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ABBREVIATIONS

ALRD	Association for Land Reform and Development
ASK	Ain o Salish Kendra
BAPA	Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BELA	Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
BHBCUC	Bangladesh Hindu Buddhist Christian Unity Council
BIAC	Bangladesh International Arbitration Centre
BLAST	Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CRC	Rights of the Child
CSCT	Conflict Sensitivity and Conflict Transformation
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DMP	Dhaka Metropolitan Police
MP	Member of Parliament
OBR	One Billion Raising
OSPABJNCC	Orpito Sompotti Pratyarpan Ain Bastobayon Jatiya Nagorik Coordination Cell
Coordination RJ	Restorative Justice
RTI	Right to Information Act
SC	Standing Committee
SGVB	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SSNP	Social Safety Net Programme
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officers
UP	Union Parishad (Council)
Upazila	Sub- district
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
Sub-centres	Local office at the field level
Anchals	Area office comprising 2/6 sub-centres
Shalish	Local conflict mediation system/practice
Podojatra	Long-March
Gonosangeet	People's Songs

Executive Summary

Nijera Kori, forty-three years after its establishment, remains steadfast in its commitment to empowering women, establishing rights, and combating oppression while collaborating with a diverse range of individuals. The organisation adheres to principles of social mobilisation, gender equality, autonomy promotion, and values partnerships and democracy. The annual report for January to December 2022 reflects Nijera Kori's work structure, based on documentation, feedback, and deliberation.

The report begins by providing a historical background of Nijera Kori, highlighting its values, principles, and organisational structure. It then outlines the decision-making process and the organisation's working areas. Moving forward, the report reflects on the activities undertaken by Nijera Kori during the reporting period. Nijera Kori operates in 14 districts, encompassing 28 upazilas, 139 unions, and 1,086 villages. Within these areas, there are 11,177 groups consisting of 225,250 members, including 126,297 women and 98,953 men. Through data collection and year-long comparisons, the report measures and evaluates Nijera Kori's achievements in terms of social mobilisation, committee formation, cultural activities, legal aid assistance, access to information, watch committee involvement, access to resources and government services, anti-corruption efforts, representation in standing committees, participation in shalish, and engagement in economic and gender issues. Additionally, the report provides financial and administrative accounts of Nijera Kori.

The organisational structure of Nijera Kori revolves around groups and committees. These groups undergo training and organisation to expand their activities progressively, starting from the basic social development courses. The core working structure of Nijera Kori consists of landless groups that mobilise to address collective demands, including issues such as violence against women, access to Khas lands, and water bodies.

In 2022, the planned number of group meetings was 47,167, but the actual number held reached 57,070. Out of these, 27,742 meetings were conducted independently by the groups, while Nijera Kori staff attended 29,328 meetings. Moreover, 55 issue-based trainings were conducted, with 1,178 participants (641 women and 537 men). Additionally, 257 day-long workshops, similar to issue-based training, took place with the participation of 5,803 individuals (3,456 women and 2,347 men). Furthermore, the landless organisation decided to organise group conventions, resulting in 282 village-level conventions, 21 union-level conventions, 2 upazila-level conventions, and 32 area-level conventions held throughout the year.

Landless groups organised 57,070 meetings in total, and there were 83 trainings with a total of 1,746 participants (893 women and 853 men). Thirteen groups graduated from the secondary level to the tertiary level, with six of those groups consisting of women. Additionally, 86 groups advanced from the primary level to the secondary level, of which 45 were women's groups. Currently, there are 616 groups at the tertiary level, 3,989 at the secondary level, and 6,524 at the primary level.

The landless organisation maintains 54 cultural groups that actively operate across all divisions. These groups conducted 6 training sessions, and 389 dramas, participated in 13 long marches (padajatra), held 234 events for performing people's songs (ganasangeet), and staged 107 dramas involving children and adolescents.

Empowerment Support Activities:

- Forty-five cases were filed, among them 45 with 68% of them related to violence against women.
- The education sector saw an enrollment of 137,669 students, including 74,407 girls and 63,262 boys.
- Thirty-one sub-centres organised One Billion Rising events, including five significant events with the message "My Body, My Decision."

Advocacy and Networking:

The report classifies the significant qualitative and quantitative changes in Nijera Kori's working areas into several broad themes, including Empowerment Support Activities, Collective Action and Access Over Natural Resources, Ensuring Accountability and Representation, Improved Gender Equality at the Family and Community Level, and Curbing the Influence of Fundamentalism and Enhancing Secular Forces.

Regarding Collective Action and Access Over Natural Resources, Nijera Kori recovered 534 acres of land from commercial shrimp farms and illegal occupation by 2022. Additionally, 608 acres of Khas land were registered, and 24 acres of inherited property were reclaimed, with an economic value of BDT 1,000,180,000. This benefitted 3,021 households.

Regarding Ensuring Accountability and Representation, 74% of shalish cases were related to violence against women, followed by land disputes (13%) and corruption/irregularities (13%). A total of 1,839 landless members participated in shalish proceedings, with 2,717 members serving as judges and 13,137 members acting as observers. Thirteen cases were filed after stopping shalish sessions, and landless individuals were invited by elites 19% of the time.

In 2022, a total of 1,347 cases/issues were referred to relevant authorities, such as the District Legal Aid Committee, to seek resolution, legal services, and enrollment in safety-net programs. Additionally, through the facilitation of the Restorative Justice mechanism, 271 cases were successfully resolved at the community level through consultation and dialogue.

In local-level committee elections, a total of 335 members contested among which 187 were elected (women-65, men-122). The results include that in the 65 Union Council elections, 156 candidates, including 74 women and 82 men, competed for positions, resulting in the election of 70 members to serve as Union Parishad representatives, with 31 women and 39 men among the successful candidates.

In 2022, landless groups showed remarkable collective mobilisation efforts, undertaking a total of 800 mobilisations, with 552 of them initiated by women's groups. Impressively, they were successful in achieving their objectives and demands in 745 out of 800 cases (93% success rate). Additionally, during the same year, these groups filed 95 new applications under

the Right to Information (RTI) Act. Furthermore, 23,890 households received cards, including 1,431 women-led households and 230 persons with disabilities.

Under the theme of Gender Equality, the report highlights that 1,256 open posts (elected President, Secretary, Treasurer) were available, and 1,691 women contested for 924 positions, with 517 women being elected. Landless groups filed 34 new violence against women cases, receiving favourable verdicts in 13 cases. Furthermore, 21 cases are currently on trial in court.

Regarding Curbing the Influence of Fundamentalism and Enhancing Secular Forces, 1,033 students from Qawmi madrasas (534 boys and 499 girls) were integrated into mainstream education.

The report provides comprehensive explanations of these factors, presenting established benchmarks, achieved outcomes, and underlying reasons. It also recognises the contributions of 30 women leaders from landless groups who received the national Joyeeta awards.

To facilitate comprehension, the annual report includes visuals such as graphs, lists, annexes, case studies, and analyses. Its primary goal is to offer a transparent, comprehensive, and detailed overview of Nijera Kori's unwavering commitment to creating a society free from oppression and deprivation while advocating for the fundamental rights of all individuals.

1. WHO WE ARE | AT A GLANCE

Nijera Kori (We do it Ourselves) began in 1980 when a group of activists working in leading NGOs in Bangladesh realised that the conscientisation of deprived communities played a crucial role in challenging patriarchy, poverty and discrimination in the country. They recognised that the root of these issues was not a lack of resources but was rather perpetuated by unequal distribution, existing power relations and social norms. This led them to reject microcredit and other service delivery approaches since they tend to generate dependence and acquiescence.

Nijera Kori supports women and men in rural Bangladesh to develop their autonomous organisation—the landless organisation, formed of village-level landless groups—so that they can assert their rights and ensure their entitlements as citizens. This is guided by the belief that poverty can be addressed through the strength and capacity of those living in poverty as they have the knowledge of its dimensions and the experience to fight it. The staff thinks of themselves as facilitating agents whose main goal is to support the collective efforts of the poor. Nijera Kori primarily works with landless rural people whose main source of livelihood is selling their labour. It also prioritises the involvement of indigenous communities within its programme. In 2018, Nijera Kori expanded its target population to also include those who are living with disabilities. These are communities faced with multidimensional constraints: economically, they rely on the direct or indirect sale of labour power to meet their needs but lack bargaining power; politically, they rarely have any voice in local or national, informal, or formal structures of decision-making; socially, their lives are constrained by powerful norms and beliefs which seek to legitimise their disenfranchisement and prevent them from questioning the status quo. These include cultural norms and practices, which are particularly evident in undermining the rights and position of women and girls in Bangladesh. Since 2017, the organisation has also gradually expanded its work with children and adolescents within the communities to support their growth as critical thinkers.

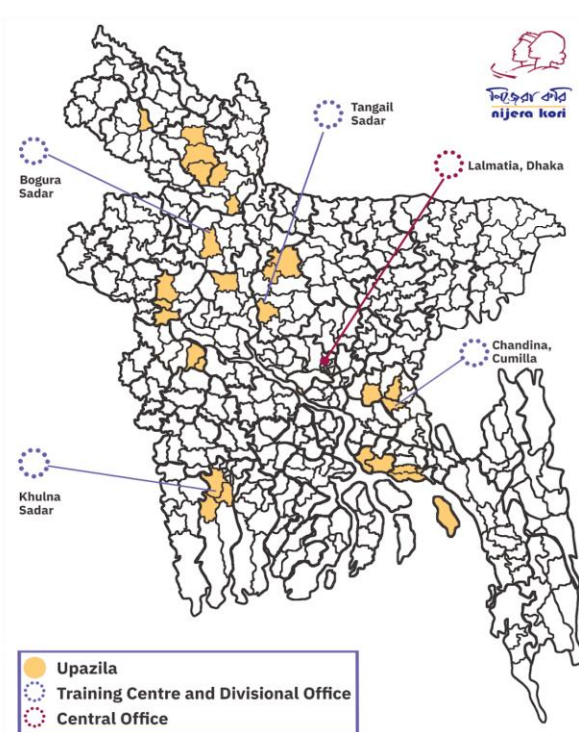
Nijera Kori's **mission** is to empower excluded rural women and men through facilitating the formation of their own independent landless groups and supporting them through awareness raising and capacity building initiatives, so that they can take up challenges for a better life for themselves and their immediate community, as well as establish their rights over the institutions that decide on the allocation of natural resources and services.

Nijera Kori's **goal** is to create a society free from oppression and deprivation in all their manifestations, including in terms of class and gender. Nijera Kori believes that the struggle to transform the underlying structures of inequality, injustice and exclusion must be conducted at different levels, starting with the individual and extending to the community, regional and national levels, encompassing the socio-economic and political spheres.

Nijera Kori's **objective** is to raise awareness and unite the rural poor and excluded, empower them to voice their opinions, and to involve them in the decision-making processes.

1.1 Organisational Structure

The overall governance of Nijera Kori rests with the General Body (Appendix A), constituted of 39 members, which elects a Governing Body every two years. The role of the Governing Body is to ratify policies and programmes, evaluate progress reports, approve audited financial reports and budgets, and appoint the Coordinator who is responsible for the overall programmes and management. For linking the grassroots, Nijera Kori has a structure consisting of 13 *anchals* (area) and 31 *upakendras* (sub-centre). Each area office has 3-4 sub-centres with female and male field staff, who live collectively at the centres. The Dhaka Office consists of the office of the Coordinator, the Documentation and Communications team, the Central Team, the finance and administrative sections, and other support staff.¹ The management of the organisation is also elected through the democratic practice of elections through staff conventions every two years.



1.2 Where we Work

Today, Nijera Kori's working areas are spread out over 1,086 villages, 139 unions, 28 upazilas and 14 districts in Bangladesh (Appendix Table-1). This covers the administrative divisions of Dhaka, Rajshahi (Rajshahi and Rangpur administrative divisions), Chattogram and Khulna. As of 2022, the landless organisation consists of 11,177 landless groups with a membership of 2,25,250 (W-1,26,297 & M- 98,953).

- Chandina, Daudkandi and Debidwar Upazila in Cumilla
- Noakhali Sadar, Companigonj, Kabirhat and Subarnachar Upazila in Noakhali
- Ramgoti Upazila in Lakshimpur
- Sandwip Upazila in Chattogram
- Tangail Sadar, Madhupur and Dhanbari Upazila in Tangail
- Kumarkhali and Khoksa Upazila in Kushtia
- Paikgacha, Dumuria, Batiaghata Upazila in Khulna
- Raygonj Upazila in Sirajgonj
- Bogura Sadar Upazila in Bogura
- Rangpur Sadar, Mithapukur, Pirgonj Upazila in Rangpur
- Khanshama Upazila in Dinajpur
- Saghata and Sadullapur Upazila in Gaibandha
- Bagatipara, Lalpur, Natore Sadar Upazila in Natore

1.3 Our Team

At End of the December 2021 the total number of staff were 241 out of which 84 were female and 157 males. During the reporting period, 39 (female 22 and male 17) staff joined Nijera Kori. In addition to that over the year 34 (female-12 and male 22) leave from Nijera Kori. End of December 2022 the total number of staff is 246 out of which 94 are female and 152 males. Out of the total (246) staff 64 are services staff. The programme staff directly functions in the field.

¹ For more on the organisational governance and decision-making structure, see the 'About Us' section at www.nijerakori.org

2. ORGANISATION BUILDING

The formation of groups (*bhumiheen shamity*) at the village level is the cornerstone of Nijera Kori's programme in an area. When it decides to work in a new village, its programme organisers carry out participatory analysis to identify households that meet the qualifications to be in the target group. Each Nijera Kori's staff takes responsibility for overseeing approximately 45-50 groups. Each group consists of 16-30 members. They act as catalysts for group formation and training, and once groups begin to function, households from neighbouring areas or villages usually come forward to form their groups. Initially, groups are formed separately for women and men—to ensure that women get a safe space of their own to express their voices and concerns in the predominantly patriarchal society, which often excludes women from public spheres.

Regular group meeting of members is an integral part of the conscientisation process. Members convene on a weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly basis to talk about their common concerns and draw up action plans. In addition, group meetings serve as platforms for examining various topics, encompassing everything from members' personal experiences to broader concerns in politics, society, culture, and economics. For many villagers, this is the first exposure to the idea that they have rights as human beings and citizens of a nation. Such meetings also address issues of gender roles and women's rights. Through regular meetings, members continue to enhance their level of awareness. Additionally, landless members also participate in representative meetings, collective group meetings, and annual group meetings. During these meetings, representatives from different groups in a working area meet to take strategic decisions related to various organisational and issue-based mobilisations. Joint meetings of groups from three or four adjacent villages are organised, especially when some members in these villages are compelled to seasonally migrate to other areas, to ensure continuity of group discussions. Finally, each group hold one annual group meeting to review activities, formulate plans and elect leaders.

After selection, new members are offered a basic training course in social development issues as well as group dynamics. As groups mature, more advanced training is provided. Workshops are organised at regular intervals at the village level. These are either about organisational matters, local issues and perceived needs of the area. At the basic level, training is provided to the female and male members separately, while at the advanced level, both female and male members participate together in joint training sessions. Again, at the higher selection level training, the sessions are organised separately for women and men, while at the advanced levels of such training, they sit in joint sessions. Eventually, as the groups continue to mature, joint sessions are organised at higher and/or advanced levels to create an environment of reciprocal interactions, develop a greater understanding and overcome gender bias. Training and workshops provide members with the opportunity to reflect on and analyse their individual and collective problems as well as the larger political, economic, and gender issues. The channel of information flow starts with designated training courses, lasting between a day to 3 or 4 days. At weekly group meetings, trained members disseminate what they have learnt. Members selected for training at different levels come together to form a training forum to provide village-based refresher courses to ensure retention and facilitate dissemination. The

following section highlights the activities of 2022 regarding group formation, enrolment of new memberships, and activities including regular meetings, workshops, and training of members and staff which are key to the conscientisation process.

2.1 Membership and Group Formation

As of the end of 2021, the number of landless members in the organisation was 224,621. The plan for enrollment of 720 new members in 2022 and 868 individuals included in the landless organisation (refer to Appendix Table 2). In the reporting period 2022 sadly 239 old members have passed away, and this brings the total membership to 225,250 of which 126,297 are women and 98,953 men at the end of 2022.

The overall performance of the plan for the year was 107 percent, except for the Rajshahi division (Rajshahi and Rangpur administrative divisions) Dhaka, Chattogram, and Khulna. This elevated rate of success was the result of ongoing mobilisation efforts in these divisions. For instance, in Chattogram, landless women and men residing in the Noakhali *char* areas continued their mobilisation efforts to secure possession of *khas* land with the support of local landless groups. These individuals over the past year expressed their solidarity with the landless organisations and formed their own groups. Similarly, in Dhaka Division, ongoing mobilisation efforts over a waterbody inspired more people to join the groups.

	Women	Men	Total members	Women's groups	Men's groups	Total groups
2021	125,898	98,723	224,621	6,454	4,675	11,129
2022	126,297	98,953	225,250	6,485	4,692	11,177

Table a: Landless members and groups, 2021 and 2022

Through the process 48 new landless groups were formed in 2022 (Appendix Table 2), and them at the end of 2022 the total number of landless groups stands to 11,177.

2.2 Group meetings

The plan for group meetings in 2022 was 47,167, whereas the actual number of meetings held is 57,070 (Appendix Table 4). Of them, 27,742 meetings were conducted by the groups themselves while Nijera Kori staff attended 29,328 meetings.

Against the plan of 889 joint group meetings, 968

29,328 meetings attended by staff
27,742 meetings initiated by groups
478 representative meetings
968 joint group meetings
3,367 annual group meetings

meetings were held. Additionally, there were 478 representative meetings and 3,367 annual group meetings (Appendix Table 5).

2.3 Capacity Building: Training and Workshops

In 2022 all planned training could be conducted, reaching 20 (women-8 and men-12) basic training and 8 advanced level training with the participation of 598 (women-338 and men-260) members.

During 2022 of 47 planned issue-based trainings 55 were also conducted with the participation of 1,178 (women-641 & men-537). These sessions covered a wide range of issues and topics such as Khas land distribution law, policy, Land

“ Falguni Rani Roy, a 10th-grade student from Payarabandh, Rangpur, spoke about her education and experience with the SRHR training in following words:

“I used to think that the only way to gain knowledge was through books, but now I realise that there is more to learn beyond what I can find in textbooks. I knew about reproductive health, but I had no idea about sexual and mental health. Society has taught me that as a girl, my ultimate goal is to become a mother. But through my experiences here, I have learned that sexual and reproductive health is a basic right and that this lesson has the power to change our lives. I want to re-evaluate my life and make use of this new-found knowledge.”

“ Shankar Halder (47) of Dumuria, Khulna expressed his immediate reactions after the basic training:

“I am a farmer and grow vegetables as rice farming is not very profitable. During the training, I listened more than I spoke. What I learned has made me to think about whom I am farming for. Even the village thieves are better than the wealthy, who traps the poor in their nets. They talk about religion, but they are only interested in filling their own stomachs. Why does the wealthy cheat the poor when they already have everything they need? The government does not answer this question. The government is controlled by the rich. We need to unite and fight for our lives. From now on, I will grow rice first for my own household, as there is no food in my house. I will not sit idle while others in the city buy new cars and houses with our hard-earned money. Workers of the world, Unite!”

rights of women, gender roles in family and society, Leadership Development, Leadership and monitoring skills on sexual and gender-based violence and mobilisation, Sexual and reproductive health rights, Government law regarding women’s position and women’s rights, Government service policy, local government and institutions formation policy and its role, Religious fundamentalisms and its impact on the personal life and society, Feminist concepts, religious fundamentalisms,

masculinity and women leadership, Role of state actor on sexual and gender-based violence in light with Feminist perspective etc. In addition to that, Cultural training was organised with (46 women and 73 men). (Appendix Table 11). Similarly, all 28 planned refresher training were conducted with the participation of 598 (338 women and 260 men). Also, 8 cultural workshops were held with 195 (65 women and 130 men) (Appendix Table 13).

