

Draft for Comments

# ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 2010

**Advancing Ideas and Building  
Constituencies for Social Transformation**



centre for research and action on development

উন্নয়ন অন্বেষণ  
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## Introduction by the Chairperson

I would like to take this opportunity to express gratitude to our national and international partners for their continued support, to thank all the members of the staff of the Unnayan Onneshan for their dedication and effort for fostering the growth of the organization, and to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the members of the Board of Trustees, in shaping the successful year of 2010.

The success of 2010 has brought us responsibilities that we have to carry out with sincerity in the forthcoming year. Realising the responsibility on the shoulders of each member of Unnayan Onneshan, we endeavour to be a premier think-tank, championing innovation and solutions.

While respecting our core values, we have re-examined everything we do to find out new and effective ways to improve our ability and delivery. Our restructuring process in 2010 has enabled us to concentrate on rigorous and robust research on the one hand, and to steer action research programmes on the ground to build models at the grassroots that could provide innovative solution to the pressing development problems, facing the people and community, on the other.

The unique output of the 'Economic Policy Unit' of the organization is monthly report on economic status of Bangladesh, a first of its kind in Bangladesh that began its journey in 2010. The Unit has focused, amongst others, on implication of non-economic factors on macroeconomic performance, budgetary implications, monetary policy, growth, inflation, power, investment, unemployment, agricultural production, and food security in South Asia.

Unnayan Onneshan's 'Climate Change, Bio-diversity & DRR Unit' has come up with six research reports in 2010. The research were conducted by focusing on agriculture biodiversity and food security, cyclones, village common forests in Chittagong Hill Tracts, gender issue in climate change, climate change and South Asia and assessment on human suffering due to cyclone Aila. Two action research programmes currently going on under the unit are Community Based Management of Sundarbans (CBMS) and Regenerative Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Ecosystems (RESOLVE). The former is geared towards modeling a sustainable bio-diversity conservation practice by the traditional resource users in the largest mangrove forest of the world. The latter is a multi-partner pilot programme, dispersed around climatic hotspots of the country, attempts to provide demonstration of adaptation to climate change to come up with alternative livelihood solutions and to ensure food security.

The 'Social Policy Unit' has provided a reality check on health related millennium development goals in Bangladesh and a policy brief on present context of elderly population in Bangladesh.

The organization has put ideas directly to decision-makers at national and international levels through long cultivated connections with stakeholders. Unnayan Onneshan has always participated as a member of government delegation in bi-lateral and multilateral events. In 2010, the organization has joined as a member of government in UNFCCC conference in Cancun, Mexico. The organization is quite active in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) process.

The organization has been active in providing new ideas on regional integration in South Asia, by being active contributors in regional processes such as Imagine a New South Asia (INSA), Climate Action Network on South Asia (CANSA) and other fora. In Indo-Bangladesh level, Unnayan Onneshan has joined a research exercise titled “Eco-system for Life.”

The partnership of the organization has been strengthened with a strong networking with Oxfam Novib, Forest People Programme (FPP), Climate Action Network on South Asia (CANSA), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Imagine a New South Asia (INSA), South Asia Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE), Jubilee South APMDD, Asrai, Shariatpur Development Society (SDS), Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) and Gono Kalyan Sangstha (GKS).

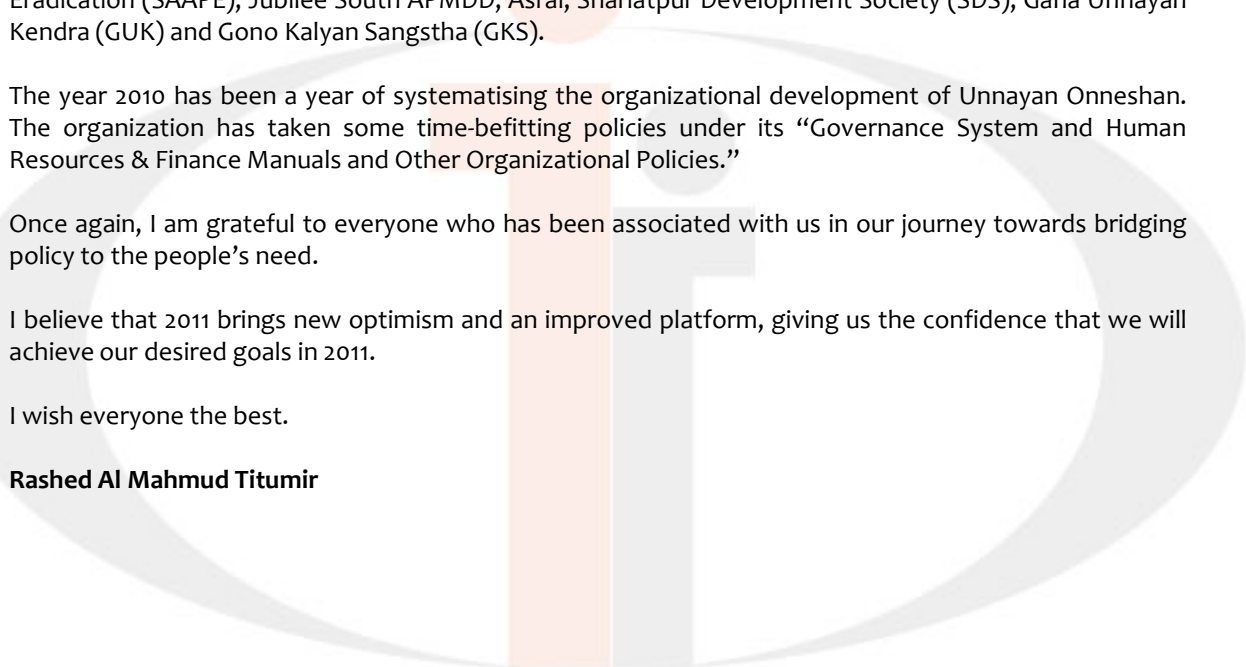
The year 2010 has been a year of systematising the organizational development of Unnayan Onneshan. The organization has taken some time-befitting policies under its “Governance System and Human Resources & Finance Manuals and Other Organizational Policies.”

Once again, I am grateful to everyone who has been associated with us in our journey towards bridging policy to the people’s need.

I believe that 2011 brings new optimism and an improved platform, giving us the confidence that we will achieve our desired goals in 2011.

I wish everyone the best.

**Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir**



## About The Organization

### A Centre for Research and Action on Development

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

The Unnayan Onneshan was registered in 2003 as a not-for-profit trust to contribute towards search 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 organization focus on pluralistic, participatory and sustainable development and seek to challenge the narrow theoretical and policy approaches derived from unitary models of development.

#### Mission

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

#### Purpose

The purpose is to provide innovative ideas, alternative models and critical approaches with a view to building constituencies for progressive transformation of people, environment, economy and society.

#### Operational Units

The internal professional staff and external fellows are grouped into four function-based operational units – *Economic Policy, Social Policy, Climate Change, Biodiversity and DRR, and Perspective & Capacity Building unit*. The professional staffs, with expertise in all areas of development studies, were educated from top-ranking universities.

- ☐ Economic Policy Unit
- ☐ Climate Change, Biodiversity and DRR
- ☐ Social Policy Unit
- ☐ Perspective and Capacity Building Unit

## Activities

❖ **Research and Dialogue:** As a think tank, much of the organisation's work is about public policies, advanced from pro-poor perspectives. The research outputs of the organisation are designed to contribute to reframe policy debates and help citizens as well as policy entrepreneurs make optimal choices by providing the tools and information they need. The organisation has integrated stakeholder-learning as well as consensus-building workshops as part of its "thinking", research and dialogue process.

❖ **Constituency Building and Policy Literacy:** A wing of the centre is engaged in perspective building and policy literacy programmes to help prepare change agents in association with civil society groups and social movements, as the organisation is concerned about social change and recognises that for social change to take place, it needs change agents. Besides the organisation use research and other projects to educate and outreach to a wider audience.

