

Annual Progress Report 2009

People's Reporting Centre (PRC)

Strengthening Partnership Between People
and Local Elected Bodies for better
Management of Union Parishad in
Bangladesh



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7 Circuit House Road, Ramna, Dhaka-1000
Phone: 9344225-6, 9360588-9
e-mail: dwatch@bangla.net
Website: www.dwatch-bd.org

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0. Executive Summary

Democracywatch has been implementing ‘People’s Reporting Centre: Strengthening Partnership between People and Local elected Bodies for better management of Union Parishad in Bangladesh’ at 28 unions in Bangladesh since March 2006 which will continue till December 2010. The objective of the project is to let the poor and disadvantaged people gain access to better services concerning health, education, agriculture and alternative dispute resolution. Moreover, the project will ensure people’s participation in budgeting, planning, implementation and monitoring of UP activities and get people’s organization such as Citizen Committees, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organization (CBOs) involved in the implementation process and play watchdog role. The project will contribute towards establishing an accountable and transparent Union Parishad in the project areas. Furthermore, determine practice and policy gaps and conduct lobby for reform. There is scope for strengthening of institutional capacity of Democracywatch and Partner NGOs while implementing the Project.

Key developments: Democracywatch has undertaken a number of activities during the last year which has enhanced people’s participation in UPs development and financial planning. With the assistance of PRC 22 UPs conducted participatory budgeting. Five more UPs have done the same process without any support from DW which indicates the sustainability of PRC approach. These UPs have identified their local needs through ward level pre-budget meetings. Citizen committee members met regularly and put forward their recommendations to UP through ward level 168 coordination meetings. UP representatives, standing committee members, representatives from service delivery bodies and CC members took part in these meetings. PRC coordination meetings are significant as this is a multi-stakeholder forum to discuss local problems and needs. During the reporting period the organization successfully facilitated the process of resolving 80 local disputes of which many were on early marriage, dowry and domestic violence against women. Through this process at least 160 people and their families have obtained access to fair justice. Local community people received information on holding tax, birth registration and importance of participatory open budget through 504 yard meetings. We hope with the experiences of yard meeting PRC UPs can efficiently undertake ‘Ward Shava’ which has been made mandatory by UP Act 2009. During 2009 Democracywatch identified and analyzed a number of critical issues and put forwarded recommendations to improve UPs image, uphold human rights and enhance financial authority. Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives acknowledged and expressed solidarity with the recommendations. We will have to keep on lobbying with the policymakers.

Problems and proposed solutions: If we broadly analyze the problems that we experienced during the reporting period are as follows,

- I. Policy level: Some of the UPs are not keen to undertake new development initiative as their tenure is ending. There is also some newly built tension among UP, Upazilla and UNO that affected our programmes. We are identifying the legal problems and will carry on policy advocacy in order to clarify them in the rules issued by the government.
- II. Programme level: DW could not undertake a number of activities of which the majority were national level programmes. Although during the reporting period DW organized a number of policy advocacy intervention, some planned events had to be postponed due to long



Parliament sessions and time constraints. We are continuing a number of national level activities which will be completed within first half of current year.

- III. Management level: Staff dropout at the field level posed some difficulty on the programme implementation. DW management is concerned about the matter and taken necessary steps to boost staff motivation.

Critical issues including decisions not completed: According to our implementation experiences and lessons learnt the PRC team feels to review a number of activities i.e. SAT, PRC manual, VAW, structure and citizen committees and some advocacy seminars. We have raised these issues to our review consultant.

1. Introduction:

In Bangladesh, a decentralized system of Local Government (LG) based on the devolution of powers, authorities and functions always remained a cherished goal of the people. During last one decade, local government and issues related to local governance have become the central focus of discussion and debate among the civil society activists, local government officials, researchers and other critical stakeholders including the elected office bearers of the Local Government Institutions (LGI).

After long time Upazila chairman and vice chairman have taken over their duties through election held in 22nd January 2009. Besides in the first parliament session a bill on Upazila act 1998 amended for further implementation has passed with absolute support. A few article consequently 25(1), (2), 27(4) and 42(3) stated that Upazila Parishad must take the advice of MPs, inform them on any dealings with government, each and every meeting resolution should be sent to the MP along with the government and it is mandatory for the Upazila to take MPs advice for any development planning.

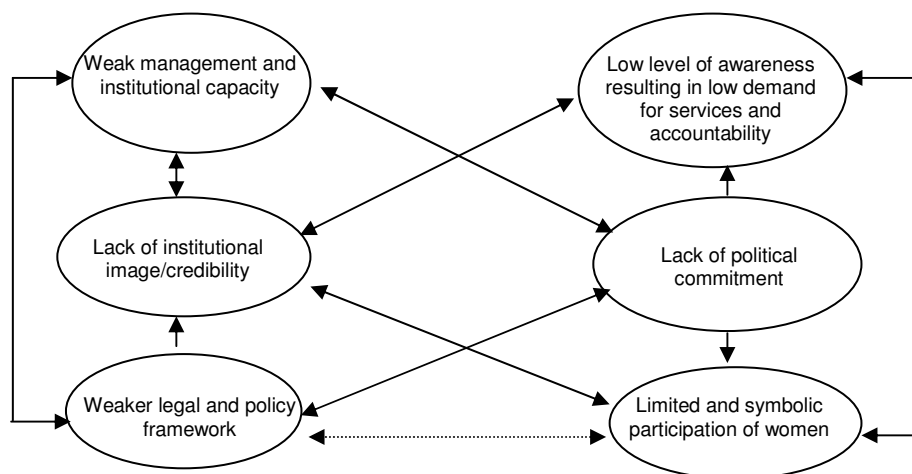
In 2009 the local government sector in Bangladesh has made a remarkable progress by enacted four (Upazila, City Corporation, Municipality and Union Parishad) Acts passed for the first time through a fair discussion process in the Parliament. On the other hand LGIs are experiencing influence of political leaders during implementing various safety net programmes.

Democracywatch believes that good governance can only be achieved through a strong local government with the contribution and participation of the local people. With a view to establish a society where people are able to exercise their democratic rights in all spheres of life irrespective of their socio-economic, cultural and political identity or status the organization is working in this sector seriously. After the short journey of PRC, Democracywatch gained enormous experiences and learning, which are portrayed in this report.

2. Overall Project development

2.1 Evaluation of the pertinence of the project strategy, and eventual need for adjustments

If we look into the context of local government in Bangladesh we find some critical issues which at a glance are as follows,



Strategic focuses of the PRC project are,

- i) Sensitize and encourage community to participate in UP financial and development planning thus improve grassroots level service delivery and accountability of elected officials to their electorates,
- ii) Enhance multi party interaction with UP (interaction between UP, community, local administration, service delivery bodies, CBO, CSO and media),
- iii) Determine policy issues and conduct advocacy campaign to pave the ways for transparent and accountable LGI, and
- iv) Learn from the experiences of implementation and enhance organizational capacity of Democracywatch and local partner NGOs.

