



# *Project Completion Report*

On

## **Community Infrastructure Component of Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project: Khagrachari (ADB loan no-2763-BAN)**

**30 June 2019**

**Prepared for**

**Project Management Office**

Second CHT Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II)

Stadium Area, North Kalindipur,

Rangamati- 4500.

**Prepared by**

**Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha Joint Venture**

Office: Marma Samsad Building (1<sup>st</sup> floor),

Pankhaiyapara, Khagrachari-4400

Tel: +88037161179,

Email: trinamulcht@gmail.com, trinamulcht@yahoo.com,

Web: www.trinamulcht.org





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**Project: Khagrachari**  
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Tel: +88037161179,  
Email: trinamulcht@gmail.com,  
trinamulcht@yahoo.com,  
Web: www.trinamulcht.org



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## Abbreviation:

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
BRM	: Bangladesh Resident Mission
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
DPD	: Deputy Project Director
DPMO	: District Project Management Office
DTL	: Deputy Team Leader
EMP	: Environment Management Plan
GoB	: Government of Bangladesh
HDC	: Hill District Council
IP	: Indigenous People
LCS	: Labour contracting Society
LARP	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MAD	: Micro Agribusiness Development
MoCHTA	: Ministry of CHT Affairs
MoU	: Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	: Non-government Organization
O&M	: Operation and maintenance
PD	: Project Director
PDC	: Para Development Committee
PEC	: Procurement Evaluation Committee
PIC	: Project Implementation Consultants
PMO	: Project Management Office
PNGO	: Partner NGO
PPTA	: Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
SM	: Social Mobilization
ToR	: Terms of Reference

TUS	: Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha
TUS JV	: TUS joint venture in association with ALO, KABIDANG, KMKS & ZKS
UNO	: Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UP	: Union Parishad
UzP	: Upazila Parishad
WSM	: Water Shed Management



## 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 Introduction:

This project completion report provides a brief overview of the project commenced under the contract signed between MoCHTA and Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha Joint Venture–TUS JV (CMS regi. no.-011240) [in association with Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins-ALO (CMS regi. no. 011231), Kabidang (CMS regi. no.- 011493), Khgrapur Mahila Kalyan Samity-KMKS (CMS regi. no.-011475) and Zabarang Kalyan Samity-ZKS (CMS regi. no.-011474)] for the social mobilization activities in Khagrachari District (package-3). The services intend to provide Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II) 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.

### 1.2 Background and Contract Agreement :

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-II).

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-II) 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.

### 1.3 Objective of the Project:

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 sub-project 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.

### 1.4 Project components:

The CHTRDP-II has following five components are;

- i) Institutional Development and Capacity Building: This component focuses on strengthening agencies directly involved with the project through a combination of structural measures and on the job training. The program of capacity enhancement is designed to be based on an assessment of present agencies capacity levels and those levels necessary to fully support project activities. The project strengthens the MoCHTA, CHTRC, LGED and HDC through capacity building and training on IP and safeguard issues, village mapping, improved project management and organizational enhancement.
- ii) Rural Roads: Aiming to upgrade and improvement round 166 K.M. rural roads and 3,884 metres bridges and culverts.
- iii) Community Infrastrure: The community infrasture is divided into three parts which are village access roads, watershed management and small scale water resources and other community infrasturture.
- iv) Micro Agrobusiness Development (MAD): The objectives of this component is to improve income of poor rural households through capacity building in high potential commodities, marketing and organizational skills, marketing by establishing common interest groups with 30% women representation and improved agriculture production of high potential commodities of CHT like pond fisheries, high value fruits and vegetables and medicinal plants.
- v) Project Management: Project management includes are; establishment of project management office (PMO) and District Project Management Offices (DPMOs), provision



of project implementation Consultants (PIC) and establishment of a Safeguards and Quality Monitoring Cell (SQMC).

### **1.5 Implementation Arrangement of the Project:**

A Para Development Committee (PDC), (designed and established by UNDP-CHTDF), in each para will be responsible for the implementation and sustainable O&M of the subproject through LCS. Beneficiaries identified by the relevant NGO, will receive, after identification, but prior to actual implementation, beneficiary training related to the organization and management of implementing and maintaining the proposed subproject at village level for the communities' benefit. DPMOs headed by a Deputy Project Director (DPD) will be endowed with responsibilities of managing the implementation of CI component in their respective district. Deputy Project Director will constantly keep HDC and PD informed about the progress of the CI component. Technical support will be provided by the DPMOs and the PIC. NGOs contracted by the PMO will facilitate the process. A schematic overview in matrix format of the implementation arrangements, showing the main steps, responsibilities and follow-up measures to be undertaken to implement the entire subproject cycle is presented in the next Chapter and in Attachment 5 of this document.

### **1.6 Institutional Arrangement:**

The implementation of the CI component will involve a broad range of institutional stakeholders from grassroots communities to national level agencies. They will play varying degree of role as detailed below;

#### **Key Institutional Stakeholders in the CI Implementation.**

1. Labour Contracting Societies (LCS)
2. Para Development Committee(PDC)
3. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
4. Safeguard Quality & Monitoring Cell (SQMC)
5. Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)
6. Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)
7. District Project Management Office (DPMO)
8. Hill District Council (HDC)
9. Project Management Office (PMO)
10. CHT Regional Council (CHTRC)
11. Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA)

### **1.7 SM-NGO Arrangement:**

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha Joint Venture–TUS JV (CMS regi. no.-011240) [in association with Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins-ALO (CMS regi. no.- 011231), Kabidang (CMS regi.

no. 011493), Khgrapur Mahila Kalyan Samity-KMKS (CMS regi. no.-011475) and Zabarang Kalyan Samity-ZKS (CMS regi. no.-011474)] signed a contract with MoCHTA as per Notification of Awarred (NoA) to implement the “NGO services for social mobilization in Khagrachari District (package-3)” under the Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II) which ADB Loan no. is -2763-BAN.

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) and associates hold decade long experiences in community mobilization, community empowerment and livelihood improvement initiatives directed to poverty reduction and better access to financial and infrastructural facilities. In the course of this long journey, TUS and associates have built working relationship with the stakeholders and actors influencing the process of CHT Accord implementation. In particular, TUS was privileged to implement the phase-1 of CHTRDP and learned about adopting pro-people, participatory and sustainable approach for community mobilization, income and employment generation. In the CHTRDP-II, TUS joint venture is responsible for social mobilization activities in Khagrachari District (package-3) of Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II).

### 1.8 Description of Related component:

The related component is community infrastructure from five components of CHTRDP-II. The community infrastructure is divided into three parts which are;

- (i) Village access roads,
- (ii) Watershed management and
- (iii) Small-scale water resources systems and other relevant infrastructures.

**(i) Village access roads:** This include the construction of feeder roads, footpaths/tracks, stairs connecting the village to union or upazilla roads (Type A), between villages and to markets (Type B), and the construction of simple village market-sheds. Both could require acquisition of land, which will be subject to compensation as required. The Type A (village access roads) would most likely require specialized technical expertise and qualified contractors, consequently following more complex procurement procedures. Type B village access facilities are simpler and the interventions will be identified, designed and implemented by the communities through the PDCs with technical support from the NGO, DPMO and PIC. Community-based construction of the activities will follow labor contracting society (LCS). Principles that in turn provide temporary employment and income for villagers.

**(ii) Watershed management:** As this is a pilot activity only two watersheds per district will be selected to introduce participatory watershed management activities. Hence, a separate concept note and guidelines for this subcomponent was developed, and

**(iii) Small-scale water resources systems and other relevant infrastructures:** This include among others, gravity flow systems, tube well and shallow dug well (ring well) constructions for potable water supply; small/micro gravity irrigation, drip and sprinkle irrigation systems, environment friendly slope-stabilization structures (e.g. bamboo, vetiver), landing stations and other relevant community infrastructure.

The prime focus of the assignment is Social Mobilization in Khagrachari district for the CHTRDP-II. Major areas include

- (i) Providing implementation services to the project management offices at regional and district level,
- (ii) Capacity building of beneficiary communities through PDC formation and management facilitation of a social, managerial and technical context,
- (iii) Supporting the micro agribusiness development (MAD) and
- (iv) Coordination with project implementation consultants. As the PDCs will be at the center of the intervention, the awarded NGOs will play crucial role in information dissemination to the PDCs on the project affairs and sub projects. In brief, the awarded NGOs will work on capacity building of the PDCs and linkage building with the respective government and non governmental bodies with a vision of sustained community actions in the areas of intervention and the results of the project.

### **1.9 History of processing:**

Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) joint venture submitted Expression of Interest (EOI) on 25 March 2012 to ADB. EOI successfully accepted by ADB and TUS joint invited to submit Simplified Technical Proposal (STP) to ADB within timeline. Finally, TUS joint venture awarded to implement the “NGO services for Social Mobilization Khagrachari District (Package-3)” under the Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II) and made a contract with MoCHTA on 24 December 2013. TUS joint venture received Notice to Proceed (NTP) on 13 January 2014 and TUS joint venture started social mobilization activities on mid January 2014. The inception of the project was started with the meeting called by the Honorable Secretary of MoCHTA at Project Management Office (PMO), Rangamati. The event was followed by the orientation organized by PMO, training called by the Project Implementation Consultants (PIC) and meeting held in presence of Ms Yasmin Siddique and Project Director (PD) to CHTRDP-II. With the prior experience, TUS joint venture collected some information from the field and helped Deputy Project Management Office (DPMO), Khagrachari. It also organized a number of orientations to the newly recruited staff. In January, the list of the selected villages was received by TUS JV after which, it launched its activities at field level. Basically, it started doing the socio-economic feasibility study except the technical feasibility which was handed over to the technical persons at DPMO. In close coordination with the PMO and DPMO, TUS JV is conducting the village level activities and feasibility study. Despite the big push challenges of the activities and belated start, it has the confidence that, the study and social mobilization will be concrete and fruitful.

### **1.10 Scope of Services:**

- Community infrastructure, watershed management and Micro agribusiness Development (MAD) are to be implemented at village level;
- Community mobilization and community participation especially woman and the poorest during decision making and implementation process will be initiated at the village level;
- PDCs will select and facilitate on their participation in design and construct sub-project works with the support of the technical staff of PMO, DPMO and LGED;

- Works will be implemented by village-based labor formatting the Labor Contracting Societies (LCSs);
- Work on capacity building at PDC level such as O&M of village water supply, rural access maintenance etc;
- Linkage building with the respective government and non governmental bodies with a vision of sustained community actions in the areas of intervention.

### 1.11 Methodology:

To implement the CHTRDP-II activities for social mobilization in Khagrachari district TUS formed a consourtium in association with ALO, Kabidang, KMKS and ZKS. In capacity of lead NGO TUS segmented five NGO team under the consourtium. Each NGO team covered around 40 villages out of 200 villages. TUS led the consuortium and coordinated over all project planning, organizing, implementation, monitoring and supervision.

TUS and associates followed some guiding principles and safe guard policy for social mobilization such like as mass participation, good governance, information sharing, social value, gender equity, environment and IP safeguard policy. Furthermore, specific approaches were co-opted for some specific area of actions.

#### Village Selection:

As per ToR, Khagrachari district, being considered as moderately developed and awarded with 23% of the total allocated fund so that TUS and associates covered 200 villages from Khagrachari district during the period. While the village selection process TUS and associates has been given priority to those villages that are most marginalized, disadvantaged and affected by roads construction of previous phase. The villages selected following the criterias below-

- Villages within 5 kilometers radius of roads constructed during phase-I period.
- Proposed road to be constructed during phase-II.
- Road constructed by the CHTDB and LGED.

However, all the villages selected and finalized in consultation with PMO, DMO, LGED and CHTRC.

#### Social Mobilization

Social mobilization includes multi-dimensional and integrated approach to mobilize all communities addressing their prioritized problems and establishing voices of the disadvantaged segment of people. TUS and associates followed a multi-dimensional approach to carry out the social mobilization initiative towards actions.

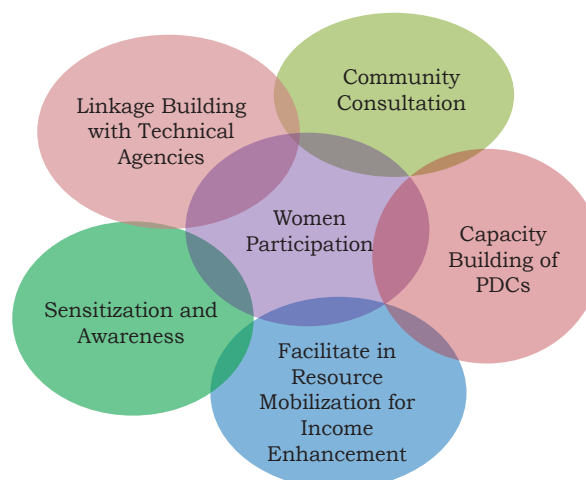


Diagram-1 Multi-dimensional approach for social mobilization

***j) Sensitization: Awareness raising***

This is the first and most challenging step of social mobilization. Remoteness, slow rate of mobility, poor access to line department facilities, lack of awareness, lack of knowledge on development programs, limited scope for participation, retarding social customs and practices, negative experiences restricts people of CHTs in complying with the development initiatives taken in general. For some anti people actions in the past, they lost trust on development programs which can bring them light for hope. As a result they hesitate claiming their rights to development.

TUS and associates built rapport with the community people and counseled them to explore their potential as one of the main actors in development program. They were sensitized using different participatory tools and techniques to explore their potential and understand their problems that hinder their development and to live with dignity. This gradually developed confidence among the community and encouraged them to participate actively in the development project.

In this step all categories of community people were consulted and encouraged to participate in the discussion. Emphasis was given to the women, vulnerable groups and poor people of the community who were most vulnerable in the community and deprived from all development supports. Disadvantaged communities were given first preference to participate, voice out and place their agenda for development.

Sensitization process included some participatory tools and techniques such as organize social gathering, open discussion with community people, courtyard meeting, informal gathering, focus group discussion (FGD) with different occupational groups, dialogue with community Headman/Karbari, and consultation with women, poor and disadvantaged groups. This process ignited them to think about their development and voice out for their rights and access to development interventions.

Information on CHTRDP-II project and its goal, objectives, impact and outcome disseminated with the community people during sensitization process.



*Diagram-2 Major sensitization processes at community/para level*

**ii) Mobilization: Formation/reformation and capacity building of PDC**

On successful completion of sensitization process while community people mentally ready to step forward TUS and associates facilitated to form committees at Para level for establishing collective voices of all people. In the mobilization process all categories of people encouraged to participate in the formation of Para Development Committee (PDC). Women, vulnerable groups, poor and people of disadvantaged communities were given first priority during formation of PDC and membership.

Newly formed PDC provided necessary orientation to establish participatory management system. Orientation included on formation of management committee with proper representation of women and poor. The PDC encouraged and motivated to ensure at least 30% of the EC members as women.

