

## LRP Information

Name of the Organization: Dalit

LRP title: PRHDSEC (Promoting Rights & Human Dignity of the Socially Excluded Communities

LRP #: 42

Topics	Description											
Location of LRP	Keshabpur, Jashore											
Duration (start date & phase out date)	July-2011 to December-2020											
Number of Sponsor Children	F	M	Total	Total children				F	M	Total		
	414	410	824					635	610	1245		
LRP focus	RJ&DG											
Group information (#s)	RAC		SBK	10	Youth	0	Girls	0	VAW	0	Others (Dalit Unnoyan Forum)	1
		13										
Connection with other Strategic priorities	WR&GE / R&CJ/ Young People											
Major Achievements of LRP life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1245 dalit students is enrolling in their classes without drop out.</li> <li>2 lac taka have been specially allocated in Up budget for the development of dalit people.</li> <li>12 women have been elected as SMC member in govt primary school.</li> <li>Above 2500 dalit people have been accessed in Social SafetyNet program from 2011.</li> <li>3 women group have successfully brought electricity and brick made road in their village.</li> <li>Dalit people raised voice against discrimination in primary school.</li> <li>Above 15 movements which are contributing to dalit community.</li> </ul>											
Major Achievement in 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One representative from dalit community elected as Up standing committee member.</li> <li>Six dalit community women elected as SMC member.</li> <li>4 early marriage have been stopped by RAG.</li> <li>One woman group played important role against discrimination of Dalit students of govt primary school.</li> <li>Two upazilla level movement launched by Keshabpur Dalit development to protest violence against woman and child.</li> <li>One upazilla level movement conducted by Keshabpur Dalit development against the use of discriminating word in the question paper of primary exam .</li> <li>Twelve drop out dalit students have been started to continue their education.</li> <li>1320 dalit people have been included in social safety net program of government.</li> </ul>											
Status of past & present interventions	<p><b>Status of past intervention:</b></p> <p><b>Women's Position and condition:</b> Majority women were very poor, vulnerable and marginalized than men in Keshabpur especially in the targeted areas. Illiteracy among the women was very high. It was recognized that poverty contributed to increase vulnerability and excluded the women from the decision-making process. Exploitation, discrimination, deprivation, insulting remarks, beating, sexual abuse, domestic violence, trafficking and dowry murders are well experienced by women in Bangladesh</p>											

**Violence against Women:** Violence against women is common feature in the areas. The women were discriminated in the family, society and state. For this discrimination the women had been suffering from insecurity and experiencing multi-dimensional suppressions.

**Domestic Violence:** Domestic violence was high like other part of the upazilla.

**High Risk Pregnancy:** The illiteracy and absence of awareness among the community people caused high prevalence of child marriage which causes of high risk of pregnancy.

**Lack of safe drinking water:** The community people of Jessore were facing in high crisis of safe drinking water.

**Lack of women's empowerment, and violence against women:**

The lack of women's empowerment, and the violence and discrimination against women and girls was identified as a major problem facing the area by local community and government members. Women are disempowered at the household and community level. In the household, women did not have the right to participate in household decisions and family planning. At the community level, women were not participating or engaged in social arbitration. Women's participation in the Union Parishad was very minimal.

**Early marriage is prominent in the area.** The average age for a girl to marry was 12 years of age. Eve-teasing from adolescent boys to adolescent girls was a factor resulting in high dropout rates (40%) of girls from school. Eve-teasing is very high.

There was significant lack of awareness among women and girls. The women are not aware of marriage and birth registration. Adolescent girls were not aware of their menstrual hygiene issues. While domestic violence was common and habituated, lack of legal aid assistance prevents proper reprimand. The women were not getting their due entitlements and privileges from the Union Parishad or local administration. The women were not included in any committee like School Management Committee (SMC), Parents and Teachers Association (PTA) or any other local committee.

**Status of present intervention:**

1. One representative from dalit community elected as Up standing committee member.
2. Six dalit community women elected as SMC member.
3. 4 early marriage have been stopped by RAG.
4. One-woman group played important role against discrimination of Dalit students of govt primary school.
5. Two upazilla level movement launched by Keshabpur Dalit development to protest violence against woman and child.
6. One upazilla level movement conducted by Keshabpur Dalit development against the use of discriminating word in the question paper of primary exam .
7. Twelve drop out dalit students have been started to continue their education.
8. 1320 dalit people have been included in social safety net program of government.

Project located in LRP and with other local NGO to create linkage	Paritran, Shushilan, BRAC, DAM, Aso Bacte shikhi
Total budget for last 3 years	2016-BDT (Regular giving-BDT 20,28,676.00 + Project-BDT) 2017-BDT (Regular giving-BDT 27,05,000.00+ Project-BDT) 2018-BDT (Regular giving-BDT 28,04,902.00 + Project-BDT)
Special issues which will be link with social movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dalit</li> <li>● Education</li> <li>● Good governance</li> <li>● Health</li> <li>● Climate change</li> </ul>
Challenges if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Community Conflict</li> <li>● Delay approval of NGOAB</li> </ul>