

ANNUAL REPORT

2020-2021



Jagorani Chakra Foundation

JCF ACROSS THE BANGLADESH



ABOUT US

The initial footsteps of Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF) was marked in 1975 by some self-motivated youths of Jashore who fought for their motherland's freedom in 1971. At that time they found themselves in another turbulent condition when the main aim of liberation was far away. In 1976 JCF got the organisation's shape and in the next year got registration from Directorate of Social Welfare. JCF started with adult literacy interventions and still believes education is the key to all development and it is the first priority in taking any new intervention. In later stages JCF have been successful to develop its expertise in community development and have successfully implemented a number of community development projects whose beneficiaries are now running their own people's institution by themselves.

Later JCF have focused towards holistic development approach and expanded its interventions towards Microfinance, Human Rights and Social Justice, Child Protection, Relief and Rehabilitation, Health and Nutrition, Social Businesses and Climate Change & Adaptation sector. This journey has not been so smooth rather very challenging. The dedicated Governing and General Body has acted as the lighthouse when JCF was losing its destination. It was they who with their commitment have brought JCF along this long way. JCF have received many awards from home and abroad for its deeds in alleviating the poverty and making people educated.

JCF is presently implementing a number of interventions in 46 districts, 251 upazilas, 1721 UPs and 12,532 villages through 534 offices and 6,372 staff. The direct beneficiaries is 691,400 and of them 67% are woman.



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VISION, MISSION AND GOAL



VISION

Poverty free, secured and prosperous Bangladesh.



MISSION

Support underprivileged communities by building their confidence and capacity.



GOAL

Strengthen socio economic development initiatives to meet the expanding needs of underprivileged communities with leadership, quality and satisfaction.

JCF AND SDGs





MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Right after the great liberation war of Bangladesh, the country's poverty rate was 80 per cent. The birth rate was 47 and the mortality rate was 19.2 per thousand in 1972. The average lifetime for a man was only 47 years back then. Many of our mothers died of giving birth and we could do so little to save

Right after the great liberation war of Bangladesh, the country's poverty rate was 80 per cent. The birth rate was 47 and the mortality rate was 19.2 per thousand in 1972. The average lifetime for a man was only 47 years back then. Many of our mothers died of giving birth and we could do so little to save them. The NGOs were there, helping those distressed people. From the right way of washing hands to birth control, they did many things. They literally went to every household to teach the basics of life.

Currently, some 19,000 local and foreign NGOs are operating in Bangladesh. Almost 4,000 NGOs are directly operating microcredit programmes and among these, 746 NGOs are registered with MRA (Microcredit Regulatory Authority).

Microcredit has brought wonders to our rural economy. These registered NGOs have disbursed Tk 201.91 billion in our rural economy so far and the outstanding loan amount is Tk 673.90 billion; which is still in use of many income generation activities and improvement of livelihoods of the rural people.

Microcredit programmes are still relevant because NGOs give loans to those people who are termed as 'not credit worthy' by commercial banks. Without any mortgage and hassle of formal documentation, the NGOs are supplying money to the rural economy. They also teach them how to use that money with proper training and supervision.

During this pandemic, the inflow of foreign remittances has come as a surprise to the people. Remittance stands as the nation's second highest source of earning foreign currency.

Whereas it was projected that the flow of remittance would drop by 14 per cent all over the world, remittance inflow into Bangladesh had increased as much as 8 per cent till September, 2020.

In 2008 itself, organisations like PKSF and Bangladesh Rural Development Board disbursed Tk 293.65 billion as agricultural loan which was 224 per cent higher than all banks and other formal financial institutions altogether disbursed.

The net food production of Bangladesh was 11.64 million tonnes in 1991; it reached 42.11 million tones in 2019. The NGOs have some credit in this regard.

More than 90 per cent of the people who take loans from NGOs on regular basis are women. A total of seven NGOs carried out awareness campaign against the 'Acid Terror' spending Tk 15.1 million.

Child marriage problem was acute in our villages and the NGOs made interventions there too. The rate of maternal death and infant mortality has decreased significantly due to a decrease in the child marriage rate. Although these problems still remain, NGOs are still working on making improvement.

Population growth rate in Bangladesh was 2.49 per cent in 1971 which now stands at 1.37. The government worked with the NGOs to make people aware about family planning. With the ESP (Essential Services Package) Programme implemented by the government, the NGOs worked as 'depots' to stockpile the birth control commodities and reached people in all parts of the country.

The dropout rate of primary school students has come down to 0.06 per cent. Ninety eight per cent of the country's children are now enrolled with primary schools and 51 per cent of them are girls.

From washing hands to creating mass awareness against climate change, the NGOs are active everywhere. Thirty four NGOs have spent almost Tk 2.726 billion. Almost 150,000 NGOs are working relentlessly in a developed country like America. This proves relevance of NGOs to any country in the world. However, method of working may change in future as they might not need to be told to wash hands or use a sanitary toilet. Still the NGOs can intervene in addressing the issue of increasing suicides offering the emotionally vulnerable people much-needed assistance. The NGOs can contribute to fighting against climate change, addressing unemployment, gender and income inequality, and so on. The NGOs are capable of doing all the unthinkable in areas where society needs and the government needs their support.



John S. Biswas



MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Bangladesh has been witnessing a momentous time in her life since the independence in 1971, as it embraces two glorious events. We have been celebrating the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation. We are also poised to celebrate the golden jubilee of our glorious independence. Under the leadership of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Presently Bangladesh had been finally recommended for graduation from LDC status with five-year preparatory period by UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP) on 26 February 2021. Bangladesh will now formally graduate from LDC in 2026; this is certainly one of the remarkable achievements for Bangladesh in her post-independence era. Graduation is not merely achieving a milestone for Bangladesh, it is a step forward to fulfilling the commitment of SDGs by 2030, graduating to the upper-middle-income country by 2031, and realizing the dream of its people to be a developed nation by 2041. Bangladesh is now acclaimed as a role model of development for many countries across the globe.

