

## ANNUAL REPORT

# 2020-2021

*37 Years in Development*

37 Years in Development

# Annual Report

2020-2021



**Annual Report 2020-2021**  
**Website: [www.jjsbangladesh.org](http://www.jjsbangladesh.org)**



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**Published By:**

Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)

**Published on:**

December 2021

**Photo Credit:**

JJS Archive

**Printed by:**

Procharoni Printing Press  
01711-275484

**Graphics Design:**

Sekhar Kumar Biswas, Anckur

***A JJS Publication***



# MESSAGE FROM

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

We're going through one of the crucial moments of time, but what brings me hope is our unprecedented dedication to responding to the community in our region. In a year of tremendous uncertainty, the Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS), as a humanitarian organization, has stayed stable and continues to serve the community with equity and integrity. These are the values that have driven the JJS for 37 years and are even more relevant throughout the unprecedented challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic. Considering all these ups and downs, we are gratified to present the 2020-21 Annual Report on activities that will have an impact well in future.

As a non-profit organization, Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) ensure resource equity and sustainability through empowerment of the people in a way so that access to information and resources are shared fairly while safeguarding the interest of all living species considering the earth's finite resources and responsive governance. With the goal to build a sustainable and inclusive community, the JJS has formed an increasing number of partnerships with national government, international donor agency, non-profit and civil organizations to implement the projects.

JJS is committed to work to the agenda 2030 for sustainable development and priorities of Bangladesh government. JJS is currently implementing more than twelve projects in collaboration with different nationals and international organizations to achieve the SDGs designed by UN. JJS always pay close attention to the impact of climate change. Due to global pandemic situation, JJS faced some obstacles to implement assigned project activities in different project. However, JJS successfully enabled to tackle the situation in strategic way. Considering COVID, Cyclone Bulbul and Amphan situation, JJS takes various short-term emergency supports.

JJS acknowledges the support of Government of Bangladesh, Action Aid Bangladesh, Aparajeyo Bangladesh, BUET, Blue Gold, CEGIS, Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and UK's Department for International Development (DFID), Concern Worldwide, Deltares, European Union, EDUCO, Kindersnothilfe, IPEN, IWM



JICA, KUET, KU, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Max Foundation, MetaMeta Netherlands, Mott Macdonald, Rupantar, Save the Children-UK, Shapla Neer-Japan, SIDA, TU Delft-Netherlands, The Asia Foundation, UNICEF, USAID, Wageningen University, Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO), and many more, which is undoubtedly the core contributor in the repeated success of JJS.

This report contains an extensive review of the works, programs and initiatives that have been implemented last year. It also includes research works, achievements and targets of JJS on governance and human rights, environment and food sovereignty, child protection and youth participation, climate change and disaster risk management, research projects and undertaken own initiatives of JJS in relation to SDGs. As we move forward, I am proud of what JJS has accomplished in 2019-20 to build a sustainable society in coastal Bangladesh. I wish every success of JJS in future and look forward to continue this journey for achieving our vision of a sustainable society where every woman, men and child lead a healthy life with self-reliance and dignity.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zakir Hossain'.

ATM Zakir Hossain  
Executive Director  
Jagrata Juba Shangha



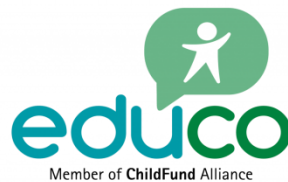
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## Content

JJS'S CONTRIBUTION TO ATTAIN SDGS.....	05
POPULATION COVERAGE OF JJS.....	06
GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS .....	7-12
ENVIRONMENT AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY.....	13-14
CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT.....	15-18
CHILD PROTECTIONS AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT .....	18-29
RESEARCH PROJECT.....	30-33
MICRO CREDIT OF JJS.....	33-34
JJS OWN INNITIATIVES.....	35

