

2019



# ANNUAL REPORT



[www.sjabd.org](http://www.sjabd.org)



[info@sjabd.org](mailto:info@sjabd.org)



[facebook.com/sjabd.org](https://facebook.com/sjabd.org)

## National Anthem of Bangladesh

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশের জাতীয় সংগীত



আমার সোনার বাংলা, আমি তোমায় ভালোবাসি ।  
চিরদিন তোমার আকাশ, তোমার বাতাস, আমার প্রাণে বাজায় বাঁশি  
ও মা, ফাগুনে তোর আমের বনে ঘ্রাণে পাগল করে,  
মরি হয়, হয় রে –

ও মা অঘ্রাণে তোর ভরা ক্ষেতে, আমি কি দেখেছি মধুর হাসি ।।

কী শোভা, কী ছায়া গো, কী স্নেহ, কী মায়া গো –  
কী আচল বিছায়েছ বটের মূলে, নদীর কূলে কূলে ।

মা, তোর মুখের বাণী আমার কানে লাগে সুধার মতো,  
মরি হয়, হয় রে –

মা, তোর বদনখানি মলিন হলে, ও মা, আমি নয়ন জলে ভাসি ।।



**SJA desires to help people in rediscovering/regenerating their hidden potential by promoting human rights, dignity, gender equality and creating healthy living environment.**

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### **Note from the Executive Director**

At the outset, I am verily delighted that, SJA's annual report of 2019 has been published. I earnestly congratulate to all the people related to SJA for this publication. You will be pleased to know that, in 2019, SJA has explicitly provided clean and safe drinking water facilities approximately to 45,000 backward community people at their doorsteps. Furthermore, in this year SJA has been playing a vital role in the development arena especially on pre-primary education, HIV-AIDS prevention program, life-skill development of youths and as well as prosperity and advancement in the society.

I would express my heartfelt gratitude to all development partners who have extended their support, local administration, all of my beloved colleague for their tireless efforts to makes the programs successful and especially to our beneficiaries.

I wish SJA a wonderful year ahead.

## SJA Milestone

1991	Emergence of SJA
1992	Youth focused skills training and development
1994	Non-formal education for underprivileged children and skills
1995	Incorporation of health and family planning
1998	Introduction of disability program
1999	HIV/AIDS prevention
2001	Integration of human rights issues as part of development
2003	Strategic shift to rights-based approach
2005	End of violence against women. Intervention in the Tea Gardens of Sylhet to Promote Health and WatSan status of the Tea Labors.
2006	Connect deaf people to rights and opportunities
2008	Program expansion in Chittagong Division
2009	Introduction of Early Childhood Development (ECD) Support Program. Program expansion to entire Bangladesh.
2010	Post Literacy and Continuing Education
2012	Introduction of Eradication of hazardous Child Labor of Bangladesh Project (EHCLBP)
2013	Removing Cultural Barriers (RCB)
2015	Introduction of Justice for All (JFA) – Good Governance Program
2017	Access of Cooperation: Government Primary Schools and Orphanage through Infrastructural Renovation.

## SJA Working Locations



## PROJECT ACCOMPLISHED IN 2019

- **Community Participated Safe Water Project Installation of STW 700 NOS**  
(1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019)
- **Psychosocial Counseling to Victim Support with the Collaboration of Bangladesh Police - SMP**
- **Multi-sectoral Program to End Violence Against Women (EVAW)**
- **Prioritized HIV Prevention Services for Populations in Bangladesh.**  
(1 December 2017 – 30 November 2020)
- **Most at Risk Adolescent (MARA)**  
(1 June 2018 – 30 November 2019)
- **Khasdobir Education, Welfare and Development Project (KEWDP)**  
(1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019)
- **Community Participated Safe Water Project Installation of STW 700 NOS**  
(1 April 2019 – 29 Feb 2019)
- **Basic Literary Project (BLP)**
- **Pre-Primary Education for Slum Children of Sylhet**  
(July 2019 – June 2022)



2019

## Community Participated Safe Water Project

[Installation of 700 Nos Shallow Water Well]



Safe and readily available water is important for public health. It is also considered to be a human right, not a privilege, for every man, woman, and child to have access to these services. Even though progress has been made in the last decade to provide safe drinking water to people throughout the world, there are still billions of people that lack access to these services every day.

## Project Overview:

The project title is Community Participated Safe Water Project (700 STW), funded by Penny Appeal UK. SJA has been implementing 12 months duration (July'18 – June'19) project in the five (5) Upazilas of Moulvibazar and Sylhet districts under Sylhet division of Bangladesh. During this reporting period a total of 700 SWT have been fully installed and functioning in 4 Upazilas. There are total 12372 people directly and 49788 people indirectly benefitted by this project. Also, 2492 house-holds covered through this project.

Access to safe water and sanitation are basic determinants of better health. Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor hygiene are associated with skin diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and diarrheal diseases, the leading preventable diseases in Bangladesh. ARI remains the leading cause of child deaths in Bangladesh. Diarrheal deaths and prevalence of diarrheal diseases among children under age 5 have declined. Bangladesh's population density, low-lying lands and vulnerability to floods, monsoons and cyclone leave the population more exposed to water contamination. The country from its ancient time is famous for its water resources including the surface water and near surface ground water. Before the advent of hand pumps/tube wells the people used to depend on natural surface water of rivers, canal, lakes and man made water reservoirs like ponds and wells.

The project's targeted beneficiaries are living below and at the poverty line. Lack of basic facilities makes them deprive from all aspects; illiteracy, ignorance of health and hygiene is acute. Due to poverty and ignorance they are drinking unsafe surface water from pond/river and open water that causes for various waterborne diseases.

## Project Objective

During this period the project achieved the following:

- Ensure access to safe water supply options, use and maintain by 2492 HH of project area.
- 12372 people of 2492 HHs have access to safe water facilities.
- 2492 household's hygiene behaviors are increasing.
- Among the community waterborne related morbidity rate will be reduced.

## Project Location:

Country	Division/ Province	District	Upazila	Number of Union	Number of Village
Bangladesh	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Rajnagar	06	71
		Sylhet	Fenchuganj, South Surma, Sylhet Sadar and Zakigonj	16	136

As a part of monitoring the project team made regular visit in respective field to monitor the installation of STWs and to take required photographs. During field level monitoring sometimes local elites and local government representatives were invited with the project team to oversee the progress of installation and as well the materials. In this process the team will discussed with the respective beneficiary families to get their views and suggestion if they have; which also consider the satisfaction level of beneficiaries. At the STW installation period some time arguments arise among the beneficiaries for digging site selection and that time on the spot it was minimized with the presence of local elected representatives and influential person of the locality.

From SJA management the Executive Director made by-monthly monitoring visit to the field; where he and management team looks in the selection of beneficiaries, digging of STWs and discussed with the community people and mason as well. On the other hand, the management team spot check as sampling basis, check the water supply, discussed with the respective HH's about to cleanliness and maintenance of STW and about the donor who provide grant for installation of STW.SJA invites upazila administration to monitor the program and UNO of Rajnagar Upazila visited the few STWs installation/digging sites, completed sites and discussed with the community.

## Case Study

### Case Study 1

Md Jilu Miah, age 46 years old lives in the Moulvibazar, upazilla Rajnagar, Munshi Bazar union, in a village called Pother Gaon. He is a farmer. Jilu Miah's monthly income is about 5,000 Taka. In his house, there is pair of poor families with figure of 14 members in whole. This is a vast number for him because he is the one and only earning person in these families.

Water is one of the most commonly discussed resources for both developed and undeveloped countries. It is not enough for humans to just have access

to water that water must be clean and safe as well. Infected water can be deadly as it carries many diseases that can lead to sickness and even death. It's estimated that 1.8 million people die every year of water-related diseases such as cholera. It's well-documented that communities without access to clean water are not only subject to illness, but are usually economically poor.

While, most households in the village use deeply polluted river water for spending and personal hygiene needs. This water is absolutely harmful for human, particularly children and women. Yet they cannot afford to buy a tube well as they do not enough money.





During the land work of Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) has visited to the house of Jilu Miah. After visiting his house and knowing their bad situation, SJA decided to provide them a tube well by the donor Penny Appeal from the project named 'Community Participated Safe Water Project installation of 700 STW'. Following the installation of the tube well, all the family members drinking safe and clean water from this tube well and doing other works allied to water. It will help them a lot so that they will use this water for daily needs.

## Case Study 2

Sobor Ali, age 55 years old lives in the Fenchuganj, upazilla Fenchuganj, Kushiara union, in a village called Ilashpur. Like the other peoples from the same village, his occupation is also farming. His family's monthly income is about 6,000 Taka. In his house, there are 5 different deprived families with number of 17 member's altogether. He is the only earning member of these families.



Water is an amazing all-purpose element that is the foundation of our everyday life. Yet, millions of people in the world are living without access to a safe water supply and thousands die each year from water-related disease. In addition to preventing disease, clean water can help reduce poverty and hunger, as it can greatly improve sustainable food production and quality of life.

In the presence Sobor Ali's house, there is an old pond from where all the families collect water from that. In reality, pond's water is not clean enough to drink. All the members use this water for their daily requirements for instance: drinking water, washing clothes as well as dishes, sanitation and so on. Drinking contaminated or unclean water can cause many types of diarrheal diseases including Cholera, Typhoid and Dysentery. Most of the family members suffered from these diseases. They cannot afford to buy a tube well as they don't enough money. Sometimes the family members go through the nearest village to collect safe water though it is really tough for them.