❖ **Strategic Influence and Policy Advocacy:** The organisation put ideas directly to decision-makers at national and international levels through long cultivated connections with stakeholders such as public sector officials, politicians, business leaders, NGOs, trade unions, women groups and educators. The organisation also provides tailor made policy advisories and briefings to these stakeholders.

❖ **Action Research for Change:** The organisation pursues an integrated knowledge management approach to employ participatory action methods that elevate the status of local observation and knowledge. Thus this Unit's work 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.

❖ **Student Internship Programme:** The Centre runs an active student internship programme. The fellowships are offered to dynamic, motivated fresh university graduates to up-skill their abilities to critically analyse and address the problems of development processes, pursuing progressive non-orthodox approaches.

## Roles

➤ **A knowledge provider:** The organisation infuses pluralism in perspectives by examining development intervention strategies, exposing its underlying paradigms and the impacts on the people, and explores alternative concepts, approaches, practices for contributing towards progressive social transformation.

➤ **A catalyst for change agents and organisations:** The organisation embarks upon perspective and capacity building as social action to build and strengthen constituencies of change agents for transformation.

➤ **A bridge between margin and centre:** The organisation brings in indigenous perspectives from the margins to the centre with a view to shaping the development discourses and democratising policy making.

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## Research Programme and Publications

**Unnayan Onneshan has published 21 research reports under 3 programmes in the year of 2010**

### Economic Policy Unit

The Economic Policy Unit has prepared thirteen reports, which deal with budget analysis, inflationary trends, unemployment, growth trajectory, capital investment and remittance.

The Economic Policy Unit provides research and analysis in the field of economic policy. The aim is to examine public 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

##### □ Governance capability and Macro Economic Performance for Growth and Equity

With the mission of social transformation through poverty eradication, removing gender inequality and environmental degradation, Unnayan Onneshan has been undertaking programmes. The objectives of the various programmes have been adopted to ensure better governance and macro economic performance for sustainable economic growth and equity generation.

##### □ Transnational Issues

With this program Unnayan Onneshan designs its research outputs to influence the decision-makers at the national and international level. This research programme of the organization aims to develop opinion pieces and research reports for monitoring and scrutinizing the activities on the international institutions

##### □ Sustainable Agriculture, Livelihood and Food Security

Unnayan Onneshan's view on sustainable agriculture, livelihood and household is reflected through its various programmes on sustainable agriculture, livelihood and food security. The objective of the programme is to identify various inconsistencies within the governance and institutions in the rural economy. The programme would aim to explore the impacts of various inconsistencies on the overall rural and agricultural sector.



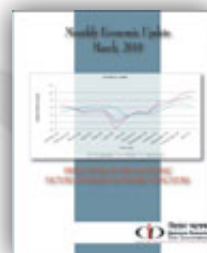
## The Challenges of Consolidation for Change A Rapid Assessment of National Budget 2010-11



The independent review provides a rapid assessment of the policy options and instruments contained in the national budget for the year 2010-2011 in achieving the goals and targets set out in the “A Charter for Change,” for which the party in power was overwhelmingly elected. This second budget seemingly is a continuation of the previous one of the current government, yet hinges in constructing a trajectory for consolidation in realising the outcome of change, as one and half years have already elapsed, and end of the current budget would be the mid-point of current mandate of governance for five years.

## Monthly Economic Update, March, 2010 Implication of Non-Economic Factors on Macro Economic Indicators

The performance of various macro economic variables in Bangladesh has been setback due to the prevailing capacity constraint that exists within the institutions. The level of aggregate investment in the economy has not been limited by resource constraint rather it was lack of incentive for investment. The capital mobility of the economy has been negatively affected by factors such as political variables, infrastructural constraint, international financial linkages and fiscal policy coordination. These factors have contributed to the reluctance of entrepreneurs to invest and it has also hindered the potentiality of foreign direct investment in the economy. These non-economic factors have also affected the implementation of the development programmes in the course of time.



## Bangladesh Economic Update, July 2010 Growth, Tax, Inflation and Consumers



The current update investigates the nature of the growth and tax and subsidy policies relating to real sectors such as agriculture and industry, in the backdrop of the passage of the National Budget for the financial year 2010-2011. This is important as the current government aspires to secure 8 per cent growth rate by 2013. An analysis on the nature of growth is warranted since the jump for growth from 4 per cent to 6 per cent required almost two decades, while the current government wants to achieve another two percent spike within the span of five years. The update also provides an analysis on the price movements in view of the forthcoming month of Ramadan.

## Bangladesh Economic Update, August 2010 Monetary Policy Statement, Real sector and Power

The current issue of the Bangladesh Economic Update, second issue of the current fiscal year, investigates into money, inflation and power. In particular, the issue focuses on the recently declared monetary policy statement by Bangladesh Bank in which it has stated about its instruments in addressing the inflationary pressures and the processes to enhance credit in agriculture, SMEs, and renewable energy. That is why the ongoing conditions of these sectors and the credit availability have also been focused in this update. The Unnayan Onneshan in its analysis of National Budget for 2010-2011 has warned that upcoming fiscal is likely to witness an upward inflationary trend as a result of endogenous factors due to increased fiscal deficit leading to increase government borrowing, the failure of the monetary policy to interest rate to fall, leading increased consumption spending.



## Bangladesh Economic Update, September 2010

### Investment, Inflation and Effect of Inflation on Earnings



The third issue of the Bangladesh Economic Update attempts to investigate three major indicators of the economy that define performance of the economy. These are: investment, inflation and impacts of inflation on nominal earnings of industrial workers. In particular, the current issue of the Update estimates on the required amount of investment and rate of growth to attain government's target of achieving 8 percent GDP growth rate by FY 2014-15. Secondly, the Update assesses the past record of the inflation and makes a forecast on the possible movement. Thirdly, the Update looks into the effect of inflation on the average earnings of workers in different industries and differential of wages by gender.

## Bangladesh Economic Update, October 2010

### Inflation, Unemployment and Growth Trajectory

Inflation is on a rising trend and unemployment rate is also increasing in recent years which imply that the strategies and policies of the government to achieve 8 percent GDP growth rate by FY 2014-15 need re-working to address these problems for bringing the economy on track to achieve the target. That is why, the fourth issue of Unnayan Onneshan Economic Update focuses on these three important variables. These are analysed through impact of increased inflation and unemployment vis-a-vis the targeted GDP growth, inflation and unemployment in Bangladesh and the possible sources of high inflation in recent months. This issue also highlights the trade situation of the country.



## Bangladesh Economic Update, November 2010

### GDP, Capital Investment and Remittance



Bangladesh may face difficulty in achieving the Medium Term Macro-economic Framework (MTMF) targeted growth rate due to investment shortage and increasing savings-investment gap. Increase in remittance and decrease in domestic productivity resulting into the rise in inflation which is another obstacle en route to achieving the targeted growth of GDP.

That is why, the fifth issue of Unnayan Onneshan Economic Update focuses on these three important variables. These are analysed through impact of export and remittance vis-a-vis the targeted GDP growth, inflation and capital investment in Bangladesh.

## Bangladesh Economic Update, December 2010

### Education, Health and Poverty: A Reality Check

The current issue of the Economic Update focuses on health, education and poverty. The Update makes a reality check of the current states of the targets set out in Vision-2021. The projections provided in this Update suggest that, the country is on the track to achieve some of the Vision-2021 targets within the time limit, but many of these may remain far behind from expected levels. It will be difficult to reach the targets unless efforts are accelerated. Lack of the choice of creative strategies, departing from the orthodoxy, suiting to the context and the capacity to deliver are the major obstacles to the development of the country, as well as is responsible for not achieving such targets.



## Fertilizer Requirement for Boro Rice Production in Bangladesh



Bangladesh government has set a target 19 million tons of Boro rice production under 4.8 million ha land in 2009-10. The major fertilizer such as urea, TSP, MOP, gypsum and  $\text{ZnSO}_4$  would be required 13.83, 5.65, 6.94, 0.41 and 3.06 lakh tons, respectively (applying fertilizer in recommendation dose). Applying on the basis of soil fertility, fertilizer requirement would be 13.2, 4.20, 4.64, 0.38 and 2.85 lakh tons, respectively and on the basis of farmer demand in field level, it would be 12.60, 5.23, 6.43, 0.39 and 2.51 lakh tons, respectively. The urea fertilizer stock will become 9.5 lakh tons after importing 3.5 lakh tons from Qatar. More than 3 lakh tons urea may be shortage in the total growing season which is above 24% compared to the total demand.

