

Annual Report

2017-2018



নাগরিক উদ্যোগ
NAGORIK UDDYOG
CITIZEN'S INITIATIVE

Annual Report

2017-2018



TABLE AND CONTENTS

Chapter-1	:	Access to Justice	3
Chapter-2	:	Dalit, Socially Excluded Minorities Rights	12
Chapter-3	:	Three: Linguistic Minority Rights	17
Chapter-4	:	Four: Child Rights	19
Chapter-5	:	Governance and Administration	22
Chapter-6	:	Financial Summary	24

CHAPTER - 1

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

A. Introduction

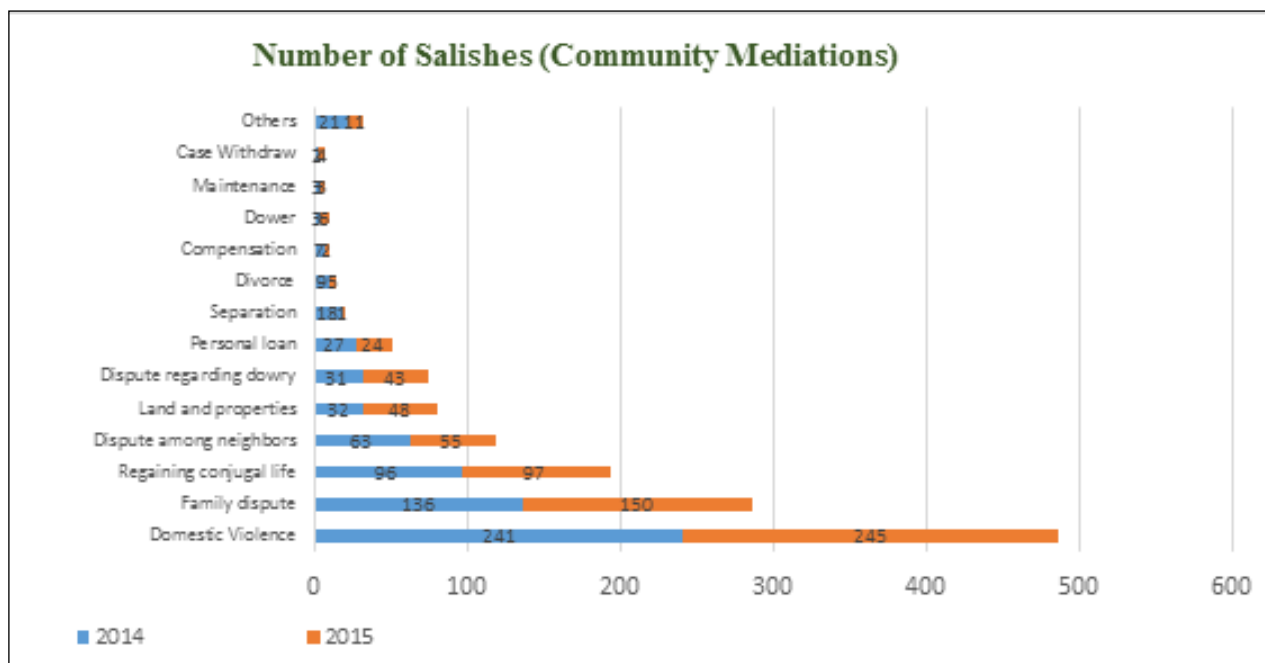
Access to Justice is one of the major areas of our work since 2004. Over the period, by analyzing social dynamics and traditional justice system at rural area, we have designed a holistic approach and distinctive process of community mediation that not only serve the community needs and demand but also significantly contribute enhancing women leadership at community level. Together with fellow members, our women leaders can make things possible by changing the patriarchal norms and practices that has been undermining women access to services, justice and empowerment as a whole.

From our research and extensive working experiences, we have learnt that when rural housewives engaged themselves with this distinctive process, their individual and collective capabilities improved significantly. In turn, they as expert community mediators and leaders can contribute to promote human rights of the victims from disadvantaged and marginalized section of communities' particularly rural girls and house-wives.

B. Our forum members support victims community mediation

In order to improve the access to justice of marginalized disadvantaged section of communities, we provide supports to the trained community mediators (comprised with both women and men) with a distinctive process of settling local disputes. From our experiences, it is mentionable that mostly the poor housewives and adolescent girls are benefited from our facilitated community mediation that related to family and petty criminal law matters by realizing social and economic entitlements.

- a) **Community mediation:** Within this reporting period, NU received 1384 complaints and among them 1174 disadvantaged and marginalized community people are given support to get way out from disputes that related to family disputes, maintenance and alimony and petty criminal matters at community level.
- b) **Resource Realization:** Through community mediation, NU supported to realize TK. 10,668,735/- (One crore, six lac, sixty eight thousand, seven hundred and thirty five Taka only) and 2 acres of land in favour of 235 complainants (143 are females and 96 are males).



C. We provide Litigation Supports

We provides legal support to the disadvantaged and marginalized section of communities particularly those who do not have financial capacity to carry out the expenses of court and lawyers' fees. In our empirical experience, women victims in family dispute have less financial and mental strength compare to other in filing a case at the court.

Apart from this, we refer cases to different formal institutions and assist District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC) in their service delivery.

- a) **We provide litigation support:** We are providing litigation support to the poor victims particularly who have no financial capacity to carry out the cases in assistance with our 40 skilled panel lawyers. Over the year, 36 victims are supported getting justice. Mostly the victims particularly women and adolescent girls are given support by the forum members realising alimony and compensation when they are victimise of family and other related disputes such as victim of dowry and child marriage.
- b) **We refer cases at District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC):** If any case would not be settled through community mediation or by our panel lawyers, it is referred to District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC) or other concerned legal aid organisations. Within the reporting period, 8 cases are referred to DLAC.