**Cross cutting issue: Gender mainstreaming**

Facilitation support provided to the PDC to ensure women’s involvement and active participation in all sub projects from need assessment to planning for implementation, monitoring and evaluation and specifically for the following activities:

Issues	Tasks	Ensure women’s involvement
PDC formation	Membership and EC formation	At least 33%
Rural road construction	LCS workforce	Minimum 30% of LCS
	Women employed under LCS and Office bearers	Minimum 30% of all employees
Market shed	Construction workers	At least 30%
	Selling space at market	At least 50% space
	O & M Committee members	At least 30% members
Water supply	O&M management for Community water supply and irrigation including selecting sites for all water facilities	At least 30%

PDC members provided training with practical demonstration on organization management; conducting meeting and taking decisions with due importance to the voice of all members; resource mobilization; formation and management of labour contracting societies (LCS); planning, implementation, monitoring and follow up of subprojects; Accounting and Book Keeping. Before conducting any training, quality and capacity of the PDC assessed to identify their weaknesses and priority need.

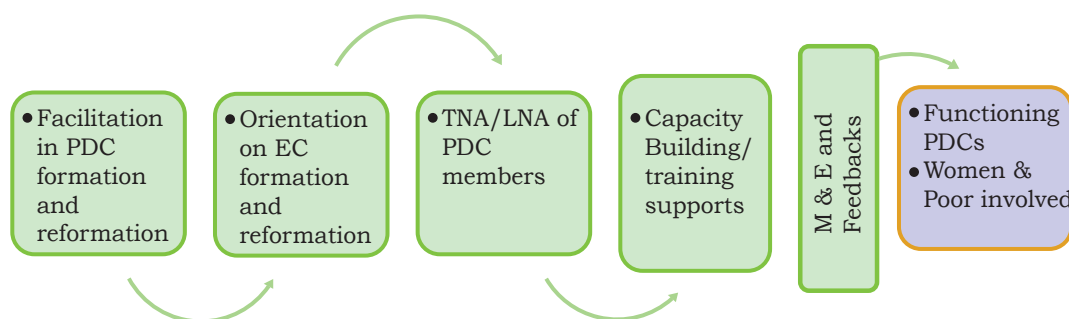


Diagram-3 Flow chart of activities under Community Mobilization

### **Orientation and capacity building training**

The following orientation and training support provided to the PDC for their capacity building:

- i. Training on organization management, participation and leadership,
- ii. Training on Gender and role of women in O&M subproject (small feeder roads/paths, market sheds, small scale water resources),
- iii. Training on LCS management and road maintenance,
- iv. Training on Accounts and Book keeping of subprojects,
- v. Training/orientation and support on the development of Maintenance plan.

Any other training need identified by the PDC organized and conducted accordingly in consultation with the DPMO and PMO. Other than the basic foundation training on PDC, need based training/orientation conducted based on the weaknesses of the PDC.

### **iii) Community actions: Subproject development, Operation and Maintenance**

After capacitating through mobilization process the PDC oriented on data and information collection which essential for preparing subprojects. This was done through different steps. The main objective of community actions is to plan, implement and maintain subprojects developed under this project. PDCs on behalf of the community people were responsible for the subprojects. Development and implementation of subprojects were done in different steps which included mapping, problem prioritization, subproject development, implementation, management, operation and maintenance. NGO Supervisors oriented PDC members on the subproject development and Field Facilitator provided necessary support in implementation of subprojects.

### **Social Mapping**

Social mapping was the first activity of TUS and associate. Field Facilitators direction with supervisors of the NGO team facilitated day long workshop of social mapping. The PDC



*A village digital map of Indramani Karbari para, Dighinala, Khagrachari*

members participated in group discussion, village mapping, transect work, resource identification including roads (main road, feeder roads, access roads, pathways etc.) and other existing infrastructures (market, watersheds, water point etc.). After completion of social mapping each groups presented their group works and added missing information in the processes. The village map developed through joint action in a brown paper with colour pens for preservation and further use in preparing subproject for the Para. The name of Para, date of drawing, name of participants and name of facilitator were mentioned in the legend of the map.

***Problem listing, analysis and feasibility study of subprojects:***

After developing the map on a brown paper then identified problems of the Para/village related to infrastructure. NGO facilitators requested all participants to sit in a circle and place the map inside the circle so that everyone can see the Para at a glance which help participants to visual the whole Para at a time and think about the existing problems. Every participant encouraged to tell at least one problem related to Para and community people. Special attention given to women to express their own problems relating to their daily activities and livelihood e.g. collecting water from the water point, collecting resources from the forest, cultivation, marketing, availing health services, sending children to school, organizing social events etc.

***Facilitate in the development of subprojects: feasibility study and prioritization***

Considering the overall ranking the PDC the NGO team prepared feasibility study report on subprojects. Opinion of majority of the people including women, poor and vulnerable groups were given priority during feasibility study.

After the feasibility study PDC members received training on the development process of subproject. Concern official and technical staff of PMO and DPMO provided all required support for implementation of subproject. Close facilitation support provided by TUS joint venture to the PDC during preparation of subproject. Also they developed a repairing and maintenance plan.



*Figure 1 A Focus Group Discussion at Katarung chara para in Dighinala*





## 2. MANAGEMENT OF SM-NGO

### 2.1 Brief of Joint Venture:

TUS made a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with some renowned local NGOs such as Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins (ALO), Kabidang, Khagrapur Mahila Kalyan Samity (KMKS) and Zabarang Kalyan Samity (ZKS) to achieve the goals and objectives of the project at the highest level of quality. The associated NGOs had multidimensional expertise and contributed in the entire implementation of the project activities as per the roles and responsibilities of each partner. TUS played secretarial role and formed a Project Implementation Committee (PIC) that consists of the Executive Director of each partner NGOs, including Program Manager of lead NGO, Lead Supervisor of the project. The 'Secretariat' provided technical supports in the entire management and direction in implementation of the project. TUS as secretariat was responsible for providing technical support, direction, coordination and monitoring and feedback in the overall implementation of the project activities and its management.

All member NGOs of the TUS Joint Venture (TUSJV) have an experience of serving the local CHT communities for more than one decade and have different technical qualifications, which benefited the achievement of the project objectives in a qualitative manner. The JV members covered all Unions of Khagrachari Hill District under their ongoing development interventions. The highlights of the technical qualifications of JV members included but not limited to the followings-

TUS, the lead NGO & the PNGOs ALO, Kabidang, KMKS and ZKS have been working in Khagrachari hill district for direct service delivery activities since their establishment. All PNGO's staff members have skills and knowledge on different developmental arenas like community mobilization, social mobilization, people's participation, community-led rural infrastructure, participatory monitoring, local governance, leading civil society movement for education including mother-tongue based education, policy research and policy advocacy, skill improvement of grassroots communities, and other relevant fields. All have the record of partnership with different national and international donors including DANIDA, WFP, UNDP-CHTDF, UNDP-RCB, Save the Children, Action Aid, South Asia Partnership, BNPS, BRAC, MJF and so on for implementing development activities.

### 2.2 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),

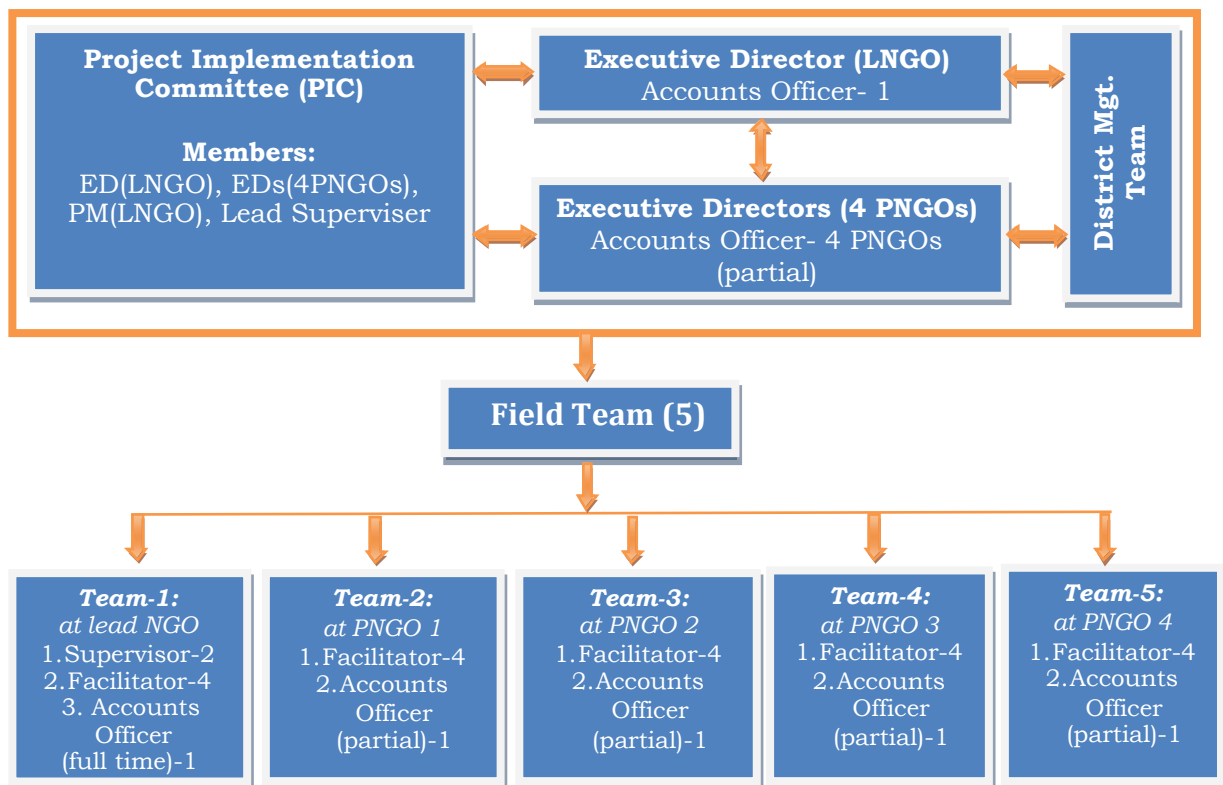
- (ii) Capacity building and strengthening beneficiary communities through their involvement in infrastructure development and watershed management,
- (iii) Providing adequate support for micro agribusiness development (MAD) to poor rural households to improve their incomes through capacity building of local producers, marketing and improved agriculture production and
- (iv) To work in close coordination and with technical expertise of project implementation consultants (PIC).

### 2.3 Management set-up:

TUS as lead NGO played secretarial role and formed a Project Implementation Committee (PIC) that consists of the Executive Director of each partner NGO, including Program Manager of lead NGO, Lead Supervisor to oversee overall project implementation. Lead organization made a team led by Lead Supervisor at the district level to plan implement and monitor the program including liaisons and coordination with the PMO and DPMO and stakeholders at district level and made five field teams with team leader in each team to work in the field simultaneously.

The Lead Supervisor played role as focal person of the project and maintained correspondence with the PMO and DPMO and stakeholders and lead team for overall project implementation and follow up.

### Project Organogram of SM-NGO





### 3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

#### 3.1 Description of project Components:

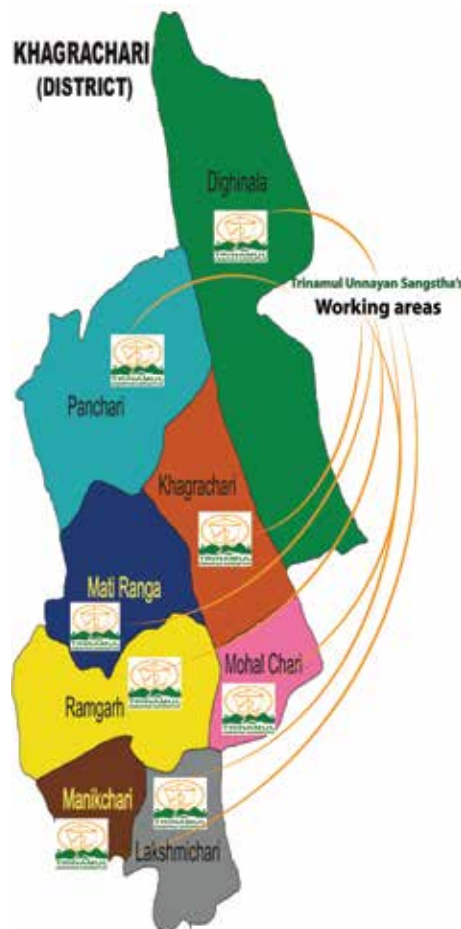
The key components of the CHTRDP-II described in project description (section 1.4). The key components are below-

- i) Institutional Development and Capacity Building,
- ii) Upgrading and improvement of Rural Roads,
- iii) Community Infrastructure including village access roads, watershed management and small scale water resources and other community infrastructure.
- iv) Micro Agrobusiness Development (MAD),
- v) Project Management Office (PMO).

#### 3.2 Project Coverage Area and Beneficiary:

Project coverage area:

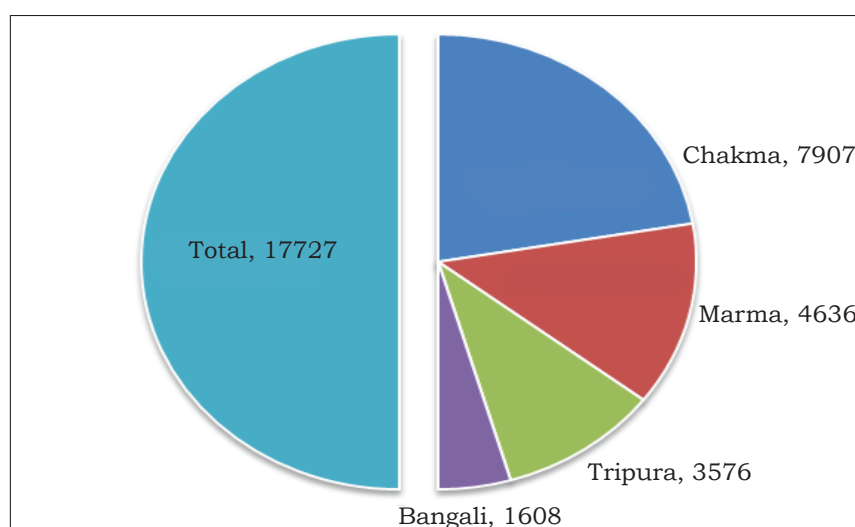
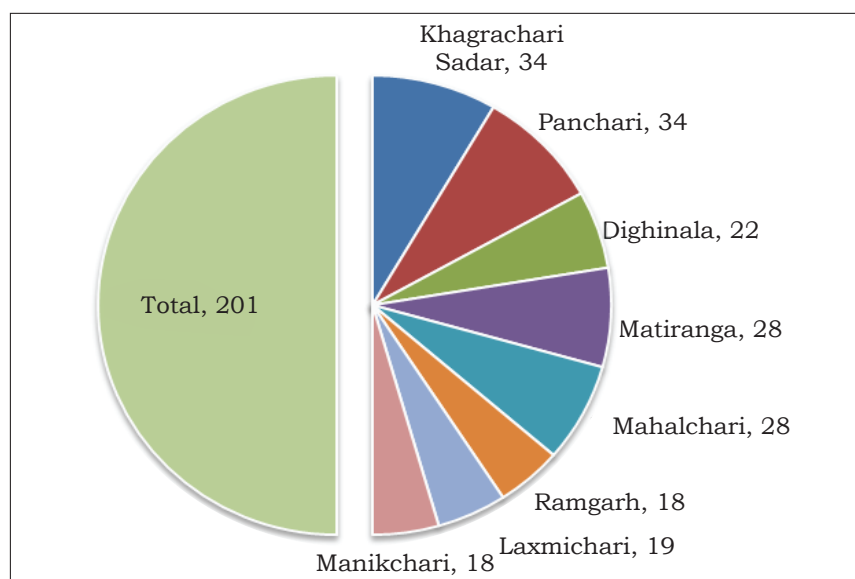
TUS and associates covered nine upazilas in Khagrachari district as below-



### Upazila wise Beneficiary:

The beneficiary details given bellow base on 201 sub-project under community Infrastructure.

