



# 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Participatory Research & Action Network- PRAAN

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House 187, Road 10, New Housing Estate  
Majdee, Noakhali



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The 2022 Annual Report of **Participatory Research & Action Network- PRAAN** is a creation of our collaborative endeavor. Team PRAAN is thankful to all the stakeholders, partners and donors for their valuable contribution and input in generating this Annual Report successfully.

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## REFLECTION

### **NURUL ALAM MASUD**

Chief Executive

It is with great pleasure that we present to you the Annual Report of PRAAN for the year 2022. This report highlights the key achievements and initiatives taken by our organization, as well as the impact we have made in the communities we serve.

Throughout the year, we have been committed to our mission to fight poverty through participatory action research activities followed by social actions to eradicate poverty, lack of knowledge, and Injustice and have worked tirelessly to achieve our goals. We have been able to reach thousands of people through our programs and initiatives, and we are proud of the positive impact we have had on their lives.

However, we also recognize that there is still much work to be done. The challenges facing our communities are complex and ongoing, and we are dedicated to continuing our efforts to make a meaningful difference.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to all of our supporters, donors, and volunteers for their continued commitment to our cause. Without your support, we would not be able to make the impact we have.

We invite you to read through this report to learn more about our work and the progress we have made. We look forward to continuing to work together to make a positive impact in the coming year.



## ABOUT PRAAN

**PRAAN** is a non-governmental and non-partisan Policy Research & Advocacy Organization led by a group of Civil Society activists in Bangladesh. As an organization of peoples interest,

We are working to ensure participatory governance processes, strengthening civil society groups, ensuring a linkage in research to policy practices, watching the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals in Bangladesh. Incepted in 2004 by some innovative and enthusiastic social and cultural activists from different sectors of the society, PRAAN is working intensively with the youth, women, poor, marginal, and underprivileged biodiversity dependent people i.e. forest people, indigenous communities, marginal farmers, and climate-vulnerable people, and actively connected many National and International Networks and CSO group. In delivering its mandate, PRAAN is guided by principles of equity, fairness, independence, transparency, accountability, effectiveness, expedition, and justice.

### MISSION

We Envision a poverty-free pluralist society based on knowledge and technology where everyone's basic needs, rights, and information are ensured.

### VISION

We will work to fight poverty through participatory action research activities followed by social actions to eradicate poverty, lack of knowledge, and Injustice.

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## ABOUT PRAAN

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

PRAAN's strategically important activities are related to overcoming the structural causes and consequences of poverty and injustice; which in turn contribute to the dignified, sustainable, and equitable improvement of life of the disadvantaged population of Bangladesh through promoting resilient livelihoods, agroecology, protect and promote rights, democratization and accountable public services.

### CORE VALUES

- Patriotism & commitment to the national interest, sovereignty, & pride
- Justice, transparency, and accountability
- Support for environment and ecology
- Humility and confidence
- Quality and excellence
- Respect for diversity
- Gender friendliness
- Mutual respect

### WAYS OF ADVANCEMENT



Resilient  
Livelihoods



Economic  
& Ecological  
Justice



Inclusion &  
Diversity



Rights &  
Responsive  
Governance

## BREAKTHROUGH 2022



**2519**

In-person Reach



**347172**

Digital Reach



**200+**

Media Hype

## NEW CAMPAIGN LAUNCH

To promote equitable and sustainable water management in coastal districts of Bangladesh, guaranteeing access to sufficient, high-quality, and free drinking water for all citizens, PRAAN's this initiative aims towards securing the right to safe drinking water for everyone.

The **WATERMOVE CAMPAIGN** is a youth-led civil movement made up of impacted communities, young people, and civic organizations from Bangladesh's coastal region. It has brought together more than 20 organizations working on climate, environment and water issues.

PRAAN is hosting secretariat of this alliance in mobilizing them to demand water rights for the coastal communities and beyond. Since its initiation, a strategy planning workshop, several virtual events, and 14 local level community mobilizations were organized throughout 2022 under this campaign which successfully attracted the local government representatives, policy makers and relevant stakeholders on this issue from a whole new perspective.



