

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>AGROGOTI SANGSTH</b>
<b>Contact person</b>	Md. Abdus Sabur, Executive Director
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<b>Website:</b>	N/A
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b><u>Programme description</u></b>	<b>Some initiatives by the center</b>
<p><u>Adolescent Resources Center(ARC)</u> To promote socio-economic and cultural development for underprivileged adolescent girls instead of facing in trafficking, HIV/AIDs, dowry, early marriage, sexual harassment and other social discriminatory norms at Krishnagar, Kaligong under Satkhira district, Agrogoti Sangstha has established ARC with 2 buildings on own land of ARC, sufficient medical instrument, recreational and sports materials, IGPs scopes and social movemental works on reduction all forms violence against women &amp; girls.</p> <p>By involving men and youth boys as management committee take all decision and policy making to progress day by day for it.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries profile:</b> Total 272 adolescent girls of 35 Early Adolescent aged 8 to 12, 160 Middle Adolescent aged 12 to 16 and 77 Adolescent aged 16 to 18 as direct member of ARC. As a relatives of member adolescent 1088 infants and 886 parents have access to medical support by the center.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To sustain earning literacy of adolescent girls.</li> <li>• To prevent reproductive health &amp; common diseases</li> </ul>	<p><b>Continue Education:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Library</li> <li>✓ Sports &amp; Cultural activities</li> <li>✓ Reading for Children</li> <li>✓ National &amp; Internal day observations</li> </ul> <p><b>Prescribing on Reproductive health &amp; common diseases:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Physical diagnosis by an M.B.B.S</li> <li>✓ Prescribing</li> <li>✓ Medicine distribution.</li> <li>✓ Follow up</li> </ul> <p><b>Income Generating Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Training on Tailoring</li> <li>✓ Training on biological agriculture</li> <li>✓ Packaging</li> <li>✓ Cottage industries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Social Movemental Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Movement against dowry, early marriage, abuse, domestic violence</li> <li>✓ Awareness building on AIV/AIDs, RTI/STD, Infant care, pregnancy care.</li> <li>✓ Action on Trafficking Prevention.</li> <li>✓ Discussion on women accession with community functions and arrangements.</li> </ul> <p><b>May be regard it as a center of Another Developments in Future:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» May be used as awareness creating center on HIV/AIDs and trafficking prevention</li> <li>» May be regard the center of social movement on prevention violence against women.</li> <li>» The center can be used as Cooperative movements on Income Generating.</li> <li>» May be regarded adolescent member of ARC as change maker on social irregularities against women.</li> <li>» May be used as a center of socio-cultural Academy for women.</li> </ul>

<p>of targeted adolescent and their parents and infants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create IGP source for targeted adolescents.</li> <li>• To promote women friend environments</li> </ul>	<p>It can be used as a center of child &amp; women rights protection more effectively.</p>
<p><b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Impact Expectation</b></p> <p><b>Access to literacy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing literacy rate</li> <li>• Invented life style education</li> <li>• Reflected it on their real lives practice.</li> </ul> <p><b>Poverty Reduction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involved rate with income</li> <li>• Inspired family member in step to income.</li> <li>• Generated innovative income sources.</li> <li>• Increased saving and purchase rate.</li> <li>• Initiated cooperative income generating actions.</li> <li>• Adopted positive livelihood.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health care promotion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased the rate of reproductive health &amp; common diseases.</li> <li>• Raised awareness on physical cleanness and care taking of infants.</li> <li>• Decreased the rate of children and mother death.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gender &amp; social accession:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreased the rate of dowry, early marriage, physical &amp; mental tortured against women.</li> <li>• Increased women participation in family and community decision making.</li> <li>• Decreased Fotwa, social discrimination to women by religious or social leaders</li> <li>• Jointly action against social problem will be raised.</li> </ul> <p><b>Class &amp; cast destruction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased the negative attitude of people belongs to lower cast.</li> <li>• Promoted positive attitude towards indigenous people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related aon working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Booklet on 8<sup>th</sup> March as world women day.</li> <li>2. Sticker on awareness creating against trafficking</li> <li>3. 3 types Leaflets on awareness raising on trafficking prevention</li> <li>4. 3 types Poster on women participation and their interest involvement in UP functions(local govt.)</li> <li>5. Budget books developed with women and children's interest involvement.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b></p>	<p><b>Agrogoti Sangstha, USCC-B and German Embassy and community Men &amp; Boys.TDF</b></p>
<p><b>Geographical location of your programme</b></p>	<p><b>Kaligong Uopazila under Satkhira District in Bangladesh.</b></p>
<p><b>Any other related information</b></p>	<p>Geographically, Kaligong under Satkhira district is situated attached with the large Indian border, world Mangrove forest Sunderbon and coastal part of Bay of Bangle at last south-west part of Bangladesh. Masculine and stereotyped social norms and values (fundamentalism, backward culture, resource discrimination, muscle men leadership and their</p>

	<p>women exploiting attitude) are controlling the fate of 111227 female and 114369 male in 333.79 sq. Kilometers area.</p> <p>By some national studies are showed that, the area has regarded most acid violence area at 2004, 2<sup>nd</sup> children &amp; women trafficking prone area, more women tormenting area in Bangladesh. According to local survey, 92% women facing dowry, 46% women divorced for being early marriage &amp; affected recovery diseases (RTI/STD) 68% women facing various forms of domestic violence.</p> <p>Realizing and perceiving mentioned problems, Agrogoti Sangstha has established to promote socio-economic and cultural development for underprivileged adolescent girls at Krishnagar, Kaligong, Satkhira in 2005.</p>
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1. Organizational information	
<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Association for Community Development – ACD</b>
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<b>Website:</b>	
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme Description</b>	<p>ACD's programmes has been running with the most disadvantaged and marginalized women, children, adolescent girls whose lives has been suppressed under the traditional patriarchal societal system and economic hardship in preventive and protective measures since 1989. ACD has been working for the people, especially for the women, adolescent girls and children to establish their rights, prevent violence against them, reduce gender-based discrimination emphasizing gender equality and establish social justice and good governance in the northern region of Bangladesh. ACD works for empowering the women socio-economically, culturally and politically to develop the community care system in the northern part of Bangladesh. Its primary mandate is to promote human rights in general and for women's human rights in particular in the region. Moreover, ACD works in the area of women's political empowerment in democratic process and in local government institutions. Over the years, the organization has grown and expanded its working areas across the northern region supported with its core development partners. Its programs context typically resembles to integrated community development and human rights strategies where the rights based approach is to strengthen the need to tackle the fundamental causes of poverty, injustice and exploitation. Moreover, its programs with the vulnerable segments of the community such as destitute and disadvantaged women and children, violence victim women and children, victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking, and commercial sex workers have been addressed in rights based approaches in view of prevention and protection of them from violence and vulnerable situation like hazardous jobs, sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking and HIV/AIDS/STDs.</p>