## Impact of Increasing Landlessness on Access to Food Experience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Rural Bangladesh

Small and marginal farmers are losing their productive land and becoming landless due to increasing population, unjust market intervention and poor governance. Moreover, climate induced hazards, such as recurring floods, cyclones, river bank erosion are also contributing to the increasing landlessness. The current study has been taken to explore the link between landlessness and access to food in rural Bangladesh. The study reveals that even though 75 percent food production comes from the rural areas, however due to landlessness and some associated factors, the small and marginal farmers in the rural areas are still deprived from their access to food.



## Agriculture and Food Security in South Asia A Historical Analysis and A Long Run Perspective



This study has focused on the regional and national assessments of the potential effects of increasing population and changing climatic condition on food security in South Asian countries. The efforts have been put for the eight countries of South Asia. Probable population, food demand and production in future have been predicted with considering population growth rate, per capita consumption and the analysis of the last 47 years data of agricultural production, land, population, etc. The targeted years are estimated assessing demand-production gap and identifying the food situations on those years. Vulnerability to climate change and its effects on production system on the targeted years are also estimated and consequently relationship between these impacts and food security are estimated.

## Agricultural Input Assistance Card Direct Input Subsidy Disbursement

This study focuses on cash subsidy support to the farmers by the government for increasing farm level production. Subsidy on agricultural inputs over the years is substantially increasing but it shows slightly declining trend in 2009-10 than that of the previous years. It was Tk.100 crore in 2001-02 and increased to Tk. 4950 crore in 2009-10 and it has reduced to Tk. 4000 crore (proposed) in 2010-11. Dry season rice farming requires huge cost of production (especially for human labor, fertilizer and irrigation). Per hectare cost of Boro rice production was Tk. 70095 for farmers' farm and Tk.76175 for the research farm. There is no significant difference in cost of irrigation by diesel pump between the farmers' farm (17.09 percent) and the research farm (17.55 percent).





## Future Fertiliser Demand for Sustaining Rice production in Bangladesh A Quantitative Analysis



This research report has been developed, based upon the historical data on the last few years rice production and consumption, demand and supply of fertilisers and cropping intensity in Bangladesh. In this study, the total requirement for commonly used three fertilisers, Urea, Triple Super phosphate (TSP) and Muriate of potash (MP), has been assessed on the basis of fertiliser recommendation dose and actual dose in farmer level. In this research work, average rice production data for the last 10 years and changing trends of Boro, T.Aman and Aus rice production for the same period has also been considered.



## Social Policy Unit

The Social Policy Unit has published two reports on health in Bangladesh including a policy brief.

The Social Policy Unit conducts research and fosters discussion 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: rights and participation, education, health, women and children.

### Programme Areas

#### □ Health and Population

Focusing on the challenges to ensure health for all, the programme on health under the social policy unit of Unnayan Onneshan depicts areas of restrictions and its impact on existing systems of health related issues in Bangladesh. Through its programme on health UO wants to improve people's access to safe drug, quality and just healthcare; furthermore, UO focuses to improve the nutrition and reproductive health situation, and ensure safe motherhood.

#### □ State of Livelihood

As one of the core research programme, Unnayan Onneshan has started measuring state of livelihood since 2009, which is unique of its kind in Bangladesh. To make the research rigorous and representative the study is continuously collecting data from both rural and urban areas through a pre-tested scientifically valid methodology. Data from 6 rural and 2 urban stations are used under this programme; which covers 10 agro-ecological and 4 geographic regions. The programme is measuring state of livelihood of the respective regions monthly.

#### □ Gender

The programme on Gender under the social policy unit of Unnayan Onneshan undertakes research on all aspects of gender issues, specifically focuses on concerns pertaining to women workers' right, sexual harassment of women and representation of women in the society.

#### □ Education

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

## Health Related Millennium Development Goals in Bangladesh A Reality Check



Globally agreed all eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality rate, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and develop a global partnership for development by 2015, are closely connected and all the targets might be achieved if the targets of the health related Millennium Development Goals are achieved. By reviewing literature related to health related Millennium Development Goals in Bangladesh issue this paper finds that progress made by Bangladesh on the MDGs, especially those related to health, has been extremely slow.

## Policy Brief on Present Social Context and Elderly Population in Bangladesh

Population ageing is defined as an increase in the proportion of population, which is elderly. There is no universally accepted definition of the elderly but, in most gerontological literature, people above 60 years of age are considered as 'old' and taken to be the 'elderly' segment of the population of a country. In Bangladesh, persons aged 60 or above are considered to be elderly. However, in reality people in this country become older before the age of 60 because of poverty, physical hard working and, inability and illness due to malnutrition and geographical condition as well. The numerical growth of elderly persons is an eloquent testimony not only of reductions in fertility but also of reduction in infant and maternal mortality, improved nutrition, reduction in infectious and parasitic diseases, as well as improvement in healthcare, education and income.





## Climate Change, Bio-diversity & DRR Unit

Climate Change, Bio-diversity & DRR Unit has compiled six reports, which deal with agricultural biodiversity, food security, cyclone Aila and a briefing note on climate change in South Asia. The unit also organized a workshop on Foundation Training under RESOLVE (Regenerative Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Ecosystems) project.

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 main focus includes: green economy, technology, adaptation, energy and community based biodiversity conservation.

### Programme Areas

#### □ Climate Change

The programme on climate change aims at mainstreaming climate change into broader development policy. The research under the programme considers climate change as major threat to achieving growth in a sustained manner. The programme of climate change at the Unnayan Onneshan drives three main activities such as Research; Advocacy, Policy advice and Engagement and Capacity Building.

#### □ Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

The programme intervenes amidst the interface and interrelationship of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services that could eventually feed into policy, targeted to sustainable development. On the other hand, specific actions accompany the research to mainstream explored best practices both in the community level and policy level that simultaneously augment conservation and development.

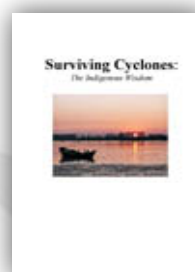
## Agriculture Biodiversity and Food Security: Two Sides of a Coin



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.

## Surviving Cyclones: The Indigenous Wisdom

Indigenous communities living in the coastal areas for centuries with unique cultural identity have close contact with nature. Rakhains are the only indigenous ethnic community who lives at the coastal region of Bangladesh and it is assumed that they have developed indigenous perception, prediction and survival strategies and thereby possess an effective disaster management strategy. The people were found mostly to be ignorant of the formal preventive and survival strategies and rely cumulative experience of the earlier generations, which is evident in the structural upon adjustment and specific forms of housing for long-term adaptation, prediction of cyclones using the state of the sea-water, wind direction, condition of the sky etc, and also in their ability to sustain before any institutional help arrives after the cyclone hit.



## Village Common Forests in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh Balance between Conservation and Exploitation



Indigenous communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs) of Bangladesh are managing forests around their homesteads in a sustainable way despite exclusion of customary rights on government managed reserved forests. Bangladesh, as one of the forest poor countries in the world, is continuously struggling to conserve its forest resources. However, community managed Village Common Forest (VCF) represents an influential model of forest management, serving multi-functions to the dependent indigenous communities. The current study was conducted in the 12 VCF areas of Rangamati and Bandarban districts in CHTs employing semi structured interviews to the members of Forest User Group (FUG).

## Gender Issue in Climate Change Discourse: Theory Versus Reality

Gender refers to the social roles and relations between women and men, which include different responsibilities of women and men in a given culture and location. Even though gender has become one of the themes of analysis in development policy discourses yet it received little emphasis in climate change policies. By reviewing literature related to climate change and gender issue this paper finds that women are more vulnerable to climate disasters than men through their socially constructed roles and responsibilities, and their relatively poorer and more economically vulnerable position, especially in the developing world.