Meanwhile the ground work of Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) has visited to the house of Sobor Ali. After visiting his house and knowing their bad situation, SJA decided to provide them a tube well by the donor Penny Appeal from the project named 'Community Participated Safe Water Project installation of 700 STW'. Following the installation of the tube well, all the

family members drinking safe and clean water from this tube well and doing other works allied to water. It will help them a lot so that they will use this water for daily needs.



## Psychosocial Counseling to Victim Support Centre with the Collaboration of Bangladesh Police - SMP

### Project Overview

Like many countries in the world, Bangladesh is facing a number of challenges in dealing with victims of crime, especially in relation to impoverished women as well as children. It is necessary and expedient in the public interest to provide and improve the facilities for victims of crime to access justice encourage the reporting of crime sensitize police to victim rights. To improve the support to victims of crime, Bangladesh Police in collaboration with the police reform program has established a victim support centre (VSC). The VSC will work in collaboration with community support organization and the local community in support of victims and also coordinate the response of local police, service provider organization as well as the local community.

SJA has been providing Psychosocial Counseling services to Victim Support Centre since 2015. SJA has been implementing this project with Sylhet Metropolitan Police where SJA is providing psychological counseling to the victims of domestic violence and other victims especially women. SJA will provide these services under the agreements between SJA and Sylhet Metropolitan Police.

In the year of 2019, SJA reach and provide services to 120 survivors.

### Project Objectives

- To provide Psychosocial Counseling for effective operation of VSC.
- To keep victims with legal assistance and protection of their rights.
- To supply appropriate professional assistance to victims.
- Referral to the victims or survivors to VSC, Sylhet Kotwali Police Station.
- To accommodate emergency residential care and support to the victim.

## Multi-sectoral Program to End Violence Against Women (EVAW)

With the collaboration of Multi-sectoral Program under Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MoWCA), SJA has been providing counseling support to the victims at One-stop Crisis Centre (OCC) at Sylhet MAG Osmani Medical College Hospital since 2005. In OCC survivors used to get all needful services like treatment, psychological counseling, mediation support, support of police and lawyers, shelter as long as needed.

In the year of 2019, SJA reach and provide services to 418 survivors.

Violence against women (VAW), also known as gender-based violence and sexual and gender based violence acts primarily committed against women or girls. Such violence is often considered a form of hate crime, committed against women or girls specifically. Violence against women and girls is a grave violation of human rights. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls, including death. Violence not only has negative consequences for women but also their families, the community and the country at large. It has tremendous costs, from greater health care and legal expenses and losses in productivity, impacting national budgets and overall development.

SJA has been implementing this project to achieve the following objectives:

- Improve the quality of services provided to female victims of violence in relation to health, police assistance, and criminal justice.
- Counseling and social assistance.
- Improve women's access to the legal justice system.
- Create general awareness of the issues of crimes and violence against women.

# Comprehensive Prevention Program For Female Sex Workers and their Clients

## Project Overview

Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) is a leading organization along with 21 years' experience in working with HIV, AIDS and SRHR services targeting high risk population. Key Population (KP) has always been the keystone of the HIV program in Bangladesh. SJA implemented HIV prevention programs for KPs were initiated in the mid-1990s and since then the services have been massively scaled up. SJA provides



Comprehensive prevention program for this key population through Female Sex Workers (FSW) Interventions. Due to an increased likelihood of being economically and socially vulnerable, unable to negotiate condom use, undergoing violence, criminalization and marginalization female sex workers intervention is very urgently needed in high risk districts of Sylhet and Chittagong Division. In 2019, SJA run two projects to prevent HIV which are given bellow:

1. **“Comprehensive Prevention Program for Female Sex Workers and their Clients”.**
2. **“Improving health and social well-being of adolescent Female sex workers enhanced access to essential services” MARA Project.**



## Comprehensive Prevention Program for Female Sex Workers and their Clients:

SJA has been implementing the **“Comprehensive Prevention Program for Female Sex Workers and their Clients** since December 2017 under Light House consortium. This project aims to provide support to the female sex workers including MARA and their clients through managing a total of 06 DICs covering 03 prioritized districts vulnerable to HIV epidemic. These DICs operated based on pre-set standards and protocols along with standard facilities. The overall goal of this project is to minimize the spread of HIV and the impact of AIDS on the individual, family, community and society.



## FSWs (Female Sex Workers) Friendly Drop-in Centers (DIC):

The Drop-in Centre is a place where Female sex workers can come to feel safe, exchange information, receive information and counseling about HIV/AIDS, get referrals for testing, get condoms, get information through sessions about HIV/AIDS, get Clinical services, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), TB and general women's health.

All of these DICs had include sex worker friendly services includes (a) One Clinic Room along with running water facility (mobile or fixed), enough ventilation and audio-visual privacy (b) 1 room for management office where DIC Coordinator set (c) one room for Outreach workers (d) One room/space for Store. (e) One rest and recreation room with atleast bath

Teknaf FSW DIC	Cox's Bazar FSW DIC
Potenga FSW DIC	Halishahar FSW DIC
Amborkhana FSW DIC	Kodomtali FSW DIC



for female sex workers. These DICs followed DIC service guideline which was developed by ASP, Health department of Bangladesh. All Necessary Information are placed in these DICs. The list of SJA managed DICs are given bellow:

### Outreach Based Activities:



1. Periodic update of mother list through social and contact mapping
2. Behavior change communication through peer education
3. Create mass awareness
4. Distribution of IEC/BCC materials
5. Condom promotion through Social Marketing and Free Distribution
6. Service referral to DIC
7. Spot based stakeholder sensitization & Coordination
8. Monitoring and supervision by DIC staffs and community groups
9. Satellite Session (STI /HIV Testing Counseling).

The major interventions for the female sex worker’s package include below achieving the goal and objectives.

- Population Size Estimation and Mapping
- Key Population Engagement and Empowerment
- Structural Interventions
- Peer Outreach
- Clinical Services
- Program Management
- Monitoring and data Use

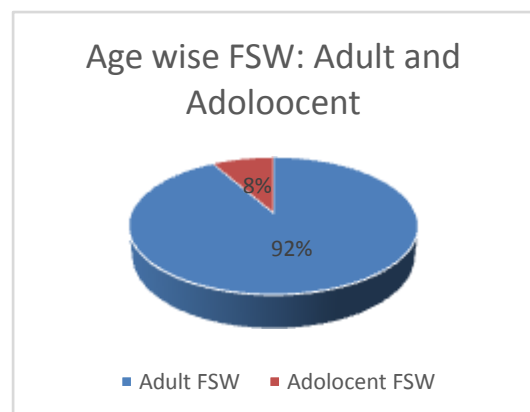
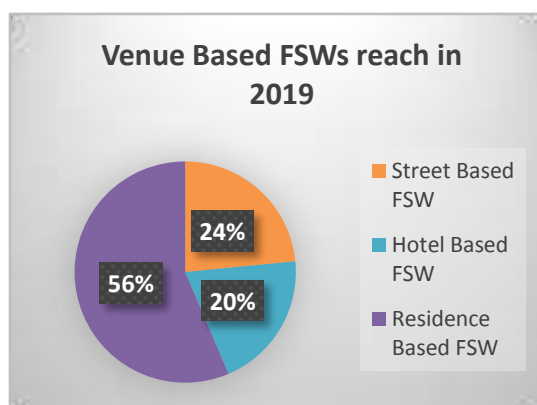


The major activities of the DICs includes HIV counseling and testing as well as STI services for FSWs including MARA and their regular partners, peer support, behavior change messages, condom promotion through social marketing and free distribution, awareness raising on HIV and STI transmission as well as gender based violence (GBV), DICs use as a safe place where the female sex workers can come and receive services without being discriminated. Beside the DIC based activities, the project includes Gender and Human Rights activities like GBV, MCH and EPI, IGA, TB, legal awareness, community system strengthening initiatives etc. SJA has been operating Six DICs in in three districts Sylhet, Chattagram and Cox’s Bazar.

### Population Size Estimation and Mapping:

All of Sex workers from the working are particularly highest vulnerable to contracting and transmitting HIV and frequently lack adequate access to services. The project team develop Master list where all of the female sex workers are listed with ID number and information such as name, age, settings, sex frequency. Throughout the reporting year, SJA

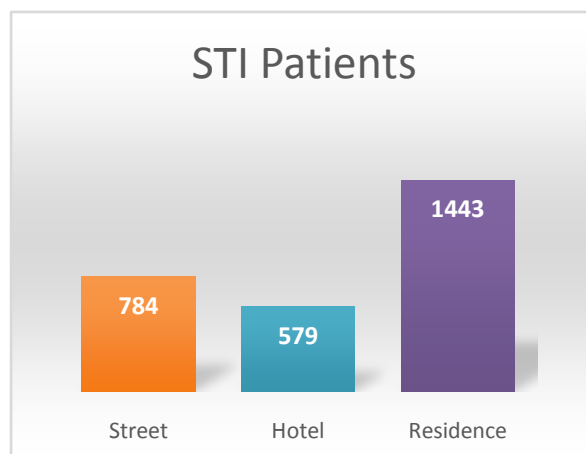
Has been managing 03 Districts with the target of reach 4000 female sex workers (FSW) including venue-based female sex workers which are hotel, street and residence settings. SJA also was developed mother lists every reporting quarter by following the guideline. In these mother lists Includes/excludes all the sex workers who found in the previous three months. The mother list of sex workers was uploaded to CIS regularly.