<p><b>Examples of a existing innovative practices (where there has been visible and quantifiable change in the attitudes and behaviour of boys and men towards gender equality)</b></p>	<p>As a result of positive change towards the adolescents, especially the adolescent girls, the 53 numbers of rural adolescent self help groups (both boys and girls) are working at the grassroots levels in an integral approach to address the community people on different social issue such as gender, human rights, women human rights, children's rights, gender based violence, early age at marriage, dowry system, reproductive health and rights, etc. along with developing the involvement of other stakeholders.</p> <p>ACD implements the HIV And AIDS Prevention Among The Young People, a collaboration project of Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare (MOH &amp; FW) and Save the Children, USA, on HIV &amp; AIDS prevention program for youth and adolescents in Bangladesh. The objective is to provide of HIV/AIDS orientation, training and services to the young people via Life Skills Education, Youth Friendly Health Services and Accessing Condom for Youth. HIV/AIDS and STD Alliance Bangladesh (HASAB), Association for Community Development (ACD), Young Power in Social Action (YPSA) and Ad-din Welfare Center have developed a consortium led by HASAB. HASAB has designed and ensured quality implementation of the program, the ultimate objectives of the project and monitoring and evaluation f the project. ACD is responsible for working in the Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabgonj districts for geographical location of these two districts are very much vulnerable to HIV. As prevention measures of HIV/AIDS/STD, ACD provided HIV/AIDS orientation, training, services to the young people .</p>
<p><b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b></p>	<p><b>At National Level</b></p> <p>Bangladesh Shishu Odhikar Forum  ATSEC Bangladesh Chapter  Thematic Group of Trafficking Paradigms in Bangladesh  CCHRB  National Agro-Forestry Group  CEDAW Committee  Gonoswakharata Karmoshuchi  National Acid Control Council</p> <p><b>At international level</b></p> <p>ECPAT International  Advocacy Institute of Washington DC  Anti Slavery International  Ashoka Innovation for the Public and Coalition Against Trafficking in Women</p>
<p><b>Geographical Location of your programme</b></p>	<p>ACD works at 2150 villages of 61 unions in 19 Upazilla under three districts named Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabgonj, and Naogaon.</p>
<p><b>Any other related information</b></p>	<p>The POs, village development committee are working as supportive actors to address the gender equality, reducing</p>

## Mapping South Asia

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	gender based violence, domestic violence, sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking, developing community care system etc. in preventive and protective measures.
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<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>Acid Survivors Foundation</b>
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Website:	<a href="http://www.acidsurvivors.org">www.acidsurvivors.org</a>
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>The Acid Survivor's Foundation (ASF) was established on May 12, 1999, in response to assist the acid burnt victims who were in reality living a life of a social outcast, a living death, ousted from the family and society through no faults of their own. Victimized twice, first when they became victims of a barbaric act and second when society turned against them and turned them into recluses. ASF was formed with the view to change this scenario, to turn victims into survivors, to rebuild their morale and doomed hopes, to reconstruct their faces and their lives, to assist in ensuring that their attacker is caught and a speedy litigation takes place, to assist them fight a battle they felt they had already lost, to give meaning to their existence.</p> <p>In the short span of roughly 8 years since it's inception, ASF has become a vital link in the lives of the acid survivors. Governed by a Board of 15 trustees representing NGOs working in the fields of acid violence, international donors and acid survivors, the Acid Survivors Foundation aims to protect rights of the survivors of acid attacks and to prevent further attacks by engaging men and boys as a cross cutting issue.</p> <p>ASF has made important headway in rehabilitating the survivors. ASF takes all out effort to rehabilitate the survivor back into their society through skill development and income generating schemes. A 40 bed hospital named 'Jibontara', has been set up in Banani, Dhaka, where the survivors receive expert medical attention from expatriate Plastic Surgeons from national and International level.</p> <p>ASF works tirelessly at facilitating the speedy trial and ensuring that attackers are punished.</p> <p>ASF also organizes orientation about the basic treatment of burn for different levels of healthcare workers at District and Upozila Hospitals of Bangladesh.</p> <p>ASF continues to campaign with policy makers, media personnel, local elites, judges, police, doctors, lawyers, teachers and general population to raise awareness and prevent acid violence.</p> <p>Programme-component</p> <p>ASF acts as a coordinating and fund raising agency to assist other</p>

organizations working on specific issues related to acid violence and providing services to the survivors through the following components-

### **Notification and Referral Unit**

ASF has introduced a nationwide reporting system so that every new acid attack is notified within 24 hours of attack and their situation investigated. ASF then brings the victims to Dhaka for treatment within 48 hours of notification.

### **Medical unit**

The Medical unit receives the patient and ensures that the survivors have access to best available medical care. This unit is housed in a 40-bed hospital, fully equipped with OT for plastic and reconstructive surgery. In partnership with the Ministry of Health this unit implements medical training programmes on immediate burn management for local level doctors and nurses.

ASF has developed a programme for bringing highly skilled volunteer plastic surgeons from around the world to work and train their Bangladeshi-colleagues. In order to provide psychological support to assist survivors to cope with their changed situation the Foundation is listening to empathizing with and providing opportunities for survivors to share experiences, creating a safe, secure and homely environment for enhancing their self confidence.

Once the survivors accept their physical condition, they are able to start rebuilding their life.

### **Psycho-social unit**

In most instances, the emotional trauma faced by the survivors far out weighs the physical trauma. This unit consisting of expert psychiatrists and peer counselors works to open up closed doors, to help rebuild lost morale through building rapport and giving mental support as well as treatment to the survivors.

### **Social reintegration unit**

Economic independence is vitally important to enable survivors to confidently manage their lives and gain respect from their family, their peers and community.

The girls who's parents can no longer afford to maintain them due to poverty and those rejected by their in-laws and have no place to go, find shelter at ASF, while the social reintegration unit finds suitable employment for them.

The Social Reintegration unit provides financial assistance to the family to overcome the immediate crisis of the acid attack, provides stipend for survivors to continue their education, organizes and coordinates training for new skills for the survivors, searches for jobs and provides job placements, provides financial aid to establish income generation schemes.

### **Legal unit**

Survivors and their families face serious difficulties in attaining legal recourse. Their poverty and inefficient legal system combined with unsympathetic or corrupt officials have led to poor results from the legal system.

ASF is therefore committed to ensure survivors have better access to the legal justice system. The Legal unit works with partners to strengthen legal support at the grass root level.

The unit works with the govt. to review existing laws and develop new laws to ensure that acid laws are effectively implemented. The

	<p>unit maintains liaison with judges and the office of the Public Prosecutors and mobilizes legal pressure groups for successful prosecution. This unit also organizes legal training and education programmes for lawyers, judges, police and local journalists.</p> <p><b>Prevention unit</b> The unit engages its strength to make acid violence a matter of urgent public concern through research advocacy and prevention activities by involving the GoB, NGOs and civil society for an effective and efficient response to combat and eliminate acid violence in Bangladesh. The unit develops materials for campaign and educational purpose, organizes multimedia campaigns against acid violence, works to develop students and locally based volunteers as peer educator, to make celebrities as ambassador. This unit provides training for behavioral change and on prevention and protection technique to NGOs and community-members and to make local journalists to act as pressure groups. The unit does research for identifying underlying causes and dynamics of acid violence as a form of gender based violence and advocacy for effective implementation of law. This unit provides training to the survivors to develop them as social activists against acid violence through performing art.</p>
<p><b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b></p>	<p><b>A. Men’s commitment to end violence against women and children: Men and boys’ gathering on IWD</b></p> <p><b>Purpose</b> It is important to involve men in combating violence against women by keeping this in mind that men can challenge and motivate other men, since they speak in a language that man understands. It is equally important to promote positive image of men as a role model before other men in order to bring a long-term change in attitudes and values that contribute to violent activities in men and boys against women, other men and children.</p> <p>Now a day it is experienced that many groups of men start to advance forward in addressing gender discrimination and violence against women and children though it is even scattered. In this connection <i>MEN gathering</i> acts as a platform where an opportunity to let men and boys to declare their position against acid violence as well as violence against women and children and to express their solidarity to women rights is explored.</p> <p><b>Programme</b> A pledging ceremony is organized on 7<sup>th</sup> March every year since 2002 was participated by about 3000-5000 men and boys from different sectors asserted against violence against women, other men and children. In one-minute speeches and music men vowed their solidarities with the movement against acid violence by dress themselves with white ribbons, message-T-shirt and caps. Presidents (males) of (respectively) Combined Cultural Alliance in Bangladesh, Group Theatre Federation of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers and Export Association, Trade Union Center, Tannery Workers Union, National Press Club, Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce Industry, Deputy Attorney General, Editors of National News papers, prominent men writers, artists, cultural activists, national cricketers, singers, eminent men celebrities and models, eminent men personalities join, deliver speech and perform the programme. This national event is jointly organized with men and boys network, Students Against Acid Violence (Students forum) and Star against Acid Thrower (Celebrities Forum).</p>

**B. Purpose of Star Forums (Star Against Acid Thrower)**

Stars are considered role model, where, generally people are motivated by Stars' beliefs, attitudes, behavior and statements. This phenomenon notifies to think about the social responsibility of a Star. Stars have the scope to use their unique moral authority to disseminate messages against societal evils and influence a greater audience for the betterment of the country and its people. To organize this unique potential of Stars a forum named Star against acid thrower (SAAT) has been formed.