Regrettably, like all the countries around the world, Bangladesh economy has also experienced a significant shock due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To reduce the impact of corona virus fallout, the government has offered series of stimulus packages. The Government's strategy to combat COVID-19 has always been aimed at striking a careful balance between lives and livelihoods. The NGOs of Bangladesh along with the Government are keeping intense interaction with the bi-lateral and multilateral development partners to get support to move forward with achieving goals of SDG, Perspective Plans of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. Certainly these demonstrate NGOs' excellence in terms of capacity, proactive engagement and dynamism.

The commendable economic progress of Bangladesh has been noted by the global community. The annual GDP growth rate of Bangladesh over the last one decade has been one of the highest in the world. Before the pandemic hit the economies around the world in early 2020, Bangladesh achieved a commendable 8.15% growth rate in FY 2018/19. Even when the world economy was struggling with the adverse impact of Covid-19, Bangladesh has

done fairly well and maintained a positive growth trajectory. The IMF has recently projected that the country would regain the momentum soon and would regain normal pace of pre-Covid period. Bangladesh has always followed prudent fiscal and monetary policies and the debt/GDP ratio remained well below the threshold level. The absence of the risk of debt distress helped Bangladesh to undertake bold expansionary policies to combat the pandemic hit economy. As a result, the Government has been able to extend crucial safety net supports to the vulnerable population of country during this difficult time.

It is now anticipated that the economy is going to rebound soon with strong performance of the agricultural, the manufacturing and the service sectors. Per capita income of the country has already increased from USD 759 in 2009 to USD 2,227 in 2021 and going to increase further as the economy returns to normal state. The key driving factors of the robust performance of Bangladesh has been the digital revolution and massive infrastructure development initiatives that has made the supply chain smooth and efficient. This has resulted into stable price level and sustained income of the people.

Bangladesh is following an inclusive development policy that entails the philosophy of “leaving no-one behind”. It is designed to be implemented gradually by addressing the lifecycle risks. The government has taken special program for improving living standards of the disadvantaged groups and has widened the social safety net. In this regard, digital cash transfer scheme to disburse money directly to 5 million households through digital platforms has been executed. In 2020-21, total allocation for social security schemes was USD 9.6 billion. The amount was equivalent to 16.8% of the total budget and 3% of GDP.

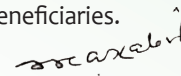
To develop the road transport network, the government has undertaken important projects such as the Padma Multipurpose Bridge, Mass Rapid Transit (MRT), Dhaka Elevated Expressway,

Karnaphuli Tunnel and other mega projects that are going to be instrumental in enhancing Bangladesh’s economic growth. Rapid expansion of rural road network, improvement of waterways, railways, and airways have also paved way for faster economic growth.

Despite all the potentials, probable risks that can reverse the progress are posing challenge. Climate change and global warming, outbreak of infectious disease, intrusion of salinity, increased frequency of natural disaster and the fourth industrial revolution (4IR) will surely test our endurance and capacity. Foreseeing these challenges, specific and long-term policies such as the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 are being formulated and implemented with the guidance and leadership of the Hon’ble Prime Minister.

The global community is now standing at a crossroad where the dynamics of opportunities and threats are at their highest level of complexity. However, Bangladesh has a substantial pool of hard-working and intelligent human resources with a visionary leader guiding them. Therefore, Bangladesh will surely emerge as a prosperous nation that other countries nations will take as a source of inspiration.

This annual report of JCF is representing some glimpse of the country’s development pathway where it is noticeable we are moving forward as a unit. JCF endeavoured many interventions through its staff members along with the Government Regulators, donors and development partners in ensuring safety and resilience for the resource poor in restoring their livelihood. We are acknowledging the tremendous effort of our development partners, government of Bangladesh and mostly the spontaneity of our beneficiaries.



Md. Azadul Kabir Arzoo

GOVERNANCE

Governing Body (2021-2024)



Mr. John S. Biswas
Chairman



Mr. Azizur Rahman Shabu
Member



Ms. Shraboni Sur
Member



Mr. Harun Or Rashid
Member



Mr. Khandker Kamrul Islam
Member



Ms. Saleha Khatun
Member



Mr. Mirza Geas-Uz-Zaman
Member

General Body Members

1. Mr. John S. Biswas
2. Mr. Ardhendu Prasad Banerjee
3. Mr. Abdur Razzaque
4. Mr. Md. Serajul Islam
5. Mr. Md. Badrul Alam
6. Mr. Md. Luthfur Rahman
7. Mr. Philip Biswas
8. Mr. Harun Or Rashid
9. Mrs. Razia Khan
10. Mr. Prosanto Kumar Bose
11. Mr. Sk. Mejbah Uddin
12. Mr. Khandker Kamrul Islam
13. Mr. Mirza Geas-Uz-Zaman
14. Mr. Azizur Rahman Shabu
15. Mrs. Shraboni Sur
16. Mrs. Fazilatun Nesa
17. Mrs. Saleha Khatun
18. Mrs. Archana Biswas
19. Mrs. Momtaj Ahsan
20. Mr. Md. Zahirul Islam
21. Mr. Kh. Fazlul Haque Mintu
22. Mr. Md. Abul Hossain
23. Mr. A. S. M. Humayoun Kabir
24. Mr. Mobinul Islam Mobin
25. Mrs. Selina Salek
26. Mrs. Maksuda Begum
27. Mr. Md. Harun Or Rashid
28. Mr. Md. Nurul Islam

TIMELINE 2020-2021

A glance at the highlights of the past year



The Founder Executive Director of JCF was given CORONA Warrior Award by Global Human Peace University, India in August 2020 for his leadership in combatting pandemic condition.