- c) **We are supporting District Legal Aid Committee (DLAC):** We are the NGO representatives at DLAC in three districts: Barisal, Rangpur and Tangail, and attending the monthly District Law Enforcement Committee meeting in order to ensure justice of poor justice seeker
- d) **We organise Community Legal Counseling:** People in rural setting hardly have access to legal knowledge and information. We have organise 22 community legal counseling sessions at union level and in these sessions 248 community people (women 113 and 135 men) received legal information.

D) We Raise Legal and social Awareness at Community Level

In order to raise legal and social awareness among community people, we are supporting women leaders and cultural groups that they can organize cultural shows and courtyard meetings at community level. Apart from these, in order to strengthen the awareness raising programme, we are supporting community people organising day observations and producing and distributing different types of information kits.

- a) **We support to organise community group discussions at the ward level:** In order to raise awareness on human rights issues including violence against women and children, dowry, hilla marriage, and child marriage, we support women leaders to organise courtyard group discussions at community level. In this reporting period, women leaders organized 172 community group discussion sessions at community level and around 6,962 community people (women 5967 and men 995).
- b) **We support to raise awareness through Cultural Programme:** In this reporting period, 172 Baul (folk) song shows organized at 4 Upazilas. In these shows, around 28015 rural villagers (11290 women, 7755 men, and 9020 children) have attended and are informed on social issues and their consequences, including child marriage, dowry, and violence against women. The rural attended audience are also known about the concept of rights, human rights, and women's rights though this Baul song show.
- c) **Day Observations, Rallies, Celebrations or Demonstrations:** In order to raise awareness among mass people – on occasion of 'International Human Rights Day', National Victory Day, International Mother Language Day, World Women Day, and 'National Independent Day' – NU have organized rallies and discussion sessions in participation with forum members, students, government and non-government officials, and local elected representatives at Upazila level.
- d) **Send issue based SMS:** In order to raise awareness on different issues, NU sends issue based SMS to its project related stakeholders. In this reporting period, NU sends 7000 (seven thousand) SMS on 3 different issues.

E) Our do advocacy & campaign

We do believe that it would not possible to make any positive change, if we cannot make change in policy level. On that occasion, we are very active in advocacy and campaign at national and local level. At national level, we are very proactive in liaising with fellow organisations in policy level particularly organising human chains and rallies and publishing reports demanding to cut out special provision from Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2017.

- a) **We organize seminar on 'Social and political empowerment of women and vision 2012'** at 4 upazila in Rangpur Sadar, Badarganj, Kalihati and Banaripara. In these events, beside the forum members, elected representatives of local government, religious leaders, marriage registers, civil society members, journalists, and GO and NGO representatives.
- b) **Our forum member organise school campaign:** Our forum members are very much active in organizing school campaign. Members of School Managing Committee (SMC), teachers and students are involved in this campaign and shared negative consequences of child marriage, dowry, hilla marriage. The most significant achievement of this reporting period is that apart from school, madrasa (Islamic religious institutions) are also covered in the campaign programme.

In this school campaign teachers, student and local peoples promise that they would protect child marriage and would not take any dowry if any incident occurs in their surroundings.
- c) **Our forum member organise protest rally and human chain:** Our community forums leaders of CRGs GWLNs are very proactive and vibrant on social issues. They are demanding justice for human rights victims by organizing protest rally and human chain.
- d) **Use of Social Media: Currently NU is active social media.** In this regards, NU open a facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/Access-to-Justice-Nagorik-Uddyog-2010476402522204/?modal=composer>) and twitter account (<https://twitter.com/?lang=en>).

F) We provide skill development training

In order to strengthen the capabilities of individuals on the distinctive process of community mediation (that are systematic, lawful, democratic and human rights standard), we have organised series of training for Community Forum members and employees.

- a) **We organise trainings for Community Forum Members:** We have organized skill development trainings to the forum members. In order to enhance skill of the women leaders and forum members, we have organized two-day-long training on Facilitation Skill, Organizational Development, and Financial Management, and Resource Mobilization: Services of GO and NGO. Apart from these, in order to raise legal knowledge, we also provide trainings on Gender, Family Law, Mediation and Human.

- b) **Capacity Building Orientation for Staffs:** For smooth project implementation, our head office and field level staffs are trained on Project Monitoring and Evaluation and Outcome and Impact Orientation.

G) Changes we have made at community Level

We have learnt that our facilitated community mediation that has distinctive features and unique process not only improve community mediators' individual and collective capabilities but also make them as change agent. They are vibrant in promoting human rights and change social norms.

- a) **Our forum members elected as Local Government representatives:** Our forum members are competing and being elected in local government elections. In Bangra Union, Kalihati, five women leaders competed in election and Ms. Nargish Akta, a member of GWLN, elected as women representative. In last City Corporation election in Rangpur, seven forum members (4 women and 3 men) competed and among them Ms. Afroza Akter elected as councilor.
- b) **Our women leaders wining Joyeeta award:** Our women leaders shows their courage and contributes to promote human rights of poor victims. On occasion of fortnight of 'International Violence against Women and Begum Rokeya Day 2017', government of Bangladesh awarded the women who contribute to the society in different categories. This year our a women leader of GWLN in Badarganj Upazila, Mst. Nurjahan Begum awarded as Joyeeta Nari for Struggling in life.
- c) **GWLN receiving grant from government line departments:** Grassroots Women Leaders Network (GWLN) of Banaripara, Barisal and Kalihati, Tangail successfully liaised with Upazila level Women and Children Affairs Office upazila and upazila administration and have received 15,000 BT as grant.
- d) **Our forum members assisting vulnerable to get access in government social safety net programme and other supports:** In assistance with our forum members, 406 community people get access to government supports.
- e) **Our forum members organizing own-Initiated Community Meeting and Group Discussion:** Our Community forum members are proactively organizing community meetings and group discussions at upazila and union level that address the social issues. Forum members pro-actively organized 24 group discussion and 19 group meeting, 1 School campaign. In these own initiated programme around 593 forum members and community people (330 female and 263male) have pro-actively participate in these meetings and group discussions.
- f) **Our forum members protecting Human rights violations:** The committee and network members are pro-actively involved in human rights violation. In this reporting period, our 89 forum members protect 32 child marriage, 11 oral divorce and supported 7 dowry free marriage.

