

2024

NIJERA KORI

ANNUAL REPORT



দুনিয়ার মজদুর এক হও জেট বাঁধো

সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা কর্মসূচীর অনিয়ম-দুর্নীতির বিরুদ্ধে-

মানববন্ধন

তারিখ : ২১ এপ্রিল ২০২৪ ইং স্থান : উপজেলা চকুর

ভূমিহীন সমিতি, সাঘাটা উপজেলা, গাইবান্ধা।

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ACRONYMS

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	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSCT	Conflict Sensitivity and Conflict Transformation
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DMP	Dhaka Metropolitan Police
LG	Landless Group (alternatively, Landless Organisation)
MP	Member of Parliament
OBR	One Billion Raising
OSPABJNCC	Orpito Sompotti Pratyarpan Ain Bastobayon Jatiya Nagorik Coordination Cell
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)
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding

Description of Terms

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
Upazila	Sub- district

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2024



Nijera Kori, which derives its vision and impetus from the Freirian concept of conscientisation for social change and progress, rejects the service-delivery approach of most Bangladeshi NGOs, as this, it argues, perpetuates inequality and creates dependency. Instead, it promotes collective struggle for progressive change. Working with marginalised groups, including landless men and women, it raises awareness on rights, gender equality, and diversity. Its goal is to empower communities to fight for their rights independently, fostering self-reliance through conscientisation and mobilisation rather than providing loans and other products to address systemic issues.

The organisation's mobilisation strategy focuses on four key goals: securing rights over natural resources through collective action, ensuring accountability and representation, empowering women and girls, and opposing fundamentalism. To advance these objectives, it conducts advocacy campaigns using its national and international networks.

Bangladesh experienced historic upheavals in 2024. After 15 years of autocratic rule under Sheikh Hasina, a student-led movement erupted. In response, law enforcers and Chhatra League, the student wing of the then ruling Awami League (AL), shot around 1,400 protesters dead, including students, children, and workers, as per UN estimates. On August 5, Hasina fled to India, and an interim government took office on August 8, pledging reforms to restore democracy. But between this gap of a few days, certain quarters unleashed widespread violence against government properties, police, AL leaders, religious minorities, and secular activists.

While the interim government tried to restore law and order after assuming power, its efforts were not enough to ensure a stop to such incidents. This cast some doubts on its capacity to control the situation and tackle the many vested groups—undermining hopes for a peaceful transition after key institutional reforms. These concerns were further exacerbated by the growing influence of strident, obscurantist factions openly calling for the establishment of a radical Islamic state.

Violence against religious minorities, AL activists, baul singers, mazars, and secular voices continues, while the state response remains inadequate.



Islamist groups like Hefazat-e-Islam, which push for sharia law, have called for mandatory veiling. Meanwhile, women have reported that they are getting harassed more often in the streets. Additionally, the dissolution of local government bodies has disrupted crucial social security programmes for the poor.

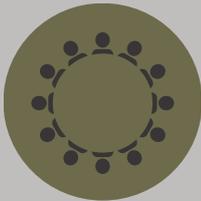
These drastic changes, have fortunately not impacted Nijera Kori's core programme and activities—from advocacy and group formation to women's empowerment and maintaining communal harmony—as negatively as one would expect. This was possibly due to the strong organisations of women, men, and adolescents in Nijera Kori working areas and the approach it follows. In 2024, a range of activities across multiple programmes were carried out in alignment with the four outcomes. This report documents those efforts, highlighting the achievements and results of the year. At the same time, it acknowledges the ongoing challenges that must be addressed in the years ahead.

The first chapter outlines Nijera Kori's mission, vision, and founding principles. From the second chapter onwards, various activities and programmes are presented according to the four outcomes. Since advocacy, collective action, cultural performances, and legal support cut across all the outcomes, relevant description of these activities is to be found under different chapters.



2,959 new members

added to landless organisations, through the establishment of **138 new groups**



78,033 group meetings

held across all operational areas

247 acres of khas land officially registered

while an additional 308 acres of khas land and 23 acres of water bodies were secured for LOs



1,259 landless members trained

18 basic, 7 advanced, 4 tertiary-level, and 33 issue-based training sessions were conducted

TK 139,547,028 collective savings

138 new groups opened bank accounts



4,442 local consultation meetings

2,458 were organised by LOs, and the remaining were conducted by government authorities

Case studies, feature stories, and brief individual reports have been included to offer a human perspective that enhances understanding of the need for interventions and the extent of achievements, or to illustrate how a programme typically operates.

Nijera Kori (NK) conducts its core activities through autonomous groups and committees made up of landless members at the village, union, upazila, and district levels. In 2024, 138 new groups were established, adding 2,959 new members to the landless organisations (LOs). Over the course of the year, 78,033 group meetings were held across all operational areas.

In August 2024, political instability following a change in government led the landless organisations to temporarily cut back large-scale field activities and national advocacy efforts. During this time, however, LOs and their members focused on grassroots engagement, initiating dialogues with unorganised village communities and forming new groups. While national-level advocacy slowed, local-level initiatives gained momentum—contributing to a noticeable increase in new group formation compared to 2023.

Each year, training sessions are held for both staff and landless members to deepen their understanding of Nijera Kori's goals and the strategies for achieving them. In 2024, a total of 575 landless members (395 women and 180 men) took part in 18 basic, 7 advanced, and four tertiary-level training sessions. Additionally, 33 issue-specific training sessions were conducted, reaching 684 landless members (394 women and 290 men). A further 121 NK staff members (52 women and 69 men) participated in capacity-building sessions tailored to strengthen their skills and knowledge. The expansion of these programmes at the local level is particularly important, as it not only strengthens the conscientisation process within the LOs and their members but also extends its reach beyond the groups, fostering broader societal impact. During the reporting period, 4,442 local consultation meetings were held, a decrease from 5,462 in 2023.



967 mobilisations

throughout the year, with 697 led by women's groups. Of these, 910 were goal-driven, and in 94% of cases, the groups successfully achieved their objectives and demands.

Of these, 2,458 were organised by the LOs, while the remaining 1,984 were conducted by various upazila-level departments, law enforcement agencies, and elected local government bodies.

A key factor in strengthening grassroots advocacy was the significant expansion of the adolescent wings of LOs. These youth groups played a vital role in raising awareness about sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) issues, mobilising efforts to stop child marriage and sexual harassment, and ensuring accountability for sexual violence offenders. This demonstrates that Nijera Kori's strategy of engaging adolescents in its initiatives has effectively contributed to achieving its four key outcomes. Currently, 14 active committees are dedicated to preventing child marriage, violence against women, and sexual harassment. In 2024, efforts to engage adolescents—especially young girls—were further intensified through training sessions, workshops, and specialised programmes. Over the year, 1,570 adolescent girls and 1,005 boys took part in more than 120 advocacy events. Additionally, 390 discussion sessions were held in various schools, covering topics such as child marriage, safe/unsafe touch, SRHR, and sexual harassment prevention.

Mobilisation through protest rallies, demonstrations, and other forms of collective action plays a crucial role in advancing the four outcomes outlined above. During the reporting period, the LOs facilitated a total of 967 such movements, with 697 led by women's groups.

Of these, 910 were goal-driven, and in 94% of cases, the groups successfully achieved their objectives and demands.

A key priority for the LOs has been securing access to khas land and water bodies. Through coordinated community efforts, 247 acres of khas land were officially registered in the names of landless individuals, while an additional 308 acres of khas land and 23 acres of water bodies were secured for the LOs. This improved access to natural resources directly supported 1,754 households. Furthermore, the cultivation of staple crops, spices, and fish on the reclaimed spaces benefited an additional 5,003 households.

In stark contrast to conventional notions of social capital—particularly those associated with microcredit schemes—Nijera Kori promotes economic activities among landless groups through a collective savings system. This approach is designed to protect members from dependency on moneylenders and microcredit institutions during times of crisis. In 2024, 138 new groups opened bank accounts, collectively saving a total of Tk 139,547,028. Over the reporting period, an additional Tk 23,172,037 was saved, with women contributing Tk 15,813,047 and men Tk 7,358,990.

Efforts related to NK's second outcome centre on enhancing representation and accountability to promote good governance. The LOs actively motivate their members to engage in local elections at various levels, enabling them to advocate for the needs of both their own members and other marginalised groups.



In 2024, 174 landless group members (35 women, 139 men) competed in 91 local government and institutional elections. Of them, 105 (19 women, 86 men) won seats across 87 committees, enhancing grassroots representation. After restructuring local committees, 235 landless group (LG) members (116 women, 119 men) were appointed to 97 local committees that year.

The Right to Information (RTI) Act is a key tool for holding government institutions accountable. When landless organisation members obtain information through RTI applications, they can identify irregularities in service delivery, including fund distribution.

During the reporting period, a total of 103 new RTI applications were filed by landless groups while five were pending from the previous year. Information was received from the relevant authorities against 100 applications.

In 2024, this enabled them to halt misconduct in several government projects and secure various benefits.

Legal support is provided to ensure the underprivileged communities' access to justice. In 2024, landless groups were involved in filing 69 new cases (67 filed by LGs themselves), including 50 related to rape, sexual harassment, and violence against women/girls. Of these, 10 were criminal and nine civil cases.

As detailed earlier, landless groups use both mobilisation and RTI applications to secure government services, particularly safety-net benefits. In the reporting period, 34,404 individuals received safety-net cards—14,704 women, 19,461 men, and 203 jointly registered members, including 151 persons with disabilities and 18 women heading households.



In 2024, 3,406 women independently decided on their pregnancies, while 5,109 made joint decisions with partners.

Nijera Kori prioritises women and girls' empowerment by involving them in economic and decision-making roles at both family and community levels, while also encouraging men to share household and parenting duties. In 2022 and 2023, 11,496 landless women participated in family decisions; this fell to 3,253 in 2024. Meanwhile, 18,709 landless men engaged in household chores in 2024, down from 38,784 in 2023. Of these, 38% were involved in tasks like dusting, cleaning, fetching drinking water, and making beds. (To say "fell" this needs to be year-to-year comparison, not two years vs one year.)

Since 2019, Nijera Kori has expanded its third outcome to include programmes focused on women and adolescents' sexual and reproductive health. In 2024, 3,406 women independently decided on their pregnancies, while 5,109 made joint decisions with partners. Likewise, 2,466 women chose contraceptive use on their own, and 1,363 did so with their husbands.

The success of female LO members in obtaining the government's Joyeeta Award—which honours women entrepreneurs and their role in advancing gender equality—reflects the growing agency of landless women. In 2024, 46 were recognised: 45 at the upazila level and one at district level, compared to 38 and three, respectively, in 2023.

Since 2019, Nijera Kori has expanded its third outcome to include programmes focused on women and adolescents' sexual and reproductive health.



To ensure the sustainability of landless groups' social movements, adolescents are increasingly involved in both NK and LG activities. In 2024, 415 consultation events were held across schools, training 18,479 adolescents (12,350 girls and 6,129 boys) on topics such as gender, child marriage, good/bad touch, SRHR, and sexual harassment. Additionally, 224 consultation events were held between adolescents and LOs to strategise against child marriage and sexual and gender-based violence (SGVB). Up to 2023, adolescent girls had formed two football teams, one kabaddi and one karate team. And in 2024, 14 new football teams were created, with 182 girls training regularly, a notable achievement. During 16 Days of Activism, adolescents and LO members organised rallies, gatherings, and drama performances across all 31 sub-centres, along with a marathon to raise awareness about child marriage, sexual harassment, and health services.

Cultural programmes are a powerful tool for mobilisation: they can raise awareness about violence against women, child marriage, and women and girls' public movement. In 2024, two capacity-building training sessions for cultural teams involved 40 participants (14 women and 26 men). Additionally, 435 members of landless cultural groups (166 women and 269 men) took part in 29 workshops on technical tools and methods for issue-based music and drama.



- 415 DISCUSSION SESSIONS**
 in schools on child marriage, safe/unsafe touch, SRHR, and sexual harassment prevention
- 120 YOUTH ADVOCACY EVENTS**
 with active participation of 1,570 adolescent girls and 1,005 boys
- 18 SPORTS TEAMS BY GIRLS**
 16 for football, and one each for kabaddi and karate
- 18 COMMITTEES**
 dedicated to preventing child marriage and SGBV
- 224 CONSULTATION EVENTS**
 were held between adolescents and the LOs to strategise against child marriage, SGVB

These workshops resulted in 33 new plays being composed and staged. A total of 57 cultural discussions were held, exceeding the target of 34. Six cultural long marches were conducted as planned, and 203 plays were performed. Nijera Kori's activities are rooted in a commitment to challenging various forms of fundamentalism, and 2024 was no exception. Fundamentalism was countered through cultural activities, protest rallies, and advocacy campaigns. A notable intervention occurred after the ousting of former prime minister Sheikh Hasina, when numerous homes and temples of Hindu communities were targeted. From August 7 to 11, LOs played a crucial role in maintaining communal and religious harmony across all 31 sub-centres.

The activities and outcomes outlined in this report highlight the effectiveness of Nijera Kori's alternative approach to social development. They reinforce the belief that conscientisation can transform marginalised communities into agents of social change through collective action, enabling them to challenge authority in the pursuit of justice and accountability. While many challenges remain, Nijera Kori's strategies demonstrate that the sustainability of social-change efforts lies in empowering underprivileged communities to fight for their own rights.

Who We Are

Nijera Kori—which translates to “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 these issues did not stem from 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 works with 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 right and claim benefits they are entitled to as citizens. This is guided by the belief that poverty is a result of unequal distribution of resources nurtured by an exploitative economic and social system, which can be transformed through progressive movements waged by the poor.

Hence, the goal is to support the collective efforts of the most marginalised communities, especially the landless people and indigenous peoples.

Recently, Nijera Kori has also brought people with disabilities into the fold.



Mission, Vision, Objective

Nijera Kori's **mission** is to empower the rural excluded 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, and 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 involve them in the decision-making processes.

Guiding Principles

Social mobilisation

Nijera Kori defines its role as the facilitator of a dialogical process through which people would be equipped with the ability to analyse and assess their situation and act to redress the prevailing system, rather than depending on others to act on their behalf.

Gender equality

The organisation recognises that patriarchy perpetuates inequality, injustice and exclusion of women and girls. Thus, they face gender-specific forms of discrimination and violence, restrictions in terms of mobility and discriminations within the labour market. Nijera Kori also believes that male-female relations need not be inherently antagonistic, and men can become allies in the struggle against patriarchy.

Autonomy

Nijera Kori's programmes and activities are structured to ensure that financial and organisational autonomy remains with the people. It emphasises on an autonomous structure of the working people's organisation so that the resource-poor members' dependency on Nijera Kori gradually decreases till they can rely on their own strength.

Partnership

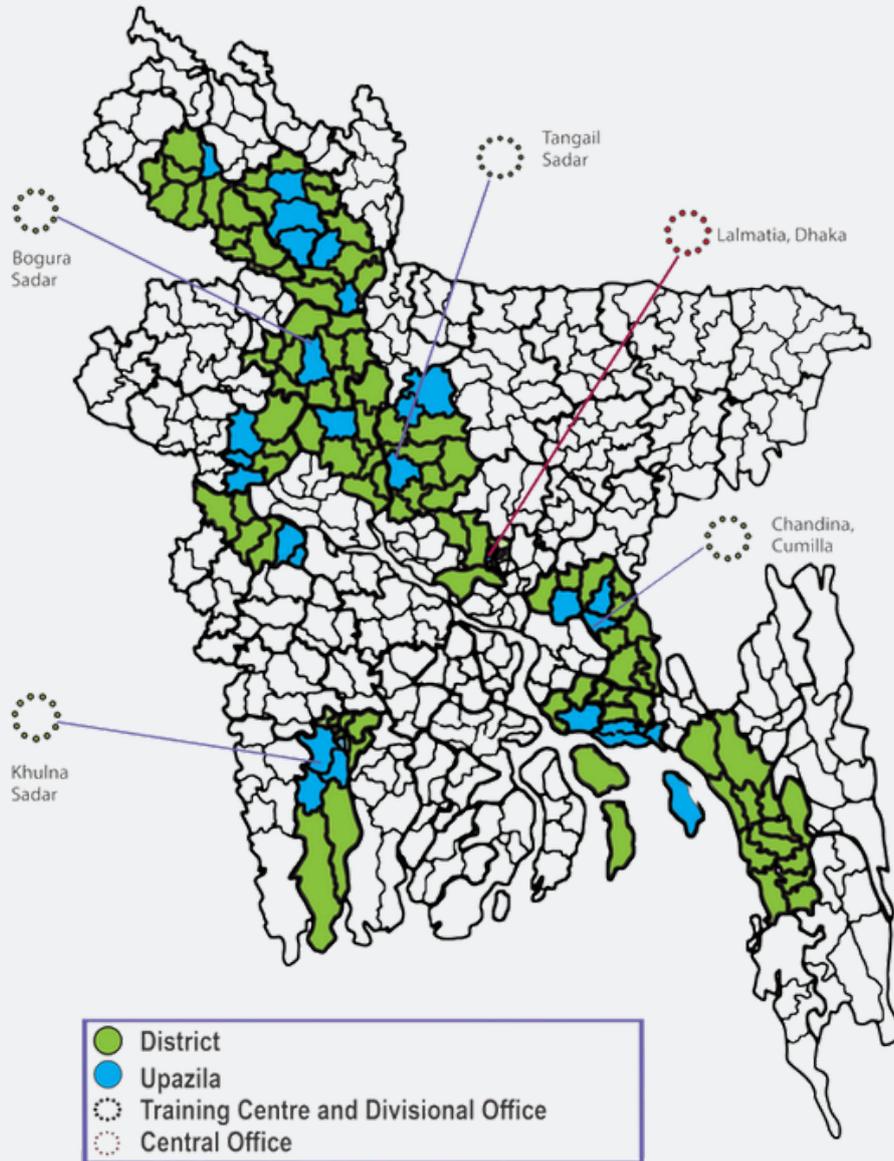
The organisation believes in the power of collective action, and consciously deploys its resources to strengthen bonds among the members of the poor people's organisation. This process is supported by high frequency of meetings for both staff and landless groups, which also promotes participatory decision-making and accountability.

