

Annual Report 2009



JJS

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Foreword

JJS works for social and environmental development starting from 1985 for establishment of a confident, total responsive and equitable society. JJS performs its activities in areas like Governance and Human Rights, Environment, Climate Change, Food Sovereignty, Child Rights, Disability, HIV/AIDS, Marginalized Peoples Rights and Disaster Management. JJS has completed another successful year with working in these fields.

To reach its vision JJS prioritize need based development interventions with the poor, hardcore poor, ethnic and marginalized groups of people of the societies to enable them for establishment of rights and entitlements to live with dignity enjoying equal opportunity free from discrimination and denial of access to services and natural resources. JJS also works to mobilize civil society to strengthen poor peoples' constituency.

JJS works in right based approach with full participation of project participants and stakeholders to build a confident, total responsive and equitable society.

This annual report of 2009 is an effort to present the JJS activities to our beneficiaries, friends, well-wishers and unfamiliar ones of the focus and aim of our organization, as well as to retain our transparency and accountability with regards to both our success and failure.

Year 2009 was a challenging year for JJS as cyclone AILA hit on May 25, 2009 in the south west region of Bangladesh and got priority among all activity areas of JJS. To mitigate people's sufferings JJS implemented many Emergency works and Rehabilitation projects in AILA affected areas with support of different donor organizations in the year 2009.

Annual Report 2009 comprises summary of all projects completed and ongoing in the year 2009. Overall 13 project's summaries are included in this edition.

Last but not the least, we are deeply thankful for the assistance and cooperation of all our program participants, development partners, government officials and other development agencies who generously cooperated with us for carrying out our activities.

Finally I would like to offer my admiration to my colleagues for their valuable assistance in preparing this report and also look forward to another exciting and eventful year.

ATM Zakir Hossain
Executive Director
Jagrata Juba Shangha

Acronyms & Abbreviations

AAB	ActionAid Bangladesh
AFSC	Alliance of Food Sovereignty Campaigns Bangladesh
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATVR	AIDS Trafficking Violence & Rights
CRQU	Child Rights & Quality Education
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DEC	Disaster Emergency Committee
DPHE	Department of Public Health & Engineering
EC	European Commission
EFG	Environment, Food Sovereignty and Globalization
EPG	Embankment Protection Group
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GHR	Governance & Human Rights
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GPMP	Governance Performance Monitoring Project
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency
JJS	Jagrata Juba Shangha
JNNPF	Jatio Nari Nirjaton Protirodh Forum
LEB	Locally Elected Body
LTDP	Long Term Development Programme
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
NASP	National AIDS/STD Programme
NGO	Non Government Organization
SMC	School Management Committee
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding

Content

Thematic Area
Governance and Human Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Governance Performance Monitoring Project (GPMP)2. Strengthening Local Governance through Participatory and Responsive Public Services
Environment, Food Sovereignty & Globalization <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Micro Credit4. JJS Grihayan Tahabil
AIDS, Trafficking, Violence & Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Prevention of Acid violence through Awareness Building and Control over Acid Selling
Child Rights & Quality Education <ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)7. Shishu Kendra8. Adolescent as Agents of Change: Transforming Gender Relations through an Adolescent Development9. Promoting Child Protection through Decentralized & Integrated Diversion Model in Bangladesh
Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation <ol style="list-style-type: none">10. Early Recovery Assistance Program for AILA 200911. LERSP12. Emergency WATSAN Support to Cyclone AILA Victim in Moharajpur Union of Koyra Upazila in Khulna District13. Education Support to AILA Affected Children14. Protect most vulnerable children from hunger abuse and respond with basic services in the cyclone affected areas

JJS: At a Glance

Vision

A confident, total responsive and equitable society

Mission

JJS will contribute to their Vision through the following missions

- To establish rights of the poor and disadvantaged people through access to information and services, control over resources (Access to quality education) ensuring good governance
- To ensure Safe environment for all living species through biodiversity conservation, awareness raising & disaster responsiveness
- To reduce/eliminate poverty ensuring food sovereignty through promoting livelihoods, creating market opportunity, alternative/innovative income generation and optimum use of resources
- To reduce social discrimination and injustice as trafficking, violence, dowry, divorce, polygamy etc. through awareness building and mobilization

Strategic objectives

- To strengthen the constituency of poor, disadvantaged, marginal and socially excluded people for promoting their human rights along with gender equity and work towards better governance with more accountable public institutions.
- To promote children sensitivity in the family, society & institutions and to broaden the access to basic and relevant quality education for children and adult illiterate.
- To raise awareness for prevention of HIV/AIDS among the vulnerable people.
- To reduce women and child trafficking & violence.
- To mobilize local community and poor occupants for getting sufficient access and control over natural resources to ensure food sovereignty and livelihood security along with to conserve the environment from severe pollutions and external threats.
- To strengthen community based disaster preparedness & response initiatives especially in the case of climatic disaster and raise voice for environmental governance against foreseen & unforeseen hazards.

Program Beneficiaries

- Poor men and women
- Poor and marginal occupational groups like marginal farmers, forest resource users (Mawali, Bawali, fisherman etc)
- Children at high-risk job and vulnerable situation
- Children getting no quality education
- Adolescent girls and young women at vulnerable situation in terms of trafficking and violence
- Socially excluded people like sex workers
- Men at high risk in terms of getting affected and transmitted STD & HIV/ AIDS
- People with disability
- Indigenous people like Munda

Other stakeholders

- Health, Education and Agriculture departments of GOB at Upazila and national level
- Upazila and District chief administrators
- Local elected bodies
- Member of Parliaments

- Ministers of respective ministries and departments
- Policy and law makers
- SMC
- Teachers
- Dada (lover of sex worker), Masi (land lady) of sex worker in brothels
- Law enforcement authority

Values We Live

- Basic Human rights
- Gender equity
- Social justice
- Diversity in ethnicity
- Dignity of human life
- Individual belief and social values
- Freedom of speech
- Democracy
- Patriotism
- Children Sensitivity
- Peoples participation
- Respect to indigenous knowledge
- Ecological balance

Governance Structure

General Board of 31 members is the supreme body of the organization that elects members for the Executive Committee. JJS is executed by an Executive Committee (EC) consists of 7 members, which is elected in every two years interval. The EC approves annual plans and budgets and monitor the activity progress and financial updates according to the Human Resources and Financial Policy of JJS. Development programs of the organization are supervised by a Core Management Team which is chaired by the Executive Director as the Chief Executive of the organization.

Program Management

JJS has a Core Management Team comprised of four senior coordinators headed by the Executive Director, which is authorised by the EC to manage the whole organization. Besides a Management Team consists of all program heads generally supervise the regular activities. JJS manage all its activities according to the Constitution, Human Resource Policy, Financial Manual, Operational Policy, Gender Policy and other adhoc policies/ rules and regulations as per requirements.

Monitoring System

The Monitoring Cell of JJS under the direct supervision of the Technical Coordinator- Planning and Development exercises an effective and update M&E system to monitor its programme activities. The monitoring process follows the indicators set in the Log-Frame of its Annual Plan (LTDP). Besides it has monitoring templates and guideline for doing the same. This Cell produces monitoring reports quarterly, half yearly and annually through which the qualitative and quantitative progress of the programs are assessed. These reports are sending to the respective program heads, Management Team, Core Management Team, Executive Committee, respective Donors, GOB and others.

Financial Management System

JJS maintains its accounts, bill, voucher, cash book, ledger according to the guideline of its Financial Manual. Accounts of the organization are maintained manually with computer (Excel) generated report. The finance unit of JJS produces monthly financial report of each project and the quarterly report is submitted to the Executive Committee and Management Team of JJS and also to the respective donor of the projects. Coordinator- Finance and Administration, who is an Chartered Accountant basically scrutinise these financial reports and take necessary actions in case of any irregularity (if happens). Its accounts are audited by external reputed Audit Firm. JJS also

submit its annual program, financial and audit reports to the NGO Bureau, respective donors and government offices in due time.

Geographical Location Covered by JJS

Name of Division	Name of Zila(s) covered	Name of Upazila(s) covered
Barishal	Barishal	Barishal Sadar
Dhaka	Dhaka	Dhaka City
	Gopalganj	Gopalganj Sadar
Khulna	Bagerhat	Bagerhat Sadar, Mollarhat, Fakirhat, Mongla, Sarankhola, Rampal
	Narail	Narail Sadar
	Magura	Magura Sadar
	Jessore	Jessore Sadar
	Khulna	Khulna Sadar, Rupsha, Koyra, Dacope, Digholia, Terokhada
	Satkhira	Shamnagar Satkhira Sadar
	Jhinadaha	Jhinadaha Sadar
Rajshahi	Dinajpur	Dinajpur Sadar
	Rangpur	Rangpur Sadar

Sector: Governance and Human Rights

Governance Performance Monitoring Project (GPMP)

Background

Union Parishad is the lowest tier of local government in Bangladesh. As most of the Bangladeshis still living in the rural areas, union Parishad is the only place where the rural poor can claim for services. On the other hand, union parishad is an effective institution that can function to reduce poverty, established justice and mobilize resource for sustainable development at grass root level. But the inefficiency of local government to deliver quality of social initiatives like VGD card, VGF card, Widow Allowance (Bidhoba Bhata), Older age Allowance (Bridho Bhata), Disability Allowance (Protibondhi Bhata), Village court and Arbitration fails to contribute in the development process reducing poverty. The performance of social initiatives of local government is aggravating for some shortcomings such as absence of proper follow up & monitoring system, lack of participation of poor and vulnerable people in selection process, lack of access to information regarding the social initiatives to poor people etc. JJS is trying to establishing a regular monitoring system that would work out the ways to better performance of local governance initiatives on priority basis and thereby ensuring poor peoples' right to local government. The project is expect to develop a sustainable community based performance and monitoring system through proper participation of community people to ensure good governance in Union Parishad and establishing poor peoples' right.