Having a close look into the critical issues of LG in Bangladesh the PRC project has been developed and achieved some success in increasing public awareness about the functions of LG, initiating community participation in UP planning and decision making thus improving institutional image of LGI, improving management and institutional capacity, enhancing women's participation and determining legal and policy issues that hinder the process of decentralization.

Since last two-three years with the support of donors Bangladesh government has initiated an umbrella program called Local Government Support Program (LGSP) in order to devolve financial authority, improve service delivery, democratic decision making, participation, transparency and accountability of the UPs. Ward level planning and open budgeting are two important aspects of LGSP which has relevance with PRC. Moreover, the newly created provision for at least two 'Ward Shava' per year for development and financial plan of UP government has taken a breakthrough decision. If UPs practice the process properly we believe, people's engagement in decision making process will be ensured. During the implementation of PRC we have experienced hardship as there was absence of such an all-

inclusive initiative. Some UPs practice participation only for the sake of the project and continuous effort by DW. Now making 'Ward Shava' and 'Open Budget' mandatory UPs will consider this as a part of UP functions. For the rest of the period PRC will concentrate to assist UPs so that they can make participatory processes more effective.

2.2 Overall progress in relation to immediate objectives

During the reporting period 97% activities have been completed. Percentages of the field level implementation are, Jessore 99%, Nilphamari 98%, Gazipur 97% and Dinajpur 95%. At the national level 42% activities have been undertaken. 11% of the remaining activities are ongoing and 3% have already been completed during current phase.

An overview in relation to the overall progress of the project is as follows:

Immediate objectives	Progress analysis (Jan.-Dec. '09)
<p>Objective: 1 Poor and disadvantaged people are enjoying access to better services on health, education, agriculture and alternative dispute resolution.</p> <p>Outputs</p> <p>1.1 UP standing committees and officials are capacitated for involving citizen committees and general people to identify and address problems through participatory analysis, planning and budgeting.</p> <p>1.2 Developed strong and effective networks among UP standing committees, Govt. service providers and other stakeholders at local level for creating access to health, education, agriculture and legal services for the poor and disadvantaged women, men and children.</p>	<p>98% activities under immediate objective 1 have been completed during the reporting period.</p> <p>100% standing committees on health, education, agriculture and law & order have been formed in target UPs.</p> <p>Over 50% standing committees on health, education, agriculture and law & order are keen to meet regularly and address local problems, service delivery issues.</p>
<p>Objective: 2 Involve Citizen Committees, General people, CSO, CBOs in budgeting, planning, implementation and monitoring UP activities</p> <p>Outputs</p> <p>2.1 Developed and well-functioned PRC as a platform where LEB, CC and general citizens can identify issue, make effective plan to address the problems and implement programme in a participatory process.</p> <p>2.2 Mobilized and sensitised mass people, community based organizations, civil society organizations, local media for demanding transparency and accountability</p>	<p>98% activities have been completed under this objective.</p> <p>At least 50% of 2,882 citizen committee members in 252 wards are playing watchdog role on UP functions and service delivery at local level.</p> <p>PRC has been established as a participatory approach in at least 70% of the target UPs.</p>

of UP through their participation.	
<p>Objective: 3 Greater Constituency at both local and national level on accountable and transparent LGI are in place</p> <p>Outputs 3.1 Identified gaps and limitations in policy, system and practices of LGI 3.2 Micro issues are raised at macro level on local governance and pro-poor issues</p>	<p>64% activities have been completed under objective 3.</p> <p>Critical issues on UP's legal framework, service delivery, resource, rights of the grassroots, image and participation have been identified.</p> <p>During the reporting period DW put forwarded a number of micro level issues including several policy issues to the national and policy level which includes Parliamentary committee on the Ministry of LGRD&Co, government representatives, media, researchers, experts and activists.</p>
<p>Objective: 4 Institutional Capacity of Democracywatch staff and Partner NGOs will be improved to implement the Project.</p> <p>Outputs Institutional capacity of DW as Human Rights organization has been developed and continued planned project activities.</p>	<p>Over 70% activities have been completed under objective 4.</p> <p>Enhanced capacity, Improved monitoring, reporting and coordination among DW and PNGOs.</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of the PNGOs to implement governance and human rights programme.</p> <p>Institutional capacity of DW has improved to work at the grassroots level.</p>

2.3 Overall status on expenditure

Head	Amount (BDT)
Total Budget for January-December 09	1,21,25,242
Previous Unspent Balance	2,920,425
Fund Received during the Period	1,12,39,702
Total Expenses	1,13,50,063
Unspent Balance	28,10,064

2.4 Overall evaluation of achievements in relation to expenditure

Head Expenses	Amount (BDT)
Programme Personal	99%
Administrative Personal	100%
Activity and Running Cost	96%
Recurring Cost	87%
Audit Expenses	100%

3. Achievements

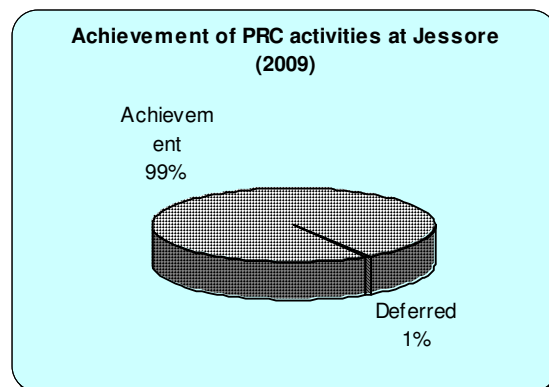
Analysis of outputs and expenditure.

3.1 General Project Status and Performance

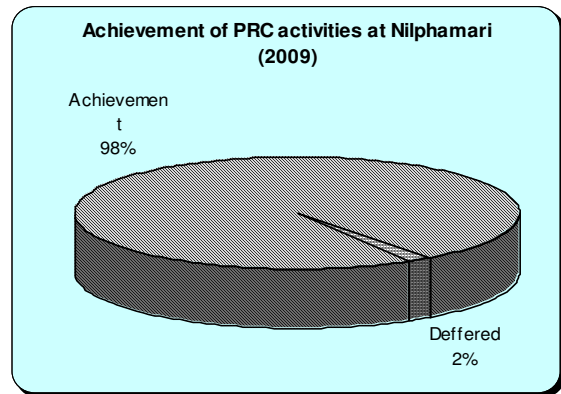
Achievement of PRC (January-December 09)				
SLNO	Area	Target Activities	Achievement	Deferred
1	Jessore	705	700	5
2	Dinajpur	198	189	9
3	Nilphamari	246	241	5
4	Gazipur	197	192	5
5	National	43	23	20

The overall performance of the project in terms of programme implementation is satisfactory. According to our monitoring report 97% of the target activities have been achieved during the year 2009 as per target plan. The overall performance is shown in the following pie chart:

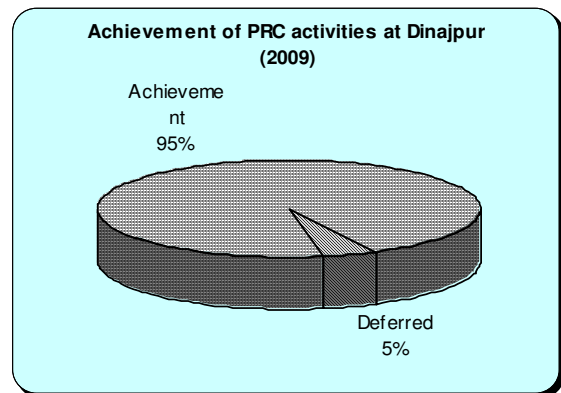
A total number of 702 events were planned for implementation in 15 unions of Jessore district over a period of last year (January – December 2009). It should be mentioned that in Jessore we have achieved about 99% of total target which evident the satisfactory progress of implementation of the project.



