

Independent Evaluation of Friendship's Inclusive Citizenship Program

Terms of Reference

Introduction to Friendship

Friendship, a value-based organization run by compassion, in-depth knowledge, empathy and grassroots experience, has been working for the last 18 years to help address the needs of remote and marginalized communities in Bangladesh, i.e. mostly those people living in the northern river islands and southern coastal belt locations. The organization delivers services in six sectors interacting with each other: Health, Education, Climate Action, Inclusive Citizenship, Sustainable Economic Development, and Cultural Preservation. The organization, which started in 2002 with just a floating hospital serving only ten thousand patients is now providing healthcare and other development solutions to more than 6.5 million people a year. With an integrated development approach, Friendship is nurturing opportunity, dignity and hope by strengthening communities and allowing their members to reach their full potential.

Background of Friendship Inclusive Citizenship Program

Due to the remoteness of the char communities, there is a lack of information on social factors (women empowerment, child rights, early marriage, etc.), legal education and initiatives from government and legal aid organizations. Some of the key problems in terms of Governance in the char areas are people's lack of knowledge about the Government structures and services, the sociocultural environment in relations to the informal justice system and the lack of knowledge regarding the State law and legal rights.

In view of the above pressing social issues, Friendship started its Inclusive Citizenship program in 2012, details of which is available in Annex A. Prior to the intervention, the baseline data from all the targeted areas highlighted the fact that the community people had neither access to nor knowledge of the existence of basic government or the services it offers such as social security nets, legal justice or healthcare. In other words, they were unaware of what ‘rights’ are and whom they apply to. In addition, there was also a gap in knowledge of how to claim different government services. Furthermore, the services present prior to the intervention were severely inadequate. The baseline data also indicated the situation for women empowerment as well as child and human rights as formidable. The detected situation by the baseline report forwarded the need for intervention by the organisation.

The Inclusive Citizenship program is currently being operated in 75 chars (riverine islands), reaching out to 225,000 char dwellers. The goal of the program is “To create an enabling environment where citizens are ensured access to justice and services from government institutions and are aware of their rights and how to access those rights as citizens”. The specific objectives include:

1. Introduce an educational curriculum which will build knowledge and awareness about government studies, human and child rights amongst both adult and children, which will eventually result in demand for better governance.
2. Activate government legal services and improve access to justice by improving lawyer and community participation via paralegals on the ground and improving 'Shalish'
3. Create awareness about good governance and empower people's knowledge and thereby improve government service delivery, accountability and governance.
4. Create economic opportunities to ensure income generation and eradication of poverty.

Expansion and scaling up of the project over the years: After completion of the pilot project across 6 chars in 2012, the sector extended its activities to another 15 chars in the same districts during the year of 2014. Subsequent chars were added in the following years, which are detailed out below.

Since the projects in different chars have been ongoing for varying durations, the impacts created on the beneficiaries would naturally be expected to be significantly different as well in terms of awareness raised about rights and obligations and access to justice and government services created.

The division of chars where the program is ongoing right now can be categorised¹ in the following way:

Category 1 (C1) represents the 6 chars chosen for the initial pilot programme launched in 2012;

Category 2 (C2) represents the 15 chars added in 2014;

Category 3 (C3) represents the 14 chars added in 2015;

Category 4 (C4) represents the 30 chars recently added in 2018 and 2019.

The evaluator should pick at least 2 chars from each of the abovementioned categories, whereas the total number of chars to be taken for this study should be no less than 10².

¹ The list of all the chars will be provided to the successful applicant upon being awarded the project.

² The evaluator can consult with Friendship program personnel while making the selection, but the evaluator will be given full independence in terms of final selection of chars for this evaluation.

It should also be noted by the evaluator that because of river erosion, many of the households within the chars are, from time to time, forced to shift to other nearby islands. Thus, even in those Chars in which the program is running since a longer period, not the entire population will necessarily have been equally been exposed to the program. The evaluator will have to define ways to take this duly into account when developing an evaluation methodology.

Purpose of the Envisaged Evaluation

Apart from (and in view of) an overall assessment of Friendship's Inclusive Citizenship program in the light of its objective, the specific subjects to be addressed by the envisaged evaluation, each of which is expected to be addressed separately by the evaluator, are as follows. Additionally, for the below subject matters, whenever relevant and feasible, the evaluator is expected to analyse and report both absolute and comparative transformations among the community members, in view of reaching the final conclusion(s). The comparison, for this study, may be made at different levels: i) across all the four categories in which the program has been implemented, as mentioned above; ii) between chars having IC program and chars not having any IC program (but having other Friendship interventions, such as Education, Health, etc.); iii) between chars having IC program and chars not having any Friendship intervention at all.