Goal

Establishing poor peoples' rights on social initiatives undertaken by the local government and ensuring good governance

Objectives

- Understanding present performance status of social initiatives undertaken by Local Government (Union Parishad)
- Increasing awareness and mobilizing poor and vulnerable people on the selected social initiatives to establish a sustainable community monitoring on UP social initiatives
- Capacity building of Union Parishad and CBOs for tuning up social initiatives and services

Geographical Coverage

District	Upazila	Union	Population Coverage
Bagerhat	Fakirhat	Betaga, Bahirdia Mansha, Piljong, Mulghar, Suvadiah, Fakirhat, Lokhpur, Naldha Mouvog	4905

Major Activities are given below

- Public hearing
- Meeting with likeminded NGOs/Organization
- Advocacy meeting with UP
- Various types of publication (Research report, PSP Training module, Newsletter, Poster, Flipchart, Sticker, Booklet, annual report, Dairy etc.)
- Monthly progress meeting of MJ
- Training on Participatory selection process (PSP) for LEBs
- Exposure visit
- Project inception meeting
- Advocacy meeting with Bank
- Journalist fellowship
- Beneficiaries selection gathering
- Courtyard meeting
- Cultural show
- Annual Gathering of Manabadhikar Jote
- Monthly staff meeting
- Video documentary on public hearing process
- Formation of Manabadhikar Jote Meeting
- Round table discussion at District level
- Orientation of Manabadhikar jote member
- Day observation and issue based human chain/ rally to claim poor people demand and reduce poverty
- Establishment of information board on social safety-net program
- Sharing meeting with Journalists

Achievements

- Manabadhikar Jote are assessing the performance of union parishad in providing social services
- Community people are raising their voice to the service bearer through Public Hearing
- Manabadhikar Jote insists journalists to write obstacle and corruption of service bearer in News paper
- Manabadhikar Jote assists union parishad to do those tasks which they can't do properly due to the lack of manpower. Like birth registration, voter list, disable registration, participatory way beneficiaries selection etc.
- Manabadhikar Jote build awareness regarding allowance policy to local people, that's way a lot of double allowance holder people are willing to refuse their one entitle allowance
- Most of the Manabadhikar Jote has opened Bank Account
- Manabadhikar Jote developed their social monitoring skill
- People know the general process of delivering social services
- People know the amount of allowance, that's way 2008 - 2009 financial year at Fakirhat Upazila all older age allowance amount money was distributed
- Manadadhikar Jote members are helping allowance holder people by engaging in allowance distribution day at Bank
- Some union parishad has selected beneficiaries through participatory selection process, for example: Piljong and Mulghar Union Parishad primarily selected their older age, Widow, disable allowance holders. Others UP also recently practice this process
- Union Parishad is participating public hearing to know the problems of general people

Project: Strengthening Local Governance through Participatory and Responsive Public Services



Background

Strengthening local governance through making government service providing organizations more responsible and ensuring people's participation

Project Aim

The aim of this project is to create public awareness to establish strong rights on Government Services and social legal justice through strengthening UP's standing committee, village court and service providing organizations in the south west region of Bangladesh.

Objective

- To ensure quality services of UP and Government services for the favor of the people on working area through capacity building of union parishad.
- To mediate for active linkage building among people, CSOs, local government institutions for making services available and accessible according to people's demand.
- To establish strategy in local and national level policy formation and advocacy on strengthening local government.

Target Group

The target group includes poor and marginal people, Journalist, LEB member, Teacher, Student, Government official and Leaders of civil society.

Project Area

District	Upazila	Union	No. of Villages
Khulna	Rupsa	Naihati	18
		T.S. Bahirdia	10
		Ghatbhogh	20

Implemented Activities

- A quaternary sensitization meeting with the high school students was held.
- Bi-monthly informal meetings between Lokomorcha and UP standing committee were held.
- Using flipchart by Lokomorcha to aware peoples about the access in government services and holding ward meetings for public awareness building and raising public demand.
- Community meeting was held on UP level for preventing early marriages, leaving school of high school girl students, preventing oppression of child and women and increase women participation in UP, village court, SMC and social development committee.
- Lokomorcha arranged a bi-monthly review meeting with UP,GOs and NGOs.

- Lobbying meeting at UP, Upazila and District level.
- Meeting of Lokomorcha with UDCC.

Success

- At the upazila level government officials consider lokomorcha as a helping organization.
- Officials swear for delivering government services.
- People have the knowledge on government service and local government.
- UP became stronger for active standing committee.
- Chairman, members and secretaries have precise knowledge on their duties.
- People living in union have the specific knowledge on budget.
- Lokomorcha developed relationship with other organizations.
- Positive impact seemed on standing committee because of meetings with UP standing committee.
- People have learned about the evil effects of child marriage and the minimum age of marriage.
- People have learned about the evil effects of women oppression.

Sector: Environment, Food Sovereignty & Climate Change

Project: Strengthening Marginal Peoples Livelihood (Micro Credit)

Improving asset and income position of poor people is one of the manifestos of JJS for securing livelihood of poor and marginal people. Poor people have the right to get credit from government institutions. But the public institutions failed to provide credit access to the poor. Hence JJS aimed from the very beginning to provide them credit access to build and secure their asset and income position. JJS is engaged for years to make the small, deprived and marginal people organized and self-sufficient through its micro credit project since 1993. At the grass root level peoples organizations (shomities) are build at first to make them aware about their rights to the government, provide basic knowledge and skill on livelihood and income generation, provide micro credit and building loan facilities for earning and make them capable for savings to face foreseen and unforeseen shocks.



Objectives

- To build savings attitude among the target people.
- To build the attitude of unity and cooperation.
- To make the women self sufficient through IGA.
- To empower the women.
- To reduce the poverty among the focus population.
- To protect basic human rights of the target group.
- Remove illiteracy
- To aware people about family planning and nutrition
- To aware people about several social issues.
- To aware people about social injustice.

Project Area

District	Upazila	Union	Village
Khulna & Bagerhat	5	18	85

Activities

- Monthly report preparation
- Monthly meeting(Unit in-charge)
- Half yearly meeting
- Annual meeting
- Financial report
- Report sent to the micro credit authority

Target People

Poor, marginal and disable people

Staff number

21 staffs including 15 males and 6 females.

Number of Groups

Male-08, Female-214, Total-222

Savings Status

Savings status of the members 1,02,52,085 Taka.

Number of Beneficiary

Male-220, Female-4175, Total- 4395

Loan Status

Principal amount: 1,72,86,576 taka. Service charge: 25,32,352 taka. Total: 1,98,18,928 taka.
Number of Debtor: Male-233, Female-2985.

Loan Disbursed

Principal amount: 1,54,24,000 taka. Service charge: 23,13,600 taka. Total: 1,77,37,600 taka.

Project: JJS Grihayan Tahabil

JJS is engaged for years to make the small, deprived and marginal people organized and self sufficient through its Grihayan project from 2006. JJS believes that these people can be mainstreamed in the country's economic activities through asset developing and income generation activities. This project mainly aims to strengthening socio-economic structure and to strong the economic base of the families of the marginal people. On support of these, JJS provide Grihayan supports with the collaboration of government to these people with flexible conditions for ensuring human rights.

Objectives

- To ensure socio-economic structure.
- To secure their asset and income position.
- To reduce the poverty among the focus population.



Working Area

District	Upazila	Union
1 (Khulna)	2 (Rupsa & Terokhada)	6

Number of beneficiaries

Number of debtor: Male-29, Female-12, Total-41. Each of 40 beneficiaries got 20,000 taka. Rest 1 beneficiary got 10,000 taka.

Loan from Bangladesh Bank

- Lone from Bangladesh Bank: 8,10,000
- Loan payment to Bangladesh Bank: 4,34,531

Field status

Principal amount: 3,74,131 taka. Service Charge: 95,241taka. Total: 4,69,372 taka.

Sector: AIDS, Trafficking, Violence & Rights

Project: Addressing the Causes and Effects of Acid Attack

Background

The non-accidental acid burn injury is a horrific form of violence, with the victim often incurring permanent facial scar and even blindness. Bangladesh has the highest reported world-wide incidence of this crime and various difficulties have been faced by this developing nation in trying to deal with this problem. Measures taken against this act include foreign-sponsored NGO creation and collaboration with government, investment in burns care facilities and the involvement of outside surgical expertise. This has led to improvements in the reporting of this crime, increased awareness and long term treatment and rehabilitation. However, the reported number of attacks has decreased since 1999 and further measures have been taken in order to prevent and manage such violence.



Goal

Help acid survivors rebuild their lives and end acid violence within 2015

Objectives

- To mainstream acid survivors within the society (having access to health, education, economic and social reintegration focusing on working district).
- To develop an effective mechanism to prevent the cause and effect of acid violence.

Geographical Coverage

District	Upazila
Khulna	Terokhada Upazila, Batiaghata Upazila, Dacope Upazila, Dumuria Upazila, Dighalia Upazila, Koyra Upazila, Paikgachha Upazila, Phultala Upazila, Rupsa Upazila, Daulatpur, Khan Jahan Ali Upazila, Khalishpur Upazila, Sonadanga Upazila, Khulna Sadar Upazila.

Major activities

Sectoral Meeting

One sectoral meeting was arranged on July 11, 2009 in the hotel Western Inn where District Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, District Judge & Member of Bangladesh Bar-Council were present at that meeting and through there speech these high officials personally assured about taking immediate steps to stop acid violence.

Community Shearing Meeting

A total number of six Community meetings were held in the year of 2009. Each of the meetings consist about 40 people from all project areas. UP Chairman, UP member, health officer, religious leader, journalists & general public were present in such meetings. JJS facilitators showed flip charts & explained "what is acid, immediate responsibility after an acid attack, acid law-2002,

treatment of acid attack victims, chastisement of acid violence etc." to raise awareness among the communities.

Meeting with Pressure Group

To control acid violence, a committee was formed named "Committee to end acid violence against women & children in Khulna". Eight high social personalities were selected as the members of this committee and 5 meetings were arranged in 2009. This committee discussed the present situation of acid violence & took initial steps for finding the fact behind attacks and thus much needed information were sheared among the present victims and committee.

Meeting with Acid Seller & User

A meeting with acid seller & user was held on November 11, 2009 in DC office. District Commissioner, Additional District Commissioner, representative of Acid Survivors foundation, members of pressure groups & about 70 acid seller & users participated this meeting. To stop acid violence we should initially stop illegal use of acid and in the arranged meeting sellers & users of acid were promised to become more vigilant about it. At the same time, District Commissioner assured to take immediate steps about legality and license of seller & users as well as promised to arrange monthly monitoring court for observation.

Journalist workshop

A Journalist workshop was held on November 12, 2009 in hotel Western Inn. About 40 journalists of electronics & print media were present. They presented their responsibilities through group works and reflected on this problems, responsibilities & solution. They assured to take steps to stop acid violence by publishing related news.

Press Conference & Girls' Child Day

Three press conferences were held in 2009. Renowned Journalist of Khulna City from different national and local electronics & print media were present at these conferences.

National woman day celebration

8 March is the national women's day and that day was celebrated with exact honor.

Results

- Jewellery Association promised for not to sell acid among general peoples.
- Businessmen of batteries promised not to keep any other acid except Sulfuric acid on their shops.
- Criminals of acid attacks are being punished.
- Reduce the availability of acid and at the same time price of acids was increased.
- Awareness on primary treatment of acid attack, loss due to acid attack reduces.
- Polices are found with a positive role.
- Events of acid attacks reduced than past.
- Civil society become concern on acid attack.
- Increasing public awareness than past.
- Acid control committee became more active.
- Acid users and sellers became interested in licensing.

Sector: Child Rights & Disabilities

Project: Adolescent as Agents of Change: Transforming Gender Relations through an Adolescent Development

Background

At present, Adolescents are one of the major concerns all over the world and Bangladesh is not an exception. It's a matter of concern that we do not have many ideals who want to take care of them. Due to lack of care and proper guidance they are going to astray. In Bangladesh discriminations within the family and social life, early marriage, dowry, domestic violence, social isolation, lack of awareness on rights and lack of autonomy in decision making are some of the major socio-culture adversities that the adolescent girls are facing in their everyday life. Considering all of these challenges Nari Maitree led consortium took a project named "Adolescents as agents of change: transforming gender relations through adolescent's development project" in five different districts of Bangladesh funded by European Commission (EC).



