

LRP Information

Name of the Organization: Bhumija Foundation
 LRP title: Socio-economic Development of Antyaj Community (SEDAC)
 LRP #: 36

Topics	Description												
Location of LRP	Tala, Satkhira												
Duration (start date & phase out date)	01 February 2009 to 31 December 2018												
Number of Sponsor Children	F	M	Total	Total children				F	M	Total			
	335	346	681					567	583	1150			
LRP focus													
Group information (#s)	RAC 20		SBK	10	Youth	0	Girls	0	VAW	0	Others	Antyaj Parishad-CJG-Regional Antyaj Forum-Lokoke ndro	1 1 1 3
Connection with other Strategic priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WR&GE • R&CJ • RJ&DG 												
Major Achievements of LRP life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Antyaj women report to have decision making capacity at family and community level. ▶ 3 Antyaj man and 1 woman are elected as UP member and contribute to Antyaj community's development ▶ Collective effort of Antyaj forum contributed to prevent violence as to prevent early marriage, Domestic and social violence. ▶ Public and private service providing institution are more accountable to provide quality services of antyaj community. ▶ Local Govt institution specially allocated their annual budget for Antyaj people. ▶ 288 Project participants are benefited from alternative income options. ▶ 266 Antyaj girls completed primary education and continue their education. ▶ 416 children transfer to secondary education and continue. 												
Major Achievement in 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wi†d-Kkb GKkb mv†K©j I †jvK†K>`a m`m" AwaKvi I bvix AwaKvi wel†q m†PZb n†q†Q Ges wewfbœ `vex Av`v†q †mv"†vi n†q†Q †hgb- cwiev†i Zviv gZvgZ w`†Z cvi†Q, 23wU wki weevn eÜ K†i†Q, cvwievwiK we†iva wb@úwË K†i†Q 61 wU, KwgdwbwU wK-wbK I nvmevZvj †_†K †mev wb†"Q, miKvix †mdwU†bU mn BDwci mn†hvwMZvq GjvKvi AeKvVv†gvMZ Dbœq†bI g~L" f,wgKv ivL†Q • †K>`axq AšI`R cwil` I bvix AšI`R cwil` Zv†`i AwaKvi Av`v†qi Rb" wewfbœ wm×všI MÖnb K†i†Q I ev`levqb K†i†Q 												

- wiṭḍ-Kkb GKkb mvṭKj I ṭjvKṭK>`a m`m`iv cvwievwiK wbhṭvZb, bvix wbhṭṭvZb I wewfbæ aiṭbi `elg` `ywiKiṭb ṭmv`Pvi nṭqṭQ I cvwievwiK weṭiva wbimṭb f~wgKv ṭiṭLṭQ|
- 20 wU mvṭKṭji wgwUs Gi wewfbæ Bm`y wfwĒK AvṭjvPbvi dṭj m`m`iv bvix AwaKvi, gvbevwaKvi, eYṭ `elg`, cvwievwiK wbhṭvZb BZ`vw` Bm`y mṭúṭKṭ mṭPZb nṭqṭQ|
- cÖKí m`m`ṭ`i AwaKvi I gvbevwaKvi welqK avibv e,,w× ṭcṭqṭQ, wbṭRṭ`i AwaKvi mṭúṭKṭṭ mṭPZb nṭqṭQ| Zviv GLb cvwievwiK wm×všÍ MÖnY cÖwµqvq Ask`Mnb KiṭZ cvṭi, wewfbæ kvwjK wePvṭi AskMÖnb Kṭi Ges wm×všÍ wbṭq wewfbæ cÖwZôvb ṭ_ṭK b`vh` wnm`v Av`vq KiṭQ|
- wewfbæ miKvix -ṭemiKvix ṭmev`vbKvix ms`v c~eṭvṭcṭv `vwqZ; kxj nṭqṭQ Ges AšÍ`Rṭ`i ṭmev cÖ`vṭbi ṭṭṭĪ c~eṭvṭcṭv ,iæZ; w`ṭ`Q| wfwRwW ṭcṭqṭQ 104 Rb, eqṭ< fvZv ṭcṭqṭQ 128 Rb, weaev fvZv ṭcṭqṭQ 92 Rb , gvZ...Z; Kvjxb fvZv ṭcṭqṭQ 17 Rb, cÖwZeÜx fvZv ṭcṭqṭQ 30 Rb, Dce,,wĒ ṭcṭqṭQ 7 Rb, wfwRGd ṭcṭqṭQ 201 Rb, ṭmvjvi c`vṭbj ṭcṭqṭQ 3 Rb, Kgṭm~Pxi KvṭR AšÍṭf`3 nṭqṭQ 82 Rb)
- wewfbæ cÖwZôvbṭbi cwiPvjv KwgwUṭZ 97 Rb AšÍ`R AšÍṭf,`3 nṭqṭQ|
- BDwbqb cwilṭ`i ówŪs KwgwUṭZ AšÍṭf`3 nṭqṭQ 10 Rb cÖKí m`m`|
- wiṭḍ-Kkb GKkb mvṭKṭj I ṭjvKṭKṭ>`a `vwei ṭcÖwÿṭZ cÖKí m`m` I BDwbqb cwil` ṭhš`fvṭe 18 wU iv`Ív msṭ<vi KṭiṭQ, BDwbqb cwil` 5 wU iv`Ívq BṭUi mwjs ewmṭqṭQ Ges 7wU gvwUi `Zix iv`Ív KṭiṭQ|
- Avq e,,w×g~jK Kvṭṭµṭgi dṭj cwievṭii gvwmK Avq e,,w× ṭcṭqṭQ 2000- 5000 UvKv
- wewfbæ& mggbv GbwRI ṭ_ṭK webvg~ṭj` ṭmjvB ṭgwkb I Mev`x cī ṭcṭqṭQ|
- 1250 wkī wkī weKvk ṭKṭ>`a AvmṭQ I ṭjLv cov Pvwjṭq hvṭ`Q

