

Annual Report

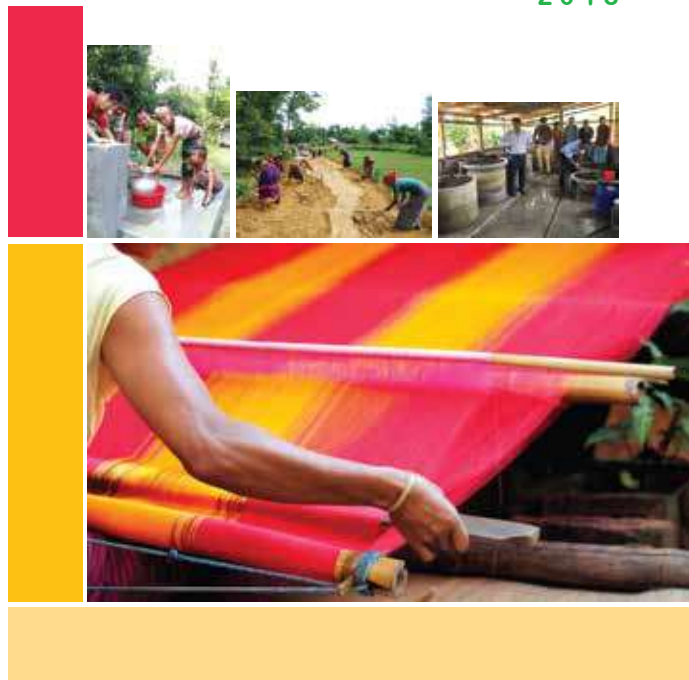
2018



Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha

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Message from the Chairperson

I am very glad to hear Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) is going to publish the annual report-2018. I hope this Annual Report-2018 gives a glimpse the year of works in 2018 with both successes and failures. During this reporting period TUS has implemented three projects such as Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project, Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management systems in CHT (3rd phase) and Advancing Women's Right of Access to Information in Bangladesh project. TUS has been working as non-political organization in Chittagong Hill Tracts since its establishment in 1997 aiming to build the capacity of grassroots communities towards improving their livelihoods and addressing socio-economic development issues through a participatory approach. Thus, TUS achieved an image and acceptance to various partners, government, development actors, stakeholders and community peoples as peoples oriented development organization in the CHT.

In this year, we faced numerous challenges for achieving our desired target and objectives. However, we believe that we were also able to take some basic steps towards the fulfillment of our vision.

Hence, I would like to take the opportunity to express our gratitude to all esteemed development partners, stakeholders, donors, local administration, government agencies and others for their heartfelt cooperation. And I would also like to thank my colleagues of TUS and EC members for showing their dedication and commitment to bringing out the success in our work. I hope this will continue to turn our vision into a reality.

Shyamali Chakma (Ms.)



Message from the Executive Director

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha is about to steps into its 22nd years as a non-governmental, non-profit and people oriented organization. As an organization for community development TUS is accountable to the communities, stakeholders and development partners to disclose information regarding our activities. I hope this Annual Report-2018 describes an overview of works, achievements and learning in 2018.

In 2018, we focused on livelihoods, natural resource management and good governance to build the capacity of grassroots communities towards improving their livelihoods and addressing socio-economic development issues through a participatory approach.

In 2018, we involved in different Partnerships, Networks, and Campaign Programs like as Durbar network, Bangladesh Indigenous People Network on Climate Change and Bio diversity (BIPNetCCBD), AIPP and Chittagong Hill Tracts Women Organization Network (CHTWON).

Through these activities, we worked for community peoples towards achieving our Vision, in which all people have the opportunity and capability to participate in the development process. We look forward to extend helping hands to the entire development partners, stakeholders, government, local government institutions, traditional institutions, Medias and donors in carrying forward our mission.

Ripan Chakma (Mr.)



Vision

To establish a society based on the values of social justice, equity and freedom, in which all people have full and effective participation in development process.

Mission

To build up the capacity of the grassroots communities, especially the disadvantaged and marginalized communities in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, towards improving their livelihoods and addressing other socio-economic issues in a participatory approach.


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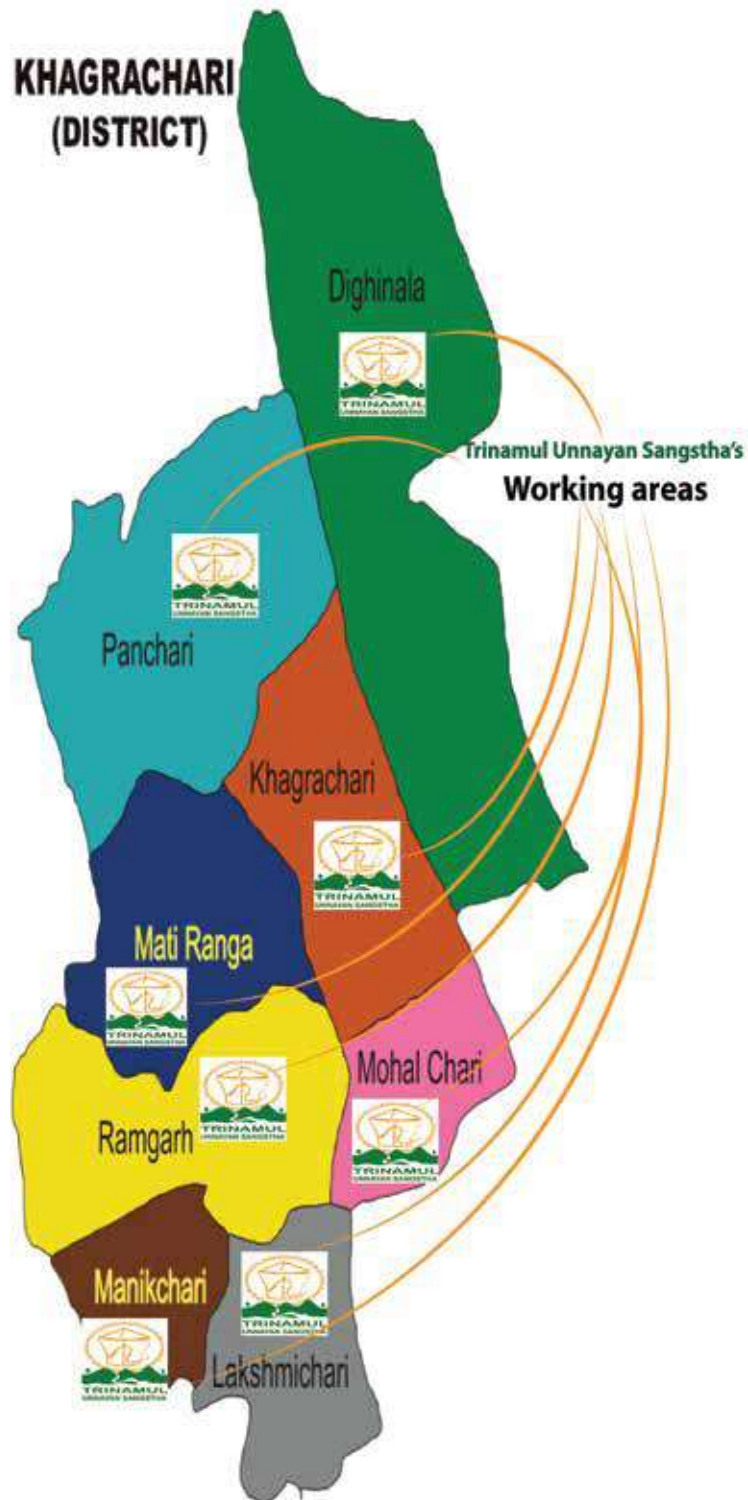
Acronyms

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
CD	:	Community Development
CI	:	Community Infrastructure
CHT	:	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTRC	:	Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council
CHTRDP-II	:	Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project
CHTDF	:	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility
CSF	:	Community Solidarity Fund
GoB	:	Government of Bangladesh
HDC	:	Hill District Council
HYSAWA	:	Hygiene promotion Sanitation and Water supply
MJF	:	Manusher Jonno Foundation
NGO	:	Non-government Organization
PDC	:	Para Development Committee
PPNRM	:	Protection and Promotion on Natural Resource Management Systems in CHT
PPSP	:	People's Participatory Strategic Planning, a process for creating community development plans
SECAIB	:	Strengthening Ethnic Communities Access to Information in Bangladesh
SLR	:	Secured Livelihood Rights
TUS	:	Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha
UNO	:	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	:	Union Parishad
UNDEF	:	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
UzP	:	Upazila Parishad

Program Overview

Particular	Upazila	District	Donor
Livelihood Program			
Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project	Khagrachhari Sadar, Dighinala, Panchhari, Mohalchhari, Matiranga, Manikchhari, Laxmichhari and Ramgarh	Khagrachhari	ADB and GoB
Natural Resource Management Program			
Protection & Promotion on NRM Systems in CHT (3rd Phase)	Khagrachhari Sadar and Dighinala	Khagrachhari	Misereor, Germany
Governance Program			
Advancing Women's Right of Access to Information in Bangladesh	Khagrachhari Sadar, Panchari, & Dighinala upazila.	Khagrachhari	MJF and TCC

TUS working area



Livelihood Program



Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-2):

Introduction:

This annual report provides a brief overview of the program commenced under the agreement signed between MoCHTA and Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha Joint Venture [TUS in association with ALO, Kabidang, KMKS and ZKS] for the social mobilization activities in Khagrachari District (package-3). The services intend to provide CHTRDP-2 with a realistic knowledge and skill base which can provide a unique combination of proven participatory development operation experience with specific expertise in social mobilization in Khagrachari Hill district.

Background:

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) comprising of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban Districts is geographically isolated and ethno-culturally unique from plain-land Bangladesh. The CHT has been devoid of significant externally-financed development interventions for the past decades particularly during a 20-years insurgency, which ended with signing of the CHT Accord in 1997. Following signing of the CHT Accord, ADB initiated development activities under Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP). The loan closed in for September 2009. After successful completion of the CHTRDP in September 2009, ADB approved a project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) in January 2010 to help the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MOCHTA) formulate the Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-2).

Project at a glance:
Project Title: Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project.

Funded by: ADB & GoB.
Project Duration: From 23 Dec'2013 to 30 Jun'2019.
Working area: 9 Upazilas of Khagrachari district.
No. of unions: 38 unions.
Sub-projects: 201
No. of Staff: 27 (Male-19, Female-08).

The Asian Development Bank initiated an infrastructure oriented development of the region through the Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP). This project was successfully completed in September 2009. A follow up project titled Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-2) has been initiated and its implementation process has begun with the establishment of a project office. In this connection, contract has been signed between TUS Joint Venture and Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) on 24 December 2013 to perform the activities of service packages-3 under the project titled "Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project". The experts of TUS joint venture are working to achieve its social mobilization objectives. To ensure the implementation of beneficiaries at the grassroots level, the project has included a component on Social Mobilization through NGOs in each of the three districts. This has been clearly elaborated in the Terms of Reference (TOR). TUS Joint Venture appreciated the clarity in the formulation of the TOR and has duly agreed to serve in this regard.

Project duration: 24 December 2013 to 30 June 2019.

Objectives of the Project:

According to the project document, the main objectives of the project are to-

- (i) Contribute to a reduction in the incidence of poverty among the rural population of the CHT region and provide suitable implementation arrangements to underpin the CHT Accord and strengthen key institutions to help meet their mandated role;
- (ii) Increase employment and income generating opportunities for the population through community participatory subproject development;
- (iii) Promote and increase of small agri-business opportunities through stimulating agriculture production and facilitating marketing of high value environmentally friendly crops in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region;
- (iv) Increase economic opportunities for rural poor, especially women, vulnerable groups and IP communities through construction of feeder roads including appurtenant structures;
- (v) Improve watershed conditions, especially soil erosion and water conservation that will underpin the investments made in water and land improvements; and
- (vi) Support institutional strengthening of MOCHTA, CHTRC and HDC to plan implement and monitor sustainable rural development in the three districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Purpose of NGO Services for Social Mobilization:

Social mobilization for the Project will be provided by NGOs as part of project output. The purpose of NGO services are-

- (i) To provide implementation services for Project Management Office (PMO), PMO (Roads), and District Project Management Offices (DPMOs) for all aspects of implementation of community infrastructure (CI), watershed management (WM) and micro agribusiness development (MAD),
- (ii) Capacity building and strengthening beneficiary communities through their involvement in infrastructure development and watershed management,
- (iii) Providing adequate support for micro agribusiness development (MAD) to poor rural households to improve their incomes through capacity building of local producers, marketing and improved agriculture production and
- (iv) To work in close coordination and with technical expertise of project implementation consultants (PIC).