Objectives

- To achieve gender equity and removing gender discrimination and violence through outlook and behavioral change of the adolescents.
- Transforming gender relations through adolescent's development and building adolescent as an agent of change of the society.

Geographical Coverage

District	Upazila	Union
Khulna	Rupsa	Aijganti, T.B. Bahirdia, Naihati, Ghatbogh, Sreefaltala

Major activities under this project are given below

Head Teachers' Orientation

JJS organized program named Head Teachers' Orientation and Refreshers for the successful implementation of the project activities among the school going students.

Teachers' Refreshers Training

JJS organized a day long training course titled Teachers' Refreshers Training. The objective of this activity is to create a sound environment at the schools for the implementation of the project. Individual School will design plan for their students' development after the training and also will incorporate in every school in the project area. Upazila Higher Education Officer Md. Shah Alam was the chief guest of this program.

Shearing Meeting with SMC

School Management Committee (SMC) has been formed for strengthening school activities. SMC is not only the helping authority to strengthen school activities but also a supervisory team of school and all teachers along with the SMC members work together for ensuring smooth operation of that school.

Shearing meeting with PTA

Parents Teachers Association (PTA) is the supporting team of SMC as well as the developing hand of school. There was no PTA in any school for the first year of the Project. JJS took an effective initiative for forming PTA in all targeted schools. According to the year plan two PTAs have formed in two schools.

Guardian meeting

The main object of this activity is to aware parents about gender discrimination and how to behave with the adolescents. According to project guideline JJS has been planned to organize forty guardian meetings at ten community based reflect centers with 250 guardians.

Reflect Post Circle Operation

The objective of this activity is to enlighten adolescents about gender and gender based violence. Basically this centre has been established for making them capable as well as skill manpower by these circles operations. JJS has established ten reflect centers in ten different places in Rupsa Upazila. For recreation a lot of recreational instruments were arranged for the adolescents. For example Carom board, Chase, Ludu, Football, Jumping-roof, skipping and so on. Each centre contains twenty five students who fall within the age group of fourteen to seventeen.

Area based forum Meeting

For increasing adolescents' leading capacity as well as create an enable working environment where boys and girls will work together a forum has been formed in five individual areas. Basically these forums have been formed by the combination of one boy and one girl circle. On the day of committee formation all students has been asked to gather at a suitable place and they were asked to elect their representative by giving their oral vote. Each committee contains ten members form two deferent circles and the objective of forming the committee is to identify their personal, family and social problems which are hindrance for their growing up. According to the plan of 2009 JJS completed 20 forum meetings in five different forums.

Skill Training

Considering this, JJS organized a three month long training course at each project area. During this project time, one hundred and fifty out of two hundred fifty students will be covered by this training. Out of one hundred fifty students, One hundred and twenty five students attended in Karchupy (swing) and another twenty five students attended in Mobile servicing. Besides skill development training of the students this project ensures their linkage with market according to their skill.

Legal aid support

Due to lack of proper implementation of our existing law, violence against women and children are increasing rapidly in our society. Lack of awareness is also another biggest problem for them. The main objective of this activity is to provide support for the tortured people.

School Session Operation

School based forum meeting is one of the biggest activities of this project. Main objective of the action was creating an institution-based platform for developing their leadership skills as well as giving moral education. Basically this event has been operated by the students of six to nine. Primarily ten schools have been selected for implementing these project activities among the school going students.

School Mainstreaming Activities

This project is working with two types of adolescents of our society. One of them is existing students of each schools and another one is drop outs. This project tries to bring the drop out students to the school once again.

Linkage with SVAW Network

The main aim of this activity is to protect women and children from violence. According to the project guideline an eleven members committee has been formed during the year 2009. This committee has been formed with the combination of Journalists, School going students, Political leaders, school teachers, circle facilitators, Lawyers, project and other staff of JJS.

Annual Creative competition

To rouse the latent of the targeted adolescents a large competition titled Annual Creative Competition has been organized in December 27, 2009 at Naihaty High School Premises. Upazila Chairman was the chief guest on the prize distribution ceremony and Upazila Nirbahi Officer was the special guest on this occasion.

Fellowship

The objective of this activity is to inspire adolescents to write in the paper about different prospects and problems of the society. To make some journalists at community level a special training has been conducted titled Training of Fellow Adolescents on Journalist Capacity Building.

Wall Magazine

To rouse the genius on literacy this project published twenty wall magazines in this year under this activity. First of all, JJS announces among the school and circle's students to write few innovative topics. After collecting the write-ups JJS project staffs selected the best write-ups and published them.

Disaster Management Training

In terms of development of reflect facilitators and social mobilizer's knowledge regarding disaster management JJS organizes the training titled Disaster Management Training for Reflect Trainers and Social Mobilizers with the financial assistance of Action Aid Bangladesh. A training course has been conducted at Gram Unnayan and Proshikkhon Kendra at talimpur, Rupsa.

Follow-Up Monitoring and Rolling Out of School Based Program

The aim of the activity was to monitor the actions taken by the teachers in respective schools for introducing AFLE and extracurricular activities regularly. JJS staffs facilitated the AFLE session at each school and tried to ensure regular follow ups for this school base program.

Achievements

- Most of the parents and school teachers became more aware about the necessity to proper guidance to adolescents.
- Guardians are realizing the bad impact of early marriage and gender discrimination.
- Participation of Adolescents in diction making at family level has been increased.
- Primary discussion has been completed that these schools will maintain a register for taking commitment from the student's parents that they will not give early marriage.
- Adolescents are practicing to rouse their latent genius.
- They are more aware to use sanitary latrine.
- Two hundred and fifty adolescents have taken skill development training and thirty students had been linked in work.

Project: Promoting Child Protection through Decentralized & Integrated Diversion Model in Bangladesh

Project Goal

A national, integrated system to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation, coordinated by the Government with full involvement of civil society stakeholders, parents and children with comprehensive realization of the rights of the child (as defined in the UNCRC) in Bangladesh.

Project Purpose

Community level mechanisms to prevent and redress instances of violence, abuse and exploitation developed, including a Decentralized and Integrated Diversion Models (DIDM) in Bangladesh, within the overall CRC framework proven effective and accepted as a viable part of a national approach to child protection.



Objective

1. Developing community mechanisms for child protection and diversion (Jessore)
2. Improving the children justices system and its implementation through national level intervention
3. Facilitating enabling national legal and policy framework

Target People

- Government
 - Judiciary (Juvenile Court, District Court, Magistrates)
 - Department of Social Services(DSS)
 - Police Authority
 - Kishore Unnayan Kendra (KUK) Authority
 - Ministry of Women & Children Affairs
 - Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives
 - Shishu Academy
- Community
 - Ward Counselor/UP Chairman/Member
 - Local Elites & respectable persons
 - Teachers
 - Parents
 - Lawyers
 - Like minded NGOs
 - Media
- Children : Beneficiary
 - Children in conflict with the law
 - Children in contact with the law
 - Children at risk of coming in conflict & contact with law
 - Children at Jessore KUK

Geographical Coverage:

District	Upazila	Union
Jessore	Keshobpur	6 No Keshobpur
	Jessore Sadar	Ramnagar
	Jhikargacha	6 No Jhikargacha
	Monirampur	Sadar Union

Activities

Mobilize Government through Advocacy

To protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation and to keep children away from illegal activities it is very essential to do advocacy with Government level stakeholders. Through July to December 2009 advocacy works run through different activities.

Support Government in District Task Force

District Taskforce was formed to release children from jail consists of different Government Officials, NGOs and Local Government representative led by Deputy Commissioner/Additional District Magistrate. The committee is liable to release children from jail, immediate disposal of the case ensuring justice and rehabilitate in the society. JJS attended in 4 District Taskforce Meetings and supported the committee in decision making.

Support Government in Upazila Taskforce

Upazila Taskforce was formed to release children from Jail consists of different Government Officials, NGOs and Local Government representative led by Upazila Nirbahi Officer. District Taskforce as well as Upazila Taskforce are liable to take steps for children to ensure quick release from jail and rehabilitate the children in the community. JJS has got its membership of Upazila Taskforce in Jhikargacha and Jessore Sadar upazila in recent times. In 2009, JJS attended in 2 Upazila Taskforce Meetings.

Regular Information Sharing and Dissemination

To ensure children rights and justice, various orders and directions were delivered from National level and higher level authority. This contains some police orders and directions. Besides there are some important papers on children justice issues made by different writers, lawyers, researchers and organizations. JJS disseminated these papers and shared with Government Officials to implement the policies for betterment of the children.

Broaden and Strengthen NGO network for children issue

For mobilizing community regarding child justice and rights a NGO network exists in Jessore. JJS has taken initiatives to strengthen this network. In 2009, one meeting was held with this network on children issues. Through meeting JJS has drawn network member's attention to support in child protection, diversion and prevention mechanisms.

Mobilizing Community (Upazila level)

To save children from illegal contacts or conflict with the law, protection mechanisms were very significant. The project aims to establish community child protection mechanisms to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation as well as protect children from illegal contacts or conflict with the law. JJS has taken different initiatives for mobilizing community in this regard.

Formation and strengthening CCPDC

There is Union Women and Children Repression Resistance Committee in every union parishad. But this committee is very inactive. Through this project JJS has created a working environment to function this committee. The committee is chaired by the UP chairman and by December 2009 JJS held 20 meetings with this committee. Through these meetings the committee came to know about child right issues like- definition of child, child rights are, violence against children, why and how children involve in offence. Through these meeting the committee has sensitized about child protection. They have already stepped forward to ensure child protection through stopping early marriage, local solution of child offence, mobilize community for child protection issues.

Awareness Session with Community

On 3rd December 2009 the Union Women and Children Repression Resistance Committee arranged a mass awareness meeting in Keshobpur upazila with support of JJS. The Upazila Chairman Mr. H M Amir Hossain was the chief guest in the meeting. Keshobpur Purashava Mayer Mr. Abdus Samad Biswas, Upazila press club President Mr Asrafuzzaman, Upazila Child affairs Officer Mr Bimal Kumar Kundu was special guests and UP Chairman Mr Alauddin Ala were among the invited guests present in the meeting. The discussants in the meeting emphasized on responsibilities of the guardians and other elders regarding children and came to concluding point saying "now many of our children are found involved in offence". Trough discussion they expressed that; if guardians and other elders in the community play their roles children can be safe from involvement in offence.

Meeting with Children

Up to December 2009, 17 children meetings were held. The children were from different level as school going and non going children, working children etc. In these meeting discussions were held on issues like child rights, child violence, child offence and how to prevent these. Children shared their views which refer to the child violence.

Meeting with Community Volunteers

To fulfill the objectives of the project JJS set some volunteer groups in each upazila of the project area which consists of 8-10 volunteers. JJS held 17 volunteer meetings in the year 2009. Through these meetings volunteers came to know about child rights, violence and importance of community responsibilities for children.

