

Name of the organization	<i>National Development Programme-NDP</i>		
Name of the project	<i>Combating Gender Based Violence</i>		
Project duration	Phase no	Start (month & year)	End date (month & year)
	<i>01</i>	<i>Oct'13</i>	<i>Dec'16</i>
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Date of Report:	<i>27 December 2016</i>		

1. Introduction:

The Bangladesh Constitution and the general laws of the country reserved entitle women to equal rights and status to those of men in public life, but non-discrimination in the private sphere is not guaranteed. Consequently there are significant disparities between men and women in all sphere of life. Widespread violence against women in numerous forms is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. All sources of information- be it news reports, records from state institutions or research- show that there is an increasing trend of violence against women. Research based on newspaper surveys show that family violence is more frequent in rural areas than in urban areas and similarly it is more of a phenomenon in poor households. Data compiled by ASK and Odhikar, Bangladesh reveal that family violence commonly includes dowry related violence and physical torture by husbands, and the girls children are discriminate in their families. ASK data shows that out of 404 incidents of dowry related violence, 32% women were below 20 years of age. Wife beating is the most commonly occurring act of domestic violence and rape is one of the most brutal forms of violence. Practice of dowry, divorce, early marriage and polygamy is increasing day by day. The most cases of rape occur between the ages of 11-20 years. In the year 2000, total number of rape was 571 as reported in the daily news. Of these 302 cases involved the rape of minor girls and 276 involved women above 18 years of age. There is lack of security for women travelling to and from their destination and this is much risk for travelling at night. Parents' fear for their daughters' security, especially when she is an adolescent and capable of conceiving a child out of wedlock, becomes a reason for marrying them off early. The incidences of violence against women and children in the proposed areas (Tarash upazila) of Sirajgonj district are more frequent than that described above.

The basic cause of violence against women is reinforced by other factors such as religion and culture. In rural areas people prefer to solve their problems in Shalish (Shalish means informal local mediation councils to provide a traditional alternative dispute resolution) as it is less time consuming, and less expensive. It is estimated that two thirds of the disputes never enter the formal court process and are either settled at the local level through informal settlement of the local leaders or a village court or remain unsettled. The community leaders, religious leaders and other influential persons play vital role to influence the community.

The village courts established at union level under the Village Court Ordinance of 1976 to deal with few civil matters including specific complaints of polygamy, divorce, etc. To prevent violence against women, at the district and Upazila (thana) level, committees have been set up by the Department of Women and Children's Affairs. The above set up can play significant role in reducing violence against women. But there is a gap transforming information from and to the community as a result the poor women are deprived of getting services.

Rationale: Gender violence represents an expression of human behaviours and attitudes and is deep rooted in the society. The women and adolescent girls become the worse victims of the different forms of violence in Bangladesh. The local elected bodies, administration, law-enforcing agencies, news and media representatives, who play significant role in information and dissemination of the incidents of violence, awareness raising and campaigning against the violence. The local CBO and NGO also play

important role promoting community awareness, women rights and educating them. The basic cause of violence against women is reinforced by other factors such as religion and culture, and the community leaders, religious leaders, school teachers play vital role to influence the community. The project will directly interact with those stakeholders to strengthen and activate them. Initiatives will be taken to develop capacities of the women and girls and develop responsiveness among the community that they can take pro-active measures to reduce violence against women and children. Also, there are the parents, who need to make aware on the issue of reducing family violence. Further, the girl students are potential to be the victim as well as boys students can play greater role in reducing violence against women if they become aware on women and child rights. The project will also engage them in different initiatives. NDP has been working in different fields of development including strengthen capacity of those stakeholders for reducing violence against women since about twelve years. Hence, the project intends to empower and strengthen the community and other stakeholders, who could bring significant change in reducing violence against women and children thus enhance peace and development in the country.

2. Project Description

Goal: Community people reduce violence against women and girls through establishing gender equal family and society.

Objectives: The project will contribute to;

- ✓ Building awareness of community people on violence against women and its causes & effects for preventing and protecting VAW;
- ✓ Increase women access and participation in decision making process and social initiatives;
- ✓ Sensitize the service provider institutions (thana, hospital, court & union parishad) for providing support to the VAW victims.

Outcomes;

- ❖ Increased capacity and social responsiveness of community people, local administration and other stakeholders on gender equality and ending violence against women and children;
- ❖ Increased women access in family decision making process and participation in different social initiatives and are enjoying equal opportunities and rights like men;
- ❖ Activated Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh Committee of union parishad and Govt. legal aid committee as the poor and victimized women get legal services;
- ❖ Reduced incidence of domestic violence, early marriage, divorce, dowry, fatwa and other forms of violence against women and girls.