Upazila wise Beneficiary:

The beneficiary details given below base on 201 sub-projects under community Infrastructure.

Upazila	No. of Subproject	Total Beneficiary (HH)				
		Chakma	Marma	Tripura	Bangali	Total
Khagrachari	34	1041	585	737	0	2308
Panchari	34	2023	197	594	15 Santal	2829
Dighinala	22	2597	0	36	5	2638
Matiranga	28	141	572	1176	1410	3299
Mahalchari	28	1603	424	147	2	2176
Ramgarh	18	12	1137	520	176	1845
Laxmichari	19	478	710	1	0	1189
Manikchari	18	12	1011	205	0	1228
Total	201	7907	4636	3416	1608	17567

Major achievement of the Project:

TUS has been implementing the Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project: NGO Services For Social Mobilization Activities in Khagrachari since 23 December 2013. In 2018, TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

Social mobilization:

TUS and associates team performed the above mentioned activities through conducting consultation meeting and follow up the activities. Preparation of feasibility study report is the key activity of social mobilization process. So, the team carried out series of consultation meetings, side visits, focus group discussions in consultation with community people with their opinions and ideas. During the course of consultation process the project teams performed the activities below-



Figure 1A consultation meeting at Mongcheu para in Manikchari

- 1) Organise project orientation meeting the beneficiaries, PDC's member, LCS's member and others stakeholders on project goal and objective;
- 2) Organised consultation meetings at community level to form/reform PDC/CBO;
- 3) Conducted series of consultation meetings and focus group discussions at community level to collect necessary data for resource identification, para/village profiling, village mapping, problem identification, prioritization and intervention selection for preparing feasibility study report;
- 4) Provided support to DPMO engineers for preparing technical feasibility study of sub-projects;
- 5) Facilitated the communities for land acquisition and land donation processes and agreement;
- 6) Provided capacity development training to PDC/CDC/LCS members and others relevant stakeholders;
- 7) Conducted motivational session to communities to ensure their participation in implementation, operations and project management;
- 8) Conducted awareness session to communities to ensure project sustainability and making future action plan. All kind of activities were done through a process of consultation, FGD and courtyard meeting.

Output: TUS and associates team worked for social mobilization through conducting a series of consultation meeting, FGD, awareness session at 201 paras in nine upazials of Khagrachari district from the beginning of the project.

Selection of Communities/Sub-projects:

The project team made arrangements to verify the general information for feasibility study of the selected para according to approved list by PMO for working. The team used a check list as a matrix which indicates the para feasibility for sub-projects. The matrixes are indicated in CI guide line and also provided to the team through workshop. The matrix is given bellow-

- Paras or villages has finally been considered for being-
 - i) Distance within 5km from all season.
 - ii) There are more than 20 HHs in sub-project.
 - iii) No irrigation canal were constructed during phase-1 of this project and
 - iv) Less than 50% are entitled to free rationing from GoB.
- Except for village access facilities, Paras that fall into the following categories will not be eligible as beneficiaries for other CI interventions:
 - i) Villages that have had irrigation projects from CHTRDP-I;
 - ii) Those who receive free rations from the Government.

Output: TUS and associates team assessed 201 paras or villages for feasibility study from approved list for sub-projects implementation in project period.

Para development Committee (PDC) Formation:

The project team formed or reformed PDCs in each Para or village before sub-project implementation. The teams facilitated the process of PDC's formation or reformation (if required) in consultation with PDC's leaders through consultation meeting at community level. Considering the PDCs of CHTDF based on their functional status, the community peoples decided whether the existing PDCs should be reformed or new PDC will be formed. The decision actually taken by majority people's opinions in consultation meeting. In this process the project team considered the following factors: i) The existing PDC not functional as per requirements of CHTDF; ii) There were manifold PDCs in the village; iii) Majority residents of the villages expressed their dissatisfaction over the PDC's activities and performance; iv) There was no PDC at all. The committee of the PDC reformed consisting of 9 to 11 members where 30% membership reserved for women including at least one key position among chairperson, vice-chairperson, general secretary and treasurer. The position of a PDC are; i) Chairperson-1; ii) Vice-Chairperson-1; iii) General Secretary-1; iv) Treasurer-1; v) Members-5—7.

Output: Cumulatively 201 Para Development committees (PDC) formed by project team where 30% membership reserved for women from one key post among chairperson, vice-chairperson, general secretary and treasurer position.

Consultation for Para Profiling:

The project team facilitated series of consultation meetings at PDC level for preparing para or village profiling. The community peoples involved for preparing "village or para profiling" through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) where the community peoples both Male and Female participated spontaneously. The main objective of Para Profiling is to find out the present condition of the sub-project. The community people identified the existing resources, facilities and its usage, status of social responsibility, economic growth, problems and development interventions of the respective villages by themselves. Environmental, IP & Social safeguards and Gender issues, land tenure issues etc also discussed in consultation meetings.

Output: The project team facilitated 201 consultation meetings of sub-project for preparing village or para profile through effective discussion.

Feasibility Study report:

The project team conducted a series of consultation meetings at community level for preparing Feasibility Study Report (FSR). The project team executed resource identification through village mapping, problem identification & prioritization and intervention selection etc. The team facilitated



Figure 2A consultations meeting at Gaganchandra para in Panchari

communities to prioritize interventions through effective consultation. According to CI guideline PDCs are responsible to prepare feasibility study report. Actually this is very technical matters so that the lead supervisor and supervisor of SM-NGO prepared the feasibility study report instead of PDC due to technical problems.

Village mapping for resource identification:

The village mapping is also a part of feasibility study. Because, a map gives a glimpse of existing resources or facilities of a village which make it easier to identify the Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat (SWOT) of the respective village.

After completed socio-economic survey and PDC formation, the project team organized series of consultation meetings at community level for village mapping where community peoples participated in both Male and Female.

In this session TUS and associates facilitated the village mapping process using PRA tool. Community people discussed together through group discussion and done following tasks as below-



Figure 3A group works on resource identification at Lyckochi para in Ramgarh

Transect walk, Venn diagram, Aspiration Assessment, Problem Identifications, and Sketch village map with resources. The objective of this session is to identify the geographical image, existing natural resources, facilities, communication & village access road/footpath, livelihood status, socio-economic status of the villager and other institutions etc. After completion the mapping it gives a glimpse of existing resources or facilities of the village.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and plenary sessions were conducted where community people participated in both Male and Female. During the Mapping process, all types of logistic and resources (both tangibles and intangibles) were made available, so that the community peoples were enjoyed preparing village map. They sketched the map and identify their position of natural resources, houses, tentative propose places of interventions position etc.

Output: Total 201 village mapping completed where all types of resources and assets were identified and indicated by the community peoples.

Problem identification & Prioritization:

The project team organized consultation meetings at para level to identify problems and prioritization of sub-project for feasibility study preparation. Through this consultation meeting

the community peoples were identified and prioritized their problems and sort out their actual need for their socio-economic development. In this meeting the project team briefs the community on the selection of mostly needed interventions under CI component (small-scale water resources infrastructure) base on their major problems. The main objective of problem identification & prioritization are to identify the problems which they faced always. After briefing session of the project team the community



Figure 4 FGD at Ananda Mohon para in Panchari

peoples participated in focus group discussions (FGD) in Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) way and plenary meetings for identifying the problems and prioritization. The community people both Male and Female participated in FGD and open discussions. After completing group work, they shared their identified problems in an entire session. At last the community peoples prioritized their actual problem through collective decisions for this project. In this regard respective PDCs and SM-NGO have considered the following subjects-1) Due Diligence Report where applicable a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), 2) Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), 3) Environment Management Plan (EMMP), 4) Operations & Maintenance plan. It is noted that the respective PDCs considered environment, gender and indigenous people's safeguard policy in order to minimize any adverse impacts on the proposed project.

Output: Total 201 consultation meetings conducted for problem identification & prioritization.

Intervention selection

After identify and prioritization the problems the community people selected the intervention together in collective decision to eliminate the existing problem. The team carried out awareness rising session on intervention selection, planning, design and implementation together with the beneficiaries of respective PDCs. Then the community peoples selected the intervention on the basis of community demand regarding identified problems through FPIC (free, prior and



Figure 5 Group work on problem identification and prioritization at Mejar para

informed consent) process. In this case, the project team considered the CI guideline and policies i.e. Indigenous Peoples (IPs) safeguard policy, Environmental Safeguard policy, and Social safe guard policy. As per CI guideline the interventions have to be for i) must boost direct economic development; ii) benefits majority of the community, especially the target vulnerable group; iii) Economically viable and technically feasible; iv) ensure availability of technical inputs or resources or expertise; v) environment & culture friendly; vi) Easy for implementation, operation and maintenance; vii) Sustainable/lasting impacts. During intervention selection the team discussed the following subjects with villagers - 1) Due Diligence Report where applicable a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), 2) Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), 3) Environment Management Plan (EMMP), 4) Operations & Maintenance plan.

The mostly selected and prioritized interventions (Under CI component- small scale water supply) were:

- o Water supply for drinking water (Tube well and deep well).
- o Irrigation canal or Deep well with power pump or generator.
- o Agriculture equipment like power tiller.
- o Communication (Village footpath, small scale culvert).

Output: Total 201 consultation meetings conducted for intervention selection through community people.

Technical Feasibility Study:

This part is mainly done by the technical team of DPMO. The project team of SM-NGO cooperated to DPMO engineers for conducting technical feasibility study. The respective PDCs organized consultation meetings on technical feasibility study and the project team of SM-NGO facilitated to PDCs and the technical team to DPMO on it. Generally, community people shared with technical team on their problems and proposed intervention. The technical team visited the proposed side of the interventions as community demand. They discussed and defined the operations and maintenance rules for proper use or implementation. The technical team submitted technical reports to PMO to prepare feasibility study report for approval. The technical feasibility study was done following some guidelines and policy such as CI, GENDER, LAR, environmental, gender and IPs safe guard policies. During consultation meetings, some important issues were shared with community peoples. The issues were-

- The estimated cost of the sub-project should be maximum BDT 13,00,000 or USD 14,280.
- The proposed sub-project should be benefited the target beneficiaries, particularly more marginalized and vulnerable ethnic groups;
- Irrigation system cost will not be more than \$1,000 per hectare;
- Village water supply beneficiaries will not be less than 35 households;
- Village water supply cost will not be more than \$100 per household;
- Village access road costs will not be more than \$24,000 per km.

Output: Total 201 technical feasibility study done by technical team of DPMO where SM-NGO TUS and associates project team assisted.

Land agreement and FSR submission:

Land donation agreement is a part of FSR. So, through a consultation meeting, the land donation agreement process and the compensation and IPs safeguard policies of ADB was shared with land donor and beneficiaries. After technical feasibility study, the land donor signed a form in judicial stamp paper against intervention construction. During consultation meetings it was shared that the PDC concerned authority will sign the contract on sub-project works. The whole process facilitated by project teams of TUS and associates under supervision of technical team of DPMO.

After then the Lead Supervisor (LS) and Supervisor prepared the FSR in consultation with Field Facilitators (FF), PDC and the technical team of DPMO. The technical team provided technical support to SM-NGO project team to design and estimate of sub-projects. The project team of SM-NGO analyzed the cost benefit of the sub-project and attached the incorporated documents for final the proposal. The final report submitted to DPMO after completion the report preparation by Lead Supervisor and Supervisor of SM-NGO for approval from Bangladesh Regional Mission (BRM).