Upazila	No. of Sub project	Total Beneficiary (HH)				
		Chakma	Marma	Tripura	Bangali	Total
Khagrachari Sadar	34	1041	585	897	0	2523
Panchari	34	2023	197	594	15	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>7907</b>	<b>4636</b>	<b>3576</b>	<b>1608</b>	<b>17727</b>



### 3.3 Project Team composition:

Team composition of CHTRDP-II Project, TUS Joint Venture, Khagrachari is given below.

SL	Name	Designation	NGO	Educational Qualification	Contact No.
<b>Key Experts</b>					
1)	Mr. Shyamal Bikash Chakma	Lead Supervisor	TUS	BA	01556473466
2)	Ms. Prity Chakma	Supervisor	TUS	MA	01716145654
3)	Ms. Rekha Chakma	Field Facilitator	TUS	BA	01556985744
4)	Mr. Samiran Chakma	Field Facilitator	TUS	BA	01556644567
5)	Mr. Dhananjay Chakma	Field Facilitator	TUS	BSC	01553686182
6)	Mr. Bakul Datta Chakma	Field Facilitator	TUS	HSC	01550608323
7)	Mr. Rasil Tripura	Field Facilitator	KMKS	BA	01556373414
8)	Mr. Amar Bikash Tripura	Field Facilitator	KMKS	BSC	01829501998
9)	Ms. NusratYasmin	Field Facilitator	KMKS	BSS	01552357502
10)	Ms. Salita Chakma	Field Facilitator	KMKS	BA.Hon.	01553208750
11)	Ms. Shakuntala Ckama	Field Facilitator	ALO	HSC	01557465124
12)	Ms. Tarun Chakma	Field Facilitator	ALO	BSS	01556773223
13)	Mr. Uddipan Chakma	Field Facilitator	ALO	BA	01553753359
14)	Mr. Md. Ohab Ali	Field Facilitator	ALO	BSS	01552373486
15)	Ms. Nishita Chakma	Field Facilitator	Kabidang	BA	01556704030
16)	Mr. Bishwamoni Chakma	Field Facilitator	Kabidang	BSC	01554731526
17)	Mr. Mretun Joy Chakma	Field Facilitator	Kabidang	BSS	01823143612
18)	Ms. Shahanaj Sharmin	Field Facilitator	Kabidang	BSS	01820702089
19)	Mr. Suman Chandra Nath	Field Facilitator	ZKS	BSS	01553419320
20)	Mr. Sunil Kanti Tripura	Field Facilitator	ZKS	BSS	01553244174
21)	Mr. Kishaloy Talukder	Field Facilitator	ZKS	BSS	01553110836
22)	Mr. Aongching Marma	Field Facilitator	ZKS	BA	01823705798



No.	Activities and Deliverables	Yr-1				Yr-2				Yr-3				Yr-4				Yr-5				Yr-6				Total month
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	
3.	Training to PDC on Organization and program management (138)																									4 m
4.	Training to PDC on LCS formation and management (138)																									4 m
5.	Training to PDC on Accounting and Record keeping (138)																									4 m
6.	Training to PDC on Planning, implementation and management of Sub-projects																									4 m
7.	Any other need based training for the PDC members																									4-6 m
<b>D-4</b>	<b>Community Action: Sub-project development and management</b>																									
1.	Community mapping and problem analysis (138 villages)																									4 m
2.	Selection and prioritization of Sub-projects																									4 m
3.	Support to PDC in implementing sub-project																									42 m
4.	Support to PDC in monitoring sub-projects and provide feedback																									42 m
5.	Training on O&M of water supply system																									42 m
6.	Identify capacity gaps of the PDC and organize need-based training																									72 m





### **3.5 Implementation Modality:**

PDC implemented all activities of the Community Infrastructure (CI) component as per project guideline. TUS and associates facilitated PDC adopting two different modalities; (1) Community Participation for earthwork, where PDC directly involved and employed the Labour Contracting Society (LCS), or (2) Procurement for goods/works in accordance with ADB's procurement guidelines (April 2010 as amended from time to time) and the GOB public procurement rule 2008 (as amended from time to time). In the second modality, the LCS not involved. Besides, PDC formed an Operations and Maintenance Committee (O&M) considering sustainability of this sub-project. They received training from the technical experts facilitated by the SM-NGO. During implementation the intervention PDC/CDC followed some rules such as Gender and its social dimensions, environmental and social assessments and IP safeguards etc.

### **Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA)**

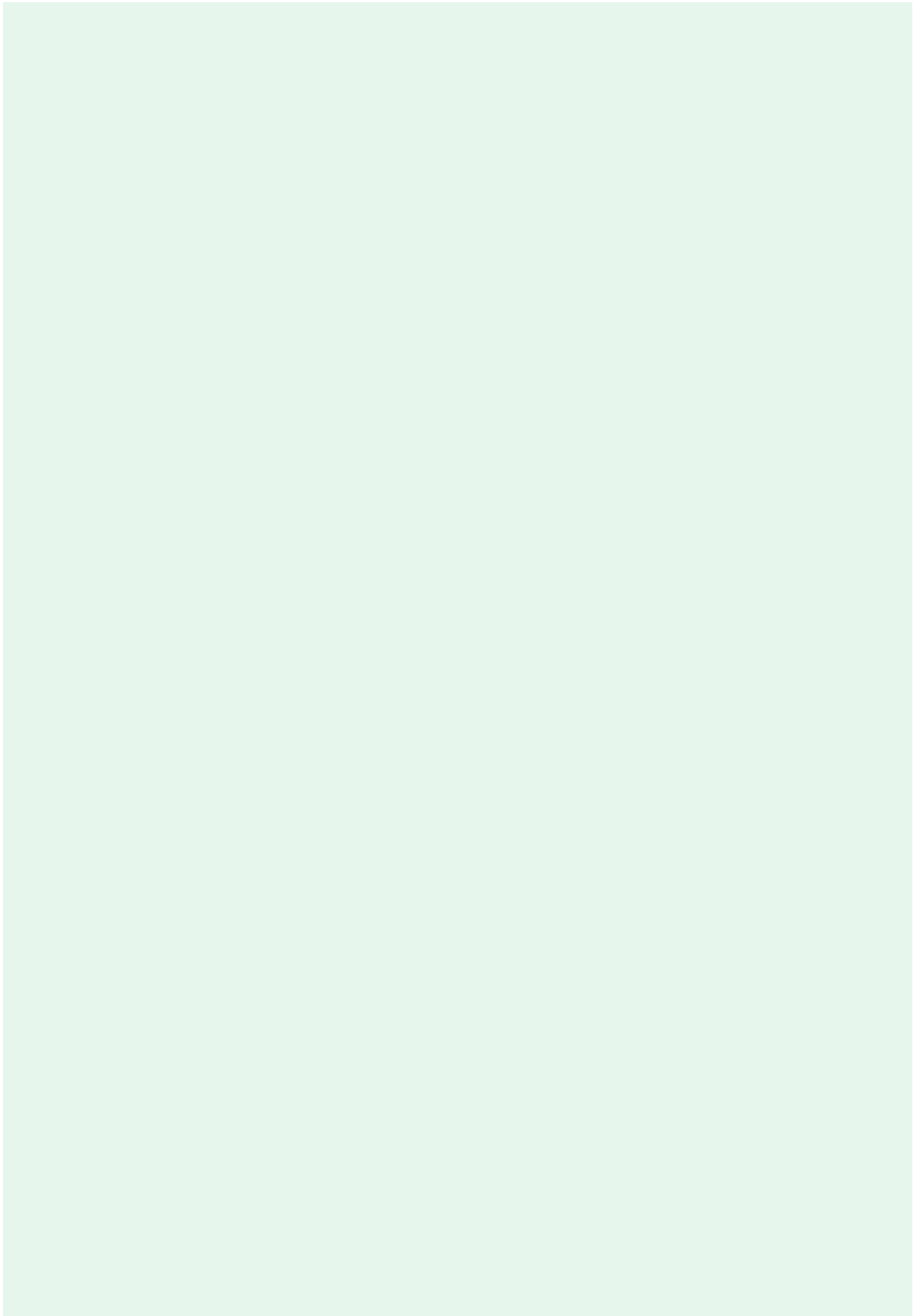
Potentials environmental impact of the sub-project has been assessed by considering the cause-effect relationship between the proposed engineering and the existing environmental conditions. The assessed results in term of sub-project stage, impact issue, impact type and mitigation measures against anticipated issues are summarized through an Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

### **Gender and Social Dimensions:**

Gender requirements considered as per the Gender action Plan of PAM, CHTRDP-II. From the beginning, women of the village were involved in the sub-project processing and were engaged in every consultation meeting. When Trinamul joint venture team organized consultation meeting to prepare Para profile, village mapping and problem identification a significant numbers of women participated actively and spontaneously. Three consultation meetings (Para profile, village mapping and problem identification) were accomplished as project implementation guideline and around 50% women participated at each event. They discussed on every agenda and provided opinion beside their male counterparts. The women specially highlighted the issues of water crisis and played key role to select prospective sites. During the consultation meeting, their preferences, needs and experiences were incorporated in design of subproject. Femal headed households and households with disabled members were listed separately. Moreover, the Feasibility Study team shared the following social compliances with villagers.

### **IPs and other Vulnerable Groups**

As per project documents and guideline the project is focused of IPs and other vulnerable groups. So that all sub-project interventions belong to the indigenous people and local communities. The project management office of CHTRDP-II has shared the compliances of ADB and other safeguard policies like as gender, environment, IPs safeguard etc. of project implementation. TUS and associate facilitated all the users of interventions should be indigenous people and all of the intervention Management Committee's should be formed by them, so that they exclusively maintain the system. Moreover, the whole scheme implemented by the respective Para Development Committee (PDC).





## 4. PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT

### 4.1 Section-A: Achievement of CI Component:

Through coordination and sharing with DPMO, Khagrachari, TUS and associate received a final list of sub-project. As per decision of PIC of TUS Joint venture the teams were engaged with full commitment to achieve the target in time. Based on final list of sub-projects (201 para villages), the communication process started with respective Upazila Parishads and Union Parishads regarding the information of project implementation.

All intended activity accomplished by project team following project guideline of CI, Gender, LAR and other safeguard policies at field level. Considering the gender guideline, Labour Contracting Societies (LCS) and PDC committees were formed in presence of women participants in consultation meetings. Data collection process for para profiling, site selection for interventions, preparation of village maps, problem identification and prioritization, intervention selection and feasibility study- all activities were completed in comply with the guidelines.

All types of reports like monthly progress report, quarterly report and necessary progress updated regularly submitted to the concerned authorities on time. It is noted that the activities have been performed keeping close co-ordination with DPMO, PIC, partners NGOs and other concerned development stakeholders.

A brief of the information related to the activities performed by TUS and associates teams during the reporting period as follows-

#### 4.1.1 Overall Progress of the Project:

The report glimps the overall project cumulative update for the Project period (24 December, 2013 to 30 June, 2019).

SL	Planned Activity	Target	Cumulative Achievement (24 Dec 2013- 30 Jun 2019)	Remarks
<b>A. Sub Projects Selection and Implementation for CI Component:</b>				
1	Village/Community Selection for CI Component	201	201	
2	Orientation on CHTRDP-II and Preparation of Village Profile through conducting FGD	201	201	
3	Facilitate Village Mapping Process through conducting FGD	201	201	

SL	Planned Activity	Target	Cumulative Achievement (24 Dec 2013- 30 Jun 2019)	Remarks
4	Community Based Problem Identification and Prioritization	201	201	
5	Consultation Meeting with PDC/Community People	0	130	
6	Preparation of Sub-project's Feasibility Study Report by PDC	201	201	
7	Submission of Sub-project Feasibility Study Report to PMO (by SM-NGOs)		201	201
8	Review of Sub-project Feasibility Study Report	0	105	
9	Facilitation for Technical Feasibility Study	201	201	
<b>PDC (Para Development Committee):</b>				
10	Bank Account Opening for PDC and Collection of Community Contribution for O&M	201	201	2,010,300
11	Number of PDC Provided Community Contribution (Including acontractnt)	201	201	2,010,000
<b>CDC (Community Development Committee):</b>				
12	Bank Account Opening for CDC and Collection of Community Contribution for O&M	0	5	50,000
13	Number of CDC Provided Community Contribution (Including acontractnt)	0	5	50,000
<b>B. Formation/Reformation of Committees/Sub Committees including Number of Members:</b>				
1	Formation of Para Development Committee (PDC)	201	201	
2	Re-Formation of Para Development Committee (PDC)	0	0	
3	Formation of CDC (Community Development Committee)	0	6	
4	Formation of Community Watershed Management Committee	2	2	
5	Formation of Procurement Evaluation Committee (PEC)	201	201	
6	Formation of Operations & Maintenance Committee (O&M)	201	201	
<b>D. Interventions: Community Water Supply</b>				
1	Separate Consultations with women members on site selection	0	186	
2	Formation of Project Operations & Maintenance Committee	0	186	
<b>E. Interventions: Irrigation (Culverts and Dam, Canal, Power tiller, Power Pump etc)</b>				
1	Consultation Meeting on irrigation system improvement	0	185	
2	Formation of Project Operations & Maintenance Committee	0	185	
<b>F. Interventions: Village footpath/small feeder roads/stairs between and within villages</b>				
1	Awareness Raising Session on implementation process of village footpath; small feeder road; stairs.	0	55	

