

# Knowledge For Development Without Borders (KFDWB)



## Development Aid Support Request's Case Study

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## Cover Page

Development Aid Support/Knowledge For Development Without Border (KFDWB)

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## Legal Page

### Legal Agreement

This Development Case Study (DCS) is an example of KFDWB's Development Case Study. Our Development Case Study (DCS) could vary from business domain to business domain and from need to need. Please contact us for additional information. Our Development Case Study (DCS) is designed for the public intention for contribution, supporting and funding the projects related to this Development Case Study.

This Case study could not contain all relevant information you may need. For contribution, funding, supporting and additional relevant information to this project in Bangladesh please contact the KFDWB. This is an opened Development Case Study (DCS). It does not imply an offering of securities.

Please we are appealing individuals, development agencies, foundations, charities organizations, NGOs, local governments, researches institutions, universities, public and private sector to join us to find together a long term-solution for the described human development challenges in this Development Case Study (DCS).

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## 1. Key messages

Knowledge for Development Without Borders (KFDWB) is an NGO, based in Vienna, Austria, whose mission is to identify current development issues and development best practices on the ground and to make this knowledge available to development organisations and local and national responsible bodies in order to highlight and alleviate the problems at a community level.

Our development Aid Support system is a way for local communities, volunteers and Aid Workers to make their joint work accessible to a wider audience. The community is made up of volunteers and Aid workers interested in letting us and our audience know of the human development situation on the ground, and the best local approaches.

The KFDWB gives the chance to academics, Aid development workers, people who are interested in human development problem as well as people who are interested in working in the development arena to work in the field to help the local communities know and understand which human development challenges they are facing.

## 2. Situation and needs

The problem of untouchability or caste discrimination is generally identified in the context of India, without realizing that Bangladesh is a country where significant number of outcaste people lives and their fundamental rights are violated by the ethnic majority people rather systematically. According to the survey conducted by PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE, nearly 30% of the population in three upazilas [sub-districts] of Jessore districts is outcaste of various descriptions. They are denied of access to common property, hair dressing shops, hotels and restaurants etc on grounds of caste discrimination. Caste based discrimination is worse than slavery according to Dr. Amedkar. So far major NGOs and the government have largely bypassed the issue of systemic violation of fundamental and universal human rights of the outcaste people. The untouchables or outcaste people are known as Dalit in India. Mahatma Ghandhi called them *Harijan*. In Bangladesh, they are known as *Antyaj* community. In India, the outcaste or Dalits are more organized and there is affirmative discrimination policy and programs of the government for their upliftment. In Bangladesh such policy and programs are absent.

PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE, an NGO is exclusively dedicated to socio-economic advancement of the outcaste people. Based on its own experience and findings of a survey, it is clear that the original settlers in the of southwestern region of Bangladesh that is the outcaste people are the poorest of the poor. Their land has been taken away by the dominant religio-ethnic minority people. In the name of modernization, the outcaste people are forced to abandon their traditional occupation and they lack the skills to find alternative occupations in the monetized rural economy. Over 50% of the outcaste people in the proposed project

area are functionally landless. The literacy rate is far below than that of the mainstream people. They are not represented on the rural power structure and they lack institutions to voice their demands at the local, regional and national levels.

The indigenous skills they had are now on the verge of extinction. The outcaste people are forced to live sub-human life because of the existing socio-economic and political power structure. Therefore, promotion of human rights status of the outcaste people in southwestern region of Bangladesh remains to be considered as a priority issue by the development activists and agencies.

The women and children are the worst victim of untouchability. The gender inequity existing among the outcaste people remains very high. The children of outcaste communities instead of going to school are forced to work as child laborers. At the very begging of life, these children are denied the fundamental rights as stipulated in the constitution of Bangladesh. The children of outcaste people face discrimination and harassment at the school. Moreover, the practice of early marriage among the outcaste people denies the opportunities to the adolescent boys and girls to become self-reliant and productive human beings. The proposed project would enable PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE to build alternate institutions of the outcaste people, to sensitize the Local Elected Bodies (LEBs), media and others about evil effects of caste based discrimination and or untouchability. It would also consolidate the progress made by PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE through other projects to enhance the human potential of the outcaste people.

