

# SEMI-ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT NO. 3 1 OCTOBER 2002 – 31 MARCH 2003

*More Effective Civil Society Advocacy of Human Rights*

## BANGLADESH



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1 OCTOBER 2002 - 31 MARCH 2003**

Submitted by:  
*Academy for Educational Development*  
Center for Civil Society and Governance  
The AED Global Civil Society Strengthening Partnership  
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In collaboration with  
*Management Systems International*

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**BHRAP**  
**Semi-Annual Performance Report No. 3**  
**1 October 2003 – 31 March 2003**

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## I. SUMMARY

During this performance period, the Bangladesh Human Rights Advocacy Project (BHRAP) witnessed important landmarks in the Program's grant and training activities. AED/MSI's BHRAP reports results under the three objectives:

1. Strengthened capacity of NGOs that advocate human rights in Bangladesh through grants, training, and technical assistance;
2. Increased civil society advocacy of human rights issues in Bangladesh through trainings, workshops, and study tours; and
3. Increased public awareness of human rights issues such as torture, verbal and physical abuse, violence against women, and trafficking.

During this reporting period, the first five grants to Bangladesh NGOs passed the approval process and were operational. The grants totaled BDT. 68,569,175.98, averaging BDT. 13,713,835.20 per grant. We also started a new round of grants during this reporting period and expect to process three awards in the next reporting period.

Grantee advocacy activity during this period has already demonstrated promising results toward the advocacy of human rights in Bangladesh. We are pleased to report the following illustrative results:

- *Human rights issues documented through surveys and research:* one baseline survey on discrimination against women and children in slum areas was completed; one baseline survey on law enforcement personnel's violence against women was completed; research on violence against women, illegal detention, and police torture is underway; and research on the violations of human rights by law enforcement agencies is also taking place.
- *Capacity to prevent the trafficking of women and children in Naraynganj strengthened:* 31 legal professionals, civil servants, teachers, and media representatives were trained by BNWLA to prevent future trafficking.
- *Trafficked women and children received legal assistance and protection:* 21 cases of trafficking were investigated; 11 internally trafficked women and children were released and 4 were repatriated.
- *NGO staff trained to advocate for reduced discrimination of women and children in slum areas:* one orientation workshop for staff working on the "Innovative Advocacy Effort Against Discriminatory Application of Rights of Women and Children in Slum Areas of Dhaka City" took place.
- *Legal protection for abused women provided:* 29 complaints of violence against women have been received and settlements will include the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- *Law enforcement agencies monitored:* 9 torture cases have been investigated and 4 police stations are continuously monitored in order to prevent human rights violations from taking place.

AED and MSI worked together during this period to provide technical assistance to grantees as well. As part of AED's grant management philosophy, BHRAP staff worked closely with potential grantees to refine concept papers, develop budgets, and assess management capacity; thus, grantees' capacity was strengthened during the grant process as well as after receiving their funds. The signing of these grant agreements triggered the first provision of technical assistance and training services in the design of performance monitoring plans and training in financial management. With assistance from AED, MSI, and local BHRAP staff, each grantee developed a PMP to mirror the project's objectives. AED plans to continue this process in the next reporting period with three new grantees.

Additionally, consultations with USAID led to a decision to narrow the substantive focus of the program. These decisions place the program in a better position to serve the overall strategy of USAID and avoid duplication in sectors that are receiving substantial attention under other initiatives.

BHRAP also made significant strides in the participant training component of the project. The **India Study Tour**, the first of the program's planned study tours, took place at the end of this reporting period and focused on what has become the primary issue area of the program: *Violence against Women (VAW)*. AED/BHRAP and a partner organization, Majlis, in Mumbai, India conducted the weeklong Study Tour with seventeen Bangladeshi participants from various NGOs that work in the field of VAW. The Tour met multiple objectives, including: exchanging information about the differences between Indian and Bangladeshi laws regarding the protection of women against violence; sharing advocacy experiences among civil society professionals working in this field; learning new advocacy techniques; and exploring ways in which laws in both countries can be improved.

Other training activities progressed as well. Nine Bangladeshi participants attended two different trainings abroad and ten Bangladeshi participants attended one in-country training during this reporting period. As was the case with the grants component, discussions with USAID have also given the participant training program its own set of clear and consistent objectives for exercises under this rubric in the near term.

This report summarizes these achievements in light of program activities and administration. The latter half of the report discusses the challenges faced and lessons learned during the reporting period and highlights upcoming planned activities. Supporting documentation can be found in the attachments.

Finally, the format of this report has been revised to reflect the structures of the provisional Performance Monitoring Plan (Attachment A) for the overall program as well as the PMPs of the individual grants, developed with the technical assistance of MSI's performance monitoring specialist.

## II. PROGRAM ACTIVITY

BHRAP's main achievements center around four core activities: a) our grants program, b) the promotion of task forces and micro-coalitions, c) workshops, and d) study tours and participant trainings.

### a. Grants Program

AED's BHRAP successfully completed one round of grants and kicked off a second round during this reporting period. Five grants completed the NGO Affairs Bureau approval process and initiated operations. The grants totaled BDT. 68,569,175.98, averaging BDT. 13,713,835.20 per grant. The total amount of grant money dispersed through March 2003 was BDT. 4,525,750, thus the average grant dispersed was BDT. 905,150.

As part of AED's grant management philosophy, BHRAP staff worked closely with potential grantees to refine concept papers, develop budgets, and assess management capacity; thus, grantees' capacity was strengthened during the grant process as well as after receiving their funds. The signing of these grant agreements triggered the first provision of technical assistance and training services in the design of results-oriented performance monitoring plans (see below) and financial management.

Summaries of each grant, including a project description and results-to-date, follow. Results are outlined in more detail in each grantee's quarterly report, which are available upon request from the BHRAP office.

#### Grant One:

**Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST); Gender, Knowledge, Networking, and Human Rights Intervention in Bangladesh**

<b>Total Grant Award:</b>	BDT. 29,091,387.50
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<b>Dispersed up to March 2003:</b>	BDT. 1,396,250
<b>Project Duration:</b>	3 years (January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2005)
<b>Locations Served:</b>	Jhenaidah, Noakhali, Kurigram, Chittagong, Rangpur, Comilla, Bagerhat, Gaibandha, Kushtia, Rajbari, Sirjgonj and Barisal
<b>Project Description:</b> The goal of this project is the promotion of citizen-initiated efforts for systematic improvements of human rights in Bangladesh. This will include: strengthening the institutional capacity of human rights organizations in Bangladesh, increasing the capacity of BLAST and its partners to their research and analytical capabilities, increasing the access to justice for victims of illegal detention, violence against women, police torture, and increasing public awareness of human rights. Proposal and other related documents were submitted to NGO Affairs Bureau November 23, 2002; approval received December 19, 2002.	
<b>Results:</b> During the reporting period, BLAST contacted and selected 12 partner organizations in 12 different districts to run the program and collected profiles on each of the partner organizations. An orientation was held with all of the partner organizations on February 16, 2003. During this period project personnel were also recruited to work in the head office, although district level personnel recruitment was not completed. In addition, consultants were contacted to design the research plan and activities.	

**Grant Two:**

<b>Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers' Association (BNWLA); Protection and Legal Action against Women and Child Trafficking</b>	
<b>Total Grant Award:</b>	BDT. 28,949,795
<b>Dispersed up to March 2003:</b>	BDT. 1,446,000
<b>Project Duration:</b>	3 years (November 15, 2002 to November 14, 2005)
<b>Locations Served:</b>	Bogra, Brahminbaria, Cox's Bazaar, Chapaynawabgonj, Dhaka, Dinajpur, Gopalganj, Jessore, Lalmonirhat, Mymensingh, Narayangonj, Satkhira & Sylhet
<b>Project Description:</b> This project works to protect the rights of women and children that have been trafficked both internally and abroad. BNWLA will document trafficking incidents and cases at the district level in target areas, advocate at the district level in target areas to eliminate trafficking of women and children, assist in the prosecution of traffickers, release women and children trafficked internally, repatriate women and children trafficked abroad, and rehabilitate and reintegrate survivors of trafficking into society. Proposal and other related documents were submitted to NGO Affairs Bureau November 3, 2002; approval received March 9, 2003. The delay in approval was due to the fact that BNWLA had not fulfilled the audit requirements of the NGO Affairs Bureau and was required to undergo a standard audit as a condition for approval.	

**Results:**

During the reporting period, BNWLA held one training workshop in Narayanganj, with 31 participants, and 20 discussion meetings at the community level. The workshop, 'Prevention of Trafficking in Women and Children, Protection of Trafficked Victims and Prosecution of Traffickers,' was held on February 27, 2003 at the auditorium of Rifle Club in Narayanganj district. Mr. Nur Mohammad, Police Super of Narayanganj district, graced the inaugural session of the workshop as Chief Guest while Mr. Jinnatul Haque, Additional District Magistrate of the district, attended the program as Special Guest. The training workshop attendees also included the Public Prosecutor and Assistant Public Prosecutor of the district, Representative of Notary Public, Social Welfare Officer, Child Affairs Officer, one Union Parishad Chairman, teachers from local colleges, journalists from local and national newspapers, lawyers, and NGO activists. Furthermore, BNWLA gathered details about 21 trafficked victims and assisted in the release of 11 internally trafficked women and children, and 4 women and children were repatriated from abroad. Of these 15 individuals, 6 were staying at the shelter home and the other 9 had been reintegrated into their family or society. The condition of rehabilitated victims of trafficking continues to be monitored by counselors and Program Assistants. In addition, BNWLA assisted in the investigation, filing, and prosecution of trafficking cases. They investigated 20 cases by visiting police stations, courts, and jails approximately 170 times. Furthermore, watchdog groups were established in six communities, each having between 8-15 members.

**Grant Three:**

<b>Jesh Foundation; Raising Awareness of Violence Against Women and Assistance to the Victims</b>	
<b>Total Grant Award:</b>	BDT. 2,473,935.48
<b>Dispersed up to March 2003:</b>	BDT. 1,018,000
<b>Project Duration:</b>	1 year (January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003)
<b>Locations Served:</b>	Kolaroa Thana, Satkhira District
<b>Project Description:</b>	
The Jesh Foundation is working to raise awareness in civil society concerning violence against women, the need to enforce existing laws protecting women, and, through social mobilization, reduce the incidence of violence in the community. To accomplish these goals, the Jesh Foundation will: increase the awareness of violence against women and human rights among community leaders, increase public awareness of violence against women, increase the access to justice for women who are victims of violence, increase advocacy efforts on behalf of victims, and improve the health status of the community and battered victims. Proposal and other related documents were submitted to NGO Affairs Bureau October 31, 2002; approval received December 20, 2002.	
<b>Results:</b>	
Jesh Foundation has completed a baseline survey report on law and order, increased their institutional capacity by recruiting and training project personnel, published a press release, and set up a temporary shelter home, which has already been used by one woman. The Foundation has also set up a social mobilization meeting with local elites, and has received 29 complaints to settle using Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) even though the goal for this quarter was 15. Jesh Foundation is currently dealing with four legal cases of trafficking of women and children.	

**Grant Four:**

<b>Odhikar; Investigation, Research and Publication of Human Rights Violations</b>	
<b>Total Grant Award:</b>	BDT. 5,612,058
<b>Dispersed up to March 2003:</b>	BDT. 437,000
<b>Project Duration:</b>	3 years (November 15, 2002 to November 14, 2005)
<b>Locations Served:</b>	Police Stations of Munshigonj & Dhaka District

**Project Description:**

Odhikar is working to highlight the violation of civil and political rights through investigation and research and monitor the activities of law enforcement agencies in order to help contribute towards the protection of human rights and good governance by: publishing and disseminating detailed first-hand investigation reports, improving the behavior of police towards arrested individuals, increasing awareness and advocacy to initiate change, and to highlight police abuse in order to create pressure groups to advocate for a better police system. Proposal and other related documents were submitted to NGO Affairs Bureau October 5, 2002; approval received December 19, 2002.