SL	Planned Activity	Target	Cumulative Achievement (24 Dec 2013- 30 Jun 2019)	Remarks
2	Motivational briefing session to sensitize women about the necessity and importance of their involvement.	0	65	
3	Meeting with CDC (Community Development Committee)	0	15	
<b>G. Watershed Management Intervention:</b>				
1	Orientation on CHTRDP-II and Preparation of Village Profile through conducting FGD	2	2	
2	Facilitate Village Mapping Process through conducting FGD	2	2	
3	Consultation Meeting with PDC/Community People	0	26	
<b>H. LCS: Village Footpath/Small Feeder Roads/Stairs between and within villages</b>				
1	Labour Contracting Societies Formation Completed	0	25	
<b>I. Village Access Road Component's Activities:</b>				
1	Village Access Road (VAR) Construction works Completed	6	6	
2	Orientation on CHTRDP-II and Preparation of Village Profile through conducting FGD	6	7	
3	Facilitate Village Mapping Process through conducting FGD	6	7	
4	Consultation Meeting with PDC/Community People	0	23	
<b>J. Community level Meeting, Seminar and Workshops:</b>				
1	PDC Meeting (Social Mobilization)	0	623	
2	PDC Meeting (General)	0	622	
3	CDC (Community Development Committee) Meeting	0	15	
4	LCS (Labour Contracting Society) Meeting	0	17	
5	Operations & Maintenance Committee Meeting	0	134	
6	Procurement Evaluation Committee Meeting (PEC)	0	42	
7	Community Watershed Management Committee Meeting	0	13	
<b>K. Training &amp; Capacity Building (PDC)</b>				
1	Training on Participatory Village Mapping (PRA) Tree Plantation Activities	200	200	
1	Training of Tree plantation for SM-NGO staffs	3	3	
2	Site visit, technical feasibility study and Preparation of BOQ (Bill of Quotation)/Quotation documents	3	3	
3	Formation of Tree Plantation committee (No. of TPMC and members as per need at planned road)	3	3	
4	Formation of Procurement evaluation committee (No. of PEC as per need at planned road)	3	3	
5	Surveying and cleaning of the plantation area	3	3	

SL	Planned Activity	Target	Cumulative Achievement (24 Dec 2013- 30 Jun 2019)	Remarks
6	Pits Digging	0		Under Process
7	Filling up the Pits with Farm yard manure and soil	0		Do
8	Planting of Sapling According to total target 25000 plants for 86.81km	0		Do
<b>P. Skill Development Training on Construction works: DPMO</b>				
4	Technical Training on field level supply and distribution of irrigation water (Agricultural Equipments).	0	157	
5	Technical training on construction works on Village Footpath/Small Feeder Road/Stair.	0	10	
<b>Q. Labour Contracting Societies-LCS : (DPMO+SM-NGO)</b>				
1	Labour Contracting Societies Formation Completed	0	64	
<b>R. Project Activities Monitoring Visit: By Project Officials &amp; Stakeholders</b>				
1	SM-NGO Officials	0	10	
2	DPMO Officials	0	129	
3	PIC Officials	0	27	
4	PMO Officials	0	11	
5	BRM Officials	0	8	
6	GoB Officials	0	3	

#### 4.1.2 Achievement Details:

##### Social mobilization:

Figure 2 A consultation meeting at Mongcheu para in Manikchari 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



Figure 2 A consultation meeting at Mongcheu para in Manikchari

people with their opinions and ideas. During the course of consultation process the project teams performed the activities below-

- 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:**



*Figure 3 A consultation meeting at Gaganchandra para in Panchari*

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 Focuss Group Discussion (FGD) where the community peoples both Male and Fale 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 origination steps:**

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 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.



*Figure 4 A group work on resource identification at Lyckochi para in Ramgarh*

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-

1. Transect walk, 2. Venn diagram, 3. Aspiration Assessment, 4. Problem Identifications, and 5. 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.



*Figure 5 FGD at Ananda Mohon para in Panchari*

After briefing session of the project team the community 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 informed consent) process. In this case, the project team considered the CI guideline and policies i.e.



*Figure 6 A group work on problem identification and prioritization at Mejar para*

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.

### ***Assistance for 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



*Figure 7 Technical measurement at Thoichai para at Manikchari*

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 amount of 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 amounts 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.



*Figure 8 Technical person checking quality and measurement*

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 evolution 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.

## **4.2 Section B: Achievement of VAR (Village Access Road Management):**

### **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



*Figure 9 A stair at Gudambari para in Ramgarh*

together in assistantct with local communities. They collected related informations 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 chainage, 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.



*Figure 10 LCS women working to construct VAR at Dharmapur in Khagrachari sadar upazila*

Safeguards issues such as LAR, IP and Environmental effectiveness both positive & negative 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. No body 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.

#### 4.1.1 Construction Details of Village Access Road:

Name of Road	Location	Description	Total Budget (BDT)
Dharmaghar to Dharmapur via Golakana Para	Union: 4No. Perachar, Upazila: Khagrachar sadar, District: Khagrachari	Work volume i). Effective length 5.15km, (ii) 950.00m of surface (L) drain; (iii) 4 Nos. (U-drain) and 1 No. Culvert; (iv) 192.00m of guide wall.	19,881,600
Mirjatila to Gaganachandra Para village Access road (HBB).	Union: 3No.Panchari, Upazila: Panchari, District: Khagrachari	i) Total Effective length 3,741m; (ii) L- drain-530m; (iii) U-drain-625mx6m,5nos; (iv) Guide wall-360m; (v)Construction of RCC Box culvert 1.5mx1.5mx3.66m;	12,909,550
Akkshay Chandra Karbari Para to Monatek Para HBB road	Union: 2 No. Mubachari, Upazila: Mohalchar, District: Khagrachari	The work volume details is Effective length 2.5km, roadway 3.05m) of HBB road construction including drainage structures.	8,700,000
Babuchara BGB Head Quarter to Nittyogan Para HBB road	Union: 4No.Dighinala, Upazila: Dighinala, District: Khagrachari	The work volume detail is i). Effective length 1050m & width 2.5m of HBB road construction including (ii) L- drain; (iii) Surface-drain; (iv) Guide wall; (v) Construction of RCC Box culvert 2.60mx2.60mx2.44m;	4,322,231
Karalyachari Mukh (Varat Mamber Para) to Karallyachari Headman Para HBB Road,	Union: Keyenggat, Upazila: Mahalcari, District: Khagrachari	Effective length - 1900 meter. L-Drain & U-Drain-95m, Guide wall-100m and a Double vent Box culvert (Chainage-1784.0m) along	9,508,965
Pulinpur to Vije Kijing	Union: 4No.Latiban, Contractza: 241 No. Latiban, Upazila: Panchari, District: Khagrachari.	Work volume detail is i). Total Effective length 1400 meter; (ii) L- drain-302m; (iii) Guide wall-55m;	4,519,299

#### 4.2.1.1 Dharmagar to Dharmapur via Golakana Para HBB Road:

**Background:** Dharmagharh 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 11 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 is i). Effective length 5.15km, roadway 3.05m of HBB road construction including drainage structures.; (ii) 950.00m of surface(L) drain; (iii) 4 Nos. (U-drain) and 1 No. 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 & Fame 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 acontractnt primarily will be use for post operation and maintenance.

#### **4.2.1.2 Mirjatila to Gaganchandra Para village Access Road (HBB):**

**Background:** Mirjatila to Gaganchandra para village access HBB road is around 3.75 K.M. in length and passes through hills and valley. This is an earthen road in the locality which connects six 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 voice, 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.

**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 detail is Total Effective length 3,741m; (ii) L-drain-530m; (iii) U-drain-625mx6m, 5nos; (iv) Guide wall-360 m; (v)Construction of RCC Box culvert 1.5mx1.5mx3.66m; Total budget is BDT-12,909,550. PDC formed a LCS group who engaged in some non-technical works such as cutting muddy, 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 9 members both Male & Fame 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 acontractnt primarily will be use for post operation and maintenance.

#### **4.2.1.3 Akkshay Chandra Karbari Para to Monatek Para HBB Road:**

**Background:** Akkshay Chandra Karbari Para to Monatek Para HBB road is around 2.5 K.M. in length and passes through hills and valley. This is an earthen road in the locality which connects six 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



*Figure 12 HBB road Akkshay Chandra Karbari para to Monatek para*

products at once in a week. According to villager's voice, 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.

**Development Intervention:** Akkshay Chandra Karbari Para to Monatek Para is located under 2 no. Mubachari union, Mohalchari. The work volume details is Effective length 2.5km, roadway 3.05m) of HBB road construction including drainage structures. Total budget is BDT-8,700,000.

**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 & Fame 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.

#### 4.2.1.4 Babuchara BGB Head Quarter to Nittyogan Para HBB Road:

**Background:** Babuchara BGB Head Quarter to Nittyogan Para village HBB road is around 1 Km in length and passes through hills and valley. This is an earthen road in the locality which connects connects total five villages with the local market, school and other service institutions. Two paras named Jattna Kumar Para and Nittyogan Para situated beside along the road and another three paras is in east-northern side of the road. The villagers of these paras usually use this earthen road to go local market for selling and purchase products at once in a week. The distance of major market (Babuchara Bazar) from Nittyogan Para is around 3 kilometres. According to villager's voice, 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 five 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 13 HBB road Babuchara BGB head quarter to Nittyogan Para

**Development Intervention:** According to design of FSR the HBB road SM-NGO team and technical team of DPMO facilitated contractor to construct as layout. The work volume detail is i). Effective length 1050m & width 2.5m of HBB road construction including (ii) L- drain; (iii) Surface-drain; (iv) Guide wall; (v) Construction of RCC Box culvert 2.60mx2.60mx2.44m; Total budget is BDT-4,322,231/-. PDC 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 plan the community development committee (CDC) opened a Bank account (A/C No.-9072, Krishi Bank, Dighinala, Khagrachari, Date: 20.06.2016 where deposited BDT10, 000 as community contribution. This account primarily will be use for post operation and maintenance.

#### **4.2.1.5 Construction of Karalyachari Mukh to Headman Para HBB Road:**

**Background:** Karalyachari Mukh to Karayachari Headman Para HBB Road is around 1900 meter in length. This is an earthen road in the locality which connects connects total 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. The distance of major market (Maisechari Bazar) from Nittyogan Para is around 7 kilometres. According to villager's voice, 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 five 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 14 HBB road Karalyachari mukh to Headman para*

**Development Intervention:** According to design of FSR the HBB road SM-NGO team and technical team of DPMO facilitated contractor to construct as layout. The detail work volume is; L-Drain & U-Drain-95m, Guide wall-100m and a Double vent Box culvert (Chainage-1784.0m) along with HBB road. PDC 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.42251, Trust Bank, Khagrachari, Date: 29.01.2017) where deposited BDT10, 000 as community contribution. This account primarily will be use for post operation and maintenance.

#### **4.2.1.6 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.

**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



*Figure 15 Mr. Kongjari Chowdhury, Chairman, KHDC, inaugurated HBB road from Pulinpur to Vija Kijing*

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 acontractnt primarily will be use for post operation and maintenance.

#### **4.2.2 Overall result /Benefit of Village Access road component:**

The respective communities mostly benefited in transfortation after construction the road. They can travel esily to market, hospital and service rendering offices or departments. The villagers shared that after having improved the road they can save time and money for each trip. The students, Elders, children and women are getting benefits by saving cost and time to sales agricultural products. They can easily sell their produces in time and getting fair cost from agricultural products. The agriculture production is increasing in the locality due to esey transfortation.

After construction the road, they are getting benefit in value edition of land. The prize of land is getting high then before after road construction due to easy communication.

Overall result is that the income source of the villagers is increasing through small business,



of agricultural produces, develop communication system etc. On the contrary, the services of government department and non-government i.e. education, health & treatment etc. communities can access easily in time. Thus, the social economic condition of the villager is moving to forward after construction this HBB Road.



*Figure 16 The children are going to school using village access road of CHTRDP-II at 12 no. prokalpa para in Khagrachari sadar upazila*

### 4.2.3 Beneficiary Details under Village Access Road:

SL	Name of Road	Beneficiaries Information							
		SL#	Name village	Ethnicity	HH	M	F	Total	Total IP
1	Dharmaghar to Dharmapur via Golakana Para	1	12 No Bagan Para	Chakma, Marma & Tripura	68	194	180	374	0
		2	Golakana Para	Chakma	50	131	142	273	0
		3	Fagulukkyia Para	Chakma	55	145	135	280	0
		4	Nilakanta Para	Chakma & Tripura	200	478	502	980	0
		5	13 No Rubber Bagan	Chakma & Tripura	25	63	75	138	0
		6	Tongtak Para	Marma & Tripura	100	248	239	487	0
		7	Kumilla Tilla	Bangali	600	1245	1255	2500	2500
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1098</b>	<b>2504</b>	<b>2528</b>	<b>5032</b>	<b>2500</b>
2	Akshoychandra karbari Para to Monatek Para	1	Monatek Para	Chakma	190	497	488	985	0
		2	Jaganatali Para	Chakma	150	383	390	773	0
		3	Kiringya Nala Para	Chakma	150	382	368	750	0
		4	Karallyachari Para	Chakma	200	478	502	980	0
		5	Modhyo Adam	Chakma	200	500	512	1012	0
		6	Chinginala Para	Marma	250	623	645	1268	0
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>2863</b>	<b>2905</b>	<b>5768</b>	<b>0</b>
3	Mirjatila to Gaganchandra Para Village Access Road	1	Mirjatila Para	Chakma	100	230	220	450	0
		2	Sureshchandra Para	Chakma	29	80	70	150	0
		3	Khamar/Bara Murapara	Tripura	20	65	65	130	0
		4	Bhakta Para	Chakma	26	70	60	130	0
		5	Gaganchandra Para	Chakma & Tripura	140	287	299	586	0
		6	Ramshing Dewan Para	Tripura	71	175	173	348	0
				<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Babuchara BGB Head Quarter to Nityogan Para HBB Road	1	Jattna Kumar Para	Chakma	80	150	140	290	0
		2	Nityogan Para	Chakma	180	350	340	690	0
		3	Simana Para	Chakma	45	119	106	225	0
		4	Thali Para	Chakma	125	280	270	550	0
		5	Laxmichari Para	Chakma	120	260	245	505	0
				<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1159</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>2260</b>	<b>0</b>
5	Karalyachari Mukh (Varat Mamber Para) to Karallyachari Headman Para HBB Road,	1	Karalyachari Headman Para	Chakma	112	263	220	483	0
		2	Jaduganala	Chakma	103				0
		3	Pera Para	Chakma	32				0
		4	Satgar Para	Chakma	30				0
		5	Dela Para	Chakma	29				0
		6	Kalabuniya	Chakma	24				0

SL	Name of Road	Beneficiaries Information							
		SL#	Name village	Ethnicity	HH	M	F	Total	Total IP
		7	Hazachara	Chakma	56				0
				<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>0</b>
6	Pulinpur to Vije Kijing	1	Pulinpur Para	Chakma	64	169	176	345	0
		2	Porabari Para	Chakma	35				0
		3	Harendra Para	Tripura	25				0
				<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>				<b>0</b>

### 4.3 Section- C: Achievement of Water Shed 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).

Activity	Achieved unit	Watershed
WSM Committee Formation	2	Tarabanchara & Gadachara
Bio-engineering stream Bank Protection completed in Tarabanchara WSM through earth work, Rip Rap installation, Gabion set up,	1	Tarabanchara (1500 meter)
Tree & Bamboo plantation		Tarabanchara & Gadachara
Strengthening of existing earthen Dam (length-33 meter, Depth of Dam-3.65meter) & RCC over flow out let (56 meter) in Gadachara completed	1	Gadachara
Piloting of Drip irrigation completed through provide & installation Water tank, drip system & Agricultural technical support		Tarabanchara & Gadachara
Piloting of SRI completed through Preparation & Solarization seed bed and provide accessories & agricultural technical support		Tarabanchara & Gadachara

#### 4.3.4 Details of 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 hectars as water reservoir. There is 21 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



Figure 17 Community people planting bamboo sticks at Tarabanchara

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.

