

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

Project Title	Community based wetland management project
Project Site	Borkona Godabanne Chora Adam, Panchari, Khagrachari Hill District
Proponent	<p>BIRAM (Boudhi Investigate and Research Assembly of Men), Naran Hiya, Khagrachari Sadar - 4400</p> <p>Salvation from unhappiness and reconciliation of all the creatures is the main goal of BIRAM. BIRAM is working with Arrannyak Foundation, Dhaka to promote the community based forest management aiming the conservation of biodiversity, promotion of livelihood of the community and reducing the dependency on forest products in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Besides working on environment, watershed management, conservation of wetland along with protection of endangered species in CHTs, BIRAM is also engage to produce improved planting materials with the purpose of sufficient supply to the community at lower price. Additionally, it also involved improving nutrition balance of the community, peace, and self-employment of the community in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.</p>
Authorized Representatives	<p>Khokon M Chakma, Chief Executive</p> <p>Daisy Chakma, Executive Secretary</p>
Cooperating Organizations	N/A
Project Dates	1 May 2011 – 1 May 2013
Total Project Cost (USD) (local currency)	<p>48,743 USD</p> <p>(3,412,000 BDT*)</p>
Amount Requested from CBA (USD) (local currency)	<p>47,000 USD</p> <p>(3,290,000 BDT)</p>
Co-financing (USD) (local currency)	Kind contribution will be providing by the community in terms of sharing traditional knowledge, relative labour in certain cases and BIRAM will provide logistic support.
Project Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to increase the capacity of the community in sustainable wetland management and adaptation towards adverse climate change situation • conservation of aquatic and upland biodiversity of the Borkona Godabanne Chora • support the community to upgrade the livelihoods with different income generating activities
Brief Project Description	Through the project activities the strength and the capacity of the community will be improved to adapt to the climate change situation. The traditional customary institution will be

	<p>counted to motivate the community with the purpose of organizing as well as involving in different development initiatives. As biodiversity loss and overexploitation of natural resources is a great concern in adverse climate change situation, the proposed project will be prioritize the biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of land against the strategic priority on adaptation (SPA) reasoning of CBA.</p> <p>BIRAM will work closely with the community during the implementation of the project. Information sharing and awareness raising activities will be conducted to create awareness about the climate change situation and vulnerability of the ecosystem, biodiversity and their services to the livelihood of the community through different community meetings, exposure visits, seminar, dissemination of leaflet, posters etc. Different capacity building training will be provided to support income generating activities, conservation and promotion of natural resource management system considering the adverse climate change situation. Moreover, to reduce the vulnerability of the ecosystem as well as sustainable utilization of the land BIRAM will introduce permanent practices instead of shifting cultivation on the slopes of the hills and water harvesting for irrigation and supplementary livelihood promotion activities.</p>
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* 1 USD = 68.75BDT, 29-6-2010 Daily Prothom Alo

1. RATIONALE

1.1. Community/Ecosystem Context

The proposed project area, namely Borkona Godabanne Chora Adam is located to Panchari Upazila in Khagrachari Hill District and comprises of 5 paras namely Gagan Chandra para, Nabin Chan Karbari Para, Abani para, Bidhan Candra para, and Rangapani chara. The inhabitants of the project area are indigenous Chakma people and the population approximately 2000 with the average family size of 6. The main occupation of the community is agriculture (rice cultivation). Some peoples are engaged in shifting cultivation, animal husbandry, vegetable cultivation, business, and fish culture. The Godabanne Chora is the main stream providing main source of irrigation during dry season, as well as fish farming as life supporting role to the community.