Meeting with Peer

In each upazila peer groups were selected. The peer groups were created among the school boys and girls. There are 6-8 children in each peer group. Through 18 meetings, peer groups mainly shared their views about friends or other school children as well as several problems.

Parents Meeting

Up to December 2009, 15 parents meetings were held. Through these meeting parents came to know about child rights, child violence and parent's role for their children and child protection.

Progress/Change

- ✓ 40 members of CCPDC came to know about child rights and their duty for the children at risk and in contact or conflict with the law.
- ✓ 1 child in Keshobpur has been diverted from formal proceedings.
- ✓ 10 CCPDC members stepped against violation of child rights as early marriage, watching obscene film in tea stall,
- ✓ 7 members of CCPDC and Volunteers of Ramnagar have taken action against misbehavior of teachers to their students' like- punishment, discrimination in giving marks. As a result of this, discriminatory and misbehavior of teachers to students has been reduced.
- ✓ 40 Guardians became more careful about proper guidance of their children through sending them to school, advising them to behave well with other children and spending time with their children.
- ✓ 20 guardians shared their view with other guardians to guide their children.
- ✓ 40 Children came to know about some of their rights.
- ✓ 30 children from peer group came to know about some points of child rights. 1 child of peer group in Ramnagar union raised his voice against violence involving himself and his teacher. To take proper action against the teacher's actions he gave a letter to the chairman of CCPDC to take steps.
- ✓ Meetings on child issues were conducted regularly and DTF played an active role to release children from jail. As a result of these actions number of children imprisoned reduced and at the end of the year the number became zero.
- ✓ 100 people came to know about some points on child rights like- age of child, how to behave with child, responsibility of the adult etc.
- ✓ Children are able to discuss about their problems.
- ✓ Children have got scope for recreation.
- ✓ Network has been linked with the project.

Challenges

- ❖ Committee members always seek economical benefits for their work.
- ❖ Each Ward member is not committee member. JJS involved the ward member in the committee meeting considering the importance.
- ❖ Committee Members (both male and female) are sometime less interested in attending the meetings.
- ❖ Lack of linkage between CCPDC and different level stakeholders creates situations where decision making becomes difficult.
- ❖ Stakeholders always seek economical benefit and thus provide less efforts for children.
- ❖ Parents are sincere to attend the meeting.
- ❖ Children demand some vocational training as their need.
- ❖ Some volunteer seek economical benefit in their volunteer activities.
- ❖ Member of UTF do not attend regularly and less importance about the future generation.
- ❖ UTF is totally inactive.

- ❖ Police officer is not sincere to inform Probation Officer and JJS regarding children arrest.
- ❖ KUK staffs want to avoid some points from discussion which is proving their negligence.
- ❖ Expectation of honorarium by the stakeholders often hampers our program.

Opportunity

- There is union Social welfare Officer who can play strong role in the CCPDC committee.
- There are some NGOs who are working in the area. So it will be helpful in our diversion and reintegration activities.
- There is School teacher association in each upazila. In the monthly meeting of School Teacher Association our issue can be discussed.

Suggestion

- ✓ Honorarium is claimed by different level stakeholders. It should be considered.
- ✓ To speed up the activities staff member should be increased.
- ✓ Considering the market price staff salary should be increased in each position.

Project: Shishu Kendra

Background

JJS has long been giving assistance to intellectually disable children of Rupsa Upazila under Khulna district of Bangladesh through a school called Shishu Kendra. Since opening of Shishu Kendra it is supporting the intellectually disable children in areas of education, skill development, games & sports. Now shishu kendra is implementing a project, continuing its activities, and providing support to the children.



Objectives

- To support the Children with Autism and ADHD for their overall development, establish their Rights in the society and assist in self-sufficiency.
- Create positive attitude, including mainstream, education and create position in the society for the autistic children.
- Create awareness among civil society and motivate for participation for the children.
- To ensure the development support to the children with autism, ADHD and intellectually disabled.

Working Area

District	Upazila	Union	Village
Khulna	Rupsa	Naihati	Talimpur

Activities of Shishu Kendra

Academic education

There are a total number of 23 children in several classes of Shishu Kendra. Intellectually disabled children cannot study in our normal education system at normal school as they need special care. These children have been taught in such an education system with especial care.

Social education

Shishu Kendra does not only instruct academic education but also instruct social manners and behaviors. Various social behaviors like gathering at a place and interact with each other, obeying elders, performing in front of the guests with their specific specialty in certain activities, maintain manners with everyone, etc. are taught as well as academic education.

Family life education

Most of the intellectually disabled children can't do their daily work as a result they are dependent on others. In Shishu Kendra it has been taught to them various daily activities such as- eating food, washing and wearing dress, brushing teeth, serving their meal, washing their plate, wearing shoes without the help of others, walking rules, how to cross the road, counting time and date etc. They have learned the name of colors through drawing. The centre provides every day food for all children to the centre. It is also a process of learning because while taking lunch from they are taught about how to eat and how to wash their own plate.

Cultural education

In Shishu Kendra, cultural training has been organized for children based on their choice and merit such as- music, drawing, recitation etc. Training has been organized to improve their quality of cultural performance as singing, dancing, acting, telling story etc. A weekly training session is held which features different cultural activities. Children have learned to play harmonium and dancing.

Skill development training

The center provides practical education on the field of sewing of bags, preparing national flag using paper and making different toys and showpieces and souvenirs. It helps children to practice their skill development. It is expected that these children will have some income generating capacity if future.

Entertainment for the children

Intellectual disable children are very much pleased by entertainment classes. The teachers of Shishu Kendra arrange short entertaining session every day. The students play with different types of toys as they wish.

Parents awareness Raising

For awareness building, Shishu Kendra workers discuss with parents by visiting their houses. Moreover, meetings with parents are held monthly at Shishu Kendra. There were three parent's days were held in the first quarter of the project. In this meeting, students of Shishu Kendra and their parents gather and proclaim their various valuable opinions.

Day Observation

Different Special days are celebrated with the children of the Shishu Kendra. These include the celebration of different National and International days and festivals.

Transportation

The center provides transportation facility for the disable children. The center has a covered van to provide better transportation for the children.

Tiffin of Students

The center provides food at a regular basis to the children. Different items are given to the children at a routine basis. The items are Noodles, Singara, Biscuit, Sweet, Banana or normal lunch etc.

Festival packet and dress distribution

EID is the biggest festival for Muslim Community and to share the happiness with the disable children local donors contributed efforts making the children happy at least during EID festival.

Annual Sports and Cultural Program

On December 30, 2009, the Shishu Kendra celebrated its Annual Sports and Cultural Program 2009. The games were throw the ball into the basket, marble on the spoon race, skipping, carom and pillow throwing. There was a game for the parents of the children. The children adornment themselves as Acid burned women, Widow of freedom fighter, Farmer, beggar and bride-bridegroom. The children presented a fascinating cultural show as they recited poems, sang songs, danced and presented a drama based on our freedom fight.

Some significant achievements

- 25% students can read & write and also can calculate
- Most of the students can write their own name
- Now they can go to school without the help of others and also can wear their dress.
- Now they are interested about attending their school daily.
- They are maintaining a disciplined life in the school.

Case Study

Pea Khatun follows class routine of her school

Pea Khatun, 13, is a student of Shishu Kendra. Her father Habil Sikdar is a day laborer and mother is a housewife. Her residence is in village Ramnagar under Rupsa Upazila in Khulna district. Her family runs with a little income of his father. She is an autistic child. From her childhood neither she can talk clearly nor understand others. Their parents were upset about her future. Considering her abnormality their parents started to neglect her. They did not take special care to her child as she was needed. They did not feel Pea can go to school and study. After being informed about Shishu Kendra as a school of autistic children, their parents enrolled Pea to Shishu Kendra on 11 June 2006. Now she is in primary advanced class. She practices Physical exercise, can write alphabets in Bengali and English and practices cultural activities like singing, dancing, drawing etc. in school. After being in school she has progressed much. Now she is regular in school and obeys all rules. She follows the class routine of school. She likes to remain clean. Now Pea's parents are pleased with her progress. They take special care and behave to her well. Pea likes to do job in future.

Sector: Disaster Management

Project: Early Recovery Assistance Program for AILA 2009

Background

Devastation of Cyclone AILA was several times more damaging compared to Cyclone SIDR because of its prolonged water logging and heavy destruction to infrastructures like houses, institutions, embankments, roads etc. including agriculture and livestock sector of the coastal belts of southwest region. Both marginalized as well as poor section of the population suffered the most as all options of livelihood came to standstill in vulnerable areas and made them dependent on external assistance to overcome their acute food insecurity problem. Safe water sources (ponds and tube-wells were contaminated as well as the sanitation systems were damaged/washed away. People of the affected areas mostly are poor/hardcore poor who earn their daily wage by working in shrimp culture and related processes. Due to cyclone AILA all shrimp farms were washed away/inundated with the consequences of hugely affecting the major earning sector of the region. Concern Worldwide an International Humanitarian Organization responded to the needs of these distressed poor families to its humanitarian charter and designed a program on live saving packages entitled as "Early Recovery Assistance Program" to help the affected households to recover early from colossal loses and can return to their normal lives in the following areas:

Working Areas

District	Upazila	Union	Villages
Khulna	Koyra	Uttar Bedkashi	Hajotkhali
			Karmarchar
			Bedkashi
			Pathorkhali
			Barabari
			Gazipara

Installation of Deep Tube Wells

Safe water is a major problem in the working areas even more than the live saving food packages. During cyclone and subsequent high tides surface water was polluted and salinity increased to an intolerable state. Due to these reasons the prime and foremost need of the people are access to safe drinking water. Women and adolescent girls usually collect water from long distances and sometimes with high risk whereas according to humanitarian charter safe water sources should be within 500 meters. It has been predicted that water scarcity will rise to extreme level during summer as salinity intrusion tightens its grip by increasing salinity is drinking water sources. To increase the accessibility to safe drinking water, 15 deep tube wells were installed in

Installation of Hygienic Latrines

260 hygienic latrines were (5 rings and a slab with fencing) installed in each of the 260 newly constructed houses also 20 latrines are installed at Patharkhali embankment for the families those took refuge after the cyclone.

Cash for Work

To create immediate employment and repairing the damaged embankments, roads, institutions cash for work was planned and 700 poor vulnerable household members were identified to participate into this intervention. Women were also given considerable importance. People from marginalized sections of the community were also included into the intervention. Among the total 700 participants there were 405 males and 295 females with ratio of 58 to 42 respectively. All facilities namely latrine, safe drinking water and temporary shed were constructed close to working areas especially for women participants. Through CFW intervention 1316 homestead plinths were raised above 2 feet from flood level also 262 link roads/feeder roads were constructed to improve the overall communication.

CFW actions started on 30th August, 2009. Altogether 34 groups were engaged in CFW. Interventions also gave each participant a separate ID card. Daily attendance was maintained and checked by the project staffs.

34 Groups were formed with the participants and each group was headed by a Group leader. Monitoring committees were formed from the communities to monitor implementation processes. Monitoring committee members are elected by community people themselves.