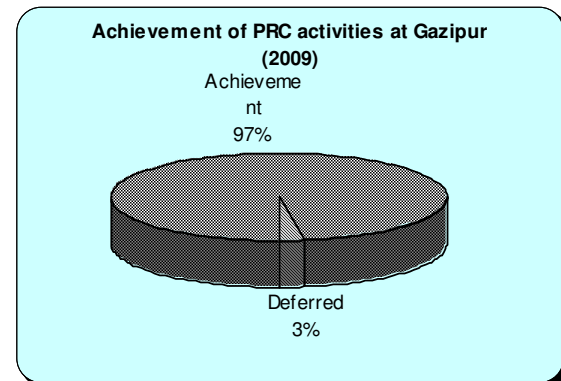
98% of the targeted activities in the project areas at Nilphamari district have been completed during this period. Out of 243 events, a number of 238 events have been held by Democracywatch and its partners.



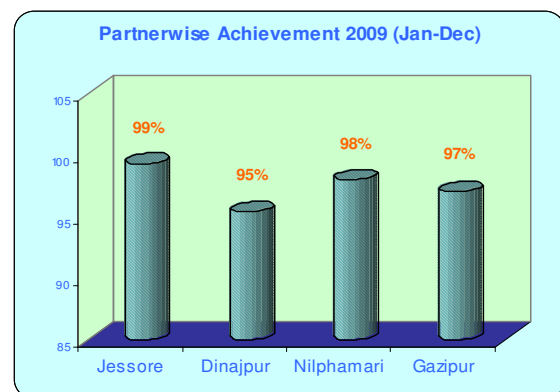
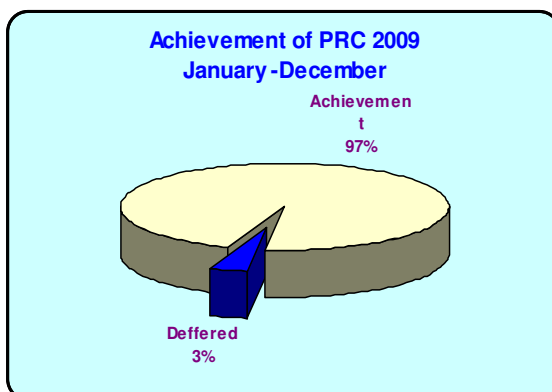
95% of the targeted activities in the project areas at Dinajpur district have been completed during this period. Out of 195 events, a number of 186 events have been held by Democracywatch and its partners over the year 2009.



A total number of 194 events have been designed for 4 unions of Gazipur; within this period 187 activities have been conducted.



Out of 1389 events, we have organized 1342 events at field level which is 97% of total targets.



3.2 Achievements January-December 09

[illegible]

SL	Name of activity	Target with deferred (Jan-Dec 2009)	Dhaka			Jessore		Dinajpur		Gazipur		Nilphamari		Total Achieve	Total Deferred
			T	A	O	T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A		
	Output- 4														
3.34	M&E tools develop and print	1	1											0	1
3.35	Annul partnership meeting	1	1	1										1	0
3.36	Mid Term Review	1	1		1									0	1
	Quarterly Financial report	5	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0
	Semi Annual Progress Report	5	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0
	Annual Progress Report	5	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	0
	Audit	1	1												
	Total	1389	43	19	4	705	700	198	189	197	192	246	241	1341	48

3.3 Achievements in terms of output

Output

- 1.1 UP standing committees and officials are capacitated for involving citizen committees and general people to identify and address problems through participatory analysis, planning and budgeting.

Achievements

According to our approved work plan we were supposed to facilitate 22 open budget sessions. Within this period a number of ten open budget sessions were conducted in the project areas at Jessore district. A series of budget sessions were held on 21 May, 2009 at Basundia union, on 23 May at Narendrapur Union, on 28 May at Lebutola Union, on 30 May at Noapara Union, on 30 May at Upashahar Union, on 31 May at Ramnagar Union, on 31 May at Deyara Union, on 14 June at Kashimpur Union, on 24 June Fathepur union and on 25 June Chancra union of Jessore. out of

15 union of jessore A number of four open budget sessions were conducted in the project area under Dinajpur district. Another series of sessions have been conducted on 4 June at Palsha Union, on 6 June at Ghoraghat Union, on 9 June at Bulakipur Union and on 10 June at Singra Union in Dinajpur.

Another series of open and participatory budget sessions were conducted in selected PRC project areas in Gazipur. The budget sessions were held on 17 June at Kaultia Union, on 28 June at Pubail Union, on 28 June at Bason Union respectively. Similarly, budget sessions was held in Nilphamari on 9 June at Paschim Satnai, on 11 June at Purbo Chatnai, on 13 June at Balapara, on 15 June at Gayabari and on 17 June at Khogakhoribari Union respectively.

Prior to conducting the participatory budget Democracywatch and its partner organizations conducted a series of Pre-budget session in 4 districts. 22 pre-budget sessions were organized where elected chairman, local people, elite, teachers, women representatives, doctors, local journalist and many. Other representatives from different professional groups were present to identify and prioritize their



Pre-Budget at Fathepur UP in Jessore



Participatory Open Budget at Palsha UP in Dinajpur

problems. On the basis of the problems and priorities identified, a draft budget was prepared for UP's consideration. The whole exercise was participatory. This is how the process of UP budget-making has been more transparent which has been appreciated by local community.

During the reporting period PRC observed the process and functions of UP standing committees. All 28 UPs have formed their committees. Over 50% standing committees on health, education, agriculture and law & order are functional. In Jessore Kachua, Chachra, Narandrapur and Ramnagar UP standing committee on agriculture addressed the limitation of the farmers about technical knowledge on use of fertilizer, pesticide and disease of different crops to Dr. Sunil Roy, Upazila Agriculture Officer. Dr. Roy then arranged training for 300 farmers on modern technology, use of fertilizer, pesticide etc. All together approximately 5,000 farmers of 15 UPs in Jessore Sadar upazila received training.