Moreover, the proposed project area has a great importance considering its rich biodiversity including aquatic and upland area. There are different kinds of birds for instance cormorant, wild duck, hill moyna, common iora, common teal, different kinds of duck, pied myna, black winged kite, turtle dove, night heron, water hen, stork billed king fisher, asian koel, different kinds of snakes, frogs, bengal monitor, tortoise etc. The community practice fish farming of *rui*, *katla*, *mrigel*, *grass carp*, *silver carp*, *tilapia* in one third part of the stream after construction of a dam in the area and the rest of the part is kept for the conservation purposes. Moreover in the uncultivated part of the wetland there are different indigenous fish species namely *shing*, *magur*, *shol*, *loda*, *puti*, *taki*, *pinon pada*, *rantalia*, *gudung mach*, *gulcho mach* and *ogol mach*. Among floral diversity the area is rich with assar, banana, sil bhadi, chapalish, dharmara, dumur, gamar, gutguti, jam, jarul, jial bhadi, kom, kurchi, madan masta, orjeng, parajam, sada koroï ect. and undergrowth is rich with different kinds of arum, asam lata, asam pata, bhat, different kinds of fern, grass, hatishur, lajjabati, lengera, moha puttingulo, ojon shak, thankuni. But these rich biodiversity are facing critical condition because of excessive exploitation and improper management of the wetland. As a consequence, some important species are disappearing from the area for instance 15 to 20 years ago there were Vulture, *Ketketi*, *Eiddakka* but these species are not seen at present time.

As the community is mostly dependent on the stream for their irrigation system, the availability of water in the stream and conservation of the wetland plays a great role to the community. Due to the climate change situation the intensity and frequency of rainfall had changed noticeably in the area. Moreover, the women are involved in every household and

income generating activities for instance cultivation, gardening, animal husbandry and so on. So, women are more vulnerable to the climate change situation.

Through the project activities the livelihood of the community will be supported allocating the sustainable utilization of natural resources and management of the wetland. In this regard introduction of different fruit and soil binding plant species near to the wetland could be one option for supporting the livelihood of the community. Secondly, construction of sluice gate will be providing rain water harvesting within the wetland and providing necessary irrigation support to the downstream agri-farmer during dry season. Thirdly, the community will receive support for fish farming from the project activities to upgrade their livelihood.

1.2. Current (Baseline) Climate and Risks

The average annual temperature of the area is between 7⁰C to 36⁰C and average annual rainfall varies from 1500 to 5000 mm. But during last decade, the annual average rainfall has varied between 1900 mm to 2800 mm and shows a declining trend over last ten years (FAO, 2000). The annual temperature also increased during last decade varies from 14⁰C to 42⁰C. It also reported that the annual precipitation in the CHTs reduce from south to north over 90 percent of the land area during a period of 1980-2002 (Bai, 2006). So, it was observed that the temperature of the area increasing with the reducing rate of annual rainfall having a negative impact on the rural livelihood and economy. Most of the rural community is dependent on seasonal rainfall for their livelihood and agricultural crop production. Because of seasonal variation along with variation of annual rainfall and temperature, the farming system is hampered as well as reducing crop productivity which literally increases the vulnerability of the community. Additionally, the pest and disease infestation in farming system also increased which ultimately reduce the crop production but increase the production cost. The food security of the rural community is not meet by the farming practice even though agriculture is their main occupation. However, the community involved seeking employment move to other places, engaged in daily labour, and borrowing money from relatives and money lenders at high interest rate.

References:

Bai, Z. G., 2006. Assessing land degradation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh, using NASA GIMMS. Report 2006/06, ISRIC-World Soil Information, Wageningen.

FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Bangladesh. Forest Resources Assessment Programme. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Working paper 15.

1.3. Future Climate Risks

The impact of climate change is interlinked with altering ecosystem structure, reducing biodiversity and as well as other ecosystem functioning and services (IPCC, 2007). Recently it is reported that along with biodiversity reduction, water, food security, livelihood and health, which means the human wellbeing also interlinked with climate change impact (ICIMOD, 2010). With the purpose of adaptation the community seeking livelihood moves to the forest and involve in selling fuel wood and over-exploitation of natural resources. To combat this situation natural recovery and mostly community based adaptation is the most prominent means of the region.

