

PROJECT REPORT

1.1	Project no. & Title	306-900-1129 Safeguarding Basic Rights of Minorities through Human Rights Defenders (SBRMHRD)a Pilot initiative
1.2	Project Location / region	Pirojpur, Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat
1.3	Reporting Period	March 2016 to February 2017
1.4	Legal Holder of the project (organisation)	
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Date/place: 08 June 2017, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Signature of person responsible for the report: Ranjan Bakshi Nupu, Project Coordinator

I. Structure of Narrative Report(12-monthly)

1. Please begin by briefly describing how the report was prepared:

As per indicators set in our project plan and agreement, we used both progress and process monitoring to collect both quantitative and qualitative data, and analyse those with a view to know whether we are able to produce necessary outputs to achieve the objectives of the project. All stakeholders involved in the implementation of the project, i.e. the top, mid and grassroots management of SHAREE, and the community people/beneficiaries of the project had a place in the regular supervision, internal monitoring and reporting system of the project.

In preparing this report, we used the data/observation of the baseline survey report, project plan, results framework, work plan, reports emanated out of the staff meeting, monthly meeting, 6-monthly project reports etc. To get fresh inputs from the field, we also taken notice of the media reports concerning the issues that have some direct and indirect links to the project, talked with a number of our field staff, and with some local people and beneficiaries to get real data/perspective from the field in the form of both quantitative and qualitative information which is actually the real basis for this report writing.

Things we remembered while collecting data were: Follow up commitments resulting from the agreement between MISERIOR and SHAREE; progress and proper execution of work, the extent to which the specific objectives has been achieved using indicators etc to name a few.

2. Changes in the project context (during 12-month reporting period)

Key Question	Of particular interest to MISEREOR:
2.1 How have general conditions in your specific project setting changed since you submitted your request for funding?	<p>- What significant positive or negative changes have taken place in the wider political, economic or social setting of the project?</p> <p>Political: As reported earlier, the political developments and/or changes recorded were the elections of the Union Parishad held during the reporting period. It was one of the sectors of mass involvement in the rural and peri-urban areas. People involved in running the government party, influential people, rich, popular persons in the area usually contest for the post of Union Parishad Chairman and Ward Councillor. Historically, local government elections were held in Bangladesh on the basis of non-partisanship where people used to participate in those elections without disclosing their political identities. But, the last one held was the first time in Bangladesh that the local government elections held politically, where political parties nominated their party candidates as the aspirants for the polls. So, there were candidate from different parties as well as there were opportunities for non-partisan candidates. One-third of the female candidates elected through direct vote but for reserved seats. But in many of the minority-populated areas, there were attacks in those places spearheaded by the elements of all political parties and fundamentalist groups. It is the common pattern that hasn't changed is that</p>

fundamentalists and majority of the political elements attack religious minority during an election to suppress their voice, no matter it's local or national/general elections. The last Union Parishad Elections wasn't exceptional, in that sense.

Generally, macro political situation during the reporting period, as reported earlier, was very critical for ethnic minority, professional minority, religious minority, marginalised professionals and indigenous minority were attacked by law enforcement authorities, political leaders, religious fundamentalists who were directly involved in damaging, looting, burning and killing the minorities to grab their land and properties.

The country observed most hateful incidents to the minority communities in 2016. Incidents at Brahmanbaria and Gaibandha were very cruel and happened even in presence of the personnel of the law enforcement authorities. The reports published in the daily newspapers focused that those incidents were pre-planned. The Government of Bangladesh was well-informed but not responded immediately. One of the newspapers' reports, headlined: "Nasirnagar mayhem tarnished the spirit of Independence". The news was, as follows: On 30th October, 2016 armed with sticks and weapons, religious zealots vandalised and looted at 17 Temples and attacked more than 117 houses and again on 4 and 5 November, 2016 they have repeated the attacks and destroyed many more houses of Hindus and damaged & looted their properties of about 20 million in total." To hide the reality one innocent person Mr. Rasaraj a Hindu youth was arrested and tortured inhumanly who is still suffering. But the reality came out after proper investigation that this was the intentional attack by the local fundamentalist with political inspiration. The people need immediate support for food and shelter and as well as defending mechanism to save and enjoy citizen rights as citizen of the country.