Coordination Meeting at Pachim Chatnai UP at Nilphamari

Output

- 1.2 Developed strong and effective networks among UP standing committees, Govt. service providers and other stakeholders at local level for creating access to health, education agriculture and legal services for the poor and disadvantaged women, men and children

Achievement

- PRC organize by-monthly coordination meetings among citizen committee members, ward members, representatives from health, education, agriculture departments and local NGOs at UP level. Problems related to service delivery and issues addressed by yard meetings and discussed in the coordination meetings. A number of 168 Coordination Meetings have been conducted in 28 UPs in year 2009 of which 90 have been held in Jessore, 24 in Gazipur, 30 in Nilphamari and 24 in Dinajpur.
- Out of targeted 84 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) by Union Parishad, 80 ADR have been completed in the year 2009 of which 12 are in Gazipur, 16 in Nilphamari, 8 in Dinajpur and 44 in Jessore. Early marriage, dowry and domestic violence against women were major problems. Four disputes could not be resolved during the reporting period. In reality number of local disputes are more but due to time and budget constraints PRC planned, observed and provide technical assistance (application form filling, collecting supporting documents, motivate the presence of the defender and offender) for the process of 84 disputes.

Bangladesh is country of communal society where every family and individual has strong social bondage. In this society people prefer to resolve their conflicts and disputes through mutual understanding and in an informal way rather than going to a formal court. Therefore, in the rural community majority of the local disputes are resolved through

Salish although we have the provision of Village Court. In PRC UPs the scenario is not much different. Although we have the provision of village court in all UPs but it is more functioning in nine UPs. Whenever a case (mostly on dowry, domestic violence and property related disputes) is not resolved by the Salish then it forwarded to the VC.

A Brief Analysis and Impact

- Participatory budget declaration is one of the most important tasks of UP which entails projection of income and expenditure of UP before the people. This process ensures transparency and accountability which prerequisite for good governance. Considerable proportion of budget allocation has been used in poverty eradication and human development such as education, agriculture and health. In 2009 we planned to assist 22 UPs for their open budget. Out of the remaining six, five UPs were keen and invited DW to observe their open budget process. The entire process of budget discussion and question & answer session has contributed to promoting participation of people. It can be mentioned that through continuous intervention of PRC target UPs have adopted open budget as a part of their regular UP function. On the other hand through ward level Yard Meetings marginalized are addressing their needs which are put forwarded by citizen committee members during UP budget process. Thus PRC is facilitating pro-poor open budget.
- Farmers of Jessore are benefited from the training organized by Upazila Agriculture Officer which took place by the persistent demand of UP standing committee. Production of rice, potato and vegetable has remarkably increased. Md. Zamair who is a farmer and a member of our citizen committee of Mangarpur, Isali UP has been declared as a successful farmer and interviewed by 'Ridoye Mati O Manush' a popular TV programme by Channel i. He became successful by using non-poisoned pesticide. Other farmers are now motivated and following Md. Zamir.
- Citizen committees in 28 UPs have emerged as grassroots level civil society and playing watchdog role over UP and service delivery bodies. Thus the accountability and transparency of local service delivery bodies and elected representatives have improved.
- At least 160 people and their families have got access to justice. They also got fair judgment through PRC intervention in the Salish process. Also through this process local community is being sensitized about domestic violence, dowry, early marriage etc.

Output-2:

- 2.1 Developed and well-functioned PRC as a platform where LEB, CC and general citizens can identify issue, make effective plan to address the problems and implement programme in a participatory process.

Achievements

Targeted all 112 quarterly citizen committee meetings have been held of which 16 were held in Gazipur, 20 in Nilphamari, 16 in Dinajpur and 60 in Jessore in 2009. Approximately in all PRC UPs citizen committees are vibrant and playing watchdog role. After couple of years citizen committee members are also members of UP standing committees and taking proactive role in making UP level committees functioning. Citizen committee members also started to facilitate ward level yard meetings and putting forward grassroots concerns on

service deliver to the government officials through by-monthly coordination meetings. In some areas of Jessore CC members are organizing meeting in their own initiatives.



LEB Workshop at Palsha UP at Dinajpur

During the reporting period PRC organized 28 training sessions for local elected bodies (LEB) of which 15 in Jessore, 4 in Dinajpur, 5 in Nilphamari and 4 in Dinajpur in year 2009. 252 male and 76 female UP representatives received training on service delivery, transparency and accountability. Topics covered during the training were roles and responsibilities of service delivery bodies in UP level, procedure of Salish and village court, how UP representatives can ensure transparency and accountability etc.

According to our approved work plan all 504 targeted yard meetings have been conducted of which 270 in Jessore, 90 in Nilphamari, 72 in Dinajpur and 72 in Gazipur. Yard meetings are important in order to initiate participatory approach in local governance. Eventually yard meetings complement the participatory mechanism of LGSP and Ward Shava (which has recently been made mandatory by UP Act 2009).

Output

- 2.2 Mobilized and sensitised mass people, Community based organizations, civil society organizations, local media for demanding transparency and accountability of UP through their participation.

Achievements

- 56 spot campaigns have been undertaken in the project areas. UP level service delivery was major issue of the spot campaigns. Community people became aware about UPs services and transparency, accountability.
- 56 Video shows were undertaken to raise awareness on demerits of early marriage, dowry, polygamy, Village court and ADR, UPs services, their different rights and responsibilities towards UP.
- During the reporting period, local community determined local problems and needs which they recommended UPs to consider in the budget for 2009-2010.



Spot Campaign at Ghoraghat UP in Dinajpur



Yard Meeting at Palsha UP in Dinajpur

Citizen committee members took important role in order to incorporate local needs in the UP budgets. All targeted 504 yard meetings have been held in this year.

- A poster has been developed, printed and disseminated in order to raise awareness and motivate people to pay tax. From our experience it has been focused that people expect services in return to pay tax. In this regard the poster also reflects the duties and responsibilities of UPs on transparent and accountable management of the taxpayers' money thus improve service delivery. During the period we have printed 18,000 posters of which 12,000 have been disseminated and displayed in different locations of 28 UPs. Remaining 6,000 will be displayed and distributed in different upcoming activities.

A Brief Analysis and Impact

Yard meetings have been appeared to be a forum unheard voices. Deprived people especially village women raise their problems to ward member. Afterward this are discussed in the coordination meetings, CC meetings and forwarded to UP and service delivery bodies. Spot campaigns, video & documentary shows were successful to promote UPs roles and functions to the community people as well as their rights and responsibilities. These processes made local community vibrant and vocal to demand rights. They are keener to attend yard meetings and make elected member listen to their demands. For example,

In Shekhalipara of Singra UP, Dinajpur people faced sudden death of their cattle. They could not determine the reason and raised the issue at the yard meeting. Mr. Abdul Khalek a village physician and CC member came to know about the matter and informed local veterinary officer. They did not get any positive response and through coordination meeting seek the help of upazila veterinary surgeon. They received vaccine from upazila health office and immunized their cattle. After this deaths of their cattle have reduced. This is how yard meeting has become a platform to address local problem.



Citizen committees are taking innovative initiatives to address local needs. For instance, In the Kefayat Nagar in ward no. 1 of Bashundia UP, Jessore CC has initiated an agriculture club. Muslem Gazi who received training from Integrated Pest Management (IPM) supported by Danida is the main initiator of the club. Local farmers, CC members, ward member and local agriculture officer are the member of the club. In the club they share about different disease of crops, what fertilizer and pesticide is appropriate for which crop etc. Also local farmers are getting training from Muslem Gazi and local agriculture officer. Farmers are being benefited from the sharing of information.