**Results:**

During the reporting period Odhikar carried out investigation and research programs involving violations of specific human rights and published two reports in the newspaper *The Bangladesh Today*. Additionally Odhikar monitored Ramna Thana, Lalbagh Thana, Sreenagar Thana of Munshiganj District, and Keraniganj Thana of Dhaka District for arrests and their consequences under Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 86 of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, and the Special Powers Act.

**Grant Five:**

**Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra; An Innovative Advocacy Effort for the Non-discriminatory Application of Rights of Women and Children in Dhaka City**

<b>Total Grant Award:</b>	BDT. 2,442,000
<b>Dispersed up to March 2003:</b>	BDT. 228,500
<b>Project Duration:</b>	3 years (November 15, 2002 to November 14, 2005)
<b>Locations Served:</b>	Slum areas of Dhaka City (Dhanmondi, Mohammadpur & Farmgate areas)

**Project Description:**

The goal of this project is to guarantee that laws protect women and children in slum society in Dhaka City. This will be accomplished by: 1) ensuring proper and effective application of the laws that protect the rights of women and children by law enforcement agencies in 22 slum areas in Dhaka City, and 2) increasing the public awareness in 22 slum areas about the rights of women and children and the laws that protect them. Proposal and other related documents were submitted to the NGO Affairs Bureau October 19, 2002; approval received December 20, 2002.

**Results:**

During the reporting period, Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra, selected the target areas and beneficiaries, and completed the Baseline Survey and the draft Baseline Survey Report. On 25 February 2003, Padakhep, organized a workshop to provide orientation to its newly recruited staff under the project titled, '*An Innovative Advocacy Effort Against the Discriminatory Application of Rights of Women and Children of Slum Areas of Dhaka City*'. They divided the half-day program into two segments: Management Aspect and Program Aspect. In the Management Aspect, the Organogram was described, followed by the introduction of the project's staff. In the Program Aspect, attendees described the Working Area of the project, followed by a discussion of the activity plan. They presented the findings of the survey on the status of the rights of children and women carried out in different selected slums of Dhaka. In addition, Padakhep shared their methodology at the workshop.

In addition to awarding these five grants, BHRAP kicked-off the process to award a second round of grants. The distribution of the Annual Program Statement and soliciting for the second round of grants continued until the mid-December second deadline. One hundred and twenty-three NGOs submitted their Concept Paper (CP) on or before December 15, 2002. Of the 123 CPs received in the second round, 35 were rejected because they did not fulfill basic technical requirements. A list of the NGOs that originally submitted concept papers and were not rejected outright for technical requirements can be found in Attachment B. As part of the Responsibility Determination Stage, fourteen additional NGOs were visited (Attachment C), and ten were invited to prepare a full Project Proposal (listed in Attachment D). Of the ten, three have been provisionally vetted by USAID and are being recommended by AED for grants: 1) Save the Children, Australia; 2) Banchte Shekha; and 3) Bangladesh

Poor Women's Development Association (BPWDA). Attachment E, includes a list of the 118 NGOs that were rejected during this round of grants and an outline of the reasons why.

### **b. Task Forces and Micro-Coalitions**

BHRAP's role in this activity is to serve as a catalyst, facilitator and promoter of the efforts of existing groupings, not as a principal instigator. Efforts focus on cooperation with groups identified as working in the primary sectors of program intervention and encouraging those groups to move toward appropriate advocacy activities. Select workshops and meetings attended by BHRAP staff are summarized below.

- AED/BHRAP's Program Manager attended a training and campaign material launching ceremony for Action on Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC), a network of NGOs working against the trafficking of women and children. The materials were developed with assistance from member NGOs of ATSEC to campaign against the trafficking of women and children within Bangladesh and the South Asia region. AED encouraged the ATSEC NGO network to undertake the cooperative efforts and joint actions with other groups to address trafficking issues both nationally and regionally. For instance, Bangladesh Women Lawyers Association has used the materials developed by ATSEC for their anti-trafficking awareness raising programs.
- The Program Manager also attended a Women Lawyer's Congress organized by the Khan Foundation. The objective of this Congress was to strengthen existing networks and coalition-building of women lawyers from all District Bar Associations on the issues of promotion of women and human rights. The keynote paper of the conference discussed the problem and challenges women lawyers face while practicing law in the District and High Courts of Bangladesh.
- On 2 March 2003, Manabik Shahajya Sangstha (MSS) organized a Seminar titled '*Perception of Governance-The Unheard Voices.*' An AED/BHRAP Program Officer attended the seminar. The seminar was a part of MSS's "Legislative Support Service" program. This project was undertaken to strengthen the democratic system of the country. A research paper, presented by Dr. Salauddin M. Aminuzzaman, urged for effective means of ensuring peoples' participation in the decision-making process in Parliament. He argued that voices of various marginalized groups—like rickshaw-pullers and garments workers—go unheard in the policy making-process. A good number of Parliamentarians were present at the Seminar.
- The Bangladesh Centre for Development, Journalism and Communication (BCDJC) organized a three-day workshop on '*Methodology of Media Monitoring with a focus on Gender*' on 23-25 March 2003. Akhila Sivadas, Executive Director of the Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) of India described how media monitoring should be conducted, citing a case study of an Indian soap opera. She also described the means and methods that can be used for monitoring media from a gender perspective. An AED/BHRAP Program Officer attended the workshop.

### **c. Facilitated Workshops**

Jill Tirnauer, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist from MSI, conducted a workshop with the five partner NGOs to help them develop their Performance Monitoring Plans (PMPs), followed by visits to individual offices by Ms. Tirnauer and project staff. Ms. Tirnauer sent draft PMPs to the partner NGO after her return to the US while AED Program staff followed-up with partner NGO meetings to examine the drafts and help finalize their PMPs. The five grantees' PMPs are attached to this document as Attachments F through J.

A Financial Training Workshop was also held with Jesh Foundation, BNWLA, and Padakhep in order to introduce USAID regulations to the partner NGOs prior to starting implementation. Ten Bangladeshi participants attended the

training. Individual sessions were also conducted with finance personnel from the other organizations to assure compliance with financial reporting procedures.

#### **d. Study Tours/Participant Training**

AED/BHRAP and a partner organization, Majlis in Mumbai, India conducted, a weeklong Study Tour with seventeen Bangladeshi participants from various NGOs working in the field of Violence Against Women (VAW). The objective of the **India Study Tour** was to share experiences between participants and to focus on the similarities and dissimilarities between laws of the two countries pertaining to VAW. The main focus was on advocacy efforts of Indian NGOs. Two staff members from AED/BHRAP, the Program Manager (Team Leader) and a Program Officer, attended the Study Tour. During the study tour, BHRAP hosted key speakers including Justice Suresh, a retired justice from Mumbai famous for his contributions to human rights reforms in India; Trupti Panchal, faculty at the Tata Institute; Monica Sakhrani, a criminal lawyer; and Dr. Chayanika Shah, a feminist activist. Issues discussed during the week included India's Public Safety Act, genocide, the concept of special cells in police stations (set up to provide pre-litigation support for female victims of violence), gender bias in criminal courts, dying declarations, and sexual harassment. Site visits to local NGOs and courts were made. Participants also viewed public awareness clips about women's rights, with messages about the importance of knowing your rights. Finally, participants viewed documentary films about the women's movement and the Mumbai Riot in 1992. Upon return, BHRAP program staff conducted an informal briefing of the tour with USAID. Attachment K contains a detailed summary of each day on the study tour.

Furthermore, nine Bangladeshi participants attended two different trainings abroad. The first is the Disabled Peoples International World Assembly, which took place from October 15-18, 2002 in Japan. The second, the Human Rights Challenge of Globalization in Asia-Pacific-US Trafficking in Persons Seminar, took place from November 13-15, 2002 in Hawaii.

Attachment L includes a list of participants broken down by each of these events, as well as the financial training event mentioned in the previous section.

During this period, progress was made toward the implementation of a future anti-corruption training as well. Various exchanges occurred among BHRAP, AED/Washington, MSI, and USAID regarding the training. A proposed training concept proposal, submitted in November, was rejected and a new proposal was submitted in late January. This concept was approved and identification of appropriate expert consultants to conduct the training is pending. Finally, late in the reporting period, USAID requested AED to prepare and submit a comparable participant training program for journalism practitioners, focusing on professional standards for reporting.

### **III. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION**

#### **a. Staffing**

One local staff member was hired during the reporting period: Mr. Iftequer Mahmud, Program Officer (hired January 15, 2003). Recruitment and interviews of candidates for the Administrative Assistant position was underway but a final decision had not yet been made.

#### **b. Performance Monitoring Plan**

The Performance Monitoring Plan (Attachment A) was submitted to USAID in October with the understanding that it was subject to revision pending the DG & Ed development of an overall PMP for the Strategic objectives under which BHRAP operates.

### **c. Meetings**

AED/BHRAP staff were involved in scores of meetings with local NGOs at the BHRAP office concerning the disposition of concept papers. Senior program staff participated regularly in the monthly DG & Ed Partners meetings and BHRAP will host the April Partners meeting, presenting analyses of the issue of Violence Against Women.

### **d. Training**

Anne O'Toole-Salinas, Senior Program Manager, AED/Washington, and Jill Tirnauer, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist of MSI, visited AED/BHRAP during the last week of October. They worked with the local AED staff on methods for monitoring the Advocacy Index (Attachment M) and the Performance Monitoring Plans for the BHRAP Program as well as the subgrants (as noted earlier, the PMPs are found in Attachments F through J).

## **IV. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AND LESSONS LEARNED**

The original parameters of the Program attempted to address a wide range of human rights issues and to program responses through rights-based activities. These parameters were simultaneously being examined by other donors and institutions. As the kaleidoscope of human rights issues in Bangladesh attained more prominence at various levels, these issues are increasingly being addressed in major ways by a multiplicity of donors and organizations both local and international. For this reason, USAID has reexamined the range of issue sectors (trafficking, child labor, etc.) the program originally intended to address and determined that there were other initiatives which had evolved on parallel tracks with multi-donor support. It appears that the USAID planning process, which eventually led to the creation of BHRAP, helped stimulate responses to certain human rights issues by other donors and reduce the burden of extensive coverage initially anticipated for the BHRAP program. It has been decided, therefore, that BHRAP concentrate on a narrower defined set of issues and be available for targeted responses in issue sectors not adequately covered by other donors or programs.

## **V. STAFF TRAVEL DURING REPORTING PERIOD**

One staff each from AED and MSI traveled to Bangladesh during the period. Two local staff traveled to India during the period. The purpose of this travel has been described above.

## **VI. HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD**

To continue meeting our program objectives, BHRAP plans to conduct the following activities during the next reporting period:

Program areas:

- Additional subgrant activity is expected during the next reporting period.
- Two major participant training exercises in anti-corruption and professional journalism standards are expected to occur during the next period.

Travel:

- Based on existing training plans, up to 8 consultants will visit Bangladesh in connection with participant training programs mentioned previously.
- In addition, up to 3 home office personnel are expected to visit Bangladesh as part of staff training and data collection planning for the project.