Democracy

Participatory democracy shapes Nijera Kori's management structure and decision-making process. It aims to infuse democratic principles in the management of the people's organisation. It believes that democratic management is key to the successful establishment of the rights of the poor.

Where We Work

Nijera Kori's working areas are spread out over 1,091 villages, 139 unions, 28 upazilas and 13 districts in Bangladesh. This covers the administrative divisions of Dhaka, Rajshahi (Rajshahi and Rangpur administrative divisions are considered as one), Chattogram and Khulna. As of 2024, there are 11,431 landless groups with a total of 231,194 members (130,491 women & 100,703 men).



13
districts

28
upazilas

139
unions

1,091
villages



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 (areas) and 31 upakendras (sub-centres). Each area office has two to three sub-centres with female and male field staff, who live collectively at the centres. The Central 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. The management is also determined through the democratic practice of elections via staff conventions every two years.

Our Team

By the end of December 2023, the total number of staff was 242, of which 98 were women and 144 men. During the reporting period, 74 staff members (27 women and 47 men) joined Nijera Kori.

However, 30 staff members (14 women and 16 men) left the organisation afterwards. As of December 2024, the total number of staff is 286, including 111 female and 175 male employees. Of the total, 69 are service staff. The programme staff members work directly in the field.

Activities 2024





I. Organisation Building

138

new groups formed

2,959

new members added
to landless groups

The formation of groups (bhumiheen shamity) at the village level is the starting point of Nijera Kori's programme in an area. When the organisation decides to work in a new village, its staff members carry out participatory analysis to identify households that fulfil the conditions to be in the target groups. Each NK staff member 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 own 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. At a later stage, when members are more aware, receptive and able to work together as equals, committees are formed with both male and female representation.

Plans and Activities

Graph-1 indicates that in 2024, 138 new groups were formed against a target of 63 (Appendix Table 2), achieving 219% of the plan—higher than the previous year. Chattogram, Rajshahi, and Khulna formed the most groups: 82, 28, and 22, respectively, while it was only six in Dhaka. Notably, Nijera Kori operates in just three upazilas of Dhaka division.

At the beginning of the working year, the organisation led strong movements in various operational areas. Furthermore, in response to natural disasters in Khulna and Noakhali, the organisation’s collective role prompted the government to arrange food, shelter, and medical support for the cyclone- and flood-hit people, which had a positive impact on unorganised communities. As a result, many expressed an interest in forming groups.

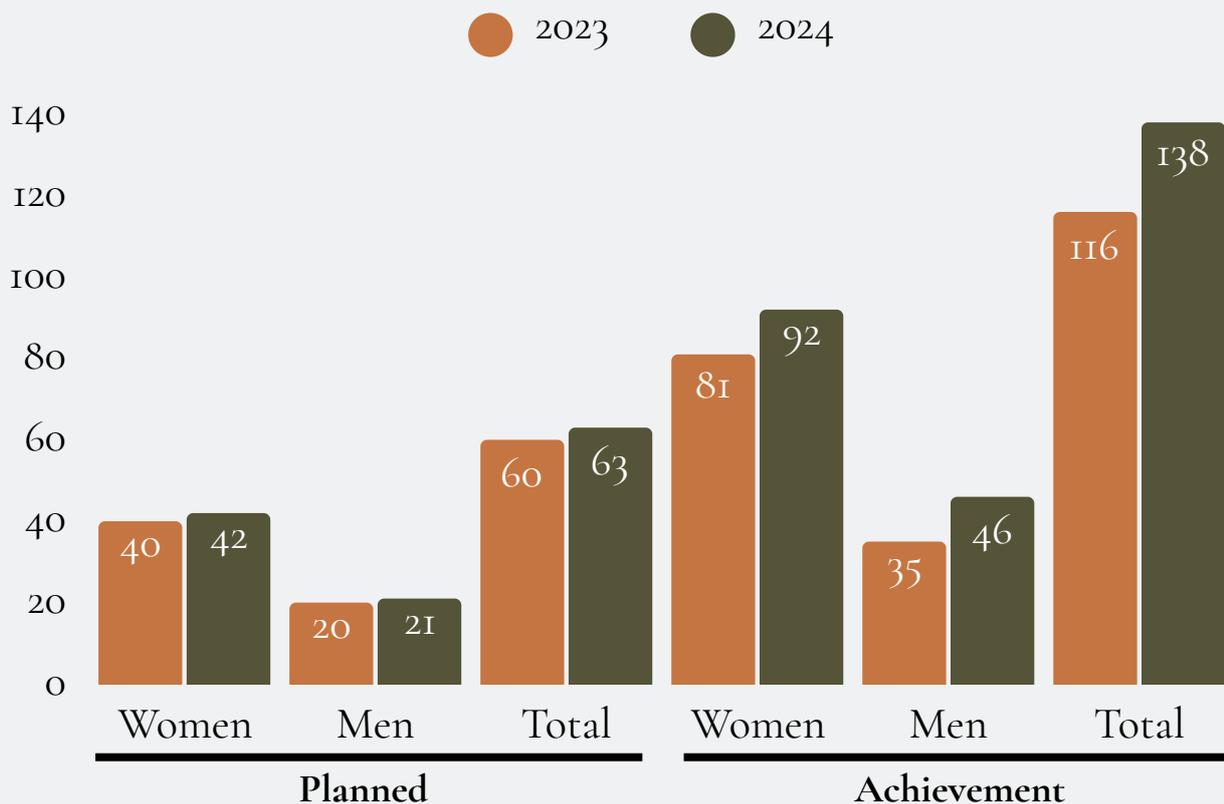
During the political instability post-uprising, the organisation temporarily limited large-scale field activities and advocacy movements. During this period, the NK and its members took special initiatives to engage in dialogues with

In response to natural disasters in Khulna and Noakhali, the Organisation’s collective role prompted the government to arrange food, shelter, and medical support for the cyclone- and flood-hit people, which had a positive impact on unorganised communities.

unorganised communities in villages and establish new groups. As a result, the rate of new group formation in 2024 increased by a certain percentage compared to 2023.

In 2024, 2,959 new individuals joined the landless groups (see Appendix Table 2), surpassing the target of 1,008. However, 187 existing members sadly passed away. By the end of the year, the organisation had 231,194 landless members, including 130,491 women and 100,703 men.

Graph 1: Formation of Groups



Lutfa Begum: From a Member to an LO Leader



Inspired by the cultural activities I saw from a nearby landless women's group, I became interested and joined them. In November 2022, I formed a landless women's group with 20 members.

Lutfa Begum from Cumilla's Etobarpur union was an agricultural labourer. Despite working nonstop from dawn to dusk, she faced discrimination at work as well as in the larger society because of her gender identity. In the early 1990s, when she met a couple of female members of a landless organisation, she shared her frustration about her daily struggles as a woman. She then heard about the regular meetings they had, the subjects of discussion, and their activities. Not the one to give up so easily in the first place, she soon became interested in the LO's activities and joined as a member.

	Women	Men	Total member
2024	130,491	100,703	231,194
2023	128,514	99,908	228,422

	Women's groups	Men's groups	Total groups
2024	6,658	4,773	11,431
2023	6,566	4,727	11,293

Regular Group Meetings

The regular group meeting of members is an integral part of the conscientisation process. These 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, joint 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 holds one annual meeting to review activities, formulate plans and elect leaders.

Plans and Activities

In 2024, a total of 78,033 group meetings were held across all of NK's working areas, surpassing the target of 74,800 (see Appendix Table 4). Of these, the groups independently conducted 34,503 meetings, while NK staff attended 43,503. This was 104% of the target.

Against the target of 1,440 joint group meetings, 2,486 were held. There were also 677 representatives' meetings and 4,547 annual group meetings (Appendix Table 5).

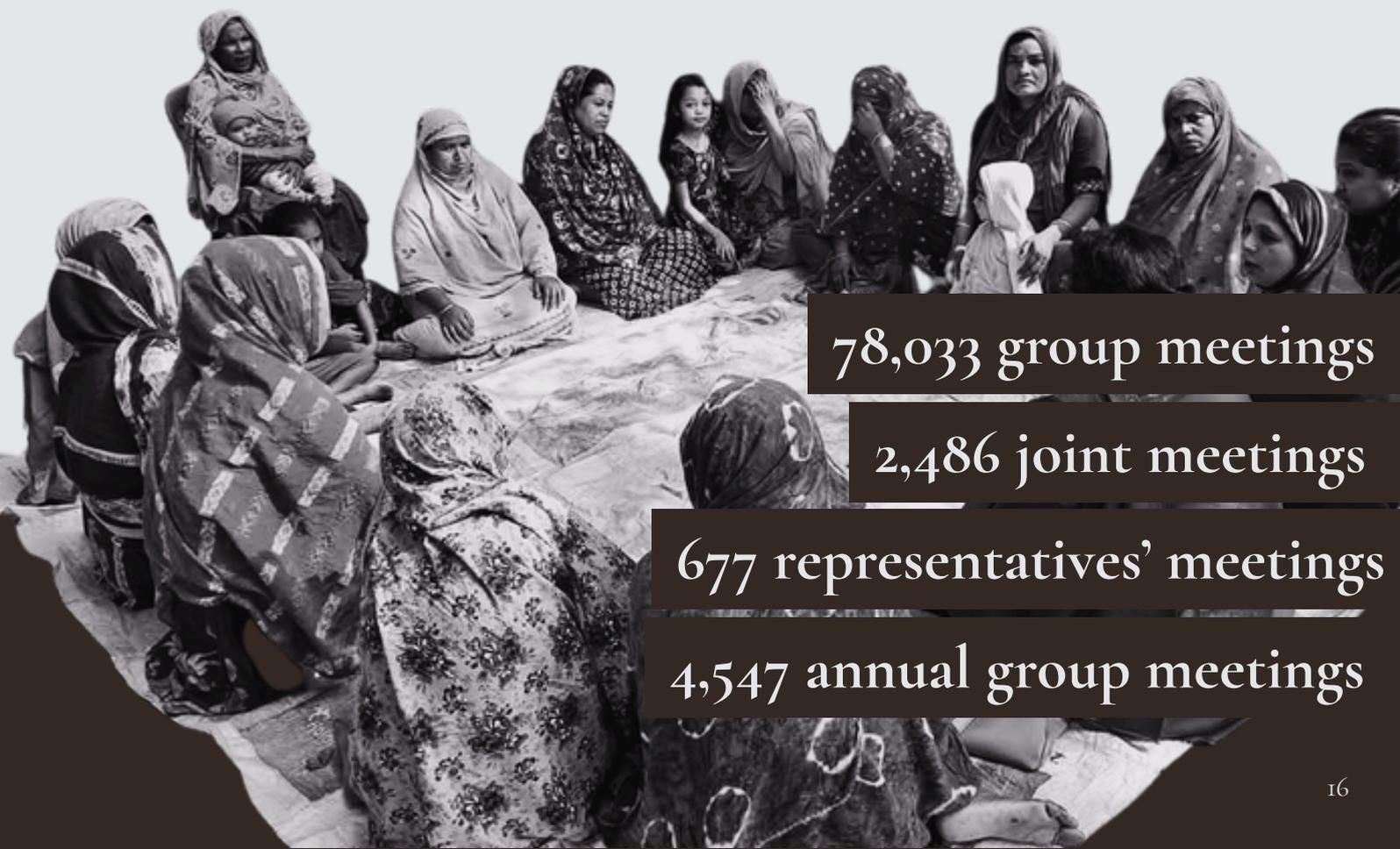
After the fall of the government in August 2024, NK staff and landless members formed several new groups. Multiple meetings were required to establish these them, resulting in a slightly higher rate of group meetings compared to the plan. At the beginning of the year, the organisation launched vigorous movements across its working areas. These efforts had a significant impact on

unorganised, marginalised communities, many of which expressed a strong interest in forming landless groups (LGs).

However, the organisation temporarily scaled back its large-scale activities and grassroots mobilisations following August 2024. During this period, Nijera Kori, in collaboration with the landless organisations, focused on building communication and engaging in dialogue with unorganised, marginalised communities in working areas, supporting them in the formation of LGs. As a result, the number of newly-formed LGs exceeded the original plan.

Due to natural disasters in Paikgacha and Char Jabbar regions, communication with various work areas remained disrupted for many days. Additionally, the process of building large-scale movements was limited due to the change in government. For these reasons, representative meetings were held less frequently than planned. However, to ensure members had a clear understanding of the political situation, a strategy of holding more joint meetings was adopted, leading to more of these meetings than originally planned.

It should also be noted that the number of men's groups was lower than women's due to challenges in meeting the basic principles of group formation.



78,033 group meetings

2,486 joint meetings

677 representatives' meetings

4,547 annual group meetings

2. Capacity Building: Training and Workshops

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, about organisational matters and local issues, or the perceived needs of the area. At the basic level, training is provided to women and men separately, while at the advanced level, both genders participate together in joint training sessions.

Again, at the higher level training, sessions are organised separately for women and men, while at the advanced levels, 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 one and three/four 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.

Khas land distribution law, policy

4 trainings
80 participants
(w: 41, m: 39)

Land rights of women; gender roles

5 trainings
99 participants
(w: 58, m: 41)

Leadership and monitoring skills in SGBV; mobilisation

4 trainings
80 participants
(w: 43, m: 37)

Religious fundamentalism

5 trainings
100 participants
(w: 59, m: 41)

Leadership development

1 training
20 participants
(w: 11, m: 9)

Government health service policy, formation policy of local government bodies

6 trainings, 119 participants
(w: 68, m: 51)

Feminism and women leadership

1 training
20 participants
(f: 11, m: 9)

Restorative justice system

5 trainings
116 participants
(w: 81, m: 35)

Training of trainers (ToT)

1 training
23 participants
(w: 11, m: 12)

Staff training on gender and SRHR

1 training
30 participants
(w: 14, m: 16)

Staff training on rights-based approach

1 training
33 participants
(w: 13, m: 20)



In 2024, most of the planned training sessions and courses were successfully conducted. A total of 575 members (395 women and 180 men) participated in 18 basic training sessions, seven advanced-level sessions, and four tertiary-level sessions, against a target of 29. In 2023, 33 issue-based sessions were held as planned, with 684 participants (394 women and 290 men).

These sessions covered a wide range of topics, including khas land distribution laws and policies; women's land rights and gender roles in family and society; legal provisions for women's rights; leadership skills for mobilisation; developing leadership abilities to monitor and prevent sexual harassment and gender-based violence; the role of state actors in addressing gender-based violence from a feminist perspective; feminist concepts; religious fundamentalism and its impact on individuals and society; masculinity versus women's leadership; government service delivery policies; the formation and functions of local government bodies and other institutions in service delivery; and the restorative justice system, including its procedures, advantages, and effective implementation.

Further, 26 refresher training sessions were conducted against a target of 27, with 640 participants (388 women and 252 men; see the qualitative data table below; for more details, see Appendix Table 12). During the reporting period, 5,876 LG members (3,142 women and 2,734 men) attended 236 day-long workshops, meeting the target. These workshops were similar to issue-based training sessions (see Appendix Table 10).

