



# JAGO NARI ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022

Planning & Published by

JAGO NARI

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## PREAMBLE of Chairperson

JAGO NARI is a leading organization of Coastal part of Bangladesh which is mainly working for the women empowerment and community support. JAGO NARI implementing a number of project to support the vulnerable community.

JAGO NARI is a kind of institution which is mainly working for women's empowerment, their problems, complains, surroundings and is willing to help them by solving their issues. Besides they are working for women's health which is at higher risks due to the vulnerability of climate change.

I am feeling honor to say that JAGO NARI is working to increase skill development of women, capacity strengthening & self-employment of women. JAGO NARI also worked for the children who have been dropped out due to CORONA virus and other situation. JAGO NARI also work for the Manta community to provide support in their livelihood, education and other facilities.

I would like to express my thankfulness to JAGO NARI for providing their support in the education, women empowerment, nutrition, health, WASH, legal aid support for violence victim, disaster response, and climate change sectors.

I am grateful to the partner organization who helped us to fulfill our dreams and funding us for the implementation of the programs.



With Regards,  
**Hamida Begum**  
Chairperson  
JAGO NARI

## Few Words from the Chief Executive



Since its inception JAGO NARI is working for women empowerment and with the dream of ensuring women rights and provide protection to the vulnerable children. Our comprehensive work links with crucial issues of food and hunger, climate change and disaster with adaptation, access to market, community awareness, protect of women against violence and creates right based awareness to the rural and urban poor communities. These activities are not just reaching the poor, but also the extreme poor and other disadvantaged

groups living in the remote areas, hardly touched by the development efforts.

JAGO NARI helps women to establish an environment in which one can easily overcome from their worse situation and can lead their life with joy and prosperity. We also gave them legal support as needed. Coastal area people are suffering from the lack of drinking water and thus we set in tube wells to reduce their problems. In recent days women are suffering from high price of products and disasters and JAGO NARI is working to help them in every possible way.

SDG goals are also one of the working area of JAGO NARI. Poverty reduction, Quality education, Gender equality are also the main theme in which JAGO NARI focuses while doing their function. I am grateful to the partner community to support us and also thankful to the JAGO NARI team members who took the challenge and supported to implement the program successfully. We want to go forward with our beloved stakeholders, donors and well-wishers. Good luck to all.

### **Hosne Ara Hasi**

Chief Executive  
JAGO NARI

## PROLOGUE of the Annual Report

JAGO NARI started its work since 1998 at the Coastal Part of Bangladesh with the focus on women empowerment, education, health & nutrition, humanitarian response, climate change adaptation etc. In the coming days new challenges arise and the working sector of JAGO NARI includes WASH sector, disaster preparedness, COVID 19 response etc. JAGO NARI implementing project on different sectors throughout the reporting year in coastal districts of Bangladesh. Thanks, our Partners and Donors to increase their support on humanitarian crisis and ongoing development work and keep trust to JAGO NARI. JAGO NARI has given highest priority on transparency, accountability to donors and community for implementing any development work with ensure value for money. During the reporting period we have secured more funding in our journey and its helps us to support most vulnerable people. JAGO NARI provide support in pure drinking water supply for the community in Coastal districts. JAGO NARI has foster Coordination with Go and NGO coordination and building trust better NGO activities at community level. Our heartiest thanks to JAGO NARI board member, Executive board, Staffs and Volunteers for great contribution to stand beside of most vulnerable community at Coastal Districts in Bangladesh considering life risk of them and Family.

In this reporting period JAGO NARI access direct funding from the foreign Partner. By this financial year JAGO NARI has remarkable contribution to Bangladesh Government to achieve 7 goals on SDG. JAGO NARI implemented project with the collaboration of Bangladesh Government, national & international partners, with the support of different regional Network/ Forum, stakeholders etc. JAGO NARI is grateful to its energetic team members who make possible dream into reality and also the well-wishers who are besides JAGO NARI to provide support and accomplishment of JAGO NARI's dream.

## Management and Governance of JAGO NARI

The executive committee of JAGO NARI is responsible for overall management and policymaking including the financial matters and planning of the program. The executive committee meet in meeting quarterly and discuss different administrative and financial and programmatic issues. Moreover, emergency meeting can be called by Executive Committee. The chairperson, treasurer and the Chief Executive are the signatory member of bank accounts. The Chief Executive is directly responsible for overall administration of the organization and accountable to the Executive Committee.

### Advisory Committee

It has one 5 member's advisory committee on top of the management structure. In order to extend the necessary advice to the executive committee and the general council the advisory body try to promote the smooth functioning of the organization activities within the framework.

### General Committee

JAGO NARI has 31 members general committee for long term planning and policymaking. This general body holds the supreme authority of the organization. This general body meets once a year. It also undertakes the monitoring and coordinating role of the organization.

The General Members approve the following matters in the Annual General Meeting:

- Yearly Budget
- Annual Report
- Yearly Work Plan
- Audit Report
- Approve the decision taken by the Executive Committee.

### Executive Committee

A seven member Executive Committee is elected by the and among the general body. JAGO NARI has a 7 member's executive committee for long term planning and policymaking. The executive committee is responsible for overall management and policymaking including the recruitment of Chief Executive, financial matters, and organizational planning. The executive committee meet quarterly and discuss different administrative and financial and program issues. The chairperson, treasurer and the Chief Executive are the signatory members of Bank.

### Annual General Meeting

Every year Annual General Meeting is conducted discussing last year's activities, accounts, success and areas of improvement. The members approve the Annual Report, Audit Report, Yearly work plan and other issues. Two Annual General Meeting was held in this reporting period.

### Election of the Executive Board

According to the constitution, election takes place every two years. The executive Board is elected by the and from 31 General Members to work for two years.

## Legal Identity of JAGO NARI

SL	Registered	Number	Date	Validity
01	Women Affairs Department	MBA/BAR/16/98	06.12.1998	-
02	NGO Affairs Bureau	NAB/2332	07.04.2008	06.04.2028
03	PADOR (Europe Aid)	BD-2009-GNS-1906415815	2012	-
04	Youth Development Affairs	BAR/309	2014	-
05	NCAGE	SYR69	2018	-
06	SAM Registration	DUNS 731595372	2019	2022

## Vision, Mission and Approaches of JAGO NARI

JAGO NARI is moving forward with specific Mission, Vision and Working Approaches. That's are given bellow.

### Vision

Setting up an equitable, capable, democratic and peaceful society without poverty and injustice in the country in which every person enjoys their rights to a life with dignity.

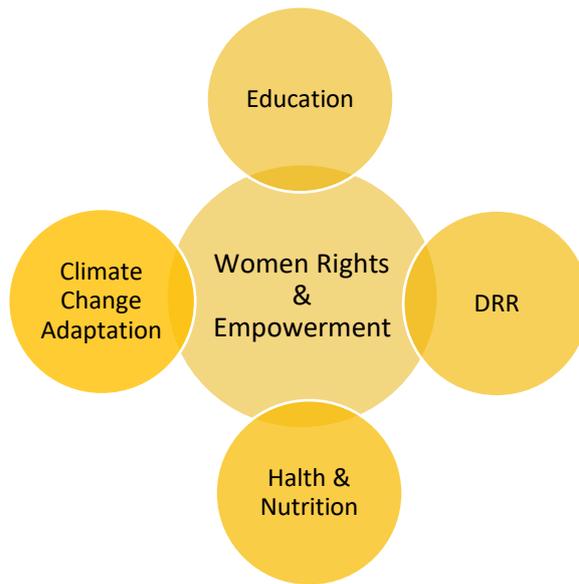
### Mission

To support the poor and most vulnerable people especially women and children who are socially and economically disadvantaged, living in the urban and rural settings of Bangladesh to eradicate poverty and injustice through providing a range of rights- based services designed to improve their quality of life. These services are principally, protection, education, healthcare, skills training, socio-economic development and participation. They are provided in ways that reinforce the culture, faith, and value of them and are also offered fairly, relevantly and without discrimination.

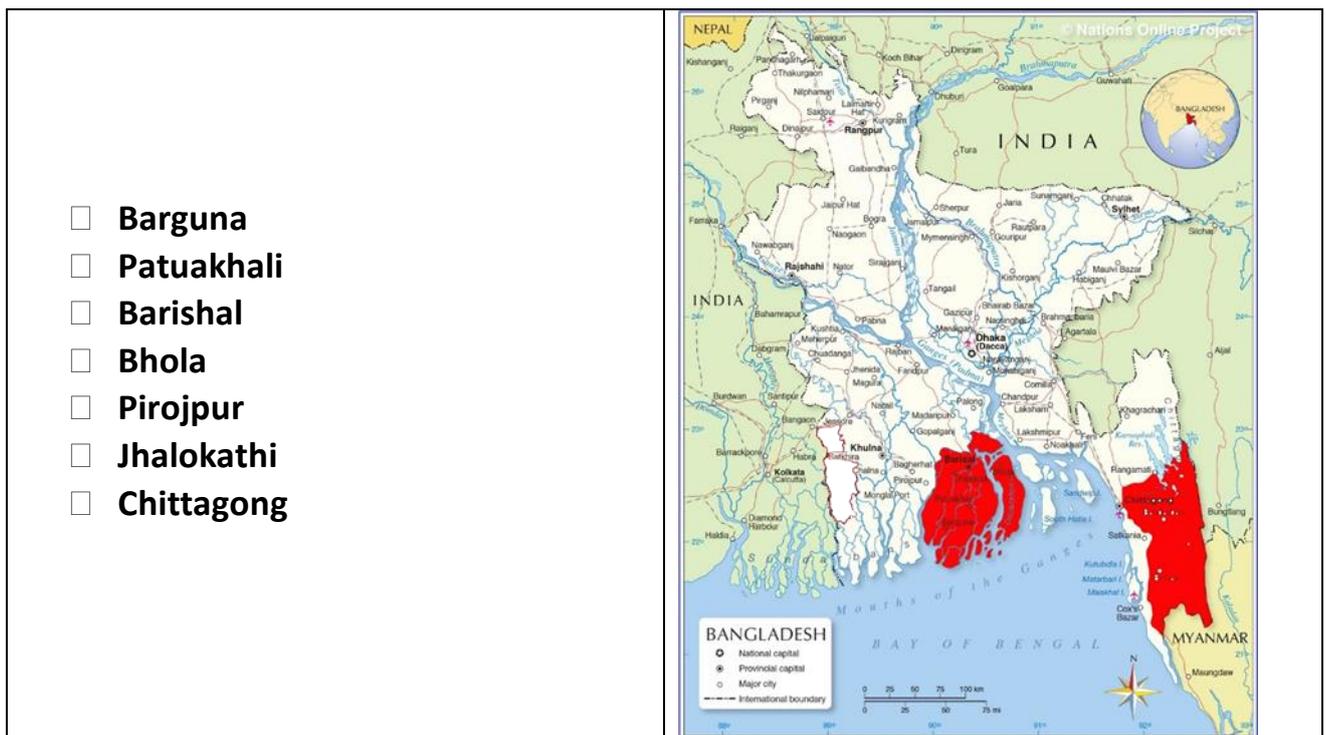
### Approaches

- ◆ Women Lead
- ◆ Right Based Organization
- ◆ Focusing on Women & Children
- ◆ Values Culture and Ethics

## Priority Focus Area of Work



## Present Working Area of JAGO NARI



## Policies that guided activities of JAGO NARI

- Human Resource Policy
- Financial Policy
- Gender Policy
- Procurement Policy

- **Children Policy**
- **Anti-Sexual Harassment policy**
- **Information Discloser Policy**
- **Motorcycle/ Vehicle Policy**
- **Internal Audit Policy**
- **Fraud Notification Policy**
- **Training Policy**
- **Whistleblowing Policy**
- **Emergency Logistic Policy**
- **Complaints Policy**
- **Performance Appraisal Policy**
- **Disaster Management Policy**
- **Protection Policy**
- **Code of Conduct - General**
- **Safeguarding Code of Conduct and Responsibility**
- **Safeguarding Behavioral Protocol**

## **Audit and Accounts**

JAGO NARI has a mother bank account to receive any national and international fund. However, JAGO NARI has been operating separate bank account for the projects. The accounts system have been carried out in accordance with financial and financial guideline of JAGO NARI. It includes record keeping and maintaining separate cashbook, ledger book and journal.

The financial statements of JAGO NARI have been audited by one of the enlisted firms of chartered accountant of NGO Affairs Bureau at the end of each year and the financial statement is duly certified by them. The firm of chartered Accountant for auditing has been appointed by the General Board of JAGO NARI and in some cases suggested by the donors. JAGO NARI reviews the findings and report of the auditors and take remedial action.

JAGO NARI also has internal audit department. The findings of internal audit report take into account very sincerely and take quick action accordingly.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Monitoring system ensues a process of information gathering, problem analysis, finding solution for continuous program improvement.

The objective of the regular monitoring is:

- To collect regularly the process of the activities.
- To check actual achievement against target.
- To identify operational problems and their solutions.
- To modify program activities accordingly to attain the objectives.

- To facilitate the process of timely decision making at different level to document lessons in a systematic way. This will subsequently help feed new design initiative that is the means for learning and feedback.

For efficiently running of the different activities, JAGO NARI follows the work plan and monitor day to day activities.

Furthermore, JAGO NARI develops various tools to strengthen their monitoring system from community level to head office. Independent Monitoring & Evaluation department of JAGO NARI lead these work over the years. Except that yearly or midterm evaluation done in every year as per the donor requirements.