10-27-02

Performance Indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement	Relevance of Indicator	Data Source and Collection Methods	Timing & Frequency of Data Collection	Person(s) Responsible	Method of Analysis and Reporting
<b>More Effective Civil Society Advocacy of Human Rights</b>						
<b>Project Outputs</b>						
Number of Grants	Number of grants awarded on a cumulative basis  Disaggregated by area (VAW, Child Labor, Trafficking, Other)  Disaggregated by geographic area (national or local by district level)	Shows program activity in grant making	Project tracking	Semi-annual	Project Staff	
Total Value of Grants	Total value of grants on a cumulative basis					
Average US Dollar of Grants	Total value of grants divided by the total number of grants					
Number of people trained	Simple count of the number of people receiving training in the reporting period. Training is defined as the transfer of a skill set for future use.  Disaggregated by number of people who represent NGOs receiving grants and other individuals (e.g., journalists, government officials).  Disaggregated by gender	Shows project activity and number of beneficiaries	Project tracking by AED/MSI Staff and reports submitted by grantees	Semi-annual	Project Staff  NGO Staff	Project staff compiles information from project records as well as grantee reports.  For analysis, percents can be used.
Number of Workshops	Workshops and seminars are defined as meetings intended for discussion as opposed to the transfer of a skill set.	Shows project activity				
Topics of training and workshops	List of topics for trainings and workshops provided by the project over the reporting period. Not cumulative.	Shows project emphasis				
Number of people participating in knowledge transfer activities	Count of the number of people participating in conferences, study-tours, trainings, etc. outside of Bangladesh. Not cumulative.  Disaggregated by type of activity (conference, study tour, training, etc.)	Shows emphasis of international resources used to support project objectives	Project tracking by AED/MSI staff	Semi-annual	Project Staff	

10-27-02

Performance Indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement	Relevance of Indicator	Data Source and Collection Methods	Timing & Frequency of Data Collection	Person(s) Responsible	Method of Analysis and Reporting
Number of victims benefiting from NGO grantee services such as legal services.	Service delivery is linked to advocacy component of most but not all grants. Only those grantees working in the area of service delivery will need to report s indicator. Total is cumulative over time.  Disaggregated by VAW, Child Labor, Trafficking, Other	Shows beneficiaries of service delivery.	Grantee reports	Semi-annual	Project Staff	
Increased Capacity of Civil Society Organizations to Advocate in Human Rights More Effectively						
Percent of target CSOs showing positive movement along the Civil Society Advocacy Index	Percent of CSOs showing an increased score as measured by the Civil Society Advocacy Index (see attachment). The index is a multi-dimensional index that measures grantees' efforts to advocate in Human Rights. A minimum score is 6 and a maximum score is 30. A panel (TBD) and grantee will individually score grantee.  Percent is the number of grantees showing an increase in score over the total number of grantees being rated.	Advocacy is an important component of the project. This index is a tool to examine the capacity of grantees to advocate effectively during the course of their funded project.	Panel yet to be determined and grantees	Annual based on grant funding cycle.	Project Staff	Analysis in narrative format will accompany the score. Special emphasis will be placed on the quality and use of research to develop and support positions as well as the formation and quality of coalitions/networks/ task forces
Number of surveys, polls and other research studies conducted or commissioned through BHRAP	Count of the number of completed surveys, polls and other research studies conducted or commissioned as a result of project funding.	Shows more research	Project staff and reports from grantees	Semi-annual	Project Staff	Project should also consider the quality and use of research. Beginning in year 2, project staff may consider to look at efforts to disseminate research beyond the CSO community.

10-27-02

Performance Indicator	Indicator definition and unit of measurement	Relevance of Indicator	Data Source and Collection Methods	Timing & Frequency of Data Collection	Person(s) Responsible	Method of Analysis and Reporting
Quality of surveys, polls and other research studies conducted or commissioned through BHRAP	Qualitative analysis of types of surveys, polls and studies conducted or commissioned through BHRAP.	In order to advocate more effectively, quality research is necessary to develop and support positions being advocated by CSOs working in the area of human rights	Using component #1 of the advocacy index, special emphasis will be placed on the type and quality of research used for advocacy efforts as well as an examination of the documents themselves.	Annual	Project Staff	
Quality of coalitions/networks and task forces formed for advocacy efforts	Qualitative analysis of number and quality of coalitions formed as part of advocacy efforts.	<p>In order to advocate more effectively, cooperation between NGOs and/or government or business is needed.</p> <p>It is expected that coalitions, etc. are temporal in nature as well as organic. The total number will expand and contract over time.</p>	Using component #5 of the advocacy index, special emphasis will be placed on the type and quality of research used for advocacy efforts	Annual	Project Staff	

10-27-02

<b>Increased Public Awareness of Human Rights Issues</b>						
<p>Percent of public knowing basic key human rights issues.</p>	<p>% of public surveyed knowledge of key human rights issues needs to be further defined but centered around VAW, Child Labor and Trafficking. Ideally this number would increase over time as public education programs funded by the grants portion of the project roll-out.</p> <p>Exact form and question(s) to be determined based on approved survey commissioned by BHRAP.</p> <p>Disaggregated by target districts, gender, and possibly urban/rural split</p>	<p>Measures increase in knowledge directly</p>	<p>Formal nationwide survey</p>	<p>Baseline January-February 2003</p>	<p>Project staff will hire research firm or give grant to NGO(s)</p>	
<p>Percent of public showing improved attitudes on key rights issues</p>	<p>Incorrect or harmful attitudes will be identified in advance of the first survey, through HR NGO knowledge or focus groups.</p> <p>Exact form and question(s) to be determined based on approved survey commissioned by BHRAP.</p> <p>Disaggregated by target districts, gender, and possibly urban/rural split</p>	<p>Shows change in attitude</p>	<p>Formal nationwide survey</p>	<p>Baseline January-February 2003</p>	<p>Project staff will hire research firm or give grant to NGO(s)</p>	

**Attachment B: LIST OF CONCEPT PAPERS FOR THE 2ND ROUND (Not rejected for technical reasons)**

SL.	ORGANIZATION	# OF COPIES	SUBJECT	DURATION YRS.	BUDGET Taka (k)	BUDGET USD (k)
	Adivasi Unnayan Sangstha (AUS),Rajshahi.	1	Human Rights Protection of Indigenous People.	3	18,376,610	322,397
1	Anuvab, Panchagarh.	3	Anuvab Manobadhikar Unnayan Karmoshuchi.	3	3,030,000	53,158
2	Asho Jati Gore, Dhaka.	3	Child Rights.	3	3,090,000	54,211
3	Association for Development of Landless and Homeless People,Dhaka.	3	Protection and establishment of HR.	3	15,777,462	276,798
4	Association for Realisation of Basic Needs (ARBAN),Dhaka.	3	Eradicattion of trafficking activities through social mob.	1	1,465,710	25,714
5	Bangladesh Manobadhikar Sangstha, Dhaka.	3	Violance against women & child abuse.	3	6,273,850	110,068
6	Bangladesh Rural Association for Development (BRAD), Dhaka.	3	HR Development effort.	3	5,209,630	91,397
7	Barnali, Bogra.	2	Child Rights.	3	33,888,000	594,526
8	Bikrampur Legal Aid Organization (BLAO), Dhaka.	3	Eradiation of Hazardous forms of Child Labour.	2	3,800,000	66,667
9	Bogra Paribar Kallayan Mohila Samity, Bogra.	2	Development & rehab. Of street children in Bogra.	3	9,552,800	167,593
10	Bogra Sheba Shongstha (BSS), Dhaka.	3	Community network to combat VAW & child labour.	3	14,382,000	252,316
11	Centre for Upliftment of Rural Economy (CURE),Chandpur.	1	Awareness building.	3	1,244,576	21,835
12	Child,Women & Labour Development Organization (CWLDO),Sirajgonj	2	Reduce VAW & Establish Women's Rights.	3	3,043,800	53,400
13	Daridro Bimachan Songstha, Chuadanga.	3	Prevention of HR violation through awareness & advocacy.	1	1,126,548	19,764
14	Daridro Bimochon Sangstha (DABISH), Barisal.	3	Gender & Social justice.	3	25,486,809	447,137
15	Daridro Niroshon Procheshta, Faridpur.	1	Awareness building.	3	13,267,818	232,769
16	DEMOCRACYWATCH,Dhaka.	3	Violance reduction initiative against VAW.	2	14,561,000	255,456
17	DEPP, Chittagong.	3	Women & Children Advocacy Outline.	3	1,654,788	29,031
18	DEPP, Chittagong.	3	Promotion of Human Rights of Child Labourers.	3	3,950,000	69,298
19	Development and Economic Sharing of Human Rihghts (DESH),Satkhira.	3	Women & child trafficking.	3	2,385,000	41,842
20	Disabled Rehabilitation & Research Association (DRRA), Dhaka.	3	Networking for empowerment of women with disability.	3	2,565,000	45,000
21	Dustha Manobotar Sheba Songstha (DMSS), Joypurhat.	3	Improvement of Human Rights situation of Joypurhat people.	3	2,718,730	47,697
22	Dustha Paribar Kallayan Sangstha, Satkhira.	3				
23	Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS), Dhaka.	1	Improving the lives of less priviledged coastal area people.	3	25,785,700	452,381
24	Endeavour & PSUS, Hobigonj.	1	Promote peace & justice through women empowerment.	3	3,813,730	66,908
25	Ethnic Poor Advancement Committee (EPAC), Khagrachari.	3	Improvement of HR satatus at Khagrachari dist.	3	9,123,300	160,058
26	Gono Unnayan Academy (GUA), Natore.	3	Use of community volunteers in child rights program.	3	9,596,300	168,356
27	Good Neighbours Inc. in Bangladesh, Dhaka.	3	Family Keeper's movement (Mother & child care centres.)	3	5,700,000	100,000
28	Gram Sampad Unnayan Kendra (GRASUK), Dhaka.	3	Sustainable HR Dev. Prog.	3	26,258,562	460,677
29	Grameen Development Society (GDS), Barisal.	3	Lobby & Advocacy campaign for marriage registration.	3	10,166,000	178,351
30	Grameen Unnayan Sangstha (DARP), Chuadanga.	3	Prevention of HR violation through awareness & advocacy.	1	1,259,586	22,098
31	Islam Ganty Samaj Sheba Samity (IGSS),Pabna.	3	Creating socio legal environment to establish human rights.	3	6,787,703	119,083
32	Jhalhathi Development Society (JDS),Jhalkathi.	1	Education & awareness of HR of Child Laboureers.	3	22,611,245	396,689
33	Jogajog, Chittagong.	3	Establish rights of street children through Self Employment.	2	20,805,000	365,000
34	Kabi Sukanta Sheba Shongho, Gopalgoni.	2	Legal awareness,Justice through Mediation.	2	8,050,000	141,228
35	LAMP, Chittagong.	1	Awareness building.	3	24,583,790	431,295
36	Lokos, Khulna.	3	Awareness campaign against women & children repression.	3	2,711,363	47,568
37	LUSTRE, Natore.	1	Human Rights Establishment for women & children.	3	6,256,000	109,754
38	Manab Mukti Sangstha (MMS), Sirajgonj.	3	Empowering women.	3	3,320,000	58,246
39	Manob Progoti Shongho (MPS), Tangail.	3	Implementation of working children's rights.	2	751,000	13,175
40	MSUS, Rajbari.	3	Establishment of Social Justice.	3	4,405,000	77,281
41	NEEDS, Hobigonj.	2	Self Glorification & songs for rousing.	2	1,049,200	18,407
42	Network for Economical & Environmental Development (NEED), Kurigram.	3	Child labour practice prevention.	3	1,877,466	32,938
43	Nishkrity, Rajshahi.	3	Human rights for the grassroot women.	3	3,795,000	66,579
44	Nowzuwan, Chittagong.	1	Awareness raising on VAW & HR.	3	1,710,000	30,000
45	Odhikar, Dhaka.	1	Human Rights Defender's Training Program.	3	6,932,780	121,628
46	Padakhep Manobik Unnayan Kendra, Dhaka.	1	Advocacy against discri. App. Of women's,children's rights.	3	11,035,610	193,607
47	Palashipara Samaj Kallayan Samity, Meherpur.	1	Community Legal Services Program.	3	11,382,700	199,696