Output: Total 201 Contract signed for land agreement between land donor and PDC and around 201 consultation meetings conducted for FSR preparation at community level and submitted to DPMO for approval from Bangladesh Regional Mission (BRM).

Community Participation for Operations & Maintenance:

Ensure Contribution through Bank Account:

As per CI guidelines, the respective PDCs are responsible to ensure community contribution for operations and maintenance which has to deposit it in PDC's Bank account. So, the project team of SM-NGO motivated to PDC members to open bank account with BDT 10,000.00 (Tk. Ten Thousand) as community contribution. Each PDC started the project work after ensuring 50% community contribution in PDC's Bank account and rest of contribution deposited after completion of the sub-project work or goods supply. It is noted that the community contribution will be used in Operations & Maintenance purpose in the post construction period for sustainability the project work.

Output: Cumulatively Bank accounts opened 201 by PDCs executives with ensuring BDT 10,000 each PDC. The total deposited contributions are BDT- 2,010,300.00 in Khagrachari district.

Procurement Evaluation Committee (PEC) Formation

PDC is responsible to evaluate and process procurements for the construction of the intervention. So, the project team facilitated PDC to form a PEC through consultation meeting who is responsible for site selection, request for quotation/tender invitation & contractor selection, follow up the construction work according to design, define the O&M rules for post-construction and sustainability. The PEC assisted to PDC to invite tender/quotation, contractor selection and evaluates the quotation, work order and implementation of the construction work and goods supply. Then the PEC place it submits to PDC meeting for final decision and action. After finalization the process PDC submits to the evaluation report to DPMO for approval and taking action on construction work.

Output: Cumulatively 201 PEC formed by PDCs for request for quotation/tender invitation & contractor selection, follow up the construction work according to design, define the O&M rules for post-construction and sustainability.

Operations & Maintenance Committee Formation

PDC is responsible for follow up the construction work according to design, define the O&M rules for post-construction and sustainability. Each PDC formed an operation & maintenance (O&M) committee to follow up the management on implemented interventions through rules and regulation for sustainability. O&M committee defines the rules with beneficiary's idea. SM-NGO team facilitated to PDC to form the O&M committee and oriented the beneficiary on the significant of O&M process through consultation meetings.

Output: Cumulatively 201 PEC formed who is responsible to identify the rules with beneficiary's idea and maintenance the intervention for sustainability in post-construction.

Assistance for Intervention implementation:

SM-NGO team facilitated and assisted to PDC and DPMO in intervention implementation process such as Bank account opening, ensuring community contribution, PEC formation, completed RFQ/tender invitation and Evaluation, CONTRACT signing between contractor & PDC and issuing work order to contractor for implementation etc. In this section, the team provided technical support to PDC in quotation circulation & evaluation process, CONTRACT signing between contractor & PDC and also ensuring quality of construction work.

As per CI guideline PDC invited quotations from qualified contractors and the quotations opened in presence of contractors by the procurement Evaluation Committee (PEC). The PEC evaluated the quotations and submitted to PDC to take necessary step after preparing and signing the evaluation report. Then PDC reviewed the report together with supporting documents and sent it to DPMO for concurrence or approval. After getting final concurrence and approvals from BRM through PMO, the PDC signed Contract between PDC & contractor. Then PDC issued work order to the contractor. PDC have been done the whole processes guided by the SM-NGO team with the technical assistance from DPMO/PIC engineers. During implementation of intervention SM-NGO team assisted to PDC to perform the work properly and followed PDC's requirement as per FSR. The SM-NGO team also tried to ensure the LCS involvement in construction work if required.

Facilitation for village access road construction:

This chapter describes the construction of feeder roads, footpaths/tracks connecting the village with union or Upazila roads. The proposed road is included in the long list of road schemes considered during PPTA exercise and bear the consent of CHTRC. Having considered that, District Project Management Office of Khagrachari made a reconnaissance survey and found it is within the scope of the project. Then a community consultation meeting has been conducted with all the neighboring villagers and they all shown their demand for the road construction. The survey team or technical team of DPMO and PIC carried out the reconnaissance survey together in assistance with local communities. They collected related information from the elders or aged villagers i.e. rain fall and flash flood frequency, road construction's year, what types of problem they faced the whole year as well as the road meander through the hills and

valleys, slope stability, drainage like surface run-off etc. In this survey cross drainage appropriateness or U-Drains also considered. Based on the extensive field survey major infrastructures were identified.

PMO and PIC of CHTRDP-II followed the Pavement Design Catalogue (2003) and Road Design Standard (2005) of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) who is the pioneer in the rural infrastructure development across the Bangladesh. The project specially considered the specifications of typical hilly roads practiced by different engineering departments in CHT. Considering the connectivity of the Upazila roads and Union Parishad as well, the road has been considered in order to facilitate easy traffic movement.

Some relevant features of engineering designs are:

- Prepared village Map showing existing road alignment and location of key social infrastructures,
- Beside that hand held GPS has been used for recording both horizontal and vertical profile. These data could be easily geo referred and helped in designing by enabling cross check the manual data collected by survey team,
- An inventory of existing pavement, road structures, surface drains are carefully noted,
- A details long profile of proposed road is prepared and drainage condition like catchment area, slope etc. is noted,
- Design has been done with reference to road drainage, so that all the key structures can be easily referred,
- Due emphasis has been given to maintain grade, super elevation and geometry as per engineering practices at the CHT context,
- For longer sustenance of road surface drain, guide wall, U-drains and Box Culvert are considered for construction at various sections,
- In order to ensure quality and quantity details specifications of materials, manpower and construction methods are developed, which will even help to train up communities or LCS whenever needed.

Community involvement in Village Access Road construction:

PDC organized several times community level meeting from the beginning of this activity and discussed details how community can involve. The interventions have identified, designed and implemented by the communities through the PDC consultation meeting and SM-NGO team assisted on it. Safeguards issues such as LAR, IP and Environmental effectiveness both positive & negative



Figure 6 LCS women working to construct VAR at Dharmapur in Khagrachari sadar upazila

are also discussed in those consultation meeting. Community confirmed that there is sufficient road alignment and trees or others property will not be damaged due to road construction.

No people will be economically deprived or displaced or be adversely impacted in livelihood. Regarding LAR issue the community shared that it will be needed a very small land for access road. They agreed to donate land as for the well-being for transportation development in their locality. Nobody complained, claimed and dissatisfied again this road construction work. Community-based construction activities were performed engaging labor contracting societies (LCS) that provided temporary employment and income for villagers. SM-NGO team conducted meeting with LCS members on construction and management of the intervention how they will manage the intervention after completion.

The SM-NGO team followed some CI guidelines in this regards:

- At least 50% of the LCS team members (workers and office bearers) will be women, but at least 30% women participation to be ensured in construction labor.
- The size of the LCS will vary according to the nature, size, length and value of the work; but generally it is in the range between 7 to 30 persons.
- At least 30% of women will be members of the O&M management arrangements for the sub-project's interventions.

Dharmagar to Dharmapur via Golakana Para HBB Road:

Background: Dharmagarh to Dharmapur is around 5 K.M. in length and passes through hills and valley. This is an earthen road in the locality which connects seven villages with the local market, school and other service institutions. The villagers of these paras usually use this earthen road to go local market for selling and purchase products at once in a week. According to villager's statement, they suffer difficulties during rainy season vehicles couldn't able to move due to muddy and slippery. It needs proper alignment for construction under CHTRDP-II for better communication of six villages. So that the SM-NGO team conducted feasibility study in consultation with technical team of DPMO and carried out required activities for construction.



Figure 7 HBB village access road Dharmagar to Dharmapur

Development Intervention: According to design of FSR the HBB road SM-NGO team and DPMO team facilitated the construction work as per layout to respective contractor. The work volume details are i). Effective length 5.15km, roadway 3.05m of HBB road construction

including drainage structures.; (ii) 950.00m of surface(L) drain; (iii) 4 numbers (U-drain) and 1 number Culvert; (iv) 192.00m of guide wall. Total budget is BDT.19,881,600.

Operations & Maintenance committee: For sustainability operations and maintenance is essential for any construction and equipments as preventive measure. Generally, road maintenances are classified in two categories namely emergency and periodic. Considering the nature of road pavement PDC put a signboard in each entry point mentioning maximum weight limit for each vehicle type.

Community Development Committee (CDC) formed a 'Road Maintenance Committee' consisting of 5 members both Male & Female where considers 30% of women members. It is noted that CDC has taken a decision for all users to take care on road as maintenance. All are responsible to maintenance check the road monthly during the normal period and once after every heavy rainfall voluntary. CDC defines some rules in written as O&M rules for this HBB road maintenance.

In order to ensure financial viability for the execution of operation and maintenance plan the CDC opened a Bank account (A/C No.-11657, Krishi Bank, Khagrachari, Date: 24.04.2014 where BDT10,000 deposited as community contribution. This contribution primarily will be use for post operation and maintenance.

Construction of HBB Road from Pulinpur to Vija Kijing:

Background: The road passes through Pulinpur Para on the top and slop of hill. It connected for three villages with local market, School and other service institutions. The villagers of those Para usually used to go Local markets for selling and purchase produces (Panchari Bazar and Bahibonchara Bazar) once a week. The distance of nearest local market is around 6 kilometers from Pulinpur Para. During dry season (November to April) Jeep and CNG can move and the villagers used that transport. In his case, they have to pay high price for transportation from Pulinpur Para to Panchari or Bhaibonchara Bazar and also there is no regular transportation service so that they often suffer difficulties to carry out serious patient to hospital especially in pregnancy cases. Thus, they feel importance for construction under CHTRDP-II for better communication of three villages. So that the SM-NGO team conducted feasibility study in consultation with technical team of DPMO and carried out required activities for construction.



Figure 8 Mr. Kongjari Chowdhury, Chairman, KHDC, inaugurated HBB road from Pulinpur to Vija Kijing

Development intervention: The work volume detail is i). Total Effective length 1400meter; (ii) L- drain-302m; (iii) Guide wall-55m; Total budget is BDT-4,519,299. CDC formed a LCS group who engaged in some non- technical works such as earth cutting, carrying materials etc.

Operations & Maintenance committee: For sustainability operations and maintenance is essential for any construction and equipments as preventive measure. Generally, road maintenances are classified in two categories namely emergency and periodic. Considering the nature of road pavement PDC put a signboard in each entry point mentioning maximum weight limit for each vehicle type.

Community Development Committee (CDC) formed a 'Road Maintenance Committee' consisting of 7 members both Male & Female where considers 30% of women members. It is noted that CDC has taken a decision for all users to take care on road as maintenance. All are responsible to maintenance check the road monthly during the normal period and once after every heavy rainfall voluntary. CDC defines some rules in written as O&M rules for this HBB road maintenance.

In order to ensure financial viability for the execution of operation and maintenance plant, the community development committee (CDC) opened a Bank account (A/C No.50100876, Sonali Bank, Panchari, Khagrachari, Date: 21.08.2017 where deposited BDT-10,000 as community contribution. This contribution primarily will be use for post operation and maintenance.

Watershed Management:

Background: Watershed management is the sub-component of CHTRDP-II. It is an integrated action aimed to proper conservation and utilization of Land, Water, Crop and vegetation resources. It is the art and a technique of managing all resources within the watershed in ways that maximum benefits can be derived from them without affecting the sustainability of the ecosystems. It is a holistic concept which tries to integrate several components like soil and water conservation including sustainable community livelihood generation activities. It is a community effort and a dynamic process which mobilizes the communities within the watershed to address the changing resource conditions for their maximum social, environmental and economic benefit and life in the watershed.