Short Orientation

Short orientation session organized with the participants and stakeholders were associated directly/indirectly into the intervention to generate norms, principles and approaches of the project including implementation strategies.

HAP, 4P, target and selection criteria, Payment system, Role of Monitoring committee, complain and suggestion box also were placed at the work locations.

House Construction

All targeted full and partial damaged houses were identified through FGD and house to house visits of the participants. The list of project participants is endorsed by the UP. Plinths of all 1090 damaged houses were raised with CFW support and initiatives of an individual participant.

In a short orientation of housing and designs were shared with project participants. Partial house repairing was taken up by the participants with cash support of Tk. 1500/00 per house. While fully damaged house construction was supported by the implementing organization. During reporting period corrugated 0.36 mm Tin for 830 partial damaged houses were distributed. Each fully damaged household got 14 tins.

Houses constructed during the project had a hygienic latrine with 5 rings and a slab fenced roof by tin in frame

Blanket distribution

To protect and save the affected people from cold waves as they have lost the belongings, warm clothes (Blankets) distribution was planned and supplied from Concern Worldwide, Dhaka. 1782 pieces of blankets were distributed among 1782 families to reduce sufferings to some extent.

Challenges

- Timely start of interventions at certain selected locations was delayed for prolonged water logging.
- To introduce HAP some negligible/unwanted problems came in front and some valuable time was wasted for resolution.
- Some actions were politically influenced
- Housing pattern of some actors differs from JJS and that created some conflicts in the locality.

Learning

- Support for technical staff
- Right based approach interested direct and indirect stakeholders as they have contributed sincere efforts for project implementation
- Skill and capacity of project staffs enhanced timely response.
- Few Hardcore poor along with some vulnerable households couldn't participate into CFW intervention as they were part of some other interventions in the same area by other organizations.
- Decision at field level changed frequently delayed timely implementation.
- For remote areas excess manpower and transportation was required
- Non-availability of carpenters for construction of houses

Project: Early Recovery Support to Cyclone AILA Affected People in Bangladesh (LERSP)

Background

Devastating cyclone AILA followed by high tides destroyed all livelihood options of the people at the areas even shrimp culture were also very badly affected due to long term inundation. Majorities of the houses of low income groups were destroyed; infrastructure, educational institutions, roads and embankments were affected badly. Affected people took shelter on embankments, roadsides, cyclone shelters and some have shared spaces with relatives and now many of them are migrating to different parts of the country and taking shelter mainly in slums and are facing worse situations.



Project Goal

To provide emergency relief and early recovery support to vulnerable communities affected by cyclone AILA.

Objective

- To restore life and livelihoods of the targeted most vulnerable cyclone affected people.

Working areas

District	Upazila	Union	Villages	Total Number of HHs	Targeted HHs
Satkhira	Shaym Nagar	Burigoalini	Burigoalini (Nildumur & Kasari)	639	423
			Kalbari	366	260
			Datinakhali	493	306
		Padmapukur	East Patakhali	773	520
			West Patakhali	493	306
		Jhapa	578	400	
		Gabura	Gabura	572	317

Total		3914	2532
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Targeted families

- Poor vulnerable hardcore families
- Women headed poor families
- Poor widows
- Poor divorcees
- Families with disables
- Tiger victim families

Project Activities

Project Inception meeting at Upazila level

Project Inception meeting was organized on August 25, 2009 at the Conference Room of Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Shamnagar under Satkhira District participated by DC, Satkhira, UNO, Shamnagar, Upazila Chairman, Officers of Upazila level line departments, UP Chairmen, AAB LERSP Team and project staffs. Project approaches, project principles, project implementation strategies were briefed by Mr. Munzurul Huda, Project Officer of ActionAid Bangladesh and Mr. Nazmul Huda of JJS. Altogether 47 participants attended the inception.

Intermediate Results

- Upazila Administration, Upazila level line departments were become familiar with programming approaches, principles and strategies including working areas and supports given to the project participants to recover from the losses to return to normal lives with livelihood options
- Concerned UP Chairmen were become familiar with programming approaches, principles and strategies including working areas and has given sincere support to meaningful implementation.
- Upazila Administration and Upazila level Line Departments also have given supports to implementation.
-

Secondary data collection from UP/Upazila

All required information/ data were collected from UPs and Upazila through visit to the UP and Upazila Offices. Secondary information/data related to destruction list of houses, institutions, embankments, roads including number of disables, poor women headed families, poor tiger victim families, poor widows, poor husband left families and marginalized sections of the people affected by cyclone AILA.

Intermediate Results

- Actual number of disables, poor women headed families, poor tiger victim families, poor widows, poor husband left families were identified
- Exact situation of the working areas

Base line survey

Baseline survey conducted in 7 major affected villages of Burigoalini, Padmapukur and Gabura union under Shyamnagar Upazila of Satkhira district. For this survey, project staffs gave visit to the households and exercised pre-developed format. With the help of prioritizing criteria project participants were identified, Data bank was prepared and shared with concerned UP for authentication of the lists by endorsement.

Intermediate Results

- A data bank established that can be used for many purposes including identification of targeted project participants immediately at time of needs
- A fair list of poor affected households prepared exercising the processes.

Primary project participant selection through FGD and cluster formation

For convenient of support each village is divided into several *clusters*. Altogether 90 clusters are formed in 7 villages. Community people in participation selected cluster leaders through

democratic processes who have contributed their sincere support for monitoring to ensure quality implementation.

Selection of CFW interventions

4 need based projects were selected to CFW interventions as (a) Embankment repair at Nildumur (Alauddim Market to Masud More 1.3 km), (b) Ring embankment of Jhapa and (c) Feeder Road repair from Jalil More to embankment 255 feet and (d). Gabura embankment 3700 feet. 1453 project participants in 61 groups participated into the works. Among the CFW participants 394 were female and 1059 male.

To repair embankment permission obtained from Water Development Board prior to start the prime need based intervention to protect the families from inundation during high tides.

Intermediate Results

- Damaged/broken embankments were repaired which in turn helped protecting the communities and their resources.
- Temporary employment scopes were created at time when all livelihood options came to a standstill and affected families were suffering from food insecurity.
- To work with the CFW interventions women participants got equal wages as males encouraged them to be more practical and confident to contribute into family income through development works.
- Food insecurity of the most vulnerable poor families is reduced through creation of earning scopes.

Distribution and installation of hygienic latrines

Total sanitation system was badly damaged during cyclone AILA. Total 350 households out of targeted 350 were identified who cannot afford to purchase or install latrines by themselves. On the other hand 200 latrines were installed by the side of embankments where families of total affected households are living. Purchase formalities were complied to purchase and install latrines at the selected locations. Each latrine consists of 5 rings and a slab. Since majorities of the participants are used to beak the water seals of the latrines, water seals are replaced by soft rubber pipe that needs minimum water to wash away the waste from the pan and keep the pan usable.

Immediate Results

- People are now using hygienic latrines at the embankments and in homesteads
- Water borne diseases were reduced due to use of hygienic latrines
- Use of hygienic sanitation latrine in the affected communities improved environment.

Food package distribution (Part of livelihood option)

This program addresses partial needs of the affected people who have exhausted all their savings and even sold out hard earned properties. To help the people overcoming from the odd situation food package with the under mentioned items were planned and distributed amongst 1600 participants. in 1st phase food items were distributed in between 16 -23 November, 2009 through vouchers and 2nd phase of distribution was held in between 6-15 December 2009. Participants collected the items from specific small vendors of the locality through presenting their cards. Upazila Chairman and AAB Representatives were present during distribution of food items.

Food package items per family (1st phase)

Sl. #	Food Items	Quantity/Number per family	Total # of families
1	Rice	20 kgs	1600
2	Pulse	2 kg	1600
3	Soyabean oil	2 Liters	1600
4	Salt	2 kg	1600
5	Sugar	3 kg	1600
6	Semai	400 grams	1600
7	Suji	1 kg	1600

Food package items per family (2nd phase)

Sl. #	Food Items	Quantity/Number per family	Total # of families
1	Rice	25 kgs	1600
2	Pulse	3 kg	1600
3	Soyabean oil	1 Liter	1600
4	Salt	1 kg	1600
5	Sugar	2 kg	1600
Non-Food			
6	Blanket	1 pc	1600
7	Chadar	1 pc	1600
8	Jacket for children	1 pc	1600

Installation of Deep Tube Well

Cyclone AILA contaminated all sources of safe water and it was a huge threat for health. To fulfill the need of safe water 3 deep tube wells installed at West Patakhali village under Padmapukur Union of Shyamnagar Upazila of Satkhira District. Approximately 400 families are now collecting water from these deep tube-wells.

Intermediate Results

- Safe water sources are created within 500 meters and community people especially women are collecting water from the tube wells
- Water borne diseases reduced to some extent as use of safe water increased.

Emergency WATSAN Support to Cyclone AILA Victim in Moharajpur Union of Koyra Upazila in Khulna District

Background

Cyclone AILA affected south west region of Bangladesh at 25th May, 2009. Bangladesh is a disaster prone country and disasters affect largely as coping mechanism in Bangladesh is not much strong like the developed country. Koyra is one of the upzilas under Khulna district which was affected largely by cyclone AILA. It consists of 7 unions and 131 villages. Among 7 unions, one of the most affected unions is Moharajpur Union. Cyclone AILA affected almost every single household of the union. Most of the villages in Koyra upzila still remain under stagnant water. People living on the embankment are suffering with many problems especially problems related with water and sanitation. This project aims to minimize the sufferings of the people living on embankment.



As a result it became really important to install sufficient number of Deep tube-wells and sanitation facilities for the people living on the embankment. This project targeted the most affected families and provided them with emergency supports which included WATSAN (Deep tube-well, Rain water harvesting and Latrine), Non-Food items (Jarican, ORS, Laundry Soap, Toilet Soap, Potties and Long Cloth) and other materials like Toilet Brush, Pot for Bleaching Powder, and Bleaching powder in koyra Upazila under Khulna District.

Objective

- To reduce the WATSAN related vulnerabilities of populations living on embankments in the areas most affected by cyclone AILA in the South-Western part (Moharajpur union of Koyra Upazila in Khulna District) of Bangladesh.

Working Areas

District	Upazila	Union
Khulna	Koyra	Moharajpur

Project Activities

With the targeted aim some specific project activities were performed under this project. Installation of Deep tube-wells and Rain water harvesting points for ensuring safe drinking water to the people living on embankment and installation of pit latrines as improving sanitation facility were the main aims of this project. And also some Non-Food items as Jerican, ORS, Laundry Soap, Toilet Soap, Potties and Long Cloth were distributed among the most vulnerable families living on embankments for ensuring health and hygiene. Some other materials as Toilet Brush, Pot for Bleaching Powder, and Bleaching powder were provided with each sanitary latrine for the cleaning and maintenance of the latrines.

Specific activities selected under this project are as follows:

- Installation of 9 Deep tube-wells for the AILA affected people living on embankments of Moharajpur union,
- Establishment of 50 Rain water collection points for the people of that area,
- Installation of 50 Latrines for the people living there,
- Distribution of Non-Food item among the cyclone AILA affected 700 families in Moharajpur union,
- Health Hygiene awareness raising works, Drama shows and
- Visualization.