**#পানি\_অধিকার**  
**#WATERMOVE**

# EVENTS 2022

- 26 April, '22 **Open discussion: Safe Drinking Water in Coastal Areas: Crisis and Pathways towards Solution**  
[উপকূলীয় অঞ্চলে নিরাপদ পানি সংকট এবং সমাধানের পথানুসন্ধান]
- 29 May, '22 **The agricultural budget we do want**  
[কেমন কৃষি বাজেট চাই]
- 6-7 June, '22 **Strategic Planning Workshop | WaterHackathon '22**
- 12-16 August, '22 **Mobilizations across the coast demands solve the water crisis**
- 12 August, '22 Bagerhat  
13 August, '22 Barguna, Barisal, Bhola, Satkhira  
14 August, '22 Noakhali  
16 August, '22 Cox's Bazar
- 9-10 September, '22 **Workshop: Bangladesh Power Pathway**
- 24 November, '22 **Youth Cycle March 'Journey Towards Equality'**
- 30 November, '22 **Youth Dialogue : Prevent Violence Against Women**
- 10-14 December, '22 **WaterMarch** on International Human Rights Day  
10 December, '22 Cox's Bazar, Barguna, Shariatpur  
13 December, '22 Satkhira  
14 December, '22 Noakhali, Barisal, Bagerhat
- 10-20 December, '22 **Citizen Dialogue on Food Security and Social SafetyNet Programs in Bangladesh**
- 10 December, '22 Rajshahi  
12 December, '22 Barisal  
19 December, '22 Noakhali  
20 December, '22 Habiganj



## RESILIENT LIVLIHOODS

This theme is focused on empowering communities to build sustainable and resilient livelihoods that are capable of adapting to the changing economic, social and environmental conditions. The aim is to provide communities with the knowledges and resources they need to secure their livelihoods, including financial literacy and small business training, as well as access to markets. The ultimate goal is to create sustainable economic opportunities that can help communities build resilience and improve their standard of living over the long-term. It aims to promote economic opportunities and strengthen the capacities of communities to adapt to changing circumstances and build resilience against shocks.



**THE ECONOMY** of Bangladesh is mainly based on agriculture, ready-made garments, and remittances and is on its way to become a middle-income country. Despite the declining contribution of agriculture to GDP compared to other sectors, agriculture still contributes the most to food security, employment and economic growth in Bangladesh. Bangladesh's rural economy and agriculture have been an important regulator of poverty alleviation for a long time.

PRAAN has been working for many years, focusing on agriculture, food security and budget-related issues. PRAAN's work in agriculture involves promoting sustainable farming practices, increasing access to information and technology, sufficient resources and advocating for policies that support small-scale farmers.

According to the World Bank, still about 62 percent of people in Bangladesh depend on agriculture in one way or another for their livelihood. According to Bangladesh Labor Force Survey (2016-17), 40.4 percent of the country's total labor force is still engaged in agriculture, which is a large part of the backward poor population of the country and whose sustainable development is directly related to the development of agriculture. But despite the increase in the size of the national budget every year, the allocation of agriculture and related sectors is decreasing which is very disappointing.

Considering the country's food security and possible food crisis, the agriculture sector demands extra attention in the upcoming budget. When a large number of people lost their jobs in the country's industry and service sector in covid period and also among the expatriate workers returned to the villages after losing their jobs, the country's agriculture sector remained the only beacon of hope amid apprehensions and dire food and economic crises.

## THE AGRICULTURAL BUDGET WE DO WANT



Demanding for a small farmers friendly agriculture Budget, a seminar 'The Agricultural Budget We do Want', was organized on May 29, 2022. Speakers at the meeting said that our agriculture is in danger today due to climate change, so is no alternative to modernize agriculture to increase production in line with the climate hostility. Domestic agricultural production needs to be increased to recover the economy negatively impacted by the pandemic as well as to cope with the effects of the war in Ukraine resulting in inflation and price hike. At the same time, measures need to be taken to provide direct incentives to small-scale farmers and female peasants, the main suppliers of food demand. Local farmers and concerned people have demanded increasing the allocation in the national budget for agriculture and giving policy protection for this.