**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.

**Description of Dam:** Top width-2meter; Bottom width-22meters; Height of the dam-4meters; Front slope of the dam-1.2meters; Back slope (water side) of the dam-1.3meters.

Lower Site Activity: Stream bank Protection

- o Bank Protection: 2200 m. (FSR only 2200 m.)
- o Tree-planting: 3.5 ha.
- o Bamboo Planting: 3.5 ha.
- o Grass planting: 3.2 ha.



Figure 18 The PD along with ADB team visiting the Tarabanchara watershed activities at Chengi union in Panchari

**Drip system is used in growing vegetable collect information as follows: -**

<p>Installation of the drip irrigation system in the field in 2018.                  Recording Required:                  Name of the Farmer: Binod Kumar Chakma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Vegetable Species: Long Brinjal</li> <li>o Planting spacing : (38 x 15) sqft</li> <li>o Area covered by the drip system: 570 sq.ft</li> <li>o Vegetable planting date/ period 10th Febuary 2018</li> <li>o Capacity of the tank: 300 L</li> <li>o Filling of tank in every 1 time per days</li> <li>o Vegetable harvesting period: 21 April 2018.</li> <li>o Production: 56kgs Long Brinjal Species of vegetable</li> </ul>	<p>Name of the Farmer: Bimalaswar Chakma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Drip: No of Lines: 9 Length of Line: 30f</li> <li>o Vegetable Species: Bate Brinjal-4</li> <li>o Planting spacing 30 f x 18 f</li> <li>o Area covered by the drip system: 540 sqf.</li> <li>o Vegetable planting date/ period 12 Febuary/ 2018.</li> <li>o Capacity of the tank: 300 L</li> <li>o Filling of tank in every 2 Hours par days</li> <li>o Vegetable harvesting period: 30th April 2018.</li> <li>o Production: 45kgs Bate Brinjal Species of vegetable</li> </ul>
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**SRI is used in cultivating paddy collect information as follows: -**

Name	Modan Chakma
Area SRI Sq. m.	405
Quantity of Compost	12 Kg
No. plowing for land preparation	4
Age of Seedling	30days
Planting Date	2 Feb. 2017
Spacing	6" x 8"
No. of times Watering every after 6 days	
Weeding	3
1st after planting	10 days
2nd after first weeding	15 days
3rd after second weeding	40 days
Paddy Harvest Date	30 May. 2017
Production	
SRI	200
Traditional	150
Increase in Production kg./ha.	1235

**Bamboo and Tree plantation:**

Description	First time	Remarks	Replacement	Remarks		
	No. of stump		Period		No. of stump	Period
Bamboo Plantation	3031	July 2016	2929	1200	July 2017	1102
Tree plantation	5050 no. of tree seedlings	July 2016		6000 no. of tree seedlings	July 2017	
	<b>Species</b>	<b>No.</b>		<b>Species</b>	<b>No.</b>	
	Akash moni	2000		Akash moni	4000	2000
	Raintree	2000		Raintree	2000	1050
	Jao	500				
	Jarul	300				
	Arjun	250	2			

**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.

#### 4.3.5 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.

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



Figure 19 Gadachara watershed at Kabakhali union in Dighinala

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 below-

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



*Figure 20 The PD along with the ADB team visiting the Gadachara watershed, Kabakali union, Dighinala*

## **4.4 Section- D: Achievement of Marketshed 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.

### **4.4.1 Facilitation in Marketshed 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 analysed 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.



Figure 21 A market shed at Mejar para in Laxmichari

- 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

#### 4.4.2 Proposed Location and target beneficiary of marketshed:

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

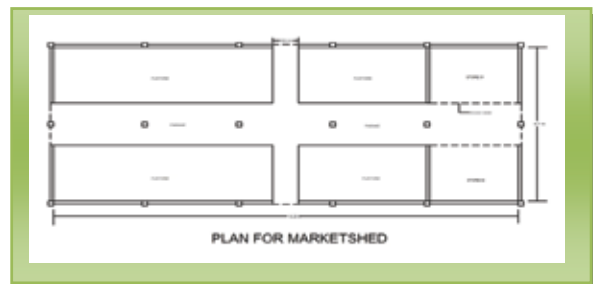
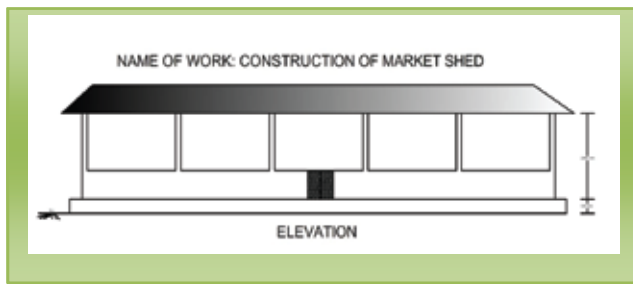
Sl	Name of Village Marketshed	Union	Upazila	No. of Para	No. of HH
1	Purba Chailatali Market shed	2No. Dullyatali	Laxmichari	11	458
2	Hudukchari Market shed	3No. Barmachari	Laxmichari	8	557
3	Rabidhan Para Market shed	5No. Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari	10	416
4	Etchari Market shed	2No. Kamalchari	Khagrachari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

#### 4.4.4 Cost Estimation & Design:

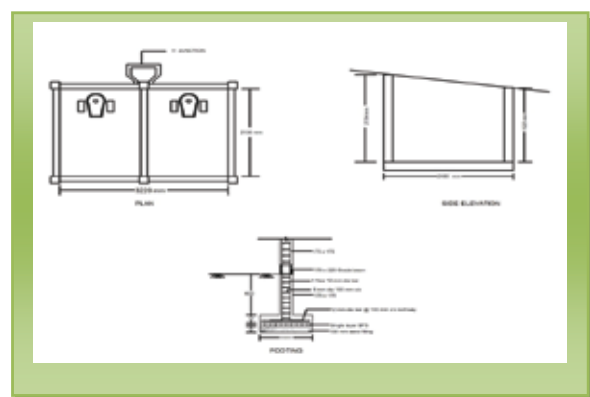
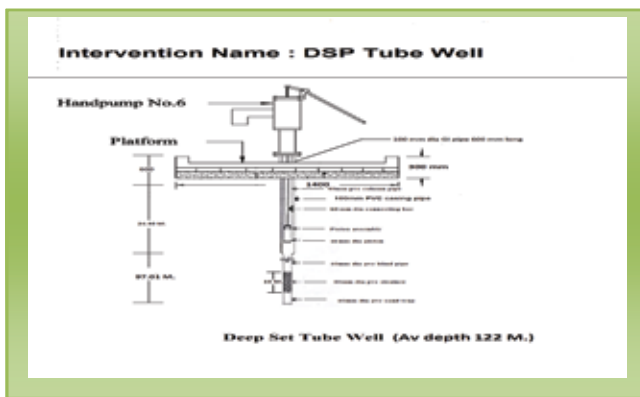
The marketshed constructed based on the engineering drawings. The list of sub-projects given above and the quantity of works (for each item) has been estimated. In case of pumps and accessories, the market rate has been taken into account. For the cost estimation, the prevailing unit rate of works for FY 2012-13 of Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) has been considered. All of the marketshed construction costs are given bellow-

Description of activities	Unit	Quantity/Dimensions	Acontractnt (BDT)
1. Market Shed (18.29m x 6.71m)	Nos	1	1,143,711.83
2. Toilet(3.22m x 2.48m)	Nos	1	244,956.19
2. Deep Set Tube Well (Depth-122 M.)	Nos	1	131,573.93
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,520,241.95</b>

#### Design of Marketshed:



#### Design of DTW & Toilet:



#### 4.4.5 Operations & Maintenance:

To ensure financial viability for the execution of operation and maintenance of Market shed, the community development committee (CDC) opened a Bank account with paying contribution. The Account detail is given bellow.

Sl	Name of Village Market shed	Bank Account data			Date	Total Contribution
		Account No.	Name of bank	Branch		
1	Purba Chailatali Market shed					10,000
2	Hudukchari Market shed	541480-1005423	Sonali Bank	Laxmichari	08.03.2018	10,000
3	Rabidhan Para Market shed	10012390-5355	Janata Bank	Khagrachari	01.03.2018	10,000
4	Etchari Market shed	10900	Islami Bank Ltd	Khagrachari	20.03.2018	10000
5	Dudhukchara Market shed	100000973	Sonali Bank	Panchari	01.03.2018	10000
6	Tabita Para Market shed	7648	Krishi Bank	Panchari	26.11.2014	10000
					<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>

#### 4.5 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 22 Group discussion on problem identification and prioritization during PRA training at Thalipara in Manikchari

#### 4.5.1 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 23 Group work of PRA training



Figure 24 A digital village map of Dataram para in Ramgarh

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.

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

Year wise PRA training details given bellow-

Year	No. of Training conducted at PDC level	Participant			Remarks
		M	F	Total	
2014	12	149	151	300	The Participants were PDC executive member and participated spontaneously.
2015	61	922	603	1525	
2016	69	901	824	1725	
2017	58	749	701	1450	
Total	200	2721	2279	5000	

#### 4.5.2 Organize Participatory Village Workshop:

CHTRDP-II Projects' 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-



Figure 25 Presentation of group work at Thalipara in Manikchari

- 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

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.61

### 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. The Participants details given below.

SL	Upazila	Date	Venue	No. of Workshop	No. of PDC	Participant		
						M	F	Total
1	Khagrachari Sadar	16 Nov, 2016	Perachara Union Parishad Hall Room	1	15	26	10	36
2	Dighinala	23Nov, 2016	Boalkhali Union Parishad Hall Room	1	15	21	15	36
3	Panchari	30Nov, 2016	Chengi Union Parishad Hall Room	1	16	20	13	33
4	Mahalcahari	27 Feb, 2017	Mahalchari Union Hall Room	1	16	17	16	33
5	Khagrachari Sadar	23Aug. 2017	Perachara Union Hall Room	1	16	20	15	35
6	Ramgarh	20 March, 2017	Hafchari Union Hall Room	1	15	20	11	31
7	Manikchari	7 Sept, 2017	Hafchari Union Hall Room	1	16	22	14	36
8	Matiranga	9 March, 2017	Taindong Union Hall Room	1	12	16	9	25
9	Matiranga	30 Aug, 2017	Matiranga Resource Center	1	18	24	9	33
10	Panchari	17 Aug, 2017	Latiban Union Hall Room	1	15	21	14	35
11	Laxmichari	10 Sept.17	Sindukchari Union Hall Room	1	15	22	10	32
<b>Total</b>				<b>11</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>365</b>

### 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.

## 4.6 Project Area Visit by stakeholders:

### 4.6.1 BRM Visit:

During Project period BRM team visited several times in Khagrachari Hill District. The Project director of CHTRDP-II, Rangamati and TUS management official also present with the team.

As per visit schedule the team visited CI component on first day (20 September, 2016) at Pedia Para under Khagrachari Sadar Upazila and Narendra Para under Mohalchari Upazila. The team discussed with the beneficiary on implementation process, community participation both Male and Female, operations and maintenance etc. The team visited the implemented interventions.



*Figure 26 Warm reception by the villagers to BRM team during visit at Dharmapur village in Khagrachari Sadar Upazila*

On 2nd and 3rd day (21 & 22 September, 2016) the team visited both watershed management and CI component in Khagrachari. Tarabanchara watershed under Panchari Upazila visited on 21 September and Gadachara watershed under Dighinala Upazila visited on 22 September, 2106. Beside Gadachara watershed, Uttar Tarabaniya Para under CI component visited on same time. During visit the team discussed with the beneficiary on implementation, community participation both M & F, operation & maintenance and future action plan for sustainability etc.

#### 4.6.2 TUS Joint Venture Team Visit:

During project implementation period TUS and associate team visited the project site several time under Khgrachari district. In December, 2017 a high official team including executive directors of SM-NGO visited Dudhukchara Para under Panchari Upazila for proper implementation. The executive directors of TUS, Kabidang, ALO and KMKS were accompanied with the team. The team discussed on project implementation and community involvement process. They also discussed with PDC how the beneficiaries are getting benefits from this project. Community peoples shared their benefit which reflected in their socio-economic sector.



*Figure 27 A Senior management team of TUS joint venture visited the sub-project interventions at Dhudhuk chara para in Panchari*





## 5 PROCUREMENT

### 5.1 Method of Procurement:

TUS and associates have different standard procurement policy. As per Contract between TUS and associates we are agreed to follow TUS procurement policy for any type of procurement. TUS procured 5 cameras and 5 laptops following TUS procurement policy under Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II).

### 5.2 Process of Procurement:

As per TUS procurement policy TUS formed a Procurement Committee (PROC) consisting of three members two from Executive Council (EC) and another one from TUS senior management or respective project head or supervisor where project head is the member secretary. As per policy Executive Director and accountant should not be included in the Procurement Committee. Lead Supervisor (LS) filled up a purchase request form and placed to Executive Director(ED), TUS for approval. After getting approval from ED the LS invites PROC meeting. As per policy PROC published an advertisement in a local news paper requesting for quotations from contractors which were dropped in the tender box. All sealed bids quotation opened in presence of the bidders and also members of PROC. A Summary of Bid Evaluation (SBE) prepared justifying the selection of the supplier by the PROC. The PROC issued a letter to ED requesting to issue purchase order to selected contractor. After getting all documents ED, TUS sent it to Project Director (PD) through Deputy Project Director (DPD), CHTRDP-II, Khagrachari. After getting approval from PD TUS issued a Purchase Order (PO) with signature from Executive Director.

All payments to the vendors made through Account Payee Cheque in favour of contractor. TUS deducted Tax and VAT as per government rules and maintained books of accounts as per Bangladesh standard.