Status of past & present interventions

Status of past intervention:

Bangladesh is a country rich in many cultures and peoples of different ethnic minorities. They are strikingly diverse in their culture, language, religion, traditions and patterns of social and economic life. Within Bangladesh, there are more than 45 distinct communities who have lived in the country for centuries. They are the most disadvantaged, neglected and vulnerable people in the country. Bangladesh Government doesn't have any policy for the development of ethnic populations. These Indigenous people in Bangladesh are struggling for their rights over the last few decades. Yet, in spite of all efforts, ethnic minorities remain politically disempowered, economically disadvantaged and socially excluded. Their culture is treated as inferior in the country.

About thirty percent of southwest region's population, live a precarious existence, shunned by much of society because of their rank as "untouchables"-- the people at the bottom of caste system, what can be called "hidden apartheid," Despite the fact that "untouchability" was abolished legally but the social and psychological practice

of “untouchability”—the imposition of social disabilities on persons by reason of their birth in certain castes— remains very much a part of rural southwest of Bangladesh. They may not visit the same temples or drink from the same cups in tea stalls. The outcaste children are frequently made to sit in the back of classrooms, and communities as a whole are made to perform degrading rituals in the name of caste. Most untouchables continue to live in extreme poverty, without land or opportunities for better employment or education. They are relegated to the most menial of tasks, as manual scavengers, removers of human waste and dead animals, leather workers, and cobblers. The women face the triple burden of caste, class, and gender. Those who dare to challenge the social order have been subject to abuses by their higher-caste neighbors.

They are denied of access to common property, entrance to hair dressing shops, hotels and restaurants etc on grounds of **ethnic** and **caste discrimination**. Ethnic and or caste based discrimination is worse than slavery; according to Dr. Amedkar the **outcastes** and **untouchables** are known as Dalit in India. Mahatma Gandhi called them Harijan. In Bangladesh, they are generally known as **Antyaj community**. In India the **outcastes** or Dalits are more organized and there are affirmative discrimination policy and government programs for their upliftment. In Bangladesh such policy and programs are absent. As learnt, the original settlers in the southwestern region of Bangladesh i.e. the **REMCs** are the poorest of the poor. Oftener than not, their land has been taken away by the dominant religio- ethnic majority people. In the name of modernization, they were forced to abandon their traditional occupations and they lack the skills to find alternative occupations in the monetized rural economy. Roughly over 50% of them are functionally landless. They lack institutions to voice their demands at the local and higher levels.

The indigenous skills they had are now on the verge of extinction. They are forced to live sub-human life. The women and children are the worst victims of ethnic and caste discriminations. The gender inequity existing among them remains very high. The children instead of going to school are forced to work as child laborers. At the very beginning of life, they are denied their fundamental rights. They face discrimination and harassment at the school. The practice of early marriage denies the opportunities to the adolescent boys and girls to become self-reliant and productive human beings. Promotion of human rights status of the REMCs deserves to be considered as a priority issue of crucial concern.

Despite enough international declarations, conventions and treaty obligations like ILO Convention 107 and 169, International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, CERD, CRC, Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, UNDDIP, Vienna Declaration, UNESCO and so on, the indigenous and ethnic peoples in Bangladesh remain vulnerable to the violation of human rights. There is a continuing need to strengthen protections for the rights of these peoples, to profess and practice their own traditions and way of life, speak their own language, to enjoy their own culture and benefit from the respect for diversity in the country. Lack of respect for minority people's rights has also fuelled tensions and sown seeds of conflict involving them in the country.