More than 30 participants including small farmers, female farmers, young entrepreneurs, teachers, lawyers, journalists, government personals, and CSO representatives joined the event and expressed their opinion on reforming the agricultural budget to make it more small and marginal farmers friendly.



## ECONOMIC & ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE

Economic and Ecological Justice seeks to address systemic economic and environmental issues that affect communities, particularly those that are marginalized. The focus is on promoting economic growth that is equitable and sustainable, and ensuring that the benefits of this growth are distributed fairly among communities. This theme also seeks to protect the environment and promote ecological justice, by ensuring that communities have access to clean water, air, and other natural resources, and that they are able to sustainably manage these resources for future generations.

## VIRTUAL DISCUSSION | SAFE DRINKING WATER IN COASTAL AREAS: CRISIS & PATHWAYS TOWARDS SOLUTION

**BANGLADESH** has become particularly vulnerable with the onset of climate change. Especially in the coastal areas, the impacts are not limited to livelihood diversity, food security, health, and economy. The scarcity of drinking water is acute in the coastal zones of Bangladesh. The surface water is highly saline and fresh water is not available at the depths where it should be.

Focusing on the impact of climate change in the coastal areas of Bangladesh, particularly the scarcity of safe drinking water, which has become a major issue affecting the livelihood diversity, food security, health, and economy of the coastal communities, an open discussion titled 'Safe Drinking Water in Coastal Areas: Crisis and Pathways towards Solution', held virtually on April 26, 2022.

The discussion was attended by a variety of participants, including experts, representatives from coastal organizations, coastal inhabitants, farmers, and CSO representatives.

They expressed their concerns about the struggles of the coastal communities in collecting safe drinking water and recommended several actions to address the issue, including the proper maintenance of technologies, documentation of local knowledge on collecting and storing drinking water, and the protection of homespun knowledge.

The discussion also highlighted the suffering of coastal women who have to travel long distances to collect water, often leaving their children unattended, and are exposed to various dangers. The lack of access to pure water has left people with no option but to be dependent

on saline water, which is severely detrimental to health.

## WATERHACKATHON: THE STRATEGY PLANNING WORKSHOP



**THE LIVES** and livelihoods of the coastal population of Bangladesh are undeniably affected due to water salinity, arsenic, water logging, pollution, risks from climate change, and so on. It is urgent to sensitize the local policymakers, representatives, and government officials, and initiate mass campaigns and swift action to create public opinion on this crisis with the highest priority to ensure sustainable human health and socio-economic development of coastal communities.

The two-day strategic planning workshop 'WaterHackathon 2022' was held at CSS Ava Centre, Khulna from 7th-8th of June 2022 and was attended by 27 participants, including local and national NGOs, experts, and media personnel, working on climate change, environment, and water rights issues in the coastal areas of Bangladesh. Various sessions were held during the workshop, including the burning crisis of freshwater in coastal Bangladesh, the interlink between water and climate change, and national and international water-related policies and



protections. The workshop outlined the strategy and activities of the WaterMove Campaign, which focuses on media mobilization, virtual campaigns, community-led action groups, engagement of local political leaders, and sensitization of policy actors. On the workshop it was agreed by all the participants that PRAAN will host the secretariat of the campaign.

## RIGHT TO WATER WEEK | MOBILIZATIONS ACROSS THE COAST

To draw the attention of policymakers and media to take action to solve the water crisis for affected communities, PRAAN organized district-level campaigns under the WaterMove Campaign in seven coastal districts of Bangladesh.

Similar mobilization events were arranged in Barguna, Bagerhat, Barisal, Noakhali, Satkhira, Cox'sbazar and Bhola.

Public demands were highlighted on various community-level drinking crises and possible policy solutions to ensure communities' right to drinking water.

## WATER MARCH | WATER IS A HUMAN RIGHT



The right to water is an integral part of human rights. If the water rights of the coastal communities in Bangladesh are not protected, other basic human rights will also be undermined. Water crisis is not new in the coastal region of Bangladesh. Water rights of coastal communities are particularly threatened by including coastal location, overuse and unplanned use of limited natural resources and also exposure to the direct impact of global climate change.