Implemented Watershed: TUS and associate facilitated communities to implement two watersheds in Khagrachari districts below-

- Intervention Name of Watershed: Tarabanchara Watershed, Union: Chengi, Upazila: Panchari
- Intervention Name of Watershed: Gadachara Watershed, Union: Kabakhali, Upazila Dighinala

Implemented activities/interventions: Implemented activities/Interventions under Watershed management:

- o Improvement of Earthen Dam
- o Re-greening degraded Hill
- o Drip Irrigation
- o System of Rice Intensification

- o Construction of Water Harvesting Dam
- o Stream bank Protection
- o Drip Irrigation
- o System of Rice Intensification (SRI).

Trabanchara Watershed:

Location & Intervention: This Watershed is situated under Panchari Upazila in Khagrachari. There are two demonstrational sites namely upper and lower in this watershed. The upper site plot is an Earthen Dam which covered 0.29 hectares as water reservoir. There is 21 hectares 18.8 hectares forest and 1.55 hectare of agriculture land as coverage area.

Formed Community base

Organization: The executive body of the Community Watershed Management Committee (CWMC) formed consists of 7 members who are the beneficiary of watershed. The key positions are Chairperson, general secretary, treasurer and 4

members. The CWMC is responsible for identification of the watershed interventions needs in the community and support the project staff to carry out the feasibility study, survey, design and estimation and proper implementation of watershed intervention.



Figure 9 Community people planting bamboo sticks at Tarabanchara

Description: The project work started at upper site with construction the Water Harvesting Dam in July, 2015 under Taraban Chara Demonstration Watershed. The dam has a catchment area of 18.8 hectares of forest and consists of 9.1 hectares of Village Common Forest, 1.55 hectares of agriculture land including Jhum land and 0.29 hactors under command area. The coverage area of the site is belonging protected to the Tarabonchara Babana Kutir Bano Bihar as village common forest.

Operation & Maintenance: CDC is responsible for follow up the construction work according to design, define the O&M rules for post-construction and sustainability. Each CDC formed an operation & maintenance (O&M) committee to follow up the management on implemented interventions through rules and regulation for sustainability. O&M committee defines the rules with beneficiary's idea. SM-NGO team facilitated to CDC to form the O&M committee and orient the beneficiary on the significant of O&M process through consultation meeting. CDC opened a bank account with BDT 10,000.00 (Ten Thousand) that No. is -7643, Krishi Bank, Panchari, Opening date is 16.11.2014.

Gadachara Watershed:

Location & intervention: Godachara watershed site is located at Uttor Tarabania under Kobakhali union, Dighinala in Khagrachari district. The Goadachara watershed covers 3.2 hectares homestead, 9.4 hectares village common forests, 9.8 hectares cultivable land and 1.1 hectares water reservoir out of total area of 23.5 hectares.



Figure 10 Gadachara watershed at Kabakhali union in Dighinala

The local community has constructed the water harvesting dam for irrigating the valley agriculture lands. However, to address the water shortage problem and potentiality for more water harvesting for irrigation purpose the community reflected a need to increase the dimension of the dam so that command area

can be increased for better production. The catchment area of the dam is 11 hectares. The beneficiary of this watershed is 212HHs of Chakma ethnic community.

Formed Community base Organization: The executive body of the Community Watershed Management Committee (CWMC) formed consists of 7 members who are the beneficiary of watershed. The key position is Chairperson, general secretary, treasurer and 4 members. The CWMC is responsible for identification of the watershed interventions needs in the community and support the SM-NGO team to carry out the feasibility study, survey, design and estimation and proper implementation of watershed intervention.

Operation & Maintenance: CDC is responsible for follow up the construction work according to design, define the O&M rules for post-construction and sustainability. Each CDC formed an operation & maintenance (O&M) committee to follow up the management on implemented interventions through rules and regulation for sustainability. O&M committee defines the rules with beneficiary's idea. TUS JV team facilitates to CDC to form the O&M committee and orient the beneficiary on the significant of O&M process through consultation meeting. CDC opened a bank account with BDT 10,000.00 (Ten Thousand) that No. is 8087, Sonali Bank, Dighinala, Opening date is 07.06.2016.

Challenges on Watershed management: There are some challenges in implementing watershed at Tarabanchara, Panchari and Gadachara, Dighinala. The community faced in some challenges during selected intervention implementation the intervention at watershed. The challenges are given bellow-

- Different perceptions
- Coordination
- Poor farmers do not have to suffer from conservation burden.
- They adapt the techniques as own purposes.

Market Shed Management:

According to project guideline the markets and collection points constructed on the road side under the infrastructure component; it will be an important intervention in value chain development that traders come in large numbers and increase demand for farm produces as well as for smooth buying and selling. The market buildings constructed with 50% selling space allocated for women.

Facilitation in Market Shed Management:

Feasibility study:

The feasibility study of market shed was carried out on proposed places as per the requirement of the community infrastructure implementation guideline. Then it discussed and analyzed the history of flooding, sensibility settlement on surroundings of proposed market places with local residents. The Feasibility Study report has been prepared on the basis of community demand and a series of consultation engaging members of PDC, common villagers, local government represent actives and traditional leaders. Community consultation process has been facilitated by the technical staff of District Project Management Office in close collaboration with Junior Engineer of PIC. Various project officials including Project Director, Deputy Team Leader, Gender Specialist, Safeguard and resettlement Specialist of PIC also facilitated the site selection and community consultation process. During feasibility study report preparation some points are analyzed as base work.

- Environment Impact
- Ecological Impact
- Availability of land and materials
- PDC and LCS capabilities
- Technical and financial viability
- Sustainability and impact
- Impact Items and Mitigation Measures Suggested

Proposed Location and Target Beneficiary of Market Shed:

In total 6 market sheds constructed in Khagrachari Hill District in 3 Upazila (Khagrachari sadar-3, Panchari-3, Laxmichari-3). According to FSR of Market shed total coverage households are 63 and total coverage indirect households are 3209. The market shed constructed as per community demand and the places selected by the community through consultation meeting which are below-

Sl	Name of Village Marketshed	Union	Upazila	No. of Para	No. of HH
1	Purba Chailatali Market shed	2No. Dullyatali	Laxmichari	11	458
2	Hudukchari Market shed	3No. Barmachari	Laxmichari	8	557
3	Rabidhan Para Market shed	5No. Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari	10	416
4	Etchari Market shed	2No. Kamalchari	Khagrachari	9	502
5	Dudhukchara Market shed	1No. Logang	Panchari	12	674
6	Tabita Para Market shed	3No. Panchar	Panchari	12	602
Total				63	3209

Organize Training & Workshop

Main objective of this training is to create opportunity on community participation and aware them to act positively in development work. CHTRDP-II Project also required community contribution and close participation in intervention implementation. Secondly, ensure the sustainability of the project with community participating in decision making, problem identification, prioritizing, planning and implementation.



Figure 11 Group discussion on problem identification and prioritization during PRA training at Thalipara in Manikchari

Organize Participatory Rural Appraisal & Village Mapping:

TUS and associate team organized 4 days long PRA and village mapping training at PDC level with the support of PMO. Otherwise, the village mapping is a part of feasibility study report preparing that gives a glimpse of existing resources or facilities of the village. During this training, the project team facilitated Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and plenary sessions with community participation of both Male and Female in the village. And all types of logistic and resources (tangible/ intangibles) were made available for this training. So, the community people enjoyed this training and participated spontaneously.



Figure 12 Group work of PRA training

TUS and associate team conducted total 200 training at PDC level through applying PRA tools. In total 5000 participants were participated in trainings where Male- 2721 and Female 2279. The community participated spontaneously and shared their idea in all sessions. The project team conducted plenary session and group work on sketching map, resource identification & presentation. After completing 4 days long training session, the team developed 200 village maps at brown papers which submitted to technical expert of PIC, Rangamati for final digitalization.

It is noted that the digitalized maps are set up at PDC level where described PDC's location and community's livelihood status.

Organize Participatory Village Workshop:

CHTRDP-II requirement is community participation and contribution including the local & traditional leaders in project implementation through decision making, problem identification, prioritizing, planning and implementation.

The contents of this workshop are-

- Identify the participation area during intervention implementation and how community people can involve (type of participation)
- Identify the existing benefit and how it can increase for more benefit of community people.
- Identify management system of community people on implemented interventions for sustainable development.
- Experience sharing & learning and suggestions from the participants



Figure 13 Presentation of group work at Thalipara in Manikchhari

And Main objective of this workshop are--

- Enlighten the progress of CHTRDP-II project activity.
- Analysis the achieved result by the project beneficiaries.
- Ensure community participation in project implementation and ensure the sustainable development through community participation in decision making, problem identification, prioritizing, planning and implementation
- Develop capacity building through project implantation.

Type of Participant and Achievement:

During Project period, the project team organized 11 Upazila level Village Participatory workshops in Khagrachari. In total 365 participants were participated where male-229 & female-136 from 169 PDCs of 8 Upazilas. PDC's executive members from different positions like as president or secretary and treasurer were present as participants. Union Parishad Chairman and respective Headman were present also as participant in the workshop.

Output: The participants realized and recommended through those workshops that

- They (community) need to create fund with using of project materials through making O&M rules.

- They (community) need to realize ownership on all kinds of interventions.
- To disseminate project information and progress update organizing monthly or Bio-monthly meeting at union/Upazila level.

Project Output:

- Capacity built up of local government institutional like as MoCHTA, CHTRC, and HDCs;
- Improved community water supply facilities and agricultural infrastructure;
- Increased rural roads and enhanced transportation facilities and marketing to the communities;
- Increased awareness on Micro agribusiness development (MAD); and Project management.

Project Impact:

- The agricultural and water supply facilities increased at community level in sub-project areas by the interventions. Increased marketing facilities at community level through village access roads, market sheds and culverts in sub-project areas.

Project Challenges:

During the implementation of the project activities TUS and associates team faced some challenges which are given below:

- Intra and inter political clash of local political parties occurred violence which hampered intended activities and delayed.
- Technical feasibility study is highly technical work but SM-NGO teams have to support to DPMO team without any training which was time consuming for preparing FSR.
- There was a communication gap between respective FF and Engineers of DPMO regarding in tendering process, contractor selection and changing interventions.
- SM-NGO teams have to extra load as per TUS project proposal and agreement i.e. preparing FSR of MAD and organizing participatory village workshops.
- SM-NGO teams faced problems to ensure gender participation in formation and engagement of LCS in technical works.

Project Learning:

- SM-NGO teams learned a lot regarding preparing FSR, LCS, PEC, procurement, environment, gender and IPs safeguards issues.
- SM-NGO teams learned on operations and maintenance on construction work/hard work.
- Good team work and mutual understanding among association could able to achieve project objectives and goal.

Conclusion:

Considering all compliance of ADB and GoB TUS-JV has been successfully completed the project targeted activities on time though TUS-JV awarded the project in six months late. The

project team deals overall project planning, organizing, implementation, monitoring and feedback with efficiently. The team also made reports on time. All financial and programmatic data documented properly which TUS and partners will be preserved at least 4-5 years as per own organizational policies. We believed that we collectively achieved the project targets successfully. Thus, all credit goes to the project team, PIC, DPMO and PMO who were directly involved of this journey.

Hence, I would like to take the opportunity to express our gratitude to all esteemed partners NGOs, stakeholders, donor, CHTRC, MoCHTA, local administrations and government agencies for their heartfelt cooperation. I would also like to thank all project team members, colleagues, EC members for showing their dedication and commitment to bring out the success of the project.

SUCCESSFUL CASE STUDIES

Case study: An irrigation system reduced food shortage

Dayal Kumar Para is a remote village situated on a mid hill at 2 no. Batnatali union, Manikchari Upazila, Khagrachari district. It is 10 KM distance from Manikchri town. Total population is 361 (M-176, F-185) with 59 households of Marma and Tripura ethnic communities. Most of the villagers depend on agriculture and day labors. The villagers also involved in agro hill farming like as timber plantation, cash crops production i.e. ginger, turmeric, pineapple etc.



