



Annual Report 2016

Annual Report 2016

**Editor:**

ATM Zakir Hossain

Co-Editor:

M M Chisty

Sheikh Nazmul Huda

Published By:

Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)

Published on:

November, 2017

Documentation Support & Photo Credit:

JJS Archive

Printed by:

Procharoni Printing Press

01711-275484

Graphic Design

Shekar Kumar Biswas

Anckur, Khulna

Foreword

JJS is a national level, non-political, non-profitable and non-government right based environmental and social development organization. Starting the journey in 1985, it is putting efforts for establishing rights of children, poor people, women, adolescents, and disaster and climate change vulnerable people. Through all its works, JJS emphasizes on governance and human rights; Environment and Food Sovereignty; child protection and disabled people's rights; Climate Change and disaster management.

In terms of programme achievements the year 2016 was a successful one as it's successfully brought its issues of advocacy at national level. At the Daily Star Seminar Hall JJS organized national seminar on diversion where honorable Supreme Court justice Sheikh Hassan Arif requested all the stakeholders present to work for promotion of diversion for protection of children in conflict with law.

In another national level event the Director General of Disaster Management Department asked stakeholders for effective coordination among the disaster actors, the other important recommendation was to strengthen supportive linkage among different layers of Disaster Management Committees in the country. The other important milestone of the year is working with vulnerable communities in the Jamuna/Brahmaputra basin area for inclusion of their issues in river management policies and we organized an event initiating the senior secretary of the water resources ministry and other national level stakeholders at BRAC Center, Dhaka.

JJS presented a paper in the international conference on "Mainstreaming children of climatically displaced families in Southwest Coastal Bangladesh" at the Swansea University in Wales, UK.

JJS is introducing climate resilient agriculture system in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh to ensure food security of coastal people. The composite agriculture model for the coastal people in the age of climate change is proved a successful and brought hope among people.

We are working in Southkhali Union under Sharankhola Upazila since 2007 for strengthening resilience against cyclone disaster. This year UNO Sharankhola gave us a nice certificate with good words which we all at JJS have a very good feeling about.

Honorable State Ministers of Fisheries and Livestock; Government Republic of Bangladesh; Mr. Narayan Chandra Chandavisi in JJS Koyra working area was a great encouragement for us. During his visit he has visited the livelihood activities of the people of Koyra specially fish culture and agricultural initiatives using rain water. He liked it very much that JJS promoting rain water use in agriculture.

The work in Peri-urban areas gave us new information about vulnerabilities in the peri-urban areas and importance of extension of development activities in the peri-urban areas. This is a very important learning for JJS which will reflect in JJS work in the future.



ATM Zakir Hossain
Executive Director

Contents

About JJS	03
Program Focus	04
1. Governance and Human Rights	07
Rights Upholding through Social Accountability (RUpSA)	08
2. Environment and Food Sovereignty	11
Building Resilience of vulnerable communities and Institutions to protect livelihoods and reduce risk from disasters and climate change in coastal areas of Bangladesh	12
3. Child Protection and Disable People's Rights	14
Improved Institutional Responses to Children and Youth in Contact/Conflict with the Law- IIRCCL	15
Promoting Community Initiatives for Establishing Justice for Children- PCIJFC	17
4. Climate Change and Disaster Management	22
Enhance Livelihoods of Coastal Community for Adaptation to Climate Change (CCCP)	23
Community based Cyclone Preparedness Project (CCDP)	25
WASH for Development: Reaching out to the Extreme Poor of the Remote Rural Areas of Bangladesh	27
Mobilizing and Organizing Humanitarian Operations for Disaster Resilient Coastal (MOHORA)	29
5. Research Projects	30
6. JJS Own Initiatives	38
7. Audit Report	40

About JJS

JJS, Jagrata Juba Shangha, is a non-government, social and environmental development organization working since 1985 in the south-west coastal region of Bangladesh. It works to improve their individual capital and power to fight against poverty, injustice and climate change effects. It gives a special attention to the marginalized people, minorities, extreme poor, ethnic community and socially excluded people. The organization has playing a pivotal role in the urban and rural areas of the coastal belt through engaging itself in a couple of development programs including climate change and disaster management; governance and human rights; water, environment and food sovereignty; child protection; gender mainstreaming and empowerment of people with disability; and other marginalized groups. JJS has worked with Government and Non-Government actors for strengthening the system that's why it can uphold the rights of the people. JJS has mainly worked with different International, National and UN organization and receives support from different government departments, universities and local organizations.

Program Focus

- 1 Governance and Human Rights
- 2 Environment and Food Sovereignty
- 3 Child Protection and Disable People's Rights
- 4 Climate Change and Disaster Management
- 5 Research Projects
- 6 JJS Own Initiatives



1

Governance and Human Rights

JJS considers governance and people's rights as a fundamental and key sector of works. JJS focuses on people's awareness about their rights and entitlement, responsiveness and transparency of duty bearers and participation in decision-making process. JJS works for the poor people's access to information and control over resources by increasing participation in decision-making, policy formulation and implementation process. It works with the local government institutions to strengthen the services provided system and also keeps monitoring to get better feedback from the institutions as well.



Rights Upholding through Social Accountability

Project Background

Working for people and towards good governance is a priority area of JJS work. The project worked in the health, education, social safety net and agriculture sectors in the project areas. The goal of this project was to increase responsiveness of public institutions on selected service delivery system through community mobilization and establishing a sustainable community monitoring approach. It also considered the establishment of an effective social service delivery system to benefit the poorest and the marginalized groups.

Project Partner

ManusherJonno
Foundation

Geographical Coverage

Khulna District (2 Upazilla)
& Bagerhat District (1
Upazilla)

Project Period

1st August, 2013 31st
December, 2016)

Project Beneficiaries

Total 24,186 people in the
project areas

Project Goal

To contribute to establish an effective social service delivery system to benefit the poorest and the marginalized.

Project purpose

To increase responsiveness of public institutions on selected service delivery system through community mobilization and establishing a sustainable community monitoring approach.

Major Activities

Establishment of 20 Community Watch Groups (Community based Organizations) with a view to monitoring local service providing agencies to ensure quality service for service receivers

Activation of 20 Community Clinic Management committee for providing quality service.

Conduction of 20 Bimonthly meeting with 3 standing committees regarding Education, Health and Family Planning, Agriculture, Fisheries as well as Livestock, Social Welfare, and Disaster Management for strengthening their role and responsibilities.

Major Achievements

People are organized to claim their rights

Total 20 marginal Farmer Forums and 20 parents groups had been established who had conducted regular meeting to share their ideas, claim their rights to provider, develop action plan. During the project period, 2698 marginal and poor people had got public service related information from support center. Eventually 3 Upazilas and 20 Unions are practicing sharing meeting through sharing sector wise advocacy issue with service provider. 1548 marginal people had been benefitted from public hearing where service provider & receiver were in face to face. People in the project areas are now able to claim their rights in every forum.

Capacity of citizens in Project areas to monitor activities of Government service delivery institutions increased

Total 23 watch groups (3 at Upazila level and 20 at Union level) had been formed who got orientation over government policies. These watch groups arranged regular meeting, developed strategic action plan, and visited public service providing organizations. Besides that, marginal farmers had got training over agriculture related public services. These farmers also participated in agriculture fair to market their products and informed over new technology. 7621 marginal people got community clinic provided services from 5 citizen charter. Medicine display boards were provided there to make service providers more accountable. In addition, 3214 service receivers and claimers attended in scoring over service provision system. Common people's ownership had developed through this process.

Capacity of the duty bearers' increased

Duty bearers received orientation and training over roles and responsibilities of UP standing committees and CC. Then they are conducting their regular meeting, developing action plan, visiting service delivering institutions, halting illegal allowance provision, practicing PSP, communicating with Union and Upazila Parishad. Twenty Unions are practicing Participatory selection process in different Allowance selection and they are practicing open selection process in social safety-net allowance which are appreciated from community. Moreover, SMC and CCMC practiced their mandated meeting, developed action plan, practiced SA tool, disclosed service related information, given priority to community demand and maintained transparency in service delivery process.