During the year, 257 day-long workshops, which are similar to issue-based training, were conducted with the participation of 5,803 (3,456 women and 2,347) (Appendix Table 8).

Training/Workshops	Plan no of training	No. of training	Women participants	Men participants
Basic (Core training)	20	20	165	240
Advanced (Core training)	8	8	87	76
Refresher training	28	28	338	260
Khas land distribution law, policy	4	4	44	46
Land rights of women, gender roles in family and society	4	6	65	54
Leadership development	1	1	9	9
Leadership and monitoring skills on SGBV and mobilisation capacity for ensuring justice	6	9	103	75
Sexual and reproductive health rights	4	4	44	36
Government law, women policy, position and women's rights	4	5	54	46
Government service policy, local government and institutions formation policy and its role	6	6	72	57
Religious fundamentalisms and its impact on personal life and society	4	6	68	54
Feminist concepts, religious fundamentalisms, masculinity and women leadership	2	2	24	21
Role of state actor on sexual and gender-based violence in light with Feminist perspective	3	3	33	27
Feminist training workshops for state actors (e.g. police, judiciary, local health officials) on SGBV issues	3	3	60	60
Workshops	250	257	3,456	2,347
Cultural trainings	4	6	46	73
Cultural workshops	8	8	65	130
Staff training on rights-based approach and mobilisation (primary level)	1	1	19	12
Training of Trainers (ToT)	1	1	13	10
Monitoring and knowledge management systems	1	1	24	22

Table b: Training and workshops for members and staff conducted in 2022

2.4 Staff Capacity Development

Finally, during the year, primary-level, Training of Trainers (ToT) and Monitoring and knowledge management systems training for staff were organised about the rights-based approach and mobilisation, mental and physical health with the participation of 100 (56 women and 44 men). It is to be noted that, Training of Trainers (ToT) on mental and physical health is facilitated by interns. In addition to that, Nijera Kori's staff participated series of capacity-building events on Conflict Sensitivity and Conflict Transformation (CSCT).

3. GROUP FEDERATION AND COMMITTEES

The classification of landless groups into primary, secondary, or higher levels is based on their increasing capacity, maturity, and understanding. When groups reach the third stage of maturity, they become self-managing and take responsibility for conducting their own meetings and actions without the need and presence of Nijera Kori staff.

Nijera Kori's previous experience with setting up an independent apex organisation of the landless has made it cautious about the idea of withdrawing its support entirely from groups. Learning from the past Nijera Kori has adopted a process where partial support is withdrawn from the groups as they graduate from primary to secondary and progress to higher levels. However, Nijera Kori remains involved in planning and executing large-scale projects that cover wider areas and require brokering resources and advocacy with public and private systems at local and national levels. Nijera Kori also emphasises the need to strengthen organisational capacity through a phased process of federation. Groups graduate by stages as coverage expands at each level. Committees are only established when a

Landless group stages

Primary level

Groups at this level concentrate on organising, developing basic awareness, and ensuring regular attendance in meetings. Group savings and account keeping are given importance.

Secondary level

These groups have reached a level of critical awareness at which they can act on behalf of its members and/or of their class within the area, irrespective of whether they are group members or not. They have developed accountability and leadership skills and start initiating collective action.

Higher level

Higher level groups can analyse national issues and relate these to their own lives. They participate in national rallies and organise rallies in their own localities. Their savings are used for the benefit of the community and their leadership is established and accepted in the locality. They also ensure access to local and national resources for collective production or use.

Union Council Election

Maryam Begum (62) Pairaband, Rangpur. She said, "My morning starts with thinking about people. Moving from house to house all day, listening to them and trying to solve their problems, that's my life. The chairman and other members of Union Council (UP) have complained against me for not going to the union council regularly". But Maryam Begum said, "People did not vote for us to sit in the main task is to listen to their opinions and try to work accordingly".

Maryam Begum participated in the Union Parishad elections for the first time in 1987 and was elected by securing the highest number of votes. Others in the union council are very angry with her for demanding transparency and accountability. She was elected three times to serve as a member. Due to public pressure, she contested the election this time as well. Maryam Begum had no poster, no campaign march, no election campaign centre. She herself did not ask for votes from anyone. The landless organisation did all the campaign works on her behalf. Mariam was challenged by 3 candidates all from economically and politically influential families. They spend several lakhs takas for publicity, campaigns and provided gifts to voters. In spite of these the past chairman and 8 members lost their posts in the election. But Maryam Begum was elected as a member for the fourth time with more than 4 thousand votes than her nearest candidate. Her reaction to this result is "publicity cannot change believe, lives and society. There is need for strong organisation. My strength is 'poor and deprived women and men members of landless organisation, for whom I struggle.

majority of targeted households in an area are incorporated. At times, to give impetus to organisational activities, members decide to form ad-hoc coordination committees called area committees where membership coverage is less than two-thirds. Committee meetings are organised by landless groups at village, area, and divisional levels to review achievements, identify problems and decide on the future course of action. This process of reflection and action is an important part of the awareness-building process. At the annual convention, the state of the organisation covering strengths and weaknesses is analysed, and the roles and accomplishments of the committee members get evaluated to elect/re-elect a new committee. Members of the committee visit other unions for short periods in exchange programme for evaluation of each other's performances and exchanging experiences. For 2022, the plan was for 32 primary-level groups will graduate to the secondary level and 12 secondary-level groups to graduate to the third level. As activities for developing capacity and consciousness, the achievement was 86 (45 women groups of women and 41 groups of men) for the graduation of primary level to secondary and 13 (6 groups of women and 7 groups of men) for the graduation of secondary level to the third level. At the end of 2022, the total number of secondary groups stands at 3,989 (36 per cent) and third-level groups at 616 (6 per cent) (Appendix Table 9). There are currently 345 women and 271 men's groups at the third level and 2,153 women and 1,836 men's groups at the secondary stage. The number of female groups at the consciousness level, particularly at the secondary level, is higher than the number of male groups.

3.1 Committee Meetings

After the COVID landless organisation decided that since the long gap this year they implement group conventions involving large gatherings of members. Of the planned 282 village-level conventions, 282 were organised. Similarly, for 21 unions, 2 upazila and 32 area-level conventions were organised in the year (Appendix Table 6). Through the joint decision of members, upazila-level committees were given extensions through small meetings rather than large gatherings of members for election. No new committees were formed during the year either. Regular meetings of existing committees were also reflected in the table below.

Committee type	Total committees till Dec 2022	Committee meetings		Conventions	
		Plan	Achievement	Plan	Achievement
Village	282	2,733	1,663	282	282
Union	21	258	205	21	21
Upazila	3	35	30	3	2
Area	32	300	245	32	32

Table c: Committee meetings and conventions in 2022

Committees, however, serve as a crucial component of the democratic practice of the landless organisation. During the year, all committee elections could not be held. Women contested for 924 open posts out of 1,256 and 517 women were elected (Appendix Table 15).

Thus, as of December 2022, at the committee level, women members got elected in 56 contested open posts, where women are contested. Whereas, in 2021, of the 771 open posts for which elections were organised, 475 women were elected i.e., 61.6% of the total. Though this year women elected rate was less than the last year 517 women were elected in 2022 and 475 women were elected in 2021. The highlights the continuing trend of more women coming forward to contest in committee elections as well as the growing acceptance of their leadership among members.

3.2 Watch Committee

For building effective monitoring and information dissemination at the grassroots level, watch committees are formed at the union level with 30 members. Each committee is then divided into 6 sub-committees each composed of five members. The sub-committees are formed to cover education, health, access to natural resources (land and water), local development and good governance, religious fundamentalism, and gender equality.

Areas/Location of watch committees	Meeting
Paiska union, Dhaka division,	6
Sahas union, Khulna division,	5
Char Jubelee union, Chittagong division	5
Saghata union, Rajshahi division,	6
Mohammad union, Chittagong division,	4
Pairabandha union, Rajshahi division	5
Total	31

Table d: Watch committee meetings 2022

Group members who are willing and able to contribute their time voluntarily and have the capacity to monitor the issues are selected as watch committee members. The convener of each sub-committee is a general member of the landless union-level committee, who reports to the union committee about progress during scheduled meetings. Decisions, if needed, are taken at this meeting. In 2022, 31 watch committee meetings could be held.

3.3 Group Savings and Collective Economic Activities

As the landless groups gain experience, they start taking on additional activities of various kinds such as group savings. Group savings are made in order to reduce members' vulnerability to emergency credit needs and their dependence on professional moneylenders.

Each group makes decisions on the amount to be contributed to the collective savings fund and the utilisation of funds, taking into consideration the ability of the poorest members. Group savings are also used for undertaking collective economic activities as well as for partially covering costs of landless conventions, legal support of members, workshops, training, and mobilisation activities. Nijera Kori encourages its groups to save their money in a bank account. In 2022, 81 new groups opened bank accounts. At the end of 2022, the total group savings of the landless organisation was Taka 127,595,295 (USD 1,204,733). Groups saved an additional amount of Taka 15,690,061 (USD 148,143) in 2022 (Appendix Tables 8 and 7).

Due to the inflation rate being gradually increased and price hikes. Additionally, due to commercially introduced technology (combined harvester, tractors) used in agriculture resulting employment rates decreased, which led to an increased financial crisis for the poorest communities. To address this issue, money was distributed from the group savings to the members for agricultural purposes. Women's groups distributed Tk 3,233,622 (USD 30,531) and men's groups Tk 1,547,156 (USD 14,608)— totalling Tk 4,780,778 (USD 45,139)—

among their members (Appendix Table 7). In the current financial crisis, the distribution of savings among members for emergencies needs to ensure their agricultural production refunds some credits. Besides this, members also used savings for contributing to regular group activities, including workshops, refresher training sessions, mobilisations, conventions, and cultural programmes (Appendix Table 21).

Organisational activities		Support activities			
		Conducting cases	Contribution to Educational, Medical and marriage, without dowry	Total	Beneficiary
Tk	172,998	243,150	148,875	565,023	31,539
USD	1,633	2,296	1,406	5,335	

Table e: Use of group savings in 2022

The access to capital that members gain through collective savings not only reduces their dependency on others but is also a sign of maturity and developing autonomy of groups. Groups, based on their own decisions, start to use collective savings, for financing expenses of group activities, supporting members at times of crisis and for collective economic activities.

Landless groups in 2022 used group savings also for undertaking collective economic activities (agricultural, fisheries, livestock, or small businesses). In the year, 456 groups newly started these economic activities. Landless groups invested Taka 3,822,668 (USD 35,436) in agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and small businesses or for buying rickshaws and vans. As of the end of 2022, 6,822 groups (61% of all groups) were engaged in such collective economic initiatives, creating employment for 7,064 members and earning an income of Taka 3,312,670 (USD 30,708) (Appendix Table 14).

Returned to school

Najma Begum (43) Dhanbari Upazila, Tangail is a member of landless group of Koira village. My husband buys old plastic and tin items and sells them to recycling centre. In July 2022, the group distributed the savings and I got Taka 3,135. With the help of the organisation, my husband and I started a tea stall next to local Koira Bazar. At first, people used to joke and passing comments. The local religious leader tried to close the tea stall. But I protested with the support of the landless organisation. While passing my shop, some people often stop and inquire about my situation and order for a cup of tea. Women also sometimes come for tea. I run the tea stall most of the time, in the evening around 8-9 pm my husband comes from his work and joins me to close the stall and we return home. On average I earn 150 Taka per day. Our son who stopped his studies for the sake of the family and worked in a shop, now returned to school, thanks to our additional earnings from the tea stall.

4. ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Social mobilisation is the critical step in ensuring rights and redressing injustices in society. To ensure and deliver justice, participation in *shalish* and filing and supporting legal cases are crucial activities of the landless organisation.

Shalish (alternative dispute resolution forum) is a semi-formal arbitration forum that plays a very important role in resolving small-scale civil and criminal disputes in Bangladesh society and now emerged as a social institution. The continued efforts of the landless organisation in monitoring and participating in *shalish* challenge the traditional power-holders who usually make *shalish* an ineffective dispute resolution system. The landless groups also conduct their own *shalish* when the dispute is among the members. With the increasing politicisation of local institutions, currently, it is difficult to conduct *shalish* without the permission and participation of the chairman or other ruling-party members. In such circumstances too, the landless members continue to secure their presence to ensure that some degree of fairness can be achieved in such processes. Landless groups also support their members to pursue legal cases to establish their rights over land and/or to ensure justice in cases of violence against women.

4.1 Shalish (Local Mediation)

During the reporting period, in 1,839 *shalish* 2,717 members participated as mediators and 13,137 members as observers. The majority of these *shalish* were regarding issues of violence against women. It is to be noted that, *shalish* related to violence on women generally one woman and one-man mediators jointly participated. In addition to that Average number of observers was 6 to 7 individuals. 1,662 of the *shalish* proceedings were successfully resolved, while 160 *shalish* were stopped due to the merits of the subject, which deserves the attention of the formal court. Of these 160 cases, as of this date, 13 cases have been filed and 141 cases referred to the Government Legal Aid committee and the rest of the cases filed are in process in court. Through the decision of 1,662 *shalish*, a total of Taka 2,548,200 (USD 23,577) was recovered as compensation (Appendix Table 18).

<i>Shalish</i> issue	Number of <i>shalish</i>	Judges			Observers
		women	men	total	
Violence against women	1,353	797	1,501	2,159	10,046
Illegal possession of property	245	85	161	246	1,613
Issues of injustice and oppression	241	79	233	312	1,478

Table f: Participation as judges and observers in *shalish*

4.2 Legal Support

The landless organisation was party to 50 new cases in 2022, of which 45 cases filed by the landless groups. Out of 45 cases 31 cases related to rape, sexual harassment and violence against women and girls. Of these, 11 were of criminal nature, 5 were civil cases and 34 were violence against women cases (Appendix Table 17).

	New Cases	Verdicts	In favour	Against	Appeals
Criminal	11	2	2	-	-
Civil	5	0	-	-	-
VaW	34	13	13	-	-

Table g: Legal cases in 2022

In pursuance of justice and enhancing members' capabilities, during the reporting period under the project 'Access to Justice at Community' several activities have been undertaken. These are

Organised 2 Legal Aid Clinics (1 in Khulna and 1 in Rangpur). In the Legal Aid Clinic, Sub-district judges or other local-level judicial officers participate to hear from the general public (women and men) their problems and give their guidance to address these through various forums.

Under the project "Access to Justice at Community" 161 consultation sessions were organised and of them, 152 were with different stakeholders at the Union level. In addition, 33 consultations were held against plan 12 with different stakeholders at the Upazila level, especially the Police, Union Council, Social Welfare Department, and Child Affairs Department. The objectives of these consultations were firstly to inform and encourage them for diverting cases, which will be resolved through Restorative Justice System within communities; secondly- to promote an active referral system, which will be of help to the community for receiving government services. In addition to that, Nijera Kori also attended 8 monthly meetings of the "District Legal Aid Committee" as an observer member.

Issue/Activity	P				A			
	No.	W	M	T	No.	W	M	T
Consultation with different stakeholders at Union level	152	770	1,700	2,470	90	1,165	474	1,639
Consultation with different stakeholders at Upazila level	12	20	23	43	33	76	86	162

Table h: Advocacy events in 2022

As a result of the activities the key results are in the bellow

- 1,347 cases/issues were referred to concerned authorities like District Legal Aid Committee to resolve, provide legal service/aid and for enrolled in the safety-net programme.
- 271 cases resolved at the community level through consultation/dialogue facilitated by the Restorative Justice mechanism.
- Nijera Kori got membership in the Rangpur and Khulna District Legal Aid Committee as observer status.

This success promotes transparency, and accountability and ensures the participation of the judiciary department at the local level to deliver justice. These processes also facilitated women's representation and promoted gender friendly environment in the local mediation system and decision-making processes at various levels.

4.3 MOBILISATIONS

Collective action and movements are undertaken by landless groups on a range of issues concerning their rights, access to *khas* land and waterbodies, establishing inheritance rights, addressing gender-based violence, fundamentalist activities and demanding accountability from government institutions.

In 2022, groups undertook a total of 800 collective mobilisations of which 552 were initiated by women's groups. Of the 800 collective mobilisations, the groups were able to achieve their objectives and demands in 745 (93%) cases (Appendix Table 16).

This year there was a significant rise in the number of movements, particularly movements to address various forms of violence against women. This reflects the overall context of the country as well as the fact that women's groups have become increasingly vocal against such forms of violence in working areas.

Violence against women: Dowry, divorce, polygamy, rape, physical assault, kidnapping etc.	630
Fundamentalism	11
Rights over <i>khas</i> land, water bodies, & resistance against commercial shrimp aquaculture, use of chemical fertiliser & pesticides, eviction of landless from land, looting of paddy, physical assault etc.	44
Resistance against corruption in local govt., misappropriation of public resources, graft, wages.	115
Total movements started in 2022	800

Table i: Group mobilisations by issue 2022

Collective mobilisation contributed to the registration of 608 acres of *khas* land and the possession of another 168 acres. In the Khulna division, through collective mobilisation landless organisation recovered 366 acres of agricultural land by evicting commercial shrimp farming.

Through mobilisation, 24 acres of women's inheritance land were recovered as well. Majority in Chattogram than Rajshahi and the lowest in the Khulna division. Thus, in total 3,021 households benefited in terms of access to land and other natural resources. The approximate economic value of this land amounts to Tk. 1,000,180,000 (USD 9,443,537) (Appendix Table-24).

Total production of paddy, pulse & fish (in ton)	1,356	
	BDT	USD
Total value of production sold	638,366	6,027
Total value of production consumed	40,046,198	378,110
Value of vegetables production sold	319,150	3,013
Value of vegetables consumed	332,520	3,140
Value of value of fish sold	41,367	391
Value of vegetables consumed	8,82,560	8,333
Total value of consumption and production	4,22,60,161	399,014
Total benefited households	31,390	
Total household secured food (6 months)	25,280	
Beneficiary households (over the year)	6,110	

Table j: Production in recovered land

A central issue of the landless organisation’s mobilisations is access to *khas* land and waterbodies. Although government-owned land and waterbodies, in policy, are there to be distributed among the landless, in practice, such land is usually occupied by politically influential people.

Thus, for landless groups, gaining access to these common natural resources, getting them registered in their own names and keeping control over these resources against illegal occupation are significant achievements with implications for food security and livelihood.

In 2022, groups were engaged in 43 movements to ensure justice on violence against women and 12 regarding corruption, to establish rights over natural resources 6 mobilisations were still ongoing as of the end of 2022.

Landless members cultivated paddy, pulse, vegetables and fish in the recovered land and waterbodies. Part of their produce they sold in the market and part is used for personal consumption. The total economic value of the produce (sold and consumed) from recovered land and waterbodies was Taka 42,260,161 (USD 399,014). This amount was shared by 31,390 households, resulting in 6 months of food security for 25,280 households and an entire year for 6,110 households.