Status of present intervention:

- wi†d~Kkb GKkb mv†K©j I †jvK†K>`a m`m” AwaKvi I bvix AwaKvi

	<p>welq mPZb nqQ Ges wewfbæ `vex Av`vq tmv`Pvi nqQ thgb- cwievzi Zviv gZvgZ w`Z cviQ, 23wU wki weevn eÜ KziQ, cvwievwiK weziva wb@úwE KziQ 61 wU, KwgDwbwU wK-wbK I nvmcvZvj t_K tmev wb`Q, miKvix tmdwUtBU mn BDwci mnthvwMZvq GjvKvi AeKvVvtgvMZ Dbæqbi g~L` f,wgKv ivLQ </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K>`axq AšR cwil` I bvix AšR cwil` Zvt`i AwaKvi Av`vqi Rb` wewfbæ wm×všÍ MÖnb KziQ I ev`levqb KziQ • wtd-Kkb GKkb mvKj I tjkK>`a m`m`iv cvwievwiK wbh©vZb, bvix wbh©vZb I wewfbæ aibi ^elg` `ywiKib tmv`Pvi nqQ I cvwievwiK weziva wbimib f~wgKv tiLQ • 20 wU mvK©ji wgwUs Gi wewfbæ Bm`y wfwEK AvtjvPbvi dtj m`m`iv bvix AwaKvi, gvbevwaKvi, eY© ^elg`, cvwievwiK wbh©vZb BZ`vw` Bm`y múK© mPZb nqQ • cÖKí m`m`i AwaKvi I gvbevwaKvi welqK avibv e,,w× tqQ, wbR`i AwaKvi múK© mPZb nqQ Zviv GLb cvwievwiK wm×všÍ MÖnY cÖwµqvq AskMnb Kiz cvi, wewfbæ kvwjK wePvti AskMÖnb Kzi Ges wm×všÍ wbq wewfbæ cÖwZôvb t_K b`vh` wnm`v Av`vq KziQ • wewfbæ miKvix -temiKvix tmev`vbKvix ms`v c~e©vtc`v `vwqZjxj nqQ Ges AšR`i tmev cÖ`vtbi t`I c~e©vtc`v ,iaZi w`Q wfwRwW tqQ 104 Rb, eq@< fvZv tqQ 128 Rb, weav fvZv tqQ 92 Rb , gvZ...Zi Kvjxb fvZv tqQ 17 Rb, cÖwZeÜx fvZv tqQ 30 Rb, Dce,,wE tqQ 7 Rb, wfwRGd tqQ 201 Rb, tmvjvi c`vtbj tqQ 3 Rb, Kg©m~Pxi KvR AšRf³ nqQ 82 Rb) • wewfbæ cÖwZôvbi cwiPvjv KwgwUtZ 97 Rb AšR AšRf³ nqQ • BDwbqb cwilt`i ówÛs KwgwUtZ AšRf³ nqQ 10 Rb cÖKí m`m` • wtd-Kkb GKkb mvK©j I tjkK>`a `vwei tÖwytZ cÖKí m`m` I BDwbqb cwil` thŠ_fvte 18 wU iv`Ív ms@<vi KziQ, BDwbqb cwil` 5 wU iv`Ívq BUi mwjs ewmtqQ Ges 7wU gwUi ^Zix iv`Ív KziQ • Avq e,,w×g~jK Kvh©µgi dtj cwievzii gwmmK Avq e,,w× tqQ 2000- 5000 UvKv • wewfbæ& mggbv GbwRI t_K webvg~tj` tmjvB tgwkb I Mev`x ci tqQ • 1250 wki wki weKvk tK>`a AvmtQ I tjlLv cov Pvwjtq hv`Q
Project located in LRP and with other local NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Response And Recovery to Flooding and Waterlogging” • FRESH • Emergency Response & Humanitarian Aid in favour of Communities Affected by Food and water Logging in the south west part in Bangladesh, Phase 1 &2
Total budget for last 3 years	2016-BDT (Regular giving-BDT 31,82,786.00 + Project-BDT) 2017-BDT (Regular giving-BDT 22,88,000.00+ Project-BDT) 2018-BDT (Regular giving-BDT 21,87,950.00+ Project-BDT)
Special issues which	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalit

will be link with social movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate change issue• Good governance issue• Human rights issue• Education issue• Health issue
Challenges if any	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delay Approval of NGO Buro.• Other NGO work In Service Delivery Mood.