## JAGO NARI leading the way on Sustainable Development Goals

### JAGO NARI Contribution on SDG Goals



**1** NO POVERTY



**4** QUALITY EDUCATION



**5** GENDER EQUALITY



**6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**13** CLIMATE ACTION



**16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



*Fighting for Women Empowerment*

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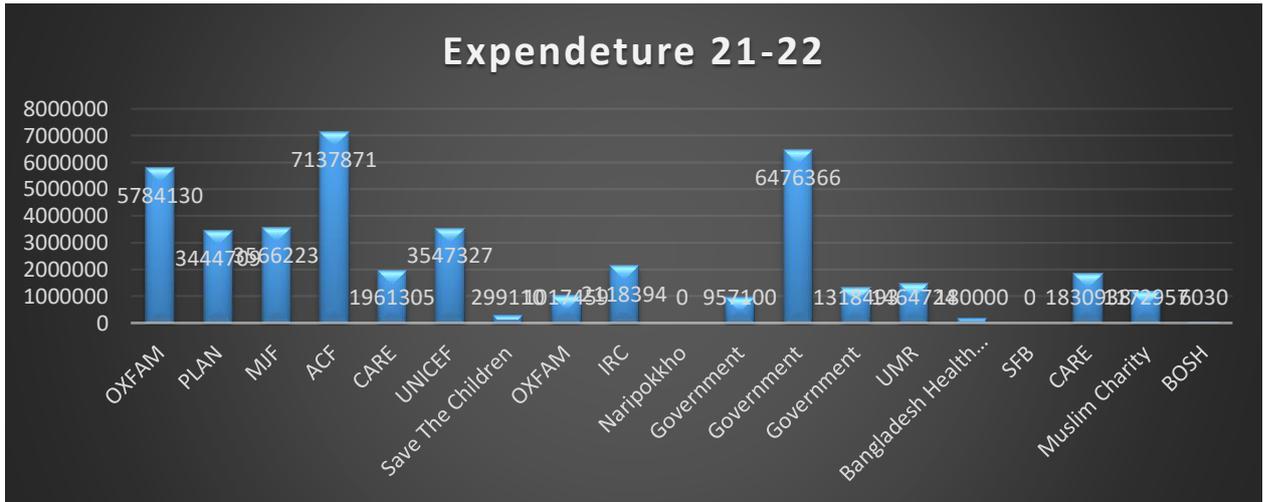
## Membership in networks

- **Girls not Bride**
- **UNCCD ( Accredited Organization)**
- **The Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)**
- **FK Norway**
- **Needr's Rules**
- **Green Climate fund (Accredited observer organization)**

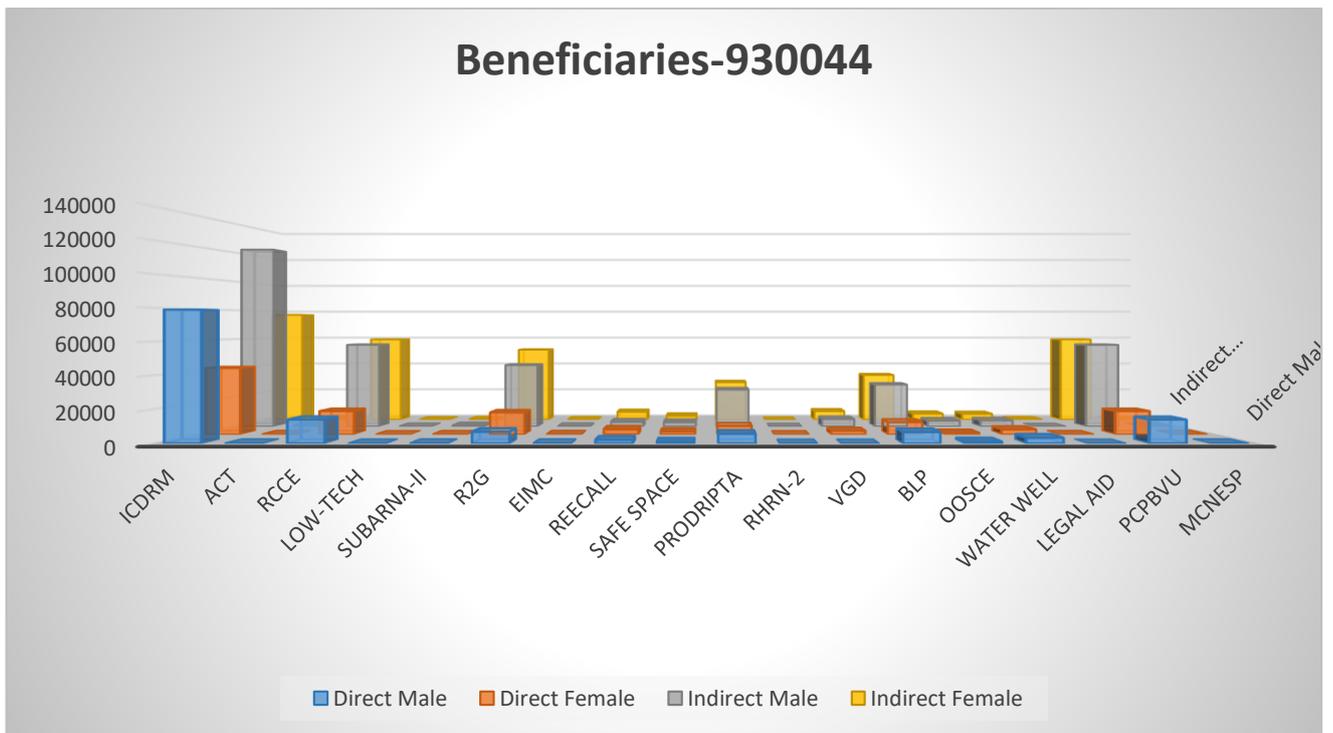
## Sources of Funding

- OXFAM
- Plan International Bangladesh
- Save the Children
- CARE
- BOSCH

- Start Fund Bangladesh
- Manusher Jonno Foundation
- UNICEF
- ACF
- International Rescue Committee
- Muslim Charity
- Naripokkho
- Bangladesh Health Watch
- United Mission for Relief and Development (UMR)
- Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh



## Reached the Beneficiaries



## Projects of JAGO NARI in 2021-2022

### Project Name: Right to Grow (R2G)

#### Project Objectives: All Children under 5 are well nourished

Every Child is able to reach their full protection

#### Background:

Right2Grow is both tactical and timely. We will focus on sparking and amplifying the voices of communities, their organization and local civil society in those places and on those topics that matter. We invest in communities to collect their own data and stories on nutrition and WASH. We help them hold their nearest relevant government officials to account for what is needed, planned and - often not - delivered. We help those stories become strong evidence to convince national and international leaders and officials to make better choices, and to make those choices a reality. Good governance cannot be achieved without consulting with CSOs, local communities, especially women, whose capacities need to be strengthened so the impact can be sustained.



JN has been implementing the R2G project funded by ACF since August 2021. Under the R2G project, JN is working directly in 7 Unions of Taltoli Upazila. The people of the area are constantly fighting for their lives with extreme poverty and also the disaster. The project will be providing various assistance to selected beneficiaries. January to March we've finished the first quarter of the year. We have

achieved a lot of budgetary activities despite facing various challenges. We have fallen into some back lock due to not getting the budget on time. Even then we tried to work according to the DIP plan under the direct supervision of JN's higher authority.

**Donor/Supported by: ACF (ACTION CONTRE LAFAIM)**

**Total Budget:** 1, 09, 46,016 (Jan-Dec'2022)

**Expenditure (Reporting years):**

1. Donor's Contribution: 7137868 BDT

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	09	06	15
<b>Total</b>	09	06	15

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 6906 Female-13864

**Indirect:** Male-42059 Female-51406

**Area of operation: 7 Union,Taltali Upazila,Barguna**

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
<b>Inception</b>				
A.1.3	Develop detail Project implementation plans and budget (DIPBR)	1	1	100%
A2.2	Foundation Training of frontline staffs (06 Days Training)	1	1	100%
A.3.2	Project Inception at District Level	1	1	100%
A.3.3	Project Inception at Upazila Level	1	1	100%
A.3.4	Project Inception at Union Level	1	1	100%
A.4.1	Identify/Formation of CSO at Community, Union, Upazila, District and National level	70	70	100%
A.4.2	Locating /formation Courtyards/Open learning center	168	224	133%
A.4.3	Conduct a needs assessment of CSOs (including in agenda setting, role playing, power relation and capacity of implementation of policies/delivery of services)	7	7	100%
A.4.4	Training and capacity building for CSOs and Local Entrepreneurs associations for organization sustainability, data gathering and voice raising	70	0	CSO capacity building module has developed and submitted to PMU

A.4.5	Role identification, analysis and working procedure development with Community and Local Government for CSOs and LEAs on WASH, Nutrition and primary health care promotion	70	0	CSO capacity building module has developed and submitted to PMU
<b>Outcome-1</b>				
1.1	Community Awareness raising and behavior change on WASH, Nutrition and Community Health through courtyard and Community Groups	420	420	100%
1.2	Support frontline Health and Family Planning workers to conduct comprehensive nutritional counselling and primary health care services sessions with mothers of children aged below 2 years, adolescents and pregnant women	1	1	100%
1.3	School base awareness and behavior change campaign on WASH, Nutrition, adolescent health & MHM in primary to secondary schools	126	122	97%
1.4	Strengthen referral linkage of MCHN between primary to secondary level services (Community Clinic, Union and Upazila level health facilities)	1	1	100%
1.5	Campaign for Child growth measurement and awareness (Stunting, Wasting, Underweight and obesity)	14	15	107%
1.6	Mass communication and campaigns on WASH, Nutrition and Community Health issues (safe water, sanitation and hygiene; Mother and Child Nutrition, IYCF, vitamin campaign, breastfeeding week, deworming 1,000-day (Essential Nutrition) campaign (Dhaka+District+UPZ+Union-Level, Unit Computed on Union Basis)	7	8	114%
1.7	Conduct orientation with the community to raising awareness on citizen's Access to information (A2i)	126	126	100%
1.8	Capacity development of Local and Micro entrepreneurs, particularly women of nutrition and WASH business	7	7	100%
1.9	Facilitate collaboration between communities and private sectors and ensuring access to quality inputs and products (Water, Sanitation and hygiene materials, MHM materials, Nutrition and micro nutrient products, primary health	126	126	100%

	care products and IG products such as seed, saplings, improved livestock etc.)			
1.1	Facilitate business linkage for Local Entrepreneurs/Micro Entrepreneurs with formal private sectors (Meeting, workshop and business fair)	28	28	100%
<b>Outcome-2</b>				
2.2	Organize meeting between CSOs and Upazilla standing committee /UP/Upazila Health Committee to Gathering evidence on needs in public service delivery and to facilitate network building (Budget formulated based on UP Level)	7	7	100%
2.3	Organize Workshop with LGs, LAs, MPs and local opinion builders (CSOs, LEA) to develop networking & collaboration framework	2	1	50%
2.4	Sensitization meeting with local govt. authority/committees for reform/inclusion of CSOs and LEAs	7	7	100%
2.5	Disseminate information on Social safety net and primary health care (SSNP) facilities issues across each of project areas (Through Community Radio, Traditional/Cultural Song/TFD etc.)	7	7	100%
2.7	Facilitate monitoring standards meetings with CSOs, LEAs and other service providers on WASH, Nutrition, Child Growth Measurement and primary health care	126	70	56
2.8	Facilitate public hearing through score card session with stakeholders	7	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
2.9	Facilitate Joint dialogue and interface meeting to develop joint action plan with GO, NGOs, CSOs, Community Groups and stakeholders	7	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
2.12	Initiate media advocacy for strong evidence building across project areas/context	7	7	100%
2.13	Local level policy dialogue for formulating issues for national level advocacy.	7	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
2.14	High level policy dialogue to discuss the research findings and evidence from best practice	3	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline

<b>Outcome-3</b>				
3.4	Capacity assessment and develop capacity building package for CSOs and relevant government staffs	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.5	Conduct Capacity building (CSO and government staffs) events	60	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.6	Grass roots consultation to identify grass roots advocacy issues	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.8	Conduct issue-based grass roots advocacy	8	7	89%
3.9	Monthly/quartarly UDCC meeting at Union level	14	14	100%
3.11	Monthly/quarterly national coordination committee meeting at national level	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.13	Develop Gender Guideline and build capacity of Grassroot level	60	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.23	MoU with private investor for private sector investment	2	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.25	Development of CSOs and Local/Micro Entrepreneurs national body for decision making and voice raising to national government on WASH, Nutrition and Primary Health care	4	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.26	MoU Develop and sign with relevant govt. department and private sector organization	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.27	Provide technical support to design and development national baseline tools/guideline	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
3.28	Provide technical support to design and development common monitoring framework and database	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
<b>Outcome-4</b>				
4.5	Collaborative advocacy on R2G Issues ( WASH Nutrition, child health rights)	1	0	The target will be done after

				develop the guideline
4.6	Develop communication strategy and material (Web platform)	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
<b>'C. Monitoring, evaluation and auditing</b>				
C.3	Periodic field office coordination meeting	1	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
C.4	Periodic process monitoring & reporting	0.8	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
C.15	Learning Exchange visit for CSOs, Community Group and Entrepreneurs associations	40	0	The target will be done after develop the guideline
	Organize Monthly Management Meeting for Staff	6	6	100%
<b>Other</b>				
	Upazila Workshop on R2G Project Introduction and Union Parishad Budget Review (HLP-F)	1	1	100%
	Ward Sava	5	5	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

- In the Union Parishad no budget was allocated for the nutrition sector last year. But in the next 2022-23 financial year, each Union Parishad has been allocated a specific budget for nutrition this is a significant achievement of the project.
- Union Parishad and Upazila administration have been closely involved in the project.
- A nutrition corner has been set up in the health complex through the Upazila Nutrition committee.
- The ineffective UDCC committee has been made effective.
- Awareness sessions in the last six months at the community and secondary school level have created widespread awareness among the people. They already knew the topics discussed in the sessions and some people practiced their personal lives. Many high school students did not use sanitary pads during menstruation. But as a result of this session, they have become interested in using pads during menstruation. Also people in the community pay attention to the use of hygienic latrines. Although the number of unhygienic latrine at the community level in Taltali Upazilla 65% (Information Source : HH Visit at the community level)
- Courtyard meeting has been held in the community on the Citizen Charter of the Union Parishad. As a result of this meeting, the marginalized people have come to know what kind of services are available from the Union Parishad. Abdul Halim of Barabagi Union said, "I have

come to know through this discussion what rights I have." I will continue to strive for my rights in the future"

- initially a link was created with the community and the private sector. Although there are no formal local entrepreneurs here. Representatives of the private sector are working at the district level. They do not come to Taltali regularly. As a result, organizing them is very challenging. Although we have had a formal meeting with the SMC representative. They have promised to give their product to the community level if local entrepreneurs are found.