1. Assess the *impact* and *effectiveness* of Friendship's Inclusive Citizenship program and practices in creating awareness on citizens'³ rights and responsibilities and increasing their voice
2. Assess the extent to which the program has been effective and successful in building capacity and increasing voice for particularly women in the intervention areas.
3. Assess whether and to what extent the program has been effective and successful in creating:
i) access to both formal and informal legal system (including, but not limited to, Friendship Community Paralegals' services, Shalish system, district legal aid committee, etc.), and ii) access to services rendered by Government duty bearers at local level (including, but not limited to, different safety net services rendered by Government, such as KABIKHA, VGD, VGF, and widow allowances)
4. Assess whether and to what extent Friendship Inclusive Citizenship program is successful in sensitizing government institutions to ensure accountability, transparency and efficiency⁴.
5. Evaluate the change(s), whether positive or negative, in terms of early marriage, dowry, spousal abandonment, domestic violence, treatment of children in the society, recognizing and preserving children's rights by the community members, etc., across all the four categories of chars, and conclude whether and to what extent these changes can be attributed directly to Inclusive Citizenship program of Friendship.
6. Assess whether and to what extent Shalish system has been formalized and recognized as a result of the interventions and recommend further ways to strengthen the system and ensure accountability of the personnel involved in the Shalish system.

³ Should also include understanding of rights and responsibilities among children.

⁴ This will be focused on government duty bearers. The standard and measurement of accountability, transparency and efficiency must be clearly defined/ standards followed must be mentioned.

Additionally, the level of sensitization should be measured and reported separately across all four categories.

7. Assess the *effectiveness* of different components of the program (including, but not limited to, Civil Society Groups, paralegals, Friendship Community Governance Aides, Char Theatre, etc.) in reaching the program's objective.
8. Assess how the activities undertaken by the Inclusive Citizenship program are aligned with the goals under Friendship's Strategic Action Plan 2021⁵ and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In addition to making the above assessments regarding the outputs and impact of the programme, the evaluator is expected to assess and give advice on, inter alia, the following aspects:

1. As to whether, according to its findings (and in particular the beneficiaries declarations, certain components of the program could become (partly or fully) financially self-sustainable, in particular via a remuneration of the services rendered by the paralegals
2. Whether and, if so, how the program – and its activities profile - would gain in overall effectiveness being designed in a differentiated manner depending on whether, in a given char, the program has been running over a long period (4 years or more)
3. More generally, whether certain program components would deserve strengthening (compared to others) in view of optimizing the overall impact of the programme.

Candidates are expressly encouraged to, when submitting a proposal for this assignment, suggest reformulations of and amendments to the definition of the specific subjects of the envisaged evaluation if they feel that these are not adequately formulated and/or that, as formulated, they cannot be assessed in a relevant manner at a reasonable cost.

Candidates are requested to, in their offer, provide an insight into the methodology according to which they intend to address each of the subjects of the intended evaluation.

The evaluation team will include a qualified legal expert, anthropologist/ development expert/ gender specialist with experience in qualitative and quantitative research, and program coordinator with significant experience in impact assessment. The evaluation team will also have to show expertise in respect to service provision under the local government in Bangladesh – including the legal/regulatory framework and practical aspects.

The evaluation, which will have to include both quantitative and qualitative elements, will be carried out on the basis of a review of Friendship's baseline data, survey data and observations gathered in the course of field visits and interviews with Char dwellers (both direct and indirect beneficiaries of Friendship's Inclusive Citizenship program and inhabitants who have not had access to the program), Friendship staff and relevant personnel from Government and other agencies. The data may be gathered through different methods including, but not limited to, Focused Group Discussions, In Depth Interviews and Questionnaires.

The independent evaluator – where adequate with the support of Friendship's Inclusive Citizenship Sector - will develop a detailed action plan and, in particular, determine the appropriate key indicators to address the study subjects.

⁵ The Strategic Action Plan for 2021 will be provided upon appointment.