## Climate Change and South Asia: A Briefing Note



The Bali Action Plan shines with lots of hopes for developing countries that in two years there would be a shared vision to combat global warming. In that plan, the shared vision was portrayed as a ‘long term cooperative action’ which would include a “long term global goal for emission reduction”. This implies an action taken jointly with long term goals so that rising global temperature would be far below two degree centigrade. This 20C is based on the recommendations of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). However, according to IPCC, there is a strong likelihood that the temperature increase from prehistoric levels may overshoot 20°C if drastic actions are not taken urgently. The significance of the shared vision is of utmost importance for planning any action.

## Cyclone Aila: One Year on Human Suffering

Within two years of SIDR, when the coastal people of Bangladesh were struggling for the recovery of damages from it, another outrageous cyclone AILA struck the southern part of Bangladesh on 25 May 2009. Though Aila was a weak category cyclone by the definition, its destruction statistics outweighs the impacts of Super Cyclone ‘Sidr’ and brought in long-term sufferings for the southwestern people of Bangladesh. About 2.3 million people were affected by Aila and many of them stranded in flooded villages as they had no alternative to save themselves. The tidal surge height of about 10-13m dropped on the region and washed away the huge number of households, lives, livestock, crops and all other resources of the affected region.





## Research Projects

### Regenerative Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Ecosystems (RESOLVE)

Considering experiences on local context, four Non-Government Development Organizations and one research organization (Ashrai in Rajshashi, Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) in Gaibandha, Gono Kalyan Sangstha(GKS) in Sirajgonj, and Shariatpur Development Society (SDS) in Shariatpur; and Unnayan Onneshan) grouped together to implement the project titled RESOLVE (Regenerative Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Ecosystems) funded by Oxfam Novib. The project is designed to take immediate actions by employing innovative approaches on climate change adaptation and community resilience to ensure food security and livelihood stability in the selected areas.

RESOLVE has aimed at implementing a pilot project in the aforementioned districts for the duration of 2 years (2011-2012), which will follow another two programme phases of 3 years each; phase 1 (2013-2015) and phase 2 (2016-2018). In each phase the model will be replicated and scaled up in different locations in the same AEZs (districts) in phase 1 and in other AEZs (districts) in phase 2. Since a graduation cycle of a household generally takes 3-5 years, therefore each new phase will start replication and /or scaling up keeping continuation with existing beneficiaries through a phase out strategy.

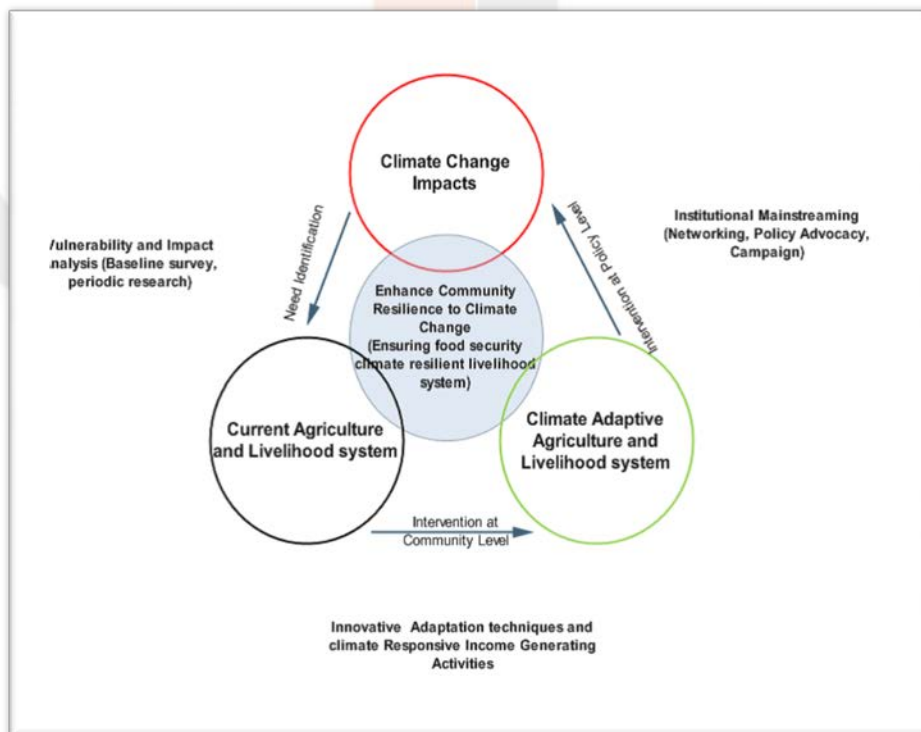


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of the RESOLVE project

## Objectives and Planned Outputs

### Main Goal

**To make communities more resilient towards adverse impacts of climate change and increasing food security**

### Specific Objectives

1. to demonstrate food secured adaptive agriculture to climate change

*Output: Climate adaptive agriculture based production and consumption increased at household level*

2. to diversify livelihood options for reduction in poverty of the climate vulnerables giving more emphasis on women headed households

*Output: Climate adaptive, culturally appropriate income generating activities are promoted (on farm, off farm and non farm)*

Free and fair market access developed for right holders

3. to strengthen community resilience to absorb, recover and reorganize to, and from, climatic shocks

*Output: Strengthened community resilience through appropriate preparedness, recovery and reorganization measures*

4. to increase pro-poor and pro-development responsiveness of the government to the climate change

*Output: Increased government's (pro-poor and pro-development) responsiveness to the climate vulnerable people*

5. to amplify linkages, learning through research based advocacy on cross boarder (regional and international) actions for reduction of impacts of climate change, and low carbon development pathways

*Output: Strengthened participation and engagement in regional and international networks for learning, evidence sharing and creating effective pathways towards change*

### Cross cutting objective

6. to establish adaptive management through learning by doing for scaling up (practicing resilience theory)



## RESOLVE Foundation Training in Action...





## Community Based Management of Sundarbans (CBMS)

### Background:

Community Based Management of Sundarbans (CBMS) is a continuation of CBD 10 (C) case study, which has been running over the few years by Unnayan Onneshan in collaboration with Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), UK. Article 10(C) of CBD states that Parties shall (...): *“Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements”*. Customary sustainable use is an element of two cross-cutting issues of the CBD. It is part of the issue ‘sustainable use of biodiversity’ – which is the focus of Article 10 of the CBD. It is also an element of the issue ‘traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices’ – this is the focus of Article 8(j) and related provisions (article 10(c) is a related provision of Article 8(j)). Keeping customary sustainable use of biological resources in central focus CBMS project has extended its working mandate to promote collaborative management of Sundarbans. The projects addressed that without full and effective participation of concerned stakeholders in natural resources management, achieving sustainability is far reaching. Moreover, degradation of forest resources arisen from unplanned resource collection is contributing to increase vulnerability of the forest dependent communities due to overwhelming poverty and lack of available of livelihood options. It is therefore gravely concerning to increase the capacity of the communities to improve the management of Sundarbans. Such demands have influenced to redesign and redefine the project as Community Based Management of Sundarbans, even though promotion of customary sustainable use of biological resources remains unchanged.

### Rationale:

Since the inception, the project always designs and carried its activities based on local demands through consultation with the stakeholders. Even though natural and political upheavals sometimes impede in achieving pre-defined objectives, however local communities’ cooperation and implementing agencies’ commitment to the project help to overcome those uncertainties to a greater extent. For instance, in 2009 Cyclone Aila and Political instability created impediment to implement number of prescheduled activities. Nevertheless, those uncertainties also created a new window of opportunity in activity design, where community based vulnerability assessment and collaborative management have received particular importance. Experience of 2009 has helped to set objectives and design activities in 2010 such a way which were able to address uncertainties adequately while fostering the process of shifting current unplanned resource management practices towards sustainability using traditional knowledge. The year 2010 has been successful both in research and advocacy work, even in innovation. Other than various activities designed under collaborative management umbrella, CBMS has introduced community based biodiversity monitoring as pilot basis in 2010 for the first time of its kind in Bangladesh. CBMS has been recognised as flagship project of Unnayan Onneshan’s Climate Change, Biodiversity & DRR unit considering its success in achieving objectives and contribution to advancing knowledge in sustainable natural resource management. The project is a comprehensive action research project in the sense that it follows a holistic approach with combination of research, advocacy, capacity building, conservation practice and influencing national and international environmental treaties through participating in policy formulation process. The year 2010 is earmarked for achieving number of milestones in each segment of the project. Under different objectives the project has set its activities; and most of the objectives were achieved through a combination of activities like research, advocacy and direct implementation.