Case study: Ensuring Quality Primary Education: An Initiatives of Bahirdia Mansa Union Parishad

Child friendly educational environment has been established in each Primary School in Bahirdia Mansa Union under Fakirhat Upazila. Teachers are cooperative to teach student and parents are communicating with the school regularly. SMCs are also playing their role to



ensure quality education. But the situation was not such in the past. Both drop-out children and passing rate of these schools were low. The students couldn't even sustain in competitive exam. As a result parents were demotivated and

reluctant to send their children in school.

In this situation, JJS implemented a project named RUpSA from August, 2013 covering 20 Govt. Primary Schools in Fakirhat, Rupsha and Batiaghata Upazila. The project was planned to regularize the SMC meetings and to ensure quality education available to all communities. In Bahirdia Mansa Union, the project started working with ModdhoBahirdia Government Primary School. During the project period, the project regularized SMC meeting, PTA meeting in the school. The project also conducted interface meeting with the teachers, students, parents, SMCs, UP standing committees and Upazila Education Officer. Through the initiative taken by the project ModdhoBahirdia, Government Primary School started to show better progress than any other school in this Union. But JJS felt that, the initiative wasn't enough to ensure quality education because other schools in this Union couldn't bring change

in their education. In the UP standing committee meeting, Project Officer of RUpSA project presented the imperial change of ModdhoBahirdia Government Primary School and he invited the UP Chairman and Standing committee members to realize the progress of the school. After remarking that the Chairman and Standing committee member in the Union feel very happy to see the progress and the UP Chairman said that they need to replicate the initiatives to other Chairman said that they needed to replicate the initiatives to other schools in the Union that would bring positive changes in the educational sector in Bahirdia Union. UP standing committee can play significant role. In the next UP standing committee meeting, all members agreed to work for other schools and they also developed detail plan on how would they do that.

Md. Hafizur Rahman, President, Education, Health and Family Planning Union Parishad Standing Committee said, "The committee is now working to ensure quality education in all primary schools in the Bahirdia Union Parishad. The committee is also monitoring every school progress, motivate SMCs to regularize meetings, revitalize PTAs that has changed the overall condition of the education sector in this Union. He thanked JJS wholeheartedly for introducing the initiatives in this Union. They planned to share the progress of the Union at Upazila level and he was very optimistic that others Union of Fakirhat Upazila would follow initiatives.

To ensure quality education, there is needed a coordinated approach where teachers, students, parents and school management committee play key role. But to monitor the effective coordination there is needed to form a monitoring group. Health & family planning standing committees are now working to bring the coordination.

Rezaul Karim Fakir



2

Environment and Food Sovereignty

Bangladesh is under environmental risk due to its deltaic fragile ecosystem. The south-west region is more vulnerable having addition of unplanned shrimp farming, river siltation and reduction of upstream sweet water flow. The Sundarbans plays important role for environmental protection of the country and the region. JJS works for the Sundarbans and overall environmental conservation. JJS considers food sovereignty as the right of each human being and support for food self-governance at household, region and national level through different initiatives, income generation support and advocacy.

Building Resilience of vulnerable communities and Institutions to protect livelihoods and reduce risk from disasters and climate change in coastal areas of Bangladesh

Background

Bangladesh is one of the main victims of climate change in the world. As results of the climate change different areas of Bangladesh are facing devastating natural calamities like flood, drought, water logging, increasing salinity etc. Each and every year the coastal areas of Bangladesh including Dacope and Koyra Upazila of Khulna district are facing increasing salinity, water logging, excessive rainfall, drought etc. which are negatively impacting the agricultural crop production with the traditional technologies. Community people do not have capacities and skill to turn up with their existing knowledge and skills rather are pushed to more vulnerable position for lack of awareness about community and HH level disaster preparations. Social and ecological vulnerability to disasters and outcomes of any particular extreme event are influenced by building up or destruction of resilience. Therefore, to build up resilient community and to create alternative livelihood Resilience project is working with the financial support from Concern Worldwide, in 04 Unions of 02 Upazila (Koyra, and Dacope) in partnership with Concern Worldwide Bangladesh. Local partners have supported communities and local government institutions to conduct community risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA), prepare disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) plans. The proposed 3-year project intends to build on the learning of pilot resilience initiatives, as well as to strengthen capacity of community and local government institutions/ organizations on DRR, CCA and Emergency Response. The project is targeting 2400 climate vulnerable extreme poor households from 40 villages and DMC members, government and NGOs staff of 4 Unions of 2 coastal sub-districts of Bangladesh.

Objective

To enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities to protect livelihoods and reduce risk from disasters and climate change in the Coastal area of Bangladesh.

Major Activities

Facilitate the Social Forestry and Embankment plantation schemes with provisions to enhance fuel wood access and create a bio-shield around vulnerable villages

To establish Social Forestry and Embankment plantation schemes to enhance fuel wood access and creating the bio-shield around the vulnerable villages, project has provided saline tolerant tree saplings through 618 project participants. Resilience project has established road side plantation at Kamarkhola union under Dacope Upazila. On the road side, 654 fruit and forest plant was planted.

Training for DMCs and partners' on the government policies & strategies and risk assessment and planning process.

The Resilience project organized 7 training on Disaster with the participants of UDMC members, Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) members, Government officials, NGOs representatives and community task force member for better understanding about government policies, strategies, acts and plans. Main focus was given on the basics of disaster risk reduction and community based adaptation process.

Project Funding

Concern Worldwide

Project Period

1st April 2015 – March
31st 2018

Project Location

Khulna District
Koyra & Dacope Upazila

Target People

2400 extreme poor
households

Develop and introduce a digital early warning system (mobile) at least target communities through local service providers and liaison with the relevant government departments.

To disseminate digital early warning system resilience project communicate with several department like weather forecasting, DRRO, CPP, PIO and other relevant department. After discussion with them project has developed a guideline for digital early warning system. For better understanding on CCA & DRR, special apps and key information has download in the mobile and also opened a page named JJS Resilience. Now task force members easily shared community success, early warning and vulnerability to each other by messenger apps. They also regular updated on agriculture and weather by radio. Government and local community are very delightful for this system.


Meeting organised with the Local Government Authority to validate the resilience interventions proposed in the CRVA plans into the local development plans and strategies for budget allocation

Under Resilience project JJS has organised 6 validation meeting on CRVA at Dacope and Koyra Upazila with the participants of government officials, CPP members, NGO representatives, local government and DMC committee members. In this meeting project requested to chairman and UDMC to incorporate the local issue in their yearly plans and budget. As a result local government has given priority to community demand to make their annual plans and budget.

Organize awareness raising campaigns on climate change and disaster issues with participation of project participants, local leaders, partners NGOs and government representatives

To raise awareness on disasters and climate change impact engagement of different actors like project participants, local leaders, Govt. and NGO officials are essential. Project has organized van rally, boat rally, discussion session; art and essay writing competition on the occasion of International Disaster Risk Reduction Day (IDRRD) and National disaster Preparedness day (NDPD) at different level likes union, Upazila and district level. On this circumstance, project personnel arranged day observation in coordination with the local level administrative through rally and discussion session where around huge number of project participants participated in the rally and discussion.



A photograph of four children in a rural, outdoor setting. On the left, a young girl with dark hair in a ponytail with a pink hair tie, a nose ring, and a blue shirt with a black backpack strap is smiling. Behind her is a boy in a light blue shirt. To his right is another boy in a striped shirt, and on the far right is a boy in black shorts eating an ice cream bar. The ground is dirt and grass with some litter. In the background, there are simple buildings and trees.

JJS has high attention to children and works for their protection and development. It works against all forms of violence and abuse to children and establishing justice for children. Other focus area is the betterment of disable people. It works for a friendly environment for children and the marginalized and aims to establish an exploitation free environment for all children. JJS supports establishing community mechanism for child protection, promoting children justice system including diversion for children in conflict with law, parents' awareness raising, development and education of differently able children through special school and personal life managing skills.

Improved Institutional Responses to Children and Youth in Contact/Conflict with the Law- IIRCCL

Project Background

Improved Institutional Responses to Children and Youth in Contact/Conflict with the Law- IIRCCL is an on-going project according to year plan 2016. The project is working with the goal to provide greater protection for children in conflict with the law through the accessing of rights and by improving institutional responses through strengthening of Juvenile Justice Institutions.