Figure 14 A power pump and a canal at Dayal Kumar para in Manikchari Upazila

The main problem of the villagers is they have some cultivable land but no available water source and stream which can use for irrigation in this

area. But they have some small size water sources in this area which the farmer's utilized it manually for irrigation. According to farmer statement, they can't cultivate paddy field properly in Boro Monsoon and depend on rainy season due to permanent irrigation system. So that their production cost is higher rather than other villagers in dry season. According to their statement they have to pay Tk.1,800 per kani (0.40 acre) to hire power tiller for ploughing and Tk.1,500 for irrigation in dry season. Thus, the maximum farmers not able to hire power tiller and power pump for irrigation from outside of the village in boro season.

TUS project team facilitated the villagers to form a PDC to implement the project. They formed a PDC consisting of 9 members with ensure 30% female membership in PDC on 18 June, 2015. The PDC has open a bank account to ensure community contribution Tk.10,000 at Sonali Bank, Manikchari Branch which account no. is 34066054. They participated in every consultation meeting and shared their ideas & opinions in meetings. They also participated in PRA training including man and women spontaneously.

They formed an O&M (Operation and Maintenance) Committee consisting 5 members for well manage of project interventions. They have prepared a plan on this project how they can manage well and sustainability in future. They also prepared a rules or guideline on it which preserved in PDC.

Following the guideline of CI component of CHTRDP-II TUS project team facilitated PDC to carry out the interventions of sub-projects such as one power tiller, 3 power pumps and an irrigation canal (115 meter) to develop their agricultural system through modern technology.



Figure 15 A power pump and a canal at Dayal Kumar para in Manikchari Upazila

The interventions work look after by PDC with close monitoring of TUS and DPMO. During construction work of irrigation canal PDC engaged the LCS members including male and female.

Now, the farmers are getting modern agricultural facilities and cultivating more land using power tiller and power pumps on time in boro season. According to farmer statement, they can irrigate the paddy field properly using the power pumps and canal which decreased production cost. They shared that they have to pay Tk. 1,500 per kani (0.40 acre) for ploughing and Tk.1,200 for irrigation.

The number of farmer is increasing in boro season and getting production is around 750 KG per kani (0.40 acre). The food shortage in lean period is gradually decreasing for good production. The farmers are able to manage family cost related to education and medical expenses which reflected in their socio-economic changes. They are hoping that the CHTRDP-II can change their fate in future. So that they prepare a plan to manage power pumps, power tiller and canal for better operations and maintenance for sustainability.

Natural Resource Management Program



Protection & Promotion of NRM systems in CHT (3rd Phase):

Introduction

The Chittagong Hill Tracts is the south-eastern Bangladesh and vegetated with hills, valleys and rich bio-diversity. The population of the region is similarly diverse and has eleven distinct ethnic communities with distinct culture and customs. The diversity of the communities displays the harmony of living being together at same place. The geographical landscape of the CHT is very narrow with stiff hill so there is limited cultivable land available, and the proper management of natural resources is essential for poverty reduction amongst rural hill communities. In this context, 'Protection and Promotion of Natural Resource Management Systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts' (PPNRM) project aims to use the indigenous practices of local communities to revive and strengthen traditional natural resource management systems in target areas. The project PPNRM started in 2007 and will be continued till 2019, with support from MISEREOR, Germany.

Goal of the Project

To sustain the value of natural resources and organic farming through agro-ecological practices and joint actions in Khagrachari.

Project Purpose/Objective

To promote organic, eco-friendly and sustainable agro practices and keeping the streams and stream side forests of the project areas alive through linking them as the foundation of community water supply system.

Specific Objectives

1. Enhanced capacity of the community people, to challenge the use of highly toxic pesticides in agriculture.
2. Protected and Promoted water and forest resources through demonstrating practical use of surface stream water and the forests in the stream root areas for community water crisis mitigation.
3. Reduced dependency on Natural Resources through proper NRM and initiating eco friendly development options.

Project working areas and beneficiaries

PPNRM piloted in Khetrapur para and Jorabridge para, two villages in Khabakhali Union of Dighinala Upazila (sub-district) in Khagrachari district for 3 years. After the successful completion of this phase, the project was extended for the next 3 continuing years. Subsequently, seven more villages have been covered under the 2nd phase of the project. At present, the projects are now covering a total of 10 villages. It has new target beneficiaries of 544 families along with 151 families from the pilot phase.

Project at a glance:
Project Title: Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project.

Funded by: ADB & GoB.
Project Duration: From 23 Dec'2013 to 30 Jun'2019.
Working area: 9 Upazilas of Khagrachari district.
No. of unions: 38 unions.
Sub-projects: 201
No. of Staff: 27 (Male-19, Female-08).

Families and beneficiaries were selected on the basis of their:

- dependency on jhum cultivation;
- remoteness and water crisis;
- lack of access to basic services; and
- willingness to adopt hill farming through joint collaboration

The following table gives a brief overview of the total beneficiaries:

Sl	Name of PDCs	HH	Population	Main Occupation
1.	Ketrapur para	90	282	Jhum/shifting cultivation
2.	Jorabridge para	61	221	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
3.	Nalkata para	45	178	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
4.	Riservchara para	41	146	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
5.	Krinsnatala para	45	180	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
6.	West Ketrapur para	25	114	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
7.	Kangerimachara para	85	402	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
8.	Uppar bethchari Para	50	250	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
9.	Christian para	52	205	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
10	Joyaddhar para	50	210	Jhum/shifting cultivation & fruit gardening
Total		544	2188	

Major achievements of the Project:

The report glimpses the overall project cumulative update for the project period from 01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

Project Implementation Committee (PIC) meeting

The PIC meeting was held on 19 October 2018 at Ashis hall room, TUS office premises, Khagrachari sadar upazila in Khagrachari district. During the meeting the agendas were discussed as below-

- Next year annual plan,
- Water options and use of surface water at 3 villages,
- Progress of project updates,
- Monitoring and reporting,
- Provide necessary technical support to the villages, and
- Any other business.

Para Development Committee (PDC) Meetings

Each of the para committee arranged a meeting in each month for the smooth implementation of the project. All PDC members discussed about: Community Solidarity Fund (CSF), Women

Self Help Groups (WSHG), and getting support from Line Departments. Besides, the Community Action Plan (CAP) including stream site plantation, homestead gardening, conservation of stream forests root areas, water crisis mitigation, importance of CSF savings and multi tier orchard gardening also been discussed during the meeting.

Training on Honey bee keeping:

TUS conducted two days long training on honey bee keeping from 21-22 January 2018. Md. Sheikh Shahidul Islam UNO, Dighinala Upazila inaugurated the training and Mr. Nobakomal Chakma, Upazila Chairman, Dighinala was present as a chief guest at the Closing Ceremony. Mr. Chayan Bikash Chakma, Chairman, Boalkhali Union Parishad was present as special guest while Mr. Ripan Chakma, Executive Director of Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha presided over chair and Mr. Sujash Chakma Program Manager delivered maiden speech.

The training was held at the Boalkhali Union Parishad Hall room in Dighinala upazila. Mr. Suman Priya Chakma Master Trainer, TUS and Mr. Sukiran Chakma PC, PPNRM, facilitated the training. There were 20 participants joined at the training and received honey bee box from 7 villages.



Figure 16 Mr. Naba Kamal Chakma, Chairman, Dighinala Upazila Parishad giving bee box to trainees

After providing training TUS senior management team paid visit to communities to see physically the trained beneficiaries activities. The team is very much hopeful to see their performance on Honey bee keeping. They collected queen bee each with bees in project area. It is mentionable that TUS provided one honey bee keeping box to each participant for productivity. TUS is trying to arrange for a regular follow-up of the bee keeping activities run by new and old participants.

The following topics covered in the training session:

- Importance of Bee Keeping
- Life cycle of a bee
- Seasonal impacts on the colony
- Separation of bee colony
- Enemy of bee and controlling
- Honey collection, processing and bottling
- Diseases of bees



Figure 17 A trainee practically setting honey bee box

- Modern technique of bee collection and instruments
- Practical field visit
- Artificial bee syrup preparation,
- Measurement of bee keeping box.

Outcome: The training has increased awareness and learned about Queen Bee identification, honey collection, processing, modern technique and improved alternative earning sources of beneficiaries in village level.

Training on Bio fertilizer and pesticide production at village level:

With the support of government line departments, TUS conducted two days-long training sessions on 'Bio pesticide and fertilizer production' on 06-07 June 2018 at Durga karbari para, Dighinala Upazila and 08-09 June 2018 at Christian para, Khagrachari sadar Upazila, Khagrachari respectively. Md. Shahanewaz, Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO) Dighinala and Md. Humayun Kabir Sub Assistant Agriculture Office (SAAO) Dighinala, Mr. Niti Bushan Chakma, Sub Assistance Agriculture Officer (SAAO), Khagrachari Agriculture Office and Master Trainer of KHDC, Khagrachari facilitated the trainings. There were in total 40 (M-29 and F-11) Beneficiaries from 10 (ten) villages received the trainings. The main purpose of the training was to increase communities' awareness of bio pesticide and fertilizer management.



Figure 18 A training on bio fertilizer and pesticide production at Christian para

The following areas were covered:

- Organic pest & destroyer;
- Organic pest destroyed process;
- Management and primary treatment of plants;
- fertilizer management.
- How to make Materials of pest
- Vermin compost
- Earthworm fertilizer production

The trainings also helped to build good relationships between the communities and Government of Bangladesh line department officials.

Training on multi tier orchard at village level

TUS organized two days long training on 'Multi tier orchard' on 04-05 June 2018 at Jarabridge,

Dighinala Upazila and 08-09 June 2018 at Upper bethchari Para, Khagrachari Sadar, Khagrachari. The training was facilitated by Mr. Niti Buchan Chakma, Sub-Assistance Agriculture officer (SAAO) Khagrachari Agriculture office and Master trainer of Khagrachari Hill Distract Council and Mr. Lal Kamal Chakma, Sub Assistance Agriculture officer (SAAO) Khagrachari Agriculture office, Khagrachari. There were in total 40 (M-27&F-13) Participants received training from deferent 10 villages.



Figure 19 A training on multi tier orchard at Uper bethchari in Khagrachari sadar

The main objectives of the training were;

- How to develop multi tier orchard,
- plant pruning
- Importance & benefits of different fruits.
- Orchard Management
- insects & pest disease management
- Inter fruit cultivation method and harvesting.

Support for Homestead Gardening/cash crop

In this reporting Period TUS supported Tk. 16,000(Sixteen Thousand) per farmer for homestead gardening. There were 16 HHs received support from different 7 (seven) villages, Dighinala and 4 HHs received from different 3(three) villages from Kamalchari union, Khagrachari upazila. In total 20HHs received support in this reporting period. The beneficiaries were selected through house hold survey. Under this activity, 20 farmers produced vegetables and cash crops which worth around Tk. 300,000.



Figure 20 A women harvesting vegetables from her homestead garden at Reservchara

Support for multi tier Orchard

In this reporting Period TUS supported Tk. 20,000 (twenty thousand) per farmer for Orchard

Gardening. There were 3 HHs received support from Dighinala Upazila and 1 HHs received from Khagrachari Upazila. In total number of 4 HHs received support from TUS. TUS selected the HHs based on some criteria i.e. at 0.30 acre land, who are doing willingly, beneficiaries of the project areas. TUS project team completed the survey by house to house visit.



Figure 21 A multi tier orchard at Christian para

Support for NRM demonstration center

TUS established the Trinamul Centre for Research and Demonstration to promote and protect natural resource management system, agro-forestry and bio-diversity in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Through the centre's establishment we aim to contribute to the preservation of local species, and provide space for teaching, learning, and research on agro-forestry, bio-diversity and natural resource management issues in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The centre will offer a variety of programs, including trainings on eco-friendly hill farming, horticulture and agro-forestry practices. In the centre we demonstrated local variety species of trees, bamboos, medicinal plants and herbs. Through this project we demonstrated Trinamul green energies and technologies. In this reporting period, we supported this center for maintenance i.e. cleaning the garden, fencing garden, repair dam to protect from cows and goats.

