Social Accountability
During this period we have supported 53 Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) working group to follow up action plan, 36 discussion took place with community people to identify the status of services from LSPs against the set standard and organized 6 dialogue between community and respective sectorial LSPs to improve the services. Besides, 600 contacts made with the selected standing committees to hold their meeting regularly on the way address the social factors. In addition to that, 1,031 training facilitated with Union Parishad Standing Committee members on open budget process and their responsibilities and conducted 1,114 Media and radio spot advocating for social accountability. Through these interventions, community accountability and involvement have been increase significantly including shared responsibility.

Resettlement and rehabilitation
Government land acquisition for major infrastructure projects is a major issues in Bangladesh, reflecting the country’s large population and due to such acquisition and property losses; it has become inevitable, therefore, mitigation, of such losses at replacement Shushilan is working with Affected Persons (APs) since 2012. This has included supporting many thousands of vulnerable people who have been affected by the Chittagong City Outer Ring Road funded by the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) through, respectively the Chittagong Development Authority. The project is working with 15,139 people (F: 8139, M: 7000). During this reporting period the project has organized 9 coordination meetings through CDA by involving the representatives of the Executives Agencies / Department, 321 times contact made with APs and EPs Focus Group level and provided necessary information and finalized 1,155 additional individual entitlement package by MIS for both direct and indirect losses. Besides, assisted 625 APs in obtaining compensation for land, structures, trees and other assets from DC office, assisted 420 APs for relocation and resettlement. All the intervention including land acquisition and all resettlement related activities monitored more than 12 times and shared the progress with the respective authority. Besides, under Resettlement Assistance (Assessment & implementation of Livelihood & income-Loss Restoration and Compensation Plan) of Maheshkhali, Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh completed 12 Socio-economic survey and 5000 families received resettlement support.

Case study: 1
Mansura Khatun, daughter of Md. Razaul Shah was born in a poor family in a village near Vomra border of Satkhira. She was good in study. But, all of her study was stopped after marriage, when she was in class nine. She got married when she was only 15 years old. Her husband was a day labor. Now, Mansura is 33 years old. She has a daughter of 17 years. Her husband cultivates fishes into their own 66 decimal pond. Mansura is a housewife; besides, she works in handicraft. They had no savings and they used to loan from the land lords for fish culture with high interest. They had to pay in every month with interest to the land lord. They could not afford their family food to repay the installment. After selling the fishes, most of the profit was used to repay the interest and loan. They could not come out from this circle, became hopeless and decided to stop fish business. In this situation Mansura involved as member of an agro producer group under KHAMATAYAN project. She shared all the idea and knowledge with her husband, which she earned from the sustainable agriculture training and started to deposit money as a group member & it was not a problem for her as it is small amount. After good saving, the members of the group decided to invest the money among the group members. They decided that, they member who will take TK. 5000 for 6 month, he/she will pay extra 500 (Total 5500) at a time at the end of 6 months. Mansura delighted the idea and received TK. 5000 for 4 months from the group savings. They started the fish culture again with this money. There was no difficulty of installment then. After 4 months, the fishes were not sellable, so, in the group meeting, she took another 2 months for the payment. After 6 months, they sold all the fishes and paid TK. 5500 to the group savings at a time and profited by TK. 4500. Mansura as well as her husband are so happy to get the loan in easy conditions. They are now hopeful to improve their financial status through this fish culture.