Objective wise Activities:

- ✓ **Objective-1:** Building awareness of community people on violence against women and its causes & effects for preventing and protecting VAW;
- **Project launching meeting:** Organize project launching meeting with different stakeholders at upazila level;
- **Union level Group formation:** Form two Union Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh group with local public representatives, school teachers, religious leaders, civil society members and others, each with 20 members including 10 women;
- **Orientation for union Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh group:** Arrange one day basic orientation for Union Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh group members on project goal, objectives, activities and role of the group;

- **Quarterly meeting with union Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh group:** Organize regular quarterly meetings with union Nari Nirjaton Prothirodho group on VAW situation in the areas; and role of the group to stop DVAW & VAW and action against this issues;
- **School session:** Organize 140 school sessions with girls and boys students of class IX and X at 10 schools on early marriage, divorce, dowry & domestic violence.
- **Youth group formation:** Form eighteen youth group at ward level, each with 25 members including 15 girls and 10 boys;
- **Orientation for ward youth group:** Arrange one day basic orientation for ward youth group members on project goal, objectives, activities and role of the group;
- **Quarterly meeting with ward youth group:** Organize regular quarterly meetings with ward youth group on violence against women and children situation in the areas; and role of the group to stop it and action against this issues;
- **Family conflict Resolution:** Project staff, group and committee members together take action against family conflict. They will take step to resolution it through discussion or salish.
- **Dialogue/advocacy meeting with group members and Hindu Marriage Register:** Arrange 100 no. advocacies meeting with Hindu Marriage Register and group members to increase the awareness for Hindu Marriage Registration at village level.
- **Union level advocacy meeting with stakeholders.** A total of 3 Union level advocacies meeting with teachers, kazi, Imam, Pourohit will be held in the project. to stop early marriage, VAW victims support, stop false case filing, about the practice of Hindu marriage registration, follow up victims case, identify the problems for getting services and share with respective department, information collection, rapport building and strengthen the relationship.
- **Counseling and victim follow up:** Provide counseling support to the victimized women and their family members. Follow up the victim by door to door visit.
- **Linkage the vulnerable and victimized women with Govt. resources and services:** Establish linkages with 20 poor and vulnerable women with health, safety net, old age allowance, widow allowance etc.
- **Linkage the victimized women with Govt. legal aid fund:** Linkage 10 victimized women with Govt. legal aid fund;
- **Observe International Women Rights Day:** Organize and observe International Women Rights Day on 8th March in each year;
- **Parents counseling meeting:** Organize 6 parents counseling meetings, each with 30 participants at each union;
- **Legal assistance and financial supports to poor VAW victims:** Legal assistance and financial supports (medical and rehabilitation) to 8 poor victims;
- **Develop and distribution of publicity materials:** Develop and distribute publicity materials (500 colored posters and 1000 leaflets) containing messages on women rights, demerits of VAW and local laws;
- **Installation of 3 bill-boards:** Installation of 3 bill-boards (1 at upazila level and 2 at union level) containing right based messages in the public places;
- **Cultural Program (folk-song/street drama) by community:** Organize 4 events of folk-song/street drama in public places at union level;
- **School debate and price giving ceremony:** Organize 4 events of school debates with students of class IX and X on 'ending violence against women' with price giving ceremony at upazila level;
- **Project exit meeting:** Organize project exit meeting with different stakeholders at upazila level;

Campaign for 'Morjaday Gori Samata':

