

## Annex 1: Data Collection Tools

### Final Evaluation of the Swallows Bangladesh Programme 2014-16

**FGD Participants:** Male and Female participants, Cultural groups and members of marketing groups of Farmers Organization

#### Guideline of Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

- In one FGD at best 10 members can participate. To be noted that in one FGD, members of different groups is not allowed.
- Try to balance gender equality in participant selection, if male and female are participants in the FGD.
- Before start the FGD, it is necessary to ensure their consent first and make sure to have their name, address, contact no, and date in the attendance sheet.
- One will conduct the session and another will take notes of the FGD and record it in a notebook.
- It needs to be noted that detailed description or opinion of the participants on any point should be recorded in the proceedings. The summary of the detailed discussion will be prepared in bullet points later on. It doesn't need to record same answer more than once.
- The moderator needs to be more alert to keep the participants on right track where participants will opine only on the implemented project in 2014-16. If necessary remind the participant more than once during the discussion.
- As some partner organizations implemented almost the same activities before 2014-16 and have been implementing now also, so it is difficult for the participants to remember the reference period of this project. Nevertheless, the moderator should try to bring the information of mentioned period as much as possible.
- Fixed number of FGD should be confirmed. If not possible, one/two key informant of that mentioned group can be interviewed.
- It will be fair if the representative of partner organization would not be present during FGD.
- The support of the partner organization is highly appreciated.
- All the information of FGD will be used in the research only and the confidentiality of the information will be preserved. This research ethics needs to be informed with the participants.

Name of the NGO:

Participants of the Group of the FGD

Place of FGD: District ..... Upazilla.....

Union/Municipality ..... Village/ Ward.....

Name of the Moderator: ..... Date.....

Name of the Note taker: .....Date .....

Name of the reviewer: ..... Date .....

### Checklist of FGD

1. Duration and process of the involvement with this project.
2. List of the assignment and reasons they got involved.
  - a. For ARP group – (Formation of FOs, FOs activity, Participation in FOs activities, quantity of the land which allocated for sustainable agriculture, Market for selling organic agro crops, networking in locality)
  - b. For ACCESS groups- (Formation of Women group, Group activity, Participation in Group activities, Role in Socio-Economic-political empowerment, Contribution in this program, networking in locality)
3. Status of Regular involvement in the FOs activity. Strategy to find out the regular involvement after the daily livelihood
4. Relevance of this activity with community or farmers need in the locality.
5. Effectiveness of the activities for positive changes.
6. Instance of positive changes due to the activities during 2014-16
7. Community understanding about these activities
8. Overall Changes in community/organization/ person because of these activities
9. If any changes took place how far they are sustainable
10. All these activities were supposed to change the socio-economic-political empowerment of women, equity of male-female, sustainable agricultural system, awareness on organic crop cultivation and organic food habit in people mind set up. Opinion of FGD participants whether this effort effectively worked or not in that community.
11. Challenges or difficulties faced by the FOs in implementing these activities. If faced then what were the way forwards to resolve those. If couldn't resolve then what would be the advice for the advancement.
12. Weakness of these activities which can be helpful for implementation of the next phase of the project.

Thank You for your cordial cooperation

## Final Evaluation of the Swallows Bangladesh Programme 2014-16

### Guideline of Key Informant Interview (KII)

- Local Government Representative (UP Chair/member) Agriculture Officer, member of local Bazar committee, representative of FOs in UP agriculture committee, *Shalishkar*, any professional or important person who are involved in the project activities will be considered as Key Informant .
- Try to consider gender balance while selecting Key Informants, if possible.
- Before start the KII, it is necessary to ensure their consent first and make sure to have their name, address, contact no, and date in the attendance sheet.
- One will conduct the session and another will take notes of the meeting and record it in a notebook. In any cases only one moderator can take the whole responsibility of the full process.
- It needs to be noted that detailed description or opinion of the participants on any point should be recorded in the proceedings. The summary of the detailed discussion will be prepared in bullet points later on. It doesn't need to record same answer more than once.
- The moderator needs be more alert to keep the participant on right track where participants will opine only on the implemented project in 2014-16. If necessary remind the participant more than once during the discussion.
- As some partner organizations implemented almost the same activities before 2014-16 and have been implementing now also, so it is difficult for the participants to remember the reference period of this project. Nevertheless, the moderator should try to bring the information of mentioned period as much as possible.
- Fixed number of KIIs should be confirmed. If not possible, any other key informant of the same category can be selected as KI.
- It will be fair if the representative of partner organization would not be present during KIIs.
- The support of the partner organization is highly appreciated.
- All the information of FGD will be used in the research only and the confidentiality of the information will be preserved. This research ethics needs to be informed with the participants.

Name of the NGO:

Name of the KIs: .....Designation:.....

Contact Number: .....

Place of Interview: District: ....., Upazila: .....

Union/Village.....

Name of the Moderator: ..... Date.....

Name of the Note taker: .....Date .....

Name of the reviewer: ..... Date .....

### KII Checklist

1. Involvement with this project, process to get involved, duration and intensity of the involvement.
2. Understanding about the project, training received on the activities of the project, List of the activities they participated-
  - a. For ARP group – (Formation of FOs, FOs activity, Participation in FOs activities, quantity of the land which allocated for sustainable agriculture, Market for selling organic agro crops, networking in locality)
  - b. For ACCESS groups- (Formation of Women group, Group activity, Participation in Group activities, Role in Socio-Economic-political empowerment, Contribution in this program, networking in locality)
3. Relevance of the project (regarding community needs, demand of present circumstances).
4. Achievement of this project, their opinion.
5. Opinion regarding the achievement of the project in its tenure.
6. Any Sustainable changes or real changes occurred in the community.
7. Without foreign donation whether the achievement will keep going or not? Any constraints exist for the sustainability of such changes?
8. Major weaknesses in implementing the project.
9. Any barriers in getting involve in the project activities.
10. Lesson learned from the project activities. Suggestion to increase the effectiveness of the project activities.

