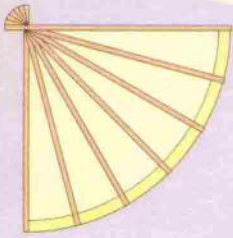




**SYLHET JUBO ACADEMY**

**Annual Report  
2007**





# SJA

## Annual Report

# 2007



### VISION

A society free from poverty, hunger and all forms of discrimination based on gender, creed or ethnicity.

SJA Annual Report

2007



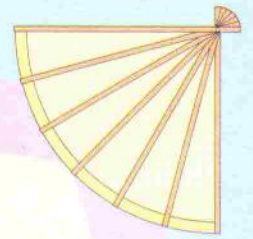
# Contents

Acronyms	03
Governance and Management	04
Executive Director Speaks	05
SJA at a Glance	06
Focus and Policy	07
HIV and STI Prevention Projects	08
Empowering Communities in the face of HIV and AIDS through STAR	14
Proximity Services for a full participation of people with disabilities in all spheres of life	20
Promoting an Inclusive Environment for Deaf Children and Youth (PIEDCY)	21
Community Participated Sustainable Water, Hygiene and Sanitation project (CPSWHSP)	24
Community Mobilization to End Violence Against Women	32
A Few Additional and Alliance Building Activities of SJA	38
Empowering Through Resource Mobilization (ETRM)	39
SJA Intervention in Tea Gardens	40
Financial Audit Report	41



# Acronyms

AAB	ActionAid Bangladesh	OCC	One-stop Crisis Centre
AAS	Ashar Alo Society	PE	Peer Educator
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Virus Syndrome	PFT	Project Facilitation Team
AP	Action Plan	PHA	Positive HIV-AIDS
CBO	Community Based Organization	PLP	Participatory Learning Process
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women	PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
CM	Change Maker	PWDs	People with Disabilities
CMEVAW	Community Mobilisation to End Violence Against Women	RBA	Right Based Approach
CSA	Community Situation Analysis	RD	Reflective Dialogue
CT	Counseling and Testing	RW	Ring Well
DILARA	Deaf in Literacy and Rights Academy	RH	Reproductive Health
DRCD	Decentralized Resource Centre on Disability	RTM	Research, Training and Management
DTW	Deep Tube-Well	SBC	Strategic Behaviour Change
DV	Domestic Violence	SDO	Social Development Officer
EC	European Commission/Executive Committee	SMC	School Management Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SS	Safer Sex
GO	Government Organization	STAR	Stepping Stone and Reflect
HBP	Hotel Based Prostitute	STI	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
HH	House Hold	STW	Shallow Tube-Well
HI	Handicap International	SUST	Shahjalal University of Science and Technology
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus	TB	Tuberculosis
HP	Hygiene Practice	ToT	Training of Trainers
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	UP	Union Parisad
IFG	Infiltration Gallery	USAID	United States Assistance for International Development
IGA	Income Generation Activities	USTF	Union Sanitation Task Force
LGI	Local Govt. Institute	VAW	Violence Against women
IHC	Integrated Health Centre	VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	WS	Water and Sanitation
MCH & FP	Mother and Child Health and Family Planning	WSP	Water Safety Plan
NID	National Immunization Day	WSTF	Ward Sanitation Task Force
O&M	Operation and Maintenance		



## GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

### General and Executive Committee

Policy Making within SJA is vested with its Executive Committee. This body consists of 7 members representing a wide range of social strata, professions and experience. The Executive Committee is elected to serve a term of 2 years by the 21 members General Committee. The Executive Director is the chief functionary of the organization and is accountable to the Executive Committee for the implementation of the Committee's decisions and the smooth functioning of programs.

The General Body consists of 21 members. This committee includes founder members, general members and life members. Members of this committee elect/nominate the Executive Committee (EC). It approves yearly budget, amends constitution, and takes decision regarding election. Two meetings of the committee are hold in a year in usual course. The Executive Committee smoothly operates the entire activities of the organization. It is also responsible for maintaining all accounts of the organization. The EC sits four times a year.

The management system within SJA is participatory and decentralized with program planning, drawing on the experience and expertise of employees at all levels. Community participation is encouraged. In order to better plan and manage human resources, the organization has developed service rules/personnel procedures manual, integrated financial management and operational systems manual and capacity building checklist.

### List of the Members of the Executive Committee 2006-07

Name	Designation	Profession
Kabita Kundu	Chairman	Teacher
KU Al-Mahbub	Vice-chairman	Business
A H M Faisal Ahmed	Secretary	Social Worker
Rajib Bhowmick	Treasurer	Business
Sufia Maleka Parvin Banu	Member	Advocate
Yousuf Ali	Member	Banker
Icramul Jalil	Member	Business

### Accountability and Transparency

Audit reports for all projects along with FD-4, certified by the external auditors are submitted to the NGO Affairs Bureau as mandatory requirement by the Government of Bangladesh.

### Internal Control

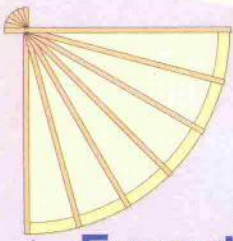
SJA has been performing internal audit, inventory monitoring and financial monitoring as routine work.

### Advisory Committees

There is an Advisory Committee to the Executive Director that meets once in each quarter for major programs. There is an Administrative Committee in place represented by all program Managers to run the administrative matters. Administrative Committee meets bimonthly.

### EC Appointed Sub-Committees

Personnel Committee, Financial Sub-Committee, Nomination/Recruitment Sub-Committee also meet on regular basis to help the management. Monitoring and Evaluation team remains busy to keep truck of all the ongoing activities and produces physical progress monitoring reports to the Executive Director on regular basis.



## Executive Director Speaks

The year 2007, the focused twelve months time span, of which we will be dealing with in this Annual Report, is, in fact, a history now in SJA's life. Our caring organization has just passed another year into antiquity, not in oblivion in any way. SJA, being emerged 16 years back in 1991, has been enriching with new experiences through interacting with grassroots people and has added another feather to its record.

Development is a lifelike and lifelong journey, to me, towards transformation, and relentless efforts of all concern cause it to happen in the national life. We cherish deep in the heart that our life and society transforming mission will grasp its goal one day and then will follow the higher degree of achievements but the journey never ends.

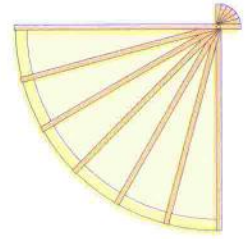
Out of our life and of resources we do share everything possible with our kith and kin, near and dear ones. Likewise, development is a practical sharing process particularly with people in focus of whatever we have and whatever they are in need of. Only then, a sense of accomplishment can prevail in our conscience. Otherwise development work labels itself no more than a mere job which lowers its integrity and destroys the very spirit of this devotion like duty to the mankind.

SJA has been working in Sylhet City Corporation, 4 Pauroshavas and 12 Upazilas in all 4 districts of Sylhet division with a number of projects and programs and interacting with about .78 million people.

I convey my sincere thanks and gratefulness to staff, Donors and the Government to extend their supports and help in special ways for enabling us to achieve our target narrated in this dossier.

With sincere regards and best wishes,

A H M Faisal Ahmed  
Executive Director



## SJA at a Glance

### General Organizational and Operational Characteristics

Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) came into existence/emerged in August 1991 by a small band of philanthropists/volunteers and social workers, led by Mr. A H M Faisal Ahmed, a former United Nations Volunteer. Their aim was to develop a local based not-for-profit and nonpolitical development organization that would operate at grassroots level to address the real needs of socio-economically marginalized community people.

The nomenclature signifies 'a working and learning centre of youths of Sylhet' and in that way the organization made its appearance through organising youth training activities in order to develop young people's skills and thereby flourishing their economic prospects. Since then, SJA has been in the journey of stream of human development activities and has involved itself in development innovation by making quantitative and qualitative expansion. The organization now focuses its efforts on combating diseases like STI and HIV/AIDS, malnutrition; social wounds like poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and issues like disability, health, environment generation, water and sanitation, gender sensitization and stop violence against women and children.

SJA is legally registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau, Department of Social Services and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of the Government of Bangladesh.

Department of Social Services Registration No. Syl. - 284/92 dated 26.10.1992

NGO Affairs Bureau Registration No. 860 dated 08.10.1994

Department of Family Planning Registration No. 76/95 dated 06.12.1995

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies Registration No. S - 2826 (339)/02 dated 29.06.2002

### Area coverage

At present SJA has been implementing seven projects and programs addressing health, education, STI-HIV/AIDS, disability and rights, gender and women rights, water and sanitation of the poor and the marginalized in 1,232 villages of 12 Upazilas and 20 urban slums of 1 City Corporation and 4 Paurashava of 4 districts of Sylhet Division. SJA has been covering about 0.78 million people through its development projects and programs.

### Service Capacity

SJA places great importance on building the capacity of individual employees and program participants. As such, all members of staff receive regular need based training, go through annual appraisals and performance assessments, and are also full trained in the use of IT and office equipment.

SJA puts emphasis on to make the organization a human resource development centre to strengthen further the present level status of it as a model to develop the system, methodology and strategies for building capacities of staff. SJA maintains a gender balance working environment with 163 full time staff and 468 volunteers. SJA's senior management consists of the Executive Director, Director - Programs, Deputy Director - Finance and 16 Managers / equivalent beside the policy and decision making bodies, the Executive Committee and the General Committee/Body.

SJA, in the past, had coordinated many regional and national level workshops and seminars successfully.



## Focus and Policy

SJA has been striving hard to address the socio-cultural vulnerability of the communities and making all its best to focus on the following:

### **Gender Issue**

SJA tries its best to address this issue at all level by empowering the powerless through non-formal education, conscious and awareness raising, skills training, legal awareness and support with the view to help them regaining human dignity, participating in socio-economic development work and emancipating from less human condition to a better human dignity and social value.

### **Good Governance and Rights**

SJA has been giving due emphasis in good governance at all level. In all the grassroots level sessions the organization focuses on this issue of good governance and active local government participation in place. The organization works to promote human rights, women rights, child rights and importantly the rights of the disable people particularly children.

### **Health Program**

It is the most appropriate strategy to keep the mothers and the children in good health. So SJA has been continuing activities like disability issue, Adolescent Health, Tobacco Control, HIV-AIDS, pre-natal and post-natal care for mothers, services for under 5 children, motivation and introduction of sanitation and safe water supply.

### **Education Program**

Realizing the crucial importance of education in national life, SJA considers education as one of the fundamental concepts of sustainable development. Its education programs include Family Life Education for Adolescent Girls/ECCO, Non-Formal Children and Adult Education, Functional literacy and Especial Education for Disable Children.

### **Environment and Climate Change Coping**

The activities of SJA include awareness raising, campaign and training on environment protection and Haors resource management.





## HIV AND STI PREVENTION PROJECT

SJA has been implementing the project in Sylhet City Corporation and Sreemangal Municipality, Moulvibazar among hotel based sex-workers and their clients since November 2005 until June 2009. Family Health International (FHI) has been providing resources to the project.

### Goal of the Project

To reduce the risk of STI and HIV transmission among hotel based sex-workers and their clients in the cities of Sylhet and Sreemangal.

### Specific Objectives of the Project

1. Create a supportive environment for working with prostitutes through social mobilization.
2. Increase competency of project staff on project management and behavior change.
3. Promote risk elimination and risk reduction practices among prostitutes and their clients through outreach and IHC.
4. Provide quality STI management services for hotel-based prostitutes and their clients/Partners.
5. Create VCT services options for hotel-based prostitutes.
6. Increase utilization of IHC services by hotel based prostitutes.
7. Strengthen referral networks for other services for prostitutes and their clients.
8. Increase knowledge, skill and access to products for correct and consistent use of condom in high risk sexual encounters.
9. Create access to TB diagnosis and directly observed treatment services among most-at-risk population (MARPs) and their clients by linking them with Government TB hospitals and clinics and NGO supported TB centers.

### Number of Project Staff & Volunteers

A total of 30 trained and dedicated staff and volunteers have been working to achieve the set goal.