Details of Application Process

The interested candidates will have to submit a **narrative proposal** of no more than five pages and a **financial proposal**, by January 27th, 2021. The candidates will also annex the bios/CVs of the core team members who will lead and be actively involved in the project, if awarded. The entire application pack needs to be sent to partnership@friendship.ngo .

There will be no pre-bid meeting. But the Candidates may send their queries in regard to this ToR by 7th January. Friendship will circulate the responses to the queries among all the interested applicants at least seven days prior to submission deadline. All the queries need to be sent to partnership@friendship.ngo .

Upon receipt of the proposals, Friendship may invite shortlisted applicant(s) for further negotiation. Friendship may also request revision in the approach or methodology, in order to align the study design with the purpose of this study.

Budget: We expect a meaningful evaluation to be undertaken and we are aware that such an evaluation cannot be properly completed without a proper amount of work/time.

Always subject to examining each of the submitted offers on its specific terms and merits we would not easily be in a position to accept an offer in an amount in excess of BDT thirty-three lac (all taxes included).

Geographic Location and Overall Sampling

The evaluation will be conducted in the northern chars of Kurigram and Gaibandha districts.

The beneficiary survey will be conducted in two sub-districts under Gaibandha (Gaibandha Sadar and Fulchori) and two sub districts under Kurigram (Kurigram Sadar and Chilmari). The study must be conducted in a total of 12 chars/communities at minimum:

1. At least 3 chars where IC has been working for 5 years or more (C1 and C2 chars).
2. At least 3 chars where IC has been working for less than 5 years (C3 and C4 chars)
3. At least 3 chars where Friendship does not have IC program, but have other interventions (such as education, health, etc.)
4. At least 3 chars where Friendship does not have any intervention at all and which are not adjacent to Friendship's intervention areas, thus not benefiting from Friendship's interventions directly or indirectly.

The evaluator will be responsible for selecting the chars in consultation with Friendship's IC team.

COVID-19 challenges and consequences

Like other regions, the locations covered by Friendship's Inclusive Citizenship program have been severely impacted by COVID-19 outbreak, with people losing jobs and rate of early marriage increasing, at least to some extent. In terms of program implementation modality, large group sessions and community gatherings have been discouraged and replaced by other alternatives.

Additionally, if any further lockdown or travel restrictions are imposed by the Government in the coming months, travels to and from the working locations of Friendship for the Evaluator can be complicated.

While assessing the application, particular attention will be given on how the applicant plans to address the impacts of COVID-19 related complications in the evaluation and how the applicant will tackle challenges related to any potential lockdown or travel restrictions.

Deliverables:

1. Comprehensive methodology and project design (including any revision that has been done upon request from Friendship, before/after the project is awarded), key performance indicators and final report outline (soft copy): Within 30 days of appointment.
2. Data collection and draft findings section of the report (including comparative analysis) in soft copy: Within 60 days of appointment.
3. Draft evaluation report (soft copy) with conclusions and recommendations for discussion. Within 90 days of appointment.
4. Final report (one CD containing the soft copy of the report, all supporting data). Within 120 days of appointment.

Confidentiality Agreement – Copyright

The Consultant shall maintain strict confidentiality of all Friendship information which the Consultant will become aware of in the context of his assignment.

Friendship shall solely possess the copyright of all the works produced by the Consultant within this consultancy task and the consultant must not share any information, data, or analysis related to or borne from this task with anyone other than Friendship, without Friendship's prior written consent.

Annexes

- A. Friendship Inclusive Citizenship overview
- B. [Friendship Strategy 2018-2020](#)

Inclusive Citizenship

Introducing Inclusive Citizenship Program: The problem

Due to the remoteness of these communities, there is a lack of information on social factors (women empowerment, child rights, early marriage, etc.), legal education and initiatives from government and legal aid organizations. After working for over a decade with these communities, Friendship realized that in order to help people live with dignity, we must ensure that people have access to information and have ideas on basic rights and responsibilities. These remote communities are deprived of citizen rights due to the lack of accountability and transparency in government initiatives, where the government officials are reluctant to reach out to these people.

Some of the key problems in terms of Governance in the char areas are people's lack of knowledge about the Government structures, the sociocultural environment in relations to the informal justice system and the lack of knowledge regarding the State law and legal rights. The traditional legal system, also known as "Shalish" system, supervised by local elites, is coordinated without any knowledge nor connection to State law and legal rights. In addition, there is a lack of accountability and transparency of government officials' activities because of lack of awareness, skills, network, and bargaining power of remote underprivileged people.