## 2.1. Problem Identification

If we look at the people of southwestern Bangladesh, we see that the outcaste or end-edged people were the early settlers in this region and using indigenous skill, they have been reclaiming land from forest and saline water. They are the sons of the soil. But at present, they are victims of oppression and exploitation of relatively wealthy mainstream people. Using state power, the mainstream people have taken away land from the outcaste people and by using social religious and cultural construct of untouchability, they are denying opportunities fundamental human rights and access to public or common resources to outcaste people. But the outcaste people in terms of per centage of population are significant in region. 50% per cent of outcaste people earn less than Taka 1000 per month and have no representation in local elected bodies or in any decision making body. They are considered 'Polluted ' or 'Impure' and social interaction with mainstream people is prohibited.

## 3. Local response

### 3.1. Need Assessment

As mentioned earlier, PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE conducted a survey on outcaste or religio-ethnic minority group and since establishing of PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE, it has been making developmental interventions exclusively for outcaste or religio-ethnic minority groups. PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE already helped the outcaste people in setting up alternate institutions for them, which are run and managed by the outcaste people. PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE has consulted extensively with the members of primary organizations of outcaste

people as well as with its staff and executive committee to identify immediate developmental needs of the outcaste and religio-ethnic minority group. Based on these consultations, the proposed project has been conceived and it reflects the immediate needs of outcaste people.

#### **4. The stated problem relates with thematic areas of a proposed project.**

The proposed project covers the thematic stress of the proposed project such as promoting basic fundamental rights as guaranteed in the constitution as well as in international instrument. The proposed project also respects culture and values of outcaste people or religio-ethnic minority groups and does not violate individual rights. It also ensures promotion of equality and social justice for the outcaste people or religio-ethnic minority groups and encourages active participation of all relevant stakeholders at different levels. The project proposal has been conceived having flexibility and diversity to ensure the realization of project goals at the maximum level.

##### **4.1. The goal and or purposes of the proposed project**

The goal or purpose of the proposed project is to promote basic fundamental rights as stipulated in the constitution as well as in various international conventions for the outcaste or religio-ethnic minority groups in the region. The project aims at sensitizing mainstream people to respect unique culture and heritage of outcaste or religio-ethnic minority groups in region. The purpose of the project aims at ensuring equality and social justice for outcaste people particularly women and children.

##### **4.2. Major objectives and activities**

- To increase awareness of the outcaste people and the community at large on violation of human rights based on caste discrimination including untouchability.
- To change existing societal values in order to eradicate caste discrimination.
- To build capacity of Local Elected Bodies (LEBs), community based organization [CBOs], political leaders, community workers and NGOs in dealing with caste and untouchability issues.
- To involve NGOs, LEBs, CBOs, Civil Society (CS) in the struggle for eradicating caste discrimination.
- To increase advocacy role of NGOs, LEBs, CBOs, CS in highlighting caste issues.
- To mobilize the outcaste people so that they can demand and realize their fundamental human rights.
- To build indigenous people's action network in combating caste discrimination.
- To create access of the outcaste people to the judicial system of the country.

## 5. Key Activities

### 5.1. Rights Based Capacity Building Training

As part of social mobilization, training on caste discrimination, gender, human rights/Legal Literacy, women and law will be imparted among organized members of outcaste people. This attempt to provide training on interrelated issues will help to institutionalize human rights concept in the context of caste discrimination and untouchability. 200 Group members will get daylong capacity building training on ethnic minority/caste issues, gender issues, women and law etc.

**Immediate result:** The participant will be more skilled from capacity building training and they will involve with livelihood activities and making a living and supporting the family.

### 5.2. Formation and Strengthening Indigenous People Network

Indigenous people action network will be established. Through this activity, PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE will help in setting up indigenous people's network in region and will engage civil society organization in supporting indigenous people's network of outcaste people. This network will work as a forum for outcaste people to voice their demands and to carry out necessary programs to increase bargaining capacity of end edged people. There are 10 number indigenous people network will be formed in the community. One Network will consist of minimum 30 members and total 300 network member will involve under this network.