## Activities of the Project

### Three Major Activities

#### Outreach Activities:

- Outreach Counseling
- Outreach Training
- Outreach contact with prostitutes and their clients
- Outreach Condom and lubricant distribution

#### IHC Activities:

- Recreation ( Shower, game, Watching, TV, Taking rest Etc)
- IHC Based Training
- IHC Based Counseling
- Condom and Lubricant distribution

#### STI Clinic:

- Counseling
- STI Treatment
- Free Medicine
- Condom and Lubricant distribution Follow Up

### Activities:

#### Objective: 1

Create a supportive environment for working with sex-workers through social mobilization

- A. Joint project facilitation team with other implementing partners
- B. Linking with MACCA faith-based initiatives
- C. Joint sensitization meetings with local administration, police, religious leaders, hotel managers, community leaders and other influential people
- D. Awareness meetings with adolescents and youth in school and college settings
- E. Sensitization Workshop with religious leaders
- F. Awareness campaign with Imam
- G. Police sensitization Training
- H. Day observation

**Objective: 2**

Increase competency of project staff on project management and behavior change

- A. Organizational capacity building activities / Training
- B. Peer educator and site worker Training
- C. Literacy and adult education for peer educators and peer volunteers

**Objective: 3**

Promote risk elimination and risk reduction practices among sex-workers and their clients through outreach and IHC.

- A. Peer education in the hotels
- B. Reaching clients through hotel site workers
- C. Awareness raising meetings with rickshaw pullers, truckers, petty traders and students with appropriate A,B and C Massage by male outreach workers
- D. Counseling, life-skills and other services at IHCs
- E. Advocacy meeting with the Pimps
- F. Sensitization meetings with potential client groups
- G. Awareness raising sessions with local clubs

**Objective: 4**

Provide quality STI management services for hotel-based prostitutes and their clients/Partners.

- A. Strengthen the capacity of SJA to provide quality STI services
- B. Improve access to STI clinical services
- C. Promotion of STI clinic services and health care seeking behavior
- D. Provide STI case management for targeted populations
- E. Partner management through referrals

**Objective: 5**

Create VCT service options for hotel-based workers.

- A. Provide effective, high quality and anonymous pre and post test counseling
- B. Offering HIV rapid tests with same day results
- C. Quality assurance and quality control for counseling and testing
- D. Promotion of VCT services through targeted communication
- E. Referring positive people from VCT services to peer support groups for PHA
- F. Ensuring workplace safety for the relevant staff providing VCT services

**Objective: 6**

Increase utilization of IHC services by hotel based prostitutes.

- A. Promoting integrated health centers with Modhumita
- B. Outreach communication materials for Modhumita service utilization campaign
- C. Incentive schemes for promoting greater services utilization

**Objective: 7**

Strengthen referral networks for other services for prostitutes and their clients

- A. Refer drug-using prostitutes and clients for treatment and rehabilitation
- B. Refer prostitutes for general health and other services not available at integrated health centers
- C. Referral network for micro-credit, skill training and income generating activities

**Objective: 8**

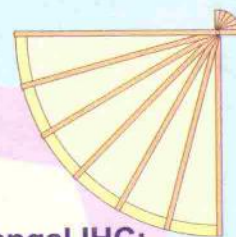
Increase knowledge, skill and access to products for correct and consistent use of condom in high risk sexual encounters.

- A. Male condom distribution and demonstration
- B. Linking to the condom social marketing campaign
- C. Promoting knowledge for correct and consistent use of condoms

**Objective: 9**

Create access to TB diagnosis and directly observed treatment services among most-at-risk population (MARP) and their clients by linking them with Government TB hospitals and clinics and NGO supported TB centers.

- A. TB and TB HIV co-infection
- B. Referral Linkages for diagnosis and directly observed treatment (DOT)
- C. Advocacy Meetings
- D. Observation of World TB Day



## Additional Performance and Achievement

### Participation in NID:

SJA has strong involvement and participation in NID for polio immunization. Regarding NID we operated two centers for vaccination one is in Sylhet IHC and another at SJA Head office. During the period SJA vaccinated more than 1000 under-five children.

### Participation in Women Right Fair:

During the period we participated different activities on women rights like rally, workshop and fair. SJA setup a colorful stall in the fair. Mass people knew about HIV and because aware about it and they also knew our activities and appreciated them.

### Participation in sanitation and hygiene promotion:

During the period we participated different activities and program of sanitation and hygiene promotion, which were organized by public health division and by Sylhet City Corporation.

### Some important visits by USAID and Others:

During the period some USAID representatives visit our activities, which are:

### A large team visited at Sreemangal IHC:

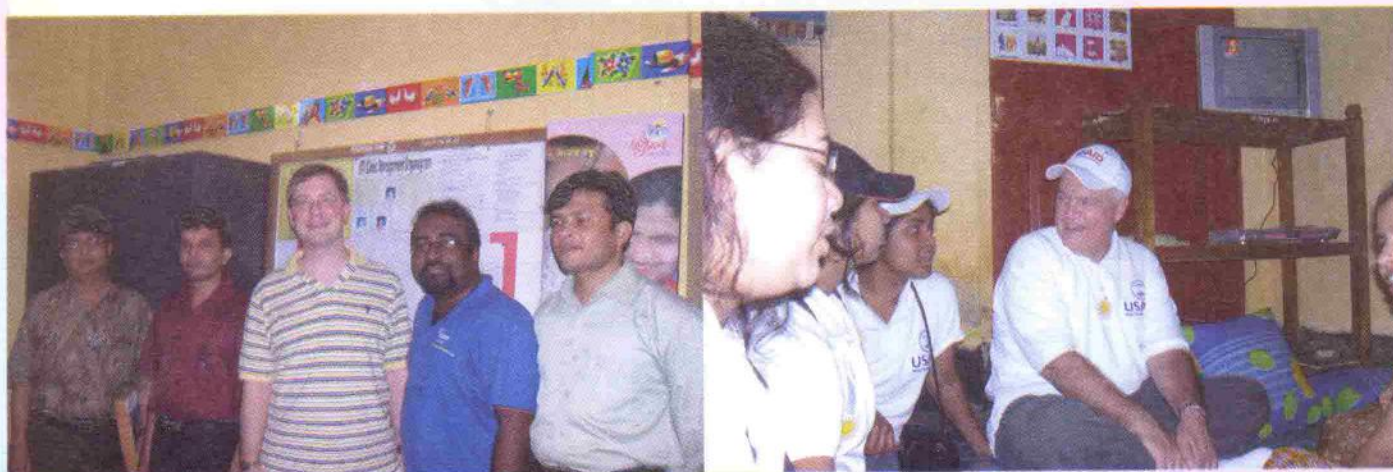
A 20 members team of USAID visited our Sreemangal IHC on 11 February 2007. The team members were of different background and profession like students, Journalist, Physicians, USAID officials and USAID mission Director. They talked with staff, peer and site workers and observed our setup, working system and environment with peers. Every visitor was very much happy to see our activities and appreciated them.

### A team of USAID visited Sylhet Area:

A two-member team of USAID who are Sheri-Nouance Jhnson and Dr. Sukumar visited our Sylhet project area on February 15, 2007. During the visit they observed our field and IHC based activities, talked to peers, site workers, project staff and the ED-SJA. They were very much happy to see the project activities.

### A team of US Congress Representative visited Sreemangal IHC:

A two members of US Congress team visited our Sreemangal IHC on 19 June 2007. They observed our overall activities, process of services, talked with peers, peer educators, volunteers, project staff and ED-SJA. The visitors appreciated our activities and happy to see the project.



## Target wise Achievement:

### Sensitization Activities

11

SL#	Name of activities	Number of activities					
		Sylhet			Sreemangal		
		Target	Event	Participants	Target	Event	Participants
01	Sensitization meeting on HIV and STI with Potential client group	3	3	79	-	-	-
02	Sensitization meeting on HIV and STI with Religious leader	2	2	196	-	-	-
03	Sensitization meeting with Local elites	-	-	-	1	1	20
04	Advocacy meeting with Journalist	1	1	21	1	1	19
05	Sensitization meeting with influential Authority	-	-	-	1	1	20
06	Awareness raising session with local club	1	1	21	-	-	-
07	World AIDS Day Observation	1	1	1650	1	1	325
08	Modhumita reward distribution	4	4	48	4	4	19

### Co-ordination Meeting

SL#	Name of activities	Number of activities					
		Sylhet			Sreemangal		
		Target	Event	Participants	Target	Event	Participants
01	Project Facilitation team meeting	2	2	18	1	1	15
02	HIV and STI Coordination Meeting	2	2	AI member	-	-	-

### Training Activities

SL#	Name of activities	Number of activities					
		Sylhet			Sreemangal		
		Target	Event	Participants	Target	Event	Participants
01	In house training at clinic day	-	100	1356	-	15	211
02	Practice Session	-	49	6 PE, 6 PV, 2 OW	-	24	2PE, 2 PV, 1 OW
03	Site worker orientation	12	12	24	12	12	10
04	Literacy class	-	96	6 PE	-	-	-
05	Group Session	-	84	504 peer	-	22	86 peer
06	Basic training on peer education and outreach for HIV prevention	1	1	6 PE, 2 OW	-	-	2PE 1 OW
07	Refreshers training on peer education and outreach for HIV prevention	1	1	6 PE, 2 OW	-	-	2PE, 1 OW

SL#	Name of activities	Number of activities					
		Sylhet			Sreemangal		
		Target	Event	Participants	Target	Event	Participants
01	TOT on peer education and outreach for HIV Prevention	-	1	1 IHC Manager, 1 OW	-	-	-

## Clinical Support and Services

SL#	Name of activities	Sylhet		Sreemangal	
		Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve
01	STI Session	-	100	-	15
02	HBP attend at STI Clinic	1200	957	180	148
03	STI Patient Treated	800	719	120	114
04	STI Counseling	-	957	-	148
05	Patent refer for general health	-	42	-	7
06	Condom distribution through STI Clinic	-	22317	-	2677
07	Condom demonstration through STI Clinic	-	1603	-	178
08	Lubricant distribution through STI Clinic	-	4055	-	104

## VCT Achievement

SL#	Name of activities	Sylhet		Sreemangal	
		Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve
01	HBP Refer for VCT	120	149	-	23
02	Client of HBP for VCT	-	146	-	28

## IHC Achievement

SL#	Name of activities	Sylhet		Sreemangal	
		Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve
01	IHC Visited by HBP	-	3200	-	862
02	Modhumita Membership card distribution	175	177	75	82
03	Condom distribution through IHC	-	42374	-	11134
04	Condom demonstration through IHC	-	1576	-	356
05	Lubricant distribution through IHC	-	4835	-	1854
06	Counseling through IHC	-	3200	-	862