## Clinical Services:

### Provide STI management services for FSW and their partners:

Sexually transmitted infections are reported more frequently in women who engage in sex work. Wherever there is sex work, there is a need to implement STI management services to reduce the transmission of STIs as a core public health issue. FSW are often considered to be at a higher risk for STI. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) can be painful, irritating, unbearable, and life threatening. SJA provided STI management services for FSW through its Six DIC. Partner



notification is an essential part of case management for sexually transmitted infections. Throughout the reporting year, a total of 2806 FSWs and 397 partners of FSWs treated with free medicine in drop-in-center set up. STI follow up and treatment adherence was also ensured by the DICs. SJA provided STI cases through voucher scheme also.

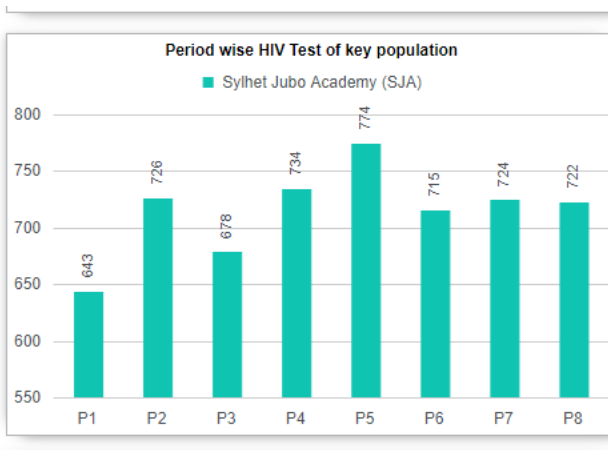
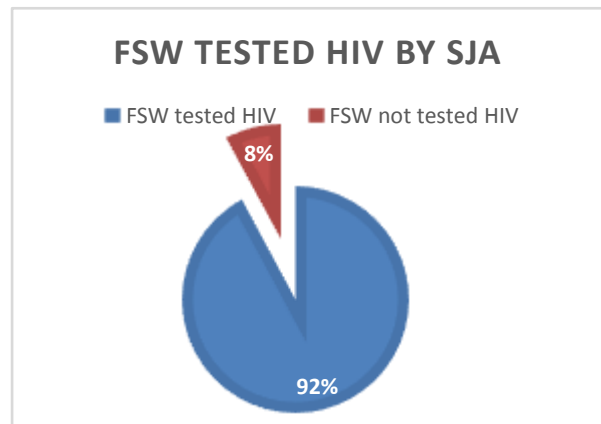
There are some fields/spots the project has which are far from the DICs; and on the other hand; sex trade investors like hotel management and residence madams doesn't allow FSWs to come to the DICs for having services because, they feel travel times takes a lot, which hampers incomes, movement of FSWs from the hotels and residents makes the LEAs and local community suspicious about running sex trade which ultimately hamper their business. Taking all these facts into consideration, FSW Intervention of SJA has initiated the voucher scheme mechanism. In 2019, a total of 57 STI cases were managed through voucher scheme. Achievement took place based on actual case.

### Satellite Camp for HIV testing, STI, General Health:

SJA introduced satellite sessions as strategy to create opportunities for HIV Testing & STI services for those who are stigmatized from the society, service providers and even from their own community members remains in distance and are not willing to come to the DICs. These satellite sessions are also applicable for those FSWs as well as who faces obstacles from the residence madams/hotel managers to go outside for having services. During this reporting, a total of 90 satellite sessions were conducted by the DIC team in cooperation of the CBO/SHGs where applicable. The project targeted all individuals sex worker between the ages of 13 to 64 years and their partners be HIV tested in reporting year.

**Provide HIV Testing Service (HTS):**

Female sex workers are the most marginalized community who are affected by HIV infection. In spite of reduction of HIV infections in the general population, the prevalence and incidence of HIV among female sex workers remains extremely high. The key objective of HIV Counseling includes preventing HIV transmission by providing information about transmission risks, testing and providing psychological support to people who are infected with and affected by HIV as well as support them in treatment adherence. HIV Testing Service (HTS) is available at all of Drop-in Centers (DICs) *locations of SJA with testing and counseling*. HIV testing and counseling (HTC), which includes Voluntary counseling and Testing (VCT) and SJA Initiated HIV Testing and Counseling, is an essential component of HIV prevention, care and support. In 2019 SJA was provided HTS services to 2935 FSW and a total number of 344 sex workers partners. SJA develop a team who are skilled in HTC and they are 06 Medical Assistant and 47 lay providers (41 Community Organizer and 06 Field Monitor).



**Key Components of HIV Testing Services:**

# 5 C

1. Consent.
2. Confidentiality
3. Counseling.
4. Correct results.
5. Connection

Figure 1 HIV test for FSWs 2018-2019

**Provide health screening services to FSW:**



Throughout the reporting year, SJA was working hard for increasing Awareness and Screening for Health Risks of Sex Workers and their clients due to their high-risk sexual behavior.

The DIC clinical team ensured screening for STI, HIV, and others. (i) early detection and management of diseases or medical conditions (ii) raising awareness on risk factors for diseases and (iii) tracking health conditions through medical record. The outreach team is continuously doing the promotional works in favor of health screening through outreach. A total number of 3750 FSW's health screened during reporting year.

### **Referral Services for Key Population:**

The project team of SJA compiled a list of GO, NGO referral. The project provides recommendations for sex worker friendly doctors, reproductive health service providers, testing, treatment and care support for PLHIV), legal aid services. All the DICs have been addressing the unmet needs like MCH, EPI, TB, GBV, FP, IGA, etc. through developing non-funded MOU with GO/NGOs.

### **Referral of FSWs for maternal health care (MCH)/Reproductive Health**

Part of ensuring MCH services, team has linked a total of 42 FSWs with the local MCH services providers.

### **Referral services for EPI (Expanded Program of Immunization) for children of FSW**

As part of safe maternal and child care, collaborative referral services on EPI have integrated with the project activities. All the DICs have developed referral linkage with the local EPI service providers for ensuring the service to the children of FSWs. Throughout the year of 2018, SJA ensured EPI service to the 21 under 1-year children of the FSWs.

### **Alternative Income generating activities for FSWs:**



Economic empowerment decreases when sex workers get aged or who are willing to change. The old age makes the sex worker's life difficult where no clients, no works and not even they are able to manage their daily food as well. Considering this situation, the project planned to Economic strengthening for female sex workers. increase their self-esteem and create alternative livelihood through IGA training. In order to Access alternative income generating activities for commercial sex workers, the IGA activities include vocational training and supporting the FSWs who were willing to do something right after having the training. The DIC team was arranged training to FSWs who are willing to change on Income

Generating Business. IGA activities through developing MoU through informal collaboration with the local vocational training centers. In 2018, a total of 20 FSWs received skill building training. The major training trades were dry fish processing, beautification, tailoring and block/boutique. A total number of 15 FSWs received IGA training during reporting year.

## Advocacy for “Mainstreaming key Population through Department of Social Services/Ministry of Social Welfare”.



During this reporting year SJA organized a district level advocacy meeting at Sylhet titled with “Mainstreaming key Population through Department of Social Services/Ministry of Social Welfare”. This meeting held in Sylhet on March 7, 2019 where participated 35 representatives from Department of Social Service (DSS), Sylhet and civil society representatives (media, law enforcement agency, human rights activist, etc.) were participated out of targeted 25. The over achievement made due to ensure involvement of all parties who can contribute for ensuring social security support towards the sex workers.



The purpose of the meeting was to create an opportunity for mainstreaming the key population using National Social Security Policy (NSSP) of Bangladesh Government. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Director – office of the Social Services, Sylhet where Director – office of the Social Services, Sylhet was present as Chief Guest.

### Specific Objectives:

- To share the situation of key population Particularly PLHIV and Female Sex Workers
- Way-out the recommendations for bringing The PLHIV, FSWs and their children under NSSS of Bangladesh Government

### Community level sensitization meeting with relevant stakeholders for service collaboration and FSW Issue including rights

The Community level sensitization meeting with the relevant stakeholders aims to create positive environment at cruising level for ensuring service collaboration and FSWs issues including rights.

The local musclemen, police, elites, small pretty traders, etc. of the cruising spots were targeted for this sensitization meeting. Throughout the reporting year, the all DICs organized a total of 54 community level sensitization meeting within its working areas where participated 850 from different community who have influence in the community to support project activities. The total participants target was 410 and the achievement stands on 105%. The overall achievement took place based on who were available during the time of the meeting;

**Health products Distribution and Condom promotion:**

Condoms can Combat AIDS. Condoms are a highly effective strategy to prevent the sexual transmission of HIV when used consistently and correctly. Condoms have several advantages compared to other HIV prevention strategies.

- Condoms reduce the risk of other STIs, such as gonorrhoea, Chlamydia, herpes and syphilis.
- Condoms are inexpensive and easy to get.
- Condoms do not require medical intervention or follow-up.
- Condoms can reduce the risk of unintended pregnancy.

