In this case, it is argued that IFIs (world banks, regional and national development banks) are responsible for current economic, financial and climate crises and they are using these crises to increase their lending as well as to maintain their influence and status-quo while continuing to fuel the climate crises by supporting extractive industries and other harmful industrial sectors. These institutions are selling market-based false solutions and pushing new loans on countries in the Global South to deal with a catastrophe they did not cause.

False solutions include carbon markets, offsetting, nuclear power, monoculture agro fuels and tree plantations, mega-infrastructure projects, carbon capture and storage.

Therefore, false solutions influence climate and social injustice and financial instability which are unacceptable. So the campaign goes on: *IFIs and private corporations out of climate finance: reparations now!!!*

Also, the movement on debt and development during UNFCCC inter-sessional climate change talks demanded not to give WB and ADB any role in financing mitigation and adaptation programs. This would only put developing countries deeper into the debt, making the climate crises worse. The movement signifies the issue to repay climate debt, which rich countries owe to the poor countries – a climate debt for excessive emissions (emission debt) and climate harms (adaptation debt).

Workshop on “Governance Priorities to Sustain Growth in Bangladesh” held on 8th December 2009

Organized by Unnayan Onneshan

A day-long workshop on “Governance Priorities to Sustain Growth in Bangladesh” was held on December 8th 2009 at the BRAC Centre Inn. The speaker was Professor Mushtaq H. Khan (Professor of Economics at University of London and currently appointed member of the Council of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA) of the United Nations.). Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir (Associate Professor of Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka and Chairperson of Unnayan Onneshan) was the moderator of the event. The event was organized by Unnayan Onneshan.



Mid-level government officials from different Ministries along with governance specialists from international organizations attended the workshop.

Mr. Titumir opened the workshop on the note of presenting alternative thinking towards sustainable

growth in the context of instability. Prof. Khan then made a presentation that discussed the present governance policies followed in other countries as well as Bangladesh. He rationalized that presence of garment industry in Bangladesh is due to the accidental opportunity presented by the MFA quota system introduced in the late 1970s. He also added that clear property rights and rule of law should be prioritized to create a good investment climate, as observed in India and China. He argued that corruption is not only limited to developing countries like Bangladesh but is a global issue. He reasoned that corruption eradication was not possible within a short time span and economic growth needs to be achieved amidst this corruption. Prof. Khan also discussed different types of corruption that is rampant in Bangladesh and other countries and suggested that rather than focusing on complete eradication, it was more effective to focus on certain segments of governance and reduce corruption tolerance in those sectors to ensure economic growth.

The workshop was an interactive one where the participants exchanged their opinions. It was agreed that lower corruption tolerance should be gradually institutionalized in targeted government ministries. The Officials voiced their appreciation for the workshop and added that this form of dialogue should be continued and particularly targeted towards high level government officials and members of parliament who are generally responsible for enacting laws.



Emergency Relief



Unnayan Onneshan, Humanity Watch and other organizations conducted post Aila emergency relief activities especially among the Munda (ethnic community) at Uttar Bedkashi and Dokkhin Bedkashi (worst affected area) in Koyra Upazila on 3 June 2009.

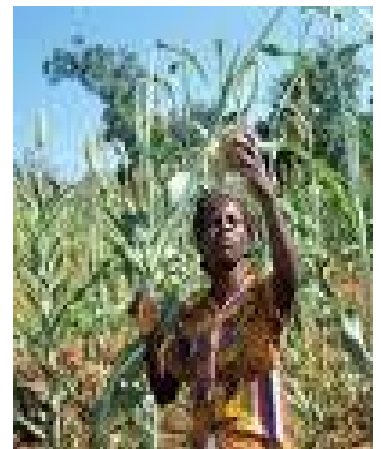
Participation in Conference on "Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia." In Islamabad, Pakistan

Five years down the road, times are more troubled than ever before with looming issues of conflict, lawlessness, extremism and insecurity constantly on the rise. The South Asian region has been going through tumultuous times. To address these matters, The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) held its Twelfth Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) from 21-23 December 2009 in Islamabad, Pakistan. This year's Conference was titled 'Fostering Sustainable Development in South Asia: Responding to Challenges'. Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir (Chairman of Unnayan Onneshan) was speaker in the closing plenary and also chaired some sessions in the conference. Some of the sub-themes discussed included: Climate Change and chemical use, Social Dimension of Food Security, Global Financial Crisis: Response in South Asia, Role of Women parliamentarians in Social and Political Change.

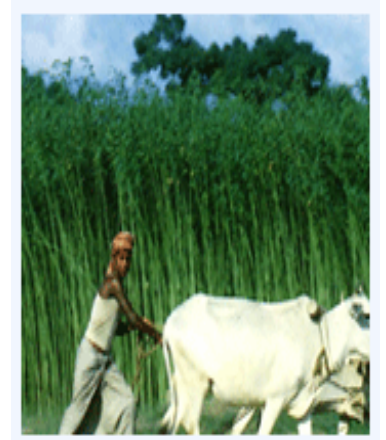
In-House Seminars

Seminar on "Agriculture Bio-diversity and Food Security"

An in-house seminar on "Agriculture biodiversity and food security" was held on November 22nd 2009 at Unnayan Onneshan's conference room as a part of its regular in-house seminar series. The seminar started with Mr. Mohammed Abdul Baten, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan, giving a presentation on the importance of linking agriculture bio-diversity to food security. The research is based upon the notion of food security adopted from FAO (1996) and tries to identify the causes of food shortage by reviewing the traditional and current agriculture practices in Bangladesh.