Consisting of men and women members- SAAT aims to contribute in bringing change in men's perception towards women, love, sex and property rights. While male members appeal from '*men to men*', women members promote their '*women's views*' regarding men & masculinity and what attitude and behavior towards women they envisage desirable in man.

**C. Formed a network at grassroots level**

We recently developed a network consisting of 8 upojilas' NGOs (1 representative NGO from each Upojila) named 'Chalanbil Masculinity Network' In Natore district. 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of this network held on 1<sup>st</sup> May 07. Preparation is going on to facilitate an orientation for this network

**D. Research**

So far 2 researches have been conducted to identify masculinity-dimensions and related issues.

**E. Masculinity Research done on Scopes and Opportunity For Strengthening Boy's And Men's Involvement To Address Acid Violence In Bangladesh**

**The objectives of the research:**

- To understand the incidence of acid violence in Bangladesh, the profile of survivors and perpetrators, and the causes of acid violence.
- To examine the social constructions of masculinities and how these impinge on acid violence.
- To examine government and three NGO interventions to address acid violence; including interventions with men and boys
- To analyze the awareness and views of different stakeholders on acid violence, and their recommendations to strengthen existing interventions (including in working with men and boys) to combat acid violence.
- To provide recommendations to ASF and SCSD to strengthen interventions to work with men and boys to end acid violence.

**Topics covered**

- Perceptions on gender relations, sexuality and masculinities,
- Awareness of acid violence,
- Perceptions on profiles of victims/perpetuators, trends in incidence of acid violence, and reasons for acid violence,
- Personal experiences of acid violence, or of people who are victims/perpetuators of acid violence,
- Adequacy of responses from different stakeholders and recommendations for strengthening these,
- Perceptions on how different stakeholders are working with men and boys, and what more can be done in working with men and boys on acid violence, and
- Willingness to support men (youth in particular) and boys in their endeavors.

**Perceptions on profile of perpetrators**

	<p>Over 50% of perpetrators are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•School drop outs (if boys and youth)</li> <li>•Unemployed</li> <li>•Trouble makers</li> <li>•Substance users and</li> <li>•Better economic status than the victim</li> </ul> <p><b>Causes of acid violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<u>Immediate cause</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict between men and adolescent boys and women, men and adolescent girls</li> </ul> </li> <li>•<u>Intermediate cause</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Disputes around land, property and litigation,</li> <li>-Domestic violence (marital violence, family violence, and dowry) and</li> <li>-Sex related crimes/Public gender violence (rejection of proposal-marriage, romance and sex)</li> </ul> </li> <li><u>Basic cause</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Patriarchal system/values,</li> <li>-Globalisation</li> <li>-Crisis in masculinities</li> <li>-Increase in substance use</li> <li>-Declining role of elderly in conflict resolution</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Masculinities and acid violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Women and girls as men’s and boys’ property</li> <li>•Rejection from women/girls is an assault on men’s/boys’ manhood</li> <li>•Men should be bread winners and economically run their families</li> <li>•Smoking and substance abuse are integral to ‘manhood’</li> <li>•Violence is an acceptable mode of resolving conflicts.</li> <li>•Girls who do not dress properly demand violence from men</li> </ul> <p><b>Crisis in masculinities and acid violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Closure of some industries and feminization of agriculture labor has posed challenges to men’s ability to fulfill the role of being breadwinners,</li> <li>•Increase in women’s leadership – challenge to male ego</li> <li>•Combined with the rise in consumerism has led to increase in dowry demands.</li> <li>•Rise in conservatism in pockets of Bangladesh has reinforced traditional notions of what it is to be a boy/man or girl/female (roles, dress patterns etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>F. Research done on Conflict Dynamics of Acid Violence</b> Relevant section is attached</p> <p><b>G. Mainstreaming of masculinity issues in the programme</b> ASF has taken the issue as cross cutting through the following strategies-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Men than boys are more focused in every intervention</li> <li>•More holding the stick than changing the construction of masculinities, problems of drop outs, substance use, hooliganism, male unemployment</li> <li>•Using men and boys to implement legislation on violence against women and children</li> <li>•Using men and boys for early warning systems on conflict</li> <li>•Strengthening capacity of violence protection committees to mediate conflicts</li> <li>•Organizing men and boys from district to national levels</li> </ul>
<p><b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masculinity issues are incorporated in training module</li> <li>• Poster published: on commitment by men to end violence against women and children</li> </ul>

<p><b>material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leaflet published on necessity to involve men and boys to address violence against women and children</li><li>• Sticker published on commitment by men to end violence against women and children</li><li>• Sticker published targeting potential men-boys acid thrower</li><li>• TV promotional on commitment by men-celebrities to end violence against women and children</li><li>• Newsletter on men gathering programme</li><li>• Festoons, pop-ups, placard, T-shirt and cap on positive image of men, men's commitment etc.</li></ul>
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<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>ANTAR – Society for Development</b>
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<b>Website:</b>	
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>ANTAR followed a right-based approach of directly involving and sharing with the children and women in particular and also with the peoples representing various walks of life to know the situation of the children in the area. Leaders of the NGOs strongly felt that local level coalitions of NGOs to establish CR fostering cooperation, coordination, capacity supports particularly through a right based approach could one of the appropriate steps.</p> <p>The major activities of the project are (a) Development of participation skill of children and capacity building training for children (b) Capacity building training for CR-NGOs (c) Sharing workshop for developing BCC materials (d) Coordination meeting with children and CR-NGOs for strengthening cooperation (e) Development and distribution of IEC materials (f) Advocacy initiatives to make the duty bearers accountable and child sensitive for child rights promotion. All these activities were implemented successfully with the active participation of each of the targeted participants and contribute a lot for the best interest of children. Target adults at all level supportive in changes lives of children and protect rights violation. The participation of children in every activities planned were really very much encouraging. Children participation skill and leadership quality improve and able to take advocacy initiative at community and Union Parishad level. Participation of children in Shishu Kendra activities is enthusiastic. Children of Chittagong area are able to present their problems to local duty bearers and parents. Local administration and local duty bearers are more supportive and sensitized with child rights promotion. CR-NGOs have been taken various advocacy and linkage initiative with duty bearers and community people sincerely and effectively to make the authorities accountable.</p>
<b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b>	ANTAR has developed, produced and collected various types of BCC materials such as Poster, Brochure, Booklet, Flipchart, Sticker, Audio-Video and Reports etc. The materials are used by ANTAR in its field programs and also are distributed among the participating NGOs. The major purposes of dissemination of the materials are to bring awareness about Child Rights and helping children to critically analyze the CR situation and their position.