Project Duration

25th August, 2009 to 24th October, 2009

Project Implementing Activities

This project mainly targeted the most affected families to provide emergency support which includes WATSAN (Deep tube-well, Rain water harvesting and Latrine), Non-Food items (Jarican, ORS, Laundry Soap, Toilet Soap, Potties and Long Cloth) and other materials like Toilet Brush, Pot for Bleaching Powder, and Bleaching powder in Moharajpur union of koyra Upazila under Khulna District.

Activities of the project were implemented successfully within the project period while facing some challenges and problems. A short detail of the implemented project activities given below:

Deep Tube-well Installation

Installation of 9 Deep tube-wells for ensuring safe drinking water for the people living on embankment of Moharajpur union was one of the main activities of this project. For meeting immediate and long term need of safe drinking water.

Spots/Points for Deep tube-well installation were selected by discussion with the help of local people, locally elected members and Upazila and DPHE engineer. A committee of 7 members formed for the maintenance of each tube well. A discussion meeting with local people was held for selecting members of the committee. Huge discussions take place on the discussion meeting for describing the responsibilities of the members of Tube-well maintenance committee. An agreement with each land providing person for Tube-well were signed. After completing the construction of platforms for every tube-well, JJS handed the tube-wells to the maintenance committee with 1 set of kit-box. All the Deep tube-well installation activities of this project ended within 20th October, 2009.

Rain water Collection Point Establishment

Installation of Deep tube-well is a time consuming process. Installation of all deep tube-wells for the project took almost one month. During this time period (tube-well installation), rain water collection point works as source of safe drinking water. Through this project 50 rain water collection points were provided for the people living on embankment. Each of the rain water collection point is established for every 4 families living on embankment. One plastic made rectangular shade is tied on its 4 corners with 4 bamboos by a tarpaulin rope is used for preparation of a rain water collection point.

People of project area opine that these points really helped them during their time of crisis and saved them from many water related diseases.

Pit Latrine installation

Under this project JJS installed 50 sanitary pit latrines to end the sanitation problem of the people living on embankments. For this, 4 Families used 1 newly installed latrine. Bamboo fencing wall and door, Polythine shade as roof was used for the construction of 5 rings 1 slab pit latrine. Maintenance and cleaning of these pit latrines also ensured by providing one toilet brush, bleaching powder and pot for bleaching powder with each latrine.

These latrines supported the people especially women, child, aged people and physically disable persons of the area.

Non-Food item Distribution

A survey was conducted at the beginning of the project among the people living on embankment for finding most affected families. Total 769 numbers of families were surveyed and among them 700 most affected families were identified for non-food item distribution.

List of Non-food item provided under this project given below:

- 1 piece Jeri can (for water carrying),
- 6 pieces Laundry Soap (for ensuring hygiene),
- 6 pieces Toilet Soap (for ensuring hygiene),
- 20 pieces ORS,
- 1 Potty for the child aged under 5 years and
- 2 yards cloth pieces for women as sanitary napkin.

Distribution of non-food item completed successfully within project time period.

Health Hygiene Awareness Raising

Health Hygiene Awareness raising among the people living on embankment was done in two phase programs. The first phase was the discussion sessions and the second phase included health hygiene related drama shows.

A short description of these phases given below:

Discussion sessions

- 7 session of discussion was held for awareness raising in the area at 7 different points.
- Total 1234 number of participants attended these sessions.
- Female and male ratio was 90:10 in these sessions.

On these sessions huge discussion was held on individual and community health and hygiene.

Drama shows

- 2 drama shows presented for health hygiene awareness raising on two important locations of the area.
- One drama show performed at Graduate Primary School ground and another at Chairman More in the project area.

Huge audiences joined the drama shows spontaneously and appreciated the dramas.

Visualization

For visualization, some activities performed under the project. A short description of these given below:

- Sign board: Two sign board showing project title prepared and established in Koyra. One in JJS Koyra office and another in the project area..
- Banner: Banner was prepared for each and every activity and established on the activity area.
- T-shirts and Cap: t-shirts and caps were provided among the project staffs.
- Stickers: Stickers on latrines tube-wells were pasted under this project.
- Pictures: Pictures for each and every activity collected.

- Media coverage: Four Local newspapers supported the media coverage. These newspapers are: The Daily Purbanchol, The Daily Prabartan, The Daily Probaha and The Daily Anirban.

Challenges

- ☐ 2 Deep tube-wells among 9 have salinity problem. Average depths of tube-wells are about 600 feet, for the budget limitation it became risky to go for the second layer.
- ☐ Heavy demand of people let them use the tube-wells before platform construction completed, which sometimes mess up the tube-well platforms.
- ☐ Some non-Food (Jeri can) items are short than demand.

Project: Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)

Background



Poor and marginalized people living in the coastal areas have low capacity, skills and financial strength to cope with and recover quickly from the devastation of a disaster. In fact, they are continuously becoming victims of a sudden natural disaster before recovering from the losses of the previous one. As a result of the vicious cycle of poverty and disaster often entrap these poor people in quicksand and thus cannot purchase required amount of food for their families. During this period of disaster children suffers the most as they cannot get enough nutritional food for proper development and usually grow up with malnutrition. Children of these poor families mainly suffer from malnutrition and diseases/sickness which results in less attention to education. On the other hand, parents usually engage their children to hard labor for economical support/additional income rather send them to school for education.

Save the Children UK for their humanitarian charter responded to the need of the poor vulnerable children after devastating cyclone AILA to supply balance diet for certain period and helping them to overcome from nutritional deficiencies with enabling them to develop schooling habit for education through play.

Objective

- To supply balance nutritional diet to poor children whose families were affected during devastating cyclone AILA and to develop schooling habit

Working areas

District	Upazila	Union	School / Villages	Total # of Enrolled Children	Boys	Girls		
Khulna	Koyra	Koyra	Madinabad Regd Primary School	61	31	30		
			Madinabad Dewlia Bazar	60	23	37		
			Khezurbag Grameen	58	30	28		
			Kacharibari	50	24	26		
		Moharajpur	Kalna Govt. Pri. School	50	30	20		
			Simlaright	60	29	31		
			Shamkhali Reg, Pri School	54	26	28		
		Bagali	Bamia Govt. Pri School	60	38	22		
			Srifola Pri. school	57	37	20		
		Uttar. Betkashi	Young Brother's club	68	44	24		
		Sub-Total				578	312	266
		Dacope	Dacope	U. Kamarkhali P.School	50	20	30	
	Dakhin Kamarkhola			50	33	17		
	Kalinagar Mission			50	28	22		
	Kalinagar Bazar			50	24	26		
			Sreenager Primary School	50	25	25		
Sub-Total				250	130	120		
Grand Total				828	442	386		

Targeted Children/Women

- Children from AILA affected poor vulnerable families
- Children from Tiger victims
- Children from poor fishermen families
- Children from families of marginalized and low income groups
- Pregnant and lactating women of the above criteria

Implementation strategies

Union and villages selected by project staffs in consultation with Upazila Administration, local UP, elite of the villages and community people including door to doors survey of the AILA affected villages. Baseline surveys were exercised in the selected villages and FGDs were organized with the people to select children of the affected families.

Child Safe Spaces were established in consultation with UP and community people at a convenient place where children, pregnant and lactating mothers can attend easily without any risk. Facilitators were appointed for each center and were given training about norms and approach to deal with the children, pregnant and lactating mothers including disabled who have equal rights to enjoy entitlements to lead a dignified human life.

Enabling environment was created at the selected place (Safe centers) with books and playing materials for children so that children feel interested to spent more time and lean through playing as well as taking good nutritious food. Competent capable Facilitators appointed for the centers and were given short orientation for better management of the centers to play with the children through which they can learn and grow interest develop for attending school. Food menu selected and changed from time to time as per demand of the children.

Daily attendance of the participants were collected by center Facilitators compiled by Supervisors to share with Project head for record and report to management and donor.

To bring changes in food habit opinions of the children were prioritized and selected daily menu for the CFS centers. Quality foods were ensured by a team of evaluators. Doctors checked children and pregnant mothers on regular basis and prescribed medicines that were supplied from the project. Day to day expenditures were tracked by accountant with proper monitoring ensured for purchase of quality food for the children.

Additional attendance of children of the same criteria was encouraged for which good number of non-registered children participated in the CFS and they were also given same supports like satisfying nutritional needs that in turn motivated them to attend school regularly as well as parents were encouraged to send the children to school developing schooling habit.

Immediate Results

- Children are coming to the CFS centers timely also parents are ensuring their attendance to the center.
- Interests of children are growing for education through play.
- Nutritional deficiencies of the children are met with through supply of balance diet in the centers.
- Children, disabled, pregnant and lactating mothers are recovering from nutritional deficiencies through supply of regular balance nutritional diets.

Case Study

Asafulla, son of Late Azam Gazi mother Sayera Khatun age 8 years, lives at Patherkhali of Uttar Betkashi Union of Yoyra Upazila under Khulna district. He has a sister aged approximately 12 years as well as a student of Class-VI died in 2006. They were affected by cyclone AILA and were leading miserable lives with the limited income of his mother. His mother works with different local development interventions as labor to maintain the family from hand to mouth. Now his mother is working for Work Program and getting regular wages. Asafulla registered himself into CFS center located at Young Brothers Club in Uttar Betkashi and he has been attending regularly.

To express his feeling Asafulla said "I am very interested to participate into the CFS for its excellent environment as I can learn through play also can take balance diet at least every day and can share food with family at night".

Education Support to AILA Affected Children



Goal

To restore access to education for children whose has been disrupted by cyclone AILA.

Objectives

- Support rehabilitation of 200 partially damaged primary and pre-primary school.
- Provide education materials to 40000 children in 400 AILA Affected School.
- Provide temporary learning spaces to 50 completely damage schools.
- Ensure access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilitation in 200 schools

Expected Results

- 400 affected schools have been provided with teaching learning and recreational material.
- 200 partial damaged schools have been repaired providing a safe space for children to continue their education.
- 200 schools have been provided with water and sanitation facilities.
- 40000 children go back to school.
- Temporary learning spaces have been establishment in 50 severely affected school.

Focused Population

- The project will benefit 40,000 children (at least 50% girls) in 400 affected school in four targeted districts.
- SMC and teachers of the affected school.
- Parents, especially the mother groups of the affected children / school.
- Local education management / officials of the affected area.