**Attachment B: LIST OF CONCEPT PAPERS FOR THE 2ND ROUND (Not rejected for technical reasons)**

SL.	ORGANIZATION	# OF COPIES	SUBJECT	DURATION YRS.	BUDGET Taka (k)	BUDGET USD (k)
48	Palli Kormo Shahayak Sangstha, Natore.	3	Combat Violence Against Women.	3	5,511,000	96,684
49	PALOK, Kushtia.	3	Awareness raising & social mob. Of women & children.	3	8,231,800	144,418
50	PALOK, Kushtia.	3	Shelter home & training centre for women & children.	1.5	25,910,000	454,561
51	Paribartan, Sirajgonj.	3	Elimination of women oppression through awareness.	3	12,877,700	225,925
52	Paritran, Satkhira.	3	Land ownership right of the Tribal Mundas of South-West coast	3	570,000	10,000
53	PDAP & SJK, Dhaka.	3	Advocacy on awareness raising of women & children's rights.	3	1,986,450	34850
54	Polli Sree, Dinajpur.	1	Combat Violence Against Women.	3	16,174,487	269,575
55	Poura Paribar Kallayan Sangstha (PPKS), Pabna.	3	Raising Voice on Child Rights Convention.	3	8,354,210	146,565
56	Prantic Unnayan Society (PUS), Dhaka.	1	Protection of Women from violence.	3	13,016,438	228,359
57	PRDS, Dhaka.	3	Elimination of Child Labour through education & Social Mobi.	3	16,287,693	285749
58	PRDS, Dhaka.	3	Public Awareness Program on Human Rights.	3	5,085,000	89,211
59	Rural Friends Society (RFS), Rajbari.	3	Protection & rehab. Of HR violation project.	1	1,860,100	32,633
60	Rustic, Khulna.	3	Restoration of Human Rights.	3	5,852,832	102,681
61	Samaj Unnayan Karma Sangstha (SUKS), Rajshahi.	3	Prevention of trafficking.	3	4,638,204	81,372
62	Samata Nari Kallayan Sangstha, Rajshahi.	3	Trafficking of women & children.	3		99,000
63	SARP, Shariatpur.	1	Trafficking, VAW & child labour.	3	2,736,000	48,000
64	Shamajik Angikar, Dhaka.	1	Help people in jails to have justice.	1	1,031,414	17,783
65	Shamajik Angikar, Dhaka.	4	Health & Legal Aid Assistance to female prisoners.	3	27,645,000	485,000
66	Shanirbhar Karmo Sangstha, Rajshahi.	1	Strengthening Human Rights Movement for Women.	3	5,433,000	95,316
67	SHETU Bangladesh-a network of NGOs from Satkhira, Jessore & Khulna.	3	Advocacy for HR of low born women.	3	8,120,000	142,456
68	SHETU Bangladesh-a network of NGOs from Satkhira, Jessore & Khulna.	3	Advocacy for HR of low caste community.	3	11,510,000	201,930
69	Shishu Niloy, Jessore.	1	People managed basic rights preservation program.	3	5,121,015	89,842
70	Social Action for Rural Advancement (SARA), Gopalganj.	3	Gender & Social justice.	3	6,210,150	108,950
71	Social Development Society, Barisal.	1	Effective civil society advocacy.	3	?	?
72	Social Welfare Association for the Needy (SWAN), Jhenaidah.	3	Trafficking of women & children.	2.5	1,295,610	22730
73	Society for Economic and Basic Advancement (SEBA), Dhaka.	3	HR Advocacy Program for the Rural Poor.	3	27,636,906	484,858
74	Society for People's Advancement (SPA), Dhaka.	3	Prevention & protection of trafficking I Kushtia dist.	2	2,100,000	36,842
75	Sornali Mohila Samity (SMS), Pabna.	3	Establish Child right & Women right.	3	6,909,000	121,211
76	Southern Gono Unnayan Samity, Gopalganj.	1	Enhancing capacity of marginalized community.	3	14,271,546	250,378
77	Sramajibi Swanirbhor Unnayan Prokalpa (SSUP), Bogra.	3	Advocacy on Knowledge, Attitude & Rights.	2.5	3,250,000	57,018
78	SSKS, Pabna.					
79	Suchana Samaj Kallayan Sangstha (SSKS), Pabna.	3	Women & girl children's rights.	3	10,573,650	185,503
80	TARD, Dhaka.	3	Facilitating HR activities in Bangladesh.	3	19,343,742	339,364
81	Together for the Helpless People (THP), Dhaka.	3	Birth Registration Awareness program.	3	10,986,300	192,742
82	TOYMU, Bandarban Hill Tracts.	3	Awareness, Advocacy & Networking.	3	7,767,630	136,274
83	UDDIPAN, Dhaka.	3	Protection of HR in remote areas of Bangladesh.	3	24,704,000	433,404
84	Ujjiban Samaj Sheba Sangstha, Rajshahi.	1	Combating VAW.	3	6,621,000	116,158
85	VESDC, Dhaka.	2	Integrated Initiatives for Addressing Humns Rights Violation.	3	19,670,200	345,091
86	VESEWC, Rajshahi.	3	Defending HR in Bangladesh.	3	7,144,950	125,350
87	Village Initiatives for Empowerment of Women (VIEW), Kurigram.	3	Combat Human Trafficking.	3	2,543,100	44,616
88	Village Participatory Program (VIPP), Dinajpur.	3	Promotion of Human Rights & Legal Aid Support.	3	3,000,000	52,632

**Attachment C: List of NGOs Visited  
(From October 2002 March 2003)**

<b>Sl.#</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Duration (Yrs.)</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
1.	BPWDA ,Comilla (2 <sup>nd</sup> visit).	Program for prevention of discrimination against women.	3	26,235
2.	Polli Sree, Dinajpur.	Combat Violence Against Women.	3	269,575
3.	Save the Children, Australia; Tangail.	Child Access to Right Through Development.	3	212,255
4.	Banchte Shekha, Jessore.	Human Rights Development Project.	3	189,951
5.	BITA, Chittagong.	Human Rights Advocacy through Education & Awareness.	3	421,000
6.	Sharan, Chittagong.	Networking between NGOs & CBOs.	3	129,000
7.	YPSA, Chittagong.	Networking between NGOs & CBOs.	3	223,868
8.	MSS, Dhaka.	Human Rights Education.	2	423,000
9.	RPDO, Tangail.	Community & School Awareness and Case Management Cell.	3	234,900
10.	RWEDM, Tangail.	Awareness, Training, Campaign & Workshop on VAW.	3	32,000
11.	GSUS, Tangail.	Awareness, Education & Campaign against VAW.	3	84,000
12.	EDAS, Tangail.	Awareness to prevent VAW.	3	78,000
13.	Brotee, Dhaka.	Human Rights protection of Minority Community & Women.	3	450,000
14.	Khan Foundation, Dhaka.	Human Rights Improvement through Good Governance.	3	387,000

**Attachment D: List of NGOs Asked to Submit Full Project Proposals**  
**(From October 2002-March 2003)**

<b>Sl.#</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Duration (Yrs.)</b>	<b>Budget (US\$)</b>
1.	BPWDA ,Comilla (2 <sup>nd</sup> visit).	Program for prevention of discrimination against women.	3	26,235
2.	Save the Children, Australia; Tangail.	Child Access to Right Through Development.	3	212,255
3.	Banchte Shekha, Jessore.	Human Rights Development Project.	3	189,951
4.	MSS, Dhaka.	Human Rights Education.	2	423,000
5.	RPDO, Tangail.	Community & School Awareness and Case Management Cell.	3	234,900
6.	GSUS, Tangail.	Awareness, Education & Campaign against VAW.	3	84,000
7.	RDRS, Dhaka.	People's Participation & Advocacy.	3	405,000
8.	Steps, Dhaka.	Advocacy on Gender at Grass root Level.	3	389,000
9.	South Asia Partnership, Dhaka.	Coalition, Cooperation & Advocacy of Human Rights.	3	475,624
10.	Brotee, Dhaka.	Human Rights protection of Minority Community & Women.	3	450,000

<b>Attachment E: LIST OF REJECTED NGOS (Final)</b>		
<b>SL.</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Reason</b>
1	Action on Disability and Development (ADD), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
2	ACTS, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
3	Adibashi Kallayan Samity, Panchagarh.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
4	AFEAHRD, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
5	Aloron, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
6	Amra Banchte Shikhai Samaj Kallayan Sangstha, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
7	Anayatpur Mohila Kallayan Samity, Tangail.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
8	Asho Jati Gori, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
9	ASSEDO, Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
10	Assistance for Community Development (ACD), Comilla.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
11	Association for Development of Landless and Homeless People (ADLHP), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
12	Association for Human Needs Development (AHND), Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
13	Association for Socio-Economic Advancement (ASEA), Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
14	Association for Youth Advancement (AYA), Sylhet.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
15	Atmobiswas Jhenada, Jhenaidah.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
16	Banchte Chai Samaj Unnayan Sangstha, Pabna.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
17	Bangladesh Ain Odhikar Trust, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
18	Bangladesh Progotisheel Manobadhikar Sangstha, Tangail.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
19	Barnali, Bogra.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
20	Bastob Development Society, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
21	BFES, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
22	Bikrampur Legal Aid Organization (BLAO), Munshigonj.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
23	Bogra Paribar Kallayan Samity, Bogra.	No Concept was presented with supporting docs.
24	Centre for Strategic & Peace Studies, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
25	CGD, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
26	Chalo Kaj Kori, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached and also no budget.
27	Clanship Association, Khulna.	Copy of Registration was not attached.
28	COA, Dhaka.	Copied from another Concept Paper. Budget is same as other's.
29	Commitment for Advanced Learning Society (CALs), Jhenaidah.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
30	Community Development Partnership (CDP), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
31	Democracy Watch, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
32	Development for Poor Society (DPS), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
33	Development Project for People & Environment (DEPP), Chittagong.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
34	DOLA, Dhaka.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
35	Dustha Mohila Punorbashan Kendra, Narail.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
36	Dwip Unnayan Sangstha (DUS), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
37	Faruqi Welfare Foundation (FWF), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
38	Gana Kallayan Kendra, Brahmin Baria.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
39	Gono Unnayan Sangha (GUS), Jamalpur.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
40	Gonosheb Foundation, Nimgachi.	Worked on Micro-Credit Programs only.

Attachment E: LIST OF REJECTED NGOS (Final)		
SL.	NGO	Reason
41	Good Neighbours Inc. in Bangladesh,Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
42	Grameen Unnayan angstha (GUS), Jessore.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
43	Grameen Unnayan Sangstha (GRAUS), Barguna.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
44	Green Earth Organization (GEO),Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
45	Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
46	Human Rights Organization, Madaripur.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
47	IGSS, Pabna.	Copied from PROBAHA.
48	INNOCENT, Sylhet.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
49	ISSRAB,Jhalkathi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached and copied from others.
50	Jana Shango & CRD.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
51	Jano Shangho	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
52	Jhalkathi Development Society (JDS),Jhalkathi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
53	Jibika Mohila Unnayan Sangstha, Chuadanga.	Copy of Registration was not attached.
54	Joy Home, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
55	Khaja Smrity Pathagar, Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached and also copied.
56	KSS, Gopalganj.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
57	Laxmipur Dustha Mohila Shilpo Sangstha(LDMSS), Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
58	LIFD, Dhaka.	Copy of Registration was not attached.
59	Love Thy Neighbour (LTN),Barisal.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
60	LUSTRE, Natore.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
61	Manob Progoti Shongho, Tangail.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
62	Manobadhikar Sangbadik Foundation, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
63	Moytree, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
64	My Right, Bhola.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
65	NEEDS, Hobigonj.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
66	Nikushimaz Samaz Kollayan Protishthan, Kushtia.	No experience of working with donors or working for simslar projects.
67	Northern Aids Information Centre (NAIC), Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
68	Organization of National Development (OND), Barisal.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
69	Palashipara Samaj Kallayan Samity (PSKS), Meherpur.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
70	Palli Shastho Unnayan Sangstha (PSUS), Bogra.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
71	Palli Unnayan Kendra (PUK),Kurigram.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
72	Paradise, Jhenaidah.	Donors' names were not mentioned.
73	Peace & Rights Development of Society (PRDS), Dhaka.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
74	Poura Paribar Kallayan Sangstha (PPKS), Pabna.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
75	Prantic Unnayan Society, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
76	PRDS, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
77	Probaha Mohila Unnayan Sangstha, Pabna.	Same as IGSS proposal.
78	Progoti Sangstha (PS), Gopalganj.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
79	Protiva, Dinajpur.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
80	PUJSS,Manikgonj.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.