# JJS

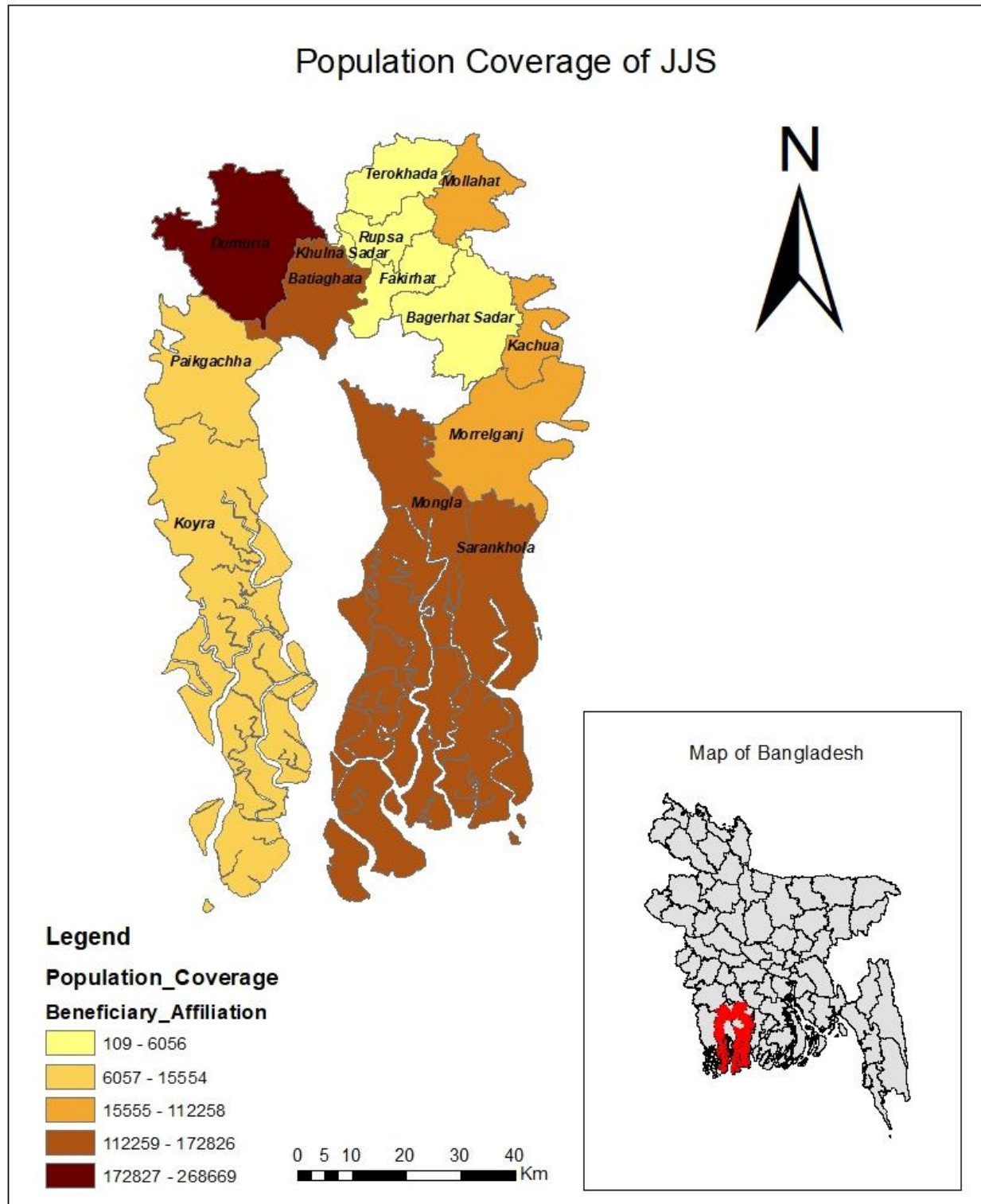
## CONTRIBUTION

### *To attain* SDGs





## Population Coverage of JJS



## GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

JJS considers governance and people's rights as a fundamental and key element of its program focus. This organization pays attention to awareness rising of the common people about their rights and entitlement, responsiveness as well as transparency of responsible actors and contribution in decision-making process. JJS focuses on poor people's access to information and control over resources through increasing their participation in the decision-making process, policy formulation alongside implementation procedure. It concentrates on strengthening the service providing systems as well as keeps an eye on monitoring and evaluation process of the local government institutes. Therefore, now “Strengthen Civil Society and Public Institutions to Build Community Resilience for Climate Change Adaptation” project has been working in close contact with different government departments and public institutions to build community resilience for climate change adaptation.

**Project:** Strengthen Civil Society and Public Institutions to Build Community Resilience for Climate Change Adaptation

**Project Duration:** July 01, 2017 to September 30, 2021

**Funding Organization:** Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)

**Project Location:** Dist: Bagerhat; Upazila(s): Mongla; Union(s)/City wards/Pourasava: Chandpai, Burirdanga, Shonailta, Mithakhali, Shundarban and Clila Union

**Project Brief:** The coastal areas of Bangladesh are highly exposed to the impacts of climate change; it affects the lives and livelihoods of the coastal people significantly. Because of the specific livelihood circumstances of coastal people, the impact of climate change is severe for women, the poor, and the marginalized. The project aims to build a climate-resilient community of the most vulnerable people in the target areas by strengthening public institutions, CSOs, and community members and enabling communities to demonstrate greater resilience towards climate change impacts and natural disasters in climatic and environmentally vulnerable coastal regions in Bangladesh. A total of 1350 direct beneficiaries and 6,500 indirect beneficiaries with coverage of 45 village level groups and 7 community volunteer groups in Mongla upazila are covered under the project. The key performed interventions in the reporting year include community group meetings, quarterly union and upazila level climate change action group meetings, international women's day observation, rural women's day observation, CRVA at ward, union and upazila level, follow-up meetings with UDMC and UzDMC, advocacy meetings with UDMC and UzDMC to incorporate community risk reduction action plans into union and upazila level plans, farmers' training, public hearings, seminars with government stakeholders, and COVID-19 activity, etc. This project has a great impact on mobilizing rural society. People have become more aware of agriculture and livestock. They are trained to be resilient to the negative impact of climate change. Women and girls become knowledgeable about their rights. Government officials became conscious of their duty.



### Key Results:

- 360 beneficiaries are now cultivating climate-resilient crops after getting capacity building training.
- 175 beneficiaries are linked to the climate-smart livestock option (goat, poultry, and crab farming).
- 270 beneficiaries-built climate resilient households for protection from disaster.
- 981 beneficiaries have been included under the government safety net programs (VGD and VGF).
- 15 beneficiaries got the Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) option from Union Parishad through our linkage



## The use of modern farming practices improves production

My income from agriculture has doubled after utilizing advice from JJS. I received training, agricultural support and guidance from JJS and the Agriculture Extension Office Mongla.

Alokesh Chandra Halder, an inhabitant of South Holdibunia, Khashpara village of Chila Union, Mongla. He is a member of the farmer group of the project implemented by Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS). Alokesh was a day laborer and a small farmer before 2018. His income was not sufficient to maintain his family. After an accident, he had to leave his day labor profession. Now, he only has the choice to cultivate his land. Previously, he grew crops in a conventional way. As a result, he did not make such a profit from cultivating land. He lived a pathetic life in the first half of 2018 due to insufficient income.

He has started climate adaptive agriculture on his land after getting training and technical guidance from JJS in late 2020. JJS enriched his knowledge by providing continuous nursing and providing support to establish linkage with the agriculture extension office. JJS took him to the Upazila Agriculture office to get a short training on climate adaptive agriculture and techniques. Besides, JJS supported him by providing guidance, seeds, and an interest-free loan of IGA with a 10k taka support for agriculture. Alokesh started growing different kinds of vegetables like sweet-gourd, cucumber, chili, lady finger, etc. on his farm by following modern techniques like modified raised bed, bottle drip, Mada technology, preparing compost, bio-insecticides like sex pheromone, pit cultivation, etc.

This year Alokesh earned a handsome amount from his farm unlike previous year. According to him he almost earned 9400 takas during this season which more than doubled than the previous year. Now a day, he became the role model throughout his neighboring farmer and villages.



**Project:** Collective Responsibility Action and Accountability for Improved Nutrition (CRAAIN)

**Project Duration:** January 01, 2020 to December 31, 2022

**Funding Organization:** European Union with support from Concern Worldwide

**Project Location:** Upazila: Kachua, Mollahat, Sharankhola & Mongla; District: Bagerhat

**Project Brief:**

The ‘Collective Responsibilities, Actions and Accountability for Improved Nutrition’ (CRAAIN) project period is from January 2020 to December 2022. This three-year intervention aims to establish an innovative, resilient and scalable local level pro-poor Nutrition Governance model by adopting an integrated, comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach to improve nutrition in four Upazilas (Kachua, Sarankhola, Mongla & Mollahat) of Bagerhat district - a south-west coastal region of Bangladesh. The project prioritizes involvement of community, government departments, private sector, and civil society with focus on four priority sectors - Nutrition, Agriculture, Social Safety Net and WASH. As it is a multi-sectoral project, it is being implemented by a ‘Coastal Consortium’ led by Concern Worldwide with WaterAid Bangladesh and two local NGO partners - Rupantar and Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS). During this reporting period (January 1, 2021–December 31, 2021), the CRAAIN team successfully dealt with uncertainties such as the global pandemic and the lack of activity pressure, and as a result, the team worked together to overcome all challenges and successfully transitioned to the project's maturity stage.

**Key Outcomes in Quantity:**

- The project intensified to incorporate 53 nutrition activities into targeted government department (Agriculture including Fisheries, Livestock, Social Welfare, DPHE & Health)
- 83.60% of Women who consumed food with minimum dietary diversity (min. 5 out of 10 food groups)
- 79.84% of extreme poor households have a functional home garden to meet family nutrition
- 375 number of Agro & WASH entrepreneurs developed to improve their situation as well as mobilize community
- 44.86% of households use an improved reliable drinking water source exclusively all year round.
- 21.15% of poor and extreme poor and disadvantaged people (including disabled and ethnic minority groups) who are accessing social safety nets.