Thank You for your cordial cooperation

## Final Evaluation of the Swallows Bangladesh Programme 2014-16

### Guideline of Key Informant Interview (KII)

- Chief Executive of Partner Organization, project staff (project coordinator) and any other important personnel who are involved with this project implementation will be considered as Key Informant.
- Try to consider gender balance while selecting Key Informants, if possible.
- Before start the KII, it is necessary to ensure their consent first and make sure to have their name, address, contact no, and date in the attendance sheet.
- One will conduct the session and another will take notes of the meeting and record it in a notebook. In any cases only one moderator can take the whole responsibility of the full process.
- It needs to be noted that details description or opinion of the participants on any point should be recorded in the minutes. The summary of the details discussion will be addressed in bullet points later on. It doesn't need to record same answer more than once.
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Name of the KIs: ..... Designation:.....

Contact Number: .....

Place of Interview: District: ....., Upazila: .....

Union/Village.....

Name of the Moderator: ..... Date.....

Name of the Note taker: ..... Date .....

Name of the reviewer: ..... Date .....

### KII Checklist

1. Relevance of the project (regarding community needs, demand of present world, project activities relevance to achieve the goal and objective of the project).
2. Effectiveness of the project (catalysts of the achievements to attain the goal and objective of the project; how far effective work strategy was to accomplish the success of the project; how far the project carries out the demand of community)
  - a. For ARP group – (Formation of FOs, FOs activity, Participation in FOs activities, quantity of the land which allocated for sustainable agriculture, Market for selling organic agro crops, networking in locality)
  - b. For ACCESS group – (Formation of Women group, Group activity, Participation in Group activities, Role in Socio-Economic-political empowerment, Contribution in this program, networking in locality)
3. Performance of the project (How far it was possible to maintain the quality work by using the mentioned budget, and achieved it by the fixed tenure).
4. Impact of the project (Any Sustainable changes or real changes occurred in the community due to project activities).
5. Sustainable result of the project (without foreign donation whether the achievement will keep going or not? Constraints exist in sustainable changes).
6. Opinion on the relevant issues (how far it has been made an impact on male-female relation, empowerment, climate change etc.).
7. Program Management (Stakeholders participation, transparency in implementing programs, efficiency in monitoring and evaluation, and weaknesses).
8. Lesson learned from the project activities which are helping now in implementing project.
9. How far they were able to address the MTR recommendations as of the findings.

Thank You for your cordial cooperation

## **Annex 2: Additional Case Study on the ACCESS Project**

### **Case Study 1: Advocacy and social engagement for prevention of VAW**

Violence against women (VAW) was a common matter in Kumarkhali upazila. After an incident of a murder following rape few years back, the issue of prevention of VAW gained momentum. On July 2015, the landless organization in the upazilla held a meeting and emphasized local people's participation to prevent VAW. As part of this effort, the landless organization on 14 September, 2015 arranged a discussion meeting with local professionals. Furthermore, on 23 December, 2015 the landless organization arranged a discussion program at upazila office. The discussion was participated by Upazila Social Welfare Officer, Poverty Eradication Officer of Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF), the Chairman and seven members of Sadaki Union, Secretaries of Sadaki and Nondolalpur Upazila, 2 doctors from the upazila hospital, 10 teachers from 6 schools, 3 journalists and 8 landless people. The event also emphasized to engage local representatives and administration. In 2016, the Upazilla Administration along with other organizations and Union Parishad observed International Women Day where the cultural group of the landless organization performed songs and drama. The Member of Parliament, Chairman-Upazila Parishad and Upazila Nirbahi Officer were present on the day observance.

The discussion meeting held at upazilla identified major issues of violence that include domestic violence, dowry, divorce by men, child marriage, rape, murder, suicide, sexual violence, insecurity, etc. The causes identified include discrimination of women in all spheres of life, considering attacks on women as an isolated matter, support criminals by politician and local influential people, corruption of police, lack of women representation and disregard to their opinion in different committees. The Chairman of the Sadaki Union said being elected by people's vote it is their duty to establish justice in the society. If they do not support criminals, it is possible to establish justice. The Chairman further emphasized to raise awareness and portray VAW through discussions and culture programs at village level and regular monitoring of VAW cases and taking joint initiative.

At the discussion, the administration and other professionals voiced their promises to prevent VAW. The Upazila Social Welfare Officer and Poverty Eradication Officer of Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF) promised to give loans and training to the women of the landless people. The administration would extend maximum efforts to prevent any incidence of VAW. Neglected and oppressed women would be given priority in the distribution of safety-net cards from Union Parishad. There would be discussions in schools on women's rights and VAW, etc. Students in every school would be facilitated to monitor and prevent anti-violence activities. News relating to discrimination of girls and violence against women would be published in local newspapers.

Thus, participation of all stakeholders helped to develop broader understanding on VAW and ushered collective initiatives to eradicate the same in Kumarkhali upazilla.

### Annex 3: Additional Case Studies of the ARP Project

#### Case Study 1: Ferdousi Begum is an example of organic pesticide

Use of chemical fertilizer and pesticide is a big problem. People are completely unaware about the bad impact of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Now, climate change is knocking the door. It is believed that chemical agriculture plays a catalyst role for climate change. Therefore, farmer are encouraged to use organic manure to their fields to increase soil quality, water retention, nutrient value of soil. Organic manure also makes indigenous microorganism available in the soil and thus preserve biodiversity.



Ferdousi Begum lives in Chok Jhikra village of Sardah Union, Charghat upazila under Rajshahi district. She is a women farmer. She is one of the members of farmer group formed by Thanapara Swallows Development Society (TSDS). The project started implementing Agricultural Rights Project from 2010 in her village. The project formed four farmer groups and one farmer organization.

Her husband is also a group member. Her husband used to spray chemical pesticide in their land by a machine. Once her husband became sick because of poisoning during spaying chemical pesticides. He got admitted at Charghat upazila Health Complex. After recovery he promised not to use chemical pesticides in their fields. Using training from TSDS-ARP, the couple started making organic pesticide by use of nine leaves. They gave the name of the pesticide "Modern Organic Pesticide." They sold about 18 liters of such pesticides worth of Tk. 900 per month. They also distributed the pesticide among the poorest group member free for their homestead gardening. Thus, the couple were well known as organic pesticide producer in the village. Her husband keeps bottles of organic pesticides in his homeopathic medicine shop at Nitai Shah intersection, Charghat, Rajshahi. People purchase the organic pesticide as per their needs. People also are learning the technique of producing organic pesticides.

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## **Case study 2: Everyone's Hares Bhai**

Hares Mia, a sub-lease small farmer, lives in Jahangirbad village of Pirganj upazila. In 2011, he formed a landless group with the unorganized landless members from his village. He participated a farmer's right training in the upazila in 2013. From the training, he became aware about his rights and activities and duties of agriculture department.