ADVANCED TRAINING

Banya's Transformation Through Training and Leadership

Banya Khatun (26) from Doyarampur village, who got married when she was in 8th grade, supports her family through handicrafts like quilting, sequin work, and towel stitching, while her husband works as a cook. On top of this, her commitment to the local landless group's mission quickly earned her the role of secretary.

She participated in the group's basic training and a session on women's rights under national policies—both of which reshaped her understanding of justice and inspired her to lead discussions within the group. Recognising her leadership, she was selected for Advanced Training on Awareness and Organisational Capacity Building in June 2024. Over three days, she explored global exploitation, discrimination,

and the roots of social injustice.

Since attending the training, Banya's influence within her family and community has grown significantly. She has become a key figure in addressing irregularities within the Union Parishad and advocating for the land rights of indigenous peoples. She is also dedicated to spreading awareness about the group's work, motivating others to join, and actively supporting the formation of a men's group to further their goals.

Banya's journey reflects her incredible transformation from a young woman to a confident and empowered leader, committed to making a lasting impact in her community and beyond.



I now understand the importance of raising my voice against injustice. I have learned about women's rights, feminism, and how to fight against issues like violence, child marriage, dowry, and divorce. I am now focused on raising awareness and educating others about these problems.

Staff Capacity Development

Nijera Kori organised two primary-level training sessions on the rights-based approach and mobilisation for newly-recruited staff, along with gender and SRHR training, finance training, MIS revision using a participatory training method with support from external experts, and one training of trainers (ToT). A total of 121 NK staff members (52 women and 69 men) participated in these capacity-building sessions.

Additionally, one NK staffer attended a month-long capacity-building course on gender, sustainable development, and human rights, while another participated in a two-country, two-week long course on gender, livelihoods, human rights, and peace. Both were organised by Sangat.

3. Group Federation and Committees

The classification of landless groups into primary, secondary, and 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. That's why it 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, NK remains involved in planning and executing large-scale movements and activities that cover wider areas and require resources and advocacy with public and private systems at local and national levels. One of its main relationship with these graduated groups is in a continued sharing of information and analysis as per need.

8,009 groups

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

2,779 groups

Secondary Level
These groups have reached a level of critical awareness; so, 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.

643 groups

Higher Level
Higher level groups can analyse national issues and relate these to their own lives. They participate in national rallies and organise their own ones in 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.

Plans and Activities

In 2024, the plan targeted the graduation of 100 primary-level groups to the secondary level and three secondary-level groups to the third level. Exceeding this target, 77 groups (45 women's and 32 men's) advanced from primary to secondary level, while 13 groups (eight women's and five men's) moved from secondary to the third level (see Appendix Table 9).

At the end of 2023, there were 2,702 secondary-level groups (23.93% of the total groups) and 630 third-level groups (6% of the total). The graduation rate increased steadily. By the end of 2024, the number of secondary-level groups rose to 2,779 (24.31% of total groups), among which 1,533 were women's and 1,246 men's, while third-level groups increased to 643 (7.43% of total), 361 being women's and 282 men's.

The key reason for the slow graduation process is the frequently changing national and global political landscape, along with the rapid expansion of commercial production systems, which require a continuous flow of new information from group members. This information is then shared and analysed together with staff within Nijera Kori.

Together, the members of these graduated groups can analyse how they can begin to address these changes as part of their regular activities with other groups and members, and move towards their own empowerment. Understanding and analysing issues in the national context needs time and expertise, leading to consultations and discussions with other like-minded analysts outside of NK.

Committee Meetings and Conventions

Nijera Kori 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 established only when a majority of targeted households in an area are incorporated into the fold. At times, to give impetus to organisational activities, members decide to form ad-hoc coordination committees, also known as area committees, in places where membership is less than two-thirds of total area coverage.

Village

280 total committees
2,374 committee meetings
280 conventions

Union

21 total committees
231 committee meetings
21 conventions

Upazila

3 total committees
31 committee meetings
3 conventions

Area

31 total committees
340 committee meetings
31 conventions

Plans and Activities

According to the plan for 2024, all 280 village-level conventions were successfully organised. Similarly, 31 area-level conventions were held across 21 unions and three upazilas (see Appendix Table 6). Through joint member decisions, upazila-level committee extensions were granted through small meetings instead of large gatherings for elections. Furthermore, two new committees were formed during the year, though not initially planned. The data of regular meetings of existing committees is also available.

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP WITHIN LANDLESS ORGANISATIONS



Committees play a vital role in the democratic practices of landless organisations. In 2023, at the LG conventions, women contested 1,162 out of 1,243 open positions, with 653 (53%) being elected (see Appendix Table 15). In 2024, elections were held for 1,169 open positions, and 655 women were elected. The rising number of women contesting and winning committee elections highlights both their increasing participation and the growing acceptance of their leadership among members.

Compared to 2023, the rate of women contesting and being elected in landless committees has slightly increased. While this is a positive aspect for the development of women's leadership, the organisation believes that the increase in women's participation, alongside the decrease in men's participation, could pose a future challenge in terms of maintaining leadership balance, equality, and building a collectively strong organisation of both men and women.

Watch Committees

To build 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 six sub-committees, each composed of five members. The sub-committees are formed to cover education, health, access to natural resources (land and water), local government and development, religious fundamentalism, and gender equality. Group members who are willing to volunteer their time and have the capacity to monitor key issues are selected as watch committee members. The committees meet once every two months.

Watch Committee Areas	Number of Meetings
Paishka union, Dhaka division	6
Shahosh union, Khulna division	6
Char Jubilee union, Chattogram division	6
Shaghata union, Rajshahi division	5
Mohammadpur union, Chattogram division	6
Pairabandh union, Rajshahi division	6

The convener of each sub-committee is a general member of the landless union-level committee, and reports progress to the latter during scheduled meetings. Decisions are made at these meetings if necessary. At present, there are six watch committees. In 2024, a total of 35 watch committee meetings were held.

Members of the watch sub-committees request information when necessary. They play an important role in collecting and analysing data on various issues to build movements. Notable, in case of the committee on access to natural resources, a decision was taken to start a seed bank in order to decrease dependency on procuring seeds from the market. However, this initiative has not developed widely. This is due to the difficulty in obtaining local seeds and their low production rate, which result in less interest from farmers in cultivating them.

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. Such savings are made to reduce members' vulnerability to emergency credit needs and their dependence on moneylenders.

Each group makes decisions on the amount to be contributed to the collective savings fund and its utilisation, 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 LG conventions, legal support for members, workshops, training, and mobilisation activities. NK encourages its groups to save their money in a bank account.

Plans and Activities

In 2024, 138 new groups opened bank accounts, exceeding the target of 88 and achieving 157% of the goal. By the year's end, the total group savings of LGs amounted to Tk 139,547,028. During the reporting period, groups collectively saved an additional Tk 23,172,037, with women contributing Tk 15,813,047 and men Tk 7,358,990 (Appendix Tables 8 and 7).

The adoption of commercially introduced technologies, such as combined harvesters and tractors, and reduced employment opportunities for agricultural labourers have exacerbated financial hardships for the poorest communities. To mitigate this impact, funds were distributed from group savings to members.



**SUPPORTING
GROUP
ACTIVITIES**
Tk 1,221,614

CONDUCTING CASES



Tk 605,457

ORGANISATIONAL ACTIVITIES



Tk 247,401

CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION, MEDICAL
SERVICES, MARRIAGE WITHOUT DOWRY



Tk 368,756

As of the end of 2024, 7,516 groups (66% of all groups) were engaged in collective economic initiatives, creating employment for 6,969 members who earned a total of Tk 5,789,520.



The access to capital that members gain through collective savings not only diminishes their reliance on external sources but also signifies the maturity and autonomy of their groups. In 2024, landless groups leveraged their savings to engage in collective economic activities, such as investments in agriculture or small businesses. During the year, 333 groups initiated such activities for the first time. From their savings, LGs invested Tk 5,166,530 (USD 43,054) in agriculture, fisheries, livestock, small businesses, or the purchase of rickshaws and vans.

However, compared to the previous year, fewer groups initiated joint economic activities. In 2023, 433 groups engaged in joint economic ventures. In the two major working areas, Khulna and Noakhali, members of the organisations faced significant losses due to natural disasters in 2024. As a result, many group members used their savings to repair homes and invest in agricultural activities. This led to a financial shortfall among joint groups, limiting their ability to undertake joint economic initiatives. Apart from this, in August 2024, under the aegis of locally influential groups, land grabbers and religious extremists began seizing land and water bodies belonging to indigenous and religious minority communities. Since the interim government took oath, political instability, rising commodity prices, and administrative chaos further exacerbated the situation. Considering these risks, the organisations strategically decided to refrain from joint investments, leading to fewer initiatives.

As of the end of 2024, 7,516 groups (66% of all groups) were engaged in such collective economic initiatives, creating employment for 6,969 members who earned a total of Tk 5,789,520 (USD 48,246; Appendix Table 14). Additionally, members utilised savings to support group activities, including workshops, refresher training sessions, conventions, and cultural programmes (Appendix Table 21).



4. Cultural Activities

Fifty-four cultural groups of the LGs are active in all divisions; every year they organise drama performances, musical events, long marches and cultural discussions on specific themes to raise collective awareness of communities. Nijera Kori believes 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 to participate in public events. Cultural training and discussions are also organised by group members throughout the year in preparation for these activities.



During the reporting period, two technical capacity-building training sessions for cultural teams were conducted, involving 40 participants (14 women and 26 men). Additionally, 435 members of landless cultural groups (166 women and 269 men) took part in capacity-building activities through 29 workshops focusing on technical tools and methods related to issue-based music and drama. As a result of these workshops, the landless cultural groups composed and staged a total of 33 new plays (refer to Appendix Table 11 for further details).

A total of 57 cultural discussions were held against a planned target of 34. Additionally, six cultural long marches were conducted, exactly meeting the goal, and 203 plays were performed (target 103). Furthermore, 270 people's songs (ganasangeet) were performed against a target of 234 in various public spaces to raise awareness about issues such as land and water rights, irregularities in different sectors, women's rights, violence against women and girls, and sexual and reproductive health rights.

203 plays
270 people's songs
6 cultural long marches
57 cultural discussions

Through these performances, the groups engaged with and conveyed messages to approximately two and a half lakh people across the operating areas.

Recognising the success of these events, six upazila administrations (including Debidwar, Cumilla; Khansama, Dinajpur; Bagatipara, Natore; Shubarnachar, Noakhali; Dhanbari, Tangail; and Ramgati, Lakshmipur) invited landless cultural groups on various occasions to perform songs and plays. It is noteworthy that invitations from upazila administrations increased between 2023 and 2024, indicating that the recognition of these issues, as well as the landless cultural groups, has gained broader acceptance.



5. Access to Justice

Alongside social mobilisation for protecting rights and redressing injustices in society, access to justice through participation in arbitration, locally known as shalish, and filing and supporting legal cases are crucial components of the activities of landless groups throughout the year.

Shalish

Shalish is a semi-formal arbitration system that plays a crucial role in resolving small-scale civil and criminal disputes in Bangladeshi villages and has evolved into a social institution. The continued efforts of landless groups in monitoring and participating in shalish challenge the unequal power dynamics that often render the process ineffective. At the same time, landless groups conduct their own shalish when the parties involved are members.

With increasing politicisation of local institutions, conducting shalish without the approval and involvement of the chairman or ruling-party members has become increasingly difficult. However, the presence of landless members helps ensure a degree of fairness in the proceedings. The groups also support members in pursuing legal cases to secure land rights or seek justice in cases of violence against women. In 2023, 1,903 shalish proceedings were held. In 2024, however, the number declined to 1,694, with 2,767 members participating as mediators and 15,257 as observers.

SHALISH STATS

171

Issues of injustice and oppression

181

Illegal possession of property

1,342

Violence against women

2,767

Mediators



Legal Support

In 2024, landless groups were involved in filing 69 new cases. Of them, 67 were filed by the LGs, and 50 were related to rape, sexual harassment and violence against women and girls. While 10 of these cases were of criminal nature, nine were civil cases (Appendix Table 17).

The decrease is primarily due to natural disasters and collapse of the law-and-order framework after August. Union councils became ineffective, and although conflicts among people increased, they were not openly expressed due to a growing lack of trust. For strategic reasons, the LGs focused on resolving internal disputes within their groups but refrained from mediating conflicts among unorganised individuals.

This was because all matters were controlled by the new government, certain political parties, Islamist groups, and religion- and madrasa-based organisations. Even the government's civil, security, and judicial institutions were under their influence.

The majority of shalish proceedings addressed cases of violence against women. On average, six to seven individuals observed each proceeding. Of the total, 1,560 shalish proceedings were successfully resolved, and only 96 remained unresolved. Through these decisions, Tk 4,557,500 (USD 37,979 USD) was recovered as compensation (Appendix Table 18). However, 38 proceedings were halted as they required court intervention. Of these, 14 cases have been filed, while the remaining are in the process of being submitted to court.

Notably, NK staff and landless members are applying lessons from the Restorative Justice Programme. As a result, during the reporting period, 195 cases were referred to the Government Legal Aid Committee, with 17 successfully being resolved. Within the GIZ project areas, 172 cases have been referred, and members are regularly monitoring them. Poor communities, which previously lacked the financial means to access legal services, now have greater access to justice through the government's District Legal Aid Fund.

Tk 4,557,500
was recovered
through shalish



6. Mobilisations

Landless groups engage in collective action and launch movements on various rights-related issues, including mobilising landless members and others for access to khas land and water bodies, securing inheritance rights, and combating gender-based violence, fundamentalism, and corruption in government institutions.

A central issue regarding such mobilisations is access to khas land and water bodies. Although government-owned land and water bodies, 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—i.e. getting them registered in their own names and keeping control over these resources against illegal occupation—is a significant achievement. The value of mobilisation over khas land can be seen in terms of economic, food security and nutritional outcomes. Households that had access to land and control over the production process were able to improve their economic status by selling and consuming their produce. This led to better food security outcomes over significant periods—all of which contribute to reducing their overall vulnerability.

In 2024, the LGs facilitated 967 movements, of which 697 were led by women's groups. Of them, 910 (94%) successfully achieved their objectives and demands (see Appendix Table 16). Due to the political changeover, in the absence of effective administration, the social and political scene was not in favour of waging more movements.

Despite a visible increase in incidents of violence against women and attacks on the religious minority and indigenous communities, collective mobilisations to tackle such attacks was strong and ongoing.

Mobilisation led to the registration of 247 acres of khas land in the names of landless people and secured possession of 308 acres of khas land and 23 acres of water bodies for them. It also facilitated the recovery of 1 acre of inheritance property for women. In total, 1,754 households benefited from improved access to land and natural resources. The estimated economic value of these assets was Tk 496,435,800 (USD 4,136,465) (see Appendix Tables 24 and 25).



967 movements

Violence against

women: 743

Natural resources: 133

Resistance against
corruption: 77

Fundamentalisms: 14

Landless members cultivated paddy, lentils, vegetables, and fish on the recovered land and water bodies, using part of the produce for personal consumption and selling the rest. The total economic value of the produce, both sold and consumed, amounted to Tk 16,067,225 (USD 133,894). This benefited 5,003 households, providing six months of food security for 4,373 households and a full year's for 630 others. However, natural calamities such as droughts and cyclonic storms limited cultivation, with fish production particularly affected by drought, resulting in a lower harvest than the previous year.

According to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index 2023, Bangladesh ranked 10th from the bottom among 180 countries, dropping two notches from the previous year. The country remains the second-most corrupt nation in South Asia. Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) attributes the country's persistent corruption issues to the government's failure to uphold its zero-tolerance pledge, increasing corruption in the public sector, and the lack of effective action against money laundering.

The efforts of landless members in monitoring and challenging corruption play a crucial role in ensuring accountability at the local level, a key aspect of their political participation. Landless groups prevented irregularities in the education and health sectors and local infrastructure projects. They also secured fair wages for workers in development projects (see Appendix Table 34). In 2024, the economic value of these anti-corruption actions, including wages, amounted to Tk 44,182,770 (USD 368,190).

Total production of paddy, pulse & fish (in tonnes)

1,577

Total value of consumption and production

Tk 16,067,225

Total benefited households

5,003

Prevention of corruption in the education sector and student stipends

Tk 2,445,650

Prevention of corruption in development project as wages

Tk 10,800

Prevention of corruption in health sector

Tk 40,862,710

Prevention of corruption in local infrastructure development

Tk 863,610



Resisting Attacks on an Indigenous Community

On August 5, 2024, following the news of “the resignation of former prime minister Sheikh Hasina”, widespread attacks, vandalism, and looting targeting indigenous and minority communities broke out across the country. The following afternoon, 10-12 young men, armed with weapons and sticks, carried out an attack on the indigenous community in Nowdapara of Lalpur upazila. Among the attackers, Shakil Ahmed (30) and Saiful Islam (32) from Ramkrishnapur village were identified.