Mst. Afroza Begum elected as Councilor in Rangpur City Corporation

Mst. Afroza Begum (Swity), a 24 years old woman leader of Grassroots Women Leaders Network (GWLNs), has been elected as Ward Councilor from 7, 8 and 9 No Wards in Rangpur City Corporation election held on 21 December 2017.

Mst. Afroza Begum has learnt about GWLN and Nagorik Uddyog from Mst. Sonali Begum, one of her maternal aunties, who attend in community mediation (Salish) and assist young girls and disadvantaged and marginalized victims getting access to justice. Moreover, she observed her auntie along with other women leaders are attending rallies, seminars and meetings, and conducting group discussion in village, an awareness raising session on women rights and gender particularly against child marriage and dowry, women inherited rights, importance of girls' education and domestic violence against girls and women.

She observed that villagers asked her aunt's support whenever they get in trouble, and people in the village respect her for her courage and works. In before Mst. Afroza Begum never had experienced that women is attending Salish and talking in favour of women and girls' victims. By inspiring from her auntie Mst. Afroza Begum inspired to be a woman leader and work against child marriage, dowry and hilla marriage¹.

Once she met with Mst. Arifa Begum, a community mobilizer of Nagorik Uddyog, and expressed her interest to work for disadvantaged and marginalized people particularly women and girls victims. In consultation with other members, in 2013, Mst. Afroza Begum was enlisted as a member of GWLN of Topdhon union. At the very beginning she was so shy that she cannot speak and even mentioned her name in public place. Over the years she has been participating in skill enhancement trainings – including human rights, gender, community mediation, and family and domestic violence related laws – supported by Nagorik Uddyog, and attending rallies, human chains, seminars and meetings organized by GWLNs that uphold her leadership abilities. Moreover, being a member of GWLNs, she could able to improve her leadership capabilities, social belongings and relations of trust with GWLN members and community people, a sense of identity and values, and the capacity to organize her own.

Knowing her leadership ability her neighbors and other GWLNs members insist her to submit nomination paper as one of the word councilors from 7, 8 and 9 No. wards in Rangpur City Corporation election that held on 21 December 2017.

¹ Hilla marriage can be translated in English to mean interim marriage. In rural village, as soon as a Muslim man utters the word talaq three times to his wife, he effectively divorce to his wife. Later if the man regrets it and wants to resume his marriage life, his divorced wife need to go into a Hilla marriage with another man. He can remarry to her former wife, only if her new husband divorced her.



When she starts her campaign and meeting with people in election, she was said that ‘we need a councilor who would work for the disadvantaged and marginalized women, and girls and we know you are the right person who will work for us’ by the inhabitants of her campaign area. Finally in election, she got 7,118 votes and elected as Ward Councilor from 7, 8 and 9 No. wards.

Mst. Afroza Begum was born in a very poor family. Her father was a rickshaw puller, and it was very difficult to him to feed a large family (five daughters and one son). Therefore, Mst. Afroza Begum was adapted by her maternal uncle when she was only three days old. After completed her secondary education, she married to Md. Antajul Islam without her family members consent, and that never accepted by uncle and parents. Afterwards, she becomes a mother of two daughters. At the very beginning when Mst. Afroza Begum starts to work with GWLNs, her husband did not take it easily. But, now she is encouraged by her husband to work for the disadvantaged and marginalized community people and even her husband and daughters are accept by family members.

Mst. Afroza Begum is the youngest woman Ward Councilor of City Corporations in Bangladesh. She said, ‘GWLNs not only makes me a woman leader but also make me a Ward Councilor in Rangpur City Corporation. Now, I am very happy with my life, and I will keep continue to work with the most disadvantaged and marginalized people in Rangpur’.

Family Violence Victim Mst. Deepa Begum

Happy with Her New Life

Mst. Deepa Begum is the eldest daughter among the two sisters and one brother of her family. When they were children, it was very difficult to carry out family expenses for her daily labour father. To give space for her younger siblings, Mst. Deepa Begum can only complete class VII, and then she was encouraged to do daily household's works at the family.



At the age of 19 years old, she had to get arrange marriage with Md. Izazul Islam from the village of Voctipur at Mithapukur Upazila in Rangpur District, and dower is settled 1, 00,101 BDT (around 1,200 UDS). After marriage, they spent a happy conjugal life for around one year.

However, year after Md. Izazul Islam's family demand dowry from Deepa's family. When Deepa's parents' had opposed to pay dowry, she was tortured physically and mentally by her in-law's family members, and finally one day Mst. Deepa Begum was forced to get out from her in-law's family.

When she had been staying at her parents' place, Deepa was not given any support or maintenance and even nobody from her in-law's family come to see her. In this circumstance, Mst. Deepa and her parents

discussed about the matters with Mst. Nishat Nahar, General Secretary, Grassroots Women Leaders Networks (GWLNs). After knowing the matters, she advised Deepa and her family members to register a complaint at Nagorik Uddyog Rangpur Office.

With her advice, a complaint (Complain No. 127) had been registered on 1 October 2017. After maintaining the Nagorik Uddyog Shalish procedure, a Salish proceeding was organized on 4 October 2017 at Ranipukur Union Parishad Complex at Mithapukur upazila.

