



Annual Activity Report 2006

Contents

Secretary's Report

Director's Report

What is Odhikar?

What did Odhikar do in 2006?

- Investigation, Research and Publication of Human Rights Violations

- Election Violence Education and Resolution

- Election Working Group

- Democratic Elections: Motivation, Orientation and Support

- MRG

Financial Accounts

Appendixes

Secretary's Report

I am very happy to present you Odhikar's Annual Report 2006.

Despite the fact that Bangladesh returned to democracy sixteen years ago following a popular upsurge, constitutional liberties still face some challenges. Unfortunately, the continued occurrence of election violence, arbitrary arrests, custodial death, extra-judicial killings and torture by state and non-state actors hamper the enjoyment of civil and political rights. The need for an independent and objective human rights organisation to safeguard basic human rights, particularly the civil and political rights of the people of Bangladesh, is strongly felt.

Odhikar always emphasises the active participation of the grassroots community in its work. Odhikar realises that empowerment is a precondition to establishing human rights. With this in mind, in 2006 Odhikar continued working with the vision of "a society where full enjoyment of human rights by every human being will be ensured."

"Odhikar is one of few sources of credible information on human rights violations in Bangladesh"
Academy for Educational Development¹

I would like to highlight what was, for me, Odhikar's biggest achievement of 2006. Following Odhikar's research and monitoring of human rights violations at 18 police stations, in 2006, due to Odhikar's campaign the government formulated a Code of Conduct for thanas. Three thanas monitored by Odhikar have now been affirmed as model police stations. It is successes such as this that will improve the lives of countless vulnerable Bangladeshis.

I thank all Odhikar's staff, volunteers, human rights defenders and my fellow Executive Committee members for their hard work in 2006.

Adilur Rahman Khan
Secretary, Odhikar

Director's Report

It has been my pleasure to serve as Odhikar's Acting Director during 2006. This year Odhikar has worked on five key projects.

Investigation, Research and Publication of Human Rights Violations, with assistance from the Academy for Educational Development (AED) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) had as its key objective to: highlight violation of civil and political rights through fact-finding and research and monitor the activities of law enforcement agencies in order to help contribute towards initiatives for good governance. Odhikar monitored six police newly established police stations in Dhaka. Odhikar examined: living conditions; quality of service, including police behavior towards the public and incidents of arbitrary arrests. In addition, Odhikar conducted 39 fact-finding investigations into allegations of human rights violations by law enforcers across the country.

The **Election Violence Education and Resolution (EVER)** project brought together a diverse group to identify, monitor, and mitigate election related violence. Odhikar focused on monitoring and reporting election particularly in 45 constituencies with a history of election violence.

As a member of the **Election Working Group** in 2006 Odhikar met and discussed with our partners methods of accountability of the electoral process. With the postponement of elections in Bangladesh this work is on hold.

The **Democratic Elections Motivation, Orientation and Support (DEMOS)** project aimed to enhance civil society's awareness of citizens' participation in the decision making process.

With the aim of decreasing marginalisation of some groups in society, Odhikar implemented a project on **Pluralism & Diversity: Promotion of Article 41 of the Constitution of Bangladesh through Education and Training** funded by the Minority Rights Group International (MRG), UK.

Throughout the year Odhikar's Documentation Unit has maintained its invaluable service of providing monthly press releases giving a statistical update on human rights abuses in Bangladesh.

Despite Odhikar's success the organisation did face challenges in 2006. While promoting human rights, electoral accountability and good governance, Odhikar has been monitored and intimidated by state agencies, particularly for campaigning against extra-judicial killing.

For all their success in 2006 in the face of such challenges I would like to thank the initiatives taken by like minded organisations, donors, staff and human rights defenders and volunteers for their support and cooperation.

A.S.M. Nasiruddin Elan
Acting Director, Odhikar

What is Odhikar?

Who we are

Odhikar is a leading Bangladeshi human rights organisation, registered under the NGO Affairs Bureau. Since its inception in 1994 Odhikar has been striving to improve the human rights of all Bangladeshis by holding to account both state and non-state agencies who perpetrate human rights violations. It was founded as, and will continue to be, a politically non-partisan organisation.

Our mission

Odhikar seeks to uphold the civil, political, social, cultural and economic rights of the people of Bangladesh.