## Activities in 2010

- ❑ Mobilize the forest dependent community and build capacity in managing natural resources that affect lands and livelihoods
  - Community Training on Improved Resource Management Practice
- ❑ Formation and strengthening of groups / networks and regular meetings of institutions etc.
  - Community Based Co-operative
  - Formation of Indigenous cultural team
- ❑ Natural Resources and Biodiversity Management Activities
  - Community Based Research
  - Participatory Model for Recognizing Forest People (ParMoRec)
  - Community Vulnerability Mapping
  - Research on Natural Disasters
  - One Year after Cyclone Aila: Natural Disaster to Human Sufferings
  - Maintenance and transfer of knowledge
  - Research on changes in the Sundarbans
  - Responses to the changes in the Sundarbans
  - State of Livelihood
  - Community Based Biodiversity Monitoring
- ❑ Promotion of community mangrove forestry: a tool for adaptation in coastal areas
- ❑ Advocacy & lobby (enhanced access to and involvement in natural resource management)
  - Participation
    - National
      - Workshop on Developing a Conservation Education and Community Outreach Strategy for Tiger Conservation in Bangladesh
    - International
      - SBSTTA-14 at Nairobi, Kenya
      - International Conference on Biological and Cultural Diversity for Development (ICBCD)
      - 10th Conference of Parties to CBD at Nagoya, Japan
  - Influencing public awareness
    - Celebration of World Environment Day
  - Media outreach, publications etc.
    - Raising public awareness through popular article
  - Newsletter on Biodiversity Conservation
  - Establishment of Sundarbans resource Centre

## CBMS, the way...







## Enhancing the responsiveness of the government to address exclusion and inequality

### Background and Rationale

Unnayan Onneshan has undertaken a year long project titled ‘Enhancing the responsiveness of the government to address exclusion and inequality’ funded by Christian Aid considering the fact that there is a growing consensus for accountable governance to address the issues of inequality and exclusion. Both, governments and citizens have a crucial role to play in promoting accountable governance and ensuring transparency, responsiveness and accountability. The CSOs, including the think-tanks, can play a vital role by enhancing their own capacity through actively monitoring the government’s actions as to whether the government is keeping its pledges to address the issues of exclusion and inequality by publishing periodic reports on government’s utility services and so on. It falls in the responsibilities of the CSOs to aware the marginalized and disadvantaged groups about their rights and demand more space and greater scope to participate in development and governance processes. Capacity building of the opinion makers and other stakeholders, particularly the Parliamentarians, senior journalists and CSOs through training workshops and other programmes as well as to facilitate knowledge generation and learning for the stakeholders to address the issues of exclusion and inequality are absolutely important to promote and practice accountable governance. Responsiveness of the government will be enhanced if the citizens/CSOs are empowered and actively monitor the actions of the government, hence by holding the government officials accountable for all its activities and resources through tracking the government expenditure and implementations.

The restoration of democracy in 1990s has aroused people’s aspiration for more accountable governance in Bangladesh. In the last few decades, democratic regimes, despite their efforts, have yet to match the demand-supply of the common people. Citizens are yet to enjoy the fruits of democracy due to inadequate public service delivery. Moreover, the disadvantaged and marginalized groups, given their particular needs, are struggling to find their concerns properly reflected and addressed in the governance process. The achievement of modest rate of economic growth has not been equally matched by addressing the issues of growing inequality and exclusion as a top agenda of successive governments. Both at the local and national levels, citizens suffer from lack of adequate information, awareness and acknowledgement of the government’s plans, actions, implementations and inadequate opportunities for meaningful dialogue and negotiation with public actors. The situation has exacerbated due to prevalent inequality, exclusion and marginalization.

The impacts of non-responsive and unaccountable governance are felt by disadvantaged citizens of the country. These are increasingly acknowledged as a principal obstacle to the achievement of critical human development goals (such as the Millenium Development Goals). Non-responsive governance at the local and national levels seriously compromise the quality and effectiveness of public policy-making, planning and the provision of services to meet basic needs. They deny citizens their inherent right to participate in decisions that directly affect their lives and to hold government officials accountable for the public resources with which they are entrusted.

Accountable governance is both crucially important and highly challenging. Accountable governance requires building accountability and responsiveness on the part of the government and all its agencies toward the citizens at large. Many promoters of accountable governance (from both civil society and government) struggle with information, capacity, skills and resource constraints in their efforts to advocate for participation rights and to translate these rights into practical interventions at the local and national levels. Civil societies can play a vital role in promoting accountable governance by developing innovative strategies, methods and tools for all the stakeholders.



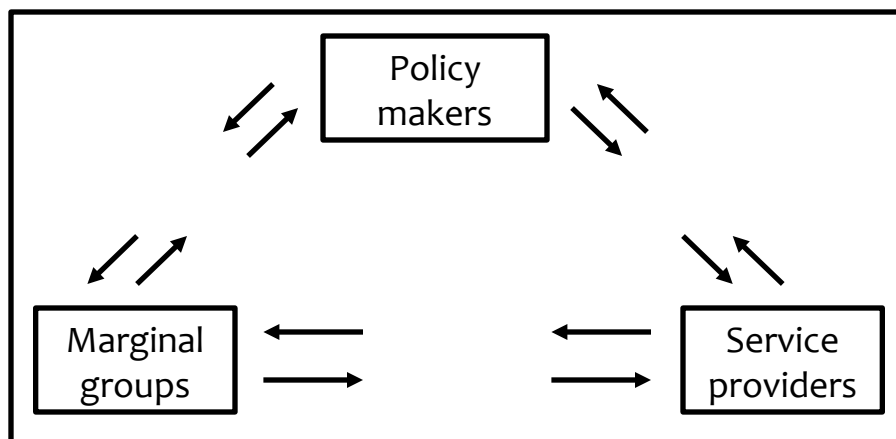


Figure: Enhancing accountability, responsiveness and transparency through direct participation of all the stakeholders

### Goal:

The goal of this programme is to enhance the government's responsiveness to address the issues of exclusion and inequality and make the government actors accountable to the citizens for all its actions that affect their lives.

### Objectives:

The overall objective of the programme is to enhance the capacity of targeted (civil society and government) practitioners to promote and practice accountable governance at the local and national levels. To achieve the stated goal, the project has set some specific objectives:

- i. actively monitoring the implementation of government budgets and policy decisions;
- ii. capacity building of the opinion makers and other stakeholders to promote and practice accountable governance;
- iii. Knowledge generation and learning on how to address the issues of exclusion and inequality.

### Project Output:

The project intends to promote accountable governance at the local and national levels through the following outputs:

- Monthly economic update
- Research report on social policy issues
- Yearly budget analysis
- Annual report on government's essential services (health and education)
- Training manual and workshop reports
- Learning documents
- Project report

## A situation analysis study on core environmental security issues in Bangladesh in relation to trans-boundary water regimes

Bangladesh and India share 54 trans-boundary rivers. Sustainable management of trans-boundary water regimes in South Asian countries will greatly benefit the millions of people who are dependent on them for their livelihoods and well-being. Efforts towards trans-boundary water governance involve a wide range of sectoral stakeholders such as political leaders and policy makers, defense sector, storage and delivery authorities, farming community, fishing community, navigators, ecologists, urban and rural dwellers, universities, research institutions, international organizations, river basin organizations, community-based water user associations. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is facilitating the Trans-boundary water regime project and Unnayan Onneshan is working on the area of Environmental Security aspect.

### Objective

Objective of this particular assignment is to identify core issues related to environmental security, its significance at the national and regional level as well as to identify research gaps and needs and future priority joint research areas.