The value of mobilisation over *khas* land can be seen in terms of economic, food security and nutritional outcomes. Households having access to land and control over the production process became able to improve their economic status by selling their produce, and consuming their own produce, leading to better food security outcomes over significant periods—all of which contributes to reducing their overall vulnerability.

Bangladesh continues to hold a low position on corruption records (12th position from the bottom among the 180 countries) according to Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index 2022 and remains the second-most corrupt nation in South Asia. This institutionalised corruption in all aspects was particularly visible in the early days of the pandemic in relief distribution as well as in healthcare services. Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) Report 2022 Transparency International’s Bangladesh.

The actions of landless members in monitoring and challenging corruption through movements are therefore significant in ensuring accountability at the local level, which is an important aspect of their political participation. Landless groups stopped graft and irregularities in the education and health sectors and in the implementation of local infrastructure development projects. They also ensured proper wages for workers engaged in development projects (Appendix Table 34). The economic value (wages and money saved) of these actions against corruption in 2022 was Taka 1,56,81,646 (USD 148,064).

Issues	Money saved/recovered (BDT)	USD
Prevention of corruption in the education sector and student stipends	31,51,050	
Prevention of corruption in development project as wages	67,200	
Prevention of corruption in health sector	11,442,146	
Prevention of corruption in local infrastructure development	1,021,250	
Total	1,56,81,646	148,064

Table k: Money saved/recovered through ensuring accountability

4.3.1 PREVENTION OF COMMERCIAL SHRIMP FARMING

365 Acres of Agricultural Land Recovered

A movement of Landless organisations held in Deluti Union Council, Paikgacha, Khulna in 1990 through the self-immolation of martyr Karunamayi Sardar, prevented shrimp farming in Polder 22.

Struggle against Shrimp Farming

Nijera Kari and Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) jointly filed a writ petition in 2010 at High Court against commercial shrimp farming. In 2012, the High Court ruled that commercial shrimp farming by forcing saline water on agricultural land was illegal. The government appealed the verdict to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court dismissed the government's appeal in 2016 and uphold the High Court's ruling, commercial shrimp farming by forcing saline water into agricultural land was illegal.

Polder 22 is the foundation of the movement of landless organisations. In 2021, shrimp farming was abolished in Polder 21/1 due to movements led by landless organisations. Meanwhile, in the Union Parishad election in 2022, the Union Parishad chairman and member candidates of Deluti Union Council under pressure from the landless organisations promised to free commercial shrimp farming in Polder No 16, 20, 21, and 23. After the elections, the anti-commercial shrimp farming movement gained widespread public opinion and spread to different areas.

On 13th December 2022, due to the promises made in the election and the collective pressure of the organisation, the landless organisation of Deluti Union Council, in the Monthly Union Parishad Development Committee meeting decided to take necessary steps to stop the entry of saline water through dams and pipes in the Polder 20 and 21.

With reference to this, on 19th December, at the Paikgacha Upazila Council Development Committee meeting, the chairman of the Deluti Union Council highlighted the decision of the union committee meeting and asked for cooperation. This meeting took the decision and instructed concerned people to stop the intrusion of salt water in Polders 20 and 21.

On 9th January 2022, the Paikgacha Upazila Law and Order Committee meeting, with the participation of local Members of the Parliament decided not to allow the intake of saline water in Polder 16, 20, and 21. Meanwhile, under the leadership of the landless organisation, the Honorable Minister of Water Resources, Agriculture and Land sent a memorandum with about 5,000 signatures of the local people to the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Land, and Environment respectively to enforce the judgment of the Supreme Court and stop commercial shrimp farming. Copies of the memorandum were sent to Members of the Parliament and district administration. Village-to-village processions, meetings, and cultural marches were organised to build public opinion in support of this movement.

Shrimp farmers attempted to obstruct the movement by threatening, harassing, and filing false cases against the members of the landless organisation. On January 23, 2022, about 2,000 people surrounded the district administration. Copies of the Supreme Court judgment were presented for action. Meanwhile, the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association issued a legal notice to the Deputy Commissioner, Khulna and Chief Engineer, the Water Development Board, Khulna, as to why the judgment of the Supreme Court will not be implemented. The Executive Engineer of the Water Development Board was encircled in his office. The landless organisation provided the Executive Engineer with the memorandum with public signatures and a copy of the final judgment of the Supreme Court. On February 22, 2022, Khulna Deputy Commissioner (DC) presided over the meeting of the District Law and Order Protection Committee to implement the demands of the people led by landless organisations. In this meeting, it was decided that Water Development Board and concerned

Upazila Executive Officers will take legal action against those who cultivate shrimp on agricultural land by intaking salt water.

As a follow-up, the Upazila Executive Officers covering Polder 20 and 21 instructed the Water Development Board to remove all illegally installed pipes under the embankment and take legal action against those who installed them. This decision was communicated to the local Member of Parliament (MPs), Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Executive Engineer of the Water Development Board, Union Parishad Chairman (Deluti and Lata) and Shrimp Farmers Association, Paikgacha. In consideration of this office order, the Executive Officers and Assistant Engineers of the Water Development Board, Police, and Landless organisations jointly started the work of removing the pipes laid for in-taking salt water. At this stage for unknown reasons, the local MP changed his position and took the side of the shrimp farmers. They communicated to the landless organisations that much of the lands have been leased out to shrimp farmers for a year or two and in consideration of the agreed lease agreement the action of the Upazila administration is suspended. In this situation, the landless organisation once again staged a human chain and rally in front of the Deputy Commissioner's office on 3rd March 2022, demanding the protection of agricultural land by stopping the intake of saline water.

Finally recovered land for cultivation

The District Commissioner discussed the demands and realities with a delegation of landless organisations. At the end of the discussion, he assured us to take quick steps to protect agricultural land. Following the assurance of the District Commissioner, the people in different polders collectively closed the pipes and sluice gates that were used to let the salt water into the farmland. Abdul Majeed Morol and Mohsin Miah were shrimp farmers in Boalia village. They said that

“The entire area has salt water, so we were forced against our will to cultivate shrimp commercially on 5 acres of land. Due to the movement, we succeeded in cultivating paddy and this year we got more than 11 tons heads of paddy from the 5 acres of land. Now we are planning to grow watermelon. After many years, we have been able to get paddy for the whole year of our family's needs. I also managed to grow some vegetables. But because of the saltwater intrusion, the soil has become almost rock-hard. We, however, as farmers, will stand by the people to sustain agriculture”.

Farming on Land Recovered from Commercial Shrimp

Raja-Khan Bill is located in Polder 31/1 of Surkhali Union of Batiaghata Upazila of Khulna District. This Bill covers nearly 300 acres. Almost 2,110 families live here. In 1997-1998, the then ruling political party members living in the district headquarters, attacked, sued, and intimidated the common people, farmers, and landless people in Raja-Khan Bill, and forcefully occupied the bill for commercial shrimp farming.

The protest led to the stopping of commercial Shrimp Farming

In 2016, the Supreme Court gave a final verdict that letting-in saline water in agricultural land for shrimp farming is illegal. The landless organisation started a series of protests across Khulna district demanding the implementation of the Supreme Court verdict by submitting memorandum to local & district administration. With men and women of the landless organisations, small land owners and farmers participated in the movement of the Raja-Khan Bill. Community opinion was formed by holding meetings in villages. Under the pressure of the people, in 2022 the elected new Chairman took a stand in favor of the people's demands. As a result, on 22nd December 2022, the Batiaghata Upazila Executive Officer and Upazila Chairman called for a meeting with the former chairman, landless organisation, well-wishers, general farmers, and current chairman and concluded to stop shrimp farming

At last farming on land reclaimed

On 28th December 2022, the Upazila Chairman, Upazila Executive Officer, Officer-in-Charge of Batiaghata Police Station, officials of the water development board all moved jointly to close all the sluice gates permanently that were used to let-in saline water with the help of landless members as per the Supreme Court verdict. Currently, 300 acres of agricultural land in Raja-Khan Bill is free from salt water. Now the farmers are preparing to grow paddy, watermelon, and vegetables on their land. Landless organisations have formed agricultural land protection committees with people from all walks of life.

No to Eviction, Right to Housing: Demand of the Mass

Context: For years the landless and homeless families of Saghata Upazila of Giabandha District have been living on the embankment of the Jamuna River. Due to flooding in several Upazilas in recent times, the Water Development Board declared to start the repairing/strengthening of the embankment. On May 28th, 2022, decision to evict one thousand houses from the embankment was communicated through use of loud-speaker.

Protest: Upon hearing the government's decision, the Upazila Committee hold an emergency meeting to decide on the way forward. The meeting decided to monitor the Water Development Board's activities regarding re-construction and start a movement demanding resettlement of the landless. On 31st May a representative meeting with attendance of around 500 landless people decided about the protest strategies that included formation of human chain, surrounding the Upazila Executive Office (UNO), and arranging a press conference. To coordinate and conduct the protest, a 5 members committee was formed. Chameli Begum, the convenor of the protest committee said, "Where will we go? The relatives of the chairman and members get support from the government's housing policy. We are invisible to the eyes of those who provide money and shelter."

On 1st June 2022, the landless group hold a protest rally and human chain at Saghata Bazar, and also surrounded the UNO for about 3 hours and submitted a memorandum. Various well-wishers, progressive political parties, and Electricity Consumers' Committees expressed solidarity with the landless and supported their demands. During this sit-in strike Minoti Rani said, "the dam is gone, we are living on the brink of life and death. We do not fear. Even if we die, we are not leaving our home." They raised two key demands:

The order of eviction without the resettlement of the landless family should be stopped.

Immediate resettlement should be done before starting embankment construction work.

At one stage of this protest the UNO felt obliged to come in front of the people and committed to provide housing to those who are living on the embankment.

Result: According to the commitment on 3rd June 2022, the UNO directly accepted a total of 287 (women headed- 50 and joint 237) resettlement applications. Currently, investigation is in progress for resettlement of the vulnerable household. Meanwhile, 133 families have been selected and for their resettlement a proposal has been sent to the District Commissioner.

5. REPRESENTATION, PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FROM INSTITUTIONS

To establish participatory democratic practice and representation, engagement in local-level formal and informal institutions and committees are core activities pursued by the landless organisation. Participation in these institutions offers opportunities for landless members to establish their leadership, voice their concerns and monitor corruption and unjust practices.

The landless groups also use the Right to Information Act (RTI) frequently to ensure accountability and as a strategy to establish their rights. The RTI Act of Bangladesh remains an underused tool for demanding accountability from the State. However, landless groups are increasingly using RTI as a primary method to access information. The effects of using RTI are reflected in a number of issues, from access to safety-net programmes to ensuring accountability and preventing corruption.

5.1 Local-level committee elections

In 2022, a total of 179 members (56 women and 123 men) participated in 92 elections of local government bodies and other institutions. Of them, 117 members (34 women and 83 men) got elected as members of 78 committees. A total of 156 members (women 74 & men 82) contested in 65 Union Council elections. Out of them, 70 members (women 31 & men 39) were elected as Union Parishad members.

5.2 Nomination in local government institutions

Due to the reformation of local committees a total of 416 members (184 women and 232 men) were nominated for 183 local-level committees in 2022 (Appendix Table 20). Of the total nominated members, 93 were for Community Health Clinic Management Committee, 117 for Union Council Standing Committee, 44 members for Sluice Gate Management Committee, 108 members for Policing Committee, 1 member for Child Protection Committee, 9 for Sugar Cane Purchase Centre Committee and 37 for Complain Committees at School.

5.3 Right to Information

In 2022, a total of 95 new RTI applications were filed by landless groups, while one application was pending from the previous year. The groups received information from the relevant authorities in all these applications, having to file a complaint for not receiving information in time in only one instance (Appendix Table 26).

RTI application issue	No of applications
Social safety net programmes	42
Education	6
Khas land	6
Community Clinic Management	13
Agricultural Services and Subsidy	23
Environment	5
Total applications	95

Table 1: RTI applications in 2022

Some results that could be achieved through the use of RTI include:

- 9 Community clinic - service provider changed attitudes and overall environment
- 3 schools constructed hygienic place in the schools.
- 2 Brick kilns got suspended.
- 911 households received ration cards.
- 1,174 households received an agricultural subsidy from Upazila Agriculture Department.
- 23 women and 9 men received VGF cards.

Each year, landless members celebrate the International Right to Information Day on 28 September through large-scale programmes including rallies and public meetings. Besides Nijera Kori participated event organised by the Right to Information Commission at the national level.

Use of Right to Information Act

The monthly law and order meeting of February 2022 was chaired by the Khulna District Commissioner. In the meeting, it was decided to take legal action against the Water Development Board and Upazila Executive Officer under whose patronage illegally cutting of embankments, boring pipes and introducing salt water in side polder was promoted. But this resolution is kept secret.

In this backdrop, landless leader Bijan Kumar Sarkar filed an application under the Right to Information Act on March 7, 2022 asking for a copy of the resolution of the monthly law and order meeting of February 2022. In view of the application, on 24 March 2022, the Deputy Commissioner's office sent a letter asking to pay a fee of Taka 10 to receive the information. After receiving the letter, Bijan deposited the fee of Taka 10 in Government Treasury, and received a copy of the resolution of the Law-and-Order Committee meeting. Following this, the farmers of Boalia village, Paikgacha Upazila collectively recovered their 365 acres of agricultural land from commercial shrimp farming.

6. ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Both mobilisation and RTI application, as outlined in the previous sections, are used by landless groups to ensure that members receive the government services and benefits, particularly safety-net programmes that they are entitled to. The activities of the landless groups in securing access to these services ensure transparency and accountability within the system and influence the government service-delivery mechanism. In a context where nepotism and irregular selection of beneficiaries is pervasive, the constant monitoring and mobilisation of members act as a check against corruption and ensure proper selection of beneficiaries. The data presented in the table below demonstrates that the most deprived such as indigenous communities, Dalit communities and people with disabilities are now receiving the government services they are entitled to as citizens.

During the reporting period, 23,890 members (8,089 women and 15,841 men) received safety-net cards, including 230 people with disability and 1,431 women from women-headed households. These cards are issued to one member per household (except maternity allowance cards). The vulnerable group feeding (VGF) cards are issued on one-time use basis on various days of celebration or in emergency situations, consequently, the number of beneficiaries under this programme is highest (Appendix Table 27).

Some of the safety net services that the member households received in 2022 include:

Safety net	Beneficiary members	Safety net	Beneficiary members
Krishi (Agricultural) Card	96	Widow Allowances	36
VGF Card	10,597	Food for Work	13
VGD Card	78	Freedom fighter Allowance	1
Ration card	3,238	Agricultural Subsidy	3,193
Elder Allowances	99	Dalit Card	2
Maternity Allowances	12	Shelter home	55
100 Day Employment Generation Programme	11	Special Relief Programme	2,590
Fish Fry Distribution	31	Disability Card	38
Fisher Folk Card	3,801	Toilets and tube wells	88

Table m: Safety net programmes and beneficiaries 2022

The total economic value of safety-net benefits received in 2022 was Taka 150,081,575 (USD 1,417,045) and about 57 percent of this benefits went to women beneficiaries (Appendix Table 27).

7. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

For Nijera Kori cultural activities are an integral part of the mobilisation process. These events are also expressions of group solidarity and forums where women and girls get the opportunity to participate in public events.

The 54 cultural groups of the landless organisation, active in all divisions, each year organise drama performances, musical events, long marches and cultural discussions on specific themes to raise collective awareness of communities.

Cultural training and discussions are also organised throughout the year in preparation for these cultural activities by the group members.

However, after the COVID 2022 cultural gatherings were a huge number of public presences. Notwithstanding of these 262 group meetings were held and members of cultural groups performed 389 dramas, organised 12 events of two days long march (*podojatra*) and 341 sang people's songs (*gonosangeet*) (Appendix Table 13).

	Cultural groups meeting	Cultural discussions	Drama Performance	<i>Padajatra</i>	People's song performances
Rajshahi	76	19	231	5	171
Dhaka	45	11	42	2	41
Chattogram	85	5	69	3	87
Khulna	56	4	47	3	42
Total	262	39	389	13	341

Table n: Cultural groups activities in 2022

Comments from Police Department, Bagatipara

Shibli Zaman, a Sub-Inspector at the Bagatipara Model Police Station, was a participant in various discussions during the Cultural Walk. He shared his experience, saying

"The program you are carrying out is greatly needed by society as there is a lack of initiative to prevent child marriage, sexual harassment, rape, and violence against women. It is imperative that society is made aware of all these vices. Your efforts to raise awareness are commendable and will have a lasting impact. I hope you continue this important work as it is impossible for just a few individuals to stop all crimes. If we all can come together, with the help of awareness and education, we can put an end to violence against women. I, like you, want to see perpetrators brought to justice. However, we are a small force. If we all work together, I promise that no leniency will be shown in case of such incidents. I want to extend my support to the village community, if you need any assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out. Let us work together to put a stop to rape and sexual harassment. Criminals must face consequences for their actions."

8. EDUCATION

	2022		
	Girls	Boys	Total
Primary	49,952	41,301	91,253
Junior high schools	12,772	11,910	24,682
High schools	11,683	10,051	21,734
Total	74,407	63,262	1,37,669

Table o: Education related activities by landless groups

Due to absence of public schools in many remote areas, the landless groups have taken the initiative to establish schools with their own resources. They now run 30 primary schools, 4 junior high schools and 1 high school in Char Jabbar. In addition to that landless organisations took the initiative and responsibility to encourage the community for promoting enrolment in Schools in all of the working areas. Therefore, number of more enrolment than the last year.

9. GENDER ROLES

Women's participation in the decision-making processes at the household level is a crucial indicator of their empowerment as well as of changing mindsets of male members of the family. The conscientisation process of landless members attempts to challenge dominant patriarchal attitudes so that women have the space and courage to participate in all spheres of life and men participate in household work alongside women.

In 2022, 6,457 women members reported participation in taking decisions, either solely, or jointly with their partners (Appendix Table 28) on issues including their daughters' education, daughters' marriages, visiting their parents' house, purchase of land or asset, and purchase or sell of livestock

During the same time additionally 28,240 male landless members reported participation in household chores (Appendix Table 29). The highest proportion of members, 38 percent, reported participation in household responsibilities such as dusting, cleaning, collecting drinking water and making the bed.

It is significant that all these activities are traditionally considered "women's work" for which male members seldom take responsibility. The participation of male members in these activities, therefore, indicates that the ideals of gender equality that groups strive to ensure in the public sphere are also being increasingly internalised by male members within their households.

Since 2019, Nijera Kori started collecting data from landless group members regarding issues related to sexual and reproductive health rights (Appendix Table 30). Some crucial dimensions of their sexual health issues are reflected in this data. For example, 129 women took decisions about their pregnancy alone, while another 333 decided jointly with their partners. Similarly, 1,451 women decided on the use of birth control methods and jointly 585.

The data also shows that more women are delivering their children at the hospital (233) compared to those giving birth at home (67), sometimes in the presence of midwives (66).

Due to social taboos and religious norms, many aspects of sexual and reproductive rights remain under-discussed in Bangladesh. SRHR programmes by NGOs and the government tend to focus on various forms of violence and services related to menstrual hygiene. This is evident in the way landless members understand patriarchy as well—while they are very active in challenging violence against women, our experience shows that within communities and members, everyday forms of abuse remain uncontested to some degree.