Condom promotion encourages the use of condoms through education, counseling and advertising. Condom distribution makes condoms readily available to individuals either for free or at highly subsidized prices. Throughout the reporting year SJA distributed condoms and Lubricant among the key population as fast track basis through one to one visit, Depo holders, night field visit. The effective supply, distribution and promotion of male condoms and lubricants are essential to successful HIV prevention interventions with sex workers. Condoms have been recommended as an HIV prevention method since the mid-1980s and remain the most effective tool for sex workers in preventing HIV transmission.

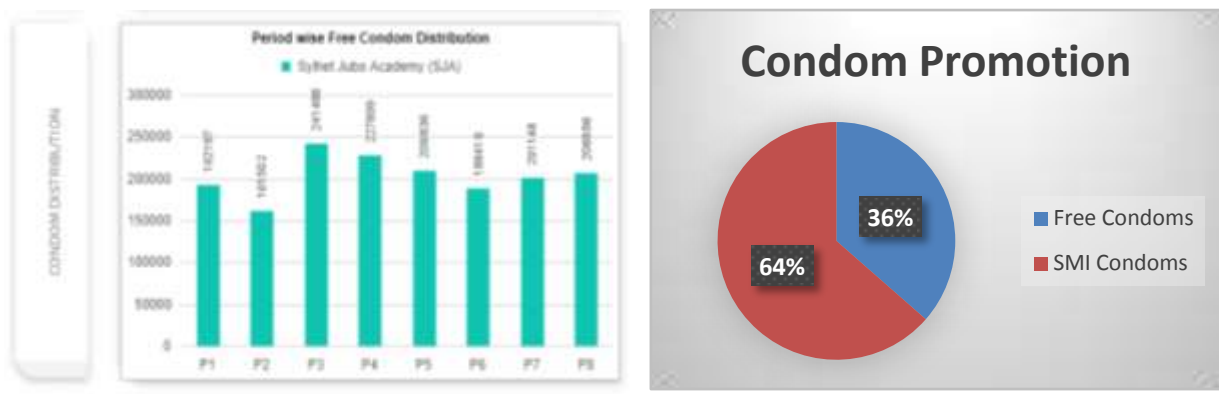


Figure 2 Free Condoms Distribution 2018-2019

**Lubricant distribution 2019:**

Setting	Lubricant
Street	12868
Hotel	10569
Residence	28255
Total	51692

### Training for Community organizer:

Efficiency of Community based outreach workers for preventing HIV/AIDS among female sex workers is very significant. Through this process of community participation, SJA trained peer outreach workers to implement and sustain AIDS prevention activities. Outreach workers typically have limited professional training, so they must be trained by experienced master trainers of SJA.

Refreshers training for the Community Organizers has included with the project to achieve the following objectives:

- ✓ Provide skills to ensure quality outreach programming related to Behavior Change Communication, Condom Promotion through appropriate SMI and free distribution, etc.
- ✓ Provide skills to program/spot mapping.
- ✓ Provide skills to ensure appropriate referral and follow up services for FSWs
- ✓ Provide skills to quality update of mother list and appropriate collection and quality recording of outreach data
- ✓ Provide knowledge on improving working environment at spot and DIC level

The following outcomes would be expected from the participant's right after completion of the training course:

- Able to do need based quality messaging and ensure appropriate referral to DIC
- Able to motivate FSWs to Social Marketing of condoms
- Able to do proper program/spot mapping and ensure appropriate periodical update of mother list
- Able to support for creating nuisance free environment at DIC through following project and organization compliances
- Able to provide more support to enhance STI and HIV testing services from their end



### International Women Day Observation 2019:

SJA observes international Women Day every year. SJA has organized the Human Chain as a part of celebrating International Women's Day 2019 in Sylhet, Chittagang and Cox's bazar District. For Promoting Rights of sex workers and PLHIV.

The International Women day 2019 on March 8 as an important opportunity to:

- Celebrate the social, economic, cultural and political achievements of women because visibility and awareness help drive positive change for women.
- Declare bold actions you'll take as an individual or organization to help progress the gender agenda because purposeful action can accelerate gender parity across the world

SJA has been working for the female sex workers to prevent HIV among them as well as to empower them through strengthening community system and resilient and sustainable systems for health. Part of this, SJA has organized to observe International Women Day-



2019 together with Sex Worker's community as platform to support the female sex worker community for rising their voice. IWD 2019 SJA observed in collaboration with Women and Children Affairs of Bangladesh Government and relevant district and sub-district level authorities as well as NGOs working for the same.

SJA was coordinated with district and Upazila authorities of MoCWA and collaborate with them for rally/human chain and seminar as they plan. The activities for observing the event, At DIC level, In-House discussion followed by quiz competition has arrange on the importance of IWD.

### World AIDS Day 2019:

"এইডস নির্মূলে প্রয়োজন; জনগণের অংশগ্রহণ"



## Communities Make the Difference

Each year SJA observes World Aids Day On 1 December, World AIDS Day reminds us that the HIV epidemic is not yet over and that HIV and AIDS continue to affect people. This year, the global theme of World AIDS Day is “Communities make the difference” emphasizing that all members of communities and that we can gain important support to combat HIV/AIDS. It is an important opportunity to recognize the essential role that communities have played and continue to play in the AIDS response at the community levels. SJA celebrates this day with the support of Health departments and LH consortium. In the reporting year also SJA was celebrated the World AIDS Day with the support of LH, Save the Children and Civil Surgeon of Sylhet, Chattagram and Cox’s bazar.



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### WAD observation 2019 in Sylhet District, Chattagram District, Cox’s Bazar District & Teknaf Upazila:

- Activities 1: Colorful rally with District Civil Surgeon
- Activities 2: Discussion Meeting with Different Stake Holders.
- Activities 3: Signature Campaign.
- Activities 4: Stall with message of Health Product.
- Activities 5: Distribution of T-Shirt with Awareness message
- Activities 6: HTS/Satellite
- Activities 7: Media coverage



## Improving Health and Social Well-being of Adolescent Female Sex workers through Enhanced Access to Essential Services



Adolescence, defined as the period between 10–19 years of age, is characterized by rapid social, physical, and emotional changes. Adolescents in Bangladesh face a number of issues, including high rates of early marriage, high fertility rates, limited negotiation skills, and insufficient awareness of and information about reproductive health. Millions of girls are coerced into unwanted sex or marriage, putting them at risk of unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV, and dangerous childbirth.

## Project Overview:

Adolescence is understood to mean the period between childhood and adulthood. According to Mapping Study and Size Estimation of Key Populations in Bangladesh for HIV Programs 2015-2016, there are 17.4% of the Female Sex Workers (FSWs) are between (10-19) years and 35.4% are aged 20-24 years. More than (half 55.8%) of the FSW reported to have sex first sex time before the age of 15 years ,31.1% of adolescent did not use condom in their last sex act. Consistent condom rate was 9.1% among adolescent FSWs and 56.1% of adolescent FSWs had VD syndrome in last year. The estimated total number of FSW in Bangladesh is 102.260 (inclusive of all setting – street, Hotel, Residence and brothel). Globally there are many facts are recognized regarding MARA Population which includes limited access in health facilities, limited access to information, gender inequality, Vulnerable in GBV more hidden, less political and emotional participation, denial of risk, less negotiation skill, vulnerable of HIV/AIDS etc. This project is supported by Save the Children and funded by UNICEF.

A standard package of services available to all KPs included condom /Lubricant provision, Behavior change communication. STI diagnosis and treatment HTC, PMTCT, Assessment of need and referral to health services like TB Screening and legal services, Community mobilization Recommendation came to strengthen efforts to reach young vulnerable KPs and to address gender-based violence, stigma discrimination and other barriers to access adequate health services. Young member of key populations constitutes sizable populations that are even more vulnerable and exposed to HIV risk than their older peers. A major barrier to services access for these groups is the legal medical consent age. Which to a large extent prohibits services provision to those under 18 years of age. Working for legal and policy reform on this issue is there essential.

There is very minimal information on coverage accessibility and effectiveness of services delivery particularly for these adolescents. Same services are offered to all FSW including MARA groups through condom platform (DIC and outreach) the outreach workers are mostly representative from community but not in terms of age.

Current Global Fund program is providing essential services among female sex workers for HIV Prevention which is not specific to adolescent FSW focused yet. But there are opportunities to integrate focus services of this existing vulnerable group. Considered that - 10 services delivery points (eg. DICs) under GFATM Program are include MARA Focus activities. - Among the services delivery points, 02 are selected from Sylhet and 2 are Chattogram. In the proposed sites, the project will be provided adolescent specific services to 400 FSWs with support from UNICEF and global fund Grants.