From this learning, he started going to the Upazila Agriculture Office. At first, officials there became annoyed, but he was undaunted. He discussed different problems with them. In 2014, observing his enthusiasm, the Upazila Agriculture Office gave him a farmer's card. Afterwards, he went to office regularly. He continued his farming practices with the help of their advice. Eventually, his production started to increase. He became a popular farmer in the area. The local farmers came to him for different advice. But instead of giving advice himself, he took farmers to the Upazila Agricultural Office. Day by day, the number of farmers going to the office increased.

In 2015, upazila officials advised him to cultivate local Aush-48 variety of rice. They gave him seeds for cultivation. He discussed about the variety with local farmers. Other farmers expressed their interest as well. They sought further support from him specially of findings a trusted shop for seeds. He discussed the matter with upazila officials. According to his advice, upazila officials arranged an advice meeting with farmers on 17 March, 2015. The agriculture officials discussed the variety and cultivation method of Aush-48. By his request, the upazila office gave 5 kg of Aush 48 seeds to each of 20 farmers.

The agriculture office regularly monitored the Aush-48 cultivation of 21 farmers. The local farmers looked towards the officials when they encountered with problems. They found solutions through having discussions with them. In this way, in 2015, 21 farmers reaped their harvest. Farmers thus realized that Hares Mia showed them the way forward. Due to his initiative, the agriculture officials comes to their village and they found a variety of Aush rice that does not need pesticides.

### Case Study 3: “How Nargis had overcome from miserable life”

The story behind how the wheel of fortune of a poor women peasant has been turned round. Nargis Begum has achieved it by her own willingness. Mosammat Nargis W/O Zahangir Hossain lives in the Voruapara village under Paglakanai union of Jhenaidah Sader upazila. They have two children, one daughter and one son.

In 2010 when Nargis member of Vorua husband had family with hardship Because her husband farmer and a only 22 decimal of husband also used to lands. Nargis had got had been trying to execute the family by was not enough; she was thinking how she earns more.



Begum was being a para FO, she and her managed to run their by hard working. Jahangir was a landless sharecropper having homestead. Her sharecropping other’s training on sewing. She help her husband to earning this way. But it

As a member of FO she had been producing home based vegetables with organic manure and organic pesticides, she got several training like women leadership, organic agriculture, seed production and preservation from UD. How saving within the Farmers Organization she learnt and had been doing this in practice. After inauguration of vaccination program at ARP area among the seven villages in 2014 she had received training on vaccination for chicken and cattle. At the beginning when she had started pushing vaccine to chicken, duck and cattle. She collects an ampoule by 15 taka from the livestock office, through it she can vaccine 100 poultry and duck, she did collect 2 taka for each poultry or duck. Her net income per ampoule was =  $(100 \times 2 - 15) = 185$  Taka. Each Farmers Organization needs at least 3 ampoules per month. She can earn 500-600 taka from each FO per month. If she covers three villages she can earn 1500-1600 taka per month. Now as the coverage of vaccination had been increased, she can earn 2000-2500 taka per month.

Nargis and her husband had been producing safe food in their homestead 22 decimal land after consuming the safe food she sold it to lokaj bazar. In this way Nargis and her husband had earned some money by hardship and shared cropping other land. They were saving money regularly. They had made a semi building with sanitary latrine. Their children are going to school regularly. The people especially women are engaged in mobilization while Nargis are doing vaccination program in the village then other activities like saving of FO had been done easily spontaneously. Other women had encouraged to see the success story of Nargis, now they have started chicken, duck rearing in the farmer’s organization.

#### Case Study 4: Local Rice Cultivation and its impact in community level

The government has introduced some high yield rice varieties by the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) for getting more yields. But, these varieties need more additional inputs and costly than traditional varieties. For example, BR 28 and BR 29 are very much popular among farmers but they incur much finance, receptive to pests and irrigation dependent. As result, small farmers in Manikganj face trouble to cultivate high yield varieties and pursue modern agriculture practices.



traditional varieties. For 29 are very much but they incur much pests and irrigation small farmers in to cultivate high yield modern agriculture

At first BARCIK, a project know exiting problems solve those problems

strength. The project also collected framers' expectations. As per farmers' needs, seeds of 45 local traditional rice varieties were collected from different areas of Manikganj and identified locally adaptive rice varieties for five research plots. At one moment, there were 215 research plots. Among them 149 were Aman and 66 Boro rice plots. Now total 24 rice varieties are selected and under research for more result, 13 rice varieties are under research for more seed production and total 178 rice varieties are under conservation plot. During reporting period total 59 rice varieties are selected by 548 farmers. The collected 665 KG rice of different varieties were distributed among farmers for intensive research in farmers' lands. At present, 161 Bighas land are under cultivation with selected rice varieties for production and seed preservation. On the other hand among the selected varieties total 15 rice varieties are cultivating by the farmers for more extension among more farmers. At present 402 farmers are cultivating local rice varieties for seed production. Among the whole rice varieties total 7 deep water rice varieties are cultivating in 27 Bighas lands and 8 varieties are cultivating in 125 Bighas lands by the farmers. As per calculation 25% farmers are cultivating the local rice varieties *Khassa Binni*, 19% farmers are cultivating *Minicate*, 18% farmers are *Mokbul*, 16% farmers are cultivating *Amshil* for extension. The local rice varieties are becoming popular day by day due to low duration, low cost, environment friendly.

intervention tried to and way forward to and community's

## **Annex 4: Agriculture Rights: A Conceptual Discussion<sup>1</sup>**

The conceptual framework of agriculture rights programme is a long debated issue round the world. The prime question is, does it agriculture rights or farmers rights? The agriculture right is new concept that adopted in development strategies and placed in ground in early eighties. Though the history of agriculture is as old as human civilization but transformation of traditional agriculture into modernized and techno-centric agriculture is not merely transformation into practices rather it is shifting rights and ownership of agriculture from hereditary traditional occupational groups- the farmer- to corporate and business house. The question is of loss and gain of actors in terms ownership and rights centering to agricultural inputs and traditional practices of seeds, varieties of crops and relevant inputs. So the right to agriculture of farmers is treated as agriculture rights in this proposition. However, in this programme documents the terminology Agriculture Right is used but it means Farmers Right.