In order to resolution the dispute, a Salish Committee comprised with Mst. Rishat Nahar, Md. Afzal Mia, President, Citizen Rights Committee (CRG), Old Razendrapur Union and respected senior citizen Md. Azgar Ali and Md. Rafiqul Islam was formed, and with both parties argument and agreement, they come to the following agreement disputant parties:

- As Mst. Deepa Begum and Md. Izazul Islam are not agreed to continue conjugal life, they would terminate their conjugal life and Md. Md. Izazul Islam would pay dower money (100,000 BDT) to Mst. Deepa Begum;
- They will terminate conjugal life by with the support of Kazi office;
- From the date of Salish, Md. Izazul Islam and Mst. Deepa Begum would not claim husband and wife each other;

In last follow-up session, they are living separated lives. It has been observed Mst. Deepa Begum has received dower money (100,000 BDT). With this amount of money, she has taken 15 decimal of land for cultivating paddy with 50,000 BDT and with rest of amount of money she has initiated a small grocery shop at the village of Burirhad Doctor's Para. Mst. Deepa Begum is living happy life.

Women Leaders Changing Deprived and Family Violence Victim Women and girls' Lives



Mst. Halima Begum's life in Bahar Kachna Shaha Para village at Shahebganj, Rangpur is not as usual like other, as she born with a short leg disability. Her leg was so short and small that she has to walk with her hand support. For her day labour rickshaw puller father's, it is very difficult to feed seven members family. Being her disability, although Halima is the eldest daughter among the five sisters, she is not sent to school for her primary education. Halima feels sad when she saw her siblings are going school and studying at home, whereas she has nothing to do. She feels very deprived when her parents show their affection of love and take care of her other sisters, but she is not given enough food to eat because of her disability.

Along with this, she feels that because of her disability sometime her parents and sister feel embarrassed in social gathering and even most of the time she become victim of humiliation from her neighbours. For the time being, her four sister got marriage but she did not. In this circumstance, she is the only daughter who had to live on her parents' income and thought her life is a curse.

One day she attended a group discussion facilitated by Mst. Anjumanara Begum, a women leader of Citizen Rights Group (CRG). After know the details of deprivation and women and girls rights, Mst. Halima Begum shared her sadness of mind with the women Mst. Anjumanara Begum. Later the woman leader shared the matter with other CRGs and GWLNS members and area office staff of Nagorik Uddyog.

In earlier, Nagorik Uddyog provided a two-day-long training on 'Resource Mobilization: Services of GO and NGO' for CRG and GWLNs and staffs. Considering Halima's deprivation, CRG and GWLNs members and area office staffs look for support from GO and related NGOs, and later they know that 'Manusher Jonno Unnayan Sangstha' a local NGO which is working with disable people in Rangpur provides need base supports to disable people. After discussion, on behalf of Mst. Halima Begum, an application is processed and submitted to the 'Manusher Jonno Unnayan Sangstha'. After having the application, 'Manusher Jonno Unnayan Sangstha' provided a rickshaw van to Mst. Halima Begum.

After having the rickshaw van, Mst. Halima Begum is very happy and gets access to income. Mst. Halima Begum father Md. Liakot Ali, once who did not take care of her daughter properly is driving the rickshaw van and giving 100 BDT per day to her daughter. In before, he had driven other rickshaw but now he is driving his daughter's rickshaw van and with their earning they are spending a good life. Mst. Halima said, in before she did not have any income and became frustrated on her life. Now she has income and can spend money for her own and for her parents, and even she is depositing money in bank for her future.

Not only Mst. Anjumanara Begum, 1,290 of women leaders are active at 387 wards in 43 unions of three districts (Barisal, Rangpur and Tangail) who are working for human rights victims particularly family violence victims caused by dowry and child marriage at rural level. This year, Mst. Nurjahan Begum, a General Member of Citizen Rights Committee from Badarganj Municipality area, have received 'Joyeeta Award' from upazila administration because of her previous life struggle being a victim of family violence and then later becoming a women leader who have been working against dowry and child marriage and for women and girls victims of family violence.

CHAPTER - 2

DALIT, SOCIALLY EXCLUDED MINORITIES RIGHTS

A) Introduction

Around 6.5 million Dalits and socially excluded minorities are living in Bangladesh. Socio-cultural deprivation and discrimination based on work and descent have been forcing them to face with untouchability and chronic poverty in Bangladesh. As a consequence, over the years, they have been deprived from accommodation, education, health, water and sanitation, employment opportunities and participating in social and political activities. Considering their socio-economic condition, since 2002, we in association with BDERM have been working aiming to create an enabling environment where Dalit, socially excluded and minority communities would live with full respect and dignity and capable to exercise their rights fully as citizen.

B) We support BDERM national and district committees

Bangladesh Dalit & Excluded Rights Movement (BDERM) has been working with 7 divisional coordination teams and forming 52 district committees. Along with the divisional team, 2500 registered individual members, 17 Civil Society Organization's members and 65 Dalit Human Rights Defenders (DHRDs) across the country have been working with BDERM in order to protect human rights violation against Dalits and socially excluded minorities.

C) We support BDERM to organize awareness raising meeting:

- a) **Right based awareness raising sessions:** We support to BDERM to organize awareness raising sessions at community level. Moulohibazar Cha Janagosti Adivasi Front, BDHR in Dhaka, BDERM in Bhola, Barisal, Batiaghata & Khulna organized 89 right based awareness raising sessions. In these awareness raising sessions, the issues particularly Dalit human rights, protesting violence against Dalits, and necessity of birth and death certificate, to have access to social services have been shared with Dalit district committee leaders and Dalit people.

Apart from these, the issue Dalit women have been facing within and in the communities is

discussed. Being Dalit women, how they have been facing heaviest burden related to gender and caste based discrimination and violence not only from men in their own society but also from wider society is shared in the awareness raising meetings.

- b) **District level Meeting:** BDERM organized 22 district level meetings. In this meeting, along with untouchability issues, the local level civil society representatives and Dalit leaders shared the struggle of Dalits communities including future course of actions.

These meeting created an opportunity among DHRDs, CBO members and local Dalit community members to discuss the human rights and socio-economic situation of the Dalit community with respective local government officials. The most significant outcome is the opportunity to bring awareness of Dalit human rights issues to the local government representatives and create an opportunity getting access to the local government's supports and services. In this consultation workshop, the stakeholders committed to bring more Dalit community members under the coverage of government services. The local law enforcement agencies also committed to give special attention to the cases of human rights violations against Dalits.