**Immediate result:** The network members will represent in the community through sustainable approach.

### 5.3. Participatory Household Level Mobilization

For household level mobilization, the proposed project will organize rallies, mass mobilization, and human chain to demonstrate the ethnic minority/outcaste people's demands. ----- rallies, and human chain will be held to increase confidence of the outcaste people or religio-ethnic minority groups to demand a just and comprehensive environment to live a dignified life. This will help to establish links between ground realities of the outcaste people to the national socio-political policy environment. Important human rights day and anti-racism day will be observed in a befitting manner. The project staff will organize a participatory mobilization courtyard meeting with female groups and sensitization community meeting with male group. Total 20 courtyard meeting and community meeting will be organized under this intervention and 25 participants will consider for a meeting.

**Immediate result:** The participants will be more sensitized and promoted their knowledge level about their rights.



#### 5.4. Policy dialogue with bureaucracy, Political leaders and opinion makers

Civil society actors, bureaucrats, journalists, politicians and teachers will be provided orientation on ethnic minority/caste issues, gender equity and social justice for the outcaste people. 200 persons representing media, civil service, journalists, teachers, political leaders particularly from mainstream parties will receive training. This activity will help in mainstreaming the implementation of proposed project to ensure social justice and equality for outcaste people. 5 number of dialogue will be organized and total 250 participants (CBOs, School Teachers, Political Leaders and Bureaucracy) should be participated in the policy dialogue.

**Immediate result:** The participants of policy dialogue could be provided daily basis support to the project beneficiaries to generate democracy and human rights status.

#### 5.5. Orientation through workshop and seminar on caste issue

Orientation on caste discrimination and its evil effects on society and human rights violation of outcaste people will be organized for local elected bodies. In addition, training will be provided to the members of LEBs so that they can actively promote healthy and productive social interaction between the outcaste and mainstream people with a goal to improve human rights status of outcaste people. Under this activity, orientation and capacity building through training on caste and legal issues for around 150 members of local union parishads/LEBs.

**Immediate result:** The local government and other local elite oriented from this intervention so that they can actively proper support to the outcaste to increase their human rights and need based support as and when required.

#### 5.6. Publication of newsletters, bulletins etc. and sensitizing media about caste discrimination

PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE will print and publish posters, leaflets, bulletins, and journals etc. on caste discrimination, untouchability and gross violation of human rights will be published and journalists will get orientation on developmental needs and concerns of social justice by holding training courses, workshops, seminars, information sharing meetings and press conferences.

**Immediate result:** Participants objectively will more sensitize and as a result they are responsive and participatory.

### 6. Expected Outcome

- Increased implementation of human rights laws for outcaste people.
- Increased awareness of laws and respect for human rights of the outcaste people by the mainstream people.

- Increased collaborative efforts of NGOs, government organizations, LEBs and civil society in eradication of caste discrimination and untouchability.
- Establishment of network of the outcaste people.
- Systemic improvement of human rights status of the outcaste people.
- Improved capacity of PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE in dealing with caste and untouchability issues.

## 7. Target groups and other affected groups

The hardcore poor outcaste or untouchable people who have only homestead or who do not have land exceeding 0.50 acre including homestead. Among the primary stakeholders, priority would be given to women. In addition, PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE, local, NGOs, LEBs, CBOs, and the rest of the local communities will be affected by the proposed project.

### 7.1. Involvement of the target group in designing, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of the program

Different stakeholders of the project will be involve from project planning to project implementation. Though the roles of different stakeholders will differ at various phases of the project, they all will work with a common goal of promoting human rights status of outcaste people or religio-ethnic minority groups in the area. Representatives of the outcaste people of religio-ethnic minority groups will be included into the implementation, monitoring and evaluation structure of the project.

### 7.2. Equal participation of men and women in total process and sharing of outcome equally

The project aims at ensuring gender equity through equal participation of men and women as target population. The women of the outcaste people are exploited on two grounds *caste discrimination and gender inequity*. Through this project, the women and children will be supported in their efforts to promote their human rights status.