Lack of mobility and different social stigmas make it even worse for women and children. With high dropout rates of girls from schools and extreme poverty of the families, the girls are victims of child marriage. More than 90% of the girls are married off by the age of 15 and they eventually face the horror of violence due to dowry and other related issues at home. The communities lack the knowledge of their legal rights such as child rights, land rights, marriage act, etc. More than 85% of the island dwellers are not aware of child rights and consequences of the injustice of violence and discrimination against women. Many women in the communities are victims of assault, domestic violence, child marriage, rape and even murder. Without government knowledge or interventions, this injustice on women usually goes unnoticed. The situation is even worse for women-led families as they face extreme challenges in regard to land dispute and access to even their most basic rights.

Friendship's Solutions

To tackle the situation of lack of information, basic rights and government institution sincerity, Friendship introduced the "Inclusive Citizenship" program in the northern river islands of Bangladesh, a program which is now being run in 75 islands for almost 225,000 people. The main functions of the project are:

- Create awareness on basic citizen and legal rights, obligations and responsibilities to society and other community members to enhance decision making power and knowledge
- Create access to Government legal aid services and informal justice system in regard to reduction of domestic violence, child marriage, and gender discrimination, resolving land dispute, etc.

- Sensitize government institutions to ensure accountability, transparency and efficiency in delivery of the duty bearers' services

To bring hope and dignity to these communities, Friendship is using various tools to create awareness and provide the necessary services:

A. Awareness on Basic Citizen and Legal Rights, and Responsibilities

Friendship believes in involving the communities within it operates and use them as changemakers.

Adult Learner Group

Adult Learner Group class is a regular activity at community level under Inclusive Citizenship Sector which is directly helping adults by imparting education related to citizen rights, government structure and state legal services. This initiative has been able to create mass awareness among the marginalized char community for establishing their rights. Once every week the adults are receiving education on selective topics e.g. Police, Khas Land (state owned land), Corporal Punishment, General Diary (GD), First Investigation Report (FIR), Parents Care and Maintenance Act-2013, Marriage Act etc.

The marginalized communities take these classes very seriously and are practicing this new knowledge and skill for reducing the social stigmas existing in their society. They are creating barriers and resistance for protecting the adolescent girls from early marriage and protecting the women from domestic violence. There are currently a total of 375 Adult Learner Groups in 75 chars.

Friendship Civil Society Group (FCSG)

These groups of around 20 members, usually the local elites and leaders, are formed in all communities where the Inclusive Citizenship program is active. They meet to discuss social issues, such as the dowry, early marriage, domestic violence, Khash land (state owned land), emergency response etc. and state-related issues (e.g. registration of births, marriages and voting rights); and take initiative to solve the pressing matters in the community. The Group meets once a month, and also on demand based on the severity of a case, to discuss and resolve issues among the community members.

Char Theatres

Char theatres are used to create awareness about social issues such as domestic violence, child marriage, citizen and legal rights, demerits of dowry and other social stigmas through presentation of a drama. This has resulted to be effective which is seen in the understanding of the messages from the drama and their implication in the lives of the audience.

With the support of other Sectors within Friendship, the char theaters are envisaged to expand in chars where Inclusive Citizenship program is not present. In addition, Friendship wants to collaborate more with government in order to streamline and further expand char theaters in remote areas where Friendship does not operate currently.

Parents, Teacher and Student (PTS) Groups

Parent, Teacher and Student Groups meet monthly in each of the chars where Friendship's Inclusive Citizenship Program is active. The groups work towards motivating the parents to admit their children to school, reminding the teachers and students of their responsibilities and rights, building awareness of different social issues, and discussing and tackling social issues such as early marriage and dowries.

Friendship Community Governance Aides (FCGA)

FCGA's are recruited from the very communities they are from. They assist different groups, such as Friendship Civil Society Groups, Friendship Adult Learners' Groups, etc. to hold regular group meetings and follow-up the decisions taken in the meetings. They also visit the households and assist paralegals to create community awareness on different social issues. There are one FCGA in each chars.