Establishment of bio fertilizer and pesticide production plant

In this reporting period, TUS established one fertilizer production center at Durga Karbari para in Dighinala upazila. The group members of fertilizer production plant consisting 5HHs received training on how to produce bio fertilizer and its management. Now they are producing vermin compost annually 1000 KGs at minimum. They produced 820 (eight hundred) KGs fertilizer within seven months during this reporting period.



Figure 22 A practical training on bio fertilizer and pesticide product Durga Karbari para

Poultry Support for community women

In this reporting period, TUS has given poultry support to 11 (eleven) women and given orientation on vaccination in practically. After providing support and orientation on vaccination TUS senior management team paid visit to communities to see physically the trained

beneficiaries activities. TUS is very much hopeful to see their performance on Poultry Firm. TUS encourages egg production as extra income generation. The project location/working area is suitable for this initiative. TUS has made an agreement with this poultry support group. According to this agreement, they will supply 20 eggs per month individually to TUS office (11*20 eggs*24months=5280 eggs). TUS will sale out their eggs in fair prices.



Figure 23 A small scale poultry farming led by women at Christian para

Vaccination farmer field day

In this reporting period, TUS Organized 4 Vaccination farmers field day 2018 at 7 villages in project area. In total 910 hen/chickens of 52 HHs were covered by the vaccination farmer field day.

Community Water option

In this reporting period, TUS established a gravity flow system (GFS) covering 26 HHs out of 60 HHs at Jamburo para, Dighinala Upazila. There were 130 beneficiaries from 60 HHs benefited by the water option.

Community Seed Bank

TUS promotes community seed bank and encourage community women to preserve local seeds during harvesting period. During the reporting period there were 10 women received plastic jar to preserve the seeds and cash Tk. 1000/- to buy traditional materials & equipments.

Establishment of Para signboard

In this reporting period, TUS installed 10 signboards at respective 10 villages to promote the project activities and output as well as to identify location.

Day observation

As part of PPNRM activities, different day observations were celebrated during this reporting period. On 8 March 2018, the International women day, 22 March, 2018 the world water day, 5



Figure 24 A rally of world water day at Jorabridge in Dighinala

June 2018 the world Environment day and others National day also celebrated jointly with Government and National & Local NGOs at Upazila & village level .The main purposes of the activity was to raise awareness and to share information to the community people for a better understanding on NRM Practice various issues. TUS participated at government Program especially the 4th National Digital Development fair 2018, National women Development fair 2018 and innovative technology exhibition 2018. The days mainly observed through rally, discussions, meetings and human chains. The community people, students, teachers, businessman, elected leaders, NGO officials were participated. They aware and realized about the significance of the days.

Conclusion

The most majority of community members in the project areas are poor, and historically had limited access to and available of government and NGO facilities and services, due to their remote location. Through regular community meetings, workshops and skills-development trainings, TUS with the help of line department officials supported to implement of community action plans with a range of socio-economic development issues; increased community awareness of sustainable NRM practices; increased awareness of the role of women in NRM and decision-making processes; increased understanding of NRM practices; and raised the importance of collective savings to implement development activities. Communities are now practicing collective mixed-fruit gardening, honey bee keeping and have strengthened relations with government service agencies through the PPNRM project (3rd phase). In doing so, it hopes to contribute and achieve success to the project goal of using the indigenous practices of local communities to sustain the value of natural resources and organic farming through agro-ecological practices and joint actions in Khagrachari.

Case study-2: Water availability leads to better livelihood at Jamburapara

Jambura Para is a water crisis village situated at Kabakhali union, Dighinala upazila in Khagrachari district. This is the periphery of Jorabridge village. It is around 7 KM distance from Dighinala sadar and around 28 KM from Khagrachari sadar. There are 60 households of Chakma ethnic communities in the village. The most of community peoples are internal displaced persons. The socio-economic status of the village is very poor. Among 60 households 10 households have around 3-4 acres of paddy, 30 households depends on orchard farming and 20 households are day labours. The women involved in small scale of poultry and livestock rearing also.

The area is hilly and rocky thus water crisis is the main problem for the community. There is no tube well and ring well in the village. The respective councilor of Kabakhali union parishad tried several times to install tube and ring well in this village but they could not successful due to rocky soil.

The PPNRM-3 project team along with technical expert visited the village and conducted feasibility study to install tube well. The engineer of the team observed that the area is not feasible for installing tube well due to rocky soil. But there is a natural stream flows across the village. The team finds out an idea if TUS establish a Gravity Flow System (GFS) along with the stream with a water reservoir at center point of the village then the villagers can get water easily.

In the reporting period, TUS constructed a Gravity Flow System (GFS) in the village. During construction GFS the project team faced many problems to carry construction materials and equipments to the hilly area. The technical team assembles a suction unit, filtering drum, delivery pipes and water points. The team constructed a water reservoir tank at the center of the village. The filtering unit contained layers of sylhet sand, brick clinkers, coals and tube well filtering pipe. The suction pipe was around 1200 feet of length up to the filtering unit, which was set near the reservoir. Several delivery pipes were set to deliver the water to the collection points as decided by the engineer in consultation with the villagers.



Figure 25 Water collection point no. 4 of GFS at Jambura para, Dighinala

Water quality of the system was almost good as tube well water in general assessment. Some HHs even did not hesitate to take the water without boiling. The system allowed 40 HHs to get water easily. It also reduced health hazard which occurs due to water collection in rough hilly terrains even by ill health and pregnant women. In some places under the catchment of the system, cultivation at homestead is made easier and year round, which was previously done for 2-3 months a year. The system also contributed to the sanitation of the village, as water scarcity in the area barred hygiene practices and sanitation.

Mrs. Minati bala Chakma 60 year's old Chakma woman said *"Her left hand had broken during fetching water since four years ago. Now it is easy for her to collect water in front of her house. Otherwise we have to collect water from far distance. She added that we suffer in rainy season for collecting water because all dug wells went submerge under water and stream water went grimy. How can I express the conveniences I don't know."*



Figure 26 The children taking bath from water collection point no.-3 at Jamburapara, Dighinala

Governance Program



Advancing Women's Right of Access to Information in Bangladesh (AWRAIB)

Introduction

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha, a local NGO based in Khagrachari Hill District has been implementing the project "Advancing Women's Right of Access to Information in Bangladesh (AWRAIB)" since April 2017 in support with Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) and funded by The Carter Center (TCC). Access to information (ATI) is a fundamental right and critical for the exercise of basic socio-economic and political rights. A recent study conducted by TCC and MJF demonstrated that women are unable to exercise their right of access to information with the same frequency, ease and rate of success as men. AWRAIB work with communities, whose members all women in 24 villages in three upazilas.

Project Overall Goal:

Increased economic empowerment & fulfillment of rights for women through a meaningful right of access to information.

Working Area coverage:

- Upazila: Six Union:
1. Khagrachari Sadar
 - o Golabari Union
 - o Perachara Union
 2. Panchari Upazila
 - o Panchari Sadar Union
 - o Latiban Union
 3. Dighinala Upazila
 - o Bowalkhali Union
 - o Kabakhali Union

Performed Major Activities:

In this reporting period TUS project team has performed the project activities in close cooperation with community peoples, government line departments, agencies, local government institutions, traditional institutions with significant achievements are given below:

Inception Workshops:

At the beginning of the project TUS were taken initiative to share the project details with the respective authorities. According to plan, AWRAIB project organized inception meetings at

Project at a glance:

Project Title: Advancing Women's Right of Access to Information in Bangladesh (AWRAIB)

Funded by: Manusher Jonno Foundation.

Project Duration: From 01 April 2017 to 31 August 2019.

Working area: Khagrachari Panchari & Dighnala Upazila.

No. of unions: 6 unions.

Women Groups: 24

Direct beneficiaries: 240 (Male-0, Female-240),

No. of Staff: 04 (Male-02, Female-02).

district and upazila level. Representatives from Information commissioner (Nepal Chandra Sarker), Chairman of hill district council, Deputy Commissioner, government line department, CSOs, UP chairman, local print (news) media and were present in these events. A total 4 events were conducted under this objective and 162 participants were present government high officials from different line department from central to local level.

AWRAIB project has been successfully achieved the target value during the reporting period. TUS has been facilitated to create enabling environment in collaboration with government line department. Consequence AWRAIB project intervention in the intervened areas overall perception of government officials and local government representatives have been improved women access to information.

Now women are frequently visited government line department without hesitation and getting their required information with welcoming behaviors from government officials. Many of the government offices proactively disclosed information for the citizens through notice board, public notice, updating citizen charter, RTI Supervision & Monitoring District Committee and Upazila committee etc. This has significant impact of the targeted line departments as smoothly response toward claiming information by the women.



Figure 27 Mr. Konjori Chowdhury, Chairman Khagrachari Hill District Council was present at inception workshop



Figure 28 An inception workshop at upazila level



Figure 29 Stakeholder meeting with religious leaders

Quantitative data:

Activity	Total participant		Segregated number of beneficiaries/participants					
	Male	Female	GoB	Donor community	citizen	Media Representatives	CSOs/ CBOS	Others
District Level Inception Meeting	36	20	13	3	9	5	11	15
Upazila level Inception Meeting	65	41	42	0	25	2	28	10

Meeting with Union Parishad and Different stakeholders:

To ensure women access to information and smooth implementation of the AWRAIB project activities. According to work plan, AWRAIB project organized meeting with Union Parishad and different stakeholders at Upazila and Union level. Representatives from government line departments, UP members and Chairman, local print media, CSOs, CBOs, local elite, Women Networks, Traditional Leaders, Religions Leaders, TIB and opinion leader were present in these events and also TUS included Government line departments at union level like as Agriculture Extension officers, Primary teachers, Traditional leaders as like Karbari, headman and Other stakeholders like as member of Bazar Committee and others service providers in the activities. It is expected that the service provider will act as change-makers in their community. The participants will work community level. A total 15 Union level meetings and 6 stakeholders meeting were conducted and 425 participants were present from different line departments, UP chairmen and others. The project team achieved the target value successfully during the reporting period. TUS facilitated to motivate the Union parishad. Now union parishad are aware and ready to provide information to communities. TUS has been trying to build up capacity of communities so that they can communicate with GOB line department officials in their own needs. In this process, Union members distributed the mobile number of GOB service provider like agriculture department to communities. Due to AWRAIB project's intervention the government officials and local government representatives have been positive their attitude regarding women access to information. TUS installed name plate of respective designated officers at Khagrachari sadar Upazila as per a long list of designated officers provided by the UNO of Khagrachari sadar Upazila upon formal request of TUS. Upazila Nirbahi Officer has given orientation on RTI to the government officers at upazila level in three upazila and their positive role in this regard. Open



Figure 30 Meeting with UP and different stakeholders

Budget sessions were organized in all 4 target unions in Panchari upazila and Khagrachari Sadar Upazila. As Union Parishad is the closest functional unit providing supports to rural women, increased access of women to the services and related information is assumed to contribute to their economic empowerment.

It was observed that community women frequently visited Digital Kendra of Union Parishad and government line department without hesitation and getting their required information.

Quantitative data:

Activity	Total participant		Segregated number of beneficiaries/participants					
	Male	Female	GoB	Donor community	citizen	Media Representatives	CSOs/ CBOS	Others
Meeting at union	254	82	35	4	5	0	30	262
Meeting with Different stakeholder	61	28	32	1	12	1	23	21

Court yard meeting

Court yard meeting is the key and regular activity in the AWRAIB women group for project running. TUS included Multi group member as like para committee, para kendro school's staff, former women UP member and others in the process of the women group information. TUS has been trying, in collaboration with GOB line department to make a functional bridge between the line departments and the information seekers and to build up women group capacity so that they can communicate with GOB line department officials in their own needs. In this process, according to plan, AWRAIB project organized Awareness Campaign program, Courtyard meeting, Right to Know Day Observation at Upazila and Union Level. Representatives from Group member, CSOs, CBOs, Local government, and GOB line department, UP chairman, local print (news) media and Traditional Leaders were present in these events. A total 6 events awareness Campaign, 6 events RTK day observation and 132 courtyard meeting were conducted under this objective.



