

Ecological Rodent Management Training Project at CHTs



Ref. Contract No. BGD/02/006 (CHTDF)

Final Report

January 12, 2009



**United Nations Development Programme
Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF)**

Implemented by : AID-COMILLA



Australian Government
AusAID

Table of Contents

Sl #	Description	Page #
01	Executive Summary	03
02	Introduction and Background	04
03	Inauguration of the training	05
04	Involvement of local administration	06
05	Training approach and materials used	06
06	Training delivery mechanism	06
07	Duration of the Training	07
08	Training Topics	07
09	Trainers Team	07
10	Category of Training Recipients & Achievement Status at a Glance	08
11	Post Training Evaluation	10
12	Key Lesson (s) Learnt	12
13	Challenge/Limitations	12
14	Recommendation / Requirement (s)	12
15	Conclusions	13
Annex A	Training Methodology	14
Annex B	Training Curriculum	16
Annex C	Participants by District	19
Annex D	Financial Report	20

1. Executive Summary

UNDP's recent field observation at Chittagong Hill Tracks (CHTs) and subsequent research findings that commissioned by UNDP indicated that rodent out-breaks was in increasing trend and taking turn into rodent flood reaching to an alarming stage. That created sever concern and caused crops damage, and others. A research study depicted that in some portion of the Bangladesh about 20% of rice crop lost due to rodent affect.

Now-a-days people in CHTs refer rodent break-out as one of the major concern. The local people and development organizations much worried and was looking for suitable alternatives to manage rat effectively and ecologically. To address the severity of the emerging problems, UNDP extended their hands to help the affected people to rid-off from the threats at present and future as well. Thus, UNDP commissioned AID-COMILLA¹ (Ref. Contract No. BGD/02/006, CHTDF) to conduct '**Ecological Rodent Management Training at CHTs**' for local people and development actors. The training package included local natural leaders, Headman, Karbari, local elected bodies (especially UP Chair and members), nation building departments (mainly Department of Agriculture Extension), NGOs, Teachers and Para Development Committees (PDC) of UNDP.

AID-COMILLA developed the training module considering local contexts and research finding, which indeed was finalized in consultation with UNDP. It was two days training package focusing on Rodent Management techniques and technologies which was one of the vital requirements for CHTs to address/ prevent rat floods, which was reaching to an alarming stage.

AID-COMILLA, following the contractual obligation and agreement with UNDP, accomplished the training, while they utmost efforts was to ensure the quality of the services and deliverables and perform the job with full commitment and devotion despite all the limitation and challenges arisen before and during the course of the training. They organized the training at district head quarters of Rangamati, Bandorban and Khagrachari district. The training began at Rangamti on 16th November, 2008 and ended at Khagarachori on 8th January, 2009. It was a two days training for each batch, which covered class room session, visual presentation, group exercise, practical demonstration, etc. They facilitated three training sessions simultaneously. During the training period, AID-COMILLA provided training to a total of 2,000 (two thousand) persons/ professionals consisting of Govt. Officials, local elites, NGO. PDC members. It is nice to note that UNDP representatives were kind enough to participate in some session as observer.

A participatory evaluation process was arranged at the end of the each training i.e, on second day to understand the efficacy of the training (content, materials, approach, how far reaching the objectives, etc).

The training recipients opined that the training as whole was extremely effective and useful to them. It helped the participants to gain new learning and conceptual clarity. The training inspired the local people, supporting structures, service providers/ development actors working in GoB, NGOs, private sectors to manage the rodent damage efficiently. It obviously be useful to address the problem and save field crops and stored grains better. In short, the training was invaluable and enormous especially in managing rodent problem.

¹AID-COMILLA is a national organization that has tremendous practical especial experiences and expertise in ecological rodent management and research field. UNDP selected them through a competitive process to undertake UNDP's training Project at CHTs.

2 Introduction and Background

UNDP commissioned AID-COMILLA to conduct a training titled '**Ecological Rodent Management Training at CHTs**' for local leaders, Headman, Karbari, local elected bodies (LEB), nation building departments (DAE) and NGOs, Teachers and Para Development Committees (PDC). The training project was designed for two days period focusing on Rodent Management techniques and technologies which was one of the vital and immediate requirement for Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs) as rat floods reached to an alarming stage.