At least 70% of our target UPs are running the council in participatory approach. Chairman of Chachra UP in Jessore Mr. Abdul Razzak Ful says 'after we have begun to run the council in participatory approach we are benefited in three aspects. Firstly, since we declare the amount of all allocations openly, we don't have to get the blame as thieves. Secondly, members now cannot blame chairman for any misconduct. Thirdly, since everything is open and transparent we don't

have to face frequent question.’ Apart from becoming open and transparent UPs are also now more oriented about people’s access to service delivery.

Case Study

Lucky Khatun (22), Daughter of Md. Moniruddin. Resident of Kashimpur village, married Kamal Uddin (28), Son of late Ruhul Amin, Farmer, from nearby village, Kazipur, of Ramnagar Union. Kamal’s family was solvent enough owning land and livestock. Both Kamal and Lucky loved each other since before they get married. Their dream of love came into reality through marriage in 2007. The marriage was registered by the local Kazi by dower 30,000 taka with the presence of two family and relatives. Unfortunately, their relationship became colder. After passing a year Kamal started to irritate and misbehave with Lucky. Even he started to return home at mid-night and torture her physically (like slapping, kicking and beating). She understood her mistakes but the time had already passed. Lucky became pregnant and had to tolerate all repressions silently. On 14 October 2009; Kamal demanded 20,000/- taka immediately from Lucky and forced to bring the amount from her family for business purpose. He started to increase torturing Lucky as she disagreed with the proposal. Lucky was forcefully driven away from her husband’s house and returned to her father’s home at Kashimpur on 15 October. Her parents were helpless about the condition of their loving daughter.

Lucky shared her experiences to a relative named Taizel who was a member of citizen committee of ‘Peoples’ Reporting Center (PRC)’. Taizel knew about Alternative Disputer Resolution (ADR) as well as village court through various capacity building programs of PRC. He discussed with several members of Citizen committees namely Akram, Jalil, Samad and Hazrat Ali. They along with Lucky visited UP Member Mr. Liakat Ali. In November 28, 2009, through a long discussion, an allegation was filed on the issue. CC members also tried to motivate Kamal and oriented him about legal implications of such violence against women. Taking the allegation into immediate account with significance, the UP Chairman Mr. Aiyub Hossen and others issues a notice against the incident. Reporting in the village Court, Kamal confessed the charges against him. He also acknowledged his feelings of guilty. It was decided and declared in the open court that Lucky must not be tortured for dowry and Kamal has to maintain the expenses of Lucky’s livelihood. On December 9, Kamal took her wife back in his home seeking apology to Lucky’s family. PRC staff followed up the case and reported that they are still living without any complain.

Output-3:

3.1 Identified gaps and limitations in policy, system and practices of LGI

Achievements

- PRC has initiated two studies during the reporting period. The first one is on 'Status of women in UP' and the other one is on 'Laws that affect UP functions'. Both the studies are going on. We expect to finalize the report by this phase. We also plan to undertake national level policy meetings with the findings of the studies.
- Eight roundtable debate/ discussion meetings were organized in PRC working area (23rd April and 22 October Nilphamari, 02nd May and 29 October Jessore, 14th May and 19 November Dinajpur and 28th May and 26 October Gazipur). Total 538 Participants including local Parliament Members, Upazilla Chairman, Vice Chairman, Women Vice Chairman, Upazilla Nirbahi Officer, Upazilla level service delivery government officials (health, education, family planning, agriculture), UP Chairman, Members, Women Members, Secretary, citizen committee member, civil society organization representatives, journalists, political party representatives, community based organization leaders actively participated. In the first round of meetings at four project areas we have discussed on service delivery. Practical issues that hamper the process of service delivery were determined including way forward. During second round the debate was held on resource mobilization while UP representatives raised their concerns and proposed a number of recommendations to address the problems.



Participatory debate Meeting on Local Level Service Delivery at Dinajpur

All the meetings were lively by the presence of different stakeholders. Through the discussions several local and national level reform issues were identified and discussed. Among other some important issues are,

- There is a lack of coordination between UP representatives and service delivery government officials. Government officials claimed that their sitting arrangement in UP premises is not good. On the other hand UP representatives said that government officials do not account to the UP.
- UP standing committee members expressed that they do not have enough authority to oversee the public services. To improve quality of public service both government officials and UP representatives demanded for standing committee empowerment.
- Neither local communities can complain anybody about poor service delivery nor can they influence the service delivery bodies. Citizen committee members complained that they do not know where to allege about irresponsiveness of the service delivery bodies or their corruption.
- Community people claimed that local elite and politically affiliated people enjoyed the better public services as they have strong liaison with government officials and

- UP representatives. Even sometime local elites manipulate service delivery bodies for their own interest.
- UP has limited source of income and inadequate manpower to meet local demands. Moreover central government grab all the local resources through circulars and executive orders. The issue was raised by the local elected bodies.
 - It is difficult for the elected representatives to collect tax from people. Government should take initiatives to recruit tax collector and assessor. They also proposed for an independent organization which will be responsible for collecting tax.
 - Elected representatives demanded full authority over local resources. The complained that local resource now in the control of government officials. If they are given the authority resources will be well managed and income will increase.
 - Member from civil society proposed for arranging campaign on tax collection. According to them lack of awareness is the root cause for poor tax collection. They also emphasized on transparency and accountability of the council so that people become keener to pay tax.
 - In order to ensure transparency and accountability of government allocations it would be effective to introduce a neutral body responsible for allocations. This body also can play a role to define the criteria of relationships between central government and local government.
 - UP representatives demanded provision of flexibility on model tax schedule so that they could collect enough tax from their local area. They proposed that model tax schedule should be considered as an example, not mandatory. Only then UPs will get the leverage to mobilize local resources.

Output

3.2 Micro issues are raised at macro level on local governance and pro-poor issues.

Achievements

- Four local level press conferences were organized in four project areas in which our local partner NGOs gave a briefing about local problems, progress and concerns. In Dinajpur PRC raised its concern about student dropout in schools especially dropout of girls. PRC seek the intervention of media to promote and motivate parents so that student dropout can be controlled. UP open budget and allocation of local development fund was another important issue of discussion in the press conferences.
- 3 Participatory policy dialogues have been completed in the year 2009.

Democracywatch organized a policy dialogue at National Press Club on 06 September, 2009 on “Image of Union Parishad and People’s Participation”. The dialogue was chaired by M Hafizuddin Khan, Former Advisor to Caretaker Government. Advocate Rahmat Ali MP, Chairman of parliamentary standing committee on the Ministry of LGRD and cooperatives was present as the chief guest. Members of Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD Monowar Hossain

Chowdhury MP, Ashraf Ali Khan Khasru MP and Mr. Hans Hoffmeyer, Senior Adviser/ Programme Coordinator of DANIDA HRGG-PSU were present as special guest.

On the basis of practical experience for working with UP Democracywatch presented a key note paper in which some critical issues were addressed that hinder the process of building public support in favour of UP. Twelve recommendations were proposed for increasing UPs images and people's participation.