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>Bangladesh Protibondhi Foundation (BPF).</b>
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<b>Website:</b>	
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	BPF is working with children with disability and children from disadvantage family to promote their equal rights for a inclusive society through inclusive education. And also working with parents, community people and civil society to sensitize about CRC, Disability, Inclusion, and other issues.. BPF is incorporating mentioned program through the ongoing program.
<b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b>	# Our program has mother's club. When we invited the fathers and any other male members of their family in any meeting , they denied to attend . So mother's club and staff of BPF took initiatives to change the name of this club as Parents Voice . So those male members of the children's family will also think that, they are also belong to this club .  # To promote positive gender attitudes we organize different program for the children with and without disability our target groups where 30 were male and 30 were female. After completion several work-shop and activities we observe changes regarding gender attitudes 20 male children .Female children were already positive about the concept, these activities 27 female children showed their change regarding gender .
<b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b>	This program use different types of tools like,poster,photographs,teaching aids regarding education , Communication and CRC.
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	Our key partner is SCSD and this project networks with network members Regarding men and boys.
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	This program is a urban based program. This program covered must of the children with disability and from disadvantage family mirpur-2.Beside that this program provide services for children and parents with disability from

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	all over Bangladesh( rural and urban) through distance training package .
<b>Any other related information</b>	After attending that workshop, we focus on male children of our program. We really thought about the risk of their abuse.. So we are taking different program and activates to address male children with and without disabilities tythrough our on going program.

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>Breaking the Silence</b>
<b>Contact person</b>	Atiqua Binte Baqui/ Roksana Sultana
<b>Address:</b>	1/16 Humayun Road; Mohammadpur; Dhaka-1207.
<b>Telephone No:</b>	8111970
<b>Email address:</b>	btsbd@citechco.net
<b>Website:</b>	www.breakingthesilencebd.org
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>Breaking the Silence is a Child Rights activist group committed to act as a platform to combat non-commercial sexual abuse of children in Bangladesh since 1994. Breaking the Silence is the pioneering organization which focused on non-commercial sexual abuse. It was never before discussed in any open forum due to its sensitivity. As the child abuse takes place in most cases within the confinement of home environment there is a great deal of discomfort &amp; to address the issue. The members of Breaking the Silence have taken upon themselves to raise awareness to protect the children from sexual abuse. BTS has the following activities to prevent sexual abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Raise awareness amongst children &amp; adolescent to prevent sexual abuse.</li> <li>▪ Social awareness.</li> <li>▪ Human recourse development.</li> <li>▪ Networking and advocacy.</li> <li>▪ Dissemination workshop &amp; seminar.</li> <li>▪ Social counseling of children.</li> <li>▪ Implementation of NPA &amp; CRC.</li> </ul>
<b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b> <i>(where there has been visible and quantifiable change in the attitudes and behavior of boys and men towards gender equality)</i>	<p>According to field research and various sessions Breaking the Silence found a common feature that most of the abuser is male and most of the abused children are girls. But there is also seen that many of the abuser is woman and many of the boys are abused. So Breaking the Silence emphasizes mostly on girls which is related with men and boys components. BTS's awareness raising sessions are mainly aware children and motivated them to stop gender based violence.</p>
<b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b>	<p>IEC materials are same both for men and women, girls and boys. According to the research and sessions of BTS it was found that men and women both are abuser and boys and girls are equally abused. So the materials are same.</p>
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	<p>All partners of SCSD and all partners of Manusher Jonno Foundation. Besides these, CSID, Intervida-Bangladesh, Marie stopes, Bangladesh Girl Guides, Bangladesh SCOUTS, Ahsania Mission are the networking parttner of BTS.</p>

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<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	Dhaka, Barisal, Vandaria(Pirojpur), Munshigonj, Gangni(Meherpur), Tangail, Jamalpur.
<b>Any other related information</b>	

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)</b>
<b>Contact person</b>	Sisir Dutta, Executive Director, BITA
<b>Address:</b>	753, Mehedeebagh, Chittagong – 4000, Bangladesh
<b>Telephone No:</b>	880-31-610262, 880-361-62832
<b>Email address:</b>	<a href="mailto:bita@spnetctg.com">bita@spnetctg.com</a>
<b>Website:</b>	
<b>2. Programme Information (WE REQUEST A DESCRIPTIVE RESPONSE)</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>BITA has been working with indigenous children to protect them from all sorts of violence against them since 2002 in Bandarban (one of the districts from Chittagong Hill Tracts). In the journey of its intervention BITA capitalized a lot of experience regarding child rights oriented initiatives. On the contrary, for last few years, BITA has been working as an active member of the working with men and boys network group exist in Bangladesh.</p> <p>In this respect BITA tries to motivate the people especially men and boys in terms of ending the violence against women, adolescents girls and children as well. And the organization is doing this through creating a awareness by an innovative campaign movement as well as the network's white ribbon campaigning program.</p>
<p><b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b></p>  	<p>BITA believes that it is indispensable for ending gender based violence, the grass root people should be deliberately addressed first though the violence usually takes place in all stage / level of the society. Keeping this in mind BITA innovate the campaigning and/or motivating program in grass root level besides urban level.</p> <p>In 2005 and 2006 BITA did white ribbon campaign in Chittagong City and rural Area, Bandarban Town and rural area.</p> <p>Moreover, in 2006, the International Women Day has been observed with the active participation of 120 men, 30 adolescents boys, 20 adolescents girls and 55 women in one of the working area of BITA. In this day observance the community people (men and adolescent boys) promised to be sensitive towards their spouse and sisters by creating a human chain. They promised it before the women of community.</p> <p>In 2007, BITA has initiated another innovative program centering the international women day in Bandarban. In Town area BITA did street campaigning with all walks of people through white ribbon and committed people to be proactive and keep away from doing any violence to women and children.</p>

	<p>In this year, BITA conducted a dialogue with the teachers/professors, students and authority of Bandarban Govt. College on this issue.</p> <p>On the other hand, BITA organize a program in Sualok, a Thanchaynga Community of Bandarban. In the program 2 human Circle were created. In the inner circle women and adolescents girls and in the outer circle the men and boys hold each other hands. The outer circle seems a protective and mostly responsible circle for their women and children.</p>
<p><b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b></p>	<p>No remarkable IEC Materials has been developed by the organization except documentation of different programs. A Video Documentation and photographs were collected.</p>

<b>Name of the organization</b>	<b>Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association- BNWLA</b>
<b>Contact person</b>	Towhida Khondker
<b>Address</b>	48/3 west agargaon ,Dhaka ,1207,
<b>Telephone</b>	0191343402,8112858,8123060,8125866
<b>Email address</b>	bnwla@bdonline.com
<b>Website</b>	Http//www.bnwla.org
<b>Program description</b>	BNWLA center for psychosocial rehabilitation (shelter support), Social protection & prevention program, Social integration program, Legal support program, Ante trafficking program, Advocacy program & capacity building
<b>Innovative practice</b>	Community based integration, Child to child approach, Awareness through cultural activity, Child participation etc.
<b>IEC</b>	Poster, sticker ,leaflet, Year book, calendar ,news letter ,research paper, publication on child rights and women rights issue and also loopholes of law.
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	BNWLA has been working with 34 partners organization (attached list with the format )and also Department of social service through formal MOU with the view to establish child friendly and woman friendly environment in the society. Besides above mentioned organization BNWLA is the member of Bangladesh shishu Adhikar Forum –BSAF and Campaign for popular education –CAMPE. Net work with all SCSD partners organization (through CRC child organization)has been playing a vital role in the field of establishing child rights & woman rights as well as gender equality and equity around the country .
<b>Geographical location of your program</b>	Around all over the country in Bangladesh and regarding the repatriation of woman and children, BNWLA has been working in nationally ,regionally & internationally.
<b>Any other related information</b>	Regarding the gender equality and equity BNWLA gives emphasis on the inclusion the theme into different project policy so that the idea could be disseminated among the whole society through continuous activity and make enable to change the environment gradually.