<b>Attachment E: LIST OF REJECTED NGOS (Final)</b>		
<b>SL.</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Reason</b>
81	PUKS, Rajshahi.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
82	RDO, Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
83	Removal Association for Poverty(RAP), Jamalpur.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
84	Resource Management Centre (RMC), Dhaka.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
85	RHECO, Jhenaidah.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
86	RMUS, Rangpur.	Chart of Past Performance & copy of Regis. were not attached.
87	Rural Effective Social Development Organization (RESDO), Jhenaidah.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
88	Sabolombi Sangatha, Jhenaidah.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
89	Sabolombi Unnayan Sangstha, Netrokona.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
90	Samajic Unnayan Sangstha, Gazipur	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
91	Save The Planet, Meherpur.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
92	SEBA, Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
93	SEWC, Rajshahi.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
94	SGS, Gopalganj.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
95	Shahid Smrity Mohila Samity(SSMS), Chittagong.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
96	SHARP, Nilphamari.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
97	Sheba Brothy, Jessore.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
98	Shebok Sangha, Joypurhat.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
99	Shoroney, Tangail.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
100	SKS, Tangail.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
101	Social Action for Rural Advancement (SARA), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
102	Social Organization for Village Development (SOVD), Manikgonj.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
103	Society for Alleviation of Rural Poverty (SARP), Shariatpur.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
104	Society of Poor & Helpless(SOPH), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
105	Sonali Kallayan Sangstha (SKS), Sherpur.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
106	Sonali Sangstha, Gopalganj.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
107	Sornali Mohila Samity (SMS), Pabna.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
108	Srimongal Foundation (SF), Srimongal.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
109	SUSTAN, Dinajpur.	No chart of performance, break-up of budget copy of Regis.
110	TARD, Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
111	Together for the Helpless People (THP), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
112	Ujjiban Samaj Sheba Sangstha, Rajshahi.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
113	United Development Initiatives for Programmed Action (UDDIPAN), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
114	Unnayan, Khulna.	Chart of Past Performance & copy of Regis. were not attached.
115	VESEWC, Rajshahi.	Concept Paper was copied from the others.
116	Village Economic and Social Development Community(VESDC), Dhaka.	Chart of Past Performance was not attached.
117	Women's Development Program (WDP).	Budget is less than US\$ 10,000.
118	Work Aid Bangladesh, Dhaka.	No chart of performance, no break-up of budget and attitude problem.

## ATTACHMENT F: BLAST PMP

### BANGLADESH LEGAL AID AND SERVICES TRUST (BLAST) “GENDER KNOWLEDGE, NETWORKING AND HUMAN RIGHTS INTERVENTION IN BANGLADESH” PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
<b><i>Project Goal: Promotion of citizen-initiated efforts that work toward solutions for systematic improvements in Human Rights in Bangladesh</i></b>						
Decrease in the incidence of Human Rights Violations as defined by VAW, Illegal Detention and Police Torture in target areas.	Decrease in the percent of households reporting incidences of human rights violations as defined by VAW, Illegal Detention and Police Torture in target areas.  Unit of measure is %.  <i>Needs to be further refined depending upon whether the same households are being interviewed or different households are interviewed each year.</i>	As a result of project activities, number of households in target areas reporting violence will decrease each year,	Annual Surveys of 100 households in 12 villages representing 12 districts.	To begin on/about January 2003 and every year afterwards	TBD	Consultant Report
Increased awareness of human rights	Increase in the percent of households reporting increased awareness of human rights in target areas. Human Rights is defined as VAW, Illegal Detention and Police Torture.  Unit of measure is %.  <i>Needs to be further refined depending upon whether the same households are being interviewed or different households are interviewed each year. And will also depend upon the content of training, sensitizing and additional activities for education and awareness.</i>	As a result of project activities, it is assumed that people residing in target areas will have an increased knowledge of human rights.	Annual Surveys of 100 households in 12 villages representing 12 districts.	To begin on/about January 2003 and every year afterwards	TBD	Consultant Report

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
<b>Result 1. To strengthen the institutional capacity of human rights organizations in Bangladesh</b>						
Number of people trained in mediation.	Simple count of the number of people receiving training in the reporting period. Training is defined as the transfer of a skill set for future use.  Unit of Measure: Number Count  Disaggregated by institution Disaggregated by gender	Shows project activity and number of beneficiaries  This indicator is part of BHRAP's PMP and will be reported to USAID	Attendance Records	Quarterly	TBD	
Number of people trained in advocacy.	Simple count of the number of people receiving training in the reporting period. Training is defined as the transfer of a skill set for future use.  Unit of Measure: Number Count  Disaggregated by institution Disaggregated by gender	Shows project activity and number of beneficiaries  This indicator is part of BHRAP's PMP and will be reported to USAID	Attendance Records	Quarterly	TBD	
Number of people trained in legal research.	Simple count of the number of people receiving training in the reporting period. Training is defined as the transfer of a skill set for future use.  Unit of Measure: Number Count  Disaggregated by institution. Disaggregated by gender	Shows project activity and number of beneficiaries  This indicator is part of BHRAP's PMP and will be reported to USAID	Attendance Records	Quarterly	TBD	
Topics of training and workshops	List of topics for trainings and workshops provided by the project over the reporting period. Not cumulative.	Shows project emphasis  This indicator is part of BHRAP's PMP and will be reported to USAID	Project Records	Quarterly	TBD	
Percent of institutions trained practicing involved	Percent of institutions that received training are still actively using their skills received in training. Depending upon the	Measures impact of training	Annual; follow-up contact one year later to	Annual	TBD	Baseline is end of year 1 (September 30, 2002).

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Relevance of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection Source and Collection Methods</b>	<b>Timing and Frequency of Data Collection</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Methods of Analysis and Reporting</b>
in mediation	number of institutions trained, a sample can be used.  If possible, count should be cumulative and should include details as to the number of respondents, number practicing and percent.		institutions (survey via mail or questionnaire)			Questions to institutions should look at activities as opposed to what institutions say.
Percent of institutions trained practicing involved in advocacy	Percent of institutions that received training are still actively using their skills received in training. Depending upon the number of institutions trained, a sample can be used.  If possible, count should be cumulative and should include details as to the number of respondents, number practicing and percent.	Measures impact of training	Annual; follow-up contact one year later to institutions (survey via mail or questionnaire)	Annual	TBD	Baseline is end of year 1 (September 30, 2002).  Questions to institutions should look at activities as opposed to what institutions say.
Percent of institutions trained practicing involved in legal research	Percent of institutions that received training are still actively using their skills received in training. Depending upon the number of institutions trained, a sample can be used.  If possible, count should be cumulative and should include details as to the number of respondents, number practicing and percent.	Measures impact of training	Annual; follow-up contact one year later to institutions (survey via mail or questionnaire)	Annual	TBD	Baseline is end of year 1 (September 30, 2002).  Questions to institutions should look at activities as opposed to what institutions say.
<b>Result 2. Increase the capacity of BLAST and its partners to develop their research and analytical capability in the field of human rights</b>						
Development of indicators to measure impact of human rights	Yes or No.	Deliverable	Upon Completion	Upon Completion	TBD	There was resistance to sharing information on this subject

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
abuses (See Result 1)						matter. BHRAP will need to follow up with BLAST.
Development and Implementation of methodology for mapping human rights	Number of maps completed for target areas (12).	Deliverable	Upon Completion	Upon Completion	TBD	
Evaluation of human rights intervention	Yes or No.	Deliverable	Upon Completion	Upon Completion	TBD	
Installation of human rights violations and redress.	Number of databases completed and installed for target areas (12).	Deliverable	Upon Completion	Upon Completion	TBD	
Number of surveys, polls and other research studies conducted or commissioned through BLAST and its partner organizations	Count of the number of completed surveys, polls and other research studies conducted or commissioned as a result of project funding.	Shows more research.  This is an indicator BHRAP will report to USAID.	Project staff and reports from grantees			Project should also consider the quality and use of research.  Beginning in year 2, project staff may consider to look at efforts to disseminate research beyond the CSO community.
Number of copies of reports distributed	Count of the number of reports distributed.  Disaggregated by type of report.	A measurement of dissemination of research	Count	Quarterly	TBD	
Number of reports requested	Count of the number of reports requested.  By institution (government, CSO, CBO, media, other)	A measurement of dissemination of research.	Count	Quarterly	TBD	

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
Number of dissemination workshops	Number of dissemination workshops provided by the project over the reporting period. Not cumulative.	Shows project emphasis  This indicator is part of BHRAP's PMP and will be reported to USAID	Project Records	Quarterly	TBD	
<b>Result 3. Increased Access to Justice for victims of illegal detention, violence against women and police torture</b>						
Number of family cases being resolved under mediation	Number of cases being resolved under mediation by people trained by BLAST.  Unit of measure: Number, not cumulative.	Shows whether people trained in mediation are using their skills and the number of beneficiaries.	Project Records	Quarterly	TBD	+
Number of cases being brought before the court system in 12 target districts with the support of BLAST.	Number of cases being brought before the court system in 12 district courts with the support of BLAST.  Unit of measure: Number, not cumulative.  Disaggregated by type of case ( <i>Needs to be defined</i> ) Disaggregated by gender (M/F)	Shows project activity	Project Records	Quarterly	TBD	
Number of cases resolved by BLAST Legal Advisors	Number of cases being brought before the court system in 12 district courts with the support of BLAST.  Unit of measure: Number, not cumulative.  Disaggregated by type of case ( <i>Needs to be defined</i> ) Disaggregated by gender (M/F)	Shows project activity	Project Records	Quarterly	TBD	
Number of cases completed by BLAST Legal Advisors	Number of cases being brought before the court system in 12 district courts with the support of BLAST.  Unit of measure: Number, not cumulative.  Disaggregated by type of case ( <i>Needs to be defined</i> )	Shows project activity	Project Records	Quarterly	TBD	

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
	Disaggregated by gender (M/F)					
<b>Result 4. Increased public awareness of human rights</b>						
Number of teachers (or facilitators) trained to implement Human Rights Education Program	Number of teachers trained to implement Human Rights Education Program  Unit of measure: count, cumulative					
Number of schools implementing the Human Rights Education Program	Number of schools implementing Human Rights Education Program.  Unit of measure: count  Disaggregated by district.	Shows project activity and whether or not schools are continuing to implement education program.	Project Records	Quarterly	TBD	All schools where teachers received training should be checked to see if they are implementing education program.
Number of students participating in Human Rights Program	Number of students participating in Human Rights Program.  Unit of measure: count	Shows project activity	Attendance Records provided by schools	Quarterly	TBD	
<i>Percent increase in the number of children showing basic knowledge of human rights or Percent of children trained showing an increased knowledge of human rights</i>	<i>This indicator needs to be confirmed with BLAST as to whether surveys will be conducted before and after education program or sample of students tested one year after to see if they retained knowledge of training.</i>  <i>Unit of Measure will depend upon chosen indicator</i>  <i>Disaggregated by district.</i>	<i>Can either show if trainers and training is good and helpful and use it as a comparison between trainers or schools or show if training is effective over the long-run</i>	Questionnaire	<i>Quarterly or Annual, depending upon chosen indicator</i>	TBD	TBD
Number of	Number of community meetings	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly	TBD	

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
community meetings on human rights issues	Unit of Measure: Simple count, not cumulative  Disaggregated by district.					
IEC Materials	Number of IEC Materials produced  Unit of Measure: Number of materials produced  Disaggregated by type of material (poster, booklet, buttons, etc.)	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly	TBD	

**ATTACHMENT G: BNWLA PMP**

**BANGLADESH NATIONAL WOMEN'S LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION (BNWLA)  
PROTECTION AND LEGAL ACTION AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILD TRAFFICKING  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)**

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Relevance of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection Source and Collection Methods</b>	<b>Timing and Frequency of Data Collection</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Methods of Analysis and Reporting</b>
<b><i>Project Goal: Human Rights of Women and Children Protected</i></b>						
<b><i>Result 1. To increase available information on trafficking incidents and cases at the district level in target areas</i></b>						
Number of cases entered into existing database (IS THE NUMBER OF CASES ENTERED INTO THE DATABASE THE SAME AS THE NUMBER BEING ASSISTED?)	Number of cases entered into existing database. Cumulative over time.	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		Number of cases entered into database begins when project funds are received.
Types of cases of trafficking entered into database	Disaggregated by district; disaggregated by woman vs. child (m/f) as defined as being under the age of 18  Cumulative over time, can be a percentage	This indicator gives some indication as to the types of cases being investigated by BNWLA	Project records	Quarterly		Narrative should accompany this indicator to give a fuller picture as to the types of cases BNWLA is assisting
Number of reports and commentary published using database records	This number shows the extent to which database is being disseminated.  Disaggregated by type of report	This indicator shows the extent to which database information is being used outside of internal case management  This data feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Semi-annually		Narrative to include information on how information is distributed. This may not take place until year 2
<b><i>Result 2. To advocate at the district level in target areas to eliminate trafficking of women and children</i></b>						
Number of workshops held using ATSEC materials	Number of workshops	Shows project activity  This data feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Quarterly		
Number of participants	Number of participants	Shows project activity	Attendance lists	Quarterly		