The Child Welfare Committee is Taking Initiatives for Child Protection:

A Welfare Committee has been formed under Sonadanga Police station area, covering 7 KCC wards. The committee covers 15 members from different professionals like Teachers, Religious leaders, Government Officials, Students, Civil society members led by Ward councilor of 17 no KCC ward. The Child Welfare committee has prepared plan for the committee members to protect children. The Child Welfare Committee has conducted survey of the vulnerable children in the ward. The committee conducts monthly meeting with its members for identification and discussion about the problems of the children and take decision for action. The committee members are mobilizing community people to play positive role for the children. When a child is brought to the police station, the committee communicates to the Police station and support to diversion process. The committee is taking steps for enrolling children in school and supporting for their education. The Child Protection Committee members are trying to increase awareness to the community.

Sonadanga Model Thana, Khulna is Practicing Children Act 2013 for Protection of Children Conflict with the Law

Sonadanga Model thana has set up a child desk inside Police stations according to the instructions of Children Act 2013. The IIRCCL project has supported the police stations to set up the child desk. The environment surrounding the child desk is tried to create child friendly. A Child Affairs Police Officer has been assigned for the child desk who is on duty now. The Child Affairs Police Officer of Sonadanga Police station maintains separate register book and documentation file for children. The Child Affairs Police Officer performs his duty according to the section 14 of Children Act 2013. When a child in conflict with the law, comes at the police station, Child Affairs Police Officer takes protective measures. The Child Affairs Police Officer talks to the children, takes necessary caring, informs parents and Probation Officer and takes steps for releasing or diversion primarily. In the year 2016, 13 children were provided diversion from Sonadanga Police Station.

Project Funding

European Commission
(EC) and Aparajeyo
Bangladesh

Project Period

January 1st, 2016 to
December 31st, 2019

Project Location

Khulna District
(Sonadanga Model Thana,
KMP including KCC wards
No. 16,17,18,19,20,25, 26

Family Reintegration of Child Hasan

Description of the Event

Hasan was caught red handed at around 11 am on 4th June, 2016 from a departmental store, at B/25, Majid Sarani Road, while fleeing by stealing a number of cold drinks. The owner of the store K.M. Abu Basar called the S.I and put Hasan to the Sonadanga Model Thana. The shop-keeper Abul Basar went to the Thana and dropped a written complaint against Hasan. After taking Hasan to Thana, Child Affairs Police Officer informed the Probation officer, and then the Probation Officer informed JJS's staffs for giving support for diversion to Hasan. Hasan's father is dead and mother works in a garment in Dhaka. As the child confessed his fault and there was no local guardian of him; according to discussion of Police Officers, Probation Officer and Community people; the child was released through diversion but sent to open door shelter of Aparajeyo Bangladesh for several days until his mother did not come. On 7 June, 2016 his mother came to the Police station. On the day the child was brought to the Police station and again through a settlement he was handed over to his mother.

Past History of Hasan

Hasan's home district is at Pathorghata in Barisal. After his birth he has lived at Jorakol Bazar, Tutpara in Khulna. His father is not alive. His mother Johra Begum earned her livelihood by working as house servant at past. His mother admitted him in USEP School at Jorakol Bazar. He studied there up to class eight. Then his mother went to Dhaka in search of better livelihood. Hasan became guardian less and started to move here and there on the path. Thus his study was completely ended up.

How Hasan Involves in Crime

Child Hasan met Sabur, a vangari seller in Sonadanga area. There he got space to stay at night. After that he started working as a tokai and sold collected materials at Sobur's shop. Thus 2 years had been passed. In the meantime, Hasan met with other children lived in street and gradually became addicted. He started to use solution gum (dandy). For collecting money to purchase drugs, he started stealing and thus he entered into the world of crime.

Realization of Hasan after Diversion

I have committed crime, I have done wrong. But I don't want to do the same again. Train me any work. I want to earn my livelihood by working in legal way. Hasan's mother told that, she wants to take Hasan with her. She also wants to admit Hasan to school at any cost. She doesn't want that Hasan again involves in wrong deed and destroy his life by doing so.



Promoting Community Initiatives for Establishing Justice for Children- PCIJFC

Project Background

To protect the rights of the children, JJS implemented “Justice for Children” project from November 2014 to November 2016 in Khulna and Jessore. Working areas of the project are Khulna City Corporation (KCC) in Khulna District and the municipality (Pourasava) and Sadar Upazila in Jessore. It promoted community based child protection mechanism to prevent and protect children from violence and offense and to keep children away from formal justice system through establishing and functioning diversion. The project raised awareness to parents, enhanced capacity of the Children Justice Actors, empowered adolescent against offense and mobilize mass people on child protection issues.

Project Overall Objective

To contribute in strengthening the community based child protection mechanism and ensuring better service delivery for the children by the duty bearers i.e. Law Enforcing Agencies, Judiciary, Probation, Lawyers, LEBs, CBOs and other Government and Non- Government actors.

Diversion: A New Movements towards Child Protection

According to UNCRC, Children have rights to be guided and developed properly by their parents and state. As a signatory country of UNCRC, Government of Bangladesh revised its previous Children Act to harmonize with the UNCRC and enacted new Children Act 2013. With this new law, the diversion of children in contact with the law has been introduced in the country. Since Diversion is a new concept many of the implanting agencies and officials don't have the technical skill and knowledge on this issue. The project brings momentum in diversion for children in conflict with the law. During the project period (November 2014-October 2016) total 110 children have been benefited from Diversion from police stations to family/community for petty offences and linked with services and follow-up by social workers.

Diversion Model Practice in Khulna and Jessore

In order to restore the children in conflict with the law in normal life JJS supported the local police and probation officer in the diversion process at Khulna and Jessore. At present JJS is supporting to Eight KMP Police stations of Khulna and one in Jessore Sadar Police Station. Community Based Child Protection Committees (CBCPC) are playing active role in diversion through regular follow-up the children diverted from local police stations. When a child is brought to the police station accused of petty offences, Police and Probation Officer take the decision of diversion through family conferencing where the parents, accused child and representative of CBCPC are present. They assess the feasibility of the child and once they are convinced that the child will not repeat the offence again in future after taking the decision of diversion. The local CBCPC takes the responsibility for monitoring the child and provide necessary guidance to the child and family. After diversion, when a child comes back into the community, CBCPC links the child with services (school, adolescents club, health, vocational training etc.) and follows-up the children regularly to monitor his/her behavioral changes.

Project Funding:
UNICEF

Project Duration:
November 2014 - 31
October 2016

Project Location:
Khulna & Jessore District

Project Beneficiaries:
1650 children/ adolescent
at risk, 110 children in
conflict with law and 2200
parents of children at risk
at the

Key issues around the diversion initiatives

According to the children act 2013, key role players for diversion are Judges, Probation Officer and Police Officer. These actors mainly take all steps and procedures for diversion. CBCPC plays a supportive role in diversion process. Raising awareness, building capacity, creating community ownership through Community Based Child Protection Committee to ensure adolescents participation, providing alternative parenting skills and changing the perception about the children in conflict with the law are some significant factors to make a successful diversion. Khulna and Jessore practice diversion process acknowledging the Children Act, 2013.

Diversion Process Followed

Diversion mainly takes place in the police station. When a child after committing offence is produced to the police station, Child Affairs Police Officer informs to Probation Officer and Probation Officer informs the matter to CBCPC and JJS. Then with presence of Police, Probation Officer, CBCPC, Child, Parents and Volunteers, a family conference is held inside the police station. Settlement is made through the family conference in written resolution with some conditions, which are acknowledged by present bodies. The conditions are given below:

- ♦ The child will never involve in offense in future.
- ♦ The child will go to school or vocational Training Centre regularly.
- ♦ Guardians will ensure that their children will go to school.
- ♦ Guardians will take care of their children and play responsibilities ensuring that their children do not to commit offense in future.
- ♦ The child will do a community service (work settled during settlement) as compensation.
- ♦ The child and his/her guardians will keep linkage with CBCPC and volunteers and update the progress of the child.

According to Children Act, 2013, diversion can also take place through court other than police station. If Judge of children court justifies a case that is fit for diversion, can order to Probation Officer to take necessary actions for diversion.