What we do

Odhikar documents and records violations of Bangladeshis' human rights by monitoring media reports and running fact finding missions. Where appropriate, we campaign for changes to legislation that allows violations to go unchecked.

We network with other NGOs nationally and internationally to share information and best practice.

Odhikar helps to ensure that elections are free and fair through a program of election monitoring.

The most disadvantaged communities in Bangladesh benefit from training workshops which help them understand their rights and how to access them.

We have a network of over 200 men and women trained as Human Rights Defenders. Their information and reporting helps Odhikar expand its working area to places not readily accessible to our fact-finders.

What did Odhikar do in 2006?

In 2006 Odhikar's work was structured around five projects:

- Investigation, Research and Publication of Human Rights Violations
- Election Violence Education and Resolution
- Election Working Group
- Democratic Elections: Motivation, Orientation and Support
- Pluralism & Diversity: Promotion of Article 41 of the Constitution of Bangladesh through Education and Training

Our Annual Report gives an overview of each of these projects and highlights the key findings, recommendations or outcomes.

Further, more detailed, information on each project is available on request.

Investigation, Research and Publication of Human Rights Violations

Background to the Project

2006 saw the culmination of Odhikar's ground-breaking four year collaboration with the Academy for Educational Development (AED). This project, the first of its kind in Bangladesh, set out to record human rights violations at eighteen thana (police stations).

Violations of civil and political rights are believed to be widespread and endemic in Bangladesh, whether perpetrated by the agents of the State, non-State actors or criminals but accurate data available on violations and crimes are hard to come by. In this regard, the best indications are common knowledge, daily experiences or incidents reported in media.

Odhikar is perhaps the first organization in Bangladesh that, in its quest to collect first hand information and accurate data on violations, decided to monitor the police stations in systematic ways.

It was in this context that the AED, as a part of its Human Rights Advocacy Project with USAID funds, embarked in 2002 on a three year project to investigate, research

and publish human rights violations. The project was extended for a further year from 1 January to 31 December 2006. Odhikar monitored eighteen police stations in and around the Dhaka Metropolitan area and compiled information on incidents of abuse and the quality of services provided by the police to arrested persons and other service seekers.

The project presupposes that a large part of violations of civil and political rights are carried out by members of the law enforcement agencies. Such violations take many forms; both within and outside, the four walls of the police station.

The purpose of this project was to highlight violations of civil and political rights through investigation and research and to monitor the activities of the law enforcing agencies in order to help contribute to the movement for good governance and contribute to the enforcement of the civil and political rights enshrined in the Constitution and international human rights instruments.

The project was based on three objectives:

1. Produce first-hand, detailed, fact-finding reports.
2. Improve the behaviour of police towards arrested persons and those seeking assistance at the police stations.
3. Raise levels of awareness and advocate change, highlighting police abuse and creating pressure groups to advocate for a better police system.

1. Fact-finding Reports

The victims of human rights abuses are Odhikar's first priority. In the final year of the AED funded *Investigation, Research and Publication of Human Rights Violations* Odhikar conducted 37 in-depth interviews with victims and their families.

In a three stage process Odhikar's Documentation Unit first systematically gathered information from newspaper reports, discussion papers on human rights abuses and directly from its nation-wide network of over 200 Human Rights Defenders; secondly, fact-finding teams were dispatched to interview the victims of the most significant reports face-to-face; the third stage was analysis and reporting.

As the human rights situation in Bangladesh changed and developed in 2006, Odhikar up-dated its media monitoring categorization system to ensure that it always remained relevant to the matters of the most pressing concern.

Monthly press releases, including statistics and information compiled from Odhikar's analysis, were sent to twenty national daily newspapers, national and international news agencies, seven electronic media organisations, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Prime Minister's Office, Police Headquarters, the Bangladesh Rifles Headquarters, international human rights organizations, Odhikar's national and international networks and selected foreign embassies in Dhaka.

Of the many human rights abuses reported by the media, Odhikar prioritized 37 cases which we felt needed further detailed enquiry. While the media report instances of human rights abuses from a journalistic perspective, Odhikar examine each selected case from a socio-legal perspective.

The prioritized cases were examples from all over Bangladesh giving a truly reflective picture of the nature of abuses across the country.

Three of the selected cases led to further follow-up investigations in order to determine what progress had been made in their cases.