D) We do lobby, advocacy and campaign for Dalit rights

BDERM is now a recognized platform for advocating rights and entitlements to the Dalit community. It has gained much attention for the wider community though its continuous advocacy, lobby, networking and liaison with government and civil society organization. The Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs during the last UPR session committed to pass the Anti-discrimination law as soon as possible.

a) **National Level Advocacy:**

- **Campaign on SDGs:** The SDGs' main principle is "Leaving No One Behind". BDERM analyzed Nine (9) SDG Goal sand found direct link with Dalit people. BDERM is so far engaged with two national level consultation along with "Citizen's Platform for SDGs, Bangladesh" - a platform of 66 organizations advocating for SDGs' implementation. The citizen's platform took Dalit issues as one of the key priorities for advocacy.
- **Networking with NHRC:** BDERM leaders established a good relationship with the members of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). With this strong linkage, Dalit community submitted cases of human rights violations against Dalit communities to NHRC.
- **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Sterling Denims:** Sterling Denims is one of the renowned export oriented readymade garments factory in Bangladesh. BDERM leaders had a meeting with the management for recruiting Dalit people in their factory. In response, the factory authority agreed to recruit some Dalit people in their factory. A MOU was signed between Nagorik Uddyog and Sterling Denims in March 2018.

- **Discussion on Empowerment of Dalit Communities:** Challenges and Course of Actions: A Round tables meeting was organized on 25 March 2018 at Spectra Convention Hall, Dhaka. Mr. Rashed Khan Menon, the honourable Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare, attended as Chief Guest in the meeting. In this discussion event, the Dalit leaders demand Quota for Dalit students,
- **Public Hearing on eliminating discrimination against Dalit:** BDERM organize a Public Hearing on Eliminating Discrimination against Dalits Community at CIRDAP on 12 February, 2019. The representatives from Dalit communities shared discrimination against Dalits at their own places. They also demanded for solutions and more initiatives to improve their situation. Representatives from local civil society organizations, academicians, CBO members, DHRDs and media attend in the public hearing and shared socio-cultural deprivation and discrimination based on work and descent against Dalit community in Bangladesh.
- **Campaign for People Centred National Budget:** In association with Democratic Budget Movement, a seminar was organized on 21 April 2018. Apart from this, on 4 May 2018, another seminar on 'Bangladesh Dalit Communities Socio-economic Development and National Budget' was organized in association with BDERM and Institute of Education and Research, Dhaka University. In these events, along with other issues, importance of inclusion of Dalit communities in national budget was discussed and demanded to increase the budget for Dalit communities in upcoming budget.

b) International Level Advocacy:

- Membership of Human Rights Forum, Bangladesh (HRF,B): HRF,B is coalition of 20 human rights organizations, BDERM is one of the active members of this coalition. This forum is dealing overall human rights situation and submit the alternative report along with the state report.
- We submitted thematic human rights reports in third cycle of UPR review: BDERM, Nagorik Uddyog along with IDSN submitted the thematic human rights report on Dalit issues under Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism in 2017. The report contained the overall human rights situation of Dalit communities and the previous commitment made by government of Bangladesh.
- Session on Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR): BDERM jointly with International Dalit Solidarity Network (IDSN) submitted alternative report on Dalit in Bangladesh under Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in February 2018.
- Universal Periodic Review (UPR)-3rd cycle: BDERM submitted two alternative reports under Universal Periodic Review- 3rd cycle. One report submitted under Human Rights Forum, Bangladesh (HRF,B) which covers the whole human rights situation of Bangladesh including rights of Dalit and Socially Excluded Groups. Other report was thematic on Dalit issue and jointly submitted with IDSN. The report was also published and disseminate foreign mission in Bangladesh to pursue them to include the issue of Dalit during final session of UPR-34d cycle

- Tamanna Singh Bariak, a member of Dalit Women Forum and BDERM also attended the pre session of UPR held from 8-12 April, 2018 at Geneva, Switzerland. During pre-session, Ms. Tamanna met at least 10 foreign missions in Geneva and influenced them to recommend Bangladesh to focus on Dalit issues.
- Asian Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF): A budget analysis report in the perspective of Dalits in Bangladesh has prepared and shared with ADRF. The aim of the initiative is to prepare a regional report on Dalits and Budget as well as increase the capacity of Dalit to monitor and analysis of national Budget.
- A report has been prepared on Climate Change and Dalit community in Bangladesh. ADRF has published a regional report on Disaster Risk Reduction issues where the status of Dalit in Bangladesh included. A number of sessions on the issue of DRR, SDGs, inclusion of Dalits will be held at High Level Political Forum (HLPF) to be held at UN in July 2018.
- Others: A Report was shared with Ms. Urmila Bhoola, Special Rapporteur on slavery of UN, on gender dimensions of contemporary forms of slavery. The report highlighted the Dalit women facing slavery and social and economic submission in Bangladesh. The special rapporteur will present the report in the 73rd session of UN in October, 2018.

E) We provide education support to Dalit children:

To improve the educational level of Dalit community, BDERM with our active support are jointly offering non-formal education support to the community:

- Non-formal Education Center:** With our continuous supports, BDERM and BDWF are actively involved in providing pre-primary education at Uddyog Education Center in order to enhance the education level among the young Dalit boys and girls. A positive change has been observed among the Dalits communities, and Dalit parents become interested educating their children. Currently with our support, BDERM and BDWF are supporting 15 pre-primary schools across the country with necessary education materials like books, notebooks, floor-mats, pencils and flipcharts.

At the moment, 450 Dalit students are studying in these pre-primary schools. The education centers are located in Dhaka, Bhola, Botiaghata (Khulna), Shreemangal and Komolganj under Moulavibazar districts.

- Annual Sports and Cultural Programme:** Every year, BDERM and BDWF organize annual sports and cultural programme at its 15 Uddyog Education Center in order to introduce young Dalit students with co-curriculum activities. In this sport competition, along with the winners, prize is given to all young students.