Historically, women are the innovators of agriculture but women became subsided from key actions of agriculture owing to changes of cultural context round the world because the history has been transformed food gathering society to modern commercial agriculture. Now a day, agriculture is not confined within its sectoral periphery but has been transformed into industry and in some cases backward linkages of agro-based industries. To fulfill the demand of food production, modernization in agriculture was inevitable and genetically modification of crops is widely spread to respond the food crisis. In developing countries, farmers could not advance like the most developed countries so still they are practicing traditional farming system and they are losing rights of agriculture. The commercial agriculture is input dependent and inputs production industries are owned by commercial operators. They are making profit based on agriculture sector while the farmers are being gradually marginalized as well as they are losing rights to agriculture. UN bodies have taken initiative to protect farmer's rights through formation of international treaty on Plant Genetic Resource for Food and Agriculture. However, effective national level response, knowledge and awareness of farmers and relevant actors could be the way to protect rights of farmers but actually that rarely happened in the countries like Bangladesh. The necessity of agriculture rights programme felt by actors and accordingly response came from needs of the farmers.

However, the agriculture rights programme implementation in Bangladesh is very easy task because of dual policy and distorted market mechanism. The government is under challenges to feed about 150 millions of population with limited land. So, the higher food production became inevitable through high yield varieties and GM food production. At the same, the agriculture policy promoting high growth varieties as well as eco-friendly fertilizer and pesticide use. Moreover, Agriculture Rights Programme is an initiative to promote sustainable agriculture in Bangladesh.

Despite huge challenges ahead, efforts are already underway with regard to all measures highlighted in the provisions on Farmers' Rights in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Progress is being made with regard to the protection of traditional knowledge (Paragraph 9.2.a), equitable benefit sharing (Paragraph 9.2.b), the participation in decision making (Paragraph 9.2.c) and Farmers' Rights to save, use, exchange and sell farm-saved seed (Article 9.3). This indicates that there exists an opportunity for learning and for deriving models. However, there are many and substantial barriers to the realization of Farmers' Rights, particularly with regard to legislation and incentive structures. Analyzing these barriers together with the progress made in many countries, allows us to derive options for the realization of Farmers' Rights.

Farmers' Rights, as they pertain to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, are an issue of central importance in countries where most of the population lives in rural areas, their livelihoods

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<sup>1</sup> Program Document; Agriculture Rights Program Bangladesh Extension Phase (2013- 2015); Swallows India-Bangladesh

based on farming- and particularly when farming systems centre on traditional varieties. This is the case in most developing countries. Bangladesh is no exception from the perspective of this approach because about two third populations are dependent on agriculture and agriculture related activities while its contribution in national GDP is about one fourth. Though a lion proportion of population of the country are dependent on agriculture but rights of farmers still remained inconspicuous.

Agriculture Rights Programme -1, achieved some experiences on sustainable agriculture and organic food production and promotion. Based on experiences, partner organizations intended to continue operation of agriculture rights programme in coming days. There is another dilemma in agriculture sectors that some donors have been promoting production oriented approach of agriculture and that is allowed by the laws and policies in this regard. Some partners are involved in facilitating production of crops and marketing of seeds and yield. They have their own analysis, interpretation and explanation while some are found against the marketing and promotion of non-organic products. Through there is a diverse of thrust in agricultural development and modus operation and strategies are also differs from others. However, the ARP-Extension will focus to ensure farmers' rights through independent farmers' organizations establishment, promotion of eco-system based agriculture promotion, create promotion of organic products and capacity strengthening of implementing partners. The focus of the programme will be confined within the specific results despite having differences in perspective of analysis of agriculture rights.

## Annex 5: Detailed LFA for the ARP Project

### Sub-goal 1: Enhanced farmers' rights in sustainable agriculture through independent farmers' organizations (ARP)

Indicators	Progress (2014-16)
<b>Outcome 1: Independent farmer's organizations established, strengthened &amp; functioning, and services providers supports increased</b>	
1.1 Independent farmers' organizations established by 2016 with 50% female members and at least 40% in the EC.	Total 120 Farmer organizations (FO) with at least 50% female members in all the FOs. In the executive body of the FOs there are not yet 50% female representation. At present Dew has increased the female members in EC and it stands at 40% and UD has 46% of female members in the committee. Barcik and TSDS has 55% and 46% female members representation respectively whereas NK has 41%. This reflects female leadership is growing in the farmer's community.
1.2 Essential FOs policies/bylaws (gender, management, advocacy, etc.) developed by 2016.	All the FOs of UD, NK, TSDS and DEW have their policy/by laws. 100% FOs of Barcik has by laws. Gender, rights based approach, organic farming and marketing are the key issues in the policies/by-laws.
1.3 95% of the FOs remained functional as per by laws;	98% of FOs are functional as per by laws. Mostly it is the EC members of FOs who are leading the organizations/groups as per the by- laws. The role and responsibility that comes with the positions in the committee helps to develop leadership quality and strengthen it. This process has helped to build both male and female leadership in the community. Hence the EC members are mostly dealing with the issues and sharing with other members with discussion on necessary steps, other group members do not have equal understanding of by laws and policies of their institution.
1.4 90% of UASC meeting arranged and keeping records	Due to union parishad election 2016 in Bangladesh, UASC meetings were not possible to arrange from the local government. Besides due to budget limitation, in the previous years a few meetings were arranged in the project areas. Among those in NK and UD there were 16 and 9 number of meetings have been arranged the project period.
1.5 Farmers received available agricultural supports and services from the government by 2016;	Total 1,067 farmers have availed agricultural loan from government banks/institutions. 494 farmers have participated in government training programme and 6,719 FO members have received other agricultural support and services from the government.
1.6 90 % of farmers are aware of their rights and have relevant information.	Overall 75% farmers of FOs are aware of their rights and have relevant information. Due to the FO platform and continuous facilitation this awareness took place which reflects in their access to entitlements.
1.8 90% FOs took initiatives to claim rights by	In UD and DEW it is respectively 67% and 80% of FOs are involved in the right claiming process on availing agricultural training from Upazila Parishad, safety net programme. In NK a total of 191 events of rights claim and mobilizing protest