These reports provide invaluable evidence which is used as a reliable reference tool by Odhikar and other NGOs in the struggle to improve the human rights record of Bangladesh.

2. Improving Police Behaviour

Building on the work of previous years, in 2006 Odhikar extended its program to improve the behaviour of the Bangladeshi police force. The extension of the AED grant enabled Odhikar to monitor six newly established thana at:

- Paltan
- New Market
- Adabar
- Shah Ali
- Kilkhet
- Turag

In a comprehensive report completed in 2006 Odhikar detailed the conditions in each thana individually.

In each of the six police stations inspected, Odhikar that found that roughly the same conditions existed regarding the behaviour of police towards victims, arrested persons and visitors in all of them. Thus, an over all summary can be given as follows:

Police behaviour towards complainants

Most of the time complainants were attended within half an hour of filing cases or lodging a general diary (GD). Police were found addressing people respectfully and their behaviour was polite. However, during some visits it was observed that police officials did not listen to victims attentively. Moreover, it was also observed in several occasions, that the police tried to exert pressure indirectly on victims for money.

Police behaviour towards accused persons

Accused persons were allowed to contact lawyers according to their choice. Unfortunately, family members were allowed to talk to the accused / arrestee only after they paid some money to the police. Police were generally rude to arrestees but informed them about the cause of arrest. There was a trend of physical torture against those remanded, but regular arrestees were not tortured to such an extent. No incidents of sexual harassment were reported.

Other Observations

There is an obvious and serious need for female police officers in order to interact with female complainants and arrested persons.

Adequate rest rooms / toilets for detainees, arrestees and police officers (both men and women) are needed.

Police were mostly reluctant to provide the monitors with arrest figures, mainly stating that they had no authority to do so and that Odhikar monitors would need to seek permission from the relevant authorities.

Unavailability of Case Studies

Odhikar monitors went to various arrestees' homes to collect case studies by talking with arrestees and their families. However, this was not possible in every case due to incorrect addresses being provided by the police station or arrestee.

Impact Study

Odhikar conducted an impact study of the police station monitoring activity inside and outside Dhaka which had initially been completed during 2003-2005 under the main project. The objective of the impact study was to find out whether there had been any improvement or decline in the quality of services provided by the police; conditions at police stations; police behaviour towards arrestees and complainants and numbers of arbitrary arrests made since 2003. Previously monitored police stations were physically observed and information recorded. A volunteer from the United Kingdom and Odhikar project staff were assigned to collect information and observe the living conditions in the police stations.

The study focused on the twelve police stations monitored under the AED program between 2003 and 2005:

- Keraniganj
- Lalbagh
- Mirpur
- Srinagar
- Motijheel
- Fatulla
- Mohammadpur
- Narayanganj
- Tejgaon
- Ramna
- Munshiganj
- Badda

During visits to these police stations, general conditions were assessed, data was gathered from police registers and interviews were held with various police personnel. Questionnaires were distributed by monitors at police stations and these were completed by police personnel who had previously been assigned to the relevant thana.

Furthermore, crime and arrest figures for the first six months of 2006 were collated in order to do comparisons with the 2003-2005 figures.

While conditions at many of the above police stations are largely similar to when they were being monitored between 2003 and 2005 a number of positive changes were observed.

1. The Dhaka Metropolitan Police Code of Conduct is displayed at the majority of the above police stations. Although the extent of knowledge of the contents of the Code varies, it has clearly had an impact on police behavior and police are now more polite and helpful towards persons attending the police stations.
2. Police awareness of human rights issues is improving. This is a result of a number of factors including police station monitoring programmes conducted by Odhikar and other NGOs, training sessions held by the government and NGOs, increased media coverage and initiatives such as the UNDP / DFID *Strengthening Bangladesh Police* program. However, although human rights training is given on a fairly frequent basis, this is usually only for senior officers and tends not to be compulsory. As a result, lower ranked officers have only a limited knowledge of human rights law.
3. Although police stations are still under-funded, the government recently introduced a budget to be used for purchasing stationery.
4. Police salaries have recently been increased under revised government pay scales. This has had a positive impact, although some ill feeling exists as members of the elite force, RAB, are paid considerably higher wages.
5. The formation of RAB has had a significant impact on the way police are working and has reduced police workload in arresting hardened criminals. Problems arise where people arrested and tortured by RAB subsequently die in police custody. To avoid shifting of responsibility to it, police now obtain medical reports far more frequently and keep more careful records.
6. CCTV has been installed in the majority of Dhaka Metropolitan police stations. However, it is hard to ascertain the precise impact of this as monitoring of CCTV footage seems to be irregular, systems are not linked to any central monitoring unit and footage is not recorded.
7. Major refurbishment works are being conducted at five of the above police stations under UNDP / DFID and JBIC programs. Extra space and facilities will be available at these stations as a result of such renovations. UNDP / DFID will also be holding