## Project Goal:

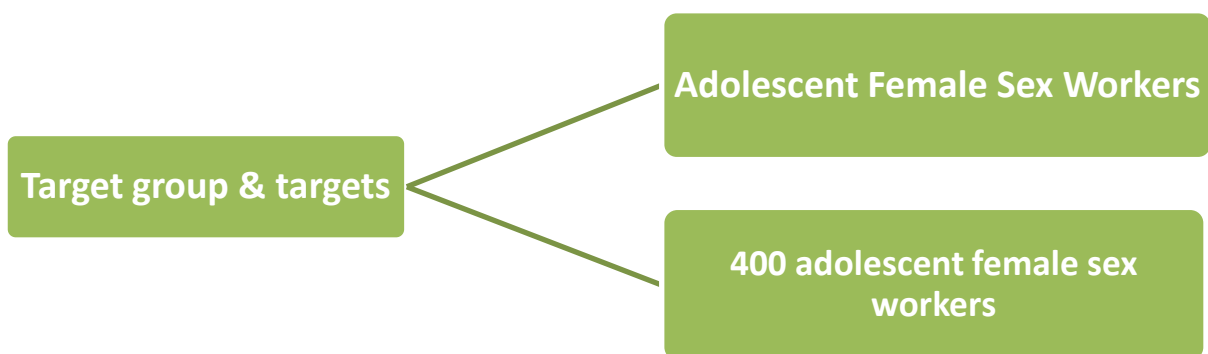
Reduce HIV/AIDS and STD infection and decrease stigma, GBV and discrimination.

## Project Objectives:

The project objectives are in the following:

- Increase coverage and deliver customized services for Adolescent FSWs.
- Facilitate engagement of adolescent FSWs through participation and networking.
- Conduct Advocacy with stakeholders.
- Generate evidences for Adolescent FSW intervention and Process Documentation.

## Target group and targets:



## Project Activities:

The project activities were designed and implemented to achieve the four objectives which include (i) Increase coverage and deliver customized services for Adolescent FSWs (ii) Facilitate engagement of adolescent FSWs through participation and networking (iii) Conduct Advocacy with stakeholders (iv) Generate evidences for Adolescent FSW intervention and Process Documentation. However to achieve the goal and objectives.

Throughout the project period, SJA has accomplished all planned activities under each programme outputs and contributed a lot to achieve the overall goal of the project.



## **Enhanced knowledge access and coverage of adolescent female sex workers to customized essential information, health and HIV services:**

### **Identify, recruit and retain mobilizer for continued community engagement:**

SJA hired a total of 04 Community Mobilizer (Adolescent Program) from the adolescent & youth (15-24 years) age group for each drop-in-center based on the project plan. Each Community Mobilizer was responsible to carry out the group activities targeting 100 AFSWs.

### **Conduct Peer education (One to one and Group) focus on Adolescent FSWs issues:**

Using SCI developed materials, the Community Mobilizers conducted one to one and group education sessions where participated 7903.

### **Disseminate Adolescent FSW focused IEC/BCC materials on GBV, RH, HIV and AIDS:**

SCI developed flip chart and leaflets for the project. And provided 2,000 leaflets and 24 set of flip charts to SJA, of which, distributed 1600 pcs of leaflets to the selected five drop-in-centers of the project. Besides 04 flip charts distributed to the all 04 drop-in-centers, supported by The Global Fund including project supported the four drop-in-center in Sylhet and Chittagong Division.

### **Voucher scheme for referral of STI, HTC etc. at DIC:**

For making the adolescent sex workers interested towards having the health care services from FSW DIC (Potenga, Haliashahar, Amborkhana, Kodomtali), the project introduced specific voucher schemes. Throughout the project period, out of targeted 400, a total of 381 cases were referred to DICs for HTS, STI and health screening as well. The total achievement stands on 95%.

**Facilitate with Birth registration services:**

Birth registration is a fundamental right of all children, Due to social stigma and lack of awareness, a significant portion of the target group found not have birth registration card. But it was need to prevent early child marriage among adolescent FSWs and also to avoid their early pregnancy. For this, the birth registration for the unregistered AFSWs was initiated by the project. And throughout the project period, a total of 81 adolescents FSWs were brought under birth registration out of targeted 100. The total achievement stands on 81%.

**Operationalize Partner Project Staff through procuring furniture and equipment:**

A total of one laptop and 4 TABs were procured throughout the project period by maintaining the project compliance.

**Enhanced participation, networking and engagement of adolescent female sex workers through capacity building, social and financial inclusion:****Formation of adolescent FSW peer groups at community level:**

Adolescent FSWs are more mobile and scattered. Realizing that, reaching them through a conventional way doesn't bring such results. To ensure effective reaching of adolescent FSWs, Community Mobilizers will work for formation of Adolescent FSWs peer group at the community level. It was planned that the group will form with 8-12 adolescent FSWs and a group leader will be selected among them who will work as an Adolescent Peer Educator (APE) within the group.

Under this concept, the project formed a total of 40 groups covering 400 AFWs and on an average; each group was comprised with 10 members. The all groups were remained functional until the last day of the project. From the, sustainability point of view, both SCI and SJA agreed to motivate the group members of MARA project to continue further and as possible, create option for engaging the MARA population in different day observation and other events under ongoing FSW Intervention.

**Establish regular communication with Group leaders/ Adolescent Peer Educator:**

For keeping the group leaders and adolescent peer educators on track, increasing their understanding and providing OJT as require, the project coordinator established regular communication through ensuring physical visit, making open telephonic discussion and allowing meeting as require.

### **Provide vocational training for alternative livelihood:**



Our society is still not ready to accept sex work as profession which causes the implementation of sex worker intervention challenging. Beside they always get stigmatized from the society, service providers and even from their own community members. The sex worker's demand remains very high during their teenage and middle age but in the same time their demand decreases while they get aged. The old age makes the sex worker's life difficult where no, clients, no works and not even they are able to manage their daily bread as well.

Considering the above situation, the project planned to increase their self-esteem and create alternative livelihood through IGA training and similarly tried to create enabling environment for them so that they can enjoy their full human rights with dignity. The alternative livelihood activities include vocational training and supporting the FSWs who were willing to do something right after having the training. The Project team arranged vocational training through developing MoU with the renowned five resource person of the locality. Through the out the project period, SJA brought 65 AFSWs under vocational training right after conducting need assessment. The major trade of the vocational training includes tailoring and beatification. A total of 65 AFSWs received training.

### **Linkage with banking services for financial inclusion:**

Financial stability helps anyone to become empowered. The female sex worker project implementation experience as well as a study conducted by the HIV/AIDS program of Save the Children, states that there are very negligible portion of FSWs having bank account and in most cases their incomes are often snatched by the mastan, pimps, babus (regular partner) and their husband. Based on above circumstances; the project realized that to empower sex workers, no alternative, except keeping their income safe.

Part of this SJA was targeted to open bank account for 50% of the targeted beneficiaries but ultimately procedural barriers (like NID for AFSWs or their parents) to open bank account for



the adolescent limit the initiative. However; throughout the project period, it was possible to open bank account for 31 AFSWs only.

The project faced few challenges and few of them has minimized through undertaking different required measures but opening bank account was one of the major problems throughout the project period. NID of the applicant or NID of the parents were the mandatory compliance for opening bank account but which AFSWs unable to show.

### Lesson Learning

- Without advocacy with Bangladesh Bank, opening bank account for the AFSWs is not possible.
- Advocacy and keeping close contact with the respective authorities of City Corporation helps in ensuring birth certificate for the AFSWs.

SJA has implemented the project successfully and hope the learning will be replicated further into its HIV prevention and SRH project.



## Khasdobir Education, Welfare and Development Project (KEWDP)

Education, a vital human right, plays key role in human, social and economic development. Main purpose of education is to educate individuals within society, to prepare and qualify them for work in economy. It is in every sense is one of the fundamental factors of development. No country can achieve sustainable economic development without substantial investment in human capital. Education enriches people's understanding of themselves and world. It improves the quality of their lives and leads to broad social benefits to individuals and society.

### Project Overview

Khasdobir Education, Welfare and Development Project (KEWDP) were designed in aiming to continuing the previous services to the selected beneficiaries without any programmatic interruption. Basically the similar nature of project was implemented by a local organization namely KYAG since long with the support of Friends of Khasdobir UK and from June 2018 by the decision of Friends of Khasdobir UK KYAG's fund was suspended/stopped and through proper organizational appraisal this project is switch/handed over to the Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA). As per project planning and donor desires it was determined that KYAG handed over the entire project components along with their existing human resources to SJA but it was very unfortunate that the non-cooperation and resistive attitude of KYAG effect drawback to commence the targeted project intervention. At least more than three months (from May to July'18) period SJA senior management and the respective Project Manager paid continuous communication with KYAG and tried best to get positive cooperation from KYAG for smooth operation of the said project but KYAG nakedly shown their unprofessional attitude.

However considering all the realities and circumstances SJA already decided to continuing project functioning without any further delay.



## Project Activities

### Pre-Primary Education

SJA has been operating ten numbers of pre-primary education centers and provide basic education according to republic of Bangladesh government curriculum to over 300 3-6 years old children in project area (slum and tea garden) where they learn basic numeracy, the alphabet, simple words, stories, songs, art and drama etc. Providing school dresses to all students of Pre-primary centers. The Students average attendance rate was above 86%. From January'2019,48 Students aged 6 years have been admitted class one in local Government primary schools & Madrasas as per the choice of their parents wherever they want to be admitted.

A parentis held at each education center every month. The meetings presided by the Program monitoring officer of KEWDP of SJA. Through these meetings respective parents share their opinion/views for better implementation of said education centers and on the other hand parents are aware and motivated for child wellbeing through this meeting.