As per agreement with UNDP, AID-COMILLA ensured following services and deliverables and performed the job with full commitment and devotion despite all the limitation and challenges they faced prior and during the training:

- a AID-COMILLA conducted field assessment mission identified issues related to local cultural and ecological conditions which affects the specific content or effectiveness of the training planned to deliver
- b AID-COMILLA completed field assessment prior to finalizing training agenda and curricula design.
- c They designed training program, which included training delivery methodologies, curricula and training materials, logistical arrangements.
- d Training delivery for 2,000 participants including local level leaders in the CHT, focused specifically on design and implementation of effective rodent management systems at the local level and provided simultaneous interpretation into local languages.
- e Conducted above mentioned training in the field at CHTs District Headquarters. Training materials and curricula were designed in simple Bengli mixing with local language and delivered to trainees.
- f The contractor (AID-COMILLA) had identified and recruited experienced trainers from indigenous ethnic groups, from within local NGOs or other local organizations, who are fluent in local language, customs, and cultural norms and engaged them in real life.
- g AID-COMILLA had delivered a complied training project completion report. This includes project achievement, major successes and challenges and key lessons learned along with a full financial report to UNDP.

As such, the contractor, AID-COMILLA also conducted an assessment prior to finalizing the training methods, identifying relevant topics, training delivery mechanism, etc. In addition, to make the training more effective, need based and tag to time, AID-COMILLA considered the major findings and recommendations of a recent study² that conducted in CHTs and was commissioned by UNDP. However, prior to go for formal

² UNDP has also commissioned a 'Scientific Assessment on Bamboo Flowering, Rodent Outbreaks and Food Security: Rodent ecology, pest management, and socio-economic impact in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh in October, 2008' led by Dr. Steven Belmain of University of Greenwich, UK.

training the whole plan, training modules/ curricula were shared with UNDP for their consensus.

3 Inauguration of the training

A number of distinguished guests and high officials joined in the inaugural sessions, which added an additional values and importance to the training project. The first inaugural sessions were conducted on November 16, 2008 at all three training venues (DAE training room, Upazilla Parishad and ASHIKA) in Rangamati district. Mr. Dewan Intazul Islam, Director, Field Services, Department of Agriculture Extension, Khamar Bari, Dhaka inaugurated the training at DAE training venue.



Mr . Sayeed Ali, Director, Plant Protection, Department of Agriculture extension, Khamar Bari, Dhaka has honored the training as special guest. inaugurated the session at DAE training venue.



In Khagrachori district, the District Hill Council Chairman, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Additional Deputy Commissioners of Khagrachori delivered their invaluable speech in the inaugural session on 7th January, 2009. In addition, the Thana Nirbahi Officer of Khagrachori Sadar also delivered his speech in the inauguration session.

Special Guest form UNDP

Dr. Debashish Roy, Consultant, Mr. Robert Stoelman, and Mr. Shwe Aung Prue of UNDP. UNDP CHTs joined in different training events as special guest. They observed the training and expressed their views and delivered invaluable speech as well.

4 Involvement of local administration

AID-COMILLA involved the local administration prior and during the training at all three CHT districts. The District Hill Council Chairman, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, and UNO extended their whole hearted support to the training teams in bringing the UNDP commissioned training project success.



5 Training approach and materials used

Training delivery for 2,000 local level leaders, GOB and NGOs personnel, PDC members in the CHTs, focused specifically on design and implementation of effective rodent management systems at the local level. Training provider, AID COMILLA provided simultaneous interpretation into local languages.

Training materials and curricula were designed in Bangla and local dialects of the CHT to deliverer to the trainees.

Training provider identified and recruited experienced trainers from indigenous ethnic groups, from within local NGOs or other local organizations, who were fluent in local language, customs, and cultural norms. Those individuals assisted the training team as co-trainers, and capacitated as trainers of rodent pest management.