**Highlights:**

- All four working Upazilas who have budget allocated for WASH, agriculture & Nutrition

- 217 public and private sector staff oriented on nutrition, agriculture and WASH
- 10.91 % of respondent who know at least five critical moments for hand washing.
- 21.03 % of lastborn children 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet.
- 8.88 average score assessed of the functionality, responsiveness and capacity of targeted government departments
- 20,000 extreme poor beneficiaries got Agro-input support

### Because of having Support Diversity in CRAAIN, The Mondal's Will No Longer Be Impoverished

**Name of the Beneficiary:** Neeli Mondol

**Age:** 32

**Address:** Village: Joykha, Union: Sonaytola; Upazila: Mongla

Ripon mondol is a small farmer from Joykha village in Mongla upazilla's Sonaytola union. He is an auto-rickshaw driver. He has two daughters, a wife, a father and a mother in the family. His youngest daughter is two years old, and his wife, Neeli Mandal, is a housewife. Though he does not have enough land to cultivate paddy, he has a small piece of land in his home yard for vegetable gardening, and he also has a very small pond where he grows some fish. He tries to cope with the family needs by cultivating vegetables. In his words, "For the last 7-8 years, I have been trying to meet my family's demand as my income is not persistent. But earlier, I wasn't able to produce as I expected. In the last year, when some people visited my house from CRAAIN people, they observed my situation.

Then, my wife's name was listed as a CRAAIN beneficiary for homestead support." Earlier, Neeli Mandal participated in the BCC (household level) session who also shared her experience with Ripon Mondol about the interventions of CRAAIN project. Later, her husband contacted to the UF (on duty) in the area and expressed his interest in participating in the project if there was any intervention come in the CRAAIN project. Ripon Mondol was later selected as the lead farmer and was given the opportunity to receive lead farmer training and participate in activities. Later on, he also received vermin compost training, his wife



Figure 13: Neeli Mondol taking care of her gourd seedlings (left side) and vermin compost plant (right side) with support of CRAAIN project



(Neeli Mandal) received beneficiary training on home gardening and poultry rearing, and they jointly contributed to the flourishing of their home garden. Neeli Mondol received five varieties of seeds, and together they nurtured those items and used the vermin compost manure from the project. They were very curious and surprised when the seedlings sprouted from the seeds, because it had never happened before. A statement from Ripon Mondol-

**“I have bought seeds from the local market before and planted them, but not all the seedlings grew in that way or the seeds were not so fresh. I was really surprised to see my gourd seedlings, and I kept some seedlings for my own gardening from eggplant seedlings, and sold the rest of the seedlings, so far earning BDT 700.”** They have been tending the seedling regularly and liaising with the UF. His gourd seedlings are growing now, his wife has started to pick the leaves and cooked them with Hotchpotch to feed their children as complementary food item. The gourd has also started to flowering and soon they can harvest to meet the needs of her family. He doesn't have to visit in market for buying vegetables as like before, as nearly 60% of vegetables items they started to consume (for the last month) from own garden and believed that for the next month they can consume 90% of the required vegetables from own garden and able to seal surplus vegetables in the local market and neighbors. They expected to earn BDT 800-900 in the next month by selling vegetables in the local market.

Moreover, the new learning from vermin compost training leads himself to add additional income opportunities. He also received two rings and slabs, two hand gloves and 500 gm vermin to produce vermin compost and expending for own business promotion. They also have been concentrating on caring for rings, slabs and earthworms from the project to produce vermin compost manure and use that homemade compost manure on their farm. They anticipated that soon they would able to start selling of the compost manure to local farmers after using own homestead garden.

Neeli Mondol said, they were grateful to the CRAAIN project as they found new pathway for homebased production which not only help them to meet own family need but will lead them to generate additional income options. They found also committed to spread knowledges that they gathered from the project interventions.

#### **Dual agro support leads family transitions**



*The two-way support (agricultural input and vermin compost) and hands-on training have started to improve my socio-economic condition. We are now more confident in terms of the persistency of my earning opportunities. The way the vermin compost has been producing and obtaining vegetables from the home garden, two months later, we are able to earn a monthly BDT 3000–3500. The family's nutritional values have also been fulfilled. The CRAAIN project has shown us the way forward.*

*[Neeli Mondol, 32]*

## ENVIRONMENT AND FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

The geographical location makes Bangladesh more vulnerable to environmental risk. In addition to that, sudden occurrence of natural calamities increases the river siltation and reduces upstream sweet water flow. The Sundarban plays a vital role for environmental protection of the south-west coastal region as well as the whole country. JJS gives primary attention to food sovereignty as the right of each human being and support for food self-governance at household level, regional and national level through various initiatives. Currently max nutria-wash project has been working focusing on food sovereignty.

**Project:** Max Nutri-wash JJS Khulna Project

**Funding Organization:** Max Foundation, The Netherlands

**Project Location:** Batiaghata, Dumuria and Paikgacha Upazila

**Project Period:** October, 2017-November, 2021

### Project Brief:

MaxNutriWASH program is being implemented by Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) in Khulna district covering a total of 17 unions at Dumuria, Batiaghata and Paikgacha Upazilas. The goal of the project is to reduce water and fecal-borne diseases for the whole community and to improve child health in a sustainable manner, thereby contributing to the long-term goal of the Government of Bangladesh to improve the health of children and reduce child mortality. The project has covered 100,000 beneficiaries. The project interventions have increased access to clean water and sanitation and establish sustainability. It strengthens the WASH governance by improving collaboration with the community, local government, and the private sector.

### Key Achievements:

- 75% of households has appropriate WASH facilities at dining place.
- 208496 people have access to improved sanitation through project incentives/ own cost/ UP subsidies.
- 99% of children under 5 years of age have got birth registration which was 41% at the beginning of the project.
- 61242 HH have got access to improved home-based nutrition sources (vegetable garden, fruit plants, and poultry)
- 6629 young children, pregnant and lactating mothers have regular intake of micronutrients
- 51 trained entrepreneurs in social marketing, business development/ management, product quality and continued their wash business.
- 1885 students got access to safe water and sanitation services during school hours
- 1422 adolescent girls have access to menstrual hygiene management facilities during school hours.

- 1377 active mentors formed at Healthy Villages (as per Max-WASH activeness criteria of WASH, Nutrition and SRHR)
- 20 % budgetary allocation at 16 Union Parishad for WASH, nutrition and Health sector improvement
- 91 healthy villages have declared by Upazila Administration based on the participatory graduation monitoring process
- reduced 22% of the stunted children, while at the baseline it was 34% of the stunted children.

#### Linkage/Network:

- Union Parishads
- Education Department
- DPHE
- Upazila Administration
- Health Department



#### **Conversion of Deep Tube well to Clustered Piped Water:**

28 Households have been providing safe water through a pipeline network just by depositing BDT 2500 from each household and they need to pay Tk. 200/month as water tariff. Conversion of Existing DTW to Clustered Piped Water scheme has changed the lifestyle of the people in these two unions by dint of the project interventions like it has reduced frequency of diseases, especially among children.



The surrounding communities have been also showing interest to implement such kind of Conversion of the Existing DTW to Clustered Piped Water scheme.