In September 2020 the Nepal Bangladesh Friendship Association awarded him with STAR OF THE YEAR-2020 for his interventions in the pandemic situation.



The SaFaL project of JCF facilitated export of 20MT cabbages from Jashore in January'21 to Singapore and Malaysia.

JCF with the assistance from UNICEF implemented Life Saving WASH Services Project from July'20 to November'20 in the AMPHAN affected upazilas of Satkhira and Khulna.



The second edition of JCF Day observance occurred on 28th August'20 in all offices of JCF around the country.



TIMELINE 2020-2021

A glance at the highlights of the past year



In January 2021 JCF distributed blankets among the poor people to be safe from cold wave. In addition, a total of 17499 children of river islands in Rangpur district received COVID-19 safety materials and 4,305 families received emergency food support in COVID-19 situation. JCF arranged the support for its NFPE students from donor fund in December'20 and January'21.



The Deputy Executive Director of JCF Marina Akther received honorary award by the District Administration and Directorate of Women Affairs Jashore on the eve of International Women Rights Day 2021 for her role in fighting pandemic condition in establishing strong woman leadership.



In December 2020 and June 2021 JCF distributed masks to the District Administration office at Jashore to combat second wave of COVID-19.

Although the total direct beneficiaries reduced due to the closure of some projects, the working areas of JCF spread to one additional district and three new projects added to the portfolio of JCF. A total of 127 more staff joined with the organisation and 5 offices added to serve the targeted communities better. JCF had operated 1856 learning centres and schools where 95,457 students got the opportunity in getting education.

The overall financial health of JCF was satisfactory, positive change in turnover was 19.57% equity was 27.47%, portfolio growth rate was 3.16% and members' savings increased was 5.05%.

LIST OF PRESENT PROJECTS (SECTOR WISE)

Resilient Livelihood

1. Central Women's Federation (CWF).
2. Economics Enhancement through Strengthening Beef & Goat Market System (EES).
3. Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security & Linkages (SaFaL).
4. Enhancing Resource & Increasing Capacities of the Poor Households towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH).
5. Agriculture Unit, Fisheries & Livestock Unit.
6. High Value Quality Fish Culture of Native Species Project.
7. Eco-friendly Carp and Prawn Polyculture Extension Project with Traceability Facilities.
8. Genetic Conservation of Black Bengal Goat and poverty alleviation through increase productivity of Goat in Household level and in Breeding farm.

Education: ECD, Non-formal & Formal

09. Access to Inclusive Quality Education for Children from Families Living in Ultra Poverty and from Religious Minorities, Bangladesh (ACCESS) Project.
10. Future-Oriented quality education in disaster prone areas in Bangladesh Project.
11. Realisation of the Right to Education of Marginalized Communities in 2 districts of Bangladesh (REALISE).
12. Providing access to education for Rohingya Refugee Children and adolescents, Host Community Out of School Children and Adolescents of Cox's Bazar District in Bangladesh.
13. Community School Programme.
14. Shishu Sargo- Children's Education Programme(SSCEP) .
15. Integrated child-focused protection, education and health services for Rohingya. refugees and host communities in Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazila, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (ECHO).
16. Peer Education Project (PEP).
17. Out of School Children Education Program (OSCEP).
18. SHIKHON - Education for Hard to Reach Children.
19. Second Chance Education (Pilot) Program.
20. School Feeding Program for Poverty Prone Areas (SFP).
21. Adolescent Program.
22. Nur Jalal Shishu Ananda Nikaton .
23. Professor Sharif Hossain Scholarship Programme.

Microfinance

24. Microfinance Programme.

Environmental Sustainability

25. Saline Tolerant Rice Seed production, processing and marketing.

Human Rights and Social Justice

26. Disabled Rehabilitation Programme (DRP).
27. Children's Haven- a programme for the rehabilitation and education of the children of sex workers (CHP).
28. Development Programme for Elderly People.
29. Strengthen Community-based protection & response mechanism for the children of Rohingya camp and host community in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.
30. Prevention of and Response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence Against Rohingya Children and Adolescent

Health Interventions

31. Health Assistance Program.
32. USAID/ Feed the Future Bangladesh Nutrition Activity (BNA) .

Organisational Sustainability

33. Self-Reliant Project - SRP- 1.
34. Charka Handicraft.
35. Green Bazaar Super Shop.



MICROFINANCE

There is no denying the fact that the micro-finance institutions are playing an instrumental role in addressing the current demand for money from the needy people. The government announced pandemic-induced restrictions on different occasions. Those brought the wage earners, low-income people and small traders to their knees. They lost their earnings. Many small traders wound up their business. Many of the affected people could not manage three bare meals a day, let alone the payment of loan instalments. The MFIs adopted themselves in continuing their activities without giving extra pressure to the people.

Microfinance Institutions' (MFIs) objectives are completely different from commercial banks. MFIs extend financing to the poverty-stricken people without collateral whereas commercial banks lend to the traders having security for availing loans. Briefly saying, MFIs work for poverty reduction only. MFIs give out loans in six categories such as general microcredit for small-scale self-employment activities, microenterprise loans, loans for ultra poor, agricultural loans, seasonal loans and loans for disaster management. Despite the hiccups amid the ongoing pandemic, the MFIs and NGOs are still contributing a lot to changing the people's fate alongside the banking industry. Their activities are expanding fast, no doubt. As MFIs and NGOs work in the area of poverty alleviation, they should scale up activities with support from the government in this crisis situation. Only MFIs have the opportunity to work for the poor people in remote areas where banks are hardly present. Experts in the recent times favoured MFIs in providing stimulus packages. The MFIs working in a neglected area must be brought to the frontline in the battle against poverty. Otherwise, our frontier market is likely to miss out on the upcoming global opportunities.