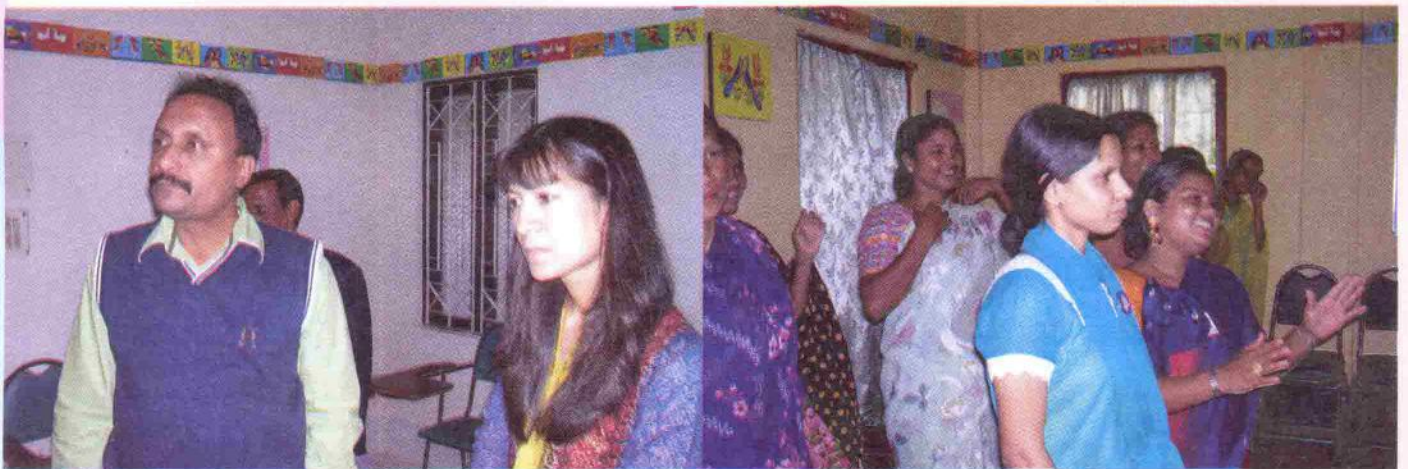
## Outreach Achievement

SL#	Name of activities	Sylhet		Sreemangal	
		Target	Achieve	Target	Achieve
01	Prostitutes Reach	500	414	200	163
02	Prostitutes Contact	-	19410	-	7403
03	Client of prostitutes Reach	-	2033	-	584
04	Client of prostitutes Contact	-	58132	-	13734
05	Sex-workers refer for general health check up	-	42	-	7
06	Client refer for STI	-	600	-	200
07	Condom distribution through outreach activities	-	258906	-	52353
08	Condom demonstration through outreach activities	-	2711	-	1464
09	Lubricant distribution through outreach activities	-	30475	-	8370
10	Men client leaflet distribution	-	2700	-	2800
11	Prostitutes referral card distribution	-	383	-	87
12	Modhubarta Distribution	-	245	-	75
13	Client referral card distribution	-	600	-	200
14	Partner referral card distribution	-	247	-	7
15	Safer sex kit distribution	-	4000	-	2000

### Project Impact

- ◆ Maximum no. of peers come to IHC and Clinic for receiving service.
- ◆ Maximum peers and their clients know how one can get infected with HIV and STI
- ◆ Maximum peers do not sex without condom
- ◆ Condom distribution is very high
- ◆ Peers regularly visit IHC

**Best Practice :** Maximum peers and clients use condom



## Empowering Communities in the face of HIV and AIDS through STAR

SJA's experience in implementing projects and programs in health sector in the Sylhet region is long and diverse. The organization has implemented projects on MCH & FP, Community Clinic, nutrition promotion among children and mothers, and has been implementing diversified activities and projects on STI and HIV/AIDS awareness and control in Sylhet division along with some other districts. But SJA adopted rights focused strategy to HIV/AIDS prevention including awareness raising and livelihood promotion only through this project intervention that was initiated in September 2005. The people have rights to know about HIV and AIDS and so to fight against this deadly disease through developing strategy and mechanism within the community. So the project follows both community and target approaches.

The project is technically supported by ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB) while sponsored by the European Union until December 2008. The project area includes Sylhet Sadar and Bishwanath Upazila of Sylhet district. 2 staff (STAR Trainer & Advocacy officer) and 24 Volunteer (Facilitators) have been working in the STAR project.

### Goal

Prevention and mitigation of HIV and AIDS among poor women and girls, men and boys

### Objective

Develop an integrated approach for individual as well as community empowerment in the face of HIV and AIDS through diverse action.

### The specific objectives of the project are:

1. To ensure increased access of information and knowledge on HIV & AIDS, sexual and reproductive health and rights and other basic rights and freedoms.
2. To strengthen the literacy and communication skills of vulnerable people, particularly women.
3. To promote processes those enhance community access to services.
4. To increase the capacity of poor and HIV affected people to advocate for their priorities.
5. To foster effective community engagement in the design and implementation of policies at different levels those are tied to the fight against HIV & AIDS.
6. To strengthen the capacity of health services and other relevant agencies beyond the health sector.
7. To challenge prejudice and discrimination, despair and stigma around HIV & AIDS.





### Target beneficiaries

1. Tea garden people
2. Mainstream people
3. Indigenous people
4. Slum dwellers
5. Rickshaw and auto-rickshaw pullers
6. Migrant people

A total of 767 people have been getting support through the project intervention.

### Methodology/Implementation Strategy

- Participatory approach to empowerment.
- Correlate HIV/AIDS with other development issues such as education, agriculture, health, civil and human rights
- Gender mainstreaming
- RBA for HIV/AIDS people to claim and demand their rights
- Network building and Advocacy
- Adult literacy and communication.
- Participatory M&E and documentation

### Activity Log

1. Working community selection
2. Mapping of communities
3. Sensitize communities on STAR
4. Recruitment Facilitators
5. Conduct STAR training for Facilitators
6. Conduct baseline survey and ensure impact is correctly measured
7. Provide support to implement action points from STAR meetings
8. Initiate and support STAR meetings in communities
9. Facilitate linkage development between STAR meetings and other community level activities
10. Map the typology of health and other access to identify collaborators
11. Initiate and sustain other innovative efforts that will ensure access to services for poor and marginalized people
12. Facilitate links between local PLP organizations across the communities
13. Negotiate and agree with the communities on indicators of success
14. Sensitize Government and other appropriate institutions at local level
15. Monthly and quarterly meeting with Facilitators
16. Continuous documentation of best practices

### Achievement of some additional performances

#### Exposure visit

SJA has been implementing some programs through STAR project the five district of Bangladesh. SJA has paid a visit in Dhaka CAAP circle which played a helping role for it. The facilitators and participants of Khadim and Doldoli tea garden have paid this two days visit to Dhaka CAAP circle.

The topics shared in this exposure visit were ensuring participation; improvement of attendance, status of AP implementation, works done by the circle participants to get co-operation for AP implementation, assistance from the community, diseases discussed in the circle, empowerment of the participants to prevent HIV and AIDS, future plan about the improvement of circle etc.

#### Process documentation

A well trained documentation team has collected data for the whole day about the changes and the development activities so far done through the circle effort. It is also noticed by the team's visual observation that circle based activities have brought some behavioral changes among the circle participants and the local people.

#### Some important findings are as follows:

- Circle participants presented their learning
- Techniques of tools used by the facilitators
- Individual interview with participants, facilitators and beneficiaries
- Fishery project
- Documentary on the culture and tradition of the tea labor community
- The way of life of tea laborers, folksongs etc.



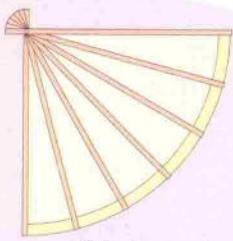
## Activities of the year in Target-Achievement Matrix

Activities	Target	Achievement
Community selection	02	02
First community meeting	02	02
Social mapping	02	02
Facilitators recruitment	07	07
Training of STAR Facilitators	02	02
Baseline survey & Background study conduct	01	01
Training on Reproductive health and sexual diseases	01	01
Monthly meeting with facilitators	12	10
Quarterly meeting with facilitators	04	04
Circle management committee meeting	26	24
CBO formation	07	03
CBO meeting	06	05
Mid-term review of STAR project	01	01
Advocacy meeting with GO/NGO	02	01
Global AIDS week of action	01	01
World AIDS day observation	01	01

### Impact

- ◆ Capacity of poor and marginalized people is enhanced to engage in HIV related policy and practice matters at local and national levels.
- ◆ Access of poor and vulnerable groups to quality and appropriate rights, gender and HIV related services is increased.
- ◆ Capacity of people living with positive is being enhanced to respond to all aspects of HIV and AIDS
- ◆ The best practices of individual and community empowerment are documented and shared.
- ◆ The technical and management capacities of target groups are enhanced





## Story of a Reba Nayek

This is a story of Reba Nayek (a tea gardener). She described about her experience in the circle activities.

"My name is Reba Nayek, age 35. I work in Khadim tea estate as a worker and earn my livelihood. I have two sons but my husband died a long time ago. Being a poor person sometimes I collect fire wood and sell them in the market to earn some extra money. Once I went to an NGO to get training on poultry rearing. They provided me a note book to write down important things. But it was a matter of great regret that I did not know how to read and write. I felt ashamed. One day two persons from SJA came to our garden. I spoke with them along with others. They informed us that they would work with us for our development and added that they would help us to identify our problems, to find out possible solution and to inform us about various diseases. We all organize a meeting in a community school. Our 'Didimony' (Facilitator) informed us the date and time of the meeting and I participated the meeting along with others. I felt very excited to know many new things in the meetings. Ranjit Mollik and FA Khan from SJA also attended the meeting. We took decision that we would sit for circle meetings/sessions three days in a week. The meetings went on continuing."

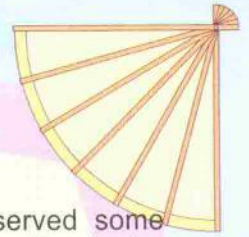
Reba went on her statement, "One day SJA provided us pencils & notebooks. In the circle they taught us how to write & keep simple accounting. Now I can read and write. I know about various diseases, their causes and the remedy. At a time we made a calendar of various seasonal diseases, which diseases recur most in which seasons and how to prevent and cope with them. Now I am

really happy that I know many things about those diseases. Particularly we know about HIV and AIDS. I never heard them before. But now I know about HIV-AIDS, reasons of HIV infection, means of transmission, preventive measures. Like others my primary thoughts were: mosquito transmits HIV, infected person dies just the moment and AIDS is a communicable disease. Now I feel real proud that I have a clear idea about AIDS. Now I inform other people of my community about HIV and AIDS which is neither a communicable disease nor spread out through mosquito nor do people die immediately after being infected. I tell them that the main cause of HIV/AIDS transmission is through blood. So everybody should donate and infuse blood only after blood test. I consider it as my responsibility to inform others."

Reba also told that she felt proud being a tea garden laborer. She thanked SJA for its noble endeavor of working with tea people.



## They Say No to Gambling



The participants of the circle named 'Projapoti' move everywhere like Projapoti (butterfly). All of them are Rickshaw pullers who have migrated from Rangpur district. The participants used to discuss about various problems and try to find the solution. But often they fall in problem by themselves. The 25 participants of the circle along with some others and local people used to gamble almost in every night in the hope to gain money in gambling. On the contrary most of them loose money resulting economic vulnerability and their inability to send money to their families at home who are dependent on them. It is also a barrier for their regular visit to the families. On the other hand for this night time business of gambling they can not start their work in time. The circle facilitator one day discussed the issue in the meeting. The participants also realized the bad impact of gambling upon them and so they in a body decided to stop gambling in their group. Initially the local people and some gamblers tried to protest the effort. In the mean time the circle facilitator, participants and STAR staff members of SJA decided to stop gambling in the mass in a meeting. They also took decision of cancellation of membership with fine of gambler members in future time. The local people told that if there be any further gambling in their rented house they will take legal step. Now the rickshaw pullers are able to send money to their families and lead happy peaceful life.

### Best Practices

Risk behavior among the tea people is decreased. By practicing SS tools and reflect process training package, all STAR participants promote gender equity, mutual respect and solidarity with HIV positive people, in a human rights framework. It creates supportive, enabling environments where stigma and discrimination are no longer barriers. Condom usage has also been increased among those tea laborers. Even tea garden laborers test their blood now.

**Gender:** The participants from tea garden particularly women are now participating in local "salish" (mediation) and giving their opinions alongside their male counterparts.

The women participants also observed some important days by marking colorful rallies in the street which were really outstanding achievements in the context of local conservative community. They can communicate with local government and other GOs, NGOs if necessary.

**Basic Literacy:** All participants of tea people can read and write now. Their analytical power has also increased. They can identify and solve their day to day problems by their own.

**Empowerment through information gathering:** The participants have gathered information about HIV, AIDS, rights, various disease, maternal care, sexual health etc. They also know about the various public and private service providing institutions and their services.

**Action point implementation:** The participants along with tea garden community initiated some action to change their wider community. Every circle implements at least one action point in every month. Now the participants of STAR circles know how to implement action point. They also increased harmony and sharing of household costs and tasks.

**Circle Committee:** People being organized have been treating their committees as platforms to discuss their problems and share successes. The circle committees are willing to help circles for strengthening circle capacity.



## Case Studies

### Fish Cultivation in a Tea Garden

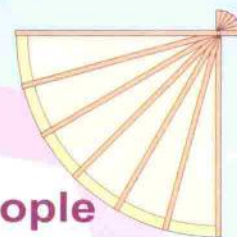
Charagong village is ten kilometer away from Sylhet city. But it is poorly connected with outside and transportation system is very poor. The villagers, mostly tea laborers, are so poor that they have to come to Sylhet town on foot. It shows that the villagers lead their life in very sordid condition by struggling with poverty.