#### **Topmost challenges:**

- The biggest challenge of this project is that there is no full written activity detail guideline, no BCC materials to conduct courtyard and school sessions from the concerned department. As a result, the field staff are trying to implement the project activity by preparing an activity guide line.
- Almost all the guests at the Upazila level Inception meeting said that it is difficult to get the success of this project only through meetings or workshops. So, after a certain period of time input support must be given to the community.
- There is no formal local entrepreneur at the union level of Taltoli Upazila and even the representatives of the private sector do not work at the marginal level. So we have to work from the ground up with LEA and the private sector. Moreover, the staff is facing challenges to work as there is no guideline in this regard. This is a big challenge.
- UP Election

#### **Topmost learning:**

- In previous years no ward meeting was held in the unions of Taltoli upazila. The budget has been prepared by holding ward meetings in at least three unions this year. People from all corners of the community have participated in this ward meeting. This has created a kind of awareness among the people. People have realized that an effective budget can be made only through ward meetings. After the ward meeting, the project staff maintained close contact with the consequences and finally the allocation of budget in the nutrition sector in the UP budget has been confirmed. The lesson is that any challenge can be achieved by keeping in touch with any task and following up regularly.
- At the beginning of the project, effective cooperation between the field level administration and the Union Parishad was not available. However, this problem has been solved by establishing regular communication later. But the lesson is that all the departments of the government involved in the R2G project have to issue an official letter from the higher authority of the government. This is an advocacy project, this type of letter will make the project much easier.

#### **Conclusion:**

Basically, the R2G project started at the field level from last January 2022. Since the beginning of the project, we have faced various challenges. Still we have completed all kinds of work as per DIP. ACF representatives also worked closely with us. However, it will take time to see the indicators of change through this project and will change gradually.

## Project Name: Education for inclusion of Manta Community (EIMC) project

**Project Objectives:** Extension of children's education by directly engaging them in project activities. Encourage them to engage in various income generating activities as a second profession. To help them build linkage with government and non-government organizations for increase their dignity. Also activities plans will be created by active participation of the Manta community in assessing their problems and needs.

### Background:

The Manta Community is socially neglected and deprived of various accessibility and facilities. To assist the Manta Community, surveys and collects data on land with GO, NGO sources of JAGO NARI higher management. Then identifies 86 fisherman families in Char Mantaj union.



The people who are always living by boat on a regular basis have less income and are landless. JAGO NARI created a project proposal and forwarded to Muslim Charity (UK) to implement pre-primary education with inclusion activities for Manta community of Char Mantaj union, Rangabali Upazila under Patuakhali district. Considering the situation in humanitarian point of view, Muslim Charity (UK) has agreed to implement a project named **Education for inclusion of Manta Community (EIMC) project** for the period of July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2021. Although the project was hit by a severe epidemic (Corona 19) in the first phase, the project was implemented successfully. Following a proper implementation and success, the project was extended for one year (2022) after the Muslim Charity evaluation.

**Donor/Supported by:** Muslim Charity (UK)

**Total Budget:** 1st Phase-6850624 + 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase (2022)-1585360 GT=8435984

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1. Donor's Contribution 2. JAGO NARI Contribution

1. Donor's Contribution: 5602430- Expenditure-5593384
2. JAGO NARI Contribution: 576,450.00, Expenditure-576,450.00
3. 2<sup>nd</sup> phase – Expenditure-760680 (June-2022)

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	5	1	6
Volunteer(Paid)	0	0	0
Volunteer (Non Paid)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	5	1	6

#### Program Participants:

Direct: Male- 137 Female- 149 =286

Indirect: Male- 277 Female-243 =520

**Area of operation:** Char Montaz Union, under Rangabali Upazila of Patuakhali district.

#### Main target and achievement:

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
<b>Inclusion Activities</b>				
01	Fisher Man Card (FMC Issue)	50	14	28%
02	Lactating Mother Honorarium	10	04	40%
03	Bank AC Opening	50	32	64%
04	Receiving Kash Land	05 Acr	04 Acr	80%
05	Houses with government grants	80	59	74%
06	Food Friendly Program Card	40	07	18%
07	Direct Linkage to health care Center	80	60	75%
08	Disability Allowance	10	02	20%
09	Enrollment of Students in Local Primary School -2020	90	10+2+40	58%
10	Children's Birth Registration	90	90	100%
11	Registration of Beneficiaries (NID card Issued)	86	31+33	74%
12	Adult Education Completed	50	27	54%
13	Eid ul fitor Package Distribution	186	186	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

- As a result of the implementation of the project, the Manta community has returned to the mainstream from isolated life. At present 22 of their children are studying in government primary schools and 42 children are ready for the new admission for primary school.
- Previously, they were not involved with any economic organization. Previously, 75 men and women of the community are directly involved in economic organizations. There are 32 women members in private bank accounts. There they regularly deposit money

- We have started work on the project targeting 186 families. He never took advantage of public and private opportunities. Currently more or less associated with all its benefits. As a result of the project, access to the public and private levels of the Manta Community has increased manifold.
- The project has provided ample opportunities for advocacy and lobbying with government and non-government departments. As a result, the Manta Community involved is all government benefits including social safety net. In order to bring the Manta Community back to the mainstream, it has given 29 pucca houses and 2 acres of land with the help of the Bangladesh government.
- Hygiene has also changed them radically. Earlier, they used to defecate under the open sky and drink contaminated water. They now use sanitary latrines and drink water from tube wells.

### **Topmost challenges:**

The work of the project was in full swing but the achievement of the target of the project is being hampered due to the closure of all educational institutions under the direction of the Government of Bangladesh due to the epidemic Coronavirus.

### **Topmost learning:**

Develop relationships with government and non-government organizations and through advocacy and lobbying then bring the children of the Manta Community back to the mainstream by expanding their education with inclusion activities.

### **Conclusion:**

JAGO NARI has been working since 1998 in the development sectors. **JAGO NARI** has well experience in Pre education and right based work in Char and City Corporation area. The organization has a good reputation in community level people as well administration. On the basis of experience and committed JAGO NARI completion the project activities with ensuring quality in project in time frame. The main objective of the project was to bring the children of the target population back to the mainstream by involving them in education and increasing access to government and private sectors. Today they are back in the mainstream; their children are studying in government primary schools. He is now living in a house on his own land. Therefore, the project has been successfully completed on time. Besides, JAGO NARI has once again proved that his commitment is very strong and firm. In conclusion, the project will play an important role in improving the living standards of the Manta community

## **Project Name: Manta Children's Nutrition and Education Support Project-2022**

### **Project Objectives:**

- Lesson break meal arrangements for boat school students.
- Distribution of drawing books and color pencils of boat school students.
- Provide digital boards of vowels and consonants for boat school students.

### **Background:**

The first phase of the Education for inclusion of Manta Community (EIMC) project 2019-2021 has been successfully completed. Although the Muslim Charity has expanded the project for one year-2022, it has narrowed the budget range in the second phase. Many events could not be held in the 2nd phase

due to budget deficit. As a result of your (**BOSCH**) cooperation, we will be able to provide some new benefits to the children. With your help we would like to provide the following benefits to the Boat School students Char Mantaj.



- Lesson break meal arrangements for Boat School students, Char Mantaj (150 Days)
- Distribution of drawing books and colour pencils for Boat School students, Char Mantaj
- Provide Digital Boards of vowels and consonants charts for Boat School students, Char Mantaj

**Donor/Supported by:** Bosch Limited - (PAN AAACM 9840 P)

**Duration:** 1 May 2022- December -2022

**Total Budget:** BDT: 399188

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1. Donor's Contribution 2. JAGO NARI Contribution (If applicable)

**Expenditure:** BDT 6030

**Staff Strength:** Align with EIMC project staff

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 24 Female-26 =50

**Indirect:** Male-39 Female- 47 =86

**Area of operation:** Char Montaj Union under Rangabali Upazila of Patuakhali district.

**Main Target and Achievement:** We have 11 days lunch distribution target and it is achieve during the reporting period.

**Outcomes:** Students are more interested to attain school session on time.

**Conclusion:** JAGO NARI has been working since 1998 in the development sectors. **JAGO NARI** has well experience in Pre education and right based work in Char and City Corporation area. The organization has a good reputation in community level people as well administration. On the basis of experience and committed JAGO NARI completion the project activities with ensuring quality in project in time frame. The main objective of the project was to bring the children of the target population back to the mainstream by involving them in education and increasing access to government and private sectors. Today they are back in the mainstream; their children are studying in government primary schools. He is now living in a house on his own land. Therefore, the project has been successfully completed on time. Besides, JAGO NARI has once again proved that his commitment is very strong and firm. In conclusion, the project will play an important role in improving the living standards of the Manta community.

### **Project Name: Ree-call 2021**

#### **Project Objectives:**

- Women, men, their families and communities have benefited from sustainable and equitable economic activity.
- Government, communities & civil society have driven sustainable & inclusive climate action & DRR through collective effort.

#### **Background:**

Barguna district is one of the most vulnerable areas of the south coastal belt. Cyclone, tidal surge, saline intrusion and river erosion are the main hazards of this area. Over the year, the local people of Barguna face different types of problems.

With a view to improve the socio-economic condition in the respective working area, meanwhile JAGO NARI has successfully implemented the 1st phase of REE-CALL project and again REE-CALL 2021 Project has started its journey from October 2017.

In the reporting period, to address the goal and objective of REE CALL 2021, accomplished the major activities which covered the areas of Climate Resilience Agriculture, Integrated Farming, Resilience WASH, DRR and CCA, scaling up the WASH Enterprise, youth development and women economic empowerment and but due to COVID 19 pandemic situation. In that situation considering the COVID 19 crisis, provided daily necessary packages, different day observation celebration with GO-NGO and other stakeholders collaboration on awareness build up such 16 day Activism and others necessary, distributed hand washing devices and awareness rising on COVID 19 as a part of emergency response on COVID 19.

Performing Emergency Response activities in COVID 19 situation was a big challenge because of its devastating impacts as highly infection possibilities for the human lives. In that situation we are taking protective measures to protect COVID 19 as using hand sanitizer face masks, protective goggles, maintaining social distance properly, distribution of packages door to door, not taking signature in the master roll sheets etc. Even then, the level of achievement of activities as planned is satisfactory. Hope in the reporting period, the accomplished activities will contribute to achieve the expected results of REE CALL 2021.



**Donor/Supported by: Oxfam Bangladesh**

**Total Budget:**

Particulars	Yearly Budget (July 2021 to June'22)	Expenditure as of June'22	Variance
01	4460369	4442327	18042/= Continuing as need based Expenditure (99.59%)

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	02	03	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>05</b>

**Program Participants: 14639**

**Direct: Male- 2183 Female-3349**

**Indirect: Male- 3346 Female- 5761**

**Area of operation: 02 Unions (Gourichanna and Fuljhuri Unions, Barguna Sadar, Barguna)**

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1.	Conducted CBO Meeting at Community	324	324	100%
2.	Youth group members participate in local level ward sova, open budget meeting, disaster planning	10	10	100%
3.	CBO Registrations	05	05	100%
4.	GO-NGO joint monitoring visit to REECALL working areas.	01	01	100%
5.	Preparing list of womens leaders included in local committees and disseminate/share with local government authority	01	01	100%
6.	Skills transfer events for youth led green enterprises (both training + TOT for partners)	05	05	100%
7.	Provide support to register youth groups (65) under youth development department including development of working agenda & Constitution	05	05	100%
8.	Preparing List and handover of Resilience WASH Infrastructures to LG in presence of DPHE through WWP	01	01	100%
9.	Union level Exit Meeting/Learning Sharing Meeting	01	01	100%
11.	Upazila level Exit Meeting /Learning Sharing Meeting	01	01	100%
12.	District level leaning sharing event of REECALL2021 (ED of concerned organizations will present the best practices of the project with the LA, LG and relevant stakeholders.	01	01	100%
13	Shwocasing REECALL 2021 achievements with LGIs	01	01	100%
14	Conduct meeting with relevant stakeholders from Government, Donors, Private sectors, CSOs and develop short documentary from their suggestions	01	01	100%
15	Celebrated on Different Day Observations	05	05	100%
16	Gender audit	01	01	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

**OUTCOME 1-** Women, men, and communities benefit from sustainable and equitable economic activity, including increase in income through access to technical knowledge, skills training, financial services, and market facilities.

**OUTCOME 2-** Government and communities drive sustainable and inclusive climate action and DRR through collective effort. Communities will establish local early warning systems, DRR plans, appropriate risk transfer mechanisms and WASH enterprises, linked to regional and national level climate change adaptation (CCA) initiatives.

**OUTCOME 3-** Duty bearers and lawmakers develop policies and practices that better incorporate the interests and rights of marginalized people. At least 40% of REE-CALL activities will include influencing local, regional and national duty bearers to address community members' needs.

**Topmost challenges:**

1. In the Covid-19 situation, it was very difficult to properly implement the project activities successfully done by coordinating of all the levels in compliance with all the government directives.
2. Properly Meeting while maintaining social distance in Covid-19 pandemic situation.
3. Getting NGO bureau approval timely
4. Field communication is difficult due to lock down and shouts down.
5. Budget and Time limitation in some activities areas

**Topmost learning:**

In the reporting period, has some lesson learns which may carry positive result in the next time as below:

- As the negative impact of climate change, we found that the farmers have to start cultivation of winter seasons crops and vegetable one-half month later than previous five years cultivation trend.
- Good relationship with Govt. officials, local govt. institutions and CBO members is useful for communication and collection of information by ICT easily.
- Food bank is very useful to meet emergency need during any crisis/disaster at the Community level.
- The best learning of the food bank is that it is possible to both see the chariot and sell bananas at the same time, that is, food security is ensured along with saving.
- The Recall 2021 Project is a perfect example of a community in which people with disabilities can participate and contribute to work if given any opportunity.
- Trained youths and CBO members on early warning has disseminated the early warning message before heating the disaster in our respective area, as a result community people could take necessary preparation during cyclone
- It is very easy to make the impossible possible through the combined efforts of different stakeholders which is the best example of the recall project

**Conclusion:**

JAGO NARI has a respective child focal person at organization level for addressing the child protection issues; also every CBO has selected a focal person for addressing disable issues. Disability Inclusion is a cross cutting issue of JAGO NARI. The project activities are promoting the special support to the more vulnerable community. In every activities and support services, special priority is given to the person with disabilities.