**Activity has been done regarding the PHP issue  
Under different program of  
BNWLA from 2006- 2007**

- By reviewing the existing law & policy regarding PHP issue the following important area has been identified and also initiated different activity through the existing program with the view to remove PHP from the society.

1.Regarding the child marriage act, there is an obstacle in the field of filing case and in procedure also. For this reason the act is not properly implemented. As example when a child marriage is arranged anywhere in the country then no body makes a complaint or submit allegation due to their social relationship.

- BNWLA has been playing a vital role to amend the act and make it appropriate for the betterment of the life of children. Through the different awareness activity and also policy advocacy the organization has been doing this work.

2.Regarding the child act of 1974 ,the act is not properly implemented due to some obstacle. As example, when a child offender or victim present before the court then the court would sent him /her in the prison/jail and also there the child become second time vulnerable.

- In the above-mentioned field the organization has been working sincerely to change the provision through advocacy with the policy makers. It's also notable that the organization has been providing psychosocial support (shelter) by considering the minimum standard of care of the children until finalization of his/her case and to handover their families.

3.Regarding the vagrant act, BNWLA has been working to amend the act and as the act has not been implemented or practiced since adoption. More over sometimes it has been implemented opposite way in the life of children, which enhance their trauma and sufferings more or less.

- BNWLA has been playing a vital role to amend the act and side-by-side meanwhile the organization has initiated intensive work at the govt. shelter home with the view to provide psychosocial support to the children.

4.Regarding the act of nari shishu nirjatan daman 2000 amended in 2003,BNWLA has been doing advocacy to include the eve-teasing issue to the children further in the act which had excluded from the law through amendment in 2003. For this reason BNWLA has been doing different activity like awareness & advocacy with the policy level to achieve the goal.

5.In rape case medical examination is not being done in due time and law enforcing agency never consider victims psychological condition. So BNWLA has been doing advocacy to remove the obstacle.

In fact BNWLA has been providing psychosocial support to the women & children since inceptions of the organization. Through such comprehensive support (legal, physical & psychosocial, community approach, integration) to the women & children. BNWLA has been playing a vital role to remove the bad effect of PHP from the life of women & children and side by side from the society .As indeed the issue (PHP) is connected with the goal and objectives of the BNWLA. So the organization has been implementing different activity regarding this issue through 13 project of the organization around the country.

**Details of the on going activity regarding PHP are as follows :**

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<b>Activity</b>	<b>With whom</b>	<b>Expected changes</b>
<b><u>Awareness</u></b> -meeting -workshop <b>-cultural program</b> -art competition -patha shava -Songs, dance & Drama	-Family member - Community people - Local govt. body - local institution like school, madrasha, college, Club - local Ngo, - community care committee - LEA and civil society members .	-Changes of attitude -Moral values -Changes gender discrimination - Behavioral changes - Practice of existing laws - Social values - Culture - low rate of PHP - PHP free society
<b><u>Capacity building</u></b> -Social protection of children -Gender development, -Care giver -life skills, -communication -counseling - play skill ETC.	-Children, -Civil society -LEA, -institution like school, -madrasha, college, Club -local Ngo, -staffs	<b>do</b>
<b><u>Advocacy</u></b>		
-Dialogue	-policy makers	<b>do</b>
-Law amendment	-Civil society members	
-Campaign	-local govt .	
- meeting	-LEA	
<b><u>Used IEC materials</u></b> -leaflet, poster & hot line sticker distribution, -documentary film show on php issue -research & publication on the issue	-All level (family ,community ,society)	<b>do</b>

1. Organizational Information	
Name of the organization:	CARE Bangladesh
Contact person	Anna Minj
Address:	Pragati RPR Center, 20-21, Karwan Bazar, Dhaka- 1215.
Telephone No:	+880-8114207, 9112315
Email address:	<a href="mailto:anna@carebangladesh.org">anna@carebangladesh.org</a>
Website:	<a href="http://www.carebd.org">www.carebd.org</a>
2. Programme Information	
Programme description	One of the key strategies of CARE Bangladesh is engaging man towards gender equity, equality and women's empowerment. Hence, the organization is working with man & boys in both organizational, program/project level. The engagement has been ensured in most of the programs/projects and policy documents. These specific programs/projects, which has targeted boys and men are: Promoting Rights of the Disadvantaged by Preventing Violence Against Women (Protirodh), Strengthening Household Ability to Respond to Development Opportunities (SHOUHARDO), Safe Motherhood Promotion Project (SMPP), Adolescent's and Women's Reproductive and Sexual Health Initiative (ARSHI), Food Security for Sustainable Household Livelihoods (FoSHoL), Flood Risk Reduction Activity in Sunamgonj (FRASH), Social Development Unit (SDU), Economic Development Unit (EDU), HIV/AIDS, Local Governance-SHARIQUE, Environment Sanitation, Hygiene & Water Supply in Urban Slums and Fringes Project, Gender Equity & Diversity Unit, Internship program, Management Development Program.
Examples of a existing innovative practices	Gender and development training includes a session on man and masculinities. Within SHOUHARDO Program there is provision for fatherhood group. Under the same program there are male adolescent group. The organized boys are against of eve teasing, dowry and early marriage. Research activity of PROTIRODH has included masculinity issue. Male UP members will be sensitized on gender issues under SHARIQUE project.
IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)	<p><b>Poster:</b> (i) Family is ours; Every Works is Both of Ours; (ii) A sensitive man strongly believes in establishing Woman's Rights.</p> <p><b>Leaflet:</b> A sensitive man strongly believes in establishing Woman's Rights.</p> <p><b>White Ribbon Card:</b> Only a Responsible Man Understands a Women's Dignity.</p> <p><b>Cap</b></p> <p><b>Documents/Publications:</b> Gender Analysis Framework, Gender Policy Operationalization Guidelines, Gender Policy, Zero Tolerance Policy, Gender Brochure, Diversity Guideline, Gender Mainstreaming Documentation- From Policy to Practice, A booklet: Guideline for Women in HR Policy etc.</p> <p><b>Documentary film:</b> (i) Moving the Wheel, (ii) The Man.</p>

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<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	CARE Bangladesh is working with 74 Partner Organizations and 5 long term partners.
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	Please see the attached file as <a href="#">Geographical-location-CAREB</a> where geographical location/coverage of CARE Bangladesh is evident.