Capacity Development for Economic Growth and Independency

Women do not have a chance to participate in any form of decision making if they are not self-sufficient and independent. Self-sufficiency and independence can be achieved by the women only when they have a sustainable source of income. As a part of Inclusive Citizenship activities, we ensure that even the most vulnerable women, who are not eligible to receive microcredit or any kind of support and do not have required skill sets, can receive some basic agricultural training and seed. Capacity building training is provided to any members of the community with an interest, but with special focus and facilitation to women. Friendship also provides market linkage support, as and when required.

B. Availability of Legal Services

Along with the purpose of awareness activities directed towards the communities, the Inclusive Citizenship program is involved in providing access to many legal services and connecting the people with different government institutions to access legal services. The operations are maintained through:

Friendship Community Paralegals

The Friendship Community Paralegals play a vital role in securing justice and fairness among the remote underprivileged communities. Paralegals are recruited from the community and are trained on the basics of the legal system. They act as a bridge between the mainland governmental institutions and the char dwellers by offering the poor communities support on mediation, education, community organization and case handling.

Having gone through a rigorous training process by Friendship, the paralegals install the belief in the communities that justice is possible. In addition, they create an understanding of the state laws, the government and its structure, and basic human rights.

Friendship is a part of a steering committee that has been formed and designated by Center for Peace and Justice (CPJ) to develop professional paralegals for working in the remote structure. In partnership with this steering committee and CPJ, Friendship has developed a standardized paralegal manual and will further attempt to standardize it at an advanced level which will be promoted both nationally and internationally so that governance programs run by other development partners can follow this manual.

Improving the Informal Justice System "Shalish"

Friendship, after working with the communities for years, realized that most of the legal issues in those communities comprise of 8-10 issues, such as dowry, child marriage, land dispute, domestic violence, divorce, and other family issues. The Shalish judges are the local elites from the chars.

Friendship is improving the traditional legal system through its Friendship Civil Society Group where the members are mostly these Shalish judges. The Group is educated regularly on the State laws and legal rights. The Paralegals are present at all Shalish to provide guidance for the verdict according to the State

laws. While building the capacity, mediation and counselling are given importance. Friendship also helps define the scope of informal justice system, i.e. the legal issues that can be solved informally within the Shalish system.

Legal Aid Committee

As per “Legal Aid Service Act 2000” enacted by Government in order to strengthen local level legal system, each of the 64 District Judge offices has established one legal aid committee office. However, because of remoteness, the char populations are either not aware of this committee or even in cases when they are aware, they do not like to travel a long distance and avail the services- about which they hardly have any knowledge.

Friendship creates awareness among people regarding legal aid committee, connects the people with the district level legal aid committee, and ensures legal services for them with government funding in case they are not able to pay.

C. Sensitize Government Institutions to Ensure Accountability, Transparency and Efficiency

Building a linkage between the char dwellers and the duty bearers in local level is essential to ensure the rights and the availability of justice for the population in the chars. Friendship creates awareness and knowledge among target beneficiaries and government officials and also build linkage between the two parties.

Capacity Building of Government Officials Regarding RTI (Right to Information)

As part of Right to Information Act 2009, transparency and accountability of government and non-government organizations are supposed to be ensured. In order to ensure that the char dwellers can access all the information related to their citizen rights, Friendship runs advocacy program among the char dwellers. Friendship has further sensitized the government officials and helped government build capacity of government officials in district and sub-district level. Partnership building is under process between Information Commission of Bangladesh and Friendship for capacity building.

Capacity Development and Linkage Creation for Creating Job Opportunity

Friendship runs advocacy program in the chars in order to provide people with knowledge regarding training scheme at Jubo Unnoyon Odhidoptor (Department of Youth Development)- which has training venue in each of the districts. Since Jubo Unnoyon Odhidoptor has some strong eligibility criteria, including education levels, which are not very common among char dwellers, Friendship runs sensitization program in order to motivate Jubo Unnoyon Odhidoptor for creating training opportunity for the char dwellers by taking into consideration the need of the char dwellers and the difficulty for char dwellers to meet the criteria.

Community Scorecard

In order to ensure stronger monitoring by the government bodies, Friendship uses “Community Scorecard” approach in order to identify the most prevailing issues within each of the communities. Friendship presents the outcome from “Community Scorecard” approach to the government bodies in order to make them aware about the pressing issues and sensitizes them for taking necessary actions.