Moreover, women will be more empowered in the economy, if MFIs are equipped with timely policy support. If NGOs' borrowers are connected on an e-commerce platform, they would be able to sell or do marketing of their products.

FACTS & FIGURES

Particulars	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
District covered	32	35	35	40	41
Upazila Covered	155	175	196	228	235
Village covered	9,724	10,118	9,982	10,159	10,889
No. of Branches	327	361	361	401	412
No. of Members	492,603	490,507	477,018	477,477	459,511
No. of Borrowers	402,111	404,906	400,756	387,394	391,670
Average no. of Members per FO	330	293	285	290	279
Average no. of Borrowers per FO	267	242	239	235	238
LOAN PORTFOLIO					
Yearly total Loan Disbursement (BDT in Million)	15,401.71	20,398.50	24,830.54	20,734.80	23,556.00
Total Loan Outstanding (BDT in Million)	10,483.20	14,023.09	17,709.28	19,672.94	20,295.20
Avg. Loan Outstanding by Borrowers	26,320	34,633	44,190	50,783	51,817
SAVINGS					
Total Savings (BDT in Million)	4,169.86	4,917.49	6,094.07	7,302.59	7,671.35

PRODUCTIVITY INDICATOR

Particulars	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
Cost per money lent	0.1156	0.1017	0.1209	0.1505	0.1265
Cost per Loan made	4,478	5,101	7,816	1,1232	9,677
Effective yield on avg. Portfolio	22.19%	22.98%	23.46%	20.57%	23.34%
Effective yield on avg. Asset	19.12%	19.64%	20.24%	17.70%	19.79%
Return on Equity (ROE)	16.57%	24.02%	19.36%	16.85%	27.56%
Return on Asset (ROA)	4.16%	5.83%	4.51%	4.03%	7.71%
Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS)	186%	217%	201%	212%	258%
Financial Self Sufficiency (FSS)	127%	140%	128%	128%	161%
Total Equity/Asset	26%	23%	25%	26%	33%
Debt Equity Ratio	2.64:1	2.92:1	2.86:1	2.76:1	1.92:1
On Time Realization (OTR)	98.63%	98.73%	98.96%	93.80%	87.46%
Cumulative Recovery Rate (CRR)	99.48%	99.37%	99.43%	98.77%	98.99%

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND AGRO BUSINESS

Since 2010 JCF is providing soft agriculture loan to the farmers as per their demand. JCF appointed technical persons of agriculture, fisheries and livestock to ensure quality and being updated about advanced agricultural practices and orient farmers about those. JCF is also closely involved with the concerned government departments and seeking their advice and assistance as and when required. JCF is utilising agricultural loan of World Bank, IFAD through PKSf and receiving direct fund from Bangladesh Bank under Small and Marginal Sized Farmers Agricultural Productivity Improvement and Diversification Financing Project (SMAP).



MICROFINANCE INVOLVED IN THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL SECTORS AS ON JUNE 2021

Sector	Disbursement	
	Loans	Amount
Agriculture	62,019	3,634,169.000
Aquaculture	58,246	6,124,426,000
Livestock	132,026	9,494,048,000
Other	3,098	230,903,000
Total	255,389	19,483,546,000

REMITTANCE SERVICE FOR THE NRB

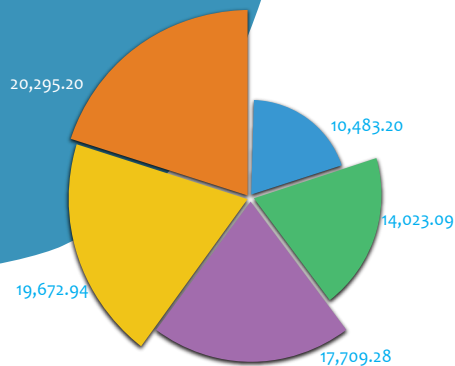
Microfinance is continuing remittance services in collaboration with different commercial banks and international agencies like Western Union, Express Money, Merchant Trade, Plasid, IME, Provu, Transfast, Royal Exchange, Multinet, Universal Exchange etc. since 2008 and in the FY 2020-2021 JCF has provided the services to 5,295 clients worth of BDT 157,196,054.



SOCIAL WELFARE AND HUMANITARIAN SERVICE

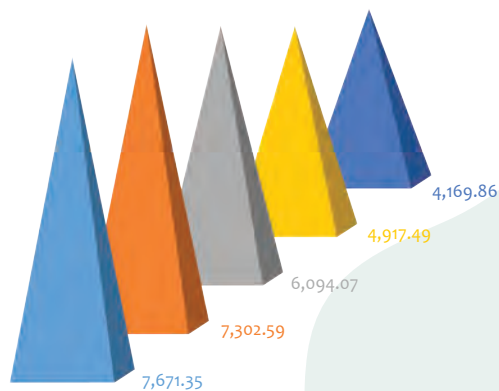
The programme is providing free surgical service for the poor women member and their women family member who are suffering from gynaecological problems. In FY 2020-2021 a total of 1,501 women received this support. The programme is also providing education scholarship to the poor meritorious children of member families. In 2020-2021 a total of 53 students studying in HSC level received one time support. A new scholarship for poor students studying in higher level started in March 2020 named “Bangabandhu Higher Education Scholarship”. In 2020-2021 a total of 8 students received support from this fund. In January 2021 a total of 500 poor people suffering from cold wave in Narail & Jhenaidah district received blanket.