On the eve of International Human Rights Day 2022 WaterMarch was organized in several coastal districts of Bangladesh - Noakhali, Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Barguna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Shariatpur. The theme of the events was 'Water Rights are Human Rights | Ensure Water Rights of All Coastal People'.

With increased government allocation and investment, stopping the use of groundwater, digging large area-based ponds, canals and reservoirs to retain rainwater, creating freshwater reservoirs, the inhabitants and communities affected by water crisis from from the affected communities have demanded to ensure universal, equitable and sustainable access to clean water for the coastal communities of Bangladesh.



07 Districts



07 Events



725 People



80 Media Coverage





## INCLUSION & DIVERSITY

Inclusion & Diversity seeks to promote a more inclusive and diverse society, where everyone has equal opportunities and access to resources, regardless of their background or identity. This theme recognizes the importance of promoting social cohesion and respect for diversity, and seeks to reduce discrimination and exclusion through inclusive policies, programs and practices and also seeks to ensure that communities are able to express their cultural identities and participate fully in the life of their communities, without fear of persecution or discrimination

## RAPID SURVEY

### 01. PERCEPTION OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE TOWARDS THE DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES, INCREASING VAW IN NOAKHALI

Aiming to track the perception of the people of the region towards the discriminatory practices, increasing violence against women in Noakhali, a quick survey was conducted among the young men here. Another study was based on the extent to which women have been subjected to insults, sexual harassment, obstacles in society, negative views, overall safety and freedom of movement of women in the region, where 100% of the participants are women.

The survey among the male reveals that 62% of the respondents think that violence against women in Noakhali has drastically been increased. The respondents were given a list of unwanted behavior/act which are considered as sexual harassment by law. But a remarkable number of males did not mark these behaviors as harassment. The behaviors most commonly identified by participants as sexual harassment were: rude gestures, sexual comments, offensive touching, showing private parts, offensive comments about physical characteristics, and sexual talk making it overheard by others. 68% of the respondents believe that violence against women is increasing because of unacceptable(!) clothing. 28% of the informants think that most women file allegations of rape or sexual assault to frame their adversaries. 36% think that rather than taking legal action, the dignity of the victims can be protected if they settle the matters by themselves.

60% of the men surveyed think that when a wife's income is more than the husband's, it creates chaos in the family. 51% of the respondents shared that this is highly reasonable that male workers get paid more for the same job as they think women work less than man. For

crimes like rape, apart from significant factors like violent social structure, lack of justice, violent attitude, misogyny, 54% of the surveyed feel that rape occur because women are not careful enough, 40% surveyed identified women's solo movement is a remarkable reason for rape.

### 02. SEXUAL HARASSMENT, OBSTACLES IN SOCIETY, NEGATIVE VIEWS, OVERALL SAFETY AND FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF WOMEN

On the other hand, the respondents of the other survey, 100% of which were female, 93% of them said that they do not feel safe from sexual harassment while moving alone in this city, be it walking, riding a bus or any other transportations. They identified the CNG auto stands as one of the most perilous places of sexual harassment. Then came the name of hawkers' market circle, in front of Noakhali Super Market, Majidi Bazar and housing balur math. During the initial interview while taking the data of the survey, the participants said that if they are traveling alone in a CNG or a bus, they are always anxious as they do not know when someone starts misconducts. Even while walking inside the hawkers' market, many have specifically mentioned the shopkeepers throwing suggestive phrases.

The matter of concern is that 77% of the participants of this survey do not know any organization, website, hotline number that can be contacted to complain/report about sexual harassment. Only ten of the surveyed mentioned National Emergency Service Hotline 999, and three mentioned 109 national helpline for prevention of violence against women and children. 69.2 person of the respondents do not share any occurrence of sexual assault even with their family. The reasons they mentioned are lack of friendly relation with family members, fear of not being allowed to go outside once they get tensed.

**THE YOUTH CYCLE MARCH**, under the slogan 'Building an equal society with the unity of youth,' was a strong announcement by the youth of Noakhali against any type of gender violence.