6 Training delivery mechanism

Considering the category of the training participants a multiple training approaches emphasizing on participatory learning approach, were applied. The training delivery methodologies included (but NOT limited to) the following:

- Interactive Information Sharing
- Integration and Reflection
- Complex Interactive Exercise

More details on this are available in the Annexure (Annex - A)

- Group Exercise
- Species Collection and Demonstration
- Use of Rat Kill Traps
- Multimedia Presentation and
- VDO show on 'Rat Management'



All those contributed to make the training more interactive, effective and increasing understanding of the training recipients on **Ecological Rodent Management** techniques and technologies.

7 Duration of the Training

Indeed, it was a two day long training for each and every batches across all three districts. The contractor of the project (AID-COMILLA) organized 3 batches training simultaneously in 3 different places and used more suitable training venues. The senior staff members of AID-COMILLA kept continuous and close follow-up in maintaining the quality of the training across and over the time. The training completion status are summarized in the Annex C :Table A,B,C.

District	Start date	End date	Coverage (# Trainees)
Rangamati	16th November, 2008	2nd December, 2008	1,233
Bandarban	18th December, 2008	23rd December, 2008	434
Khagrachari	5th January, 2009	8th January, 2009	333
Total number of training recipients			2,000

Table A . Training duration at glance

8 Training Topics

The training curricula included the following topics:

- Rodent Species
- Rodent Behaviors and Biology
- Nature of Damages (how rodents damage/ symptoms)
- Rodent Disease
- Rodent Control / Management Techniques
- Rat Floods Associates with Bamboo Blooms and Flood/Heavy Rainfall

*For further details, the training curricula is referred, which is available in **Annex B**.*

9 Trainers' Team

AID-COMILLA invested its efforts to make a good combination of the training team considering all individuals' professional experience and back-ground giving especial emphasis on practical expertise in relevant field, facilitation skill, proficiency on local language/ dialects and other strengths. Thus, they organized a balance teams for individual training sessions in all three districts. More specific on this was furnished below:

<u>Trainers' Team 1</u>	Training Specialist	: Dr. Nazira Q. Kamal, Director , Research (Rtd.), BRRRI (presently working as Field Implementation Manager, Rodent Management Project, AID-COMILLA, Funded by DFID)
	Associate Trainer	: Mr. Nazmul Islam Kadri (working as a Training and Extension specialist, Rodent Management Project, AID-COMILLA, Funded by DFID)
	Co-Trainer	: Locally recruited 2 person form indigenous group.
<u>Trainers' Team 2</u>	Training Specialist	: Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, Director Training (Rtd.), DAE (presently working as Consultant, Rodent Management Project, AID-COMILLA, Funded by DFID),
	Associate Trainer	: Mohammed Harun, (working as a Training and Extension specialist, Rodent Management Project, AID-COMILLA, Funded by DFID)
	Co-Trainer	: Locally recruited 2 person form indigenous group.
<u>Trainers' Team 3</u>	Training Specialist	: Dr. Sontos Kumar Sarker, Chief Trainer (Rtd.), DAE (presently working as Training Manager, Rodent Management Project (Funded by DFID), AID-COMILLA
	Associate Trainer	: Tapan Kumar Biswash, (working as a Training and Extension specialist, Rodent Management Project (Funded by DFID), AID-COMILLA
	Co-Trainer	: Locally recruited 2 person form indigenous group.

This to note here that two co-trainers were engaged from local indigenous people/ NGOs in each of the training slots. Thus, a total of eighteen persons both women and men (6 six from each district) were hired and engaged in the training.

10 . Category of training recipients & achievement status at glance

The potential trainees were selected from various segment of CHTs on the basis of training need assessment, field demand and other key factors. During selection of the participants from wide range of population and local organizations/ development actors, AID-COMILLA had took assistance from local DAE, NGOs, GoB administration, Union Parishad, Head Man Karbari Association, Dept. of Education, Para Development Committees and local UNDP officials to bring the selection appropriate and meaningful.