Finally, in this long journey of JAGO NARI Recall project, JAGO NARI has been able to successfully implement the objectives of the project by including women and youth on the same platform at the community level through women's economic empowerment, active citizenship and creating

communities with disaster resilience skills. As a result, JAGO NARI also received a written appreciation to the country director of Donor organization Oxfam Bangladesh.

**Project Name: Inclusive Safe Space for Vulnerable & Ethnic Women’s of southern-coastal areas of Bangladesh -SAFE SPACE**

**Project Goal:** To creating inclusive platform for strong voice and safe space of marginalized women for strong voice and safe space to enjoy their right to dignified life and healthy wellbeing.

**Objectives of the Project:**

- Prevalence of violence against women and girls decreased in project areas.
- Men and boys are supportive towards women rights and gender equality
- Ensured Medical and legal services for women and girls’ victims or survivors
- Enhanced opportunity for women’s involvement in income generation
- Prevent and stop early child marriage



**Background:**

JAGO NARI is working in the development sector since 1998 in the most climate vulnerable area of Barguna. Our proposed project is focusing to contribute in the community on reducing VAWG and ensuring their rights, In the southern Coastal part of Bangladesh most of the female members of missing fisher folk family’s, ethnic “RAKHAIN” communities, person with disabilities. In Every year lot of

fisherman is missing to deep sea and migrated to urban area for alternative livelihood. These Families may face difficulties for absence of only earning person, as female members of those families are frequently coming under threats of sexual violence by society as well as family, early marriage of children's and social discrimination. Also, female members of ethnic "RAKHAIN" communities and person with disability are also in threats of sexual violence and deprive their rights. Under this project JN will work in Taltoli Upazilla under Barguna district to creating an inclusive platform for those marginalized women to have strong voice and safe space to enjoy their right to dignified life and healthy wellbeing.

**Donor/Supported by:** Manusher Jonno Foundation(MJF), UKAID

**Total Budget: 1,23,81,711**

**Expenditure (Reporting years):**

1. Donor's Contribution: 3566223

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	04	05	09

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** 3000 Male- 1125 Female- 1875

**Indirect:** 6000 Male- 3000 Female- 3000

**Area of operation:** Borobogi, Nishanbaria and Sonakata Union under Taltali Upazila at Barguna District

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	Couple fair.	10	10	100%
02	Project Learning & Sharing	1	1	100%
03	Meeting with local administrative at union level	12	12	100%
04	Conduct workshop/seminar against Child Marriage, reproductive health rights, misuse of ICT and their role at district level with Adolescent & Community Leader	1	1	100%
05	Orientation Conduct Child Marriage, Violence against women,SRHR and their role at Upazila/ Union level with Stakeholder, Adolescent & Community	1	1	100%
06	IGA Training	4	4	100%
07	Monthly Union Watchdog Committee Meeting (15 person@ 3 committee x 21 Months)	36	36	100%
08	School Awareness Session on VAWG (3 School x 30 months )(50 Students)	36	36	100%

09	School /college cultural Program(3 school*3 times) / Family Consoling	3	3	100%
10	Theater Show for mass awareness(2 times a year *3)	2	2	100%
11	SMC coordination meeting (11 time x 15 person x 3 school ) quarterly	12	12	100%
12	Dialogue between service providers and community people (Police, Doctors, Lawyers and marriage registrar) "	12	12	100%
12	Quarterly Coordination meeting government line department, Legal Aid Committee, local government, Hospital, Media, police, hospital and CSOs at district and Upazilla Level (25 Participants)	4	4	100%
14	Quarterly Coordination meeting with Union Nari Nirjaton Nirodh committee (15 participants)	12	12	100%
15	Quarterly meeting - Upazilla Watchdog and Implementation Committee	4	4	100%
16	Quarterly meeting District advisory Committee	4	4	100%
17	Yearly watchdog committee & situation report	2	2	100%
18	Linkage meeting with district Legal Aid Committee (2 times x 3 Years)	1	1	100%
19	Legal Aid Support for victims /survivors			
20	Day observation (International Women Rights Day, 16 Days Activism & Grameen Nari Dibosh(Keep in the Campaign-Morjaday Gori Somota)	2	2	100%
21	Meeting with Women Group	720	687	95%
22	Meeting with Men Group	360	337	94%
23	Meeting with Adolescent Group	360	345	96%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

Project Results/Outcome	Achievements (up to the project end) (June 2022)
Number of women & Girls Victims of violence received medical services.	26 persons,
Number of women Victims received/ Recovered Dower Money (Denmohor)	47 persons, TK- 590,000

Number of women Victims received/ Recovered Maintains cost.	21 Person, TK- 71,000
No of domestic violence and family conflict resolution through salish (formal & informal)	987 Person
No of female & girls' victims of violence supported through legal cases (court cases)	43 Person
No of Child marriages stopped in the project areas	72 Person
Women are involved with economic /employment opportunities.	739 Person
No of Dowry related marriage stopped and prevented.	180 Person
Received health services - General health for male and female beneficiaries.	1176 Person
Received Safety net services	284 Person,
No of women represent in different local forums, committees and bodies.	126 Person.

#### Topmost challenges:

- It is difficult to bring dropout children to group meetings.
- At the local level, there is a problem in going to arbitration meetings and resolving.
- In the case of child marriage, child marriage is taking place by making fake birth certificates from computer shops.
- In the case of marriage register, Assistant Kazi is giving child marriage with higher fee.
- Due to stop school project adolescent group member (boy) engaged in daily work. They could not attend group meeting in previous.
- Non-cooperation from UP Member & Chairman & Political leaders to stop child marriage.
- Due to heavy rain group meeting right place selection would be problem.
- Due to COVID-19 & stop school, could not aware & not communicate with students/teachers, could not arrange school cultural program.
- Women don't want to file case due to poor transport system and poverty.
- They can't get justice due to the interference of politicians.
- Salish cannot give the permanent solution always.

#### Topmost learning:

- Community people are using 999 in times of emergency after getting training from the project.
- Men now co-operate with women in every family matters and prevent child marriage in project area.
- Theatre shows are a very effective program in preventing child marriage and violence against women. People can connect themselves though watching theatre.
- For arrange quiz competition with adolescent group, all the group member are attend each & every competition & they are so inspire for attend the group meeting regularly.

- Most of the women have no knowledge about their own fair right. The staff share their field visit to one another every Thursday. The relationship between local government and Project team has improved.
- Women are now more aware of their rights and protest for them.
- It is difficult to bring drop out children to group

**Conclusion:** Awareness on prevent violence against women and child marriage has been increased a lot among the common people throughout the Safe Space project. They have also become economically self-sufficient. Women have become much more vocal in asserting their rights. The project has met its desired goals. JAGO NARI Safe Space project achieved the public confidence to get justice on their domestic violence. Finally it can be said that there are areas of wok on similar issues in other Unions of Taltoli Upazila.

## Project Name: Promoting Disaster Ready Inclusive Preparedness towards Adaptation (PRODRIPTA/ প্রদৃপ্ত)

### **Project Objectives:**

Objective #1: Increase community participation in disaster preparedness and response activities.

Objective #2: Increase preparedness of vulnerable communities to mitigate their risk to and respond to shocks & stresses. Objective #3: Civil society and community groups will have the capacity to assess disaster risk in their locality and formulate solutions and engage with the disaster management service providers.

Objective #4: Enhanced DRR capacity at service provider level, through civil society support

Objective #5: Wider acceptance and adoption of the devised plans and availing services from agencies

Objective #6: Increased community knowledge on DRR and adaptation

**Background:** (Background should be the brief description of project start time, probable closing time, areas and other essential information)

As a result of climate change, Bangladesh is now considered one of the most disaster-prone and vulnerable countries in the world. Bangladesh experiences multiple types of natural disasters, such as floods, cyclones, storm surges, riverbank erosion, irregular precipitation causing drought-like situations or flooding, salinity intrusion and mild earthquakes. These disasters cause a significant loss of human life, damage to property and infrastructure, destruction of crops, loss of livestock, and deterioration of health conditions. As a result, Bangladesh was named the seventh most affected country in terms of long-term climate risk by German Watch in 2020.

Barishal division in the southwest coastal region of Bangladesh is at particularly high risk for natural disasters, due to its topography and geographical location, surrounded by rivers and close to the coast. Cyclone Amphan 2020, impacted 10 million people and left at least 25 people dead. An estimated 2.4 million people were evacuated ahead of the storm, and 330,000 houses were reported as damaged in the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (UNOCHA) preliminary report.

Patuakhali is a district in Barishal division, facing Bay of Bengal and surrounded by rivers on three sides. Most of the people in this district are day laborers involved in agriculture, fishing or fish farms. As most

of these people depend on natural resources for income generation, the effect of recurring disaster impacts every aspect of their lives. There is a well-structured early warning and evacuation protocol present in this area for cyclones. Early warning messages on cyclones are disseminated through different networks of Bangladesh's government, the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), Bangladesh's Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), media, newspaper, and others. Evacuation is conducted with the help of CPP, BDRCS, Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD), police, armed forces, and other local organizations. Despite all these actions by GoB, the recurring disasters are causing significant damage to the defense mechanisms, such as dikes and embankments. Cyclone shelters are scarce, and the people living in remote and distant islands do not have access to the shelters. The shelters are not built or maintained to facilitate gender-inclusive features, which raises safety and protection issues. The CPP volunteers are activated during cyclone season only for warning dissemination and evacuation. As there is strong base of community volunteers, they can be a major force to build and sustain community preparedness for all kinds of hazards and shocks year-round.



In order to achieve this, the project will identify, form and work on strengthening capacity of local groups to drive DRR and CCA actions within their communities. These groups will be educated on early warning and early actions, needs assessment, disaster management plan development, and other relevant skills. The project will also pilot an inclusive, innovative and sustainable solutions that integrates indigenous knowledge and techniques and can be led and managed by communities themselves. Project participants will develop local level disaster preparedness plan (early warning and early action protocols) in coordination with local government and local administration and will also conduct climate vulnerability and capacity analysis (CVCA), which will serve as a basis for preparing community adaptation plans (CAPs). The CVCA will be conducted across all wards across the eight-

union target area. The CVCA will determine one ward per union where the disaster-ready community model will be tested, totaling up to 24 villages for direct reach of the project (one-three per ward). Preparedness and awareness activities will be implemented across all wards in the eight unions.

**Donor/Supported by:** Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere - CARE

**Total Budget: 7072841 ( 2022)**

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1. Donor's Contribution (100%)

2. JAGO NARI Contribution (If applicable)

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	04	03	07
Volunteer(Paid)			
Volunteer (Non Paid)	18	18	36
<b>Total</b>			

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 5723 Female-5401

**Indirect:** Male- 25235 Female- 27570

**Area of operation:** Patuakhali District ( Kalapara: Lalua and Mithaganj & Rangabali : Chhoto Baisdia and Char Montaj)

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	Union-level Inception Meeting	04	04	100%
2	Upazila-level Inception Meeting	02	02	100%
3	District-level Inception Meetings	01	01	100%
4	Formation/ reformation and activation of CPP/FPP volunteer	04	Not Done	
5	Formation of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) / validation, selecting VA	12	Not Done	
6	Setting up early warning and early action protocol	04	Not Done	
7	Awareness sessions on early warning and early action in the community	18	Not Done	
8	Sustainable water solution at community level	-	Not Done	
9	Conducting CVCA & preparing CAP, Validating CVCA/CAP	04	04	100%
10	Updating CVCA/CAP in Third Year		Not Done	

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
11	Following up the Implementation of the CAP- Quarterly	-	Not Done	
12	Day observation at Upazilla-level	08	04	50%
13	Early Warning Dissemination protocol via service providers-Upazilla level	02	Not Done	
14	Awareness sessions in community level with service providing		Not Done	
15	Periodical coordination meeting/workshops with key service providers at district level	01	Not Done	
16	Periodical coordination meeting/workshops with key service at Upazila Level	02	Not Done	
17	Periodical coordination meeting/workshops with key service at Union Level	04	04	100%
18	Workshop/ Open Session by DAE/DLS/Department		Not Done	
19	DRR Fair- During IDRR	Event	Not Done	
20	Exchange program-between PRODRIPTA and other Community Based Groups		Not Done	
21	Quarterly workshop for inter-linkage between Govt agencies for effective and inclusive service delivery		Not Done	
22	Agreed service delivery mechanism report/guideline		Not Done	

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

Overall Outcome #1: Communities are able to adapt and respond to shocks and stresses.

Overall Outcome #2: DRR institutions are accountable to local communities and provide financing for community actions.

Overall Outcome #3: Communities have sustainable adaptive capacity through strengthened, locally led learning, networking and advocacy.

**Topmost challenges:**

- Due to day-long rain and sea depression, the electricity was unavailable during the conduction of CVCA at Chota Baisia Union which caused the communication pathways very muddy and slippery.
- To overcome this situation, the volunteers were very much proactive in gathering the participants and community people were very helpful and attended the process despite of all challenges of rain and communication.

**Topmost learning:**

After conducting the CVCA at field level and preparing the CAP, the project team identified the specific service providers of the working unions for further linkage development which will effectively help the community people to increase their disaster preparedness.

**Conclusion:**

In the last few years we have seen an increased need for humanitarian action due to disasters, protracted conflict and global pandemics, like COVID-19. Climate change and fragile states will only exacerbate this need in the years to come. CARE is a dual-mandated organization: we deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance, and we adapt development programs for innovation, implementation and scale in fragile and complex contexts to support some of the most marginalized and vulnerable populations. By 2030, CARE supports transforming the humanitarian sector by putting gender at the center of our responses, ensuring community-led interventions, protecting people's dignity and building resilience and social cohesion through our work in communities before, during, and after an emergency.

**Project Name: Inclusive Community Disaster Risk Management (ICDRM) Project**

**Project Objectives:** The year 4 of the ICDRM project have the following modified objectives:

- 1) Objective 1: Progress toward overall project purpose; (Community DRM committees are strengthened to lead and implement inclusive, gender-sensitive DRM programs including responding to pandemics.
- 2) Objective 2: Engage in activities responsive to COVID 19 challenges, including (1) activities performed in alignment with Grantee's core mission and (2) activities necessary or appropriate to maintain Grantee capacity and/or business continuity.