The Cycle March in Noakhali, Bangladesh was a remarkable event that gathered young people from different backgrounds to promote equality and prevent gender-based violence. The march started at Mujib Square in front of the Noakhali DC office, and after circling the main road, it ended at Noakhali Shilpakala Academy. The participants were divided into groups and marched towards Begumganj and Subornochar Upazila Parishad.

The march was inaugurated by the Noakhali District Commissioner Mr. Dewan Mahbubur Rahman and ADC (General) Israt Sadmin, who rode bicycles to set an example for the participants. The event aimed to build an equal society with the unity of youth and prevent violence against women. The mass gathering was a strong announcement by the youth that they are active against any type of gender violence.

After completing the first round of the march, the participants gathered at Shilpokola Academy and expressed their concern over the recent incidents of rape, murder, and attacks on women in Noakhali. The participants demanded effective initiatives to stop all kinds of violence against women, speed up the legal and justice system, and ensure a safe environment for women everywhere.

Several speakers highlighted the importance of proper implementation of an anti-violence cell in all government and non-government institutions, signing and complete implementation of CEDAW, and abolition of all laws and practices discriminatory to women to prevent violence against women. They also emphasized the necessity of ending psychological abuse-harassment of victims during the investigation,

## YOUTH CYCLE MARCH | JOURNEY TOWARDS EQUALITY



the inclusion of criminologists and gender experts in the Women and Children Repression Prevention Tribunal, and fostering swift disposal of all pending cases by amplifying the number of tribunals.

The cyclists then started for their next destinations, Begumganj and Subornochar Upazila Parishad. One group reached Begumganj Upazila Parishad and handed over souvenirs of the event to the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer, while the other groups did the same at Subarnochar Upazila Parishad. Before reaching the final destination point, these groups gathered at different places throughout the route and shared their message to inspire people to take a stand against gender-based violence.

The Youth Cycle March was a step towards building an equal society through the participation of all people and bringing positive change to prevent gender-based violence. It was a strong reminder that young people can play a vital role in creating a better world for everyone. It also inspired the youth to initiate discussions and take collaborative action to prevent gender violence, contributing to building a safer and more equal society for all.

## 'YOUTH IN PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN'

was a significant event held to discuss gender-based violence, its impact on society, and how to prevent it. The event began with the national anthem, followed by the moderator Nurul Alam Masud, CEO of PRAAN, explaining the aim and objective of the event.

The event highlighted the findings of two rapid surveys conducted to better understand the prevalence and impact of gender-based violence in society. The participants shared their personal experiences and opinions on the issue of violence against women, and different speakers spoke about the initiatives taken by the police and the government to prevent violence against women." Transgender activist Shamsul Islam Polak also mentioned the need to consider all genders in gender-based violence and take a whole-of-society approach to planning and designing solutions.

They also highlighted the need to change social attitudes and take a whole-of-society approach in planning and designing development solutions to reduce violence against women. Several participants also expressed concern over misogynistic statements made during religious gatherings that violated women's constitutional rights. They suggested that the government and law enforcement agencies monitor these gatherings closely to prevent the spread of negative attitudes towards women.

The event concluded with all participants pledging to stand against any form of gender-based violence and taking an oath to speak up if they witness someone being harassed or humiliated.

The Generation Dialogue 'Youth in Preventing Violence Against Women' successfully raised awareness of gender-based violence and the steps required to prevent it. The insights shared by the speakers will help guide future

## THE GENERATION DIALOGUE 'YOUTH IN PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN'



policy decisions and initiatives aimed at creating a safer environment for women.



## PREVENTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN EMERGENCY

(GBViE) Noakhali network is a group of more than 20 members including civil society organizations, activists, lawyers, youth and women-led organizations. The network works collaboratively to provide referral services and psychosocial support to victims of violence in natural emergencies.

Participatory Research & Action Network (PRAAN) has been providing the secretariat for the network for the last five years, and the network meets bi-monthly to discuss its objectives and progress.