References:

IPCC, 2007: Fourth assessment report. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Secretariat.

ICIMOD, 2010: Climate Change Impact and Vulnerability in the Eastern Himalayas-Synthesis Report, eds. Tsering, K., Sharma, E., Chettri, N. And Shrestha, A., Kathmandu, Nepal.

1.4. Impacts Context

The community of the proposed project area is mainly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Because of shortage of cultivable land and low income they also involved in different activities to support their livelihood. Due to different factor resulting from climate change situation the pest and disease infestation has increase greatly in the farm land as well as in upland agriculture. Fruit gardening somehow the most important livelihood supporting activity of the community also be vulnerable because of variation of annual rainfall and temperature, accessible marketing facilities and other necessary resources. Different livelihood supporting activities of the community have negative impact on ecosystem including rapid change of vegetation and habitat for biodiversity as well. As a consequence there are some species may already lost from the area and some may be in vulnerable condition. So, this agriculture dependent community will be more vulnerable in climate change situation as because of reduction of rainfall, increasing temperature, unavailable water source for irrigation and household consumption and other subsequent activities.

1.5. Project Approach

Through the project activities the strength and the capacity of the community will be improved to adapt to the climate change situation. The community will be organized utilizing

the traditional customary institution and create awareness about sustainable land use practice, ecosystem services, necessity of conservation of natural resources and biodiversity through focus group discussions, workshops, exposure visit, dissemination of leaflets and other promotional activity. To increase the social acceptability of the project the participation of the community during implementation of the project will be assured. The favorable environment for the community based wetland management will be promoted by inception workshop sharing information, dissemination of leaflets, posters among different government and non-government agencies at local and district level. Along with increasing the capacity of the community staff training as required will be provided to increase the skill and boost the implementation of the project activity. In overall approach the community will be advantaged in farming practice along with different livelihood promotion for instances fish farming, duck rearing, fruit gardening etc. from the project activities besides the sustainable conservation of the wetland and biodiversity of the proposed project area.

2. COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP

2.1. Project Formulation

The project was developed based on the result of focus group discussion with the community member. Besides focus group discussion vegetation analysis also be performed following transect method shortly. But because of limited resources and shortage of time the number of focus group discussion and participants during focus group discussion could not maintain proportionately to the area and population of the proposed project area. However, the representatives were chosen focusing the most vulnerable farmers to community leaders to receive the most acceptable data during focus group discussion. But prior to initiation of the project activities a detailed vulnerability analysis could increase the sustainability of the project.

2.2. Project Implementation

Considering the suitability, social acceptability and introduction of economically viable modern technology several focus group discussions will be carried out throughout the project implementation phase for assuring the sustainability of the project activities.

The participation of women in farming system is observed more than 50 percent in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Besides crop production system women also involved other income generating activities like livestock rearing, homestead gardening, household activities. So,

women became more vulnerable in climate change situation to carry out their activities. Through addressing the key issues in climate change situation and providing support towards adaptation in this situation the women will be benefited from the outcome of the project. BIRAM will facilitate the community through skilled worker in sustainable management of the wetland and motivate the community in active participation of the project activities. BIRAM will be respecting the traditional customary institution, community leaders, religious leaders in organizing them along with the creating awareness about the climate change situation and adaptation strategy.

2.3. Phase-Out Mechanism, Sustainability

During the project implementation phase facilitation will be provided to establish a committee giving priority to the traditionally available institution and community leaders and representative of most vulnerable people in the area. The capacity of the committee will be increase providing support and facilitation aiming the sustainability of the management of the wetlands and subsequent activities. Additionally, the community will be participating throughout the implementation phase of the project sharing the information, and traditional knowledge. The committee is supported by the project to strengthen the community and expected to continue the project activities after phase out of the project.