Indicators	Progress (2014-16)
2016	against different irregularities in upazila administration on Khas land, water, wages, violence against women, against commercial shrimp farming, education and safety-net programme. In TSDs FOs has been able to elect their public representative at union Parishad election.
1.9 At least 30% women participated in FO activities;	In TSDS the women participation rate is 44% whereas in DEW 85% women regularly participated in Group and Executive meetings. In Barcik, UD and NK it is 56% of women regularly participating FO activates such as meetings, visit to Union and UP offices, take part in Fair, day observation, rally.
1.10 Capacity on leadership, advocacy, management, M&E, is developed;	Different kinds of capacity have taken place among the partners FOs. FOs has leaders to lead the groups in the community and do advocacy with the concerned stakeholders. In NK 2 members (1male and 1 female) were elected in Union Parishad and 41 members were newly elected in market, school and sluice gate management committees. In Barcik 57% FO members have monitored their activities. In UD 67% FO have developed their leadership and advocacy. In DEW 7 members (5 male and 2 female) have become members of Union Parishad, Department of Agriculture Extension in Mymensing Agriculture University. In TSDS farmers have played a vital role in village <i>shalish</i> .
1.11 Wage gap between male and female reduced by 2016;	Wage gap is reducing in every project area which means income of women has increased that is contributing to their families for purchasing food mainly.
<b>2. Increased ecosystem based agriculture</b>	
2.1 Seed production and preservation increased at the community level	Around 3,980 members of FOs from TSDS, DEW, NK and Barcik are in the process of seed production, collection and preservation. In UD 1852 women members are playing an active role in preservation of seeds. This has reduced their seed dependency on the market/company.
2.2 Increased uses of organic manure and pesticide by 2016	In Barcik 82% farmers are using organic manure with 25% using organic pesticides. In DEW 53% are using organic manure. In TSDS 61% farmers are producing and using organic manure and pesticide in their land. In UD 42% farmers of FOs had been using the organic manure and pesticides. In NK around 50% groups are involved in organic production.
2.3 Decreased use of chemical fertilizers, hybrid/market seeds and pesticides by 2016	This year in TSDS 630 households did not use chemical fertilizer. In Dew 793 farmers decreased use of chemical fertilizer, in Barcik 96 households of FO members did not use chemical fertilizers in the fields. In NK a total of 526 households do not use chemical fertilizer in agricultural production. This indicates that increased knowledge and its practical implication in their own production system.

Indicators	Progress (2014-16)
2.4 Women's participation in seed processing, organic manure and pesticide preparation increased;	In the programme period, a total of 450 women directly involved in organic production. This is a significant trend for equal participation of women in production process. As per field information and reports total 47% female have produced organic manure and 57% organic pesticides in NK. In Barcik total 46% females were involved in homestead gardening and organic model farms and 53% women have produced vegetables and spices seeds and conserved by themselves out of 203 female members. In DEW 23,940 Kg organic manure and 248 liter pesticides produced where women were more active.
2.5 Climate resilient seed identified and produced	In total 32 number of rice varieties have been identified as climate resilient seeds and used by 179 farmers in the project area fields.
2.6 Climate change adaptation practices increased	34% farmers gained knowledge about climate change and its economic and development politics and they are practicing it in the field.
2.7 Increased knowledge of partners on Mapping of different tiers of stakeholders and existing policies in the country on seed rights	Project and farmer organization members have identified different stakeholders at local level, such as upazila agricultural officer, UP chairman, school teachers, Advocate, village doctor, post master, farmers, journalist. Through this process, they have gained knowledge about different stakeholder's role and involvement level in the programme. 58.3% farmers have received capacity building training. 47.1% FO farmers have negotiated with local market committee on organic product marketing.
<b>3. Creating opportunities to promote organic products</b>	
3.1 FOs completed market maps by 2016	In UD 40% and in TSDS 80% farmer's organization has prepared market maps for selling their organic product. In DEW 6 market survey/mapping and in NK 4 number of market survey /mapping conducted by the project. In Barcik, farmers have identified 4 places to sell their organic products.
3.2 Linkage among Project reports producer, consumers established by 2016	Around 56% Farmer organizations have successfully developed linkage between producer and consumers.
3.3 FOs' negotiation capacity on organic product enhanced	In UD 60% FOs has increased the negotiation capacity on organic product. In Barcik 47% FOs have negotiated with the local market committee on organic product marketing. In TSDS 71% farmers have sold their organic product. In NK 210 group members sold organic products through price bargaining. Now farmers are more confident on selling organic food



Indicators	Progress (2014-16)
	because they have understood the bad impact of chemical pesticides on health and on environment.
3.4 Quality seed (preserved seeds) and organic products' demand increased by 2016	As the farmer's capacity to produce quality seeds and its preservation has increased as well as they have capable to produce organic products, the demand of quality seeds and organic products has been increased.
3.5 FOs have access to market map	In Dew 90%, in TSDS 100% and in UD it is 40% of FOs who have access to market maps. In NK a total of 14 landless members represent in their groups in local Market Management Committee. In one union Barcik FOs have established an organic food corner in the market through communication with union parishad chairman and market committee. FOs of UD has also set up an alternative market called "Lokaj Bazar" to buy and sell organic products.
3.6 Household income increase	Organic food production by using organic manure and pesticides have decreased farmers' production cost. They have also used their own seeds and technologies which has also contributed in reduced production cost. So, it has been observed and can be said that through the production and sale of organic goods FO members' income has gradually increased.
<b>4.Partners' capacity enhanced on farmer's rights and knowledge management for sustainable agriculture</b>	
4.1 Management and front line staffs' capacity enhanced by 2016	Staffs were trained to use the modules effectively in their field and customize this if necessary. Training of trainers also held for 25 numbers of participants to develop a trainer's pool. Besides capacity building on RBA, gender mainstreaming, Monitoring, project implementation methods and PRA have immensely benefited the staffs in better management of their project work. Continuous follow up on this event on partner level has been carried out with participation of Farmers, women and community people of the project.
4.2 Program management decision making process include optimal level of participation of target group and partner organizations.	Participation of target group and partner's organization has been ensured during the programme management decision making process. Target people are involved in monitoring of their group work and partners are following up on this on regular basis and providing support to strengthen their institutional capacity.
4.3 Core management policies and systems are in place and implemented in partner organizations (financial, monitoring and HR);	Policies and systems are being checked on regular basis and suggestions provided to the particular organizations where updating is necessary. Gender policy, internal control system, HR and Financial policies have been revisited.
4.4 The secretariat is supporting the partner	Training of trainers (TOT), Workshop on RBA (Rights based approach) and Advocacy, Workshop on Gender

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Progress (2014-16)</b>
Organization s with capacity building to ensure a successful program	mainstreaming and leadership, PRA workshop, Learning and sharing on the project work, field and monitoring visits, meetings, discussion/dialogue with partners on various issues has immensely benefitted the project implementation. All this initiative has contributed to develop a better project implementation system as well as a better management and governance system compared to previous times.