Figure 31 Court yard meeting

AWRAIB project has been successfully achieved the target value during the reporting period. In these meeting women group members have taken significant decision for seek information from different line department. TUS has been facilitated to communities seeking and received information from the GOB line department regarding expected office and all ways try to ensure

to sharing and using of RTI Act 2009 in group member. Each CBO has deployed Designated Officer (Information) and Opinion leaders and religious leaders are sensitized. Line department is oriented on common information needs and information seeking problems as derived from group meetings. Men and women got aware and sensitized on access to information.

Now women group members went to seek information from GOB line department and Union parishad in Khagrachari Sadar upazila, Panchari and Dighinala Upazila. CSOs, CBOs, Group Members (community women) local elite, local journalists, Women Networks, Traditional leaders, Religions Leaders are providing supports to rural women, increased access of women to the services and related information is assumed to contribute to their economic empowerment women are aware and active in making positive access to information and related information is assumed to contribute to their economic empowerment. This has significant impact of the targeted from 24 groups 26 women have submitted RTI application at GOB line departments of three Upazilas. 11 women have received information from Department of Women and Child Affairs, Upazila Social service office, Agricultural department, Livestock office and Union Parishad (Digital Kendra).



Figure 32 A women group member is seeking information from Agriculture extension office, Khagrachari sadar upazila

Capacity Development Training for CSOs on RTI

According to plan, AWRAIB project organized capacity development training and refresher trainings on RTI for CSOs & CBOs. Besides, TUS also included three upazila GOB Line Department officials at Upazila level. These activities are helpful to sensitize the targeted GOB line department at Upazila level for ensuring women about importance of information. A total 4 events 2 Capacity development training on RTI were conducted under this objective and 66 participants were present designated officer (Information) from government high officials from different line department, CSOs, CBOs and others.

As an outcome of the capacity development training, where GOB officials participated from different departments of three upazilas, Upazila Nirbahi Officer oriented the



Figure 33 Capacity development training for CSOs

government officers at upazila level in three upazila on RTI act and their positive role in this regard. TUS could set a good linkage with many of the GOB line department. Now the name of Designated Officer (Information) were updated of each department including CSOs. Each department will create information desk or corner for Designated Officer regarding RTI related documents for delivering information. Consequence AWRAIB project intervention in the intervened areas overall perception of government officials and local government representatives have been improved women access to information.

Now line department officers are more familiar on the issues and trying to take some positive actions. Many of the government offices proactively disclosed information for the citizens through notice board, public notice, updating citizen charter etc. This has significant impact of the targeted line departments as cooperative, oriented officials at district and upazila level engaged their office for complying with RTI act. Increased women's access to information through developing a more welcoming environment at the government offices.

Quantitative data:

Activity	Total participant		Segregated number of beneficiaries/participants					
	Male	Female	GoB	Donor community	citizen	Media Representatives	CSOs/ CBOS	Others
Capacity Development Training for CSOs	53	13	22	1	0	2	37	4

RTI mainstreaming through the trained CSOs

As per the project goal and according to plan Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha organized RTI mainstreaming training and trained CSOs designated persons. There are five CSOs: Khagrapur Mahila Kalyan Samity (KMKS), Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS), Zabarang Kalyan Samity (ZKS), ALO and Kabidang involved in this process. TUS facilitated the CSOs about the need and importance of information disclosure policy (IDP) for RTI mainstreaming. There was a decision to provide technical support by TUS developing the IDPs. An event conducted under this objective and 32 participants were present from CSOs designated officer information, management and executive level.

AWRAIB project has been successfully achieved the target value during the reporting period. TUS has been facilitated to develop IDP and Increased women's access to information through seeking information from the services department.



Figure 34 CSOs meeting for RTI mainstreaming

Quantitative data:

Activity	Total participant		Segregated number of beneficiaries/participants					
	Male	Female	GoB	Donor community	citizen	Media Representatives	CSOs/ CBOS	Others
RTI main-streaming through the trained CSOs	21	11	0	1	0	0	32	0

RTI Related Display Program/Documentary viewing and facilitated discussion

According to work plan Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha conducted RTI Related Display Program with group members and peoples (women, men and child) presented in RTI related display program where maximum participants were women.

Also TUS included karbari, Headman, Group members, Community people and others. TUS has been delivered speech in local languages Marma, Chakma and Tripura for better understanding for the participants on RTI related movies and also shared about service of Social Service Office and Women Affairs. After that open discussion regarding the film show, the participants expressed their opinions



Figure 35 Documentary films show at village level

that they are very interested about how to seek information. Then at last it was discussed about the films in details. TUS displayed documentary film shows, Cartoons, songs related to RTI which produced by MRDI, MJF, IC and ministry of information.

A total 14 documentary shows were displayed and 412 participants were present from women group member, community people and others. This has significant impact of the targeted women as Inspiration, confidence of access to information and related information is assumed to contribute to their economic empowerment. Women are frequently visited to seek information from GOB line department and Union Parishad in Khagrachari Sadar upazila, Panchari and Dighinala Upazila.

Quantitative data:

Activity	Total participant		Segregated number of beneficiaries/participants					
	Male	Female	GoB	Donor community	citizen	Media Representatives	CSOs/CBOS	Others
RTI Related Display Program /Documentary viewing and facilitated discussion	54	358	0	11	382	0	19	0

Learning

- Project staffs can handle much workload and derive field level learning to perform the activities more effectively.
- Rapport built up among members of CBOs and women groups through awareness Campaign.
- Enhanced knowledge on RTI through information dissemination and sharing.
- To overcome language barrier, TUS facilitated local language and Bangla.

Challenges

- Project Coordinator and Project Officer take the workload in 3 upazilas. This is too difficult to conduct the court yard meeting, day observation at a time in 3 upazilas.
- Due to unrest in the local political context, some activities could not be implemented in due time which include RTI related documentary film show program and Union level Meeting.
- Most of the women members have no interest to visit for seeking information from the service provider because of language barrier.

Conclusion:

The management of TUS realized that, the achievement targets are still far to reach and the team is working very hard to improve in the areas of efficiency, reporting quality and coordination. Also there is a need staff and equipment's for smooth implementation, all activity clear Guideline and RTI good examples. We believe that each of the intervention will add good value to the betterment of the women access to information of the marginalized people of CHTs and thankful to MJF,USAID and The carter center to come up with such a good initiative and allowing us to take an active part.

Case study-3: A success story of Mrs. Ganika Tripura

Mrs. Ganika Tripura is a 45 years old Tripura ethnic woman. She has 4 children including 3 girls and 1 boy and lives in Karigar Para, Latiban Union, Panchari Upazila. She is an existing councilor of Latiban union parishad in Panchari.

Mrs Tripura when she became a council of Latiban union parishad with public mandate. She does not know how much budget allocation for female councilor to carry on development activities and social safety net program (i.e. VGD, VGF, old aged allowance, disabled allowance, kajer binimoye khaddo etc). She observed that overall development activities of union parishad operated by the Chairman. She thinks that the chairman gives priority to male councilor and engaged them in important program and events. Therefore, she feels deprive regarding budget allocation for development scheme and frustrated for her commitment to public. It is mentionable that female councilor elected for three wards on the contrary male councilor elected for one ward but importance goes to male councilor. So that Mrs. Tripura was dissatisfied for the favoritism of the chairman.



In the meantime, Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha has started to implement a project “Advancing Women’s Rights Access to Information in Bangladesh (AWRAIB)” project in Khagrachari, Panchari and Dighinala upazila. In this regards, TUS organised inception workshops, campaign programs, stakeholder meetings, and union level meetings at Panchari, Dighinala and Khagrachari sadar upazila. Fortunately, Mrs. Tripura has participated at union level meeting in Panchari and learned about the RTI Act-2009. After the meeting she realised that I have right to know information from union parishad. This is the right time to seek information from the Chairman of union parishad because she was deprived before. Thus, she took the advantage and placed an application to the designated officer of Latiban union parishad on 11 November 2018 using RTI for seeking information about how much budget allocation for female councilor against annual development program, VGD, VGF, old aged allowance, disabled allowance and widow allowance from government. She got the information successfully on 12 November 2018. After got the information she disclosed to her colleagues female councilor about the priority of women from government side.

The chairman of Latiban union parishad is well oriented on RTI Act 2009. He was completely informed about TUS activities of AWRAIB project at union level. With his consent and cooperation TUS established a mini bill board on RTI in front of Latiban union parishad premises. The chairman assigned a designated officer to delivery information. Now he is open to his colleagues regarding budget allocation and gives priorities to female councilor for development activities i.e. VGD, VGF etc.

Now, Mrs. Gonika Tripura is more confident than the past. She strongly believed that the RTI Act-2009 will be responsible and transparent to the public representatives.

Mrs. Ganika Tripura said, *“I am so happy that now women representatives have priority to implement development activities and decision making process in favour of RTI Act-2009.”*

Partnerships, Networks and Campaign Programs

Networks

In 2018, TUS was involved in different Networks like as Durbar network, Bangladesh Indigenous People Network on Climate Change and Bio diversity (BIPNetCCBD) and Chittagong Hill Tracts Women Organisation Network (CHTWON).

Our Existing Partners

- Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins
- Kabidang
- Khagrapur Mahila Kalyan Samity
- Zabarang Kalyan Samity.

Organizational Resources

Library

TUS has a library with a collection of books, magazines and publications on a range of topics, including national, international and the CHT and indigenous peoples. The library includes previous TUS publications and research papers are available.

Conference Hall

TUS has a conference hall available for hire to individual or organizations. The hall is well equipped for workshops, training and meetings. A generator and multimedia projector are available as well as catering service can be arranged.

Trinamul Centre for Research and Demonstration

TUS established the Trinamul Centre for Research and Demonstration for promotion and protection of agro-forestry, bio-diversity and natural resource management systems in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in 2009. The centre is situated in Golabari union in Khagrachari Sadar. It is a green and hilly area, about four kilometers from Khagrachari town. Through the centre's establishment we aim to contribute to the preservation of local species, and provide space for teaching, learning, and research on agro-forestry, bio-diversity and natural resource management issues in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The centre will offer a variety of programs, including trainings on eco-friendly hill farming, horticulture and agro-forestry practices. The centre well furnished and demonstrated by Trinamul green energies and technologies. All of you are invited to visit our centre.

Our Staffs

Total staffs: 22 (Female-08 and Male-14)

A. Senior Management Staffs

- Mr. Ripan Chakma- Executive Director
- Mr. Sujash Chakma- Program Manager
- Mr. Sukiran Chakma- Project Coordinator
- Mr. Shyamal Bikash Chakma- Lead Project Supervisor

- Ms. Prity Chakma- Project Supervisor
- Ms. Minuching Marma- Project Coordinator

B. Management Level Staff:

- Mr. Tuhin Chakma- Project Officer
- Mr. Debashish Chakma- Project Officer
- Mr. Reshmee Chakma- Assistant Monitoring Officer

C. Finance and Admin Staff:

- Mr. Rumen Chakma, Coordinator Finance and Admin(in charge)
- Mr. Manir Ketan Chakma, Accounts Officer
- Mr. Evesh Chakma, Finance and Admin Assistant.

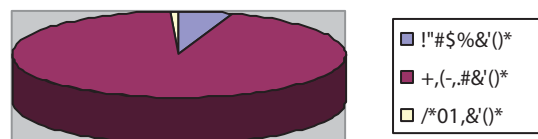
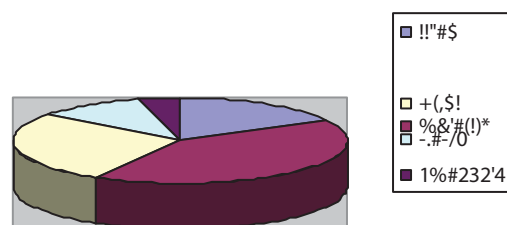
Our Governing Bodies

- Ms. Shyamali Chakma - Chairperson
- Ms. Chameli Tripura - Vice- Chairperson
- Mr. Dipujjal Khisa - General Secretary
- Mr. Kollol Roaza - Treasurer
- Mr. Lalasa Chakma - Office Secretary
- Mr. Kamaleshwar Chakma - Member
- Mr. Mrachathoai Marma - Member.