workshops and training sessions at these stations over the coming months as part of the *Strengthening Bangladesh Police* programme.

8. The government has recently decided to recruit a large number of additional police officers in order to ease workloads and help improve law and order across the country. However, concerns exist regarding the means of recruiting people, the low numbers of women recruited, training given and facilities for housing them (in particular, barracks and office space for women).

Odhikar is delighted that the hard work done by our staff through-out the 2003 – 2005 project has paid dividends by improving the conditions of the thanas involved in the project.

Following the completion of the initial project and the impact study, Odhikar reviewed the processes involved and conducted a study of the quality and performance of the monitors.

3. Awareness and Advocacy

The third objective of the project was to raise levels of awareness of human rights violations and advocate for change. In order to achieve this, in 2003 Odhikar proposed a meeting of South Asian NGOs, legal professionals, political and government officials to discuss the human rights situation in the region.

At the first such meeting the participants formed the South Asian Network Against Torture and Impunity (SANTI). Each annual meeting has a particular theme; the theme for 2006 was *Security and Law: a South Asian Perspective*.

During the third quarter of 2006, Odhikar arranged the two day regional discussion meeting with human rights activists, political leaders, legal researchers and journalists.

Representatives of the law enforcing agencies, human rights activists from South Asian countries, international legal experts, the Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Presidium Member of Bangladesh Awami League and other political leaders, journalists and diplomatic representatives took part in the discussion.

As a result of the meeting a far reaching plan of action on national and human security was produced.

In addition to the SANTI meeting, there were two national round-table meetings. Odhikar held discussions with media professionals on selected issues of human rights violations and police behaviour. The first of the meetings was held on 9 April 2006 titled *Bangladesh Telecommunication [Amendment] Act, 2006: National Security or Infringement on Civil Rights?* The second roundtable was held on 24 June 2006 titled *Police Behaviour in Crowd Management*. Both were organised in collaboration with the popular English language daily newspaper *New Age*.

Human rights awareness and advocacy was further advanced in 2006 with Odhikar's participation in special days of observance for the rights of women including: International Women's Day, International Human Rights Day, Nari Nirjatan Protirodh Dibas (Prevention of Violence against Women's Day).

4. Focus Group Discussions

Purpose

Following the completion in 2006 of the three original objectives of the *Investigation, Research, and Publication of Human Rights Violations* project, Odhikar and the AED recognised that there was a need for further analysis of the circumstances of the parties involved in the violations: the victims, their families and the police.

We wanted to better understand the needs of victims and their families and what the police required to effect positive change in their behaviour.

In total, four focus group discussions took place; two with victims and their families and two with police officers. We selected the participants with a view to having a broad spectrum of experiences so as to build a good overall picture. Therefore, the victims had suffered a variety of human rights violations, they came from different geographical areas and the police officers were from both urban and rural thanas.

The discussions were both positive and revealing – again demonstrating that Odhikar's projects contribute in an invaluable and unique way to Bangladeshi society.

Results & Recommendations

Based on the focus group discussions Odhikar has a number of recommendations for changes.

For the victims:

1. Where appropriate, victims of extra-judicial killings and/or their families should receive adequate compensation from the government.
2. Judicial inquiries must be made into all cases of extra-judicial deaths, the reports made public and appropriate legal measures taken.
3. The government's legal aid fund should be made available to assist victims or their families in seeking justice.
4. Proper medical assistance and/or physiotherapy must be given to the victims of torture by the government or other competent organisation.
5. A network of victims and family members should be created to provide a support group where victims and bereaved family members can meet and share their experiences.
6. Government, NGOs and local charities could provide income generating work to family members.