## Annex 6: Detailed LFA for the ACCESS Project

### Sub-goal 2: Upward trend in empowerment of women in participation and decision-making. (ACCESS)

Indicators	Secretariat Progress/Outcome achieved in 2014-2016
Outcome: Increased participation in decision making at family and society levels; positive environment for obtaining justice	
<p>1.1 Increased female/male collaboration in family management</p>	<p><b>1.1.1</b> The scope of expressing opinion has widened and Increased participation of women in the family economic decision-making process: In family discussions and decision-making regarding children’s education and marriage 6,661 women member’s opinion were listened to and accepted against the target of 2,875. Rate of achievement is 232% more against target. In the reporting period 51 child marriages were prevented. This is a positive change towards women empowerment. Strong roles of women in the family decision-making process and expenditure for girl’s education, treatment for women and children and legal aid support to women. This is a significant achievement in ensuring justice for girls.</p> <p><b>1.1.2</b> Increase participation of men in household chores: A total of 5,313 male members have participated in household chores against the target of 1,020. Rate of achievement is 521% against target. As per the report data on the basis of total number, the breakdown stands at cooking: 465; washing clothes: 614; child-care: 690; livestock: 1,195; cleaning the house: 710 collection of water: 695; and firewood collection: 944. The analysis of the achievement shows that the highest percentage of male members participated in livestock rearing. Although the male members are not always participating regularly, this indicates a positive change of the male mind-set and gender roles in the family level.</p>

<p>1.2 Increased recognition, respect and status of women in society</p>	<p>1.2.1 Women and men’s opinion and role of reproductive health: In the reporting period, 611 members discussed about birth control issues against the target of 500. Rate of achievement is 122% against target. Out of the total, 285 men (47%) have taken responsibility for using birth control methods. It is to be noted that they did not previously practice birth control. This is a very positive behavioural change of the male members. It indicates women’s capability in raising their voice about their reproductive health.</p> <p>1.2.2 Stronger voice in decision making about conceive: In the reporting period, a total of 117 women decided about conceiving of children. In addition to that, 146 families also collectively decided about conceiving of children. This indicates a gradual decrease of male control in decision making practice about reproductive health. <i>It is to be noted that, there was no target at initial level.</i></p> <p>1.2.3 Participation of women in claiming rights has increased: A total of 1,168 women members expressed their gynaecologic problems and received treatment. 643 women took decisions about getting treatment by themselves, and 525 women received treatment through the initiative of the husband. This is positive development in terms of gender roles. <i>It is to be noted that, there was no target at initial level.</i></p> <p>1.2.4 Selection of more hygienic place for delivery of child: In the reporting period, out of 224 delivery cases, 156 were in government and non-government hospitals. This is a positive change of the family’s role in the security of mother and child. On the other hand, 43 cases of deliveries were the help of midwife. 29 delivery cases took place in the house. <i>It is to be noted that, there was no target at initial level.</i></p> <p>1.2.5 Increased mobility of women in the society: A total of 6,140 women frequently moved to different places for different purpose against the target of 1,555. Rate of achievement is 395% against target. These included the market (1,256); hospital (2,109); school (828) and local fair/festival (1,947). This indicates that mobility and is a positive sign of access to rights and services.</p> <p>1.2.6 Active role in observing <i>Shalish</i>: A total of 1,521 (w-538 and m-983) members participated as observers in <i>shalish</i>. 300 (w-131 and m-169) members raised questions about the mediation process and related laws, against the target of 243. Rate of achievement is 123% against target. This is a very positive process towards ensuring transparency and accountability of the local justice system. As a result, 9 <i>shalish</i> were stopped due to the criminal nature of the offence, even though powerful groups tried to exert their influences. It is to be noted that, the victims filed cases in the court for ensuring justice.</p> <p>1.2.7 More women are participating in <i>shalish</i>: A total of 193 (w-109 and m-84) members participated as mediators in <i>shalish</i>. This is a positive step towards achieving equal participation of men-women in the society and recognition of women’s right by the local elite.</p>
<p>1.3 Women’s access to justice will be increased</p>	<p>1.3.1 Reduced domestic violence: The members were able to stop 328 cases of regular domestic violence (516) through the strong initiative of groups against the target of 496. Rate of achievement is 66% against target. This is a positive change in the male mind-set, behaviour and relationship of the family members.</p> <p>1.3.2 Generating public opinion against domestic violence: As a result of the programmatic intervention and collective protest, the results obtained are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 87 dowry free marriages, against the target of 158 which is 55% against target.</li> <li>• 51 child marriages were prevented, against the target of 225. This is 23% against target</li> <li>• 20 unilateral decisions to divorces were prevented, against the target of 108. This is 19% against target</li> <li>• 30 bigamies marriages were prevented, against target of 147. Rate of achievement is 20% against target.</li> </ul>