#### **Promotion of Sanitation**

**Marketing:** With the assistance of Max Foundation about 51 Local Entrepreneurs (LEs) have been provided training in Sanitation Marketing and their local average turnover is 4000.





**COVID Outbreak Mitigation:** It has been distributed hygiene products among the poor and extreme poor 6000 H.H to improve the practice of handwashing by using soapy water.



**Installation of Maxi Basin:** Four types of maxi basins were introduced by the project staff at different sizes and prices. Local Entrepreneurs trained by the project who were involved with the project through preparing and promoting this basin at the community level. It is anticipated that the innovation and promotion of the maxi basin introduced by the project staff will continue even after end of the project.

## CHILD PROTECTIONS AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

JJS always emphasizes on the basic rights of youth participation and child protection issues. It has been working successfully for the past 34 years with a view to establishing justice and ensures amenities for them. This organization works for a friendly environment for children and the marginalized as well as ethnic communities. IRCCL and PCSD has been working in Khulna city corporation area especially in urban poor slum community for protection of child and youth groups. JJS aims for establishing a sustainable community mechanism for child protection, ensuring justice including diversion for children in conflict with law, parent's awareness rises and development alongside education of physically challenged and differently able children through special care school and personal life managing skills.

**Project:** Protection of Children from Sexual abuse and Drug addiction (PCSD)

**Funding Organization:** Kindernothilfe (KNH)

**Project Duration:** April 01, 2021 to March 31, 2026

**Project Location:** 31 wards of Khulna City Corporation, Rupsha (Naihti Union) and Terokhada (Ajogara Union)

**Background:** JJS has been working for last 18 years on child protection issues in Khulna and neighboring districts. At the initial phase of the project, it was completed the formation of children groups, mother groups, organizing student groups and teacher groups at school level. Now in second phase the project has expended in the nearby urban fringe region at Rupsha and Terokhada upazila along with KCC. The project has been contributing in creating child sensitive environment to protect children from sexual abuse and drug addiction. A total of 5084 direct beneficiaries and 647 different level stakeholders including local elected body and civil society members identified from the selected

region. The project so far accomplished formation of children groups, mother groups, organizing student groups, parents' groups and teacher groups at school and community level. In this case, the project has been conducting awareness session for delivering



primary concept about protection of children from sexual abuse and drug addiction.

### Key Results

- 33% of children and 48% of students are enabled to protect themselves from sexual abuse and drug addiction.
- 58% of children out of 930 and 32% of targeted students out of 1550 share their problems with their parents.
- 17% of target children take preventive measures to protect themselves from sexual abuse and drug addiction.
- 54% of targeted mothers out of 930 give proper time to children and regularly consult with them for protection.
- 32% of parents out of 1550 targeted parents of school students give advice and regular follow-up to their children on how to protect themselves from sexual abuse and drug addiction.

- 58% of Children's opinions are respected in the family and society

### **Being motivated Reshma Begum started a small business to maintain her family's solvency during the COVID-19 situation**

Reshma Begum, 30, mother of Boishakhi Aktar, who is a sponsored child of Alo Child Group, got motivation from mother group meetings and started her own small business in her community to support her family.

Reshma Begum is a house wife. Her husband, Imran Gazi is a day laborer who earns more than 7000BDT per month. So, with this amount, he has to maintain a big family having 7 earning members with hardship. They were frequently hungry and the ongoing pandemic situation has a great impact on their family. Her husband's income is about to disappear because of the continuous lockdown situation. Last year, they got some food and sanitary support from a councilor, which was not sufficient.

In just this situation, Reshma Begum got counselling from JJS Mother Group's Meeting, which was conducted by Shyamoli Biswas, Social Worker of the PCSD project. The JJS staff explains in the meeting that during this pandemic situation, the support we are getting from different sources is very poor. In this situation, they were suggested to start a small business in the community, e.g., cake making, pickles, sauce making, etc. The project staff also discussed how they could manage funds, save money, etc. Some of the members are motivated to start a small business. Among them, Reshma Begum is one of those who started first.

Being motivated from the project, Reshma Begum started to save money and took a small loan from a local cooperative credit program. After that, she started to sell spicy fried rice, spicy green mango, and guava in her community. Now she sells it every afternoon and earns 100 to 120 takas daily, with which she can buy vegetables and grocery items to fulfill their daily needs. Actually, Reshma is very happy to have had the triggering idea from JJS because it changed her life positively to minimize COVID impact.



Other members of this group have started their own businesses as a result of her success. One mother is selling green coconuts and another mother is selling shoes in front of their houses.



## CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT:

Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to climate change effects. Climate change has been increasing frequency of natural disasters in south-west coastal region. It adversely affects the life, assets and socio-economic condition as well as increase the rate of people's displacement and destitutions alongside climate migration. JJS works with the local authorities and communities and improves local adaptation strategies and has been working with a view to scaling up of the interventions. This organization works with both government and non-government departments as well as committees in order to strengthen community based disaster preparedness initiatives and build capacity of local stakeholders. Hence, the organization has been working through CCR, MOHORA project and couple of short-term projects including **Bulbul Rebuilt Construction, Amphan Responses and COVID** response projects to tackle sudden crisis situation.

**Project:** Coastal Community Resilience - vulnerability and enhanced resilience of coastal communities to prepare for and adapt to shocks induced by climate change

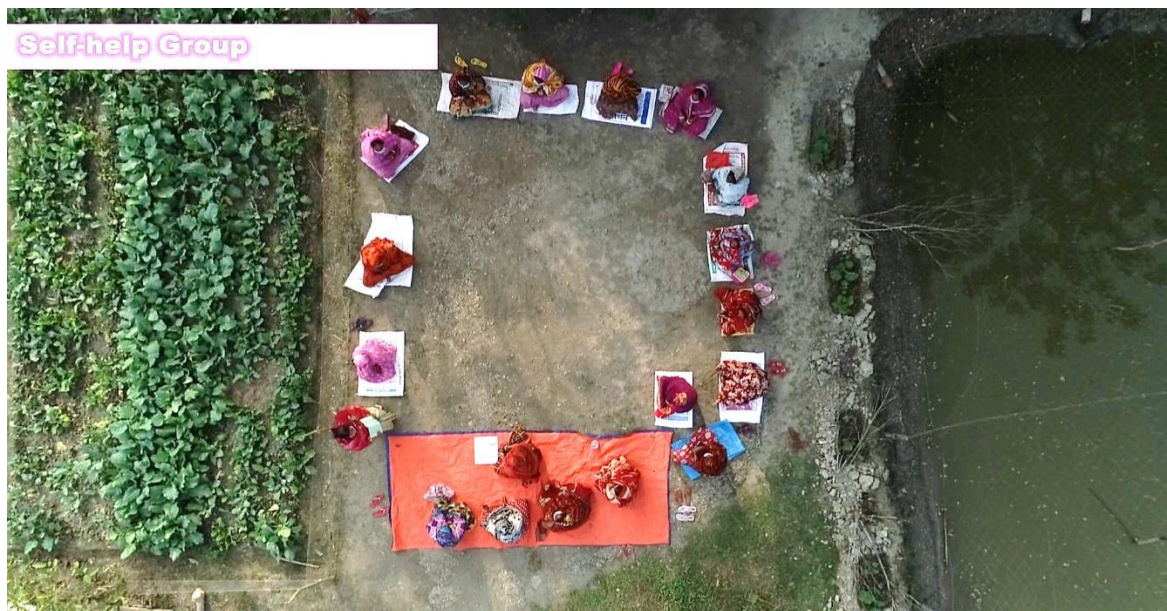
**Project Period:** March 2018 to March 2021