**Background:**

In Bangladesh, the project is being implemented at 03 unions (local government unit) in Bhola Sadar sub-district of Bhola District. Bhola is located at the southern part of Bangladesh, is surrounded by rivers and is considered a delta island. The district consists of seven Upazilas (sub-districts), including Bhola Sadar where we work. River erosion and rising sea-levels have dramatically reshaped Bhola's coast lines and river banks. With sea-level rise projected to continue in the Bay of Bengal, soil erosion will also continue and accelerate. As of today, about half of the delta island has eroded and cause the loss of homes for 500,000 people. Throughout Bhola's history, the delta island has been struck by devastating tropical cyclones causing loss of life, property, and livelihoods. The majority of the damage has been caused by storm surge and flood due to Bhola's geographic exposure, as it is located in downstream of the Meghna River. It is also in the entry point of funnel shape geographic location of coastal area, which is the main path of cyclone. The most recent cyclones (Cyclone SIDR (2007), AILA (2009), Mahasen (2013), Komen (2015), and Roanu (2016) made extensive destruction in this district. It is very difficult for the district to recover and build capacity for resilience against future natural disasters due to the high frequency and intensity of cyclone.

Bhola is one of the highest poverty prone district in Bangladesh and the name Bhola, itself, means in Bengali “forgotten place.” Bhola is home to religious minorities with approximately 10% of the population identifying as Hindu and a smaller number of Christian. Birth rate with disability is very high in Bhola compare to other district of Bangladesh. Natural disaster, poverty, social custom, environmental pollution and insufficient medical care particularly during pregnancy and delivery are all contributory factors to the high rate of disability. There are unusually high proportion of orphaned children in Bhola due to their parents being lost at sea or dying in floods and cyclones.



As agreed with proposal, Plan and JAGONARI is implementing the project at top most vulnerable three (3) unions-Rajapur, Kachia and Bheduria, and working for/with the DRM related committees, communities and school to increase inclusiveness and natural disaster preparedness capabilities of communities in the project area. ICDRM project intended to enhance capabilities of DRM committees by enhancing their capacity to effective disaster risk management and make responsible themselves toward resilience- Keep them ready to inclusive response in a comprehensive way that “No one left behind in Emergencies” in case of human induced or natural disaster. The project has a vision to create are applicable model that can be replicated in DRM governance in Bangladesh and generate valuable knowledge for the DRM sector for all levels. The ICDRM project is a multi-country and multi stakeholder involved innovative project- desire to ensure the participation of excluded communities

at the Government authorized Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and it formed Ward Disaster Management Committee at ward level and advocating incorporate this committee to the government DRM structure. The ICDRM project seeks inclusion of all stages of disaster risk management. Main objectives of this project are,

1. Increased natural disaster preparedness capabilities of communities in Bangladesh and the Philippines
2. Identification of elements of a replicable model for building inclusive community level natural disaster preparedness
3. The Emergency Response & Early Recovery Fund results in mitigated impacts of natural disasters on girls, boys and families in countries in Asia where Plan operates.

**Donor/Supported by: Plan International Bangladesh**

**Total Budget: 38738617**

**Expenditure (Reporting years): 3444709**

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	11	2	13
Volunteer(Paid)	0	0	0
Volunteer (Non Paid)	20	10	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 78879 Female-42212

**Indirect:** Male- 121652 Female- 77195

**Area of operation:** Bheduria, Kachia and Rajapur Union of Bhola Sadar under Bhola District.

**Main Target and Achievement (Last year including reporting quarter):**

Serial	Activity Name	Target	Achievement
1	Program reflection meeting	4	Done
2	Monitoring visit	12	Done
2	Project Study and Final Evaluation	1+1	Done
4	Partner staff capacity building training	1	Done
5	Final Workshop National/Division Level	1	Done
6	PPE for Health Worker-(13 Community Clinic & 3 Family Welfare Center) (gown, mask, safety goggles, gloves, head cover, shoe cover & shocks)		Done
7	PPE for project staff gown, mask, safety goggles, head cover, shoe cover/shocks)	2	Done
8	Project closing workshop with stakeholder at Union, upzila and district level	5	Done

9	Train committees on effective mainstreaming of gender, disability, culture sensitivity in disaster risk reduction planning, investment programming and evaluations	2	Done
10	Orient School Disaster Management Committees on Comprehensive Safe School Framework	6	Done
11	2.6 Support committees to simulate community evacuations and management operations	15	Done
12	2.9 support committees to observe national and international DRR days	3	Done
13	2.10 Monthly program reflection meeting'	11	Done
14	2.2 Continue COVID-19 Awareness and Handwashing Campaign in the community to reinforce messages	27	Done
15	2.3 Provide support to local health institutes in gender responsive and inclusive emergency planning and preparedness.	13	Done
16	2.5 COVID-19 response training for the Upazila Disaster Management Committee	1	Done
17	7.1 Psychosocial first aid training to the Health Worker and project staff	1	Done
18	7. Implement community-based psychosocial support recovery activities through the Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC) and Child and Youth groups 2	27	Done
19	8.1 WASH and hygiene promotion training for the project staff	1	Done
20	1.1 COVID-19 key messaging by various approach (local cable TV channel, Megaphone, Leaflet, poster etc.)	5	Done
21	2.1 Refresher training to all committee members and youth about Inclusive Community-based Disaster Risk Management	57	Done
22	3.1 Leadership training to WDMC and UDMC as well as the Child & Youth groups	6	Done
23	4.1 Building a better partnership: develop sustainability strategy	1	Done
24	5.1 Hand Sanitizer and mask for the project staff for regular use during the field visit.	10	Done

### Outcomes:

Considering the DRR context of Bangladesh two elements are identified from Bangladesh for the scalable model for inclusive community-based disaster risk reduction and preparedness model applicable in different socio-political contexts, which find out annual reflection and Learning workshop in Philippine in project second year. So Government included WDMC committee in local level structure of the committee in the revised standing order on Disaster (SOD) in 2019. Project concept was it is too much difficult for UDMC to address emergency response and management with ensure inclusion issues in the broader aspect due to only one or two members can be a member from per ward. As per Government rule some of committee members of UDMC came from union level Government jobs holder. They do not stay at the working community, so undoubtedly they may not feel ownership of this community. Their jobs also frequently transfer to another place. That was great challenges only one are two committee members able to not work properly for disaster preparedness and reduce risk of disaster at ward level. Existing structure of UDMC (Before adopted WDMC Committee from Government) it was so much difficult to reach with more vulnerable people like

Elderly people PWDs due to their limited mobility. Basically they were out of support in any emergency period.

ICDRM Project started work very beginning with formed of Ward Disaster Management committee (WDMC) that was project replicable model for community-based inclusive disaster risk reduction and preparedness. When Government adopted WDMC committee in Government DRM structure, then ICDRM project formed Child and Youth groups for associate work with WDMC & UDMC on established disaster preparedness and early warning system at community level. After formed WDMC & Child & youth groups, project have been provided lot of training and orientation for their capacity building. Project found that through monitoring field visit, now they are supporting with the community for disaster preparedness and awareness raising to disaster preparedness, like meaning of flag signal, flag hoisting at the community, go to cyclone shelter during disaster period. As well as they have been provided especial support to vulnerable groups PWDs, Elderly people, pregnant and lactating women for evacuation at nearest cyclone shelter very past happened cyclone Fani, Bulbul, Amphan, and Yash to protect their respective community

Project another innovation was engage child and youth groups members with disaster risk reduction activities. Project have been formed 27 Child and youth groups, which is fully inclusive comprising the member from different groups of the society like PWDs, Elderly people, minority, women and child, etc. Almost 45% are child and youth in Bangladesh of Total population. So without their engagement in disaster risk reduction, it is not possible to keep them outside from planning and implementation. They are very energetic and supportive in mind in all level of activities. Considering this context project provided lot of trainings and orientation for their skill development on disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Project found that within project period they are doing early warning system establish at community level with associated of WDMC. Besides this they doing significant works on awareness raising on COVID-19 and protection at the community level. Some of the Child and youth groups made a hand writing poster on Corona virus and hang it at mass gathering place like hat bazar for mass awareness raising.

Our Child and youth groups not only works on Disaster risk reduction, their contribution also on different issues on their respective community. We found that they have formed Blood donation campaign at our working union for help the poor and vulnerable people and saves their life, which was much appreciated with community people. They also undertook some others social activities like stopping child marriage, dengue awareness and reduce environmental pollution. So, it is the time to showcase this model with proper documentation to sell with others to replicate in other areas.

#### **Topmost challenges:**

- A significant number of DRM committee member often shows negligence to join the meeting and workshop.
- Some members of Child and youth groups frequently migrated.
- Due to COVID-19 project team faced some challenges to accommodate all approved activities.
- Due to the conservative socio-cultural status of project implementation area, it was very difficult to ensure the participation of female beneficiary.
- Lack of sufficient budget of UDMC, they can't implement RRAP.

### **Topmost learning:**

- Project have provide lot of capacity development training on disaster preparedness and risk management. Some of the WDMC and Child and youth group committee members were migrate in others area due to his/her personal issues. According to WDMC Government formation criteria fill up the gabs (which criteria people migrate). But challenges in normal time WDMC sit together quarterly basic. So fill up of vacant committee members is not possible within short time.
- Formal linkage and networking is very important between the Ward Disaster Management Committee and Union Disaster Management Committee. When suddenly occurred in any hazard, then roles and responsibility should be clearly mention. Otherwise it would not be possible for effectively response in any emergency management. So it should be clear in both Committees(UDMC & WDMC) who and how will responsible established the coordination and communication channel;
- Biological hazard was not considered during the project design and didn't consider it as an important in project log-frame. But COVID-19 situation hampered to implementation in our normal planned project activities from third and fourth year. So project made an emergency adaptation plan for achieved desired outcome of the project. So Biological hazard also have to take into consideration in project design and log frame during designing any upcoming Disaster Management project;
- Inclusion is the main theme of this project but it is only focusing the local level government committees to incorporate the inclusion issue in their agenda but some cases it is very difficult to take decision for them without the concern of national level. So need to advocacy at national level to incorporate the inclusion issues, then it would be better and more effective to promote the inclusion issues in disaster management;
- Youth groups is very important stakeholder for community capacity building and emergency management. They have the enthusiasm and energy to do something for the betterment of their own community. So, after closing the project, If UDMC take initiatives and necessary guidance to existing child and Youth groups, then it would be sustain and engage of any emergency response and management for their respective community;

### **Conclusion:**

The ICDRM project have been closed in September 30, 2021. It was a very impactful Project for the Bhola Sadar Upazila considering their vulnerability and exposure. Most of the DRM committees became proactive regarding their roles and responsibilities. Specially the Child and Youth group that the innovation of ICDRM project was very effective considering the disaster management. This parallel committee had been taken various initiatives during Cyclone YAAS and COVID-19 pandemic.

## Project Name: Asia Community Disaster Preparedness & Transformation (ACT) Programme

### Project Objectives:

The purpose of this project is to ensure that communities affected by recurrent disasters in highly vulnerable areas in Bangladesh Asia have enhanced capacities for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, and are better equipped to co-lead on relief and recovery efforts in collaboration with local authorities, with the overall aim of reducing vulnerability and suffering among disaster-prone communities.

The project is to focus to generate, share and learn the knowledge on the response, recovery and disaster preparedness in Bangladesh as well in Asia. Bangladesh will collaborate with the other three countries – Nepal, Philippines and Indonesia

### Background:

Situated on the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh has the largest river delta in the world. Approximately 80% of its 164.3 million population is highly prone to disasters including floods, earthquakes, tidal surges, cyclones, droughts, storms, and tornadoes. For the demonstration component of the project where Oxfam will foster innovation and learning on food and fodder bank systems and youth leadership in DRR, the project will work in three districts: Gaibandha, Barisal, and Barguna. Oxfam in Bangladesh conducted a study to document impacts and learnings of their project REE-CALL (Resilience through Economic Empowerment, Climate Adaptation, and Leadership & Learning) in 14 districts including Gaibandha, Barisal, and Barguna. The study documented that engagement of community-based organizations in the participatory capacity and vulnerability analysis, market structures, participatory planning for disaster response and preparedness planning and capacity building on the economic empowerment increased their ability to earn income and also make contributions to their local economy. Those and other learnings will be used as a basis for the implementation of this project in the above-mentioned districts.



**Project Period:** 01st January 2021 to 31st December 2023

**Donor/Supported by:** OXFAM

**Total Budget:** 51,41,808/- (Fifty One Lac Forty One Thousand Eight Hundred Eight Taka only)

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1. Donor's Contribution - 23,97,632/-

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff		01	01
Volunteer(Paid)			
Volunteer (Non Paid)			
<b>Total</b>			<b>01</b>

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 153 Female- 169

**Indirect:** Male- 765 Female- 845

**Area of operation:** Working Area: Upazila- Barguna Sadar (Gourichanna & Fuljhuri Union)

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	PCVA Orientation	01	01	100%
02	World Humanitarian Day Celebration	01	01	100%
03	Financial Management Training	02	02	100%
04	Humanitarian Accountability in Emergency Response	01	01	100%
05	Market Linkage Meeting	02	02	100%
06	Safe Programming Training	02	02	100%
07	NDPD Day Celebration	01	01	100%
08	Tally Training	01	01	100%
09	Youth Journalist Training	01	01	100%
10	Evidence Base Communication Training	01	01	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

The outcome of the project were-

- Awareness raising of the community and make them conscious about disaster preparedness.
- Uses of food bank in the pandemic time as a source of financial support.
- Community people develop disaster preparedness Action Plan.
- Youth group of people publish their own newspaper in locally by receiving training of Youth Journalist.

**Topmost challenges:**

- COVID 19 Pandemic Situation to implement project in the field level.

### Topmost learning:

- Community people can take disaster preparedness action by themselves
- The youth can develop themselves if they get proper guideline and opportunity.

### Project Name: Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) for COVID vaccine uptake and promoting protective behaviors in Barguna and Patuakhali district

**Project Objectives:** 1 million people are reached with key messages on COVID vaccine uptake and protective behaviors (Mask use, hand washing, social distancing etc) through community engagement interventions (mass media, community media and IPC) in Barguna and Patuakhali districts for the period of 5 months.