Total Loan Outstanding (BDT in Million)



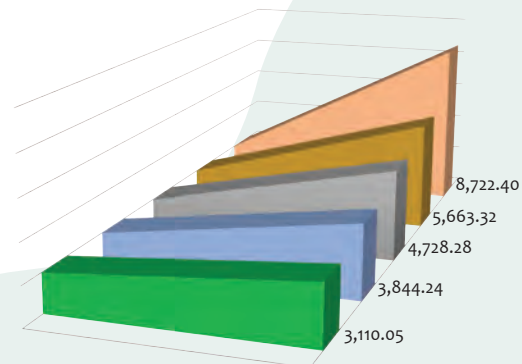
2016-2017 2017-2018 2018-2019 2019-2020 2020-2021

Total Savings (BDT in Million)



2020-2021 2019-2020 2018-2019 2017-2018 2016-2017

Equity (BDT in Million)



2016-2017 2017-2018 2018-2019 2019-2020 2020-2021

Source of Fund (BDT in million)



A photograph of a green melon hanging from a vine over a body of water, with a bamboo pole supporting the vine. The background shows a calm body of water reflecting the sky and surrounding greenery. The title 'RESILIENT LIVELIHOOD' is overlaid in white text on the upper part of the image.

RESILIENT LIVELIHOOD

Much as development's understanding of livelihoods became intertwined with notions of sustainability in the late 1990s, today livelihoods analysis is taking up the rise of resilience in the development and climate change adaptation communities of practice. The emergent concept of resilient livelihoods risks perpetuating problematic framings of both socio-ecological and livelihoods dynamics that limit the effectiveness of development and adaptation interventions. The resilient livelihoods projects aimed at the achievement of well-being in a manner that preserves existing systems of meaning, order, and privilege.



These projects (re)produce socio-ecologies, deeply human assemblages of socio-cultural and biotic elements. So framed, the idea of resilient livelihoods centers meaning, power, difference, and agency in both livelihoods and socio-ecological dynamics. It opens up new understandings of the character, sources, and importance of resilience in livelihoods, allows for the identification of new indicators of livelihoods fragility, points to previously-overlooked sources of potential livelihoods transformation and change, and suggests sites of productive engagement between development and adaptation interventions and transformation and change.

Following a trend seen in many other parts of the development and adaptation communities of practice, livelihoods analysis has begun to embrace resilience as a framing concept. For many who use livelihoods approaches, incorporating resilience is relatively easy. Therefore, resilience is the ability to cope with and recover from shocks and stresses, the contemporary framing of resilient livelihoods is something between an extension and a rebranding of sustainable livelihoods. This version of resilient livelihoods sheds little new light on either livelihoods or socio-ecological dynamics. For example, it does not offer productive explanations for observations of continuity in the livelihoods and socio-ecological systems of places where people are under substantial and increasing economic, environmental, and development pressure that otherwise would be expected to drive change. This suggests that there remain substantial gaps between the explanatory value of resilient livelihoods and the

processes this concept might illuminate. The implications of such gaps are significant, and include the design and implementation of development and adaptation interventions that overlook critical challenges and needs while eroding existing sources of safety and certainty for vulnerable populations. However, the idea of resilient livelihoods can be mobilized to fill those gaps and further our understanding of both livelihoods and socioecological dynamics.

JCF in last one decade has been trying to promote resilient livelihoods among its targeted marginal farmers community through introduction of climate resilient varieties, mechanized agriculture, high value crop cultivation, organic farming and good agricultural practices, market extension and value chain development, integrated agricultural practices etc. In last one year JCF served 96,524 people in 8 districts with a view to promote resilient livelihood.



EDUCATION

Over the last decade, Bangladesh has made notable progress in expanding access to education. In a country of over 18 million primary school students, Bangladesh has achieved near universal net primary enrolment, with approximately 98 percent of children of primary school age enrolling in school. Nonetheless, the quality of education in Bangladesh remains low. The most essential measure of quality in a school system is whether its students are learning the foundational skill for all future learning: reading. In Bangladesh most children are not acquiring basic reading fluency.



Poor literacy in the early grades also inhibits Bangladesh's economic growth, as the pipeline of youth workers lack the foundational skills to be productive and engage in a knowledge-based economy. Despite gains in access to education, there are still gaps to ensure equal access to quality education for all. Through an accelerated curriculum, out of school students are brought back into the education system and given the opportunity to learn and excel. The lack of quality teachers, absence of proper planning and monitoring, social disparities and commercialisation of the education system are found as some main factor responsible for school dropout. Disparities based on gender, ethnicity and income continue to persist, even widen, which have been worsening the quality of education.

Recently the pandemic COVID-19 worsen the situation and there are more new out of school children in our country. JCF as a national NGO tried to keep the promise of continuing education of the disadvantaged and adopted some distant teaching-learning methods with the help of the development partners. In last one year JCF continued its Non-formal Primary Centres for the out of school students living in urban slums, river islands and other hard to reach areas. At the same JCF continued its endeavours in formal primary education, learning centres for the Rohingya children in Cox's Bazar and Trade Based Education for the youths. In last one year a total of 95,457 students from 11 districts received support from JCF through 1,856 learning centres and schools under 15 projects. Jagorani Chakra is giving special emphasis on higher education also and is providing scholarship for the poor meritorious students.



HUMAN RIGHTS

JCF is implementing interventions to help reduce discrimination, advocate on behalf of disadvantaged people and give assistance for equal and equitable access to basic human rights and social justice to disadvantaged sections of society like children born in brothels, Rohingya Children in Camps, disabled and elderly people. JCF tries to deliver direct support and strengthen social structure in addressing the issues.

Capacity building interventions like training and awareness building sessions conducted in different development projects are mostly of a participatory nature.



General people don't understand all the principles of human rights that are included in the Bangladesh Constitution, and so information is adapted to highlight the issues relevant to their situation. They are however, extremely interested in the basic rights which effect their day-to-day lives.