### Output

The output of this assignment will be as follows:

A situation analysis study on core environmental security issues of Bangladesh in relation to trans-boundary water regimes. The report will highlight the followings:

- ☐ A brief overview of the core issues with respect to the following dimensions:
  - Vegetation and biodiversity (e.g. agro-biodiversity)
  - Socio-economics and Human dimensions (gender, health, trans-boundary diseases, migration)
  - All of the above should be with respect to national and regional indicators – social, ecological and economic
- ☐ Significance of the issue at the national and regional levels
- ☐ Current state of knowledge, on going research and gaps
- ☐ Reflects the connection of the environmental security issue with the regional/national development trajectories
- ☐ Highlight priority joint research areas

## IUCN Multi Stakeholder meeting in action...



# Climate Finance Regime in Vulnerable and Resource Constraint South Asia

## Background and Rationale

Climate change is the single greatest threat to development – making the battle to overcome poverty ever harder and more expensive. Finance is urgently needed to help vulnerable communities adapt to a changing climate. Last year the World Bank estimated the costs of adaptation in poor countries were \$75–100bn per year if global warming was kept to 2C. The non-binding pledges from rich countries to cut emissions offered since Copenhagen would steer a course towards a catastrophic 4C. Mitigating climate change is not only about how many rich countries cut their emissions, but also how they help developing countries curb theirs. Emerging economies and poorer countries must now pursue more expensive development paths than the ones rich countries followed. More money will be needed to meet the extra costs of clean development in developing countries.

South Asia as region comprises of three LDCs (Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan), one emerging economy (India), one SIDS (Maldives) and 2 developing countries (Pakistan and Sri Lanka), their priority differs on climate action. If one country is looking at adequate and predictable climate finance to ensure access to clean energy, other countries expectations are to access financial resources for building resilience against frequent climate disasters. Both objectives cannot be ignored and thus the future international climate agreement should be designed to fulfill these two goals together. Though there is an offer of fast start finance after Copenhagen COP in 2009, the developing countries going to access USD 30 billion faces the challenge of kind of governance that will facilitate the flow of these resources to the stakeholders in respective countries.

CANSA as the only network of NGOs in South Asia is commissioning the drafting of a technical paper on 'Climate Finance Regime in South Asia' to understand the related issues in the context of South Asian policies, priorities and expectations. And from Unnayan Onneshan Mr. Faiz Ahmed Chowdhury is working as a lead author in drafting the CANSA technical paper.

## Objective

The technical paper will be outsourced to individual or set of individuals in the region with requisite expertise on the issue with capability to draw the linkages between the key requirements and solutions available to prepare a hypothesis of climate finance regime in South Asia substantiated through examples. A short technical paper will attempt to suggest the key elements of climate financing initiatives and instruments that contribute to solving global crises in South Asia, by providing a coherent and consistent principles-based answer against which existing efforts and initiatives are to be evaluated and judged.

The Objectives of the technical paper will be:

- ☐ To map priorities of climate action in the region justified by science and politics
- ☐ To assess and propose the kind of governance structure that may work within South Asian countries enhancing regional cooperation
- ☐ To assess and calculate the scale of climate finance required in South Asia
- ☐ To map key players at the regional and national level



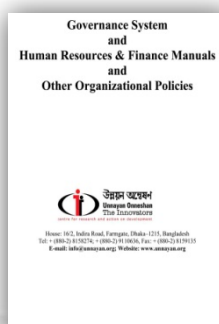
## Seminar ...



## Organizational Development

### Governance System and Human Resources & Finance Manuals and Other Organizational Policies

Organizational policies provide protection for both employer and employees, and gives clarity on what is expected and required of both parties and ensure consistency of treatment. Unnayan Onneshan has taken such time-befitting policies under its “Governance System and Human Resources & Finance Manuals and Other Organizational Policies” in 2011 which include HIV/AIDS Policy, Gender Policy, Policy for Prevention of Sexual Harassment, Whistle Blower Policy, Procurement Policy, Internship Policy and Partnership-Programme & Project Management. All the newly incorporated policies not only enhance the scope for accountability of the members of Unnayan Onneshan but also improve the quality of the organization by conducting research outcomes of international standard.



### Strategic Plan 2011



The Unnayan Onneshan sets its research programmes for 2011, with the overall focus, styled as, **Growing Together**. The organisation believes that beginning of new decade is not only a dimension in time scale rather an opportunity of setting new agenda for advancing social transformation in challenging times. Since inception, the organisation is upholding grass- roots' aspirations through rigorous and robust research while maintaining standard. However, the organisation realizes that unless knowledge could be advanced and disseminated to all spheres of society in their understandable format, achieving growth, equity and justice is far reaching. The Unnayan Onneshan Strategic Plan incorporates the proposed activities of four units that will be carried out in 2011.

### 24<sup>th</sup> Board Meeting

The 24th meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Unnayan Onneshan - The Innovators was held on December 29, 2010, Wednesday at 4:00 pm at Unnayan Onneshan, House No.16/2, Indira Road, Farmgate, Dhaka 1215, Bangladesh. Under the facilitation of current UO chairperson Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, the board members discussed various matters concerning the organisation's future undertakings and activities as well as financial and other administrative matters. Some of the agendas of the meeting include approval of projects and appraisal of research activities, Revised Manual, Strategic plan, Annual Budget 2011, staff recruitment, revised pay-scale, holidays for 2011 and appointment of auditor for 2010. Among the Board of Trustees, Mr. Shah Alamgir, Mr. Nazrul Islam and Md. Abu Hossain, Head, Admin & Finance of UO were also present at the meeting.



## National and International Partners



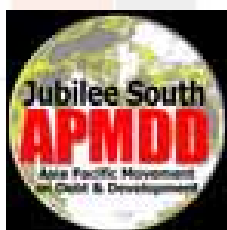
Forest Peoples  
Programme



**Oxfam Novib**  
ambassadeurs van het zelfdoen.



## Network

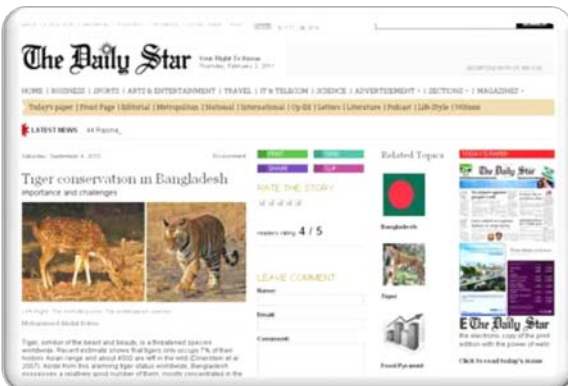


**Imagine a New South Asia INSA**  
INSPIRE A NEW SOUTH ASIA! CELEBRATING UNITY IN DIVERSITY!!

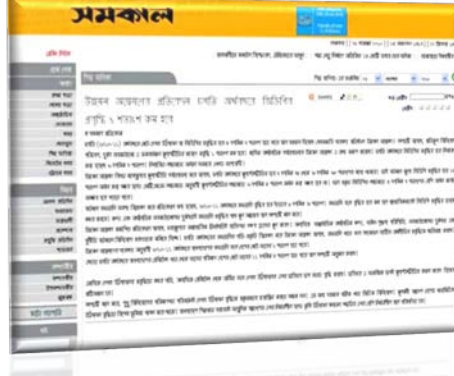
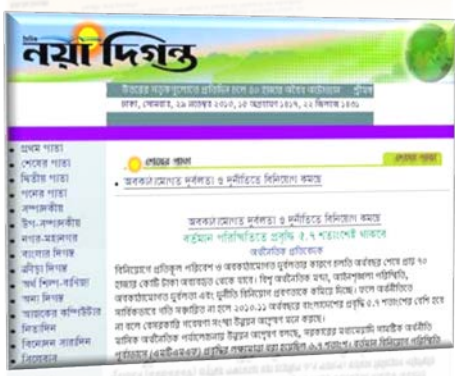
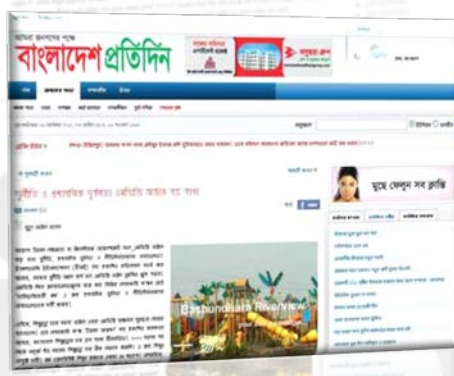