10.1 Training participants by district

Out of targeted 2,000 persons the project provided training to a total of 2,000 persons in three CHTs district, which indicated 100% completion. Considering the size and population of three CHT districts the project included highest number of trainees from Rangmati district, which was 61.7% of total training recipients (Fig. 1). The second highest in terms of trainees

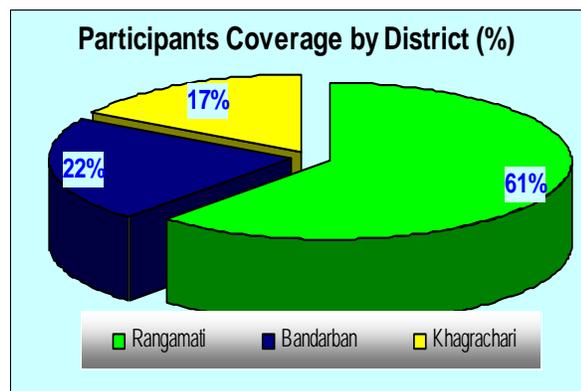


Fig 1. Participants coverage by district

coverage was Bandarban (21.7%). Further details on this is furnished in Annex C: Table A,B,C :

Category of the participants	# Participants by District			
	TOTAL	Rangamati	Bandarban	Khagrachar
Karbary	374	299	53	22
Para Development Committee (PDC) of UNDP	432	250	134	48
DAE (Regional, District, Upazilla and Block level Officers)	566	247	166	153
NGO Official	295	192	48	55
Headman	113	88	8	17
Teacher (High School & Primary School)	158	132	11	15
UP Chair	12	5	1	6
UP Member	50	20	13	17
GT	2,000	1,233	434	333

Annex C : table A,B,C # of training participants disaggregated by occupation and district

10.2 Participants by Category/ Occupation

As mentioned earlier that the training had covered both local people and different types professionals both from GOB and NGO sectors. Fig. 1 depicts that majority of the training recipients was DAE staff (28.3%), second highest was PDC members (21.6%) and third highest was Karbari (18.7%). Though the participation of UP representatives relatively seems less than other category, but, considering the number of UP they had a good representation in the training.

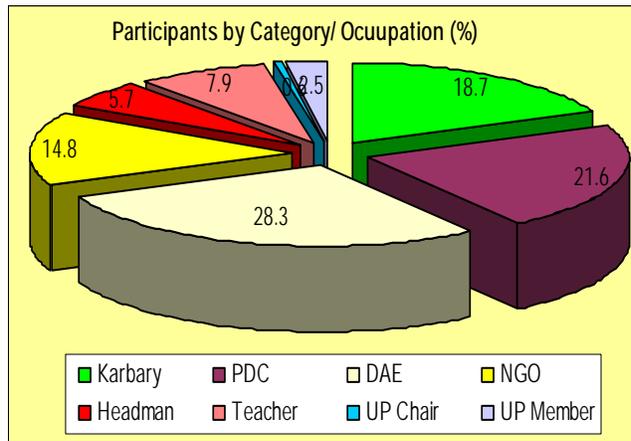


Fig 2. Distribution of trainees by category

10.3 Training participants by category/ occupation and gender

Category of the participants	# Participants : ALL 3 Districts		
	TOTAL	Women	Men
Karbary	374	11	363
Para Development Committee (PDC) of UNDP	432	97	335
DAE (Regional, District, Upazilla and Block level Officers)	566	42	524
NGO Official	295	108	187
Headman	113	11	102
Teacher (High School & Primary School)	158	43	115
UP Chair	12	0	12
UP Member	50	14	36
GT	2,000	326	1,674

Table B. Distribution of trainees by category and gender

10.4 Distribution of training participants by gender (woman & man)

It was a challenging job for the project to include women in the training for several reasons. Despite the fact, the project aimed to covered women participants as much as possible and finally, it included 16% women from different categories in the training. The highest was from NGO and second highest was from PDCs.

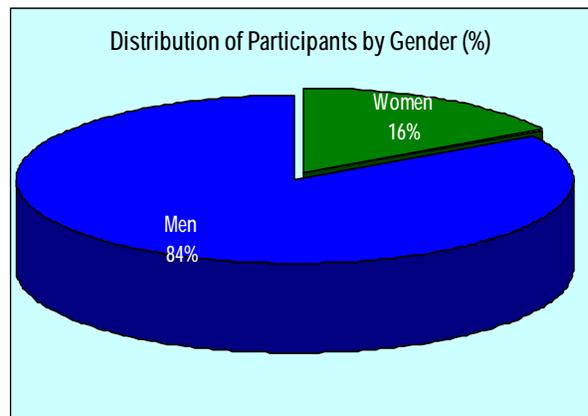


Fig 3. Distribution of training recipients by gender

10.5 Observer/ participants from UNDP

A total of 8 (eight) personnel from UNDP, Rangamati so far joined in training session in different days.