There are four circles of the STAR project on going there. Through STAR project, they have been becoming conscious about HIV and AIDS, human rights, gender discrimination.

Recently they have taken an imitative of fish cultivation in a fallen land. They have erected dams to preserve water on this land coming from nearby hill streams. Thus they have prepared it as a hatchery and released four thousand fishlings for cultivation. Within six to eight months, they will be able to sell these fishes in the market with good profit margin. People in the locality are encouraged by this innovative IGA to initiate such profit making ventures.

### Life is Valuable than Unsafe Sex

Zahidul Islam is an auto-rickshaw driver. He comes from Rangpur district, the north part of Bangladesh. He is unmarried and lives in a slum in Sylhet district. He tells us "I am a driver so I have to go to these bad places. I carry many a passenger every day. Some of them used to visit such places that also encourages me to go to prostitute". He told that he was engaged in this risky behavior since his driving career. He told "I saw the embrace of passengers through looking glass and could not keep me in control." Zahidul had no idea about HIV and AIDS. He admitted, "Through STAR circle of SJA, I have come to know about HIV-AIDS and I never go to unsafe sex since then knowing extreme risks. Now I know that life is more valuable than unsafe sex practice. I can realize now that I was involved in risky behavior. Now I discuss with my counterparts about the matter and also motivate rickshaw and auto-rickshaw drivers to avoid such risky practices. By participating in the STAR sessions I am now aware about various matters along with diseases. Thousands of young people can be protected by this endeavor." Now Zahidul is planning to go for blood test. "I am thankful and grateful to SJA's STAR circle for its noble endeavor of making people conscious on HIV-AIDS".



## Proximity Services for a full participation of people with disabilities in all spheres of life

SJA gains long experience in working with disable people in Sylhet region. It is one of the disability development programs of SJA being implemented in Sylhet Sadar and Golapgonj Upazila of Sylhet district. European Commission (EC) and Handicap International (HI) have been supporting this project since August 2007 until January 2010. Two experienced staffs are working to achieve the goal and objectives of the project.

### Goal

Help disable people and children becoming self-reliant through providing education, treatment and income generation service and support.

### Objective

The primary objective of the project is to make disable people self-reliant so that they no longer remain as burden to the families and society.

### The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To select/identify 120 disable people in the project area
2. To develop two Care Giver Groups in the project area
3. To provide necessary support to the selected 120 PWDs through identifying their disabilities
4. To support at least 30 disable people in operating IGAs and at least 30 disable children in educational activities.

### Methodology of Support and Services

Treatment services are provided to PWDs in the working area through operating Mobile Unit while severe disabled children are referred to DRCD for better therapeutic treatment and support. Door to door counseling, therapy and follow-up supports and services are provided to PWDs.

### Activities

Activities of the project include physio-therapy, follow-up, counseling and cooperation to disabled children to be admitted into schools.

Activities	Target	Achievement
Identification of PWDs	40 PWDs	34 PWDs
Admission to Schools	10 disabled children	10 disabled children

### Additional Performance

1. SJA organized 22 disabled children participated in the Sylhet Divisional Sports Competition for the Disabled Children where 7 children won 1st prizes, two 2nd prizes and 2 3rd prizes in different events.
2. SJA organized 4 disabled children participated in the National Disabled Children Sports Competition at the Dhaka University Play Ground, Dhaka and one child stood 3rd position in an event.
3. SJA observed the International Disable Day on 3rd December.
4. SJA observed International Mother Language Day by the participation of deaf children and their parents through arranging morning procession and offering floral wreath to the Language martyr Monument in Sylhet.
5. 7 deaf boys and 5 deaf girls were admitted in the Sylhet Shishu Academy in art and dance sections.

## Promoting an Inclusive Environment for Deaf Children and Youth (PIEDCY)

SJA had been implementing the project in Sylhet Sadar and Golapgonj Upazila of Sylhet district since April 2006 until July 2007. Deaf children and youths were supported and cared through this project sponsored by the International Deaf Children's Society. It was a pilot project which was successfully implemented by the two experienced project staff (Project Supervisor and Community Mobilizer) alongside 40 trained up Volunteers.

### Goal of the Project

Empowerment of deaf children and youth by promoting their participation and creating inclusive environment by means of generating greater awareness, popularizing and increasing usage of Bangla Sign Language, developing skills of deaf youth and of their parents as advocators of change agents.

### Specific Objectives of the Project

- Empower the deaf children, youth and their families and make them aware of their rights
- Improve communication through Bangla Sing Language support.
- Provide agro-based and basic computer literacy training support to deaf youths
- Encourage participation and inclusion of deaf children and youths in the mainstream Development
- Develop carers/parents support groups
- Encourage deaf children to be educated

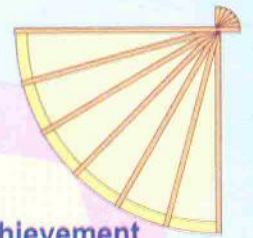
### Methodology/ Implementation strategy

- Provide education to deaf children and youth using Bangla Sign Language Book
- Organize Carers Support Groups and make them skilled on sign language along with teachers
- IGA and skills training to deaf youth
- Mainstreaming of deaf population
- Exchange visit among deaf and mainstream schools
- Amusement and recreation for deaf children and youth

### Activities of the Project

The performed activities include training and refreshers (Bangla Sign Language; Management, Leadership, Advocacy and Resource mobilization; Agro-based IGA, simple accounting and marketing; 3 months basic computer literacy), Formation and nursing of Parents and Carers Support Groups; Establishment of non-formal functional literacy centre and library; Arrangement of exchange program and cultural and sports activities for deaf and other students; Sensitization session with institutions and communities, Advocacy workshop; Learning and experience sharing workshop between Govt. Deaf school and mainstream primary and secondary schools; Learning and dissemination workshop, Documentation and evaluation of activities.





## Target wise achievement

### Activities

Activities	Target	Achievement
Bangla Sign Language Training (rural and urban)	40 person	40 person
Bangla Sign Language Refreshers Training (rural and urban)	40 person	40 person
Training on Group management, leadership, advocacy and resource mobilization (rural and urban)	2	2
Agro-based income generating activities, simple accounting and marketing	10 deaf youths	10
3 month training on basic computer literacy (urban area)	10 deaf Youth	10
Parents and Carers support group (rural and urban)	2	2
Non-formal functional education centre and library (rural)	25 deaf	25
Exchange program, cultural and sports activities for deaf and other students (urban & rural area)	48 students & 3 teachers	48 students & 3 teachers
Sensitization session with institutions and communities	30	30
Advocacy Workshop	4	4
Learning & experience sharing workshop among teachers of Govt. deaf schools & mainstream primary & secondary schools	1	1
Learning and dissemination workshop	1	1
Documentation, photograph and visibility	1	1

### Project im pact

The community people and even the deaf families did not know that deaf people can read, write and communicate in sign language. In the progress of the project implementation process many people expressed their interest in learning sign language. As a result acceptance of deaf children has been increased in the society as well as opportunities created for them to march with main stream education.

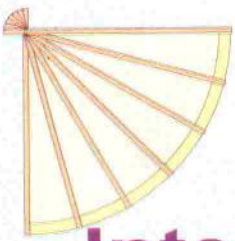
### Best Practice

Bangla Sign Language Practice

### Shimu, a baby with Cerebral Palsy

Shimu (6 months) is the only daughter of her poor parents. They live in a colony in Teroratan village, Sylhet. Her father, Ali, is a carpenter. During four months pregnancy her mother, Rahana, once fell from the cot and got hurt seriously on the abdomen. Later Rahana suffered from labor pain for two days when Shimu was born at their own home attended by a local doctor. When Shimu was three days old, an abscess developed on the back side of her head and then was automatically burst out. She then was treated in the Sylhet Shishu Clinic and General Hospital but doctors failed to diagnose her properly. Local traditional healers told that Shimu was diseased born baby and there was nothing supernatural behind her suffering. Since two months of age, she has been suffering from nervous disorder. Her condition is improved to some extent now. But she can not roll on and lay on her chest; she has no control over her head and cannot catch anything with her hands. Actually, Shimu has been suffering from CP Spastic Hesiplegia. SJA care giver group has been following up her development.

Her parents hope and pray that may Shimu be cured and grow up as usual like other children. The family members and also neighbors love her very much.



## Interest Story

### Beauty Wants Blooming

Beauty (8) is the first of three daughters of her poor parents. This family lives in Rajaganj village under Kanaighat Upazila, Sylhet. Her father, Nikhil Nath, is a village doctor and mother, Tripti Rani, a housewife. It is a matter of great sorrow that this pretty girl neither can hear nor can speak. So she was not allowed in school because of her deafness. The family was in great despair and was being ignored by the neighbors. Moreover Beauty was growing up as a living dead being. All on a sudden her father heard about the Deaf School, DILARA, of SJA being operated in Golapganj. One day very soon he came to the school, informed about its prospect and went with some hope. He decided to send Beauty to this school but it was too far way from his home. One of his relative's home was adjacent to this school where Beauty's lodging was arranged and thus she got admitted in SJA School. The parents of Beauty tried hard with their very limited ability to make their daughter's life meaningful in some way.

Beauty has been reading through sign language for one year. This Beauty, who was unable even to hold a pen or pencil in proper way one year ago, have got the lessons of Class II level by heart very surprisingly. She remains very attentive in the class. In the mean time her parents also got training on sign language by SJA. Beauty also teaches her two sisters sign language and also takes care of their study. Beauty's parents are very happy with her progress and transformation and are also hopeful. The neighbors have also changed their attitude towards Beauty and do not ignore or disregard her which they always did previously.

Beauty now dreams to go for higher education in future after completing primary education in SJA School. She wants to be independent in her life. Beauty hopes so. Let her dreams get wings.

### Shourov Reads in SJA's Deaf School

Shourov is the elder son of his parents. Their home is in Shaplabag, Tilagar, Sylhet. His father, Nurul Amin, is not a well-off man. As soon as the parents discovered that Shourov was unable to hear and speak they tried their best to make him cure. They spent a lot of money in vain and were repeatedly informed by doctors that Shourov's deafness is a by born defect and he will never be able to speak and hear. The family fell in great frustration. Soon they heard about DILARA School of SJA and took him there. Shourov was then admitted into this school. Now he can write using sign language, understand many things and also able to make his family members understand many things. So the parents are also very happy and hopeful with Shourov. Their despair has begun to disappear. The family no longer fell inferior in the in the society.



## Community Participated Sustainable Water, Hygiene and Sanitation project (CPSWHSP)



SJA has been implementing the project in Jointapur Upazila of Sylhet district. Jointapur, being situated in the farthest north-east corner point of the country, is an underprivileged area because of its remoteness marked with hills and forests and poor illiterate population dominated by indigenous communities who like to live in isolation. So its basic water situation is worse than most of the other parts of Bangladesh. At this backdrop the organization initiated this project in September 2006 to be run until March 2009 with the support of WaterAid Bangladesh. (Main fund is DFID UK). The target beneficiaries are 149,808 people (100% population of Jointapur Upazila of Sylhet District) being looked after by 50 staffs and volunteers (31 regular and 19 volunteer).

### Goal of the project

Advancing Sustainable Environmental Health in the Jointapur Upazila of Sylhet district

### Objective of the project

The overall objective of the project is to improve health condition through reduction of water-borne diseases by promoting safe water, environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions of the population within the project area with special emphasis to poor, disabled, adolescent, indigenous and other disadvantaged group of people.

### Specific Objectives:

- To ensure access to safe water supply options, use and maintain by all population within project area.
- To ensure access to sanitation options, use and maintain by all population within project area.
- To improve key hygiene behaviors among the population within project area.
- To build the capacity of users, formal & informal institutions to promote, maintain and continual use of safe water supply and sanitation facilities along with sustainable hygiene practices.