### Background:

Bangladesh is currently experiencing the worst period of the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic. COVID-19 positive cases have been increasing rapidly for the last couple of weeks, the deadly Delta variant is spreading fast in rural and urban areas across the country. Barishal division is also facing a high trend of COVID positive cases along with death rate due to high community transmission. Recent identification of the new variant of the virus has created a sense of urgency among Government and other stakeholders to renew and intensify different actions specially to break the community

transmission engaging communities and different stakeholders. Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) is a critical component of the response to COVID-19. RCCE supports for communicating effectively with the public, engaging with communities, local partners, and other stakeholders to help prepare and protect individuals, families, and communities. It plays an important role in breaking the chains of transmission and mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 by empowering people with updated information and engaging them in taking informed decisions for themselves and their communities. Bangladesh Government has started COVID vaccination and has planned to expand this vaccination campaign at rural/community level to bring the eligible people under mass vaccination coverage. But vaccine refusal and hesitancy were observed in rural people in Bangladesh. The rural community has a low literacy level, low adherence to health safety regulations and low confidence in healthcare system. In addition, the existing Apps-based registration for vaccination increased hesitancy and reluctance in low-educated group. Rural and media dark areas where access to information is limited, people have lot of quarries about COVID vaccination and its related information. Misinformation and rumors are exist in many communities which needs to address systematically with a community engagement mechanism to bring them under vaccination coverage and safety measures.

**Donor/Supported by: UNICEF**

**Total Budget: 3839300 (BDT)**

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1. Donor's Contribution -3550600 (BDT)

2. JAGO NARI Contribution (If applicable) -288700 (BDT)

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	04	01	05
Volunteer(Paid)	08	08	16
Volunteer (Non Paid)			
<b>Total</b>	12	09	21

**Program Participants: 1 million people**

**Direct:** Male- 14010 Female- 14752

**Indirect:** Male- 56040 Female- 59008

**Area of operation: 1. Patuakhali District (Galachipa, Rangabali, Mirjaganj, Kalapara)**

**2. Barguna (Barguna Sadar, Patharghata, Taltoli, Betagi)**

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
Activity 1.1:	Capacity building for staff and youth volunteers through training/orientation on community engagement and community feedback mechanism	01	01	100%
Activity 1. 2:	Identify existing group (women/youth/adolescent/ religious)	40	40	100%

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
	group/business association etc), orient the group on community engagement and support them to undertake two-way communication			
Activity 1.3:	Engage elected representatives and local leaders in addressing vaccine hesitancy, equitable access to vaccine and sensitizing community to practice preventive behaviours even after vaccination	40	40	100%
Activity 1.4:	Introduce community feedback mechanisms, maintain a feedback inventory, collecting feedback using U-Report, offline and online surveys and take necessary action to address those feedback	16	16	100%
Activity 1.5	Advocacy, coordination and community feedback sharing meeting with district & upazila administration, and Dept. of Health and other stakeholders	10	10	100%
Activity 1.6	Campaign for COVID vaccine registration and message dissemination by youth volunteers at selected areas	60	60	100%
Activity 1.7	Dialogue/interactive meeting with father, mother, community leaders and community groups following social distance	180	180	100%
Activity 1.8:	Award to best performing youth organizations/networks for community level awareness raising and networking activities	2	2	100%
Activity 1.9:	Progress review, workplan preparation and refresher training for staff and volunteers	4	4	100%
Activity 2.1:	Communicate through community radio station (call-in radio programmes, PSA, talk show), mobilize radio listeners clubs and engaging them in community feedback mechanisms and promotion of vaccination and preventive and protective practices	1	1	100%
Activity 2.2:	Message dissemination through miking on vaccine uptake and protective behaviours at media dark, char and river belt areas	30	30	100%

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
Activity 2.3:	Develop and distribute communication materails on COVID for awareness raising	16200	16200	100%
Activity 2.4:	Message dissemination through drum beating/local announcement at remote hat/bazar	100	100	100%
Activity 2.5:	Message Dissemination on COVID vacine uptake and protective behaviours through local Cable Network/Dish Lines	10	10	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

This RCCE project completed its implementation for 05 months from 30 August, 2021 to 29 January 2022 in Barguna and Patuakhali districts and by this time, a total of 1,075,850 people were reached among them 8, 75,750 no. of people were reached in the 1st Trench (Barguna-4, 62,480 and Patuakhali-4, 13,480) and 200,100 (Barguna-1,14,350 and Patuakhali-85,750) were reached in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Trench with key messages on COVID prevention (Mask use, hand washing, social distancing etc) and vaccination. This project used a mix of communication channels considering local context and situation. Mass media, community media and face to face communication media were used to reach the unreached and to cover media dark areas. Project working areas have many remote char areas where access to information a challenge and also social service facilities is limited. Government does not have special strategy to address these challenged areas with information services and other service delivery.

UNICEF supported this RCCE project has worked closely with Government's health departments, LGIs, community networks, committees, groups to disseminate COVID preventive messages and for vaccine uptake. Project identified the vulnerable areas under different upazilas and targeted the marginalized groups along with tribal communities and accordingly developed plan to engage them in project activities and social mobilization.

Through these intensive community engagement activities at individual, family, community level and engaging different influential groups, stakeholders and networks, vaccine related rumors have been reduced, decreased the vaccine hesitancy, increased the vaccination coverage and promoted protective behaviors among mass people.

**Topmost challenges:**

1. More than 50% people are remaining behind vaccination and most of the percentage are villagers because there is no publicity about the place of vaccination camp and date
2. In the river belt and char areas, Health Department does not take any initiatives for vaccination due to communication problem
3. In the remote area's aged people, pregnant and lactating mothers are remained behind vaccination because it is difficult for them to come to the health complex to uptake vaccine

4. There is no publicity from the government part or the health service providers do not organize any courtyard session with the villagers, so most of the villagers are remaining unconscious about the symptoms of vaccination and necessity of vaccination

#### **Topmost learning:**

- Stakeholders need to be encouraged to value adolescents and youth, approach them as equals, respect their views and leverage their added value to the response. Working alongside young people will help bridge inter-generational divides and promote solidarity between age groups.
- Through intensive community engagement activities at individual, family, community level and engaging different influential groups, stakeholders and networks, vaccine related rumors have been reduced, decreased the vaccine hesitancy, increased the vaccination coverage and promoted protective behaviors among mass people

#### **Conclusion:**

Since this RCCE project implemented a variety of activities with community people and stakeholders so it has created a momentum of engaging people including youth and adolescents to take local level actions. It has been proved that, while community people are truly engaged in development project then changes occur easily and creates ownership. This project engaged community people effectively thus helped to address rumors, raise awareness, and increase vaccination rate at project areas.

The project has been worked to minimize the risk of COVID-19 infectious diseases in the remote char, media dark and river belt areas. This project is very much time bound but the project which helps people to disseminate message to protect them from the COVID-19 infected disease. The project staffs and local youth volunteers helps the remote area's people to get registration to uptake COVID-19 vaccine and disseminating message how to maintain hygiene and health rules for their survival.

### **Project Name: COVID-19 protective behavior and vaccination uptake in the remote areas of Patuakhali district in Bangladesh**

#### **Project Objectives:**

- To assist Golachipa Health complex for covering 25 % ( 26000) population of Rangabali Upazila on COVID-19 vaccination.
- Provide two Nurses to Golachipa Health complex as if total 10000 people of Golachipa Upazila could be covered under COVID-19 vaccination.
- 26000 people will be provided vaccine registration support by youth's volunteers in all Unions of Rangabali Upazila.
- People of Rangabali Upazila will be aware about COVID-19 protective behavior and uptake vaccination through this project.

#### **Background:**

In response to COVID-19 pandemic situation and inadequate vaccination services in different remote coastal areas of Bangladesh, COVID-19 protective behavior and vaccination uptake in the remote areas of Patuakhali district in Bangladesh (PCPBVU) project started from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2021. PCPBVU project is implemented jointly among Galachipa health complex, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and JAGO NARI for supporting vaccination to the people of remote six Union of Rangabali Upazila.

Rangabali is a very remote Upazila with no land connectivity with the plan land. There are no Upazila level health complexes in Rangabali Upazila. Golachipa Upazila Health Complex provides health support. Considering these issues, the PCPBVU project provides a water ambulance for vaccine and human resource carrying. They also provided two nurses to Golachipa Health for supporting their day to day activities. Upazila health complex Golachipa lead the total project



**Donor/Supported by:** International Rescue Committee (IRC)

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	3	2	5
Volunteer(Paid)	18	12	30
Volunteer (Non Paid)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>

**Total Budget:** 2118850 BDT (IRC-93.98% & JN-6.38%)

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 14010 Female-14752

**Indirect:** Male- 56040 Female- 59008

**Area of operation:** All Unions of Rangabali Upazila under Patuakhali District.

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1.	COVID-19 vaccine 1 <sup>st</sup> dose	26000	28240	108.61%
2.	COVID-19 vaccine 2 <sup>nd</sup> dose	26000	28762	110.62%
3.	Vaccine Registration	26000	26175	100.67%

**Outcomes:**

After starting the project, we have already successfully completed six and last month of this project. There are 28240 (14220 Female & 14020 Male) people who have been vaccinated 1<sup>st</sup> dose and 28762 (14752 Female & 14010 Male) people on the 2<sup>nd</sup> dose. They have also been able to register and provide registration cards to 26175 (13742 Female & 12433 Male) people who took vaccines by using these vaccine cards. Project team also aware community people on government approved COVID protocol, encourage them to come under vaccine coverage through distribute leaflet, hanging banner in public places, message distribute through rented vehicle and megaphone.

Project team started the first vaccine camp from Chotobaishdia Union parishad under Rangabali upazila on November 15, 2021 and the last vaccine camp was arranged in Barabaishdia Maddhomik Biddaloy. After starting the vaccination under the PCPBVU project, the government health department also started a Community Clinic based vaccination camp. So it was challenging to fill up the camp based target for the vaccine team. The Upazila administration requested to project team to organize a dedicated vaccine camp for school going students and project team response on it. Project team has also assisted in arranging mass vaccination programs of the government.

Since the project areas were targeted in the hard-to-reach locations of Rangabali Upazila where project implementation was very challenging due to not having proper internet connectivity, adequate community level facilitators, and local transportation arrangement to carry logistics for the vaccination campaign and food support for the vaccination team for their long period of work. Overcoming all the challenges the project has been successfully completed within project duration in close coordination with Upazila health Complex, local government, school management and local community, youth group.

**Topmost challenges:**

Some challenges have been faced by project the team. The main challenges are given below:

- Vaccine team, project team and camp management volunteers have to work till afternoon but there was no arrangement for their lunch. Vaccine team arranged minimum food by their personal cost.
- Carrying a vaccine career from boat to vaccine camp was very challenging. Vaccine team sought support from local people for carrying out a vaccine career.
- Camp management of vaccine days was so challenging for the project team. No paid volunteers for maintaining the vaccine camp. Project motivated local people to assist the camp management.
- Mobile network disruption was a big barrier to achieve registration targets. Hard to reach areas were also big barriers for the volunteers to achieve the registration target.

- The Government started community clinic based vaccination. So it was very difficult to maintain the Union base target.
- The PCPBVU team had to face geographical challenges during the project period. Water flow of the river becomes low and the project speed boat faces challenges to cross the river.
- There were some challenges during fund transfer from IRC, most of the time it was delayed due to technical reasons from IRC's side.
- During project implementation we had several community level consultations, through these consultation project team identified some major challenges of community people, especially in accessing justice, protection related services and emergency health services as there are some union, ward where no health facility exists and no formal structure to get protection related support, information.

### **Topmost learning:**

- Through proper motivation of project team a significant number of local youth female were helping project team on camp management.
- Local health service providers, local leaders, local government representatives, school teachers provided us excellent support to smooth vaccine card registration and vaccine camp arrangement. They always acknowledged the great objectives of the project.
- Through maintain proper communication various government stakeholders supported project team for smooth implementation.
- Upazila Chairman, Local police station support project team regarding smooth camp maintaining through a motivational advocacy by project team.
- Local people arranged food support for vaccine team with very minimum cost locally considering the sufferings of vaccine team.

### **Conclusion:**

Considering the vulnerability of the island Upazila, this project was a lifesaving project for their people. We know that there are no Upazila health complex situated in Rangabali Upazila. So most of the people, especially the excluded people, could not take the COVID-19 vaccine considering the communication limitation with the adjacent Upazila Health Complex (Golahipa). Under this project those people got their vaccination service at their doorstep. The PCPBVU project also accelerates government priority about hundred percent vaccination coverage.

## **Project Name: Capacity strengthening of marginalized coastal communities through low-tech solutions**

### **Project Objectives:**

In addressing the gaps, mobile based lowtech learning solutions including SMS and interactive voice would be adapted, and as part of rapid feedback collection and needs assessment from the mentioned vulnerable groups, the same solutions would be tested

### **Background:**

People living in the coastal areas and isolated islands in Bangladesh are among most marginalized groups in terms of socio-political-economic knowledge and communication tools and technology and

are most vulnerable to disasters. Fishing folks, forest dwellers, and the indigenous communities are often unclear of the meaning of the cyclone warning signals, government rules and regulations, protection mechanisms, and typical public and private services meant for these communities. During emergency situations, risk assessment on practical vulnerability, pregnant women, children, aged groups, health hazards, preparedness, shelter etc. for response design for these communities is also challenged due to limited or no institutional arrangements and high-tech communication tools with and within these communities.



**Project Period:** 01st June 2021 to 31st December 2021

**Donor/Supported by:** Save the Children

**Total Budget:** 299,110/- (Taka Two Lac Ninety Nine Thousand One Hundred Ten only)

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1. Donor's Contribution - 299,110/-

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff			
Volunteer(Paid)		01	01
Volunteer (Non Paid)			
<b>Total</b>		01	01

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 45 Female- 36

**Indirect:** Male- 225 Female- 180

**Area of operation:** Working Area: Upazila- Barguna Sadar (M. Baliatoli Union) & Taltali (Sonakata Union)

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	Cohort Orientation program	02	02	100%
02	Workshop on Exchange on Capacity Strengthening of the Coastal Marginalized Community	01	01	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

The outcome of the project were-

- The piloting of low-tech mobile learning in vulnerable areas become successful.
- The community people become aware about disaster preparedness.
- The community people also learn about some social problems like drug addiction, early-marriage, mental health in Corona Pandemic etc.