**Funding Organization:** Concern Worldwide Bangladesh

**Location:** District: Bagerhat, Upazila: Mongla & Sarankhola

**Project Brief:** Impacts of climate change severely affect the livelihood security of the communities in the south-west coastal region of Bangladesh. In collaboration with Concern

Worldwide, Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) has most recently completed a 3-year project titled “Coastal Community Resilience Project (CCRP)”. Due to occurring frequent disasters, unstable livelihoods and contaminated water sources, over 290,000 people in Bagerhat experiences hunger for six months of a year. It is reported that 41% of households still use raw pond water as their major source of drinking water, particularly during the pre-monsoon period from March to May. The project addresses the issues of drinking water and climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) as the core of the project’s focus. Here the objective is to evaluate the vulnerabilities of the affected communities living in the project area, to improve substantially the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable communities. Project worked for enhancing the resilience of extreme poor households by scaling up bottom-up approach from building households, communities and institutions level capacity in an integrated way through incorporating local resource by doing advocacy of CRAGs, CSPs and PMCs to build climate resilience coastal area.



### Key Results:

Self-help groups rotated 1,57,39,125 BDT savings and took different business initiatives.

Innovative sessions on livelihoods diversification by cash supports provided including On-farm (1000 HHs), Off-farm (1200 HHs), RWHS (750 HHs), Multi-layer (3100 HHs) and Vocational (300 HHs); for socio-economic changes

infrastructural development works incorporated at union level  
Annual Development Budget by the active advocacy of CRAG leaders.

280 SHGs

25 PMCs

Successfully strengthened 25 Pond Management Committees (PMCs) are well functioning and the community accessing safe drinking water.

4132 sessions

2361 HHs

included under Govt. Social Safety Net Programs through networking of CRAGs, CSPs with government departments.

88

721 CRAGs and 50 CSPs

amazingly handled the emergency situation during three major cyclones (Amphan, Bulbul, Fani) during project period.

### Highlights:

- Up-to-date documentation of local resource mapping for proper accountability of all stakeholders which also used for ministry level water advocacy by the CRAG leaders
- CCRP Showcased Climate Adaptive Models and project activities in Global Commission on Adaptation and many international platforms.
- **3000** HHs got Cash voucher support to practice home gardening and social forestry.
- **38** quarterly CRAG meeting organized in the project area
- **50** trainings of Pond Management Committee (PMC) were held in Mongla & Sharankhola
- **12** training sessions for Orientation of Community Resilience Action Group (CRAGs) on leadership development
- **6000** HHs from Mongla and Sharankhola upazila received skill development training
- **6000** HHs households got Hygiene Kits for prevention COVID-19 pandemic
- **300** youth members received different vocational skill development training (e.g. tailoring, doll making, repairing of cycle, mobile repairing, carpentry etc.)
- **290** government officials (DC and UNO offices and local elected body of Union Parishad) got liquid hand washing soap, sanitizer and mask for COVID-19 prevention
- **6000** HHs got phone call messages on awareness raising to COVID-19 prevention

**“Vocational Training & Cash Support as Multiplier to Fulfill Dreams”**



Krishna Mistri, 48, lives with her family of fisherman husband Swapan Mistri and two daughters. They had no cultivable land except eight decimals of homestead. Their life would be plagued by cyclones and floods; and they would sometimes have to borrow from others for their daily needs. Her family is one of the poorest families in her community. At the age of 15, she got married to Swapan Mistri. Her husband has always earned their livelihood from doing fishing and she was doing fingerling collection. Income of both wasn't enough for their family of 4 members.



Amid such hardship, she became a participant of the CCR project there in March 2018 later on received support from Coastal Community Resilience Project. She attended regular self-help group (SHG) sessions and received training on modern methods of goat rearing, vegetable cultivation, fish farming, poultry rearing, and rainwater harvesting. She was inspired by the discussions in the **Moidara Resilience Group** and became interested in goat rearing. Because of her interest; she was selected for goat rearing support and received cash support of BDT 8000. With the money she bought two goats and received technical assistance of CCRP and intended to scaling up the business. She also started various vegetables cultivation including gourd, eggplant, kushi, cucumber, crab and chilli by preparing the land in homestead. She used her savings from the ROSBI to adjust her investment behind the goats.

Within 2 years, she now has 17 goats having a market value of approximately BDT. 100,000. She can sell the vegetables even after meeting the food needs of her family too. She also started doing rabbit farming as she think it has also promising market; she already sold 10 rabbits at a very good price. With the help of the Ward CRAG she also managed a 1000 litre water tank from the union parishad of Burirdanga; she also cultivates organic vegetables along with flowers. She is planning to expand the farm. She also managing the education of her daughters; and they're doing great too. As she has less to worry; she is now focusing on her resilience team members too. Despite living in a cyclone prone area, she can now earn her livelihood and lead life of dignity in her society. She is now concerned about the development of her village; she is trying to highlight all the key issues of her village in front of the union parishad and other development organization as well.

**Project:** Mobilizing and Organizing Humanitarian Operations and Risk reduction activities in disaster prone coastal Areas (MOHORA)



**Project Duration:** 03 years and 09 Months (02 October 2017–30 June 2021)

**Funding Organization:** Shapla Neer, Japan

**Project Location:** District: Bagerhat, Upazila: Morrelganj, Sharankhola Union (s)/City wards/Pourosova: 04 Unions of Morelganj and all 04 Unions of Sharankhola Upazila



**Background:** The main goal of the project is to build a cyclone disaster resilient community in the coastal areas of Bagerhat. To accomplish this goal, MOHORA project has incorporated the local disaster management committees for example- District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), Upazilla Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC, Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) and others as per SOD through forming partnerships with them. It also contributed to increasing the capabilities of local people through regular meetings, training and other awareness-raising activities to reduce disaster risk. The main activities include assisting the DMCs to arrange regular meetings, training and day observations; establishing linkages between the CPP Units, cyclone shelter management committee and DMCs, and disseminating disaster-related information from the school to community level through arranging school DRR sessions and etc. The MOHORA project has started to create impact on the local people. The local DMCs (UzDMC, UDMC) are organizing regular meetings as per SOD and great enthusiasm was seen prevalent among the participants of meetings, trainings, and national disaster preparedness day. It has raised awareness level among DMC members and school-age students, as well as concern teachers, about cyclone disaster issues.