Sexual health and rights—of both adolescents and regular members—is a new issue of focus for Nijera Kori. This collection of SRHR data continues to inform the organisation on which issues to focus on as well as creating the required space for open discussions among members, considering the patriarchal and cultural challenges associated with this.

Reproductive Health 2022		
Decision about pregnancy	Women	129
	Jointly	333
Use of birth control	W	1,451
	M	585
	House	67
Place of delivery	Presence of midwife	66
	Hospital	233

Table p: Reproductive Health in 2022

10. ADVOCACY

Joyeeta Awards

The Joyeeta Onneshone Bangladesh is a national programme initiated by the Government of Bangladesh that awards women in five categories from the seven administrative divisions of Bangladesh.

In 2022, 30 women landless members were selected for the Joyeeta awards at the upazila level, two of whom were selected for the district level and was eventually awarded at the divisional level.

	Upazila Level	District Level	Division Level
Development in society	6		
Successful mother	5		
Erasing the trauma of violence and starting a new life	10	1	1
Economic success	7		
Education and service	2		
Total	30	1	1

Table q: Joyeeta award winners in 2022

10.1 Protest Against Unplanned Development Project in Banishanta, Dacope Upazila of Khulna

To understand the anger and resistance of the local people against the proposed Mongla Port Inner bar Dredging" project, a fact-finding team was constituted with the participation of various like-minded NGOs and activist networks. The team included a representative of Nijera Kori, the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA), Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), BRAC, Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB), Hindu Buddha Christian Oikko Parishad, Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA), Ain o Salish Kendra, Orpito Sompotti Pratyarpan Ain Bastobayon Jatiya Nagorik Coordination Cell.

The team visited Banishanta, Dacope Upazila of Khulna on 4-5 August 2022 to meet and talk to the Banishanta Agricultural Land Protection Committee, and also to listen to the local community, elected representative and Deputy Commissioner of Khulna. In addition to that, they also have a consultation meeting with activists, professional and political personalities in Khulna.

Under the Mongla Port Inner Bar Dredging project, 1000 acres of land have been temporally requisitioned (requisition without any compensation) including the 300 acres of fertile cropland in Dacope Upazila of Banishanta Union. With the dumping of dredged materials

these lands which are used for growing paddy and vegetables throughout the year, will go out of production, causing miseries to many through loss of livelihood opportunities and harm to the environment.

In recognition of this, after the aforesaid visit, on 24th August 2022, the team had organised a press conference at National Press Club. Banishanta Agricultural Land Protection Committee and fact findings team members presented their findings and demanded that the dredged sand be disposed of in alternative locations as determined by the local residents. At the meeting, speakers such as ALRD Executive Director Shamsul Huda and BELA Executive Head Syeda Rizwana Hasan highlighted that during a public hearing held by the district authority, the local farmers and residents had voiced their opposition to disposing of sand on the 300 acres of fertile cropland, which was their primary source of livelihood. Despite their objections, the authority went ahead and acquired the land, which is against the government's policy of protecting agricultural land. The fact-finding team has proposed to the port authority to find out another alternative disposal area. Ignoring the public interest and the resulting loss of fertile agricultural land has forced 1500 local religious minority groups to migrate.

During 1-3 November 2022, a delegation led by the Coordinator of Nijera Kari also visited Banishanta in Mongla Upazila, Khulna District to protest against the continued forceful land grabbing in the area. The visit aimed to provide an opportunity for listening to updates on the grievances of the local residents, hold a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner and conduct a press conference.

The delegation addressed a large gathering of thousands of women and men who had assembled in the area to show their opposition to the land-grabbing attempts. In the meeting with the Deputy Commissioner, the leaders of the movement presented their demands and the Nijera Kori Coordinator proposed the idea of dumping sand at alternative sites instead of on valuable agricultural land. The Deputy Commissioner promised to consider the matter, but the Mongla Port Chairman declined to engage in any discussions with the representatives.

A press conference was held at the Khulna Press Club to highlight the issues and the demands of farmers by the fact-finding team. The press conference was to be attended by local leaders, members of the Banishanta Union Parishad, Upazila Chairman and Vice Chairman, Journalists, citizen activists and landless leaders. Through this press conference, the leader of the team and Coordinator of Nijera Kori said that, the movement aimed to shed light on the adverse effects of unplanned projects and the importance of preserving valuable agricultural land. Note that, since the beginning of this movement the landless organisation actively involved and played a crucial role as a collective pressure group at the local level.

It is to be noted that several times letters were sent to Mongla Port Chairman to hold meetings about the project. However, he gave various excuses and did not give time to hold the

meeting. Later on, in December 2022 Mongla Port Chairman wrote to Nijera Kori Coordinator proposing a meeting along with 3 representatives. Nijera Kori responded to the invitation by suggesting he should come to the locality and hold an open discussion in front of the people.

Result-

Due to local and national level advocacy and collective pressure, the Government transferred the Mongla Port Chairman and stopped the project activities.

10.2 Adolescents Activities

To sustain and strengthen the landless organisation and group members, in 2018 Nijera Kori decided to engage the younger population with its activities. To this effect, it started dialogues with students from high school and fresh college graduates to learn from them and involve them in their work. These experiences have also led to new activities with adolescents, such as the formation of young girls' football teams in rural areas, open platforms for children's cultural participation and public events where the youth could get involved in creative activities. Children and adolescents in some areas have also formed monitoring and prevention committees to stop sexual harassment and child marriages. As of now, four Child Marriage, Violence Against Women, and Sexual Harassment Prevention Committees are active. In 2022, the scope of working with adolescents, particularly young girls, was further expanded with training, workshops, and special programmes focussing on developing their understanding of their rights as well as enhancing their creative faculties.

	Plan				Achievement			
	No	Girls	Boys	Total	No	Girls	Boys	Total
Training								
SRHR	4	40	40	80	4	38	42	80
Workshop								
Gender, SRHR and Child Marriage	58	1,044	406	1,450	69	1,311	504	1,815
Orientation on Child Marriage and Sexual Harassment Committee	2	18	18	36	12	166	76	242
Advocacy								
Dialogue with Union Council, hospital on sexual and reproductive health	21	10	18	28	19	95	57	152
Dialogue with Union Council	18	180	270	450	19	150	305	455
Dialogue with Community Clinic, UP and Upazila Hospital	85	460	430	890	85	747	288	1,035
Formation of Child Marriage and Sexual Harassments Privation Committee					19			
Formation of sexual & gender-based violence monitoring & prevention committee					19			
Formation of sexual harassment complaint committees in Schools					56			
Drama Performance					103			
Video screening (events)					144			

Table r: activities with adolescents in 2022

During the year, 4 trainings and 81 workshops were organised on issues of sexual health and rights, government policies and services, gender, child marriage and gender-based violence. These sessions were attended by 1,477 girls and 580 boys.

Additionally, 1,642 adolescent girls and boys also participated throughout the year in various advocacy activities such as dialogues and discussions with elected representatives about child marriage, sexual and reproductive health rights and services as well as in protests against sexual harassment and violence. Further, in the reporting period, 56 sexual harassment complaint committees in Schools and 19 Child Marriage and Sexual Harassments Privation Committees were formed by adolescents.

The landless organisations also formed 19 sexual & gender-based violence monitoring and prevention committees. Besides these, adolescent girls and boys performed 103 plays and 144 events of video screening on different issues, which drew a total audience of 33,450 people (Appendix Table 31).

At Nijera Kori subcentres 183 discussion sessions and 48 in schools were also organised with adolescent girls and boys. 119 events of consultation with landless organisations and communities were held regarding Child marriage and SGVB to decide the way forward. Celebrating 16 days of activism, adolescents and members in all 31 subcentres organised rallies, gatherings and drama performances. 5 special events against child marriage, sexual harassment and health service were organised in collaboration with Participatory Research and Action Network- PRAAN. (Appendix Table 33).

In addition, 31 sub centre celebrated One Billion Raising (OBR) highlighting the theme of “Rise for bodies of all women, girls and earth - we will wake up by breaking the chains against destruction”. On the occasion of these 4 big events such as 2 cycle rallies, 1 marathon rally and a torch Rally were organised with the participation of around 2,100 girls and boys. The key message was “My Body, My Decision”. During the closing ceremony, the Government officials, Elected Representatives and various citizen groups were present and they expressed their solidarity to the demand of the adolescent girls and boys and provided feedback.

Activities with Adolescent	Dhaka	Chattogram	Rajshahi	Khulna	Nijera Kori
Regular Consultation at sub-centre on Different Topic	15	125	29	14	183
Consultation with Adolescent on Gender, Child Marriage, Good/Bad Touch, SRHR, Sexual Harassment at Schools.	7	25	12	4	48
Consultation with Landless Organisations and Communities Regarding Child Marriage and SGVB and Way Forward.	10	72	25	12	119

Special Event on 16 days of Activism		1			1
Creating Adolescent Friendly Space	3	12	9	7	31
OBR Day at sub-centre Level (Rally, football, Cycle rally)	3	12	9	7	31

Table s: activities with adolescents in 2022

10.3. Prevention of Child Marriage-Investigation and Administrative Action

Context-Charbata a remote riverside village of Subarnachar Upazila in Noakhali District, where landless families affected by the river erosion in the adjoining places of Bhola, Hatia, Shahabajpur are living in the Government Khas land. In this area, there are frequent attacks organised by the powerful on the occupant landless to evict them from the land and grab land. Often false cases are lodged to make them insecure and leave their home. In this area, the rate of child marriage is high and increasing.

Fact-Promi Akta of Charbata aged (14), a student of Class VII. Her father- Zakir Hussain, took the decision to Promi's marriage without consulting Promi and her mother. Promi and her mother came to know on February 27, 2022, that Promi is getting married in a week on March 2. Promi informed the school teachers about the marriage and requested them to stop the marriage. But the teachers did not take any action.

Prevention of child marriage-Promi learns from her school friends that landless organisations can stop child marriage. She discussed this with her mother. On the same day (February 27, 2022), on the advice of a friend, Promi ran away with her mother and came to the house of Sahabuddin, the leader of the Landless Upazila Committee. Promi stated to Sahabuddin "I am too young, I want to study, you stop my marriage, and informed Sahabuddin about the date of marriage and with whom this is arranged".

Charbata landless area committee held an emergency meeting on February 28 to discuss Promi's case and decided to stop this child marriage. Accordingly, the president of the landless area committee informed the child marriage to the Upazila Executive Officer and Women Affairs Officer. On the morning of March 1, the Women Affairs Officer directed the local Ward Member of Charbata, Union Council to take steps to stop the marriage. On receiving this call, the UP member came to the Women Affairs Officer's house and stated Promi is my relative, therefore I cannot stop this marriage. The Women Affairs Officer immediately handed over the charge to the Charbata UP Chairman. The Chairman acted instantly and stopped the "yellow wedding ceremony on 1 March" and ordered to stop the marriage.

But the Promi's father collected a fake birth certificate from Union Information staff by paying a bribe indicating Promi's age is 18 years and 9 months. Promi's father submitted the fake birth certificate as evidence to the Women Affairs Officer on March 1 afternoon and asked for permission to arrange the marriage. The officer asked Zakir Hossain to wait and called the Headmaster of the government primary school to certify in writing the exact age of Promi. Women Affairs Officer sought Nijera Kori's help to collect and deliver a copy of the Promi's birth certificate from the school. Upon receiving the birth certificate, the Women Affairs Officer informed the Upazila Executive Officer (UNO) about this case for guidance. On the

advice of the UNO, the Women Affairs Officer went to the Promi's house with the police force and stopped the marriage.

In the meantime, the UNO summoned the UP Chairman and asked him to give a written explanation as to why the birth certificate was issued by the same officer with two different pieces of information in the name of the same person. But the chairman submitted he has been serving as chairman for 15 years and the certificate issued is not with his signature.

Against this backdrop, the UNO called the Charbata UP Chairman and the Union Information Officer to his office. He also called the Officer-in-Charge (OC) of the police station to his office. The UNO and OC started questioning the Union Information Officer- which certificate was true and why two birth certificates were produced in the name of the Promi. The Information Officer stated this is because analogue and digital certificates are issued differently, the UNO and OC were not satisfied with this argument. However, in the course of further questioning, the Information Officer confessed on 1st March he prepared a false birth certificate of Promi in exchange for a bribe. He pleaded guilty and apologised. The UNO asked for a written confession of the facts from the officer, and on receiving that sacked the Information Officer from his job (which was a temporary staff post). The UNO also advised the OC of Subarnochar Police Station to take legal action against the Information Officer and Promi's father Zakir Hussain.

Conclusion-

To publicise this decision of the UNO and other rules and procedures of issuing birth certificates, plus the Promi's father's activities various events were organised in the area over 5 days. The UNO in recognition of Landless organisations' credible role addressed them and stated the following "There are many forms of violence against women in the society, including child marriage, which is destroying the future of young children. Landless Organisation and Nijera Kori have a relationship with the community people, people trust you. In your movement against child marriage, we will be with you". Finally, a formal case has been filed against Union Information Officer and Zakir Hossain.

10.4 Prevention of Sexual Violence and Child Marriage Committee - A Male's Perspective

How did the committee work change a male's perspective?

The Prevention on Sexual Violence and Child Marriage Committee in the village of Khaire provides support to affected underage girls who are married against their decision but want to continue their education. To follow through with such requests the committee members are involved in advocacy work throughout the community and especially with parents or family members of a child bride.

The committee is made up of nine girls and two boys between the ages of 14-18 years. Mohammed Sajib Hassan, 16 years old, is one of the two male members of the group. He joined four years ago when he heard about the work of the committee through friends at school.

Due to the sensitivity of the subject and the commitment to attend the regular meetings, the staff of Nijera Kori continue to approach already active adolescents to get involved in this committee.

Sajib was in class VII when he started to notice the difference between girls and boys with regard to their rights and freedom in daily life. He was able to go out in the late afternoon while his female classmates could not. Also, he added, that girls would often carry their families' worries about what their neighbours or people of the community, would think of them and their families. That was a burden that boys do not carry as much, Sajib remarked. He sees clearly that there are great differences in privileges between the genders and as a boy he holds more rights.

One example is the age for legal marriage, which is 21 for boys, but 18 for girls. The information Sajib receives through the committee work is of great importance, he says. His perspective on child marriage has changed and he understands now more clearly that those are not only wrong but that equal rights for girls and boys should be the ultimate goal. He aims to spread the knowledge he has and make an impact through sharing what he has learned with his male peers of whom most are not aware of issues or do not question the status quo.

One of the female committee members mentioned the harassment girls face from same-aged males has generally increased. Yet, she is appreciative of the boys that support the committee work and highlights that in this context all are seen as equal and are working unitedly as friends for this cause.

The committee can already look back on some successes in their advocacy work. The amount of harassment that girls encounter daily, for example on their way to school, has allegedly decreased in this particular village. Sajib confirms that he can see the changes in the advocacy work of the past years for example amongst his own relatives. His female cousins used to be married early but nowadays he has heard less about girls being married around the age of 14. He recalls that many men, and hence often fathers, do not support their daughters' wishes for education and believe that women should take care of the house and children. Sajib is quick to add his perspective, "If my son is allowed to go to school, why shouldn't my daughter?". He is convinced that if this view is accepted more and more, we would come much closer to our goal of gender equality in Bangladesh. Sajib's aim is for the committee team to grow and become stronger and to expand the preventative work that has already been initiated. His wish for the future is that the committee continues to make an impact. He adds, no matter where he will be in the future, he will continue to spread the word about child marriage prevention and women's rights.

10.5 Efforts to Raise Public Awareness and Prevent Instances Of Sexual Harassment and Child Marriage

To combat child marriage, prevent sexual harassment, and promote awareness of sexual and reproductive health rights, the adolescents organise various activities such as cycle rallies, marathon rallies, light marches, and public gathering.

Protest Against Irregularities and Denial of Access to Healthcare Services

Context:

Around 6,000 people live in Batikamari, Misripara, Jayantipur, and Chimnapur spread over Ward Nos: 1, 2, and 3 of Dayrampur Union under Bagatipara Upazila. Among these 6,000 inhabitants, half are women. Due to the distance and absence of proper transportation system, it is rather challenging for the people of this area to receive any health services from the Upazila Health Complex.

Incident:

Two years ago, the Family Planning Officer of Ward Nos 1, 2, and 3 went to retirement. Since then, no permanent officer has been recruited for this position. At present, Salma Begum is acting as the Temporary Family Planning Assistant for these areas, in addition to her responsibilities Ward Nos 4, 5, and 6. Although she got this added responsibility for Ward Nos 1, 2 & 3, she neither pays any visits to those villages nor provides advice to the people in need. However, she keeps the medicines at Shahida's house in Batikamari and Omor's house in Chimnapur. Consequently, the villagers are deprived of healthcare services and medicines. When these irregularities and negligence of responsibilities came to the knowledge of the landless group, they organised a protest meeting on 28th May and decided to submit one memorandum to the Upazila Family Planning Officer in demand of the prompt recruitment of a Family Planning Assistant for these areas. As decided in the meeting, on 27th July they submitted a memorandum with the signature of 115 locals. Furthermore, they also organized a series of meetings demanding to stop the practice of keeping medicines in any particular house.

Result:

The protest resulted in an investigation of the matter by the Upazila Family Planning Officer. Showcase notice was sent to Salma Begum asking for a proper response and counter the allegations of her negligence of discharging responsibilities. The Officer also formed 3 members committee to visit the areas and promised to recruit a Family Planning Assistant immediately.

On March 24, 2022, a group of adolescent students gathered at the New Pakerhat High School ground in Khansama Upazila of Dinajpur, to participate in a cycle rally aimed at raising awareness about the prevalence of child marriage, sexual harassment, and the importance of sexual and reproductive health rights. During the opening ceremony, Tuli Roy, a 17-year-old student, spoke about the rally's purpose. She stated:

‘As young girls, we have aspirations for our future, but early marriage disrupts our education and limits our opportunities. Shockingly, more than half of the girls in our country are married before they turn 18, despite laws prohibiting child marriage. Sexual harassment is rampant and affects girls, women, and even children. It's disheartening that the prevalence of such incidents keeps increasing, and there seems to be no justice for the victims. Although Bangladesh has made significant progress in various areas, traditional beliefs and outdated superstitions still hold us back. As a result, we suffer from social stigma and discrimination. Sexual and reproductive health rights are taboo topics in our society, and any conversation around them is often met with harsh criticism. We organise this cycle rally to raise awareness about these issues and to assert our demand for bodily autonomy. Our slogan, "My body is my decision,"

During the same ceremony, Shiuli Akhtar, the Upazila Women Affairs Officer said, *‘I am really impressed with the ideas and actions of the adolescent students. Many things cannot be done by the government alone. The student’s efforts in raising awareness about important issues are commendable, and I believe that they are contributing to the government's efforts to create a better society. As they continue their work, they should know that they have our support and backing, and we will stand with them if they face any challenges.’*

After the opening speeches, 112 participants (consisting of 151 adolescent girls and 61 adolescent boys) started the bicycle rally from the school ground to their destination Shapla Chattar in Khansama Bazar, where they planned to make a brief stop as part of their awareness-raising campaign. Jewel Islam, an adolescent in Shapla Chattar stated *‘As young students, our dream is to build a place for ourselves in society through education. We humbly ask for your support in this journey. We strongly believe that child marriage should have no place in our society, and we urge everyone to join us in our efforts to prevent it.’*

Landless leader Mahbubur Rahman said, *‘Sadly, our girls face frequent instances of sexual harassment both in public markets and on the streets. We believe that it's high time for action to address this issue. We fully support this initiative of the children and call for greater monitoring and accountability of sexual harassment in markets. We urge authorities to take appropriate action to ensure that our girls can live their lives without fear of harassment or violence.’*

The cycle rally continued and reached its next stop in front of Khansama Press Club. The discussion was led by adolescent Medha Roy and journalist Nurunnabi. Adolescent Medha Roy said, *‘As you can see from the slogan on our T-shirts, our body is our decision. Yet, despite this belief, many of us have experienced sexual harassment in various forms - at home, in public places, on the streets, and even in our educational institutions. Sadly, our stories rarely make it to the newspapers or receive the attention they deserve. That's why*

we're calling on journalists like you to join us in raising awareness about this issue in our community. By sharing our stories and showing the faces of those who commit these heinous acts, we believe, we can force the government to take action and create a safer environment for all of us. Our demand is simple: we want justice and we want to live our lives without fear of harassment or violence.'