**Topmost challenges:**

- Timely Module delivery through call & SMS.
- Participants timely response
- Mobile Network problem.

**Topmost learning:**

- Education can receive through low-tech solution without any mobile cost or internet connection.
- The low-tech solution can use at the time of disaster to get immediate information from the affected areas.

**Project Name: Supporting Bangladesh Rapid Needs Assessment (SUBARNA) Phase II project**

**Project Objectives:**

The overall objective of the NAWG is to harmonize and promote cross-sector needs assessment initiatives for consistent, reliable and timely sex, age diversity analysis humanitarian needs in complex emergencies and natural disasters to strengthen informed decision making and improve humanitarian response that complement GoB. Response.

**Background:** (Background should be the brief description of project start time, probable closing time, areas and other essential information)

Context:

As consensus with of Bangladesh and agreed by Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) of Bangladesh, all assessments in the initial days and weeks of a disaster should be joint assessments to make sure participation of all stakeholders and ownership of the results. Humanitarian stakeholders

in the country developed the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) tools, methodologies, processes following and the MIRA best practices.



**Project Duration:** 01.07.2020 to 31.05.2022

**Donor/Supported by:** CARE

**Total Budget:** 7,29,096 BDT

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1. Donor's Contribution- **7,21,749 BDT**

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 159 Female-66

**Indirect:** Male- 795 Female- 330

**Area of operation:** Barguna, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Bhola, Jhalokathi District

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	Local NAWG coordination meeting (by-monthly)	03	03	100%
02	Local Disaster Management Committee (DMC) meeting at Upz/District level (when needed)	03	02	66.66%
03	Refresher JNA training	02	02	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

- The network members become capacitated through different kind of training.
- The member organizations work in a coordinated way to collect loss and damage information.

### Topmost challenges:

- Most of the time senior level staff has been join in JNA training but practically field level staff conduct field level data collection. So real JNA time field level has faced challenged for data collection.
- Need to propose some event at District level.
- Need to Provide logistic support among member organization

### Topmost learning:

- Organizations can response in a quickly and coordinated way in any emergency situation to gather information.

### Conclusion:

Last year, we had total 19 local and National Organization in NAWG central Coastal Coordination group but this time we have incorporated more organization including women headed, Youth organization and Transgender focus organization and now our total members is 27. So now our coordination group is more inclusive. So it would help us to identify need of all excluded groups in our society.

## Project Name: Legal Aid Support

**Background:** JAGO NARI has established in 1998 and since then the organization gave legal aid support.

**Project Objectives:** Legal Aid is essentially a mechanism that enables the poor and the vulnerable sectors of the society to be able to enforce their legal rights in order to access a fair and equitable justice in the society. JAGO NARI supports that poor and needy people to eliminate domestic and social violence through their Legal Aid Support Team. The poor and backward communities have faced many



difficulties to ensure their legal rights due to their illiteracy and financial crisis. We the JAGO NARI team support them with a little amount of charge (120 taka) to ensure their legal rights. Especially women and children are affected in that domestic violence but in this time men are also being victim. JAGO NARI works to solve their problem by arranged arbitration settlement. Case is a lengthy process and it hamper mental and social peace. The arbitration settlement is consisted plaintiff, defendant, local chairman, UP members and eminent persons. If it doesn't work we also refer that case to SP office, local police station or court. We have our advocate team who helped them without any cost.

**Area of Operation:** JAGO NARI Legal Aid Support Team is working in Barguna Sadar, Taltoli, Betagi, Rangabali (Patuakhali), and Kolapara (Patuakhali) upazilla.

**Budget:** Legal Aid Support team take 120 taka from the plaintiff in which 100 taka will be given to the advocate for their commute and 20 taka for the mobile recharge. In Taltoli Upazilla there is a budget kept for the medical treatment.

**Staff Strength:** 2 full time female staff and 7 volunteer (2 female and 5 male) are the staff of Legal Aid Support Team.

**Outcome:** Domestic violence affects not only husband and wife but children are also being victim. To protect them and to give them a healthy and peaceful life JAGO NARI Legal Aid Support project works wholeheartedly.

**Dispute received and resolve statistics of reporting year (July-21 to June-22):**

Dispute Received	Resolution			Total Resolution	Continue after June-22	Rescue Child
	Direct Resolution	Referred to court	Cancelation			
101	22	17	10	37	35	07

**Conclusion:** Legal aid is essential to guaranteeing equal access to justice for all. People who are unable to afford legal representation and access to the court system are mainly seek the help of local organization whither JAGO NARI is always ready to stand by them.

## Project Name: Right Here, Right Now (RHRN)-2

### Project Objectives:

1. The Project hopes to ensure that adolescents and youths can speak up for their needs and rights and play an active role in establishing gender equality in society.
2. (RHRN) 2 project has started with a view to working on sexual and reproductive health and rights awareness through empowering adolescents and youths.

**Background:** This project aims to ensure that young people's sexual and reproductive health and right (SRHR) are protected, respected and fulfilled with a focus on unrestricted access to comprehensive youth friendly services and access to comprehensive information and space for young people's voices free from stigma, discrimination and violence. In doing so in the long run it hopes to increase support

within society for young people's improved access to comprehensive sexuality education and to youth friendly SRHR services.



Project start time: 01 June 2021

Project closing time: 01 June 2025

**Donor/Supported by: Nari Pakkho**

**Total Budget: Monthly 1, 25,000/=**

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff		01	
Volunteer(Paid)			
Volunteer (Non Paid)			
<b>Total</b>		01	

**Area of operation:** Gourichanna, Fuljuri, Burirchar & Dhalua FWC, Barguna Sadar Hospital, MCWC

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	Meeting FWC Management committee	Per Month- 06	The meeting could not be held for the budget	
02	Standing Committee Meeting ( UP )	Per Month-06	The meeting could not be held for the budget	
03	Trainer Konthoshor Platform Meeting	After 3 month's	Done	
04	Bring information in checklist format from 6 work areas per month	Per month-06	Done	

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year) the program strengthens the capacity of young people on advocacy, dealing with opposition, youth participation and leadership and gender-transformative approaches.

Right Here Right Now champions digitalization and new forms of partnership. Young people can mobilize, hold governments to account and expand civic space online. Digitalization makes it easier for some marginalized groups to access information and voice opinions.

**Topmost challenges:** The meeting could not be held for shortage of budget.

**Topmost learning:** The aim of the project is to empower adolescents, young people and youth to make decisions about their sexual and reproductive health.

**Conclusion:** `Right Here, Right Now` is an alliance. It is led by BRAC, the women`s wing and the figure. The purpose of this project is to empower adolescents, young people and youth to make decisions about their sexual and reproductive health and rights. `Right Here Right Now` works to ensure that young people can speak out about their needs and rights and play an active role in establishing gender equality in society.

### Project Name: Regional Chapter-Health Rights Forum

#### Project Objectives:

To strengthen the healthcare system so that it is more responsive to people`s needs and demands. The specific objectives of the project are:

- To enable civil society platforms/individual voices to hold government and other stakeholders accountable to major health sector commitments.
- To carry out evidence-based advocacy to improve the situation of quality of care, transparency and equity especially in hard-to-reach, poor areas, particularly for women and young girls.
- To enhance understanding of duty bearers on issues related to the quality of care, accountability and equity.

BHW is intended to form eight Regional Chapters in eight districts of the eight divisions to monitor the health situation, channel the voice of marginalized, girls and women and act as the local watchdog body in their catchment areas to ensure people`s participation and rights in the health sector.

**Background:** (Background should be the brief description of project start time, probable closing time, areas and other essential information)

Bangladesh Health Watch (BHW), a citizens` platform for improved accountability of the country`s healthcare system through evidence-based policy review and citizen feedback was established in 2006 dedicated to improving the health system in Bangladesh through an evidence-based critical review of policies and programmes, and recommend appropriate actions for change. The Secretariat of the BHW is located at the James P Grant School of Public Health, BRAC University. BHW is implementing the three years project, `Making Bangladesh`s Healthcare Systems More Responsive and Participatory`

with the financial assistance of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) since December 1, 2019.



**Project Period:** 01 August, 2021- 31 December, 2022

**Donor/Supported by:** Bangladesh Health Watch (BHW)

**Total Budget:** Activity Base Budget

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 40 Female- 16

**Indirect:** Male- 200 Female- 80

**Area of operation:** Working Area: Upazila- Barguna Sadar (Burirchar Union)

## Main Target and Achievement:

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	Inauguration of District Health Rights Forum	01	01	100%
02	Inception Meeting of Youth Forum	01	01	100%
03	Union Health Rights Forum orientation	01	01	100%
04	Discussion Meeting with DC, Barguna	01	01	100%
05	Health Rights Forum Planning Workshop	01	01	100%
06	Human Chain on Increasing Budget on Health Sector	01	01	100%
07	Rally on Safe Motherhood	01	01	100%

**Outcomes:** (Based on the DIP/PIP and conducted activities what was the outcome throughout the reporting year)

The outcome of the project are-

- Awareness raising of the community people on health services.
- Capacity building of the Youth group of people in health related activities.

### Topmost challenges:

- Improvement of community people learning about health services

### Topmost learning:

- The health services in community level can improve with the engagement of civil society.
- The youth can develop themselves if they get proper guideline and opportunity.

## Project Name: Vulnerable Group Development (VGD)

**Project Objectives:** The main objectives are to build the income-earning capacities of VGD women and to socially empower them through training and awareness raising.

**Background:** The Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) program is the largest social safety net program of the government of Bangladesh that exclusively targets ultra-poor rural women and their 3.75 million family members. About 750,000 direct ultra-poor participants across the country receiving monthly food ration of 30 kg of rice for 24 month. This support period is referred to as the VGD cycle. The program began in 1975 as a relief program for families affected by natural calamities. The current VGD program seeks to integrate food security and nutrition with development and income generation. The program is implemented by the MOWCA with support from the WFP.

**Project Period:** 1 August-2021 to 31 December-2022

**Donor/Supported by:** Government of Bangladesh

**Total Budget:** 9,57,100 TK



### Staff Strength:

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	03	04	07
Volunteer(Paid)			
Volunteer (Non Paid)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>07</b>

### Program Participants:

**Direct:** Male-N/A Female-2252

**Indirect:** Male- 5050 (approx.) Female- 6210 (approx.)

**Area of operation:** Barguna Sadar Upazilla- 02 Union

Taltali Upazilla- 07 Union

### Main Target and Achievement:

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	Video conference training	28	22	79%
02	Quarterly Report Submitted	5	03	60%
03	Contract Training session	81	54	67%

**Outcomes:** From this program poor and undeveloped people can make their everyday life a little bit easier and can survive with education, nutrition and income generation.

### Topmost challenges:

- UP Chairman's are not cooperating with members.
- Having no budget for training,
- Savings not properly deposited,
- Absence during training.

**Topmost learning:** Develop relationships with government and non-government organizations through advocacy and lobbying.

**Conclusion:** JAGO NARI has been working since 1998 as a non-government organization. VGD program is one of the project which is in progress and JAGO NARI is working as a support team. Through this program poor people of this country is benefitted and JAGO NARI is giving their full assistance to make the program successful.

### Project Name: Basic Literacy Program (64 district)

**Project Objectives:** To provide Basic Literacy and Life Skills to 4.5 million illiterate adolescents and adults of 15-45 age group. To contribute in eradication of illiteracy from the country as well as achieving global and national EFA goals as envisaged in NPA-II and the Sixth Five year Plan. To contribute in implementation of the National NFE Policy-2006 and the National Education Policy-2010. To strengthen the capacity of BNFE and other agencies involved in Non-Formal Education. To promote GO-NGO and community collaboration in NFE. To develop primers in the mother tongue(s) of the ethnic groups for the learners of 3 hill districts.



**Background:**

Basic Literacy Project (64 districts) is a GOB financed project under Ministry of Primary and Mass Education with objectives to provide Basic Literacy and Life Skill to 4.5 million adolescents and adults of 15-45 age group. Its coverage area is 250 selected Upazilas of 64 districts of the country. The project has implemented in 4 phases. Under the project JAGO NARI have established 241 learning center at Betagi Upazilla in Barguna district where both male and female learners of 15-45 age group (14460) people has received Non-Formal education. The program of the project has implemented through building partnership with selected Implementing NGO's. Under the Project the learning Center Inauguration date was 8 December 2021 and the Project closing date was 30 June 2022.

**Donor/Supported by:** Bangladesh Government Technical supported by Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)

**Total Budget:** 95,20,500/-

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 95,20,000/-

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	249	245	494
Volunteer(Paid)	0	0	0
Volunteer (Non Paid)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	249	245	494

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male-6750 Female-7710

**Indirect:** Male-28687 Female- 327671

**Area of operation:** Betagi Upazila (7 Union 1 Municipality) in Barguna district.

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	Learning Center establish	241	241	100%
2	Education Materials distribution	241	241	100%
3	Teaching to the learner	14460	14460	100%

**Outcomes:** Learners are now able to sign their name and address.

**Topmost challenges:**

- COVID-19 Pandemic situation is the big Challenges to start the Program at field level
- Don't received the fund to the government timely
- Teachers dropout
- Teachers and Supervisor honorarium were very poor

### Topmost learning:

- In future duration of the project is extended the program quality will be increase.

**Conclusion:** Through this project a large number of illiterate people able to get knowledge of letter. The excluded people got a second change for knowledge of letter.

### Project Name: Out of School Children Education Program PEDP-4, Sub Component-2.5

**Project Objectives:** To Provide Primary Education as second chance opportunity for the Out-of-School Children (dropped out and never enrolled) of 08–14 years age group through non-formal education system and to bring them into the mainstream of formal education system. To develop as a productive citizen by ensuring technical/quality training in the field of primary education. Specific Objective of the Project is to provide primary education through a flexible non-formal education system to **37,200** out of School Children of 8-14 years age group in Chattogram district by 32 months.