**Key Activities:**



### Key Results:

- 70% Shelters Basin system (60 out of targeted 86 shelters according to needs) for handwashing facilities were established by considering COVID-19.
- Targeted 91% DMCs (02 UzDMCs + 08 UDMCs = 10 out of 11) have prepared Annual Plan on Disaster Preparedness for FY 2020-21.
- Targeted 08 UDMCs of Sharankhola and Morrelganj Upazilas have organized 91% of regular planned monthly meetings (281 out of planned 309 meetings) as per SOD.
- 04 (Morrelganj-02, Sharankhola-02) cyclone shelter-based Mock drill was organized with the support of UDMC with the involvement of community people, CSMC members, and UDMCs members and CPP volunteers.
- 08 UDMCs organized 80 (Sharankhola 40 and Morrelganj 40) courtyard meetings on COVID-19 protection measures and Cyclone Disaster preparedness.
- 10 DMCs (08 UDMCs and 02 UzDMCs) have prepared their annual plan on Disaster management for the period of July 2020 to June 2021.
- 11 DMCs are on an average took different 06 types of Initiatives (IDDR day events, NDPD day events, organizing monthly meetings, awareness campaign on Covid-19, Cyclone Disaster and Thunderstorm; Courtyard meeting, Mock Drill, local fundraising events) related to disaster management coordination with other levels of DMCs and local DRR actors.
- 02 Outside visitors Team included 16 members (08 members in each team) from 02 UDMCs of Sunderban and Chila visited Rayenda and Boloibunia UDMCs to learn different initiatives.

### MOHORA Project IEC materials distribution and people's response

To tackle the COVID-19 emergency situation, the project took initiatives to build community awareness. In this regard, the project published 10000 copy posters, 26500 copy leaflets, 400 copy festoons and 40

copy banners. Those IEC materials have been used for disseminating messages of hand washing, maintaining social distance, wearing safety mask while going outside. The contents of those materials have been designed focusing on visible contents so that it is easily understandable for the mass people. Total 96 (Morrelganj 48 and Sharankhola 48) wall paintings have been completed for COVID-19 information dissemination. MOHORA Project staffs of Morrelganj and Sharankhola are relentlessly distributing these IEC materials through various campaigns for increasing awareness among the local community people. They distributed leaflets and posters in populated places like bazar, tea stall, fair, ferry ghat, Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad, hospital, fuel pump, bus stand and other places where people gather. They are hanging festoons and banners in tea stalls, hospitals, fuel pumps, union



chairmen room, school headmaster room and other places.

MD. Sardar Mostafa Shahin, Sharankhola Upazila Nirbahi Officer said “The IEC material published by JJS and Shapla Neer is useful for building COVID-19 safety awareness. As far as I know, no NGO/private NGO in Sharankhola Upazila has distributed so many leaflets, posters, festoons and banners as like this project.” He kept 200 leaflets for himself to give to the public outside. Rayenda UDMC President Asaduzzaman Milon said that the wall painting for COVID-19 awareness would sustain for a long time so that the general public would know about COVID-19 resistance. MD. Ruhul Amin, Assistant Teacher, Rayenda Rajoir Fazil Madrasa, said that, the quality of the poster and festoon published by the JJS MOHORA project is very good, through the leaflets, posters, festoons and banners community people will come to know about what to do to prevent COVID-19. Md. Abdur Mannan Munshi, Van Driver, Rayenda, Southkhali union said “I did not wear a face mask when I went outside before, but JJS COVID safety messages made me aware and prompted to maintain COVID safety protocol.”

MOHORA Project’s stakeholders and the community peoples of the targeted area have appreciated the COVID-19 IEC materials and they cooperated spontaneously for the materials placing campaign. So, we



can expect that MOHORA IEC materials will have a tremendous impact on community people by increasing their knowledge and changing their practical habits.

**Project:** Forecast Based Early Action for Cyclone project-2021

**Project Period:** 25 February to 24 June, 2021

**Funding Organization:** Save the Children

**Project Location:** Upazila: Sharankhola ; District: Bagerhat

**Background:** Bagerhat districts are more vulnerable for natural disaster. Every year devastating cyclones and tidal surge thump on this district. Village roads, link road of Cyclone shelter, education institutions, market places go under water cause of seasonal heavy rainfall and also water logging creates everywhere in that time. Livelihood initiative was affected by changing weather patterns. Also, PSF and related Pond Maintaining, Cyclone shelter mismanagement and impact on livelihoods is a common occurrence in this area during disaster. Tube well is not functioning in that area that's why drinking water is a serious problem in that area. Considering the consequence, JJS Started "Forecast Based Early Action for cyclone 2021" Project which Funded by Save the Children at Sharankhola, Bagerhat for reducing the communities risk reduction on cyclone. The Action enabled households to avoid negative coping mechanisms during the early stages of deterioration. It also prevented local negative coping strategies such as selling unsustainable numbers of productive assets (e.g., depleting livestock herds), removing children from school, or switching to a less nutritious diet especially when people enter in crisis-situation. Even though, Early Action is not enough to mitigate an emerging crisis, it was a short-term vital bridge that supported families and their children during early signs of deterioration until humanitarian scale-up is possible.



## Key Result



1. 02 Cyclone shelter repair and 03 PSF repair
2. More the 1800 HHs now access to get pure/clean water through 03 PSF.
3. About 250-300 Students and teacher have access to drinking water and use toilet at normal time.
4. Hygiene kits to 325 HHs for protecting Covid-19 and health issues and
5. Shelter Kit to 150 HHs.

### Highlights:

1. Different level of Participants has been participated in Stakeholder Mobilization, Project Inception and Linkage development meeting
2. Primary linkage building with govt. and non-govt. relevant departments (Upazila Nirbarhi Officer (UNO), Upazila health and family planning officer (UH&FPO), Upazila Livestock officer, Upazila Agriculture Officer, DPHE Officer, UFPA, Union Parishadhs Chairmans, Members, UzDMC and UDMC Members, CPP and BDRC representative, School teachers, Journalists, NGOs)

**Project:** JJS support for Extreme Poor Families with PWDs in the COVID-19 Situation Project

**Project Duration:** 21 May- 20 August, 2020

**Funding Organization:** Shapla Neer, Japan

**Project Location:** District: Bagerhat, Upazila: Sharankhola, Union: Southkhali

### Background

Disables are the neglected group of people in poor families and they are more marginalized and vulnerable in the increasing poverty situation. Considering countrywide lockdown and pandemic situation, the project aims to give support the poorest of the poor families with person with disabilities to meet their nutritional necessities in Southkhali union under sharankhola upazilla. The goal of this project was to Protection of Extreme Poor Families from hunger and sufferings in the COVID-19 situation. To meet the goal, this project gives food Support to the Extreme poor families with disable family member.

### Key Results

- 117 person with disability received BDT 2000 as emergency food support in COVID pandemic situation

### **“Barek Bapari becomes very happy after getting Cash Support”**

Barek Bapari lives in Southkhali Union, Ward no-05, at Sharankhola Upazila. His father is late Lal Miya Bapari. He is physically disabled and both of his legs are lame. As he moves on Wheeled chair so he can

do any types of work for income generation. He has a family with 07 members having 03 male and 04 female. Moreover one of his sons got married and the whole family depends on his little income. His son worked in another person's shop as daily basis. With his poor income this family manages their daily meals very difficultly. But due to Corona virus as of Government instruction all shops and markets are closed in this area like all over the country. So, their income generation has stopped and in this situation this family often has to depend on the help of their neighborhood. They survive by getting allowance from their well-wishers surroundings them and with this money they manage their daily meals which are not enough to meet their hunger.