	<p>These are positive results towards ensuring women’s legal rights and access to justice. On the other hand we have we have observed some cases they faced obstacles faced by groups therefore; in some cases parents went outside to organize these. Thus achievement is less than target. Also note that, dowry is very rooted in household, society in Bangladesh. Hence, arrange dowry free marriage is also a high challengeable.</p> <p>1.3.3 Women submitted complained to <i>JanoMorcha</i> and NNPC: A total of 79 complaints have submitted by the women for getting justice. Of which 45 Dowry related violence, 18 for maintenance, 9related to family disputes, 3 related to bigamies marriages and 2 are financial mismanagement and 2 attempts to rape.</p> <p>1.3.4 Provided legal assistant: Legal advices have been provided to 42 complaints. Of which land property-3, inheritance property-5, maintenance-8, violence against women-3, dowry-9, illegal relationship-3, family dispute- 11.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: Increased access to governmental/non-governmental services and inclusion in local empowerment process</b></p>	
<p>2.1 Increased access of women and –men to governmental and non- governmental services and service providing institutions</p>	<p>2.1.1 Increase of access to government services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of 12,153(w-8,264and m-3,889) were able to receive treatment, against the target of 2,970(w-1,456 and m-1,514).Rate of achievement is 409% against target.</li> <li>• Out of total (12,153) 11,022 (w:7,629 and m: 3,393),91%, have received treatment with free medicine from the government hospitals and health clinics, and thus saved Tk. 606,210;</li> <li>• In addition to 670adolescents’ girls have taken vaccination from government hospitals.</li> <li>• A total of 763(Girls: 468 and Boys: 295) students got stipends, against the target of 1,207. Rate of achievement is 63% against target.</li> </ul> <p>2.1.2 Increase in access to government safety-net activities: A total of 8,676membershave received government VGD, VGF, as well as maternity allowances, disability allowances, old age, and widow, food for work and employment generation, against the target of 2,114.Rate of achievement is 410% against target. Agriculture card 244 (w-63 and m-181), which is a good example of the marginalised engaging in collective action to realise their legitimate rights. It is to be noted that, disability and employment generation are new areas where members received cards.</p> <p>2.1.3 The service-providers have more co-operative: A total of 183 (<i>w-175 and m-8</i>) member received training from the Department of Social Welfare, Youth Development Department. This is a significant indication of the use of government resources for skills development, which will help in undertaking economic activities. It is to be noted that, this is the first time they have received these trainings from the government. It is to be noted that, the highest numbers of SUS members have received trainings from the different department of the government. This is an positive indication to use the government facilities and support for achieving the programme goal.</p> <p>2.1.4 Access to government credit: In the reporting period, a total of 131womenreceived credit from the Department of Social Welfare, Youth Development Department and Women and Children. This was also the first time 8members received government credit.</p> <p>2.1.5 Opinion sharing with service-providers has increased: A total of 4,710 (w-3,772 and m-1,138) members engaged in opinion sharing with education, agriculture and water department government officials. As a result of this, the members became aware about their rights while the government performed its duties and responsibilities. In addition to that, group members have become well informed about the duties and responsibilities of the</p>

	government service providing authorities.
2.2 Increase in women's participation and role in local governance structures and empowerment process	<p>2.2.1 Participation in budget preparation of Union Parishad: Member participation in composing the budget: In the reporting period 120 women members participated in the planning and budget preparation in 6 Union Parishads and one municipality. Union are Yusufpur, Sardah, Charghat Municipality, and Kailaty Union against the target of 145. Rate of achievement is 121% against target. It is to be noted that, the groups have been presented recommendation through collecting opinion from the communities. As a result a total of Tk. 175,000 for women empowerment activities.</p> <p>2.2.2 Participation of women in elected institutional management has increased: In the reporting period, a total of 30 women members contested in the school and market management committee election. Out of them, 18 (w-12 and m-6) were elected in school management committee and 3 women elected market committee. This indicates women's representation in the local decision making process.</p> <p>2.2.3 Increase in women and men participation and role in local governance structures: A total 24 (w: 16 and M: 8) contested in union parishad election. Out of 12 members (w: 8 and m: 4) were elected in Sardhah, Nimparapara, Usuppur, Charghat municipality (TSDS), Nowpara, Kailati UP (SUS) Nandalalpur, Sadaki, and Bagatipara UP(NK).</p> <p>2.2.4 Women members nominated in local decision making institutions: During the reporting period a total of 65(w-63 and m-2) members nominated in upstanding committee and 16(w-9and m-7) in policing and community clinic committee, against the target of 91(w-43 and m-48).Rate of achievement is 89% against target. This is indicates that, increased representation in local decision making bodies. It contributes to create space for ensuring accountability within the committee and society.</p>
2.3 Increased number of women exercise their right to information and play active role in ensuring its effective use;	2.3.1 Increased of women and male applicants seeking information: A total of 45 members sought information the safety-net, student stipends and agriculture service, health service etc. against the target of 92.Rate of achievement is of 49%against target. This contributes in establishing the land right of in Cluster Village.
Outcome 3: Increased economic empowerment of women through participation in production processes	
3.1 Increased participation and control of women to establish their own fund/saving;	<p>3.1.1 Increase of collective group savings: In the reporting period, group members saved a total of Tk. Tk. 2,176,195 (W: 1,349,930 and M: 826,265), which significantly added to group savings. The group savings indicate collective capital and economic empowerment of the members.</p> <p>3.1.2 New initiative for group savings: Both SUS and TSDS groups like <i>NariMorcha</i> have newly started savings scheme in Goog and Jalalpur village under Kandiura Union and Gocchugram village in TSDS. In the reporting period a total of 20 <i>NariMorcha</i> members have deposited monthly Tk. 100.</p> <p>3.1.3 Initiatives by the group members in solving financial problems: The group members decided to distribute Tk. 1,184,515 (w-980,515 and m-204,000) from their collective savings equally amongst themselves for use in agricultural farming. Through collective saving and use, the group members were able to improve their own economic conditions and go further than just using the savings in case crisis. This is show a move away form dependency on credit.</p> <p>3.1.4 Increased participation in economic activities as labourer in agriculture: In the reporting period, a total of 386memberswere newly involved in economic activities as agricultural day labourers.386 (w-241 and m-145);</p>