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
Name of the organization:	<b>EngenderHealth</b>
Contact person	Runia Mowla
Address:	Concord Royal Court(5 <sup>th</sup> floor) House # 40,Road # 16(new)/27(old) Dhanmondi R.A Dhaka 1209 Bangladesh
Telephone No:	(880-2) 8119234,8119236
Email address:	RMowla@EngenderHealth.org
Website:	www.engenderhealth.org
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>1. EH Bangladesh country office has started a pilot project to reach young married couples in one Upazila(sub district) to increase mutual understanding between the various groups and to reduce barriers to RH decision making for young married. Given the fact, sex and gender differences emerge mostly in adolescence and affect the life of boys and girls differently.</p> <p>2. To increase access to information and services that improve the men's sexual and reproductive health and promote the constructive role men can play in FP and maternal health, BCO has been implementing a pilot male engagement project in one upazila (sub district). Gender issues and importance of male involvement in family planning program would be included in orientation curriculum.</p> <p>3. EHBCO is planning for a pilot project in Bangladesh using a transformational approach (Men AS Agents of Change) and the BCO suggested the truckers would be targeted as a potential target group on HIV prevention.</p>
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	DGFP & DGHS
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	Rajbari and Faridpur District

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
Name of the organization:	<b>INCIDIN Bangladesh</b>
Contact person	A.K.M. Mustaque Ali
Address:	9/11 Iqbal road, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207
Telephone No:	88-02-8129733
Email address:	<a href="mailto:incidinb@incidinb.org">incidinb@incidinb.org</a>
Website:	<a href="http://www.incidinb.org">www.incidinb.org</a>
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p><i>Reduce child sexual abuse, exploitation and unsafe night for the sexually exploited street boys in Dhaka city from a right based approach.</i></p> <p>Duty bearers at different level have become more responsive to ensure safe night for sexually exploited street boys. Child participation and decision making process has been increased of sexually exploited children. Positive behavioral changes and alternative livelihood options have been created for sexually exploited children. Community has been capacitated and taking actions to protect children from exploitation and unsafe night.</p>
<b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Children are getting information on masculinity, gender equity through project life skill trainings.</li> <li>2. Project teachers also providing lesson in order to change behavior in terms of gender violation.</li> </ol>
<b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b>	<p>Study on masculinity and child sexual exploitation. See said website</p>
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	Partners of SCSD and ATSEC Bangladesh chapter
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	Dhaka central

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	Nari Maitree
<b>Contact person</b>	Shaheen Akter Doly
<b>Address:</b>	Nari Maitree 393/B Mali Bagh Chowdhury para Khilgaon, Dhaka
<b>Telephone No:</b>	7213408
<b>Email address:</b>	nm@bdonline.com
<b>Website:</b>	
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>Discussion Session with parents :</p> <p>On the following topics discussion were held in the discussion sessions            What are the causes of violence in the societies            What house holds activities are performed by men and boys. Mothers said that generally men do not perform any household activities because they work in the out side of the house. Recently in the town areas men are doing some house hold activities.            Most of the mother said that men control most of the money in the family and are mainly responsible for all the financial decisions. So they can show their power in the family life</p> <p>Discussion Session with Children regarding their expectation from their parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ They want to play with their friends</li> <li>❖ They want to go out the house</li> <li>❖ They want love from their parents as well from the adults</li> <li>❖ They wants good relation among the father and mother</li> <li>❖ They want different information from their parents as well from the adults</li> <li>❖ They want to participate in different activities</li> </ul> <p>More over we have done following activities also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ We attend different meetings, workshops, seminars, Training organized by Save the Children Sweden Denmark regarding Men and Boys</li> <li>❖ We organized discussion session with children, parents, and Center Management Committee (CMC) members in our working areas</li> <li>❖ We organized Theatre For Development by Theatre group of children</li> <li>❖ On 08 April 2007 Children Forum of Nari Maitree at Lalbagh of Dhaka city organized a street drama. The subjects of the drama were: Consequences of early marriage, Dowry and Torture. Name of the drama is "Jmon kora Bokul Jhara". During the played near about 215-225 local audience were present in the drama. After finished the drama feedback was taken from the audience. Most of the audiences said that they enjoyed the theatre very much and they learn what are the bad effects of early marriage and also</li> </ul>

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	<p>dowry and torture. Moreover, they learned how such type of problem could be solved at family level. We believe that this type of events more effective for build awareness among our community people.</p>
<b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b>	<p>We are organizing Theaters on different issues on discrimination and violence by Men and boys</p>
<b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b>	<p><i>Posters, Leaflet, Flipchart, hand bill,</i></p>
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	<p>We works with 22 networking organizations who are working with Men and boys and others programs</p>
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	<p>Four wards of Dhaka City Corporation. Name of the areas are: Goran, Lalbagh, Basabo and Razarbagh</p>
<b>Any other related information</b>	<p>We have plane, in future we will organize discussion with different stakeholders in the community on violence against girls, boys and women</p>

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>Prodipan</b>
<b>Contact person</b>	Mohammed Khorshed Project Coordinator Protection of Children at Family and Community Level Project Lalbagh, Dhaka
<b>Address:</b>	Head Office: Shahebbari Road, Moheswarpasha, Daulatpur, Khulna-9202 Liaison Office: 6/1A, Block: F, Lalmatia, Dhaka Project Office: 172, JN Shaha Road, Amoligola, Lalbagh, Dhaka
<b>Telephone No:</b>	Head Office: 041-774777 Project Office: 02-9671931 Liaison Office: 02- 8114438
<b>Email address:</b>	Head Office: pphn@khulna.bangla.net Project Office: alfa0171@bdonline.com Liaison Office: prodipan@neksus.com
<b>Website:</b>	
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	Prodipan have been implementing various program including gender issues. Like as Protection of Children at Family and Community Level Project (PCFCL), Poverty and Working Children (PWCP), Combating Forced Child Labour Project (CFCL), Rural Women Employment Creation Project (RWECP) etc and ensure the gender balance in the policy as well as program settings. It is noteworthy that prodipan possess its own gender policy. In the various meeting, like as Parents, Children, Religious Leaders, School Management Committee(SMC), and any kind of workshop, Seminar, we are highlighting in the gender based agenda (Men and Women) along with other topics.
<b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b> <i>(where there has been visible and quantifiable change in the attitudes and behavior of boys and men towards gender equality)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ While recruitment human resources we follow the Prodipan own gender policy and Prodipan cheek and balance between men and women.</li> <li>➤ In the executive committee there is a balance between men women.</li> <li>➤ In the various meeting, Seminar, we are highlighting in the gender based agenda (Men and Women) along with other topics.</li> <li>➤ In our working area boys and men are now giving importance for girl's education.</li> <li>➤ In order to reduce girl's marriage, birth registration policy is being highlighted.</li> <li>➤ The participation of men and boys are now increasing in the adolescent reproductive and textual health issues.</li> <li>➤ Men and boys are playing in active roles in the family planning process.</li> </ul>
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	We have already formed a forum consisting of Go & NGOs named, " Lalbagh Karmazibi Shishu Unnayan Forum". In every

	<p>month we gather for good practices. So we integrate men and boys agenda along with our core/ main programs.</p>
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prodipan Protection of Children at Family and Community Level Project( PCFCL) Ward No: 60 &amp; 61 Dhaka City Corporation Lalbagh Dhaka.</li><li>• Poverty and Working Children(PWCP) Ward No: 60 &amp;61 Dhaka City Corporation Lalbagh, Dhaka and Khulna &amp; Koyra</li><li>• Combating Forced Child Labour Project (CFCL, Mongla, Rampal, Sharan Khola, Paikgacha, Khulna</li><li>• Rural Women Employment Creation Project (RWECP), Dumuria, Khulna</li></ul>