National Level Advocacy for Policy Influence

During the project period (January 2015 -October 2016) total 151 children have been benefited from Diversion from police stations to family/community for petty offences and linked with services and follow-up by social workers. Beside these the project has a lots of good achievements for promoting community initiatives to establish justice for children. To share the experiences of diversion and project achievements at national level, JJS organized “National Level Sharing Meeting on Diversion under Children Act 2013: Experiences of Khulna and Jessore” at Daily Star, A S Mahmud Conference Hall, 64-65 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka on 24 October, 2016. Honorable Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, Supreme Court of Bangladesh was the Chief Guest of the said meeting. In this meeting, Nasreen Begum, Additional Secretary, Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr.Dr.Kh. Mahid Uddin, Additional DIG (Training and Sports) Police Head Quarter, Dhaka and Jean Lieby, Chief, Child Protection Section, UNICEF Bangladesh presented as special guests. Besides that, Judges, Police officer, Probation officer, Councilor, CBCPC members from Khulna and Jessore, Media representatives, national and international NGO representatives were also presented in this meeting and they shared their experiences of diversion regarding Khulna and Jessore.

A total number of 55 (Male 41 and Female 14) participants had joined in the national level sharing meeting. The major objective of the meeting was to share experiences of diversion under Children Act 2013 in the perspective of Khulna and Jessore. Finally the experiences will help to promote diversion at national level for ensuring better service delivery for the children. At first of the meeting, Executive Director of JJS, ATM Zakir Hossain presented his experiences of diversion from the perspective of Khulna and Jessore. He emphasized to promote diversion that will create congenial environment for all children and keep best interest of child. Then the floor was open to all of the participants. All of the participants agreed that, they would work to establish a child friendly justice system through diversion in the country for the best interest of child, which was acknowledged in UNCRC and Children Act 2013. Chief Guest Justice Sheikh Hassan Arif, Honorable Justice, Supreme Court of Bangladesh said that UNICEF and JJS initiated the noble task, which we needed to spread-out all over the country. He said that he would advocate at policy level for adoption of diversion at national level. The meeting was presided over by JJS Executive Director ATM Zakir Hossain.



Advocacy and Coordination Meetings with Judiciary, Police, Probation Officers and Lawyers on Diversion and Children Act 2013

To encourage children justice actors for diversion, several advocacy and coordination meetings held in Khulna and Jessore with Police, Judiciary, Probation Officers, Lawyers and Civil Society. 6 coordination meetings held in 2016 covering 120 Children Justice Actors like Judges, Polices and Probation Officers and Lawyers. The meetings are mainly coordinated by the session Courts at Khulna Metropolitan, Khulna district and Jessore district level. Main discussion point in these meetings are diversion, its importance, process etc. Key actors like Judges, Polices and Probation Officers are encouraged to apply diversion through these meetings.

Through these meetings-

- ♦ Polices have been requested to take necessary initiatives for diversion of children commit minor offense
- ♦ It was addressed by the Judge that children with minor offense would not proceed to the court without trying for diversion
- ♦ Police should pay more attention to meet the best interest of the children. As their first priority should go for diversion.



Case study: Jhuma Speaks about Equal Rights for All Children

Rafija Akhter Jhuma, the adolescent girl of Khulna is an active member of Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) supported “Adolescent Club”. This Club is operated with the financial support of UNICEF. Jhuma lives in Islami Mission road of Khulna City. She studies in class seven at Nurnagar Secondary School of Khulna City. She acquired first position in her class and also got GPA 5.00 in Primary School Certificate (PSC) examination. She also mentioned that she holds the 1st position in her class from class two till present. Recently Jhuma’s picture is published at UNICEF’s world children situation, 2016 article titled as “A Fair Chance for Every Child”.

In 28th June, 2016, a roundtable meeting was conducted in Head Office, Prothom Alo, with the technical and financial assistance of UNICEF. Jhuma attended in that round table meeting and shared some worst experiences of her struggling life. There she gave a statement on the equal rights for all children in the meeting.



Jhuma Talks about her Struggling History

Jhuma comes from a hardcore poor family. Jhuma’s father was died within a few days of her birth. Her mother, Monsura Begum got second marriage and a girl child was born in her new family. Jhuma’s stepfather left the family. At present, Jhuma lives along with her step sister and beloved mother. Monsura Begum works in several households as a maid servant to maintain her family. In spite of being her illness, she sells was selling water in two shops and cleaning dishes at households. Jhuma also helped her mother to sell water at different shops. As a result, she was unable to concentrate on her education. There was a picture published in UNICEF’s article where Jhuma was studied near a dustbin under the light of street lamp. Jhuma said that her house was situated beside the dustbin. Unfortunately there was no electricity in her house. For this reason, she had to study in that unhealthy place. Jhuma also said that she felt frightened for studying in that lonely area and sometimes wicked boys disturbed her. The disturbance has been minimized in response to her complain by local elected representatives. Suddenly she couldn’t attend school as she became unable to pay monthly school fee and examination fee for financial crisis. Due to the adverse effects of poverty and her mother illness, continuing her studying became uncertain.

Jhuma Found the Way of Her Life

At that moment, Volunteer of Adolescent club, came to her mother to convince her to free Jhuma from the harmful practice of child labor. She assured to help Jhuma’s family in terms of three conditions. Firstly, Jhuma had to go to school regularly and she couldn’t work outside. Secondly, Jhuma had to be a member of Adolescent Club for improving her life skill components. Thirdly, her parents would not set marriage of Jhuma before 18 years. Jhuma’s parents agreed all the conditions. After that, Jhuma got financial support through Adolescent Club. JJS continuously observed her education and provides provided guidance through this club. As a result of advocacy with Nurnagar school management committee, Jhuma was free from paying school fees. Now Jhuma dreams for a better life. She wants to serve people in future. She wants to be a doctor in future. She is also thankful to JJS and UNICEF for giving such kind of support to lead her into a better life.

Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to climate change effect. Disaster occurs quite frequently and is more to the south-west region. It adversely affects to life, assets and socio-economic condition and increases the rate of people displacement and climate migration. JJS works with the communities and authorities, and develops different adaptation examples to use and scale out. It carries out emergency response, early recovery, preparedness and risk reduction to disaster. The organization works with disaster management committees. It supports strengthening community based disaster preparedness and enhances disaster management related capacity building with local stakeholders.



Enhance Livelihoods of Coastal Community for Adaptation to Climate Change- CCCP

Project Background

The Community Climate Change Project (CCCP) is designed to support communities to increase their resilience to the impacts of climate change, by supporting community-based adaptations relating to food security, social protection, health, disaster management, infrastructure, knowledge management and other activities that would enhance the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable communities. JJS has successfully implemented the project “Enhance Livelihoods of Coastal Community for Adaptation to Climate Change” under the project CCCP. The project worked at the Kamarkhola union of Dacope Upazilla under Khulna district covering 1800 vulnerable coastal HHs where 1200 households had benefited by water coverage and another 600 households got livelihoods support. The project has provided support for alternative income generation like slated housing system for goat/sheep rearing, duck rearing in semi-scavenging method and crab culture with necessary skill development training. The project has created drinking water access for the targeted beneficiaries through pond re-excavation and PSF installation as well as installation of rain water harvesting system (RWHS) at household level.

Project Objective

- ♦ To increase resilience of communities through strengthening climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives
- ♦ To develop community based adaptation measures to cope with climate change impacts

Major Achievements

- ♦ 240 beneficiaries received training and project support on goat/sheep rearing
- ♦ 240 beneficiaries received training and project support on goat/sheep rearing
- ♦ 545 beneficiaries received training and project support on duck rearing
- ♦ 223 sanitary latrine has been installed & 10 pond were re-excavated for availability of drinking water

Project Partner:

Palli Karma-Sahayak
Foundation (PKSF)

Project Location:

Dacope Upazila (Kamark-
hola Union) of Khulna
District

Project Duration:

December, 2013 - .Decem-
ber, 2016

Project Focus Area:

- ♦ Supporting alternative income generation
- ♦ Creating drinking water access through suitable strategy

Project Beneficiaries:

In total 1800 vulnerable coastal households got water coverage and livelihood support

Case Study: Crab Culture Changes Shirina's Life

Shirina Begum (34) is a member of climate adaptation group. Her seven-member family, including her husband Anis Sana (36) with three sons, and parents-in-law, live in Daksin Saharabad of Kamarkhola union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna district adjacent to the Sundarbans in the south-west coastal region of Bangladesh. She got married to Anis Sana around eighteen years ago. She was enjoying a happy life with her family. In 2009 Cyclone Aila hit the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh and destroyed her life and livelihoods and she took shelter on an embankment. Tidal surge washed out her house and damaged everything. Her battle/struggling began against food, water and sanitation. She thought that she would never be able to go back to her own land.