3. PROPONENT DESCRIPTION

3.1. Organization's background and capacity

Salvation from unhappiness and reconciliation of all the creatures is the main goal of the BIRAM. Reaching to this goal BIRAM will be undertaken following objectives;

1. To carry on its all social consciousness driven research, development and sustainer based activities;
2. Peace and prosperity of all creature in the world;
3. Reproductive population health;
4. Formal and non-formal education;
5. Empowerment and programs with disabilities;
6. Environmental bio-diversity programs;
7. Hygiene, sanitation and water supply;
8. Human rights and good governess;
9. Reconciliation and non-violence;
10. Food nutrition's programs;
11. Industries with small and cottage industries development;
12. Linguistic and cultural programs;

Members of Executive Committee/Governing Board:

Name	Sex	Designation	Profession
Mrs. Namita Chakma	Female	President	Social worker
Khokan M. Chakma	Male	Chief Executive	Social worker
Miss Daisy Chakma	Female	Executive Secretary	Social worker
Mrs. Bishaka Chakma	Female	Executive (Finance & Admin)	Social worker
Mr. Mishuk Chakma	Male	Executive (Dev.)	Social worker
Mr. Tarun Chandra Chakma	Male	Executive (Logistic)	Social worker
Miss Sima Chakma	Female	Executive member	Social worker
Mrs. Pravati Chakma	Female	Executive member	Social worker
Mrs. Swarna Priya Chakma	Female	Executive member	Social worker
Miss Madabee Chakma	Female	Executive member	Social worker
Mr. Jummadhan Larma Todega	Male	Executive member	Social worker

General activities of BIRAM:

1. Improve nutrition balance, peace and self-employment, hilly land, watershed and environment management; create agro-expertise with the ultimate aim to improve the public poverty situation in Chittagong Hill Tracts.
2. Production of improved plants, planting materials and research
3. Improve community based reserved forest management and conservation of biodiversity, watershed and environment management with the ultimate aim to improve the public poverty situation in Chittagong Hill Tracts.
4. Improve community based wetland management and conservation of biodiversity, and protection of endangered species in Chittagong Hill Tracts

Successful experiences

BIRAM provides improved plant materials with low price to the community through different projects and programme to promote their livelihood and income. Additionally, it facilitates the community for strengthening their capacity in organizing and management of natural resources. Moreover, it facilitates successfully to create farmers federation in Khagrachari Hill District which will help farmers for information sharing and organizing them throughout the Khagrachari Hill District. BIRAM develops a management plan for the community based forest management with the participation of community and financial support of Arrannyak Foundation as well as a checklist of natural indigenous plant species of the community based reserve forest. BIRAM has a very good experience on facilitating the community in adaptation to adverse climate change situation especially irrigation facilities for agriculture. Itchari stream located to one of the running project area of BIRAM funded by Arrannyak Foundation is the main source for irrigation of the community during dry season. The Itchari community reserve forest is the main watershed of the area as well as source of the stream. BIRAM is working to conserve the forest in a sustainable way with the active participation of

the community considering the sustainable water supply for irrigation and other services. Beside these BIRAM is facilitating the community for different alternative income generating activities since, seasonal fish culture in the paddy field, horticulture nursery and marketing and so on.

Moreover, BIRAM will have an opportunity of having another running project supporting the farmers with good quality planting materials of different fruit species and supply of endangered tree species. This project activity would support the proposed project activities to conserve the biodiversity as well as supply of endangered species to the area if any.

BIRAM believes that success of any project depends on the active participation of the community in decision making process. So, BIRAM invited the community to participate during focus group discussion to find out the important information regarding the impact of climate change. Additionally, socio-economic survey of the proposed project area was conducted as a limited basis to find out the potential objective and status of the socio-economic condition of the area. But before implementing any project activities another detail planning and survey is necessary with the maximum participation of the local stakeholders and the community to increase the acceptability of the project activities and overall goal.