At midday, when most of the indigenous men and women were working in the fields, the attackers looted five cows, two goats, and a smartphone. While working there, Subodh and Subol Pahlaria heard about the incident and immediately informed a landless organisation. The landless members arrived quickly and began searching for the items. Realising their loot was being pursued, the attackers left two cows behind and fled the scene.

The members took immediate action by using loudspeakers to spread the news in the surrounding area, providing details of the looted animals and warning the public not to buy them. They also submitted formal complaints to the local police station and union council, and distributed their copies among nearby market committees. Despite these efforts, the cows were sold.

Two days after the attack, a man approached the

LO’s Communal Harmony Protection Committee with information about the whereabouts of one of the looted cows. Acting on this lead, a group of over a hundred landless members and local residents successfully retrieved a cow and returned it to the owner. Upon hearing about the recovered cow, buyers of the other two voluntarily returned them to the landless members.

Commenting on the matter, Lakshmi Pahlaria, a landless leader and victim of the attack, said, “The attackers looted our cows and goats, but their real intention was to harm us, the indigenous people. They have been encroaching on our ancestral land for years. One of the attackers is involved in an ongoing case with us over 42 bighas of land. For our protection, we must remain united and vigilant.”

In response, for three weeks, the landless members provided security patrols at the indigenous settlement and regularly used loudspeakers to alert the community about risks of further communal attacks. These efforts ensured the safety of the community.

Habibur Rahman, president of the landless regional committee, said, “We have learned that the attackers are still seen in the area on motorcycles. On behalf of the landless organisation, we have advised for filing a general diary (GD) against the identified individuals and guaranteed full support for all necessary actions.”



Fighting for Justice: The Struggle to Reclaim Nobor Ali's Land

“We have been cultivating this land to make a living. My uncle, being mentally ill, requires expensive medical treatment. Now, we are torn between pursuing this case and managing my uncle’s treatment.” These heartbreaking words from Forhad Hossain, the nephew of Nobor Ali, reveal the overwhelming struggle of a family trying to pursue justice and survive at the same time.

Nobor Ali, a 65-year-old man from Noshirarpara village in Gaibandha’s Kamalerpara union, has lived with a mental disability since birth. As the only child of his late parents, he depends on his cousins and nephews to care for him and manage the land he inherited. However, things took a dark turn. Ali’s son Hafizur Rahman—with assistance of officials in Saghata upazila, including the sub-registrar and notaries—fraudulently transferred 1 acre and 36 decimals of land to his name, exploiting Ali’s mental condition.

Once this fraudulent action came to light, it was Forhad who alerted the local community. But sadly, the local government officials and political leaders did not come forward to support him. In desperation, he approached the landless organisation for advice and help. Although the victims were not members of the organisation, that didn’t stop the group from helping them.

This sparked a movement led by Moksedur Rahman, a well-known landless leader from Noshirarpara, and Abhay Chandra Das, the president of Kamalerpara Union Committee. On February 27, 2024, they filed a case in the Gaibandha Joint District Judge’s Court.

Following this, the landless organisation arranged for a human chain, protest march, and memorandum submission to the deputy commissioner of Gaibandha on March 9, 2024, demanding the cancellation of the fraudulent land deed and punishment of those involved in its execution.

Since filing of the case, Hafizur has gone into hiding, but he continues to manipulate the situation from behind the scenes. Bribing village leaders, police officers, lawyers, and notary officials, he has worked to ensure the fraudulent deed remains valid. He secretly sold 20 decimals of land stolen from his father and is now trying to sell off more.

Throughout this challenging time, the landless organisation has been an unwavering pillar of support for Ali’s family. Its legal assistance, moral support, and active involvement has helped the victims stay resilient, and its efforts continue to mobilise the community in the pursuit of justice.





7. Representation, Participation and Accountability from Institutions

Active participation in local institutions and committees, both formal and informal, is a key function of landless groups, ensuring accountability and representation. It enables LG members to develop leadership, voice their concerns, and prevent corruption and unjust practices.

Local-level committee elections

In 2024, a total of 174 members from landless groups, comprising 35 women and 139 men, contested in 91 polls held for positions in local government bodies and other institutions. Of these candidates, 105 individuals, including 19 women and 86 men, were successfully elected to serve as members in 87 different committees, strengthening their representation and influence in local governance.

Nomination in local government institutions

Following the reformation of local committees within various institutions under local government bodies, a total of 235 LG members (116 women and 119 men) were nominated to serve on 97 local-level committees in 2024 (see Appendix Table 20). These included 45 members for community health clinic/upazila hospital health management committees, three for municipality coordination committees, 40 for union council standing committees, three for sugarcane purchase committees, 14 for policing committees, 46 for communal peace-building and monitoring committees, 67 for complaint committees at schools, and 17 (8 women and 9 men) for citizen coordination and security committees.

Nijera Kori staff have also been nominated as members of the child protection committee and the sexual harassment complaint committee in seven upazilas. Furthermore, NK has secured membership in the district legal aid committee in Cumilla district.

Results Achieved Through the Use of RTI



Eight sexual harassment complaint committees were established, each including a representative from Nijera Kori.



In Raiganj, school authorities set up a fully operational complaint reception committee and installed a complaint box. Rezia Begum, a landless leader, was appointed as a committee member.



The Sandeep Maitbhanga Union Parishad has formed a 20-member Child Marriage Prevention Committee, which includes a landless representative.



Members of a landless organisation from Subarnakhali village, Angerpara UP, Khansama upazila, have applied for the lease of khas water bodies, and the leasing process is currently in progress.



Eight individuals have received safety net cards.



Issues have been detected in the distribution of agricultural inputs and machinery to farmers in Paikgachha Shahosh Union during the 2023-24 fiscal year.



A decision has been made to apply for the cancelling the registration of the Fishermen's Association in Paikgachha's Bhandarpara union. (For more details about the negative impact of the association, read the next case study).



Irregularities at the Saghata Community Clinic have been resolved. Pregnant women now receive regular check-ups and guidance on child health and adolescent reproductive health, along with free medicines.



Three individuals from the Sandeep working area have received medical treatment through the Department of Social Services, along with a grant of Tk 150,000.



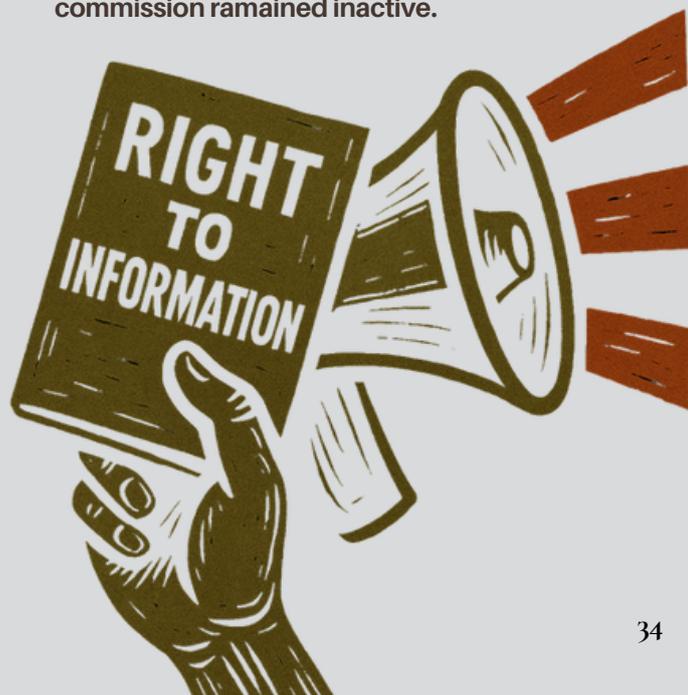
Following reports about the unplanned Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project in Polder No. 22 of Paikgachha Upazila, the landless organisation has successfully halted activities in two villages.

Right to Information

The Right to Information (RTI) Act in Bangladesh continues to be an underutilised instrument for holding the state accountable and demanding effective service delivery. However, landless groups are increasingly recognising its potential and actively using the act to access vital information, promote transparency, and secure their rights. The impact of this growing engagement with the RTI Act is evident in a range of positive outcomes, including improved access to safety-net programmes, greater accountability in public services, and successful efforts to curb corruption at various levels. These achievements highlight the transformative power of the act when communities exercise their right to information.

During the reporting period, a total of 103 new RTI applications were filed by landless groups while five were pending from the previous year. Information was received from the relevant authorities against 100 applications. Eight appeals were filed for not receiving any information. Afterwards, information was received against six appeals. Two more appeals are pending (Appendix Table 26).

Each year, LG members celebrate the International Right to Information Day on September 28 through various programmes, including rallies and public meetings. Besides, Nijera Kori attends programmes that the Right to Information Commission organises to mark the occasion at the national level. **Notable, all these were achieved while the information commission remained inactive.**



The Case of Polder 22 in Paikgachha

How Application of the RTI Positively Impacts a Community

On November 7, 1990, Karunamoyee Sardar was killed when he, along with fellow landless organisation members, resisted shrimp cultivation in Polder No 22 of Paikgachha's Deluti union. The event still stands as a symbol of resistance, and the people of Deluti have been waging the fight on behalf of Karunamoyee. That is why, till this day, the location is relatively free of shrimp farming.

Despite all the protests, efforts to cultivate shrimp have not stopped. In 2024, the Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project was launched in Polder 22. Under the auspices of the Department of Fisheries and supported by the government, the initiative aimed to convert agricultural land into fish farming zones.

But by now, many farmers and fishers there are well aware that this shift from agriculture to aquaculture will only lead to the loss of their vital agrarian resources, apart from degrading the environment. And so, local communities, particularly the landless organisations, quickly mobilised in opposition.

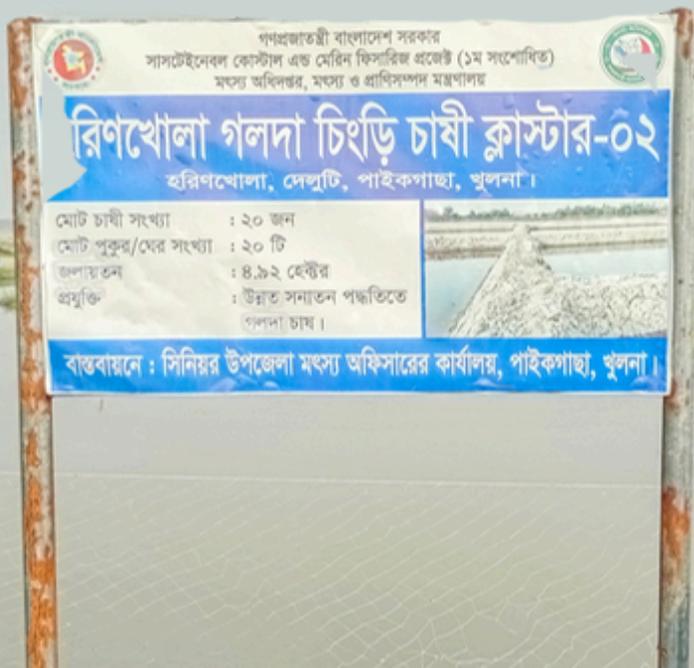
As part of the project plans, the Paikgachha upazila fisheries department established eight fish farming clusters across Horinkhola, Syedkhali, Kalinagar, and Bigardana villages. Each cluster, consisting of 25 to 30 members, received 1 to 5 bighas of land (one bigha equals 0.64 acre).

In early January 2024, a community dialogue was held at Deluti Union Parishad to discuss the project's potential negative impacts. During the meeting, landless groups and local farmers voiced their concerns about the environmental and social consequences. The LGs took active steps to inform the community, conducting awareness campaigns and holding one-on-one discussions with locals about the risks involved. They encouraged villagers not to participate in the project.

On April 25, 2024, the local LGs filed a Right to Information (RTI) application with the Paikgachha upazila fisheries department. The application sought detailed information about the project's objectives, the names of villages where it was being implemented, the number of active clusters, the type of support offered to beneficiaries, the duration of the project, and whether any compensation would be provided in case of land damage.

In May, a human chain followed by a protest march was organised to publicly oppose the project. A memorandum was also submitted to the Khulna district fisheries officer, formally calling for its cessation.

The fisheries department responded on June 27, 2024, revealing that the project was set to last only



one year, ending in June 2025, rather than the three years originally claimed by project staff. Additionally, many of the benefits promised to participants were shown to be exaggerated or false. This revelation led to widespread dissatisfaction and prompted the closure of five project clusters—two in Bigardana, one in Syedkhali, and two in Kalinagar—effectively halting their activities. As the misinformation about the project became clear, local resistance grew, and the remaining clusters saw a significant slowdown in their activities.

Talking about the community's resistance, local farmer Nityanand Bawali (53) said, "After attending detailed discussions organised by Nijera Kori and landless committees, and receiving information directly from the fisheries office, I realised how negatively the project would impact our land. I decided to withdraw from the project and worked to enlighten others in my village about its harmful effects. That's why we came together to stop the project's activities in our area."

Sharing her experience of becoming part of Karunamoyee's long-standing movement, Zaynur Begum (47), a female farmer, said, "I was part of the project, but after listening to the discussions and learning more about the issues, I understood that it would harm the soil, reduce our crop production, and affect the local fish by disrupting their habitats. I decided to leave the project and encouraged others to withdraw, which also helped stop the activities in my village."

The resistance to the Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project highlights the importance of community action, transparency, and environmental responsibility. It is a powerful example of how grassroots mobilisation can challenge development projects that may have unintended negative consequences on both the environment and livelihoods of local communities.



8. 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 government services and benefits, particularly safety-net programmes that they are entitled to. In a context in which nepotism and corruption are pervasive in selecting beneficiaries, constant monitoring and mobilisation act as a check against unscrupulous practices in the government's service-delivery system. The data here demonstrates that the most marginalised people, such as indigenous and Dalit communities, as well as people with disabilities, are now receiving government services, due to the proactive role of landless members.

Throughout the reporting period, a total of 34,404 individuals received safety-net cards, including 14,704 women, 19,461 men, and 203 jointly registered members. Among them were 151 individuals with disabilities and 18 women serving as heads of their households. Each household is allocated a single card, except in cases where maternity allowance cards are provided.

Vulnerable group feeding (VGF) cards are distributed on a one-time basis, typically during nationally significant celebrations or in response to emergencies. This practice is behind the notably high number of beneficiaries under this programme (see Appendix Table 27).

In 2024, the safety-net benefits distributed amounted to a total economic value of Tk 105,230,575 (USD 876,921). Notably, women received around 43 percent of the total benefits (see Appendix Table 27).

15,038
received
VGF cards

82
received
disability cards

7,509
got fisher folk
cards

489
got elder
allowance

62
got maternity
allowance

169
got widow
allowance

216
received
shelter
homes

105
got toilets
and tube
wells

10,068
benefitted from
Special Relief
Programme

47
took part in
100-day
Employment
Programme



9. Education

In response to the lack of public schools in many remote areas, landless organisations have independently established educational institutions using their own resources. At present, they operate 30 primary schools, four junior high schools, and one high school in Charjabbar. In 2024, these schools recorded a total of 34,573 new enrolments.

10. Gender Roles

Women's involvement in decision-making at the family level is a key measure of their empowerment and reflects a shift in the attitudes of male family members.

Efforts (the conscientisation process) to raise awareness among landless individuals aim to confront entrenched patriarchal norms, creating opportunities for women to confidently engage in all aspects of life while encouraging men to share household responsibilities.

Over the period, data reveals that 18,709 landless men took part in household chores, down from 38,784 in 2023 (Appendix Table 29). The largest proportion of these men, 38 percent, engaged in tasks such as dusting, cleaning, collecting drinking water, and making beds. These activities are traditionally labelled as "women's work", with men rarely assuming responsibility for them. The involvement of male members in such chores highlights a growing internalisation of gender equality principles within households, reflecting the ideals that advocacy groups promote in the public sphere.

3,253 Women's participation in the decision-making processes

18,709 Male landless members' reported participation in household chores

Abu Taleb's Journey Toward Gender Equality

Abu Taleb (48) from Sathalia village In Shaghata was introduced to a landless organisation through his wife Kohinoor Begum. Encouraged by her, a long-time member of the LO, he joined the group on February 23, 2006, and has received training on land rights, gender inequality, and men's roles in household work.