### 5.3 List of Procured assets:

To implement the Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II) TUS and associates procured some equipments. The equipment list is below:

SL	Particulars and Description of Items	Purchase date	Unit	Current Status
1	<b>Laptop</b> Brand Name - Lenovo, Model no. - G410 Intel 4th Generation core i5-4200M Ram - 4GB, HDD - 1TB, Display - 14", Charging adaptor, Caring Beg. Machine Serial No. - CB30603162, CB30305044, CB29835079, CB30601345, CB30601338	15/01/2015	5	Functioning
2	<b>Digital Camera</b> Brand Name - Canon, Model no.- IXUS 145 IS Resolution - 16.0 Mega Pixels, Memory - 8GB, Charger, Battery and Beg. Serial No.: 918062000957, 918062000958, 918062000964, 918062000965, 918061010970	15/01/2015	5	Functioning
3	<b>GPS</b> Brand Name - Garmin, Model No.- Etrix-10 Serial No.- 2DR528911, 2DR528925	15/01/2015	2	Functioning

## 6 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II)

Implementing Consultant: Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) joint venture

Reporting Period: December 2013 to June 2019

Description	Total apprd Amount	Total Exp. Amount	Balance Amount
<b>Remuneration of Key Experts</b>			
Remuneration of Key Experts (TUS)	7460605	7460605	0
Remuneration of Key Experts (ALO)	3501172	3501172	0
Remuneration of Key Experts (Kabidang)	3504600	3504600	0
Remuneration of Key Experts (KMKS)	3424890	3424890	0
Remuneration of Key Experts (ZKS)	3360701	3360701	0
<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>21251968</b>	<b>21251968</b>	
Remuneration of Non-Key Experts			
Full time Accounts Officer (TUS)	1067620	1067620	0
Part time Accounts Officer (ALO)	144412	135172	9240
Part time Accounts Officer (Kabidang)	149032	139792	9240
Part time Accounts Officer (KMKS)	149032	135172	13860
Part time Accounts Officer (ZKS)	149032	139792	9240
<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>1659128</b>	<b>1617548</b>	<b>41580</b>
<b>Reimbursable Expenses</b>			
Per diem Allowances/DSA for Supervisors (TUS)	196800	196800	0
Per diem Allowances/DSA for 20 Field Facilitators	1970400	1955400	15000
Travel Allowance for 02 Supervisors (TUS)	196800	196800	0
Travel Allowance fo 20 Field Facilitators	1929200	1912900	16300
Communication Costs for LNGO -TUS (Telephone, internet, courier etc.)	165000	165000	0
Communication Costs for PNGO (ALO)	98380	97900	480
Communication Costs for PNGO (Kabidang)	99000	99000	0
Communication Costs for PNGO(KMKS)	97200	97200	0
Communication Costs for PNGO (ZKS)	98400	98400	0
Preparation of Reports LNGO (TUS)	165390	165390	0

<b>Description</b>	<b>Total apprd Amount</b>	<b>Total Exp. Amount</b>	<b>Balance Amount</b>
Office Rent for LNGO (TUS)	362000	362000	0
Office Rent for PNGO (ALO)	214000	214000	0
Office Rent for PNGO (Kabidang)	214000	214000	0
Office Rent for PNGO (KMKS)	214000	214000	0
Office Rent for PNGO (ZKS)	214000	214000	0
Electricity and water for LNGO (TUS)	53171	53171	0
Electricity and water for PNGO (ALO)	35200	35200	0
Electricity and water for PNGO (Kabidang)	31377	31243	134
Electricity and water for PNGO (KMKS)	35700	35650	50
Electricity and water for PNGO (ZKS)	33361	33361	0
Staff Orientation Cost LNGO (TUS)	53271	53271	0
Staff Monthly Meeting LNGO (TUS)	222878	222628	250
Stationeries, Materials and Photocopy for LNGO (TUS)	324942	324742	200
Stationeries, Materials and Photocopy for PNGO (ALO)	146586	144156	2430
Stationeries, Materials and Photocopy for PNGO (Kabidang)	147808	147808	0
Stationeries, Materials and Photocopy for PNGO (KMKS)	146730	143775	2955
Stationeries, Materials and Photocopy for PNGO (ZKS)	147750	147750	0
Office Maintenance and Utilities for LNGO (TUS)	55537	55537	0
Office Maintenance and Utilities for PNGO (ALO)	36848	36370	478
Office Maintenance and Utilities for PNGO (Kabidang)	37775	37775	0
Office Maintenance and Utilities for PNGO (KMKS)	37340	35640	1700
Office Maintenance and Utilities for PNGO (ZKS)	36743	36549	194
Other Admin Cost LNGO (TUS)	165000	165000	0
Contingency			
DSA for ED of LNGO-TUS		75560	
TA&DSA for Accounts Officer of LNGO-TUS		135080	
Bank Charges of LNGO-TUS		1599	
Bank Charges of PNGO-ALO		0	
Bank Charges of PNGO-Kabidang	625943	0	38347
Bank Charges of PNGO-KMKS		173	
Bank Charges of PNGO-ZKS		10	
PIB Meeting cost		774	
<b>Laptop, Digital Camera and GPS</b>		<b>374400</b>	
<b>Sub-Total ©</b>	<b>8608530</b>	<b>8530012</b>	<b>78518</b>
<b>Total Cost (A+B+C)</b>	<b>31519626</b>	<b>31399528</b>	<b>120098</b>
<b>(+) VAT 15%</b>	<b>4727944</b>	<b>4709931</b>	<b>18013</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36247570</b>	<b>36109459</b>	<b>138111</b>



## 7 PROJECT OUTPUT & IMPACT

### 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.

### Overall 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, marketsheds and culverts in sub-project areas.



## 8 CHALLENGES, LEARNING & CONCLUSION

### 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 organising participatory village workshops.
- SM-NGO teams faced problems to ensure gender participation in formation and engagement of LCS in technical works.

### 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 CHTRDP-II TUS and associates have been successfully completed the project targeted activities on time though TUS-JV awarded the project in six months late. The team of SM-NGO deals overall project planning, organizing, implementation, monitoring and feedback with efficiently and effectively. The team also made reports on time and all financial and program's data documented properly which TUS and associates i.e. ALO, Kabidang, KMKS and ZKS will be preserved at least 4-5 years as per own organizational policies. We believed that we, collectively achieved the project targets successfully. So 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 EDs of partners NGOs, stakeholders, donor, CHTRC, MoCHTA, local administrations, government agencies and others development actors for their heartfelt cooperations. And 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.



## 8 SUCCESSFUL CASE STUDIES

### 9.1 Case Study-1: A bridge changed villager's socio-economic status

Mura Para is a remote village under Mahalchhari Sadar Union, Mahalchhari Upazila in Khagrachari district. There are 68 households (HHs) including Marma and Tripura ethnic community have been living with harmony for decades. The distance is around 1.5 KM from Mohalchhari Upazila Sadar. Though distance is not far from Mohalchhari sadar but their economical condition is not good due smooth transfortation. Most of the villagers depend on agriculture and jhum cultivator and some are day labour.

There is a stream named Karalyachari follows into the village and divided the para in two parts. There are around 50 HHs lives in one part who can move easily to outside. But another part around 18 HHs can't move easily to outside. The villagers including childred faced dificulties go to school, collage, market, union parishad and community clinic owing to the stream in rainy seasons.

Mrs Mitu Marma, Chairperson, Mura Para Development Committee (PDC) said, "they have been facing dificulties for selling the agricultural products due to transfortation problems and



*Figure 28 Field Facilitator checking the sub-project intervention (food bridge) at Mura para in Mohalchhari*

children can't go to school in rainy season. She added that especially women suffer water crisis in rainy season. There is only one tube well in the village and most of them depend on earthen dug well. All earthen dug well went under water in rainy season that why the children suffers water born diseases. On the contrary waterlayer gets dried up in winter seasons." The villagers shared that they have paddy land and able to cultivate one time in rainy season. A few farmers cultivate in boro monsoon at dry season using surface water. There is no permanent irrigation system and agricultural equipments to cultivate boro rice.

In 2014-2015, Khagrpur Mohila Kallyan Samittee (KMKS) led by Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) conducted feasibility study under CHTRDP-II at Mura para, Mahalchari in Khagrachari. During the course of study the villagers proposed some interventions against their problems in consultation meeting. Both Male and Female participations were participated spontaneously in consultation meeting. During the meeting the villagers selected a foot bridge on Karalyachari stream, 4 Deep tube wells and some agricultural equipments like power tiller and power pump.

Following the compliance of ADB and CHTRDP-II guidelines TUS and KMKS facilitated PDC to carry out the interventions of subprojects such as a foot bridge on Karalyachari stream, four Deep tube wells, two power tiller and three power pump. The implementation work done by PDC with close monitoring of SM-NGO and DPMO. After completing construction of Foot Bridge the villagers can move easily to market, school, clinic and information center of union parishad. According to villagers statement they are getting fair price for selling their products in market. Now they can save time and cost for selling their agricultural products. Childrens going to school easily with feel free of fear.

Mr. Chatoai Marma a villager said, "Now they can sale their products in rainy season which was not possible in past. He added that a bridge can increase their income and positive change the social economical condition for them in future."

After Deep tube well installation, the community is getting drinking water facilities. Now, they are risk free from water born disease. They can use safe water in daily household uses. According to women statement they can save time in water collection. They can give time for their child and other income generating works. They received two power tillers and three power pumps from this project in this year.

Mr. Aprushi Marma said "the farmers cultivated more lands in Boro Monsoon with using the provided equipments. They cultivated and irrigated on time so that they are hoping to get bumper production."

## **9.2 Case study-2: An irrigation canal changed rural livelihood**

Lachari Para is a remote village under Ramgarh sadar union, Ramgarh upazila in Khagrachari district. It is shared India border along with Feni River and distance is around 26 KM from Ramgarh Upazila sadar. The geographical size of this para is around 200 acres/80hac. It is connected with outside by LGED HBB road. The total population is 304 (Male-154 and Female-150) with 76 households of Marma ethnic community including 10 women headed households. The socio-economic status of the village is poor. Main occupation is agriculture and day labors. There is a pre-primary school supported by CHT Development Board and no other development works and government institutes are there.



The villagers are facing problems on transportation, safe drinking water, lack of irrigation facilities and agricultural equipment. They can't move easily to outside i.e. to go market, hospital, school-collage, union & upazila parishad and others government service centers due to transportation. They are deprived for getting government facilities as citizen due to remoteness and poor transportation. According to villager, they suffer for sending pregnant patient and old aged patient to hospital. They can't sale their products on time and can't get fair price.



Figure 29 The DPD, Khagrachari visiting the irrigation canal at Lachari para in Ramgarh

Drinking water is a main problem for the community. There are only 3 tube wells in the village under personal ownership. The existing tube wells are not sufficient for 46 households. Because the houses are scattered on mid hill and the water sources are individual. According to women, the average distance of tube wells is more than 500 meter from house and they have to give time 40 minutes per trip. They have to depend of dug well for drinking water. They suffer in rainy season and dry season in drinking water. In rainy season the dug wells get submerge by rain water and dried up water level at dry season. So, most of the villagers have to depend on Feni River's water for domestics uses. There is no permanent irrigation system to cultivate their land in Boro Monsoon. They depend on rainy season to cultivate their land. They can't hire power tiller and power pump from outside in the village.



Figure 30 A STW at Lachari para in Ramgarh

the meeting the villagers selected 4 Deep tube wells and 450 meter irrigation canal and agricultural equipments like power tiller and power pump.

In 2014-2015, Zabarang Kalyan Samittee(ZKS) led by Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha (TUS) conducted feasibility study under CHTRDP-II at Lachari Para, Ramgarh upazila, Khagrachari district. During the course of study the villagers proposed some interventions against their problems in consultation meeting. Both Male and Female participations were participated spontaneously in consultation meeting. During

Following the compliance of ADB and CHTRDP-II guidelines TUS and ZKS facilitated PDC to carry out the interventions of subprojects such as four Deep tube wells, one irrigation canal, one power tiller and one power pump. The implementation work done by PDC with close monitoring of SM-NGOs and DPMO. During construction work of irrigation canal 20 villagers engaged as day labours under LCS including 10 Male and 10 Female. After instatation of four deep tube wells the communities are getting safe drinking water facilities.

Now, they are risk free from water born disease. They can use safe water in daily household uses. According to women statement they can save time in water collection. They can give time for their child and other income generating works. Mr. Chutoai Marma, Chairperson of Lachari Para Development Committee (PDC) said, *“We received one power tillers and one power pumps from this project. Now we cultivated more lands in Boro Monsoon by using the irrigation canal and provided power tiller on time. Now they are happy to get more production”.*

The villagers think that it will reflect in social economical status of the villagers in future.

### 9.3 Case study-3: Safe drinking water supply incresed women’s income

School Para is a remote village situated on a mid hill at 1no Khagrachari sadar union, Khagrachari upazila in Khagrachari district. It is 8 KM distance from Khagrachri town. Total population is 452 (M-226, F-226) with 91 householdes of Marma ethnic communities. The socio-economic status of the village is poor. Main occupation is agriculture and day labors. The villagers also involved in agro forestry like as timber plantation, cash crops production i.e. ginger, turmeric, pineapple etc. The women involved in small scale of poultry and livestock farming. Villagers informed that, there is one women headed household in the village that she is poor and day labor. Among 91 households, 32 households have about 50 acre of plough land under title & customary tenure system. The villagers used vehicle to go outside basically market.

Safe drinking water is a main problem for the community. There are only 4 tube wells in the village under personal ownership. The existing tube wells are not sufficient for 91 households. Second problem is no permanent irrigation system to cultivate their land in Boro Monsoon. They depend on rainy season to cultivate their land and have to power pump from outside of the village.

Mrs. Nauma Marma, treasurer, PDC said *“We have to collect water from earthen dug well for domestic purposes and fetching safe driking water from tube well which is time consuming to them. They suffer to collect drinking water*

*in rainy and dry seasons because of the dug wells went submerge by rain water and dried up water level at dry season.”*



Figure 31 A water supply system at School para in Khagrachari Sadar Upazila

Through the CHTRDP-II TUS in assistance with technical team of DPMO installed 4 Sallow Tube Well (STW) and on Deep Tube Well (DTW) to ensure safe drinking water and irrigation in boro season as well as vegetation for adjacent homestead areas and established one water reserver tank at middle point of the village.

Mrs. Apruma Marma, PDC member said, “Now they are drinking safe water and using safe water for domestic purposes i.e. cooking, bathing, washing hands and other purposes in the kitchen. Before, the villagers used water from earthen well’s water for cooking and other household chores which resulted illness in several time. She also added that before installation of deep tube well it took time around 20-25 minutes per trip for fetching water from earthen well that time women and girls felt insecure to collect water due to violence against girl or unexpected occurrence by the outsider of the village.”

Mrs. Nauma Marma, Treasurer, PDC said “After implemented the sub-projects intervention the villagers getting water facility and brings a change among villagers espicilly in women members. Now, they can collect water easily within 10 to 15 minutes which save time. The women can give attention to their childrend and regular works for income generation activities. Now, women can give more time in small scale of poultry and livestock farming which increased income of households. Thus the economic condition of the villagers is changing gradually. She shared that the water born disease is mostly removed from the village which appeared two or three times before. She also added that the women members are making a fund collecting Tk 5.00 (five taka) of each household per month for operation & maintenance purposes of Deep tube well and water reserver tank.”