### Staff Meeting:

The project holds a staff meeting every month. The meetings presided by the project manager of KEWDP. The objective of this meeting to receive previous months report to the teachers, Trainers and Outreach workers and discus about the improvement of the students based on the reports. The project staffs can share their experiences each other through this meeting. Also discuss about other activities like day observation, centers replacement, date selection of parenting etc.



### Day celebration:

This year the project observed 4 national and International days. There were the International Mother Language day at 21<sup>st</sup> February, Independence and national day of Bangladesh at 26 March, International Literacy day at 8 September and the victory day of Bangladesh at 16 December' 2019.



International Mother Language days at 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2019 the Students, trainees, parents and staff of the project paid their respects to the Language soldiers at the Shaheed Minar through the first morning ferry. Then various cultural activities and sports competitions were organized for Students, Parents, Trainees and Project staff. At the end of the competition, the day was celebrated through discussion meetings and Prize distribution. In the same way Independence and victory day is held through various competition and discussion meeting.

“Literacy and multilingualism” with this slogan 8 September was celebrating International Literacy day’ 2019. SJA celebrated this day jointly with Government programs. The day was celebrated through a Rally and Discussion Meeting. Pre-primary students, teachers & other staffs of KEWDP of SJA were attending this rally and meeting.

In addition all of the teachers of pre-primary center take initiative to teach two numbers of unlettered guardians each center for writing their name and they are successfully taught.

### **Vocational Sewing Training for Young women**

- 40 trainees were providing skill/lessons through two batches. In each batch 20 trainees.
- Each batch was providing 3 days classes for minimum of two hours daily and two batches. The training module contains sixteen (16) items of ladies and Kids dress making (Cutting & Sewing) where including latest design of dresses.
- Within 40 trainees 30 is graduated and they received certificate other hand to continuing their training next year for better result.
- Out of 30 Trainees most of them are engaged in income generation of working order some items from outside which they could better. Now they can income minimum 1500 BDT per month which help them to smoothly run their family and their kid’s education, also now they feel empowered at their family.
- SJA provided 3 sewing machines to the best trainees. Which evaluated based on their performance, financial condition of their family and attendance rate.



### **Computer Training for Underprivileged Students**

Computer training is an important factor in 21st century. It is a fact that computer literacy is a crucial skill that is required in every sector of life—from studies to the job market. A large percentage of people in Bangladesh are underprivileged and unemployed. But IT sector is a

great area for developing their economic status. Mostly freelancing and outsourcing is an excellent opportunity for the young and unemployed peoples. After learning some computer skills these underprivileged peoples can develop their economic status by working in the online market as well as in the local market.

- By keeping this on mind, SJA started a computer training course under the Khasdobir Education , Welfare and Development Project from April, 2019.
- In the beginning of the journey, through conduction of door to door survey SJA selected and enrolled 40 underprivileged students from the locality for computer training. These 40 students divided into 4 batches.



### Distribution of Widows Allowances

- January to June'2019, 70 selected widows are given an allowance of Tk. 700 per month. 10 numbers of widows has been increased to 70 from July. That means 80 widows are given allowance from July '2019.
- To ensure the transparent distribution process guests were inviting from outside to attend the distribution ceremony events and provided the allowance by themselves; where from the government administration Upazila Nirbahi Officer and Upazila social welfare officer from Sylhet Sadar, Counselor and mayor (elected representatives) of Sylhet City Corporation and the president of Sylhet press club were present. Most of the time the honorable Chairperson of Friends of Khasdobir Mr. Michael john Sherriff had present at the allowances distribution ceremony
- By receiving of signature/thump press acknowledgement of widow 'allowances are providing.



### Outreach Services:

Through the outreach SJA providing child wellbeing services to the project locations beneficiaries and the students of Pre-primary Education centers of KEWDP. Two outreach workers conducting the

parents of the children through door to door visit and the parents meeting of Pre-primary education centers then identified their problem which needed to services (E.g. Education, Health, register birth etc.). After Identification they arranged to provide need base services for them. It's providing direct from the project or through the referral/linkage from other organization (GO/NGOs). Also they have done need based additional works for other activities of KEWDP.

### **Certificate Distribution Program of Sewing Trainees:**

27 June, 2019 SJA Arranged a Certificate distribution program of graduated sewing trainees at the auditorium of Government High school, Lakkatura, Sylhet. Out of 40 trainees 30 is graduated and they received certificate whose were good through evaluation. From this 30 SJA provide 3 sewing machines to best three trainees and sewing materials (Tape, Scissors, shape card, scale, chalk etc.) to the all of graduated trainees. One of machine procured from the amount be sold on trainee's making dress in training.

This program presided by A H M Faisal Ahmed, Executive Director of SJA, Embellishing the seat of chief guest the honorable Mayor of Sylhet City Corporation Mr. Ariful Haque Chowdhury, The Deputy Director of NGO Affairs bureau Mr. Anwar Hossain and The President of Sylhet press club Mr. Ikramul Kabir was presented this program as special guest. The chief guest said his speech for the trainees that exploited the Acquirement of the training gain ground to frontward. He also mentioned them not only the sewing training they can achieve different types of training which need for state of things. After the discussion session the honorable guests handed over the certificate, Sewing Machines and Sewing materials to the graduated trainees. Also they handed over the widow Allowances of the month of June, 2019 to the widows.

### **Case Study of Jhorna**

Jhorna, 21 years old, married with a daughter aged three and a half. She lives with her husband, who is a CNG driver, her daughter and her mother. She completed a one year sewing course from Khasdobir Education, Welfare and Development Project (KEWDP) of SJA. After finishing the sewing course Jhorna worked in a tailoring shop where she joins through SJA's Linkage. From the wages of the tailoring shop she saved enough money to buy her own sewing machine. To advertise her work she went door-to-door in her area to inform locals of her business, and continued the work in the tailoring shop until she had enough clients of her own to enable her to work entirely at home. Women bring fabric to her and she makes salwerkamez, burqas, sarees, blouses and children's clothes etc. Although orders vary, she usually makes around 2,000 Taka per month. And now she contributes to her household expenses.



## Community Participated Safe Water Project

[Installation of 700 Nos Shallow Water Well]

Access to water is recognized by the United Nations as human rights, reflecting the fundamental nature of these basics in every person's life. Lack of access to safe, sufficient and affordable water facilities has a devastating effect on the health, dignity and prosperity of billions of people, and has significant consequences for the realization of the human rights.



## Project Overview

The title of the project is Community Participated Safe Water Project (700 STW). Starting date of the project is April 01, 2019. Duration of the project is 11 Months (April 01, 2019 to February 28, 2020). 11 Months (April 01, 2019 to February 28, 2020).

Access to safe water and sanitation are basic determinants of better health. Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor hygiene are associated with skin diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and diarrheal diseases, the leading preventable diseases in Bangladesh. ARI remains the leading cause of child deaths in Bangladesh. Diarrheal deaths and prevalence of diarrheal diseases among children under age 5 have declined, although 5 percent of under-5 children were reported to have had diarrhea in the two-week period in 2011.

Sylhet's population density, low-lying lands and vulnerability to floods, monsoons and cyclone leave the population more exposed to water contamination. Access to safe water and sanitation are basic determinants of better health. Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor hygiene are associated with skin diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and diarrheal diseases which is leading cause of child deaths here. Rural households are much less likely than urban households to treat their water appropriately (3 percent and 27 percent, respectively).

The project's targeted beneficiaries of 4 targeted Upazila (Kamalganj, Rajnagar, Fenchuganj and Zakiganj) are living below and at the poverty line. Lack of basic facilities makes them deprive from all aspects; illiteracy, ignorance of health and hygiene is acute. Due to poverty and ignorance they are drinking unsafe surface water from pond/river and open water that causes for various waterborne diseases. In keeping in mind to ensure the access of clean drinking water for the targeted beneficiaries those were suffering for scarcity of safe drinking water, a total of 700 shallow tube-wells have been installed under the Community Participated Safe Water Project during the 11 months of project implementation period. Considering to achieving of project goal the following objectives have been setup - ensure access to safe water facilities for the population of Sylhet and Moulvibazar District and enable communities to mobilize local resources & improve key hygiene behaviors of targeted beneficiaries. During the project implementation period 700 STWs installed in the 18 Ups of 04 upazilas under Sylhet and Moulvibazar districts are:

Name of District	Name of Upazila	Union Parishads		STW Installed
		Number of UP	Name of UP	
Sylhet	Fenchuganj	03	Maijgoan; UttorKushiara& Uttar Fenchuganj	150
	Zakiganj	07	Barathakuri; Birosree; Kajalshar; Khaskanakpur; Manikpur; Sultanpur & Zakiganj	250
Moulvibazar	Kamalganj	03	Madhabpur; Patanushar&Shamshernagar	50
	Rajnagar	05	Mansurnagar; Panchgaon; Rajnagar; Tengra & Uttarbhag	250



Basis on the plan the project team performs their targeted activities and within the 11 months project duration 100% of the target are achieved. At a glance the following table describe the target versus achievement

The following table shows the progress of the project

Intervention	Indicator	Results	Means of Verification
Ensure access to safe water facilities for the population of Sylhet and Moulvibazar District and enable communities to mobilize local resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase access to pure drinking water among the 2375 number of families of 207 villages under 4 Upazilasin Sylhet and Moulvibazar District.</li> <li>- A total of 700 nos. STWs installed by 28 February 2020.</li> <li>- Built ownership among the community for use and maintain of installed STWs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Safe water supply options available for 2375 households;</li> <li>- 700 STWs used for drinking and household purposes properly;</li> <li>- STWs maintenance mechanism exists and in place;</li> <li>- 700 nos of gender balanced WPMC are in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Onsite physical verification of STWs</li> <li>- List of beneficiaries</li> <li>- Feedback sheets</li> <li>- SJA report &amp; record</li> <li>- Photographs</li> </ul>
Improve key hygiene behaviors of targeted beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hygiene information provided to the beneficiaries till February 2020;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hygiene behaviors increased among 2375 household's;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KAP study</li> <li>- Personal Interview of beneficiaries</li> </ul>

SJA made focus group discussion (FGD) with the local community people and basis on their opinion and from our previous working experiences; opinion of local government representatives and local elites and secondary information from DPHE & local administration we selected the poor beneficiaries who do not have the safe water access at their own premises.