The training reshaped his mindset. He began participating in all household chores—cooking, washing, sweeping—despite neighbours calling him "henpecked" and "Taleb Bhabi". Though initially hurt, he now ignores the mockery.

"Earlier, I'd make my wife do all my tasks, and I never cooked food or washed my own clothes. I believed these were solely women's responsibilities. But through the training process, I came to understand that such rules are discriminatory. Now, I take care of my own tasks and contribute to household chores, which brings me immense peace... We share household work equally, and it has made us happier than ever before," said Taleb.

Despite community backlash, his example has begun inspiring others. Neighbour Ashma Begum noted, "After seeing Taleb Bhai's behavior, my son now helps me with my work. He supports me with cooking and fetching water."





SRHR

Since 2019, Nijera Kori has been gathering data from members of landless organisations on matters related to sexual and reproductive health and rights (Appendix Table 30). The data highlights some critical aspects of their sexual health. For instance, 3,406 women made decisions about their pregnancies independently, while 5,109 decided jointly with their partners. Similarly, 2,466 women decided on the use of contraceptives on their own, and 1,363 did so in consultation with their husbands. The data further reveals that a greater number of women are opting to deliver their babies in hospitals (6,574), compared to those giving birth at home (72) or with the assistance of midwives (370).

Due to social taboos and religious norms, many aspects of sexual and reproductive rights are often avoided and remain undiscussed in Bangladesh. SRHR programmes run by NGOs and the government tend to concentrate on various forms of violence and services related to menstrual hygiene. This focus also shows how landless members perceive patriarchy: while they are highly active in challenging violence against women, our experience indicates that everyday forms of abuse within communities and among members still go unchallenged to some extent.

SRHR issues—for both adolescents and regular members—are a relatively new area of focus for Nijera Kori. The collection of SRHR data helps both NK and landless organisations identify which issues to prioritise. It also creates the necessary space for open discussions among members, despite the patriarchal and cultural challenges associated with SRHR topics.

Joyeeta Award

Joyeeta Onneshone Bangladesh is a national programme launched by the government to honour women across five categories from the country's eight administrative divisions. In 2024, a total of 46 female landless members were chosen for the Joyeeta Award—45 at the upazila level and one at the district level, compared to 38 and three, respectively, in 2023.



II. Adolescents

To strengthen and sustain landless organisations and their members, Nijera Kori began engaging younger generations in 2018. This initiative involved dialogues with high school students and recent college graduates to both learn from them and encourage their participation. These interactions led to new activities for adolescents, including formation of young girls' football teams in rural areas, open platforms for children's cultural expression, and public events promoting youth involvement in creative pursuits. In some areas, children and adolescents have also established monitoring and prevention committees to combat sexual harassment and child marriage. At present, 14 child marriage, violence against women, and sexual harassment prevention committees are actively functioning. In 2024, efforts to engage adolescents, particularly young girls, were further expanded through training, workshops, and specialised programmes aimed at strengthening their understanding of rights and fostering their creative abilities.

During the year, 14 training sessions and 22 workshops were held on topics including SRHR, government policies and services, gender construction, child marriage, and gender-based violence. A total of 521 girls and 313 boys attended these sessions, while 390 consultation events took place across various sub-centres, drawing the participation of 11,700 adolescents (6,928 girls and 4,772 boys). Furthermore, more than 120 advocacy events, such as dialogues with elected representatives on child marriage and SRHR, engaged 1,570 girls and 1,005 boys.

During the reporting period, adolescents also established 18 sexual harassment complaint committees in schools and 18 child marriage and sexual harassment prevention committees.

Adolescents, under the supervision of landless groups and Nijera Kori staff, performed in 121 plays and organised 260 awareness-raising video screenings on different issues, drawing a total audience of 53,490 people (Appendix Table 33). The LGs also formed five sexual and gender-based violence monitoring and prevention committees.

In 2024, a total of 415 consultation events for adolescents were held across various schools. These events provided training to 18,479 adolescents (12,350 girls and 6,129 boys) on topics such as gender, child marriage, good/bad touch, SRHR, and sexual harassment. To develop strategies for collective action against child marriage and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), 224 consultation events were conducted between adolescents and landless organisations. In addition, a notable achievement during the reporting period was the formation of two football teams and one kabaddi team by adolescent girls (Appendix Table 33).

Celebrating 16 Days of Activism, adolescents and LO members organised rallies, gatherings and drama performances at all 31 sub-centres. One marathon rally for adolescents was organised to raise awareness about child marriage, sexual harassment and health services (Appendix Table 33). In addition, 14 new football teams were formed and they practice regularly with 182 girls. One health camp was organised with support of upazila health officials at Bagatipara. Around 250 girls' and boys got SRHR health services with free medicine.



14 training sessions and 23 workshops on SRHR topics, attended by 521 girls and 313 boys

390 consultation events across various sub-centres, drawing the participation of 6,928 girls and 4,772 boys



78 dialogues with union councils, community clinics and upazila hospitals, engaging 1,009 girls and 1,129 boys

42 committees formed on child marriage, sexual harassment and SGBV



415 consultation events across schools, providing training to 12,350 girls and 6,129 boys

336 drama performances and video screenings, drawing an audience of 51,490



Turning the Tide: The Girls' Football Team of Sonapur High School

"Girls should not play football like boys. If they do, they must wear hijab, trousers, and an apron. They cannot play in shorts and jerseys." Extremist groups made these remarks in an attempt to stop the girls of Sonapur High School in Natore district from pursuing their passion for football. According to them, such behaviour would lead to girls becoming "bad" and prevent them from getting married. However, the girls remained committed to the sport, defying these pressures and continuing to practice with dedication.

On June 22, 2022, the team was formed with 23 young girls under the joint initiative of the Bagatipara landless organisation and Nijera Kori. And with consistent practice, the girls' skills improved over time.

Even though most people of the community supported the team's formation and practice, extremists kept campaigning against them. Using religious arguments, they tried to dissuade the girls from playing. These groups also attempted to mislead the girls' parents with various remarks to keep their daughters away from football.

Amenah, a member of a women's landless organisation, said, "Girls are no less capable than boys. If women can work in the fields and farms alongside men, they can certainly play football too."

The team soon began participating in matches against other girls' teams from neighbouring schools. Their hard work and dedication led to a major breakthrough on May 3, 2024, when two players of the team, Samia and Selina, were selected by the Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Protishtan (BKSP), the national sports institute.

Samia and Selina are currently continuing their practice with great enthusiasm and dedication in the local area. Their involvement with BKSP has sparked an increased interest in the game among other girls in the community, while the success has made their families extremely proud.

"It would have never been possible for us to provide such opportunities for our children. Due to the initiative of the landless organisation, we are now able to envision a bright future for our children," said Samia's mother.

The teachers believe that such a football team in Bagatipara upazila has greatly enhanced the reputation of their school. "We believe that if each school forms a team like this, many talented female footballers will emerge," said a teacher.



12. Advocacy and Networking

Although Nijera Kori-supported landless groups have built considerable influence at the local level, they are yet to establish a strong presence in national policy forums and governance structures. To address this, NK engages in advocacy and collaborates with various networks of like-minded civil society organisations, bureaucrats, and media professionals. It actively encourages and facilitates the participation of landless group members in these forums.

In 2024, a total of 4,442 consultation meetings were held at the local level, down from 5,462 in 2023. Of these, 2,458 were organised by landless organisations, while 1,984 were conducted by upazila administration, law enforcement agencies, and elected local government bodies (Appendix Tables 22 and 23). The drop is explained by the infavourable socio-political context after August 5, due to which the upazila councils were disbanded and union councils were rendered ineffective owing to the disappearance of elected representatives.

However, eventually, union councils were made functional by appointing administrators from government offices (who allegedly remain absent) while upazila councils are still dysfunctional.

Notably, it is through these local government bodies that landless organisations seek to realise their rights (natural resources, safety-net programmes, medical services, RTI, etc) and have their voices heard.

The LGs also engaged in multiple dialogues with government authorities, agencies, departments, and local government bodies on various issues. They held 44 discussions with Union Parishad (UP) chairmen, members, and other local elected representatives on topics such as khas land, safety-net cards, and UP budgets; 34 with community clinics regarding health services; and 14 with law enforcement agencies on law and order.

Apart from these, they conducted 74 dialogues with upazila administration officials (including UNOs, assistant commissioners of land, and fisheries and women's affairs officers) on issues such as the police's role in arresting actual criminals and preventing unlawful arrests of landless members, improving access to health services, addressing irregularities in khas land distribution, rehabilitating the poorest of the poor in cluster villages, and ensuring accountability in the distribution of agricultural subsidies and safety-net cards.

44

Dialogues with Union Parishad and elected representative on khas land, safety-net card, UP budget and drugs

34

Dialogues with community clinics on health service

1

Dialogue with Union Parishad on local issues, Sustainable Coastal and Marine Fisheries Project



Celebrating One Billion Rising

One Billion Rising (OBR) is the largest global movement aimed at ending violence against women and LGBTQIA+ communities. Launched in 2013, the campaign was driven by the alarming statistic that one in three women worldwide will experience physical or sexual violence in her lifetime. With a global population of seven billion, this equates to over one billion women and girls, giving rise to the name “One Billion Rising.” Nijera Kori, in collaboration with landless organisations, has integrated the OBR campaign into its advocacy efforts through mobilisations, performances, and discussions.

On February 13 and 14, 2024, the 11th anniversary of OBR was commemorated throughout NK’s working areas, with a variety of events organised and performed by LGs and adolescents in 28 upazilas under 13 districts. The OBR programmes in the reporting year underlined the awakening of the spirit of freedom by raising voices against gender discrimination and sexual violence. LGs and local communities came together to combat child marriage, violence against women, and social inequality.

Reflecting on this spirit, Rina Akter, a college girl from Dhangara, said, “Boys are celebrating Valentine's Day all throughout the country. We denounce this. They will torment us throughout the year and then pretend to love us just for a day. We don't need that. That's why we're celebrating today as Women's Violence Prevention Day. Men will be unable to oppress us if girls and women rise up.”

As part of celebrating OBR Day, an initiative was taken to put up stencil graffiti on walls in every working area of Nijera Kori. Thousands joined the campaign across the country, while rallies were also held in the working areas. LG members and adolescents collaborated to perform mass songs which boldly articulated the issue of violence against women.

Mofazzol, a well-wisher of NK, said, “Violence against women exists both within families and in society. Artworks like these have the potential to provoke thought and raise awareness, ultimately helping to reduce such violence in homes and communities.”





Rokeya Day 2024 commemorated with renewed commitment

Following the end of the autocratic regime of Sheikh Hasina, there either emerged or resurfaced various extremist groups and parties under the garb of religion. Three weeks before the birth and death anniversary of widely acclaimed feminist writer, educator and thinker Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain (she was born on December 9, 1880 and died on the same day in 1932), a leader of one of those religion-based parties appeared at a preparatory meeting for Rokeya Day Commemoration at the District Commissioner's office in Rangpur and called for the cancellation of Nijera Kori's memorial programme for the occasion.

The proposal received unanimous support. The District Commissioner stated that since the government officially observed Rokeya Day for three days, additional programmes by other organisations were unnecessary. Later, during discussions at the UNO's office, the Mithapukur UNO said that no programme could take place without the DC's approval, a stance echoed by the Officer-in-Charge of Mithapukur Police Station. Accordingly, the district and local authorities locked the gates of the Rokeya Memorial on December 9, 2024.

Defying all these obstacles, the landless organisations and Nijera Kori proceeded with their preparations to observe the day. On December 17, 2024, Rokeya Day was observed under the initiative of the LOs, with support from Nijera Kori. Five separate processions converged on the programme site before a rally was held, drawing around 4,500 participants—3,600 women and 900 men.

Wreaths were placed at Rokeya Memorial followed by a one-minute silence in her honour. The programme officially commenced at the Payrabandh Girls' School field with the hoisting of the national flag and the rendering of the national anthem, and an inaugural song. Mariam Begum, president of the landless Payrabandh Area Committee, and also convener of the Rokeya Day celebration committee, presided over the event, while Sohail Rana served as the moderator.

After Akabur Cultural Group rendered folk songs while being cheered by the audience, speakers delivered speeches reflecting on Rokeya's contributions to achieving equal rights for women. Speakers included Rofikul Islam Dulal, General Secretary of the Rokeya Memorial Society; Mahabuba Ara Lina, President of Mahila Parishad, Rangpur; and Afjalunessa Chowdhury, Executive Committee.

The leadership of Mahila Parishad, Rangpur District, remarked, "We had brought wreaths on December 9, but we were unable to place them because the Rokeya Memorial was locked." Addressing the audience, Mariam Begum said, "Rokeya does not belong to any individual or state—she belongs to the people. Since the government failed to act, the landless organisation has been celebrating Rokeya Day and will continue to do so."

Later, the well-wishers and the adolescents from the LOs spoke at the event, reciting excerpts and quotes from Rokeya's writing. Additionally, indigenous dances and patriotic songs were performed. The event concluded with a play performed by the Payraband Landless Cultural Group, titled "Chetonar Lorai".

Karunamoyee Day

On 7th November, the 34th Martyrs' Day of Karunamoyee Sarder was observed amidst a backdrop of political unrest and the devastating impact of Cyclone Remal. The cyclone caused the coastal embankment of Polder No. 22 to breach at four points, submerging 13 villages, destroying homes, and flooding crops with tidal waters.

Despite these hardships, people from various sectors came together spontaneously to honour the occasion. Tributes were paid at the memorial altar, followed by processions, discussion meetings, and cultural programmes. The demands raised at the programme included halting commercial shrimp farming, ending radical activities marked by religious extremism, and constructing sustainable embankments. A cultural programme featured the play, *Bhanganer Khela* (The Game of Breaking Down).

Despite the ongoing challenges, Karunamoyee Day was marked with great participation, drawing around eight thousand men, women, and young people.

Apart from these, the LGs and NK also observed the International Workers' Day, the International Right to Information Day, and the International Indigenous Peoples' Day through rallies and cultural events.



13. COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVE



Flood Crisis and Community Resilience in Eastern and Southern Bangladesh

In August 2023, a sudden and severe flood swept through several districts in the eastern and southeastern regions of Bangladesh, including Cumilla, Feni, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Khagrachhari, and Rangamati, spreading afterwards in Khulna as well. With no prior warning, the floods began on 19 August, catching residents off guard. The situation escalated on 22 August when Polder 22 in Khulna's Paikgacha Upazila was breached, submerging 13 villages and displacing thousands. The disaster in Paikgachha resulted from the collapse of a 56-year-old earthen embankment, weakened over time by sedimentation and tidal pressure from the Bhadra River.

The flood affected approximately 18,000 people from 4,500 families. Many lost their homes and belongings, as most houses—built from mud and standing for decades—collapsed under the force of the water. Newly-planted paddy fields were submerged, threatening both food security and livelihoods. Displaced families were forced to take shelter in makeshift tents, facing shortages of food, clean water, and medical care. Yet, despite the hardship, the community demonstrated remarkable resilience and solidarity. Local residents took swift action to repair the damaged embankment, and with support from the local government, around 700 feet of the structure was restored within just 10 days.

During the crisis, Britto Arts Trust and Nijera Kori joined forces to offer relief. They transformed their ongoing 'Pakghor- The Social Kitchen' project into 'Pakghor- The Community Kitchen', providing one daily meal for seven days to 500 people affected by the floods in Polder 22 of Paikgachha. The kitchen focused on serving the elderly, children, pregnant women, and the most vulnerable. Local residents took charge of the cooking, with men and women, Hindus and Muslims, collaborating in a display of unity. Villagers contributed firewood, bricks for stoves, and ingredients such as dried mango slices and tamarind, creating a sense of collective responsibility.

Despite efforts to recover, the challenges faced by the affected communities remain severe. In the final days of the community kitchen's operation, heavy rainfall once again flooded the newly planted paddy fields, exacerbating the threat to food security. The Bhadra River rose once more, creating cracks in the embankment of Darun Mallik village and prompting residents to brace for another possible breach. Many families continue to reside in temporary shelters, struggling with limited access to resources and assistance.

The August 2024 floods revealed the acute vulnerability of southern and eastern Bangladesh to climate-induced disasters, as well as the remarkable resilience of its population. The breach of Polder 22's embankment and the resulting floods brought significant hardship, yet the community's response—through collaborative efforts, solidarity, and projects like the community kitchen—showcased the strength of unity in overcoming adversity.

Following the flood, there was an outbreak of waterborne diseases, e.g. diarrhoea in Subarnachar Upazila of Noakhali district. Nijera Kori distributed saline and water purification tablets to help combat the outbreak. A total of 1,500 families, including landless households, received 7,500 saline packets and 14,000 water purification tablets. People from all walks of life, including members of landless organisations, expressed appreciation for this relief distribution. However, the persistent risk of flooding emphasises the critical need for sustainable infrastructure upgrades and long-term recovery initiatives.