### Project Location

All 6 unions Jointapur, Nijpat, Charikata, Darbast, Fathepur and Chiknagul of Jointapur Upazila of Sylhet under Sylhet division

### Methodology/Implementation strategy

The reporting period covers the first year of the Implementation Phase/Period, one of the three phases of the project implementation process - Inception, Implementation and Follow-up.



## Activities

### Implementation Period:

#### i. Water Supply Implementation Strategy

- Context-specific technology
- WS facilities to 5 - 10 HHs
- Users have to share contribution money
- Unsaved, under-served poor and vulnerable communities should get preference
- Water Quality
- Water Safety Plan

#### ii. Sanitation Implementation Strategy

- Promotion of suitable context-specific HHL options in individual households
- Facilitation in identifying hard core poor to distribute subsidized latrines by UPs
- Improvement of existing un-hygienic latrines into sanitary latrines
- Provide matching fund by the respective applicant authority (SMC/ Market Committee/ Association etc.)
- Other than Construction, the land and O&M cost must be contributed fully by the respective applicant authorities

#### iii. Hygiene Promotion Strategy

- Hygiene Promotion (HP) to HH level by courtyard meeting
- HP at community level through tea- stalls, schools, social mobilization events.
- Adolescent, children, religious leaders, LGIs and other stakeholders of the communities will be provided with orientation and will act as chain agents for HP.

#### iv. Capacity Building Strategy

- Capacity building at user level through caretakers training at individual level, community level through caretakers training.
- Capacity building at institutional level through orientation to school teachers, SMCs, market committees, associations etc.
- Reactivation of Ward, Union and Upazila level Sanitation Taskforces.

#### v. Strategy for Cross-cutting Issues and Advocacy

- Advocacy issue must be drawn from experience based best practice.
- Documentation of advocacy issues and promotion of the same to national level.
- Special attention to be addressed poorer section of the society, information dissemination,

#### Organization and Management:

##### ● Office set-up

- Selected key personnel from HQ contribute supports to ASEH project
- Office is set up in Jointapur Upazila
- Union level staff are accommodated at UP offices (space contributed from respective UPs)

##### ● Staffing (HQ set-up)

- Project Coordinator/Director (30%) [Role - overall supervision and advocacy]
- Project Accountant (30%)
- Monitoring & Documentation Coordinator (100%)

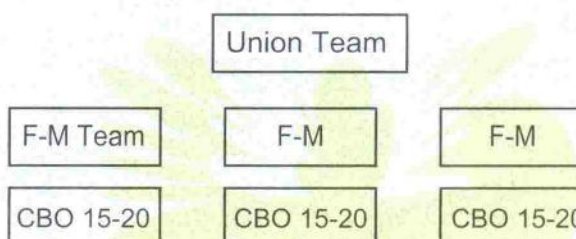
##### ● Staffing (Upazila set-up)

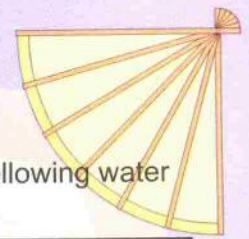
- Upazila Manager (1)
- Field Engineer (1)
- Field Trainer (1)
- Assistant Accountant (1)
- Office Caretaker (1)

##### ● Staffing (Union set-up)

- Union Coordinator (1 in each union)
- Field Motivator (3 in each union)

##### ● Union Team





## Target wise Achievement

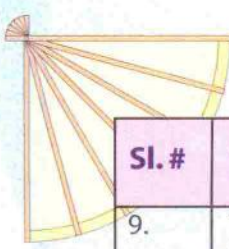
By the effective participation of UP and CBO members, SJA CPS-WHSP provided following water options in the area to make the safe water available to the rural poor people.

Sl.#	Activities	Achievement	Target
1.0	Water points		
1.1	STW	142	142
1.2	DTW	2	2
1.3	RW	2	2
1.4	IFG	6	6
1.5	Rain Water Harvesting Unit	0	0
1.6	Platform Construction / Re-construction	323	323
1.7	RW renovation	3	3

## Training for Staff, Workshop & Seminars

SJA has been organizing different training, workshop, seminars and meetings with project personnel, LGI representatives, opinion religious leaders, govt. officials as well as interest groups and different section of people that were planned to achieve the target of the project. In this reporting period SJA has organized following training, workshop, seminar and meeting to fulfill the needs and proper utilization of resources. Specific target oriented training, workshop, seminar and meeting have generated awareness among govt. officials, LGI representatives, different cross section of the general people and CBO members on CPSWHSP and they have been playing important role to implementation its activities. Most of the Key Actors are now aware about the terminologies PRA, CSA, CBO, CPA and their functions and characters as well as the role in the project.

Sl. #	Title of training	Venue	Date	Duration	No. of participant
1.	ASEH guiding principal, gender, equity, poverty and convergence	HRDC, Koitta, Manikgong.	18-20.02.07	03	2
2.	Orientation on Progress Reporting	HRDC, Koitta, Manikgong.	05.03.07	01	2
3.	Staff training on Hygiene promotion aspects	Sylhet Inn	27-29.03.07	03	7
4.	Child to Child approach	RDRS, Rangpur	29-30.04.07	02	2
5.	Financial management training	Dhaka	17-21.06.07	05	2
6.	Financial management workshop	Dhaka	19-21.06.07	03	1
7.	TOT on WSP Scaling-up	Proshik, Koitta, Manaikgonj	14-17.05.07	04	1
8.	Workshop on WSP Strategies	YWCA, Dhaka.	12.04.07	01	1



Sl. #	Title of training	Venue	Date	Duration	No. of participant
9.	Training workshop on effective hygiene promotion implementation in ASEH	HRDC, Koitta, Manikgong.	05-08.06.07	04	1
10.	Staff Training on hygiene promotion aspects	NGO Forum. Sylhet..	21-24.04.07	04	20
11	Training on C2C for Frontline staff	Nilima Center, Sripur, Sylhet..	05-07.08.07	03	18
12	Training on WSP scale up for frontline staff and supervisor	Nilima Center, Sripur, Sylhet.	08-10.08.07	03	24
13	TNA workshop	Dhaka	30.07.07	01	1
14	Foundation training on technical Aspects	Cox's Bazar	25-28.07.07	04	1
15	Providing Rooted advocacy training to Staff	Nilima Center, Sripur, Sylhet.	10-13.11.07	04	27
16	Livelihood training on skill mechanic	BRDB Hall, Jointapur, Sylhet.	23-24.03.07	02	18
17	Skill training on livelihood dev. on Mason	BRDB Hall, Jointapur, Sylhet.	17-18.02.07	02	17
18	Gender orientation	CPS-WHSP office, Jointapur	04.10.07	01	24
19	Volunteer Training	CPS-WHSP office, Jointapur	19-21.06.07	03	18
20	CBO leadership training	Each UP office, Jointapur.	58 Batches	01	1731
21	Teachers orientation	Each UP office, Jointapur.	21-30.08.07	01	242
22	WSTFs orientation	Each word of UP in Jointapur.	65 Batches	01	1612
23	SMC orientation	Each school (60) in Jointapur.	05.06.07 to 25.07.07	01	455
24	Care taker training on ASEH	CPS-WHSP office, Jointapur	10 batches	02	210
25	USTFs orientation	Each UP office in Jointapur.		01	302
26	CBO orientation session conducted in line with WSP	Each CBO of Project areas.	175 batches	01	1435
27	Child to child training for supervisor	Sylhet Inn	26-29.04.07	04	8
28	Religious leader	Each UP office in Jointapur.	6 Batches	01	117
29	Rooted Advocacy Nilima Center, Sripur, Sylhet. Training on Staff		23-24.09.07	02	27
30	Rooted Advocacy Training on CBO Leaders	Each UP office in Jointapur.	22-28.11.07	01	180



### i) Latrine Status :

At the time of Community Situation Analysis (CSA) by using different PRA tools it was reported that out of 23604 households (HHs) there were 3531 hygienic, 13542 unhygienic and 6531 open latrine in 6 union of Jointapur. After launching the project CPSWHSP in the area a remarkable and visible change has been taken place. There are 12401 hygiene, 6781 un-hygiene and 4422 open latrines in use in the area while latrine usage performance and hygiene practice is also good. On the other hand behavioral change (BCC) has been working well among local people and a vital and significant change is visible in the livelihood of the community people.

Activity	Option			Beneficiary			Rational
	Tar	Ach	%	Tar	Ach	%	
HH single pit ring slab latrine installation	3470	5911	170	20820	37788	181	
HH twin pit ring slab latrine installation	0	141	-	0	1116	-	
Locally innovated HH latrine installation	15600	2377	15	93600	16057	17	Due to flash flood most of the latrines became unusable. So that people are not interested to build such types of latrines.

### ii) Law cost Latrine Demo- shed :

Conditions	Present status	
	Target	Achievement
1. Nizpat	1	1
2. Jointapur	1	1
3. Chrikata	1	1
4. Darbast	1	1
5. Fatepur	1	1
6. Chiknagul	1	1
Total	6	6

## iii) Safe Water Status:

SL#	Conditions /Options	Status at CSA		ASEH contribution during the period
		No. of WQs	% (of total water option)	No. of WQs
01	Deep Tube well	37	0.96	2
02	STW	3221	83.27	125
03	Tara	99	2.56	0
04	Tara-	2 35	0.90	0
05	Dug well	123	3.17	0
06	Ring well	136	3.52	2
07	Rain Water Harvesting	07	0.18	0
08	IFG	0	0	6
09	Platform/STW renovation	0	0	250
10	RW renovation	0	0	3
	Other	210	5.43	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3868</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## iv) Community Mobilization:

Activity	Option			Beneficiar		
	Tar	Ach	%	Tar	Ach	%
Community Situation Analysis (CSA)	358	358	100	149808	149808	100
Community Action Plan	358	358	100	-	-	-
CBO Formed/Restructured	358	358	100	3938	4109	104
CBO Meeting	3607	2387	66	26870	19028	71

## v) Conducted Workshop on MOU with LGI:

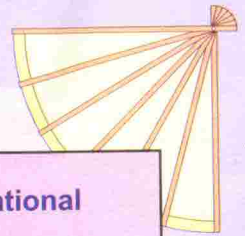
Workshop with UP on MOU	No. of Activity	Beneficiaries/ Participants
1. Nizpat	1	105
2. Jointapur	1	102
3. Chrikata	1	86
4. Darbast	1	115
5. Fatepur	1	108
6. Chiknagul	1	102
Total	6	612

## vi) Waste Management :

Activity	Option			Beneficiar		
	Tar	Ach	%	Tar	Ach	%
HH based solid waste management	9950	3291	33	61500	20633	33.5
Wastewater disposal system	10278	3103	30	61668	18489	30

## vii) School Sanitation:

Activity	Option			Beneficiar		
	Tar	Ach	%	Tar	Ach	%
School latrine construction	3	4	133	450	800	210
School latrine renovation	3	4	133	375	948	253
School introduced HP session	22	35	159	330	533	161
School Hygiene session conducted	338	243	72	1914	4351	227
SMC orientation on School Hygiene	54	44	81	390	485	124
TOT for teacher	6	8	133	144	119	83S



### vii) Water quality summary:

Activity	Option			Beneficiary			Rational
	Tar	Ach	%	Tar	Ach	%	
Arsenic test	823	574	70	4527	3157	70	Arsenic presence is negligible in respect of human consumption. It is an arsenic free zone as per the Government guideline.

### viii) Child group activity:

Activity	Option			Beneficiary		
	Tar	Ach	%	Tar	Ach	%
Child group session	2020	679	34	16160	5663	35

### Project impact:

Most of the vulnerable people in the area have understood the importance of safe water, sanitation & hygiene practice thus they have been improving their livelihood, health status and average income.

### Success Story

#### One Moyouri: ASEH addresses her water rights

Jamuna Patra Moyouri (16) is an indigenous adolescent girl. She is the elder daughter of 5 children (4 sisters and 1 brother) of the parents, Niranjon Patra & Promila Patra. This family lives in Uttar Baghchara, a tea garden village named Lalakhhal tea garden under Charikata UP of Jointapur Upazila, Sylhet district. They are tea laborers of the Lalakhhal tea garden and live in a 216 sq. ft. house, a very small one, upon Uttar Baghchara Hill provided by the tea estate which is 150ft high. Their house is hardly 30ft away from the India border. 150 indigenous families of Patra and Ouria communities are living here. All these people are tea laborers and have to work in the tea garden from 7 am to 5 pm and six days a week but live in poverty.