After presentation a lively discussion was held among the participants which was moderated by Dr Salahuddin Aminuzzaman, Professor, Department of public administration, Dhaka University.



In the discussion Mrs. Durafshan Chowdhury of UNDP said local representatives are considered as unskilled and ignorance for performing their duties and responsibility that is why the institutions are suffering from image crisis. Jamil Ahmed, Head of program, JATRI said in order to built positive image of Union Parishad media has very significant role to play. But the coordination and communication between local government representatives and journalist need to be addressed properly. Ashraf Ali Khan Khasru, MP said that 'non democratic government has plunged the image of local

government'.

Chief Guest Ad. Rahmat Ali, MP said people of Bangladesh have the supreme power; no laws enact without the concern of people's welfare. Only Constitutional change could not reduce the tension between local government representatives and the Members of Parliament. He invited a team form development sector for further discussion on the proposed recommendations at his office in Parliament.

Major recommendations were,

- a) As NILG and other government training institutes have limited capacity it was suggested that public universities and NGOs should come forward to arrange training for UP representatives.
- b) In order to uphold the image of UP and LGIs should consider journalists as an important stakeholder to promote best practices.
- c) Newly construct UP complex would be a potential place to ensure service for the people. UP representatives and government should use the complex as a one stop centre for local development.

On 09 December, 2009, Democracywatch organized a dialogue on "Human Rights of the grassroots and the role of Union Parishad" at National Press Club. The program was moderated by Mohammad Jahangir, Executive Director of CDC.

In the inaugural speech, Taleya Rehman, Executive Director of Democracywatch, welcomed everyone present in the dialogue to make it significant. The main article was presented by Md. Mamunur Rashid, program officer of PRC.

Special guest Dr. Salauddin M. Aminuzzaman mentioned three points which are linked to human rights of the grassroots. They are, 1. Rights to local resources; 2. Access to traditional service; and 3. Role in decision-making. Dr. Abul Hossain, Director of Multi-Sectoral Program for Violence against Women, emphasized two core issues which are important to ensure human rights – (a) awareness about rights, and (b) communal effort to make it into reality.

Monowar Hossain Chowdhury, MP and Member of Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives added that violations of human rights like human trafficking, early marriage, polygamy, fatwa etc are more at UP level.

Advocate A. K. M. Mozammel Huq, MP and Chair of Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of Land emphasized on capacity building and resource allocation to UP so that they are prepared to deliver emergency human rights services. He also pointed to strengthen village court as 90–95 percent disputes or cases are resolved at local level.



Major recommendations were,

- a) Government monitoring mechanism should strengthen in order to protect human rights in grassroots level. Government need disburse more grants and aid to the UPs.
- b) Human rights education is more important for UP representatives as they deal with local dispute resolution. Participants said only trained elected representatives able to protect early marriage, dowry, and violence against women at UP level.
- c) In order to ensure access to justice for marginalized people village court should operate transparently and impartially. Village court should operate as an independent body.

Democracywatch organized a dialogue on “Analyzing the process of resource mobilization and management at UP level and way forward” at National Press Club on 17 November, 2009. The program was moderated by Mr. Mohammad Jahangir, Executive Director of CDC.

The seminar was chaired by Dr. A. B. M. Mirza Azizul Islam, prominent economist and Former Advisor to the Caretaker Government. Advocate Rahmat Ali MP and Chair of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives was present as chief guest while Mr. Abul Khayer Bhuyan, MP and Member of Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives and LG expert Dr. Tofail Ahmed were present as special guest.

Ms. Taleya Rehman, Executive Director of Democracywatch, welcomed the guests and participants. She said that Democracywatch has been working intensively with Union Parishad (UPs) for more than 10 years. The principal concerns of this journey includes

institutionalizing legal system, activating due procedure, ensuring transparency, establishing accountability, advocacy and capacity building of UP officials.

Wazed Feroj, Program Director of Democracywatch, presented the paper on the critical issues of UP's resource mobilization.

Dr. A. B. M. Mirza Azizul Islam, delivered his speech from a macro perspective in order to internalize the issues discussed in the occasion. He introduced a comparative figure of resource allocation to local government in different countries. Indonesia allocates 34 percent of its national budget to local governments, whereas Bangladesh remains less than 3 percent in the same standing. Reversely it is true that local governments generate only 2 percent of national revenue.

Dr. Tofail Ahmed appreciated the tax collection schemes in UPs but alleged the procedure and weak operational system of collecting resources. He raised question about model tax schedule- whether it reduces UPs independence and circumference in collecting resources. The model tax schedule limits UP to collect taxes for a range of 10 to 500 taka.



Mr. Abul Khayer Bhuyan, MP stressed on proper implementation of existing laws.

Grants should be allocated on the basis of population and circumstances. UPs must be staffed with more and skilled manpower with adequate resources.

Advocate Rahmat Ali, MP said that the strength of the nation depends on strengthening the local government institutions. He emphasized on the joint effort of government and civil society in strengthening good governance in the country.

Major recommendations were,

- a) In compare with other countries local government allocation in Bangladesh should be increased and transfer directly to the local government institutions. Local government institution must have the authority to coordinate all development activity and planning for local development.
- b) Government should follow a standard policy to transfer resources and allocation to the UPs. All allocations to UP (from different ministries under several safety net programmes) should be distributed in a planned way so that UP can make optimum use of allocations.
- c) UP tax collection and assessment process need to reform immediately. In order to increase tax collection skilled assessor and collector should be appointed. Otherwise, there should be a provision for the UP to subcontract tax assessment and collection process to an independent organization. Model tax schedule should have the flexibility to impose tax considering the size of business/ infrastructure.
- d) An independent LG commission needs to be formed with full independence and proper authority. This commission may deal and bargain with government on allocation and resolve the dispute regarding financial allocation.

- Two national press conferences have been organized in 2009.

The first one was held on 22 December 2009 on 'image of UP and way forward'. Representatives from both print and electronic media were present. Wazed Feroj, Program Director presented current context and a number of recommendations. He also urged media professional for positive and investigative reporting and write success stories of UPs.



Md. Khorshed Alam, Chairman of Punimagram UP, Sirajganj and Nargis Akter, the Chairman of Attigram UP and Vice President of Bangladesh Union Parishad Forum (BUPF) addressed the press and answered questions. The event took place at the Dhaka Reporters Unity and received coverage by a number of print and electronic media.

The second press conference was organized on 30 December 2009 on "Critical issues of resource mobilization and management at UP level". The press conference took place at Dhaka Reporters Unity and attended by a number of media professionals, NGOs, LG representatives and experts.

Both the press conferences were successful and received coverage in news paper and national TV channel. Besides news journalist also add their comment on the paper and raised their concerns. Media professionals considering PRC as a reliable source of information to report about Union Parishad.

A Brief Analysis and Impact

- a) DW identified nine broad issues and 12 recommendations to strengthen image and increase people's participation.
- b) Four critical aspects for the violation of human rights have been determined including ten recommendations to reduce vulnerability of UP citizens.
- c) Four major areas (UP's own resource, local resource, government grants and aids and non-government and foreign grants) have been analyzed and 13 recommendations have been prepared in order to of UP.
- d) During 2009 Democracywatch has been successful in establishing strong rapport with the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives. DW put forwarded recommendations to improve UPs image, uphold human rights and enhance financial authority. Besides, a number of policymakers, LG experts, elected representatives, LG association leaders, activists and media professionals attended and supported our advocacy initiatives. Chair and members of Parliamentary

Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives acknowledged and expressed solidarity with the recommendations.