Figure 32 Water reserver at School para in Khagrachari Sadar Upazila

Mr. Aongthoyai Marma, Chairperson, PDC said, “Now we organiz PDC meeting bimonthly. In the meeting, we inform to all PDC members about the present condition of the intervention and take necessary step for proper management and make sure local contribution around Tk. 5 (Five taka) for each household to create a fund for operation and maintence purposes. He requested to convey his thank to the project team

of CHTRDP-II including ADB and government of Bangladesh for providing the sub-project interventions.

#### **9.4 Case study-4: An irrigation system reduced food shortage**

Dayal Kumar Para is a remote village situated on a mid hill at 2No. Batnatali union, Manikchari Upazila, Khagrachari district. It is 10 KM distance from Manikchri town. Total population is 361

(M-176, F-185) with 59 householdes 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.

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 then 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.



Figure 33 A power pump and a canal at Dayal Kumar para in Manikchari Upazila



Figure 34 A power pump and a canal at Dayal Kumar para in Manikchari Upazila

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 subprojects such as one power tiller, 3 power pumps and an irrigation canal (115 meter) to develop their agricultural system through modern technology.

The intervention work lookafter 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 tillar 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 decrising 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 tillar and canal for better operation and maintanence for sustainability.

**Annex-1: Project Work schedule**

Work schedule and Plan for deliverables are given below-

	Yr-1				Yr-2				Yr-3				Yr-4				Yr-5				Yr-6				Total month	
	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4		
<b>D-1</b>																										
<b>A. Preparatory activities</b>																										
5	Staff recruitment and placement																									1 m
6	Orientation of the NGO Project Team members																									0.5 m
7	Preparation of Work Plan in consultation with PMO and DPMO 0.5 m																									
8	Submission of Inception Report																									1.5m
<b>D-2</b>																										
<b>Community Sensitization: Awareness raising</b>																										
3.	Selection of villages (138 villages)																									4 m
4.	Community consultation and awareness raising campaign (138)																									4 m
<b>D-3</b>																										
<b>Community Mobilization: PDC formation and management</b>																										
8.	Support community in formation/ reformation of PDC (138 PDC)																									4 m
9.	Orientation to PDC on goal, objectives of the project and their roles (138 PDC)																									4 m

No.	Activities and Deliverables	Yr-1				Yr-2				Yr-3				Yr-4				Yr-5				Yr-6				Total month
		Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	Q-1	Q-2	Q-3	Q-4	
	10. Training to PDC on Organization and program management (138)																									4 m
	11. Training to PDC on LCS formation and management (138)																									4 m
	12. Training to PDC on Accounting and Record keeping (138)																									4 m
	13. Training to PDC on Planning, implementation and management of Sub-projects																									4 m
	14. Any other need based training for the PDC members																									4-6 m
<b>D-4</b>	<b>Community Action: Sub-project development and management</b>																									
	7. Community mapping and problem analysis (138 villages)																									4 m
	8. Selection and prioritization of Sub-projects																									4 m
	9. Support to PDC in implementing sub-project																									42 m
	10. Support to PDC in monitoring sub-projects and provide feedback																									42 m
	11. Training on O&M of water supply system																									42 m
	12. Identify capacity gaps of the PDC and organize need-based training																									72 m





**Annex-2: Project Beneficiary Details-**

**Ethnicity wise beneficiaries under CI-203 (including Pilot -2) sub-project, VAR-6, Market shed-8 (including Pilot -2).**

Upazila	# of Sub-project	VAR	Market shed	Ethnicity wise Beneficiary Population under 217 sub-project														
				Chakma			Marma			Tripura			Bangali			Total Beneficiary		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sadar	34			3014	2883	5897	1330	1243	2573	1827	1937	3764	0	0	0	6171	6063	12234
Panchari	34			7247	7091	14338	360	372	732	2077	1989	4066	24	33	57	9708	9485	19193
Dighinala	23	1	2	6505	6138	12643	1	1	2	312	307	619	0	0	0	6818	6446	13264
Mahalchari	28	2	2	6190	6077	12267	1656	1656	3312	633	682	1315	0	0	0	8479	8415	16894
Matranga	28	1		376	338	714	1664	1508	3172	2470	2470	4940	3420	3455	6875	7930	7771	15701
Manikchari	19	2	1	50	57	107	3617	3537	7154	536	515	1051	32	36	68	4235	4145	8380
Ramgarh	18			58	61	119	3244	3129	6373	1652	1599	3251	341	331	672	5295	5120	10415
Laxmichari	19		3	1594	1573	3167	2340	2258	4598	0	0	0	0	0	0	3934	3831	7765
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25034</b>	<b>24218</b>	<b>49252</b>	<b>14212</b>	<b>13704</b>	<b>27916</b>	<b>9507</b>	<b>9499</b>	<b>19006</b>	<b>3817</b>	<b>3855</b>	<b>7672</b>	<b>52570</b>	<b>51276</b>	<b>103846</b>

### Annex-3: List of Sub-projects:

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
1	KHA 1(3)	Joggyo Chala	Joggyachala	Manikchari	Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
					Irrigation Canal
2	KHA1(4)	Chitta Member Para	Boalkhali	Dighinala	Deep Tube
					Power Pump
					Steps
					Irrigation Canal
					Cross Dam
3	KHA M 1	Construction of Marketshed at Chitta Ranjan Karbari Para	2 No Kayangghat	Mahalchari	Shallow Tube Well
					Market Shed
4	KHA M 2	Construction of Marketshed at Majer Para	1 No. Laxmi chari	Laxmichari	Shallow Tube Well
					Market Shed
5	FS-R/KHA-2 11(612)	Construction of Market Shed with Water & Sanitation Facilities at Purba Challyatali Para	2 No Dullyatali	Laxmichari	Market Shed
					Toilet
					Tube well
6	FS-R/KHA-2 10(611)	Construction of Market Shed with Water & Sanitation Facilities at Dudhukchara Para	1 No Logang	Panchari	Market Shed
					Toilet
					Tube well
7	FS-R/KHA-2 13(627)	Construction of Market Shed with Water & Sanitation Facilities at Itchari Mukh Para	2 No Kamalchari	Khagrachari Sadar	Market Shed
					Toilet
					Tube well
8	FS-R/KHA-2 09(610)	Construction of Market Shed with Water & Sanitation Facilities at Tabida Para	3 No Panchari	Panchari	Market Shed
					Toilet
					Tube well
9	FS-R/KHA-2 12(613)	Construction of Market Shed with Water & Sanitation Facilities at Hudukchari Para	3 No Barmachari	Laxmichari	Market Shed
					Toilet
					Tube well
10	FS-R/KHA-2 14(628)	Construction of Market Shed with Water & Sanitation Facilities at Rabidhan Para	5 No Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Market Shed
					Toilet
					Tube well
11	KHA 1(5)	Construction of HBB Pavement at 12 No Bagan Para	4 No. Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	HBB Road
					U-Drain
12	KHA5 (14)	Construction of HBB Pavemen Manatek Para (VAR)	2 No. Mubachari	Mahalchari	HBB Road

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
13	FS-R/KHA-56 (190)	Construction of HBB Pavemen Mirzabila to Gagan Chandra Para Village access Road	3 No Panchari	Panchari	Package-I
					Package-II
					Package-III
					Package-IV
14	FS-R/KHA-123(392)	Construction of HBB Pavemen Babuchara BGB HQ to Nityagan Para HBB Road	4 No Dighinal	Dighinal	HBB Road
15	FS-R/KHA-150(477)	Construction of HBB Pavemen Karalyachari Mukh ( Varat Member Para to Karalyachari Headman Para HBB Road	2 No Keyangghat	Mahalchari	Package-I
					Package-II
16	FS-R/KHA-208(690)	Construction of HBB Road at Pulipur & Vije Kijing Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	HBB Road
17	KHA-W1	Tarabanchara Watershed	2 No Chengi	Panchari	Construction of earthen Dam 50m with RCC out-let drain
					Bio-engineering stream bank protection, re-greening of degraded hill, piloting of drip & piloting SRI
					Supplying & Driving by Local Hard Bollah,Part-1
					Supplying & Driving by Local Hard Bollah, Part-2
18	WM-SC/KHA-4(4)	Godachara Watershed Management	3 Kobakhali	Didhinala	Improvement of Existing Earthen Dam, re-greening of degraded hill, piloting of drip & piloting of System of Rice Intensification (SRI)
19	KHA 3(12)	Tabida Para	3 No. Panchari	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					U-Drain
20	KHA 4(13)	Ugalchari Para	5 No. Ultachari	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					Power Pump
21	KHA 14(38)	Durung Para	5 No. Sindukchari	Mahalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					U-Drain

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
22	KHA 9(21)	Dakkin Babuchara	5 No. Babuchara	Dighinala	Shallow Tube Well
					Irrigation Canal
					Pond Re-Excavation
23	KHA 10(22)	Uttar Champa Ghat	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Shallow Tube Well
					Irrigation Canal (VAR)
					Power Pump
24	KHA 8(20)	Jhalbandha	1 No. Merung	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
25	KHA 7(19)	Harubil	1 No. Logang	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
					U-Drain
26	KHA 11(23)	2 No Jhowthokhamar	2 No. Bowalkhali	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					U-Drain
					Pond Re-Excavation
27	KHA 17(63)	Paisi Mohajan Para	Maischari	Mahalchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
28	KHA 25(87)	Mura Para	1 No. Mohalchari	Mahalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
					Foot Bridge
29	KHA 6(18)	Bogra Para	4 No. Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Foot Bridge
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Pump
30	KHA 19(65)	Dewan Para	7 No Guimara	Matiranga	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
					Box Culvert
31	KHA 18(64)	Lakkyachee Para	1 No. Ramgarh Sadar	Ramgarh	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
32	KHA 12(36)	Pablakhali Shantipur	3 No. Kobakhali	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
33	KHA 16(40)	Jagat Mohan Para	2 No. Chengi	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
34	KHA 15(39)	Gagan Chandra Para	3 No Panchari	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Canal Digging
					Power Tiller 2 No's
					Power pump-1 No
35	KHA 21(67)	Barathali Para	7 No Guimara	Matiranga	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Footbridge
36	KHA 20(66)	Sukanta Mohajan Para	5 No. Sindukchari	Mahalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
37	KHA 29(125)	Abinash Para	1 No. Logang	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
38	KHA 23(84)	Sajek Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Pump
39	KHA 26(122)	Dakkin Golabari	3 No. Golabari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Pump
40	KHA 34(130)	Akshay Chandra Para	3 No. Panchari	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
41	KHA 37(133)	Noa Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
42	KHA 38(134)	Data Ram Para	2 No. Patachara	Ramgarh	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
43	KHA 39(135)	Washu Gakul	6 No. Matiranga	Matiranga	Box Culvert
					Deep Tube Well

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
44	KHA 41(137)	Juddha Kumar Para	5 No. Belchari	Matiranga	Box Culvert
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
45	KHA(43 (139)	Kukichara Para	5 No. Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Pump
46	KHA 40(136)	Gudambari	Ramgarh Sadar	Ramgarh	Step
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
47	KHA 44(140)	Thali Para	2 No. Patachara	Ramgarh	Box Culvert
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
48	KHA 22(91)	Ultachari Vihar Para	3 No. Kyanghat	Mahalchari	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
49	KHA 45(141)	Lachari Para	1 No Ramgarh Sadar	Ramgarh	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					U-Drain
					Power Pump
50	KHA 33(129)	Madhya Adam	2 No. Mubachari	Mahalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
51	KHA 35(131)	Karallyachari Para	2 No. Mubachari	Mahalchari	Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
52	KHA 13(37)	Hazachara Para	Mubachari	Mahalchari	Footbridge
					Deep Tube Well
53	KHA42 (138)	Manatek Para	2 No. Mubachari	Mahalchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
54	KHA28 (124)	Tebangchara	2 No. Bowalkhali	Dighinala	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
55	KHA 53 (187)	Baura Para	5 No. Ultachari	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
56	KHA 54(188)	Maratilla	5 No. Ultachari	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					RCC Stair
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
57	KHA 60(214)	Jharjari Para	1 No. Merung	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
58	KHA 30(126)	Duduk Chara	1 No. Logang	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
59	55(189)	Kharga para	2 No. Chengi	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
60	KHA 36(132)	Dewan Para	2 No. Mubachari	Mahalchari	Foot Bridge
					Deep Tube Well
61	KHA 71(242)	Maddhya Betchari	2 No. Kamalchari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
62	KHA 32 (128)	Kala Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Foot Bridge
					Deep Tube Well
63	KHA 66 (220)	Buddha Ram Para	2 No. Chengi	Panchari	Footpath
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
64	KHA 63 (223)	Pidiya Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
65	KHA 31(127)	Ak Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Foot Bridge

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
66	KHA 102 (302)	Dewan Para	5 No. Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
67	KHA 106 (311)	Puratan Headman Para	2 No. Kamalchari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
68	KHA 101(301)	Uttar Tarabunia Para	3 No. Kabakhali	Dighinala	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
69	KHA 99(299)	Jora Bridge	3 No. Kabakhali	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
70	KHA 103 (303)	Pakujjyachari	5 No. Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Pump
71	KHA 80 (265)	Prabal Tripura Para	3 No. Jogyochola	Ramgarh	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
72	KHA 93 (292)	Haladhar Para		Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
73	KHA 91 (290)	Jagat Sen Para	2 No. Chengi	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
74	KHA 92(291)	Durgamani Para	2 No. Chengi	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
75	KHA 62(216)	Hari Gopal Para	1 No. Logang	Panchari	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
76	KHA 46(154)	Choddhagram Para	8 No. Amtali	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller



SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
77	KHA 77(262)	Mejar Para	1 No. Laxmichari	Laxmichar	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					U-Drain
78	KHA 27(123)	School Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well for Irrigation
					Deep Tube Well with Submersible pump
79	KHA 95(294)	Badanala	4 No. Maischari	Mohalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
80	KHA 48(163)	Rabijoy Para	5 No. Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Electric Pump
81	KHA 65(219)	2 No Prakalpa Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
82	KHA 108(313)	Rangapanichara Para	1 No. Dighinala	Dighinala	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
83	KHA 107(312)	Jamini Mohan Para	4 No. Dighinala	Dighinala	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
84	KHA 87(283)	Narendra Karbari Para	4 No. Maischari	Mohalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
85	KHA 68(222)	Ananda Mohan Para	1 No. Logang	Panchari	Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
86	KHA 58(192)	Headman Para	2 No. Barnal	Matiranga	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					U-Drain