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
attending workshops	attending workshops  Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by profession (journalist, prosecutor, government official)	and reach of workshops  This data feeds into BHRAP's PMP				
Percent of participants in workshops showing positive change in attitude towards trafficked women	The exact wording for this indicator needs to be taken from workshop evaluation forms.	This shows the effectiveness of BNWLA's workshops	Tally of questions on evaluation forms	Quarterly		
Completion of video	Yes or no	Shows completion of project deliverable	Project records	After completion		
Number of sensitizing meetings at the community level	Number of group discussion meetings for raising awareness	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		
Number of participants at sensitizing meetings at the community level	Number of participants attending sensitizing meetings at the community level  Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by institution (journalists, police, government officials, teachers, etc.)	Shows project activity. Sensitizing increases public awareness.	Project records	Quarterly		
Number of community watchdog groups formed and meeting regularly	Number of community watchdog groups formed as a result of BNWLA's workshops and sensitizing meetings. Community watchdog groups must be meeting regularly (once a month) to be counted.	Shows community effort to tackle trafficking as a result of BNWLA's efforts	Interview community watchdog groups	Semi-annually		Attention must be paid to groups to see if they are meeting regularly. Groups may form and disband; need carefully monitor
Number of cross-border meetings	Number of cross border meetings	Shows project activity  This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		Narrative should include the agenda of meeting and outcomes

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
Number of participants at cross-border meetings	Number of participants at cross-border meetings Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by institution (police, government, civil society); disaggregated by country (India or Bangladesh)	Shows project activity  This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		
Status of bi-lateral agreement between GOB and GOI on trafficking	Qualitative indicator that tells about the progress between the two governments on the status of cooperation and/or repatriation of victims of trafficking	Shows end product of conference	Project records	Annually		Shows results of conferences on cross-border cooperation
Percent increase on score on Civil Society Advocacy Index	Percent annual increase in Civil Society Advocacy Index (see attachment) score. The index is a multi-dimensional index that measures grantees' efforts to advocate in Human Rights. A minimum score is 6 and a maximum score is 30. A panel (TBD) and grantee will individually score grantee.	Advocacy is an important component of the project. This index is a tool to examine the capacity of grantees to advocate effectively during the course of their funded project.	Panel yet to be determined and grantees	Annual based on grant funding cycle.	BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring on the index.	Baseline to be conducted in 2002. BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring and analysis.  BNWLA should review score and analysis with BHRAP.
<b>Result 3. Increase the extent of prosecution of women and child traffickers in target areas</b>						
Number of legal cases relating to prosecuting traffickers taken on by BNWLA	Number of cases  Cumulative in total	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		Count begins when project funds are allocated.
Number of cases related to prosecuting traffickers filed	Number of cases  Cumulative in total	Shows project activity	Project records	Semi-annually		Count begins when project funds are allocated.
Number of cases at the district level BNWLA assisting with prosecution	Number of cases  Cumulative in total	Shows project activity	Project records	Semi-annually		Count begins when project funds are allocated.

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
Number of legal cases relating to trafficking resulting in conviction	Number of cases Cumulative in total	Shows project activity	Project records	Semi-annually or annually		Count begins when project funds are allocated.
Number of national workshops held on the prosecution of women and child traffickers	Number of cross border meetings	Shows project activity This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		Narrative should include the agenda of meeting and outcomes
Number of participants attending national workshops held on prosecution of women and child traffickers	Number of participants at cross-border meetings Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by institution (police, government, civil society);	Shows project activity This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		
Regional workshop held on the prosecution of women and child traffickers	Yes or no.	Shows project activity This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		Narrative should include the agenda of meeting and outcomes
Number of participants attending national workshops held on prosecution of women and child traffickers	Number of participants at cross-border meetings Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by institution (police, government, civil society); disaggregated by country of origin	Shows project activity This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		
<b>Result 4. Release of 60 women and children from various confinements</b>						
Number of women and children identified as internal trafficked women	Number count; cumulative total Disaggregated by district and region	Shows extent of trafficked victims in target areas	CONFIRM SOURCE	Quarterly		Analysis should look for indication as to why increasing or decreasing over project period
Number of legal initiatives undertaken by staff lawyers to release internally trafficked women and children from police custody	Number count; cumulative total	Shows project activity	Project records	Semi-Annually		
Number of women and children released from various	Number count; cumulative total over project period.	This indicator shows effectiveness of project's	Project records	Annually		

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
confinements	Disaggregated by district and region	activities in this area.				
International workshop held on prevention of trafficking in the guise of migration	Yes or no.	Shows project activity  This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		Narrative should include the agenda of meeting and outcomes
Number of participants attending international workshop held on prevention of trafficking in the guise of migration	Number of participants at cross-border meetings Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by institution (police, government, civil society); disaggregated by country of origin	Shows project activity  This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Attendance records	Annually		
<b>Result 5. The repatriation of 90 trafficked women and children from other countries</b>						
Number of manuals distributed to other NGOs	Number of manuals distributed to other NGOs outside consortium; cumulative over project period	This indicator shows the extent to which manual is being disseminated to other NGOs working in the area of repatriating victims	Project records	Semi-annually		
Number of victims living abroad identified	Number count. Not cumulative.  Disaggregated by women; child (M/F); disaggregated by country	Shows extent of international trafficking	Project records	Quarterly		If possible, include narrative as to types of trafficking cases and analysis as to depth of problem
Number of victims repatriated to Bangladesh	Number count. Cumulative over project period  Disaggregated by women; child (M/F); disaggregated by country	Shows project activity and effectiveness of project's activities in this area	Project records	Annually		
<b>Result 6. The reintegration of 150 trafficked victims into society</b>						
Number of survivors receiving psychosocial counseling	Number count. Show both quarterly activity and cumulative amount over project period.	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		Quarterly is for management purposes and cumulative shows

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
	Disaggregated by women; child (M/F); disaggregated by country					project output.
Number of survivors receiving education and vocational training	Number count. Show both quarterly activity and cumulative amount  Disaggregated by women; child (M/F); disaggregated by country	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		Quarterly is for management purposes and cumulative shows project output.
Average length of stay of women and children in shelter	Number of inhabitants x number of days in shelter divided by number of inhabitants  Report in days	Management measure of bed space needed for services	Project records	Annually		
Number of women and children rehabilitated	Number count. Cumulative over project period  Disaggregated by women and child (M/F)  Percent total of women (18 and over) returning to family; Percent total of women employed.	Shows project activity and effectiveness of project's activities in this area	Project records	Annually		

**ATTACHMENT H: JESH PMP**

**JESH FOUNDATION  
RAISING AWARENESS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)**

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Relevance of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection Source and Collection Methods</b>	<b>Timing and Frequency of Data Collection</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Methods of Analysis and Reporting</b>
<b><i>Project Goal: To raise awareness in the community regarding evils of violence against women; implementation of existing laws protecting women; reduce incidence of violence in the community through social mobilization</i></b>						
<b><i>1. Increased awareness of violence against women and human rights among community leaders</i></b>						
Number of workshops held among stakeholder groups	Number of workshops.	Workshop is defined as an exchange of ideas, fixed time and an agenda (as opposed to sensitization meeting)  Shows project activity  This data feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Quarterly		
Number of participants attending workshops	Number of participants attending workshops  Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by profession (e.g, journalist, prosecutor, government official, religious leader)	Shows project activity and reach of workshops  This data feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Attendance lists	Quarterly		
Topics of trainings and workshops	List of topics	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		
<b><i>2. Increased public awareness of violence against women</i></b>						
Number of couples attending mobilization meetings	Number of couples attending mobilization meetings	Shows project activity	Attendance records	Quarterly		

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
Number of men, adolescents and boys attending sensitizing meetings	Number of men, adolescents and boys attending sensitizing meetings	Shows project activity	Attendance lists	Quarterly		
Number of journalists attending sensitizing meetings	Number of journalists attending sensitizing meetings on VAW	Shows project activity	Attendance lists	Quarterly		
Percent increase in the number of printed articles on VAW by journalists attending sensitizing meetings	Percent increase of number of articles on VAW by journalists attending sensitizing meetings.	Shows effectiveness of sensitizing meetings	Articles clipped from newspapers of attending journalists	Semi-annually		Baseline should be first six months of project period and there after every six months.
Number of survey reports distributed	Number of survey reports distributed  Disaggregated by institution (government, newspaper, teachers, etc.)	Shows project activity to disseminate information	Project records	Semi-annually		
Number of IEC materials distributed	Number of posters and leaflets distributed	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		
<b>3. Increased access to justice by women who are victims of violence</b>						
Number of ADR workshops for village courts	Number of ADR workshops	Shows project activity  This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records			Please confirm that Jesh is working to establish village courts
Number of local leaders trained in ADR	Number of local leaders trained in ADR to serve on village courts Disaggregated by gender	Shows project activity				Please confirm that Jesh is working to establish village courts
Number of village courts/salish established in target area	Number of village courts/salish established with the assistance of Jesh foundation in target area	Shows project activity  This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Semi-annually		Please confirm that Jesh is working to establish village courts
Number of conflicts	Number of conflicts resolved	Shows utility of village	Village court	Quarterly		

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
resolved	at the Thana level  Disaggregated by Thana	courts.	records	once courts are established		
Number of cases referred to the courts	Number of cases not resolved through village courts and referred to courts	Shows types of cases not resolved through village courts. A decreasing number might show the effectiveness of the village courts	Village court records	Quarterly once courts are established		Qualitative analysis should be done to see if patterns develop between types of cases being settled (above) and those being referred to courts.
<b>4. Increased advocacy efforts on behalf of victims of VAW</b>						
Round table discussion held with policy makers, high government officials, etc.	Yes or no	Shows project activity.  This data feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Annually		Narrative should include the agenda of meeting and outcomes
Number of participants attending workshops	Number of participants attending workshops  Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by profession (e.g, journalist, prosecutor, government official, religious leader)	Shows project activity and reach of workshops  This data feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Attendance lists	Annually		
3. Percent increase score on Civil Society Advocacy Index	Percent annual increase in Civil Society Advocacy Index (see attachment) score. The index is a multi-dimensional index that measures grantees' efforts to advocate in Human Rights. A minimum score is 6 and a maximum score is 30. A panel (TBD) and grantee will individually score grantee.	Advocacy is an important component of the project. This index is a tool to examine the capacity of grantees to advocate effectively during the course of their funded project.	Panel yet to be determined and grantees	Annual based on grant funding cycle.	BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring on the index.	BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring and analysis.  Jesh should review score and analysis with BHRAP.