**Background:** Out of School Children' Education Program as Second Chance Education (SCE) Program under the sub-component 2.5 of PEDP-4 aims to provide primary education through a flexible non-formal education system to 2100 out of school children of 8-14 years age group implemented by JAGO NARI with the support of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) at Rauzan Upazila in Chattogram district. 2100 Learners through 70 Learning Centre establishments at Rauzan Upazila in Chottogram. Cohort and

Multi-grade Teaching Learning Approach introduced in the learning system. Program will followed some implementing strategy that are: Selection of students through children’s survey, establishment of 70 learning centers each upazila, 1 teacher in each Center, following NCTB curriculum and textbooks, following accelerated model syllabus, ensuring NCTB text, Educational materials, school dress and bag supplies for each learners. The project will be closed on June 2022.

**Main Task:**

1. Non-formal education is being provided to the dropouts and out of school students of the working area.
2. Formulation of uniform curriculum and teaching materials of non-formal primary education and literacy program.
3. Non-formal primary education and literacy programs are taking place.
4. Implementing NGOs have been created database of non-formal education.
5. Coordination and monitoring with NGOs in the implementation of non-formal education.
6. Conducting research, training, planning for the development of non-formal education programs formulating, conducting monitoring and evaluation activities.
7. Already 954 female students and 1146 male students using NCTB curriculum total 2100 students completed class one.

**Program start time:** 01 January 2021

**Probable closing time:** 31 March 2023

**Area of operation:** Raozan Upzilla, Chattogram

Total Number of Union: 14, Municipal: 01

**Intervention Details:**

Total Learning Center (LC): 70, Student Per LC: 30

Total Number of Student: 2100 (M: 1142, F: 958)

Total Number of Teachers: 70 (M: 36, F: 34)

**Donor/Supported by:** Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Government

**Total Budget:** 4,50,00,000

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 91,30,000

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	06	01	07
Volunteer(Paid)	36	34	70
Volunteer (Non Paid)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	42	35	77

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** 2100      Male-1142      Female-958

Indirect: 8400 Male- 4000 Female- 4400

Area of operation: Raozan, Chattogram

Main Target and Achievement:

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
01	Education	2100 Drop out Primary Student, Age Limit: 8-14 years.	Continues process	30% of the program

### Project Name: Water Well Project

**Project Objectives:** To ensure safe drinking water sources for the excluded people in coastal Barguna district.

**Background:** Barguna district is situated beside the Bay of Bengal. Every year various types of natural disasters such as devastating cyclones, heavy tidal surges hit Barguna district. In the disaster period People in the area have a tough time to getting drinking water collection. There are not enough water sources in Nisanbari and Naltona Union under Taltoli and Barguna Sadar Upazila in Barguna district. People have to walk a kilometer to collect drinking water. In order to provide safe water to the poor and vulnerable people JAGO NARI with the partnership with UMR has been implemented the Water well Project at Nisanbari and Naltona UP in Barguna district.



**Donor/Supported by:** United Mission for Relief and Development (UMR)

**Total Budget:** 1466730

**Expenditure (Reporting years):** 1464724

**Donor's Contribution:** 1466730

JAGO NARI Contribution: All admin cost were provided by JAGO NARI

**Staff Strength:**

Staff information	Male	Female	Total
Project based Staff	3	0	3
Volunteer(Paid)	0	0	0
Volunteer (Non Paid)	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**Program Participants:**

**Direct:** Male- 3407 Female-3150

**Indirect:** Male- 4130 Female- 4270

**Area of operation:** Noltona Union of Barguna Sadar Upazila and Nishanbaria Union of Taltoli Upazila under Barguna district.

**Main Target and Achievement:**

Serial	Item/Activity	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1.	Tube well location selection	12	12	100%
2.	Endorse by the Union Parishad Chairman and UNO of Upazila	2	2	100%
3.	Tube well installation and handover to PIC committee	12	12	100%

**Outcomes:** Geographically access of underground water is next to impossible for the excluded people in coastal Barguna district. The cost of useable tube well installation is BDT 100000 to 150000. So huge number of general people face various challenge to collect safe water. Through this project, approximate 6557 people get easy access to collect safe drinking water. Especially women who usually collects drinking water are now benefited by this project.

**Topmost challenges:**

- Remote areas transportation cost is very high.
- The water layer is much deeper.
- 1 tube well installed two times due to salinity.

### Topmost learning:

- If government and NGOs provide tube well in community base then much people can get access to drinking water.
- People and local government representative should be taken initiatives for increase more tube well in this area.

**Conclusion:** The sources of safe drinking water in coastal region is decreasing day by day as a result of climate change. Vulnerable people especially women who collect safe drinking water for their family, they have to face various challenges and threat of GBV considering the distance of the source of drinking water. JAGO NARI as women led organization trying to mitigate the risk of the coastal women through these projects.

## Impact

During this reporting period JAGO NARI has able to impact considering their priority focus working area. These are given below as per the priority focus working area.

**Education:** JAGO NARI implemented three different projects in the education sector. Close to 17000 people of different ages have got literacy support by JAGO NARI. 14460 people got basic literacy, 2200 out of school children entered the schooling system again, and 50 excluded Manta community children got schooling support. JAGO NARI are working to ensure the right of education of coastal vulnerable people.

**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** JAGO NARI is contributing to Disaster Risk Reduction in central coastal areas of Bangladesh through its various projects. ICDRM, SUBARNA-II, Recall-2021 projects impacted all over the Barishal district especially in Bhola and Barguna on disaster risk reduction. Community Disaster Risk Management committees are strengthened to lead and implement inclusive, gender-sensitive Disaster Risk Management programs including responding to pandemics during this reporting year. Establishing a meaningful early warning system, better awareness on disaster risk of vulnerable communities, and sensitizing disaster risk management committees are the main impacts during this year. JAGO NARI also the lead organization of NAWG (Need Assessment Working Group) in Barishal division. After any disaster NAWG plays a significant role to assess the loss and damage of the disaster. So the affected people get early support from various authorities based on the report of NAWG.

**Health & Nutrition:** JAGO NARI positively impacted the health & nutrition sector in the central coastal region of Bangladesh. During the COVID-19 pandemic, it was a huge necessity to work on health & nutrition sectors in developing countries like Bangladesh. JAGO NARI along with its partners and donors provide various support to the health and nutrition sector in Barguna and Patuakhali district. During the COVID-19 a large number of people got vaccine and registration support by JAGO NARI where people didn't get support easily from government health service providers. JAGO NARI is also aware on COVID-19 protective behavior and uptake of one million people. JAGO NARI also started a new five year project on nutrition and WASH in Taltoli under Barguna district during this reporting period. Huge number of the population get supported and change their behavior by this project.

**Climate Change Adaptation:** Barishal division is the most climate vulnerable area in Bangladesh. Frequent cyclones, water logging, river erosion, and increased salinity suffers the life and livelihood of the people in these areas. JAGO NARI and its partner along with donors trying to make the adaptation strategies for the people to support the government initiatives. Disaster ready communities, disaster risk financing, and early action approaches are used to address the climate change adaptation. JAGO NARI supported farmers to adapt climate resilience to agriculture and other livelihoods. We are focusing on women, person with disabilities during this programming. JAGO NARI also provides support on duck value chain, integrated farming to women and persons with disabilities for alternative livelihood support. JAGO NARI also provided deep tube wells in remote areas for safe drinking water at communities' level.

**Women Rights and Empowerment:** Women rights and empowerment working agenda is the core mandate of JAGO NARI. A large number of survivors get victim support from JAGO NARI legal aid support cell during this reporting period. JAGO NARI stands for any forms of gender based violence against women and girls. JAGO NARI also supported hygiene support of the women during the COVID-19. We also provide business startup support to women entrepreneurs for their business development. JAGO NARI also trained women and girls about their rights and how to advocate their rights in this reporting period.

## Challenges

- Staff Dropout
- Collapse funding after COVID situation.
- Political pressure

## Learnings

- We should inform media about our work
- Try to collect funds from foreign donors
- Enhance our fund as much as possible
- Have to adapt with the situation after COVID

## Strategic plan

JAGO NARI will continue their future activities based on the following strategic plan

- Preventing violence against women and eliminating gender-based discrimination.
- Development of women's political and social leadership
- Achieving economic self-reliance with financial support of women
- Develop the child's creative learning and technical and vocational learning for adult.
- Increase women's capacity in disaster management and climate adaptation
- Increase organizational capacity
- Advocacy, lobbying and linking for access to public services
- Increasing women's access to health care.
- Coordinated assessment and humanitarian response with partnership of local NGO.





Figure 1 Meeting With CSO\_R2G\_Project



Figure 2 Courtyard Session with community people\_R2G\_Project



Figure 3 Manta Children are Coming to boat school\_EIMC\_Project



Figure 4 Book distribution to students\_EIMC\_Project



Figure 5 Mid-day meal Nutrition Project



Figure 6 IDPD celebrated with PWD Recall-2021 project



Figure 7 Tube well support to vulnerable community\_WW project



Figure 8 Theater show in community level\_Safe Space Project



Figure 9 Upazila level orientation \_Safe Space Project



Figure 10 Upazila Inception Meeting PRODRIPTA project



Figure 11 NDPC observation in Union Level\_ ICDRM Project



Figure 12 Simulation on cyclone \_ICDRM Project



Figure 13 Training on safe programming \_ACT\_ Project



Figure 14 Linkage meeting\_ ACT\_ Project



Figure 15 COVID-19 Vaccine registration support \_ RCCE\_ Project



Figure 16 Community level Awareness session\_ RCCE project

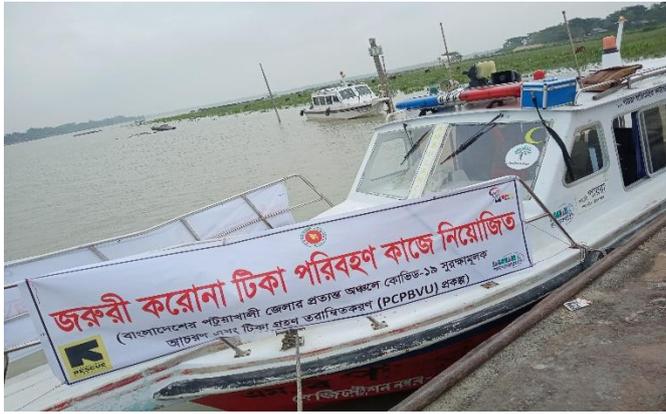


Figure 17 Water ambulance for COVID vaccine transportation – PCPBVU Project



Figure 18 COVID vaccine center supported by PCPBVU Project



Figure 19 School orientation on low tech\_ Low Tech\_ Project



Figure 20 Completion of another JNA training\_ SUBARNA-II\_ Project



Figure 21 Regular Legal Aid support by JAGO NARI



Figure 22 Quarterly meeting with youth group on SRHR\_ RHRN-2 Project



Figure 23 FWC visit and discussion with health service provider – RHRN-2 Project



Figure 24 Life skill training with vulnerable women\_ VGD\_ Projec



Figure 25 Teacher orientation and payment \_ BLP Project



Figure 26 Dialog meeting with District Administration \_ Regional Chapter

## ACRONYMS

<b>ACF</b>	Action Against Hunger / Action Contre La Faim	<b>LEA</b>	Local Entrepreneur Association
<b>BCC</b>	Behavioral Change Communication	<b>MCHN</b>	Maternal Child Health Nutrition
<b>BDRCS</b>	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	<b>MHM</b>	Menstrual Hygiene Management
<b>BNFE</b>	Bureau of Non-Formal Education	<b>MJF</b>	Manusher Jonno Foundation
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>MOWCA</b>	Ministry of Women and Child Affairs
<b>CAPs</b>	Community Action Plan	<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>CCA</b>	Climate Change Organization	<b>NAWG</b>	Need Assessment Working Group
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization	<b>NCTB</b>	National Curriculum and Textbook Board
<b>CPP</b>	Cyclone Preparedness Program	<b>NDPD</b>	National Disaster Preparedness Day
<b>CVCA</b>	Community Vulnerability Capacity Assessment	<b>NID</b>	National Identity Card
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management	<b>NFE</b>	Non-Financial Entity
<b>DMCs</b>	Disaster Management Committees	<b>NPA-II</b>	National Plan of Action
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>PIC</b>	Project Implementation Committee
<b>DIP</b>	Details Implementation Plan	<b>PIP</b>	Project Implementation Plan
<b>DAE</b>	Department of Agriculture Extension	<b>PCVA</b>	Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment

<b>DLS</b>	Department of Livestock	<b>PEDP</b>	Primary Education Development Program
<b>DAM</b>	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>DPHE</b>	Department of Public Health Engineering	<b>PSA</b>	Public Service Announcement Campaign using social media
<b>ED</b>	Executive Director	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>EFA</b>	Education For All	<b>PWD</b>	Person With Disabilities
<b>FPP</b>	Flood Preparedness Program	<b>RRAP</b>	Risk Reduction Action Plan
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence	<b>SCE</b>	Second Change Education
<b>GOB</b>	Government of Bangladesh	<b>SMC</b>	School Management Committee
<b>GO</b>	Government	<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
<b>HCTT</b>	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team	<b>SOD</b>	Standing Order on Disaster
<b>HH</b>	House Hold	<b>SOVA</b>	Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults
<b>HLP-F</b>	Horizontal Learning Progress Foundation	<b>SSNP</b>	Social Safety Net Program
<b>IG</b>	Integrate	<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generating Activity	<b>UP</b>	Union Parishad
<b>ICT</b>	Information Technology	<b>UDCC</b>	Union Development Coordination Committee
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee	<b>UMR</b>	United Mission for Relief & Development
<b>IDDRR</b>	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>UDMC</b>	Union Disaster Management Committee
<b>IYCF</b>	Infant and Young Child Feeding	<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nation's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>JNA</b>	Joint Need Assessment	<b>VA</b>	Village Agent
<b>LG</b>	Local Government	<b>VSLA</b>	Village Savings and Loan Associations
<b>LGIs</b>	Local Government Institutions	<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>LA</b>	Local Agent	<b>WDMC</b>	Ward Disaster Management Committee
<b>LAS</b>	Legal Aid Support	<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene management
<b>LDC</b>	Least Development Countries	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program