For the police:

1. There should be one or more "Sheba officers" (administrative service delivery officer) in all the police stations in the country, with appropriate training to afford help in a calm, polite and proper manner.
2. CCTV is a necessity and must be regularly maintained. It should also be installed in strategic positions in all police stations.
3. There should be more female police officers in the police stations and proper working and living space for them.

Election Violence, Education and Resolution

Since the restoration of democracy in 1990 Bangladesh has held a number of elections which have been largely free and fair. However, in the run-up to ballots election related violence has been common.¹ The 2006 Election Violence Education and Resolution (EVER) project, the first of its kind in Bangladesh, was a joint project with the International Federation of Election Systems (IFES), an international organisation that specialises in supporting elections in developing nations by providing technical assistance to democracies in the areas of election administration, civil society building, human rights, the rule of law and good governance.

The EVER project sought to record accurate and timely data on patterns of electoral violence. That data was then shared with the public, political parties, election and security officials, and other stakeholders in Bangladesh to help them develop strategies to mitigate such incidents.²

“There were fears of widespread violence in the pre-election period as the parties argued over the election”¹

Human Rights Watch

National elections were planned for 22 January 2006 and Odhikar found that between 17 October - 1 December 2006 there was widespread political violence resulting in twenty deaths and 1,365 injuries.

However, following the government’s declaration of a State of Emergency and the postponement of elections on 11 January 2007 the violence abated.

One of our key findings from the EVER project was the fact that analysis of monitors’ reports from more peaceful versus more violent constituencies indicates that the proactive presence of security forces can reduce the potential for violence during processions and other mass gatherings, and that political leaders’ denouncement of violence can have a large impact on the supporters in their communities. Community pressure on political leaders to refrain from using violence is also a common feature of more peaceful areas.

Therefore, although the project has been deferred, Odhikar issued the following recommendations:

- Rallies and strikes are the sites of most violence, and key steps should be taken to prevent violence:
 - Processions and rallies should be covered by a proactive police presence, with particular attention to adequate numbers of police to avoid clashes in Dhaka and Chittagong; and
 - Processions, rallies or other events by different parties should not be scheduled on the same day
- Particularly for Dhaka division, security officials should take note of the high numbers of people wounded per incident and consider giving special attention to reducing the potential for violence as well as its intensity, taking into account the types of weapons used and frequency of incidents.

- Vandalism of vehicles seems to be occurring more often. Creative security measures to address this particular pattern should be sought.
- Political party leaders should denounce violence by their supporters and publicly commit to nonviolent campaigns and mass actions.
- Civil society, community, religious, and business leaders and organizations, as well as other high profile citizens, should make public statements denouncing the cycles of violence and promoting peaceful resolution of differences.
- Patterns of violence identified in this report should be addressed by local political, community, and law enforcement leaders. In particular, attention should be paid to addressing causes and patterns of violence in constituencies with continuing high levels of incidents.
- All stakeholders, and in particular, groups specializing in conflict resolution or mitigation during the elections should make use of data relevant to their communities and offer feedback to Monitors or through Odhikar headquarters about the EVER project, and are welcome to offer suggested recommendations.

If these recommendations are implemented Odhikar believes that the scale and intensity of election violence will be reduced thus improving individuals' ability to access their human right to vote in free and fair elections.

Election Working Group

The Election Working Group (EWG) consists of 34 civil society organisations that undertake initiatives to promote electoral accountability and reduce election violence.

In 2006 Odhikar, in collaboration with the EWG, planned a system of monitoring for the Election Day.

Along with EVER, this project has been deferred until new elections are announced.

Democratic Elections: Motivation, Orientation and Support (DEMOS)

On 9 – 11 January 2007 Odhikar, in co-operation with the Organization of Development Program for the Underprivileged (ODPUP) and the Bangladesh Center for Communication Programs (BCCP), hosted a conference on *Transparency in the Election Process*.

With funding and support from the European Public Law Center (EPLC) Odhikar was able to hold this successful conference at the Spectra Convention Center in Dhaka.

Participants in the conference recognised that transparency in the election process is not limited to what happens on the day of voting. Rather, it is a process which covers an array of activities of different entities of the state and beyond which influence the ultimate outcome of the election. The issues of political corruption, electoral fraud, election monitoring, the involvement of external organizations in the election process, the role of women in the political arena and sometimes geo-politics are relevant to discussions about transparency in the election process.