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
87	KHA 89(263)	Shilachari Para	1 No. Laxmichari	Laxmichari	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
88	KHA 128(397)	Changrachari Headman Para	1 No. Mohalchari	Mohalchari	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
89	KHA 72(243)	Dogyo Karbari Para	4 No. Tintahari	Manikchari	Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
90	KHA 81(266)	Mongla Para	1 No. Laxmichari	Laxmichari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
91	KHA 24(85)	Ultachari Chairman Para	Kyangghat	Mohalchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
92	KHA 100 (300)	Ranjanmoni Para	1 No. Merung	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
93	KHA 148(475)	Paschim Hazachara Para	2 No Dullyatali	Laxmichari	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
94	KHA-70 (224)	Chaila Karbari Para	Batnatali	Manikchari	U-Drain
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Box Culvert
95	KHA 83(268)	Suknachari (Laifu) Para	2 No. Tabalchari	Matiranga	U-Drain
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
96	KHA 76(247)	Sushil Headman Para	1 No. Merung	Dighinala	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
97	KHA 126(395)	Gabamara Para	1 No. Manikchari	Manikchari	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
98	KHA 86(282)	Thali Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
99	KHA 140(444)	Baura Para	4 No Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Tiller
100	KHA 133(414_	Thali Para	2 No. Batnatali	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
101	KHA 114(334)	Kejay Para	3 No. Jogyochola	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
102	KHA 139 (443)	Jarulchari Para	5 No. Babuchara	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
103	KHA 146(473)	Ghat Para	1 No. Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
104	KHA 50 (184)	Achai Para	4 No. Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
105	KHA 141(445)	Adufa Para	2 No. Mubachari	Mohalchari	Suallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
106	KHA 145(472)	Chelachara Para	4 No. Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
107	KHA 120 (355)	Golabari Headman Para	3 No. Golabari	Khagrachari Sadar	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Powr Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
108	KHA 51(185)	Barnal Board Office Para	3 No. Barnal	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
109	KHA 178(528)	Mangal Bikash Para	5 No. Babuchara	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
110	KHA 61(215)	Dulu Chaila Karbari Para	1 No. Manikchari	Manikchari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
111	KHA 176(523)	Choto Kheda Jouthakhamar Para	1 No. Ramgart	Ramgarh	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
112	KHA 177(526)	Sonai Aga Para	1 No. Ramgarh	Ramgarh	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
113	KHA 179(529)	Boddyo Para	1 No. Ramgarh	Ramgarh	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
114	KHA 173(511)	Natun Para	Hafchari	Ramgarh	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
115	KHA 158(485)	Jamini Para	3 No. Barnal	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
116	KHA 159(486)	Galamoni Para	4 No. Gomti	Matiranga	Irrigation Canal
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
117	KHA 167(502)	Raikhong Mog Para	6 No. Matiranga	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
118	KHA 164(499)	Saday Para	6 No. Matiranga	Matiranga	Deep Tubw Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
119	KHA 156(483)	Mathu Mog Para	8 No. Amtali	Matiranga	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
120	KHA 143(457)	Khullyang Para	2 No. Mubachari	Mohalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
121	KHA 127(396)	Jowtha Khamar Para	1 No. Mohalchari	Mohalchari	Step
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
122	KHA 160(487)	Lambar Para	3 No. Kyanghat	Mohalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
123	KHA 131(400)	Sapmara Tripura Para	3 No. Jogyochola	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
124	KHA 129(398)	Chepru Para	2 No. Batnatali	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
125	KHA 136(426)	Kalapani Para	3 No. Jogyochola	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Irrigation Canal
126	KHA 132 (413)	Kumari Para	4 No. Tintahari	Manikchari	Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
127	KHA 147(474)	Koilash Mohajan Para	2 No. Dullyatali	Laxmichari	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
128	KHA 166(501)	Binajuri Para	3 No Barmachari	Laxmichari	Deep Set Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
129	KHA 175(522)	Chairman Tila	Hafchari	Ramgarh	Irrigation Canal
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
130	KHA 155(482)	Edohulo Para	2 No. Mubachari	Mohalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
131	KHA 125(394)	Thoaichai Karbari Para	1 No. Manikchari	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
132	KHA 124(393)	Malongi Para	1 No. Manikchari	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
133	KHA 186(546)	Natun Bagan Para	5 No. Bhaibonechara	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
134	KHA 98(298)	Indrajoy Karbari Para	1 No. Merung	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Poer Tiller
					Power Pump
135	KHA 97(297)	Danga Bazar	1 No. Merung	Dighinala	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
136	KHA 118(353)	Maddhya Banchara	4 No. Dighinala	Dighinala	Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
137	KHA 119(354)	Jarichandra Para	7 No. Guimara	Matiranga	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
138	KHA 122(357)	Indramoni Karbari Para	4 No. Dighinala	Dighinala	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
139	KHA 172(507)	Padmini Para	5 No. Ultachari	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
140	KHA 151(487)	Dhoni Karbari Para	4 No. Gomti	Matiranga	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
141	KHA 187(547)	Samburai Para	2 No. Chengi	Panchari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
142	KHA 113(333)	Dewan Para	Dullyatali	Laxmichari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
143	KHA 205(565)	Abani Karbari Para	3 No. Panchari	Panchari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
144	FSR/ KHA-75 (246)	Golakana Para	Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
145	FSR/ KHA-174 (512)	Headman Para	Hafchari	Ramgarh	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
146	FS- R/KHA-5 7(191)	Agya Karbari Para	1 No Manikchari	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
147	FS- R/KHA-1 11(331)	Dayal Kumar Para	2 No Batnatali	Manikchari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
148	FS- R/KHA-1 58(485)	Bhuinya Para	2 No Tabalchari	Matiranga	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
149	FS- R/KHA-1 17(337)	Mangal Chan Para	2 No Kamalchari	Khagrachari Sadar	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
150	FS- R/KHA-1 81(531)	Parshuram Ghat Para	2 No Patachara	Ramgarh	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
151	FS- R/KHA-1 97(557)	Rabishing Para	3 No Panchari	Panchari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
152	FS- R/KHA-1 84(544)	Kanungo Para	3 No Panchari	Panchari	HBB Footpath
					LIC
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
153	FS- R/KHA-1 16(336)	Sumanta Para	1 No Laxmichari	Laxmichari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
154	FS- R/KHA-1 49(476)	Rannyama Chara	2 No Dullyatali	Laxmichari	RCC Stair
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
155	FS- R/KHA-1 98(558)	Badi Para	1 No Laxmichari	Laxmichari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
156	FS- R/KHA-1 65(500)	Battali Para	3 No Barmachari	Laxmichari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
157	FS- R/KHA- 188(548)	Reyong Mrong	3 No Hafchari	Ramgarh	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump



SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
158	FS-R/KHA-1 63(498)	Achalong Para	1 No Taindong	Matiranga	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
159	FS-R/KHA-1 44(458)	Katrung Para	2 No Bowalkhali	Dighinala	LIC
		Dajar Para			Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
160	FS-R/KHA-1 62(489)		3 No Kabakhali	Dighinala	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
161	FS-R/KHA-4 9(181)	Surendra Master Para	5 No Bhabonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
162	FS-R/KHA-1 35(425)	Nunchari Para	1 No Babuchara	Dighinala	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
163	FS-R/KHA-1 10(330)	Uttar Suknachari Para	3 Barmachari	Laxmichari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
164	FS-R/KHA-5 2(186)	Bandarchara (Narul Islam Sardar) Para	4 No Gomti	Panchari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Pump
165	FS-R/KHA-9 4(293)	Jaduganala	3 No Kayangghat	Mahalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
166	FS-R/KHA-1 95(555)	Prathana Para	4 No Gomti	Matiranga	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
167	FS-R/KHA-1 70(505)	Anil Para	1 No Logang	Panchari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
168	FS-R/KHA-1 82(532)	Akbari	5 No Sindukchari	Mahalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
169	FS-R/KHA-1 99(559)	Birendra Karbari Para	1 No Logang	Panchari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
170	FS-R/KHA-1 37(441)	Sudha Aung Member Para	1 No Khagrachari	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
171	FS-R/KHA-1 87(547)	Kesab Mahajan Para	8 No Amtali	Matiranga	Ring Well
					Water reservoir
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
172	FS-R/KHA-1 21(356)	Uttar Mahalchara Para	3 No Golabari	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
					Water reservoir
					Power Pump
173	FS-R/KHA-1 71(506)	Dhonya Chandra Karbari Para	2 No chengi	Panchari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
174	FS-R/KHA-1 05(310)	Dhananjoy Dewan Para	3 No Golabari	Khagrachari Sadar	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
175	FS-R/KHA-9 6(296)	Bacha Morong Para	1 No Merung	Dighinala	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
176	FS-R/KHA-1 12(332)	Dewan Para	3 No Barmachari	Laxmichari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Pump
177	FS-R/KHA-2 07(567)	Kista Mohan & Baghya Mohajan Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
178	FS-R/KHA-9 6(296)	Baghya Para	1No Laxmicharia	Laxmichari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
179	FS-R/KHA-2 01(561)	Shuknachari Baura Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
180	FS-R/KHA-9 0(289)	Pradip Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
181	FS-R/KHA-8 2(267)	Battala Para	3 No Hafchari	Ramgarh	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
182	FS-R/KHA-1 61(488)	Tabalchari Para	3 No Kayangghat	Mahalchari	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
183	FS-R/KHA-1 53(480)	Kalabunia Para	3 No Kayangghat	Mahalchari	Power Pump
					Construction of GFS
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
184	FS-R/KHA-6 7(221)	Nabin Chandra Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
185	FS-R/KHA-1 94(554)	Kalingga Para	4 No Gomati	Matiranga	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
186	FS-R/KHA-1 69(504)	Taka Moni Para	4 No Gomti	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
187	FS-R/KHA-1 89(549)	Senguli Para	3 No Hafchari	Ramgarh	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
188	FS-R/KHA-200(559)	Rahindra Para	5 No Ultachari	Panchari	Deep Tube Well
189	FS-R/KHA_89(285)	Kalabaniya Para	2 No Mubachari	Mahalchari	Construction of GFS Power Tiller Power Pump
190	FS-R/KHA-88(284)	Shilaban	2 No Mubachari	Mahalchari	Construction of GFS Power Tiller Power Pump
191	FS-R/KHA-115(335)	Kukichara Marma Para	3 No Hafchari	Ramgarh	LIC Shallow Tube Well Deep Tube Well Power Tiller Power Pump
192	FS-R/KHA-63(217)	Pong Para	1 No Taindong	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well Shallow Tube Well Power Tiller
193	FS-R/KHA-152(479)	Dewan Para	Tabalchari	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well Power Tiller Power Pump
194	FS-R/KHA-84(275)	Kalapani Mansur Para	4 No Gomti	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well Shallow Tube Well Power Tiller
195	FSR/KHA-134(423)	Aprusi Para	5 No Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	LIC Power Pump
196	FS-R/KHA-192(552)	Toi-Chakma Para	2 No Patachara	Ramgarh	Deep Tube Well Shallow Tube Well Power Tiller Power Pump LIC
197	FS-R_KHA_64(128)	Chandranat Chairman Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	Shallow Tube Well Power Tiller Power Pump
198	FSR_KHA_206(566)	Antu Para	2 No Hafchari	Ramghar	Deep Tube Well Stair
199	FS-R/KHA_85(281)	Laba Para	2 No Mubachari	Mahalchari	Construction of GFS Power Tiller Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
200	FS-R_KHA_7 9(264)	Jatindra Karbari Para	1 No Laxmichari	Laxmichari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
201	FS-R/KHA-4 7(155)	Kangchairi Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	LIC
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
202	FS-R/KHA-1 90(550)	Sarba Siddhi Para	4 No Gomti	Matiranga	Ring Well
					Water reservoir
					Electric generator
203	FS-R/KHA-1 30(399)	Chandurkhil Para	2 No Batnatali	Manikchari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
204	FS-R/KHA-7 4(245)	Ningchai Karbari Para	4 No Tintahari	Manikchari	Deep Tube Well
				Manikchari	Stair
					Power Pump
205	FS-R_KHA_7 3(244)	Mongcheu Karbari Para	4 No Tintahari		LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
206	FS-R/KHA-1 68(503)	Nilkumar Para	1 No Laxmichari	Laxmichari	Deep Tube Well
					Stair
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
207	FS-R/KHA-1 04(309)	Apurna Para	8 No Amtali	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
208	FS-R/KHA-2 03(563)	Kutubchari Para	3 No Barmachari	Laxmichari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
209	FS-R/KHA-1 83(533)	Tindukchari Para	5 No Sindukchari	Mohalchari	Construction of GFS
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump

SL	ID No.	Name of Sub project	Union	Name of Upazila	Type of Interventions
210	FS-R_KHA_2 04(564)	Ramshing Dewan	Latiban	Panchari	Construction of GFS
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
211	FS-R/KHA-5 9(193)	Noa Para	1 No Taindong	Matiranga	Deep Tube Well
					Shallow Tube Well
212	FS-R/KHA-1 44(446)	Kalapanichara Para	4 No Perachara	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
213	FS-R/KHA-2 02(562)	Badhya Para	3 No Barmachari	Laxmichari	Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
214	FSR/KHA- 185(545)	Bara Para	5 No Bhaibonchara	Khagrachari Sadar	Deep Tube Well
215	FS-R/KHA-1 54(481)	Karallyachari Vitor Para	3 No Keyangghat	Mohalchari	RCC Stair
					Shallow Tube Well
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
216	FS-R/KHA-1 93(533)	Jomin Dhan Para	4 No Latiban	Panchari	LIC
					Shallow Tube Well
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Tiller
217	FS-R/KHA-1 38(442)	Rangapanichara Para	3 No Golabari	Khagrachari Sadar	Water reservoir
					Shallow Tube Well
					Deep Tube Well
					Power Pump
					Power Tiller
218	FS-R/KHA-1 96(556)	Baradona Para	2 No Dullyatali	Laxmichari	RCC Drain
					Shallow Tube Well
					Power Tiller
					Power Pump
219	FS-R_KHA_2 15(647)	Matai Pukury Para	1 No Khagrachari	Khagrachari	Construction of GFS

Annex-4: A glimps of SM-NGO facilitation of sub-project interventions in pictures



Figure 38: Installation DSTW & Stair at Antu para, Ramgarh.



Figure 35: Construction of Water Tank at Uttar Mahalchara Para, Sadar Upazila



Figure 39: Installation Deep set Tube well for Irrigation at Gabamara Para



Figure 37: Box culvert at Chailakarbari Para at Laxmichari



Figure 40: DTW (Spring layer)-Bagra Para, Khagrachari Sadar



Figure 36: Irrigation for Power pump at Pedia Para, Khagrachari Sadar



Figure 42: Irrigation Canal at Rabishing Para, Panchhari



Figure 41: DTW(spring layer) Surendra Master Para, Khagrachari Sdar



Figure 43: Technical guidance on operation & maintenance by expert at Uttar Mahalchara, Khagrachari Sadarar



Figure 44: Irrigation Canal at Dhani Karbari Para, Matiranga



Figure 46: Power pump at Abinash para, Panchari



Figure 45: Shallow Tube well Installation at Durung Para, Mahalchari, Khagrachari