	<p>3.1.5 Control over finance of women: A total of 211 women have newly started self-deposit in different financial institutions. Out of total, 111 women opened deposit pension scheme (DPS); 32 women opened insurance; 68 women opened account in bank and post office.</p> <p>3.1.6 Received credit: In the reporting period, total 4 women have received credit from the Women Affairs Department. On the other hand a total of 161NariMorcha members have received credit from local NGOs. This is contributes to generate fund from income generation activities.</p>
3.2 Women entrepreneur's association is established	<p>3.2.1 Access of women in the market has increased: A total of 1,092 women have gained access to the market against the target of 570. Rate of achievement is 192% against target. This is of 66% than the target. This promotes freedom of choice of women as consumers.</p> <p>3.2.2 Started business in the market: In the reporting period, a total of 150 women has newly started business in their household by establishing small grocery shops. This will help to improve the economic conditions of these families.</p>
3.3 Increased women voice have exercised equal access to inheritance resources;	<p>3.3.1 Women's access to inheritance: In the reporting period a total of 119 women raised claims and demanded their inherited property. As a result of collective pressure, 75 women members already received property from the parents' side, which is 11.16, against the target of 830. Rate of achievement is of 14% against target This has encouraged other women to demand the property and assets that are rightfully theirs, which is a strong indication of women's empowerment and sustainable economic wellbeing.</p> <p>3.3.2 Legal stapes: In the reporting period, one legal action (court case) has field to established rights of inherited property.</p>
3.4 Increased participation of women in economic and productive activities	<p>3.4.1 Increased participation in income generation activities: A total of 1,023 women have newly started economic activities in the reporting period. Such as employed in different sectors -25; grocery-16; home gardening-274; tailoring-57; handy craft-127; poultry-384 and livestock-140, against the target of 525. Rate of achievement is 195% against target. These initiatives have contributes to economic condition of target women. It is to be noted that, on an average increased by taka 700. This significantly contributes to improve their economic position.</p> <p>3.4.2 Increased employment in local market: A total of 3 women have employed in local market shops. Such as restaurant-1 and bakery-2. This is positive indication of women access to market in economic sectors and income also increased.</p> <p>3.4.3 <i>Participation of the groups in collective economic activities:</i> A total of 20 groups (w-17 and m-3) have newly undertaken collective economic activities. This is an indication of increased economic empowerment of women group members.</p> <p>3.4.4 <i>Generated collective profit:</i> During the reporting period, women members generated a profit of Taka.144,644. This is very positive indication of economic empowerment of members. This clearly indicates that through awareness building and mobilisation activities the members achieved collective economic empowerment. They also spent a smaller amount of money on buying food for their families as they could fulfil their daily food requirements with their own production.</p>
<b>Outcome 4: Women's rights are established and public support is generated to encourage effective implementation of law and policy</b>	

<p>4.1 Increased community members take proactive participation to support/demand women's equal rights in productive resources</p>	<p>4.1.1 Increase in continuity and quality of issue-based movements: In the reporting period a total of 516 movements/mobilisations were organised by the groups. Of these movements, 180 were primarily planned and organised by the male groups, against the target of 117. Rate of achievement is 154% against target. Moreover, there was active participation of men in all the movements regarding the issue of violence against women, strengthening genders sensitivity within men and women's groups, as well as within society at large. In addition to that, 51 protests were organised by the collective initiative of women and men groups, against the target of 95. Rate of achievement is 54% against target. In the reporting period, groups were more focused on the issues of child marriage; property inheritance rights of women; access to government services; and religious fundamentalism.</p> <p>4.1.2 Media interaction: In the reporting period, a total of 6 press conference on the issue of violence against women in Netrokona district and 26 issue-based movements/mobilisations on the issue of violence against women were publicised in local newspapers.</p>
<p>4.2 An informal pressure group demand women's security, rights and effective implementation of law: policy;</p>	<p>4.2.1 Creating pressure: In the reporting period, 6 Human Chain organised on the issue of against sexual violence in Dhaka University and Acid crime (Netrakona-2, Kumarkhali-1, Bagatipara-2 and Chorghat-1). On the other hand, 2 memorandums along with mass signature have been submitted memorandum to Upazila Nirbahi Officer and policy station at Bagatipara.</p> <p>4.2.2 Legal action taken by the groups: During the reporting period, groups have filed 23 cases regarding violence against women in instances when local influential people tried to resolve the criminal offences through <i>shalish</i>. It is evident that groups are playing an important role in taking legal action against women's persecution. It is to be noted that, the legal cases are in currently under court procedure.</p> <p>4.2.3 Application for legal aid support: In the reporting period a total of 10 applications were submitted for getting support from the government legal aid fund. In addition to that, 3 women applicant received support from the government for conducting their cases.</p> <p>4.2.4 Building linkage with government department and elected representative: In the day celebration events Netrokona district and different upazila level government public officials, elected representatives and other organisation like Mohila Parishad have been participated with target group members. This is positively contributed to building direct relation and linkage between government officials and groups members. Through this process some of the positive commitment particularly to stop child marriage and stop violence on women.</p> <p>4.2.5 Raising voice for effective implementation of policy and law: Seminar: Positive environment has created towards women rights come out from different stakeholder such as Deputy Commissioner (DC), Police Super, Lawyer, Upazila Chairmen, Women Vice-chairmen, Union Chairmen in Netrokona district. Recommendation/ Commitments are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Marriage registrar shouldn't register any marriage at outside of their own union.</li> <li>✓ Make the birth register certificate compulsory for marriage registration.</li> <li>✓ Before signing at birth certificate, the teachers should check it physically.</li> <li>✓ Raise up Village Level Awareness about Health, Agriculture and Education.</li> </ul> <p>These are positive commitment to strengthen collective initiative for effective implementation of policy and law towards ensuring women and human rights.</p>



	<p>4.2.6 Representation at Upazila level: Two representatives from TSDS, represent the community problem, demand, and voice in “Women in Development (WID) Committee” and “Law and Order Committee” at Chorghat Upazila. This is a positive indication to raise marginalised voice and seeking solidarity with citizen organizations and elected local government representatives to effective function and implementation of government policy.</p> <p>4.2.7 Dialogue and advocacy for ensuring transparency and accountability: In the reporting period, a total of 5 dialogues were organised between representatives of the organisations, government officials, and elected representative. Some of the dialogues were with the Union Parishad; Upazila Parishad; Upazila Administration; Police department; the government Legal Aid Committee; . The dialogues were beneficial in ensuring the collective efforts to stop violence against women, and towards access to government services.</p>
<p>4.3 Network and linkage of local organization with district and national level take collective action</p>	<p>4.3.1 Increase of linkage and collective action at upazila level: 3 meeting were held with local Mohila Parishad, Press club, Lawyers Association, as well as in citizen organisations and local government representatives increased linkage and collective action.</p> <p>4.3.2 Enhance network and linkage: In the reporting period, “One billion rising” campaigning gradually expanded the programme areas. Local groups developed their relation and linkage with “One billion rising” campaigning in Bagatipara and Kumarkhali upazila.</p> <p>4.3.3 Collective initiative for demanding recognition of women as agricultural labour: Through seminar on “Land Right, Food Sovereignty and Rural Women” organized by Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Nijera Kori and Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA).Collective demand have generated to established recognition for woman as agricultural labour at national level. The demand presented in print and electronic media.</p>