Output 4

Institutional Capacity of DW and its partner NGOs as Human Rights organization has been developed.

Achievements

- In this year PRC arranged Annual Partnership Meeting and Experience Sharing Meeting with all the partner NGOs. During the meeting PNGOs reviewed their activities and tried to identify their limitations. They also learnt about implementation strategy through sharing among themselves.
- Two exposure visits were conducted during 2009.

The first visit was conducted in Purnimagati UP of Ullapara, Sirajgonj on 12 December 2009. Fourteen representatives from Dhaka, Dinajpur and Nilphamari which include UP chairman, members, citizen committee members and PNGOs. The visiting team shared participatory approach and learnt about some innovative initiative by UP e.g. mother's club, aged club, project planning etc.

Another visit was organized on 29 December 2009 in response to JICA invitation PRC team visited Tangail where JICA implemented participatory rural development project in cooperation with Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB).

PRDP-2 introduced a coordination process through Union Coordination Committee meeting (UCCM) where people demand their services from nation building department of government official in each month facilitated by Union Development officer in cooperation with Union Parishad. JICA formed GC (Gram Committee) in every village of Union Parishad as a catalyst to ensure service delivery and other development of Union Parishad which has similarities with PRC activities like formation of CC (Citizen Committee) and monthly coordination meeting. This visit helped PRC team to learn participatory scheme selection process. Representatives from Dhaka, Jessore and Gazipur attended the exposure visit.



A Brief Analysis and Impact

DW and four PNGOs are now more set to implement governance programme at grassroots and policy level.

3.4 *Discussion and analysis of progress and setbacks*

Democracywatch has undertaken a number of activities during the last year which has enhanced people's participation in UPs development and financial planning. With the assistance of PRC 22 UPs conducted participatory budgeting. These UPs have identified their local needs through ward level pre-budget meetings. Citizen committee members met regularly and put forward their recommendations to UP through ward level 168 coordination meetings. UP representatives, standing committee members, representatives from service delivery bodies and CC members took part in these meetings. PRC coordination meetings are significant as this is a multi-stakeholder forum to discuss local problems and needs. During the reporting period the organization successfully facilitated the process of resolving 80 local disputes of which many were on early marriage, dowry and domestic violence against women. Through this process at least 160 people and their families have obtained access to fair justice. Local community people received information on holding tax, birth registration and importance of participatory open budget through 504 yard meetings.

The political situation of Bangladesh has changed by resettlement of a political and democratic government in power. Moreover, third Upazilla election held on 22 January 2009. Upazila system was our long cherished goal but we have noticed conflict of interest and tensions between newly elected Upazila and UP in our project areas like many other places in the country. Now a new problem has emerged: 'if the Upazila chairman is invited in a programme, UP chairmen are reluctant to attend that event'.


During the reporting period the local government sector has made a remarkable progress by enacted four (Upazila, City Corporation, Municipality and Union Parishad) Acts passed for the first time through a fair discussion process in the Parliament. On the other hand LGIs are experiencing influence of political leaders during implementing various safety net programmes.

Due to PRC interventions at least 20 UPs are practicing participatory planning and open budgeting. We fear that in some areas it may be difficult to hold this tempo as UPs current tenure is ending and if the leadership changes.

During 2009 Democracywatch identified and analyzed a number of critical issues and put forwarded recommendations to improve UPs image, uphold human rights and enhance financial authority. Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Ministry of LGRD and Cooperatives acknowledged and expressed solidarity with the recommendations. We will have to keep on lobbying with the policymakers.

3.5 *Influence of external factors (Risks and assumptions)*

1. In Jessore (Arabpur, Narendrapur, Hoibatpur, Bosundia, and Churamankathi UP) government project RDP-25 is working with UP and provided hardware support to UP. This has increased UPs expectation and they now expect infrastructural/ hardware supports.

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2. In some cases Upazilla chairman and parliament member influence and politicize UP activities. Political activists are manipulating the distribution of Test Relief, VGD, VGF etc.
 3. As we know some of uncertainty still exists on Upazila system there are some tensions and conflict of interest among local administration, UP representatives and upazilla chairman, vice chairman. In some cases UP chairman were not interested to come in any program as if Upazilla chairman was present.
 4. UP representatives of the opposition party were less interested to actively participate in their duties.
 5. Some UP representatives are not much keen to undertake development initiatives as their tenure is ending.

3.6 Evaluation of achievements (outputs) in relation to expenditure

Output	Budget	Expenditure	Percentage (%)
Output 1 UP standing committees and officials are capacitated for involving citizen committees and general people to identify and address problems through participatory analysis, planning and budgeting.	8,64,000	9,61,590	111%
1.1 Developed strong and effective networks among UP standing committees, Govt. service providers and other stakeholders at local level for creating access to health, education agriculture and legal services for the poor and disadvantaged women, men and children.			
Output 2 2.1 Developed and well-functioned PRC as a platform where LEB, CC and general citizens can identify issue, make effective plan to address the problems and implement programme in a participatory process.	26,65,200	25,06,003	94%
2.2 Mobilized and sensitized mass people, Community based organizations, civil society organizations, local media for demanding transparency and accountability of UP through their participation.			
Output 3 3.1 Identified gaps and limitations in policy, system and practices of LGI	4,60,000	5,69,899	124%
Output 4 4. Institutional capacity of DW as Human Rights organization has been developed and continued planned project activities	35,70,022	32,22,204	90%

3.7 Justification of eventual lack of consistency

There were some external and internal factors which hindered the consistent implementation of the project such as,

Although we plan the project activities from January but due to delay in NGOAB approval we receive the funding lately and become overwhelmed of activities both at the field and national levels. Therefore, we could not be on schedule and had to defer a number of activities for next year.

During the first phase (Jan-June '09) DW as a member of the Governance Advocacy Forum (GAF) actively contributed and took part in different activities especially with common

policy issues. As a result, we could not carry out a number of national level policy advocacy events. Although we tried hard to cover up national level policy advocacy activities during second phase but due to a number of holidays (Ramadan, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-azha, Durgapuja, Ashura, Victory Day, Christmas etc.) it was not possible to complete all of them.

3.8 Challenges and way forward

- a) Policy level: Some of the UPs are not keen to undertake new development initiative as their tenure is ending. There is also some newly built tension among UP, Upazilla and UNO that affected our programmes. We are identifying the legal problems and will carry on policy advocacy in order to clarify them in the rules issued by the government.
- b) Programme level: DW could not undertake a number of activities of which the majority were national level programmes. Although during the reporting period DW organized a number of policy advocacy intervention, some planned events had to postponed due to long Parliament sessions and time constraints. We are continuing a number of national level activities which will be completed within first half of current year.
- c) Management level: Staff dropout at the field level posed some difficulty on the programme implementation. DW management is concerned about the matter and taken necessary steps to boost staff motivation.