JCF in all its Education Projects is making parents and teachers aware through discussion session in monthly meetings. It is important that these families, who live in the difficult conditions of the slums, understand their responsibilities to their children and the laws that are in place to protect their rights. The Rohingya parents are also made aware about the potential threats of Gender based Violence and Child Protection in the camps and has started to implement the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy in all its project along with Gender and Child Protection Policy.

About twelve thousand persons of two districts received support under this program in last one year under 5 different projects.





HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The remarkable progress of Bangladesh's health sector such as increased Life expectancy at birth, gender gap in life expectancy has been "corrected." Until the 1980s, Bangladesh was one of only a very small number of countries where women lived a shorter life. Now, women's life expectancy is about two years more than that of men. In most health indicators, Bangladesh has outperformed its powerful and economically stronger neighbours such as India and Pakistan. Another aspect is the speed at which this has happened. These health improvements were possible because of the commitment of various stakeholders including the government, NGOs, development

partners, academia, and, most importantly, the people. Unlike NGOs in other countries, Bangladeshi NGOs not only looked for innovative solutions to problems, they also implemented the solutions in the community, often taking these to scale to reach the entire population. This is what makes Bangladeshi NGOs unique.

Promotion of Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) for Treatment of Childhood Diarrhoea, Leadership in the Formulation of the National Drug Policy, Strengthening of the National Immunization Program, Leadership for and Provision of Family Planning, Provision of Facility-Based Health Care Services, Training and Deployment of Community Health Workers and Strengthening the National Tuberculosis Control Program are some burning success stories of NGOs contribution in the country's health sector. Another important social determinant of health in which NGOs are active in Bangladesh is water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). As mentioned previously, Bangladesh has been a global leader in the water and sanitation sector, and NGOs have played a significant role in this. In addition to creating awareness about WASH, NGOs have installed

thousands of wells, hand pumps, and sanitary latrines.

JCF like other NGOs working in health sector is giving priority to transfer knowledge of health & nutrition issues to the communities and motivates them to take responsibility for community health & nutrition and to access to health care services through their groups formed at root level. The major interventions of JCF are: free surgical support in gynaecological problems of group members and women family members, arrange health camps (static, satellite etc.), issuance of health card, referral, health awareness session, referral support, rural nutrition stakeholder mapping and service provider development, market linkage development for nutritious foods etc.

In last one year more than 39 thousand people from 38 districts received support under four projects.



CLIMATE CHANGE & DRR



Climate change and natural disasters should be dealt with mutually and not in isolation. Disaster mitigation and preparedness are necessary for a sustainable growth of Bangladesh. Bangladesh has so far done well in disaster management. Disaster and climate change are increasingly being considered as a development constraint; hence, mainstreaming them into the development policy and into practice are pertinent in the current context. DRR and climate change are two threats that positively reinforce each other. This is particularly relevant to communities living in Bangladesh, living in fragile ecosystems.

Disaster management tools can be used effectively to understand the threats being faced by communities living in that area, in a way that preparedness and adaptation methods can be devised accordingly. Non-structural mitigation measures such as policy, management plans, community disaster preparedness training advocacy and public awareness must be given a high priority; this would require an integration of structural mitigation with non-structural measures.

JCF has gained considerable knowledge and expertise in disaster management. JCF set a process in motion through which it can rapidly reach helpless people to reduce their suffering and ensure their rehabilitation in the shortest possible time. It has introduced disaster management and preparedness topics in all its development programmes. It is operating one desalination plant in Satkhira to supply fresh drinking water among saline affected people and is providing saline tolerant rice seeds among the farmers of same district.

JCF with the assistance from UNICEF implemented Life Saving WASH Services

Project from July'20 to November'20 in the AMPHAN affected upazilas of Satkhira and Khulna. The major services were: Rehabilitation of damaged latrines focusing on elderly/disable people, Household Handwashing device/ low cost bucket including support cost for people with disabilities, Conduction of Hygiene Promotion Session, Mass communication through local cable network, miking, etc. In December 2020 and June 2021 JCF distributed masks to the District Administration office at Jashore to combat second wave of COVID-19. In January 2021 JCF distributed blankets among the poor people to be safe from cold wave. In addition, a total of 17499 children of river islands in Rangpur district received COVID-19 safety materials and 4,305 families received emergency food support in COVID-19 situation. JCF arranged the support for its NFPE students from donor fund in December'20 and January'21.





Super shop

Handicraft



SOCIAL BUSINESSES

Pond fish culture



JCF is operating some social business units to generate revenue for its general management and the units are fish hatchery and pond fish culture, agriculture and cattle rearing, oil and spices mill, rice mill, handicraft production and sale and operation of a super shop.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



AZIZ HALIM KHAIR CHOUDHURY

Chartered Accountants

Exclusive Correspondent Firm of PKF International

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Management of Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF) which comprises the Statement of consolidated Financial Position as at 30 June 2021 and related the Statement of consolidated Income & Expenditure, Statement of consolidated Receipts and Payments for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated 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 the Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF) as at 30 June 2021 and of its financial performance and its Statement of consolidated Receipts and Payments for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and other applicable laws and regulations.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and other applicable laws and regulations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Those charged with governance is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Fund.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

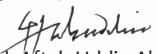
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

Date: November 18, 2021, Dhaka.