Working Areas

District	Upazila	Union
Khulna	Koyra	Moharajpur
		Mohasharipur
		Bagali
		Utter Bathkashi
		Dakhin Bathkashi

School Coverage

Fully damaged- 25 School

Partially damaged -52 School

Information of Damaged Schools in Koyra Upazila

Type of School	Bagali	Moharajpur	Mohasharipur	Koyra	Uttar Bathkahi	Daksin Bathkahi	Total
Fully damaged	06	07	02	01	02	07	25
Partially damaged	10	12	-	19	09	02	52
Total	16	19	02	20	11	09	77

Final School Assessment (Partially Destroyed)

SL #	Name of Union	Category Of School						Total
		Community	NGO School	RNGPS	Govt. Primary School	Kinder Garden	Maddrasa Aftadi	
01	Koyra	05	-	05	02	01	06	19
02	Bagali	01	-	06	03	-	-	10
03	Moharagpur	03	-	05	01	-	03	12
04	Utter bathkashi	-	2	02	03	01	01	09
05	Mohasharipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	Dakhin bathkashi	-	-	01	01	-	-	02
Total		09	2	19	10	02	10	52

Final School Assessment (Fully Destroyed)

SL	Name of	Category Of School
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#	Union	Community	NGO School	RNGPS	Govt. Primary School	Cinder Garden	Madrasha Aftadi	Total
01	Koyra	-	-	-	-	01	-	01
02	Bagali	-	-	03	01	-	02	06
03	Moharagpur	02	-	01	01	01	02	07
04	Utter bathkashi	-	01	01	-	-	-	02
05	Mohasharipur	-	-	01	-	-	01	02
06	Dakin bathkashi	01	-	01	04	-	01	07
Total		03	01	07	06	02	06	25

Student Coverage

Union	# of School	#of Student
Koyra	20	2977
Bagali	16	1877
Moharaipur	19	2616
Utter bathkashi	11	1726
Mohasharipur	02	339
Dakin bathkashi	09	2226
Total	77	11761

Activities

- Identify School damaged / partially damaged by AILA in four Districts.
- Set up temporary classrooms / Learning centers.
- Repair / Rehabilitate the damaged/ partially damaged school.
- Procure and supply teaching-learning materials for school & Students
- Provide sports and recreation materials to the children.
- Train volunteers, teachers/ partner NGO staff/ SMC.
- Mobilize community, SMC and teachers to support children education.
- Provide follow-up support and monitoring of project activities.

Problems to implement interventions

- Renovated schools may be eroded unless embankments are constructed/ repaired.
- Delay in receipt of funds to operate actions.
- Students cannot attend schools during high tides for inundation.
- Non-availability of school repair materials in the local markets.
- Absence of local carpenters for house repair/ construction.
- Alarming increase of early marriage for accommodation problems in the house and security of adolescent girls.
- Increased ratio for child labor for food crisis in the families.

Challenges

- To make all development actions of the communities free from political influence.
- Proactive role of Education Officers (Primary and Secondary Education).
- Inundation of the school grounds & floor with latrines during high tides.

Learning

- Local community people have extended their sincere support to implement the project interventions.
- School Teachers, School Management Committee members have given best cordial support.
- School students too very cordially accepted the support.
- DC, UNO and local UP Chairmen have also given their best efforts for implementation of the interventions.

Recommendation

- Community contribution for the project interventions initiated community people to contribute best efforts for future of their next generation.
- Community people desires that continuation of the project for next few years will enable them to go into depth of the programming approaches and purposes while child rights and protection will be established especially during emergencies.

Protect most vulnerable children from hunger abuse and respond with basic services in the cyclone affected areas

Background

Cyclone AILA affected the south-west region of Bangladesh largely. Children are most vulnerable at times of any disasters not only during disaster but also after disaster. During cyclone or flood educational and recreational assets are lost as well as some mental and physical shocks make the children mentally and physically weak. Generally there are little efforts to regain the lost educational and recreational assets after disaster. So, some social and mental supports should be provided to them through educational and recreational facilities after any disasters.



This project aims to support children through educational and recreational materials. Protect children from hunger by food support is the main objective of the project. Two schools at Baniashanta and Koyra were selected at the primary stage of the project for providing food and other supports. Children with some lactating mothers are supported through this project. Building child friendly spaces where food, basic services, educational and recreational supports are to be provided is one of the main strategies of this project. These types of project are really needed after disasters for rehabilitating children.

Project Goal

Cyclone-affected children return to regular life.

Objectives

- To create and enabling community for AILA affected children where they will be able to access food and other basic services.
- To protect the children from trafficking, early marriage and abuse by motivating parents through extending project supports.
- To restore the children's education.
- To provide the AILA affected children with psycho-social care through children friendly spaces.

Working area

District	Upazila	Focus Population
Khulna	Batiaghata	150 children
	Koyra	400 children

Project Duration

The duration of this project is 3 months which started from 15th June, 2009 and ended at 15th September, 2009.

Project Implementation Activities

There are some activities for this project which are selected for supporting AILA affected children with educational, recreational and other psycho-social supports. The core project activities of this project are given below

- Establishment of Child friendly Spaces
- Providing different services on Child Friendly Spaces for Childs of the spaces.

These two activities considered as prime activities and some other activities related with child friendly spaces performed successfully. Two child friendly spaces were established during this project. The location of these spaces are

- One in Koyra Upazila and
- Another in Baniashanta Upazila area under Khulna district.

Short descriptions of the implemented activities on these two child friendly spaces are given below:

Koyra Child Friendly Space

For active performance of the project activities first a school named as Madinabad Primary School was selected for establishment of Child Friendly Space in Koyra.

- Then one active Programme officer and volunteer teachers are selected for running the Child Friendly Space actively. Food support is another main project component; regular food distribution is done among the children of the centre. So, some assistant cooks are selected with a head cook. And a woman as water carrier also selected for supporting the project.
- Then WATSAN supports are provided in the centre. Construction of water system and sanitary latrine was done under this project in Koyra Child Friendly Space.
- Then some decorations are done on the centres as information board, Child Protection Policy and some other materials are displayed for the children of the centre.
- One First Aid box is given for the emergency aid after any type of accident occurs of the students of the centre.
- After these a core management committee is formed for the Centre for active operation of the project.
- Then some training among the related members of the project done for supporting the children of the Centre. Such as-
 - Teachers and Volunteers Training Orientation
 - Health Hygiene Training
 - Psycho-social Care Training

Teachers and Volunteers training for successful operation of the project were done by JJS trainers at JJS training Centre in Rupsa under Khulna District. Health hygiene training is provided with support of the NGO Forum Engineers in Koyra.

Psycho-social care training is provided by the resource persons of Utsha Organization from Chittagong in Koyra.

These are initial activities for successful running of the project. Some day to day support also provided as regular basis mid-day meal distribution, regular cultural programme and other regular educational and recreational activities for the children.

School Uniform, Plastic ked and School bags, educational and recreational material were distributed among the children at Koyra Centre. List of materials distributed to each child provided below:

- School Uniform 2 sets
- Shoe 1 pair
- School Bag 1 pc
- Water pot 1 pc
- Exercise book 5 pc
- Pen 3 pc
- Pencil 1 pc
- Scale 1 pc

And other educational and recreational materials provided to the centre for all.

As a recreational and cultural activity an art competition held in Koyra and 15 prizes distributed among the winners from 5 groups of the school children.

About 404 children at Koyra are supported under this centre.

Baniashanta Child Friendly Space

For active performance of the project activities first a school is selected for establishment of Child Friendly Space in Baniashanta.

- Then one active Programme officer and volunteer teachers are selected for running the Child Friendly Space actively. Food support is another main project component; regular food distribution is done among the children of the centre. So, some assistant cooks are selected for this centre. And a woman as water carrier also selected for supporting the project.
- Then WATSAN supports are provided in the centre. As some reconstruction is done for the sanitary latrine and some water drum distributed for water support to the children.
- Then some decorations are done on the centres as information board, Child Protection Policy and some other materials are displayed for the children of the centre.
- One First Aid box is given for the emergency aid after any type of accident occurs of the students of the centre.
- After these a core management committee is formed for the Centre for active operation of the project.
- Then some training among the related members of the project done for supporting the children of the Centre. Such as-
 - Teachers and Volunteers Training Orientation
 - Health Hygiene Training
 - Psycho-social Care Training

Teachers and Volunteers training for successful operation of the project is done by the JJS trainers at JJS training Centre in Rupsa under Khulna District.

Health hygiene training is provided with support of the JJS trainers at JJS training Centre in Rupsa under Khulna District.

Psycho-social care training is provided by the resource persons of Utsha Organization from Chittagong in Baniashanta.

These are initial activities for successful running of the project. Some day to day support also provided as regular basis mid-day meal distribution, regular cultural programme and other regular educational and recreational activities for the children.

School Uniform, Plastic keds and School bags, educational material and recreational material are distributed among the children at Baniashanta Centre. List of materials distributed to each child provided below:

- School Uniform 2 sets
- Shoe 1 pair
- School Bag 1 pc
- Water pot 1 pc
- Exercise book 5 pc
- Pen 3 pc
- Pencil 1 pc
- Scale 1 pc

And other educational and recreational materials provided to the centre for all.

As a recreational and cultural activity an art competition held in Baniashanta and 9 prizes distributed among the winners from 3 groups of the school children.

About 130 children are supported regularly for food distribution. And 111 children are supported by dress, shoes, educational materials distribution activity. 19 pregnant and 31 lactating total 50 mothers are also supported under this project for regular basis mid day meal distribution.

Conclusion

Bangladesh is a developing country where disasters regularly assaults and affects the progress of the country. Children, women and old aged persons are greatly hampered by disasters. Many children became orphan and disable after disasters. Their mental and physical condition is really on a mess. It is needed to support children after disaster largely. This project aims to support AILA affected children with educational and recreational materials. Protect children from hunger by food support is the main objective of the project. Two schools at Baniashanta and koyra selected at the primary stage of the project for providing food and other supports. Children with some lactating mothers are supported through the project. Building child friendly spaces where food, basic services, educational and recreational supports are provided is the main strategy for this project. These types of project are really needed after disasters for helping children. But the project duration of this project is really short. These types of project needed to be taken for a longer period. Children, parents and other social persons appreciate this project and hopes for future long run projects in this prospect.

Case Study

Kakali in good environment

Kakali daughter of late Asadullak mother Kulsum Begum aged approximately 7 years lives at village-North Betkashi Union-Koyra Upazila-Koyra under Khulna district. Her father was a mason died in 2007 while engaged into professional works at Dhaka when Kakali was only 4 years of age. Her mother returned to her father's house and lives there after death of her husband. Grand father is working with a fish processing centre and earning @ Tk. 2000.00 per month and maintains the 4 members' family with hand to mouth from very limited income. Kakali has lost her brother 5 months ago as he was suffering from pneumonia. Kakali is a student of class-II of Modinabad Govt. Primary School. Her grandmother was engaged as asst. cook for the Child Friendly Space and earning @ Tk. 2500.00 per month. Kakali's name was enrolled in the CFS and she has been participating regularly and enjoying the days with joy and learning. Kakali mentioned "I enjoy the hours at the centre and also learnt many things by participating in different activities of the centre".