Moyouri is illiterate and works in the same tea garden as a laborer. Everyday she has to collect and store 90-120 liter of spring water from the bottom of a nearby hill, which is very hard for her part. Unfortunately the water is not safe for drinking purpose. So they suffer from water borne diseases round the year and have to remain in poverty as a consequence.

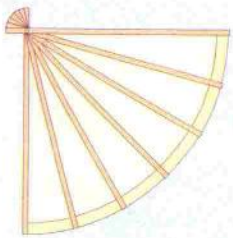
On the other hand Uttar Baghchara village is a hilly area featuring with hard rock topography and so tub-well installation is not easy there. Tea garden authority can't ensure safe water for them. Therefore they depend on surface water sources like river, canal and natural fountain water for their living.

Moyouri's are not aware about the Water Rights. Under the circumstances Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) has been implementing ASEH here along with other areas of Jointapur Upazila. SJA has been providing motivation, awareness build-up on safe water, sanitation and environment to these community people. So now they know that it is their rights to get 20 liters of safe water per day per person.

A CBO is formed in this village with community people and people agreed to develop their water sources. SJA's technical team has provided them support to install Infiltration Gallery (IFG). The CBO and community people have provided necessary support for installation of IFG. Now they have a safe water source through IFG and people have been collecting and using water from the IFG for their drinking and domestic purposes. These 150 families are happy now with their safe water source and need not to go to any unsafe open water sources any more.

Now the satisfied Moyouri makes her comments "I am very much happy because now I am collecting safe water for my family. Until this one we have to use unsafe water but now we have a safe water source. We didn't know what water rights are all about but now we know that 20 liters safe water per person per day is Water Rights. We are now aware about personal hygiene, sanitary latrine and other health issues and have been practicing them in our every day life. Thus we fill more safe which may reduce our illness, poverty, and improve family income."

The IFG at Uttar Baghchara has inspired people of Purba Baghchara, Afifanagar, Nizpat, Sharighat and Khan Tea estate area. SJA already established 14 nos. of IFG in its working area. Now people in these areas know that safe water is now not only for elite people but the Water Rights is for all.



### Best practice:

- ✦ In the project area people have been practicing water safety measure when they collection and preserve drinking water for drinking purpose;
- ✦ People wash hands after defecation as informed through IEC/ Training;
- ✦ Child groups are more effective for motivation and care of latrinization in the area;
- ✦ People are avoiding arsenic contaminated water for drinking purpose;
- ✦ Menstrual hygiene has been developed among the young girls.

### Case Study

#### A Story of a 100% Sanitized Family

Kabir Mia (28) lives in Shorukhel village under Charikata UP of Jointapur Upazila, Sylhet. He inherits only a small piece of homestead being the youngest son of a big family with six children of the poor parents. He is literate only and so can not earn much as a mason man in profession and so the family had been living in extreme poverty. He could hardly earn TK. 300-400 only a week when he could manage work. So some times the family had to go without any food.

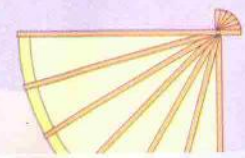
Most of the families like his one were using open water source for drinking and other purpose. His homestead and latrine were unhygienic and the family members had been often suffering from water borne diseases and he had to spend money for Doctor and medication and as a result the family was becoming poor to poorer and it was the common phenomena of most of the families of the area.

Once he came across SJA field staff in Jointapur and soon was employed for tube-well platform construction and renovation by CPSWHSP of SJA and got motivation and awareness on safe water and sanitation. Then he participated in a masonry training organized by WAB and SJA through CPSWHSP and was able to increase his skills, knowledge and confidence level. Now he is an acclaimed skilled mason in the area and becomes a busy man. He has already repaired 6 hand pumps and IFG and earned some extra money. Now he can earn TK. 1000-1200 BDT a week.

He has already installed hygienic latrine in his house and has been playing an active role to achieve 100% sanitation coverage in the area. Now his family is solvent and living healthy and in peace. His children go to school. All his neighboring families now use safe water for drinking and other purposes. A mere skills on masonry and the willingness have changed the way of life of this Kabir. His success now has been inspiring others.







## Community Mobilization to End Violence Against Women

**Community Mobilization to End Violence Against Women'** is a right focused project that SJA has been implementing since March 2005 until April 2011. It is a long term strategic project and one of the core projects of the organization aiming eradication of the curse of gender discrimination from the society in order to create equal rights opportunity societies for the sake of upholding humanity and national progress to march with nations in the global arena as demands of the twenty first century. Oxfam GB Bangladesh has been supporting this project.

In Bangladeshi society, poor women are doubly deprived and exploited because of their poverty and gender. This prevailing condition also constrains them to access to services, to control over economic resources and to participate in public life. Most of the male members of the families do not consider violence against women as violence at all rather they think violence makes women disciplined and ordered in family life.

The objective of this project is to reduce gender discrimination, violence against women and to protect the rights of women and girl children, by enhancing community understanding of women rights as human rights, through active participation and community awareness raising campaign.

### Goal of the project

To bring about fundamental change in people's mind, beliefs, attitude and behavior by challenging behavior, providing alternatives and supports to end violence against women in the society.

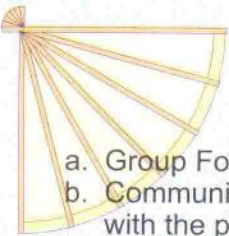
### Objectives of the project

To achieve the goal following specific objectives have been set-up:

- i) To create an environment to break the silence of DV and to recognize the DV issue as public
- ii) To create an enabling situation through raising awareness where people in the community will be able to seek the alternative
- iii) To reduce the incident of VAW specially DV against women by creating positive environment
- iv) To enhance more positive gender relationship building
- v) To create an effective alliance with a view to sustain the change/positive behavior within the community
- vi) To build an effective network to spread the CMEVAW project throughout Sylhet division by campaign activities



## Implementation strategy

- 
- a. Group Formation
  - b. Community mobilization and involvement with the project intervention
  - c. Identify influential social actors
  - d. Community mobilization through cultural activities
  - e. Create Change Makers, the centre part of the project, to enhance the goal
  - f. Establishing and strengthening Networking bodies
  - g. Develop and distribution IEC & BCC materials
  - h. Advocacy activities
  - i. Coordination and collaboration with GoB officials, law-enforcing agencies, Health and Judiciary departments through formal & informal meetings and contact
  - j. Monitoring and tracing the situation of VAW through news paper, monitoring of hospital, court and law enforcing agencies
  - k. Event wise campaign activities
  - l. Situation analysis
  - m. FGD (focus group discussion)
  - n. RD (Reflective Dialogue)

## Working Area

The project area covers all four districts of Sylhet division. The following table depicts the detail.

Division	District	Upazila	Pourashava	Ward/Union Parisad
Sylhet	Sylhet	Sylhet Sadar	-	27 Ward of City Corporation
		Biswanath	-	6 Union
		South Surma	-	2 Union
		Jointapur	-	3 Union
	Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	9 Ward
		Sreemangal	Sreemangal	9 Ward
	Hobigonj	Hobigonj	Hobigonj	9 Ward
	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj	Sunamgonj	9 Ward

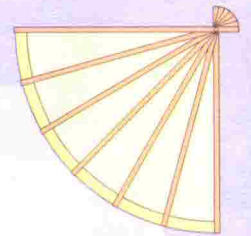
## Target Beneficiary

SJA adopts community approach mechanism in order to involve all sections of people in the working area with the view to address the issue. The organization has been implementing the project among 567,113 population in the project working area.

## Staffing and Volunteers

11 numbers of staff members have been working which include Project Coordinator (1), Advocacy Officer (1), Accountant (1), Field Trainer (8) and Messenger (1).

One of the important approaches of the project is to create Change Makers (CM) in the community as change agent to bring about changes in the desired areas among their fellow people so that change can begin within the society being initiated by the community people. The CM works as volunteers in their own communities. 12130 CMs are so far organized and trained.



## Activities

### Staff Capacity Building

One Basic Training and six numbers of Orientations were given to the project staff members in the year for increasing their professional skills and capacity in order to implement the project activities in sustainable manner. It is a continuous process that would run throughout the project cycle with the view to make the impact of the project sustainable in the communities.

### Forum Formation

A total of 83 nos. of Forums are formed at Village and Ward level in the year. These Forums remain active in stopping DV and any sort of gender violence in communities. Gender focused orientation, awareness, problem solving tools and techniques are imparted while DV incidences in the communities are discussed in the Forum activities.

### Advocacy with Social Actors

Meetings were arranged with local Market Committees, civil society members, SMC, UP, Youth Club and Trade Union bodies to make them oriented on this important issue. A total of 668 social actors participated in a series of 38 advocacy meetings.

### Advocacy Meeting with Media People

Three sharing/advocacy meetings were organized with 74 local and national news media people representing Sylhet division with the view to speed up the campaign against domestic violence in Bangladesh particularly in Sylhet division.

Besides, two press conferences were organized to share SJA experiences in establishing women rights in the working area.

### Awareness Raising Program with Educational Institutions

8 numbers of school and college level Seminars were arranged by the participation of 322 teachers and students in this reporting year. 4 nos. of school and one University level Debate and 4 nos. of Essay Writing competitions were organized by the participation of 715 teachers and students while 4200 School Routine sheets were distributed among students. Through these activities students got gender focused awareness and orientation from various angles so that they could replicate their learning in their respective families and communities.

### Seminar

6 nos. of Workshops with GoB officials and 4 nos. of Round Table Discussions with lawyers were arranged by the participation of 228 people in the year.

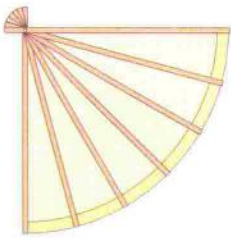
### Transport Painting

Painting with messages on the bodies of transports/vehicles that run and carry local passengers is a good means of awareness creation among the local people. SJA has painted 500 nos. of local rickshaws on DV and VAW issues which have drawn much attention of the people. This attempt has already given them the scope of a talking point on the gender violence issue at local tea stalls and other gathering points in the communities.

### Change Maker

Gender biased society is a backward society which is an impediment to the growth and development of the nation. Those who are convinced about the necessity of change of gender bias attitude and practices in the society and the need to end all forms of violence against women is called Change Makers. The Change Makers play a crucial role as volunteers in the society. The change process towards being an effective change agent claims four gradual ascending stages i.e. pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation for action, action to maintenance.

12130 nos. of Change Makers have been created and enrolled until 2007 while 13 nos. of orientation sessions, 19 focal point meetings and 27 UP level meeting were so far arranged with these organized CMs in the reporting year. Moreover, SJA arranged 4 CM Exchange Visits within its working area.



### Change Makers Conference

SJA has arranged a grand divisional level Change Makers Conference in Sylhet in March 2007 where 480 CMs were present. The local and the national news and electronic media gave a well coverage to the program.

### Alliance Building and Networking

Alliance Building and Networking with NGOs at the grassroots level is an effective means to fight against DV and VAW which SJA has been effectively following in its project locations. The organization has formed 83 Village/Ward level, 9 UP level, 8 Upazila level and 3 District level Alliance/Forums by the participation of 1202 people in the year.

Moreover, SJA arranged one Round Table Discussion with NGO leaders and activists and 3 NGO Network meetings to promote the process set by SJA. One Nari Forum was established and 3 orientation sessions were arranged with it. SJA maintained liaison and network with three important govt. departments i.e. Police, Hospital and Court to support women victim.

### Campaign Activities

SJA's campaign activities include video show, documentary show through cable telecast, banner and poster campaign, cultural events, Day observation, colorful rally and IEC/BCC materials distribution. It has so far distributed 1500 leaflets among the target beneficiaries and displayed 12 nos. of digital festoon in the year.