Our Finances

Funds

In 2018, we received **BDT. 20,680,800** to implement the program intervention. The majority of the funds come from donor agencies including national, international and government agencies. We look for funds from partners or donors who share our vision, values and commitment in the CHT peoples. We raised fund from our general committee members, supporters and well wishers to cover our core expenditures.



Expenditure

In 2018, our expenditure was **BDT. 20,291,438**. TUS most significant expenditures were staff salaries and program costs, with more than 97 % of funds going to these.

Amal & Leena
Chartered Accountants

TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA (TUS)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

PROPERTY AND ASSETS:	Notes	30-Jun-18	30-Jun-17
Fixed Asset	5.00	1,453,910	1,446,452
At cost less Depreciation			
Current Assets	6.00		
Cash and Bank Balance:	6.01		
Cash in Hand		5,907	8,211
Cash at Bank		6,505,189	3,915,475
FDR A/C		1,250,000	3,250,000
Balance lying with close project		16,028	1,833
		7,777,124	7,175,519
Loan	6.02	920,000	1,091,000
		Total	Total
		10,151,034	9,712,971
FUND AND LIABILITIES:			
Fund Account			
Balance as on 01 July 2017		9,662,971	8,626,127
Add : Prior year adjustment for Loan		74,000	-
Add : Excess of Income Over Expenditure transferred from Income and Expenditure Statement		389,062	1,036,844
		10,126,034	9,662,971
Provision for Audit Fee	7.00	25,000	50,000
		Total	Total
		10,151,034	9,712,971

Attached notes form an Integral part
of these Financial Statements.

Signed as per our annexed report of even date.


Finance & Admin.
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha


Executive Director
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha


Amal & Leena
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

Dated, Dhaka
10 September 2018



TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA (TUS)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

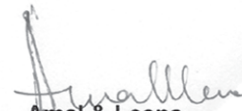
INCOME	Notes	2017-2018	2016-2017
Foreign Fund Received:	8.00		
MISEREOR (PPNRM)		3,073,376	
TEBTEBBA, IPAF-IFAD (PPVTC)		1,770,840	12,664,278
Local Fund Received:			
AIPP (ECRSFSTK)		198,000	
UNDP-CHTDF (LDGMP)		1,111,000	
ADB-GOB (CHTRDP II)		9,234,506	
Manusher Jonno Foundation (AWRAIB)		2,782,575	
Other Donation		209,477	9,757,965
Others Received:			
Office rent		100,317	
Communication		25,660	
Electricity		10,889	
Projector Rent		1,000	
Admin cost		97,425	
Overhead/Profit		251,705	
FDR Profit		1,699,127	
Bank Interest		54,846	417,379
Contribution from:			
Ripan Chakma		4,500	
Staff		55,557	211,185
Total Taka		20,680,800	23,050,807
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative Cost		1,039,979	1,126,716
Program Cost	10.00	17,298,906	18,603,326
SWF Return to:		9,000	1,660,429
Audit Fee		25,000	25,000
Fund Transfer to:			
PPVTC		1,770,840	421,520
Depreciation during the year (Schedule-A)		148,013	176,972
Excess of Income Over Expenditure Transferred to Fund A/c		389,062	1,036,844
Total Taka		20,680,800	23,050,807

Attached notes form an Integral part of these Financial Statements.

Signed as per our annexed report of even date.


Finance & Admin.
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha


Executive Director
Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha


Amal & Leena
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

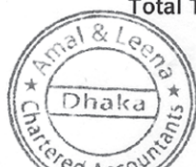
Dated, Dhaka
10 September 2018



Page - 03

TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA (TUS)
CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR FROM 01 JULY 2017 TO 30 JUNE 2018

RECEIPTS	Notes	2017-2018	2016-2017
Opening Balance:			
Cash in Hand		7,114	
Cash at Bank		3,876,377	
FDR A/C		3,250,000	
Balance lying with close project		16,028	6,483,003
Foreign Fund Received:			
	8.00		
MISEREOR (PPNRM)		3,073,376	
TEBTEBBA, IPAF-IFAD (PPVTC)		1,770,840	12,664,278
Local Fund Received:			
AIPP (ECRSFSTK)		198,000	
UNDP-CHTDF (LDGMP)		1,111,000	
ADB-GOB (CHTRDP II)		9,234,506	
Manusher Jonno Foundation (AWRAIB)		2,782,575	
Other Donation		209,477	9,757,965
Balance Transfer From:			
HYSAWA		26,000	-
Others Received:			
Office rent		100,317	
Communication		25,660	
Electricity		10,889	
Projector Rent		1,000	
Admin cost		97,425	
Overhead/Profit		251,705	
FDR Profit		1,699,127	
Bank Interest		54,846	417,379
Contribution from:			
Ripan Chakma		4,500	
Staff		55,557	146,185
Loan Received From:			
	6.02		
CHTRDP II		357,800	
General fund		600,000	
PPNRM		350,000	
CANDL Collection		130,000	
Staff welfare Fund		496,800	
Debashis Chakma		12,000	
Dipujjal Khisa		100,000	
Ripan Chakma		608,000	
LDGMP		830,600	
ECRSFSTK		196,800	
Shuvashis Chakma		7,000	
Sagarmoy Chakma		3,500	
Pradip Kumar Chakma		3,500	
Event Management		511,000	
		4,207,000	1,585,500
Total Taka		32,063,319	31,054,310



TRINAMUL UNNAYAN SANGSTHA (TUS)
CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR FROM 01 JULY 2017 TO 30 JUNE 2018

RECEIPTS	Notes	2017-2018	2016-2017
Opening Balance:			
Cash in Hand		7,114	
Cash at Bank		3,876,377	
FDR A/C		3,250,000	
Balance lying with close project		16,028	6,483,003
Foreign Fund Received:			
	8.00		
MISEREOR (PPNRM)		3,073,376	
TEBTEBBA, IPAF-IFAD (PPVTC)		1,770,840	12,664,278
Local Fund Received:			
AIPP (ECRSFSTK)		198,000	
UNDP-CHTDF (LDGMP)		1,111,000	
ADB-GOB (CHTRDP II)		9,234,506	
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Pradip Kumar Chakma		3,500	
Event Management		511,000	
Total Taka		4,207,000	1,585,500
		32,063,319	31,054,310



Our Existing Donors

In 2018, we received fund from our donor like as ADB, CHTDF-UNDP, Government of Bangladesh, HYSAWA Co. & UP, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Misereor, Germany, UNDEF and VSO, Bangladesh.



Figure 36 Annual General Meeting of Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha on 15 December 2018



Figure 37 The USAID team participated at courtyard meeting at Thakurchara village



Figure 38 Group photo during USAID visit at Thakurchara village



Figure 39A consultations meeting with government line department and stakeholder during MJF's assessment of SLSP



Figure 40The senior management team of TUS visited PPNRM-3 project at Durga Karbari para in Dighinala

দীঘিনালায় পাথুরে গ্রামে নলকূপের সুপেয় পানি

দীঘিনালা (বাগড়াছড়ি) প্রতিনিধি ●

দীঘিনালার জোড়াত্রিঞ্জ গ্রাম। বসবাস শতাধিক পরিবারের। এলাকাটি পাথুরে হওয়ায় নলকূপ বসিয়েও পানি পাওয়া যায়নি। পানির জন্য একমাত্র ভরসা কুয়া। তা-ও সব সময় পানি থাকে না। তখন দূরের ছড়ার পানি দিয়ে সারতে হয় কাজ। এই দুর্ভোগ দীর্ঘদিনের। তবে গ্রামবাসীর কষ্টের দিন শেষ হচ্ছে। একটি বেসরকারি উন্নয়ন সংস্থার উদ্যোগে বিশেষ পদ্ধতির নলকূপ বসিয়ে ব্যবস্থা করা হচ্ছে সুপেয় পানির।

তৃণমূল উন্নয়ন সংস্থা নামের একটি সংস্থা পরীক্ষামূলকভাবে এ নলকূপ বসিয়েছে। নতুন পদ্ধতির নলকূপ থেকে গ্রামবাসী বর্তমানে বিশুদ্ধ পানির সুবিধা পাচ্ছে। এটি চালু হয়েছে ৩০ জুন থেকে। এলাকার মাটির নিচে পাথর থাকায় নলকূপের পাইপ বসিয়েও পানি পাওয়া যায়নি।

তৃণমূল উন্নয়ন সংস্থার কর্মসূচি ব্যবস্থাপক সুশাস চাকমা প্রথম আলোকে বলেন, জার্মানির দাতা সংস্থা মিজারিও অর্থায়নে পরীক্ষামূলকভাবে নলকূপটি স্থাপন করা হয়েছে। খরচ হয়েছে মাত্র ৫৬ হাজার টাকা। এটি বসানোর জন্য প্রথমে ১৫ ফুট গভীর গর্ত খোঁড়া হয়েছে। গর্তে বসানো হয়েছে ১৫টি পাকা ঢাকা (রিং)। গর্তের ৯ ফুট গভীরে বসানো হয় একটি ফিল্টার। গর্ত থেকে চার ফুট দূরে নলকূপ বসানো হয়েছে। গর্তের নিচে দিয়ে বিশেষ পাইপের মাধ্যমে কূপের পানি নলকূপে যাবে। তবে এটি

যেন এলাকাবাসী বিশুদ্ধ পানি পানের জন্য ব্যবহার করে। শতাধিক পরিবার যদি এ নলকূপে গোসলসহ সব কাজ সারে, তাহলে পানির সংকট পড়বে।

দীঘিনালা উপজেলা পরিষদের চেয়ারম্যান নব কমল চাকমা প্রথম আলোকে বলেন, জোড়াত্রিঞ্জ এলাকায় নলকূপ বসানোর অনেক চেষ্টা করা হয়েছে। কিন্তু মাটির নিচে পাথর থাকার কারণে সম্ভব হয়নি। বিশেষ পদ্ধতির এ নলকূপ এলাকাবাসীর বিশুদ্ধ পানির চাহিদা পূরণ করবে। প্রযুক্তিটি কাজে লাগিয়ে দুর্গম এলাকায় নলকূপ বসানোর চেষ্টা করা হচ্ছে।

উপজেলা সদর থেকে ৬ কিলোমিটার দূরে জোড়াত্রিঞ্জ গ্রাম। গ্রামটির মাঝামাঝি স্থানে বসানো হয়েছে নলকূপটি। সম্প্রতি সরেজমিনে দেখা গেছে, নলকূপ থেকে এলাকার লোকজন পানি সংগ্রহ করছে। কেউ কেউ গোসলও সারছে। নলকূপের পাশেই পাকা কুয়া। কুয়ায় জমা পানি ফিল্টারিং হয়ে নলকূপে যাচ্ছে।

কথা হয় গ্রামের বাসিন্দা মেহ কুমার চাকমা (৭৫), অমৃত চাকমা (৪৮), বৃহস্পতি চাকমা (৫০), সাবেক গ্রামপ্রধান (কার্বারি) স্বর্গ মনি চাকমা (৭০), ভাগ্যলক্ষী চাকমা (২১) ও গান্ধী কুমার চাকমা (৫০)। তারা প্রথম আলোকে বলেন, গ্রামে বিশুদ্ধ পানির সংকট ছিল প্রকট। কুয়া ও ছড়ার পানি পান করে লোকজন প্রায়ই অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়ে। এখন সেই কষ্ট দূর হচ্ছে।



বিশেষ পদ্ধতিতে বসানো নলকূপ থেকে পানি সংগ্রহ করছেন বাগড়াছড়ির দীঘিনালার জোড়াত্রিঞ্জ গ্রামের বাসিন্দারা। সম্প্রতি তোলা ● প্রথম আলো



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