Signed for and on behalf of
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
Chartered Accountants

Signed by

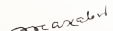

Md. Aftab Uddin Ahmed FCA
Senior Partner
ICAB Enrolment # 804
DVC#2111230804AS441676

Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2021

Particular	Note	Amount in BDT	
		As at 30 June 2021	As at 30 June 2020
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	6	1,547,207,137	1,539,315,079
Building (Work-in-Progress of TC)	6.1	20,170,418	9,947,554
Total non-current assets		1,567,377,555	1,549,262,633
Current assets			
Loan to members	7	20,335,830,066	19,713,572,932
Loan account	8	55,953,527	67,182,470
Staff loan	9	138,775,275	88,735,174
Investment in FDR	10	2,919,563,749	2,450,471,806
Advance & pre-payment	11	46,682,412	47,625,216
Interest receivable	13	52,124,371	48,517,904
Reimbursement receivable	14	25,542,151	28,242,511
Receivable income	15	213,014	24,997,113
Accounts receivable	16	87,551,861	150,730,440
Suspense account	18	25,682,234	25,668,079
Stock in store	19	36,472,497	35,077,948
Cash & bank balance	20	1,209,503,990	1,321,632,910
Total current assets		24,933,895,147	24,002,454,503
Total assets		26,501,272,702	25,551,717,136
Fund and Liabilities			
Fund & reserves	21		
Capital fund		6,883,704,959	5,181,155,287
Donor fund		7,758,622	7,758,622
Reserve fund		839,559,457	656,026,557
Revaluation reserve		991,357,321	997,954,541
Total fund & reserve		8,722,380,359	6,842,895,007
Non current liabilities			
PKSF loan	22	1,055,049,976	941,166,642
Bank loan	23	642,905,908	31,338,736
Total non current liabilities		1,697,955,884	972,505,378
Current liabilities			
PKSF loan	24	1,742,216,664	1,499,125,001
Loan account (bank & other)	25	3,055,352,534	5,578,142,200
Savings fund	26	7,671,349,173	7,302,589,459
Reserve & provision	27	1,263,193,517	1,118,804,740
Others fund & liabilities	28	2,348,824,571	2,237,655,351
Total current liabilities		16,080,936,459	17,736,316,751
Total fund & liability		26,501,272,702	25,551,717,136

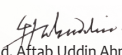
Attached notes form an integral part of these financial statement.


Bishwojit Kumar Ghosh
 Director (Finance & Accounts)


Md. Azadul Kabir Arzoo
 Executive Director

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

Signed for and on behalf of
 Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
 Chartered Accountants

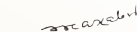
Signed by

 Md. Aftab Uddin Ahmed FCA
 Senior Partner
 ICAB Enrolment # 804
 DVC#2111230804AS441676

Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2021

Particular	Note	Amount in BDT	
		30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Income			
Grants income	29	719,750,525	362,752,203
Contribution income		-	-
Service charge	30	4,656,474,007	3,844,019,214
Overhead fund	31	3,536,933	3,259,756
Bank interest	32	169,857,649	161,334,040
Sales of product	33	52,997,160	57,111,676
Others income	34	75,347,406	151,244,967
Total		5,677,963,680	4,579,721,856
Expenditure			
Service charge paid to PKSF	35	160,918,585	138,924,400
Financial cost	36	960,180,275	1,094,634,176
Staff salary & benefit	37	1,679,186,640	1,582,774,064
General administrative cost	38	187,100,788	161,150,085
Office supplies/utilities	39	37,844,437	41,191,958
Travelling, transportation & peridium	40	45,279,196	44,474,602
Program cost	41	298,856,405	280,950,294
Repair & maintenance	42	13,074,114	11,192,900
Postage, telephone & fax/communication	43	19,750,012	16,889,485
Training, seminar & workshop	44	1,824,087	3,291,635
Cost of goods sold	45	42,112,199	46,971,868
Interest/bonus on staff benefit fund	46	69,462,651	84,102,892
Student stipend	47	1,507,500	1,886,000
VAT Expenses	48	-	167,062
Loan loss provision expenses	49	203,358,382	51,705,423
Loss on sale of assets	50	149,733	-
Loss on Loan of assets	51	5,000	-
Loss on deficit of stock	52	-	1,000,000
Fixed assets obsolete	53	-	29,859
Pond lease	54	10,000	10,000
Gratuity expenses	55	77,650,616	128,878,653
LLP expenses	56	-	406,362
KGF capacity building fund expense	57	-	-
Income tax expenses	58	4,554,242	4,428,604
Depreciation	59	26,821,817	30,112,649
Total expenditure		3,829,646,679	3,725,172,971
Excess of income over expenditure		1,848,317,001	854,548,885
Total		5,677,963,680	4,579,721,856

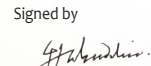
Attached notes form an integral part of these financial statement.


Bishwojit Kumar Ghosh
 Director (Finance & Accounts)


Md. Azadul Kabir Arzoo
 Executive Director

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

Signed for and on behalf of
 Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
 Chartered Accountants

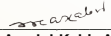
Signed by

 Md. Aftab Uddin Ahmed FCA
 Senior Partner
 ICAB Enrolment # 804
 DVC#2111230804AS441676

Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)
Consolidated Statement of Receipts & Payments
For the year ended June 30, 2021