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
<b>5. Improved health status of the community and battered victims will receive social justice</b>						
3.3 Number of survivors of violence seeking treatment in the shelter home cum medical center	Number of women seeking services from shelter/medical center. Cumulative over project period.  Disaggregated by number of victims of trafficking, domestic violence and other; Disaggregated by women and child (16 and under)	Shows project activity	Admittance records	Quarterly		
Number of women and children seeking treatment medical treatment from shelter	Number of women and children. Cumulative over project period.	Shows project activity	Medical records	Quarterly		
Number of women receiving counseling from shelter	Number of women and children. Cumulative over project period.	Shows project activity	Counseling records	Quarterly		
Average length of stay of women and children in shelter	Number of inhabitants x number of days in shelter divided by number of inhabitants  Report in days	Management measure of bed space needed for services	Project records	Annually		

## ATTACHMENT I: ODHIKAR PMP

### ODHIKAR INVESTIGATION, RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
<b>Project Goal: To highlight the violation of civil and political rights through investigation and research and monitor the activities of law enforcement agencies in order to help contribute towards the protection of human rights and good governance.</b>						
<b>1. Publication and dissemination of detailed first hand investigation report</b>						
1.1 Number of investigative reports on human rights violations completed by Odikhar	Number of reports (including Annual Report) undertaken and produced by Odikhar on Human Rights	Shows project activity  Data collected for this indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project records	Quarterly		Reports should be submitted to BHRAP as an annex.
1.2 Number of reports distributed	Number of reports distributed to others, including NGOs, government officials, media and individuals.	Shows Odikhar's effort to disseminate reports to a wide audience.	Project records	Quarterly		
<b>2. Improvement in the behavior of police towards arrested people</b>						
2.1 Number of people arrested under Section 54 and Section 86	Shows activity of police in <u>target areas</u> .  Disaggregated by Section 54 and Section 86, further disaggregated by male/female and number of children under 16	Establishes baseline for project analysis. Ideally, there would be a decrease in the number arrested. However, one should note that this may be beyond the manageable interested of Odhikar	Newspaper accounts cross-checked with investigator records of police files.	Semi-annually		Baseline would be established for period between September 30, 2002-March 30, 2003
2.2 Percent decrease in unnecessary arrests	Under Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Section 86 of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, the number of <u>unnecessary</u> arrests divided by total number arrests under these codes in target area. PLEASE DEFINE UNNECESSARY ARRESTS.  Percent compared over time.	Establishes baseline for project analysis. Ideally, there would be a decrease in the number arrested. However, one should note that this may be beyond the manageable interested of Odhikar	PLEASE CONFIRM HOW THIS DATA WILL BE COLLECTED AND ANALYZED	Quarterly or semi-annually?		METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION WILL DETERMINE BASELINE

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
2.3 Number of detainees interviewed	Number of interviewed people detained under Section 54 and Section 86 (PLEASE CONFIRM).	Shows project activity	Investigators' records	Quarterly		Baseline established after funding is in place.
2.4 Percent increase in former detainees reporting no abuse while they were in custody	Number of interviewed detainees reporting no abuse while held in custody divided by total number people detained interviewed in target areas.  Compared percentage over time.	Ideally, as a result of activities, this number would increase.	Interview records	Semi-annually		Baseline should be gathered by March 30, 2003. Analysis should take into account number of interviewed (for example, 4 or 100).
2.5. Number of cases investigated	Number of cases investigated	Shows scope of activity	Investigators' records	Quarterly		
2.6 Number of cases referred for legal action	Number of cases referred for outside legal representation	Shows extent of violations in target areas	Project records	Quarterly		
<b>3. Increased awareness and advocacy to initiative change and to highlight police abuse and create pressure group to advocate for better police system.</b>						
3.1. Number of participants at annual discussion meeting/workshop	Number of participants at discussion meeting  Disaggregated by gender; Disaggregated by type of organization (government, religious, business, NGO, other) and country of origin.	Shows magnitude of conference and extent to which key policy makers were involved.  This indicator feeds into BHRAP's PMP	Project tracking by Odikhar Staff	After each annual meeting, reported in next quarterly report to BHRAP		Narrative as to scope of workshop and accomplishments (such as letters of commitment or MOUs) should accompany this indicator
3.2. Comparative Study Completed	Yes or No.  May want an indicator to measure distribution to wider audience	Shows if a deliverable has been completed. Activity only.	Project tracking by Odikhar Staff			
3.3 Percent increase score on Civil Society Advocacy Index	Percent annual increase in Civil Society Advocacy Index (see attachment) score. The index is a multi-dimensional index that measures grantees' efforts to advocate in Human Rights. A minimum score is 6 and a maximum score is 30. A panel (TBD) and grantee will individually score grantee.	Advocacy is an important component of the project. This index is a tool to examine the capacity of grantees to advocate effectively during the course of their funded project.	Panel yet to be determined and grantees	Annual based on grant funding cycle.	BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring on the index.	Baseline to be conducted in 2002. BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring and analysis. Odhikar should review score and analysis with BHRAP.

**ATTACHMENT J: PADAKEP PMP**

**PADAKHEP MANABIK UNNAYAN KENDRA  
AN INNOVATIVE ADVOCACY EFFORT AGAINST THE NON-DISCRIMINATORY APPLICATION OF RIGHTS OF  
WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SLUM AREA IN DHAKA CITY  
PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN (PMP)**

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Relevance of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection Source and Collection Methods</b>	<b>Timing and Frequency of Data Collection</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Methods of Analysis and Reporting</b>
<b><i>Project Goal: To establish in a slum society in Dhaka City where women and children are protected by the laws</i></b>						
% increase in the number of street children and women who are aware of their rights	Percent change in the number of surveyed street children and women aware of their rights. Survey question has yet to be established for final definition.	As a result of project activities, it is assumed that women and children in target area will have increased knowledge of human rights.	Question and number on survey yet to be determined	Annual		
<b><i>Result 1. To ensure proper and effective application of the laws that protect the rights of women and children by law enforcement agencies in 22 slum areas of Dhaka City</i></b>						
1.1 Number of law enforcement officials sensitized	Number of law enforcement officials attending sensitizing meetings	Shows project activity	Attendance records	Quarterly		
1.2 Number of community members sensitized	Number of participants in addition to law enforcement officials sensitized  Disaggregated by gender; disaggregated by institution (government official, NGOs, teachers, etc.)	Shows project activity	Attendance records	Quarterly		
1.3 Percent of street child children entering shelters reporting no violations of human rights by the police in the last 12 months	Percent of street children reporting no ill treatment by the police in the last 12 months. Human rights defined as arrest, imprisonment, beatings and sexual harassment.	Shows impact of sensitizing meetings	Case files	Yearly		If possible baseline should be for the 6-12 months prior to project funding, depending upon data source. If not, baseline could be for

Performance Indicator	Definition and Unit of Measure	Relevance of Indicator	Data Collection Source and Collection Methods	Timing and Frequency of Data Collection	Person Responsible	Methods of Analysis and Reporting
	Percent is defined as the number of street children reporting no violations divided by the number of street children entering shelters					first six months of project period and definition of indicator and take count thereafter.
1.4 Percent increase score on Civil Society Advocacy Index	Percent annual increase in Civil Society Advocacy Index (see attachment) score. The index is a multi-dimensional index that measures grantees' efforts to advocate in Human Rights. A minimum score is 6 and a maximum score is 30. A panel (TBD) and grantee will individually score grantee.	Advocacy is an important component of the project. This index is a tool to examine the capacity of grantees to advocate effectively during the course of their funded project.	Panel yet to be determined and grantees	Annual based on grant funding cycle.	BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring on the index.	The Advocacy Index will be used on a trail basis, depending upon how the project unfolds during the three year grant.  Baseline to be conducted in 2002. BHRAP will be responsible for final scoring and analysis.  Padakhep should review score and analysis with BHRAP.
<b>Result 2. Increase in public awareness in 22 slum areas about the rights of women and children and the laws that protect them</b>						
2.1 Number of IEC materials distributed	Number of stickers, posters, wall and desk calendars distributed  Disaggregated by type of IEC	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		
2.2 Number of street dramas performed	Number of street dramas performed  Disaggregated by slum society	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		
2.3 Number of people attending street dramas	Estimated number of people attending street dramas	Shows audience size	Count by project staff	Quarterly		

<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Definition and Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Relevance of Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection Source and Collection Methods</b>	<b>Timing and Frequency of Data Collection</b>	<b>Person Responsible</b>	<b>Methods of Analysis and Reporting</b>
2.4 Number of newspapers and weeklies featuring survey findings	Number of times survey findings are published in newspapers and weeklies.	Shows project activity (paid articles)	Project records	Semi-annually		
2.5 Number of survey reports distributed to government officials, police and teachers	Number of survey reports distributed.	Shows dissemination effort	Project records	Semi-annually		Survey reports should be annexed to report
2.5 Number of newsletters distributed	Number of newsletters distributed.	Shows project activity	Project records	Quarterly		
2.6 Number of case studies completed	Number of case studies completed	Project activity	Project records	Semi-annually		Case studies should be annexed to report
2.7 Number of newspapers and weeklies featuring case study	Number of times survey findings are published in newspapers and weeklies.	Shows project activity (paid articles)	Project records	Semi-annually		
2.8 Number of case studies distributed to government officials, police and teachers	Number of case studies distributed.	Shows dissemination effort	Project records	Semi-annually		

**Attachment K**  
**Summary of India Study Tour**  
**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN – ADVOCACY & CAMPAIGN**  
Organized by: Majlis; Mumbai, India  
In coordination with AED/BHRAP; Dhaka, Bangladesh  
23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2003 – 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2003.

**Day 1:**

On day 1, the guest speaker was Justice H. Suresh – a retired justice from Mumbai court who is famous for his various contributions in the field of human rights law reforms. He briefed us about the draw backs in the Art of Investigation & POTA (Public Safety Act). He also informed us about the activities of the Human Rights Commission of India. Features of Terrorist Law were also discussed. His discussion also included movements after the “Babri Masjid” incident and “Crime Against Humanity”- the report on Gujrat Genocide.

Then we had our introduction session. Khaleda apa introduced AED/BHRAP and briefly talked about the present situation of violence against women (VAW) in Bangladesh and the steps taken so far regarding that. She also gave an overview of our expectation from the study tour. Later on the participants introduced themselves and their organizations.

In the next session, a presentation was made by the cultural wing of Majlis introducing their organization and its mission, vision and activities. Then we had a discussion by Madhusree Dutta, (Documentary filmmaker from Majlis cultural wing) on Feminist Movement in the sub-continent. Flavia Agnes, Secretary, Majlis also took part in this discussion. An interesting theme came out from this session that “Law is a state of mind.”

This was followed by a presentation from Bangladesh side on “VAW – Social Campaigns & Legal Reforms in Bangladesh” and a question/answer session right at the end of the paper presentation. This presentation was done by Shohana Shabnam.

We had the screening of a documentary film called “Unlimited Girls” by Paromita Vora. This film talked about various issues such as feminism, evolvement of women’s movement, rights of lesbians etc. This film was very informative and provided the participants with ample food for thought. Later we had a discussion with the filmmaker herself regarding the issues which were raised in the film, the response she got by showing the film and so forth.

The day ended with a feedback session with us, the participants.

**Day 2:**

The guest speaker for this day was Trupti Panchal. She is a faculty of Tata Institute of Social Work. She introduced us to “Special cells in police stations” concept. This is a

project funded by the UN and working under an MOU between the UN and the Govt. of India. The role of special cells is to provide pre-litigation support to the victims of VAW who come to the police stations to report incidences. At present special cells work at three thanas in Mumbai city and in eight thanas outside Mumbai. In the next three years, the project targets to bring twelve more thanas under its coverage.

The next speaker was Adv. Veena Gowda, a member of Majlis Legal Center which has seven lawyers and deals with cases related with women's rights. Veena sighted examples of Majlis campaigns and their outcomes. The introduction of Matrimonial Home and Family Court are worth mentioning here. The struggle for right of women to matrimonial home is still on and it has been going on for the last ten years. Family court was also established in India in 1984 just a year before it was established here in Bangladesh. Later on Majlis campaigned and succeeded in getting a separate family court. Veena also informed us about the National Women's Commission of India which works as an autonomous body regarding various women's issues.

Then we had a presentation on "Strategies of Handling Issues of VAW in Bangladesh" by Sulatana Akhter (Ruby) followed by a question/answer session.

The afternoon was kept for sight seeing.

### **Day 3:**

The guest speaker for the day was Adv. Monica Sakhrani, a criminal lawyer who talked about "Gender bias in Criminal Courts – women as victims and women as accused". Her discussion was very nicely structured and had some very thought provoking issues such as "Dying Declaration", "Offences against marriage" etc.

After this we had an open discussion on various issues. Shahbano case was briefly discussed by Flavia and we had a very interesting discussion on recent development in Bangladesh regarding women's movement. Taslima Nasreen's issue was also discussed from various dimensions.

Then the team was taken to an organization named Women Research & Action Group (WRAG) and they also visited some community based organizations situated in a slum area in Mumbai.

In the evening there was a get together with representatives from various Women's Groups & Social Organizations working in Mumbai. This was again a very good exposure for us as we got to know the organizations and their areas of expertise.