Neither rehabilitation support nor any relief support to the victims arranged by the Government even no strong legal steps is seen to punish the attackers group. On November 2016, living abodes of Santal community (indigenous, mostly Hindu and Christian) in Gobindagonj under Gaibandha district were burnt by the law enforcement authorities reported first by Al Jazeera TV. Al Jazeera reported that police fired the village and tortured the villagers very rudely. 2000 families are still homeless and living under banana leaf made shade. No rehabilitation support to the victims yet taken from any corner. SHAREE rapidly responded to support the victims of the santal community with winter clothes from its limited resources. The Government showed no reaction and still silent to arrange housing for them. SHAREE was regularly recording the incidents as published in the newspapers and online news. During the reporting period, esp. in the last 6 months, a total of 744 incidences took place to grab the land forcefully and 43 temples attacked and looted and 163 idols of Goddesses destroyed.

ISKCON temple in the Sylhet district, Bangladesh was attacked by alleged Muslim radicals on September 2, 2016. JMB (Jammat-e-Muzahedin, Bangladesh), a local version of ISIS, had started to make hidden attacks. The threat and violence they spearheaded have heightened the sense of fear among minority citizens of Bangladesh. The added signal with this was the common sufferings for the minority is land grabbing and ownership disputes remained unchanged.

Economic: The Economic condition of the poorest (poorest as they are disadvantaged, poorest as they belongs to minority, poorest as they could not enjoy the service support, not included in the development mechanism of the Government) people was under pressure due to price hike. The National GDP and per capita income increases, and so the percentage of ultra poor also decreased. But, the gap between the poor and the rich also increased rapidly, and the lower income group faced problems to maintain family expences. Percentage of education increases, and as such, huge local-migration was taking place for getting jobs in major cities. The insecurity situation of the minority community encouraged many of the families to migrate to other urban or uncertain zone. They faced serious struggle to save them from economic crisis. The vested property law uprooting the minority from their legal land that they heriditically possessed. During the reporting period, the violation of human rights as reported in the daily newspapers can be quoted here for some hard data: killed-39, attempt to kill-13, threat to be killed-35, ousted from possessed land forcefully-67 family, and 30 temples were vandalised. Home-made products of the minorities didn't get fair price that reflects hardship of family maintainance. Considering the sufferings of the rural community, the Government of Bangladesh started food support to the poorest family through fair price card. Unfortunately, religious minority people or family didn't get the support in the ratio of the population, properly. Employment in the public sector is mostly for the people of majority community. So, there is an agitation among educated youth of the minority community.

Social: The Muslim fundamentalist groups attacked non-Muslim and non-sunni minority community and vandalised their worship places making their daily lives insecured all over the country. Killing of priests or saints, foreigners, created an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty in their lifestyle during the reporting period. 1st July 2016, a group of armed fundamentalists, in the name of IS, attacked a restaurant located in Gulsan, a posh area in Dhaka where diplomats, expatriates, and rich local people live and dine/socialise themselves, where 22 people were killed, and of them, 16 were foreigners. It was a challenge to the Government of Bangladesh to bring-out a secured mission to save the minorities (foreigners are also minorities in the country).