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<b>Save the Children Sweden – Denmark</b>
<b>Contact person</b>	Firozul Islam-PO, Protection and Ms. Selina Ahmed, Programme Coordinator, Child Protection
<b>Address:</b>	House 9, Road 16, Gulshan 1, Dhaka – 1212, Bangladesh
<b>Telephone No:</b>	+880-2-8828118, 8814985, 8812389
<b>Email address:</b>	<a href="mailto:selina@scsd-bd.org">selina@scsd-bd.org</a> and <a href="mailto:firozul@scsd-bd.org">firozul@scsd-bd.org</a> ??????
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="http://www.scsd-bd.org">www.scsd-bd.org</a> ; <a href="http://www.rb.se">www.rb.se</a> ; <a href="http://www.redbarnet.dk">www.redbarnet.dk</a>
<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>The two organizations, Save the Children Denmark and Save the Children Sweden amalgamated their programmes in 2003. The aim is to build a stronger, more visible and effective child rights based programme through a joint regional strategy. SCSD, together with partners, network members, girls and boys, communities and collaborators works for strengthening child rights based approaches, support girls and boys from various backgrounds to claim their rights and fulfill responsibilities towards them; and simultaneously work with key duty bearers to have their obligations promoted, protected and fulfilled to achieve the vision. The vision is to have an increasing number of girls and boys enjoying a life of safe and child friendly environment, free of sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and physical and psychological punishment, gender based inequities and accessing quality services.</p> <p>SCSD's strategy strengthens focus and application of Child Rights Programming (CRP) in its entire works. Also it confirms that the implementation of plans remains to be a combination of direct support research, capacity building, communication, advocacy and awareness centered on strong and effective partnerships. At present, most interventions are implemented through SCSD's 21 national partner NGOs. All works in SCSD is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</p> <p>SCSD envisions bringing positive changes in the lives of girls and boys. It aims to see an increasing number of girls and boys enjoy a life of safe and child friendly environment devoid of sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and physical and psychological punishment, violence and discrimination. It aims to see the children enjoying good quality service within health, education and general child development.</p> <p>SCSD works on following thematic areas to see increasing number of boys and girls enjoying a safe and child friendly life and thus translate its vision into achievement. The thematic areas are Child Labour (CL), Child Sexual Abuse Exploitation and Trafficking (CSAET), Emergency Preparedness and Management (EPM), Inclusion of Disable Children (IDC), Integrated Approach to Promote Community based Child Rights (IAPCCR), Good Governance (GG) and</p>

	<p>Children Organisation, Media and Communication.</p> <p>The CL team works to reduce hazardous child labours and to ensure child labourers' access to quality and necessary service like education, health etc while CSAET team works to prevent and rescue children from sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking. The IDC team fights against all kind of discrimination against children while EPM works for effected children and their families during natural or manmade disaster.</p>
<p><b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b></p>	<p><b><i>Kindly List them and send PDF as attachment</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White ribbon</li> <li>• Card</li> <li>• Exploratory mapping on organizations working with men and boys to counteract GBV against children and women, Echche Media group has developed a film "stop violence against children" which also includes gender based violence, like child marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation issues. The objective of the film was to initiate a dialogue between children and community leaders, parents, teachers and policy makers and to hold them accountable for stopping violence against children.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b></p>	<p>Most interventions implemented through SCSD's 21 national partner NGOs to reach out specific or wider target groups in specific locations of Bangladesh. Besides, it is linked with national and regional network for working with boys and men. Presently, SCSD is playing the role of Secretariat of the country network: Campaign to Work with Men and Boys – a National Network in Bangladesh. Also SCSD as secretariat of working group on UN study VAC, Working against PHP network, Psychosocial support group network playing a vital role to achieve different strategic objectives.</p>
<p><b>Geographical location of your programme</b></p>	<p>Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Syelhet, Barishal, Pirojpur, Kustia, Netrokona, Bandarban and other ???districts of Bangladesh.</p>

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
<b>Name of the organization:</b>	<u>Save the Children UK</u>
<b>Contact person</b>	<b>U. M. Habibun Nessa &amp; Mushfiqua Z. Satiar</b>
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<b>Website:</b>	www.savethechildren.org.uk
<b>2. Programme Information (<i>WE REQUEST A DESCRIPTIVE RESPONSE</i>)</b>	
<b>Programme:</b> Protection of Children from Violence, Abuse and Exploitation	
<b>Projects:</b>	
i) Community Mechanism for Child Protection	
ii) Child Protection: Community Mechanism and National Policy	
iii) Poverty and Working Children	
<b>Time Frame:</b> April 2006-March 2011	
<b>Programme description</b>	<p>With a network of eleven partners, the Protection programme assists communities and local authorities to develop mechanisms to prevent and redress violence, abuse and exploitation. Community decision-making bodies have been established under the auspices of local authorities are working closely with children's protection fora and enlisting the support of the wider community in focused districts. It is working on establishing community mechanisms to reduce the very large unnecessary entrance of children in conflict with the law into the formal juvenile justice system and to reduce abuse within this system. This work is key to pursuing the wider protection agenda at policy and community levels. The community-level actors i.e. Union Parishad Chairmen/Ward Commissioners, Social Welfare officers, Law enforcement officers, local elites, teachers, religious leaders including children have identify the children most vulnerable to violence, carry out local campaigns to reduce violence, facilitate negotiated improvements in working conditions for child workers and decide on actions to be taken on individual instances of violence against children.</p> <p>Our most vulnerable children are children from minority ethnic groups, children in harmful work, street children, children with disabilities, child sex workers, children of sex workers and children in conflict with the law, children in care institutions and children affected by natural disaster. These groups equate very closely with the poorest 10% of children and composed of children aged 0-15. The heightened and sometimes different vulnerabilities of girls in all these groups are emphasised in community-level planning and national advocacy, as are the differing age compositions of the different groups described above.</p> <p>Groups representative of these most vulnerable children (identified through research), along with adult community members have prioritised the forms of violence of greatest</p>

	<p>concern to them and will be aggregated at the district level. These children and their communities will specify how the prioritised forms of violence can be prevented and what types of remedy they can realistically expect when they do occur. We estimated that eighty per cent of the 380,000 children with whom we are directly working will still experience serious violence at the end of the programme period. However, almost all of these children should experience less severe violence and less frequently.</p> <p>Precise prioritisation of the forms of violence, abuse and exploitation to be tackled at the community level has been done on the views of children and adults and practical local level political realities. The prioritised forms as being experienced particularly by the most vulnerable: workplace conditions meeting children's definition of harmful work; physical abuse/ punishment in the workplace; violence towards ethnic and religious minorities; abuse within the juvenile justice system (including unnecessary deprivation of liberty); physical punishment and abuse within the family; "eve-teasing" (sexual harassment of girls); sexual abuse; early marriage; physical punishment in schools; and abuse when displaced in times of emergency. Forms that are either socially accepted, socially stigmatised or which take place in contexts difficult to access (eg family sexual abuse, abuse of domestic workers, rape) will be addressed from year 3.</p> <p>Community-level campaigns aimed at challenging acceptance of the highest priority forms of violence will be run by Children's Protection Forum and Community Child Protection Committees. As gender features as a factor in many of the highest prioritised forms, the support of boys and men will be enlisted. They currently play a very positive role in Children's Protection Fora and in campaigns.</p> <p>Initially Save the Children and its partners have engaged major national stakeholders and media in dramatically raising the profile of both violence against children and child labour within government and in the public sphere. We use two main national networks for this: that which we have developed on juvenile justice, and the child rights network of Manusher Jonno<sup>1</sup>. We mobilise network partners to lobby for structures to be set up within government (as has previously been done for juvenile justice) to address the policy and legal issues. We are working closely on child labour advocacy and codes of conduct with Save the Children Sweden-Denmark, drawing on their experience in other geographical areas. We aim to persuade the Shishu Academy (children's movement under the auspices of the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs) to incorporate and expands the network of Children's Protection Fora. We also make use of the evolving PRSP monitoring framework and the country reporting process on the UNCRC to leverage government action. The main Ministries of focus in order to achieve the results listed above are: Social Welfare; Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Women and Children's Affairs; Local Government, Rural</p>
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<sup>1</sup> National human rights and governance funding agency.