### **Day 4:**

On day 4 we went to Majlis office where we were shown a video which was made for Mumbai TV. These were short clippings with informative messages regarding some legal aspects and rights for the general masses with the theme that "General people need not

know the law but they need to know their rights”. We were also shown a documentary film called “I Live in Behrampara” by Madhusree which fetch her a Filmfare award. This film was on the slum area where the Mumbai Riot occurred in 1992. The film showed how the Hindu and Muslim community perceived this whole incident and the politics that went behind this atrocity.

From there we were taken to the Family Court and we saw how the separate family court functions. We were explained about the various activities of this court.

In the afternoon we went to visit an organization called Aawaz-e-Niswan. This is an organization run by Muslim women who themselves are victims of VAW. This organization started working in 1987 and till 1999 they worked without any funding.

### **Day 5:**

On the last day of our workshop, we had Dr. Chayanika Shah, Feminist activist as our guest speaker. Her topic of discussion was “Sexual Harassment at Workplace & in Educational Institutions”. She talked about the ground work that behind forming the “Forum for Oppression Against Women” which started working in 1980 and deals mainly with the issue of rape. Her discussion also included campaign against “Sex Determination”. We came to know about the “Sexual Harassment Policy” and a “Sexual Harassment Commission” and how they function in India.

The next session was on “Politics, Activism and Gender Concerns” by Madhusree Dutta. The discussion included how politics is being used for committing gender violence. Political aspects of Mumbai riot of 1992 also came under consideration. Some recent incidents of violence on minority community in Bangladesh also came into the discussion.

Presentation on “Gender & Identity within social Movements in Bangladesh” was done by one of our participants-Saydia Gulrikh Kamal where extensive coverage was given to gender violence in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. This was also followed by a round of discussion and question/answer session.

At the end of the day’s session, thanksgiving note was given by Khaleda apa.

**Attachment L**  
**Participant Training and Workshop Information and Participant Lists**

<b>PARTICIPANT TRAINING # 3: Disabled Peoples International World Assembly</b>	
<b>Venue:</b>	Disabled Peoples International Hokkaido Synthesis Gymnastics Center Sapporo Japan
<b>Duration:</b>	October 15 - 18, 2002
<b>Participants:</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Md. Mahbubul Ashraf Assistant Director Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity (BPKS)</li> <li>2) Mr. Delower Hossain Development Officer Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity (BPKS)</li> <li>3) Md. Moniruzzaman Khan Member, National Executive Council Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity (BPKS)</li> <li>4) Md. Shahidul Haque Sr. Assistant Coordinator Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity (BPKS)</li> <li>5) Md. Saiful Islam Chairman, National Executive Council Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity (BPKS)</li> <li>6) Ms. Rini Akter Center Coordinator Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallyan Somity (BPKS)</li> </ol>	

<b>PARTICIPANT TRAINING # 4: The Human Rights Challenge of Globalization in Asia – Pacific – US Trafficking in Persons</b>	
<b>Venue:</b>	East – West Center - Seminars Hawaii Convention Center Honolulu, Hawaii USA
<b>Duration:</b>	November 13 - 15, 2002
<b>Participants:</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Advocate Salma Ali (Ms) Executive Director BNWLA</li> <li>2) Ms. Natasha Ahmad Freelance Researcher on Trafficking</li> <li>3) Mr. Sisir Ranjan Datta Executive Director Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)</li> </ol>	

**IN COUNTRY TRAINING # 2: Financial Training Workshop****Venue:** AED/BHRAP**Duration:** January 12, 2003**Participants:**

- 1) Mr. Abdul Malek  
Accounts Officer  
Jesh Foundation
- 2) Mr. Shaheen Kawsher  
Program Officer  
Jesh Foundation, Dhaka
- 3) Mr. Anisul Haque Chowdhuri  
Accounts Officer  
Padakhep, Dhaka
- 4) Ms. Selina Parveen  
Program Officer  
Padakhep, Dhaka
- 5) Mr. Mahmood Hasan  
Accounts Officer  
BNWLA, Dhaka
- 6) Mr. A.Y.M. Nazmus Sadat  
Senior Information Officer  
BNWLA, Dhaka
- 7) Advocate Khaleda Khatoon (Ms)  
Program Manager  
AED/BHRAP, Dhaka
- 8) Mr. Sajedul K. Talukder  
Finance/Admin. Manager  
AED/BHRAP, Dhaka
- 9) Ms. Armana Ahmed  
Program Officer  
AED/BHRAP, Dhaka
- 10) Ms. Angelina Das  
Finance/Admin. Asst. Manager  
AED/BHRAP, Dhaka

**STUDY TOUR # 1: Study Tour to India on VAW and Advocacy**

<b>Venue:</b>	Majlis Mumbai India
<b>Duration:</b>	March 23 - 29, 2003
<b>Participants:</b>	
1)	Advocate Khaleda Khatoon (Ms) Program Manager AED/BHRAP
2)	Ms. Armana Ahmad Program Officer AED/BHRAP
3)	Ms. Shohana Shabnam Asst. Researcher Ain O Shalish Kendro (ASK), Dhaka
4)	Ms. Srabani Sur Asst. Officer, ADR Bachte Shekha, Jessore
5)	Ms. Shalina Akhter Asst. Manager BITA, Chittagong
6)	Ms. Farida Yasmin Deputy Director, Legal Affairs BLAST, Dhaka
7)	Advocate Sharmeen A. Farouk (Ms) Research Officer BNWLA, Dhaka
8)	Ms. Saydia Gulrukh Kamal Human Rights Activist Care Bangladesh
9)	Ms. Indira Devi Chakma Chairperson Milanpur Mohila Samity Khagrachari
10)	Mr. Sadrul Hassan Mazumder Research Officer MSS, Dhaka
11)	Advocate Mubina Asaf Odhikar, Dhaka
12)	Mr. Farid Mustafa Zahid Program Manager Padakhep, Dhaka
13)	Mr. Tofazzal Hossain Manzu Chairperson Rupantar, Khulna
14)	Ms. Sultana Akhter Ruby Program Officer Samata, Pabna
15)	Mr. Avra Saha Project Coordinator South Asia Partnership, Dhaka
16)	Ms. Rekha Saha Project Coordinator Steps Towards Development, Dhaka
17)	Mr. A.T.M. Mahtab Uddin Project Coordinator Uttaran, Satkhira

## Attachment M: BHRAP CSO Advocacy Index

The CSO Advocacy Index is used to determine the strengths and weaknesses of a civil society organization's advocacy efforts (on one or more issues) to change an official position, policy, law or regulation of government at either the local or national level. In conjunction with this rating scale, a qualitative analysis should accompany this index.

*For each CSO, each of the index components should be rated on a scale such as the following:*

1) Collecting information and input about the issue... (circle one number)

None, not at all    1    2    3    4    5    Extensively

The scores for each component are added to form the score on the overall CSO Advocacy Index, which will range from 6 to 30 (given 6 components, as at present).

<b>Name of NGO:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Participants:</b>			

Index Component	Score
<p>1) Collecting information and input about the issue, with the following elements and examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant government agencies and their respective roles in the issue are identified at appropriate levels of government; knowledge and positions are investigated</li> <li>• Public input is solicited on the issue via methods such as informal meetings and focus groups.</li> <li>• Existing information and data on the issue is collected, such as summaries, surveys, statistical analysis, or position papers</li> <li>• If existing information and doesn't exist, representative (i.e. target population) input is collected on the issue via formal methods such as surveys</li> <li>• Analyses on relevant aspects of the issue (e.g. legal, political, social justice, and health) are conducted or consulted (if in existence)</li> </ul>	
<p>2) Formulating a policy position on the issue, with the following elements and characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy formulation done in participatory and gender-sensitive manner</li> <li>• Alternative policies are examined for their possible impact and ability to solve the target problem</li> <li>• Policy being advocated exists in writing, with formats and levels of detail that are appropriate for various audiences and policy makers</li> <li>• Policy position is clearly and convincingly articulated</li> <li>• Rationale for policy is coherent, persuasive and uses information collected in component 1</li> <li>• Policy position is made clear to group's members and stakeholders.</li> </ul>	
<p>3) Developing a strategy/action plan for influencing policy change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy is based on a stakeholder analysis that lays out winners and losers of prospective policy change, their resources and allies</li> <li>• Strategy takes account of what might move uncommitted groups/individuals into the supporters' camp</li> <li>• Strategy identifies who must be persuaded and how that persuasion should take place</li> </ul>	

Index Component	Score
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy is practical and realistic, given politics of the issue and group(s)' human and financial resources</li> <li>• Strategy/action plan is concrete with steps laid out and responsibilities assigned</li> </ul>	
<p>4) Obtaining and/or allocating resources (especially time and money) for advocacy on the issue with the following elements and examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate financial resources from diverse funding sources in place (or achievable plan in place to obtain sufficient resources)</li> <li>• Increasing level of contributions from local sources such as members, interested citizens, and/or other organizations (businesses, foundations, religious groups, etc)</li> <li>• Financial or other resources aligned to the issue from within the CSO</li> <li>• Volunteer time to help advocate for the issue obtained and well managed</li> <li>• Sufficient CSO human resources, characterized by strong leadership and commitment, devoted to advocacy efforts</li> </ul>	
<p>5) Seeking and/or undertaking cooperative efforts and joint action with other CSOs on the issue, with the following elements and examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other groups and individuals with interests concerning the issue identified or persuaded to take an interest (may include govt. organizations which share concerns)</li> <li>• Participation in an existing coalition/network/joint working group that targets advocacy issue. Where one does not exist, a new coalition or network activated.</li> <li>• Joint meetings, identifying common interests, sharing resources, presenting a common position to policy makers and/or the public, etc.</li> <li>• Joint or coordinated actions planned and/or implemented. Groups together monitor advocacy efforts and revise plans as necessary.</li> </ul>	
<p>6) Taking direct actions to influence policy or other aspects of the issue, with the following elements and examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• News releases generated or public meetings held, resulting in media coverage</li> <li>• Members/citizens/constituents mobilized to take appropriate actions such as writing letters to legislators</li> <li>• Appropriate, effective, and well designed mass publicity techniques applied (e.g. posters, radio or TV ads)</li> <li>• Active lobbying conducted for the policy position such as personal visits or other direct communication with appropriate policy makers or government officials</li> <li>• Model legislation, policies, or procedures drafted and circulated to appropriate officials and policy makers</li> <li>• Policy relevant position papers and recommendations disseminated (based on input collected and coalition's joint interests)</li> </ul>	
<b>Total (Minimum 6; Maximum 30)</b>	

**BHRAP CSO Advocacy Index  
Qualitative Analysis**

<b>Name of NGO:</b>	<b>Date:</b>
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<b>Index Component</b>
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1) Collecting information and input about the issue
-----------------------------------------------------

*Research is considered an important part of this project; please identify research used (surveys, analysis, evaluations, special studies) and whether BHRAP played a role in developing this research.*

2) Formulating a policy position on the issue
-----------------------------------------------

3) Developing a strategy/action plan for influencing policy change:
---------------------------------------------------------------------

**Index Component**

4) Obtaining and/or allocating resources (especially time and money) for advocacy on the issue

5) Seeking and/or undertaking cooperative efforts and joint action with other CSOs on the issue

*Coalitions are an important objective to this project. Please note whether the coalition is new, the quality of the coalition, the kind of cooperation between the organizations, whether it is formal or informal and efforts underway*

**Index Component**

6) Taking direct actions to influence policy or other aspects of the issue

The collection and use of data for the indicator can be viewed as using several “levels” of evidence. For example:

Level 1 evidence: Local scoring of the progress on each relevant component by USAID and/or contractor/grantee staff using narrative evidence and judgements, when “harder” data are not available. Staff members would compile the evidence used, such as news accounts, focus groups, secondary data, their own experience with the organization, etc., focusing on whether the situation on that component has changed since the previous annual assessment of that index. The assessment could also be conducted jointly with the group whose progress is being evaluated.

Level 2 evidence: Review panel of outside expert observers (such as local or international academics, newspaper editors, major foundations or NGO executives, prominent citizens or performance measurement contractor staff) scores each component of the Index, using evidence supplied by the entity being evaluated, the contractor/grantee and the USAID mission as well as relying on their own knowledge and judgments. Usually, the panel would meet to discuss their independent ratings, as well as to assess the types and consistency of the evidence available.