	<p>The New Islamist terrorist group (called JMB) planned to destroy the culture of the Bangladeshi people, which again, becomes a threat to the country. The USCRIF's report 2017 documented religious freedom violations in 37 countries and in Bangladesh chapter it quoted that "Although the Government led by the ruling Awami League has taken step to investigate, arrest and prosecute perpetrators and increase protection for likely targets, this becomes a new threat again in the country. The Authority assumed that the JMB (Jamat-e-Muzahedin Bangladesh), Harkatul Jihad, Answarullah Bangla etc., the new Islamist fundamentalist groups now organising them in the rural areas and trained groups are coming out with plan of action in the targeted areas. An unknown threat again created a fearful situation all over. The minorities are the first party under any cruelty. Killing, land grabbing, attack to temples are common. Government's support for Madrasha education is also a social threat against the progressive minded people who are speaking for humanity. Unemployed educated youths of minority community become frustrated and finding no alternatives to start personally because of the lack of capital sources/support and security. However, the Government has taken a tough position against terrorism and war criminals. We can now see the silver line by organising youth groups against inequality and injustice to establish a free, fair, humanitarian country.</p>
<p>2.2 How has the situation of target group changed?</p>	<p>- What significant positive or negative changes took place in the life situation of the target groups?</p> <p>Just a year has passed, and so, we think that the project implementation is in its preliminary phase. The voice of the project activities just began grooming in the locality through mobilisation and formation of Youth Groups for the elimination of social injustices. Sharing with the primarily selected persons (representatives from the local civil society, local journalists, lawyers, academics and elite supportive of human rights values and its implementation) just began. District Committees formed are also found to be supportive that clarify the project objectives to local people at different levels, i.e. at district and upazila levels. The technical set up of upazila-based Youth Groups was instrumental in uniting all progressive minded people without consideration of any cast or religion to work for peace and elimination of injustices. This has created an atmosphere for united effort. The minority communities' trust on the committees was also found to be significant.</p> <p>Lobby meeting with the UNO (Upazila Nirbahi Officer, English for chief administrative officer in the upazilas or sub-districts) and with other Government officials was one of the positive sign for the Youth Groups to get required support. It was observed that the committees are inspired with the support of the people for claiming justice without any fear. They also were found to be organised and they believe they could resist if there is any violation occurs to minority. The</p>

	<p>Youth Groups themselves organised protest rallies, human-chains, campaigning for peace with candlelight against any violation of human rights in the working areas; and the people in the minority communities has this marked feelings of self-confidence that there are people to protect them for any of the violation of their rights happen against them. Immediate attention of the media was also found to be working to prepare the wider community to be aware of such violation of rights and to make them agents to resist such incidences.</p>
2.3 What changes occurred with regard to your organization?	<p>-During the reporting period were there any important changes in your organization (e.g. concerning personnel)? If so please describe these changes. N/A</p>
2.4 What are the implications of all the changes you mentioned for the project?	<p>- How will the changes you mentioned affect the implementation of the project and the achievement of its objectives?</p> <p>The committees consisting of the progressive-minded youths feel confident to minimise discrimination and committed to work for human rights. We assume the group will work hard for establishing a non-discriminatory society. Though the Government itself is promoting education for Islamisation on the one hand, its initiatives against trying the war criminals and curbing Islamist fundamentalists, on the other hand, are an indication, hopefully, for a non-communal state in the making. We also think that minority representation in the youth committees strengthened the mental set-up of the community that there are supportive people in the community to protect them from any insecure situation.</p> <p>It's also import to note that, this is the first time in the area where a group of people working for the protection of human rights of minority people. The groups' self-supportive actions in the area and media focus for wider support is found to be positive for a secured society. The groups in the name and style of "Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice", familiarly known as SUNAM Committee (Surakkha, Nagorik Odhikar o Marjada, Bengali for safeguarding citizen rights and dignity) was found to be taking foothold in the communities and trying at their best for good reputation to be Human Rights Defenders.</p>

3. Implementing the project and achieving its objectives

Key Questions	Of particular interest to MISEREOR:
3.1 As things stand, to what extent are the project objectives agreed in the project contract been achieved?	- For each of the indicators laid down in the project contract, please specify the (qualitative or quantitative) base line values, any interim values and the current values.
<p>Project objective 1: To raise awareness and enhance capabilities of the local youths through organizing and nursing them to fight against injustice and discrimination against weaker section of the society and help establish their Constitutional Rights in the society.</p>	