JJS has started to implement Community Climate Change (CCCP) Project in 2013 in Kamarkhola union. Shirina Begum was selected as a project beneficiary considering selection criteria through community consultation. Her household plinth was raised and she returned to her own land. She was selected for crab culture IGA support following the need assessment report. She got one-day crab culture training and she prepared her selected land for crab culture. JJS CCCP project gave her 6500 BDT to purchase 50 buckets, ropes and other necessary equipments for crab culturing. In October, 2015 Shirina Begum started her 1st round farming with 50 buckets and 10kg baby crabs. After 16 days, she sold 15kg of crabs at Tk 9000 whereas her investment was Tk 3850. In the 1st round, her net profit was Tk 5150. She got a total profit of Tk 14380 by cultivating four rounds within two months. She bought a goat with her income and saved some amount for the future. She said that she didn't know how it was possible to earn such amount of money from crab culture. She thanks JJS and Community Climate Change Project for this income generating activities support and is hopeful to continue her work.



Community Based Cyclone Disaster Preparedness Project - CCDP

Project Background

The Community based Cyclone Disaster Preparedness (CCDP) has been implementing from 2012 in Southkhali union of Sarankhola Upazila under Bagerhat district. ShaplaNeer- Bangladesh is providing technical and financial assistance. Southkhali union was terribly affected by the cyclone Sidr in 2007. There was huge life casualty, asset and property loss of the people and area. JJS has been working in Southkhali union since 2008 and assisting people in overcoming the loss and preparing for any forthcoming disaster. The CCDP project focuses on the cyclone disaster risk reduction (DRR) for family level preparedness. The approach is school-based DRR session for students and capacity building of Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC). The major goal of this project is to make Southkhali Union resilient to Cyclone disaster.

Major Activities

- ♦ Advocating for long-lasting embankment and sufficient number of cyclone shelters.
- ♦ Raising awareness of cyclone DRR among targeted students.
- ♦ Strengthening of household level cyclone disaster preparedness.
- ♦ Maintaining existing disaster information center.
- ♦ Capacity building of UDMC for cyclone disaster preparedness.
- ♦ Reformation and capacity building of Cyclone Shelter Management Committees (SMC).
- ♦ Reorganizing CPP Units and capacity building.
- ♦ Improvement of cyclone shelter related facilities.
- ♦ Maintenance and improvement of drinking water sources.

Major Achievements

- ♦ Some cyclone shelters are now easily accessible having network to road and water facility for the toilets.
- ♦ The community institutions based cyclone disaster preparedness has been strengthened.
- ♦ All the 13 schools of Southkhali Union have accepted the CCDP project's DRR school education as co-curriculum.
- ♦ JJS-CCDP project formed a cultural team named Bakulful including local community boys and girls. They are motivated to work for the betterment of the community people and to contribute in cyclone disaster risk reduction.
- ♦ Household level cyclone disaster preparedness is strengthened and individual family takes preparedness measures in cyclone season.

Project Location:

Southkhali Union of
Sarankhola Upazila under
Bagerhat District

Project Duration:

July 2012 – March 2016
Funded by: ShaplaNeer
Bangladesh

Project Emphasis:

Cyclone Disaster Risk
Reduction (DRR) for family
level preparedness

Southkhali Girls High School Student's Forum

In June 2013 Southkhali Girls High School student's forum was formed. This student's forum started their journey with 24 members. In 2016 the number is reached to 30 members in the forum. Student's forum is continuing their activities for building awareness on disaster preparedness among students considering mission and vision. They arrange meeting regularly and take decisions of work.

Already they have implemented different activities considering disaster preparedness, such as tree plantation in school campus, disaster awareness base poster, leaf late distribution and campaigning at family level, mobile number collection for disseminating disaster message and participated in a mock drill. They also published a wall magazine by their own writings and student's forum.

Members also play important role and participate in various annual programs in their school. On 29 April 2015 they arranged a human chain to show condolence to Nepali people for their earthquake tragedy.

Rukaiya Akter, Father: Md. AbulKalam, Mother: Khohinur Begum, Class; Seven, Roll: 02, Village: Rayenda, is an active member of Southkhali Girls High School Students forum. In February 2014, at first Rukaiya Akter got membership as an active member and started participating in various activities of student's forum. She is belonging with leadership in the forum and leading in different activities. In this period of membership, she has participated and played important role in some major activities such as mock drill, family level campaigning, tree plantation, issue base poster preparation, publishing wall magazine, mobile number collection, human chain program etc. About this forum Rukaiya Akter said, "I am very happy as a member of student's forum. Because I have got many opportunities to work on disaster preparedness and others activities. I'm also satisfied as I can do something for our family and society in reducing disaster risk. I'm confident to do any social work and want more in future through this student's forum. Thanks to JJS for giving this opportunity. In fact, we have some future plan for the participation on DRR by Tree plantation, DRR base poster preparation and publishing wall magazine on issue base writings."



WASH for Development: Reaching out to the Extreme Poor of the Remote Rural Areas of Bangladesh (phase-II)

Project Overview

Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) in partnership with Concern Worldwide Bangladesh has been implementing a one year project namely “WASH for Development: Reaching out to the Extreme Poor of the Remote Rural Areas of Bangladesh” phase-ii to increase access to improved drinking water sources, sanitation facilities and knowledge. The project works in 2 Upazila (Koyra and Dacope) under Khulna district which are most vulnerable to climate change. JJS is responsible for developing WASH committee at community and school level by providing WASH support within the working project areas. Concern Worldwide and JJS committed to ensure accountability and transparency of the project through project implementation.

Objective

To increase access to improved drinking water sources, sanitation facilities and knowledge on hygiene practices among the extreme poor in four districts of Haor and Coastal context in Bangladesh” through installation of deep-tube-well, construction of rainwater harvesting systems, construction of sanitation facilities, facilitation of hygiene education and reducing their risks of waterborne diseases.

Major Activities

As part of this commitment JJS had taken many initiatives such as Community participation from the beginning, Upazilla level Project inauguration meeting. JJS also arranged Union level sensitization meeting at the middle stage of project implementation. WaSH project was working for ensuring health and hygiene education as a basic demand of Coastal dwellers. Concern Worldwide and JJS had initiated various types of awareness activities such as Community level health and hygiene session, School level health and hygiene session, Day observation. Both hardware and software activities had also been taken during the project implementation because only hardware activities were not enough for ensuring quality education and hygiene environment at community and school level.

Major Achievements

- ♦ 3058 students and 133 teachers are using hygiene latrine
- ♦ 512 families with 2580 peoples are drinking rain water from polymer tanks regularly
- ♦ 29 RWHS have been established and now students are drinking rain water Community peoples are collecting safe water from DTW

Project Area Coverage:

Koyra and Dacope
Upazila, Khulna
District

Project Partner:
Concern Worldwide

Project Duration:
February, 2016 to
January 2017



Case Study: Safe Water Facilities Ensured Smiling Face of Antobunia Sardar Para Peoples

Antabunia Sardarpara is situated in Maharajpur Union under Koyra Upazila, Khulnazila, which is 07 kilometer away from the Upazilla Sadar. This is a vulnerable, inaccessible and over populated area within the unions. Sardar Para is a part of Antabunia village. 101 families with 517 populations (m-155 F-147 Childrin-159 Disable-1 and oldest -55) live in this Para, where most of the households' occupation are agriculture and fishing and there were no safe water facilities (DTWs or RWHS) within the Para. Most of the people collect and drink water From Deara Village which is 01.5 KM far from this Para. They know, safe water save life, but they have no access of safe water within the community. Resulting that they are always suffering from water borne diseases and every year 2-3 children die for this reason. In dry season 40-50% people collect safe water (DTW) from SimarAit Madrasa by water pot.