The President of Khansama Press Club, Journalist Nurunvi extended support to the demands of the adolescent boys and girls. He stated *'You possess great power and potential to lead the progress of society. We promise to extend our full cooperation in all your endeavours.'*

The cycle rally continued and came to its next halt at Zamir Uddin Shah School and College premises. Thousands of students were present there. Jeetendra Nath Roy, Assistant Professor at Zamir Uddin Shah School and College, said, *'Our girls hold immense potential and can be a formidable force for positive change in society, provided they are given the right environment and opportunities. When women are respected and their rights are upheld, it can bring about a significant positive transformation in society. It is essential to recognize that respecting women is synonymous with respecting all individuals, regardless of gender. We must understand that we cannot gain respect by oppressing and disrespecting women.'*

Many more girls joined the rally from Zamir Uddin Shah School and College to its next stretch reaching the Upazila Hospital Adolescent Seema Khanam said in the discussion, *'Adolescent girls and boys don't have separate room allocated for sexual and reproductive health treatment, which makes it difficult for us to seek treatment when needed. We urge for the allocation of separate rooms in upazila hospitals for sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents. Additionally, we demand the provision of sanitary pads in schools.'*

Samsuujjoha Mukul, a doctor at Khansama Upazila Hospital, said, *'I am amazed by the rally and the message conveyed through the statement on their T-shirts. It's inspiring to see adolescent girls and boys demanding their rights on such important matters. I have never witnessed such a bold and powerful action from young people. By advocating for their body rights, these girls have shown their awareness and determination. I believe this idea will resonate with them and bring about positive changes in society.'*

Doctor Irene Yasmin said, *'We will take your demands to the authorities and work towards taking appropriate actions.'* The cycle rally continues from the hospital to the Akbar Ali Shah High School grounds, where around 500 students attended.

Adolescent boy Fahim participated in the discussion. He said, *'We are participating in a cycle rally to raise awareness about the negative impact of child marriage, sexual harassment, and the importance of sexual and reproductive health rights. We have already made five stops and effectively conveyed our message.'*

Our aim is to create an environment where no one is forced into child marriage before they are established in society. To prevent sexual harassment, we urge everyone to understand and respect the difference between good and bad touch, and to seek permission before touching someone. Sexual harassment is never acceptable. If you witness or hear about any child marriage or sexual harassment, please inform us immediately or call the government

hotline at 109 or 999. We are also advocating for the allocation of sanitary pads in upazila hospitals and schools. We request school teachers to construct hygienic corners and latrines for adolescent girls.'

After passing about 16 km through the Pakerhat Bypass Road, they returned to the New Pakerhat High School grounds again. The participants responded by saying, ***'It feels great to participate in the rally. Initiatives like this can increase awareness and ultimately lead to a decrease in child marriage.'***

At the end of the rally, about 1,500 adolescent girls and boys joined the "Oath Taking Ceremony" conducted by the Headmaster of the School, all committing ***'No child marriage will be done or given, No Dowry will be taken or given'***.

Cycle Rally at Ramgati Upazila, Laxmipur

The cycle rally concluded in the ground of Char Alexander Model Government Pilot High School, where the Upazila Executive Officer, Upazila Women Affairs Officer, and the Officer-in-Charge of Ramgati Thana (Police Department) were in attendance. In the presence of about 750 adolescent's girls and boys, the Upazila Women Affairs Officer said, ***" After witnessing the activities of these boys and girls, I have gained insight on how to effectively disseminate information to the public. Everyone, regardless of their background, should step forward to prevent child marriage and violence against women. The mindset of perceiving women as equal human beings should be enhanced.'***

Officer-in-Charge of Ramgati Police Station said, ***'If anyone is experiencing sexual harassment in the market, shops, or streets, please feel free to inform me by phone. Your identity will be kept confidential, and we will take immediate action.'***

In his speech, the Upazila Executive Officer said, ***'We are optimistic that the cycle rally will have a significant impact on society, creating greater awareness about issues such as child marriage prevention, sexual harassment, and sexual reproductive health rights. Please let me know right away if you hear about any cases of child marriage happening in the area. If needed, I will take legal action against the parents of both the boy and girl. The Girls High School management should commit and act to protecting the sexual and reproductive health of girls by creating hygienic spaces, ensuring access to clean water, and providing sanitary pads, all under the guidance of the Prime Minister.'***

11. ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING

11.1 Local Level

Topic	Authorities	Initiative	No of dialogue
Land and Water bodies	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies and professional	BY groups	399
		BY Govt. Authority	344
Shrimp aquaculture	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies and professional	BY groups	12
		BY Govt. Authority	26
Local development	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies, and professional	BY groups	272
		BY Govt. Authority	176
Health Services	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies, and professional	BY groups	225
		BY Govt. Authority	172
Educations & its other facilities	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies, and professional	BY groups	139
		BY Govt. Authority	120
Agriculture service	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies, and professional	BY groups	319
		BY Govt. Authority	0
Violence on women-girls	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies, and professional	BY groups	274
		BY Govt. Authority	127
False cases and harassment	Govt. Upazila, District authority, Law enforcement agencies and professional	BY groups	145
		BY Govt. Authority	66
Religious fundamentalisms	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies, and professional	BY groups	20
		BY Govt. Authority	14
Law and order situation	Govt. Upazila, District authority, elected bodies, Law enforcement agencies, and professional	BY groups	131
		BY Authorities	76
		BY groups	1,936
		BY Authorities	1,121
		Total	3,057

Table t: dialogue with government authorities and elected bodies in 2022

Advocacy activities at various levels were facilitated by the landless organisation and Nijera Kori. The landless organisation particularly led the local level actions at Union, Upazila (sub-district) and District. On the basis of the outcomes of these on request of landless organisations, Nijera Kori mobilised actions at the national level.

In the reporting period, 3,057 consultation meetings were held. Of these 1,936 were initiated by the landless organisation and 1,121 were initiated by the different departments of the Upazila Administration, Law enforcement agencies and elected bodies. (Appendix Table 22 and 23).

The landless organisations also arranged and hold dialogues with Government authorities regarding different issues. For example, with the Law Enforcing Agency (Police Station) 11 dialogues were held on the issue of police's role to stop sexual harassment and arresting the rapist. Due to this collective demand, the police department arrested the accused. 59 dialogues against the plan of 56, were held with Upazila Administration. On the issues of Khas land distribution, rehabilitation of before ejection from the embankment, corruption in the process of the birth certificate prepared by Union Information Centre etc.

Table 32-B: Advocacy events								
Issue/Activity	Plan				Achieved			
	No	W	M	T	No	W	M	T
Dialogue with Law Enforcing Agency (Police Stations)	-	-	-	-	11	22	49	71
Dialogue with Upazila Administration	56	140	160	300	59	139	159	298

Table u: advocacy events in 2022

11.2 At National Level

Nijera Kori actively involved and led some of the issue-based advocacy activities at the national level, and these are noted below.

Protecting Tetultala playground

Overall Context:

The government's practice of converting playgrounds and open spaces into office and shelter projects across the country violates the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which was adopted by the United Nations in 1989, and Bangladesh signed and ratified this in 1990. The CRC recognizes children's right to play and calls on States to provide a suitable environment for this activity based on cultural and age-related factors. It also acknowledges that play and leisure activities are fundamental to children's well-being and require safe and appropriate spaces within communities. Efforts around the world have aimed to involve children in the development of their physical environments, including the child-friendly city initiative by UNICEF and UNESCO's growing up in city-based projects. To ensure that outdoor play is recognised as essential for children's overall development, thus these actions must be implemented and promoted effectively. However, often Bangladesh government decisions are violating the above-stated principles.

Fact-1:

On January 31, 2022, the Dhaka Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office handed over the Tetultala playground to the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) for the construction of facilities for Kalabagan Police Station. The local community protested against the government's decision based on a 2014 Writ Order of the High Court directing district administrations to safeguard all parks, playgrounds, and canals in the country. The community organised demonstrations and human chains to stop the construction of the police station. Nijera Kori and BELA extended support and took an active role to mobilise public opinion. In continuation of these 37 civil society representatives sent a letter to the Home Minister and the Land Minister, stating *'We want no more construction on the playground'*.

A demonstration was organised in the said playground, with local people, children, rights activists, and others demanding a halt to the construction work. Meanwhile, the law enforcement agency detained Saydea Ratna and her son Isa Abdullah, without following any legal procedure, to intimidate the local people. A Press Conference was called to publicize the issue with the participation of various rights and cultural organisations, including the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA), Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Ain o Salish Kendra, the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), Institute of Architects Bangladesh, Nijera Kori, and Udichi Shilpigosthi. Under the leadership of Khushi Kabir, a group of people met with Home Minister and explained the demand of the local community. Through collective pressure, the government change their position.

Result-The construction work was halted, and the government announced that the Tetultala playground would remain a public playground, and decided to relocate the police station.

Fact-2

The government planned to change the classification of the historic playground in Balaishimul Mouza of Kendua Upazila in Netrakona district to make way for a shelter project and a ruling party leader was chosen as the contractor for the construction. The local community protested against the ill-planned shelter project and demanded the construction be stopped and the shelter project is relocated.

In support of local demand, the Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) filed a Public Interest Litigation Case (No. 9501/2022) in the Hon'ble High Court Division. On August 14, 2022, the High Court passed a judgment declaring “a three-month ban on the construction of houses and other works of the shelter project”. The court also issued a rule seeking to know why the change in the classification of the playground should not be declared illegal and why the Balaishimul ground should not be preserved as a field and directed the government to submit its report to the court within 60 days.

Despite the ongoing legal proceedings, the Upazila Executive Officer of Kendua Upazila threatened to arrest the entire Balaishimul village, if necessary. This really angered the local residents. The administration accused some of the local people in the case and sent them to jail. Thanks to collective efforts they are currently free on bail, but remain insecure.

Meanwhile, government party goons are threatening the local people and attempting to evict them. To address this unlawful act an alliance was forged with representatives of the Bangladesh International Arbitration Centre (BIAC), Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Udichi, Khelaghar, Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA), Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), Bangladesh Poribesh Andolon (BAPA), Green Voice, Nagorika Udyog, Nijera Kori, Naripokkho, and Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). On behalf of the Alliance on September 02, 2022, a fact-finding team visited the area under the joint leadership of Khushi Kabir and Sultana Kamal. During their visit, the team participated in a rally and public gathering in Balaishimul village and also discussed the overall situation with the Deputy Commissioner, Netrakona.

Result:

The Deputy Commissioner of Netrakona assured the preservation of the playground, and subsequently, the Government relocated the project.

11.3 At National and International Level

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) planned to document and broadcast on the issue of commercial shrimp farming. For this BBC requested Nijera Kori for providing technical support, and Nijera Kori honoured this request. The team were in the field for 6 days conducting interviews and filming. Highlights of the BBC World News broadcast and transcription of the documentation are noted below

11.3.1 Industrial Shrimp Farming – Adverse Effect on the Environment and Marginalised People

The coastal region of Bangladesh covers thousands of hectares of land where rice was once cultivated. The local people of the area used to cultivate rice and vegetables and fishing for their livelihood. People of this area lived in a non-communal harmonious society with flourishing crop fields, ponds full of fish, and byre filled with cattle. Up until the 70s century, this area that is now on the verge of destruction due the industrial shrimp farming used to be enriched with food and filled with life. Thousands of hectares of land in this area are now converted into intensive shrimp farms that cater to a multibillion-dollar global industry.

In the 80s when the western world's appetite for seafood grew, a group of opportunists forcefully grabbed lands, evicting the locals to occupy the lands for industrial shrimp farming. After garments', seafood is Bangladesh's largest export industry. This violent and avarice nature of the industrial shrimp farmers is putting the soil and environment at risk of destruction as well as devastating the lives of marginalised people.

Impact of excessive saltwater and shrimp farming on the agriculture and environment:

Excessive salinity of water for industrial shrimp farming reduces soil density and destroys fertility. As a result of soil losing its fertility, it becomes impossible to grow seasonal crops and vegetables on those lands that were agricultural lands before. Even trees cannot survive in this soil anymore. Nature has lost its lively greens making hectares of land wasteland, and rivers have become prone to erosion. The grave impact of these can be seen in the life of cattle, wildlife, and birds. Wildlife is endangered due to the scarcity of food and resources. The damaging effect of saltwater toxicity can be seen in life in the southwestern part of Khulna, Bangladesh. A BBC study from August 2016 found that 22.5 percent of the population in Bangladesh is considered to be poor.

Satkhira district has 55% of people living below the poverty line. In other words, the residents of this region could not escape poverty through shrimp farming. People who formerly relied on farming for a living are now mostly jobless or have migrated to cities.



Picture SEQ Figure * ARABIC 1 Soil's

Impact on Natural Disaster Response and Internal Migration:



Picture SEQ Figure 1* ARABIC 3

Hectares of the landscape is scattered and divided into rough rectangles known as polders. These low-lying tracts of land surrounded by embankments are used for commercial shrimp farming. Due to the formation of these polders, the land can no longer withstand the effect of typhoons and cyclones which Bangladesh experiences regularly. One of the major causes of internal migration and a hurdle to Bangladesh's ability to develop sustainable climate disaster resilience is excessive salinity. Due to its effects, the lives of marginalised people in these areas are put in danger and insecurity. The main sources of income for the local population in this area were agriculture and traditional fishing. In addition to the violence, marginalised locals are compelled to migrate elsewhere in search of work or forced to enter the shrimp farming industry.

“More than 2,50,000 thousand rural families are dependent on shrimp farming for their livelihoods. Most of the people dependent on shrimp cultivation in Bangladesh are marginalised people who live in the coastal areas and are victims of climate change, sea level rise, saline water intrusion, and loss of livelihood.”



Picture SEQ Figure 1* ARABIC 2 Shrimp Polders

-Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Government

Escalating Oppression and Violence-Centring Shrimp Farming:

“Some time ago, I bought one acre of land from the government. Later on, I did not give it up to the shrimp farmers. I wanted to cultivate it myself. I want to be independent. But the shrimp farmers came & attacked us. We had to go to the hospital for treatment.”

-A woman farmer who suffered violence from the shrimp farmers.

In 1990 Karunamayi Sardar was killed to protest against industrial shrimp farming. The local people united together to protest against the land grabbing of commercial shrimp farmers under Karunamayi's leadership. But they were attacked with shooting and bombing. Karunamayi died and numerous unarmed people were injured in that attack.

Landless group member Karunamayi was shot dead to lead a protest against shrimp cultivation in Polder No. 22. Her family never found her body and her murderers are still roaming around

freely, leading their lives. So far, the local marginalised people have been victims of violence and oppression as a consequence of the increasing demand for industrial shrimp farming.

Undervaluation of women's labour in shrimp farming and putting their sexual and reproductive health at risk:

Women's labour is usually used for industrial shrimp farming by farm owners. It requires long working hours of submerging in extremely saline water for industrial shrimp farming. As a result of most women working in these shrimp farms, they suffer from various skin diseases, brunt skin, and sexual and reproductive health hazards.



Picture 4 Women shrimp farmers working in polders

“We face uterus problems due to saltwater. Some of them suffer from Urinary Tract Infections. It burns our skin and creates an itching problem. At times the skin fills with dark spots. Even many among us had to go through uterus operation.”

- Basumati Sena (women shrimp farmer)

Uterine cancer, irregular menstruation or excessive bleeding, and skin disease- are the common face health issues that the women working the shrimp farms have to endure. Their labour is used against the bare minimum to low-pay for shrimp farming because male farmers are not willing to put their health at risk in exchange for such wages.

Unequal distribution of wealth:

The people whose hard work plays a vital role in the survival of this billion-dollar industry come from some of the most neglected, oppressed, and marginalised populations who have been subjected to various types of abuse based on this trade, hindering their traditional way of life.

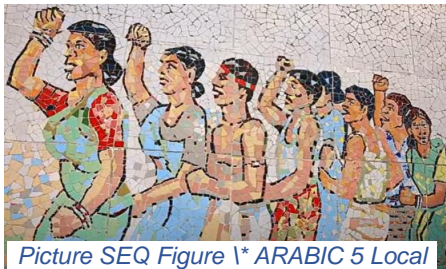
The regular scenario found in fish depots is that small-scale shrimp farmers supply their shrimps to big factories from where they are exported to the outside world. It is impossible to trace the origins of these shrimps because the scenarios in shrimp farms and markets are different. The female shrimp farmers who put their health at risk, undergoing immense hard labour while facing many forms of violence, are the same group of farmers who have zero

access to the market. As a result, there is hardly any change in the socio-economic condition of these women farmers

Movement of Local People Against Shrimp Farming:

The landless group of Nijera Kori has been raising movement against industrial shrimp farming since the 80s. They have been locally sensitizing the residents about the damaging impact of industrial shrimp farming through courtyard meetings, plays, and different cultural activities.

Polder No. 22 is the best example of the collective strength of marginalised people as they achieved victory through their movement against this encroaching multibillion-dollar industry. "Come with us. Don't be afraid. We will stand on the frontline. There is nothing to fear", many people united to come forward after hearing Karunamayi's call out for the protest.



Picture SEQ Figure * ARABIC 5 Local

As a result of this, the polder No. 22 is filled with a rich harvest of vegetables, rice, and fruits. Compared to the rough and lifeless scenario seen in other polders, polder No. 22 is filled with life and greenery.

Even if it is just an export business for the government, it is actually damaging the environment and the traditional livelihood of marginalised communities. Industrial shrimp farmers are promoting that this trade is leading Bangladesh towards poverty alleviation and meeting people's need for protein, which is completely baseless. Because if you look at the areas where saltwater shrimp are farmed, it can be seen that people from the most underprivileged areas of Bangladesh are being forced to do this work and they are constantly being exploited. After learning about these human-caused physical ailments, the marginalised communities are demanding an immediate and permanent stop to commercial shrimp farming.



Picture SEQ Figure * ARABIC 6 Part of

"We have been able to establish ourselves in life through struggle, fights, and movement. It is not like we will remain left behind just because we are born as women."

- Kalpana Mandal (Women Farmer)

Source: BBC Documentary

11.4 OBR Celebration by SANGAT throughout South Asia

The following paragraph describes various activities and events related to the One Billion Rising (OBR) campaign in different countries, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. OBR is a global movement that aims to end violence against women and promote gender equality.

In Bangladesh, a virtual launching program for OBR was held, where the coordinator and Sangat Advisor Khushi Kabir emphasized the significance of the campaign. Speakers from different professions shared their experiences and struggles in fighting for their rights, including the challenges they faced on social media. They also discussed ways to overcome online bullying and empower women to assert their positions.