Open Budgetary Meeting between Communities and Union Parishad (Local Government)

In the remote setting, previously the Union Parishad budgets did not reflect the demand of the people. Budgets were not also allocated properly among the chars, with remote chars receiving only nominal and insufficient funds.

Friendship sensitizes Union Parishad bodies and creates awareness and knowledge among the target beneficiaries regarding the Union Parishad budgeting practice. Friendship also creates linkage between Union Parishad and the communities- thus ensuring that people are aware of how the money is allocated and how this is being used. They can also contribute directly within the budgeting system.

Inclusive Citizenship Program Highlights, January-October, 2019

- At present Inclusive Citizenship (IC) Sector is working in 75 Chars of north: 23 Chars of Gaibandha and 52 chars of Kurigram districts through its core project. In addition, there are other 30 chars/communities are covered through an integrated project named ASD (Assistance for Sustainable Development), 15 each in northern and southern part of the country.
- This year IC has moved to two new sub-districts – Rowmari and Rajibpur of Kurigram district, and expanded the core project activities in 15 new chars.
- Friendship Inclusive Citizenship (IC) has achieved the full- membership of District Legal Aid Committee, Kurigram. IC is currently playing the role of an observer member of District Legal Aid Committee, Gaibandha.
- Two District level Seminar on “Promoting Social Awareness of Char Dwellers, were arranged in both the working areas Gaibandha and Kurigram with an aim to raise social awareness amongst the people of char areas. Deputy Commissioner (DC), Civil Surgeon, Sub-District Executive Officers, Subdistrict Chairman and members of different unions, other distinguished government officials, journalists of print and electronic media, members of the civil society and representatives of other development organizations of the respective districts were actively participated in both the meetings.
- A 3-day long Sharing and Training Seminar on Professional Ethics, Dispute Resolution, Gender Equality, Women’s and Child Rights was conducted by the delegation from the Luxembourg Bar Association where 50 Friendship Community Paralegals and 20 IC field staff participated.
- A Program Sharing Meeting with the 125 Lawyers of Dhaka Bar Association, and the delegation of Luxembourg Bar Association was arranged, where IC upheld Friendship and IC activities with both the Bar Associations.
- To take paralegalism forward, IC hosted the 7th quarterly meeting of the Steering Group of Paralegal Manual Development in October. Higher officials of BRAC, ASK, BLAST, Nagorik Uddyog, Rights Center, CPJ of BRAC University, Council of Minorities, Mukti Nari O Sishu Unnayan Sangstha, Move Foundation etc. attended the occasion.
- 6,914 Adult Group Sessions, 468 Parent, Teacher and Student (PTS) meetings and 538 Friendship Civil Society Group (FCSG) meetings were conducted during the period.
- 75 Friendship Community Paralegals (FCP) are working at community level and dealt with 2,770 cases.

- Participated in Open Budgetary Processes in 5 local Union Councils of Gaibandha and Kurigram Districts. Pre-Open Budgetary Sessions were conducted in 18 different wards, and 18 Post-Open Budgetary Sessions were also arranged consequently in those wards.
- 18 Advocacy meetings were conducted with local Union Councils of Gaibandha and Kurigram districts.
- 60 influential Community Leaders (local elites) of chars had attended skill development trainings on “State Laws and Justice System” which will help them to run Shalish (Informal Justice System) effectively.
- 204 theatre shows were arranged with an aim to create mass awareness against different social stigmas, such as child marriage, dowry, domestic violence, etc.
- Directly stopped 81 child marriages where many other child marriages were stopped by creating awareness, motivation and connecting with government agencies.
- Completed birth registration process of 792 people.
- 382 community members have received training on cow rearing and homestead gardening.
- Arranged 2 sharing meetings with District Legal Aid Committees of both Gaibandha and Kurigram and 1 sharing meeting with Judgeship Gaibandha.
- Developed 4 Community Score Cards on Government Community Health Clinic, Education and Agriculture Support.
- 27 FCPs of Kurigram and 10 FCPs of Gaibandha visited different departments of District and Session Judge Court of their respective districts with an aim to get a real-life experience of court proceedings.
- Global Dignity Day was observed in 2 Friendship Primary Schools of Gaibandha and Kurigram. IC also observed National Legal Aid Day in both the districts through different rallies, performing theatre shows on legal aid services and showcasing IC activities through the participation in legal aid fares.
- 2 Capacity Development Trainings were arranged for Char Theatre Artists during the period.