## Media Highlights







## Workshops, Seminars and Other Events

### The Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL)

January 15-16, 2010, BIAM Auditorium, Dhaka, Bangladesh

The Campaign for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL), supported by Oxfam-GB, was launched in Bangladesh with the objective of securing a sustainable livelihood for the millions of poor people in the rural areas. Meeting of the General Body of the CSRL was held on 15-16th January, 2009, at BIAM Foundation, Dhaka. Among the speakers were Dr. Ahsan Uddin Ahmed, Convener of CSRL, Heather Blackwell, Country Director, Oxfam-GB and Zinat Ara, Country Representative in Bangladesh, Oxfam-Hong Kong. Jayanta Kumar Basak and Mehruna Islam Chowdhury attended the meeting.

The meeting started with an update on 'CoP 15 in Copenhagen', presented by Mr. Palash Kanti Das. Members of the ten campaign groups in Coastal, Beel, Barind and other areas shared their activities and experiences in the meeting. Activities for the remaining period of 2009-2010 were identified. An Agriculture Symposium has been planned to be organized in March, 2010. Group work was organized for campaign planning and preparation of project proposal. Mr. Ziaul Hoque Mukta moderated the programme.

### Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSA)

February 2-3, 2010, Punakha, Bhutan

The Climate Action Network of South Asia (CANSA) meeting was held on 2-3 February 2010 at Punakha, Bhutan and was attended by CANSA network members. The meeting discussed the priorities/activities in 2010 which include increased commitment of civil society on climate change issues, strong regional cooperation with balanced participation, CANSA in actions (two tracks), significant increase in research, training, policy/advocacy, community building programmes, negotiations and also strengthen CANSA membership at the grass-root and national level in all countries within the network. Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir (Chairman of Unnayan Onneshan) participated in this event and discussed the Bangladesh perspective.

### Third World Network (TWN) meeting on Climate Change and Equity

February 19-21, 2010, Geneva, Switzerland

The Third World Network (TWN) organized a two-and half day international NGO strategy meeting on climate change and equity at the TWN office in Geneva on 19-21 February 2010. Participants of the meeting included leading NGOs and civil society leaders from key countries, networks and constituencies who convened to build upon a shared strategy and define common actions around climate justice and equity issues. It provided a platform to assess the Copenhagen Conference and its outcomes and plan effective strategies and actions this year. Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir (Chairman of Unnayan Onneshan) attended the event and discussed the Bangladesh perspective.

## Climate Change and Extreme Cyclones: Regional Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response in a Rapidly Changing World”

February 17-18, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center (BDPC) with support from Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, Bangladesh organized the conference Climate Change and Extreme Cyclones: Regional Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response in a Rapidly Changing World on February 17 to 18 in Dhaka. Mr. Mohammed Abdul Baten, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan, participated in this event and presented a research paper titled “Gender Issue In Climate Change Discourse: Theory Versus Reality”. The research paper was highly appreciated and a discussion following the presentation took place among the participants.

## Developing a Conservation Education and Community Outreach Strategy for Tiger Conservation in Bangladesh

March 13-17, 2010, Bangladesh

A 5-day long training workshop entitled Developing a Conservation Education and Community Outreach Strategy for Tiger Conservation in Bangladesh was held from March 13-17, 2010 on board the ‘M.V. Aboshar’ boat of The Guide Tours Ltd. The workshop was jointly organised by Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh (WTB), Zoological Society of London (ZSL), US Fish and wildlife Service, and HECT. 33 participants from different national and international organisations attended the workshop and collaboratively endeavoured to develop an effective Conservation Education and Community Outreach Strategy for Tiger Conservation in Bangladesh. Mr. Mohammed Abdul Baten, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan, participated in this event.

## Third South Asia Policy Forum

April 25-27, 2010, Kathmandu, Nepal

A three day meeting under the “Third South Asia Policy Forum” was held on April 25-27, 2010 at the Hotel Everest, Kathmandu. The meeting was jointly organized by INSA (Imagine a New South Asia), CANSA, SWATEE, SACEJ, NGO Federation of Nepal with financial assistance of Actionaid, Wateraid and Oxfam. The keynote speech was delivered by Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, Secretary General of INSA

Regional Steering Committee and Chairperson of Unnayan Onneshan in the very beginning of the meeting in which Dr. Prakash Sharan Mahat, Minister, Ministry of Energy, Nepal as the Chief Guest and Mr. Abdus Shaheed, MP, Chief Whip, Bangladesh Parliament, Mr. Haji Mohammad Adeel, Senator and leader of the Parliamentary Party, National Awami Party Pakistan, Mr. Madhab Kumar Ghimire, Chief Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Government of Nepal were present. The report named “Agriculture and Food Security in South Asia” presented by Unnayan Onneshan stated that more than 199 million people may be hit by rice shortage in Bangladesh, which is more than 34 percent of the projected population in 2100.





## Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)

May 10-21, 2010, Nairobi, Kenya

The Fourteenth meeting of Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) was held at Nairobi, Kenya between 10 and 21 May, 2010. This meeting tried to develop recommendations that will be negotiated and adopted as decisions by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in Nagoya, Japan (COP10) this October. Mr.



Mohammed Abdul Baten, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan, participated the meeting and presented a research paper in side event titled 'Community Based Management of the Sundarbans: local people's rights and participation in protected area management'. The research work received substantial applaud from the audience and they emphasised on carrying such type of researches more and more to support indigenous and local people's demand of establishing their traditional rights over natural resources management. Moreover, Unnayan Onneshan participated International Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity Meeting on Indicators held at Nairobi, Kenya in between 7 and 9 May 2010, and presented a research paper focusing mainly traditional occupation in the Sundarbans area.

## International Conference on Biological and Cultural Diversity for Development (ICBCD)

June, 8-10, 2010, Montreal, Canada

International Conference on Biological and Cultural Diversity for Development (ICBCD), organised jointly by UNESCO and CBD was held at Montreal, Canada from 8-10 June 2010. The conference focused on integrating cultural diversity with biological diversity. Experts on two different by closely interlinked issues of cultural and biological diversity gathered in the three days conference to prepare a joint declaration on



bio-cultural diversity that will be adopted to the convention at COP-10 in Nagoya, Japan this October. Mr. Mohammed Abdul Baten, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan, has participated the conference and presented a research paper titled 'Responses to the bio-cultural changes in the Sundarbans'. The paper clearly documented the changes that have occurred in the Sundarbans over period of time and also local, national and international responses in regard to changes. The paper established a link between traditional practice and its implications for biodiversity conservation. Finally it has been suggested that a comprehensive management plan has to be adopted from coupled social-ecological systems point of view to sustain both livelihood of the local people and valuable biodiversity resources in the Sundarbans.

## Tenth Conference of Parties (COP-10) to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)

October 11-29, 2010, Nagoya, Japan

The Tenth Conference of Parties (COP-10) to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) was held at Nagoya, Japan between 11 and 29 October, 2010. The key outcomes of the are Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization & Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020 along with other operational strategies under different convention articles. Mr. Mohammed Abdul Baten, Research Associate of Unnayan

Onneshan, attended the meeting as UN supported Local community participant and presented research paper in couple of side events titled 'Recognizing forest peoples in the Sundarbans'. Given the formulation of new strategic plan and developing indicators for indigenous people, the research work received substantial attention of the audiences and policy makers. UO participant also worked closely with Bangladesh Government chief negotiators to uphold national interest as well as contributing towards sustainable biodiversity conservation at global level.