Overall, these OBR events and activities showcased the efforts of individuals and communities in different countries to raise awareness about gender-based violence, promote gender equality, and challenge societal norms and stereotypes. Through discussions, performances, artistic expressions, and participatory exercises, the participants aimed to create dialogue, empower women, and foster change in their respective societies.

12. SANGAT BANGLADESH ACTIVITIES

12.1 Capacity Building Activities

A training on Gender, Development and Human Rights was held with 19 participants (17 female and 2 male). The Objectives of the Training: To make the participants understand the terms Gender, Sex, Masculinity, Femininity, Transgender, Cisgender, Patriarchy, and Human Rights, and inculcate in them the understanding of equity and equality. There were 13 sessions in total including the closing and certificate ceremony. The training was organised primarily to create awareness about gender concepts among the staff members of local NGOs and volunteers that would help understand the topics in a better way and the participants will be able to apply their learnings and the principles in their day-to-day life and bring a very positive change in their family, organisation, society and the state.

A 3-day Advanced Gender Training conducted from 27 October to 29 October 2022. The aim of the training was to make the participants aware of Gender Mainstreaming. A total of 23 participants (17 Female & 6 Male) from different NGOs attended the training.

A Drama-based Theatre workshop was held on 12 November 2022. The objective of the workshop was to develop a gender-sensitive cultural team. A total of 13 (13 women and 2 men) participated in the training.

Half-Yearly Alumni Meeting of Sangat Bangladesh was held with 39 alumni (35 female and 4 male). Sangat Adviser Khushi Kabir, Core Member Fawzia Khondker and Sangat Regional Coordinator also present in the meeting. Discussions were held on the transitional process of Sangat Secretariat from Delhi to Dhaka, and programs to hold in the next six months. Such as progress in developing the alumni Database and the present flood situation. In addition to that, due to the COVID period, educational institutions were closed and currently frequent exams are ongoing, hence it was decided that the outreach program in schools and universities will be started in 2023.

The music session started on 31 January. A total of 6 sessions were held from January to June.

Training, Workshop and Music Session	No. events	Participants		
		Women	Men	Total
Training on Gender, Development and Human Rights	1	17	2	19
Advanced Gender Training	1	17	6	23
Drama-based workshop	1	13	2	15
Alumni Meeting	1	35	4	39
Music session	6	42		42

Table v: training, workshop and music session, Sangat Bangladesh in 2022

12.2 Advocacy and Outreach Activisms-

Fact Findings Visit-

Ho Chi Minh Islam is a transgender member of Sangat Bangladesh. Her family members and neighbours were being ostracized by the local communities. In consideration of the

importance, Sangat Bangladesh formed a Fact-Finding Team consisting of 5 members from different activist groups at the national level. As per plan the team visits to Bogura on 8 June 2022. The team had a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner (DC), Police Super (SP) and Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) about the harassment case of Ho Chi Minh Islam and submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner asking him to provide security to her and take necessary actions to solve the problem. The District Administration expressed solidarity with her family and also assured security to the family of Ho Chi Minh Islam and her family has been living a secured life. The Ho Chi Minh case is an example of the reality that the menaces of the patriarchal system derogate transgender people and deprive them of all kinds of social dignity. Ho Chi Minh fought back and reclaimed her rights and got a stronghold of what she was fighting for.

Jointly organised Film Festival

SamaBhav Travelling Film Festival was organised jointly by Sangat, OBR, Women Studies Department, Dhaka University, James P Grant School of Public Health of BRAC University, and Men Against Violence and Abuse (MAVA), India, from 21 to 22 August 2022. A total of 13 films from India, Pakistan & Bangladesh were shown at the festival. Around 300 women and men were present every day.

Art performance

In addition to that, Sangat members in Bangladesh participated in an art performance “Himmati Maai”, on 28th May 2022 to protest against the persecution of women. Women from all fields joined the performance.

Storytelling- encouraging women, men girls and boys

Sangat Bangladesh arranged the storytelling programme “with Wasfia Nazreen” on 10 September, 2022. Wasfia is a renowned mountaineer who is well-known for her courageous journeys on the mountains and for summiting mountain tops (Seven Summits). Wasfia shared her thrilling experiences with the people who gathered there to meet, greet and listen to her. A total number of 28 persons were present (19 women, 7 men and 2 children).

16-Days of Activism

16-Days of Activism against Violence against Girls and Women, Sangat Bangladesh organised a cultural event to observe the South Asian Women’s Day on 30 November 2022 at Shyamoli Park Ground.

The aim of the programme was to create awareness among the communities about the violence and abuse against girls and women. Sangat alumni and friends performed dance, drama, poem recitation and chorus songs. Shayan, a popular feminist singer, sang her feminist songs that were about the rights of women and girls. Every after performance she explained some of the key information to the audience. Responses from the audience were very strong.

This event was held in a public area but it was not expected to draw in a large crowd from the working population, passersby, rickshaw pullers, and attendants numbered to around 100-200 people and worked like community activism.

12.3 Day Celebration

Celebration of the birth anniversary of Kamla Bhasin

In addition to that, Sangat Bangladesh virtually observed the 76th birth anniversary of Kamla Bhasin, the founder of SANGAT, on 24th April. The programme revolved around the memory of ‘Kamla Bhasin’, all her friends and disciples reminiscing about the learning sessions of various trainings and workshops and celebrating friendship with her.

Kamla Bhasin Remembrance

Kamla Bhasin Remembrance Programme was held on 27 September 2022 at Chhayanaut. A large number of Sangaties turned out to the programme and talked about Kamla Bhasin and remembered her. They also shared that how Kamla Bhasin as a mentor changed their lives through those learning sessions.

13. SANGAT REGIONAL (Details Annual Report 2022 Attached)

In the reporting period 2 Sangat Regional Core Group Meetings were held in July and September 2022. In the continuation of the strategy discussions in the core group meetings, it was decided to create ‘thematic’ working groups and emphasized the importance of members’ volunteering roles as a process in strengthening activities for Sangat.

Sangat Regional arranged a session on “Refresher and Revision”

Core Members met for the first time during the transition process and without Kamla. The two-week meeting gave ample time to discuss the changes taking place across the region and how they could refine the courses accordingly. Core group members worked together on the proposed Month-Long Course to ensure there was adequate funding. The course topics and structures were strengthened and enhanced, while roles were discussed collectively. Detailed decisions are in Sangat Regional Annual Report 2022.

Solidarity Statement on the Taliban Bomb Attack on the Examination Centre

- a) The Sangat South Asia Regional team expressed its solidarity with the Hazara community in Afghanistan when the Hazara community was devastated by a horrific suicide bomb attack killing 43 young people, mostly women on the 30th September 2022. The bomb detonated while the students were writing a university entrance examination in the Dasht-e-Barchi neighbourhood, which is predominantly populated by the Hazara Community.

b) ‘‘Sangat – A South Asian Feminist Network also expressed its solidarity with the women in Iran who are trying to establish their basic rights, and also the people of India where citizens are persecuted for wearing the hijab. We want to highlight the increasing powers of authoritarian governments and autocratic leadership and the politics behind the hijab. We stand against those powers which are impinging on the freedom of expression and freedom of religion, each individual person should have the right to freedom from discrimination and the right to freedom from cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

We are concerned for the safety of the protesting civilians, as the Government of Iran has a previous history of inflicting brutal violence on citizens who oppose their regime.

We demand that the internet curb imposed on citizens of Iran, the use of morality police, and the brutal attacks on the masses of Iranian citizens across the country must stop.’’

APPENDIX-1 GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS AS OF 2023-2024

Chairperson	Prof. Kazi Madina	Vice Chairperson	Prof. Rowshan Ara Firoz PhD	Secretary	Khushi Kabir	Treasurer	Ira Rahman
Assistant Treasurer	Prof. Syed Abul Barq Alvi	Member	Abdul Majid Mallik	Member	Shaheen Islam	Member	Biren Shome
Member	Afzalun Nessa Chowdhury	Member	Salma A Shafi	Member	Md. Zahedul Bari	Member	Prof. GitiAra Nasreen
		Member		Member		Member	Sanjeeb Drong

GENERAL BODY MEMBERS AS OF 2023-2024

Abu Sayeed Khan	Adv. Syeda Rizwana Hasan	Anjan Kumar Datta Ph.D	Asmar Osman	Dr. Md. Shamsul Arefin	Hasina Khatun
	Mohammad Kamal Uddin	Moniza Biswas	Nigar Sultana	Nilufar Ahmad Ph.D	Nilufar Sultana
Noorjahan Bose	Prof. Abul Barkat Ph.D	Prof. Mirza Taslima Sultana Ph.D	Prof. Sadeka Halim Ph.D	Prof. Shafique Uz Zaman Ph.D	
Rahul Raha	Rasheda Nasreen	Rina Roy	Rukhsana Saida Poppy	Sara Zaker	
Shipra Bose	Sitara Ahsanullah	Suraiya Rahman	Umme Muslima	Yasmin Rahman	

APPENDIX-2 FINANCIAL STATEMENT



Snehasish Mahmud & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Plot 10 (3rd Floor), Road 9
Block J, Baridhara, Dhaka 1212
Phone: +88-02-8834063
info@smac-bd.com
www.smac-bd.com

Independent Auditor's Report To the Management of Nijera Kori Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Nijera Kori hereinafter referred to as "the Organization" which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 December 2022 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organization as at 31 December 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and ICAB by laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

Audit for the year end on 31 December 2021 was conducted by another auditor who issued an unqualified audit opinion on 24 February 2022.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud and error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.


As a part of audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transaction and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

DVC: 2902281 550AS4 20493

Dated, 28 FEB 2023
Dhaka



Sukanta Bhattacharjee FCA
Enrollment No-1550
Partner
Snehasish Mahmud & Co.
Chartered Accountants

NIJERA KORI
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2022


In Taka	Notes	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Non current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	5.00	36,236,792	37,298,340
Total non-current assets		36,236,792	37,298,340
Current assets			
Cash and bank balance	6.00	40,507,425	30,384,825
Receivable from GIZ project		1,100,000	-
Total current assets		41,607,425	30,384,825
Total assets		77,844,217	67,683,165
Fund & liabilities			
Funds			
Non current assets fund	7.00	36,236,792	37,298,340
Restricted donor fund	8.00	20,066,086	9,734,326
Organization's own fund	9.00	1,678,715	2,780,071
General fund	10.00	19,727,624	17,860,428
Total fund		77,709,217	67,673,165
Current liabilities			
Liabilities for expenses	11.00	135,000	10,000
Total current liabilities		135,000	10,000
Total fund & liabilities		77,844,217	67,683,165


The annexed notes 1 to 12 form an integral part of these financial statements.


 Administrator


 Coordinator

DVC: 23022 8155 OAS4 20499

Dated, **28 FEB 2023**
 Dhaka 

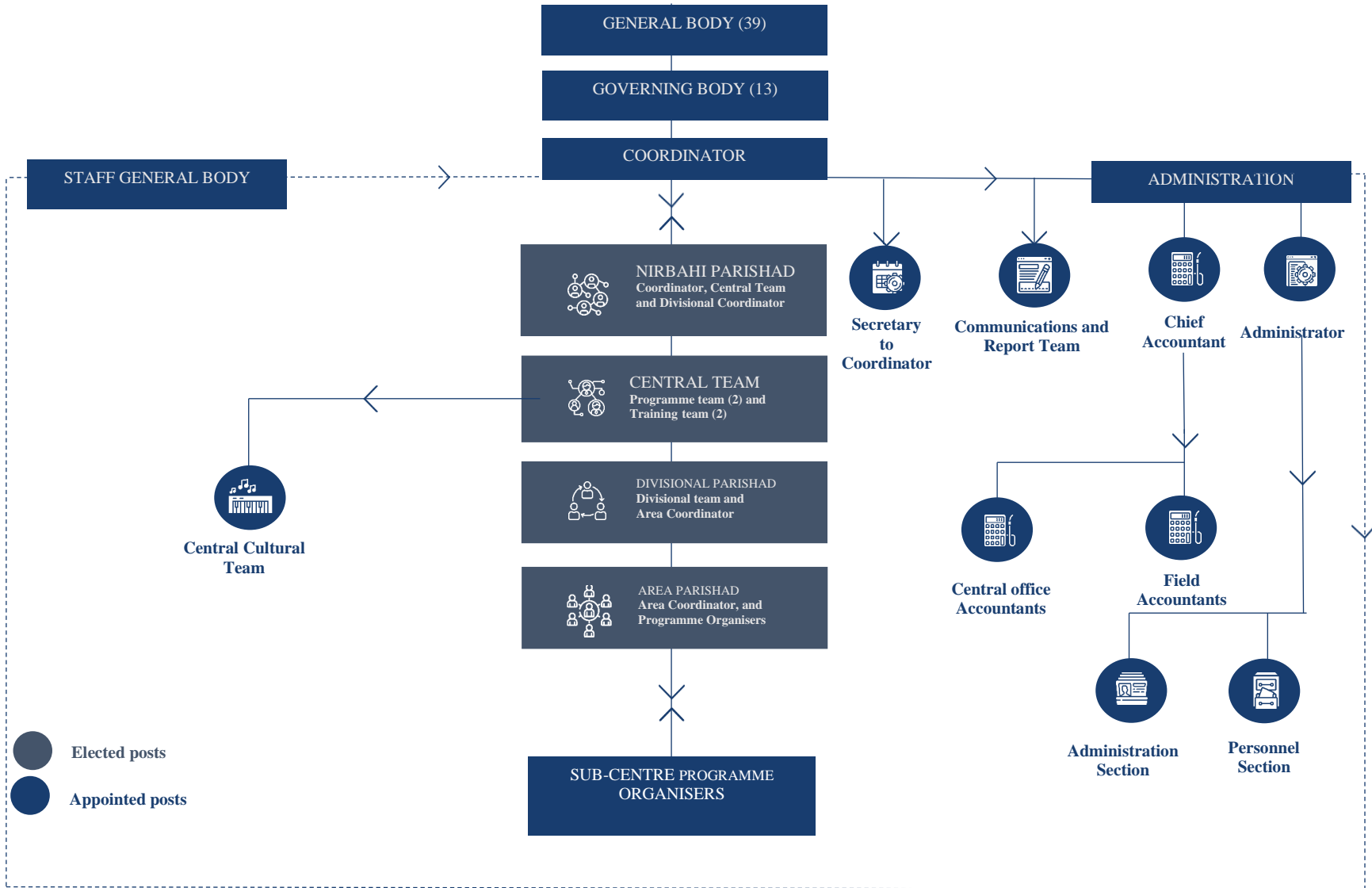

 Sukanta Bhattacharjee FCA
 Enrollment No-1550
 Partner
 Snehasish Mahmud & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

NIJERA KORI
Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments
For the year ended 31 December, 2022

In Taka	Note	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Opening balance			
Cash in hand		-	35,010
Cash at bank		17,870,429	70,300,575
Total opening balance		17,870,429	70,335,585
Receipts:			
Unutilised fund		21,744,800	-
Foreign grants		132,664,294	59,738,777
Other receipts		2,118,106	4,912,073
Total receipts		174,397,629	134,986,436
Payments:			
Project activities		-	12,926,414
Core activities		19,406,351	-
SANGAT Activities		898,073	-
Personnel Costs		81,837,136	60,966,744
Administrative cost		19,707,770	21,095,727
Evaluation Cost		-	1,500,000
Procurement		1,710,471	8,112,725
Transfer - GIZ Project		1,100,000	-
Total payments		124,659,801	104,601,610
Closing balance:		40,507,425	30,384,826
Cash in hand		77,882	83,714
Cash at Bank		40,429,543	30,301,112
Total cash balance		40,507,425	30,384,826



APPENDIX-3 ORGANOGRAM OF NIJERA KORI



APPENDIX-4 TABLE 1 TO 34

Table 1: Working areas							
	District	Upazilas	Area	Sub-centre	Total (Dec 2022)		Village Coverage Up to Dec 2022*
					Union	Village	
Chattogram	Cumilla	Chandina	Cumilla	3	24	110	21
		Daudkandi					
		Debidwar					
	Noakhali	Noakhali Sadar	Charjabbar	6	9	45	6
		Companigonj					
		Kabirhat					
Subarnachar							
Lakshmipur	Ramgoti	Ramgoti	1	6	28	5	
Chattogram	Sandwip	Sandwip	2	14	28	-	
1	4	9	4	12	53	211	32
Dhaka	Tangail	Tangail Sadar	Tangail	1	4	22	5
		Madhupur	Madhupur	2	12	127	20
		Dhanbari					
1	1	3	2	3	16	149	25
Khulna	Kushtia	Kumarkhali	Kumarkhali	1	7	51	14
		Khoksa					
	Khulna	Paikgacha	Paikgacha	6	19	173	41
		Dumuria					
Batiaghata							
1	2	5	2	7	26	224	55
Rajshahi	Sirajgonj	Raygonj	Raygonj	2	5	82	13
	Bogura	Bogura Sadar					
	Rangpur	Rangpur Sadar	Rangpur	2	9	81	24
		Mithapukur					
	Dinajpur	Khanshama	Dinajpur	1	4	22	5
	Gaibandha	Saghata	Gaibandha	2	16	147	64
		Sadullapur					
	Rangpur	Pirgonj					
Natore	Bagatipara	Bagatipara	2	10	170	42	
	Lalpur						
	Natore Sadar						
	7	11	5	9	44	502	148
Total	13	28	13	31	139	1,086	260

	Total up to December 2021			Plan for 2022			New groups formed in 2022			Total up to December 2022		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Raj	2,712	2,147	4,859	9	4	13	7	4	11	2,719	2,151	4,870
Dha	456	341	797	3	2	5	4	3	7	460	344	804
Ctg	2,421	1,690	4,111	13	5	18	14	6	20	2,435	1,696	4,131
Khul	865	497	1,362	5	4	9	6	4	10	871	501	1,372
Total	6,454	4,675	11,129	30	15	45	31	17	48	6,485	4,692	11,177

	Total up to December 2021			Plan for 2022			New members in 2022			Member deaths in 2022			Total up to December 2022		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Raj	53,178	45,291	98,469	144	64	208	131	73	204	9	7	16	53,300	45,357	98,657
Dha	8,742	7,689	16,431	48	32	80	57	53	110	13	11	24	8,786	7,731	16,517
Ctg	47,352	35,596	82,948	208	80	288	282	96	378	147	38	185	47,487	35,654	83,141
Khul	17,327	10,464	27,791	80	64	144	109	67	176	11	3	14	17,425	10,528	27,953
Total	125,898	98,723	224,621	480	240	720	579	289	868	180	59	239	126,297	98,953	225,250

	Plan for 2022									Achievement in 2022								
	Attended by staff			Initiated by group			Total plan			Attended by staff			Initiated by group			Total achievement		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Raj	5,529	3,351	8,880	5,755	3,488	9,243	11,284	6,839	18,123	5,431	3,254	8,685	6,599	4,409	11,008	12,030	7,663	19,693
Dha	3,716	2,323	6,039	3,868	2,417	6,285	7,584	4,740	12,324	1,979	1,214	3,193	4,394	2,139	6,533	6,373	3,353	9,726
Ctg	3,592	2,230	5,822	3,738	2,320	6,058	7,330	4,550	11,880	4,150	6,309	10,459	3,450	2,127	5,577	7,600	8,436	16,036
Khul	1,225	1,758	2,983	1,275	582	1,857	2,500	2,340	4,840	3,153	3,838	6,991	2,884	1,740	4,624	6,037	5,578	11,615
Total	14,062	9,662	23,724	14,636	8,807	23,443	28,698	18,469	47,167	14,713	14,615	29,328	17,327	10,415	27,742	32,040	25,030	57,070