## 8. Working area of the proposed project.

The project shall be undertaken for implementation in 15 Unions of Jessore Sadar, Sarsa, and Jhikargacha upazila under Jessore District which is situated 250 kilometers away from Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh and the area is nearer to boarder of west bangle of India. These outcaste or untouchable people have been living in isolated areas of Jessore Sadar, Sarsa, and Jhikargacha upazila Town and other unions.

## **9. Project, Human resources plan, Staff management**

### **9.1. Management of the proposed project**

There will be a project implementation cell at PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE headed by the coordinator. There will be one program organizer, one accountant, one trainer/lawyer, one news editor, and one human rights promoters for implementation of the projects. All project personnel will report the coordinator and based on feedback from the field internally monthly progress report will be prepared.

### **9.2. Brief description of project key staff**

The coordinator will bear the overall responsibility of project implementation. The program organizer, accountant, trainer/lawyer and other staff will report the coordinator. The program organizer will carry out and monitor the day to day operations of the project whereas the account will kept accounts in order. The lawyer will process the legal aid cases and will implement the components for strengthening alternative dispute resolution through mediation. The trainer will be responsible to hole training programs for the target audience.

### **9.3. Frequency and methods for Supervision/Monitoring of the proposed project**

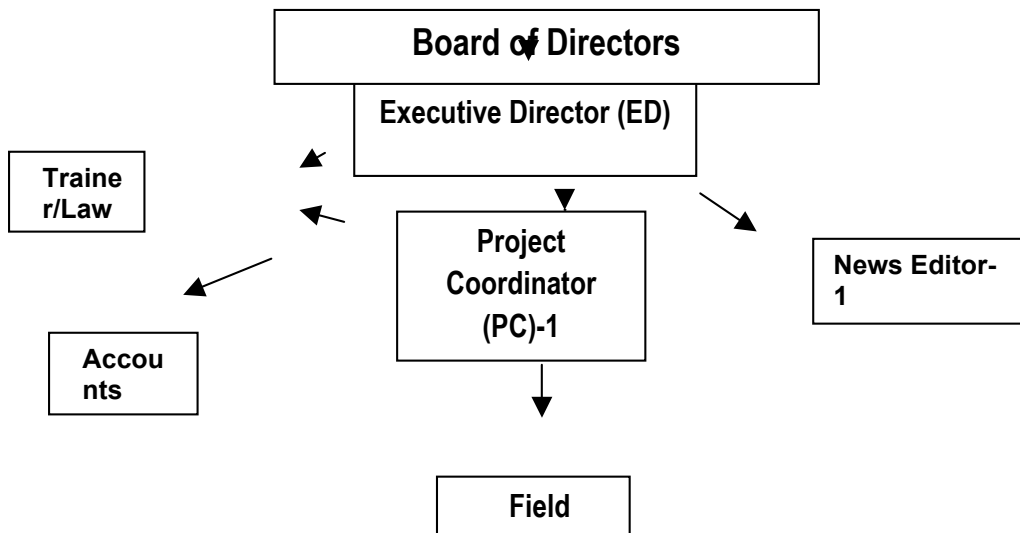
PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE is willing to adopt a participatory approach in supervision and monitoring of the proposed project. The supervisor will collect the views of primary stakeholders that is the outcaste or religio-ethnic minority groups about the success of project implementation on a monthly basis and will report the relevant information to program organizer. Overall progress of project implementation will be discussed at monthly meeting of project personnel.

Project monitoring will take place throughout all phages of project implementation. The progress of project implementation will be monitored against pre-determined indicators. The Coordinator will be in-charge of overall monitoring of the project. Formal monitoring will take place at every time of the project period and monitoring will be done by a monitoring committee of the project, which will include the Coordinator, Program organizer, Accountant, Trainer /Lawyer.

9.4. Reporting System of the organization may include interval, type and responsible person

PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE is willing to accept any suggestion from Donors about reporting system but we are planning to have a half-yearly and annual reporting. The Executive Director with assistance from project personnel will prepare half-yearly and annual progress report and will submit such reports to Donors.