Fighting Fundamentalism

After the change of government on August 5, 2024, there were widespread attacks and incidents of looting and land grabbing, targeting people from minority religious communities, as well as indigenous communities, in many of Nijera Kori's working areas across the country. Political violence spread extensively during this time.

In response, the LGs took action to support people from religious minority and indigenous communities. From August 7 to 11, 2024, the LGs conducted loudspeaker announcements in many areas and regions, calling for the maintenance of security, peace, and harmony across 31 sub-centers. Additionally, the LGs shared union-based mobile numbers with the public so that people could inform them if any problems arose.

Dilip Das, a rural doctor in Cumilla, said, "At this moment, the Landless Organisations took a great risk. The good work they have done is a reflection on the humane principles on which their work is based."

Since August 11, the landless organisations have been responsible for guarding localities inhabited by people from religious minority and indigenous communities in phases.

People also used mobile phones to report attacks and looting of tribal houses. Shitali Devi from Saghata said, "We express our gratitude to you from the bottom of our hearts. We didn't leave our homes before seeing you. Hearing the miking gave us strength. You are the only one who can protect us."

Highlights

- Two demonstrations against Hilla marriage in Dhanbari and Pairaband, stopping the practice there.
- Raising voice against imposition of veil and restricting women's movement in Mithapukur and Raiganj upazilas, leading to withdrawal of instructions by religious leaders.
- Informing Khanshama upazila police about provocative religious statements on Facebook.
- Protest in Khulna's Paikgacha and Nokathi areas for student beaten at a Qawmi madrasa, leading to public apology by authorities.
- Protest and filing of General Diary against mosque imam for harassing women in Charbagga and Charjabbar areas.
- Guiding 230 girls and 221 boys to transition from madrasas to regular schools.
- Protest against throwing brickbats at Hindu homes at night in Noakhali's Charbata and Natore's Lalpur.

In the post-uprising period, a team comprising rights activists from like-minded organisations [the Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Nijera Kori, Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), the Minority Rights Forum, Citizens' Initiative, Naripokkho, and the North Bengal Indigenous Forum] conducted a fact-finding visit from August 16 to 17, 2024. The team investigated incidents of violence against the Hindus, the Dalits, the Ahmadiyyas, and the Indigenous communities residing in the plains of Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, Panchagar, and Naogaon districts. It then provided several recommendations for both the Interim Government and Civil Society to ensure adequate measures for the safety and rehabilitation of victims, including establishing a hotline and community-based security network.

Nusrat's Murder: A Community's Fight for Justice

On April 19, 2024, Nusrat (12), daughter of Robiul and Morsheda from Harikandi village in Titas Upazila, Cumilla, and her younger brother enrolled in the Qari Azgar Ahmed International Islamia Madrasa in Bhulirpar. On her second day at the madrasa, the other girls noticed that she was missing. On April 23, police recovered her body from a pond near the madrasa.

Four days into her disappearance, the madrasa authorities called Nusrat's mother Morsheda and informed her that Nusrat had run away from the madrasa at night. "Your daughter's actions will tarnish the reputation of our madrasa. We are handling it; you should stay silent. There is no need to inform the police," Morsheda was told when she had rushed to the madrasa.

Despite the threat, Morsheda informed members of a landless organisation about the incident, and based on their information, police from the Gauripur Outpost came to the area on April 23, 2024. Due to the suspicious behavior of the madrasa authorities, they began searching the premises for Nusrat. In the afternoon, they recovered her body from the pond.

Nusrat's body had injury marks on the head, hands and legs, and blood stains on the nose. "Nusrat was raped and murdered," the police said.

Landless community leader Akter Hossain, in a meeting of representatives, planned a protest demanding justice for Nusrat's rape and murder. On May 17, 2024, members of the LOs began gathering in front of the Barkota Mansa house from surrounding areas. Around 8:30am, more than a hundred men and women gathered there, chanting slogans and demanding justice for Nusrat. The demonstration was attended by a total of 153 people, including 82 women, 46 men, 14 teenage girls, and 11 teenage boys.

On April 24, a case was filed with the Daudkandi Model Police Station against four individuals, including the madrasa principal. The police subsequently arrested the four and took them into custody.

But Nusrat's aunt said, "We are being pressured by many to accept a settlement deal, but we do not wish to do so. We seek the harshest punishment of the perpetrators."



14. Activities of Sangat Bangladesh

OBR Day

Sangat Bangladesh played a leading role in celebrating the One Billion Rising (OBR) Day throughout Bangladesh. Bangladesh OBR Coordinator Khushi Kabir launched the OBR 2024 and gave announcement of programmes to be held in more than 35 districts throughout the country on February 14. Feminist artistes performed in a cultural programme held at the capital's Rabindra Sarobar.

Two-country Training

A two-week-long capacity building Two-Country Training course on "Gender, Development, Human Rights and Peace" was held from February 18 to March 3, 2024 at the CCDB Hope Centre, Asuliya. A total of 30 participants attended the training—15 (13 women and 2 men) from Bangladesh and 15 (11 women and 4 men) from West Bengal, India. The training course aimed to foster gender sensitivity and feminist perspectives, empowering participants to analyse and address gender issues effectively in personal and professional contexts.

Celebrating International Women's Day

A discussion on Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain's contribution in realising women's rights was held at Pragroshor on March 14. Renowned filmmaker Shameem Aktar was the main speaker at the programme. At least 20 people from different fields and orientations took part in an open discussion following a speech delivered by Aktar.

Outreach Program in School

Sangat Bangladesh organised a workshop on "No Discrimination between Girls and Boys", which was held at Siddiqui's International School, Dhanmondi, on May 29, 2024. A total of 60 students—26 girls and 34 boys— from Standard III to VI attended the workshop.

Training of Trainers

A five-day long "Training of Trainers" was held from April 26 to 30 on "Gender, Development, Human Rights and Peace" at Pragroshor. Thirteen participants (all female trainers) from different development organisations participated. The aim of the training was to make a pool of trainers who are already working for different organisations and who will contribute to addressing issues regarding gender-based violence and working towards a new society.



Drama-based Theatre Workshop

Sangat Bangladesh and Sangat Performing Space BD organised a two-day Drama-Based Theatre Workshop on "Voice for Equal World through Art and Performance". It was held at Pragroshor, Dhanmondi. Roksana Parvin from BotTala facilitated the workshop. A total of 15 participants (eight women, four men, three queer) from different theatre groups and development organisations and three new comers (students from Brahmanbaria) attended the session.

Basic Gender Training

A three-day basic gender training was organised for development workers, students, journalists and other organisations to propagate awareness about Gender, Gender-Based Violence and Eco-Feminism. A total of 33 participants (female-23, Male-9 and Transgender-1) from different districts of the country and from various organisations and institutes participated.



APPENDIX-1 GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS AS OF 2023-2024

S.I.	Name	Designation
1.	Prof. Kazi Madina	Chairperson
2.	Prof. Rowshan Ara Firoz Ph.D	Vice Chairperson
3.	Khushi Kabir	Secretary
4.	Ira Rahman	Treasurer
5.	Prof. Syed Abul Barq Alvi	Asstnat Treasurer
6.	Abdul Majid Mallik	Member
7.	Shaheen Islam	Member
8.	Biren Shome	Member
9.	Afzalun Nessa Chowdhury	Member
10.	Salma A Shafi	Member
11.	Adv. Md. Zahedul Bari	Member
12.	Sanjeeb Drong	Member
13.	Prof. Giti Ara Nasreen	Member

GENERAL BODY MEMBERS AS OF 2023-2024

S.I.	Name	Designation
1.	Prof. Kazi Madina	Chairperson
2.	Prof. Rowshan Ara Firoz Ph.D	Vice Chairperson
3.	Khushi Kabir	Secretary
4.	Ira Rahman	Treasurer
5.	Prof. Syed Abul Barq Alvi	Assistant Treasurer
6.	Sitara Ahsanullah	Member
7.	Abdul Majid Mallik	Member
8.	Shaheen Islam	Member
9.	Nilufar Ahmad Ph.D	Member
10.	Mohammad Kamal uddin	Member
11.	Sara Zaker	Member
12.	Nilufar Sultana	Member
13.	Prof. Sadeka Halim Ph.D	Member
14.	Biren Shome	Member
15.	Prof. Abul Barkat Ph.D	Member
16.	Dr. Md. Shamsul Arefin	Member
17.	Prof. Shafique Uz Zaman Ph.D	Member
18.	Suraiya Rahman	Member
19.	Yasmin Rahman	Member
20.	Adv. Syeda Rizwana Hasan	Member
21.	Rukhsana Saida Poppy	Member
22.	Noorjahan Bose	Member
23.	Rahul Raha	Member
24.	Nigar Sultana	Member
25.	Afzalun Nessa Chowdhury	Member
26.	Anjan Kumar Datta Ph.D	Member
27.	Salma A Shafi	Member
28.	Moniza Biswas	Member
29.	Adv. Md. Zahedul Bari	Member
30.	Sanjeeb Drong	Member
31.	Umme Muslima	Member
32.	Asmar Osman	Member
33.	Prof. GitiAra Nasreen	Member
34.	Rasheda Nasreen	Member
35.	Abu Sayeed Khan	Member
36.	Prof. Mirza Taslima Sultana Ph.D	Member
37.	Rina Roy	Member
38.	Nasimun Ara Huq	Member
39.	Mirza Shabnam Ferdousi	Member

APPENDIX-2 FINANCIAL STATEMENT



S.K. BARUA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

a member of
empacta
registered in Berlin-Germany

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Management of

Nijera Kori

Address: 7/8, Block-C, Lalmatia, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of "Nijera Kori" which comprise the statement of consolidated financial position as at 31 December 2024 and the consolidated statement of Comprehensive Income and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of "Nijera Kori" the entity as at 31 December 2024, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountant (IESBA Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

- We draw attention to note no. 17 of notes to the financial statements with regard to recognition and presentation of source tax against bank interest.
- No income tax provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of those matters.



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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the organization's duration, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to organization's period 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 organizations financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or 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 International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) would 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 these bases of consolidated financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 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 the 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 consolidated 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, further events or conditions may cause the organization to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the organization's or activities within the institute to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, related safe guards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

We also report that:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made do verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the organization so far as it appeared from our examination of these books; and
- c) The statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Dated: Dhaka

08 MAY 2025

Suhrid Kumar Barua FCA
Partner
Enrollment No. 232
S. K. Barua & Co
Chartered Accountants

DYC: 2503080232/15435460





NIJERA KORI
Consolidated Statement of Receipts and Payments
For the year ended 31 December, 2024

Particulars	31-Dec-24	31-Dec-23
Opening balance		
Cash in hand	94,447	77,882
Cash at bank	64,902,160	40,429,542
Total opening balance	64,996,607	40,507,424
Receipts:		
Unutilised fund	-	-
Foreign grants	109,035,308	160,816,278
Other receipts	2,398,763	2,301,872
Transfer - General Fund	13,500,000	
Transfer - GLZ project	-	790,000
Total receipts	189,930,679	204,415,574
Payments:		
Core activities	16,645,226	14,167,076
SANGAT Activities	7,947,448	3,171,435
Personnel Costs	100,905,197	98,369,140
Administrative cost	31,352,362	23,561,947
Procurement	24,000	149,369
Evaluation Cost	4,781,375	-
Transfer - General Fund	13,500,000	
Total payments	175,155,608	139,418,967
Closing balance:	14,805,071	64,996,607
Cash in hand	46,250	94,447
Cash at Bank	14,758,821	64,902,161
Total cash balance	14,805,071	64,996,607

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

[Signature]

Administrator

[Signature]

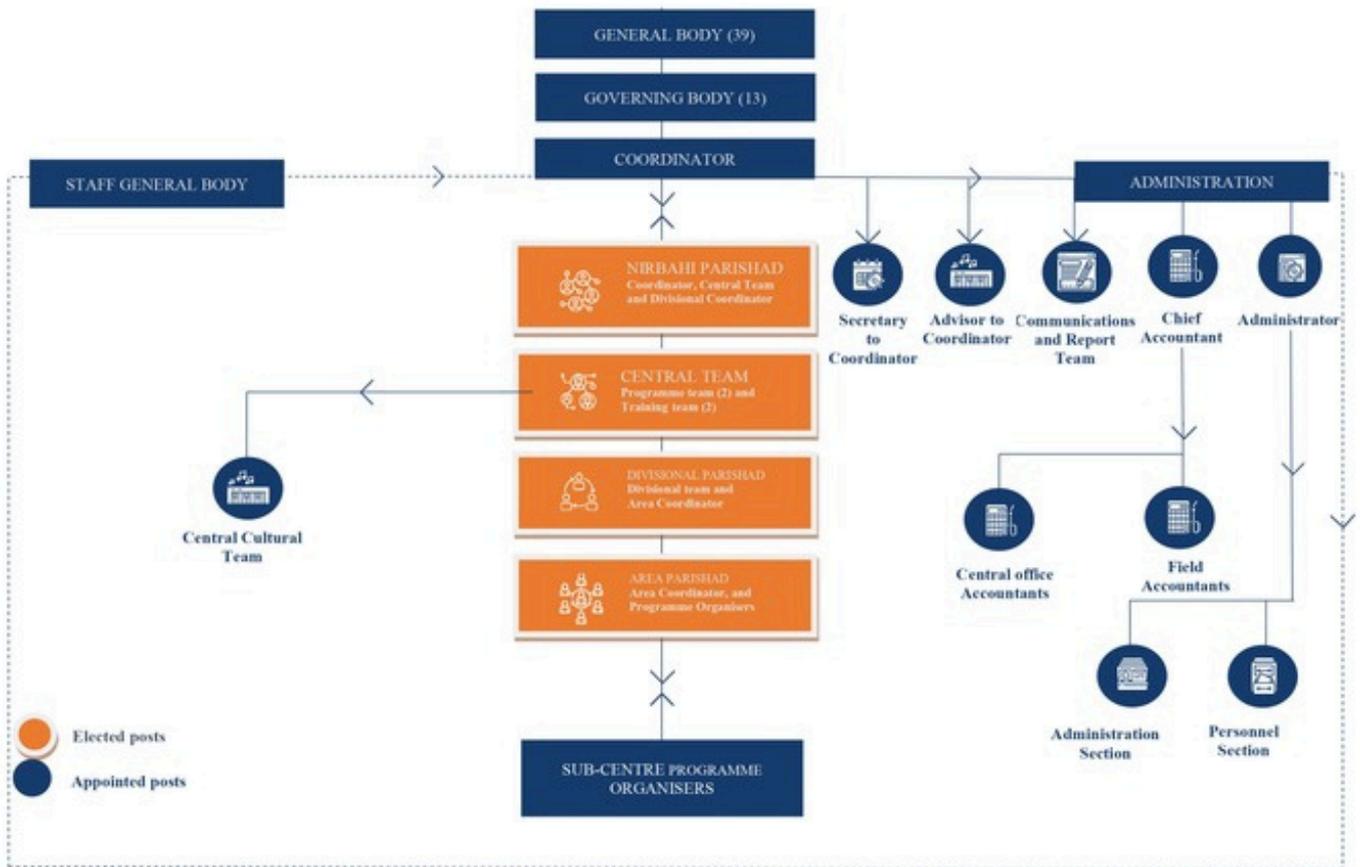
Coordinator

Dated, Dhaka

08 March 2025



APPENDIX-3 ORGANOGRAM OF NIJERA KORI



APPENDIX-3 ANNEXURE TABLE

Table 1: Working areas									
Division	District	Upazila	Area	Sub-centre	Total (Dec 2023)		Village Coverage Up to Dec 2023*		
					Union	Village			
Chattogram	Cumilla	Chandina	Cumilla	3	24	110	21		
		Daudkandi							
		Debidwar							
	Noakhali Sadar	Noakhali	6	9	45	6			
Companigonj									
Lakshmipur	Chattogram	Kabirhat	Rangoti	1	6	28	5		
		Subarnachar							
Dhaka	Tangail	Rangoti	Charjabbar	12	53	211	32		
		Sandwip							
		Sandwip							
		Sandwip							
I	Tangail	Tangail Sadar	Rangoti	1	4	22	5		
		Madhupur							
		Madhupur							
		Dhambari							
I	Kushia	Dhambari	Kumarkhali	3	7	51	14		
		Kumarkhali							
		Kheksa							
		Kheksa							
Khulna	Khulna	Paikgacha	Paikgacha	6	19	174	41		
		Dumuria							
		Dumuria							
		Botaghata							
I	Sirajgonj	Botaghata	Raygonj	7	26	225	55		
		Raygonj							
		Raygonj							
		Raygonj							
Rajshahi and Rangpur administrative divisions)	Bogura	Bogura Sadar	Gaibandha	2	5	82	13		
		Saghata							
		Sadullapur							
		Pirgonj							
Rangpur	Dinajpur	Rangpur Sadar	Rangpur	2	9	82	24		
		Mithapukur							
		Khanshana							
		Bagatipara							
Natore	Natore	Bagatipara	Bagatipara	2	10	170	42		
		Lalpur							
		Natore Sadar							
		Natore Sadar							
Total	7	11	5	9	44	503	148		
	13	28	13	31	139	1,088	260		