	Representative meeting		Joint meeting		Annual group meeting (plan)			Annual group meeting (achievement)		
	Plan	Achievement	Plan	Achievement	W	M	T	W	M	T
Raj	176	150	280	110	800	400	1,200	704	526	1,230
Dha	105	51	109	36	250	120	370	117	110	227
Ctg	188	208	300	712	1,000	405	1,405	864	470	1,334
Khul	120	69	200	110	400	200	600	389	187	576
Total	589	478	889	968	2,450	1,125	3,575	2,074	1,293	3,367

Table 6: Committee meeting and group convention

Total no. of committees up to Dec 2021				Committee Meeting								Group Convention								
Division	Village	Union	Upazila	Area	Plan				Achievement				Plan				Achievement			
					Village	Union	Upazila	Area	Village	Union	Upazila	Area	Village	Union	Upazila	Area	Village	Union	Upazila	Area
Raj	146	9	1	9	1,290	110	12	95	711	86	10	77	146	9	1	9	146	9	1	9
Dha	28	6	1	1	275	73	11	9	217	51	8	9	28	6	1	1	28	6	-	1
Ctg	58	3	1	14	630	37	12	110	452	46	5	104	58	3	1	14	58	3	1	14
Khul	50	3	-	8	538	38	-	86	283	22	7	55	50	3	-	8	50	3	-	8
Total	282	21	3	32	2,733	258	35	300	1,663	205	30	245	282	21	3	32	282	21	2	32

Table 7: Landless group savings

	Total up to Dec 2021			Plan for 2022			Achievement 2022			Distribution 2022			Total up to Dec 2022		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Raj	16,361,861	17,166,643	33,528,504	1,599,630	816,644	2,416,274	1,862,802	913,775	2,776,577	258,250	201,926	460,176	17,966,413	17,878,492	35,844,905
Dha	1,032,414	1,716,912	2,749,326	364,846	284,960	649,806	821,140	508,730	1,329,870	819,222	241,038	1,060,260	1,034,332	1,984,604	3,018,936
Ctg	34,897,738	30,803,008	65,700,746	6,126,000	3,363,558	9,489,558	6,736,517	2,920,367	9,656,884	1,708,500	711,800	2,420,300	39,925,755	33,011,575	72,937,330
Khul	8,222,505	6,484,931	14,707,436	1,169,420	554,610	1,724,030	1,341,804	584,926	1,926,730	447,650	392,392	840,042	9,116,659	6,677,465	15,794,124
Total	60,514,518	56,171,494	116,686,012	9,259,896	5,019,772	14,279,668	10,762,263	4,927,798	15,690,061	3,233,622	1,547,156	4,780,778	68,043,159	59,552,136	127,595,295
Total (USD)	571,368	530,362	1,101,730	87,430	47,396	134,826	101,616	46,527	148,143	30,531	14,608	45,139	642,452	562,282	124,734

Table 8: Landless group bank accounts

	Total up to 2021			Plan for 2022			Achievement in 2022			Total up to 2022		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Raj	923	370	1,293	20	12	32	33	11	44	956	381	1,337
Dha	303	232	535	8	10	18	8	-	8	311	232	543
Ctg	760	392	1,152	8	1	9	7	2	9	767	394	1,161
Khul	626	169	795	16	8	24	18	2	20	644	171	815
Total	2,612	1,163	3,775	52	31	83	66	15	81	2,678	1,178	3,856

Table: 9: Level of group consciousness

	Rajshahi			Dhaka			Chattagram			Khulna			Total		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Secondary Level															
Total up to December 2021	600	517	1,117	113	92	205	447	364	811	948	822	1,770	2,108	1,795	3,903
Plan for graduation	8	3	11	0	0	0	8	10	18	2	1	3	18	14	32
Achievement	9	6	15	1	1	1	26	20	46	9	15	24	45	41	86
Total up to December 2022	609	523	1,117	114	92	205	473	384	811	957	837	1,770	2,153	1,836	3,989
Higher Level															
Total up to December 2021	111	93	204	9	2	11	66	52	118	153	117	270	339	264	603
Plan for graduation	1	1	2			0	4	4	8	1	1	2	6	6	12
Achievement	0	0	0			0	3	2	5	3	5	8	6	7	13
Total up to December 2022	111	93	204	9	2	11	69	54	118	156	122	270	345	271	616

Table:10: Issue based workshops

Issue	Rajshahi				Dhaka				Chattogram				Khulna				Total																							
	P		A		P		A		P		A		P		A		P		A																					
	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T																
Right to Information Act and its use procedure	7	78	72	150	6	83	58	141	4	60	40	100	4	43	47	90	6	95	50	145	6	102	40	142	1	13	12	25	1	17	8	25	18	246	174	420	17	245	153	398
Women land rights	5	65	60	125	4	47	40	87	1	13	12	25	1	13	12	25	5	74	51	125	5	83	52	135	1	12	13	25	1	12	13	25	12	164	136	300	11	155	117	272
Orientation on roles, responsibility, monitoring process (members of committee)	20	260	240	500	13	256	154	410	6	90	60	150	6	82	69	151	24	345	255	600	11	373	245	618	10	100	100	200	9	77	53	130	60	795	655	1,450	39	788	521	1,309
Adivashi land rights	2	26	24	50	2	26	24	50	2	26	24	50	2	30	18	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	52	48	100	4	56	42	4	52
Women leadership to challenges religious obstacle	4	52	48	100	3	42	25	67	2	26	24	50	2	22	28	50	5	71	54	125	5	80	47	127	1	13	12	25	1	18	7	25	12	162	138	300	11	162	107	269
Workshops on role of local government and local institutors	3	39	36	75	3	40	30	70	1	13	12	25	1	14	11	25	2	35	15	50	2	38	13	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	87	63	150	6	92	54	146
Watch Committee workshops with each watch committee comprising 6 sub committees	2	26	24	50	2	26	24	50	1	13	12	25	1	11	12	23	2	30	30	60	1	12	13	25	1	13	12	25	1	10	14	24	6	82	78	160	5	59	63	122
Household work and role of Male members	7	91	84	175	7	108	66	174	4	52	48	100	4	51	49	100	8	114	81	195	8	123	78	201	5	65	60	125	5	58	51	109	24	322	273	595	24	340	244	584
Workshops on different interpretation of Law related in <i>Shalish</i>	2	26	24	50	2	20	30	50	2	26	24	50	2	26	23	49	2	30	20	50	2	37	14	51								6	82	68	150	6	83	67	150	
Capacity building of mediators (local <i>shalish</i>)	2	26	24	50	2	29	18	47								7	102	73	175	7	113	69	182	1	13	12	25	1	13	12	25	10	141	109	250	10	155	99	254	
Monitoring capacity building of <i>shalish</i> observers (local <i>shalish</i>)	2	26	24	50	2	29	18	47	3	39	36	75	3	38	37	75	4	168	172	340	16	174	168	342	1	13	12	25	1	15	10	25	10	246	244	490	22	256	233	489
Patriarchy and fundamentalism and its impact	4	52	48	100	4	58	35	93	2	26	24	50	2	27	23	50	5	71	54	125	5	85	45	130	1	12	13	25	1	15	10	25	12	161	139	300	12	185	113	298
Workshop on Complain committee direction role and responsibilities	3	39	36	75	3	39	36	75	2	30	20	50	2	26	25	51	2	25	25	50	2	27	20	47	2	25	26	51	2	29	21	50	9	119	107	226	9	121	102	223
Total	63	806	744	1,550	53	803	558	1,361	30	414	336	750	30	383	354	737	72	1,160	880	2,040	70	1,247	804	2,051	24	279	272	551	23	264	199	463	189	2,659	2,232	4,891	176	2,697	1,915	4,612

Table 11: Trainings																																									
	Rajshahi								Dhaka								Chottogram								Khulna								Nijera Kori								
	P				A				P				A				P				A				P				A												
	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T									
Basic	5	40	60	100	5	40	60	100	6	40	80	120	6	40	76	116	5	45	65	110	5	45	65	110	4	40	40	80	4	40	39	79	20	165	245	410	20	165	240	405	
Advance	3	33	27	60	3	31	28	59	1	10	10	20	1	9	10	19	3	33	32	65	3	33	32	65	1	10	10	20	1	14	6	20	8	86	79	165	8	87	76	163	
Total Core Trainings	8	73	87	160	8	71	88	159	7	50	90	140	7	49	86	135	8	78	97	175	8	78	97	175	5	50	50	100	5	54	45	99	28	251	324	575	28	252	316	568	
Issue based trainings:																																									
Khas land distribution law, policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	20	1	9	9	18	2	20	20	40	2	25	27	52	1	12	8	20	1	10	10	20	4	42	38	80	4	44	46	90	
Land rights of women; gender role in family and society	1	11	9	20	2	22	18	40	1	10	10	20	1	11	8	19	1	10	10	20	2	21	19	40	1	10	10	20	1	11	9	20	4	41	39	80	6	65	54	119	
Leadership development	1	11	9	20	1	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	9	20	1	9	9	18
Training on leadership and monitoring skills on sexual and gender-based violence and mobilisation capacity for ensuring justice	2	20	20	40	3	38	20	58	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	2	20	20	40	3	35	25	60	1	10	10	20	2	20	20	40	6	60	60	120	9	103	75	178	
Training on sexual and reproductive health rights of women and girls	1	10	10	20	1	12	8	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	12	8	20	1	12	8	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	4	42	38	80	4	44	36	80	
Government law, Women policy, position and women's rights	1	11	9	20	2	20	20	40	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	20	10	30	1	14	6	20	4	51	39	90	5	54	46	100	
Training on Leadership and Monitoring Skills on Sexual harassment and Mobilisation	2	22	18	40	2	22	18	40	2	20	20	40	2	21	16	37	1	10	10	20	1	11	9	20	1	10	10	20	1	11	9	20	6	62	58	120	6	65	52	117	
Feminist training workshops for state actors (e.g. police, judiciary, local health officials) on SGBV issues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	10	20	1	30	30	60	2	20	20	40	2	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	30	60	3	60	60	120	
Training on feminist concepts, religious Fundamentalisms, masculinity and women's leadership	1	11	9	20	1	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	12	25	1	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	21	45	2	24	21	45		
Religious fundamentalism and its impact on personal life and society	1	11	9	20	2	23	16	39	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	2	25	20	45	1	10	10	20	1	10	8	18	4	41	39	80	6	68	54	122	
Government service policy, Local government and institutions formation policy and its role	2	22	18	40	2	22	18	40	1	10	10	20	1	10	9	19	2	20	20	40	2	30	9	39	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	6	62	58	120	6	72	57	129	
Role of State actor on sexual and gender-based violence in light with Feminist perspective	1	10	10	20	1	13	7	20	1	10	10	20	1	9	11	20	1	10	10	20	1	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30	30	60	3	33	27	60		
Sub total	13	139	121	260	17	192	143	335	11	110	110	220	11	130	123	253	15	155	150	305	18	223	178	401	8	92	78	170	9	96	82	178	47	496	459	955	55	641	537	1,178	
Cultural training (basic)	1	4	16	20	2	15	25	40	1	8	12	20	1	8	12	20	1	5	15	20	2	14	25	39	1	8	12	20	1	9	11	20	4	25	55	80	6	46	73	119	
Total	22	216	224	440	27	278	256	534	19	168	212	380	19	187	221	408	24	238	262	500	28	315	300	615	14	150	140	290	15	159	138	297	79	772	838	1,610	89	939	926	1,865	

Table 12: Refresher trainings								
	Plan				Achievement			
	Participants				Participants			
	Number	W	M	T	Number	W	M	T
Rjh	12	130	120	250	11	127	101	228
Dhk	2	26	24	50	3	35	38	73
Ctg	12	130	120	250	12	156	101	257
Khl	2	26	24	50	2	20	20	40
Total	28	312	288	600	28	338	260	598

Table 13: Cultural activities														
	Plan								Achievement					
	No. of cultural groups	C.G. meetings	Cultural discussions	Drama performances	Pada-jatra	People's song performances	Cultural Workshop	C.G. meetings	Cultural discussions	Drama performances	Pada-jatra	People's song performances	Cultural Workshop	
Rjh	20	65	9	41	3	31	3	76	19	117	7	103	3	
Dhk	9	22	1	19	1	2	1	45	11	59	1	56	1	
Ctg	14	73	3	20	3	33	3	85	5	129	3	109	3	
Khl	11	57	1	10	1	5	1	56	4	84	2	73	1	
Total	54	217	14	90	6	71	8	262	39	389	13	341	8	

Up to Dec 21		Agriculture				Fisheries			Livestock				Small business/rickshaw van/Others				Total				NK	
		Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chottogra m	Khulna	Rajshahi	Dhak a	Chottogra m	Khuln a	Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chottogra m	Khuln a	Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chottogra m	Khulna	Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chottogra m	Khulna	NK
Group	W	348	11	178	30	33	5	11	13	215	2	119	5	1,204	23	1,010	30	1,800	41	1,318	78	3,237
	M	316	47	162	36	92	17	89	19	212	15	190	2	833	12	1,113	31	1,453	91	1,554	88	3,186
	T	664	58	340	66	125	22	100	32	427	17	309	7	2,037	35	2,123	61	3,253	132	2,872	166	6,423
Member	W	5,020	208	3,619	565	740	327	1,902	383	5,341	277	2,547	81	25,712	494	18,283	732	36,813	1,306	26,351	1,761	66,231
	M	7,876	911	3,255	734	2,309	425	2,079	603	8,198	336	3,069	36	16,504	1,090	21,526	514	34,887	2,762	29,929	1,887	69,465
	T	12,896	1,119	6,874	1,299	3,049	752	3,981	986	13,539	613	5,616	117	42,216	1,584	39,809	1,246	71,700	4,068	56,280	3,648	135,696
Employment	W	260	36	37	64	226	3	16	19	354	-	102	1	807	2	535	29	1,647	41	690	113	2,491
	M	914	13	172	91	396	7	136	85	168	6	155	-	1,018	13	631	36	2,496	39	1,094	212	3,841
	T	1,174	49	209	155	622	10	152	104	522	6	257	1	1,825	15	1,166	65	4,143	80	1,784	325	6,332
Investment (BDT) in up to Dec 2022		2,789,910	584,320	1,472,633	312,153	1,110,353	-	343,360	26,500	1,438,869	38,000	254,085	71,740	7,631,913	121,300	5,506,446	492,325	12,971,045	743,620	7,576,524	535,165	21,826,354
Group	W	7	-	2	2	9	-	-	-	17	-	3	-	127	51	9	-	160	51	14	2	227
	M	10	8	2	-	14	10	4	-	8	-	2	-	99	65	7	-	131	83	15	-	229
	T	17	8	4	2	23	10	4	-	25	-	5	-	226	116	16	-	291	134	29	2	456
Member	W	129	-	45	43	146	-	-	-	266	-	57	-	2,318	164	180	-	2,859	164	282	43	3,348
	M	204	143	20	-	231	225	120	-	96	-	40	-	1,807	106	134	-	2,338	474	314	-	3,126
	T	333	143	65	43	377	225	120	-	362	-	97	-	4,125	270	314	-	5,197	638	596	43	6,474
Employment	W	45	-	2	-	27	-	-	-	20	-	2	-	163	59	9	-	255	59	13	-	327
	M	18	3	1	-	35	225	-	-	11	-	3	-	131	58	6	-	195	286	10	-	491
	T	63	3	3	-	62	225	-	-	31	-	5	-	294	117	15	-	450	345	23	-	818
Investment (BDT) increase in Dec 22		289,500	190,000	101,000	55,000	422,500	45,000	50,000	-	366,000	-	106,200	-	1,252,468	460,600	484,400	-	2,330,468	695,600	741,600	55,000	3,822,668
Group	W	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	32	-	-	1	33
	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
	T	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	56	-	-	1	57
Member	W	92	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	207	-	-	-	318	-	-	18	336
	M	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	287	-	-	-	287
	T	232	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	354	-	-	-	605	-	-	18	623
Employment	W	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	55
	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	31
	T	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	86
Investment (BDT) decreased in Dec 22		234,500	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	223,400	-	-	-	466,400	-	-	20,000	-
Group	W	349	11	180	31	42	5	11	13	231	2	122	5	1,306	74	1,019	30	1,928	92	1,332	79	3,431
	M	317	55	164	36	106	27	93	19	220	15	192	2	917	77	1,120	31	1,560	174	1,569	88	3,391
	T	666	66	344	67	148	32	104	32	451	17	314	7	2,223	151	2,139	61	3,488	266	2,901	167	6,822
Member	W	5,057	208	3,664	590	886	327	1,902	383	5,588	277	2,604	81	27,823	658	18,463	732	39,354	1,470	26,633	1,786	69,243
	M	7,940	1,054	3,275	734	2,540	650	2,199	603	8,294	336	3,109	36	18,164	1,196	21,660	514	36,938	3,236	30,243	1,887	72,304
	T	12,997	1,262	6,939	1,324	3,426	977	4,101	986	13,882	613	5,713	117	45,987	1,854	40,123	1,246	76,292	4,706	56,876	3,673	141,547
Employment	W	302	36	39	64	253	3	16	19	373	-	104	1	919	61	544	29	1,847	100	703	113	2,763
	M	926	16	173	91	431	232	136	85	179	6	158	-	1,124	71	637	36	2,660	325	1,104	212	4,301
	T	1,228	52	212	155	684	235	152	104	552	6	262	1	2,043	132	1,181	65	4,507	425	1,807	325	7,064
Investment in (BDT) up to Dec 22		2,844,910	774,320	1,573,633	347,153	1,532,853	45,000	393,360	26,500	1,796,369	38,000	360,285	71,740	8,660,981	581,900	5,990,846	492,325	14,835,113	1,439,220	8,318,124	937,718	25,649,022
Profit (USD) total	W	86,120	47,400	16,750	145,600	105,500	15,000	-	3,500	104,875	-	-	-	394,395	114,460	186,050	700	690,890	176,860	202,800	149,800	1,220,350
	M	430,080	85,550	14,250	367,000	263,000	56,000	25,500	800	6,500	-	-	-	474,880	235,000	132,260	1,500	1,174,460	376,550	172,010	369,300	2,092,320
	T	516,200	132,950	31,000	512,600	368,500	71,000	25,500	4,300	111,375	-	-	-	869,275	349,460	318,310	2,200	1,865,350	553,410	374,810	519,100	3,312,670

	Open posts (for which both women and men can contest)	Open posts for which women contested	Candidates (W)	Candidates (M)	Women elected
Rjh	577	457	789	1,223	244
Dhk	146	102	157	201	51
Ctg	306	183	386	419	129
Khl	227	182	359	426	93
Total	1,256	924	1,691	2,269	517