## IUCN Multi Stakeholder meeting on Trans-boundary Water Regime

December 8, 2010, Bangkok, Thailand

IUCN Multi Stakeholder meeting was held at Hotel Winsor in Thailand, Bangkok on December 8, 2010. The meeting was organized as a part of the Trans-boundary Water Regime project of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Distinguished authors from both Bangladesh and India and IUCN officials from different countries were present at the meeting. Different issues regarding Trans-boundary Water Regime were discussed in the meeting for developing a time befitting paper on the water issue of both Bangladesh and India.



## Governance of Climate Change Funding and Framing of Climate Finance Regime for South Asia,

Kathmandu, Nepal (January 31-February 1, 2011)

Regional seminar on Governance of Climate Change Funding and Framing of Climate Finance Regime for South Asia was organized by Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) and Oxfam GB at Shangri-La Hotel in Nepal from January 31-February 1, 2011. Faiz Ahmed Chowdhury, Research Associate of Unnayan Onneshan, attended the seminar and presented paper titled 'Climate Change Finance and Governance in South Asia'. Rashed Al Titumir (Chairperson, Unnayan Onneshan), Dr Atiq Rahman (BCAS), Bert Maerten (Oxfam GB), Raju Pandit Chhetri (Oxfam GB), Katie Wiseman (Oxfam GB) and Dr Ahsan Uddin Ahmed also attended the seminar.



## In-House Seminars

### Seminar on “Impact of Increasing Landlessness on Access to Food: Experience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Rural Bangladesh”

An in-house seminar on ‘Food Security’ took place at Unnayan Onneshan’s conference room on March 20th 2010 as a part of its regular in-house seminar series. Ms. Mehruna Islam Chowdhury presented her research paper on “Impact of Increasing Landlessness on Access to Food: Experience of Small and Marginal Farmers in Rural Bangladesh” and the seminar was moderated by Mohammed Abdul Baten, Research Associate of the organization. The research explores the link between landlessness and access to food in rural Bangladesh. It is shown that even though 75 percent food production comes from the rural areas, landlessness and its associated factors are responsible for depriving the small and marginal farmers in the rural areas. Landlessness (here defined as productive land) leads to their insufficient purchasing power for availing nutritional food for their families. The multi dimensional impacts caused by this are detailed in the report. Finally the study reviews and recommends the action steps necessary to achieve their access to food. The participants pointed the research as an important one in the area of food security and gave their comments on the study.

### Seminar on “A New Generation Question: Input and Credit Market”

Nasrin Nazir, a graduate student of Warwick University, UK, has completed her internship at Unnayan Onneshan under Sustainable Agriculture, Livelihood and Food Security programme. During her tenure, she worked with Agriculture Input and Credit market following Unnayan Onneshan’s research on these issues. She presented her research works on 25th July at Unnayan Onneshan’s seminar room on the occasion of their regular in-house seminar series. Mr. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, hon’ble chairperson of Unnayan Onneshan, chaired the session and Mrs Jhuniuk Parvin participated as discussant. All the researchers from different unit of Unnayan Onneshan attended the session and provide their valuable comments from different point of view. The seminar series is interactive in its nature and an excellent learning hub for the young researchers.

### Seminar on “Future Fertilisers Demand for Rice Production in Bangladesh: A Quantitative Analysis”

An in-house seminar on “Future Fertilisers Demand for Rice Production in Bangladesh: A Quantitative Analysis” takes place at Unnayan Onneshan’s conference room on October 02, 2010 as a part of its regular in-house seminar series. The seminar starts up with the presentation of Jayanta Kumar Basak, Research Assistant of the organisation, by focusing future demand of fertiliser on rice production in Bangladesh. The research revealed the causes of past increment of fertiliser application in Bangladesh. The paper further shows the demand of three most commonly used fertilisers, Urea, Triple Super phosphate (TSP) and Muriate of potash (MP) will increase to a significant level by 2050. The seminar was participated by the Chairperson of Unnayan Onneshan and the other researchers. After the presentation the participants came up with different queries and suggestions.



## **Seminar on A Quantitative Comparison between Performance Status of Public Bus and Private Car**

An in-house seminar on “A Quantitative Comparison between Performance Status of Public Bus and Private Car” has taken place as a part of Unnayan Onneshan’s regular in-house seminar series. The seminar was started up with the presentation of Farah Masud, Research Intern of the organization. The Seminar focuses on two elements of research works; firstly the paper that has already been prepared by the researcher and secondly the ongoing paper work. The paper discloses various analytical causes of present traffic congestion in Dhaka city with impacts as well. This study focuses the logical basis of this supervision conducted a quantitative measurement that revealed the ratio of private cars and public buses presently plying Dhaka city and comparative passengers carrying capacity as well. Recommendations have been drawn from the logical quantitative basis of the study. The seminar was participated by the Chairperson of Unnayan Onneshan and the other researchers. Mr. Farooq Tarik from Pakistan was also present there as a guest. After the presentation of Farah Masud, the Chairperson, the guest and the researchers came up with different queries and suggestions. After the discussion of different issues on the research, the moderator Mohammed Abdul Baten concluded the seminar.

## **Seminar on “Present Social Context and Elderly Population in Bangladesh”**

Unnayan Onneshan-The Innovators has organized an in-house seminar on Saturday, October 10, 2010. K M Mustafizur Rahman, project associate (interim) of the organisation, has presented a paper titled “Present Social Context and Elderly Population in Bangladesh”. The study has disclosed the emerging rate of aging of population in Bangladesh, the causes behind such increase, problems faced by the elderly, government initiatives taken for them and suggestions of the author. After the presentation, a simple discussion section was apprehended. Discussants of the seminar, Jayanta Kumar Basak and K M Lipn expressed their insightful comments and suggestion in this regards. In her speech, Kashfi Ryan (chair of the seminar), viewed the study as a useful one and provided guidelines for more improvisation of the paper relating with MDGs. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, the chairman of Unnayan Onneshan and researchers from all units were present at the seminar.

## **Seminar on “Is Culture deteriorating the Quality of Education in Bangladesh?”**

An in-house seminar has been organized at Unnayan Onneshan’s conference room on October 10, 2010. K. M. Lipon, Project Associate (interim) of the organization presented his paper on “Is Culture deteriorating the Quality of Education in Bangladesh?” into three parts. The paper aimed at current situation of education of Bangladesh by focusing the historical background. The research also revealed the class dominance on our educational condition and different other issues that create barriers from being educated through educational institutions in Bangladesh. The seminar was chaired by Mohammad Abdul Baten. The main discussants were Aysha Siddika, Nepolean Dewan and Shamima Akhter, while A. Z. M. Saleh was the moderator of the session. Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir, the chairman of Unnayan Onneshan and researchers from all units were present at the seminar.

## Board and Stuff

### Board of Trustees

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### Researchers

Mohammed Abbdul Baten  
Senior Research Associate

Faiz Ahmed Chowdhury  
Research Associate

A. Z. M. Saleh  
Development & Communication Associate

K. M. Mustafizur Rahman  
Research Assistant

Abdul Momin Molla  
Project Associate

Rifat Tabassum  
Research Intern

Fawzia Rafique Laboni  
Research Intern

Lubna Seal  
Research Intern

Afsana Hossain  
Research Intern

Mamun Chowdhury  
Research Intern

Muhammad Selim Hossain  
Research Intern

Polin Kumar Saha  
Research Intern

A. F. M. Azim Uddin  
Research Intern

Md. Dulal Miah  
Research Intern

Tanzima Shahreen  
Fund Raising Officer

### Administration

Md. Abu Hossain  
Head, Admin & Finance

Azmol Hossain  
Senior Admin Associate

Nayeem Mohammad Firoz  
Senior Finance Executive

### IT Specialist

Md. Rejaul Karim

## Other Staffs

Kabir Hossain  
Senior Office Assistant

Jahangir Alam  
Office Assistant

Ahmed Hossain  
Driver

Rubel Bakaul  
Driver

Rakibul Islam  
Guard

Faruq Hossain  
Guard

Rizia Parveen  
Cook

Saheeda  
Cleaner

Bokul  
Cleaner





## Summary of Finance Report

Statement of Actual Expenditure, January to December, 2010