The total budget of the BIRAM for the financial year of 2010 is BD Tk. 5,000,000 (Five Million Taka only) and the main source of funding is member's subscriptions, donations, gift and organizational benevolent donations, gift and Arranyak Foundation.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1. Objective, Outcomes, Planned Outputs:

The project objective

Considering the above condition of the proposed project area the following project objectives will be followed,

- to increase the capacity of the community considering the management of the wetland and water harvesting to the adverse climate change situation
- conservation of aquatic and upland biodiversity of the proposed project area
- support the community to upgrade the livelihoods with different income generating activities

Outcome 1: The capacity and awareness of the community about sustainable management of the wetland will be increased.

Output 1.1: The awareness among the community will be increase about climate change situation and adaptation strategy

Output 1.2: Establishment of a committee for the sustainable management of the wetland and subsequent activities

Output 1.3: Workshop with the participation of the stakeholders on the project activities

Output 1.4: Training on modern technology of natural resource management including wetland in a sustainable way

Outcome 2: The vulnerability of the community to the climate change situation will be reduced and promotion of livelihood of the community

Output 2.1: Improvement of the dam for water collection

Output 2.2: Introduction of improved environmentally sustainable crop variety to the marginal land of the wetland providing income support to the community

Output 2.3: Training on livelihood support activities (livestock rearing, modern fruit gardening and propagation technique and pest and disease management)

Output 2.4: Promotion of fish culture among the community

Output 2.5: Promotion of swan & bird culture among the community

Output 2.6: Promotion & improvement of the wetland conservation with the periodic maintenance & management of the community.

Outcome 3: At least some part of the watershed and wetland will be protected aiming conservation of biodiversity

Output 3.1: Baseline survey report on socio-economic and biodiversity status of the proposed project area

Output 3.2: Delineate the boundary of protected part for fishing and marginal land in the wetland and capability of the community to maintain the boundary of the marginal land of the wetland

Output 3.3: Enrichment plantation with endangered species providing habitat of wildlife (vulture, different birds)

Output 3.4: Protect & care of plants with cleaning by the community.

4.2. Timetable

	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
Outcome 1																								
<i>Output 1.1</i>																								
<i>Output 1.2</i>																								
<i>Output 1.3</i>																								
<i>Output 1.4</i>																								
Outcome 2																								
<i>Output 2.1</i>																								
<i>Output 2.2</i>																								
<i>Output 2.3</i>																								
<i>Output 2.4</i>																								
<i>Output 2.5</i>																								
<i>Output 2.6</i>																								
Outcome 3																								
<i>Output 3.1</i>																								
<i>Output 3.2</i>																								
<i>Output 3.3</i>																								
<i>Output 3.4</i>																								

4.3. Risks and Barriers

In each project implementation there are some risks and barriers exist. In the proposed project area the land tenure system could be barrier of the community ownership in management of the wetland and marginal land of the proposed project area. Because of the social individualism of the community (Chakma) of the proposed project area it could be a risk to motivate the community in group activity so to project implementation. Most of the cases in development activities poverty of the community became main barriers to mobilize them as they have lack of employment opportunity and low input support for other livelihood promotional activity. But having the skill and knowledge of community base development and related issues BIRAM hoping to overcome this situation.

4.4. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

4.4.1. Initial Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA) Analysis

The community are facing different adverse situation of climate change but not certainly know the causes and impacts of such situation. They have initiated the adaptation strategy by themselves to meet their demand and carry out their livelihood. The information transfer also varies from community to community as well as social hierarchy basis. Consequently most vulnerable people also vary among the community. Considering this factor information will

be collected for initial VRA analysis at different participatory method for instance focus group discussion, key informant interview, predefined household survey. As women are involved in overall rural economy and so to implementation of the project gender equality will be great concern during selection of the participant for data collection. Additionally, vulnerability also depends on the livelihood strategy of the community. So, along with key persons different household with vulnerable livelihood type will be considerable during selection process.