The theme of the conference was especially relevant because the Caretaker Government had recently decided to postpone elections which had been due to take place that month. Indeed, one of the reasons for the postponement was the perception by some groups within Bangladeshi society that it was not possible to hold free and fair elections with the existing electoral and political infrastructure.

Guests and speakers included Mr. Justice Sultan Hossain Khan, Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Commission, Dr. Stefan Frowein, Ambassador and Head of Delegation of the European Commission to Bangladesh, Dr Asif Nazrul, Professor of the Department of Law at Dhaka University, Charlemagne Sophia Gomez, election expert of the EPLC, Mr. Philip Gain, Executive Director of the Society for Environment and Human Development (SEHD), Major Gen (Rtd) Moinul Hossain Chowdhury, Major Gen (Rtd) Syed Md. Ibrahim, Munira Khan, president of the Fair Election Monitoring Agency (FEMA), and Mr. Abed Khan, Editor of the daily newspaper, Shamokal and Mr. Shoeb Siddiqui, Interim Country Director of Action Aid Bangladesh.

The discussions and opinions shared at the conference demonstrated the commitment of those organisations present, and Bangladeshi civil society generally, to work tirelessly for a free, fair and transparent election process that would ensure the participation of all the people of Bangladesh.

Pluralism & Diversity: Promotion of Article 41 of the Constitution of Bangladesh through Education and Training

Odhikar has conducted a review of education materials and curricula under this project. Odhikar as Partner of Minority Rights Group International (MRG) has collated and assessed recently revised educational materials/curricula with regards to their content and portrayal of religious minorities and disseminate findings.

This review was conducted in terms of good and bad practices with respect to the status of religious minorities in textbooks. The review also included an analyses of the contents of these textbooks regarding the same issues on the basis of class and subjects. The method of selecting grade, subjects and institutions was on the basis of purposive sampling. The time line for conducting this study was six months.

The books of Grade III and Grade VII were chosen for the review. The selected subjects of these two grades were Social Science, History and Religious Studies.

A number of formal primary and secondary educational institutions were selected, based on a common standard of the Bangladesh education system. These were Government Schools, Alia Madrasha, Qaumi Madrasha (under the *Befaqul Madarisil Arabia*), one English Medium School (Scholastica), one English Medium Missionary School (Saint Francis Xavier Green Herald International School) and one Bangla Medium Missionary School (Saint Gregory's School).

A total of 35 books were analysed, given that there were a number of subjects under a single discipline such as Moral Science, Islamic Religious Studies, Christian Religious Studies, and so on under religious studies and so under the subject of Social Science.

The selected books were reviewed separately in terms of good and bad practices with respect to the discussion on religious minority groups. The findings have been arranged based on class and subjects through detail analysis.

Documentation of human rights violations

Odhikar's Documentation Unit collates data on human rights violations and publishes the resulting statistics as press releases. Odhikar uses information published in eleven daily newspapers plus information from its nationwide network of human rights defenders.

The aim is to inform Odhikar's own work priorities, provide the press and NGOs, both nationally and internationally, with an accurate picture of the nature of human rights violations in Bangladesh and to influence policy-makers to take action to tackle such violations.

Copies of the press releases are available on Odhikar's website (odhikar.org). Compilation data tables are provided in the Appendixes for reference.

Financial Accounts 1 January–31 December 2006

INCOME	2006	EXPENDITURE	2006
	Taka		Taka
<i>Fundraising</i>		<i>Odhikar Expenditure</i>	
Donations	1,911,272.91	Staff Costs	293,485.00
Member's Fee	8,000.00	Office rent	124,800.00
Miscellaneous	13,525.61		
		Travel expenses	20,387.00
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>1,932,798.52</i>	Stationeries/Office Supply	21,398.00
		Equipments	35,300.00
Grants		Entertainment	29,633.00
AED	2,530,213.07	Communication (Postage & Courier)	8,801.00
The Asia Foundation	2,539,550.00	Utilities	79,720.00
EPLC	265,720.50	Other	14,457.00
			<i>2,914,917.00</i>
		<i>The Asia Foundation</i>	<i>2,684,850.00</i>
		<i>EPLC Project</i>	<i>178,500.00</i>
		<i>MRG Project</i>	<i>135,000.00</i>
		Total Expenditure	6,541,248.00
Total Income	7,268,282.09	Operating Surplus/Deficit	727,034.09