### Responsive work to end 'VAW, DV and Gender discrimination

One of the important activities of the project is to provide responsive supports to women whose rights are severely violated either at family level or at community level that victims suffer some degree of traumatic disorder. This responsive supports include psychological counseling, local level mediation, linkage with legal aid providing agencies, liaison and networking with concern Govt. offices. SJA had provided counseling support to 28 nos. of DV victims in OCC and at SJA Head Office in the year.

### Exposure Visit

Exposure visit is a means of learning through sharing process. Five project staff of SJA had made an exposure visit to a partner NGO, Rupantar, in Khulna.

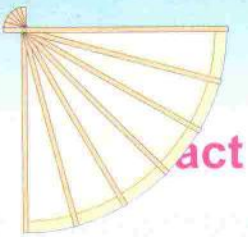




## ACHIEVEMENT AT A GLANCE

The achievement of the project for the reporting year is displayed in Target-achievement matrix in the following table:

SL.	No Activities	Target	Achievement
01	Staff Orientation	6	6
02	Basic Training	1	1
03	CM Orientation	15	13
04	Meeting with UP	15	13
05	Meeting with youth club	15	15
06	School Seminar	8	6
07	College Seminar	3	2
08	Debate Competition (School)	4	4
09	Debate Competition (SUST)	1	1
10	Meeting with SMC	6	4
11	Essay Competition	4	4
12	GOB Workshop	8	6
13	Round table discussion with lawyer	4	4
14	Rickshaw Painting	500	500
15	Meeting with Market Committee	1	1
16	Meeting with Civil society	4	4
17	Meeting with Trade Union	1	1
18	Round table discussion with NGO leader	2	1
19	NGO and other network	4	3
20	CM focal point meeting	35	19
21	UP level cm meeting	27	27
22	Upazila level alliance meeting	8	6
23	Districts alliance meeting	8	4
24	CM Exchange visit	4	4
25	Leaflet Distribution	25000	1500
26	School Routine	5000	4200
27	Digital Festoon	12	12
28	Village/Ward level forum formation	117	83
29	CM Enrolment	15000	12130



act

- \* Strong tie is built with grassroots people, local government, citizen and other self-help groups
- \* Community people now talk about VAW/DV matters.
- \* CMs are practising positive behavior within their families.
- \* Relationship between husband and wife has been becoming increasingly healthier and non-violent in the working area
- \* DV issues get increasing importance and attention in various forum discussions in Sylhet.
- \* Victims come and seek legal support
- \* Change Makers now willingly arrange/participate in WE CAN Campaign.
- \* Change makers have actively cooperated to prevent a number of early marriages in the community.

### Impact Story Of one little girl, Juli being raped

Juli (6), a cute child, lives in a village, name Biraimara, in Jointapur Upazila, Sylhet. She has conquered everyone's heart by her smiling face, meek and mild nature though she comes off a poor family. She read in a local Madrasha. One a very curse day this tender girl became victim of raping in the broad day light in their own house by one of her neighbors, a beast like being.

That very day her father, Jalil, a day laborer, was in his workplace; her mother, Salina, was also in her work out of home as usual. At about noon Juli came home from Madrasha and her grandma, who has been living with them, gave her rice to eat. While Juli was eating, the grandma went in the field to look after their cow grazing there. At that time that beast like creature enter into their house, tightly pressed one of his hands against her mouth to stop making any sound and raped her. In the mean time her grandma arrived and seeing such an unexpected and unimaginable incident began screaming and the rapist ran away. She became at a loss but then she gave Juli a bathe to make her fresh. In the afternoon, Juli's mother came and saw her daughter in serious condition and brought her to the hospital.

Elina Chakma, one of SJA staffs at Jointapur, visited Juli being informed by one of her cousins and informed the matter to local administration and journalists without delay. Then she contacted with the OCC at Sylhet and shifted Juli there. Juli gradually recovered from the wound, stigma and shock getting treatment and counseling at the OCC. A case has been filed at the Jointapur thana and she has been getting legal support also. The convict is still absconding. The local staff of SJA has been tracking the case.

## A Few Additional and Alliance Building Activities of SJA

### A Divisional Workshop on Democratization and Women Rights

PRIP Trust organized a divisional level workshop on Democratization and Women Rights in March 2007 in Sylhet by the full cooperation and assistance of Sylhet Jubo Academy. A host of people including local level women leaders, social and cultural personalities and political leaders, government and non-government officials, NGO activists and media people participated in the workshop. The speakers highlighted the vulnerability of womenfolk in the rural societies in Sylhet division as a whole in the perspective of women rights. The Beijing Declaration and some Articles of CEDAW Protocol which are yet to be signed by the Government of Bangladesh were also discussed in the workshop and the house unanimously agreed that the Government should go for full implementation of CEDAW Protocol to protect women from all forms of discriminations which are frequent in the country.

### A Discussion Meeting on Intellectual and Multiple Disabilities

ActionAid Bangladesh and Sylhet Jubo Academy jointly organized a Discussion Meeting at District Counsel Auditorium, Sylhet on November 19, 2007 by the sponsorship of SEED Trust. The topic of the discussion session was 'Intellectual and Multiple Disabilities: the Forgotten Agenda of the Mainstream'. Disabled children and youth, their guardians, Government and NGO officials and media people participated in the meeting. The speakers told with utter frustration that disables remained a far way from availing the privileges protected by the law of the country. They also discussed the real situation of the intellectual and multiple disables of Sylhet region.

### Participation in the Adolescent Fair

Sylhet Jubo Academy participated in the Adolescent Fair 2007 organized by the District Information Department, Sylhet. NGO working with adolescent of Sylhet and a host of adolescents participated in this fair that took place in the Sylhet Stadium. SJA stood second among all participating NGOs in the rating.

### Participation in Information Fair 2007

The District Information Office, Sylhet arranged this fair on the occasion of HIV/AIDS Day 2007 at the play ground of the Government Madan Mohon University College. SJA had participated in this fair and displayed figurative information of its HIV/AIDS focused activities in a decorated stall and was successful in drawing attention of most of the participants especially the young people and college/university level students. They learnt a lot on how to protect themselves from this deadly killer and how impending a threat it is upon humankind.

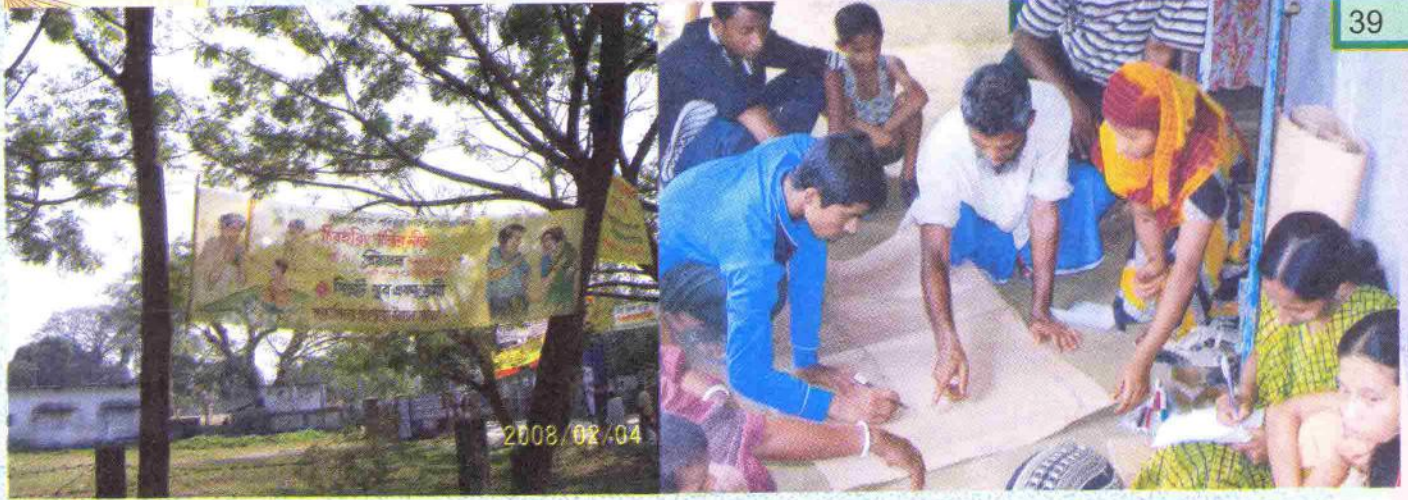
### Participation in The Asia Foundation Fair

The Asia Foundation had organized a fair on the theme of role of religious leaders to protect from HIV/AIDS. Sylhet Jubo Academy setup a stall in this fair and displayed the facts and figures of its HIV/AIDS focused activities along with IEC/BCC, awareness raising and promotional materials it had been using through and with the help of religious leaders.

### National Change Makers Conference 2007

Oxfam GB organized the Change Makers Conference 2007 on 11-12 November 2007 at the China-Bangladesh Friendship Conference Centre, Dhaka by the participation of Change Makers of all over the country who are committed to end domestic violence. The Chief Advisor of the Caretaker Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dr. Fakaruddin Ahmed, had graced the occasion as the honorable Chief Guest and inaugurated the conference. SJA participated in the conference with a band of Change Makers of Sylhet region.





## Empowering Through Resource Mobilization (ETRM)

Empowering Through Resource Mobilization (ETRM) was a rights focused initiative of SJA for the landless poor and backward population being implemented at Khadimpara UP under Sylhet Sadar Upazila. SJA had been implementing the project as pilot basis for six months from January until June 2007 in partnership with Samata, a national level organization working for the rights of landless people.

### Goal of the Project

Enhance the poverty eradication process and empowerment of poor, landless-assetless and marginalized men and women through organization development, awareness raising, establishing rights in resources and ensuring proper utilization of them.

### Objectives

1. Establish land rights for the landless and generate awareness on agriculture system
2. Cooperate in recovering and distribution of Government lands
3. Work for the poor focused utilization of Government resources
4. Spread out the Government land recovery and distribution initiatives
5. Make poor people aware on proper wage of labor

### Project Implementation Strategy

- i) Motivation
- ii) Group Formation
- iii) Regular basis meeting and orientation
- iv) Credit and savings activities
- v) Advocacy meeting

### Staffing:

Three staff (2 SDO, 1 Accountant) had been working in the project

### Activities Performed

- a) A total of six Groups were formed and activated
- b) Regular basis weekly meetings were arranged and issue based discussions held. Weekly savings were collected and deposited to the Cashiers of all Groups
- c) Three bimonthly advocacy meetings were arranged and orientation was given male and female groups together
- d) Monthly staff meetings were arranged

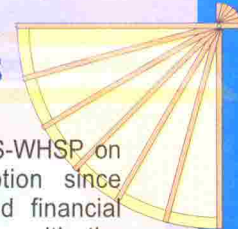
The following table depicts the activities of the project in Target-Achievement matrix

Activity	Target	Achievement
Group Formation	20 groups	6 groups
Orientation	6 orientation	4 orientation
Monthly meeting	12 meetings	10 meetings
Advocacy meeting	4 meetings	2 meetings

### Impact of the Project

The project had gained support and cooperation of the poor and landless people of the working area. The organized poor people had been depositing weekly basis savings in groups and being aware of their rights as citizens of the country. The project could impact well if had been running further.





SJA has intervened in the Tea Gardens located close to the Sylhet City in 2005. As we know that, around 10 hundred thousands of tea people living in around 150 tea gardens in Bangladesh out of which 85 percent are in the greater Sylhet. They are mainly isolated from mainstream population of the country with deprivation even of civic rights and facilities though they are given recognition in the national Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh as citizens of the country like the mainstream people.

The tea people are living in worse conditions depending on mainly the Tea garden management, they are inhabiting in the garden owned land with having no legal entity of land use. Around 20 percent are regular and 7 percent are irregular included in the labor list and the remaining 73 percent people have no access to, and scope of laboring in the tea garden production process.

They are living in cluster wise with very narrow space under temporary shed and limited facilities of water-sanitation, health care, education, livelihood, and other most primary civic amenities and necessities of human life. It is isolated from the mainstream habitats, transport and communication disrupted, and lack of institutional facilities even the public institutional facilities are very limited over there. The local government agencies paying no attention at all, NGOs intervention are very restricted by the garden authority. In fact, the overall situation is disastrous, they need relieve from such a miserable and inhumane condition immediately.