F. We support to organize skill and capacity development trainings

We are supporting BDERM and BDWF leaders and DHRDs by offering different types of leadership development trainings so that they can make their national and local committees active and vibrant with leadership and organizing skills and capacities. In this regards, we organized different trainings including leadership development, IGA and skill development trainings.

G. Day observance

On the occasion of World Dignity Day on 5 December 2017 and 'International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination' on 21 March, 2018, BDERM and NU jointly organize human chain and mass gathering in 40 districts.

LINGUISTIC MINORITY RIGHTS

A) Introduction

Approximately 300,000 non-Bengali Urdu speaking camp dwellers, who mostly remain stranded in camps, have been living in 116 camps of 13 regions in urban settings across Bangladesh. Most of them are originated from the north Indian state of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan, and they migrated internally to East Bengal in undivided India due to the fear of communal riots during partition of Indian subcontinent in 1945 and consequently become the citizen of Pakistan. After the liberation war in 1971, the Urdu speaking Biharis have been living as refugee and suffered from statelessness without basic citizenship rights in Bangladesh.

In 2008, the High Court of Bangladesh confirmed that the Urdu-speaking camp dwellers are Bangladeshi citizens, and this landmark verdict raises a hope among the young Urdu-speakers ending of decades-long struggle with statelessness. The landmark decision was the result of filing a writ petition by 11 camp residents on behalf of the whole community. After this 2008 verdict, the Election Commission complied with court orders to enroll camp residents in the national voter lists and issue national identity cards.

However, due to lack of mass awareness on the High Court landmark verdict among the general people and government official, the camp dwellers have not only been deprived from their civil and political rights but also from their socio-economic and cultural rights. The Urdu speaking camp dwellers are yet to enjoy the citizenship rights and have been facing difficulties to get their national identity card, enroll in voter list, passport and access to basic services provided by government and non-government service providers.

B) Our paralegals organize awareness raising session on citizenship rights:

In order to bridge between law and real life of the Urdu speaking communities in the country, our paralegals organize awareness raising sessions on citizenship rights in Dhaka (Mirpur and Mohammadpur), Mymensingh, Khulna, Chittagong, and Syedpur.

- a) **Our paralegals organize group discussions and awareness raising sessions** to raise citizenship rights among the camp dwellers. In this reporting period, our paralegals organized 353 community group meetings and around 5308 camp dwellers (women 2413, men 362, boy 861 and girls 1672) participated in the group discussions. In this group meetings our paralegals discussed on 2008 High Court verdict, Human rights and citizenship rights. Apart from this topics, our paralegals also shared how and what types of documents are needed to get national ID Cards, passports and other necessary documents.
- b) **Our paralegals organize 78 legal forum** at community level. In this legal forum 3117 camp dwellers (women 1738, men 228, boy 334 and girls 817) participated and learnt about the roles and responsibilities of a citizen.

C) Our paralegals support to realize citizenship rights:

Camp dwellers and others who have questions or need on legal support come to our paralegal centres. At paralegal centers, we provide information about the law, paperwork to get passports, birth certificates, trade license and other relevant assistance provided by government line departments and other private and non-governmental agencies.

Our paralegals assisted to the camp dwellers getting 2345 birth certificates, 277 commissioner certificates, 147 National ID cards (105 new and 42 correction), 37 passports (34 new and 3 renew), 7 trade licenses (6 new and 1 renew). Along with these, 63 camp dwellers are supported opening bank account, 243 dwellers are supported to get health facilities and 68 dwellers were supported to get old age allowance and 223 camp dwellers in other supports (including 75 education support, 112 affidavit and 55 disability supports and 1 death certificates).

CHAPTER - 4

CHILD RIGHTS

A) Introduction

As a growing developing country, a large number of women in association with men are working in formal and informal labour sectors and directly contributing in national economy. However, when they are going out for work, their children are left in unprotected condition at home. It is not only creating burden to be a working women but also hampering creating an equal atmosphere for men and women. We learnt that a growing demand of day-care centre for their children can only change this situation and create an equal opportunity for men and women. In this regard, we are assisting the female textile and garment workers in Dhaka that they can keep their children in safe and sociable environment during their working hours. In order to do this, we are providing safe and homely environment for 80 children (age 2-5) of female garments worker.

On the other hand, a large number of street and working boys and girls are dropping out from school. In this regards, we are supporting 206 working and street children (age 6-16) with informal education and skill training whose parents and guardians are either employed in garments or informal sector. In the drop-in centres, we provide informal education and vocational trainings along with awareness raising sessions on child rights.

Considering the growing demand, we have been working with children of working mothers in garment sector and their children and school dropout working and street children since 2013.

B) Our day care centres

We provide secured and child friendly day care facilities that include pre-primary education, nutrient food and primary healthcare facilities. Two day-care centers located in the slum settlements at Mirpur and Mohammadpur (Adabar) are successfully functioning since 2013.

- a) **We open for 13 hours in a day:** Considering the need and priority of the working mothers, these centers are open for 13 hours (from 7 am to 8 pm) in a day and 6 days in a week. At present 80 children (45 boy and 35 girls), whose mothers are either garments worker or non-formal sectors workers, are safely given day care facilities. Our supported 29 children (18 girls and 11 boys) to get enrolled in formal education;

- a) **We organise parents Meeting:** In order to enhance awareness on child issues including child rights, child health development, and impact of domestic violence on children, we organize by-monthly parents meeting.

C) Our drop-in centres

We provide drop-in centre services that include informal education, skill development training, and health care facilities to school drop-out, working and street children. The main objective of the service is to provide informal education and vocational training to working and street children that they can brought-up to be responsive citizens.