Appendixes

Odhikar's Executive Committee

SI No.	Name	Position	Brief Description
01.	Mr. A.F. Hassan Ariff	President	Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh and former Attorney General for Bangladesh
02.	Mr. Adilur Rahman Khan	Secretary	Advocate, Supreme Court of Bangladesh and founder member of Odhikar, has been involved in the political detainees and ethnic minority in CHT.
03.	Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui	Treasurer	Professor of Political Science and Executive Committee Member, Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU), University of Dhaka.
04.	Dr. C. R. Abrar	Member	Professor of International Relations and Coordinator of Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit of University of Dhaka.
05.	Dr. Saira Rahman Khan	Member	Assistant Professor, School of Law at BRAC University. Freelance Researcher and a founder member of Odhikar.

Networking Profile

Odhikar is a member of the following organisations:

- World Organisation against Torture - OMCT, Switzerland
- Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development – Forum Asia, Thailand
- Asian Network for Free Elections – ANFREL, Thailand

- International Network Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism – IMADR, Japan
- International Commission of Jurists – ICJ, Switzerland
- International Federation for Human Rights – FIDH, France
- Coalition for the International Criminal Court – CICC, USA
- South Asian Network Against Torture and Impunity – SANTI, Bangladesh

Donor Agencies

SI No.	Name
01.	Academy for Educational Development (AED) of the USAID
02.	The Asia Foundation
03.	European Public Law Center (EPLC), Greece
04.	Minority Rights Group International (MRG), UK

Human Rights Violation Statistics January – December 2006

Human Rights violations in relation to politics:

Month(s)	Injured	Killed	Arrested	Kidnapped
January	881	20	60	2
February	1171	19	72	0
March	1623	24	44	0
April	2070	32	205	12
May	1601	37	308	1
June	2480	25	787	25
July	1558	35	465	3
August	1598	22	58	0
September	1327	26	89	0
October	3096	77	108	0
November	2116	36	62	5
December	1744	21	100	0
Total	21265	374	2358	48

Mass Arrest: 28651

Human Rights Violations in Chittagong Hill Tracts:

Month (s)	Injured	Killed	Arrested	Kidnapped	Missing	Raped
January	0	0	4	1	0	0
February	1	1	2	0	3	0
March	95	0	13	0	0	0
April	75	3	0	4	0	0
May	14	2	0	3	0	2
June	22	1	0	0	0	0
July	25	8	5	1	0	0
August	34	5	0	12	0	0
September	5	4	10	0	0	1
October	42	1	0	0	0	0
November	20	2	8	0	0	0
December	28	2	0	1	0	0
Total	361	29	42	22	3	3

Attack on Journalists:

Month (s)	Injured	Killed	Arrested	Kidnapped	Assaulted	Threatened	Attacked	Case filed
January	8	0	1	0	1	14	3	5
February	7	0	0	0	3	3	1	11
March	12	0	0	0	2	5	0	1
April	28	0	1	0	7	5	2	30
May	43	0	0	0	4	8	2	16
June	16	0	0	0	13	7	5	6
July	5	0	1	0	0	15	2	11
August	12	0	1	0	3	15	0	2
September	7	1	0	0	2	8	4	13
October	34	0	1	0	11	12	5	0
November	8	0	1	0	4	21	4	9
December	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	7
Total	183	1	6	0	53	114	28	111

- Including one Press Club, one Press Office, four news paper office, one newspaper printing press, one meeting and one seminar

Violence against Children

Month (s)	Injured	Killed	Committed Suicide	Kidnapped	Acid Victims	Arrested	Missing
January	16	19	0	6	4	2	5
February	2	20	3	16	2	1	15
March	7	30	4	5	4	0	10
April	8	19	0	4	0	1	10
May	15	24	0	6	0	0	11
June	18	40	9	10	1	0	14
July	17	26	9	11	2	0	17
August	17	58	10	8	1	1	21
September	13	35	6	6	0	2	12
October	10	30	3	6	0	0	3
November	11	36	3	10	5	2	16
December	5	29	5	5	1	3	0
Total	139	366	52	93	20	12	134

Dowry related violence:

Month (s)	Killed	Suicide	Torture	Acid Victims	Divorced	Total dowry related violence
January	18	0	7	0	0	25
February	24	0	7	0	1	32
March	18	2	1	0	1	22
April	21	0	4	0	0	25
May	22	1	11	0	1	35
June	30	1	7	1	0	39
July	27	3	5	2	0	37
August	31	0	4	0	0	35
September	14	0	9	2	0	25
October	16	0	7	0	0	23
November	15	1	2	0	0	18
December	7	0	0	0	0	7
Total	243	8	64	5	3	323

Acid Attacks:

Month (s)	Women	Men	Children	Total
January	8	3	4	15
February	7	1	2	10
March	11	3	4	18
April	5	4	0	9
May	4	2	0	6
June	9	4	1	14
July	19	3	2	24
August	5	4	1	10
September	11	6	0	17
October	8	2	0	10
November	12	4	5	21
December	6	0	1	7
Total	105	36	20	161

Rape:

Month(s)	Total number of victims	Total number of females who are the victim of rape	Total number of children who are the victim of rape	Killed after being raped	Committed suicide after being raped
January	68	46	22	15	0
February	58	48	10	7	2
March	66	53	13	8	5
April	47	39	8	11	1
May	52	40	12	15	1
June	58	26	32	15	1
July	68	41	27	10	1
August	60	28	32	16	1
September	46	20	24	7	0
October	46	32	14	6	1
November	33	17	18	4	0
December	37	22	15	12	0
Total	639	412	227	126	13

- Among them three (3) women raped by law enforcing agencies

Killed by Law Enforcing Agencies:

Month (s)	By RAB	By police	By Cheetah-Cobra	By others	Total
January	7	21	0	0	28
February	12	5	0	0	17
March	13	11	0	2 (Forest guard 1, DB Police 1)	26
April	7	20	0	0	27
May	20	14	0	0	34
June	25	9	0	0	34
July	19	9	0	4 (Coast guard)	32
August	11	19	0	6 (BDR 3, Forest + Cost guard 3)	36
September	25	13	0	6 (BDR 3, DB Police 3)	44
October	15	8	0	0	23
November	20	15	0	0	35
December	16	3	0	0	19
Total	190	147	0	18	355

- Total 18 persons killed by various law enforcing agencies. Among them:

By Forest guard = 1

By DB Police = 4,

By Coast guard = 4,

By BDR = 6

By Forest + Coast guard jointly= 3

- ** Total 355 persons killed by law enforcing agencies. Among them-

RAB Tortured	Police Tortured	RAB Fire	Police Fire	BDR Fire	Sick after arrested by RAB	Sick after arrested by Police	By Police van	Total
4	20	6	25	6	2	1	1	65

Killed in Crossfire

Month (s)	By RAB	By Police	By Cheetah - Cobra	By Other Forces	Total
January	7	10	0	0	17
February	12	4	0	0	16
March	11	10	0	2 (Forest guard 1, DB Police 1)	23
April	7	14	0	0	21
May	18	9	0	0	27
June	24	5	0	0	29
July	19	9	0	1 Cost guard	29
August	11	15	0	3 Forest + Cost guard	29
September	23	7	0	3 (DB Police)	33
October	14	6	0	0	20
November	19	9	0	0	28
December	16	2	0	0	18
Total	181	100	0	9	290

Death in Jail Custody and Police Station:

Month (s)	Jail Custody	Police Station
January	5	2
February	6	0
March	3	3
April	4	0
May	3	1
June	8	2
July	10	0
August	4	1
September	5	3
October	5	0
November	2	0
December	7	0
Total	62	12

¹ The Asia Foundation, Bangladesh Overview, <http://hrw.org/englishwr2k7/docs/2007/01/11/bangla14864.htm>

² Within the EVER framework, “election-related violence” refers to any violence (harm) or threat of violence (harm) that is aimed at disrupting any part of the electoral or political process during the election period. Election violence generally involves political parties, their supporters, journalists, agents of the government, election administrators and the general population, and includes threats, assault, murder, destruction of property, and physical or psychological harm. An “incident” of election violence refers to any act that 1) has a specific victim(s) and perpetrator(s) and occurs within a limited timeframe and location; 2) meets the definition of election-related violence; and 3) has been verified by monitors using at least two different sources of information. Please contact Odhikar with methodological details, questions, or feedback.