The presentation further showed current initiatives of the government in the agriculture sector their shortcomings in achieving food security. He raises a moral question of retaining inherited seed rights of the farmers and shows how they are losing their seed rights by using High Yielding Varieties, forced to become consumers of multinational companies like Monsanto, DuPont, and Syngenta. Advocating in favour of organic agriculture, he reveals the potentiality of organic farming in Bangladesh and shows clear evidence where organic agriculture is both environmentally friendly and has a higher rate of production.



The participants agreed that the research is an important one especially with regards to food security and sought for some more evidence to support the notion that bio-diversity is reducing our local culture.

Seminar on Climate Change Impacts on Rice Production in Bangladesh



An in-house seminar was held at Unnayan Onneshan's conference room on November 15th 2009 focusing mainly on the effects of increasing temperature on rice production in Bangladesh. Mr. Jayanta Kumar Basak, Researcher of the organization, presented paper linking climate change, rice production and food security which will also be used as a background paper for the Organization's forthcoming national seminar on food security.

The paper aimed at building the interfaces between Boro rice production and increasing temperatures. The research revealed that total rice production of Bangladesh will be decreased to a significant level by 2050, if the temperature increases ranging from 1.80C to 40C as projected by IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. Accordingly, 50% of the population may face food shortage by 2050 (Base year 2006-07). The situation will further aggravate with the increasing population (two million people per year) and temperature. The participants argued that this horrifying picture shows evidence of how vulnerable Bangladesh is to the impacts of climate change. They call for an immediate action from both national and international communities taking into consideration the results of the research.

Seminar on Food Security

An in-house seminar was held at Unnayan Onneshan's conference room on November 7th 2009 focusing mainly on food insecurity linked with urban poverty and landlessness in rural Bangladesh. Ms. Tahera Akhter, Research Associate of the organisation, presented her paper linking urban poverty to food security which will be used as a background paper for Unnayan Onneshan's upcoming national seminar on food security. The underlying assumption is that climate induced displaced people in urban slums will increase urban poverty and poverty threatens food security. She has tried to develop a relation between food security and living conditions of urban poor. The participants shared their opinions after the presentation, where questions were raised on non food items relating to food security of slum dwellers.



Next, Ms. Mehruna Islam Chowdhury presented her research work on 'Impact of Landlessness on 'Access to Food': Experience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Rural Bangladesh' at the seminar. The paper aims to analyze the impact of landlessness on food security through in-depth interviews of small and marginal farmers in the rural areas. The discussion centered on accepting a common definition of 'landlessness' that is applicable to all physiographic units and accepted by existing institutions. Finally the participants agreed to use the definition of FAO, where landlessness is defined as a situation of having less than 0.2 acre or no land.

Photos (CBMS in Action)





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Nayeem Mohammad Firoz
Finance & Admin Associate

Community Researchers:

Sarat Chandra Munda

Sahhbur Rahman

Zakir Hossain

Mamun –or- Rashid

Surveyor Executives:

Nayem Ahmed

Tofura Akther

Mahabubu Ul Karim

Sultana Kabita

Ahsanul Islam

Shongita Das Bithi

Fawjia Ahmed Koli

IT Specialist

M. A. A. Yusuf

Rakibul Hasan

Others:

Rubel Bakaul

Senior Driver

Sobo Mondol

Driver

Mohammad Hossain

Driver

Kabirul Islam

Senior Office Assistant

Tariqul Islam

Office Assistant

Jahagir Alam

Office Assistant

Summary of Finance Report

Audited Accounts January 2009 – December 2009



আহমদ এন্ড আখতার
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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, 2009 and related Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Receipts and Payments, Cash Flow Statements and Notes thereto for the year then ended.

Respective responsibilities of project management and auditors

The management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of 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 statements 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, 2009 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 Statements dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

Dated: July 14, 2010
Dhaka




AHMAD & AKHTAR
Chartered Accountants

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Ahmad & Akhtar
Chartered Accountants

Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators
Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Taka</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>Taka</u>
NON CURRENT ASSETS:			
Fixed Assets at cost less accumulated depreciation	5.00	5,580,767	7,690,219
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Investment, Deposit & Advance	6.00	19,442,078	17,709,163
AIT Deducted at Source	7.00	2,599,917	2,390,772
Loan & Advance	8.00	422,136	416,247
Cash in Hand & at Bank	9.00	1,156,334	4,353,861
		<u>23,620,465</u>	<u>24,870,043</u>
		<u>29,201,232</u>	<u>32,560,262</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Loan from Trustees	10.00	692,575	30,000
Income tax Deducted at Source	11.00	10,401	5,321
Bank over draft		-	4,500,000
Salary payable		475,560	371,666
Audit fee payable		20,000	20,000
Office Rent Payable		88,000	-
Web & Internet bill Payable		24,000	-
		<u>1,310,536</u>	<u>4,926,987</u>
Net Current Assets:		<u>22,309,929</u>	<u>19,943,056</u>
Net Assets:		<u>27,890,696</u>	<u>27,633,275</u>
FINANCED BY:			
Fund Account	12.00	<u>27,890,696</u>	<u>27,633,275</u>

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


Trustee


Trustee

Dated: July 14, 2010
Dhaka



As per our annexed report of even date


AHMAD & AKHTAR
Chartered Accountants