*Purchased food after getting cash support*

JJS support for Extreme Poor Families with PWDs in the COVID-19 Situation Project has selected this family as beneficiaries by considering their poverty and gave BDT 2000 to purchase food through mobile Banking system. He is very happy now to get the support from the project and this cash support is very helpful for their family in terms of food. He said that by this money they will purchase food items like rice, dal, oil, salt and vegetable in which they can manage their daily 03 meals for 05-07 days.

**Project:** Humanitarian assistance for the Amphan affected people living in southern part of Bangladesh

**Project Duration:** 10<sup>th</sup> August 2020 to 09<sup>th</sup> November 2020

**Funding Organization:** Education and Development Foundation (EDUCO)

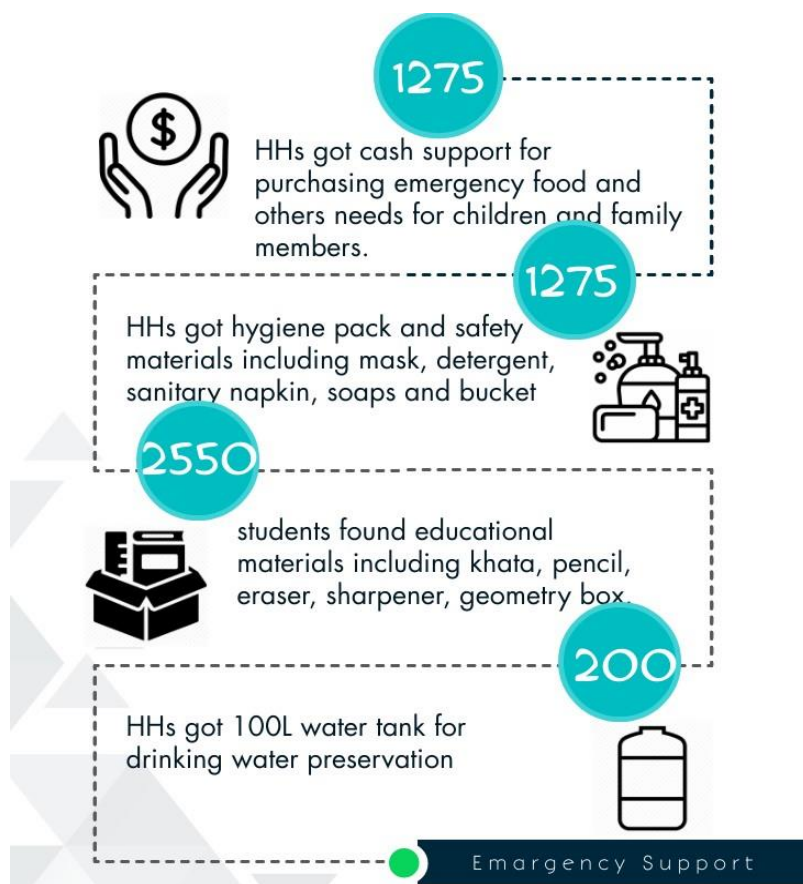
**Project Location:** Koyra Upazila

**Background:** Super cyclone Amphan hit the coastal region and submerged more than 1,700 hectares cultivable lands in Koyra Upazila. More than 10-km stretch of the dam in Koyra was collapsed in many different places. Considering the drastic situation, Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS) initiated the aforementioned project funded by Education and Development Foundation (EDUCO). This project focused on responding to most urgent need of food, health and hygiene, child education and drinking water crisis reduction by considering the crisis. This project directly covered extremely poor families and students of Koyra.

## Key Activities



## Key Results:



## Little help can make big differences

Rahim Mali (32) is resident of 4 no. Koyra village of 7 no. ward of Koyra Union in Koyra Upazila. The total number of family members is 03 and he is a disabled person. He earns his livelihood by catching shrimp from the river near the Sundarbans. Before the disaster (Amphan and Covid-19) he used to catch the shrimp with other fisherman. His fishing net got torn during the cyclone Amphan, because of that he couldn't go fishing for a long time. Currently, lockdown not allowing him to join the groups for fishing. And it's very difficult for him to go out for earning as he is disabled. Water stagnant condition around the house is making it impossible for him to go out. So he can't go to the market like before.

He describes his situation like- *"Now I am spending days through making nets and fishing cages for fishing. I could catch pona at once. I could go to different places alone but now I am not going anywhere normally as the water after Corona and disaster (Amphan) is not reduced yet. If there was no epidemic, I would try to earn more so that the days would run well. If the big fear goes this way, I don't know how to survive and manage feed for my families just after a few days. I don't know what will happen to us if someone from my family gets infected from the disease."* His only source of income was the fishing net which also got missing, pillars and fences of his house were also destroyed.

He described his current situation like- *"I have benefited a lot from BDT. 2440 and other items were given to us by Educo and JJS during this disaster. With the money; I bought rice and lentils for my family, bought nets for catching fish and vegetable seeds for sowing in the field. My granddaughter is very happy after getting a notebook and color pencil. There was no money to buy pona type nets. And it is quite impossible to lend money from anyone. I'll be fine with this help for a while. There are many more poor people like me. I hope more humanitarian organization will come forward to help more poor people like us."*





## RESEARCH PROJECT

The peri-urban Khulna, located at the south-west coastal Bangladesh, confronts various natural and man-made disasters that intimidate crisis of many focuses 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 constructed stress on water resources thus food production of the peri-urban Khulna. JJS investigating the implications of climate change and urbanization stresses on peri-urban water security and its impacts on livelihood. In recent couple of years, JJS has been experiencing to deal in different research based project with support of NWO, Delatres, KUET, IPEN etc.

**Project Title:** Capacity for Participatory Institutional Analysis

**Project Period:** October 2019 to July 2021

**Funding Organization:** Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO)

**Location:** Khulna City and Batiaghta Upazila

**Project Brief:** Contemporary delta and water management requires coordination and collective action among multiple stakeholders. Coordination and collective action, in turn, require functioning institutions. These institutions provide the formal and informal rules for the interaction among stakeholders. Understanding how institutions constrain or enable more sustainable solutions thus becomes a key part in a more sustainable management of delta areas. As a basis for smart interventions in institutional designs, an Approach for Participatory Institutional Analyses (APIA) has been developed and tested through an earlier UDW-1 Shifting Grounds project. The aforementioned project now aims to build capacity through game-based approach with various groups in the southwest delta and Khulna-Jessore regions in Bangladesh. The project has undertaken through collaboration of Netherlands (TU Delft & Deltares) and its Bangladeshi counterparts (JJS & KUET).