4. Implementation mechanisms

4.1 The functioning of steering mechanisms, project management, planning, monitoring and administration.

DW making all its program decisions at monthly Project Management Meeting (PMM). The PMM participated by Executive Director, Programme Manager, Programme Coordinator, M&E Coordinator, Finance Manager, 1 Internal Auditor, 1 Accountant, 2 Programme Officers and 3 Assistant Program Officers, 1 Technical Assistant and 1 Driver.

Organizational and implementation strategy have been discussed and reviewed from time to time through active participation of PNGOs. Partner organizations used to propose their ideas, views and plans through regular partnership meetings.

For smooth running of the project activities the individual partner usually prepares the work plan, implement and monitor the day to day activities. PNGOs implementing the project with 50 % responsibility of Executive Director in addition to his/her regular work. To run the project they have recruited; 1 Project Coordinator, 1 Programme Officer, 1 Assistant Programme Officer, 1 Union Organizer, 1 Accountant with 50% responsibility and 1 support staff. Alongside partners have recruited 1 PRC Representative from each new union who communicate and give messages to people about PRC. All recruitments are based on the number of UPs and target activities. Management of each partner will provide on the job/in-house and formal training for staff capacity building. A small team of PRC monitoring the project activities and DW is ensuring the necessary capacity building of the individual partners. Partners report to Program Manager and Program Manager reports to the Executive Director of Democracywatch.



Finance Department of DW is keeping accounts for the expenses and produces financial reports. All financial budgeting and reporting will be coordinated by Finance department of DW in close cooperation with the Programme Manager.

DW prepares and submits the periodic and progress reports and programme completion report to DANIDA.

DW in Dhaka and individual partners operate separate bank accounts for projects. The accounting process is carried out in accordance with financial and administrative guideline of DANIDA

An NGO Bureau enlisted firm of chartered accountant and approved by DANIDA conducts audit financial statement at the end of each year. Draft audit reports are sent to DANIDA and finalized with their recommendation.

Democracywatch has appointed one M & E coordinator with full responsibility of developing comprehensive M&E system, tools and techniques, which are practiced both at Democracywatch and field level. DW on a regular basis monitors the implementation of the individual projects based on the developed monitoring system. After the third year Mid Term Review has been initiated which would be an opportunity to look back whether the objectives could be achieved with the present plan or some new ideas need to be incorporated.

4.2 Progress in relation to donor coordination and harmonization

During the reporting period we had the opportunity to visit a number of Danida funded projects at Jessore, Satkhira and Khulna on 7 to 9 April 2009. This is for the first time Danida organized such kind of experience sharing and exchange visit among LG projects. In the visiting team Mr. Hans Hoffmeyer, Head of DANIDA HRGG-PSU, Lola Maria Romero Paz, Ms. Lisa Ryborg, Intern, Embassy of Denmark, Mr. Sarder M. Asaduzzaman, Programme Officer, DANIDA and Mr. Hossain Shahid Sumon, Programme Officer, DANIDA were present. It has a splendid opportunity for DW to learn a number of things from other projects and share PRC experiences and lessons. We also received a number of valuable suggestions from the Danida team during the workshop.

Apart from this Programme Officer of DANIDA always use to keeps contact with us to know the status of PRC Project and give his suggestions for programme development.

5. Work plan and priorities for January – June 2010

5.1 Priorities in relation to project development

Our priority activities for July-December phase including potential challenges are as follows,

Priority activities	Potential challenges
Out country exposure visit	PRC project is overwhelmed of activities in the current phase of which most of them are national level advocacy programmes. So we may have to delay till we carry out some important activities.
Poster development, printing and distribution	We have planned some initial outline for two posters on participation and ADR. We hope to print and distribute them early of ongoing phase.
Study report publish and distribution	Conducting study, prepare reports and distribution within Tk. 50,000/- is a challenge. Two studies on the Role of Women UP Representatives and Laws that affect UP are going on. Also another study on the Resource Transfer and Mobilization is in our plan.
Meeting with policymakers	During 2009 DW has established rapport and working relationship with the policymaker. In the line of rapport and relation we will conduct the meetings this year.
Seminar on policy advocacy	Within the approved budget limit (Tk. 60,000/-) is difficult to hold advocacy seminars considering present inflation. We need to review this event with the help of Danida.
Mid-Term-Review	Although the review has been done but report could not be finished in due time. We are trying to finish this within shortest possible time.

5.2 Project level work plan with specific targets

People's Reporting Centre (PRC)

Work Plan (Jan - Jun' 2010)

SL	Activities Name	Previous Deferred	5th Year	5th Year Total Target	July- Dec'09 Deff	Jan-Jun Target	Working Areas				
							Dhaka	Jessore	Nilphamari	Dinajpur	Gazipur
	Out put 1										
3.01	Standing Committees Facilitation	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
3.02	Workshops on participatory planning & budgeting	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
3.03	Participatory Budget Analysis	1	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0
3.04	Meeting with Journalist/civil society	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
3.05	Organize workshop with LEB & officials	0	28	28	0	14	-	8	2	2	2
3.06	Coordination Meeting Conduction	0	168	168	0	84	-	45	15	12	12
3.07	ADR Facilitation	4	84	88	4	46	-	22	8	10	6
3.08	Exposure visit (2 In Country)	0	2	2	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.09	Exposure visit (1 Out of Country)	1	0	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Output 2										
3.11	Formation of Citizen's Committees	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
3.12	Training of PRC members, CC members	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
3.13	Sharing Meeting conduction	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
3.14	PRC approach development	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.15	PRC approach printing (5000 copies)	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.16	Spot Campaign	0	56	56	0	28	0	15	5	4	4
3.17	Poster develop, print and disseminate (18000 copies)	2	0	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
3.18	Yard Meeting	0	504	504	0	252	-	135	45	36	36
3.19	Video show of Awareness Raising	0	56	56	0	28	-	15	5	4	4
3.20	Quarterly/Monthly Meeting with CC	0	112	112	0	56	-	30	10	8	8
3.21	SAT facilitation	18	8	26	18	18	-	0	0	0	0
	Out put 3										
3.22	Participatory Policy Dialogue	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
3.23	Participatory debate & meetings	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3.24	Report published & distribution on Participatory	2	1	3	0	3	0	-	-	-	-

	budget										
3.25	Study report published & distribution	3	1	4	0	3	3	-	-	-	-
3.26	Local Press Conference	0	4	4	0	4	0	1	1	1	1
3.27	National Press Conference	1	1	2	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.28	Experience sharing meeting among staffs	0	1	1	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.29	Meeting with policymakers	2	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.30	Seminar on policy advocacy	6	2	8	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
3.31	Develop Advocacy Strategy	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Out Put 4										
3.33	Staff (DW and PNGO) Capacity Building	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
3.34	M & E tools develop and print cost	1	0	1	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
3.35	Annual Partnership Meeting	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
3.39	Mid term review & Final evaluation	1	1	2	1	1	1				

5.3 Budget and disbursement plan

Please see the financial report