	<p>Development and Cooperatives; Labour and Employment; and Home Affairs.</p> <p>We are engaged in public campaigns at the national level to challenge attitudes, which accept violence and create support for policy change. Rather than working on broad campaigns on violence, we have focused public advocacy on two key issues. Firstly we target the dissemination process of the UN study on violence and its policy recommendations, scheduled for 2006 and 2007. For this we concentrate on organising media events to air children's experiences on the violence they face and their views on solutions. Secondly, we focus on the child labour issue during the preparation process of the ILO time bound programme. We assist children and employers to develop local codes of conduct for the treatment of child workers. We aim to aggregate these into one code of conduct nationally with a particular focus on domestic workers.</p>
<p><b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b>  <i>(where there has been visible and quantifiable change in the attitudes and behavior of boys and men towards gender equality)</i></p>	<p>We work with local government representatives, District administration, Upazilla administration, Judiciary, Social Welfare, Law enforcement agencies, NGOs and Networks, Teachers, Religious Leaders, local elites and above all children both victim and accused of violence and those who are at risk of coming in contact with law.</p> <p>Girl children are our focus and we target local youths specially the boys and all the men in this fight against violence against children. Regular meeting, consultation, workshops are carried out at the root level and they are joining with us with enthusiasm. Children in groups finding out and suggesting ways to address violence issues like child marriage, trafficking, eve teasing etc. They are raising voice and joining the campaigns. Parents showing awareness of the violence issues against children.</p> <p>Teachers are making action plan to reduce violence in their schools as well as taking up programmes like meeting with parents regarding violence in homes and communities. Youth groups are forming groups and meeting regularly, raising voice against drug abuse, eve teasing and taking oath to reduce those.</p> <p>Above all Community Child Protection Committees (CCPCs) at the ward level meeting regularly and addressing violence, abuse and exploitation of their children including taking steps for awareness raising among stakeholders.</p> <p>As members of Upazilla Task Force (UTF), District Task Force (DTF) and National Task Force (NTF) for children in conflict with the law we are working with local and central administration towards changing practice and policy. Through working directly with law enforcing agencies we are focusing proper implementation of Children Act 1974, the very progressive act both victim and accused children. In accordance with our lobby there have been deployed year-marked child friendly Police Officer (2<sup>nd</sup> Officer) in every Police Station of Dhaka, Rajshahi, Barishal, Sylhet and Chittagong and rest will follow soon. There have been</p>

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	wonderful judgments delivered by renowned judges in relation to children in contact with law regarding their release from court and jails.
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	<p><b>Partners:</b>          Bangladesh Retired Police Officers Welfare Association (BRPOWA)          Community Development Association (CDA)          Community Development Center (CODEC)          Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB)          Jagorani Chakro Foundation          Jagrata Juba Shangha (JJS)          Prodipan          RDRS (Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Services) Bangladesh          Sachetan          Sangkalpa Trust (SANGKALPA)          Unnayan Shangha</p> <p><b>Networks:</b>          Children Justice Network (CJN)          Juvenile Justice Roundtable (JJR)          Working Group of Child Labour          Working Group for Ensuring Enabling Environment for Children of Bangladesh (UN study on violence)          National Campaign on Working with Men and Boys          Network of Konnaya Shishu (Girl Child)</p>
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	Protection Programme works in 57 districts out of 64 in Bangladesh Our focused districts are: Dhaka, Kurigram, Chittagong, Sylhet, Jessore, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barguna and Jamalpur.

1. Organizational Information	
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Website:	<a href="http://www.uddipanbd.org">www.uddipanbd.org</a>
2. Programme Information <i>(WE REQUEST A DESCRIPTIVE RESPONSE)</i>	
Programme description	<p>UDDIPAN a national level non-governmental voluntary organization was established in 1984 with its various development activities. UDDIPAN presently working in districts around the country The programme strategies have focused to achieve an integrated and sustainable change of the target beneficiaries. To achieve this UDDIPAN has targeted various initiatives with community approach through a comprehensive process of educating, facilitating, mobilizing and advocating with the various stakes holders in the society focusing children and women.</p> <p><b>Gender Equity Development (GED):</b> The objective of this component is to improve the gender relation and the human rights situation in the targeted families and communities. The component is chiefly focused on women. Facilitating interventions under this component include provision of training and counseling to female group members and their spouses, organizing workshops and follow-up seminars, observation of various international days. Until UDDIPAN have provided a variety of services to female members and their husbands that helped the women to participate in the decision-making and raise their social status, thus, contributing to greater harmony in the families and the community. As a gender sensitive organization, UDDIPAN has a conscious and well articulated gender policy that offers equal opportunity to the staff members for participation in the decision-making process of the organization.</p> <p><b>UDDIPAN Partner Groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural and Urban poor (Adult)</li> <li>• Children from Rural and Urban poor households</li> <li>• Disables from poor households</li> <li>• Civil society member including Religious Leaders</li> </ul>
Examples of a existing innovative practices <i>(where there has been visible</i>	Gender issues is one of the focused and priority issue of UDDIPAN's projects and programmes. For promotion of gender equity and equality the following activities have

<p><i>and quantifiable change in the attitudes and behavior of boys and men towards gender equality)</i></p>	<p>been implemented in different rural areas in Bangladesh.-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Awareness raising on gender discrimination through issue based meeting, training, workshop, individual contract ,school session with secondary school students,</li> <li>b) Provide gender related education with club children</li> <li>c) Mobilization against gender violations</li> <li>d) Credit support for economic empowerment of women</li> </ol> <p><b>Changes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create access a control of women over resources such as wealth, education, health etc</li> <li>b) Involvement of Women are increasing in economic activities</li> <li>c) Independent mobility of women are increased in their own locality and outside the locality</li> <li>d) Increased participation in decision making process in the family</li> <li>e) Discrimination is being reduced regarding food intake ,education, treatment etc among the boys and girl children</li> <li>f) Legal and women rights related knowledge have been increased.</li> <li>g) Women are claim and hold their rights in local .</li> <li>h) Control over their individual and health.</li> </ol>
<p><b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) We have different kind of awareness campaigning materials such as posters, sticker,</li> </ol>
<p><b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b></p>	<p>UDDIPAN involves with following partners and networks-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Girl child advocacy forum,</li> <li>• Bangladesh Shishu Adikar Forum,</li> <li>• INAFI,</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> <li>• AMAN</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geographical location of your programme</b></p>	<p>UDDIPAN has been working in 28 districts out of 64 districts which are Satkhira, Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Kushtia, Natore, Pabna, Comilla, Chandpur, Chittagong, Banderban, Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Jessore, Chapai Nawabganj, Jhalakathi, Laxmipur, Rajshahi, Naogaon, Joypurhat, Narsingdi, Dhaka, Panchagar, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Rangpur, Noakhali, Feni and Patuakhali districts to cover 825000 members of the targeted families in 3760 villages spread over 702 unions of 129 Upazilas. The organization has currently a team of 1573 staff members, of which 631 are female and 942 are male. They have been facilitating the families of target population to plan and implement a variety of development programs.</p>

<b>1. Organizational Information</b>	
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<b>2. Programme Information</b>	
<b>Programme description</b>	Reproductive Health including HIV/AIDS, Gender and women empowerment and Population and Development and Youth initiative.
<b>Examples of a existing innovative practices</b> <i>(where there has been visible and quantifiable change in the attitudes and behavior of boys and men towards gender equality)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the health and well being of youth people</li> <li>• Religious leaders promote reproductive health and family planning</li> <li>• <u>Providing Information &amp; Services to the Plantation Communities</u></li> <li>• <u>Making Motherhood Safe</u></li> <li>• <u>Reproductive health and Rights is Fundamental for Sound Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation</u></li> </ul>
<b>IEC (Information, Education and Communication) material related on working with boys and men to promote gender equality (Films, posters, pamphlets, etc.)</b>	<i>Film, spots, curriculum, training materials, posters, leaflets</i>
<b>Key partners and networks with whom you work</b>	Government, NGOs and private sectors
<b>Geographical location of your programme</b>	Nation wide with specific programme for Sylhet and Cox's Bazar districts