- a) **We organise peer Group Meeting:** Generally street child are habituated with some bad habits, such as smoking and eve teasing. In order to break the bad habits of the street and working children, we support them to organize a peer's group meeting. A particular topic based on the social problems generally they face in their life (such as negative consequence of smoking, eve teasing, dowry and child marriage) is selected and discussed in the group.
- a) **Healthcare facilities:** Like day-care centre, children in drop-in centre are given healthcare facilities. In this reporting period, 15 girl children are given tt vaccine and adolescent health care knowledge.

D) We provide non-formal education

- a) **Pre-primary education day-care centers:** In day-care centers, considering the need of the children, NU provides pre-primary education and primary-healthcare facilities. Pre-primary curriculum is developed based on age and level of the children. We supported 28 drop out children (10 girls and 8 boys) to get back to school again;
- a) **Basic education in drop-in centers:** Usually, children come for three to four hours study for 2 hours in drop-in centre, and the remaining hours they play with peers. Most of the children in the drop-in centre can write their name and learnt to read and write Bengali alphabets. The children are getting basic education, which will help them to find a job. In the drop-in centre, children learn alphabets, words, composite sentences and counting both in English and Bengali. The children also learnt rhymes, songs and made a play on how to oneself clean with the help of drop-in centre counselor.

E) We provide nutrition Food

In order to improve their nutrition level the children in day-care and drop-in centers, we provide nutrition food. Usually, in day-care and drop-in centers, children are given one mid-day meal and two times snacks. It is observed that children who stayed in the day-care centers are able to improve their health gradually.

F) We organize cultural Events for street children

Street children have hardly have opportunities to participate in cultural events. In this regards, in participation with drop out children, we organized a cultural event at Bishwa Sahitya Kendra in the city. In this event 59 street children participated and showed their cultural performance: sing song, recite poems, dance and drama performance.

CHAPTER - 5

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

NU has own formal oversight mechanism. In order to maintain smooth governance of the organization, a governing body comprised with General Committee, Executive Committee, and Senior Management Committee is functioning within the organization. For Administrative purpose, Admin and Management Unit, Programme Unit and Technical Support Unit are functioning under direct supervision of the Chief Executive. The details of NU formal oversight mechanism is given below:

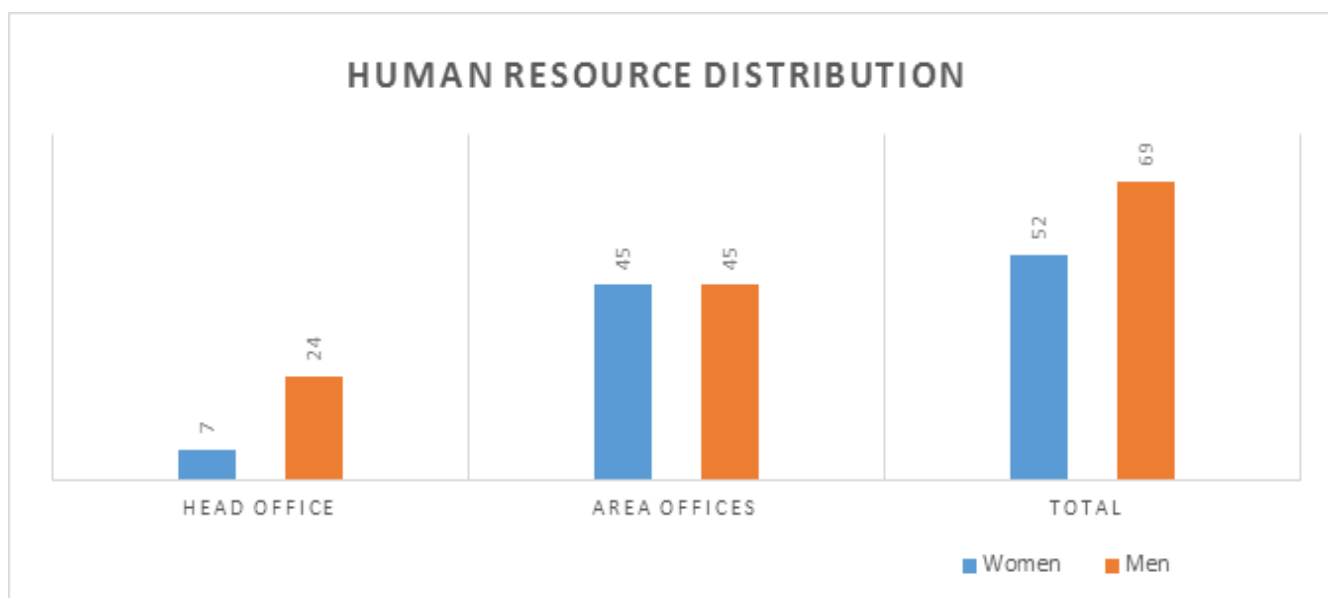
Governance

General Committee (GC) is the legal entity of NU. This body is formed with 11 members (5 female and 6 male) from different background including human rights activists, academicians, development activists, and researchers. An eight members Executive Committee (EC), comprised with 2 female and 6 male, is responsible for overall administrative governance and supervision. Chief Executive (CE), on behalf of Executives Committee, performs organizational day-to-day operational management.

In order to smooth programme implementation, a Senior Management Team (SMT) formed with 4 senior staffs (2 male and 2 female) deals with fund raising and resource mobilization, strategic planning, programme and operational process, policy and procurement, wealth and human resource management, administration and financial activities.

Administration and Management Unit

Under the direct supervision of CE, an Administration and Management unit (A&M) – comprised with Finance and Office Management headed by an Admin and Finance Manager (AFM) – is responsible for overall administration and logistic supports in order to smooth programme and project implementation and other organizational affairs.



The Office Management wing headed by a Human Resource Officer is responsible for processing staff recruitment and maintaining staff development issues including remuneration through performances assessment. The Finance and Accounts wing maintains day to day financial activities, for example preparing budget and financial reports, communication with donors and NGO affairs bureau for approval of grant. This wing is also responsible for ensuring transparency of financial activities and reasonable usage of fund.