Table 2: Landless groups

Des	Total up to December 2023			Plan for 2024			New groups formed in 2024			Total up to December 2024		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Rjh	2,733	2,159	4,892	13	6	19	20	8	28	2,753	2,167	4,920
Dhk	463	344	807	6	3	9	4	2	6	467	346	813
Ctg	2,482	1,715	4,197	13	6	19	53	29	82	2,535	1,744	4,279
Khl	888	509	1,397	10	6	16	15	7	22	903	516	1,419
Total	6,566	4,727	11,293	42	21	63	92	46	138	6,658	4,773	11,431

Table 3: Group members

Des	Total up to December 2023			Plan for 2024			New members in 2024			Member deaths in 2024			Total up to December 2024		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Rjh	53,540	45,494	99,034	208	96	304	739	45	31	76	45	31	54,077	45,620	99,697
Dhk	8,826	7,722	16,548	96	48	144	112	13	14	27	13	14	8,888	7,745	16,633
Ctg	48,401	36,013	84,414	208	96	304	1,699	24	22	46	24	22	49,518	36,549	86,067
Khl	17,747	10,679	28,426	160	96	256	409	18	20	38	18	20	18,008	10,789	28,797
Total	128,514	99,908	228,422	672	336	1,008	2,959	100	87	187	100	87	130,491	100,703	231,194

Table 4: General group meeting

Des	Plan for 2024						Achievement in 2024											
	Attended by staff			Initiated by group			Total plan			Attended by staff			Initiated by group			Total achievement		
Div	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Rjh	10,094	3,344	13,438	5,206	2,436	7,642	15,300	5,780	21,080	10,711	5,124	15,835	9,553	6,820	16,373	20,264	11,944	32,208
Dhk	4,226	2,396	6,622	3,574	1,334	4,908	7,800	3,730	11,530	2,977	1,160	4,137	2,295	1,153	3,448	5,272	2,313	7,585
Ctg	10,190	3,571	13,761	6,860	3,529	10,389	17,050	7,100	24,150	9,385	3,614	12,999	4,800	3,208	8,008	14,185	6,822	21,007
Khl	7,664	2,342	10,006	4,886	3,148	8,034	12,550	5,490	18,040	6,786	3,773	10,559	4,112	2,562	6,674	10,898	6,335	17,233
Total	32,174	11,653	43,827	20,526	10,447	30,973	52,700	22,100	74,800	29,859	13,671	43,530	20,760	13,743	34,503	50,619	27,414	78,033

Table 5: Representative, joint group and annual group meeting

Des	Representative meeting			Joint meeting			Annual group meeting (plan)			Annual group meeting (achievement)			
	Plan	Achievement	Plan	Achievement	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
Rjh	394	190	418	703	1,125	894	2,019	825	495	1,320			
Dhk	50	27	29	32	290	263	553	191	97	288			
Ctg	405	359	884	1,523	1,397	995	2,392	1,270	788	2,058			
Khl	161	101	109	228	688	548	1,236	590	291	881			
Total	1,010	677	1,440	2,486	3,500	2,700	6,200	2,876	1,671	4,547			

Table 6: Committee meeting and group convention

Division	Total no. of committees up to																			
	Dec 2023						Committee Meeting 2024						Group Convention 2024							
	Plan			Achievement			Plan			Achievement			Plan			Achievement				
	Village	Union	Upzila	Area	Village	Union	Upzila	Area	Village	Union	Upzila	Area	Village	Union	Upzila	Area	Village	Union	Upzila	Area
Rjh	146	9	1	9	1,355	98	10	97	1,028	107	11	100	144	9	1	9	144	9	1	9
Dhk	28	6	1	1	289	63	13	10	263	59	12	11	28	6	1	1	28	6	1	1
Ctg	58	3	1	14	596	32	11	139	655	36	8	154	58	3	1	14	58	3	1	13
Khl	50	3	-	8	513	30	0	80	428	29	0	75	50	3	0	8	50	3	0	8
Total	282	21	3	32	2,753	223	34	326	2,374	231	31	340	280	21	3	32	280	21	3	31

Table 7: Landless group savings

	Total up to Dec 2023			Plan for 2024			Achievement 2024			Distribution 2024			Total up to Dec 2024							
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T					
Rjh	19,258,433	18,051,245	37,309,678	19,258,433	18,051,245	37,309,678	3,750,800	1,822,990	5,573,790	4,173,567	1,684,400	5,857,967	1,820,240	1,523,560	3,343,800					
Dhk	1,465,664	2,370,604	3,836,268	1,465,664	2,370,604	3,836,268	761,440	577,568	1,339,008	973,620	605,595	1,579,215	388,990	123,910	512,900					
Ctg	42,480,575	34,331,727	76,812,302	42,480,575	34,331,727	76,812,302	7,473,970	3,853,550	11,327,520	8,467,980	4,140,045	12,608,025	5,481,500	6,360,000	11,841,500					
Khl	9,764,046	6,547,687	16,311,733	9,764,046	6,547,687	16,311,733	1,212,840	605,860	1,818,700	2,197,880	928,950	3,126,830	1,215,100	981,690	2,196,790					
Total	72,968,718	61,301,263	134,269,981	72,968,718	61,301,263	134,269,981	13,199,050	6,859,968	20,059,018	15,813,047	7,358,990	23,172,037	8,905,830	8,989,160	17,894,990					
Total (USD)													131,775	61,325	193,100	74,215	74,910	149,125		

Des	Total up to 2023			Plan for 2024			Achievement in 2024			Total up to 2024		
	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T	W	M	T
R/jh	981	383	1,364	21	1	22	39	1	40	1,020	384	1,404
Dhk	326	235	561	20	16	36	12	2	14	338	237	575
Ctg	801	398	1,199	18	4	22	52	3	55	853	401	1,254
Khl	671	175	846	6	2	8	24	5	29	695	180	875
Total	2,779	1,191	3,970	65	23	88	127	11	138	2,805	1,189	3,994

	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 2023	618	531	1,149	115	92	207	508	405	913	247	186	433	1,488	1,214	2,702
Plan for graduation 2024	5	7	12			0	17	15	32	19	18	37	41	40	81
Achievement 2024	9	5	14	2	1	3	27	23	50	7	3	10	45	32	77
Total up to December 2024	627	536	1163	117	93	210	535	428	963	254	189	443	1,533	1,246	2,779
Higher Level															
Total up to December 2023	112	93	205	9	2	11	76	60	136	156	122	278	353	277	630
Plan for graduation 2024		1	1			0	4	7	11	2	5	7	6	13	19
Achievement 2024		0	0			0	6	5	11	2	0	2	8	5	13
Total up to December 2024	112	93	205	9	2	11	82	65	147	158	122	280	361	282	643

Women leadership to challenges religious obstacle	4	52	48	100	4	54	44	98	2	26	24	50	2	25	25	50	3	39	36	75	3	52	30	82	3	39	36	75	3	38	38	76	12	156	144	300	12	169	137	306
Feminist workshops for state actors (e.g. police, judiciary, local health officials) on SGBV issues	11	138	130	268	11	108	141	249	5	64	61	125	5	49	89	138	15	207	168	375	15	204	169	373	10	130	120	250	10	117	133	250	41	539	479	1,018	41	478	532	1,010
Workshops on High Court guideline regarding formulation of complain committee	14	182	168	350	14	170	168	338	7	91	84	175	7	85	88	173	11	171	154	325	11	147	125	272	11	147	125	272	13	164	170	334	43	591	531	1,122	45	566	551	1,117

Table 11: Trainings

Div	Rajshahi												Dhaka												Chotogram												Khulna												Nijera Kori											
	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	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T	N	W	M	T																				
Basic	5	80	20	100	3	40	20	60	3	39	20	59	5	80	20	100	5	80	20	100	5	79	20	99	18	280	80	360	18	278	80	358																												
Advance	3	33	27	60	3	33	27	60	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	2	20	20	40	2	24	16	40	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20																
Tertiary Level	1	20		20										2	20	20	40	2	20	20	40	1	20	20	1	20	20	1	18	18	4	40	40	80	4	40	38	78																						
Total Core Trainings	9	133	47	180	4	50	30	80	4	49	30	79	9	120	60	180	9	124	56	180	7	90	50	140	7	89	47	136	29	893	187	580	29	395	180	575																								
Issue based trainings:																																																												
Land use and Khos land distribution law, policy	1	11	9	20	1	11	9	20	1	11	9	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	9	11	20	4	41	39	80	4	41	39	80																				
Land rights of women; gender role in family and society	1	11	9	20	1	11	9	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	2	20	20	40	2	27	12	39	5	51	49	100	5	58	41	99																				
Leadership development of women and men														1	10	10	20	1	11	9	20																																							
Leadership and monitoring skills on sexual and gender-based violence and mobilisation	1	11	9	20	1	11	9	20	1	10	10	20	1	10	10	20	1	11	9	20	1	10	10	20	1	11	9	20	1	11	9	20	4	41	39	80	4	43	37	80																				

Table 13: Cultural activities

	No. of cultural groups	Plan					Achievement				
		C.G. meetings	Cultural Discussions /Workshops	Drama performances	Padajatra (long march)	People's song (ganasangeet) performances	C.G. meetings	Cultural Discussions /Workshops	Drama performances	Padajatra (long march)	People's song (ganasangeet) performances
Rjh	20	119	10	47	1	38	130	18	70	1	39
Dhk	9	78	3	16	1	18	73	3	19	1	15
Ctg	14	131	16	23	0	71	148	24	48	0	85
Khl	11	106	5	17	4	107	104	12	66	4	131
Total	54	434	34	103	6	234	455	57	203	6	270

Table 18. Collective economic activities using group saving

Up to Dec 21	Agriculture				Fishing				Livestock				Small business/retailer and others				Total				
	Rajskadi	Dhaka	Chotogram	Khalua	Rajskadi	Dhaka	Chotogram	Khalua	Rajskadi	Dhaka	Chotogram	Khalua	Rajskadi	Dhaka	Chotogram	Khalua	Rajskadi	Dhaka	Chotogram	Khalua	SK
Group	W 379	11	549	31	46	7	19	13	248	2	196	5	1,490	596	1,042	90	2,064	136	1,976	79	1,645
	M 315	55	264	36	128	36	94	19	234	15	203	2	954	123	1,118	31	1,641	276	1,599	88	1,537
	T 705	66	814	67	174	43	107	32	472	17	399	7	2,444	229	2,185	61	3,705	305	2,975	167	3,202
Member	W 298	298	1,654	599	956	363	1,946	383	5,952	277	2,486	61	29,254	728	28,933	712	36,112	1,576	27,429	1,766	66,969
	M 1,054	1,074	3,271	734	2,972	823	2,228	603	8,754	336	3,130	36	18,644	1,288	21,992	534	29,970	3,497	26,473	1,887	66,171
	T 1,352	1,372	4,925	1,334	3,928	1,186	4,176	986	14,706	613	6,216	137	47,898	2,012	46,925	1,246	66,082	5,073	58,246	3,673	113,014
Employment	W 36	40	375	91	606	367	137	85	201	6	171	-	1,296	323	659	96	2,031	462	1,142	212	3,819
	M 56	175	315	155	861	328	155	104	610	6	266	3	2,398	232	1,241	65	3,179	608	1,897	325	6,009
	T 92	215	690	246	1,467	336	296	189	811	12	437	3	3,694	235	1,890	121	5,217	1,070	2,939	537	9,828
Investment (BOT) in up to Dec 2021	W 1,997,310	774,320	1,550,613	417,153	1,828,753	325,000	520,860	36,500	2,665,369	38,000	762,285	71,740	9,976,281	1,240,400	7,063,246	500,325	17,471,713	2,277,720	9,894,534	1,017,718	30,661,675
Group 24	W 29	-	-	-	9	-	1	2	32	-	11	2	89	-	41	-	109	-	53	-	187
	M 32	1	1	-	17	-	1	1	5	-	6	-	63	-	22	-	115	1	36	-	146
	T 61	1	1	-	26	-	2	2	37	-	17	2	141	-	63	-	245	1	83	4	333
Member 24	W 558	-	-	-	195	-	58	45	763	-	277	38	1,603	-	738	-	3,459	-	963	89	1,665
	M 619	17	20	-	365	-	112	104	1,117	-	112	-	1,117	-	458	-	2,205	17	558	-	2,780
	T 1,177	37	20	-	560	-	366	45	1,880	-	389	38	2,720	-	1,196	-	4,664	17	1,521	89	6,445
Employment 24	W 32	-	-	-	8	-	1	2	5	-	10	2	95	-	47	-	108	-	58	4	202
	M 53	1	1	-	38	-	1	1	1	-	6	-	48	-	22	-	128	-	30	-	168
	T 85	-	1	-	46	-	2	2	6	-	16	2	141	-	69	-	278	-	88	4	370
Investment (BOT) increase in Dec 24	W 570,000	60,000	30,000	-	571,500	80,000	110,000	110,000	172,800	-	535,100	20,000	1,470,600	-	1,455,250	-	2,794,980	120,000	2,131,550	130,000	5,166,530
Group	W -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	9	-	30
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	18	-	29
	T -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	2	-	27	-	59
Member	W 11,210	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	60	-	120	-	30	-	120	-	30	-	280	-	210
	M -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	30	-	35	-	30	-	165	-	165
	T 1,177	1,279	6,975	1,334	4,488	1,186	1,091	1,421	14,621	613	6,165	195	16,548	2,052	17,600	-	30	-	345	-	375
Employment	W 32	36	40	64	263	21	19	21	414	-	125	3	1,196	99	623	29	1,205	146	807	117	2,085
	M 59	56	176	91	644	367	138	85	262	6	176	-	1,252	123	679	96	2,151	462	1,169	212	3,984
	T 91	92	216	155	907	328	157	106	616	6	301	3	2,448	222	1,302	65	4,056	628	1,976	329	6,369
Total investment in (BOT) up to Dec 24	W 4,167,310	834,320	1,480,613	417,153	2,400,253	285,000	630,860	136,500	2,242,249	38,000	953,385	91,740	11,371,881	1,240,400	8,415,296	500,325	20,181,693	2,897,720	11,581,624	1,147,718	35,308,805
Investment in (BOT) up to Dec 24	W 18,132	7,954	14,500	3,827	32,021	2,625	5,789	1,252	20,371	149	6,765	842	104,329	11,180	77,207	4,608	185,153	21,997	106,254	10,530	321,914
	M 132,000	29,400	2,000	231,000	70,400	41,150	171,000	285,700	12,000	-	48,300	-	325,400	48,000	1,216,900	-	540,800	118,600	1,438,200	508,200	2,605,670
	T 150,132	37,354	16,500	252,132	91,421	42,250	188,000	371,400	130,000	48,300	48,300	48,300	650,729	56,000	1,294,107	-	1,081,600	237,200	1,531,400	1,016,400	2,811,644
Profit (BOT)	W 189,000	86,500	2,000	1,025,500	284,500	136,500	371,000	371,000	321,000	32,000	163,200	-	719,000	98,150	1,712,700	-	1,162,500	523,500	2,153,000	1,746,150	5,789,150
	M 2,750	721	17	8,546	2,388	2,804	2,258	6,009	2,627	-	1,160	-	5,992	821	14,114	-	11,196	4,346	12,549	14,555	48,246
	T 191,750	873	17	1,034,046	296,888	139,304	373,258	377,009	323,627	32,000	164,360	-	724,992	979,150	1,726,814	-	1,173,696	527,846	2,165,549	1,760,655	5,837,800

	Open posts (for which both women and men can contest)		Open posts for which women contested	Candidates (W)	Candidates (M)	Women elected
R/jh	571		542	654	1,102	235
Dhk	146		135	213	366	81
Ctg	299		281	427	735	170
Khl	227		211	281	481	169
Total	1,243		1,169	1,575	2,684	655