JJS Resolved Drinking Water Problem

Concern Worldwide and its partner Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) have worked with in this community under WASH Project since February, 2016. Since the implementation of WASH project, the need of adequate facilities of pure drinking water had been realized. Following a participatory process and empowering the WASH committee project installed 01 DTW (845 fit depths) considering flood water level and gender aspect. Project staff facilitates Five (Safe Water, Sanitation, Hand Washing, Personal and environmental hygiene and menstrual Hygiene) health and hygiene sessions at community level. Two selected care takers have been trained by the DPHE training. Care taker and Wash Committee members were playing vital roles to cleanness and repairing the DTW. Now the targeted communities are getting safe water from own road and need not to go to the outside. Girls and women of this road are now very happy using safe water. Now the Water borne diseases are gradually reducing. Social incidents and verbal abuse have stopped on water collection point of view. Villagers are very happy and working together to ensure DTW maintenance properly. Now, they dream that everyone of this village will drink safe water, use sanitary latrine and maintain personal and environmental hygiene properly. One of land owners Minara Begum expressed that, "We are now really safe from water borne diseases than before.

Mobilizing and Organizing Humanitarian Operations for Disaster Resilient Coastal Areas- MOHORA

Project Overview

JJS and Shapla Neer initiated emergency response to the affected people of Sarankhola Upazila (mainly in Southkhali and Rayenda Union) immediately after the SIDR, and provided foods, cloths, water, child foods and other household essentials. The project mainly focused on Upazila DMCs activities. The project implementation year is considered from April 2016 to March 2017. The full phase MOHORA project designed activity areas which are in all 04 Unions of Sharankhola Upazila and 04 Unions of Morrelganj Upazila under Bagerhat District. But the first year activities were revised by JJS and SN for fund shortage and activities were conducted in Sharankhola upazila covering Rayenda and Southkhali union.

Project Achievements:

- ♦ Coordination among local level DMCs is strengthened.
- ♦ Disaster preparedness at household level is strengthened
- ♦ Community needs are incorporated to Disaster Management Plan.
- ♦ Mechanisms of mutual support among community stakeholders are created and well-coordinated.
- ♦ Lessons learned from the project are documented and shared with the relevant stakeholders.



5

Research Projects

The peri-urban Khulna, located at the south-west coastal Bangladesh, confronts various natural and man-made disasters that intimidate crisis of many facets of livelihood options of the coastal communities. A large number of climate migrants from coastal Upazilas settle in the peri-urban areas that escalated competition over limited natural resources and livelihood opportunities creating conflicts thus undermining community resilience. That eventually crafted stress on water resources thus food production of the peri-urban Khulna. JJS is investigating the implications of climate change and urbanization stresses on peri-urban water security and its impacts on livelihood.



Climate Policy, Conflicts and Cooperation in Peri-Urban South Asia: Towards Resilient and Water Secure Communities

Project Overview

Climate change and urbanization are major drivers that increasingly shape patterns of water security and insecurity in South Asia. Their combined effects are increasingly felt in peri-urban areas. Contestations for peri-urban resources create conflicts and undermine community resilience. With urbanization and the growing domestic and industrial water demands, competition for scarce water between water users in urban and peri-urban areas increases. This further reduces surface and groundwater resources. The water quality is also under threat. Urban wastewater and solid wastes have degraded common water bodies such as the Mayur River and the local environment. Three case sites are selected under this project. Those are: Alutola (10 Gate) Village, Chawk Ahsankhali Village and Rajbandh Village. The project aims to assess and compare the changing insecurities, vulnerabilities, incidences of conflict, and options for cooperation associated with climate change and urbanization. The goal of the project is to strengthen and empower communities for the effective management of water insecurity, induced by the combined impacts of climate change and urbanization in the use, management, and governance of peri-urban water resources of South Asia.

Overall Objective

To contribute the improvement of peri-urban water security by enhancing community resilience to urbanization and climate change through increased cooperation and reduction of conflicts, producing opportunities for improved livelihoods for poor, marginalized, and vulnerable groups and resulting in climate- smart water resource and climate change strategies, policies and actions at various levels.

Discussions made with local communities and actors to understand the present scenario. FGDs were conducted to understand the conflicts and cooperation of peri-urban areas. Both physical and socio-economic issues including industrial use, water logging, water or resource use, urban pocket, climate migration and other aspects were considered in selecting study sites. The project organized regional level conference on various issues of DRR and CCA.

Project Area Coverage:

Alutola (10 Gate) Village; Chawk Ahsankhali Village and Rajbandh Village

Project Duration:

1 January 2014 to 1 July 2018

Total Beneficiaries:

31,202 people

Key Conflicts and Cooperation Points Came from Stakeholder Consultation Workshop:

- ♦ Gate operator is obliged to follow the order of higher authority of KCC.
- ♦ Existing conflicts resolution may be contributing in generating new conflicts. Canal recovery to facilitate proper drainage is resulting in arising social and political conflicts among the district administrator and the local influential who grabbed the canals for shrimp farming.
- ♦ Drinking water scarcity exists in peri-urban areas due to inadequate number of tube wells and inaccessibility to the available one. Installation of more tube well may minimize the problem.
- ♦ During dry season if gate allows saline water, it will destruct peri-urban agriculture and aquaculture. In contrary, if it does not allow saline water same things will happen by the flow of urban waste water. So, in such way peri-urban community has stuck in a dilemma on the issue of sluice gate operation. Possible area of conflict resolution may be the installation of effluent treatment plants for urban waste water treatment.
- ♦ River excavation could be another conflict resolution option as it would promote water navigability.

Shifting Grounds: Institutional Transformation, Enhancing Knowledge and Capacity to Manage Groundwater Security in Peri-urban Ganges Delta Systems

Project Overview

Urbanizing deltas in South Asia have seen rapid growth and change. In some of the most groundwater abundant areas in the Ganges delta, urbanization increase pressures on available groundwater resources and has created patterns of poverty and exclusion. The stress is felt particularly in the peri-urban areas at the interface of urban centers and rural villages. The project seeks to generate insights on the peri-urban groundwater management challenges in Kolkata and Khulna areas within the Ganges delta by integrating research on the institutional, socio-economic and hydrological systems in place. Eventually these insights will also serve as inputs into the design of action interventions to support institutional transformation for sustainable, equitable and pro-poor groundwater management. The project goal is to engage local peri-urban communities and build capacity to negotiate institutional arrangements that are better equipped for existing and future groundwater challenges.

Overall Objective

To build knowledge and capacity among local actors to support a transformation process in peri-urban delta communities in Bangladesh and India for a pro-poor, sustainable and equitable management of groundwater resources across caste/class and gender.

The Project

The project is implemented in two villages: Hogladanga and Matumdanga as research sites of Jalma and Atra-Gilatola union by analyzing field visit reports of interviews and focus group discussion. The project organized a workshop to identify the problems and possible solutions. The participants drew a social map, summarized water related problems and made an action plan to solve the problems of their villages. JJS and community people Identified priority issues of this village through Mango tree meeting/village level workshop. JJS Prepared blog on stressed aquifers and water scarcity in peri urban Hogladanga village under this project and published it in the project website. To prepare the community to use Negotiated Approach for solving their water related problems, JJS is working with the communities. It is sustainable natural resource management approach to enable the local people to protect rights and to solve problems and issues by applying their own knowledge. In the last couple of months JJS formed water rights groups, build capacity of those groups through trainings, meetings, and formed community negotiation groups for advocacy with authorities, prepared village profile for villagers to deliver clear overview of their village and tried to solve the underground water problems of their village. They have now developed a participatory water management plan for their village and initiated negotiation and advocacy for implementation of their plan.

Project Area Coverage:

Batiaghata and Phultala Upazila, Khulna.

Project Duration:

1st October 2014 to 30 September, 2018

Total Beneficiaries:

60,334 people

Deltaic Environments, Vulnerability and Climate Change: The Role of Migration as an Adaptation and Its Policy Implications (DECCMA)

Project Overview

The research project is aimed at climate change impact and adaptation issues in three deltas in two continents: the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna (GBM) Delta of Bangladesh, the Mahanadi Delta of India and the Volta Delta of Ghana. Deltas are vulnerable areas and are considered as hotspots to climate change and sea-level rise. It has now become imperative to act quickly to make more informed choices about how best to live with and thrive in conditions of climate stress. DECCMA focuses on the inter-relationships between climate change impacts, migration, land use change, agricultural production systems, vulnerability and poverty, and seeks to identify sustainable gender-sensitive adaptations in deltaic regions. The project is working with the Governments and a wide range of stakeholders of the delta regions to understand the challenges (how people are adapting to the physical effects of climate change and human interventions, such as sea level rise, alongside socio- economic pressures, including land degradation and population pressure, in delta regions) and identify the implications of different adaptation options to those challenges.