11 . Post Training Evaluation

At the end of the training the facilitators re-caped the major learning areas and assessed the effectiveness and quality of the training using participatory approach. They used likert type of 4 degree scales. As a part of the process they invited the training recipients to score/ rank some key elements of the training followed by question and clarification.

The assessment inquired/ reviewed the following major areas (but not limited to):

- (a) how far the overall objectives are met

- (b) over all learning from the training and
- (c) relevance of the training

It is nice to note that the participants unanimously scored/ rated at higher scales (their perception was either at extremely or fully satisfied) in all the areas they evaluated. The trainees also extended their deepest thanks and gratitude to UNDP for arranging such invaluable, lively and most relevant training for them. Some snapshots of the exercises presented below:



The training recipients also opined that the training would help them not only in near future to control/ manage rat floods effectively and efficiently rather it would be very much useful to them considering futuristic aspect as well. The training provided them new ways of thinking and systems and made them confident enough to manage the rats. Even though, some participants opined that some sorts of organizational support towards community mobilization and close follow-up would be worthwhile to gain long term sustainable behavioral change and practices.

12 Key Lesson(s) learnt

- ✓ The Headman and Karbari were not well educated, even many of them perceived as illiterate(!). As such, it was a concern how much they would be able to learn from this training project? How to deliver the messages especially technologies? But, reality was different. In many instances they impressed the facilitators by demonstrating their deep interest, receiving ability and learning depth. Some mentioned that if they able to manage Rat problem it would help them to improve their lives and livelihoods. It refers their 'Bread and Butter'.
- ✓ It was really a challenging job for AID-COMILLA to carry such a training project. Despite the facts and all limitations, AID-COMILLA succeed it, which left a learning once again that nothing is impossible if an organization has dynamic, devoted, skillful and experienced human resources, who are equipped with appropriate tools, technologies and strategic plan.
- ✓ AID-COMILLA trainers' groups noted that it was a good learning for them too to organize such a training especially in hill tracts involving people from remote areas. But, effective engagement of nation building departments (local administration, service providers), local elected bodies (Union Parisahd), natural leaders, elites, PDCs, NGOs, helped significantly to accomplish the training project successfully reveals that coordinated efforts and use of support structures could make any hard job easy.

13 . Challenge/ limitation(s)

- It was really a big challenge for AID-COMILLA to device tools and techniques to deliver the technical message to a heterogeneous group of trainees (wide range of variation amongst the participants) without compromising with the quality. AID-COMILLA succeed that limitation by employing appropriate training techniques, learning aids and skilled resources.
- It was a challenging job for AID-COMILLA to organize such a training within a limited time period and involve participants from very remote, long distance and inaccessible areas. However, using diversified alternative options and engaging the local resources, nation building departments, local organizations they addressed the challenges efficiently.

14 Recommendation/ Requirement(s)

This section, indeed largely reflected the opinion/ recommendation of training recipients, while they made some specific recommendation/ requirements, some of those are summarized below:

- i **Replication of the training:** The training participants strongly opined to replicate the training with wide coverage. They suggested to organize the training at village level so that it creates wider opportunity for large number of community people, who are suffering from rat problem years after year. The training recipients expected some sorts of refreshers training at the peak of rodent out-breaks.

- ii **Develop Trainer Groups:** The participants suggested to develop community based trainers groups in CHTs area. This could be used by the community people as a ready resource at their home and easily accessible during the crisis immediately. Moreover, it would give them an extended opportunity to avail the services without paying high transport cost, huge travel time and bearing some other extra hassles.
- iii **Trap:** The training recipients and local facilitators placed a high requirement of modified traps for managing/ killing rats.
- iv **Modified grain storage systems:** The affected people preferred to have support for modified grain storage systems as it is really hard for them to afford cost.
- v **Future support:** The participants opined that some sorts of organizational support, coordinated efforts, community mobilization/ inspiration and close follow-up would be worthwhile towards a sustainable behavioral changes, ensure food security and creating wider impact especially in the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable ultra poor and deprived women.