Issue	Issue raised by (group)	Movements initiated					Movements won					Ongoing movements as of Dec 2022
		Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna	Total no. of movements	Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna	Total No. of movement won	
Violence against women: Dowry, divorce, polygamy, rape, physical assault, kidnapping etc.	W	163	59	254	18	494	145	59	235	16	455	39
	M	32	16	77	11	136	28	16	77	11	132	4
Fundamentalism	W	4	1	1	-	6	4	1	1	-	6	-
	M	3	2	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	5	-
Rights on khas land, water bodies, and resistance against commercial shrimp aquaculture, use of chemical fertiliser and pesticides, eviction from land, looting of paddy, physical assault etc.	W	6	9	1	3	19	6	9	1	3	19	-
	M	9	7	7	2	25	9	7	7	2	25	-
Resistance against corruption in Local Govt, misappropriation of public resources, graft, unequal wages etc.	W	8	8	5	12	33	8	8	5	9	30	3
	M	37	7	27	11	82	37	7	27	2	73	9
Total	W	181	77	261	33	552	163	77	242	28	510	42
	M	81	32	111	24	248	77	32	111	15	235	13
	Total	262	109	372	57	800	240	109	353	43	745	55

Table 17: Legal aid support activities																									
	Rajshahi					Dhaka					Chottagram					Khulna					Nijera Kori				
	New Cases	T	I	Ag	A	New Cases	T	I	Ag	A	New Cases	T	I	Ag	A	New Cases	T	I	Ag	A	New Cases	T	I	Ag	A
Total	31	7	5	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	11	2	2	-	-	5	4	3	-	-	50	15	10	2	-
Criminal	6	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	2	-	-
Filed by groups	6	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	-
Field against groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Civil	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Filed by groups	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Field against groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VAW	12	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	19	6	3	2	-
Filed by groups	12	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	19	6	3	2	-
Field against groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Village Court	9	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	15	7	5	-	-
Filed by groups	8	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	12	6	4	-	-
Field against groups	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-

Table 18: Participation in Shalish															
	No. of Shalish	Observer			Judge			Arranged by		Result			In process	Recovered as Punishment (BDT)	
		W	M	T	W	M	T	Group	Group and local leader	Settled	Stopped	Cases			
Violence against women															
Rajshahi	442	1,372	2,036	3,260	355	578	794	391		51	419	20	10	3	2,043,000
Dhaka	99	379	554	933	89	159	248	95		4	90	9	1	-	30,000
Chattogram	622	1,834	2,966	4,800	273	615	888	404		218	547	75	1	-	-
Khulna	190	523	530	1,053	80	149	229	165		25	176	-	-	14	199,000
Total	1,353	4,108	6,086	10,046	797	1,501	2,159	1,055		298	1,232	104	12	17	2,272,000
Illegal possession of property															
Rajshahi	77	82	142	224	20	31	51	71		6	69	8	-	-	6,000
Dhaka	1	5	8	13	-	1	1	1		-	1	-	-	-	-
Chattogram	44	240	417	657	21	56	77	22		22	31	13	-	-	63,500
Khulna	123	299	420	719	44	73	117	123		-	122	1	-	-	68,000
Total	245	626	987	1,613	85	161	246	217		28	223	22	-	-	137,500
Issue of injustice and oppression															
Rajshahi	36	47	86	133	8	14	22	33		3	31	5	-	-	100,000
Dhaka	71	172	309	481	21	106	127	65		6	55	16	1	-	-
Chattogram	26	46	127	173	21	52	73	20		6	24	2	-	-	12,000
Khulna	108	280	411	691	29	61	90	100		8	97	11	-	-	26,700
Total	241	545	933	1,478	79	233	312	218		23	207	34	1	-	138,700
Total															
Rajshahi	555	1,501	2,264	3,617	383	623	867	495		60	519	33	10	3	2,149,000
Dhaka	171	556	871	1,427	110	266	376	161		10	146	25	2	-	30,000
Chattogram	692	2,120	3,510	5,630	315	723	1,038	446		246	602	90	1	-	75,500
Khulna	421	1,102	1,361	2,463	153	283	436	388		33	395	12	-	14	293,700
Total	1,839	5,279	8,006	13,137	961	1,895	2,717	1,490		349	1,662	160	13	17	2,548,200

Table 19: Election in local-level committees						
		Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna	Total
Union Parishad election (Contested)		28	3	12	22	65
Union Parishad (Elected)		24	3	8	13	48
Contested in UP election (Contested)	W	25	2	22	25	74
	M	30	2	18	32	82
	T	55	4	40	57	156
UP election (Elected)	W	15	2	7	7	31
	M	15	1	7	16	39
	T	30	3	14	23	70
School Management Committee (Contested)	W	16	3	17	12	48
	M	18	5	24	19	66
	T	34	8	41	31	114
School Management Committee (Elected)	W	11	2	10	6	29
	M	14	2	15	16	47
	T	25	4	25	22	76
Market Management Committee (Contested)	W	4	-	4		8
	M	33	4	13	7	57
	T	37	4	17	7	65
Market Management Committee (Elected)	W	4	-	1		5
	M	23	2	4	7	36
	T	27	2	5	7	41
Number of committees contested for		65	9	44	39	157
Number of committees elected in		53	9	34	30	126
Total contested	W	45	5	43	37	130
	M	81	11	55	58	205
	T	126	16	98	95	335
Total elected	W	30	4	18	13	65
	M	52	5	26	39	122
	T	82	9	44	52	187

Table 20: Nomination in local-level committees						
		Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna	Total
Community Health Clinic Management Committee (Nominated)	W	43	1	-	-	44
	M	48	1	-	-	49
	T	91	2	-	-	93
Communal Peace-building and Monitoring Committee	W	-	-	-	2	2
	M	-	-	-	5	5
	T	-	-	-	7	7
UP standing committee	W	25	2	5	17	49
	M	40	-	2	26	68
	T	65	2	7	43	117
Sluice Gate Management Committee (Contested)	W	-	-	-	18	18
	M	-	1	-	25	26
	T	-	1	-	43	44
Policing Committee	W	29	-	-	23	52
	M	24	-	-	32	56
	T	53	-	-	55	108
Child Protection Committee	W	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	1	1
	T	-	-	-	1	1
Sugarcane purchase committee	W	-	-	-	-	-
	M	9	-	-	-	9
	T	9	-	-	-	9
Complain committee	W	13	-	6	-	19
	M	10	-	8	-	18
	T	23	-	14	-	37
Number of committees nominated for		73	5	12	93	183
Number of nominated members	W	110	3	11	60	184
	M	131	2	10	89	232
	Total	241	5	21	149	416

	Organisational activities	Conducting case	Cooperation and Support Activities	Total	Total Beneficiary
Contribution (BDT)					
Raj	17,973	6,350	13,300	37,623	6,509
Dhk	9,770	30,000	17,770	57,540	527
Ctg	113,555	162,500	86,305	362,360	23,181
Khl	31,700	44,300	31,500	107,500	1,322
Total	172,998	243,150	148,875	565,023	31,539

Meetings with	Initiative by	Land & water body	Shrimp aquaculture	Local development	Health	Education	Agriculture	Violence on women	False cases and harassment	Fundamentalisms	Law and order situation	Total
Deputy Commissioner	Govt./Authority	7	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	14
	Group	18	2	-	1	3	4	8	2	-	2	40
Assistant commissioner of land	Govt./Authority	74	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
	Group	134	7	5	-	20	15	1	-	-	1	183
Upazila Administration	Govt./Authority	129	-	-	3	15	-	15	-	3	2	167
	Group	104	7	86	1	-	160	15	62	4	5	444
Education Authority	Govt./Authority	9	-	-	-	65	-	1	-	-	-	75
	Group	12	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	16	41
Health Authority	Govt./Authority	1	-	-	152	1	-	1	-	-	-	155
	Group	6	-	3	160	-	-	2	-	-	-	171
Police	Govt./Authority	28	-	-	-	6	-	71	-	4	27	136
	Group	42	3	2	-	8	-	109	10	6	43	223
Parliament Member	Govt./Authority	54	-	7	2	1	-	2	-	1	16	83
	Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union Parishad	Govt./Authority	180	-	81	8	14	-	15	-	3	5	306
	Group	108	14	110	-	23	155	56	71	5	16	558
Total	Gov. or elected authority	482	-	147	165	106	-	106	-	11	50	936
	Group	290	26	201	163	46	319	190	145	15	82	1,477
	Total	772	26	348	328	152	319	296	145	26	132	2,413

Meeting with	Issues												Total
	Initiative by CBO's/landless Group	Natural Resource (land & water)	Shrimp aquaculture	Local Govt. corruption	Local Development	Health	Education	National/Intl. Day Celebrations	Violence on Women	False Cases and Harassment	Fundamentalism	Law and Order situation	
Political Party	Party	54	-	11	12	-	1	-	2	8	1	8	97
	Group	3	2	66	8	149	3	12	1	5	2	5	256
Press Club	Press Club	2	-	3	3	1	6	-	5	-	2	-	22
	Group	7	-	11	4	3	8	-	21	-	2	5	61
Bar Council (BC)	BC	21	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	-	18	53
	Group	44	-	1	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	21	102
Women's Organisations *	WO	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	-	-	-	13
	Group	-	-	1	-	10	14	-	14	-	1	-	40
Total	Stakeholders	77	-	14	15	7	14	-	21	8	3	26	185
	Group	54	2	79	12	162	25	12	72	5	5	31	459
	Total	131	2	93	27	169	39	12	93	13	8	57	644

	Registration of Khas land	Possession of Khas land	Control over water bodies/lease	Recovered land from shrimp farms	Recovered inheritance property (women)	Total	Beneficiary households	BDT	USD
Rjh	1	1	-	-	4	5	111	4,600,000	43,432
Dhk	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	120,000	1,133
Ctg	607	167	-	-	17	791	845	849,000,000	8,016,120
Khl	-	-	-	366	1	367	2,057	146,460,000	1,382,851
Total	608	168	-	366	24	1,165	3,021	1,000,180,000	9,443,537

Table 25: Control over land recovered from illegal occupation											
	Division	Movements for recovery of land		Beneficiary	Movement against commercial shrimp culture			Beneficiary	Inheritance property		
		No. of movements	Land (Acre)		No. of movements	Land (Acre)	Water Bodies (Acre)/Lease		No. of movements	Land (Acre)	Beneficiary
		Up to Dec 2021	Rjh		32	266	728		-	-	18
	Dhk	4	19	461	-	-	-	-	30	6	64
	Ctg	56	1,451	1,702	-	-	-	-	190	20	220
	Khl	18	135	250	70	1,232	1,122	8,243	59	6	64
	Total	110	1,871	3,141	70	1,232	1,140	8,351	609	64	804
Increase in 2022	Rjh	15	1	50	-	-	-	-	82	4	61
	Dhk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	2	8
	Ctg	8	774	834	-	-	-	-	35	17	11
	Khl	-	-	-	2	366	-	2,035	19	1	22
	Total	23	775	884	2	366	-	2,035	161	24	102
Total Dec 2022	Rjh	47	267	778	-	-	18	108	412	36	517
	Dhk	4	19	461	-	-	-	-	55	7	72
	Ctg	64	2,225	2,536	-	-	-	-	225	37	231
	Khl	18	135	250	72	1,598	1,122	10,278	78	7	86
	Total	133	2,646	4,025	72	1,598	1,140	10,386	770	87	906

Table 26: Right to Information							
	Number of RTI Applications		Information received		Total	In process	
	Jan to Dec 2022		2022 applications				After complaint
Social Safety Net Programme	42		39		2	41	1
Khas land	6		3		-	3	3
Education	6		6		-	6	-
Community Clinic	13		13		-	13	-
Environment	5		4		-	4	1
Agricultural Service and Subsidy	23		23		-	23	-
Total primary applications	95		88		2	90	5

	Total					Krishi Card					VGF Card					VGD Card				Ration card				
	Total	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH
Rjh	4,731	2,501	2,230	163	946	-	-	-	-	-	3,272	2,225	1,047	157	892	10	10	6	-	32	2	30	-	1
Dhk	2,823	796	2,027	1	70	11	8	3	1	5	950	230	720	-	23	-	-	-	-	159	90	69	-	10
Ctg	11,289	2,049	9,240	19	124	65	4	61	-	-	3,921	1,231	2,690	10	17	6	6	-	-	2,294	514	1,780	-	77
Khl	5,047	2,703	2,344	47	291	20	6	14	18	-	2,454	1,499	955	22	167	62	62	-	8	753	455	298	7	38
Total	23,890	8,049	15,841	230	1,431	96	18	78	19	5	10,597	5,185	5,412	189	1,099	78	78	6	8	3,238	1,061	2,177	7	126

	Elderly Allowance					Maternity Allowances	100 Day Employment Generation Programme					Widow Allowances				Food for Work							
	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	W	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH			
Rjh	57	38	19	-	1	7	3	3	-	-	-	27	27	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhk	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ctg	27	16	11	1	1	-	8	6	2	-	-	8	8	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khl	12	6	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	13	3	10	-	-	-	-	-
Total	99	63	36	1	5	12	11	9	2	-	-	36	36	5	22	13	3	10	-	-	-	-	-

	Agricultural Subsidy					Shelter Home/Member Family					Special Relief Program				
	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH
Rjh	1,184	103	1,081	-	19	54	23	31	-	9	45	45	-	-	-
Dhk	367	27	340	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1,333	438	895	-	20
Ctg	1,000	149	851	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	130	42	88	3	9
Khl	642	34	608	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1,082	632	450	-	73
Total	3,193	313	2,880	-	44	55	24	31	-	9	2,590	1,157	1,433	3	102

	Fish Fry Distribution					Fisher Folk Card					Disability Card				Dalit Card			Toilet	Tube well
	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	Num.	Num.
Rjh	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	35	17	18	3	2	1	1	3	4
Dhk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	15
Ctg	30	-	30	-	-	3,796	72	3,724	-	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	16
Khl	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total	31	-	31	-	-	3,801	72	3,729	-	8	38	17	21	3	2	1	1	44	44

Table 28: Participation of women in household decision-making

	Daughter's education		Daughter's marriage		Medical Treatment		Choice of clothing		Purchase of clothing		Visit to parents' house		Purchase/sell of land or asset		Purchase/sell of livestock		Total	
	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly	Women alone	Jointly
Rjh	52	104	28	108	62	108	92	122	92	122	53	67	17	66	31	92	427	789
Dhk	63	153	40	95	153	95	246	261	301	517	173	219	43	87	68	128	1,087	1,555
Ctg	282	385	37	133	95	125	75	118	97	155	45	91	13	65	29	92	673	1,164
Khl	16	72	5	30	40	26	72	200	45	58	59	29	2	32	13	63	252	510
Total	413	714	110	366	350	354	485	701	535	852	330	406	75	250	141	375	2,439	4,018

Table 29: Men's participation in household chores

	Participation in washing clothes	Participation in cooking	Taking care of children	Participation in household chores	Total
Rjh	577	714	829	1,338	3,458
Dhk	931	949	1,075	1,797	4,752
Ctg	407	566	514	1,063	2,550
Khl	174	224	281	612	1,291
Total	2,089	2,453	2,699	20,999	28,240

Table 30: Reproductive Health

	Decision about pregnancy		Use of birth control		Adolescents' vaccination	Gynaecological treatment		Place of delivery			Education on SRHR		Number of students participating in discussion on SRHR		Hygienic latrine received (household)
	W	Jointly	W	M		W	Jointly	Home	Presence of midwife	Hospital	G	B	G	B	
Rjh	48	78	412	160	143	191	158	25	9	87	1,559	996	31	10	1,148
Dhk	55	156	590	269	100	135	148	24	21	53	239	107	230	93	2,758
Ctg	23	83	368	99	126	51	62	16	35	58	201	129	102	57	1,669
Khl	3	16	81	57	43	87	60	2	1	35	36	20	30	41	2,944
Total	129	333	1,451	585	412	464	428	67	66	233	2,035	1,252	393	201	8,519

Table 31: Activities with adolescents																																			
	Dhaka						Chattogram						Rajshahi						Khulna						Nijera Kori										
	Plan			Achievement			Plan			Achievement			Plan			Achievement			Plan			Achievement			Plan				Achievement						
	No	W	M	No	W	M	No	W	M	No	W	M	No	W	M	No	W	M	No	W	M	No	W	M	No	W	M	T	No	W	M	T			
Training																																			
SRHR	1	10	10	1	8	12	1	10	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	4	40	40	80	4	38	42	80
Workshop																																			
Gender, SRHR and Child Marriage	16	13	12	19	347	128	10	130	120	9	217	78	20	260	240	29	486	145	12	156	144	12	261	153	58	559	516	1,075	69	1,311	504	1,815			
Orientation on Child Marriage and Sexual Harassments	3	45	30	3	41	26	4	57	23	4	64	25	5	60	40	5	61	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	162	93	255	12	166	76	242			
Sub total	19	58	42	22	388	154	14	187	143	13	281	103	25	320	280	34	547	170	12	156	144	12	261	153	70	721	609	1,330	81	1,477	580	2,057			
Advocacy and mobilisation																																			
Dialogue with community clinic on sexual and reproductive health	2	10	18	2	23	17	-	-	-	54	291	104	-	-	-	29	433	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	18	28	85	747	288	1,035			

Table 32: Advocacy events								
Issue/ Activity	Total							
	P				A			
	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T
Union Teacher, landless member, police, union Parishad Chairman meeting	152	770	1,700	2,470	90	455	1,109	1,564
Upazilla Teacher, landless member, police, union Parishad Chairman Orientation Meeting	14	75	163	238	8	46	105	151
Representative of other PNGO, Government officials	11	6	5	11	11	6	5	11
Police, Judge, UP, Social welfare, Child affairs for Referral and Diversion of the cases	12	20	23	43	33	76	86	162
Workshops with chairpersons of 6 unions, legal aid officers, PNGOs and GIZ	1	5	15	20	1	5	15	20
Dialogue with UNO	18	180	270	450	31	150	305	455
Dialogue with Law enforcing agency (Police)	-	-	-	-	11	22	49	71
Dialogue with Social welfare officer	-	-	-	-	9	19	29	48
Dialogue with women affairs officer	-	-	-	-	8	9	24	33
Upazilla AC Land	-	-	-	-	8	9	14	23
Dialogue with Upazilla Administration	56	247	273	520	34	102	92	194
Dialogue with Community Clinic	85	460	430	890	85	747	288	1,035
Total	349	1,763	2,879	4,642	329	1,646	2,121	3,767

Activities	Dhaka	Chattogram	Rajshahi	Khulna	Nijera Kori
Discussion meeting in sub-centre	15	125	29	14	183
Discussion meeting with Local community on Child marriage and SGVB	10	72	25	12	119
Discussion meeting with Adolescent on Child marriage and SGVB	15	125	29	14	183
Discussion meeting at schools	7	25	12	4	48
Special event on 16 days of Activism	-	1	-	-	1
Adolescent deign friendly space	3	12	9	7	31
OBR Day at sub-centre level (rally, football,	3	12	9	7	31
Cycle rally	-	1	1	-	2
Torch Procession	1	-	-	-	1

	Prevention of corruption in education sector and student stipends		Prevention of corruption in development project as wages		Prevention of corruption in health sector		Prevention of corruption in local infrastructure development	
	G	B	W	M	W	M	W	M
Rjh	471,300	397,500	40,000	-	1,266,303	713,947	47,300	37,400
Dhk	52,500	42,000	27,200	-	1,056,970	493,580	450,000	-
Ctg	760,950	630,950	-	-	4,226,866	2,288,340	111,800	207,550
Khl	419,750	376,100	-	-	831,280	564,860	17,700	149,500
Beneficiary families	1,946	1,490	27	-	151,564	97,786	287	354
Total BDT	1,704,500	1,446,550	67,200	-	7,381,419	4,060,727	626,800	394,450
USD	16,094	13,658	634	-	69,694	38,341	5,917	3,724