Programme Unit

The programme unit, headed by of project coordinators, is responsible for overall project implementation under the supervision of CE. Each Project Coordinator is responsible for respective project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, Project Coordinators are responsible for maintaining regular coordination with donors updating project progress regular basis.

Technical Support Unit

A technical support unit – comprised with training, legal aid and investigation, advocacy, research and communication, campaign and networking, monitoring and evaluation, and theater and culture – is responsible for effective project implementation through providing regular technical support. This unit is also responsible for keeping record and presenting monthly activities at monthly central staffs' coordination meeting.


Staffing and Capacity Building

The human resources are distributed in central, regional and district, upazila and union level based on the expertise, places of residence and other factors. Employees in central office are assigned for overall planning, research, national level lobby and advocacy, and reporting and documentation. In regional and district level, staffs are deployed for regular project implementation with support of relevant stakeholders including government and non-government officials, local level elected representatives, and civil society member.

CHAPTER - 6

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(July 2017 – June 2018)

 Toha Khan Zaman & Co. Chartered Accountants			
NOGONIK UDDYOG (NL) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018			
Particulars	Notes	2017-2018	2016-2017
RECEIPTS:			
Opening Balance:			
Petty Cash in Hand	7.00	18,934	56,871
Cash at Bank	7.00	3,164,471	2,238,873
Advance Deposits and Prepayments	5.00	474,951	457,752
Sub Total:		3,658,356	2,752,696
Receipts from Donor:			
Fund Receipts from Donor	11.00	41,560,958	64,372,965
Sub Total:		41,560,958	64,372,965
Received from Mother A/C:			
Fund Received from Mother A/C to Project A/C	12.00	42,093,969	63,868,561
Sub Total:		42,093,969	63,868,561
Other Received:			
Fund Received from ASD		683,290	0
Fund Received Direct from WF		0	1,133,453
Fund Received - Local Donation		43,000	37,500
Community Contribution		33,500	40,000
NU - Contribution		66,300	66,000
Reimbursement from Vehicle Fuel Cost		137,600	177,368
Bank Interest		127,871	104,611
Overhead Reimbursement	13.00	300,228	1,864,790
Office Rent Reimbursement		1,306,496	1,070,000
Salary Reimbursement	14.00	3,376,547	2,405,923
Sale of Publication		15,000	6,350
Sale of Old News Paper		0	81,400
Meeting Room Rent		21,000	51,830
Income from Guest House Rent		30,000	26,000
Driver Salary Reimbursement		100,100	91,000
Training Registration Fees		816	146,828
Fund Transfer from Cash at Bank		0	27,049
Sale of Old Furniture		5,000	0
Miscellaneous Received		5,000	8,000
Project Office Rent, Admin Reimbursement		94,000	299,500
Contribution from Project Office		155,214	160,000
Donation Received-Child Hope		27,885	0





Toha Khan Zaman & Co.
Chartered Accountants

NOGORIK UDDYOG (NL)

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018**

Particulars	Notes	2017-2018	2016-2017
Honorarium from LIPS		75,000	0
NLU-Project Office Rent Contribution		55,000	0
Conference on Access to Justice		762,000	0
Sub Total:		7,420,847	7,797,702
Inter Project Loans:			
Loan Received from General Fund		160,000	1,340,000
Loan Realized by General Fund		2,074,100	1,240,000
Sub Total:		2,234,100	2,580,000
Total Takas:		96,868,220	141,371,924
PAYMENTS:			
Pay and Salary	15.00	26,063,301	35,697,427
Administrative Expenditure	16.00	8,913,895	9,243,287
Activities Cost	17.00	11,928,319	16,476,436
Overhead Cost	18.00	473,429	3,273,578
Travel & Daily Allowances	19.00	311,219	2,986,144
Furniture/Fixture/Equipment	20.00	29,125	3,460,436
Bank Charge		91,111	7,750
Training Registration Fees		36,750	143,500
Cash at Bank Transfer		0	26,459
Advocate Fee		70,000	0
Farewell		3,147	0
Refreshment		999	0
Conference on Access to Justice		451,870	0
Miscellaneous Expenses		7,245	0
Discussion Meeting at Dhaka University		36,266	0
Discussion Meeting at Land		8,910	0
Seminar/ Conferences		2,910	0
Sub Total:		48,408,516	71,265,017
Fund Transfer to Project A/C from Mother A/C	12.00	42,093,969	63,868,561
Sub Total:		42,093,969	63,868,561
Inter Project Loans:			
Loan to Dalit CSP Project		150,000	0
Loan to Dalit CBSS		1,184,100	340,000
Loan to (PW/SOC/WDG Project)		0	550,000
Loan Paid to NL		0	150,000





Toha Khan Zaman & Co.
Chartered Accountants

NOGORIK UDDYOG (NU)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018


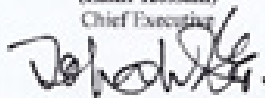
Particulars	Notes	2017-2018	2016-2017
Loan Refund to GF		200,000	1,090,000
Loan to RDT/PR-DSEG Project		200,000	200,000
Loan to JAFTHRECM Project		0	150,000
Loan Paid ICT		500,000	100,000
Sub Total:		2,234,100	2,580,000
Total Taka:		92,736,585	137,713,578
Closing Balance:			
Petty Cash in Hand	7.00	5,937	18,924
Cash at Bank	7.00	3,707,375	3,164,471
Advance Deposits and Prepayments	5.00	518,325	474,951
Sub Total:		4,231,635	3,658,346
Total Taka:		96,968,220	141,371,924

1.00 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest taka.
2.00 Annexed notes form part of the financial statements.


(Sardar Zahidul Islam)
Manager (F&A)

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

Dated, Dhaka
04 October 2018


(Zakir Hossain)
Chief Executive

(Toha Khan Zaman & Co.)
Chartered Accountants





House # 8/14, Block-B, Lalmatia
Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Email: info@nuhr.org
Fax: 8802-9141511
Phone: 8802-9143636