Rehabilitation of Sidr Affected People by Restoring Livelihood Keeping adolescent as change Maker



Project Background

Bagerhat District is a district in South-western Bangladesh and a big part of Sundarbans is situated in this district. This district is badly affected by Cyclone Sidr occurred in 15 November, 2007. The Southkhali union of Sarankhola Upazila is mostly affected by this divested cyclone. JJS as a partner of Shapla Neer has been working in Bakultala and Rayanda village since 8 May, 2008. The project is titled "Rehabilitation of Sidr Affected People by Restoring Livelihoods Keeping Adolescent as Change Maker". Under the project various development activities are going on as livelihood promotion, Adolescent's social and cultural development, Grant support, Agricultural promotion, Safe water supplies, Mass awareness raising, Homestead Gardening, Food support to the orphan, Pre-School operation, Library cum information center operation etc in village Bokultala and partial Rayenda.

Project Goal

Rehabilitation of the SIDR affected people by restoring livelihoods through a holistic development initiative under Development Center based approach with involvement of adolescents as change maker.

Project Objectives

1. Assist the Sidr affected people in rehabilitation by restoring livelihoods.
2. Promotion of livelihood options and income generation.
3. Increase the access to safe drinking water and hygienic behavior.
4. Change in the community by change maker agents of adolescent group.

Beneficiaries of the project

The direct beneficiaries of the project are Adolescents, Adolescents' parents, Farmers, Children, Children parents, Orphan, Widow, Day labor and Poor people of Bakultala and partial area of Rayenda Village under Sarankhola Upazila in Bagerhat District.

Geographical coverage

District	Upazila	Village
Bagerhat	Sarankhola	Bakultala
		Partial Rayenda

Major Activities:

Establishment of JJS Development Center

To conduct various development in village Bokultala and Rayeda a Development center has been established in Tafalbari, Rayenda in Sharankhola upazila. The Development Center is a holistic development center and several activities are carried out through this.

Pond Excavation

Potable water crisis was very high in village Bokultala and its surroundings as well as entire Sharankhola Upazila. The only drinking water source is PSF and Pond. To meet the daily need of drinking water ponds JJS excavated 2 ponds (one in Development Center and another in JJS shishu-biddalay, Bakultala) and re-excavated 3 ponds of which 02 in Bakultala and another in Rayenda. The dyke was elevated 4 feet on an average so that polluted and salty water from outer source cannot enter into it during rainy season. 117 families in Rayenda and 184 families in Bakultala are getting safe drinking water round the year from the excavated and re-excavated ponds

Pond Sand Filter (PSF) establishment

- JJS has installed 2 Ponds Sand Filters (PSF). One was at JJS Development Center in Rayenda and another was at JJS sheshu-biddalay & Adolescent development center at Bakultala. At present about 57 families from Rayenda village collect water from the PSF of JJS Development Center and 54 families from Bakultala village collect water from the PSF of JJS shishu-bidalay & Adolescent development center. In the dry season (March-June) 225/230 families will be able to collect water from these 2 PSF and that will be source of pure drinking water for them throughout the year.

Demonstration of vegetable Garden

The vegetables are an important element of nutrition and health. It is especially important for the growth of children and reducing malnutrition. But there is a high crisis of vegetable in the working areas. It has been reported that the price of vegetable in the area is higher than urban areas. The community people are not well aware on the need of vegetables and not motivated for its production. The demonstration in this regard is an effort to increase awareness among people in vegetable gardening.

Children playing Space

Sports and recreation are very important parts of education. Especially after the cyclone Sidr the children of the working areas were going under serious mental shock and stress and became frightened and frustrated. There was no park for children at the north part of the village before. So, with a view to getting them out the shock a children's park was established at the Registered Primary School in Bakultala village. A cradle and a slippery were established at the park. On July 2, 2009 the park was opened for the children. Everyday about 100 to 120 children are playing at the park.

Early Child Education

In order to increase the child education rate JJS introduce a pre-school at the home of Rahim Mir in Bakultala village on 2 August, 2008. The school is called JJS Shishu Biddalay. Till January 44 children (among 73 total admission, which is 60.27%) including 26 boys and 18 girls of JJS Pre-School got admitted to primary school. 35 children studying in class one and 9 children are studying in class two

Livelihood Promotion through Tailoring

After cyclone Sidr on 15 November 2007, livelihood options of the people have damaged enormously. JJS has taken initiatives to involve most distressed family for their income generation. In this context, JJS took initiatives for providing tailoring training to the most vulnerable women. The trained women are earning 550 to 600 taka monthly. This money brings prosperity to their family.

Dress support to Adolescent Girls

After Sidr the poor people of Bakultala and Rayenda didn't have enough capacity to buy dresses for the girls. Considering this matter JJS took program to distribute dresses among the adolescent girls. 400 Adolescent girls of Bakultala and Rayenda celebrated Eid with great joy.

Drama Team & Trauma Care

Adolescents are the future leader of the country. Cultural exercise plays vital role in the development of the adolescents. Moreover, after the cyclone Sidr the children of the working areas were going under serious mental shock and stress and became frightened and frustrated. In this sense, JJS designed program for adolescent cultural development. In the year one Cultural team has been formed with 22 adolescents from 11-18 years on February 14, 2009.

Library cum Information Center

The people of Bakultala and Rayenda were unable to get any news previously. In order to provide necessary information to the people of Bakultala and its adjacent some areas an information center has been opened in JJS Development center. News paper, Television, DVD, various books and magazine are open for the people. The center most emphasizes on adolescents and farmers, because they are very important stakeholders. The center provides information, like- employment news, agriculture news and other development related news.

Grant Support

In order to support the helpless and most vulnerable people JJS has taken initiatives for grant support. The most vulnerable and helpless families are selected for this purpose. Priority has been given to the widow; women headed family, family with sickness, family with handicapped person etc.

Para Veterinarian Development

Unemployment is big problem for the country. To reduce unemployment at project area JJS arranged a vaccination training program for the youth. Five young volunteers got the training. People in the project area very much lack the way of proper take caring of their poultry and livestock. The training has been given to the young people so that they can help the villagers regarding vaccinations for their livestock and poultry.

Organize and Develop the Adolescent Group (AG) as Change Maker

Adolescents are the future leader of the country. In the project, adolescents are especially emphasized as a change maker. Most of the cases the project activities have designed involving adolescents. The adolescents repaired 35 yard long broken road, increase the use of safe drinking water and sanitary latrine through campaign among the 418 families, they also developed prepared 16 wall magazines, and 79 members of 5 groups planted trees in their own homes.

Family-Based Rehabilitation of the Orphan

After Sidr a big problem raised for the orphan children. The relatives of the orphans gave shelter to the children. But most of the relatives of the orphans are very poor. In this context, JJS stepped forward for food and cloth distribution to the orphans. Through this project 10 orphan children are getting food support for 16 months.

Agricultural Support

As an effect of cyclone Sidr the agriculture field of Bakultala has been severely damaged. It has been a big problem to run agricultural activities in the field after Sidr. Because, many bulls died in Sidr and the private power tiller rent is expensive. So farmers lost their interest to do agricultural activities. Therefore, JJS has taken initiatives to support for agricultural promotion in the area.

Commemoration of November 15 (Sidr Day)

JJS observed the Sidr day on November 15 in both 2008 and 2009. In order to organize the program for 15 November, Adolescents played vital role. Before 15 November 148 adolescents from 10 groups made 10 wall magazines for displaying on 15 November program. All the magazines were Sidr and Aila related. The wall magazines were displayed while photo exhibition and cultural programs were going on. Now the people became aware about Cyclone. Due to awareness the people took necessary steps before Cyclone Aila.

IEC materials Development

Several IEC materials were developed during the project period like Bill board establishment, Information board establishment and Adolescents Magazine. The people of the 6 villages including Bakultala and Rayenda became aware about disaster and many other social issues. The adolescents are very happy because of publishing the magazine with their own writings.

Challenges faced by the Project

- Most of the road of the village Bakultala become mucky than any other area in Sharankhola because of having more muddy road.
- There is no electricity in village Bakultala which always hamper our program.
- Rainy season has not been considered at the case of construction work.
- Various local influential people of various interest groups tried to fulfill their vested interest from the project. Very tactfully we had to overcome the influence of the local political groups.
- Local market of construction materials is controlled by few influential traders who often try to sell the materials in high price.

Lesson Learned from the project

- A tendency among the local people has been grown to receive direct aids instead of earning livelihood by own initiative which made them lazy to do work.
- As a result of getting direct aids, people lost their interest on awareness type and rights based activities.
- For having good working relations with various stakeholders including the local govt. and local influential / power elites, our programs got rid of being hampered by the vested interests of the interest groups in the locality.
- For starting a development project in a particular area, a project office should be there which will help the project to work smoothly in the working area by establishing an effective working communication.
- As the change maker agent adolescent population of a community can bring great change with their dedication and enthusiasm.

Relief Distribution and Rehabilitation Activity among Cyclone Aila Affected People: At a Glance

JJS was among the earliest organizations to respond to the call of helpless and vulnerable people of Koyra after the devastating cyclone passed over. Numbers of relief and rehabilitation projects were undertaken during this time and still going on. Brief findings of the projects completed at Koyra, the worst affected area is given in the following table.

Name of the Project	Activities Performed	Covered Union	Number of Beneficiaries	Resource Shearing Partners
Emergency Relief Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of food and non-food item through different packages 	Koyra, Maharajpur, Bagali, Maheswarypur, Uttar Bedkashi	6328 Households	Concern Worldwide, ActionAid Bangladesh, Save the Children-UK
Education Support to Aila Affected children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of temporary education centre at 77 damaged institutions including cash distribution for hygienic latrine, furniture, etc. Distribution of Educational and entertainment materials among the students. 	Koyra, Maharajpur, Bagali, Maheswarypur, Uttar Bedkashi, Dakshin Bedkashi.	10750 Students	Save the Children-UK and UNICEF
Early Recovery Activities for Response' 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repairing 11 RWH plants Repairing 1 PSF Re-excavation of 2 ponds Construction of 5 hygienic latrines Repairing 5 damaged latrines Non-food item distribution among 100 families 	Maheswarypur	1000 Households	NGO Forum and UNICEF
Emergency WATSAN Support to Cyclone Aila Victims in Maharajpur Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 10 deep tube wells. Installation of 50 Hygienic Latrines. Construction of 50 rain water collection point. Distribution of non-food items among 700 families Sessions on Health education with 1500 families. 	Maharajpur	1500 Households	Concern Worldwide and UNICEF
Early Recovery Assistance Programme' 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of cash and materials among 830 families for reconstruction of partially damaged houses Construction of House and Sanitary Latrine among 260 fully damaged Households Cash for work programme for 50 day including 700 labor Installation of 15 deep tube wells Installation of 20 emergency sanitary latrines Distribution of blanket among 1790 families 	Uttar Bedkashi	1800 Households	Concern Worldwide and ECO
Protect Most Vulnerable Children from Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arranging lunch for 2 months for all students Distribution of educational materials Arranging safe water for the students Installation of sanitary latrines for the students 	Uttar Madinabad Govt. Primary School, Koyra	406 Students	ActionAid Bangladesh and UNICEF
Child Friendly Space (CFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of Lunch among school going students Arrangement of safe drinking water Installation of sanitary latrines 	Koyra, Maharajpur, Bagali, Uttar Bedkashi.	1000 Children	UNICEF