<p>Indicator 1 a) :At least75% Members of “ Youth Group for Elimination of Social Injustice” have clear idea about human rights and Constitutional Rights Agreed target value at the end of project: If applicable, indicator</p>	<p>Baseline¹ value at project launch (month / year): March / 2016 31% have clear idea about human rights and Constitution al Rights</p>	<p>Any interim values (month/ year) December / 2016 31% have clear idea about human rights and Constitutional Rights</p>	<p>Current value (month/ year) February / 2017 40% of the members in the Youth Groups found to be very active after receiving the training courses and seems to have clear idea about human rights and Constitutional Rights. They now are capable to analyze their learning and are able to fight against injustice and discrimination against weaker section of the society and help establish their Constitutional Rights in the society.</p>
<p>1b) Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice” are more gender sensitive and functioning for establishing human rights. At least 40% members in each youth group are female.</p>	<p>As per baseline data, though, nearly half to three-quarters of the area (52-75%) had youth groups, a few such groups (11%) had gender sensitivity & (13%) had female participation</p>	<p>December 2016 – 11% Youth Groups are gender sensitive and 13% groups have female participants. They're functioning well for establishing human rights.</p>	<p>February 2017 - 40% members of the Youth Groups are female who now actively participating in their activities. The female members' regularity and voice due to vulnerable condition in the society make them more vocal to protect the vulnerability of the women with a sensitive force. The female members are in position in each of the committees at district and upazila levels that holds the position of General Secretary, Human Rights Secretary and Vice Chairperson. The female members find the groups gender- friendly. However, they need more time to be dynamic and proactive.</p>
<p>Project objective 2: To establish effecting linkage between youth defender groups and local Government institutions/administration, civil society leaders so that they can stand beside victims at the time of their need.</p>			
<p>Indicator 2a) Most of the local government institutions (such as Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad) leaders and government officials /NGO/Civil society organization personalities are aware about the</p>	<p>Baseline value at project launch (month / year): March / 2016 30.5%</p>	<p>August / 2016 Participation of the local government representative s ensured in the committees of the Youth</p>	<p>February 2017 35% of the local government institutions (such as Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad) leaders and government officials /NGO/civil society</p>

¹ Baseline data collected from July – December 2016.

<p>activities of the” Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice” at Union and Upazila level.</p>	<p>officials of the local government institutions’ leaders are aware of the committee activities.</p>	<p>Groups. December / 2016 30.5% officials of the local government institutions (such as Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad) leaders are aware of the committee activities.</p>	<p>organisation personalities are aware about the activities of the” Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice” through participation as resource person during meeting and training. The UNO inaugurated the training, Upazila Chairman distributed certificates and committed to support as required. Local officials from the Social Welfare Directorate were present in most of the events of Youth Groups.</p>
<p>Indicator 2b) At least 10% of the local government institutions (such as Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad) leaders and government officials /NGO/Civil society organization personalities have attended any activities of the” Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice”.</p>	<p>Baseline value at project launch (month / year): March / 2016 4.5% officials of the local government institutions’ leaders have attended any of the committee activities.</p>	<p>August / 2016 Participation of the Local Government representative s/ NGOs/ Civil Society ensured during baseline data collection and conducting FGDs. December / 2016 4.5% of the local government institutions leaders and government officials /NGO/Civil society organisation personalities have participated activities of the” Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice” at Union and Upazila level.</p>	<p>February / 2017 “Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice” claimed they have got support of at least 6% of the local government institutions (such as Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad) leaders and government officials /NGO/Civil society organization personalities. The officials participated in their activities and also told they are aware about the activities of the” Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice.” and are supportive to them. They participated, suggested, inaugurated the training course, distributed certificates to youth members and encouraged. The District committees are formed with the members from lawyers association, education personalities, NGO representatives, legal awareness support committee, media</p>

			personalities and political personalities. There was the direct participation of the people who feel for a society of no discrimination. The committee met District Commissioner and introduced to him about the objectives of the project.
Project Objective 3. To establish effective linkage between youth defender groups and media personalities so that each and every occurrences against minorities get wide publicity in all sorts of media both locally and nationally;			
Indicator 3a. Most of the local media personalities are aware about the personalities are aware about the activities of the youth group of elimination for social injustice at Upazila level	Baseline value at project launch (month / year): March / 2016 23% of the media personalities are aware of the activities of the Youth Groups	December / 2016 23% media personalities are aware of the activities of the Youth Groups.	February / 2017 Media personalities are directly involved with the implementation of the "Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice." 4 Media personalities (have positions in the local press clubs) working with the project to mobilise the issues and activities of the committee for immediate reflection. More than 28% journalist of the locality is aware of SUNAM committee and its activities. The issues on minority human rights regularly shared by the journalists in their meetings, both formal and informal.
Indicator 3b) At least 25% of the media personalities published some reports of the" Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice", any sorts of Violence/injustice/discrimination (if any) against minorities get higher priority in their media reports.	Baseline value at project launch (month / year): March / 2016 16% of the local media (journalists) published reports on the activities of the Youth Groups.	December / 2016 16% of the local media (journalists) published reports on the activities of the Youth Groups.	February / 2017 More than 25% local media personalities (journalists, mainly from print media) are aware of SUNAM (Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice) activities and they usually published news, if any violation of human rights incidences happened in the project areas in different newspapers. News