Issue	Issue raised by (group)	Movements initiated				Total no. of movements	Movements won				Ongoing movements as of Dec 2024	
		Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna		Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna		Total No. of movement won
Violence against women: Dowry, divorce, polygamy, rape, physical assault, kidnapping etc.	W	208	75	279	19	581	191	74	269	19	553	17
	M	28	48	84	2	162	13	44	89	2	148	15
	W		1	1	-	2		1	1	-	2	-
Fundamentalism	M	6	4	1	1	12	6	4	1	1	12	-
	W	16	18	30	5	69	16	18	28	5	67	-
	M	12	23	27	2	64	9	23	26	2	60	3
Rights on Khar 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	27	7	5	6	45	22	7	5	6	40	5
	M	13	6	10	3	32	9	6	10	3	28	4
	W	251	101	315	30	697	229	100	303	30	662	22
Resistance against corruption in Local Govt, misappropriation of public resources, graft, unequal wages etc.	M	59	81	122	8	270	37	77	126	8	248	22
	Total	310	182	437	38	967	266	177	429	38	910	44

Table 17: Legal aid support activities																									
	Rajshahi				Dhaka				Chattogram				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					
Total	64	2	2	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	13	6	5	1	-	7	4	3	1	-	87	13	10	3	1
Criminal	7	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	10	2	2	-	-
Filed by groups	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-
Field against groups	2																1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Civil	9						1	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	1	2	1
Filed by groups	9					-	1		1	1		1	1								9	2	1	1	1
Field against groups																									
VAW	37					1	-	-	-	-	8	2	2	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	50	3	3	-	-
Filed by groups	37					1					8	2	2			4	1	1			50	3	3	-	-
Field against groups	-																								
Village Court	11	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	18	5	4	1	-
Filed by groups	11	1	1	-	-	1					2	2	2	-	-	2	2	1	1		16	5	4	1	
Field against groups																					2	-	-	-	

Table:18 Participations in Shalish

	No. of Shalish		Observer		Judge			Arranged by Group & local leader		Result		In process	Recovered as Compensation (BDT)	
	W	M	T	W	M	T	Group	Group & local leader	Settled	Stopped	Cases			
Violence against women														
Rajshahi	526	1,889	2,517	4,406	280	359	639	492	30	465	14	10	47	550,000
Dhaka	93	442	801	1,243	91	166	257	92	1	92	1		-	
Chattogram	664	2,062	3,508	5,570	405	703	1,108	494	170	633	2		29	3,110,000
Khulna	59	371	345	716	59	68	127	57	2	58	1	1	-	180,000
Total	1,342	4,764	7,171	11,935	835	1,296	2,131	1,135	203	1,248	18	11	76	3,840,000
Illegal possession of property														
Rajshahi	91	244	407	651	26	71	97	86	5	85	1	-	5	402,000
Dhaka	35	137	291	428	24	55	79	1	33	25	1	1	9	
Chattogram	41	187	386	573	35	74	109	28	13	35	2		4	136,000
Khulna	14	81	113	194	10	16	26	11	3	14			-	
Total	181	649	1,197	1,846	95	216	311	126	54	159	4	1	18	538,000
Issue of injustice and oppression														
Rajshahi	61	151	252	403	20	63	83	57	9	59	-	2	2	120,000
Dhaka	34	146	291	437	31	65	96	31	3	21	13		-	
Chattogram	47	113	198	311	20	65	85	33	14	44	3		-	2,000
Khulna	29	120	205	325	20	41	61	29		29			-	57,500
Total	171	530	946	1,476	91	234	325	150	26	153	16	2	2	179,500
In total														
Rajshahi	678	2,284	3,176	5,460	326	493	819	635	44	609	15	12	54	1,072,000
Dhaka	162	725	1,383	2,108	146	286	432	124	37	138	15	1	9	-
Chattogram	752	2,362	4,092	6,454	460	842	1,302	555	197	712	7	-	33	3,248,000
Khulna	102	572	663	1,235	89	125	214	97	5	101	1	1	-	237,500
Total	1,694	5,943	9,314	15,257	1,021	1,746	2,767	1,411	283	1,560	38	14	96	4,557,500

Table 19: Election in local-level committees						
	Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna	Total	
School Management Committee (Contested)	W	15	2	10	6	33
	M	25	2	17	16	60
	T	30	4	27	22	83
School Management Committee (Elected)	W	9	1	6	2	18
	M	14	2	10	12	38
	T	23	3	16	14	56
Market Management Committee (Contested)	W	2	-	-	-	2
	M	55	4	12	8	79
	T	57	4	12	8	81
Market Management Committee (Elected)	W	1	-	-	-	1
	M	30	4	9	5	48
	T	31	4	9	5	49
Number of committees contested for						
Number of committees elected in						
Total contested	W	17	2	10	6	35
	M	80	6	29	24	139
	T	97	8	39	30	174
Total elected	W	10	1	6	2	19
	M	44	6	19	17	86
	T	54	7	25	19	105

Table 20: Nomination in local-level committees						
		Rajshahi	Dhaka	Chattogram	Khulna	Total
Community Health Clinic Management Committee (Nominated)	W	23			3	26
	M	13	3		2	18
	T	36	3	-	5	44
Upazila health complex Committee	W	1				1
	M	-				-
	T	1	-	-	-	1
UP standing committee	W	14	3	5		22
	M	16		2		18
	T	30	3	7	-	40
Policing Committee	W	4		-	-	4
	M	8		-	2	10
	T	12	-	-	2	14
Complain committee	W	29		3		32
	M	31		4		35
	T	60	-	7	-	67
Citizen coordination and security committee.	W	8				8
	M	9				9
	T	17	-	-	-	17
Communal Peace-building and Monitoring Committee	W	20				20
	M	26				26
	T	46	-	-	-	46
Municipality coordinate committee	W			3		3
	M					-
	T	-	-	3	-	3
Sugarcane purchase committee	W	-				-
	M	3				3
	T	3	-	-	-	3
Number of committees nominated for		78	6	8	5	97
Number of nominated members	W	99	3	11	3	116
	M	106	3	6	4	119
Total		205	6	17	7	235

Table 21: Activities undertaken and voluntary services provided by group members using group savings

Organisational activities		Conducting case	Cooperation and Support Activities	Total	Total Beneficiary
Contribution (BDT)					
Raj	16,060	20,300	52,680	89,040	586
Dhk	7,870	46,500	5,700	60,070	1,024
Ctg	172,671	505,527	261,676	939,874	18,363
Khl	50,800	33,130	48,700	132,630	261
Total	247,401	605,457	368,756	1,221,614	20,234
USD	2,062	5,045	3,073	10,180	

Table 22: Opinion sharing and dialogue meetings with government bodies and elected representatives

Meetings with	Initiative by	Land & water body	Shrimp aquaculture	Local development	Health	Education	Agriculture	VAW	False cases and harassment	Fundamentalisms	Law & order situation	Total
Deputy Commissioner	Govt./Authority	30	1				1	2				34
Assistant commissioner of Land	Group	44			2		2	7		1	1	57
Upazilla Administration	Govt./Authority	189	1	3								193
Education Authority	Group	318		1	1	2					1	323
Health Authority	Govt./Authority	328		123	15	24	43	6	1	1	3	544
Bank Authority	Group	427	1	157	18	28	75	8		3	5	722
Police	Govt./Authority					178	11					189
Parliament Member	Group					182	27					209
Union Parishad	Govt./Authority	36			207	3	5	1				252
Total	Group	30		52	170	3						203
	Govt./Authority	1		72								52
	Group	52		3		11	2	98	2	2	69	239
	Govt./Authority	84		1		13	2	100		10	56	266
	Group	32	2	12			9	1				56
	Govt./Authority	28	9	5			6	1			2	51
	Group	272		1	89	5	49	4			5	425
	Govt./Authority	337	23	97	2	12	68	6		1	8	554
	Group	939	4	194	311	221	120	112	3	3	77	1,984
	Gov. or elected authority	1,269	33	333	193	240	180	122		15	73	2,458
	Group	2,208	37	527	504	461	300	234	3	18	150	4,442

Table 23: Opinion sharing and dialogue meetings with political and civic stakeholders

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	VAW	False Cases and Harassment	Fundamentalism		Law and Order situation
Political Party	Party	1											1
	Group	1											1
Press Club	Press Club				5		2	13	1				21
	Group			3			5	20	10				38
Bar Council (BC)	BC	66					2		11			1	80
	Group								29	3			32
Women's Organisations	WO				2	2	6						10
	Group						16		2				18
Total	Stakeholders	67			7	2	10	13	12			1	112
	Group	1			3		21	20	41				89
	Total	68			3	2	31	33	53		3	1	201

Table 24: Access and control over natural resources

	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	3.84		0.37	5	133	6,151,800	51,265
Dhk					0.40	0	2	800,000	6,667
Ctg	247	307			0.31	554	764	468,364,000	3,903,033
Khl			19.42		0.17	20	855	21,120,000	176,000
Total	247	308	23	-	1	580	1,754	496,435,800	4,136,965

Division	Movements for recovery of land		Beneficiary		Movement against commercial shrimp culture			Beneficiary		Inheritance property		
	No. of movements	Land (Acre)	Beneficiary	Beneficiary	No. of movements	Land (Acre)	Water Bodies (Acre)/Lease	Beneficiary	Beneficiary	No. of movements	Land (Acre)	Beneficiary
R/jh	83	279	798	108	0	0	18	108	548	246	556	
Dhk	4	19	461	0	0	0	0	0	80	21	76	
C/g	72	2,749	3,027	0	0	0	0	0	251	62	242	
Khl	18	135	250	17,778	74	1,898	1,139	17,778	112	114	125	
Total	177	3,182	4,536	17,886	74	1,898	1,157	17,886	991	443	999	
R/jh	20	1.00	9	109	8		3.84	109	40	0.37	15	
Dhk	41								14	0.40	2	
C/g	57	554	755						27	0.31	9	
Khl	-			850	7		19.42	850	24	0.17	5	
Total	118	555	764	959	15	23	22	959	105	1	31	
R/jh	103	280	807	217	8		22	217	588	246	571	
Dhk	45	19	461	-	-			-	94	22	78	
C/g	129	3,303	3,782	-	-			-	278	63	251	
Khl	18	135	250	18,628	81	1,898	1,158	18,628	136	114	130	
Total	295	3,737	5,300	18,845	89	1,898	1,180	18,845	1,096	445	1,030	

	Number of RTI Applications			Information Received		
	Pending 2023	Jan to Dec 2024	Total Application	Information received against primary application 2024	Apple	Information received 2024
Social Safety Net Programme		39	39	30	2	32
Khas land	2	7	9	9		9
Cluster village (Asrayan Project)		7	7	7		7
Education		2	2	1		1
Community Clinic and Upzilla Health administration		16	16	15	1	16
Environment		2	2	2		2
Village Court		1	1			1
Agricultural Service and Subsidy		8	8	8		8
Complain Committee		34	34	30		30
Union Parishad (Council) budget		1	1	1		1
Upazila Youth department		1	1	1		1
Upazila Fisheries Department		2	2	2		2
Total primary applications	2	120	122	106	3	109
						13

Table 27: Safety net

	Total Card					VGF Card					VGD Card					Elderly Allowance								
	Total	W	M	Jointly	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH			
Rjh	12,555	7,172	5,383	-	151	18	5,319	3,178	2,141	1,100	-	3	3	-	-	-	147	87	60	-	-			
Dhk	2,706	1,397	1,479	-	-	-	1,672	780	892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ctg	17,173	5,583	11,798	192	-	-	7,696	3,483	4,213	-	-	862	862	-	-	-	338	172	166	-	-			
Khl	1,690	878	801	11	-	-	351	290	121	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-			
Total	34,404	14,740	19,461	203	151	18	15,018	7,671	7,367	1,100	-	890	890	-	-	-	489	263	226	-	-			
Maternity Allowances	100 Day Employment Generation Programme					Widow Allowances					Special Relief Program					Fish Fry Distribution								
W	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH
Rjh	22	47	29	18	-	42	42	-	18	7,004	3,846	3,158	31	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	524	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ctg	22	-	-	-	-	123	123	-	-	691	340	351	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Khl	17	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	1,267	593	674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	62	47	29	18	-	169	169	-	18	10,068	5,303	4,263	31	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Fisher Folk Card	Disability Card					Shelter Home/Member Family					Toilet					Tube well								
Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH	Total Card	W	M	D	SW/WH
Rjh	-	-	-	-	11	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhk	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ctg	7,509	463	7,046	-	51	30	21	203	203	11	192	11	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khl	-	-	-	-	13	7	6	13	13	2	11	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,509	463	7,046	-	82	46	36	216	216	13	203	13	79	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 28: Participation of women in household decision-making

	Daughter's education		Daughter's marriage		Medical Treatment		Purchase of food		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	61	160	77	190	183	145	162	268	238	284	123	218	42	87	243	325	1,129	1,677
Dhk	82	159	64	126	110	167	169	210	188	221	122	226	48	110	231	343	1,014	1,562
Ctg	20	133	18	102	50	93	50	161	102	257	29	212	8	56	35	474	312	1,488
Khl	26	97	6	79	77	118	86	108	178	168	139	195	22	144	264	324	798	1,233
Total	189	549	165	497	420	523	467	747	706	930	413	851	120	397	773	1,466	3,253	5,960

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	976	1,534	1,065	2,163	5,738
Dhk	644	1,015	917	1,572	4,148
Ctg	554	771	593	1,167	3,085
Khl	1,247	316	1,446	2,729	5,738
Total	3,421	3,636	4,021	7,631	18,709

Table 30: Reproductive Health																
	Decision about pregnancy		Use of birth control		Adolescent' vaccination		Gynaecological treatment		Place of delivery		Education on SRHR		Number of students participating in discussion on SRHR	Hygienic latrine received (household)		
	W	Jointly	W	Jointly	G		W	Jointly	House	Presence of midwife	Hospital	G			B	
Rjh	1,196	1,944	815	515	435	367	75	25	26	98	1,941	1,717	1,270	966	540	6,673
Dhk	536	582	430	332	114	113	145	25	25	71	870	156	142	265	203	2,590
Ctg	1,021	1,711	293	184	105	319	38	14	14	115	2,588	535	302	487	364	5,797
Khl	653	872	928	332	211	381	43	7	7	86	1,175	367	110	218	104	1,713
Total	3,406	5,109	2,466	1,363	865	1,180	301	72	72	370	6,574	2,775	1,824	1,936	1,211	16,773

Table 32: Advocacy events at local level

Description of activities	Total									
	Plan					Achievement				
	N	W	M	T	Total	N	W	M	T	Total
Dialogue with Union Parishad and elected representative on Khas land, SafetyNet card, UP budget and drug	55	636	708	1,344	44	510	851	1,361		
Dialogue with Community Clinic on Health service	37	473	342	815	34	499	278	777		
Dialogue with Law Enforcing Agency (Police Stations)	1	5	9	14	1	4	6	10		
Dialogue with Upazila Administration (JMO, AC land, fisheries and Women affairs)	93	1,114	1,059	2,173	79	1,013	1,135	2,148		
Total	55	636	708	1,344	44	510	851	1,361		

Table 33: Events with adolescents

Description of activities	Dhaka		Chattogram		Rajshahi		Khulna		NK	
Consultation with Adolescent on SRHR, Child Marriage and Puberty, Menstrual health and Sexual Harassment at School	41	129	170	75	415					
Regular Consultation on different topic and coordination at sub-centre	29	139	160	62	390					
Video documentary screening at school and public place in village	7	117	91	45	260					
Discussion meeting with Landless groups on Child marriage and SGVB	15	116	45	48	224					
Special event on 16 days of Activism	3	12	9	7	31					
OBR Day at subcentre level (Rally, Football, Cycle rally)	3	12	9	7	31					

Table 34: Money saved as a result of collective movements against corruption*

	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	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total
R/h	40,500	27,000	67,500	-	5,200	5,200	6,345,320	4,236,425	10,581,745	20,000	82,000	102,000
D/hk	79,500	49,500	129,000	-	-	-	3,410,600	2,477,400	5,888,000	250,000	190,000	440,000
C/tg	191,700	144,900	336,600	-	-	-	11,475,980	5,189,820	16,665,800	86,000	125,000	211,000
Kh/l	979,050	933,500	1,912,550	5,600	-	5,600	4,490,450	3,236,715	7,727,165	83,700	26,910	110,610
Beneficiary families	1,392	1,181	2,573	8	1	9	145,533	97,732	243,265	169	276	445
Total BDT	1,290,750	1,154,900	2,445,650	5,600	5,200	10,800	25,722,350	15,140,360	40,862,710	439,700	423,910	863,610
USD	10,756	9,624	20,380	47	43	90	214,353	126,170	340,523	3,664	3,533	7,197