### 10. Project Organogram



### 11. Cost Proposal

## Budget Summary

US \$ 1 =BDT. 78

SI #	Line Items	DONOR Contribution US \$	NGO Contribution US \$	TOTAL Amount US \$
1	Personnel (Salary)	4.380,00	300,00	4.680,00
2	Program/Activities Cost	10.150,00	2.175,00	12.325,00
3	Administrative Cost	470,00	607,00	1.077,00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>15.000,00</b>	<b>3.082,00</b>	<b>18.082,00</b>
<b>PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE COST SHARE (18%) US \$= 3,082 of Total Budget US \$ 18,082</b>				
<b>TOTAL GRANTS Proposal</b>		<b>18.082,00</b>		

## Details Programmatic & Administrative Budget

### 1 Personnel (Salary)

SI #	Name of Position	Effort %	# of Unit	# Month	Unit Cost US \$	Donor Contribution US \$	NGO Contribution US \$	Total Amount US \$
1	<b>NGO Field Staff</b>							
1,1	Project Coordinor (PC)	100%	1	12	100	1.200		1.200
1,2	Field Facilitator (FF)	100%	2	12	60	1.440		1.440
1,3	Accounts Officer	50%	1	12	50	300	300	600
1,4	News Editor	100%	1	12	60	720		720
1,5	Trainer/Lawyer	100%	1	12	60	720		720
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>6</b>			<b>4.380,00</b>	<b>300,00</b>	<b>4.680,00</b>

### 2 Activities

SI #	Particulars	# of Unit	# Unit Cost \$	Day	Donor Contribution US \$	NGO Contribution US \$	Total Amount US \$
2.1	Rights Based Capacity Building Training-200 peronnel	200	13	1	2.600	600	3.200,00
2.2	Strengthening Indigenous People Network- 300 members	300	3	1	900	525	1.425,00

2.3	Participatory Grassroots Mobilization-500 participants (male & female)	500	1	1	500	250	750,00
2.4	Policy dialogue with bureaucracy, Political leaders and opinion makers- Total 250 participants	250	12	1	2.550	450	3.000,00
2.5	Orientation through workshop and seminar on caste issue-150 participants	175	12	1	2.100		2.100,00
2.6	Publication of news letters, bulletins etc and sensitizing media about caste discrimination	-	-	-	1.500	350	1.850,00
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>10.150,00</b>	<b>2.175,00</b>	<b>12.325,00</b>

### 3 Administrative

SI #	Particulars	# of Unit	# Unit Cost \$	Day	Donor Contribution \$	NGO Contribution \$	Total Amount US \$
3.1	Office rent and Furniture						
3.2	Office rent	6	25	-	-	150	150,00
3.3	Furniture (Ex. Chair-37\$ & meeting chair-5, 37\$ , Almira-1 @125\$ Shelf-1, 25\$ and Fan-2, 63\$)	-	-	-	-	287	287,00
3.4	<b>Utilities</b> -(Stationeries, papers, postage, electricity and water, Legal and finance fee and advertisement costs)	-	-	-	80	25	<b>105,00</b>
3.5	Communication Charge (Mobil and Internet)	-	-	-	30	20	<b>50,00</b>
3.6	By-Cycle purchased (For Field Facilitator)-2				150	50	<b>200,00</b>
3.7	Local travel for 5 pesons X 6 months	30	7	1	210	75	<b>285,00</b>
<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>470,00</b>	<b>607,00</b>	<b>1.077,00</b>

## 12. Conclusion

In conclusion, Knowledge for Development without Border (KFDWB) wishes to state that much as the Government has tried to come up with policies and programs to mainstream rural and urban poorest of the poor and underprivileged women and Children the aspect of monitoring and evaluation remains a challenge that should be taken seriously.

KFDWB is appealing local and international development organization, foundations, NGOs private and public institutions to provide financial and technical assistance to support the efforts of PROTISHRUTI-JESSORE to solve locally the human development challenges about the rural and urban poorest of the poor and underprivileged women and Children in Bangladesh.