During the selection process SJA consulted with local DPHE for getting information of availability of clean water that comparatively less contaminated and safe; the selection considers to low-lying areas. For selecting of beneficiary HHs by visiting their areas that emphasis given on household economic status not have enough money to install shallow tube-well, who don't have access safe drinking water and women headed families and PWDs families has given priority.

As a part of monitoring the project team made regular visit in respective fields to monitor the installation of STWs. During filed level monitoring sometimes local elites and local government representatives were invited with the project team to oversee the progress of installation and as well the materials. Also, from the upazila administration side the representatives from local UNO also made site visits to oversee the project activities. In this process they discussed with the respective beneficiary families to get their views and suggestion if they have; which also consider the satisfaction level of beneficiaries.

During the STW installation some time arguments arises among the beneficiaries for digging site selection and that time on the spot it was minimized by the project team and in some cases with the help of local elected representatives and local influential person; like some of the beneficiaries wants to install the tube-well inside of the house like yard and some cases near the toilet, in these cases the project team set with them and to convinced them about the uses of STW and its safety; in some cases the respective ward members and UP chairman also present to resolve the issue.

From the SJA management, the Executive Director made periodic monitoring visit to the fields; where he and management team looks in the selection of beneficiaries, digging of STWs and discussed with the community people and mason as well. On the other hand, the management team spot check as sampling basis of the water supply, discussed with the respective HH's about to cleanliness and maintenance of STW and about the donor who provide grant for installation of STW. We expect that, in the community there will be a positive change and good impact on using of safe water and socio-economic condition that bring a new horizon for the people.

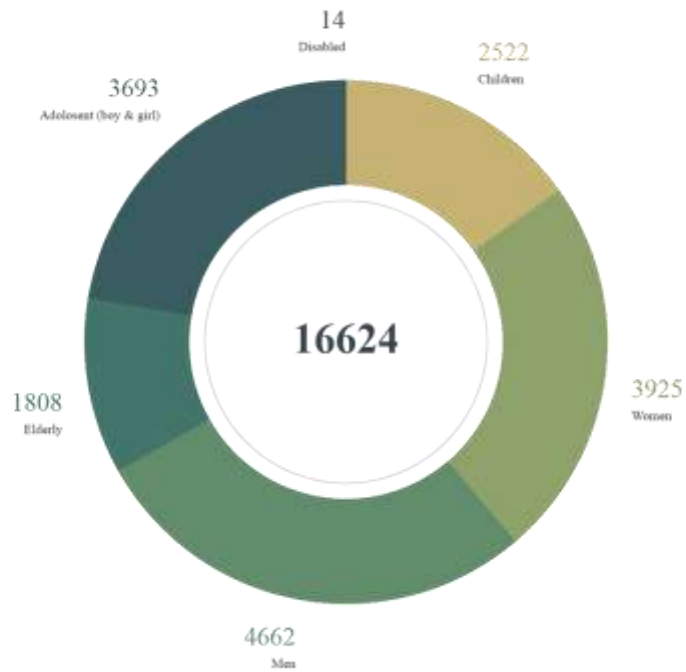
## **Project Beneficiaries**

The project beneficiaries are called the target group or the target beneficiaries of the project are those who will benefit from it. They can be affected directly or indirectly by the project. A direct beneficiary, occasionally called a primary beneficiary, is someone who is directly involved with your project and benefits from it. The important thing is that the direct beneficiaries are connected with the project. Since they are so closely intertwined with the project, direct beneficiaries should be easy to count and describe. An indirect beneficiary, called a secondary beneficiary, is someone who is not directly connected with the project, but will still benefit from it. This could be other members of the community or from the area or family members of the participants.

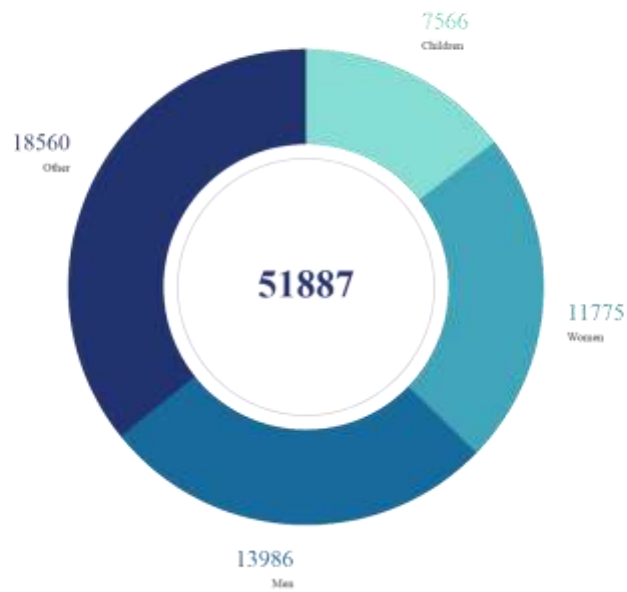


Here are two charts of the beneficiaries:

### Direct Beneficiaries



### Indirect Beneficiaries



## Case Study

### Case Study: 1

Kaparun Begum, a woman of 43 years old, lives in the Moulvibazar district, upazilla Rajnagar, union Monsur Nagar, in a village called Monsur Nagar. She is a housewife. Her monthly income is very low. Although, she lives with his husband and 6 children. In her house, there are 4 poor families with figure of 20 members in whole. This is a huge number for Kaparun Begum because she is the one and only earning person in these families.

The right to safe water is recognized as a foundation of all other human rights. According to the United Nations, “The human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses”. While, in the presence of Kaparun Begum’s house, there is an old river which is absolutely polluted. The bunch households in the village use this heavily polluted river water for utilization and personal hygiene needs. This water is not safe for human, particularly children and women’s health. The nearest safe water is far away from their households. They do not have any tube well to access safe drinking water. Barriers to safe drinking water, alongside sanitation, have significant impact on health, nutrition, education, protection and other outcomes for children as well as adolescents.



During the field work of Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) has visited to the house of Kaparun Begum. After visiting her house and knowing their bad condition, SJA decided to provide them a tube well by the donor Penny Appeal from the project named ‘Community Participated Safe Water Project installation of 700 STW’. Following the installation of the tube well, all the family members drinking safe and clean water from this tube well and doing other works related to water.

### Case Study: 2

Dulal Miah, a man of 35 years old lives in the Moulvibazar, upazilla Rajnagar, Tengra union, in a village called Ilashpur. Basically, his profession is farming. Dulal Miah’s monthly income is about nearly 4,500 Taka. There are 6 family members including him. Although, in his

house, there are 6 dissimilar poor families with figure of 22 members in total. This is a huge number for Dulal Miah because he is the one and only earning person in these families.

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Though, Bangladesh has made significant progress regarding universal access to improved water sources. But access to safe drinking water is still low. Waterborne diseases are a major challenge to the world's population, particularly in developing countries. World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF estimate they are responsible for 80% of all illnesses and a third of all deaths in developing countries. In a separate report, the WHO estimates that 88% of all waterborne illnesses are due to poor hygiene, sanitation and an unsafe water supply. While, most households in Dulal Miah's village called Ilashpur using deeply polluted river water for spending and personal hygiene needs. This water is absolutely harmful for human, particularly children and women. Yet they cannot afford to buy a tube well as they do not enough money.

During the land work of Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) has visited to the house of Dulal Miah. After visiting his house and knowing their bad situation, SJA decided to supply them a tube well by the donor Penny Appeal from the project named 'Community Participated Safe Water Project installation of 700 STW'. Following the installation of the tube well, all the family members drinking safe and clean water from this tube well and doing other works allied to water. It will help them a lot so that they will use this water for daily needs.



### **Case Study: 3**

Mokoddas Ali, 38 years of old farmer. He lives in the Sylhet, upazilla Zakiganj, ManikPur union, in a village called Matar Gram. Ali's family monthly income is about 4,250 Taka. He lives with his 5 sons and a daughter. In his house, there are 7 different deprived families with figure of 38 members overall. These numbers are burden for Mokoddas Ali.