The project aims to develop methods to bring all the different factors together economic, social and physical – which will help to predict how the three deltas may evolve over the next 50 years and provide Governments with the knowledge and tools to ensure that future policy can maximize planning services and programs to the benefit of the region's population. The overall goal of the project is to assess migration as an adaptation in deltaic environments with a changing climate and to deliver policy support to create the conditions for sustainable gender-sensitive adaptation.

Objectives:

To understand the governance mechanisms that promote or hinder migration of men and women in deltas, to understand the conditions that promote migration and its outcomes, as well as gender-specific adaptation options for trapped populations, to understand how climate-change-driven global and national macro-economic processes impact on migration of men and women in deltas, to identify climate change impact hotspots in deltas where vulnerability will grow and adaptation will be needed, to identify feasible and desirable adaptation options and support implementation of stakeholder led gender-sensitive adaptation policy choices, to produce an integrated systems-based bio-physical and socio-economic model to investigate potential future gendered migration under climate change and to conceptualize and evaluate migration within a wide suite of potential adaptation options at both the household and delta level.

JJS is the field research partner of the project. In the current year, the district level stakeholder workshop held in Khulna on 31 August. The main objective of the workshop was knowledge sharing through conversation between different stakeholders, such as University teachers, Government officials, News and electronic media, NGOs group and local community people. The workshop shared knowledge through conversation among different stakeholders. The information received from stakeholders has been good elements of the research

Project Area Coverage:

Khulna, Bagerhat,
Satkhira, Gopalganj,
Barishal, Jhalakhati,
Barguna & Patuakhali
District.

Project Duration:

1 December 2014 to 21
November 2018

Building Capacity of Civil Society Organizations and Communities for Effective Engagement in Trans-boundary Decision Making Process of Brahmaputra River

Project Overview

Brahmaputra is one of the most critical and unique trans-boundary river systems. The basin includes four riparian countries -- India, China, Bhutan and Bangladesh and houses more than 26 million people. The basin with its rich biodiversity has a huge potential for irrigation development, livelihood opportunities, hydropower generation. However, the riparian countries face key challenges in the issues relating to floods, infrastructural development, with rising suspicion and distrust, and lack of open communication within and between countries. This research project aims to build capacity of civil society organizations and communities (including women) for effective engagement in trans-boundary decision-making process of Brahmaputra River. The project works with three target groups- CSOs; community leaders; and women groups.

Objective

- ♦ To build capacity of the CSOs and community leaders
- ♦ To engage state and non-state actors (CSOs and CBOs) for improved interaction related to Brahmaputra river basin
- ♦ To share knowledge and experience among CSOs of the four riparian countries on trans-boundary water governance to collectively develop solution

Activities within this Project:

- ♦ Prepared Detailed Project Implementation Plan
- ♦ Exploratory research to understand the issues, problems and situation of project area
- ♦ Knowledge building session on technical (water flows and sharing), policy, and laws of target groups
- ♦ Skill development session for negotiation, dialogue, communications, and advocacy for target groups
- ♦ Interactive sessions with women leaders to document their viewpoints and their narratives about Brahmaputra river
- ♦ State level interactive deliberation between state bureaucrats and CSO's
- ♦ Organize Study tour for the riparian countries to Bangladesh to understand flood management system
- ♦ District consultation and deliberations between community leaders and street level bureaucrats
- ♦ Community level training involving state department for flood management in Bangladesh

Project Area Coverage:

Shapdhor Union of Islampur Upazila under Jamalpur District, Mansurnagor Union of Kazipur Upazila under Sirajganj District

Project Duration:

November 2016 to December 2017.





Jobeda Parvin **A leader who Inspires Confidence**



Jobeda Parvin, a self-employed women has been living in East Majnabari Village of Mansurnagor Union under Kazipur Upazila of Sirajganj District for the last 40 years. After her marriage. Jobeda Parvin moved to Char Shaldaho village with his husband. She had to shift her house 4 times from one part to another part of Char Shaldaho because of destructive riverbank erosion. Because of continuous river erosion, her house, crop lands and assets were gone into the mighty Brahmaputra River. In 1977, her family shifted to Majnabari village in search of better livelihoods. The massive flood occurred in 1988, brought blessings for them. Through this flood, a huge amount of sediment were deposited on this ground. Then people started cultivation in this area and they cultivated several types of crops and vegetables. The most concerning matter is that the village is not far away from the mighty river (2 to 3 minutes walking distance) that's why people of this area are more vulnerable to be victims of river erosion. She said that Government took an initiative (Sand Dam construction project named as Village protection Dam) for controlling river erosion but unfortunately the dam was destroyed. Now villagers with the assistance of all community members, respected persons and students took an initiative for preparing a large village protection dam (Length 1800 meter, Width 200 meter and Height 25 feet From Majnabari High School to Jamuna River) for controlling the adverse impact of river erosion. Villagers provide their labor voluntarily and all of them are willing to handover their own land for dam construction. She urged better policies to support their life during disaster. In the period of natural disaster, Union Parishad provided some emergency support but unfortunately deprived and victim people couldn't get those supports. Political influence, unequal distribution, extreme communication and corruption were responsible for that.

Micro credit program

Project Overview

Micro Credit Program of JJS runs in 05 Upazilas of Khulna and Bagerhat district and Khulna City Corporation area covering 4700 (Approx.) beneficiaries for poverty alleviation through creating income generating activities by economical support and upgrade the living standard of the poor and ultra-poor of south-west coastal region of Bangladesh. Microcredit program of JJS brings economic empowerment for the vulnerable and disadvantaged women of the working areas which enable the women to take part in decision making in the family and society.

Coverage People: Direct 4700 and Indirect 23500

Major Result (Achievements):

Decision Making Power:

With the motivation through weekly group discussion maximum female or wives of the working community can take part in decision making in the family and society.

Female are Engaging in Income Generating Activities:

The female group members of our community are earning money by income generating activities individually or with their family members. In this connection they have a good contribution to family and in the national income.

Project Location

Six Upazila (Rupsha,
Khulna Sadar, TeroKhada,
Koyra, Fakirhat and
Bagerhat)
Khulna District

Project Funding:

JJS own Fund

Project Status:

Ongoing

Managed Aquifer Recharge for Community Water Supply in Coastal, Urban and Drought Prone Areas- MAR

Project Background

In 2015, the new Phase of the Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) has been initiated towards capacity building and handing over the sites to the users for providing community water supplies in saline areas. This is the continuation of the scale up research on Groundwater buffering in coastal Bangladesh under which construction of 75 MAR system at selected location of Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts completed in early 2015. Major activities of this project are mobilization session with school students, family counseling with MAR water uses family, User Committee / Site Management Committee Meeting, court yard meeting, monthly project staff meeting, field visit of DPHE officials, social maps develop etc. The goal of project is to improve quality of life of the poor and the community people so that they can take part in development process.

Major Achievements and Activities:

- ♦ 48 Mobilization sessions with 1584 school students under 06 schools on WSP
- ♦ 431 Family Counseling with MAR water user family
- ♦ 84 User Committee /Site Management Committee Meetings with 07 MAR sites
- ♦ 256 Court yard Meetings including 684 HH members under 07 MAR sites
- ♦ 21 Tea Stall Meetings including 180 people.
- ♦ 12 Monthly Project staff meetings with all project staff
- ♦ 03 Stakeholder Meetings conducted. 01 in Rayenda and 02 in Southkhali Union participated UDMCs members
- ♦ Developed 07 Social Maps in 07 MAR sites.

Project Location:

Khulna, Shatkhira District, 3 Unions of Sharankhola Upazila and 1 Union of Norelganj Upazila under Bagerhat District.