- **Staff and volunteer orientation at field level:** Organize 02 days staff and volunteer orientation on the objectives of 'Morjaday Gori Samata' and its implementation strategy at Upazila level.
- **Workshop on 'Morjaday Gori Samata' at District level:** Organize workshop on 'Morjaday Gori Samata' at District level with local administration, service providers, public representatives and other stakeholders.
- **Workshop on 'Morjaday Gori Samata' at Upazila level:** Organize workshop on 'Morjaday Gori Samata' at upazila level with administration, service providers, public representatives and other stakeholders.
- **Group leader's orientations at union level:** Organize 1 day orientation on 'Morjaday Gori Samata' with 30 group leaders at each two Unions level.
- **Essay competition:** Organize 2 round essay compaction in ten selected high school at Union level with students of class IX and X on HR issues.
- **Student and youth gathering at union level:** Organize 2 no. youth gathering at Union level to raise their voices on "Morjaday Gori Samata" issues.
- **Round table with local media:** Arrange 2 rountable with local print and electronic media at district and Upazila level on Morjaday Gori Samata issues.
 - ✓ **Objective-2:** Increase women access and participation in decision making process and social initiatives;
- **Village level Women Group formation:** Form 49 Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh group, each with 25 women at village level;
- **Orientation for Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh group at village level:** Arrange one day orientation for 49 Nari Nirjaton Prothirodho group at village level on project goal, objectives, activities and role of the group members.
- **Training for group members:** Organize 1 days training on Women Rights and Violence Against women for 1225 group members;
- **Orientation on family conflict resolution for group members:** Arrange 1 day orientation on family conflict resolution, ending VAW incidence & their role and salish process for 1225 NNP group members;
- **Village Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh Group meeting:** Organize and conduct 1400 meetings (morning/afternoon) with village Nari Nirjaton Prothirodho Groups on early marriage, dowry & domestic violence, VAW, discrimination, gender equality, for raising their voice & getting Govt. and other services (mainly on safety net, medical, legal service) and resources, group members role to stop DVAW & VAW and the techniques of taking action against these issues and other relevant legal issues.
- **Formation of Couple Groups:** Form 18 Couple Groups at ward level in each Union with 10 wives and 10 husbands.
- **Basic training to 360 couple group members:** 1 day basic training to 792 couple group members on human rights, women equality, family conflict resolution, men's role in their family and Domestic Violence (Protection and Prevention) Act-2010.
- **Quarterly session with 18 villages Couple group:** Conduct bi-monthly sessions with **360 couple group members** on gender, child rights, counseling for adolescent boys and girls, early marriage and family planning, heath, nutrition.
- **Quarterly Courtyard meeting with couple groups:** Conduct 18 no. quarterly courtyard meeting with Couple Groups on gender, child rights, counseling and family planning, health and hygiene.

- **Organize and participate Salish (mediation):** Group members organize and participate in 100 salish at village level on relevant issues.
- **Develop community legal volunteers:** Develop 4 women community legal volunteers (CLV), 2 in each union;
- **1day Basic and 2-days residential refresher's training:** Organize 2-day basic and 1-day refreshers training for 4 CLV on the project goals, objective, activities, implementation strategies and on their roles and responsibilities;
- **Monthly meetings with CLV:** Organize 28 monthly meetings with CLV to review overall progress done by them;
 - ✓ **Objective-3:** Sensitize the service provider institutions (thana, hospital, court & union parishad) for providing support to the VAW victims
- **Upazila level Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh committee formation:** Form one Upazila Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh committee (NNPC) with local administration, law enforcing agencies, public representatives, school teachers, religious leaders, civil society members and others, each with 20 members including 10 women;
- **Orientation for upazila Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh committee:** Arrange one day orientation for Upazila Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh committee members on project goal, objectives, activities and role of the committee;
- **Quarterly meeting with upazila Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh committee:** Organize regular quarterly meetings with Upazila Nari Nirjaton Prothirodh committee on VAW situation in the areas; and role of the committee to stop DVAW & VAW and action against this issues and reviewing violence situation in the working areas.
- **Six monthly meeting with Thana (police), hospital (doctors & nurse) & court (PP, lawyer):** Conduct 5 six monthly meetings separately with police, doctors, nurse, Journalists, Union Parishad, and public prosecutors on access to justice for the VAW victims, stop false case filing, follow up victims case, identify the problems for getting services and share with respective department, information collection, rapport building and strengthen the relationship with law enforcing agency between community and service provider institutions including UP.
- **Community level meeting with lawyers and group members:** Arrange 10 community level meetings with lawyers and group members on early marriage, dowry & domestic violence, VAW related laws and other legal issues.
- **Community level meeting with police and group members:** Arrange 10 community level meeting with police personnel and group members on General Diary (GD), case filing, stop false case and other legal issues.
- **Meeting with UP NNP Committee:** Arrange 10 quarterly meetings with Union NNP Committee members for strengthen and activating them on prevention & protection of early marriage, dowry & domestic violence and VAW;
- **Six monthly coordination meeting for strengthening govt. legal aid fund committee (DLAC):** Arrange 5 six monthly meetings with district legal aid fund committee for getting their support and creating easy access of legal aid fund for poor and victimized women & girls;

Other Activities:

- **Office set up:** Office set up will be established at organization's head office, considering the project location, communication, security and other facilities.
- **Staff recruitment:** Staff recruitment will be done following the organization's service policy through advertisement in daily news, bd.jobs or local publications.
- **Staff Orientation:** Orientation will be given to all project staffs on project's goal, objectives, activities, operational areas and implementation strategies.