15 Conclusion

All the participants unanimously extended their cordial thanks and gratitude to UNDP for arranging such a nice, appropriate and effective training especially for the affected people (covering both women and men) who live in remote hill areas. Nevertheless, it included the GoB service providers and development organizations, which was really appreciable for various valid reasons. The whole efforts would help in managing the rat problem which becoming more acute day-by-day.

AID-COMILLA gained substantial practical experiences especially on CHTs by conducting the training project. It would immediately be very much useful for them to replicate the learning and experiences while they will be conducting training in other areas of Bangladesh. As such, AID-COMILLA would capitalize those in future especially to extend their support to the development arena in CHTs and other part of the country.

It was very nice to work with UNDP. And, many many thanks and gratitude to UNDP for extending great support and commissioned such an existing assignment to AID-COMILLA.

Annex - A

By using a participatory learning approach, extended training in the following fields can be achieved:

TRANSFERENCE OF (Content)	TRANSFERENCE BY (Methodology)
<p>Factual Knowledge, "Hard Facts":</p> <p>Factual knowledge is the basis for a successful working performance in the field.</p> <p>It is necessary to provide participants with factual knowledge, which creates a common ground and common informational standard of the participants.</p>	<p>Interactive Information Sharing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Reader is given to the participants preceding the training. It contains basic articles related to the training. • As learning results from the stimulation of senses, informative lectures are processed by the use of audio-visual means (e.g. flip charts, videos, tapes, overhead, PowerPoint presentations, DVD). • The informative lectures provide sufficient space for interactive discussions, which allows participants to bring in their own experiences and knowledge and helps participants to clarify perceptions. • The information is partly acquired by the participants themselves through interactive group exercises. • Participants are provided with handouts, compiling the information transferred.
<p>Psycho-Social Competence, "Soft Skills"</p> <p>In order to appropriately implement factual knowledge in the field, psycho-social competence and personal attitudes, which determine the relationships between individuals, need to be developed. The importance of team work, proper handling of stress, cultural sensitivity, openness, flexibility, tolerance, respect, empathy, creativity and non-violence needs to be addressed.</p>	<p>Integration and Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of all participants and trainers on an equal level encourages a climate of mutual trust, respect, and co-operative team work. It allows to capitalize on the experiences of all participants and trainers. • Social events outside the seminar room are used as an effective supportive mean for integrating all participants. • The environment, in which the training takes place, guarantees tranquility, and encourages participants to fully concentrate on the training. It further supports team building mechanisms also outside the seminar room. • Flexibility is guaranteed in the training. Participants` individual training needs are integrated in a flexible manner, in this sense the trainers serve as facilitators. This helps to stimulate the necessary dynamics between the participants. • Participants are challenged to move to increasingly advanced stages of personal development. The principle method of adult learning is the reflection of personal development through self-assessment of progress and success.
<p>Practical Implementation Tools:</p> <p>The effective implementation of tasks is only possible with factual knowledge and certain attitudes. The successful combination of "hard facts" and "soft skills" is translated into practical</p>	<p>Complex Interactive Exercises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive exercises are well suited for demonstrating the complexity of situations and allow a relevancy-oriented approach, which underlines the applicability to the participants` work and tasks. • Complex interactive exercises include role-plays, case

implementation tools.	<p>studies and simulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Such exercises foster the participants` capability of creative conflict resolution. During the exercises participants have to break down general tasks into concrete steps while considering the overall picture and setting. This helps the participants to understand the interdependencies of actions and reactions.• Interactive exercises are accompanied by feedback and debriefing, which allow the participants to share their experiences and findings.• Specifically case studies include "lessons learned" focus on the elaboration and implementation of improvements.• Complex interactive exercises compile the training content and challenge participants to apply all information gathered and skills learned at once. According to participants personal strengths and weaknesses the lessons learned are placed on a very individual basis.
-----------------------	---

By using a participatory learning approach, extended training in the following fields can be achieved:

AID-COMILLA

Training Curriculum of Ecological Rodent Management Training at CHTs

Duration: 2 days

DAY-01:

TIME	TOPICS	Sub Topics	Objectives	Methodology	Materials
09:00-09:15	Registrations		Keeping record of actual participants list	Khata, Pen	Board, Marker, Paper, Slide and Video Show, Handout, Leaflet
09:15-10:00	Inauguration & Introduce each others	Welcome address Self introduce each others	To create suitable environment in training session		
10:00-10:15	Participants expectation		What the participants want to know from this training	Lecture, Question & Answer	
10:15-11:00	Discussion on Training objective and Norms	Necessity of Training? Objectives of training Importance of norms in the training.	Participant's skill developed about rodent management /control technique and training others.	Lecture, Participatory discussion, Question & Answer	
11:00-11:10	Tae Break				
11:10-01:30	General discussion on the Rodent behaviours and biology (Species wise).	Present Rat Flood at CHTs and its implication. Scientific explanation of the Bamboo Flowers and relation of Rat Flood. What is rodents and Classification of rodents? Species demonstration General characteristics and biology of rodent on of the <i>R.rattus</i> , <i>R. exulens</i> , <i>B.bengalensis</i> <i>B.indica</i> , <i>Mus musculus</i> , <i>Rattus Nitidus</i> , and <i>Berylmys Bowersi</i> , <i>Cannomys Badius</i>	Participants will know about rodent and can be able to identify different species around their home & field area	Lecture, Participatory discussion, Specimen demonstration, Question & Answer	
01:30-02:30	Lunch & prayer				

TIME	TOPICS	Sub Topics	Objectives	Methodology	Materials
02:30-03:30	Nature of Damages	How rodents damage Symptoms of damage (Jum Crops, flowers, Vegetables, House Holds, Fruits, Rice, Stored Food)	They can be able to know how rat damage occur They can be able to identify the rat damage (compare to insect damage) They can estimate approximately their properties loss	Lecture, Participatory discussion, Question & Answer	
03:30-03:45	Tea Brake				
03:45-04:45	Discussion on rodents as a disease carriers	What is disease Name of rodent disease Vectors and Symptoms of disease	They will know about rat born disease They will be careful about disease and also suggest others about this.	Lecture, Participatory discussion, Video Show , Question & Answer	
04:45-05:00	Days Evaluation		To remember the total days activities, learning and action points	Question & Answer	

DAY 2

09:00-9:15	Recapitulation		To reflect on previous days activities and major learning	Question & Answer`	
09:15-01:30	Concept about rodent control / management techniques	What is rat control Importance of control/ management Discussion on rat control/ management methods.	Participants able to know about management & control techniques and use them.	Participatory discussion, Question & Answer Group work, Slide Show, Demonstration	
	1) Trapping methods	Kill trap Single live trap Multiples live trap	Participants able to know about traps and use techniques		
	2) Trap barrier system	Line Trap Barrier System Community Trap Barrier System	Participants able to know about the issue and prepared techniques		

	3) Modified haystacks	Modified store Modified straw hip	Participants able to know about the issue and prepared techniques		
01:30-02:30	Lunch and Prayer				
02:30-04:45	4) Cleaning and digging	Rice, vegetable, Bands and house area with store	Participants able to know about the issue and prepared techniques		
	5) Flooding	Barrow of Rice, vegetable field, Bands and house area	Participants able to know about the issue and prepared techniques		
04:45-05:00	Training Evaluation and Closing		To assess the training course, relevancy of the training topics, learning and delivery mechanism	Individual review by the participants/ participatory approach	

Distribution of participants by district

Annex C

Table A. Participants of Rangmati District

Category of the participants	Number of Trainees/Participants		
	TOTAL	Women	Men
Karbary	299	11	288
Para Development Committee (PDC) of UNDP	250	37	213
DAE (Regional, District, Upazilla and Block level Officers)	247	18	229
NGO Official	192	80	112
Headman	88	11	77
Teacher (High School & Primary School)	132	32	100
UP Chair	5	0	5
UP Member	20	6	14
GRAND TOTAL	1,233	195	1,038
% by Gender		15.8	84.2