The successful coordination of the GBViE Noakhali network by PRAAN has brought together a diverse group of organizations and individuals working towards a common goal of preventing gender-based violence against women in emergencies. The present GBViE Noakhali Network has diversified capacities and long experiences in working with women empowerment, women's rights, preventing gender violence, youth mobilization campaigning, etc. The bi-monthly meetings provide an opportunity to discuss the network's objectives, share experiences, and plan effective interventions. Through increased climate awareness, adaptation, and mitigation measures and the inclusion of community members as prevention actors, the network aims to tackle the disproportionate impact of both natural and natural disasters on women and ensure their safety and well-being in any type of emergency situations.

## PREVENTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCY NETWORK COORDINATION





Photo Credit: Saqibuddin Ahmed/The Business Standard



## RIGHTS & RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE

It focuses on ensuring that governance is responsive to the needs and rights of communities. This theme recognizes the importance of promoting accountability, transparency, and citizen participation in decision-making processes, and seeks to ensure that communities are able to access their rights and benefits in a meaningful way. This theme aims to build the capacity of communities to participate in governance processes and hold decision-makers accountable for their actions, and to promote good governance practices at all levels of government.

Food is the basic and fundamental right of every human being. Fulfilling the right to food is the prerequisite for sustaining human existence. The constitution of Bangladesh also identifies food as a basic necessity of life. PRAAN has been running various campaigns for a long time to ensure food and nutrition security for all citizens. On the eve of the International Human Rights Day 2023, PRAAN arranged several citizen's dialogue focusing on the increasing food price and demand for allocation to broaden social security programmes.

**A SOCIAL AUDIT REPORT** released at the citizen dialogue titled 'Food Security Situation: Increase of Food Price and Allocation of Social Security Programmes' revealed that only 20 percent of the monthly food needs of the beneficiaries were met through TCB's Family Card program, leaving them in food shortage for the rest of the month. In addition to this, beneficiaries had to spend extra money on travel costs due to the distance of the TCB sales center and inability to purchase food products according to their needs because of the package system.

The event took place in Noakhali and was attended by numerous officials from public and private institutions, local government representatives, youth, physically challenged persons, and beneficiaries of various government SafetyNet programs.

The speakers on the dialogue emphasized the importance of ensuring the food security of citizens. They highlighted that the increase in food prices and the COVID-19 pandemic have had a significant impact on people's food security, with more than 3 crore people becoming poor in the country. The speakers called for a range of measures to ensure food security for all citizens, including encouraging family farming, strengthening local market supervision during Ramadan, introducing ration cards for the poor, increasing the amount of TCB food assistance cards, ensuring good governance in

## CITIZEN'S DIALOGUE 'FOOD SECURITY SITUATION: INCREASE OF FOOD PRICE AND ALLOCATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMMES'



the distribution of the cards, campaigning about TCB products selling time and list of products for the citizens, increasing the number of sales outlets, abandoning partisanship in the selection of beneficiaries, mitigating price shocks on the common people of the country, increasing social safety net to ensure food security, transparency, and accountability, domestic production, and reaching the people of marginal and working income.

The social audit report 'TCB Family Card Program: What and How Much the Low-Income People Really Get' provided valuable insights into the challenges faced by low-income families in accessing food through the TCB Family Card program. The report has sparked a much-needed conversation about the need for greater support and action to address food insecurity in Bangladesh.

Similar events were arranged in Barisal, Rajshahi and Habiganj as well. The participants in these dialogues blamed various internal problems besides the global crisis behind this crisis, especially hoarding and the opportunistic mentality of businessmen as well as lack of proper monitoring over market. The events were successful in creation a stir among the local people and has been remarkably publicized in the media.