- **Staff training:** 3-days basic training for staff will be given on PIP development, Human Rights, Women Rights & CEDAW, Violence Against Women (VAW).
- **Staff refreshers training:** 2-days refreshers training for staff will be given on PIP review, Human Rights, Women Rights & CEDAW, and Violence against women (VAW).
- **Staff and volunteer training on salish:** 2-days training for staff and volunteer will be organize on salish using external resource.
- **Staff training on counseling:** 2-days training for staff and volunteer will be organize on salish using external resource.
- **Monthly staff and volunteer meeting:** Regular monthly meeting will be organizing for all staff and volunteer in the project office with the focal point in every month.
- **Baseline information collection:** Baseline information will be collected at village level to develop data base with the technical assistance of MJF.
- **Conduction of FGD:** FGD will be done at four villages to know the local situation of violence against women and girls.
- **Annual audit:** Annual audit will be done appointing external registered firm at the end of each year.

Outputs:

Outputs	Output Level Indicators
Sensitized community people on violence against women and girls;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50% of community people are sensitized on violence against women and girls; ➤ 40% of community people raised their voice against violence against women & girls; ➤ 60% students played strong role against early marriage, dowry, sexual harassment and domestic violence;
Increased participation of women and girls;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 40% Women and girls exercise their rights in their family and community; ➤ 50% women and girls participate in the family decision making process; ➤ 40% women participate in the local salish;
Stopped & prevent dowry and early marriage;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 50% of dowry and early marriage are stopped & prevent in the working area;
Reduced VAW incidences and its causes in the project area;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% of VAW incidences and its causes are stopped & prevent;
Family conflict resolution;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resolution 40 number of family conflict; ➤ Mediate 40 family conflict through salish;
Ensured easy access of victimized women in different Govt. and non government support and resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 8 Victimized women will get legal aid support from Govt. legal aid fund; ➤ 10 Victimized women will get health support from Govt. hospital; ➤ 10 Victimized women will get legal aid support from project; ➤ Established linkage with 30 vulnerable & victimized women with safety net program and other Govt. resources;
More responsive of service providing institutions (thana, hospital, court & UP) towards VAW & DVAW victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 35% of service providers are responsive for providing support and services of VAW victims. ➤ Activated 40 NNPC members of Union Parishad;

3. Geographic location: 2 unions under Tarash upazila of Sirajganj district.

The demographic information of the proposed area is given below;

Name of District	Name of Upazila	Name of Union	# of Village	# of HH	Population		
					Male	Female	Total
Sirajgonj	Tarash	Madhai Nogor	29	6,640	13,740	13,753	27,493
		Tarash Sadar	20	5,481	13,402	12,666	26,068
Total: 1	1	2	49	12,121	27,142	26,419	53,561

4. Targeted Direct Beneficiaries/Stakeholders:

Approximately, there are about 30,000 target beneficiaries, who will be benefited from the outcome of the project, who will be the participants of workshop and meetings, and will be mobilizes in social actions, like- day observance, awareness campaign initiatives, folk-song and others. Also, there are a total of 7632 direct beneficiaries (table below), who will get direct benefit; they will be organized in groups/committees, get training, participate in exposure visits, get medical and rehabilitation supports.

Direct Beneficiaries

Women	Men	Boys	Girls	Others	Total
2,026	506	2,700	2,400	-	7,632

Direct Beneficiaries-details

Sl #	Name of Group/ Committee	# of group /others	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Oth ers	Total	GT
1	Village Nari Nirjaton Prothirod group	60	1,200		120			1,320	2,832
2	Union Nari Nirjaton Prothirod group	4	40	40				80	
3	Upazila Nari Nirjaton Prothirod Committee	1	10	10				20	
4	Couple Group	36	396	396				792	
5	Youth Group	36	360		180			540	
6	UP NNPC	4	20	60				80	
7	Name of Committee School Students	96			2,400	2,400		4,800	4,800
8	GT:	237	2,026	506	2,700	2,400		7,632	7,632