			cutting (103) by this time recorded and preserved against project activities. 16 local newspapers and 3 National newspapers reflected the news. About 80% of the national dailies published the news of Brahmanbaria and Gaibandha issues and raises question of security of the minorities. Most local online news media published reports, features on the issue of violation of human rights on a regular basis.
Project Objective 4. To raise awareness of the mass community people of the greater society about discrimination against minority communities and make them supportive in establishing their basic rights.			
Indicator 4a) At least 10% of the general people living in and around Upazila HQ are aware of the activities of the “Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice.”	Baseline value at project launch (month / year): March / 2016 3% of the local people are aware of the activities of the Youth Groups.	December / 2016 3% of the local people are aware of the activities of the Youth Groups.	February / 2017 The situation gets improved a lot through the activities of the “Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice.” Ordinary people also participated in the rallies and meetings of the Youth Groups. Media flash also informed many of the newspaper readers about the fact. During reporting period, at least, 5% people in the project areas are well-aware of the SUNAM Committee and its activities.
Indicator 4b) Some of them became supportive to the cause of minorities and other disadvantaged people.	Baseline value at project launch (month / year): March / 2016 5% of the local people are	5% of the local people are supportive to the cause of minorities.	To our estimate and as the monitoring data collected from the field through different methods of study suggests, at least, 20% people become supportive to the cause of minorities. The issue is now become an open

	supportive to the cause of minorities.		discussion in the gathering/forum of the people who feel no or little discrimination in the society. The working areas are largely minority-populated areas than other areas of the country. A good-quality support from the local people emerges in support of the issues related to the violation of human rights, for the first time.
<p>- What conclusions do you draw from this concerning the achievement of each of the projective objectives: which objectives will you be able to achieve as planned by the end of the project, and which objectives currently appear problematic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media coverage of the activities is found positive. 103 items of news on the events published in different newspapers on the formation and different activities of the Upazila and District committee for elimination of social injustice. • Participation and representation from all the religion, cast in the youth group and sharing views during formation and in the committee meeting are positive and hopeful. • Committee members found gender sensitive as the women are the part of the committee. • The Government officials and local authority are informed about the intervention under the project and participated when requested. • In protesting the violation against humanity, the Youth Groups and their committees, by their own initiative, organised human chains, candle lighting and rallies is the sign of effort for humanity and protection of human rights. • The working areas are largely minority living areas than other areas of the country and they feel confidence for future security through this effort. <p>The committee needs rapid response for some of the activities they planned to protect or to disseminate the information for acquiring public notice. But due to lack of funding, this remained in plan only. Support needed to implement the plan of the youth groups until they could organise their own fund resources to do that on their own.</p>			
3.2 What is the current status of implementation of the activities and the generation of out puts?	<p>- What key activities have already been implemented?</p> <p>Formation of 16 “Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice” with at least 40% female membership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly meeting with the 16 committees • 4 District Committee formed with 30 female and 135 male. 2 secretary of the Districts committee are female. • Quarterly meeting held with District committee as planned • Training of Human Rights conducted with 393 committee members of which female were 157. • 16 Lobby meeting with UNO and other Government service department officials at Upazila level with the 		

	<p>participation of 171 youth member and of which 71 were female. The committee introduces the objectives and urges support for any of the violation of human rights.</p> <p>- What out puts has the project generated so far? Are these out puts already available to the target groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of 16 “Youth Groups for Elimination of Social Injustice with 38% representatives from Majority sector. • 160 Female members ensured out of 400 youth members • 400 group members of 16 youth committee information are available to Local Administrative Authority. • 4 Districts committee is available where lawyer, College teacher, NGO representatives, political person included and hope for a neutral service to the community. • Participation of District Media Mobiliser is the plus point to open sharing through media will support for a regular concern of the mass people. <p>- Which activities or planned out comes deviated from what was originally planned? How would you explain this? N/A</p> <p>- How is cooperation with the target groups unfolding (also with regards to monitoring)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of leaders who are capable, responsible, acceptable and committed for human rights and Gender equity will monitor the program as part. • The suggestions and recommendation of the active committee members are accepted cordially for any change in the membership and or co-opt. (Active members prefer to change the inactive/ irregular one)
<p>3.3 Where there any other (unintended) effects?</p>	<p>-To what extent did the project generate additional effects, either positive or negative (for instance with respect to gender, peace and environment, civil society)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women in the group indicates possibility of support for protection to reduce gender violence against women. This will also initiate male counterpart to be active against women oppression. • This minority human rights project encourage media, Human rights organisation, development partner and finally to Government for advancing and support. • Minority Day observed by the Youth group in the different Upazila by their own initiative as declared by the UN that first time ever in Bangladesh.