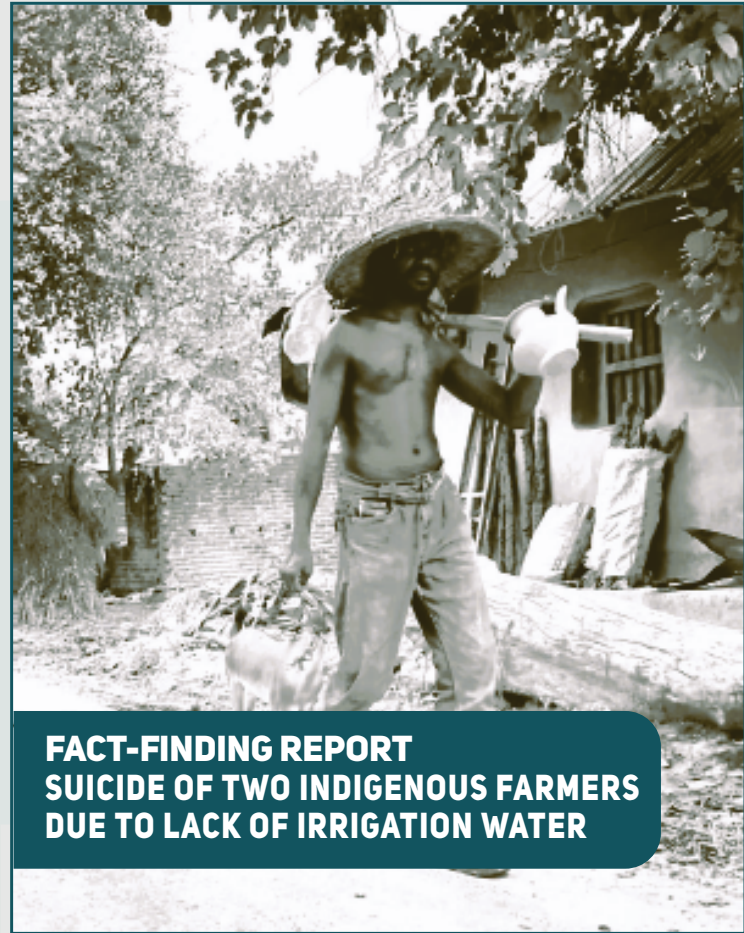
**THE BARIND REGION** in Bangladesh has been facing a severe crisis of irrigation water, which has affected the livelihood of indigenous and marginal farmers in the area. The government, through the Barind Integrated Area Development Project under Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC), has attempted to create irrigation facilities in the region through the installation of deep tube wells, digging of ponds and canals. However, the implementation of the project policy has been inadequate, and there have been reports of the prioritization of rich farmers in water distribution. This has left indigenous and marginal farmers struggling to access the water they need to maintain their livelihoods.

The crisis of irrigation water has become so dire that in March 2022, two farmers committed suicide due to the lack of water in their paddy fields. This incident has brought the issue of mismanagement of water distribution in the Barind Integrated Area Development Project to the forefront, highlighting the urgent need for action to be taken to address the crisis.

According to various reports published in the wake of this incident, it has become evident that not only the indigenous farmers but also the marginal farmers of the region are suffering from the crisis of irrigation water. There are various reasons involved like- prioritizing the rich farmers in water distribution, oppression of those in power, factionalism etc. At the same time, marginal farmers do not have opportunity to participate in the management committee of this project. Their demands are not reflected here. Some kind of corporate control has been created over agricultural sector in the Barind region. As a result, the crisis has become more apparent.

In this context, a fact-finding mission was initiated to make recommendations on the actions the government can take in the interest of the marginal farmers of the Barind region.

## FACT FINDING REPORT: SUICIDE OF TWO INDIGENOUS FARMERS DUE TO LACK OF IRRIGATION WATER



### FACT-FINDING REPORT SUICIDE OF TWO INDIGENOUS FARMERS DUE TO LACK OF IRRIGATION WATER

A report was published with a set of recommendations to ensure that the indigenous and marginal farmers have access to government services and general resources in the Barind region as well. The Fact-finding Report can be accessed here: [shorturl.at/zNUW7](https://shorturl.at/zNUW7)

We believe the recommendations outlined in the fact-finding mission report are an important step towards achieving this goal, and we hope that the government will take them into consideration as they work to address the crisis in the region.



# KNOWLEDGE & CAMPAIGN MATERIALS



Policy Brief  
**Right to Drinking Water in Coastal Bangladesh: Myth & Reality**



Booklet  
• **Public Exp. Tracking Toolkit**  
• **Expenditure Tracking on Public Services**