SJA as a human development organization can't remain silent in this situation for long, so SJA management has responded positively and undertaken some sorts of initiatives with its limited resources to assist the tea people in 09 tea gardens under 02 Upazilas of Sylhet district, so that it can be helpful to combat such a pitiable situation through enabling them by taping and mobilize the local resource.

SJA first intervened in 2005, with its STAR program for Empowering Communities in The face of HIV and AIDS with technical and financial assistance from ActionAid-Bangladesh aiming to attain the goal of "Prevention and mitigation of HIV and AIDS among poor women and girls, men and boys". Through achieving the objectives of Developing an integrated approach for individual as well as community empowerment in the face of HIV and AIDS through diverse action.

#### Location and Population Coverage of the project:

Sl no	Location	Population Coverage
01	Lalichara under Khadim Tea Estate	3800
02	Charagang under Borgang Tea Estate	1400
03	Doldoly under Lakkhatura Tea Estate.	2400
<b>Total:</b>		<b>7600</b>

SJA intervened with another program CPS-WHSP on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion since September 2006, with the technical and financial assistance from WaterAid - Bangladesh, with the aiming to attain the Goal of "Advancing Sustainable Environmental Health" through achieving the overall objectives of "Improve health condition though reduction of Water-borne diseases by promoting safe water, environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions for the population within the project area with special emphasis on the poor, disabled, adolescent and other disadvantaged group of people.

#### Location and Population Coverage of the project:

Sl no	Location	Population Coverage
01	Sreepur tea garden	426
02	Khan tea garden	694
03	Habibnagar tea garden	1630
04	Afichanagar tea garden. (Uttarbagchara and Dakkhinbagchara)	1352
05	Lalakhhal tea garden	1086
06	M.Ahmed and company ltd.	493
<b>Total:</b>		<b>5681</b>

Additionally, to promote and facilitate the development initiatives in the garden areas, SJA has organized some sharing meetings with the Tea related agencies like Tea Labor Association, and Tea Estate Staff Association at their Head Quarter-Sreemongal, Moulvibazer and with specific tea garden Management in the activity areas in Sylhet. These could carry fruitful result for solving Tea people's problems constructively in future. An enthusiastic and hopeful matter is that, all of these agencies expressed their opinion positively and given their heartiest commitments to extent their hands for all out cooperation in the process of tea people's development in future.

**AUDITOR'S REPORT AND ACCOUNTS**  
of  
**SYLHET JUBO ACADEMY (SJA)**  
**House 20/A, Block-C, Main Road, Shahjalal Upashahar, Sylhet.**  
**for the your ended 31st December, 2007**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sylhet Jubo Academy (SJA) for the year ended 31st December 2007. We note that preparation these financial statements are the responsibility of the SJA management. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion of these financial statements, based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. To this end, best possible efforts were taken but confirmation of all balances and review of some documents were not possible because of time constraint. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis of our opinion.

In our opinion,

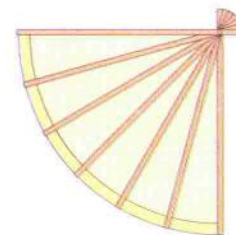
The financial statements, prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the mentioned project as on 31st December, 2007 and of the results of its operations for the year then ended.

We further state that:

- i. we have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- ii. in our opinion, proper books of account as required by the law have been kept by the management so far as it appeared from our examination of those books; and,
- iii. the balance sheet and statement of receipts and payments dealt with by the report are in agreement with books of account of project.

Dhaka- 1000, Bangladesh  
21 June 2008

**ANISUR RAHMAN & CO**  
Chartered Accountants



## SYLHET JUBO ACADEMY (SJA)

House - 20/A, Main Road, Block - C, Shahjalal Upashahar, Sylhet

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st December, 2007

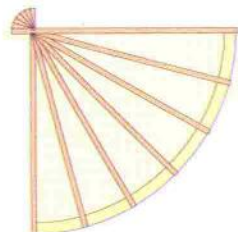
PROPERTY AND ASSETS:	NOTE	General Fund	Credit Program	Health & Sanitation	Disable Program	Gender Related Program	Development Program	Total
FIXED ASSETS: At cost	1	359,101.00		870,286.00		139,087.00	125,800.00	1,494,274.00
CURRENT ASSETS:								
Advance & Deposit	3	110,152.00	138,952.00	30,937.00		(2,955.00)	247,401.00	524,487.00
SJA Kamalgonj	5	40,000.00						40,000.00
Temporary Loan					500.00	177,500.00	61,800.00	239,800.00
Closing Balance:								
Cash in hand		47.00	-	5,607.03	75.00	2,850.00	232.00	8,811.03
Cash at Bank		749,504.33	39,677.96	497,641.86	56,099.41	1,997,278.81	935,008.74	4,275,211.11
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1,258,804.33</b>	<b>178,629.96</b>	<b>1,404,471.89</b>	<b>56,674.41</b>	<b>2,313,760.81</b>	<b>1,370,241.74</b>	<b>6,582,583.14</b>
FUND AND LIABILITIES:								
Fund Account	6	852,833.33	(39,882.04)	1,383,651.89	56,674.41	2,313,760.81	564,089.74	5,131,128.14
Project Fund	7	159,566.00		-		-	388,176.00	547,742.00
Staff Welfare Fund	8						378,789.00	378,789.00
Bangladesh Bank Loan	10		184,912.00					184,912.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:								
Staff Loan	9						39,187.00	39,187.00
Temporary Loan	13	246,405.00	33,600.00	20,820.00				300,825.00
<b>Total:</b>		<b>1,258,804.33</b>	<b>178,629.96</b>	<b>1,404,471.89</b>	<b>56,674.41</b>	<b>2,313,760.81</b>	<b>1,370,241.74</b>	<b>6,582,583.14</b>

Executive Director  
SJA

Signed in terms of our separate management report of even date.

9, Circuit House Road  
Dhaka, Bangladesh  
21 June, 2008

ANISUR RAHMAN & CO  
Chartered Accountants



## SYLHET JUBO ACADEMY (SJA)

House- 20/A, Main Road, Block - C, Shahjalal Upashahar, Sylhet

### CONSOLIDATE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31st December, 2007

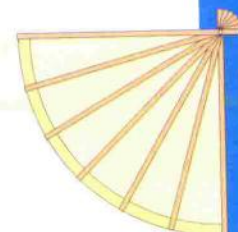
PARTICULARS	General Fund	Credit Program	Health & Sanitation	Disable Program	Gender Related Program	Development Program	Total
<b>INCOME:</b>							
Grants in Aid: Foreign	13,940,572.00		10,113,896.00	863,268.00	3,709,614.00		28,627,350.00
Grants in Aid: Local	371,316.00	415.81					371,731.81
Fund Transfer A/C	153,060.00				177,500.00		330,560.00
Service Charge		6,400.00				4,145.00	10,545.00
Provision for Expenses			250,890.00				250,890.00
Interest and Others	772,638.80	1,736.20	47,561.83	13,236.27	32,463.11	601,536.90	1,469,173.11
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>15,237,586.80</b>	<b>8,552.01</b>	<b>10,412,347.83</b>	<b>876,504.27</b>	<b>3,919,577.11</b>	<b>605,681.90</b>	<b>31,060,249.92</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>							
Fund Transfer to Project	14,641,600.00		29,166.00				14,670,766.00
Fund Transfer	52,151.00	17.00					52,168.00
Programme Expenses	343,827.00	3,400.00	9,898,942.22	898,741.10	2,065,048.97	70,770.00	13,280,729.29
Administrative &	795,485.17	7,997.22	1,031,809.68	12,155.59	299,840.15	29,732.29	2,177,020.10
Other Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous year's adjustment	(18,625.00)	1,287,179	250,890.00				1,519,444.00
Total Expenditure:	15,814,438.17	1,298,593	11,210,807.90	910,896.69	2,364,889.12	100,502.29	31,700,127.39
Revenue Surplus/ (Deficit):	(576,851.37)	1,290,041	(798,460.07)	(34,392.42)	1,554,687.99	505,179.61	(639,877.47)
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,237,586.80</b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>10,412,347.83</b>	<b>876,504.27</b>	<b>3,919,577.11</b>	<b>605,681.90</b>	<b>31,060,249.92</b>

# SYLHET JUBO ACADEMY (SJA)

House- 20/A, Main Road, Block - C, Shahjalal Upashahar, Sylhet

## CONSOLIDATE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31st December, 2007



PARTICULARS	General Fund	Credit Program	Health & Sanitation	Disable Program	Gender Related Program	Development Program	Total
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>							
Opening Balance:							31,285.00
Cash in hand	1.00	1,939.00	15,906.00	5,870.00	5,253.00	2,316.00	31,285.00
Cash at Bank	1,097,126.70	24,491.17	1,420,025.96	84,696.83	740,574.82	303,781.13	3,670,696.61
<b>CAPITAL:</b>							
Loan to Bangladesh Bank		13,622.00					13,622.00
Grehaon Loan Installment		388.00					388.00
Loan: Temporary	452,968.00	33,600.00		30,468.00			517,036.00
Advance	129,000.00		136,950.00		17,200.00	164,079.00	447,229.00
Staff Loan Recovery						51,342.00	51,342.00
Sale of Furniture	131,500.00					40,000.00	171,500.00
Staff Welfare Fund						247,766.00	247,766.00
<b>REVENUE:</b>							
Grants in Aid: Foreign	13,940,572.00		10,113,896.00	863,268.00	3,709,614.00		28,627,350.00
Grants in Aid: Local	371,316.00	415.81					371,731.81
Fund Transferred	153,060.00				177,500.00		330,560.00
Service Charge		6,400.00				4,145.00	10,545.00
Interest and Others	772,638.80	1,736.20	47,561.83	13,236.27	32,463.11	601,371.90	1,469,008.11
<b>Opening Balance &amp; Total Receipt</b>	<b>17,048,182.50</b>	<b>82,592.18</b>	<b>11,734,339.79</b>	<b>997,539.10</b>	<b>4,682,604.93</b>	<b>1,414,801.03</b>	<b>35,960,059.53</b>
<b>PAYMENTS:</b>							
<b>CAPITAL:</b>							
Furniture & Equipment	12,500.00		128,286.00				140,786.00
Computer					47,087.00		47,087.00
Motor Cycle					92,000.00		92,000.00
Loan Refund:		31,500.00					31,500.00
Bangladesh Bank							
Loan Payment	324,068.00			30,468.00	177,500.00	61,800.00	593,836.00
Return-Staff Welfare Fund						47,079.00	47,079.00
Advance & Deposits	129,000.00		142,887.00		1,000.00	270,179.00	543,066.00
<b>REVENUE:</b>							
Fund transfer to Project	14,641,600.00		29,166.00				14,670,766.00
Fund Transfer to	52,151.00	17.00					52,168.00
General Fund							
Programme Expenses	343,827.00	3,400.00	9,898,942.22	898,741.10	2,065,048.97	70,770.00	13,280,729.29
Administrative & Other Expenses	795,485.17	7,997.22	1,031,809.68	12,155.59	299,840.15	29,732.29	2,177,020.10
<b>Total Payment:</b>	<b>16,298,631.17</b>	<b>42,914.22</b>	<b>11,231,090.90</b>	<b>941,364.69</b>	<b>2,682,476.12</b>	<b>479,560.29</b>	<b>31,676,037.39</b>
<b>Closing Balance of Fund:</b>							
Cash in hand	47.00	-	5,607.03	75.00	2,850.00	232.00	8,811.03
Cash at Bank	749,504.33	39,677.96	497,641.86	56,099.41	1,997,278.81	935,008.74	4,275,211.11
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17,048,182.50</b>	<b>82,592.18</b>	<b>11,734,339.79</b>	<b>997,539.10</b>	<b>4,682,604.93</b>	<b>1,414,801.03</b>	<b>35,960,059.53</b>



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

House # 20/A, Main Road, Block- C  
Shahjalal Uposhahar, Sylhet.3100, Bangladesh

Tel : +880 821 723 200

Cell : +880 1716 295 410 +880 1720 588 911

E-mail : [info@sjabd.org](mailto:info@sjabd.org), [sjabgd@yahoo.com](mailto:sjabgd@yahoo.com)

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