## Key Results:



8 urban and peri-urban sites visited to address contemporary water based problems (e.g. degrading urban water body, fecal waste contamination)



20 officials from different water based institutions/department (e.g. KWASA, KCC, BWDB, KDA, SNV, IWFM, Blue Gold, CEGIS etc.) got hands on training on APIA



Shared project knowledge at the virtual UDW 3 Annual meeting Probiotics



4 game materials on different water based issues (e.g. Urban pond, wastewater, TRM & Participatory Water Management) have designed



30+ participants from community and institutions have trained to solve contemporary water based problems through practicing game sessions

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## Game-based Workshop on Pond Conservation

The workshop alternated between presentations, plenary and Game Practice sessions. Emphasis was given on maximizing the sharing of experiences between participants and on practical experimentation on Approach for Participatory Institutional Analysis. The workshop used participatory methodologies and innovative learning techniques.

The game facilitator illustrated about the rules of the game, responsibility of each player and disburses the role-playing cards for each player. Then he described step by step sequence of the game using action and resource cards in interactive way so that each player got the practical idea of using different cards before playing the game.

Action cards of each round were tried to segregate so that it might not get much difficulty to find out cards. Action and resource cards were shared among players when any actions or resource under any actions were taken to other players. The players interactively discussed among themselves and acted to share cards. After the end of a first-round, the facilitator shared the brief learning. The game facilitator illustrated when players faced any confusion to use cards. End of first round, the second round started after 15 minutes refresher brake. Following the first session, the second session started. After successful completion of both of rounds, score cards were distributed to share the game outcome from those rounds.



**Project Title:** No Toxic Plastics for Children- Lab Analysis for BPA

**Project Period:** November 2019 to December 2020



**Funding Organization:** IPEN

**Location:** Khulna City

**Project Brief:** Toxics-Free SDGs project aims to increase awareness of consumers, policy makers and the public about the presence of toxic chemicals in plastics to support regulatory controls on hazardous chemicals adopted nationally and internationally. This will be achieved through generation of data on chemical additives found in plastic children's products and the production and release of data. In coordination with the regional coordinators and IPEN advisors, JJS purchased plastic children's products on the market. These products sent to the South Asia Regional Hub (Toxics Link) for lab analysis of BPA. JJS sent 10 products for analysis. The project also contributed to provide country context information regarding current situation of toxicity and provide necessary guidelines that should be taken by the country.

**Key Output:**



## MICRO CREDIT OF JJS

Micro Credit Program of JJS is working in Khulna division under 06 (Six) Upazila among 5000 (Approx.) beneficiaries for poverty alleviation through creating income generating option by the aid of economic support and upgrading the living standard of the poor and ultra-poor in south- west coastal region. Empowering the vulnerable women and men through creating self-sufficient socio-economic options and to create a justified society- thence everyone gets an equal opportunity to have social rights and employment facility. Loan disbursement is not imposed as burden to clients but to abominate beggary and change the idle hand to labor.



**Project Location:** Khula Sadar, Rupsha, Terokhada, Fakirhat and Bagerhat Sadar

**Key Results:**



**Process:** JJs disbursed the loan to the client individually through Samity (Group) cohesion duly. Generally JJS organize a Samity (group) which consists of 15-25 members and our total direct beneficiaries are 5000 (Approx.). The loan recovery rate is satisfactory and JJS easily reimburses the loan in time to the clients according to schedule. In JJS there are some experienced field officers- provides technical support and collaborates with the clients at grass root level and who also advice farmers through group training schedule for performing their business accordingly. However, main responsibility of Field officer is to collect the installment in weekly basis. Every week 18 field officers are realizing the recoverable installment from the beneficiary and keeps a close supervision to the beneficiary. As a result our monthly loan recovery rate remains 98% - 99%. According the Credit manual, JJS reserves at least 10% savings of each client for getting loan and every loan should have to repay to JJS within 46 weeks after getting loan. We carry out all types' direction of Micro credit regulatory authority and now portfolio of savings ratio 50% to loan outstanding.

## JJS own Initiatives

**Project: Marginalized and vulnerable children education program:** The purpose is to ensure education for all so that even children living in the marginalized and ethnic communities of remote areas are not left uneducated. In order to achieve a better future, this project ensures education to the challenged and differently able children with the same amount of importance and special care.

**JJS Pre-School in Sarankhola:** JJS has been operating a pre-school for fewer than five children at Bakultala village, Southkhali Union of Sarankhola Upazila in Bagerhat District from 2008. The initiatives were undertaken to mitigate the negative impacts due to Sidr in 2007. The objective of the pre-school program is to prepare children for formal education. The education is done through playing, instruments, books alongside outdoor playing facilitates. Education is totally free and children get tiffin as well. One female teacher is working voluntarily and a recent result performance assessment shows that pre-school taught children are doing better in formal school than regular students.

**Shishu Kendra: M A Mazid Center for the Children with Autism & Intellectual Disabilities:** JJS is operating a Shishu Kendra devoted to work for mentally challenged children those are socially underprivileged and unfortunate in our society. In 2001, ATM Zakir Hossain, the Executive Director of JJS, and some of his fellow mates felt the urge that they should come forward to support the children those are socially vulnerable. This center provides privilege to the 25 children with the support from Safety Net Programs of Bangladesh Government. Each child was provided BDT 500 per month. A curriculum, approved by the local government authority is being followed to formalize the provided services. There are around 25 children currently studying in this school.

**Tarar Mela: Adolescent Organization for Cultural Development:** Tarar Mela is a local cultural team involving children from marginal and poor community in Talimpur village under Rupsa Upazila. JJS formed the team to explore the cultural potentiality of the underprivileged children and perform cultural program. Tarar Mela performs different cultural show and programs. The group is well trained on interactive popular theater and life skill knowledge.

**JJS Pro-poor Support:** JJS has donated different relief packages (food, hygiene, medicine and sapling items) among 37 vulnerable poor families in the pandemic situation to support their families. The support has provided families who have disable members in the family who didn't have any income generation options due to two months more lockdown situation.



**Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)**, non-profitable and Non-governmental (NGO); right based environmental and social development organization working for being positive changes in the lives of children and families in coastal communities in the context of poverty and injustice. Through development, advocacy and governance, JJS deals with pro-poor issues, people with special needs and disaster vulnerable people in south-west coast of Bangladesh. JJS first initiated their activity in 1985 from Talimpur village in Khulna district with some youths led by ATM Zakir Hossain. Later through gradual extension, JJS are now flourishing in 5 coastal districts with more than two lakh population coverage. Earlier in 1988, JJS received legal status from the Social Services Department and reinforced its community development activities. Between 1989 and 1991, JJS increased and extended its programs in different sectors. Now JJS has five strong thematic focuses including Governance and Human Rights, Child Protection and Disable Peoples Right, Climate Change and Disaster Management, Environment and Food Sovereignty and Research and Knowledge. Since inception of JJS, the organization accomplishes more than 150 projects. With a staff team of 217 people, JJS is implementing 13 projects in the reported annual period. With 36 years of experience in development, JJS has now become a pioneering organization in the coastal region of Bangladesh.



# ANNUAL REPORT 2020-2021



*37 Years in Development*