4.4.2. Project M&E Plan

VRA:

	Approximate timing of VRA sessions	Who ran/ will run the VRA meeting	Who will be responsible for collecting VRA data
First	2 days	Project manager	Skilled facilitator
Second/midterm	2 days	Project manager	Skilled facilitator
Final	1 day	Project manager	Skilled facilitator

IAS:

IAS Indicator to be measured	How it will be measured	When it will be measured	Target value to be achieved by project end
Biodiversity	Survey report	First phase of the project	Biodiversity will be conserved in delineate area
Crop production	Annual income assessment	After first year	Annual income of the community will be increased
Community institution	Monitoring the activity of the institution	End of the project	The institution able to continue the project activities

4.5. Project Management

4.5.1. Management Structures

Project coordinator will be responsible for all kind of project activities and proper utilization of the project fund throughout the project. The management of the fund will be formulated according to the proponent's rules along with the rules of CBA fund if applicable. The curriculum vitae of project coordinator is attached herewith the proposal.

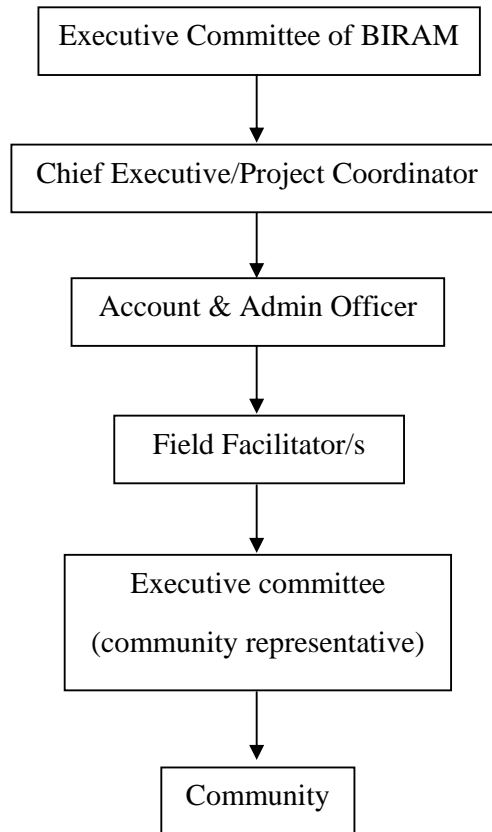


Figure: Flowchart of Project management structure

4.5.2. Relationship and Responsibilities of Proponent and Project Partners

N/A

5. PROJECT COSTS AND OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING

5.1. Total Project Cost and Amount Requested:

Total project cost and amount requested table: Next page

	Output 1	Baseline survey report on socio-economic and biodiversity status of the proposed project area	<i>Lumpsum</i>	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
	Output 2	Delineate the boundary of protected part for fishing and marginal land in the wetland and capability of the community to maintain the boundary of the marginal land of the wetland	<i>lumpsum</i>	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
	Output 3	Enrichment plantation with endangered species providing habitat of wildlife (vulture, different birds)	<i>lumpsum</i>	250,000	250,000		50,000				300,000
	Output 4	Plant cleaning	<i>8X30X1000</i>	240,000	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	240,000
Sub Total (A)				2,954,000	2,954,000		50,000	0	0	0	3,004,000
	Administrative cost										
		Computer & Printer (hire)	<i>Lumpsum per month 1,500)</i>	36,000	36,000						36,000
		Office stationeries	<i>1,500X24</i>	36,000	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	36,000
		Motor cycle (hire)	<i>Lumpsum per month 500)</i>	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
		Monthly planning and coordination meeting at project office	<i>1,000X24</i>	24,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
	Project Staff										
		Chief Executive	<i>Partly lumpsum 4,000X24)</i>	24,000	24,000	-	-	72,000	-	-	96,000
		Field facilitator	<i>5,000X24X1p</i>	120,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	120,000
		Accountant	<i>Partly 3,500X24)</i>	84,000	84,000	-	-	-	-	-	84,000
Sub Total (B)				336,000	336,000			72000			408,000
Grand Total (A + B)				3,290,000	3,290,000		50,000	72000			3,412,000