Project Duration:

1st April, 2014 to 31st December, 2016

Project Beneficiaries:

2200 people of 400 HHs in drought prone areas

JJS Own Initiatives

- 1 **JJS Southkhali Pre-School**
- 2 **Shishu Kendra**
- 3 **Tarar Mela**
- 4 **Sex Workers Children's Education**

JJS Pre-School in Sarankhola

JJS has been operating a pre-school for under five children at Bakultala village, Southkhali Union of Sarankhola Upazila in Bagerhat district from 2008. The initiative undertaken following the sidr effect of 2007. Southkhali was the single most affected union both on life casualty and property damage. Many schools damaged or highly affected, became water logged and no scope of education and remained stop for a long time. JJS initiated the pre-school on that circumstance.

The objective of the pre-school is to prepare children for formal school. The children aged 3-5 years are taught here. The education is done through playing, instruments and books. There are outdoor playing facilities. The education is free and children get Tiffin. One female teacher teaches the students. An assessment on the result performance at class final in primary school found that the pre-school taught students are with better result than the students not having pre-school education. The school ran well in this year having 30 children and all got admitted to formal primary school.

Sex Workers' Children's Education

JJS has been working with the sex workers of Baniashanta village in Mongla sea port area of Dacope Upazila since 1995. The sex workers are socially excluded and do not have access to general people and market places. Sometimes the burial of a dead person becomes difficult. The situation is far worse in case of the children as they have no birth identity, no access to any school or education system. So the initial objectives of this work were to ensure their human rights and raise their awareness on HIV/AIDS. Also JJS started educating the sex worker's children in 1996 setting up a school in Banishanta. It sponsored the cost for education material, food, and teacher's honorarium and recreation items. Later, JJS did advocacy with formal schools and authorities to make access for children with some success.

Tarar Mela

'TararMela is a local cultural team with the children from marginal and poor community, in Talimpur village, Rupsa. JJS formed the team to explore the cultural potentiality of the /underprivileged children and making cultural actors. TararMela performs different cultural show in programs. The group is well trained-up on/by Interactive Popular Theater and Life skill knowledge. Different organizations hire the team and this is an income source for the team.

Audit Report 2015 - 2016





এ. মতীন এন্ড কোং
A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

PARTNERS : MR. A.K. ABDUL MATIN, M. COM. FCA. MR. NETAI CHAND TALUKDER, M. COM. FCA.

OFFICE : 60/2, NAYA PALTAN (1ST FLOOR), DHAKA-1000, TEL : 8318191, CELL : 01199-835489, 01713-435596, Fax : +88-02-8318191, E-mail : akmatinmatin@yahoo.com

Auditors' Report

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Position of **Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) 35/8 T.B. Cross Road, Khulna** as at 30th June, 2016 and the related Income & Expenditure Statement and Receipts & Payments Statement for the period from 1st January, 2016 to 30th June, 2016. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of the Organization's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.


We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS) give a true and fair view of the state of the Organization's affairs as of 30th June, 2016 and of the applicable rules and regulations.

We also report that:

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have made due verification thereof.
- ii) in our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Organization so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- iii) the Organization's Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Statements, Receipts & Payments Statements dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts; and
- iv) to the best of our knowledge and belief the expenditure incurred were for the purpose of the NGO's activities.

Dated, Dhaka
20 December 2016


(A. K. Abdul Matin, FCA)
A. Matin & Co.
Chartered Accountants



এ. মতীন এন্ড কোং
A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)
35/8 T.B. Cross Road, Khulna.

Consolidated Financial Position
as at 30th June, 2016.

Particulars	Notes	Value in Taka 30-06-2016	Value in Taka 31-12-2015
Assets			
Non current Assets			
Fixed Assets	19.00	7,837,294	8,238,797
Current Assets		57,965,535	43,879,373
Cash & Bank Balances	20.00	12,628,764	5,356,105
Investment	21.00	3,069,335	2,101,678
Loan & Advance	22.00	7,867,615	2,822,693
Loan - Beneficiaries (RLF)	23.00	34,399,821	33,598,897
Total		65,802,829	52,118,170
Liabilities			
Fund	24.00	19,158,955	16,404,694
Reserve Fund			
Loan Loss Provision	25.00	4,154,451	3,914,361
Current Liabilities		42,489,423	31,799,115
Loan	26.00	23,696,209	14,056,388
Beneficiaries-Savings	27.00	16,271,069	15,444,321
Provision for vat	28.00	6,492	11,932
Kallyan Tahabil	29.00	2,019,631	1,780,452.00
Security Deposit	30.00	496,022	506,022
Total		65,802,829	52,118,170

Signed in terms of our separate of even annexed.

.....
Md Saifuddin Ahmed
Director Finance

.....
ATM Zakir Hossain
Executive Director

Subject to our separate report of even date.

Dhaka
20 December 2016



.....
(A.K. Abdul Matin, FCA)
A. Matin & Co.
Chartered Accountants



এ. মতীন এন্ড কোং
A. MATIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)

35/8 T.B. Cross Road, Khulna.

Consolidated Income & Expenditure Statement
for the Period from 1 January, 2016 to 30 June, 2016.

Particulars	Notes	Value in Taka	Value in Taka
		30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Income			
Grants Received	31.00	32,036,300.98	61,603,715
Contribution Received	32.00	447,831.00	675,601
Other Income	36.01	243,567.56	451,373
Service Charge		3,364,767.00	6,057,993
Overhead Received		77,857.66	331,897
Total		36,170,324.20	69,120,579
Expenditure			
Administrative expenses	39.00	6,039,776.19	34,253,316
Program Cost	40.00	25,926,811.00	35,074,972
Fund transfer to Project A/C		842,932.00	1,733,635
Interest on Savings		150,402.00	793,268
Interest on Loan			375,604
Fund refund to Concern World wide			49,079
Loan Loss Provision		240,090.00	1,013,123
Depreciation		516,136.16	1,246,286
Surplus/(Deficit) fund transferred to fund Account		2,454,176.85	(5,418,704)
Total		36,170,324.20	69,120,579
		0.00	

Signed in terms of our separate of even annexed.


Md. Saifuddin Ahmed
Director Finance


ATM Zakir Hossain
Executive Director

Subject to our separate report of even date.

Dhaka
20 December 2016


(A.K. Abdur Matin, FCA)
A. Matin & Co.
Chartered Accountants






Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)

35/8 T.B. Cross Road, Khulna

Consolidated Receipts & Payments Statement
for the Period from 1 January, 2016 to 30 June, 2016.

Particulars	Notes	Value in Taka	
		30-06-2016	31-12-2015
Receipts			
Opening:			
Cash in hand		228,272.75	134,746
Cash at Bank		5,127,832.47	8,166,349
Grants Received	31	32,036,300.98	61,603,715
Contribution Received	32	447,831.00	675,601
Inter Project Loan	33	7,048,500.00	1,301,416
Other Loan	34	9,380,797.00	7,083,388
Loan realised from Beneficiaries (RLF)	35	23,510,076.00	43,030,117
Other Income	36	147,456.56	349,695
Advance realised	37	281,472.00	61,442
Provision	38	80,761.00	11,932
Service Charge		3,364,767.00	6,057,993
Overhead Received		77,867.66	331,897
Savings Collection		3,519,323.00	6,424,924
Kallyan Tahbil		243,110.00	493,030
Security received		332,240.00	71,922
Total		85,826,597.42	135,798,136
Payments			
Administrative expenses	39	6,039,776.19	34,253,316
Program Cost	40	25,926,811.00	35,074,972
Capital expenditure	41	114,633.00	88,350
Inter project Loan	42	6,074,500.00	1,166,416
Other Loan	43	6,829,580.00	1,008,769
Loan Disburse to Beneficiaries (RLF)	44	24,311,000.00	49,303,000
Beneficiaries Savings refund	45	3,535,507.00	6,258,376
Advance	46	285,894.00	288,924
Vat Paid	47	86,201.00	1,733,635
Fund transfer			1,200,000
FDR			
Security Refund		10,000.00	
Kallyan Tahbil Refund		3,931.00	36,194
Fund refund to Concern			49,079
Closing Balance			
Cash in hand		153,303.75	228,273
Cash at Bank		12,475,460.48	5,127,832
Total		85,826,597.42	135,798,136
		(0.00)	

Signed in terms of our separate of even annexed.


Md Saifuddin Ahmed
Director Finance

Subject to our separate report of even date

Dhaka
20 December 2016



.....
ATM Zakir Hossain
Executive Director


(A.K. Abdul Matin, FCA)
A. Matin & Co.
Chartered Accountants