The study generally focuses on the lack of clean, fresh and safe water. In Bangladesh drink water from sources already contaminated with disease-causing bacteria and viruses. The condition is worse in hilly terrains, urban slums, islands, coastal regions and wetlands, where there is still no reliable access to improved water sources. Drinking water sources are

also contaminated during frequent disasters such as floods, landslides and cyclones. Though, most households in Mokoddas Ali's village use seriously polluted canal water for spending and personal hygiene needs. This water is not safe for human, mostly children's health and is treated as a main cause of infectious diseases such as dysentery. Because of unsafe water most of the family members suffering from various kinds of diseases. Even they cannot manage to pay for to buy a tube well as they do not enough money.

Throughout the land work of Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) has visited to the house of Mokoddas Ali. After visiting his house and knowing their bad situation, SJA decided to supply them a tube well by the donor Penny Appeal from the project named 'Community Participated Safe Water Project installation of 700 STW'. Following the installation of the tube well, all the family members drinking safe and clean water from this tube well and doing other works allied to water. It will help them a lot so that they will use this water for daily needs.



## Basic Literary Project (BLP)

Basic literacy project organized educational activity outside the formal system of education. It is simple and flexible and can be delivered at any place convenient to the learners. It is generally designed to meet the basic learning needs of disadvantaged groups and can be availed of at any age. Basic literacy project is provided to those sections of the community who have no access to or are dropped out from formal education.

### Project Overview

Non-formal education is a flexible type of education, which provides knowledge and skills to a particular group of learners required to perform better in a particular situation. Non-formal education does not have anything to do with certificates or anything like that, it is very useful for smoothen our everyday life because non-formal education is designed based on the demand of the learners. One of the key components is to offer education to these underprivileged children to access non-formal basic education as a right of the child. Children are enrolled in education class and are supported with education materials like books, chalk, paper, and sharpener to the children. Sometimes food as well. Non-formal education is providing through Multi-grade Teaching-Learning approach which involves the children of different grades in small groups in one classroom run and managed by one or twoteacher.



Non-formal schools around the world have emerged as a popular option for education service delivery in poor communities that are generally devoid of better physical and human capital. As various studies tend to reveal, these schools effectively provides an alternative to primary education and succeed in maintaining and mainstreaming children into post-primary education.



Under the Bureau of Non-Formal Education in the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh implemented Basic Literacy Project (64 Districts) private development institution in Jaintapur Upazila of Sylhet District. Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) is responsible for the implementation of the program.

A total of 19997 students have been enrolled in Jaintapur Upazila. 300 female teachers in two shifts and 300 male teachers in 300 learning centers, a total of 600 teachers and 15 supervisors have been appointed. Under this project, an orientation program for survey workers was conducted to identify the illiterate population aged 14-45 years.

The ongoing program of Basic Literacy Project (64 districts) has set a target of providing literacy to 21 million (15-45 years) illiterate people in 114 upazilas of 60 districts. Accordingly, teachers, supervisors have been recruited, centers have been set up and students have been included. Note that training allowance, teacher-supervisor honorarium allowance and educational materials have been provided as per the list.



## Pre-Primary Education for Slum Children of Sylhet

Pre-primary educations are the initial stage of our educational life. This education system plays significant roles in children as they form the foundation of all subsequent stages. Through the reception of proper kind of pre-primary and primary education, we can choose the right path in our life and advance towards a bright future.



## Project Overview

Pre-primary education refers to a kind of learning provided to children above 5 years on the eve of the inception of formal primary education. It is a preparatory stage of learning. Through this education, a child can learn a lot of things about life and these things may prove to be invaluable in later life. The purpose of pre-primary education is to prepare children both physically and mentally so that they can properly receive formal education. This kind of education received together with others will create interest in the children about education and school. At the same time little kids will be aware of the rules and regulations of school.

The project title called Pre-Primary Education for Slum Children of Sylhet; funded by Muslim Charity, UK. The duration of the project is from July 2019 to June 2022. The location of the project is Islampur, Sylhet Sadar under Sylhet city. Pre-primary education for slum children of sylhet were designed in aiming selected beneficiaries. The project gives priority to the development of fall behind people of slum of Sylhet city, by providing pre-primary education for 3-6 years old children

## Progress Activities

In this reporting period SJA operating one of pre-primary education centers and provided the school dress & shoes to the all of students. Provide all children nutritious snacks as Tiffin time. In Quarterly based given Hygienic pack to children. Pre-primary Education for slum children of Sylhet Project get approval July,2019 but due to School centre space we open school at the month of August 2019. From month of January 2020 we provide Children dresses, Shoes. On Hygienic Pack given 1<sup>st</sup> quarter to the children. Every month partnering meeting held where parents and teachers share their knowledge.

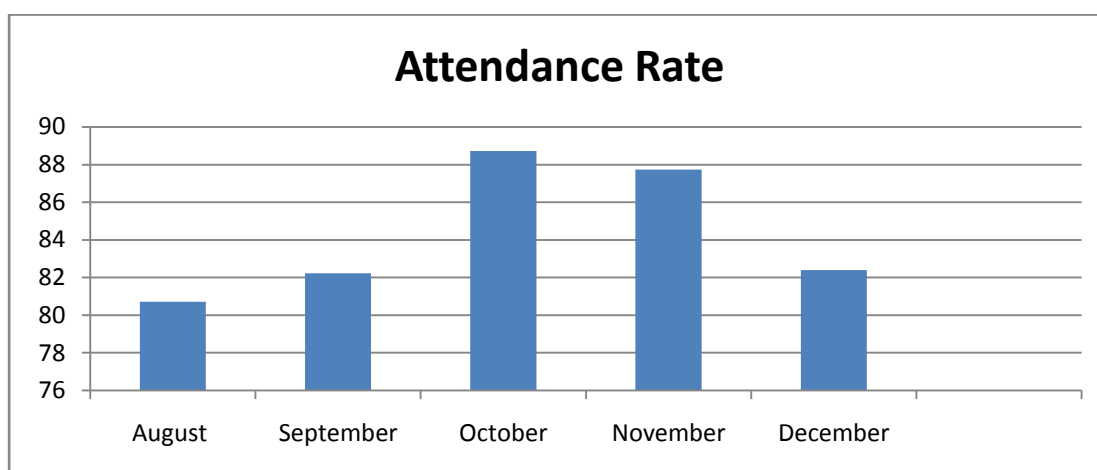


This project's activity increases the awareness about their food habit, clean water, hygiene etc. They are eating healthy food in tiffin including fruits. They are drinking pure and safe water. They are doing their class in a clean class room moreover they are wearing neat and clean clothes and shoes these habits are reducing their sickness. On this project among of 35 children 6 admitted in Admit table on class one at GOV. Primary School & Madrasa from January 20. Children living stranded improved, Protect from diarrhea & other diseases because of cleanliness. Small centre space for teaching Due to security problem (room structure made of bamboo fence) we cannot buy TV, Speakers, Voltage proctor etc. By approval from Muslim Charity, centre maximum space & construction structure made by brick so that security will be improved on Centre. Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries: In the Islampur children garden 35 children are studying now and 6 children admitted on Govt. Primary School so total direct beneficiaries are 41 Children. And indirect beneficiaries are parents 20.

The following table shows the detail information of education centers:

SL #	Name of Centre	Address	Centre Opening Date	Number of Student			Respective Teacher's name & Mobile number		Attendance rate	Admit table on class one at GOV. Primary School & Madrasa from January 20	Timing of the Centres
				Total	Boy	Girl	Teacher in charge	Assistant Teacher			
01	Children's Garden	Islampur, Sylhet.	1 <sup>st</sup> August, 2019	35	14	21	Bushra Akther	Julia Akter	86.16%	06	9.00-11.30

#### Attendance Rate of school children monthly:



In the graphs shows Monthly attendance rate of student on Children's garden Islampur. On the month of August attendance rate was 80.72% low because of opening school but in few months it's increased. In the month of December attendance rate was low because of children family go to their home villages most of the family migrated from other parts of city.



## Parents Meeting

Seven numbers of Parents meeting had done in from July 2019 – August 2020. Every month had done one meeting on that centre. Through these meetings respective parents share their opinion/views for better implementation of said education centers and on the other hand parents are aware and motivated for child well being and different types of social and health issues through this meeting.

## Essential Care of School Children

- **Provide Dresses with shoes:** - In the month of January 2020 provides Dress, Shoes to school Children. By wearing this by wearing school dress children motivated to attend school regularly. They learn how to dress up for going school.
- **Provide Nutritious Snacks:** - In the school we provide nutritious snacks as Tiffin for children. By given them All time company bread, cake, jelly bread, butter bun chocolate bun etc. By taken these nitrous snacks children are came every day at school.
- **Provide Hygienic Pack:** - Provide Hygienic pack on quarterly. By using these packs, the aware how to brush with paste, wash their hand properly. Teachers checked the children teach them how to brush, wash their hand etc. Its helpful children to develop their mentality of cleanliness.

Supervisor monitors the activities regularly with delivering healthy tiffin to them personally. Also monitoring team and Executive Director visit frequently to check the teachers' activities and students' performance. We communicate with the guardians to know their perception about the progress of the students. The responsible teachers visited different teacher centre to get a proper idea of teaching in a better way. Also we are arranging teachers' training program for them.





## **Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA)**

House # 09, Road # 04, Block-A, Shahjalal Uposhahar  
Sylhet-3100, Bangladesh.

Tel: +880 821- 761546, Mobile: +880 1707-074737



[www.sjabd.org](http://www.sjabd.org)



[info@sjabd.org](mailto:info@sjabd.org)



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