Particular	Notes	Amount in BDT	
		30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Opening balance	60	1,321,632,910	754,455,712
Receipts			
Loan received from PKSF	61	1,893,500,000	1,800,000,000
Loan recovery (RLF)	62	22,368,076,034	18,678,712,872
Savings collections	63	2,899,170,207	2,494,543,434
Risk fund (MC & Animal)	64	-	-
FDR investment encashment	65	550,893,367	109,990,593
Service charge income	66	5,075,700,141	3,843,470,865
Bank and other loans	67	7,087,982,251	7,377,762,935
Bank interest	68	41,087,304	27,259,650
Loan & advance	69	16,530,160	99,447,227
Staff loan	70	962,000	2,014,774
Contribution A/C	71	12,289,958	37,079,155
Overhead income	72	3,536,933	3,259,756
Revenue income	73	28,808,476	38,415,222
Others received	74	482,136,953	578,260,377
Sale of products	75	38,944,671	41,192,663
Fund transfer account	76	-	191,418,843
Grant received	77	1,286,400,075	333,830,555
Total receipts		41,786,018,530	35,656,658,921
Total		43,107,651,440	36,411,114,633
Payments			
Loan refund to PKSF	78	1,551,184,823	1,479,512,506
Loan disbursement	79	23,556,003,000	20,734,803,000
Savings refund	80	3,088,305,007	1,827,080,837
Loan refund (bank & others)	81	9,008,287,029	6,595,167,349
Service charge paid to PKSF	82	160,918,585	138,924,400
Interest expenses	83	55,283,311	82,533,144
Capital expenditure	84	9,380,898	15,740,115
Building (Work-in-Progress of TC)	84.1	7,974,846	2,718,598
Investment	85	940,275,000	1,208,175,000
Advances payments	86	57,447,394	93,810,936
Staff loan	87	9,944,478	10,762,853
Other payments	88	897,346,491	1,070,377,544
Staff salary & benefit	89	1,438,555,427	1,310,843,726
General & administrative cost	90	174,109,783	118,147,660
Office supplies/Utilities	91	28,487,616	26,120,847
Travelling, transportation & per diem	92	44,435,144	44,748,729
Program cost	93	252,582,657	236,751,771
Repair & maintenance	94	11,786,381	9,684,008
Postage, telephone/communication	95	19,430,268	16,843,498
Training, seminar & workshop	96	1,085,577	2,374,841
Student stipends	97	1,507,500	1,886,000
Interest & bonus on staff benefit fund	98	3,928,398	2,347,586
Pond lease	99	10,000	-
Materials purchases	100	9,507,882	12,277,012
Grant transfer account	101	508,242,047	-
Grant refund	102	62,127,908	62,318
Total payment		41,898,147,450	35,041,694,278
Closing balance	103	1,209,503,990	1,369,420,355
Total		43,107,651,440	36,411,114,633

Attached notes form an integral part of these financial statement.

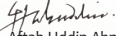

Bishwojit Kumar Ghosh
 Director (Finance & Accounts)


Md. Azadul Kabir Arzoo
 Executive Director

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

Signed for and on behalf of
 Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
 Chartered Accountants

Signed by

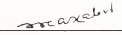

 Md. Aftab Uddin Ahmed FCA
 Senior Partner
 ICAB Enrolment # 804
 DVC#2111230804AS441676

Jagorani Chakra Foundation (JCF)
Consolidated Statement of Cash flow
For the year ended June 30, 2021

Particular	Amount in BDT	
	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Excess of income over expenditure (surplus)	1,848,317,001	854,548,885
Adjustment of fund	37,765,571	28,268,567
Depreciation	25,436,948	46,236,524
Other cash from operating activity & items not involving cash flow		
Current liabilities:		
Increase/(decrease) of disaster management fund	-	-
Increase/(decrease) of reserve & provision	118,951,829	137,816,271
Increase/(decrease) of others fund & liabilities	104,572,000	236,052,597
Current assets:		
(Increase)/decrease of loan to members	(622,257,134)	(1,963,643,874)
(Increase)/decrease of loan account	11,228,943	826,697,077
(Increase)/decrease of staff loan	(50,040,101)	(5,547,442)
(Increase)/decrease of advance & prepayments	942,804	(7,643,122)
(Increase)/decrease of Staff Benefit Fund Receivable	-	-
(Increase)/decrease of account receivables	87,056,571	38,566,934
(Increase)/decrease of sundry debtor	-	-
(Increase)/decrease of suspense account	(14,155)	457,722
(Increase)/decrease of stock in store	(1,394,549)	(893,348)
Net cash used in operating activities	1,560,565,728	190,916,791
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(18,114,922)	(20,487,275)
Investment in FDR	(469,091,943)	(1,211,026,716)
Net cash used in investing activities	(487,206,865)	(1,231,513,991)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Increase/(decrease) of PKSF loan	356,974,997	320,487,494
Increase/(decrease) of loan account (Bank & Others)	(1,911,222,494)	78,787,697
Increase/(decrease) of savings fund	368,759,714	1,208,510,094
Net cash from financing activities	(1,185,487,783)	1,607,785,285
D. Net increase in cash & bank balance (A+B+C)	(112,128,920)	567,188,085
E. Cash & bank balance at the beginning of period	1,321,632,910	754,444,825
F. Cash & bank balance at the end of period (D)+(E)	1,209,503,990	1,321,632,910

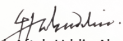
Attached notes form an integral part of these financial statement.


Biswojit Kumar Ghosh
 Director (Finance & Accounts)


Md. Azadul Kabir Arzoo
 Executive Director

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

Signed for and on behalf of
 Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury
 Chartered Accountants

Signed by

 Md. Aftab Uddin Ahmed FCA
 Senior Partner
 ICAB Enrolment # 804
 DVC#2111230804AS441676

THANK YOU ALL
FOR **BEING WITH US**

**OUR
DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERS**

UNICEF

USAID

WFP

ECHO

EDUCO

The Embassy of The Kingdom of the Netherlands

World Bank

Save the Children International

NETZ – Bangladesh

DEVCO-CANADA

IOM

KFW

Solidaridad Network Asia

Heifer International

BMZ Germany

German Doctors e.V.

Skala Foundation Germany

NERE FOUNDATION

CHEVRON

Abt. Associates

PKSF

Bangladesh Bank

Directorate of Primary Education Bangladesh

Bureau of Non-Formal Education Bangladesh

Banks & Finance (Uttara Bank Ltd., Bank Asia Ltd.,

One Bank Ltd., Prime Bank Ltd., BRAC Bank Ltd., UCBL, Eastern Bank Ltd.,

Southeast Bank Ltd., Pubali Bank Ltd., City Bank Ltd., Mutual Trust Bank Ltd. & IDLC)



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