Table 2. Participants of Bandarban District

Category of the participants	Number of Trainees/Participants		
	TOTAL	Women	Men
Karbary	53	0	53
Para Development Committee (PDC) of UNDP	134	44	90
DAE (Regional, District, Upazilla and Block level Officers)	166	15	151
NGO Official	48	13	35
Headman	8	0	8
Teacher (High School & Primary School)	11	5	6
UP Chair	1	0	1
UP Member	13	0	13
GRAND TOTAL	434	77	357
% by Gender		17.7	82.3

Table C. Participants of Khagrachhari District

Category of the participants	Number of Trainees/Participants		
	TOTAL	Women	Men
Karbary	22	0	22
Para Development Committee (PDC) of UNDP	48	16	32
DAE (Regional, District, Upazilla and Block level Officers)	153	9	144
NGO Official	55	15	40
Headman	17	0	17
Teacher (High School & Primary School)	15	6	9
UP Chair	6	0	6
UP Member	17	8	9
GRAND TOTAL	333	54	279
% by Gender		16.2	83.8

AID-COMILLA				
Ecological Rodent Management Training at CHTs				
Receipts and Expenditure Accounts				
For the Period Ended from 01 November, 2008 to 11 January, 2009				
SI No.	Description of Activity /Item	Total Budget	Total Amount	Balance
	Fund Received from UNDP	6,731,640	6,058,476	673,164
	AID-Comilla Contribution for Account Opening	-	500	-
	Loan Received	-	673,164	-
	Total Receipts:	6,731,640	6,732,140	673,164
1	Remuneration			
1.1	Services in Home Office			
1101	Project Manager, 10 working days	50,000	50,000	-
1102	Finance Officer, 8 working days	4,000	24,000	-
1.2	Service in Field			-
1201	Training Specialist- 3 person , 40 working days per person	600,000	600,000	-
1202	Associate Trainer- 3 person, 40 working days per person	480,000	480,000	-
1203	Co-Trainer- 6 person, from CHTs Based NGOs, 40 working days per person	240,000	240,000	-
2	Out of Pocket Allowance			-
2.1	Travel			-
2101	Project Manager, Comilla-CHTs-Comilla	24,000	24,000	-
2102	Training Specialist, Comilla-CHTs-Comilla	6,000	6,000	-
2103	Associate Trainer, Comilla-CHTs-Comilla	6,000	6,000	-
2104	Co-Trainer	12,000	12,000	-
2105	Participants, 2000 (both way)	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
2.2	Per Diem Allowance			-
2201	Project Manager, Comilla-CHTs-Comilla	6,000	6,000	-
2202	Training Specialist- 3 person , 40 working days per person	120,000	120,000	-
2203	Associate Trainer- 3 person, 40 working days per person	96,000	96,000	-
2204	Co-Trainer- 6 person, from CHTs Based NGOs, 40 working days per person	144,000	144,000	-
2205	Per diem Allowance for participants , Taka 300 per day for 3 days	1,800,000	1,800,000	-
2.3	Training Related other Cost			-
2301	Venue Rent, 100 days in three locations	150,000	150,000	-
2302	Training Materials (leaf let, lecture sheet), color	300,000	300,000	-
2303	Video Show, one time per batch	40,000	40,000	-
2304	Stationary	200,000	200,000	-
2305	Training Manual (Bangla)for DAE Staff , NGO staff	225,000	225,000	-
2306	Snacks and Lunch for Participants	500,000	500,000	-
2307	Demonstration Cost	50,000	50,000	-
2.4	Communication (2401)	50,000	50,000	-
2.5	Reproduction and Reports (2501)	50,000	50,000	-
2.6	Equipment and other items			-
2601	Generator Rent for 03 locations	30,000	30,000	-
2602	Vehicle rent for 03 locations	30,000	30,000	-
	Loan Refund to AID-Comilla		-	

Project Completion Report

	Sub - Total	6,233,000	6,233,000	-
	Over Head for AID-COMILLA 8 %	498,640	498,640	-
	Total Expenditure	6,731,640	6,731,640	-
	Cash and Hand			
	Cash at Bank		500	
	Grand Total Cost in Taka	6,731,640	6,732,140	