Stakeholders involve with the Project

Sl #	Name of Group/ Committee	# of Committee/ group/others	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Others	Total
1	Police personnel		02	08				10
2	Doctors/Nurse		03	07				10
3	Public Prosecutor		01	04				05
4	NNPC members (UP)	2	10	30				40
5	Lawyers		02	08				10
6	Teachers		10	70	300	300		680
7	Kazi, Imam, Pourohit		20	60			20	100
8	Govt. Officials		20	40				60
9	Other NGO personnel		10	30				40
10	Parents		60	60				120
11	Hindu Marriage Register			20				
	Grand Total:	2	138	337	300	300	20	1,097

3. Project Implementation and Management

Quarter	Major Events
1 st	Project inception meeting, staff training, Group formation, Group inception.
4 th	Six monthly meeting with District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC)
5 th	Upazila Nari Nirjatan Committee Meeting (UzNNPC)
8 th	Roundtable on Morjaday Gori Samata Campaign
13 th	Exit meeting at Upazila Head Quarter

4. Major Accomplishments/Achievements of the project

4.1 Project activities:

Sl.	Project Activities	Target	Accomplished	Remarks
1	Monthly Vilage Narinirjatan Group Session	950	932	
2	Police and group members meeting	12	12	
3	School session	342	245	
4	UNNPG Quarterly meeting	12	6	
5	UNNPC Quarterly meeting	12	12	
6	Inception meeting for reformulating VNNPG	49	49	
7	6 monthly meetings with police, doctor, nurse, Imam, Kazi, journalist	3	3	
8	Six monthly meeting with DLAC	4	4	
9	Couple Group inception meeting	18	18	
10	Adolescent Group inception	18	18	
11	Upazila Narinirjatan Committee inception	1	1	
12	Couple Group meeting	216	216	
13	Adolescent Group meeting	216	216	
14	Parents Counselling	8	8	
15	Exit meeting	1	1	

4.2 Project Achievements/ Results

Project Results/Outcome	Achievements (Aug 2013-Dec 2016)
Early marriage prevention	1,536
Early marriage stopped	91
Dowry prevention	115
Marriage without Dowry	64
Family Conflict Resolution	46
Access to Social Safety Net	89
Compensation Received	21 persons 21,000 BDT
Medical legal Help	40
Legal Help received	96
Dower money recovery	710,000
Representation in different forum	20
Women elected in LGI	02
Value for money	2,000,000 BDT
Case file by the project	02
Case referred to DLAC	02
Women Groomed as leader	98
Hindu Marriage Registration	05

5. Institutional / organizational achievement:

NDP is proud to implement the CVAW project with MJF. In the project lifetime, we have shared many bi-lateral issues in the last 3.3 yrs with our other project personnel. NDP learnt many technical and social topics by attending capacity building training by MFJ in Dhaka. Especially we gather knowledge on Human Rights and Women Human Rights. We also learnt the basic rights of the human being. Getting MJF suggestion NDP practiced and introduced up to date VAT, TAX, and revenue stamp affixed process and rules.

We built linkage and network with police, Court, Hospital and others service providing institution at the project area and in the district level. Others like minded NGOs and human rights organization shares their ideas with NDP’s CVAW project staff and NDP management personnel.

MJF played a vital role in developing staff capacity development in various issues. For example, Right to Information Act-2009, Human Rights, Salish, Counselling, Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication material development, Sex and Sexuality. We disseminate the knowledge of the training with our beneficiaries and in our personal life.

6. Lesson learned from the Project.

We implement the project in a remote area at the Tarash Upazila under Sirajganj district. In our baseline survey we find that, violence to women is a common phenomenon in the project area. Initially, we start in four unions. A total of 122 villages were selected by the project. Considering our project staff and community legal volunteer we revise our project area and it stand 2unions and 49 villages. In responding to VAW incident we find that mass people are the main actor. We are confirming to observe that if local people are sensitized in preventing VAW incident it is easy to resolute.

7. Conclusion

Human Rights are needed to be ensured by demanding it to duty bearer. From CVAW project NDP focus on basic human rights issues, especially for women and children. We serve our project participants for more than three and a half year in remote Tarash Upazila under Sirajganj district. We notice that mental and physical violence to women is considered as family matters in the society. Poor and illiterate women are more vulnerable in VAW issues. It is a must to get local people’s support to combat violence against women. Administration, public representatives are the key factors in reducing VAW. Organizational reputation and acceptance also play an important role in this type of project.

Annex:

1. Analytical Case Study
2. Budget & Overall Financial Report
3. Audit Report
4. Evaluation report
5. Organizational Development (List of capacity building objectives and progress towards their achievement; analysis of how MJF contributed to develop PNGOs organizational capacity)

Signature with date	
Project Coordinator/ Project Manager	Executive Director