<p>3.4 What risk or unexpected opportunities currently exist for project implementation?</p>	<p>-What risk have you had to deal with so far- what measures did you take in response?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse reactions of the persecutor group (ideally, mainstream people of Bangladesh, usually Muslim, rich, powerful who targets the land held by the minorities) become positive after the project staff, and office-bearers of the Youth Groups shared with them (briefed, actually) about the provisions of the UDHR regarding minority rights. • Majority of the members agreed to change the inactive or irregular members in the committee and to co-opt new members as required. <p>-Please outlines any new risk and opportunities, and explains how you intend to respond to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some incidents sensitised the youth groups and they needed to address them through forming human chains, calling press conference, submitting memorandum to the Government officials. Spot visit and fact findings missions, legal support will require financial support for keeping the groups active. <p>Response: Back up financial support from the project source may create opportunity to execute the local plan with addition of local contribution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee members are confused about back-up support from the administrative authority for the protection in time. <p>Response: Lobby advocacy, workshop and regular communication with the Government officials, local administrative authority as well as creation of enabling environment in the locality for massive participation. We hope to be positive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNO (Upazila Nirbahi Officer) and OC (Officer in-charge of local police station) are mostly busy with many of the task and shows less interest when public emerged for quick support. <p>Response: Dialogue with UNO, OC and other Government officials on ensuring rapid response as required.</p>
<p>3.5 Has there been or will there be an evaluation?</p>	<p>-Has a self evaluation or an external evaluation been carried out to date (within the current project phase)? No.</p> <p>If so, what were the results and conclusion? If not, is an evaluation planned before the end of the project period?</p> <p>A mid-term evaluation (or a mid-line survey) can be</p>

	useful to know as to whether the project is on-course or not.
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4. Conclusions

Key Questions	Of particular interest to MISEREOR:
What is your interim conclusion concerning overall project progress and the achievement of objectives?	<p>Please assess the information supplied so far in short sentences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is your overall assessment of the current status of the achievement of objectives? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation of the youth with basic concept on human rights for resisting violation with massive involvement is possible. The beginning of the outcome measured from the activities as schedule. • Compositions of the formed committee with 38% majority representation strengthen minority communities' view for basic rights. This also bears the integration and symbol of harmony to protect insecurity and become hopeful for positive change. • More than 40% female participation will encourage male partner to be sensitive for women human rights. - What key lessons have the target groups learned so far from project implementation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government officers and the political personalities are not ready to reorganise minority rights; rather they want to say underprivileged group. • Community people, journalists are interested to focus the problem straight way. - Do they still see the formulated project objectives and planned activities as entirely relevant as they stand? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project is quite relevant on this issue. The youth groups want more action and eager to get back-up support. • Cry for human rights are hidden and that can be unfolded through an integrated effort of youths from all religion. - What key lessons has your organization learned so far from project implementation? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights interventions in the third world countries are very hard. SHAREE believes that the effort with honesty and confidence will support attainment of the objectives in relation to safeguarding minorities' human rights. - What conclusions do you draw from this for further project implementation? Do objectives and or indicators need to be adjusted as a result? If so, please explain why and propose specific adjustments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many incidences are occurring in the field

	<p>regularly. The Human Rights Defenders' team is ready to do fact finding, organising press conferences, protest rallies, mass demonstrations and public hearings, but unfortunately, we do not have any rapid response fund. The working area is also huge, and for a few staff, it is very hard to do those things mentioned above. This is a pilot project. Revised opportunity could manage these things in the next phase.</p>
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